14 - FOOTBALL AND MIGRATION: THE PROCESS FOR TRANSFER OF PLAYERS BRASILEIROS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES

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INTRODUCTION

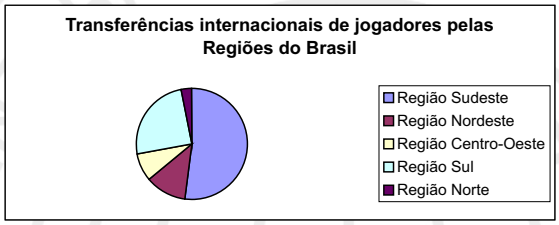
The Brazilian football has counted with a growing wave of selling the federative rights of their players over the last two decades. The average annual these negotiations comes close of 850 transfers, between the years of 2002 to 2007. I reviewed from quantitative data, which are the Brazilian that more work in this market, which countries capture more these players, and what are the areas that have the highest number of returns of athletes, or the regions that most Brazilian get back these players.

The objective of this study is to examine the process of transfer of Brazilian players of the class of professional football for different countries.

Look understand the process of transfers from the official data quantification of the Brazilian Football Confederation (CBF), the years from 2002 until August 2007. We also look at from the official data Cup, where the agents are based-FIFA, as they are distributed by the Brazilians.

The regions most Brazilian who negotiated with the international football

According to the Brazilian Football Confederation, CBF, in the year 2006, there were 822 international transfers. Noting the scale of transfers provided by the CBF, we can see that the largest percentage of shipments made was obtained in the Southeast Region, 52% of the total followed by the South, 25%; Northeast, 12%; Central West, 8% and North 3%.



Information provided by the CBF reveal that until August 2007, have been carried out 694 shipments of Brazilian players to the outside.

See, that the large flow of trading rights federative these players is located in southeast Brazil. This fact is explained by the economic importance of this region in Brazil. Additionally, specifically on the football, the quantitative Agents-FIFA in this region, is around 134 staff, about 80% of total staff-Fifa present in Brazil. These agents-FIFA are responsible for a large network of contacts, which stretches from the abstraction of players, even adolescents in various regions of Brazil, until the completion of the sale of the federative rights of those players.

The southeastern region has the characteristic to contain most of the clubs in the first division of Brazilian football. We understand that the largest percentage located in the southeast does not necessarily mean that the players are traded from this region. It is possible that the players are captured in other regions, but there is almost a necessity to establish in Southeast to be recognized, therefore, must maintain contact with major clubs, entrepreneurs, agenciadores, and even with the media thus reaching the public greater and the recognition for their skills as professionals of football. From this possible view, that it begins the process of negotiating for the realization of a transfer to the outside world.

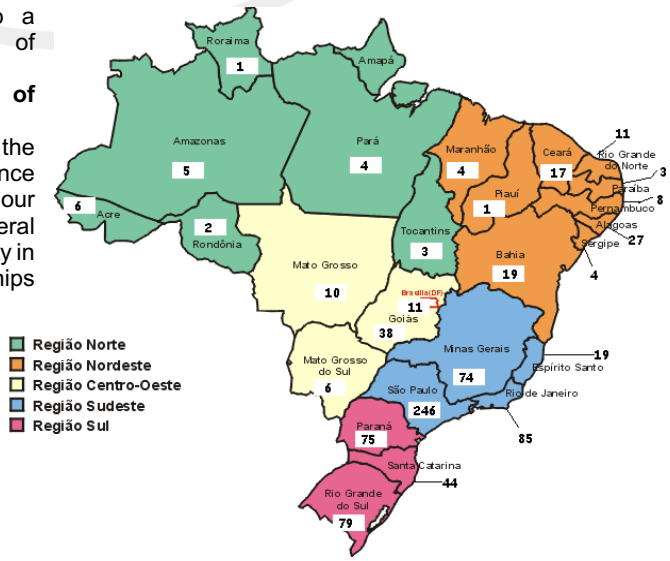
The migration happens because, in some way, the curriculum empowers the player, and that thought this way, the main reason for the migration of Brazilian players would be linked to the improvement of their economic situation, immediately, or thinking in the long term, through the recovery of his move later. It is as if it were an investment for the player, be seen in another region or country, thereby generating greater opportunities for negotiations.

