
Curbing the Continued Dominance of Five European Countries under the Presidency of FIFA and the Absence of International Law and the Rights of the Sports Scientific Standard under Various Pretexts

Abbas Al-Jabouri

Edmonton City of Alberta, State of Canada
abbas.myjob@gmail.com

Summary

This study examined the issue of the dominance of five European countries in the management of FIFA and its impact on fair representation and transparency in international sports decision-making. Several aspects were analyzed, including the lack of transparency and accountability, the loss of the mathematical scientific standard, the impact of political interference, and the lack of commitment to international human rights principles. The results showed that European hegemony marginalizes other countries and reduces their ability to participate effectively in decision-making processes within FIFA. There has also been a significant lack of transparency and accountability, which enhances Doubts about the integrity of decisions. In addition, non-compliance with scientific norms and significant political interference lead to unjustified decisions and favor political interests over sports justice. Finally, the lack of commitment to international human rights negatively affects the rights of peoples and players.

The study recommended several recommendations to enhance transparency and accountability, redistribute power, adhere to scientific standards, reduce political interference, and promote human rights within FIFA. These recommendations aim to achieve balance and fairness in the management of world sport and ensure fair

representation of all Member States, thus enhancing FIFA's credibility and the confidence of Member States and the public in its decisions.

Keywords: FIFA, Transparency, Sports Justice, Human Rights, European Domination.

Introduction

Issues related to international governance and dominance raise multiple concerns in many areas, including sports. It is important to consider the situation carefully to understand the implications and potential impacts on the international community and rights related to scientific norm and international sports law (Kelly, 2012).

It is important to note that FIFA (International Federation of Association Football) is an international sports institution that relies on members to determine policies and make decisions. However, these policies and decisions must be in line with standards of fairness, transparency and equality (Zirin, 2014).

If there is an excessive focus on five European countries permanently regarding refereeing in FIFA, this could be an unbalanced phenomenon and could lead to the neutralization of the voice of many other countries in the federation. Thus, this may lead to a lack of fair and balanced representation of the various international interests in the field of football (Hough, 2007).

Such issues must be addressed by enhancing transparency and broadening the base of international engagement, while adhering to the application of international standards of justice and rights. The role of international organizations and the international community can be crucial in promoting these standards and ensuring respect for the diverse rights and interests of all FIFA Member States.

Therefore, FIFA and the international community at large must work together to limit any bias and encourage transparency and fair and balanced participation of all

Member States. International law and the rights of the sports scientific standard must be applied to all without discrimination or preference to ensure the global development of football (Foer, 2004).

Sport, especially football, is a vital core in the social and cultural fabric of many peoples around the world. With increasing globalization and the influence of media and social media, sport and especially football have become immensely popular across geographical and cultural boundaries. In this context, some concerns about dominance and dominance arise in international sport, specifically in the context of the FIFA presidency (Giulianotti & Robertson, 2009).

Implications of Continued International Dominance in Global Sports Management

Analysis of the negative consequences of the uniqueness of some countries in decision-making processes reveals numerous negative effects. This uniqueness can lead to a bias in decision-making that only serves the interests of dominant states, reducing the representation and participation of other states. International sports bodies become vulnerable to the political and economic influences of these countries, negatively affecting their credibility and transparency. This exclusivity can lead to frustration and exclusion of other states, portending a lack of representation and fairness within international sports organizations (Goldblatt, 2006).

Assessing the impact of this dominance on the balance of global power in the sports field shows an impact on the global sports system in general. The concentration of power in the hands of a select few states can distort the global balance and damage democracy and equality in sport. As exclusivity and dominance increase, other voices and interests may be marginalized, negatively affecting fair competition and fundamental principles of justice in international sport. These impacts should be

seriously assessed to ensure a fairer and more representative balance in the management of World sport (Murray & Murray, 1998).

Other states that do not share the hegemony themselves face significant challenges in trying to preserve their interests and participation in decision-making processes. This exclusivity may weaken international unity in sport and diminish the role of many different voices and cultures. Since sport reflects cultural and social diversity and pluralism, this diversity must be valued and represented fairly and balanced in global sports bodies (Lanfranchi & Taylor, 2001).

These negative consequences must be dealt with firmly by promoting transparency and accountability in decision-making processes, and strengthening the role of international bodies in ensuring the representation of all states regardless of size or influence. Sport should be an area of global rapprochement and cooperation, and this can be achieved by directing efforts towards promoting balance and equity in the management of global sport (Lanfranchi & Taylor, 2001).

There must be a comprehensive commitment to promoting balance and equity through institutional reforms and new policies that enhance international participation and reduce exclusivity and dominance. The upcoming actions should be geared towards achieving a more balanced and inclusive representation of different countries and continents, promoting diversity and pluralism in the management of international sport.

