

Complaint to the International Olympic Committee regarding FIFA President Gianni Infantino's breaches of IOC rules on political neutrality.

13 July 2026

1. The IOC requirement of political neutrality

The requirement of political neutrality is one of the founding principles of Olympism and it is affirmed repeatedly in the Olympic Charter and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Code of Ethics.

The Olympic Charter states as one of its Fundamental Principles of Olympism that “sports organisations within the Olympic Movement shall apply neutrality at all times.”¹ The Olympic Charter states that one of the IOC’s roles is “to maintain and promote its political neutrality.”² In June 2026, the IOC added a new paragraph to its charter on the specific issue of political neutrality, stating that it is also the IOC’s role “to apply neutrality at all times, free from governmental, cultural, societal or economic pressure.”³

The preamble to article 1 of the IOC Code of Ethics states that “respect for the universal fundamental ethical principles is the foundation of Olympism.”⁴ The code states that one of these fundamental ethical principles is “respect of the principle of the universality and political neutrality of the Olympic Movement.”⁵

The requirement of political neutrality is outlined two further times in the Code of Ethics, firstly in the preamble to a section on ‘Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance within the Olympic Movement’, and again in article 7.1, which requires that “sports organisations should preserve their autonomy and political neutrality in their operations and governance, and should reject any form of political, religious or economic pressures which may prevent them from complying with the Olympic Charter.”⁶

¹ International Olympic Committee, Olympic Charter (June 2026), Fundamental Principles of Olympism.

² Olympic Charter, rule 2.5.

³ Ibid, rule 2.6.

⁴ International Olympic Committee, IOC Code of Ethics (2026).

⁵ Ibid, article 1.2.

⁶ Ibid.



2. FIFA and Gianni Infantino's obligations to remain politically neutral

FIFA is an International Sports Federations recognised by the IOC. Under the terms of rule 25 of the Olympic Charter, FIFA's "statutes, practice and activities ...must be in conformity with the Olympic Charter."⁷

Gianni Infantino was elected to the International Olympic Committee on 10 January 2020.⁸ Rule 16.2 of the Olympic Charter obliges all IOC members to "comply with the Olympic Charter, the Code of Ethics and other regulations of the IOC."⁹

Upon admission to the IOC Gianni Infantino agreed to fulfil his IOC obligations by taking the following oath:

"Honoured to be chosen as a member of the International Olympic Committee, I fully accept all the responsibilities that this office brings:

I promise to serve the Olympic Movement to the best of my ability.

I will respect the Olympic Charter and accept the decisions of the IOC.

I will always act independently of commercial and political interests as well as of any racial or religious consideration.

I will fully comply with the IOC Code of Ethics.

I promise to fight against all forms of discrimination and dedicate myself in all circumstances to promote the interests of the International Olympic Committee and Olympic Movement".¹⁰

The Olympic Charter also provides for the expulsion of an IOC member "if such member has betrayed his oath or if the Session considers that such member has neglected or knowingly jeopardised the interests of the IOC or acted in a way which is unworthy of the IOC."¹¹

3. Gianni Infantino's violations of IOC rules on political neutrality

⁷ Olympic Charter, rule 25.

⁸ FIFA, "Infantino elected to International Olympic Committee", (10 January 2020), <https://inside.fifa.com/tournaments/mens/mensolympic/tokyo2020/news/infantino-joins-international-olympic-committee-as-member> (accessed 10 July 2026).

⁹ Olympic Charter, rule 16.2.

¹⁰ Ibid, rule 16.1.3.

¹¹ Ibid, rule 16.3.8.1.



Gianni Infantino has repeatedly breached the IOC's rules on political neutrality by offering his political support for the President of the United States, Donald Trump. As outlined below, the evidence suggests that Mr Infantino has committed five clear breaches of IOC rules on political neutrality through statements or other clear expressions of support for the US President. We have also provided *prima facie* evidence of two further serious breaches, which we would request that the IOC investigate. The first of these relates to possible acquiescence to political pressure from President Trump to circumvent FIFA's on-field disciplinary rules during the 2026 men's World Cup. The second of these relates to Mr Infantino's promotion of a FIFA fan site for the 2026 men's World Cup, which appears to have been part of a data-harvesting campaign run by entities linked to President Trump.

3.1 Comments on 20 January 2025

On 20 January 2025, Mr Infantino published a short video on his Instagram account in which he thanked President Trump for inviting him to the presidential inauguration rally in Washington D.C. the previous day.¹² Mr Infantino concluded the video by saying "together we will make not only America great again but also the entire world."

