

Qatar as FIFA's Host Country-Economic and Cultural Aspects

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Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, 2023

Abstract

What is the impact of hosting a world-class sporting event on the people of that country and on the country itself, and how does reporting reveal media bias in the news? How do we choose to find objective information? How do we choose to find objective information, and how do we learn the most reliable truths from different news perspectives? These are the main research questions of this paper. This paper uses content analysis to compare the BBC and the AL JAZEERA to understand how the news media works and how readers distinguish between correct and incorrect information. Different media report news based on different political stances, but readers want the truth. This study provides examples from European and Arab countries. It combines politics, economy, and culture. It is important for the news media to be neutral, so what we can do is clarify political positions and identify information. This study will show how to analyze articles, combine what the media say with their political stance, and then use these results to hypothesize about their attitudes. This approach can provide readers with an effective way to read different types of international news.

Key Words: FIFA Football World Cup, International News, Political Stance

卡達作為國際足總主辦國—經濟和文化方面

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摘要

舉辦世界級體育賽事對國家及其公民產生重大影響，而新聞報道在揭示媒體偏見方面發揮關鍵作用。如何選擇可信賴的資訊來源以獲取客觀資訊是我們的關注點。我們也將探討如何從多個新聞角度獲得最可靠的真相。這是本研究的核心問題。本研究採用內容分析方法，比較了英國廣播公司（BBC）和半島電視台（AL JAZEERA）兩家媒體，以深入了解新聞媒體的運作方式，並指導受眾如何區分準確和不準確的資訊。不同媒體基於其獨特的政治取向報道新聞，但我們的任務是尋找真相。我們將結合歐洲國家和阿拉伯國家的案例，綜合考慮政治、經濟和文化因素。媒體的中立性至關重要，因此我們的目標是清晰地識別其政治傾向並提供客觀資訊。本研究將展示如何透過分析新聞文章，並將媒體報導與其政治取向結合，以推測其態度。這項方法將為讀者提供一種有效的方式來理解各種類型的國際新聞報導。

關鍵詞: 國際足球聯賽、國際新聞、政治立場

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INTRODUCTION

Background

The author believes that some time ago, everyone was very concerned about the 2022 Football World Cup. Everyone knows that the host country of this time is Qatar. It is in the Arab countries of Western Asia and is rich in oil and gas resources. Qatar is an important force in the Arab world, has good relations with the West, and was the first Arab country to host the competition.¹ The FIFA World Cup was held for the first time in the Middle East, which is also the most geographically compact competition since the first World Cup in 1930. The diversity of opportunities and sustainability-related challenges are no exception. The FIFA World Cup is the largest single sporting event in the world. After the preliminary rounds, 32 qualified national men's football teams will compete for the world championship in the host country selected by FIFA for a one-month final. Hosting the FIFA World Cup usually represents the historical milestones and symbolic achievements of the host country and has a significant impact on local communities, infrastructure development, and service delivery. This includes the hiring and training of thousands of staff and volunteers, the transportation of hundreds of thousands of fans, and the protection of people's health and safety throughout the game.

The scale and complexity of tournaments can bring important opportunities to all participants, and these risks must be effectively managed to host successful tournaments. However, they also bring a range of risks. Therefore, Qatar's process of hosting FIFA has resulted in many problems, such as engaging in low-paying and hazardous labor in extremely high-temperature environments. Human rights organizations have also revealed that there are sweaty issues such as wage arrears,

¹ Al Jazeera. "Qatar: Country Profile," May 7, 2005.
<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2005/5/7/qatar-country-profile>.

forced labor, the inability to leave, employer intimidation, and poor an environment.² The issue of bribery is the most serious and attracts the most attention. For a long time, Qatar has been accused of bribery and corruption as the host country of the World Cup. Although FIFA has consistently denied the bribery incident, this incident has caused a stir and is worth my in-depth discussion.

Motivation

The author thinks the interests behind Qatar's FIFA status are shaped by a lot of different motivations. I divide it into four motivations: the first is political influence, the second is economic interests, the third is national image, and the last is promoting social change.

Qatar, an oil-rich nation, has aggressively used its wealth to boost its influence in international politics and sports. Qatar won the bid to host the 2022 FIFA World Cup in 2010, which was seen as a move by the Qatari government to try to gain more political influence internationally. Hosting the World Cup can bring Qatar a lot of economic benefits, including tourism, catering, accommodation, and commercial sponsorship. This is especially important for a country dependent on oil exports, as it could help Qatar achieve its goal of economic diversification. The World Cup can also enhance Qatar's national image and international reputation. To a certain extent, this can promote the development of the country's culture and tourism industry and can improve residents' sense of pride and national identity for their country. Hosting the World Cup could also promote social change in Qatar. Qatar has been pushing for modernization and reform, and this football event could be a step in pushing Qatar towards a more open, transparent, and democratic society.

² BBC. "Qatar Introduces Minimum Wage for First Time," October 25, 2017. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-41752490>.

In short, the interests behind Qatar's hosting of the World Cup are complex and diverse, including political, economic, and national image interests, as well as interests in promoting social change.

Significant

The World Football Cup is the most influential comprehensive sports event in the world. Starting in Uruguay in 1930 and reaching 4 billion views of the French Cup in 1998, the author thinks the significance of this event has gone beyond the superficial impact to a deeper meaning, like a butterfly effect, affecting countries around the world. For example, the Coca-Cola incident, star football player Shiro removed Coca-Cola at a press conference, causing Coca-Cola's market value to fall by \$4 billion.³

Research Purpose

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of hosting a world-class sporting event on the people of the host country. Specifically, the research will focus on the impact of Qatar's hosting of the FIFA World Cup. Despite the many controversies and protests arising from Qatar's hosting of the World Cup, this study seeks to gain insight into the political, economic, and cultural changes that people in the host country may face during and after the sporting event. By studying the host country's situation, we can gain a more comprehensive understanding and further assess the impact of world-class sporting events on the host country and its people.

³ EMMANUEL AYAMGA. "Coca-Cola's Market Value Falls by \$4 Billion after Cristiano Ronaldo Snub." Pulse Ghana, July 16, 2021. <https://www.pulse.com.gh/sports/football/coca-colas-market-value-falls-by-dollar4-billion-after-cristiano-ronaldo-snub/5dlbvz1#:~:text=According%20to%20ESPN%2C%20Coca-Cola%E2%80%99s%20share%20price%20dropped%20by,%24242%20billion%20to%20%24238%20billion%E2%80%93%20a%20%244bn%20drop.>

Research Questions

It can be seen from the above that Qatar caused many problems in various aspects when hosting the World Football League, which is why so many people protested after Qatar hosted the World Cup.

However, what does hosting a world-class sporting event do to the people of the country?

Limit

The topic of Qatar's FIFA host country status can be approached from various angles and perspectives, such as political, economic, and social. However, to stay within the given scope of the topic, we will limit our discussion to the interest behind Qatar's bid and selection as the host country for the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

Delimit

To further delimit the scope of our discussion, we will focus on the factors that may have influenced FIFA's decision to choose Qatar as the host country, such as the country's economic power, diplomatic influence, and investment in sports infrastructure. We will also consider the controversies and criticisms surrounding Qatar's selection, including allegations of corruption and human rights violations in the country.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The selection of Qatar as the host country for the 2022 World Cup has been a topic of concern and debate in sports and international relations circles. FIFA's decision to award Qatar the hosting rights has raised many questions about the interests and motivations behind the choice. This literature review aims to provide an overview of the existing literature and explore the interests behind Qatar's FIFA host country status. Scholars and researchers have explored the topic from multiple perspectives, including geopolitical, economic, and social. In addition, several studies have investigated the social impact of hosting a mega event like the World Cup on local communities, including issues related to labor rights, human rights, and social inclusion.⁴ Overall, the literature review aims to give a comprehensive overview of existing research on the interests behind Qatar's FIFA host country status, drawing on a variety of disciplines and perspectives. This will serve as the basis for further research and analysis of this complex and multifaceted topic.

Introduction of FIFA

FIFA or the Federation International de Football Association is the international governing body for association football, futsal, and beach soccer. Founded in 1904, FIFA is responsible for organizing and overseeing international competitions and tournaments, setting rules and regulations for the sport, and promoting the game of football worldwide. The headquarters is located in Zurich, Switzerland, and is composed of 211 member associations. The organization is led by a president, who is currently Gianni Infantino, and a council made up of representatives from each member association.

⁴ Al Jazeera. "FIFA 'Powerless' over Qatar Labour Rights," March 21, 2014. <https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2014/3/21/fifa-powerless-over-qatar-labour-rights>.

FIFA's main responsibility is organizing the World Cup, which is the largest and most renowned international football tournament.⁵ The World Cup takes place every four years and 32 teams from around the world compete for the championship. The tournament is watched by billions of people worldwide and is one of the most-watched sporting events in history. In addition, FIFA also organizes several other international competitions, including the Confederations Cup the Women's World Cup, and the Club World Cup. These tournaments provide opportunities for teams from different regions to compete with each other and showcase their skills on the world stage.

FIFA is also responsible for setting and implementing regulations for the sport of football. The responsibility covers the size of the field and the number of players on each team, as well as whether to use technology in officiating matches. FIFA works closely with national football associations around the world to ensure that these rules are followed, and that the gameplay is fair and safe. Furthermore, it plays the key role in organizing international competitions and setting rules for the sport. FIFA also plays a key role in promoting football worldwide. The organization works to develop the sport in regions where it is less popular and to invite people of all ages and backgrounds. This includes investing in grassroots football programs, promoting women's football, and supporting the development of football infrastructure in underserved areas.⁶

However, FIFA has been criticized for its government and ethics issues. In 2015, several executives of FIFA officials were arrested for corruption; thus, the organization was asked to reform. Therefore, FIFA has taken steps to solve these issues, including carrying out new dominant and openness measures and establishing independent ethics.

