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**The organization of international sports events contributes to supporting the foreign policy directions of the States:
"Qatar Football World Cup 2022"**

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Abstract:

This paper discusses the extent to which organizing sports events contributes to diplomatic relations and charting the foreign policy orientations of the organization's countries in which sporting activity interacts with diplomatic mobility that allows for the support of international relations, Gatherings have always created an area of interconnectedness between the parties, whether economic, social, artistic or cultural. such as markets, economic events, exhibitions and art shows such as plays and parties, the most famous sport event among the football masses that are considered to adore the masses and people The world's most important quadrennial global events across continents have become the world. One of the most important sessions in 2022, with the beginning of the second decade of the second millennium in the State of Qatar, is the first session to be held in an Arab country after political and health crises, the most important of which is the Corna Covid-19 crisis and the Gulf crisis, which is the most important on this subject.

Keywords: Sports Events - Foreign Policy Directions - Football World Cup - Qatar 2022 -

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Introduction:

Demonstrations and gatherings have always taken public attention among society at large. economic, social, artistic or sporting ", The latter has taken the people's attention from the very age, especially competitiveness, including the fact that they take the aspect of Furganism, pleasure and enthusiasm among the members of the masses. Ancient civilizations of humanity have known some kind of competitive sports gatherings, Pharaonic, Assyrian, Greek, Roman and Mayan civilization in South America Where they have been located and days of such events, Romanian wrestling theatres and enemy fields were known in the Assyrian civilization of Mesopotamia-Iraq, as well as Olympic fields in Athens-Greece, and as the studies discovered the existence of systems to assess competition among participants as well as regulations to provide kinship for the success of these courses, known by the Maya civilization and mountains of Honduras in Peru and Argentina, Humanity has also known the renewal, competitive diversity and innovation of martial arts, the development of sports thought and the creation of other competitive games innovative soccer in the middle of the jungle of South America and the developer of Europe has generated much of the world's popular attention. With the passage of time, it has evolved into the creation of a field for popular sport, programming competitive courses among the world's peoples that have been held every four years since 1930. World War II ", with the exception of the 1942 and 1946 M tournaments, co-organized by an elected 32, A global organization was established to organize these events. FIFA International Football Federation has received an arsenal of laws regulating these competitive courses in the Division of Football, base structures and infrastructure specific to this game. "Stadiums, training centres, hotels, as well as media rehabilitation, televised, broadcast and written media, even through Internet networks, including global sports channels that monopolize sports information, sponsored by sports companies, and even established special courts for sports disputes, especially the sports court.

Organizing football competition courses has contributed to influencing people as well as decision makers in States, as reflected at the international level, Especially the World Cup, such as the World Cup, which was held in Qatar in 2022 under many international variables. political, economic and even security impacts, and regional and international variables and crises, most notably the diplomatic crisis between this organized country and the Gulf States on the one



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hand, The evolving crises have coincided with the organization of this session for Qatar as an organized country.

The problem that arises: How did the organization of the 2022 FIFA World Cup contribute to the conduct of the organized country's foreign policy - the State of Qatar - in the light of the variables and the reality of the diplomat accompanying the organization's time?

This research problem falls under the guise of sub-questions:

- What is the influential relationship between sport and politics?
- What challenges has Qatar faced in making this a success in a crisis?
- What are the major implications that Qatar's diplomatic organization has contributed to?

Hypotheses:

- There is a complementary relationship between sport and politics, what politics allows for sport is in the service of politics, and what is dictated by political needs may benefit sport.
- Qatar's challenges in organizing this global event require a great deal of effort despite the crises, but it has overcome them and succeeded in organizing the demonstration
- The repercussions of organizing the world sports event "World Cup Finals" have been at the service of international politics.

Objectives of the study:

This study aims to determine the level of influence and influence between the sports sector and the political decision, in particular foreign policy decisions and their reflection in the conceptual development of academia and added value in the intellectual stock, and the sports scientific aspect through conceptual birth related to the fields: such as popular diplomacy and influenced by events and the reflection on decision makers of analytical acts in the field of international relations.

Policy Relationship to Sport:

1- *Politics and Sport:*

Sport is one of the manifestations of the movement that human beings have been interested in and encouraged by society since creation, and sport has been used for multiple purposes to demonstrate strength and personal protection that life was based on physical strength and powerful people representing high



positions in the army and those close to the King (Nasiri, 1983). (Mandalawi and Badri, 1979) defines sport as "different kinds of sporting activities that concern all individuals in terms of their gender, tendencies, needs and ages. Politics and power were defined (Aweys, 1994) as "the ability to control the act, thinking and tendencies of individuals", meaning that sport as an organization and an administrative organ first must be subject to the order, authority and power of the State and its purposes cannot be achieved in isolation from the political events of the State. Scientific, social and health development and the development of customs.

