

# *How much is a vote worth?*

By Steve Menary



# **The primacy of international football**

Encourage young players and  
protect the pool of players for  
representative teams

FIFA Congress, 2011

# FIFA spending

Between 2007-10, FIFA spending on development projects included:

- Financial Assistance Programme (FAP) - U\$D209m
- GOAL – U\$D 120m
- Other development projects – U\$D 137m

# Financial Assistance Programme (FAP)

*“[FAP] designed to motivate and empower the associations and confederations to organise development programmes that meet their needs and strengthen football and its administration in the long term.”*

FIFA

# How FAP works?

- Started 1999
- Cycles run every four years & successful FAP application produces U\$D 250,000 per year
- Four cycles so far:  
*1999/2002, 2003/06, 2007/10. Fourth budget cycle runs 2011/14*
- ‘One-off’ bonuses of U\$D 300,000 (2010) & U\$D 250,000 (2011)

# Does everyone get FAP?

*“Almost everything is paid. Some countries withheld the FAP and used the funds for a bigger infrastructure project (e.g. Albania, Algeria).*

*“The only countries that still have bigger amounts withheld from the period 2000-2010 are Brunei Darussalam and South Africa.”*

*FIFA*

# GOAL

- Started 1999
- Minimum grant U\$D 400,000 (to be raised to U\$D 500,000)
- Since 1999, 522 projects have shared over U\$D 225m
- At least 71 countries have received more than U\$D1m

# Internationals – from the top...

**Brazil**

**170 internationals 2000/10**

**Greenland**

**25 rep. games 2000/10**



# The Have's & the Have Not's

## Montserrat

FIFA member since 1996

Population – 5,800

Internationals 2000/10 – 13

Leagues – 0

Clubs - 0



## Falkland Islands

No affiliation

Population – 3,140

Representative games 2000/10 – 13

Leagues – 1

Clubs - 3



# The games countries don't play

- American Samoa & Timor Leste – never played an international at home
- Turks & Caicos – last international friendly 2000\*
- Barbados – last international friendly 2003\*

\*Source: Lasana Liburd, Play The Game 30/11/2011

# The world's least active teams 2000/10

\*Joined FIFA 2005

Country	FAP (U\$Dm)	Goal (U\$Dm)	Internationals
Sao Tome e Principe	3.1	0.8	7
Turks & Caicos Islands	3.1	0.8	10
Comoros*	1.8	1.2	13
Montserrat	3.1	1.0	13
Timor-Leste*	1.8	0.8	14
Anguilla	3.1	0.4	17
Papua New Guinea	3.1	0.8	17
American Samoa	3.1	0.8	18
Aruba	3.1	0.8	18
Central African Republic	3.1	1.3	18

# São Tomé and Príncipe



## THE TEAM THAT DOESN'T EXIST

- Last game: Libya vs STP 8-0 2003
- In 12 years under FSF chairman Manuel Dende, four championships cancelled & 2009 & 2010 championships merged
- Dende promises 35,000-seat stadium for São Tomé City - population 35,000
- Dende ousted in Oct 2010, replaced by Idalecio Pachere
- Friendly 'scheduled' for July 2011 with Equatorial Guinea, who knew nothing about the match
- The national team has trained three times a week every week since 2003 in preparation for a game
- Next game WC 2014 qualifier vs Congo - Nov 11 2011

# The coach's view – part one

Former coach Ian Crook on what prevents American Samoa from playing more games:

“The infrastructure (they did not have one) pitches, office, coaching structure.”

# The coach's view – part two

Mike Adams on why he quit the Grenada manager's job after the 2011 Gold Cup:

“There was nothing professional about the whole trip until CONCACAF took over. Before that it was a nightmare.

“We've got a situation where there's no professional league and some players can't afford the bus to training.”

# What are the executives doing?

**Colin Klass, Guyana**



## **Track record**

- 20 years at GFF
- Still no national stadium
- Still no pro league
- Still no national technical centre
- Banned for 26 months by FIFA

# The Player's view

“One thing I really couldn't get over was the fact that the national football team had nowhere to play, no stadium, no training pitches of their own?

“I mean surely FIFA could spare some money to fund the building of a small stadium, and maybe a training pitch?

“On speaking to some of the players it seems that the GFF do receive funding each year, a substantial amount, however I couldn't see where the money was being spent as there were no facilities, even struggling for training kit?”

Howard Newton, Guyanese international

# Guyana's GOAL grants

- 2002 – U\$D 400,000
  - 2006 – U\$D 400,000
- For the same project ... that has still not started on site

# The executive lifestyle.....

- Aug 6 2010, a Guyana XI invited to London to play Cray Wanderers in a match to celebrate the UK club's 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary
- Klass invited
- Cost of the ticket requested by Klass to the promoters.....

**U\$D10,576**

# How is FAP spent?

*U\$D 396m distributed via FAP between 1999-2006*

- Infrastructure – 24%
- Youth football – 20%
- Technical development 19%
- Planning/admin – 16%
- Men's competitions – 14%
- Various – 7%

# How FAP cash is tracked?

- An annual local FAP audit, carried out by an independent auditor that FIFA reserves the right to reject, pertaining to the use of FAP funds
- A central FAP audit, commissioned by FIFA and carried out by a FIFA-appointed central auditor, pertaining to the use of FAP funds. FIFA is responsible for paying for this audit. Ten per cent of member associations in receipt of funds are selected to undergo the audit every year
- A statutory audit report on member associations by an external independent auditor. This audit relates to member associations' complete accounts and is compulsory as per FIFA's Standard Statutes (Article 43)

# The results

“The Audits are done in collaboration with KPMG Switzerland. Most of them are done by a well-known local audit company (most of the cases, one of the big four). 10 % of the audit are made by KPMG Zurich (called central audit).

“These 10% countries are picked randomly or selected by the FIFA administration when some doubt occurs about the management of the FAP by a particular Member Association.

“We do reject every year reports from Member Associations for lack of appropriate documentation or justification (approximately 20% of the reports are not immediately accepted). In such a case FIFA is blocking all FAP payments until to get proper explanation.

“In some extreme cases, the amount of the money which is not justified as expected can be deducted from the FIFA financial aid of the concerned Member Association.”

# Alternative monitoring?

- State intervention at a FIFA member results in suspension from international football.
- Since 2005, 7% of FIFA's membership suspended for political interference:
  - American Samoa, Belize, Brunei, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Chad, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Kenya, Kuwait, Iran, Madagascar, Peru, Samoa, Yemen

# And then ... invasion by FIFA

Normalisation committees imposed by FIFA on at least nine countries over same period:

American Samoa, Bosnia & Herzegovina,  
Brunei, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kenya,  
Samoa, Senegal, Syria

# FIFA's response

“We should give more power to the associations. I want the organization of the World Cup to be decided by the FIFA Congress.

“The executive committee will create a shortlist and make no recommendations, only a list and the Congress will decide on the venue.”

Sepp Blatter, June 2011

# What's needed

All FIFA members publish annual independently audited accounts properly breaking down income & expenditure

All FIFA members' votes on major events, such as the destination of World Cup finals, to be disclosed

Thanks to Rafael Maranhao

