



DAISMUN XV

Fédération Internationale de Football

Association Organising Committee

Addressing logistical concerns of the 2038 FIFA World

Cup: The Bid from China

Chair Report



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FORUM: Fédération Internationale de Football Association Organising Committee (FIFA)

ISSUE OF: Addressing logistical concerns of the 2038 FIFA World Cup: The Bid from China

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POSITION: President, Secretary-General

Introduction to Committee:

The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is the global governing body of football (soccer), found in 1904, headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland. The primary mission for the association is to regulate and promote the sport worldwide as well as making sure the sport is played fairly and with respect to the rules. FIFA organizes international tournaments, including the FIFA World Cup, the most prestigious football (soccer) competition.

As stated, FIFA claims to “always stand for unity in world football and calls on all parties involved in heated discussions to engage in calm, constructive, and balanced dialogue for the good of the game and in the spirit of solidarity and fair play.” Any football competition supported by FIFA, regardless of national, regional, or global level, should reflect the core principles of solidarity, inclusivity, integrity, and equitable financial redistribution. Striving to promote the sport, ensure fairness in the game, and develop football (soccer) for all levels, FIFA’s mission also includes fostering inclusion and diversity to protect players’ rights.

FIFA is dissected into three major sub-bodies: the Congress (supreme and legislative body), the Council (the strategic and oversight body), and the Standing Committees (the executive, operational, and administrative body). FIFA currently has seven standing committees, whom which report to the FIFA Council, advising and assisting the Council in their respective fields of function. The committees are: the Development Committee, the Football Stakeholders Committee, the Medical Committee, the Finance Committee, the Referees Committee, the Organising Committee for FIFA Competitions, and the Member Associations Committee. The organization is also composed of three judicial bodies: the Ethics Committee, the Appeal Committee, and the Disciplinary Committee. Each of which shall fulfil the independence criteria as defined by the FIFA Governance Regulations. All of these committees strive to unite, to include, and to make the sport *truly global*, making each FIFA World Cup *the greatest show on Earth*.



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Figure 1. FIFA Headquarters, Zurich, Switzerland

Introduction to Topic:

Addressing logistical concerns of the 2038 FIFA World Cup: The Bid from China

The FIFA Committee usually executes an exhaustive inspection and ballot system seven years before the FIFA World Cup to decide on the host country of the event. Fast forward to 2030, the People's Republic of China has become the only country to submit a bid for the 2038 World Cup, and if it successfully passes the various assessments and evaluations conducted by the FIFA Organising Committee, China will be the third East Asian country to host the FIFA World Cup since the 21st century, after the 2002 and 2034 World Cup.

The bidding process involves a five-step approach: meeting the high-level hosting requirements, completing the written declaration of interest, preparing detailed bids, evaluating the bids and making the decision. Countries are evaluated by their infrastructure, services, risk and technical assessments, timing, sustainability, and compliance. During the bidding process, officers from the FIFA Committee may offer support and guidance. After passing down the bid to the FIFA Congress, the decision is made passed on a public vote by the committee.

Throughout the past two decades, China's extensive development in sporting infrastructure led to the construction of multiple world-class stadiums, and from the nation's performance in hosting both the Summer 2008 Olympics and the Winter 2022 Olympics, China holds a renowned reputation for its professionalism. Yet logistical controversies present in previous invitational soccer matches as well as China's current corruption investigation results pose a concern to the international community. Delegates will need to navigate through available resources, consider feasible sponsors, and connect with stakeholders to ensure smooth



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organization of the event. One small issue, China will lose trust to host major soccer events like the World Cup: moreover, its reputation on an international scale will be put at risk. Will the Chinese Football Association be able to meet the standards set by the FIFA Committee, and promote sustainability to a higher level, or will it not be able to combat the many uncertainties and risks ahead as they strive for a successful bid?

History of Topic:

1. Establishment of Key Organizations:

Establishment of the Chinese Football Association (CFA) — The Chinese Football Association was founded in 1924 and officially became a member of FIFA in 1931. Headquartered in Beijing, China, the CFA supervises all aspects of football in China including organizing leagues and managing the national teams (men, women, and youth).