The relationship between politics and sport is complex and intertwined, with political and diplomatic dimensions overlapping with sporting events throughout history. Sport is sometimes used as a tool for sports diplomacy, describing the use of sport as a means of influencing diplomatic, social and political relations. Sport can transcend cultural differences and bring people together.

We have witnessed this at many major sporting events such as the Olympics, which are often used as a platform for expressing unity and peace among nations. However, there have been times when sport has been used for political purposes, such as the isolation of South Africa during the Tide period for social reforms.

Sometimes sport can escalate political tensions, as in the "soccer war" between El Salvador and Honduras, where sports matches have fuelled tensions between the two countries. In other cases, sport can be a way to strengthen international relations and ease tensions, as when countries send sports teams to compete in international events as a sign of goodwill.

Sport also shows its ability to influence countries' domestic policy. Athletes who are successful in international forums can become national symbols, and some may seek political positions, showing the intersection between sport and politics on a personal level. On the other hand, sports defeats can affect the morale of the nation and reflect the image of the nation on the world stage, which we see in the great competition between China and America in the Olympics.

Sport has not known since its inception the idea of separation from politics, despite the claims of many athletes throughout the ages to distance itself from the orbit of politics. However, the practical reality draws sport down to the political



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track. In the most obvious sense, politics embraces sport for its own sake, and volunteers this broad field to achieve its objectives.

Sport is arguably one of the key elements of politics, and some radicalize by saying that politics and sport are two sides of the same coin, or are conjoined twins that are indispensable, while others assert that it is one of the instruments of politics.

Since the emergence of sport in its well-known form and linked to political decision in one way or another, it is policy that has established various sports courses, which finance sports activities in most of the world's countries, and sport cannot dispense with the political and financial backers of power-holders.

Politics can be said to be the legitimate father of sport, and we have often seen political attitudes move sports as has happened in many tournaments, most notably throughout history, America and its allies boycotted the Olympics. (43 States) Moscow session in 1980, objecting to Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, then Soviet Union and allies reply (15 countries) in Los Angeles in 1984 and there are many counties of countries against sports gatherings both global and Arab.

Although many seek to separate sport from politics, as the FIFA International Football Federation seeks not to interfere with political governments in the work of football, the ground says otherwise. Members of sports federations are still appointed, despite the existence of elections, but the authorities intervene by imposing their men in many countries to move sports work in accordance with political interests and serve their objectives.

No sports association in our Arab world can dispense with government support, both financial and political. This is the most important point in the relationship between politics and sport. Financial support is the main nerve for the success of sport, and therefore sport will continue to be in the arena of politics.

In return, the policy seeks to benefit from the wider Jamahiriya and the wide popularity of sport. We see leaders participating in sporting events and attending the most important meetings. We see great interest in sports activities. We have often seen royalty, presidents and politicians in sports uniforms and the public's interest in sport.

Politics exploits sports activity for many things, including ending differences or unifying ranks, mobilizing the public, or taking certain positions according to specific political objectives, as happened last week when Lebanon's



politicians participated in a football match entitled "We are all one team", in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the civil war.

Politics, sport or sport diplomacy describe the use of sport as a means of influencing diplomatic, social and political relations. Sports diplomacy may transcend cultural differences and bring people together.

The use of sport and politics has had positive and negative effects throughout history. Sports competitions and events had the intention of achieving change in some cases. National enthusiasm is sometimes associated with the victories or losses of some sports in sports fields.

While the Olympics are often the biggest political example of the use of sport as diplomatic means, cricket and football (the Football Association) as well as other sports in the world arena, they have been used in this regard. In the case of apartheid, sport was used to isolate South Africa and bring about a major reform of the country's social structure. While ethnicity and race can cause division, sport can help to gather differences.

In addition, many athletes have sought access to the Political Office, some of whom have failed, both at the national and subnational levels. The circumstances of the sporting event in the State of Qatar: the presentation of the technical paper of the organizing country and organizational conditions, including the Gulf diplomatic crisis - Qatar and the Gulf Cooperation Countries - and the holding of two regional and international demonstrations of the Arab Cup and the World Football World 2022.

