FINANCIAL FAIR PLAY RULES AND COMPETITIVE BALANCE IN WORLD FOOTBALL Steve Honick, Eshwar Konda, & Ethan Vegotsky

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

- Background
- Club Level Breaches
- Methods
- Results for each league
- Main Findings
- Practical Implications
- Potential limitations

BACKGROUND: FFP



- UEFA is the governing body of all soccer leagues in Europe
- Financial Fair Play Rules (FFP): "Clubs that exceed a certain limit of losses are subject to sanctions, which include fines, transfer bans, and disqualification from UEFA competitions" (Gaetano, 2019).
 - Clubs must both break-even and be transparent
- Break-even: "Requires clubs to balance their costs with their revenue"
- Transparency: "Requires clubs to publish financial statements publicly"

CLUB LEVEL BREACHES



- Manchester City:
 - Sergio Aguero Goal to win EPL in 2012 season
 - Exceeded €45m threshold in losses with €180m
- Juventus
 - Lost 15 points in the table for violating FFP
 - Goes back to 2018, and losses over £200m
- Barcelona
 - Losses of over €1.35B despite spending €140M in transfer window last summer
 - Current Transfer Ban
- PSG
 - Violated Breakeven rules
 - Fines totaling €65M
 - Conflict of Interest in leadership?
- Also goes beyond the top teams in each league: Chelsea, Inter, Madrid

METHODS

- Collection of standings for competitive balance ratio
- Ties were included in ratio calculations
 - Formula: Winning Percentage = $\left(\frac{Wins + (0.5 \cdot Draws)}{Total Games}\right)$
- Expenditure data was collected from transfermarkt.us and top 4 finishes as well as number of titles were taken from standings data
 - Expenditure data encompasses the total amount each club has spent from 2011-2022
- Simple correlations were taken in each league between top 4 finishes, league titles, and expenditure
- Two simple linear regression models for each league were created to measure how much of the variance in the dependent variables can be explained by Total Expenditure

COMPETITIVE BALANCE RESULTS



- EPL: Highest average Ratio with 1.89
 - 3 seasons above 2.0
- Serie A: Second highest average ratio with 1.88
 - 4 seasons above 2.0
- La Liga: Third highest ratio with 1.82
 - 2 seasons above 2.0
- Ligue 1: Most balanced league with ratio of 1.64
 - No seasons above 2.0
 - Note: 2020-21 season was shortened due to COVID and was left out of the study

EPL RESULTS

- Top 4 in terms of expenditure won all of the league titles in this time: Manchester City with 6
 - 7 different teams finished in top 4, and 6 of them were the top 6 in expenditure
- Model 1: P-value for expenditure is significant as well as the model itself
 - R-squared: roughly 83% of the variance explained by Expenditure
- Model 2: Significant p-values
 - R-squared: roughly 50% of the variance is explained by Expenditure

SUMMARY C	DUTPUT							
Regress	ion Statistics							
Multiple R	0.912635832							
R Square	0.832904161							
Adjusted R	0.825639125							
Standard Er	1.35992194							
Observatio	25							
ANOVA								
	df	55	MS	F	Significance F			
Regression	1	212.0240833	212.0240833	114.6455582	2.07368E-10			
Residual	23	42.53591671	1.849387683					
Total	24	254.56						
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	-2.494096775	0.481487487	-5.179982538	2.98826E-05	-3.490129529	-1.49806402	-3.490129529	-1.49806402
Expenditur	0.006776167	0.000632857	10.70726661	0.00	0.005467003	0.008085331	0.005467003	0.008085331

SUMMARY OUTPUT								
Regression	Statistics							
Multiple R	0.71364							
R Square	0.509282							
Adjusted R	0.487946							
Standard Er	0.902311							
Observatio	25							
ANOVA								
	df	SS	MS	F	ignificance	F		
Regression	1	19.43418	19.43418	23.87005	6.19E-05			
Residual	23	18.72582	0.814166					
Total	24	38.16						
Coefficients		anaard Errc	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	ower 95.0%	100 pper 95.0%
Intercept	-0.84795	0.319468	-2.65425	0.014173	-1.50882	-0.18708	-1.50882	-0.18708
Expenditur	0.002052	0.00042	4.885699	6.19E-05	0.001183	0.00292	0.001183	0.00292

LA LIGA RESULTS

- Top 3 in expenditure over this time period won all league titles: Barcelona with the most with 5
 - 9 different teams finished in top 4, 6 of them were top 6 in expenditure
- Model 1: P-value for expenditure is significant as well as the model itself
 - R-squared: roughly 93% of the variance explained by Expenditure
- Model 2: Significant p-values
 - R-squared: roughly 77% of the variance is explained by Expenditure

SUMMARY OUTPUT								
_								
Regression Stat	stics							
Multiple R	0.968464							
R Square	0.937923							
Adjusted R Squa	0.935224							
Standard Error	0.900676							
Observations	25							
ANOVA								
	df	SS	MS	F	Significanc	e F		
Regression	1	281.902	281.902	347.5052	2.23E-15			
Residual	23	18.65798	0.811217					
Total	24	300.56						
	Coefficient	Standard E	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	-0.59576	0.220042	-2.70749	0.01	-1.05095	-0.14057	-1.05095	-0.1405
Expenditure	0.008321	0.000446	18.64149	0	0.007398	0.009245	0.007398	0.00924
SUMMARY OUT	PUT							
Rearession Stat	istics							
Multiple R	0.882654							
R Square	0.779077							
Adjusted R Squa	0.769472							
Standard Error	0.621088							
Observations	25							
ANOVA								
	df	SS	MS	F	Significan	ce F		
Regression	1	31.28775	31.28775	81.10887	5.30E-09			
Residual	23	8.872251	0.38575					
Total	24	40.16						
	Coefficient	Standard	t Stat	P-value	Lower 059	Unner 050	Lower	(Unner OF O
Intercent	-0 34492	0 151727		0.03	-0 65871	-0 03003	-0 65871	-0 0200
Evpenditure	0.04482	0.000300	9.006046	0.03	0.03871	0.03093	0.03871	0.0309
Expenditure	0.002772	0.000508	9.000046	L L	0.002135	0.005409	0.002135	0.00340