Oliveira & Jannuzzi (2004), understand that the Brazilian migration results in regional imbalances of the factors of production-in particular, of work, where the standard age of migrants circulates mainly between 15 and 29 years, especially among young males. In this sense, repeats itself in the environment of football the same condition Brazilian to a phenomenon that has been focused over the decades of urbanization.

The progress of the negotiations in clubs of "entrepreneurs" in other regions

But there is also a migration as significant as in the capitals in states with less population or economic importance federation as Alagoas, Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte. In our research, I found that there are clubs unknown to the general public, at least to the general public Southeast, with little visibility in the media sports, and did not participate in regional championships and so little remains a significant number of fans on your frame of partners.

These clubs are popularly known as "club of businessmen," where his main goal is to train a significant number of athletes from football for the subsequent sale of its federative rights in a short space of time.



The number of Brazilian players working abroad can be much greater than the figures reported by the CBF, because there is no data on exports that are not legalized in the body. There are football players who currently are not acting under occupation.

According to news in a newspaper paulistano2 through data obtained at the Department of Registration and Transfer of CBF, 363 unregistered players in the body left the country to work abroad in 2001. A very significant number, given that the number of players transferred to row in the CBF in the same year was 736 players.

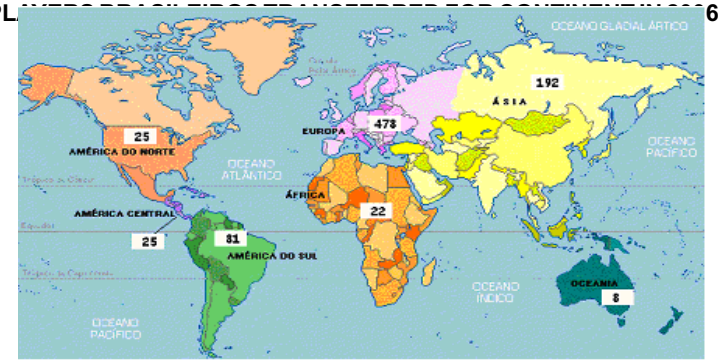
Athletes "illegal" reveal another reality of football nationally, the majority of them, served in the country of football without formal registration, and the CBF to identify only those athletes abroad because their clubs seek register them in Brazil after contract . Most of these athletes has the periphery of destination clubs, and the salary is about $ 1000.00 per month.

These exports accounted for CBF not, can be also included the transfer of Brazilians who covered scholarships for study in foreign universities, through sport, Brazilians who have been to other countries with other goals and ended up being hired by the clubs, among other reasons.

The regions of the world that more negotiating with the Brazilian football

Shipments of Brazilian players to the outside world in the year of 2006, divided by continent, have a tendency strongly to the European market and Asia. The European market come to dominate about 58% of shipments made in 2006, more than half, followed respectively by the Asian market with 23% of shipments by American continent with 16%, with Africa and Oceania 2% to 1%.

QUANTITY OF PL[illegible]6



We understand that the mechanism of transfer of players, the training of athletes and the opportunities ahead of the laws of work for this market, should be reviewed, because the phenomenon of professionalism generates income, employment, but contradictorily has been little examined in order to understand that this is a market with tired labor-qualified. According to the report on export published in a magazine esportiva3, both in the capital and in the interior of Sao Paulo, the discovery of new talent and the export of football players to foreign conquest times, increasingly, young amateurs and professionals.

The Mirassol Football Club in Mirassol, a city neighboring San Jose do Rio Preto, became famous when two players of 13 years were discovered by PSV and Barcelona, two years ago, and the interest was so much that the children are with contract promised so that completing 18 years of age to play outside the country, since it is prohibited to ida of minors to the outside with this.

The interest of clubs for negotiating their players to the outside is all that, the Iraty Sport Club in Parana, has school for players from 14 to 18 years, and the boys still get a scholarship to study Spanish and the teaching course basic and medium.