A.Definition of the organized country:

Technical Card:

Qatar U (officially: Dawal Qatar) is a Gulf Arab State located in the east of the Arabian Peninsula in South-West Asia with a view to the Arabian Gulf, with its capital in Doha. It has a common land border from the south with Saudi Arabia and a navy with the United Arab Emirates, the Kingdom of Bahrain. Following Ottoman rule, Qatar became a British protectorate in the early 20th century until it gained independence in 1971. Qatar has ruled the Al Thani family since the mid-nineteenth century shortly after its arrival from Ashqir governorate in Najd. Qatar's regime is a constitutional hereditary emirate, and the ruler of the state is Prince Tamim bin Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani. The people overwhelmingly approved the Constitution in a constitutional referendum, with approximately 98%



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in favour of the draft. Qatar's total population in 2022 was 2,980,338: 380,000 Qatari nationals within Qatar's borders and 2,600,338 residents.

Qatar is also a high-income country with the highest income between Arab countries and the world's fifth in 2023. It has the world's third largest natural gas reserves and is the world's largest liquefied gas exporter, with the thirteenth largest confirmed oil reserves. The United Nations classifies Qatar as one of the most advanced Arab countries in the field of human development. Qatar is ranked the country with the highest per capita income in the world. Qatar is an influential major player in the Middle East region.

Historical Recipe:

Qatar's name was first mentioned on the map drawn by Roman Ptolemy for birth. As there are several indications and evidence, among them, the name in the Romanian geographical map of Ptolemy provides for two words of the Qatar Peninsula written in Latin letters (Catara), Katara or Cadara (Kadara) that these formulations are closer to the current Qatar name.

Sport in Qatar:

Football is the most popular sport in Qatar in terms of both players and spectators. Qatar's Under-20 football team was runner-up at the 1981 World Youth Football Championships after losing the final from West Germany 0-4. In January 2011, the 2011 Asian Cup was held in Qatar. This was the second time Qatar had hosted the tournament and the other edition was the 1988 Asian Cup.

On 2 December 2010, Qatar won its bid to host the 2022 FIFA World Cup although it was not eligible for the FIFA World Cup. Local organizers plan to build 9 new stadiums and expand 3 existing stadiums for the event. Qatar was enthusiastically welcomed to the 2022 World Cup in the Arabian Gulf region, the first time a country in the Middle East has been selected to host the tournament. However, the tenders have provoked considerable controversy, including allegations of bribery and interference in the investigation of the alleged bribery. European football associations also objected to the 2022 World Cup, which is being held in Qatar for several reasons from high temperatures affecting players' fitness to the disruption it may cause to the calendar of domestic European leagues if the event is to be rescheduled and in May 2014 Qatari football official Mohammed Ben Hammam was accused of paying officials £ 3 million for their support for Qatar's bid. However, FIFA's investigation into the tendering process in November 2014 kept Qatar away from any wrongdoing.



Although football is the most popular sport, other sports teams have seen great success at a senior level. In 2015, the Qatar Handball Team dissolved as runners-up to France at the 2015 Men's Handball World Championship when it hosted the tournament, but the tournament was marred by many controversy over the host country and its team. Moreover, in 2014, Qatar won the Basketball World Cup. World Cup "Football" in Qatar 2022:

Tournament Technical Card:

Table No. (02) World Cup Final Statistics in Qatar 2022

<i>Tournament</i>	<i>FIFA WORLD CUP FINAL 2022</i>
<i>Host country</i>	<i>State of Qatar</i>
<i>Tournament Number</i>	<i>Twenty-Second Football Championship</i>
<i>Date of the tournament</i>	<i>22 November to 18 December 2022</i>
<i>Honour Hosting</i>	
<i>Tournament stadiums</i>	<i>08 stadiums</i>
<i>Audience</i>	
<i>Average attendance</i>	
<i>Number of viewers via media and sports channels</i>	
<i>Value of prizes</i>	

B-Groups:

<i>Group I</i>	<i>Qatar, Ecuador, Senegal, Netherlands</i>
<i>Group II</i>	<i>England, Islamic Republic of Iran, United States of America, Wales</i>
<i>Group III</i>	<i>Argentina, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia</i>
<i>Group IV</i>	<i>Australia, Denmark, France, Tunisia</i>
<i>Group V</i>	<i>Costa Rica, Germany, Japan, Spain</i>
<i>Group VI</i>	<i>Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Morocco</i>
<i>Group VII</i>	<i>Brazil, Cameroon, Serbia, Switzerland</i>
<i>Group VIII</i>	<i>Ghana, South Korea, Portugal, Uruguay</i>