Furthermore, transparency and accountability in management and decision-making processes should be enhanced, so that there is a clear and comprehensive understanding of decision-making processes and their implications. International sports bodies must work to establish effective accountability and oversight mechanisms that prevent the encroachment of power and domination (Hough, 2007).

Proposed policies and reforms to achieve a more balanced and fair balance in the management of international sport

The study of successful models of power distribution in other sport governing bodies is a vital step towards a more balanced and equitable balance in the management of international sport. This study should focus on analyzing successful patterns that ensure fair and balanced representation of different countries and continents. These models can be used as exceptional models for the implementation of similar policies and reforms in international sport governing bodies, ensuring better balance and fairer representation (Foer, 2004).

On the other hand, policies and reforms proposed to achieve a better balance and fairer representation in the management of international sport must include radical reforms that promote the effective participation of underrepresented states. These policies should include incentive and incentive mechanisms that urge sports bodies to ensure that all countries are represented in a fair and equitable manner. In addition, these policies should focus on enhancing transparency and accountability in decision-making processes, ensuring that there is no bias and preference in favor of certain countries over others (Millward, 2011).

Furthermore, implementable policies and reforms should include effective oversight and monitoring mechanisms that prevent unfair bias and discrimination in decision-making processes. There must be clear and transparent oversight mechanisms and mechanisms that allow everyone to participate with the same opportunity, with the same degree of transparency and transparency. These policies can also include measures to enhance transparency and accountability in election processes and the appointment of officials, ensuring fair representation of all countries and cultures in global sports bodies (Horne & Manzenreiter, 2004).

Furthermore, implementable policies and reforms should include effective training and education mechanisms, aimed at raising awareness and understanding among States about the importance of balance and equity in the management of international sport. This can be achieved by providing educational and training programs targeting sports leaders and officials in different countries, which contributes to promoting a fair and balanced sports culture at the global level.

In addition, policies and reforms should focus on encouraging international cooperation and coordination between different countries and sports bodies. Efforts should be geared towards strengthening cooperation and exchange of experiences and knowledge among countries, thus contributing to the promotion of unity and solidarity in global sport. These efforts can include the exchange of joint sports programs and projects and international events that enhance communication and understanding between different countries (Jennings, 2006).

Promoting transparency and democracy in international sports decision-making processes

Promoting transparency and democracy in international sports decision-making processes is vital to ensure a more balanced and equitable balance in the management of sport at the global level. This can be achieved through a range of policies and reforms that contribute to enhancing transparency and strengthening the role of democracy in international sports governing bodies. (Kelly, 2012))

First, new policies should include clear and specific procedures for the regular and open dissemination of sports information and decisions. Relevant information must be made available to the public and interested parties in a detailed and thorough manner, ensuring equal opportunities for participation and observation (Giulianotti & Robertson, 2009).

Second, policies must include strengthening democratic mechanisms and participation in decision-making processes. This can be achieved by broadening participation and listening to the views of all stakeholders in vital sports decision-making processes. There should be specific mechanisms and mechanisms to encourage the active participation of all, and to affirm the right of everyone to express and contribute to sports processes.

The end

The study shows that FIFA faces significant challenges in achieving fairness and transparency in its management. The hegemony of some European countries, the lack of transparency and accountability, the loss of the sports scientific standard, the influence of political interference, and the absence of international human rights law are issues that need to be addressed immediately. By implementing the aforementioned recommendations, FIFA can achieve balance and fairness in its management and enhance its credibility at the international level. Sport is a means of cultural communication and expression of identity, and must be managed fairly and transparently to promote international unity and understanding.

References

- Kelly, L. (2012). The Role of Football in Development: Case Studies from Africa. In G. Armstrong & R. Giulianotti (Eds.), *Football in Africa: Conflict, Conciliation and Community* (pp. 169-186). Palgrave Macmillan.
- Zirin, D. (2014). *Brazil's Dance with the Devil: The World Cup, the Olympics, and the Fight for Democracy*. Haymarket Books.
- Hough, P. (2007). *The Political Economy of International Sports Events: FIFA World Cup and Olympic Games*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Foer, F. (2004). *How Soccer explains the World: An Unlikely Theory of Globalization*. Harper Perennial.
- Giulianotti, R., & Robertson, R. (2009). *Globalization and Football*. SAGE Publications.

-
- Goldblatt, D. (2006). *The Ball is Round: A Global History of Soccer*. Penguin Books.
 - Murray, W. J., & Murray, W. J. (1998). *The World's Game: A History of Soccer*. University of Illinois Press.
 - Lanfranchi, P., & Taylor, M. (2001). *Moving with the Ball: The Migration of Professional Footballers*. Berg Publishers.
 - Millward, P. (2011). *The Global Football League: Transnational Networks, Social Movements and Sport in the New Media Age*. Palgrave Macmillan.
 - Jennings, A. (2006). *Foul! The Secret World of FIFA: Bribes, Vote-Rigging and Ticket Scandals*. HarperSport.