⁵ Pillay, Venitha, and Elaine Salo. "INTRODUCTION: 2010 FIFA World Cup: Gender, Politics and Sport." *Agenda: Empowering Women for Gender Equity*, no. 85 (2010): 4–10.

⁶ FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022™ - FIFA Publications. "FIFA WORLD CUP QATAR 2022™," n.d. <https://publications.fifa.com/en/annual-report-2021/tournaments-events/fifa-world-cup-qatar-2022/>.

However, FIFA is the international governing body for football, and while it has faced criticism and controversy in the past, it continues to play a significant role in shaping the future of the world's most popular sport.⁷

The Importance of FIFA in the Sports Industry

FIFA holds a significant position in the global sports industry. As the body of international football, FIFA plays an essential role in shaping and influencing the sport's development worldwide. Understanding the importance of FIFA derives from examining its impact on various aspects of the sports industry.⁸

Initially, FIFA serves as the ultimate authority in organizing and taking charge of the most anticipated football tournament. This is a quadrennial event that captivates the attention of billions of people around the globe, uniting nations and exceeding cultural boundaries. The World Cup showcases the peak of football excellence, fostering excitement, passion, and unity among worldwide fans. It provides a platform for players to showcase their skills on a global stage and also contributes to the growth and popularity of the sport.

Moreover, FIFA's influence is hard to ignore around the world. The organization's responsibility is to develop regulations to ensure the competition is fair, maintain proper competition, and promote the safety and well-being of players. FIFA also established a standardized framework in order to increase the overall credibility and trustworthiness of the sport. They ensured the coherence and constancy of the football competitions from the basic level to the professional leagues.

FIFA's impact also reaches into the economic realm. The organization generates

⁷ Gásquez, Roberto, and Vicente Royuela. "Is Football an Indicator of Development at the International Level?" *Social Indicators Research* 117, no. 3 (2014): 827–48.

⁸ BBC. "FIFA: Football, Power and Politics," May 30, 2011.
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b011j7vp>.

well-off revenue through various channels, including sponsorships, broadcasting rights, and licensing agreements. In particular, the World Cup serves as a profitable platform for commercial partnerships and advertising, thus attracting investment from global corporations.⁹ The economic benefits extend beyond FIFA itself, benefiting host countries and stimulating local economies through tourism, infrastructure development, and job creation. The event creates opportunities for businesses, hospitality services, and tourism-related industries, bolstering economic growth and leaving a lasting legacy.¹⁰

Furthermore, FIFA plays an extremely important role in promoting inclusivity and social development through football. The organization carries out programs and initiatives aimed at using the power of sports to address social issues, such as racism, discrimination, and unfairness. FIFA supports grassroots football projects, particularly in disadvantaged communities, fostering social integration, empowerment, and education through the beautiful game. By leveraging its global platform, FIFA encourages diversity, gender equality, and social responsibility, leaving a positive impact on society.

Therefore, FIFA's importance in the sports industry cannot be understated. As the governing body of international football, FIFA holds the responsibility of organizing the prestigious World Cup, setting regulations, driving economic growth, and promoting social development through the sport.¹¹ The organization's influence reverberates across continents, inspiring passion, unity, and fair play. By recognizing the significance of FIFA, we gain a deeper appreciation for the sport's global reach and

⁹ LEVERMORE, ROGER. "CSR for Development Through Sport: Examining Its Potential and Limitations." *Third World Quarterly* 31, no. 2 (2010): 223–41.

¹⁰ BBC. "Mark Drakeford Defends Taking Qatar Hospitality: 'It Was the Only Way,'" January 5, <https://www.bbc.com/news/av/uk-wales-64178012>.

¹¹ Gásquez, Roberto, and Vicente Royuela. "Is Football an Indicator of Development at the International Level?" *Social Indicators Research* 117, no. 3 (2014): 827–48.

its ability to transcend boundaries and bring people together.

Describe the respective issues of Qatar and FIFA

The issue of Qatar's and FIFA's status as the host country of FIFA has always been a topic of concern and controversy. Let's delve deeper into these issues and explore issues related to Qatar and FIFA.

One of the main issues surrounding Qatar's status as a FIFA host country is the accusation of corruption and bribery during the tender process. Some people have mistrusted the transparency and fairness principle of the selection process, as well as the accusation influence exerted by Qatari officials.¹² These accusations have caused doubts about the legitimacy of Qatar's bid and the fairness of FIFA's decision-making.

Another issue is the working situation and benefits of migrant workers participating in the infrastructure construction of the World Cup. Qatar's ambitious event preparation work requires a large number of construction projects, including stadiums, transportation systems, and accommodation facilities.¹³ The reports that have emerged emphasize the exploitation and harsh working conditions faced by migrant workers, including inadequate living situations, exorbitant working hours, and limit on their freedom. Those human rights issues have led the international community to become angry and led FIFA to ask for a solution to this issue.

The extreme climate in Qatar is also a major issue. The World Cup is traditionally held in the summer, and the high temperatures in Qatar pose some risks to players and fans. In order to solve this problem, Qatar broke with the tradition of

¹² BBC. "FIFA Crisis: A History of Corruption at Football's Governing Body," February 15, 2016. <https://www.bbc.com/sport/av/football/35578319>

¹³ Al Jazeera Staff. "Qatar to Introduce Pay Reform for Migrant Workers," February 19, 2015. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/2/19/qatar-to-introduce-pay-reform-for-migrant-workers>

changing the dates to November and December, which led to disruptions in domestic schedules around the world.¹⁴ This decision may seem small, but it actually affects many people, such as clubs, leagues, and fans, who cares about this world's biggest event. In addition, there are concerns about Qatar's lack of football culture and infrastructure. Unlike previous host countries, Qatar does not have a strong football tradition or large domestic leagues. Some people question the country's ability to host such a major sports event, as well as its long-term sustainability in terms of sports heritage and development. The reliance on temporary infrastructure and the utilization of post-game facilities are also the focus of debate.

The human rights issue and freedom of speech in Qatar have also been censored. Some reformers, journalists, and organizations of human rights have expressed concerns about the confinement of freedom of speech or assembly, as well as the treatment of different voices.¹⁵ These concerns reflect deep issues related to human rights and the repression of dissension by host countries.

The issues surrounding the host country status of Qatar FIFA are multifaceted, including concerns related to corruption, workers' rights, the extreme climate, a lack of football culture, and human rights. These issues have sparked widespread debate and criticism, highlighting the need for transparency, accountability, and prioritization of human rights in the awarding and hosting processes of major sports events.

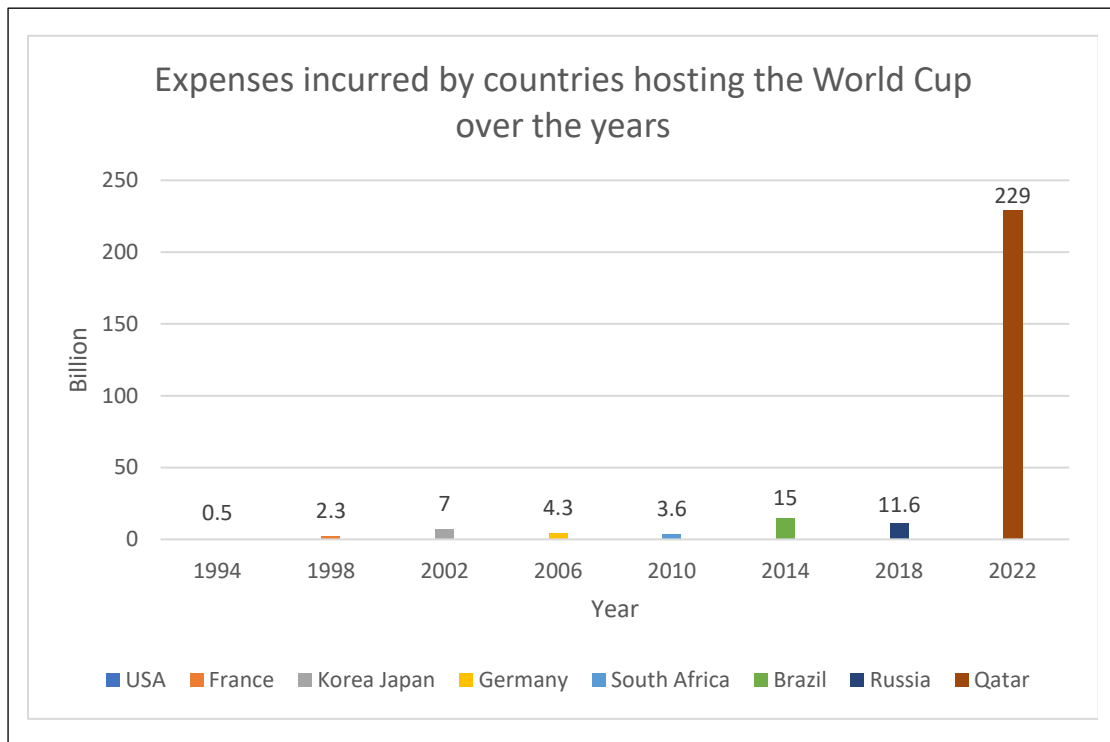
Furthermore, the cost of hosting the World Cup in Qatar has also become a focus issue. According to the data, Qatar's spending this time is the largest since the beginning of previous host countries, with a total amount of 229 billion US dollars, breaking

