



WMUN II

**Fédération Internationale de
Football Association**

L. Douglas Wilder Middle School Model United Nations

2026 Dossier

Kritin Karthikeyan

Co-Chair

Anish Tornekar

Co-Chair

FIFA

Letter from the Chairs,

Honorable delegates,

Welcome to the 2nd iteration of Wilder Model UN. You will be taking part in the FIFA, chaired by Kritin Karthikeyan and Anish Tornekar. We are honored to chair this committee that has the potential to change the soccer world as we know it. We are ready for your creative and innovative ideas that you will bring to the committee.

Kritin Karthikeyan is a 7th grader at L.Douglas Wilder Middle School who is a part of GYSA (Gifted Young Scholars Academy). Kritin joined Model UN in 6th grade and is honored to be the chair for FIFA. He is an active member of TSA, Model UN, Debate, and the Math club. Kritin has had an interest in soccer, cricket, Video Games, and coding. Kritin likes to spend his free time outside playing soccer or cricket and coding mini projects. Outside of school, Kritin goes to Taekwondo, where he is a double black stripe belt, and Vex robotics.

Anish Tornekar is a 7th grader at L. Douglas Wilder Middle School and is part of the Gifted Young Scholars Academy. Anish has been involved in Mun ever since he was in 5th grade, and is delighted to be a chair for FIFA in the General Assembly. After School hours, Anish is also part of the debate club, while taking classes in Robotics, Math, English, swimming, and Civil Air Patrol. Civil Air Patrol (C.A.P.), which is an Air Force Auxiliary that trains young cadets to become part of the Air Force in their careers, if they wish, and is currently aiming to be

Federal de International Football Association

a Ground Team Leader. He also enjoys chocolate (before the conference, say chocolate to me for a surprise), and he also enjoys playing video games. Anish cannot wait to be a chair for this committee and is excited for WMUN II.

WMUN II

Wilder Model UN Conference

Topic 1: Combating Corruption in Football Governance

Topic 2: Promoting Women's Football Globally

Topic 3: Youth Development and Grassroots Football Programs

FIFA Committee Background Guide – Model UN

Committee Overview

FIFA, short for the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, was started in 1904 to oversee international soccer and connect national football organizations. Over time, it has expanded and now includes 211 national associations from across the world. FIFA's main responsibilities include setting the rules of the game, hosting major events like the FIFA World Cup, and helping football grow internationally, including formats like futsal and beach soccer.

FIFA operates through several governing bodies that each have different roles. The FIFA Congress serves as the main decision-making group, while the FIFA Council is responsible for

Federal de International Football Association

executive actions. The organization is led by its President, Gianni Infantino, who focuses on long-term goals, and the Secretary General, Mattias Grafström, who manages daily operations. FIFA also has committees that work on areas such as ethics, finances, refereeing, development, and women's football. Overall, FIFA aims to promote fairness, inclusion, and steady growth, while asking members to balance their national interests with the organization's global goals.

Topic 1: Combating Corruption in Football Governance

Background & History

Football is celebrated around the world for its unifying power, but it has also faced serious problems with corruption. Over time, issues such as bribery, stealing money, and fixing tournament bids have damaged the sport's reputation. These problems became especially clear during the 2015 FIFA scandal, when several top officials were charged, revealing weaknesses in leadership and oversight. In response, FIFA made major changes, including creating independent Ethics and Compliance Committees, improving audits, and requiring stricter reporting. However, the impact of past scandals remains, influencing how people view the sport and showing that more improvement is needed.

Current Situation

Corruption continues to be a serious challenge to FIFA's credibility. Oversight varies widely across different regions, with some national associations making real efforts toward transparency and accountability, while others continue to struggle due to limited resources and long-standing inefficiencies. Complex systems, such as the World Cup bidding process and large sponsorship

deals, can still create opportunities for unethical behavior. Ongoing investigations in several confederations show that even well-designed reforms cannot fully prevent misconduct. This makes it clear that integrity in global football must be actively protected over time, not simply assumed to exist.