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C-during the match

<i>The Most Targeted Team</i>	<i>France (16)</i>
<i>The Most Victorious Team</i>	<i>France (5) Interview</i>
<i>Best Goal</i>	<i>Kylian Mbappe Score (08) Goals</i>
<i>Targets recorded in the first 10 minutes of the original time</i>	<i>12 (6,98%)</i>
<i>Yellow Cards</i>	<i>227 Average per game: (3,55) Card</i>
<i>Red Cards</i>	<i>(4) Direct red card and three indirect cards</i>

In the end, there were five offers for the 2022 World Cup: Australia, Japan, Qatar, South Korea and the United States. The 22-member FIFA Council met in Zurich on 2 December 2010 to vote for the two tournament hosts. The participation of two members of FIFA's Executive Committee was suspended prior to the vote because of allegations of corruption regarding their votes. The decision to host the 2022 World Cup in Qatar, which was classified as having "high operational risks", drew criticism from media commentators. It has been criticized by many as part of FIFA's corruption scandals.

The results of the voting were as follows:

<i>State</i>	<i>First Round</i>	<i>Second Round</i>	<i>Third round</i>	<i>Fourth round</i>
<i>Qatar</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>United States</i>	<i>03</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>06</i>	<i>08</i>
<i>South Korea</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>05</i>	<i>ruled out</i>
<i>Japan</i>	<i>03</i>	<i>02</i>	<i>ruled out</i>	<i>ruled out</i>
<i>Australia</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>ruled out</i>	<i>ruled out</i>	<i>ruled out</i>

□ Conditions of qualification for the tournament:

The first five proposed stadiums were revealed at the beginning of March 2010. The State intends to reflect Qatar's historical and cultural fields and designs in line with the following competencies: inheritance, comfort, accessibility and sustainability. Stadiums have been equipped with cooling systems aimed at



reducing indoor temperatures by up to 20 ° C 36 ° F. Their marketing includes data describing stadiums as environmentally friendly and with zero waste properties. The upper layers of stadiums will be dismantled after the World Cup and donated to countries with less developed sports infrastructure. Qatar aspires to be compatible and certified by the global sustainability assessment system for all World Cup stadiums. All five stadium projects launched by German architect Albert Shabir & Co are designed. Al Bayt Stadium and South Stadium will be the only of the eight stadiums used.

The most used stadium is Lucille Stadium, which will host 10 games, including the final. Al Bayt Stadium, located in Al Khor, hosts nine matches. All nine games hosted by the Creek will take place in a radius of 20 miles (32 km) from central Doha. In addition, Khalifa International Stadium, Al Thumama Stadium and Education City Stadium will each host eight games each (Khalifa International Stadium hosts the third-place play-off, while Al Thumama Stadium and Education City Stadium host the quarter-finals each). While 974 Stadium, South Stadium and Ahmed Ben Ali Stadium host seven matches each, including a last-16 match each. Stadium 974, formerly known as Ras Abu Aboud Stadium, is the seventh stadium for the 2022 World Cup completed by the Supreme Committee. Its name comes from the number of shipping containers used in its construction and Qatar's international calling code. The stadium will be completely dismantled after the tournament, this stadium is the first temporary stadium ever used in a World Cup. The capacity of all other stadiums used except Khalifa International Stadium will be reduced by half.

□ **Feedback on the organization of the tournament:**

In May 2011, allegations of corruption by senior FIFA officials raised questions about the legitimacy of Qatar's 2022 World Cup organization. Corruption charges have been brought regarding Qatar's right to host the event. An internal investigation and FIFA report cleared Qatar of any wrongdoing, but Chief Investigator Mikhail Jay García described the FIFA report as containing many erroneous and materially incomplete statements. On 27 May 2015, Swiss federal prosecutors opened an investigation into corruption and money laundering related to the 2018 and 2022 World Cup nominations. On 6 August 2018, former FIFA President Joseph Blatter claimed that Qatar had used black operations, suggesting that the File Committee had cheated to win hosting rights



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1. The role of the sports media in addressing the event: where we address the influence of the sports media machine and its treatment of the subject through the political dimension.

1- Western Media:

Since the announcement of the acceptance of Qatar's candidacy for the World Cup, the Western media has insisted on luring it to the human rights arenas and examining the State's record in this area. It has also produced a confusing speech on the issue of workers' rights, one of the most prominent areas of controversy between Doha and the Western media. It might seem understandable and receptive to use a sporting event of such magnitude to push for improved workers' conditions, but the reduction of an extremely complex and overlapping issue, such as employment in West Asia, as a country-specific banking problem, is clearly duplicative, in this context giving rise to the literature of the political economy. - For example, not exclusively - vast prospects for approaching an issue where the local human rights dimension overlaps with the proletariat's transnational struggle for all places and the structural problems associated with the globalized transboundary capitalism that produced this phenomenon. with the so-called racist system of employment, an ancient legacy that Western companies themselves are keen to sustain as well as structural solutions jointly formulated by the various actors responsible for this phenomenon at the various transit and migration stations through which these workers pass.

