

Non-professional Soccer in Florianópolis, Brazil: work notes

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Abstract

This paper aims to show some aspects of amateur soccer practiced in urban neighborhoods, rural communities and popular clubs. It is an apparently underground, barely visible practice, if we consider the material and symbolic importance of its corresponded professional practice. Considering the development and institutionalization of soccer in Florianópolis (Brazil), we conduct our reflections through document review and an interview with one of the leaders of the local league, the Florianopolitana Soccer League (LIFF). We compose a portrait of not professional soccer in the capital of the State Santa Catarina and conclude that the model of professionalization is the framework of this practice, i.e. more rationalization, seriousness and competitiveness in organized events.

KEYWORDS: Amateurism; Soccer Clubs; Florianópolis; Soccer League of Florianópolis (LIFF).

Introduction

Amateur soccer, as practiced in an organized way by clubs and federations, but without the professional bond of its participants, has not been largely researched in Brazil, despite its enormous presence as a practice and as a vehicle for community mobilization. Also called *lea soccer* in the South and Southeast regions of the country, it materializes in competitions that have their own organization and rules, even though they are inspired in many ways by professional soccer^{1,a}.

We find a series of particularities in it, such as the search for health promotion and community representation as a space of sociability, and it is also a practice of professional retraining and a space for professional athletes to remain active and visible in periods of unemployment, sometimes a temporary situation between tournaments. For SOUZA et al.², the training capital acquired in soccer is difficult to be reconverted in the case of frustrated professionalization or even at the moment of the player's retirement.

Amateur soccer is one of the possible spaces for

reconverting the capital acquired through years of training and competition. Non-professional clubs represent a market to former professionals and for those who have not yet become professionals in clubs because they have been let go while attending the basic levels or at the end of them. In these cases, it is important to emphasize that the paths of former professionals, unlike international stardom, can mean a return to the "suburbs" and to the practice of community soccer³. Remember that more than 80% of Brazilian professional players are paid up to two minimum wages monthly⁴, but even in amateur practice there may be some kind of extra remuneration, often per game or in the indirect form of benefits.

The assertions of MURAD⁵ and PIMENTA⁶ of a few years ago previewing the end of the *lea soccer* in Brazil are not confirmed. For ADAUTO⁷, the geographic, political and cultural changes in the public spaces modified the *lea soccer*, but this did not cause it to end, as shown in the city of São Paulo where numerous teams compete annually for several

tournaments, one of them sponsored by a large beer brand and counting on the participation of former professionals who were part of important Brazilian and European soccer clubs^b.

RIGO, JAHNECKA and CROCHEMORE⁸ observe that the lea soccer in the city of Pelotas (Rio Grande do Sul state of Brazil) is far from over, reinventing itself as a city's working class leisure sport practice. The amateur soccer is present in the modern cities and it is not exclusive to the great metropolis, because, in general, the soccer practices as leisure activity continue to have a strong presence, both in large urban centers and in medium and small Brazilian cities, or even in rural communities, where it is frequently one

of the few leisure events of the weekends (p. 156)⁸.

The amateur soccer has great presence also in the Brazilian state of Santa Catarina, with a state championship and Interclub Leagues in different municipalities. The Great Florianópolis, an area formed by 21 cities around the capital of Santa Catarina, with population estimated at about 1 million inhabitants, has already had major amateur soccer tournaments such as the Arizona Cup in the 1970s, the Dreher Cup and the Metropolitan Cup in the 1980s. In Florianópolis, there is the Florianópolis Soccer League (LIFF) since 1996, and it is affiliated to the Catarinense Soccer Federation (FCF), which is the organizer of competitions among amateur clubs in the municipality.

Method

The present work, which starts from a broader research still under development, aims to describe the development and institutionalization of soccer in Florianópolis in its amateur practice. To draw a picture of non-professional soccer in the capital of Santa Catarina, we analyzed documents and interviewed one of the leaders of the entity that regulates the practice in the city, the aforementioned Florianópolis Soccer League (LIFF)^c.