¹⁴ Al Jazeera. "The Massive Hypocrisy of the West's World Cup 'Concerns,'" November 28, 2022. <https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/11/28/the-massive-hypocrisy-of-the-west-s-world-cup-concerns>

¹⁵ Al Jazeera. "Why Are Football Teams Protesting against Qatar 2022 World Cup?," March 28, 2021. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/3/28/why-are-football-teams-protesting-against-qatar-2022-world-cup>

previous records. In terms of history, the United States spent \$500 million in 1994, and France spent \$2.3 billion in 1998. Japan and South Korea spent \$7 billion in 2002, and Germany spent \$4.3 billion in 2006. Then there was South Africa spending \$3.6 billion in 2010, Brazil spending \$15 billion in 2014, and Russia spending \$11.6 billion in 2018. It can be seen that the cost of Qatar is quite staggering.¹⁶

- **Figure 1. The expenses by countries hosting the World Cup over the years**



Source: By the author

Criticism and praise received by Qatar for hosting FIFA

Qatar successfully won the hosting rights to the FIFA World Cup in 2022, marking the first time Asia has hosted this major international sports event. However, Qatar’s hosting rights have caused controversy and criticism.¹⁷

¹⁶ BUSSINESS NEXT. “It Is 5 Times More Expensive than the Sum of the Past 7 Expenditures! Doomed to Lose Money, Why Does Qatar Want to Host the ‘Most Expensive World Cup in History’?,” November 21, 2022. <https://www.bnnext.com.tw/article/72743/qatar-fwc-?>

¹⁷ BBC. “World Cup Finals: Why Is Qatar 2022 Controversial?,” November 18, 2022. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/61635340>

After winning the FIFA World Cup hosting rights, Qatar began to build many sports venues and infrastructure. Qatar began to build event-level venues, such as stadiums, public works, and general infrastructure. For the World Cup, Qatar built eight new stadiums, including training venues, with a capacity of almost 80,000 spectators and 40,000 spectators, respectively. In addition, Qatar has planned to build new railways, roads, and airports in order to respond to the crowd of tourists.¹⁸ However, the large amount of construction has led to close attention to human and labor rights.¹⁹ According to reports, many foreign workers, such as those in India, Nepal, and Bangladesh, are forced to work in harsh situations, such as long working hours, low wages, and a lack of relative safety measures.²⁰ They are denied the most basic protections and rights afforded to them by Qatar, and some are even forced to live in temporary accommodation that is uninhabitable.

Moreover, Qatar was accused of corruption and unethical behavior during the process of obtaining the hosting rights. According to reports, Qatar won votes by bribing senior FIFA officials when winning the hosting rights. The opportunity to become the host country through bribery has always been denied by FIFA.²¹

In addition to human rights and bribery issues, Qatar also faces other criticisms. For example, due to high temperatures and humidity, Qatar's FIFA World Cup is scheduled to be held in winter, which will conflict with European allies and other international football competitions. Furthermore, due to the inferior strength of Qatar's

¹⁸ Al Jazeera. "Do Host Countries Make Money from the World Cup?," November 17, 2022. <https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/11/17/do-host-countries-make-money-from-the-world-cup>

¹⁹ Smith, Aaron C.T., and Hans M. Westerbeek. "Sport as a Vehicle for Deploying Corporate Social Responsibility." *The Journal of Corporate Citizenship*, no. 25 (2007): 43–54.

²⁰ BBC. "Qatar World Cup: Amnesty Calls on FIFA to Set up £350m Fund for Migrant Workers," May 19, 2022. <https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/61504376>

²¹ Al Jazeera. "Qatar Denies Allegations of Corruption in World Cup 2022 Bid," April 17, 2020. <https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2020/4/7/qatar-denies-allegations-of-corruption-in-world-cup-2022-bid>

domestic football allies and national team, some people are concerned that this will have a passive impact on the quality of the game.

However, Qatar has several controversies that still have also received much praise. Qatar becomes the first country to host the FIFA World Cup in the Middle East, which is of great significance for sports development and cultural exchange in the region. Moreover, the construction of a sports arena and architecture in Qatar is considered an important domestic economic activity that can promote the economic development of Qatar and improve the living quality of the local people.²² For example, Qatar's progress in building stadiums and architecture has attracted the attention and praise of the international community. Many people believe that Qatar's World Cup new construction will advance the country's economic and tourism development and promote the country's modernization and internationalization processes. Qatar's government also actively carries out exchanges and cooperation with the international community. Through the International Football Association's cooperation with other international institutions, Qatar is dedicated to contributing to the development of the global. The Qatari government has also launched a series of plans aimed at promoting sports and cultural development, such as sports schools, sports venues, and cultural centers.²³

Overall, Qatar faced numerous criticisms and compliments when winning the FIFA World Cup hosting power but also received support and praise from many people. For Qatar, it is important to ensure the smooth hosting of the FIFA World Cup while also defending the rights and interests of workers to avoid human rights issues. For example, improving the conditions of living for workers, increasing wage equality, and carrying

²² Al Jazeera. "The Morning after: Qatar Wakes up to Post World Cup Life," December 19, 2022. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/12/19/post-world-cup-blues-start-to-set-in-for-qatar-residents>

²³ Al Jazeera. "Qatari Minister Slams Western Media Coverage of World Cup Record," November 15, 2022. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/11/15/qatari-minister-slams-western-media-coverage-of-world-cup-record>

out safety measures. However, human and labor rights organizations believe that Qatar still needs to take more practical measures to reform these issues and ensure that the rights and interests of workers are fully protected. However, showcasing one's strength and culture through infrastructure construction and cultural development.²⁴ Only in this way can Qatar be widely recognized and respected by the international community during the FIFA World Cup.

²⁴ BBC. "Qatar World Cup 2022: Norwegian FA President Urges FIFA to Take Stance on Human Rights," April 1, 2022. <https://www.bbc.com/sport/av/football/60958171>

METHODOLOGY

Through this article, the author aims to understand the facts about Qatar as the host country of the World Cup and research stakeholders to gain a comprehensive understanding of the issues and impacts faced by Qatar as the host country of the World Cup. Through a literature review and archival research, documents and materials pertaining to the background information, bidding process, and decision-making of Qatar as the World Cup host were collected and analyzed. Hence, content analysis was practiced in this paper as the methodology. My steps are proposed research purpose, hypothesis, selecting study sample, categories, analyzing data, and proving my hypothesis. This will help us understand the global public's opinion and reaction to Qatar's hosting of the World Cup, as well as their level of concern about related issues. Through this approach, we will be able to gain a comprehensive understanding and present a more accurate and comprehensive picture to help people better understand the current situation and the facts behind the Qatar World Cup host country. Through quantitative methods, we can obtain data and opinions of different levels and dimensions so as to better reveal the truth about Qatar as the host country of the World Cup.

Research Design

First, the proposed research purpose can let readers clearly know my purpose, the research aspect, and what kind of news the author is going to collect. Second, hypothesize for my research, then analyze my collected data. Third, when the author selects study samples and chooses data randomly use words that are fair for both sides.

In this case, the author will select a date and keywords and find out the clause and subclause. For example, from 2011 to 2022, FIFA + Qatar + BBC. Fourth, categorize articles. The author will get excessive amounts of data, then narrow down

the numbers by using more specific keywords, for example: + human rights or + reputation. After these steps, the author is able to verify my hypothesis.

The more the author searches, the more detail can be found. When the author finds enough data, it can be concluded as a category. The author divides articles into four categories: politics, human rights, criticism, and corruption. Each has twenty to thirty articles. Last, analyze the data and prove my hypothesis. In the end, my data amount will be almost 180 articles, and the author will read all of them, find out which keywords can have these results then keep trying and find the best results. After a upon steps, start to analyze whether my hypothesis stands or not.

Data Sources and Collection

My data sources are from the BBC and Al Jazeera websites, from May 30th, 2011, to May 8th, 2023, the author collected 89 BBC news and 80 Al Jazeera news. The author uses the key word “FIFA Qatar” to decrease the number of article gaps between two news media. After collecting all these news, the author divided them into four categories: politics, human rights, criticism, and corruption. Among the 90 news of the BBC in my collection, it can be found that the news about political interference accounts for the majority, and the number is about 41 news. Then there are 29 news on human rights issues and 16 news on economic interests. Other minority topics are classified as environment and introduction of Qatar, respectively, 2 and 1 news. As for Al Jazeera, the most relevant coverage was human rights with 31 news, followed by economic interest with 21 news, political interference with 23 news, environment news with 4, and with 1 Qatar’s introduction news.

Using archival data sources for content analysis, the purpose of content analysis was to understand the whole story of Qatar hosting the World Football League. When

sorting the news into different categories, I found that a large proportion of the BBC headlines were political-related statements, so the author sure that different news outlets have their own positions. In addition, the abundance of political news can indicate that it is easier for the media to manipulate or exaggerate what politicians say about the news. The essence of this research is content analysis. By looking at a dataset based on two of the most important news sources about FIFA and Qatar. The paper comprehensively documents how different media biases lead to very different reports of news. By understanding the context of media bias, readers will be able to discern and justify the distance between reality and political information.

DATA ANALYSIS

Media bias plays an important role in modern news coverage. This research aimed to point out that different media would usually report the realities based on their own political stance. The literature review part explained the idea of media bias and how it shaped how we received, perceived, and assessed the information. This research pointed out that this media bias is not helping the public's understanding of the current issues; instead, it worsens the development of ongoing criticism and other disasters.

The methodology part of this research provided an overall picture of how the news data was selected and analyzed. To continue, this data analysis part will provide mainly three sections, namely: political interference, human rights, and economic interest. Other minority sections, such as environmental damage and the introduction of Qatar.

