

FIFA[®]

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE

2023



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“FIFA’s vision is to make football truly global, diverse and inclusive, for the benefit of the entire world”

- Gianni Infantino, President



ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Responsible for the international governance of association football, FIFA engages in a number of tasks with the goal of developing the world's sport.



EVENT ORGANIZATION



**CREATING
SOCIAL IMPACT**



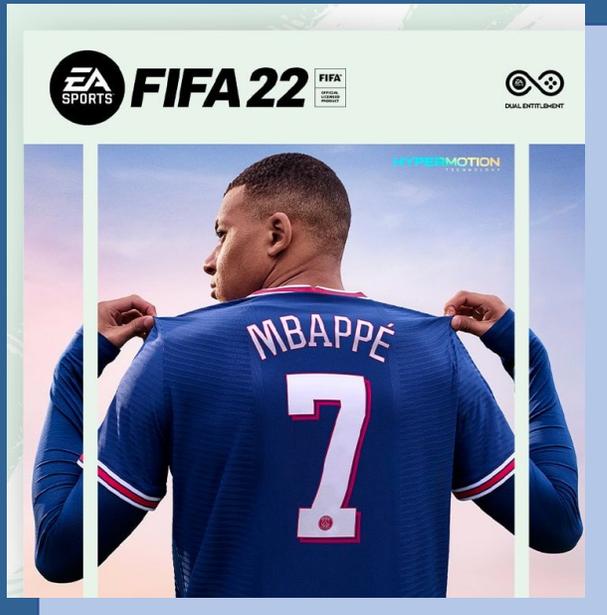
**FOOTBALL
DEVELOPMENT**



LEGAL TASKS

EVENT ORGANIZATION

Perhaps what FIFA is most known for is the organization of football tournaments in which national teams compete amongst one another for the World Title. Beyond the Men's and Women's World Cups, FIFA also coordinates a U-17 and U-20 equivalent, the FIFAE Finals for their successful video game with EA SPORTS™, Beach Soccer and Club World Cups, as well as the Olympic Games Football Tournament.



SOCIAL IMPACT

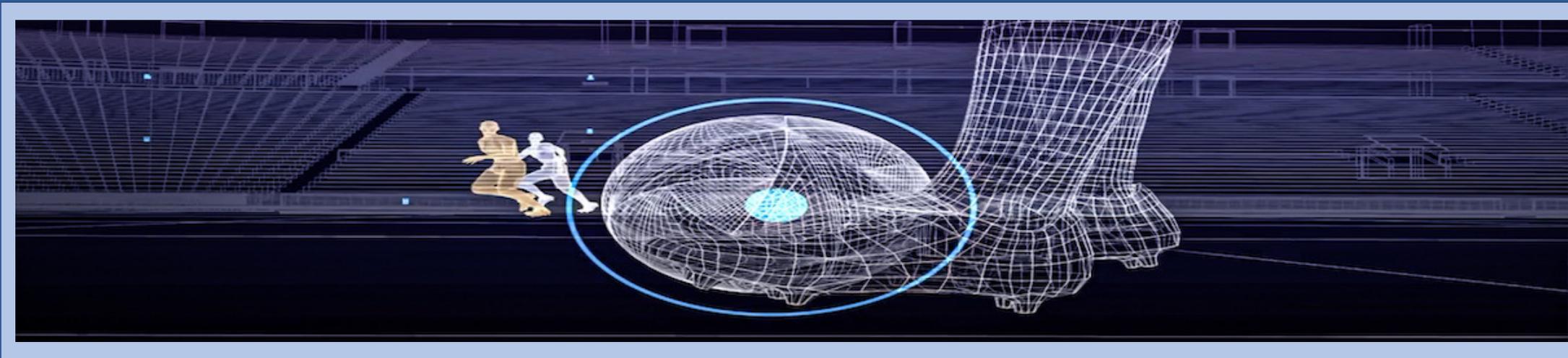
FIFA Foundation: The FIFA Foundation is an independent entity created by FIFA with the goal of developing social change. The established programs aim to address gender inequality, damaged sports infrastructure, and education for youth among other topics.