In an interview esportivo4 site, the lawyer Marcos Motta, specialist in international sports law, warning that some clubs were using subterfuge to driblarem the law governing the transfer of players under age to the outside, hiring athletes in a criminal.

According to the lawyer, the clubs are getting advantages in exceptions to the rule permanent new talent illegally. The law allows the player under age be transferred provided that those responsible for rumem athlete for the country's team for reasons other than football, some clubs were fabricating the reasons for the change of parents to justify transfers, says Motta.

For the realization of the international transfer of players there is a series of laws governing this activity. We must understand that it is not only the football that is at stake, and there are bureaucratic issues to be met by any immigrant, like passport and visa to stay.

In football there are specific laws for the conduct of international transfers which targeted the professional activity and the residence of the player in the country to become legal. It is a process not very lengthy, but that requires the agenciador or entrepreneur is aware of these laws, and seek help the athlete to comply with them.

The process of international transfer of Brazilian players

According Castilho (2004), the sports industry in Brazil moves on average R $ 31 billion per year, equivalent to 3.3% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product), becoming the fourth industry in Brazil, the largest being the football and primarily responsible for such billing.

The Brazilian sports market, many industry that generates revenue, jobs and foreign exchange, it helps in the development of Brazil, the football as its major propellant, and the transfer of a football player representing the main source of income and underpinning of the teams of Brazilian football .

The sale of players to the outside world is a valuable source of income and the Central Bank estimates that the transfer of Brazilian generated $ 1 billion in revenue between 1994 and 2005 ... For the clubs, the sale of athletes is a way to cash in the short term to the game of juggling the finances of the day-to-day or to finance investment in the long run ... (JACOBS; DUARTE, 2006, p.16).

According to the report on economy of the sport Blog Area of Contas5, in the last two years, 2005 and 2006, transfers of players from Brazilian football to the outside earned more US dollars to the country than the sales of some of the traditional fruit tariff of Brazilian exports , as bananas, melons, papaya and grapes, or even in some industrialized products. In 2005, according to data of the Central Bank, Brazil entered the $ 159.2 million related to the export of players to clubs from the

outside. In the year 2006, the volume of dollars was slightly reduced, and totaled $ 131 million.

While the number of exports in 2006 exceeded the records of 2005, the revenue generated by the transfers was lower, according Jose Antonio Barros Alves, a professor of Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGV) and specialist in sports management, the increase of shipments does not reflect in dividends to the clubs, because the majority of players who leave today are very young and often have no commercial value, and foreign clubs are focusing increasingly in adolescents, with low commercial value. In addition, many leaves without bond with clubs and teams go to very small, from countries of the second and third levels, "said Barros Alves to G1.

Only in the first half of 2007 the export of athletes to the outside earned $ 49.8 million for the Brazilian clubs. On average, each player left the country to work in foreign teams with a value of approximately $ 8,300.

Comparative between shipments and returns of Brazilian players in 2006

When comparing the data of the same year, in the case of the year 2006, we found that the state with the largest percentage of transfer may also appear as which also has higher percentage of returns of players.

The Southeast region had the largest percentage of both shipments as of returns. Only it would be a positive for the region if the transfers were in number larger than the returns.

ESTADOS	TRANSFERÊNCIAS	% DO TOTAL	RETORNOS	% DO TOTAL
SP	246	**30%**	105	**22%**
RJ	85	**10,3%**	105	**22%**
MG	74	**9%**	38	**8%**
ES	19	**2,3%**	11	**2,3%**
PR	75	**9,1%**	36	**7,5%**
SC	44	**5,4%**	17	**3,5%**
RS	79	**9,6%**	51	**10,7%**
DF	11	**1,3%**	9	**1,9%**
GO	38	**4,6%**	23	**4,8%**
MT	10	**1,2%**	8	**1,7%**
MS	6	**0,7%**	4	**0,8%**
PB	3	**0,4%**	3	**0,6%**
AL	27	**3,3%**	12	**2,5%**
BA	19	**2,3%**	4	**0,8%**
PE	8	**1%**	14	**2,9%**
PI	1	**0,1%**	2	**0,4%**
CE	17	**2%**	6	**1,2%**
SE	4	**0,5%**	4	**0,8%**
RN	11	**1,3%**	7	**1,4%**
MA	4	**0,5%**	7	**1,4%**
PA	4	**0,5%**	6	**1,2%**
TO	3	**0,3%**	2	**0,4%**
RO	2	**0,2%**	3	**0,6%**
AC	6	**0,7%**	1	**0,2%**
AM	5	**0,6%**	1	**0,2%**
RR	1	**0,1%**	1	**0,2%**