This statement indicates support for President Trump's political agenda. President Trump has consistently used the slogan Make America Great Again in his political campaigning since before he was first elected President of the United States in 2016, and the abbreviation MAGA is commonly used to refer to President Trump's political agenda.¹³ Figures close to President Trump have openly sought to attach the MAGA project to the 2026 men's World Cup. In an interview with the Associated Press in October 2025, the executive director of the White House FIFA Task Force, Andrew Giuliani, described the World Cup draw at which FIFA awarded President Trump the Peace Prize as the "MAGA-FIFA World Cup draw."¹⁴

3.2 Comments on 4 February 2025

At a press conference with Israel's Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, in the White House on 4 February 2025, a reporter asked President Trump about the possibility of his receiving a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts in trying to secure the release of Israeli hostages in Gaza. President Trump responded by saying "They will never give me a Nobel Peace Prize. I deserve it, but they will never give

¹² See Instagram account @gianni_infantino, 20 January 2025 at https://www.instagram.com/reel/DFCGPCJI_2S/?igsh=M2J1cHEyMmhnbnmxy (accessed 27 November 2025).

¹³ The Merriam Webster dictionary defines MAGA as "a political movement" and carries a clarifying note explaining that "the MAGA movement began during the 2016 presidential campaign of Donald Trump, the Republican nominee" and that "its name is derived from Trump's campaign slogan 'Make America Great Again.'" See Merriam Webster online dictionary, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/MAGA> (accessed 27 November 2025).

¹⁴ Graham Dunbar and Seung Min Kim, "Trump and Infantino's bond shapes a 'MAGA' World Cup", Associated Press, (6 October 2025), <https://apnews.com/article/donald-trump-world-cup-soccer-gianni-infantino-65a8160052baa74a007403ad20bbc256> (accessed 6 December 2025).



it to me.”¹⁵ On 9 October 2025, Mr Infantino publicly lobbied for President Trump to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 2025. On his Instagram account he wrote:

“Congratulations to the USA and President Donald J. Trump, Qatar, Egypt, Türkiye and all the countries that collaborated to make the ceasefire and agreement on the first phase of the peace process in the Middle East happen. Peace is great news and is giving new hope for all. Everyone around the world should now fully support this peace process. President Donald J. Trump definitely deserves the Nobel Peace Prize for his decisive actions.”¹⁶

This constitutes a clear personal endorsement of President Trump’s intervention in a highly contentious political situation.

3.3 Comments on 5 November 2025

On 5 November 2025, Mr Infantino was interviewed at the American Business Forum in Miami and was asked about his relationship with President Trump.¹⁷ Mr Infantino said that he considered President Trump “a really close friend” and said that “I’m a bit surprised sometimes when I read some negative comments [about President Trump]”. Mr Infantino then said:

“I am not American, but as far as I understand, President Trump was elected in the United States of America and was quite clearly elected. When you are in such a great democracy as the United States of America, you should first of all respect the results of the election, right? In the end he was elected based on the programme, based on what he said. He is just implementing what he said he would do, so I think we should all support what he’s doing because I think it’s looking pretty good.”

In making this statement, Mr Infantino took a very clear political position in breach of his duty to remain politically neutral. Any reasonable interpretation of Mr Infantino’s comments would conclude that he a) encouraged people to support the political agenda of President Trump, and b) expressed his personal approval of President Trump’s political agenda. Furthermore, there can be no suggestion that these statements were made in his private capacity, since Mr Infantino was appearing at a public event in his role as FIFA President.¹⁸

¹⁵ The White House did not release a transcript of the meeting but a full transcript is available at The Times of Israel, “Full text: With Netanyahu in Oval Office, Trump talks of ‘permanently’ resettling Gazans”, (6 February 2025), <https://www.timesofisrael.com/full-text-with-netanyahu-in-oval-office-trump-talks-of-permanently-resettling-gazans/> (accessed 6 December 2025).

¹⁶ See Instagram post of 9 October 2025 at @gianni_infantino <https://www.instagram.com/p/DPlvcWkiO6Y/> (accessed 27 November 2025).

¹⁷ Gianni Infantino interview at the American Business Forum, 5 November 2025 is available here <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AhoqCDxHiol> (accessed 27 November 2025).

¹⁸ See agenda of the American Business Forum available at <https://www.americabusiness.com/en/america-business-miami/agenda-miami> (accessed 27 November 2025).



