

"Revenue Sharing in European Football: An Assessment of the Bundesliga's New Four-Pillar Model "

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7. Appendix

7.1. Figures

Four-Pillar Revenue Sharing Model, new mechanisms marked in red

Source: DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga, 2016

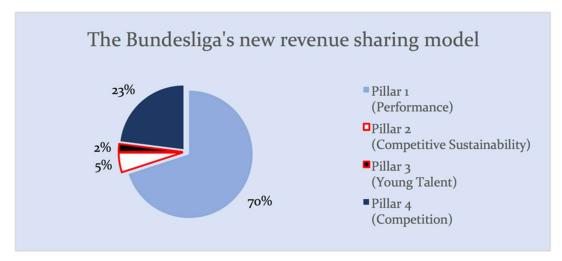


Figure 1

TV Revenue Income allocation, 1. Bundesliga, 2016/2017 Season

Source: Randerath, 2017

		Inter-		Previous	
	Domestic	national	Total	Season	Difference
München	€41.1m	€33.om	€74.1m	€71.9m	3%
Dortmund	€40.1m	€22.om	€62.1m	€59.5m	4%
Schalke	€37.9m	€19.9m	€57.8m	€6o.om	-4%
Leverkusen	€39.om	€18.3m	€57.3m	€56.4m	2%
Mönchengladbach	€36.9m	€7.9m	€44.8m	€43.om	4%
Wolfsburg	€35.8m	€8.3m	€44.1m	€41.om	8%
Mainz	€34.3m	€2.9m	€37.2m	€34.9m	7%
Augsburg	€33.3m	€2.5m	€35.8m	€36.1m	-1%
Hoffenheim	€32.6m	€2.5m	€35.1m	€33.4m	5%
Frankfurt	€29.om	€5.4m	€34.4m	€33.9m	1%
Bremen	€31.5m	€2.5m	€34.om	€33.1m	3%
Berlin	€30.3m	€2.5m	€32.8m	€26.9m	22%
Hamburg	€27.7m	€2.5m	€30.2m	€28.3m	7%
Köln	€26.2m	€2.5m	€28.7m	€25.5m	13%
Freiburg	€24.8m	€2.5m	€27.3m	€11.8m	131%
Ingolstadt	€23.4m	€2.5m	€25.9m	€24.1m	7%
Darmstadt	€22.om	€2.5m	€24.5m	€22.7m	8%
Leipzig	€20.6m	€2.5m	€23.1m	€6.om	285%
Total	€566.5m	€142.7m	€709.2m	€648.5m	9%
Average	€31.5m	€7.9m	€39.4m	€36.om	9%

Figure 2

Development of TV income, Premier League, 1992-2019

Source: Harris, 2016

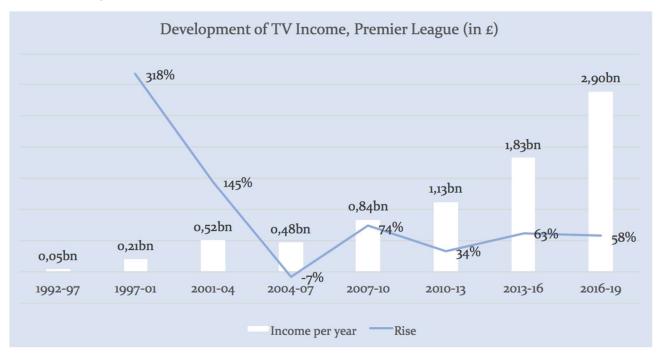


Figure 3

Development of TV income, 1. Bundesliga, 1956-2017

Source: Quitzau, 2015; Sportschau, 2016

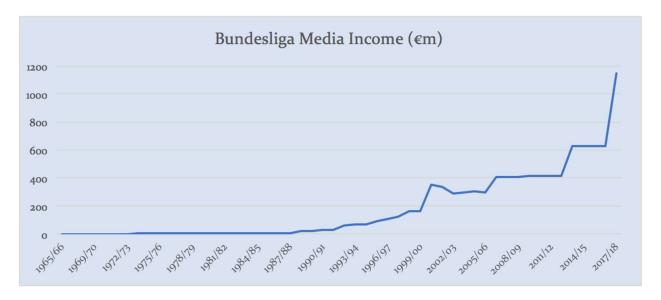


Figure 4

Allocation of TV revenue to Premier League clubs in the $20\,15/20\,16$ season Source: Premier League, $20\,16$