This is how Qatar is shown in Western media discourse not as host country of the 2022 World Cup, but as a new intensification of a photo "East" miraculous stored in the "West imagination" -the expression of Edward Said in his study of orientation - which Western media industries have not wanted to mitigate for decades And now that image clearly produces itself in a media speech linked by a rhetorical thread composing dozens of articles in the Guardian newspaper near the British left or the Times owned by businessman Rupert Murdoch, On CNN, the most democratic American channel, France 24, funded by the French Government, among others; In what looks like a consistent network, it views itself as a centre and other margins.

A few months ago, with the outbreak of the Russian war on Ukraine, a wide spectrum of Western media was drawn from the comparisons between the blond Ukrainian refugees and civilizations who share the same cultural base and modernist value system as between the distinct refugees from Syria, Iraq and



Afghanistan belonging to the "other" category characterized by poverty, ignorance and underdevelopment.

2. **Qatar World Cup 2022 reflects on foreign policy:** This focuses on a qualitative shift in Qatar's foreign policy and its impact on the regional and international environment through the reflection of soccer World Cup 2022, in which it presents the impact of sports diplomacy in shaping Qatar's foreign policy.

- **Methods of using sport to support attitudes Qatar's foreign policy:**

1- With an economic force heavily dependent on oil and gas, which gives it greater development in Qatar's infrastructure, Qatar has also contributed to supporting its foreign policy, and this advantage it uses is one of the most important pillars of its orientation.

2- The organization of these events showcases Qatar's potential to enhance its standing by making it an international forum that is open to its achievements in infrastructure, on the one hand, and its cultural and cultural capital, on the other.

3- These events are a complementarity of economic, cultural and tourism capabilities in creating a coherence between solid and soft power in supporting attitudes to their foreign policy.

4- This demonstration contributed to the graduation of the academic "sports diplomacy", where it is regarded as a soft force, the development of diplomatic theories.

- **The impact of sports diplomacy on Qatari diplomacy:**

The impact of sports diplomacy on the implementation of Qatar's foreign policy from 2003 to 2023 "provides an important time frame for understanding the development of Qatar's sports diplomatic relations and their impact on its foreign policy over two decades. The selection of the beginning of the period in 2003 comes in the context of several developments affecting the country's foreign policy, including the assumption of rule by Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani in 1995 and his adoption of an active diplomatic strategy aimed at improving Qatar's global standing. During the study period, Qatar saw a significant expansion of global sports and cultural investments, making sports diplomacy one of the key tools in promoting international relations.

Qatar's sports diplomacy has also evolved markedly during this period, seeing growth in the role played by major sports sessions and cultural events in promoting international relations and achieving the country's political goals. For example, Qatar hosted the Club Football World Cup in 2022, an opportunity to



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promote friendships and exchange cultures between Qatar and participants from around the world.

While the World Cup is approaching, Qatar's effort to reduce tension rates and strengthen the peace and stability index is increasing, albeit provisional, so as to ensure a high success rate for the World Cup at the security level and popular participation. To that end, the Qatari Government is likely to redouble initiatives to propose solutions to reduce security risks and hate conflicts in the Middle East in the coming months.

Conclusion

As host of the 2022 FIFA World Cup, the country must embody the values of collective action and international cooperation. If Qatar has contentious relations with its neighbours, this reflects badly on it as a host country.

Sheikh Tamim, who became the Emir of Qatar in 2013, began guiding Qatar's foreign policy in a new direction. Although the same foreign policy goals of becoming a regional force remain, Qatar has become less confrontational and more focused on mediation and diplomacy. The new leader wanted to reform relations with Qatar's neighbours, leading to the lifting of the blockade in 2021. The summit was followed by a number of visits to the countries of the blockade, during which they discussed strengthening financial and economic relations.

Qatar has assured its neighbors that it will collaborate with them to ensure a successful collaborative experience during the World Cup, and that the tournament is an opportunity to connect people locally and regionally. For example, fans from Saudi Arabia crossing the Abu Samra border to attend one or more games within 24 hours do not need to book a hotel.

This cooperative effort is mutual, and Saudi officials announced that individuals with Haya cards imposed by the Qatari government can stay in Saudi Arabia for up to two months to perform Umrah without the need for a visa. It will be interesting to see how the World Cup paves the way for increased cooperation between Qatar and its neighbours after a difficult period, and how this will continue after the end of the World Cup.



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