3.4 Comments on 5 December 2025

On 10 October 2025, the Nobel Committee awarded the prize to María Corina Machado, prompting criticism from the US government.¹⁹ On 5 November 2025, FIFA announced the introduction of a FIFA Peace Prize, which, it said, will “reward individuals who have taken exceptional and extraordinary actions for peace and by doing so have united people across the world.”²⁰

On 5 December 2025, at the draw for the 2026 men’s World Cup finals in Washington D.C., the FIFA President awarded the FIFA Peace Prize to President Trump. A FIFA video screened at the event highlighted President Trump’s foreign policy efforts in multiple countries around the world.²¹ The narrative in the video went on to say:

“He has supported efforts to broker ceasefires and promote diplomatic engagement - actions that helped create conditions in which peace could take root. Under President Trump’s leadership, the historic Abraham Accords were signed bringing the first real progress in the Middle East in decades. His leadership has ensured that peace exists between the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda, Cambodia and Thailand, Kosovo and Serbia, India and Pakistan, Egypt and Ethiopia, and Armenia and Azerbaijan. President Donald J Trump’s actions have also ensured that peace exists between Israel and Hamas by brokering the Gaza peace plan, and he is making a continued effort to bring a lasting peace between Russia and Ukraine. This has been a presidency marked by actions to pursue peace around the world. ... For his exceptional actions taken in the cause of world peace that have helped unite people across our world, we congratulate the 2025 FIFA Peace Prize - Football Unites the World recipient, President Donald J Trump.”

After the screening of the video President Trump appeared on stage with Mr Infantino, who addressed the US President directly:

“This is what we want from a leader...you definitely deserve the first FIFA Peace Prize for your action for what you have obtained in your way but you obtained it in an incredible way and you can always count Mr President on my support.”

This constitutes a clear personal endorsement of President Trump’s foreign policy in numerous countries and ongoing armed conflicts.

3.5 Actions on 19 February 2026

¹⁹ Kayla Epstein, “White House blasts Nobel Committee for not awarding Peace Prize to Trump”, (10 October 2025), <https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/c7842qg15p6o>, (accessed 6 December 2025).

²⁰ FIFA, “FIFA introduces the FIFA Peace Prize - an award to recognise exceptional actions for peace and unity”, 5 November 2025, available at <https://inside.fifa.com/organisation/media-releases/peace-prize-award-football-unites-the-world-infantino> (accessed 26 November 2025).

²¹ A video of the World Cup draw is available on FIFA’s youtube channel https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9HX_tQBA-lw (accessed 7 December 2025).



On 19 February 2026, Mr Infantino attended the inauguration of Donald Trump's Board of Peace initiative. Images of the event show attendees were given MAGA-style red hats with '45 – 47' marked on the side – a reference to Trump's two presidential terms. Mr Infantino briefly donned the hat, and appears to have been the only attendee to do so.²²

Mr Infantino posted a video of himself at the event and wearing the MAGA-style hat to his Instagram account, and FIFA posted the video on their website.²³

The Board of Peace is a private organisation controlled by its chairman Donald Trump.²⁴ Mr Infantino's donning of a MAGA-hat at a public event where the international media were present constituted a clear breach of his duty to remain politically neutral.

3.6 Evidence of acquiescence to political influence in July 2026

On 1 July 2026, during the FIFA men's World Cup 2026 match between the United States of America (USA) and Bosnia & Herzegovina, USA player Folarin Balogun was sent off on a red card for serious foul play following a video assisted review (VAR). The USA won the match and proceeded to the next round of the competition, where they were scheduled to play Belgium on 6 July. In line with article 66.4 of FIFA's Disciplinary Code and article 10.5 of FIFA's 'Regulations for the FIFA World Cup 26', Balogun should have served an automatic one-match suspension.²⁵

On 5 July, FIFA announced that the FIFA Disciplinary Committee had suspended Balogun's one-match suspension, making him eligible to play in the match against Belgium. FIFA said that the Disciplinary Committee applied Article 27 of the FIFA Disciplinary Code in arriving at its decision.

There is strong evidence to suggest the decision was rooted in political pressure applied by the US President to Gianni Infantino. On 5 July, the New York Times reported the following:

"President Trump called Gianni Infantino, the president of FIFA, in the hours after the United States men's soccer team played [against Bosnia & Herzegovina on 1 July] and asked him to review the suspension of the team's top goal scorer in the World Cup, Folarin Balogun, after he was given a red

²² See, for example, TRT youtube channel <https://www.youtube.com/shorts/MDaQziMpaEc> (accessed 10 July 2026).