In each section, there are essential points. To explore the dynamics of foreign influence, the intricacies of covert political interventions, and the geopolitical power struggles at play. The analysis will encompass a thorough examination of human rights violations and abuses, the erosion of civil liberties, the social and political implications of such violations, and the responses from the international community. Likewise, to scrutinize the landscape of public criticism and dissent within this context, seeking to understand its forms, impact, and consequences.

My investigation will extend to the presence and effects of corruption within the scope of this research, encompassing issues of transparency, accountability, and broader societal and governance implications. This data analysis will show that, regarding all these issues, the BBC and Al Jazeera used very different approaches to covering the news. Thus, the data analysis will show how you can tell and justify the media bias. Here they are.

Table 1. Raw Data Collected

Category	BBC news-	Al Jazeera news-
Political Interference	41pices	23pices
Human Rights	29pices	31pices
Economic Interest	16pices	21pices

First Section (Political Interference)

In the first section, the author chooses political interference articles to compare. There are vehement remarks in this section and going to analyze these articles.

Discussion 1- The Sunday Times Suspicion

For news title, the BBC's choice of title words is more concise and powerful, it's easier for the audience to know what's happening right now but the audience need to be more self-aware. For example, when it comes to saying that FIFA needs to conduct an "independent investigation" into Qatar bid claims their headline is "World Cup 2022: FIFA needs to conduct an "independent investigation" into Qatar bid claims." (BBC, PT-3) Also, the explanation of the person mentioned in the document obtained by The Sunday Times. These accusations are related to events a few years ago, and some may point out that Qatar's bid is not the first to be suspected of using private intelligence and secret strategies. Directly and boldly expressed doubts about Qatar's right to host FIFA. (BBC, PT-8)

In this case, Qatar has suffered negative impacts from journalists, bloggers, and celebrities from many countries hyping up their respective bids. Therefore, Qatar underwent a thorough investigation and provided all information related to our bid, which was finally clarified after two years of investigation by FIFA.

Discussion 2- The Interference Behind

Another example, the headlines are about the pressure behind Qatar and the World Cup voting. FIFA President Sepp Blatter said: “The presidents of France and Germany exerted political pressure before the 2018 and 2022 World Cup voting.” Furthermore, he clearly states that it was former French president Nicolas Sarkozy and his German counterpart Christian Wulff who attempted to influence the voting. (BBC, PT-11) He added that it was for financial gain, as German companies would know. Many companies, including Deutsche Bahn and Hochtief (Construction), had already launched plans in Qatar before the World Cup.

Conversely, FIFA has warned Tunisia that if the government intervenes in football affairs again, Tunisia may be excluded from next month's World Cup in Qatar. They stated that the member associations of FIFA must be free from legal and political interference. FIFA has requested the FTF clarify the threat of interfering in its internal affairs and disbanding its office. And remind FTF member associations that they have a legal obligation to conduct affairs independently and not be influenced improperly by third parties. If these obligations are not complied with, penalties may be imposed on the relevant associations in accordance with FIFA laws, including suspension. (BBC, PT-23)

Discussion 3- Cheers from the Citizen

After two examples, compared to the BBC, AL's news is less about criticizing or questioning Qatar's chances of hosting. The majority of them are about the joy of the people of Qatar. Malika Bilal (radio journalist) said: “I went to the Doha Cultural Center in Katara to listen to this news. The scene was chaotic. I have never seen such an

exciting scene before. It's like Qatar won the actual World Cup, not just bid for it. (AL, PT-1) To use a political example, compare the World Cup to the Champions League and think of the United Nations General Assembly. Assuming it is the most representative institution in world politics, one would consider it the pinnacle of global governance. (AL, PT-8) It can be seen that winning the hosting ceremony is not an easy task for them.

Discussion 4- Candidates

The campaign for FIFA President took place on February 26, 2015. The Jordanian withdrew from the previous election on May 29 after receiving 73 votes to Blatter's 133 in the first round of voting. Ultimately elected by Sepp Blatter power was won. (AL, PT-10) However, a presidential candidate, Tokyo Sexwale said: "Advocating for new FIFA leaders can now try to look beyond Europe." As mentioned in the article, some countries hosting football are not usually European countries. Relatively speaking, countries except for Europe are more concerned about the importance and representativeness of football, and it is time to provide space for those who can showcase their abilities and strength in other parts of the world. (AL, PT-9)

Summary

All these samples show that media bias does exist in both the BBC and AL Jazeera, however, we can choose their common parts and then we can find out the truth. Their similarities are both news reports that FIFA dislikes the issue of political and state interference, and part of the solution is to cancel the country's participation rights. Although the news on both sides did not mention the correct solution, the author personally thinks that quietly obeying FIFA seems to be what they have always wanted

to achieve.

Second Section (Human Rights)

The second section is the truth about human rights. By comparing two news media, readers can clearly see how different factions report the same incidents.

Discussion 1- Foreign Workers

Since Qatar was awarded the right to host the 2022 FIFA World Cup, its treatment of migrant workers and its human rights record have been closely monitored. (AL, HR-2) Qatar has built seven sports venues, a new airport, a subway system, a series of roads, and approximately 100 new hotels for the World Cup finals. The entire city has been built around a sports stadium that will host the finals. The Qatari government claims to have hired 30,000 foreign workers solely for the construction of sports venues. Most of them come from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and the Philippines. In February 2021, the Guardian reported that 6500 migrant workers from India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka have died in Qatar since Qatar's bid for the World Cup. This number is based on data provided by the embassies of various countries in Qatar.

However, the Qatari government stated that this number is misleading as not all deaths were caused by personnel involved in World Cup related projects. The statement stated that many of the deceased had worked in Qatar for many years and may have died of old age or other natural causes. Although Qatar has always denied that the deaths of migrant workers were not caused by high temperatures or excessive labor, in fact, the outside world knows the truth. Migrant workers working in Qatar face unequal treatment, such as poor living conditions, being forced to pay huge recruitment fees, salary deductions, and passport confiscation. Because these truths have been dragged

out one by one, the Qatari government has proposed improvement measures. Officials announced the proposed changes at a press conference held in the capital city of Doha. They hope to introduce an "employment contract-based system" as part of the reform plan. These reforms also aim to end the long-standing requirement that foreign workers obtain employer consent before leaving the country. (BBC, HR-21)

In contrast, AL's news is less focused on reporting on the abuse of migrant workers and instead focuses on openness and support for women's rights. The sense of change is that AL's news coverage is trying to salvage Qatar's image.

Discussion 2- Climatic Factors and Expand the Team

The World Football Cup has been held in the summer in previous years, but this time the host country, Qatar, will hold it in the winter. Everyone knows summer temperatures in Qatar can reach 50 degrees Celsius, and FIFA vice president Geoffrey Webb has said player welfare is his top priority ahead of the 2022 World Cup in Qatar. Therefore, after some discussions, in June 2013, the President of FIFA stated that due to the extremely hot summer in Qatar, he decided to move the 2022 World Cup to winter, becoming the first country in history to host it in winter. (BBC, HR-7)

In addition, FIFA is discussing expanding the 2022 World Cup from 32 to 48 teams. As soon as this news came out, everyone chose not to agree. The reason is that this arrangement will need to be expanded to include more manpower, thus leading to the violation of human rights. Stephen Cockburn of Amnesty International said: "Adding new asylum seekers will bring human rights risks, especially that migrant workers providing construction services may be subject to widespread exploitation." (BBC, HR-9)

This also indirectly indicates that the outside world pays considerable attention

to this aspect of human rights. Attention also retains a hesitant attitude towards the handling of Qatar. Qatari World Cup organizers said in a statement: "Qatar has always been open to the idea of expanding the World Cup in 2022, provided that a feasible operating model is found and all parties believe that expanding the size of 48 teams is in the best interest of Qatar. "The best interests of the country." football and Qatar as host nation. Another president, Aleksander Ceferin, said adding 16 teams to the 2022 Qatar Olympics could cause "many problems" and called the idea "quite unrealistic." (BBC, HR-8)

Discussion 3- Gender Inequality

It is known that the population of women in Qatar is much lower than that of men. Calculated in terms of permanent population, there are approximately 2.19 million male residents in Qatar, accounting for approximately 75% of the total, and approximately 730,000 female residents, accounting for approximately 25% of the total. The gender ratio of men to women in Qatar has reached 3:1, and the number of men is three times that of women. As a result, Qatar has become the country with the highest disparity in gender ratio between men and women in the world. The reason for the imbalance in the ratio of men to women in the country is closely related to the conservative concept of the Qatari people and the social atmosphere of "preferring boys over girls." Because of this, in daily life, the status of women is much lower than that of men. Father's rights and husband's rights are also obviously dominant, while women are regarded as property that can be married and have children.

Because of this unequal treatment, there was also caused a lot of discussion in the process of organizing international football leagues. For example, women are not allowed to enter the stadium to watch football matches, or they are attacked with pepper

spray when buying tickets. These incidents have caused widespread discussion after being reported. (AL, HR-18) In another more serious incident, a woman named Sahar Khodayari was detained for entering a stadium disguised as a man. The death sparked widespread outrage in Iran and internationally, prompting calls on social media for FIFA to suspend or ban the country's football association. She died in the hospital after setting herself on fire outside court and feared she would be jailed for six months. (AL, HR-16)

Therefore, Gianni Infantino, president of global soccer's governing body, said Iran has assured FIFA that women will be able to attend next month's World Cup qualifying matches in Tehran. It was even more said that we need to allow women to participate; we need to promote this in a respectful way, and we have been assured that women will be allowed into football stadiums from the next international match in Iran. In a surprise move, FIFA has broken new ground by appointing a Senegalese UN official as its first female and first non-European secretary-general. "We want to embrace diversity and we believe in gender equality," Infantino said. She is someone for the outside, not from the inside or from the past. Someone new, someone who can help us do the right things in the future.