SERIE A RESULTS

- 3 of top 4 in expenditure over this time period won all league titles: Juventus with the most with 9
 - 9 different teams finished inside the top 4, 7 made up the top 7 in expenditure
- Model 1: P-value for expenditure is significant as well as the model itself
 - R-squared: roughly 84% of the variance explained by Expenditure
- Model 2: Significant p-values
 - R-squared: roughly 47% of the variance is explained by Expenditure

SUMMARY	OUTPUT									
Regression	Statistics									
Multiple R	0.919914									
R Square	0.846241									
Adjusted R	0.839556									
Standard Er	1.167807									
Observatio	25									
ANOVA										
	df	SS	MS	F	Significanc	e F				
Regression	1	172.6332	172.6332	126.585	0					
Residual	23	31.36678	1.363773							
Total	24	204								
	Coefficient	Standard E	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0	Upper 95.0	Lower 95.0	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	-0.82844	0.330346	-2.5078	0.02	-1.51181	-0.14507	-1.51181	-0.14507	-1.51181	-0.14507
Expenditur	0.00672	0.000597	11.251	0	0.005484	0.007955	0.005484	0.007955	0.005484	0.007955

SUMMARY OUT	VUT									
Regression Statistics										
Negression Statis	0 0000									
мипріе к	0.694994									
R Square	0.483017									
Adjusted R Squar	0.460539									
Standard Error	1.32546									
Observations	25									
ANOVA										
	df	SS	MS	F	Significand	ce F				
Regression	1	37.75261	37.75261	21.48889	0					
Residual	23	40.40739	1.756843							
Total	24	78.16								
	Coefficients	Standard I	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0	Upper 95.0	Lower 95.0	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	-0.78916	0.374942	-2.10476	0.05	-1.56479	-0.01354	-1.56479	-0.01354	-1.56479	-0.01354
Expenditure	0.003142	0.000678	4.635611	0	0.00174	0.004545	0.00174	0.004545	0.00174	0.004545

LIGUE 1 RESULTS

SUMMARY OU	JTPUT									SUMMARY	OUTPUT							
Regression Sto	atistics									Regressior	Statistics							
Multiple R	0.89874									Multiple R	0.842168							
R Square	0.807733									R Square	0.709247							
Adjusted R Sq	0.799374									Adjusted F	0.696605							
Standard Erro	1.287313									Standard E	0.778967							
Observations	25									Observatio	25							
ANOVA										ANOVA								
	df	SS	MS	F	Significand	e F					df	SS	MS	F	Significan	ce F		
Regression	1	160.125	160.125	96.62529	0					Regression	1	34.04385	34.04385	56.10489	0			
Residual	23	38.11502	1.657175							Residual	23	13.95615	0.606789					
Total	24	198.24								Total	24	48						
	Coefficients	Standard	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.	Upper 95.0%	5		Coefficien	Standard I	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.	Upper 95.0
Intercept	-0.10148	0.305773	-0.33187	0.74	-0.73402	0.531062	-0.73402	0.531062		Intercept	-0.34765	0.185027	-1.87894	0.07	-0.73041	0.035102	-0.73041	0.035102
Expenditure	0.007855	0.000700	0 920916	0	0.006202	0.000509	0.006202	0.000508		Exponditu	0.002622	0.000494	7 49022	0	0.002622	0.004622	0.002622	0.004622

- 3 of top 6 in expenditure over this time period won all league titles: PSG with the most with 7
 - 9 different teams finished inside the top 4, 8 of them made up the top 8 in expenditure
- Model 1: P-value for expenditure is significant as well as the model itself
 - R-squared: roughly 80% of the variance explained by Expenditure
- Model 2: Significant p-values
 - R-squared: roughly 70% of the variance is explained by Expenditure

MAIN FINDINGS

- Teams that spend more end up winning more
- FFP does not stop clubs from overspending, but instead causes bigger teams to spend more and smaller teams to spend less
- Violations seem to occur when teams report huge losses
- EPL is the least balanced league, according to calculations:
 - 5 teams spending upwards of 1 billion from 2011-2022
 - Manchester City: Before this time frame won 2 titles in its history
 - After violating FFP they have now won 6 titles



PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

- Potential Restructuring of FFP rules and regulations
- Potential for more clubs continuing to overspend as more wealth gets pumped into the • club with new ownership
- Steeper punishments
 - Barcelona is the harshest punishment with currently having a transfer ban
- World football isn't as competitively balanced as we once thought
- Super league?



POTENTIAL LIMITATIONS

- Landscape prior to the implementation of FFP:
 - Spending habits of clubs
 - How were clubs punished for overspending?
 - Ratios before FFP, potentially more competitive?
- Percentage of variance explained by the independent variable is incomplete
 - Portion of the variance is unexplained by expenditure
 - What other variables could affect the regression models?
 - Potential for multiple regression