Among the files made available by the entity, we are attended mainly to the Technical Department Report for 2012⁹ and the 2010 General Rules of Competitions¹⁰. Other sources, such as amateur soccer club websites and internal rules, news portals, local newspapers, websites and blogs of

journalists or fans that cover the amateur soccer championships results and events in Florianópolis. We organized the text so that in the first part we present some notes about the beginning of soccer in Florianópolis, from the first public game, the founding and dissemination of the clubs, to the creation and structuring of entities that organize the practice. Next, we offer an overview of non-professional soccer in Florianópolis, describing the structure and functioning of the entity that regulates the practice in the city. Finally, by way of final considerations, we determine the importance of non-professional soccer in the city of Florianópolis and point out some of the elements that still need to be researched.

Results and discussion

For the purpose of presenting and discussing the results obtained in the research, we organized the results in two records: the first deals with the historical context of soccer development in Florianópolis in the first half of the 20th century and with the creation of amateur soccer clubs in that period, some of which are still active today, as well as with the emergence of the first organizers of amateur competitions in the city. The second record describes the operation and organization of the main current amateur soccer competitions in Florianópolis from the creation of the Florianópolis Soccer League (LIFF) in 1996.

Notes about the beginning of soccer in Florianópolis

The soccer game this year showed extraordinary liveliness. Great efforts were made by the students to perfect themselves in this game, which, when moderated represents useful, wholesome and enjoyable fun. Their efforts were rewarded and crowned with a brilliant victory. Finding themselves in this capital because of the examination of the first admission for public service, several young men from São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro challenged the gymnasium students for a soccer match. Excusing

them for not being well acquainted with all the rules of this beautiful game, the distinguished young man [...] was kind enough to rehearse those different times. On the 14th, the match was held at General Ozório Square, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was the first match of this sporting game that was taking place in this capital, and the Campo do Manejo (the place where today is the State Education Institute) was full of spectators. The two uniformed teams presented themselves in the field: the students in white, with a red belt at their waist, and their opponents in a blue shirt and white shorts. After a close fight, the victory went to the gymnasium students, who won with 2 goals against 1¹¹.

The above passage refers to the first public soccer match in Florianópolis, held in 1910 between the team of the Santa Catarina Gymnasium (now Colégio Catarinense) and a group of young people from Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo who were in the city for an examination to be admitted to a public service¹². However, soccer was already present in Florianópolis since 1906 in the Gymnasium itself as a sporting and recreational activity for students both in and off the institution, but it remained restricted to the school. According to JORGE¹¹ there is evidence pointing to a social mobilization towards organizing a soccer club in the Santa Catarina island in 1904.

After the "monument game" (p. 142)¹¹, the first soccer club appeared in Florianópolis in 1911, it was the Brazilian Foot-Ball Club, and it is already extinct. In the following years, three clubs were founded: the Club Sportivo Florianópolis, founded in 1912 (initially called Anita Garibaldi¹³); the Humaitá Foot-ball Club in 1913; and the Sport Club Palmeiras in 1915. None of them exist anymore as well¹⁴. In 1921, the Figueirense Futebol Clube was created and, in 1923, the Avahy Soccer Club. Professional soccer was not seen yet, but these last two clubs mentioned, along with Paula Ramos Esporte Clube, would be the only professional clubs in Florianópolis. The first two competed in A Series of the Brazilian Championship. The third only took part in amateur competitions until 1943, but in 1944 the club was professionalized, and it was the champion twice at the Florianópolis city tournament: in 1947 and 1948. In 1948 they conquered the second place and today they are just a social club¹⁴. At that moment in the development and diffusion of sports practices in the city, the sportsmen showed preference for rowing, with soccer in the background, and both sports were still restricted to the urban elite¹⁵⁻¹⁶.

The soccer practice, as well as a major part of

other social and cultural activities at the time¹⁷, was concentrated in the city's central region. In the 1930s, the sport spread geographically in the capital, with the foundation of the club Bandeirante Recreativo Futebol Clube in the area that today is the Ribeirão da Ilha district, and the foundation of Esporte Clube Corinthians in the Pantanal neighborhood, in 1931. Both clubs are still active.