These actions seem to make the outside world think that FIFA has an issue with improving gender inequality between men and women, but whether there is really continuous progress is something we should observe. (AL, HR-17)

Among the news the author excerpted, most of the women's issues come from AL. As the author said above, most of the BBC's news content reports on the issue of migrant workers. As we can see, when AL reports on female injustice, FIFA's solutions will be added at the end, as if they are using solutions to tell the readers that they are solving the problem.

Discussion 4- LGBTQ

During this event in Qatar, human rights issues became the most talked about topic, and it was severely criticized for its human rights record, which included homosexuality and other incidents. For example, LGBTQ is the English acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender. In addition, the letter "Q" is added to the end of the word to represent queer people and/or people who are questioning their gender identity as "LGBTQ".

Homosexuality is illegal in Qatar, and rights group Amnesty International said women and LGBTQ people (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer, or heterosexual) "continue to be banned in law and practice "Facing discrimination". (BBC, HR-19) During the game, some countries still had to wear rainbow-colored armbands on the field in order to protest. Captains such as Denmark and Germany, including Germany goalkeeper Manuel Neuer, said they hope to wear rainbow-colored armbands. Wearing rainbow-patterned clothes as part of the Dutch-led "One Love" anti-discrimination campaign, they prepare to compete in a country where same-sex relationships are illegal. (AL, HR-6)

Although the organizers of the tournament said that Qatar welcomes everyone regardless of sexual orientation or background, it still made things difficult in all aspects. For example: Former Wales captain Laura McAllister said she felt intimidated after being told to remove her bucket hat when entering the stadium to watch Wales' 1-1 draw with the United States on Monday. McAllister was wearing a hat representing the Rainbow Wall, the supporters' group for Welsh fans who are members of the LGBTQ+ community. (BBC, HR-16) In addition, seven participating teams were forced to abandon plans for their captains to wear "OneLove" armbands during games, a move aimed at promoting diversity and inclusion. The players did not wear armbands because

FIFA said they could receive yellow cards for doing so. The above examples clearly satirize Qatar's false explanations to the outside world. Neither the BBC nor the AL seem to be leaning towards Qatar.

Summary

These three cases show us what the advantages of local news media are, how to believe different reporting texts, how the media glorifies their own country, and how photos can help readers discern the truth. In short, we can use what we have learned to find out the strengths of different media to identify which news is trustworthy. From some of my cases, it can be seen that the BBC reports relatively more on issues of human rights violations, while AL reports more on discrimination based on sexual orientation. The news from the two media outlets is completely different and controversial due to national interest considerations. Through pictures and words, we can define whether the news media is professional. Then choose those news outlets with less national involvement so that ultimately the audience can find news that suits them.

Third Section (Economic Interest)

The third part is to compare the reports of two news media to let readers understand how different factions different reporting methods on the same event, so as to reveal the truth behind the economic interests.

Discussion 1- Corruption Investigations

After Qatar won the right to host, countries all said that Qatar bribed votes to get this sacred hosting opportunity. Therefore, the United States, Britain, and other countries have envoys to investigate the truth. In May 2015, seven senior FIFA officials were arrested at a Zurich hotel, where they had been staying before the presidential

election. They are among 14 people charged by US prosecutors, who allege that bribes and kickbacks of more than \$150 million (£100 million) were accepted over a 24-year period. These included nine FIFA officials and five sports marketing and broadcasting executives. (BBC, EI-4)

World Cup host Qatar has strenuously denied any accusations of wrongdoing, calling them unfair and "grossly misleading." However, there were still suspected bribery scandals involving World Cup host Qatar during the investigation. For example, Belgian police released photos of piles of 200-euro, 50-euro, 20-euro, and 10-euro banknotes in a case that prosecutors accused of involving corruption, money laundering, and criminal organizations within the European Parliament. Sources in Brussels said another €600,000 had been found at the home of one suspect, and another €750,000 in a suitcase in a Brussels hotel room. (BBC, EI-9)

Another case was that of Chuck Blazer between 1997 and 2013, a member of FIFA's executive committee. He secretly pleaded guilty in November 2013 to 10 counts of conspiracy to commit racketeering, wire fraud and money laundering. Blazer admitted he and other officials took bribes during the 1998 and 2010 World Cups, and he also admitted taking bribes and kickbacks in connection with five different editions of the Gold Cup between 1996 and 2003. He also admitted to tax evasion and working with others to move funds between accounts to conceal the kickback scheme. Now he has become a key cooperating witness in the investigation. (AL, EI-14)

More seriously, Blatter served as FIFA president for 17 years but was forced to resign in 2015 over suspicions of illegally arranging the transfer of 2 million Swiss francs (\$2.19 million; £1.6 million) to Platini, whom Tiny was also forced to resign as FIFA president. He was initially banned from football by FIFA for eight years due to Platini's payments, which were later reduced to six years. In March 2021, he was

additionally banned until 2028 for "various breaches" of FIFA's ethical code. Blatter and Platini were charged with fraud in November but were found not guilty at a trial in Switzerland in July. The decisions to award the 2018 and 2022 World Cups to Russia and Qatar, respectively, have been dogged by accusations of widespread corruption, with Swiss prosecutors and the U.S. Justice Department launching two investigations in 2015. Qatar and Russia have always denied any wrongdoing, and a 2017 FIFA investigation effectively exonerated both countries. (BBC, EI-13)

Discussion 2- Media Evaluation

After the Football World Cup ended, different news media reported and panned it in their own way. First, the state news agency QNA (Qatar News Agency) said, "The dream has become reality and has not been derailed from its path by the distortion campaigns and malicious allegations." The pro-government Al-Sharq newspaper said the event had shown "fans a new face of Arab culture." It added that the tournament "will be remembered by all of the world's peoples, and future generations will be taught how the Arabs have succeeded in astounding the world with messages of brotherhood, tolerance, and solidarity." From the outset, Qatar has vigorously defended itself against criticism of its right to host such an event. It is obvious that readers can feel the feeling of every cook praising his own broth.

Second, in the Mexican daily El Universal, columnist Mario Maldonado claimed the tournament had shown how unfairly the vast financial resources behind football are shared. The other is Brazil's Folha de Sao, where columnist Mathias Alencastro said the tournament was "contested and controversial" but also showed that Western countries were "increasingly incapable of shaping the opinion of the international community about a country, a regime, or a culture." It can be seen that

South American countries are not on Qatar's side.

Third, Senegal's Sene News website hailed the "sociability and hospitality of Qataris" and said the World Cup took place "in a warm, festival-like, and festive atmosphere." Fourth, in Ukraine, the tournament took second place to the Russian invasion, which is now in its 10th month. "I have felt that I do not enjoy football as much as I used to because it is a game," MP Viktoria Siumar wrote on Facebook. "This is the first time in my life I have not seen a single FIFA World Cup match," former Luhansk regional governor Georgiy Tuka posted on Facebook. Also in Russia, which was banned from taking part, there was also a sense that the tournament was passing fans by. According to an opinion poll, only 9% of Russians "regularly watched" the games, and more than half said they were not following the World Cup.

Fifth, the Times of India said: "The FIFA World Cup final will be remembered for a long time, thanks to the heart-stopping thrills and the drama it offered up to the very end. Qatar can take pride in having delivered a great tournament after all the initial carping about how it won the bid." The Indian Express, meanwhile, saw symbolism in how Doha will once again be physically transformed in the aftermath of the tournament, with the removal of some stadiums. With five news outlets in total, it can be seen that the media in African countries are obviously very Qatari. The media in other regions have turned to criticism and, at the same time, let readers clearly feel the support of their own countries. (BBC, EL-15)

Discussion 3- Profit

As the author mentioned before, the latest edition of the World Football League is much more expensive than before, shocking people around the world. In addition to expenses, are there any benefits in terms of tourism, accommodation, etc. during the

hosting of the Qatar Festival? According to AL reports, more than 4 billion US dollars of foreign capital have flowed in in the first 10 months alone. Stock market experts said the Qatari stock market, like most previous World Cup host markets, outperformed other countries in the run-up to the big game. Historically, the average MSCI Country Equity Index for the previous seven World Cup host countries (excluding the exception of Brazil) has increased by 21.8% in the year before the World Cup and 13.4% in the year after the World Cup compared with the MSCI World Index. The average increases in the index were 4.3% and 9.5%, respectively. The QSE index, which measures the 20 largest and most liquid stocks on the Qatar Stock Exchange (QSE), rose 24.7% from the beginning of 2022 to April 11, 2022, but then fell back to almost flat levels as of September 5, 2022; it was up another 12.1% year-to-date. Qatar 2022 CEO Nasser al-Khater expects that the FIFA World Cup will contribute \$17 billion to Qatar's economy during the event, down from an initial estimate of \$20 billion. The biggest beneficiary is the hospitality sector, which includes hotels, shopping malls, shops, and the retail Industry. (AL, EI-18)

On the other hand, FIFA will also benefit from this. FIFA makes most of its revenue from selling television rights to the World Cup and other international events. In the recently announced 2015-18 seasons, FIFA brought in \$6.4 billion in revenue, \$4.6 billion of which came from television rights. Also in play are marketing rights, with global brands paying FIFA for the right to advertise at the organization's events. The biggest brands can partner with FIFA on its development and social responsibility programs. In the cycle leading up to the 2018 World Cup, FIFA generated \$1.66 billion in revenue from marketing rights deals. Even in 2021, marketing rights sales revenue will be as high as \$131 million. Another source of money is ticket sales, which brought in \$712 million in the 2015-18 cycle. About 3 million tickets have been sold for the

2022 Qatar Olympics. With prices ranging from \$100 to \$1,100, it's sure to be another great year. Finally, it obtains cash through its brand licensing. The most famous is EA's FIFA football game series, which reportedly generated \$20 billion in sales for EA during its 20-year partnership with FIFA. (AL, EI-21)

From the above, it is clear that Qatar spent more than it gained, so they did not benefit. Although this was true in terms of money, the event brought a certain level of publicity to Qatar. The FIFA part is 1 billion US dollars higher than the previous revenue, which is quite an astonishing figure.