Establishment of FIFA — The Fédération Internationale de Football Association was founded May 21st, 1930. Headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, FIFA organizes major football tournaments such as the FIFA World Cup and Club World Cup, while also modulating rules and promoting the game worldwide. FIFA is broken down into the following key committees directly relevant to this topic:

Development Committee — The FIFA development committee, chaired by Shaikh Salman Bin Ibrahim Al Khalifa, manages the development programs. It plans and suggests proper strategies, checking these strategies regularly and evaluates the support supplied to member associations, confederations and regional associations in this regard. Some key examples of development programs include:

An example of a development program is the FIFA Forward Program, it is FIFA's leading development program, launched in 2016, it aims to develop football globally by ensuring that every country receives systematic assistance based on their needs. Some key objectives include building and renovating stadiums, training centers and headquarters for example, FIFA founded a new artificial turf fields in Mongolia to improve playing conditions.

Another example of a development program is the Talent Development scheme (TDS), launched in 2022. It aims to identify and develop young football talent worldwide, ensuring that every country has a structured pathway for player growth. The primary focus is to scout young players from small, underdeveloped nations for example, FIFA helped set up a scouting network in Rwanda and Bhutan.



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Football Stakeholders Committee— The Football Stakeholders Committee, chaired by Vittorio Montagliani, advises and supports the council on all matters regarding football, specifically the structure of the game, along with on all technical matters. The committee also handles clubs, players, leagues, member associations, confederations and FIFA in addition to matters relating to the concerns of football clubs worldwide.

Finance committee — The Finance Committee, chaired by Alejandro Dominguez, keeps track of all financial management and guides the FIFA council on financial matters and assets management. It evaluates the FIFA budget and financial statements organized by the Secretary-General and presents them to the FIFA council for approval.

Referees Committee — The Referees Committee, chaired by Pierluigi Collina, executes and explains the Laws of the Game and proposes revisions to the Laws of the Game to the FIFA council. It designates the referees and assistant referees for matches in competitions organized by FIFA.

Ethics Committee — The independent Ethics Committee, chaired by Martin Ngoga, is one of FIFA’s judicial bodies. It is mainly responsible for investigating possible breaches of the FIFA Code of Ethics. Since 2012, it has been divided into two separate chambers: the Investigatory Chambers and the Adjudicatory Chambers.

The main duty of the Investigatory Chamber is to investigate possible violations of the FIFA Code of Ethics. Investigations can be carried out at any time, at the judgement of the Investigatory Chamber. The main duty of the Adjudicatory Chamber is to review the reports of the Investigatory Chamber and determine whether a case should be carried out. After reviewing a report of the Investigatory Chamber and after coordinating further investigations if considered necessary, the Adjudicatory Chamber sends a report to all parties involved asking for their statements.

Appeal Committee — The Appeal Committee, chaired by Neil Eggleston, is responsible for reviewing appeals against decisions of the Disciplinary Commission, which FIFA regulations do not consider final. The Appeals Committee’s decisions are final and binding on all parties concerned. All rights to appeal to the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS/TAS) are reserved.

Disciplinary Committee — The Disciplinary Committee, chaired by Jorge Palacio, applies sanctions outlined in the FIFA statutes and FIFA Disciplinary Code on member associations, clubs, officials, players, intermediaries, and licensed match agents.



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2. Evolvement of the Game

Early Years (1930-1962) — Initially, the selection of a host was uncomplicated, with a general vote between FIFA board members. For example, the first World Cup was selected to take place in Uruguay as the country would be celebrating their 100th year of independence. However, the first world cup encountered several logistical hurdles, as many European teams hesitated to travel to South America due to time constraints and the ongoing economic depression in Europe. Ultimately, only four European nations ended up participating.

The following tournaments in 1934 and 1938 showed how politics started to influence football. The 1934 World Cup, hosted by Italy, was under Mussolini's regime, using the tournament to promote fascist power. The 1938 World Cup in France, however, was clouded by growing the threat of World War II, which caused the cancellation of the 1942 and 1946 World Cup. The post-war era brought a renewed spirit of international unity. The 1950 tournament in Brazil was a historic moment, being the first World Cup held after a 12-year break.

Rotation — From 1966-1998 FIFA alternated host countries between the Americas and Europe unsystematically. This approach aimed to balance the opportunities to host between the two regions, which were considered the strongest in international football. The goal was to ensure that both regions would have a fair chance to host the tournament.

Host countries include Uruguay in 1930, Italy in 1934, France in 1938, Brazil in 1950, Switzerland in 1954, Sweden in 1958, Chile in 1962, England in 1966, Mexico in 1970, Germany in 1974, Argentina in 1978, Spain in 1982, Mexico in 1986, Italy in 1990, USA in 1994, France in 1998, Japan & Korea in 2002, Germany in 2006, South Africa in 2010, Brazil in 2014, Russia in 2018, Qatar in 2022, Canada, USA and Mexico in 2026, Spain, Portugal and Morocco in 2030, Saudi Arabia in 2034.