In 1947 soccer arrives to the north of the Island, with the foundation of the Associação Recreativa Cultural e Esportiva Avante^d, in Santo Antônio de Lisboa, and in 1958 the Jurerê Esporte Clube^e, in the beach of the same name. In 1957, Barrense Futebol Clube was founded in Barra da Lagoa^f, eastern portion of Santa Catarina Island (where most of Florianópolis city is located), reaching all regions of the city. Other clubs have been created over the mentioned years, such as the extinct Ipiranga Futebol Clube in 1941, in the Saco dos Limões neighborhood and Juventus Futebol Clube in 1961 in Capoeiras in the mainland part of Florianópolis city.

Initially appropriated by the Santa Catarina elite as an element of social distinction, practiced in an amateur way, soccer in Santa Catarina begins to be consolidated in the 1920s and experience democratic expansion after the professionalization. As it gains space in Florianópolis social life - increasingly highlighted in the periodicals - and with the proliferation of clubs, the need to organize and formalize the practice emerges, through some entity that could create rules and norms, and legitimate the championships that took place in the city. In 1924, the Santa Catarina League of Terrestrial Sports (LSCDT) was created to organize the athletics, target shooting and soccer tournaments, with headquarters in the Catarinense Gymnasium, an embryo of the Catarinense Federation of Sports (FCD) which appeared in 1927.

With regulatory body representativeness, soccer lost some of its amateurism character and became more formal and competitive. With its consolidation and the evolution of the other sports regulated by the FCD, regulatory entities specific to each sport gradually emerge. In 1951 the FCD was replaced by the current Catarinense Soccer Federation (FCF).

New clubs were founded in the capital, mainly rivaling those already active in the neighborhoods. In 1955, for example, the Campinas Sports and Recreation Society^g was founded, in the south part of the Island, and the Canto do Rio Soccer Club, in Ribeirão da Ilha. There were also the Sociedade Esportiva Palmeiras, created in 1962, and the Cruz de Malta Association, in 1964,

both in the east area. Even with the growth in number of clubs, there still weren't any organized and regulated competitions in that period, but only friendly matches. In the 1970s and 1980s soccer reached the northern end of the Island, with the foundation of Sociedade Esporte Clube Florianópolis, Grêmio Esportivo Cachoeira, Náutico Futebol Clube and Vila Futebol Clube. After the claims made by the clubs throughout the capital, FCF starts to organize the Florianópolis municipal championship, with the participation of clubs from all regions of the city, as well as neighboring municipalities¹⁸.

At the same time, the Amateur Soccer Organizing Committee of the North of the Island (COFANI)^h was created and started the first amateur championship in that region in 1984. With this competition in force and the FCF's decreasing interest in organizing amateur competitions, the Florianópolis Soccer League (LIFF) appears on the scene. The first LIFF initiative to strengthen amateur soccer in Florianópolis was to conduct a referee training. In 1997, the first municipal championship of the city of Florianópolis, in the new times, was organized, and this time with the participation of local clubs only.

From that moment the tournaments organized by LIFF and CESANI take place concurrently, each with its own schedule, with the Amateur North Island Championship having the highest prestige among the clubs and the local press. The denomination of Municipal Championship and the affiliation with the FCF granted greater prestige to the LIFF, which gradually increase the number of affiliated clubs. This movement, which intensified in the following years, required the creation of championships in different categories and divisions, and required from LIFF a more complex organization, which will be better explained along the text.

Portrait of non-professional soccer in Florianópolis

The LIFF was created in 1996 when the Catarinense Soccer Federation (FCF) was moved to Balneário Camboriú, a coastal city about 90 km north of Florianópolis. The LIFF understands itself as a not-for-profit and nonpolitical organization, and has been organizing in Florianópolis official

soccer championships in the non-professional category since 1997. It is affiliated to the Catarinense Soccer Federation, recognized by the Brazilian Soccer Confederation (CBF) and declared as Public Utilityⁱ. It has its Bylaws and a general regulation for competitions, both complying with the FCF rules. In 2010 the League edited the General Regulations for competitions to adequate it to the Brazilian Code of Sports Justice dispositions. Its organizational chart is composed of president, vice president and effective and alternate audit committee members. It has a department responsible for the technical and administrative management of competitions, as well as arbitration^k, legal, financial, registration and disciplinary^l commissions.