Summary

From these examples, we can see that in some cases the views are the same and in other cases, the views are definitely different. On the issue of reporting bribery, the BBC and AL have more in common to some extent. The reason is that there is more consensus among the bribery methods and the individuals involved in the investigation, although the individuals identified on the two separate websites are slightly different. When we talk about bribery and the people involved, the news media's position is very clear.

The BBC's doubtful statistics on bribery are certainly more accurate than the AL's predictions. However, AL may be trying to boost the confidence of its citizens by placating the message that those who commit crimes will be punished. On the other hand, the BBC has less news about the profits made by Qatar and FIFA on the table, but more AL, and the number of news shows a 1:4 situation.

Media from all parties have very strong political intentions, which results in news reports that may be highly misleading. In summary, this research paper recommends that news reporting now and in the future be more neutral and unbiased.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After all the procedures, my conclusion can be divided into two sections: the first section is Messi was personally put in a black robe by the King of Qatar when he lifted the “bisht” as an example and the second section is about how the audience can find out objective information.

The main purpose of this study is to find out the answers to my research questions and confirm the existence of the influence with an example from one of the news articles. After reading all the relevant information, my answer is that hosting world-class sports events will have a great impact on the people, such as social order, political involvement, economic impact, etc. It even interferes with religion. To illustrate with one example, Lionel Messi is one of Argentina's iconic players, and they won the championship in the 2022 Football Street Cup. At the award ceremony, Qatar's King Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad al-Thani "dressed Messi in black," and FIFA President Gianni Infantino was also on stage. Watch the ceremony with a smile. This move divided the outside world into two different voices. In addition to being curious about the meaning of “bisht,” fans from various countries also had mixed reactions to this move. People in the Arab region generally expressed their approval and regarded it as a symbol of respect.²⁵

However, Western media, netizens, and critics pointed out that the black robe directly covered Argentina's jersey and national emblem and even questioned Qatar's "sportswashing," that is, by organizing sports events, buying or sponsoring sports teams, or even participating in sports activities in person, to borrow money. This is the practice of changing a bad image from the past and improving your reputation. Hassan Al

²⁵ Shamooun Hafez. “World Cup Final: Lionel Messi Lifts Trophy in Bisht - Traditional Arab Robe.” BBC News, December 18, 2022. <https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/64018448>.

Thawadi, secretary-general of the Qatari tournament committee, was keen to deny that the move had anything to do with the negative impact on Qatar and that it was an opportunity for the World Cup to showcase our Arab and Muslim culture to the world. This matter seems to have nothing to do with my topic or question, but in fact, there are many doubts behind it. Does Messi not care about this ceremony or thinks that he can get funds no matter what the clothes are? We don't know whether it is forced or voluntary.

In the modern era, every viewer has access to all conveniences and free information providers, yet they suffer from this mediocre and sometimes misleading information age. Platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, WeChat, and Weibo are filled with more absurd news and information. We can find that every news media has media bias, and for events involving national interests, every article by the BBC and AL is more or less biased. Therefore, what we can do is filter the news reports ourselves. Below, the author will introduce how to select news and help the audience find the right information. By comparing content and news, we can know how to find the right information and avoid media bias. So, how do we evaluate and obtain correct and unbiased information? My advice is to follow these steps. First, pick two or more credible new media reports. Second, compare their contents. Third, find their different accounts of the same event. Fourth, check whether there are pictures or videos as evidence. The final step is to select news articles that use neutral or non-biased words. While following all these steps, we learned a lesson and can find more accurate information next time. The more similar the reports of two or more media outlets, the closer they are to the truth.

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APPENDIX-A

Table of the Database Established for Data Analysis of BBC's news

90pieces			
Master URL	https://www.bbc.com/news		
Ref. No.	Title	Data Published	Item URL
BBC, PT-1	Qatar and the fall of FIFA	November 19, 2022	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0dhp38p
BBC, PT-2	Qatar 2022: Fake news story claims Arab nations told FIFA they will boycott World Cup	July 16, 2017	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/40626063
BBC, PT-3	World Cup 2022: FIFA need to conduct "independent investigation" into Qatar bid claims	July 29, 2018	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/44998080
BBC, PT-4	FIFA 'should re-run 2022 World Cup bidding process' after Qatar win	April 23, 2015	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/32441977
BBC, PT-5	FIFA: 'No apology, no compensation' over Qatar decision	February 25, 2015	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-31617947
BBC, PT-6	Qatar 2022: FIFA set to probe officials over World Cup claims	July 04, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/27692237
BBC, PT-7	FIFA: No decision made on 2022 Qatar World Cup move	January 08, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/25653594
BBC, PT-8	German Federation asks FIFA for inquiry into Qatar 2022	July 01, 2011	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/13613314

BBC, PT-9	FIFA lifts ban on Qatar's Saoud al-Mohannadi	April 06, 2017	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/39520835
BBC, PT-10	FIFA crisis: UK looks to head off World Cup 2022 row with Qatar	July 12, 2015	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/33104950
BBC, PT-11	FIFA: Sepp Blatter says pressure behind Qatar & World Cup votes	July 05, 2015	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/33401602
BBC, PT-12	Dyke: 'FIFA must act' over World Cup in Qatar	August 10, 2013	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-23645264
BBC, PT-13	FIFA president Sepp Blatter will not investigate Qatar 2022	July 07, 2011	https://www.bbc.com/sport/av/football/13678456
BBC, PT-14	FIFA: Football, Power and Politics	May 30, 2011	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b011j7vp
BBC, PT-15	FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022 draw	April 02, 2022	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w172yg1g0wm8ytg
BBC, PT-16	Banned football ticket tout jailed for selling at Qatar World Cup	April 28	https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-england-merseyside-65418758
BBC, PT-17	'The Qatari bid must be what the 1958 want to get rid of the Glazers'	May 03, 2023	https://www.bbc.com/sport/articles/cy90k7wvnd1o
BBC, PT-18	2027 Women's World Cup: FIFA receives four bids to host tournament	2023/04/24	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/65378580
BBC, PT-19	Qatargate: the inside story of the big Brussels bung	2023/05/08	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0flvlrj

BBC, PT-20	Qatar media guide	February 20	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14702519
BBC, PT-21	FIFA controls Africa and ethics committee lacks independence, says former Caf boss Ahmad	March 15, 2023	https://www.bbc.com/sport/africa/64934824
BBC, PT-22	World Cup 2022: Gary Lineker in Qatar to 'report, not support' controversial tournament	November 18, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63680680
BBC, PT-23	World Cup 2022: Tunisia risk possible ban from finals in Qatar	October 28, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/africa/63427007
BBC, PT-24	World Cup: Wales' economy minister defends Qatar visit	November 29, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-63791184
BBC, PT-25	Qatar World Cup: FIFA's Boyce 'would support' re-vote	July 01, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/uk-27655805
BBC, PT-26	Qatar World Cup: FIFA must take aggressive action, says Visa	July 12, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-27813605
BBC, PT-27	World Cup: Drakeford has no regrets over Qatar hotel freebie	0000/01/05	https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-wales-politics-64173834
BBC, PT-28	Brazil, Russia and Qatar World Cups pose problems for FIFA	October 25, 2013	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/24673907
BBC, PT-29	FIFA's Boyce 'would back' Qatar World Cup re-vote	July 01, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-27654067

BBC, PT-30	Qatar 2022 World Cup: FIFA to announce 'no threat' to host	October 04, 2013	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-middle-east-24394356
BBC, PT-31	World Cup 2022: FIFA taskforce launched on Qatar dates	October 04, 2013	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-europe-24394970
BBC, PT-32	FIFA Club World Cup: Five reasons to watch the Qatar tournament	December 10, 2019	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/50649315
BBC, PT-33	World Cup 2022: FIFA must answer more questions on Qatar	March 18, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/26638464
BBC, PT-34	FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022: How does the draw work?	April 01, 2022	https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/60952583
BBC, PT-35	Qatar World Cup	November 20, 2022	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w3ct418d
BBC, PT-36	World Cup 2022: Tournament in Qatar set to get under way	November 20, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63670102
BBC, PT-37	Ros Atkins on... How Qatar got to host the World Cup	November 13, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-63611745
BBC, PT-38	Mark Drakeford defends taking Qatar hospitality: 'It was the only way'	January 05	https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-wales-64178012
BBC, PT-39	FIFA: Indonesia stripped of right to host Under-20 World Cup	March 29, 2023	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/65113802
BBC, PT-40	Women's World Cup: FIFA president Gianni	May 02, 2023	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/65453756