	UK						
	Live	Equal	Facility	Merit	Overseas	Central	Total
	Games	Share	Fees	Payment	TV	Comm.	Payment
Leicester	15	£21.9m	£12.5m	£24.8m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£93.1m
Arsenal	27	£21.9m	£21.5M	£23.6m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£100.9m
Tottenham	21	£21.9m	£17.0m	£22.3m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£95.1m
Manchester City	25	£21.9m	£20.0m	£21.1m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£96.9m
Manchester United	26	£21.9m	£20.7m	£19.9m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£96.4m
Southampton	12	£21.9m	£10.3m	£18.6m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£84.7m
West Ham	15	£21.9m	£12.5m	£17.4m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£85.7m
Liverpool	23	£21.9m	£18.5m	£16.1m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£90.4m
Stoke	10	£21.9m	£8.8m	£14.9m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£79.5m
Chelsea	22	£21.9m	£17.8m	£13.7m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£87.3m
Everton	18	£21.9m	£14.8m	£12.4m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£83.om
Swansea	10	£21.9m	£8.8m	£11.2m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£75.8m
Watford	10	£21.9m	£8.8m	£9.9m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£74.5m
West Bromwich	10	£21.9m	£8.8m	£8.7m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£73.3m
Crystal Palace	10	£21.9m	£8.8m	£7.5m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£72.1m
Bournemouth	10	£21.9m	£8.8m	£6.2m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£70.8m
Sunderland	13	£21.9m	£11.om	£5.om	£29.4m	£4.5m	£71.8m
Newcastle	16	£21.9m	£13.3m	£3.7m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£72.8m
Norwich	10	£21.9m	£8.8m	£2.4m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£67.0m
Aston Villa	11	£21.9m	£9.5m	£1.2m	£29.4m	£4.5m	£66.5m
		£438m	£261m	£261m	£588m	£oom	£1.638m

Figure 5

International comparison of ratios of top-to-bottom earning clubs

Source: The Guardian, 2012

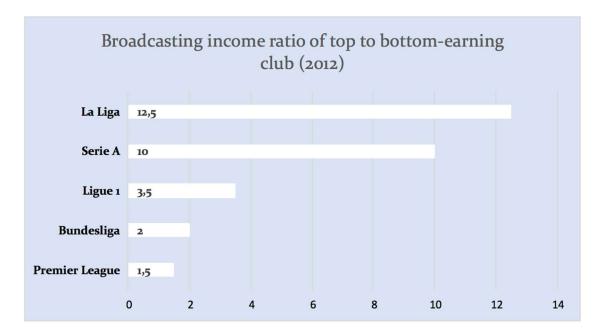


Figure 6

Mix of total revenues generated in the 2015/16 Bundesliga season

Source: DFL, 2017

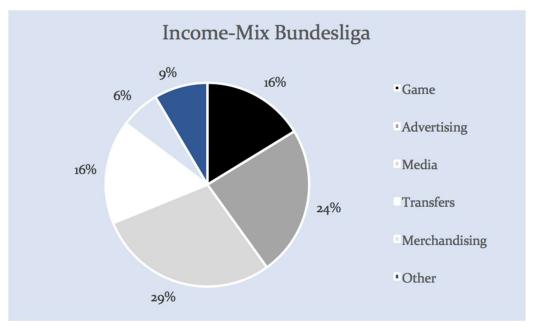


Figure 7

Table of 1. Bundesliga from the $20\,10/20\,11$ season to the 30. match day of the $20\,16/17$ season

Source: Bulibox, 2017

				Goal Differ-	Points per	
Team	Seasons	Games	Goals	ence	Game	Points
1 Bayern München	7	234	583:155	428	2.38	556
2 Borussia Dortmund	7	234	502:238	264	2.02	473
3 Bayer Leverkusen	7	234	402:291	111	1.73	405
4 Schalke 04	-	234	365:305	60	1.54	361
5 Borussia Mönchengladbach	7	234	360:301	59	1.53	358
6 VfL Wolfsburg	7	234	349:340	9	1.42	332
7 1. FSV Mainz 05	7	234	323:326	-3	1.35	315
8 1899 Hoffenheim	7	234	350:375	-25	1.26	295
9 Werder Bremen	7	234	338:432	-94	1.19	279
10 Hamburger SV	7	234	269:388	-119	1.13	265
11 Hannover 96	6	204	267:329	-62	1.26	257
12 SC Freiburg	6	200	248:311	-63	1.25	249
13 FC Augsburg	6	200	230:291	-61	1.21	242
14 Eintracht Frankfurt	6	200	242:300	-58	1.21	241
15 VfB Stuttgart	6	204	301:357	-56	1.17	239
16 Hertha BSC Berlin	5	166	194:241	-47	1.22	203
17 1. FC Köln	5	166	201:256	-55	1.19	198
18 1. FC Nürnberg	4	136	161:211	-50	1.17	159
19 1. FC Kaiserslautern	2	68	72:105	-33	1.01	69
20 FC Ingolstadt 04	2	64	66:96	-30	1.06	68
21 RB Leipzig	1	30	2.3549	25	2.07	62
22 SV Darmstadt 98	2	64	61:111	-50	0.92	59
23 SC Paderborn 07	1	34	31:65	-34	0.91	31
24 Fortuna Düsseldorf	1	34	1.6646	-18	0.88	30
25 FC St. Pauli	1	34	35:68	-33	0.85	29
26 Eintracht Braunschweig	1	34	29:60	-31	0.74	25
27 SpVgg Greuther Fürth	1	34	26:60	-34	0.62	21