The LIFF headquarters are located in the premises of a community center in the Saco dos Limões neighborhood (between the central and southern regions of the Island), occupying a room that functions as a secretariat office, with daily work conducted by a female employee. It also has a meeting room and a storage room with archives and sports equipment. In addition to the physical address, the LIFF maintains a website¹⁹, which gives visibility to the activities, structures the organization, offer guidance to the clubs and disseminates documents and resolutions taken by the board and departments.

The published material demonstrates the complexity involved in the organization of non-professional soccer, with administrative documents (fee list and chart, forms for clubs registration maintenance, registration forms models, transfer and reversal of categories, guidelines for referees membership, call notice documents, reports and resolutions) and guiding documents (General Rules of Competitions, CBF Official Rules Book 2012/2013 and the book Soccer Stadiums: FIFA technical requirements and recommendations). The technical department publishes the calendar of activities, competitions specific regulations, and the disciplinary commission publishes the minutes, agendas and judgment sessions. There are also various documents, such as LIFF's history and the annual list of champions and runner ups since 1997.

The General Rules of the Competitions of the Florianópolis Soccer League is the document that governs all the official competitions promoted by the organization. The text is about general and administrative provisions and also about the organization of competitions, such as teams

registration and participation, tables of games, changes in games dates, awards, safety during tournaments, records and age range of athletes regarding each category, uniforms, arbitration, media transmission of games, financial provisions, infractions and penalties.

In 2013, 45 clubs were affiliated to the LIFF, 33 of which are active and 12 on leave, thus absent from the season championships. The number of affiliated clubs fluctuates from year to year, probably because of the costs of maintaining the membership or maintaining other club activities. One example is the Associação Vila Futebol Clube, a member of the first division, who requested leave justified by the club president as a “mixture of lack of planning and fatigue due to the five years at the head of the club. We invested heavily in soccer and almost nothing in [club] assets”²⁰. In order to be affiliated, the club must meet a number of requirements, including having its headquarter in Florianópolis, at least 3 years of registration with the Registry of Deeds and Documents, having its Bylaw registered and keeping operating fees up to date (membership, annual maintenance of club registration with the FCF and monthly fees to the LIFF).

Each municipality may have only one League affiliated to the Santa Catarina Soccer Federation. This condition means primacy and recognition in the competitions organization. Because it is affiliated with FCF, all athletes linked to LIFF clubs are registered with FCF and CBF. Athletes who are registered in a club also receive the registration with the CBF, receiving a general number, and the reversion of category, between professional and non-professional, between clubs, leagues or states must be made upon request to LIFF, which is responsible for the proceedings with the FCF.

In 2012, 7 competitions were organized in the categories Adult (1st, 2nd and 3rd divisions), Copa Floripa, Youth, Juniors and Children, each with specific regulations. According to the Technical Department report, 368 games were held among the 81 registered teams^m in 2012, with participation of 1943 athletes in the 7 competitions held, involving 30 affiliated referees. In addition to the competitions described above, in 2013 LIFF will also organize the second division of the junior category, with 8 competitions planned.

The LIFF maintains itself with resources from the fees paid by the clubs (operating license, membership, clearance certificate, monthly payment, LIFF crest, resources to the disciplinary commission and other

actions) and referees (monthly), as well as public financing such as the cooperation agreements with the Florianópolis City Council, and receiving a percentage (1%) of the net income from the box office of each Avaí and Figueirense game, the two professional clubs in the capital. According to the League leader interviewed, all resources are directed to strengthening the city non-professional soccer, i.e. to the distribution of materials for the clubs, such as: nets for the goalposts, balls, uniforms, first aid kits and stretcher. When LIFF has resources available, it exempts the clubs from paying the arbitration fees, which are about 90% of the costs of organizing a match. The remaining expenses are: accounting office, remuneration for an employee (secretary) and payment for the auditors of the disciplinary committee. There are no expenses with maintenance of physical structure, since as mentioned before its headquarters occupies a room located in a community center. In this way, a club expenses for participating in the championships are limited to the membership and maintenance of fees up to date (annual registration and monthly fees). Under this aspect, all affiliates have the same basic conditions to participate in competitions, and other expenses depend on the investments and resources that the club can and want to offer its athletes, such as sports equipment (cleats, shoes, shiners, etc.), towels in locker rooms, transportation, new uniforms for each game or social gatherings. In this sense, the condition for participation can vary greatly from one club to another, even more if we consider that not all of them have their own headquarters, but some use the fields of others when they are the home team, most often with payment to the club that owns the field.