Analysis

Unchecked corruption threatens more than just FIFA's reputation; it also slows down the fair growth of football around the world. Fighting it requires many strategies, like independent audits for all national associations, clear rules for transparency, protections for whistleblowers, and strict sanctions from ethics committees. Teaching officials about governance and making ethical decisions can help create a culture where accountability comes naturally instead of being forced. Working together and sharing knowledge and resources between FIFA, regional confederations, and smaller associations can help the whole football community grow stronger as a team.

Questions to Consider

- How can FIFA ensure that ethics codes are respected universally, not just selectively?
- What concrete steps can reduce corruption in World Cup bidding and sponsorship processes?
- How can smaller or resource-limited associations maintain integrity?

Topic 2: Promoting Women's Football Globally

Background & History

Since the first Women's World Cup, women's football has grown a lot, but there are still big differences compared to men's football. Female players often get paid less, have less access to good facilities, and receive much less media attention. Cultural and economic barriers also make it harder for women to play in places like Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. To help, FIFA has started programs to improve inclusion and visibility, but there is still a long way to go before things are equal.

Current Situation

Programs like the Women's Football Development Programme and the Women in Football Leadership Program offer coaching courses, leadership training, and financial support to help more women play and lead in football. Still, these programs aren't always applied equally. because some football associations don't give enough money to women's programs, and remote communities are often left out. There has been progress, but bigger structural problems still make it hard for women's football to grow all over the world.

Analysis

Promoting women's football needs a mix of rules, funding, and support. FIFA could require a minimum investment in women's programs, offer more leadership and coaching training, and

work with the media to make the sport more visible. Cultural and social barriers also need careful approaches, like community outreach, local engagement, and working with authorities to slowly change attitudes. By using these strategies, FIFA can help women's football grow while also promoting fairness, inclusion, and worldwide participation.

Questions to Consider

- How can FIFA ensure equitable investment in women's football across all national associations?
 - Which programs hold the greatest potential for impact in developing regions?
 - How can cultural and societal barriers to female participation be overcome effectively?
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Topic 3: Youth Development and Grassroots Football

Programs

Background & History

Youth and grassroots football programs are at the heart of FIFA's goal to grow the sport and support social inclusion. In the past, uneven investment has caused big differences in some areas that have plenty of facilities and trained coaches, while others don't even have basic resources.

FIFA Forward provides funding for training, tournaments, and local projects, aiming to develop

future players while also promoting teamwork, healthy habits, and stronger communities. Grassroots football isn't just about the game; it's also a way to teach, include, and empower people in communities.

Current Situation

Access to youth football is still very uneven. Europe and South America have strong leagues and modern facilities, but Africa, Oceania, and Southeast Asia often struggle with limited infrastructure and fewer trained coaches. The COVID-19 pandemic made things worse, interrupting youth programs around the world and widening the gaps between regions. Regional festivals and youth tournaments help encourage participation, but many talented players still don't get the chance to reach their full potential.

Analysis

FIFA needs to focus on fair funding and strong support systems. Giving more money to regions that lack resources, standardizing coaching programs, and creating inclusive opportunities, especially for girls, would help more young players improve their skills. Hosting international youth tournaments and exchange programs could also help reduce regional differences. Strong grassroots programs don't just build athletes, since they also help communities by promoting education, teamwork, and social connections. A global, coordinated approach makes sure football can grow everywhere, from small village fields to big professional stadiums.

Questions to Consider

- How can FIFA guarantee equitable access to youth football programs worldwide?
 - What incentives can encourage national associations to prioritize grassroots development?
 - How can programs be structured to foster inclusivity, especially for girls?
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Delegate Guidance

Delegates should represent their national association's interests while considering FIFA's global priorities. They are expected to analyze historical reforms, assess regional disparities, and propose practical, actionable solutions. Delegates should focus on governance, women's football, and youth development, and engage with other delegates to negotiate resolutions that balance ethical integrity, inclusivity, and sustainable growth. Familiarity with FIFA's organizational structure, programs, and council members is essential for informed debate.

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