Campaigns: Using their platform, FIFA has been able to create and oversee a number of campaigns that allow them to advocate and develop programs for social good.



FOOTBALL DEVELOPMENT



While FIFA's priority is in maintaining the core rules and regulations of association football, it also operates to grow the sport and improve its delivery. One of the ways in which they do so is by organizing programs and workshops to develop better referees, coaches, and players. Another area that FIFA has been working towards improving is football technology through the assessment of playing surfaces, equipment, video assistant referees, as well as offside measurement and player tracking systems.

LEGAL TASKS



To ensure the fair play of football amongst its participants, FIFA is responsible for protecting the game's integrity through ensuring rules are being properly followed, the removing of bias and manipulation from match outcomes, and maintaining the purity of the sport by working with the World Anti-Doping Agency and national organizations to fight the use of prohibited substances

LEADERSHIP

The decision-making process of the organization is led by the FIFA Council and the one leading the charge is president Gianni Infantino. His efforts have been focused on reforming FIFA and separating them from their long history of corruption. Below the President is Fatma Samoura, Secretary General, who aids in overseeing the operations of the organization. The rest of the body is comprised of a set number of individuals from each of the six regional confederations to account for the extent of their impacts. All have one FIFA vice president except for UEFA who has three, and of the twenty-eight voting members, UEFA, CAF, and AFC have six, CONCACAF and CONMEBOL have four, and the OFC have two.



**Headquarters: Zurich, Switzerland
Founded in 1904**



LEADERSHIP

FIFA also has seven standing committees that exist to aid the council in their areas of expertise and four independent committees.

Standing Committees



Medical Committee

Member Associations Committee

Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions

Development Committee

Referees Committee

Finance Committee

Football Stakeholders Committee

Ethics Committee

Appeal Committee

Disciplinary Committee

Governance, Audit and Compliance Committee

Independent Committees

WHO IS INVOLVED IN FIFA?

INTERNAL

EXTERNAL

FIFA Council

President: Gianni Infantino

Secretary General: Fatma Samoura

Regional Confederations



Vice Presidents

1

1

1

1

1

3

Members

4

6

6

4

2

6

Standing Committees

Independent Committees

Stakeholders

Media Broadcasting

Athletes

Coaches

Fans

Sponsors

Partners



Despite FIFA's efforts to better the globe using the game of football, they often do not address many of their own personal shortcomings.

HISTORY OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

The awarding of hosting rights to Russia and Qatar for the 2018- and 2022-Men's World Cups respectively, was the product of numerous bribery-related incidents that brought to light FIFA's long history of corruption in 2015. Outside of the World Cup hosting bribes were also allegations regarding deals with sports marketing companies and broadcast rights, all of which contributed to the tarnishing of the organization's reputation. While the following year saw a complete reform with many of those involved in the corruption crisis resigning, FIFA continues to struggle in its efforts to produce tangible change.



POOR WORKING CONDITIONS

The past Men's World Cup in Qatar saw the unfair treatment of migrant workers who were hired to build tournament infrastructure. Not only were they subjected to a lack of proper financial compensation and worker debt caused by illegal recruitment practices, but workers had to endure environmental conditions so poor that it resulted in hundreds of casualties.



GENDER DISCRIMINATION

FIFA has long dealt with a gender problem - women athletes are neglected in comparison to their male counterparts. The blatant sexism from former president Sepp Blatter reflects an issue deeply rooted within the organization and one that remains prominent since his departure. With the past World Cup taking place in Qatar, a nation whose laws promote a strong patriarchal system that oppress women, FIFA's turning of a blind-eye to their discriminatory practices shows the continued prevalence of this issue within the organization. Keeping with the conversation surrounding the Men's Cup, there continues to be a stark gap in prize money when compared to the Women's Cup. Quick to point the finger at broadcasters for this issue, FIFA lacks the accountability for their actions that is required if they wish to see true change.