A survey of the physical areas and equipment of the clubs affiliated to the LIFF conducted by LEMOS¹⁸ indicates that 21 of them own their own field, and among these only 14 also have corporate headquarters, a space of relationship between club and community. The club social spaces are used in different ways: to carry out festive events promoted by the entity itself in order to generate resources for maintenance, in the lease for third parties ceremonies, such as weddings, birthday parties and graduations, as well as party room provided free of charge for community events.

The 21 clubsⁿ surveyed have an official size playing field, locker rooms for home team and visitor, as well as for the refereeing team, meeting the minimum structure required by LIFF for competitions. Clubs that do not have their own sporting venue, when they are the home team, they

use lent or rented fields, or they even use community fields in nearby neighborhoods, usually linked to the residents association in those communities.

In relation to the championships development, these follow the dynamics and legislation of professional soccer, such as official rules, refereeing, delegate (LIFF representative), policing etc. In this respect, despite the many differences between the non-professional segment and the professional segment, there are no significant differences. The main difference is especially in the lack of remuneration for players and coaching staff - and therefore, the lack of enforcement of labor laws - and the discrepancy in players' technical abilities, even with the clubs adding more and more athletes who have already played professional soccer. According to the LIFF director interviewed, there would still be a difference in penalties, since the penalties applied by the sports court to in non-professional soccer are half of those applied to professional clubs and athletes. It is in these terms of both closeness and distance with professional practice in technical and also in organizational aspects that the LIFF director emphatically states in an interview that the entity deals with "non-professional soccer" rather than "amateur soccer" in the city of Florianópolis.

Different mass media outlets take charge in disseminating information about non-professional soccer in Florianópolis. Those outlets are popular newspaper columns, blogs and sites that follow the competitions, as well as radio stations that occasionally broadcast live matches or present information about the championship's rounds. Among the many outlets, in the electronic media there are the blogs "Bate Bola", which covers amateur/non-professional soccer of 5 Leagues within the Greater Florianópolis (Liga Florianopolitana, Liga de Palhoça, Liga de Santo Amaro, Liga de São José and Liga de Biguaçu), the "Amador futebol Clube" and the ND (Daily News). In the print media, there are columns in the newspaper "Hora de Santa Catarina" (RBS Group) and "News of the Day" (RIC Group). On the radio, coverage of amateur/non-professional soccer in Greater Florianópolis is performed by the radio stations Guarujá, Record and CBN Diário. The RIC SC Group, in addition to following non-professional soccer in the network's outlets, also supports the Interligas Cup, a competition held annually since 2001 between clubs from the different leagues of the cities that make up the Greater Florianópolis region. The Interligas Cup is called RIC Interligas Cup since

2011, when the support was settled. The media outlets use language that resembles the language employed in journalistic and entertainment coverage of professional soccer, with articles that deal with players transference between clubs, new hires, athletes' career history etc. Therefore, the professional soccer model, the spectacle model, is also presented in this aspect.

From a portrait of non-professional soccer in Florianópolis, we could say that it fits into the matrix that DAMO²¹ (p. 45) named as communitarian, which, according to the author, would be characterized by "the presence of almost all components of the spectacle, but differing in scale." In a similar way, we understand that in Florianópolis, non-professional soccer is an intermediary practice between the spectacle soccer and the DIY soccer, approaching itself more to the professional model, as it can be observed in the data presented above. It should be noted once again that the term "non-professional", as opposed to "amateur", is used by the Catarinense Soccer Federation and is adopted by the LIFF. It represents, in a certain way, a rupture with the soccer amateur tradition associated with "the person that does it without expecting any reward or simply does it carelessly, without the commitment, the discipline and the performance in the universe of serious things"¹ (p. 137). It is therefore a reflection of the professionalization model, that is, more rationalization, seriousness and competitiveness in organized competitions, since the term professional is "identified with attributes of the work and business world, such as competence, seriousness, effort, dedication and good performance, among others" (p. 137)¹.