Global expansion — The 2002 World Cup was the first co-hosted event, shared by Japan and Korea. This showcased an alteration in FIFA's strategy to expand football beyond Europe and the Americas, with an emphasis on promoting football in Asia. It was the first World Cup held in Asia, and its co-hosting showed how FIFA embraced new places and the growing fan base across the world. The success of the 2002 World Cup helped solidify Asia's presence not only in FIFA but also in football.

Open bidding — In 2010, FIFA introduced an open bidding process, where any country, meeting the requirements, could submit a proposal on being the host country. This eventually led to choosing South Africa, the first African country to host. This decision was part of FIFA's goal to promote football globally and bring the World Cup to overlooked regions. Hosting the tournament in South Africa boosted the country's economy through tourism, job opportunities,



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and infrastructure development. Furthermore, it led to more underrepresented countries to host the World Cup, such as Qatar in 2022 and Saudi Arabia in 2034.



Figure 1. The 1930 FIFA World Cup



Figure 2. 2022 FIFA World Cup, Argentina's Men's National Team Championship Moment



Figure 3. FIFA Council Meeting

3. Logistical Breakthroughs

International Broadcasting Center — FIFA has introduced a new standard in the FIFA Quality Programme for Electronic Performance and Technology Standard (EPTS). This project, called Broadcast EPTS, is designed to make football technologies more accessible. It analyzes using only player performance data using only existing infrastructure, without requiring extra staff at the stadium.

Format of the Tournament — The first World Cup, in 1930, featured a group stage followed by a knockout round made up of four teams. The 1934 and 1938 World Cups consisted of a



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single elimination tournament without any group stage. The only official World Cup without a final was in 1950 in Brazil where a group stage was followed by a final group stage of four teams. The format went through many reorganizations up until 1998 when the modern format was implemented with a group stage followed by a knockout round of 16 teams, semi-finals, and finals.

The World Cup has developed significantly throughout the years in terms of participating teams. Starting with just 13 teams in 1930, it expanded to 16 teams from 1934 to 1978, except in 1938 with 15 teams and 1950 with 13 teams. The tournament grew to 24 teams from 1982 until 1994. In 1998, the World Cup expanded to 32 teams, which continued until 2022. In 2026, FIFA decided that 48 teams would be competing in the World Cup with 12 groups of four instead of the original 16 groups of three.

Video Assistance Referee— In 2016, the International Football Association Board (IFAB) approved trials for video referees with video assistance for clear errors in match-making situations. IFAB allowed the use of Video Assistance Referees (VARs) on March 3rd of 2018. The VAR was introduced in the 2019/20 Premier League season after a unanimous vote between the clubs. The principles of the VAR include only four match-changing situations: goals, penalties, red cards, and mistaken identity.

Key Vocabulary:

Bid Evaluation — The process of reviewing and assessing the proposed infrastructure, such as stadiums, transportation, and accommodation in countries who want to host the World Cup. For example, the 2026 FIFA World Cup bid evaluation considered the network of existing stadiums in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, along with their plans to upgrade and construct new constructions. Plans should include post-tournament use of facilities. More information can be seen in the “Possible Solutions” section.

Bid Book — A document which serves as a comprehensive portfolio. Within the bid book should include their vision of hosting the World Cup. It should also include the strategies of handling the increasing amount of tourism, security measures, and how they would promote the event. Qatar’s bid book for the 2022 FIFA World Cup emphasized on their innovative use of the cooling technologies and stadiums, which was a unique point given to its extreme climate. They also highlighted their intention to showcase their rich heritage to the world.

Sustainability Initiatives — FIFA values sustainability. Host countries are expected to take actions to protect environment. Including using renewable energy sources and stadiums. Social



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well-being is also promoted such as providing local communities with better access to sports after the tournament.

Human Rights Compliance — FIFA ensures that countries respect people's basic rights. Making sure that workers involved in constructing the stadiums and related infrastructure were treated fairly with proper working conditions, payment, and safety measures, is a crucial part of the FIFA bidding process.

Legal Projects — Projects, including drawing laws to handle the legal implications of hosting such a large event. Laws related to intellectual property rights help protect the FIFA brand and the right of sponsors, providing legal advice to local businesses and individuals involved in the tournament, and ensuring that all parties are operating within the legal framework.

Sponsorship Agreements — Sponsorship agreements are very helpful to the financial aspect of the FIFA World Cup. Major companies enter contracts that provide money or goods and exchange of promotion. Brand such as Adidas, Coca-Cola, and Visa have long sponsorship agreement with FIFA. They not only provide funds for the tournament but also increase the global reach and visibility of the event through extensive advertising.