	Infantino threatens tournament blackout in Europe		
BBC, PT-41	World Cup 2022: Tunisia risk possible ban from finals in Qatar	October 28, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/africa/63427007
BBC, HR-1	World Cup 2022: FIFA's 'regret' at Qatar workers' deaths	October 04, 2013	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-europe-24394971
BBC, HR-2	Qatar World Cup: Amnesty calls on FIFA to set up £350m fund for migrant workers	May 19, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/61504376
BBC, HR-3	Qatar World Cup 2022: Norwegian FA president urges FIFA to take stance on human rights	April 01, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/av/football/60958171
BBC, HR-4	World Cup: FIFA urged to strengthen workers' rights in Russia & Qatar	November 09, 2017	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/41929421
BBC, HR-5	FIFA World Cup sponsors urged to speak out over Qatar	May 18, 2015	https://www.bbc.com/news/business-32777320
BBC, HR-6	World Cup 2022: FIFA gives Qatar deadline for workers' welfare report	January 31, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/25975659
BBC, HR-7	Qatar World Cup: FIFA's Webb says player welfare paramount	2013/08/25	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/23831758
BBC, HR-8	World Cup: FIFA drops plans to expand Qatar 2022 to 48 teams	May 22, 2019	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/48373886

BBC, HR-9	Qatar World Cup 2022: FIFA warned of human rights issues if the tournament is expanded	March 12, 2019	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/47530042
BBC, HR-10	FIFA World Cup 2022: Qatar failing migrants - Amnesty International	November 12, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-30016202
BBC, HR-11	FIFA World Cup 2022: Qatar 'to act on worker rights'	November 18, 2013	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-24992982
BBC, HR-12	Colombian singer Maluma walks out of Qatar human rights interview	November 20, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-middle-east-63693408
BBC, HR-13	Women's World Cup: Fifa announces new accessibility improvement for fans	March 30, 2023	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/65129829
BBC, HR-14	World Cup 2022: Public back Qatar workers' fund - Amnesty survey	September 14, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/62884509
BBC, HR-15	World Cup 2022: England manager Gareth Southgate criticised for Qatar worker comments	November 02, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63482319
BBC, HR-16	World Cup 2022: Rainbow-coloured items 'allowed' at Qatar venues	November 24, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63749490
BBC, HR-17	World Cup 2022: 'We want to bring visibility to LGBTQ+ fans after tournament in	December 15, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/av/football/63988867

	Qatar'		
BBC, HR-18	World Cup in Qatar: How many migrant workers have died?	December 05, 2022	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/w3ct3k5n
BBC, HR-19	Qatar: 'Heartbreak' at Ulster University's campus plan	December 02, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-northern-ireland-63828310
BBC, HR-20	World Cup 2022: How has Qatar treated foreign workers?	November 09, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-60867042
BBC, HR-21	World Cup 2022: FIFA look 'frustrated' by Qatar criticism says Colin Jackson	November 20, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63688168
BBC, HR-22	World Cup 2022: FIFA tells all competing nations to 'focus on football' in Qatar	November 04, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63506951
BBC, HR-23	World Cup: Jason Collins says FIFA wrong to let Russia & Qatar host	May 21, 2015	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/32828471
BBC, HR-24	World Cup 2022: Bruno Fernandes 'not happy at all' about circumstances in Qatar	November 13, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63617598
BBC, HR-25	Sepp Blatter says 2022 World Cup 'should not' have been awarded to Qatar	November 09, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/av/football/63569210

BBC, HR-26	Beth Mead: England forward says it is 'disappointing' that Qatar is hosting World Cup	November 04, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/av/football/63512279
BBC, HR-27	2022 World Cup in Qatar must be played in winter - FIFA medic	September 16, 2013	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/24114961
BBC, HR-28	Qatar World Cup 2022: FIFA asked to ban Iran from tournament	October 20, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63338691
BBC, HR-29	Qatar prepares for World Cup 2022 ruling from FIFA	October 02, 2013	https://www.bbc.com/news/newsbeat-24361401
BBC, EI-1	Qatar 2022: FIFA sponsors back corruption investigation	July 09, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/27751265
BBC, EI-2	World Cup 2022: Qatar cleared of corruption by FIFA	November 13, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/sport/av/football/30034291
BBC, EI-3	FIFA Congress to discuss Qatar World Cup corruption claims	July 10, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/news/av/world-asia-27775588
BBC, EI-4	FIFA crisis: Russia & Qatar 'may have bought votes'	July 08, 2015	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/33044932
BBC, EI-5	Greg Dyke: FIFA 'must investigate' Qatar bribery claims	July 02, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/sport/av/football/27660191
BBC, EI-6	FIFA corruption: Jacques Anouma denies 'Qatar bribe'	July 19, 2015	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-33199448
BBC, EI-7	Could FIFA really take the World Cup from Russia or Qatar?	July 08, 2015	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-33044898

BBC, EI-8	Russia 2018 & Qatar 2022 FIFA World Cups: No ruling until spring	September 09, 2014	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/29275666
BBC, EI-9	Four in EU-Qatar bribery inquiry to stay in custody	December 14, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-63975249
BBC, EI-10	Is FIFA's football expansion putting money before planet?	February 22, 2023	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/64717357
BBC, EI-11	Qatargate: Andrea Cozzolino's lawyer speaks to the BBC	April 10	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-65148600
BBC, EI-12	Gianni Infantino: FIFA president responds to criticism around Qatar World Cup	November 19, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/av/football/63688808
BBC, EI-13	World Cup 2022: Awarding Qatar the tournament was a mistake, says former FIFA president Sepp Blatter	November 08, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63554507
BBC, EI-14	FIFA: Almost half failed agent exam to be licensed	April 27, 2023	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/65408911
BBC, EI-15	Qatar: a World Cup Size Failure of Sports Journalism?	November 14, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/programmes/m001f9df
BBC, EI-16	World Cup 2022: How media around world judged Qatar tournament	December 20, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/64038338
BBC, Environment-1	FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022: New report discredits carbon neutrality claim	May 31, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/61636473

BBC, Environment-2	Qatar World Cup: FIFA's carbon neutrality claim 'misleading and incredibly dangerous'	November 02, 2022	https://www.bbc.com/sport/football/63466168
BBC, Introduction-1	Qatar country profile	March 03	https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14702226

APPENDIX-B

Table of the Database Established for Data Analysis of AL Jazeera's news

80 pieces			
Master URL	https://www.aljazeera.com/		
Ref. No.	Title	Data Published	Item URL
AL, PI-1	Qatar's World Cup, from the inside out	October 24, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/podcasts/2022/10/24/qatars-world-cup-from-the-inside-out
AL, PI-2	Analysis: Six key takeaways from the Qatar World Cup	December 19, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/12/19/six-key-takeaways-qatar-world-cup
AL, PI-3	FIFA suspend Belize football association	June 18, 2011	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2011/6/18/fifa-suspend-belize-football-association
AL, PI-4	FIFA suspends Pakistan football after 'hostile takeover'	April 08, 2021	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/4/8/pakistan-chad-football-federations-suspended-over-interference
AL, PI-5	FIFA and the politics of a Gulf feud	February 12, 2019	https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2019/2/12/fifa-and-the-politics-of-a-gulf-feud
AL, PI-6	What does FIFA's takeover of CAF mean for African football?	July 21, 2019	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2019/6/21/what-does-fifas-takeover-of-caf-mean-for-african-football
AL, PI-7	FIFA warns Tunisia it faces possible ouster	October 30, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/10/30/tunisia-

	from World Cup 2022		face-possible-ouster-from-qatar-world-cup
AL, PI-8	One Minute FIFA	August 03, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2015/8/3/one-minute-fifa
AL, PI-9	FIFA elections: 'Time to look beyond Europe'	November 04, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/11/4/fifa-elections-time-to-look-beyond-europe
AL, PI-10	Platini will stand for FIFA presidency	January 29, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/7/29/platini-will-stand-for-fifa-presidency
AL, PI-11	Look back at 2010: 'Qatar think they might just have got it'	November 12, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/11/12/a-look-back-at-2010-qatar-think-they-might-just-have-got
AL, PI-12	FIFA moves World Cup start forward by one day to November 20	August 11, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/8/11/fifa-moves-world-cup-start-forward-by-one-day-to-november-20
AL, PI-13	China gifts two giant pandas to Qatar ahead of FIFA World Cup	July 27, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/9/27/china-gifts-giant-pandas-to-qatar-ahead-fifa-world-cup
AL, PI-14	World Cup 2022: Palestine beats Israel on football's big stage	December 07, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/12/7/fifa-world-cup-palestine-1-israel-0

AL, PI-15	Why Qatar 2022 was also Africa's World Cup	December 20, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/12/20/why-qatar-2022-was-also-africa-world-cup
AL, PI-16	Blatter says Qatar World Cup a mistake	May 17, 2014	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2014/5/17/blatter-says-qatar-world-cup-a-mistake
AL, PI-17	Iran lodges protest with FIFA over US Soccer flag post	November 27, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/11/27/iran-lodges-protest-with-fifa-over-us-soccer-flag-row
AL, PI-18	Blatter defies calls to quit as FIFA president	May 28, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/5/28/blatter-defies-calls-to-quit-as-fifa-president
AL, PI-19	The anti-FIFA shout as a reconnection of global struggles	January 02, 2014	https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2014/7/2/the-anti-fifa-shout-as-a-reconnection-of-global-struggles
AL, PI-20	FIFA to investigate Argentina over World Cup final behaviour	January 14, 2023	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/1/14/fifa-to-investigate-argentina-over-world-cup-final-behaviour
AL, PI-21	Pakistan could provide troops for Qatar World Cup security	August 23, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/8/23/pakistan-could-provide-troops-for-qatar-world-cup-security
AL, PI-22	Palestine FA to push for Israel ban	May 10, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/5/10/palestine-fa-to-push-for-israel-ban

	at FIFA congress		5/5/10/palestine-fa-to-push-for-israel-ban-at-fifa-congress
AL, PI-23	FIFA chief praises Qatar 2022 as 'best World Cup ever'	December 16, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/12/16/infantino-qatar-2022-best-world-cup-ever
AL, HR-1	Why are football teams protesting against Qatar 2022 World Cup?	March 28, 2021	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/3/28/why-are-football-teams-protesting-against-qatar-2022-world-cup
AL, HR-2	Qatar's human rights record takes center stage at FIFA Congress	March 31, 2021	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2021/3/31/qatars-human-rights-record-takes-centre-stage-at-fifa-congress
AL, HR-3	What happened at the 72nd FIFA Congress in Qatar?	March 31, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/3/31/what-happened-at-the-72nd-fifa-congress-in-qatar
AL, HR-4	Seven European teams ditch 'OneLove' armband World Cup plan	November 20, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/11/21/european-teams-say-wont-wear-onelove-world-cup-armband
AL, HR-5	World Cup: Africa knows Qatar's pain and joy	November 13, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/11/14/world-cup-africa-knows-qatars-pain-and-joy
AL, HR-6	European World	November 19,	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/11/19/european-world-cup