Figure 8

Overview of total team market values in the 1 Bundesliga, April 24^{th} 2017

Source: Transfermarkt.de, 2017

	Number of	Total Market	Average Market
Team	Players	Value	Value
FC Bayern München	23	€566m	€25m
Borussia Dortmund	28	€376m	€13m
Bayer 04 Leverkusen	27	€274m	€ıom
FC Schalke 04	31	€217m	€7m
Borussia Mönchengladbach	30	€166m	€5m
VfL Wolfsburg	31	€154m	€5m
RasenBallsport Leipzig	23	€124m	€5m
TSG 1899 Hoffenheim	25	€102m	€4m
1.FC Köln	24	€99m	€4m
Hertha BSC	26	€86m	€3m
1.FSV Mainz 05	30	€8om	€3m
Hamburger SV	31	€76m	€2m
SV Werder Bremen	32	€70m	€2m
Eintracht Frankfurt	31	€69m	€2m
FC Augsburg	31	€63m	€2m
SC Freiburg	27	€59m	€2m
FC Ingolstadt 04	25	€35m	€ım
SV Darmstadt 98	31	€23m	€ım

Figure 9

Cycle of consequences of even revenue sharing systems

Source: Own Research; Rottenberg, 1956

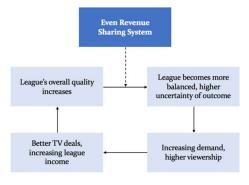


Figure 10

Cycle of consequences of uneven revenue sharing systems

Source: Own Research; Rottenberg, 1956

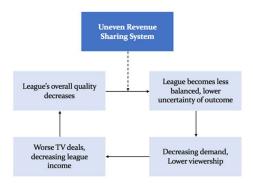


Figure 11

Impact of the proportion of equally shared revenues on the top to bottom market value ratio after 5 years Source: Own Research

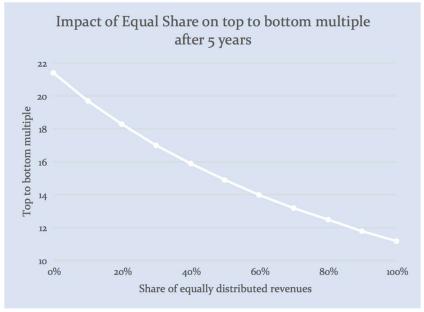


Figure 12

7.2. Proof for Equation in Chapter 7.5

We have:

$$\begin{split} &\square_{t}\square_{1} = \frac{MV_{t-1;A}}{MV_{t-1;B}} \\ &\square_{t;E} = \frac{MV_{t;A}}{MV_{t;B}} = \frac{MV_{t-1;A} + i\square R_{t-1}\square(1\square\frac{1}{T})}{MV_{t-1;B} + i\square R_{t-1}\square(1\square\frac{1}{T})} \\ &\square_{t;P} = \frac{MV_{t;A}}{MV_{t;B}} = \frac{MV_{t-1;A} + i\square R_{t-1}\square(1\square P_{A})}{MV_{t-1;B} + i\square R_{t-1}\square(1\square P_{B})} \end{split}$$

We denote:

$\square \mathbb{I}_{t-1;A}$	as	
$\Box \ \Box_{t-1;B}$	as	
$\square \square_{t-1} \square (1 \square \frac{1}{T})$	as	
$\square\square\square_t\square_1 \square (1 \square \square_A)$	as	
$\square\square\square_{t}\square_{1} \square (1 \square_{B})$	as	

Hence, our side conditions are:

	as	$MV_{t-1;A} > MV_{t-1;B}$
	as	$P_A > P_B$
$\frac{m}{n} > \frac{x}{y}$	as	we assume that the gap in P is larger than the one in MV