Conflict of Interest — Personal businesses might be impacted negatively; this could lead to an unjust selection of the host country. To prevent this, there are many ethical guidelines and transparency measures to make sure everything is legal.

Corruption Allegations — Accusations of individuals, taking bribes during the selection process have made the organization less credible. These allegations not only damaged the reputation of FIFA but also raise questions about the fairness. Investigations are carried out to ensure that the integrity of the tournament and the hosting decisions are maintained.

Procurement Process — Sourcing, purchasing, receiving, and inspecting all goods and services the event needs to operate and making sure that all supplies are high-quality. This includes the food and drinks sold at stadiums, and the high-quality turfs for the players. These must be transparent to ensure that these are the best product but at a reasonable cost.

Request for Proposal (RFP) — An important procurement document that announces and describes a project or purchase request. Compared to using a proposal template where you're trying to secure a donor or customer, an RFP solicits an opportunity for vendors to help resolve a specific need for your organization.

Risk Management — risk management is put in place to prevent security threats, potential terrorist attacks, and logistical issues such as transportation disruptions. Such as during the 2014



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FIFA World Cup in Brazil, there were large scale protests. Risk management is put in place to ensure the smooth running of the tournament.

Key Issues:

Censorship — Restrictions on media and freedom of expression, fans may not be able to access all the content relating to their interests. For example, in soccer, certain media outlets are censored from covering specific teams or athletes due to political or other reasons. Fans of those entities will miss out on behind-the-scenes stories and unique perspectives from the team. This lack of exposure can lead to a shallower fan experience and are then not able to fully immerse themselves in all aspects of their fandom.

Infrastructure Overload — When infrastructure is overloaded, there may not be sufficient resources to support me coverage of events that fans care about. For example, during major international sport events if the local media infrastructure is overwhelmed, there would be fewer camera angles, less in-depth and post-event analysis, and limited access to athlete interviews.

Risks of Debt — hosting the World Cup is a major investment, but China does have a strong economic foundation. The government and stakeholders can manage the financial aspects of hosting this event effectively. While the economic benefits of the World Cup, such as increased tourism, increased trade, and long-term infrastructure development might be greater than the cost.

Displacement of Local Communities — China's development projects, are carried out with great attention to the rights and interests a local community. When stadiums are being built, measures are taken to ensure proper settlement and compensation for affective communities.

Major Parties Involved:

FIFA Council — The FIFA Council is the strategic body of FIFA, in charge of setting the vision for the organization and undertaking the development of global football. Membership includes representatives from the six continental confederations of FIFA. The council oversees governance, finance, and major policy matters. It meets at least twice a year and acts as a link between FIFA and the member associations, taking key decisions on hosting tournaments, rules, and regulations.

FIFA Organising Committee — The FIFA Organising Committee develops the structure and operational activities of all flagship FIFA competitions, like the FIFA World Cup. It makes sure



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that events meet FIFA standards on various aspects related to infrastructure, scheduling, and fan experience. The organization's key responsibilities include leading the assessment of host countries, ensuring compliance with FIFA's guidelines for all events, overseeing logistical means of the FIFA, and guaranteeing quality of infrastructure, security, and fan experience.

China General Administration of Sport (CGAS) — The China General Administration of Sport is the central governmental organization responsible for overseeing and promoting sports development in China, including football. It formulates policies, allocates funding, and manages national sports programs to enhance athletic performances and public participation in sports. In the bidding process, the CGAS will lead the preparation process, ensure that all requirements are met, organize campaigns to strengthen relationships with key stakeholders, work with the central government to allocate sufficient funding, and launch an international marketing campaign to promote China's vision for the FIFA World Cup.

Chinese Football Association (CFA) — The Chinese Football Association is the governing body for football in China, responsible for the development and regulation of the sport across China. It oversees domestic leagues, youth development programs, and national teams for both men and women. During the bidding process, the CFA directly collaborates with FIFA to meet all the required guidelines and standards, handle all football/soccer-related aspects and technical expertise, build support and strengthen international relationships by attending international events, engaging with tournament logistics and key stakeholders, and ultimately promote the legacy of the FIFA World Cup. If China successfully wins the bid, the CFA would lead in the planning of all tournament operations, and use this event to leverage China's position in the global football community.