²³ See Instagram post of 20 February 2026 at @gianni_infantino https://www.instagram.com/p/DU9PM3GCLQI/?utm_source=ig_embed&utm_campaign=embed_video_watch_again (accessed 10 July 2026). FIFA, "FIFA and the Board of Peace announce strategic partnership to drive recovery and peace through football", (19 February 2026), <https://inside.fifa.com/organisation/media-releases/board-of-peace-strategic-partnership-recovery-peace-gaza> (accessed 10 July 2026).

²⁴ See Charter of the Board of Peace, article 3.2 at <https://boardofpeace.org/charter> (accessed 12 July 2026).

²⁵ FIFA Disciplinary Code (September 2025). Article 66.4 states that "A sending-off automatically incurs suspension from the subsequent match. The FIFA judicial bodies may impose additional match suspensions and other disciplinary measures." FIFA Regulations for the FIFA World Cup 26 (May 2026). Article 10.5 states that "If a player or team official is sent off as a result of a direct or indirect red card (second caution), they will automatically be suspended from their team's subsequent match. In addition, further sanctions may be imposed."



card, according to four people familiar with the conversation.... Senior Trump administration officials, including Howard Lutnick, the commerce secretary, and Andrew Giuliani, the executive director of the White House task force on the World Cup, engaged lawyers to help the U.S. Soccer Federation tried to appeal, despite FIFA's rules against such appeals, according to two of the people familiar with the call."²⁶

At a press conference on 6 July, President Trump confirmed he had intervened in the matter.²⁷

"I spoke to Gianni [Infantino]. ...So I saw the play, and I'm a person that loves sports... and I understand sports really well.... and that wasn't a foul. ... Yes I asked for a review by FIFA. I spoke to a man who is highly respected. I asked for a review because I didn't think it was a foul. Again I'm good at this stuff, I didn't think it was a foul.... If they wouldn't allow a top player to play ... I think it would have had a big stain. ... and I relayed it.. I didn't tell him what to do, I can't tell him what to do."²⁸

Trump also cast doubt on the referee's integrity, describing him as "a little bit suspect if you check his past....very suspect."²⁹

Football federations have been highly critical of the decision. The Royal Belgian Football Federation said on 6 July that it was "deeply concerned by the course of events" and that it would "continue to fight in the coming hours, days and months in defence of the fundamental principles of ethics, fair competition, and the interests of football as a whole."³⁰

The Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) also issued a statement on 6 July saying that FIFA's actions "crossed a red line" and expressing "disbelief at such an unprecedented, incomprehensible and unjustifiable decision."³¹ UEFA described the potential impact of the decision on the integrity of sporting competition as follows:

"Football, like any other sports, relies on rules, which are the basis for fair, honest and transparent competition. Sometimes rules are open to interpretation. In this case not. A minimum automatic suspension of one match following a red card is not a discretionary option and does not require the decision of a competent body to be enacted. It is a principle embedded in regulations, which cannot be made subject to exceptions, let alone in the middle of a tournament where several other players have been in the same situation and regularly served their suspension. When the certainty of rules is

²⁶ Tyler Pager and Tariq Panja, "Trump Asked FIFA to Review U.S. Player's Suspension. Now He's Eligible to Play.", New York Times, <https://www.nytimes.com/2026/07/05/us/politics/trump-fifa-balogun-world-cup.html> (accessed 10 July 2026).

²⁷ A video of the press conference is available on the ABC News youtube channel at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q17lImPetpQ> (accessed 11 July 2026).

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Royal Belgian Football Association, "RBFA Statement Regarding Falorin Balogun", (7 July 2026), <https://www.rbfa.be/en/news/update-rbfa-statement-regarding-folarin-balogun> (accessed 11 July 2026).

³¹ UEFA, "UEFA statement on the Balogun case", (6 July 2026), <https://www.uefa.com/news-media/news/02a7-2109c8e9ef81-de5a993db109-1000--uefa-statement-on-the-balogun-case/> (accessed 11 July 2026).



no longer guaranteed by its guardians, the integrity of the game is at stake and the credibility of a competition is undermined. Equally, such decision creates a precedent in the ongoing tournament, where similar situations will now require an equal treatment, to the detriment of the competition.”³²

On 12 July, The Times reported that the decision to effectively waive the ban on Balogun was taken unilaterally by the chairman of Fifa’s disciplinary committee, Mohammad Al-Kamali.³³ The Times reported that it is the first time that this chairman has been the sole arbiter in a case, and that “more important cases often involve three committee members sitting together to make a decision.”