	Cup teams set to defy FIFA with rainbow armbands	2022	era.com/sports/2022/11/19/un-world-cup-armband-campaign-challenged-by-european-one-love-plan
AL, HR-7	FIFA 'powerless' over Qatar labour rights	March 21, 2014	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2014/3/21/fifa-powerless-over-qatar-labour-rights
AL, HR-8	Firm banned from Qatar World Cup projects after unpaid salaries	June 14, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/6/14/firm-banned-from-qatar-world-cup-projects-after-unpaid-salaries
AL, HR-9	FIFA rejects Denmark's request for pro-human rights training shirts	November 11, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/11/11/fifa-reject-denmark-request-for-pro-human-rights-training-shirts
AL, HR-10	How the Qatar World Cup will highlight Israel's blockade of Gaza	September 14, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/9/14/palestinian-football-fans-missing-from-qatar-world-cup
AL, HR-11	Meet the referees taking charge of World Cup 2022	November 11, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/11/11/meet-the-referees-heading-to-the-world-cup-2022
AL, HR-12	FIFA threatens Europe with Women's World Cup broadcast blackout	May 02, 2023	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2023/5/2/fifa-threatens-europe-with-womens-

			world-cup-broadcast-blackout
AL, HR-13	Why does FIFA still recognize Israeli settlement teams?	July 29, 2016	https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2016/6/29/why-does-fifa-still-recognise-israeli-settlement-teams
AL, HR-14	FIFA announces tougher sanctions on racism, homophobia	July 11, 2019	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2019/7/11/fifa-announces-tougher-sanctions-on-racism-homophobia
AL, HR-15	FIFA delay on Israeli settlement decision fuels concern	May 19, 2017	https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2017/3/19/fifa-delay-on-israeli-settlement-decision-fuels-concern
AL, HR-16	FIFA: Iran 'assures' women can attend World Cup qualifier	September 22, 2019	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2019/9/22/fifa-iran-assures-women-can-attend-world-cup-qualifier
AL, HR-17	FIFA appoints first ever female secretary-general	May 13, 2016	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2016/5/13/fifa-appoints-first-ever-female-secretary-general
AL, HR-18	Iranian women allowed to watch football match after FIFA pressure	August 25, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/8/25/iranian-women-allowed-to-watch-football-match-after-fifa-pressure
AL, HR-19	FIFA to hold talks with rights groups	April 27, 2019	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2019/4/27/fifa-to-hold-talks-with-rights-groups

	on World Cup 2022 expansion		9/4/27/fifa-to-hold-talks-with-rights-groups-on-world-cup-2022-expansion
AL, HR-20	The massive hypocrisy of the West's World Cup 'concerns'	November 28, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/11/28/the-massive-hypocrisy-of-the-west-world-cup-concerns
AL, HR-21	FIFA urges World Cup teams to 'focus on the football' in Qatar	November 04, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/11/4/fifa-urges-world-cup-teams-to-focus-on-the-football-in-qatar
AL, HR-22	FIFA president slams Western 'hypocrisy' over Qatar criticism	November 19, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/11/19/fifa-president-slams-the-west-of-hypocrisy-over-qatar-criticism
AL, HR-23	Qatar emir slams 'ferocious' campaign against World Cup host	2022/10/25 October 25, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/10/25/qatar-emir-slams-unprecedented-campaign-against-world-cup-hosts
AL, HR-24	Iran's coach angered over political pressure on World Cup squad	November 22, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/11/22/irans-coach-angered-over-political-pressure-on-world-cup-squad
AL, HR-25	Qatar won't host the WC: FIFA official	September 24, 2014	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2014/9/23/qatar-wont-host-the-wc-fifa

			official
AL, HR-26	Fifa warns of Qatar 2022 heat risk	November 17, 2010	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2010/11/17/fifa-warns-of-qatar-2022-heat-risk
AL, HR-27	The Qatar World Cup is about to shatter colonial myths	November 18, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2022/11/18/qatar-2022-world-cup-football-colonial
AL, HR-28	FIFA lifts ban on head covers	May 01, 2014	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2014/3/1/fifa-lifts-ban-on-head-covers
AL, HR-29	FIFA investigates Serbian nationalist flag in dressing room	November 26, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/11/26/fifa-investigates-serbian-nationalist-flag-in-dressing-room
AL, HR-30	Palestinians await FIFA decision on Israel suspension	May 27, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/5/27/palestinians-await-fifa-decision-on-israel-suspension
AL, HR-31	FIFA firm over Iran Hijab ban	June 06, 2011	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2011/6/6/fifa-firm-over-iran-hijab-ban
AL, EI-1	FIFA accused of cover-up	November 14, 2014	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2014/11/14/fifa-accused-of-cover-up
AL, EI-2	The most extraordinary day in FIFA's history	May 28, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/5/28/the-most-extraordinary-day-in-fifas-history

AL, EI-3	Qatar denies allegations of corruption in World Cup 2022 bid	April 07, 2020	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2020/4/7/qatar-denies-allegations-of-corruption-in-world-cup-2022-bid
AL, EI-4	The cost of Nigeria's failure to qualify for Qatar World Cup 2022	June 30, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/6/30/cost-of-nigerias-failure-to-qualify-for-qatar-world-cup-2022
AL, EI-5	FIFA: Culprit or victim?	May 29, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2015/5/29/fifa-culprit-or-victim
AL, EI-6	FIFA bans Liberian football official for misappropriating funds	July 24, 2019	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2019/7/24/fifa-bans-liberian-football-official-for-misappropriating-funds
AL, EI-7	Qatar denies allegations of corruption in World Cup 2022 bid	April 07, 2020	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2020/4/7/qatar-denies-allegations-of-corruption-in-world-cup-2022-bid
AL, EI-8	Senior FIFA officials indicted on corruption charges	May 27, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/5/27/senior-fifa-officials-indicted-on-corruption-charges
AL, EI-9	FIFA to release WC 'corruption' report	December 19, 2014	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2014/12/19/fifa-to-release-wc-corruption-report
AL, EI-10	CONCACAF head	August 07, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/8/7/concacaf-head

	Sanz sacked amid FIFA corruption probe		era.com/sports/2015/8/7/concacaf-head-sanz-sacked-amid-fifa-corruption-probe
AL, EI-11	FIFA agrees on next step of WC probe	November 20, 2014	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2014/11/20/fifa-agrees-on-next-step-of-wc-probe
AL, EI-12	Blatter favourite as FIFA election gets under way	May 29, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/5/29/blatter-favourite-as-fifa-election-gets-under-way
AL, EI-13	Make FIFA report public, says Garcia	September 24, 2014	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2014/9/24/make-fifa-report-public-says-garcia
AL, EI-14	Blazer's plea deal over FIFA corruption revealed	June 16, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/6/16/blazers-plea-deal-over-fifa-corruption-revealed
AL, EI-15	'Cooperating' Blatter will remain FIFA president	September 28, 2015	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2015/9/28/cooperating-blatter-will-remain-fifa-president
AL, EI-16	Blatter: 'FIFA is not in crisis'	May 30, 2011	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2011/5/30/blatter-fifa-is-not-in-crisis
AL, EI-17	FIFA earns record \$7.5bn revenue for Qatar World Cup	November 20, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/11/20/fifa-revenue-hits-7-5b-for-current-world-cup-period

AL, EI-18	Qatar gears up for FIFA World Cup equity market boom	November 20, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2022/11/20/qatar-gearing-up-for-fifa-world-cup-equity-market-boom
AL, EI-19	Do host countries make money from the World Cup?	November 17, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/11/17/do-host-countries-make-money-from-the-world-cup
AL, EI-20	Is Qatar ready to host the World Cup 2022?	November 16, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/11/16/is-qatar-is-ready-to-host-the-world-cup
AL, EI-21	How does FIFA make money from football?	November 16, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/11/16/how-does-fifa-make-so-much-money
AL, Environment-1	Will the World Cup in Qatar be carbon-neutral?		https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/10/19/host-qatars-world-cup-carbon-neutral-claims-under-fire
AL, Environment-2	How Qatar is planning to ensure security at World Cup 2022	October 26, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/10/26/qatar-inks-global-security-partnerships-to-ensure-safe-world-cup
AL, Environment-3	How will the 2022 FIFA World Cup change Qatar and the region?	November 19, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/program/inside-story/2022/11/19/how-will-the-2022-fifa-world-cup-change-qatar-and

			the-region
AL, Environment-4	The morning after: Qatar wakes up to post World Cup life	December 19, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/12/19/post-world-cup-blues-start-to-set-in-for-qatar-residents
AL, Introduction-1	Key questions answered, one month before World Cup 2022	October 22, 2022	https://www.aljazeera.com/sports/2022/10/20/key-questions-answered-one-month-before-world-cup-2022