Roles:

-FIFA Council-

-Gianni Infantino (President) - Swiss-Italian

-Mattias Grafstrom (Secretary General) - Swedish

-Shaikh Salman Bin Ebrahim AL KHALIFA (Senior Vice President) - Bahraini

-Sándor CSÁNYI (Vice President) - Hungarian

-Kohzo TASHIMA (Member) - Japanese

-Maria Sol MUÑOZ (Member) - Ecuadorian

-Sheikh Hamad Khalifa AL THANI (Member) - Qatari



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-**Fernando GOMES** (Member) - Portuguese

-**Bernd Neuendorf** (Member) – German

-FIFA Organising Committee-

-**Aleksander CEFERIN** (Chairman) - Slovenian

-**Maria Sol MUNOZ** (Deputy Chairwoman) - Ecuadorian

-**Ahmed YAHYA** (Member) - Mauritanian

-**Davor SUKER** (Member) - Croatian

-**Javier ZANETTI** (Member) - Argentinian

-**Jesper MOLLER** (Member) - Danish

-**Prince Sufri BOLKIAH** (Member) - Bruneian

-**SUN Wen** (Member) - Chinese

-**Shk. Ali Bin Khalifa AL KHALIFA** (Member) - Bahraini

-**Sue DESTOMBES** (Member) – South African

-**Susan SHALABI MOLANO** (Member) – Palestinian

-Chinese General Administration of Sport-

-**GAO Zhi Dan** (Director) - Chinese

-**ZHANG Jia Sheng** (Deputy Director-General, Member of Leading Party Group) - Chinese

-**LI Jing** (Deputy Director-General) - Chinese

-Chinese Football Association-

-**SONG Kai** (President) - Chinese

-**YANG Xu** (Vice President) - Chinese

-**YUAN Yong Qing** (Vice President) - Chinese

-**XU Ji Ren** (Vice President, Senior Press Member) - Chinese

-**XUE Yuan** (Press) - Chinese



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Possible Solutions:

The following guidelines are suggested by the Committee Director for inclusion in the working papers, however, they urge all delegates to undergo additional research through credible sources such as the FIFA official website, published Bid Evaluation Reports and Bid Books, and international news outlets to best prepare themselves for the upcoming conference.

-Suggestions for FIFA Congress on the creation of the Bid Evaluation Standards-

- A comprehensive framework involving Risk Evaluation and Technical Scoring, with suggested criterion and weighting including but not limited to:
 - Infrastructure-30-40%
 - Stadiums
 - Team and Referee Facilities
 - Accommodation
 - Transportation
 - International Broadcast Center (IBC) Sites
 - FIFA Fan Festival Sites
 - Commercial-30-40%
 - Event Services-5-10%
 - Human Rights & Sustainability-5-10%
 - Event Timing-5-10%
- Revisiting existing evaluation standards, considering the current Low, Medium, High Risk criteria and the maximum scoring for each technical component. The 2030 and 2034 FIFA World Cups are scored out of 5;
- Consider the need for inspection by members of the FIFA Congress, with references to infrastructural proposals and commercial planning by bidding countries;
- Consider setting standards for involved stakeholders to ensure that bidding countries are financially capable to host the World Cup, including confirming the collaboration between stakeholders and the bidding country;
- Revising the proposed theme and mascot of the bidding country in adherence to FIFA's mission and values,
- Fostering collaboration between FIFA Council and FIFA Organising Committee members and the Bidding Countries, providing guidance towards Bidding Country officials in creating the Bid Book.

-Suggestions for the Bidding Country on the creation of the Bid Book-

- Strategize the bid from the vision of The Event, The Game, The Fans, and The World, and how hosting the event carries the legacy and promotes positive development of the sport worldwide,
- Submission of event theme and mascot demonstrating FIFA spirit and legacy, as well as the host country's national identity and support for FIFA's mission,



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- Include a Hosting Vision & Strategy section, providing an overview of the hosting country's capabilities and policies,
- Provide the FIFA Council with a general overview of the Host Country, outlining political, economic, and marketing information,
- Include a comprehensive overview of all logistical aspects for hosting the World Cup, including the utilization of the Bid Country's resources, including the following criterion:
 - Host city geographical information,
 - Infrastructure and construction plans:
 - Stadiums,
 - Team and Referee Facilities,
 - Accommodation,
 - Transportation,
 - International Broadcast Center (IBC) Sites,
 - FIFA Fan Festival Sites,
 - Commercial Aspects,
 - Event Services,
 - Human Rights & Sustainability,
 - Event Timing,
- Consider human rights and labor standards, sustainability, and environmental protection, and how the host country plans to align with those goals;
- Strongly encouraged to include simple maps to assist with explanation in the Bid Book.

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