If Gianni Infantino intervened in this affair at the behest of the US President, this would not only constitute a further serious breach of IOC rules on political neutrality, it would violate the fundamental principle of fair play.

In this regard we would highlight the IOC’s role to protect the integrity of sport “by taking action against all forms of manipulation of competitions”, and provisions in the IOC Code of Ethics that require IOC members to “act with the highest degree of integrity ... impartiality, objectivity, independence and professionalism” and “to undertake all the necessary measures to ensure the integrity of sports competitions.”³⁴

3.7 Data-harvesting at FIFA fan-zones during 2026 men’s World Cup

On 9 June 2026, the Washington Examiner reported that the emails and phone numbers of people who signed up for the FIFA World Cup 2026 watch party on the National Mall in Washington DC were being collected by a data company called Campaign Nucleus.³⁵ The founder of Campaign Nucleus previously served as Campaign Manager and Digital and Media Advisor to Donald Trump in his presidential campaigns.³⁶ An Associated Press investigation published in May 2024 reported that Campaign Nucleus had been paid more than USD 2.2 million by “the Trump campaign, the Republican National Committee and their related political action and fundraising committees.”³⁷

A report published on 2 July 2026 by Democratic staff of the US House of Representatives’ natural resources committee’s oversight and investigations subcommittee found that Campaign Nucleus was

³² Ibid.

³³ Martyn Ziegler, “Only one official involved in decision to waive Folarin Balogun ban”, (12 July 2026), <https://www.thetimes.com/sport/football/world-cup/article/folarin-balogun-ban-world-cup-usa-25z8bfjg3> (accessed 12 July 2026).

³⁴ Olympic Charter, rule 2.10. IOC Code of Ethics, articles 2 and 7.

³⁵ Rob Crilly, “How Trump’s ex-campaign chief is getting his hands on World Cup fans’ data”, (9 June 2026), <https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/washington-secrets/4600493/trump-ex-campaign-chief-brad-parscale-world-cup-fan-data/> (accessed 12 July 2026).

³⁶ See Brad Parscale profile on LinkedIn at <https://www.linkedin.com/in/bradparscale/> (accessed 12 July 2026).

³⁷ Garace Burke, Alan Suderman and the Associated Press, “Former Trump campaign manager who used Cambridge Analytica to target Facebook ads in 2016 run has returned with his own AI platform”, (6 May 2024), <https://fortune.com/2024/05/06/trump-campaign-manager-brad-parscale-cambridge-analytica-facebook-ads-2016-ai-platform-nucleus/> (accessed 12 July 2026).



managing the webpages that handled registration events for 'Freedom 250' events in the United States, which have been sites of celebration for the 250th anniversary of independence of the United States.³⁸ Listed among the Freedom 250 events on the websites run by Campaign Nucleus are 30 screenings of FIFA World Cup matches at official FIFA Fan Zones on the National Mall in Washington DC.³⁹ Attendees who wish to register in advance must submit their name, email address and mobile phone number.⁴⁰ As of 13 July 2026 (the submission date of this complaint) people can still use the Freedom 250 website run by Campaign Nucleus to register to attend FIFA Fan Zone screenings of both semi-finals, the third place play-off, and the final for the men's World Cup. The natural resources committee report notes that "thousands of unwitting fans, including D.C. residents, Americans visiting D.C. from other states, and international World Cup attendees unwittingly gave their personal information to a partisan political entity, potentially enabling future targeted marketing and campaign outreach by Republican campaigns."⁴¹ On 26 May 2026, Gianni Infantino personally promoted the event on National Mall on the Freedom 250 website, saying:

"The FIFA Fan Zone Washington, D.C. is a result of an extraordinary partnership that reflects the global spirit of the FIFA World Cup 2026. We are proud to bring the celebration of the world's game to the National Mall, and together, we are creating a global experience in the heart of the nation's capital that unites people from all backgrounds and connects this historic FIFA World Cup 2026 with America's 250th anniversary through football, culture, and community."⁴²

Mr Infantino posted the same message on his Instagram account the following day, 27 May.⁴³ If Gianni Infantino was aware of the fact that attendees at an official FIFA Fan Zone, which he personally promoted, were likely to have their personal data collected and used in partisan political campaigns, it would be a further serious breach of IOC rules on political neutrality.