We conclude that:

$$\Box_{t;P} > \ \Box_{t}\Box_{1} > \ \Box_{t;E}$$

Meaning that:

$$\Box_{t}\Box_{1} > \Box_{t;E}$$

holds true when

$$\Box_{t,\overline{p}} > \Box_{t}\Box_{1}$$
only holds true when $\frac{m}{n} > \frac{x}{y}$

meaning that
$$\frac{i\square R_{t-1}\square(1\square P_A)}{i\square R_{t-1}\square(1\square P_B)} > \frac{MV_{t-1;A}}{MV_{t-1;B}} = \frac{P_A}{P_B} > \frac{MV_{t-1;A}}{MV_{t-1;B}} \text{ has to hold}$$

7.3. Simulation 1 – Performance-Based System

Simulation of potential market values in the Bundesliga based on a system that allocates revenues solely based on performance; the calculations follow the theoretic model introduced in Chapter 6.4.1

Source: Own Research; Transfermarkt.de, 2017; Bulibox, 2017

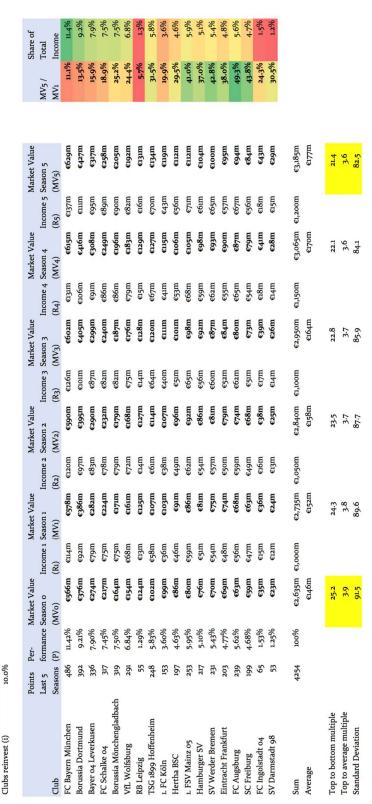


Figure 13

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Performance Share (SP)

Equal Share (SE)

Simulation 2 – Balanced System 7.4.

Simulation of potential market values in the Bundesliga based on a system that allocates revenues both equally and performance-based; the calculations follow the theoretic model introduced in Chapter 6.4.1 Source: Own Research; Transfermarkt.de, 2017; Bulibox, 2017

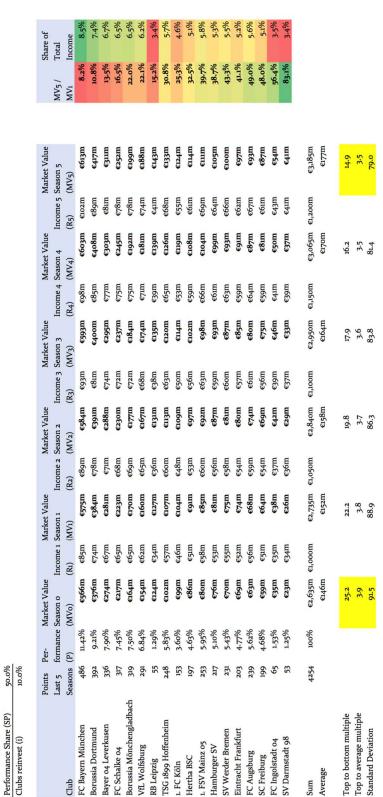


Figure 14

Performance Share (SP)

Equal Share (SE)

7.5. Simulation 3 – Equal System

Simulation of potential market values in the Bundesliga based on a system that allocates revenues perfectly even; the calculations follow the theoretic model introduced in Chapter 6.4.1

Source: Own Research; Transfermarkt.de, 2017; Bulibox, 2017

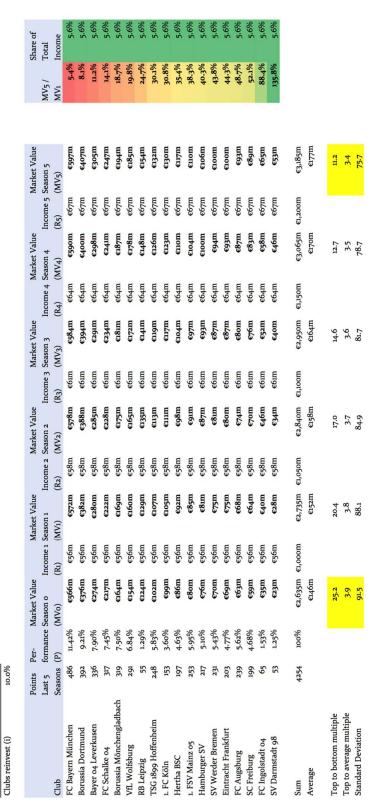


Figure 15

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Performance Share (SP)

Equal Share (SE)