Considerations End

The change of understanding of the sport and its commercial relations facilitates the studies on the flow of people around the world. Face the sport as business helps to understand the process of training, recruitment and training of labor-qualified. In Brazil, the transfer of Brazilian players to the outside world have been shown growing and continuing. The main destination of Brazilian players is the European market, followed by Asia, but also are distributed around the world, in places where football still is in development.

Futures Studies of the migration phenomenon in Brazilian football can describe a period of adjustment, the difficulties of language, language, cooking and other customs of the country to which he was transferred. It is not an easy task, given the large number of players who return.

[2] Cf. Folha de São Paulo, 03 de março de 2002.
[3] Fonte: www.revistainvicto.uol.com.br Acesso em: 02/06/07 Revista Esportiva.
[4] Fonte: www.ebfnet.com.br Acesso em: 27/08/07.
[5] Fonte: www.acertodecontas.blog.br Acesso em: 25/08/07.

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ABSTRACT

The Brazilian football has counted with a growing wave of selling the federative rights of their players over the last two decades. The average annual these negotiations comes close of 850 transfers, between the years of 2002 to 2007. I reviewed from quantitative data, which are the Brazilian that more work in this market, which countries capture more these players, and what are the areas that have the highest number of returns of athletes, or the regions that most Brazilian get back these players.

KEYWORDS: International football; Brazilian players; Transfer.

DE FOOTBALL ET DE LA MIGRATION: LE PROCESSUS DE TRANSFERT DE JOUEURS D'AUTRES PAYS BRASILEIROS

RÉSUMÉ

Depuis une vingtaine d'années, le football brésilien vit une vague croisante de cession des droits fédératifs de ses joueurs. Entre 2002 et 2007, la moyenne de ce type de négociations se situe aux environs de 850 transferts par an. Sur base de données quantitatives, nous établissons un relevé des régions du Brésil les plus actives sur ce marché, des pays qui engagent le plus de footballeurs et des régions brésiliennes vers lesquelles ces athlètes retournent en plus grand nombre.

MOTS CLÉS: International de football; Les joueuses brésiliennes; Transfert.

EL FÚTBOL Y LA MIGRACIÓN: EL PROCESO DE TRANSFERENCIA DE JUGADORES BRASILEÑOS PARA OTROS PAÍSES

RESUMEN

El fútbol brasileño ha tenido ayuda de una gran ola de vendas de los derechos federativos de sus jugadores por las dos últimas décadas. La media por año desas negociaciones llega a cerca de 850 transferencias entre los años 2002 y 2007. Analizamos por datos cuantitativos, cuáles son las regiones brasileñas que más actuan en este mercado, cuáles son los países que más atraen eses jugadores y cuáles son las regiones que presentan el mayor número de regresión de atletas, o sea, las regiones brasileñas que más reciben de vuelta eses jugadores.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Internacional de fútbol; Los jugadores brasileños;Transferencia.

FUTEBOL E MIGRAÇÃO: O PROCESSO DE TRANSFERÊNCIA DE JOGADORES BRASILEIROS PARA OUTROS PAÍSES.

RESUMO

O futebol brasileiro tem contado com uma crescente onda de venda dos direitos federativos de seus jogadores ao longo das duas últimas décadas. A média anual dessas negociações chega próximo de 850 transferências, entre os anos de 2002 a 2007. Analisamos, a partir de dados quantitativos, quais são as regiões brasileiras que mais atuam neste mercado, quais os países que mais captam esses jogadores, e quais as regiões que apresentam o maior número de retornos de atletas, ou seja, as regiões brasileiras que mais recebem de volta esses jogadores.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Futebol Internacional, Jogadores Brasileiros; Transferência.