4. Ethics complaint to FIFA

³⁸ Interim Democratic Report, Committee on Natural Resources, US Senate, "From Vanity to Insanity: How the White House cheated the American people out of their 250th birthday", (2 July 2026), https://democrats-naturalresources.house.gov/imo/media/doc/freedom250_oversight_report1.pdf (accessed 12 July 2026).

³⁹ See Freedom 250 website at <https://www.freedom250.org/celebration/fifa-world-cup-2026-fan-zone-washington-d-c-on-the-national-mall-ahead-of-2026-world-cup> (accessed 12 July 2026).

⁴⁰ See <https://events.freedom250.org/events/freedom-250-announces-fifa-world-cup-2026tm-fan-zone-washington-dc-on-the-national-mall-ahead-of-2026-world-cup> (accessed 12 July 2026).

⁴¹ Interim Democratic Report, Committee on Natural Resources, US Senate, "From Vanity to Insanity: How the White House cheated the American people out of their 250th birthday", (2 July 2026), https://democrats-naturalresources.house.gov/imo/media/doc/freedom250_oversight_report1.pdf (accessed 12 July 2026).

⁴² Freedom 250, "Freedom 250 Announces FIFA World Cup 2026™ Fan Zone Washington, D.C., on the National Mall", (6 May 2026), <https://freedom250.org/media-center/press-release/freedom-250-announces-fifa-world-cup-2026-fan-zone-washington-dc> (accessed 12 July 2026).

⁴³ See Instagram post of 27 May 2026 at @gianni_infantino https://www.instagram.com/p/DY15kRul_0L/?hl=en (accessed 12 July 2026).



On 8 December 2025, FairSquare filed a complaint against Gianni Infantino with the Secretariat of the Investigatory Chamber of the FIFA Ethics Committee.⁴⁴ Article 15 of the FIFA Code of Ethics requires football officials to “remain politically neutral” in dealing with governments, and provides for a ban on football related activity for up to two years, a penalty that can be increased in cases of repeated breaches. The FairSquare complaint addressed four breaches of this rule and also requested that the Ethics Committee investigate Mr Infantino’s role in the decision to introduce a FIFA Peace Prize, the decision to award it to President Trump on 5 December, and the conformity of these processes with FIFA’s procedural rules.

The Secretariat of the Investigatory Chamber acknowledged receipt of our complaint on 12 December 2025, stating that “after an initial evaluation of the documents and information accompanying your complaint, the Secretariat may initiate preliminary investigations into a potential breach of the FCE following instructions from the Chairperson of the Investigatory Chamber in accordance with Article 61 FCE.”⁴⁵

The Ethics Committee has since received two formal letters in support of our complaint. On 1 June 2026, the Norwegian Football Federation wrote to the Ethics Committee, requesting that our complaint be considered “in accordance with applicable regulations, established procedures, and the fundamental principles of good governance.”⁴⁶ On 29 June 2026, fifty Members of the European Parliament wrote to FIFA and said that FIFA “must address Fairsquare’s ethics complaint and demonstrate that it upholds the core values of fairness, equality, and respect for human dignity.”⁴⁷ The MEPs’ letter added that the complaint against Infantino “represents an opportunity for FIFA to prove its commitment to political neutrality, transparency, and accountability.”

⁴⁴ FairSquare, “Complaint to the FIFA Ethics Committee regarding FIFA President Gianni Infantino’s repeated breaches of the duty of neutrality outlined in article 15 of the FIFA Code of Ethics”, (8 December 2025), <https://fairsq.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Ethics-Committee-Complaint-08.12.25.pdf> (accessed 12 July 2026).

⁴⁵ Secretariat of the Investigatory Chamber of the FIFA Ethics Committee email to FairSquare, (12 December 2025), copy on file with FairSquare.

⁴⁶ Reuters, “Norwegian FA confirms support for ethics complaint against FIFA chief Infantino”, (2 June 2026), <https://www.reuters.com/sports/soccer/norwegian-fa-confirms-support-ethics-complaint-against-fifa-chief-infantino-2026-06-02/> (accessed 11 July 2026).

⁴⁷ See a copy of the letter in full at Jonas Loesel, “MEPs urge FIFA to investigate chief Infantino over Trump peace prize”, Politico, (29 June 2026), <https://www.politico.eu/article/meps-fifa-investigate-gianni-infantino-donald-trump-peace-prize/> (accessed 11 July 2026).