The existence of a specific institution recognized as being of public utility, which regulates competitions and press coverage, coordinates the large contingent of people involved in this practice (such as athletes, members and technical committees, fans, family members and community) and the at least 21 soccer fields - some of them in privileged locations and with great commercial value in the city - all point to the material and symbolic importance of non-professional soccer in the city of Florianópolis.

Several questions arise in the research on non-professional soccer. Among them, we highlight the types of play and sociability, the feelings of community belonging, the ways of combining practice with school education, the power and shift relations between

professionalism and amateurism in the practice of non-professional soccer in Florianópolis.

By focusing on soccer in one of its non-hegemonic dimensions - the one that maintains its competitive character and models itself after the spectacle, to some extent - the study stands

as a possible contribution to the social history of soccer, investigating the possible breaking away from the hegemonic practices of professional soccer, searching “characters, institutions and styles of lea soccer sociability with which one can learn through research; yes, there are ‘others’ in soccer” (p. 148)¹.

Notes

a. For DAMO¹ (p. 136), soccer diversity can be grouped as follows: Professional soccer (spectacle, high efficiency, performance); School soccer (pedagogical device of extended use and transformed into content of school’s Physical Education subject throughout the 20th century); DIY Soccer (pick-up soccer); and Community Soccer, which would correspond to the amateur or lea soccer.

b. After almost 20 years of sponsorship and promotion, and 17 competitions held in this period of time, the company that owns the Kaiser beer brand announced that after the 2014 (with 192 participating teams) they would withdraw the sponsorship and so far there is no information on the competition continuity. The Kaiser Cup stands out not only for the players who have already performed professionally (as it is the case of Ricardo Gomes, an athlete who was in Steua Bucharest team and who competed for the Kaiser Cup in 2013), but also those who have played in the amateur competition and became professional players afterwards (Leandro Damião, Rildo and Ricardo Oliveira are more recent examples), as well as the champion coach in 2014, who in 2015 joined the technical team of the professional team that plays the A-3 series in São Paulo²²⁻²³.

c. The study was submitted to evaluation and approved by the Ethics Committee in Research with Human Beings - CEPESH from the UFSC, report number 799.633. The data presented in this paper refer 2014, during which time this research was carried out.

d. A traditional club in the city, with strong presence in the community and winner of several amateur soccer titles, with emphasis on the six wins at the Florianópolis amateur championships of the 1st division (1989, 1990, 1991, 1997, 1998, 2010), Amateur Championship of Florianópolis 2nd Division (2000), two wins at the Floripa Cup (2009 and 2011), Regional Championship of the great Florianópolis 2nd division (1988) and 1st division (1989), besides the Championship (undefeated) of the North of the Island in 1987 and Cup Delfim de Padua Peixoto Filho - 1990. The Club is not limited to soccer; it organizes activities that are characterized as an important area of sociability in the community, such as the traditional street carnival of Santo Antônio de Lisboa, which counts on the participation of more than twenty five thousand people per carnival parade night with the traditional festive groups. Established in that community, it also serves residents of Cacupé, Sambaqui and Barra do Sambaqui districts, which amount to more than 15 thousand inhabitants. Their facilities are often used in League-organized games, and are even lent to disputes involving clubs in nearby communities. Given its expressiveness in soccer and its insertion in the community, the club is one of the possible fields of investigation for the continuity of this research.

e. The club belonged to AMOJU (Association of Jurerê Residents) and was extinguished in 1999, when it left the association and originated Jurerê Futebol Clube, still in activity.

f. The neighborhoods that make up the city are usually framed in 5 regions: south, center, east, north, and continent. Although it belongs to the north, Santo Antônio de Lisboa is located in the border between the north region and the central one, a kind of interplace that does not belong to any of them in specific, being able to be characterized like a new place.

g. The amateur clubs mentioned above are still active.

h. Nowadays, it is called the North of the Island Amateur Sport Commission (CESANI), which continues to hold championships in the city, with its own organization and not affiliated with the FCF.

i. We use the term “non-professional” instead of “amateur”, taking into account the way native discourse refers to this practice of soccer. The option to use the native category refers to its importance and meaning for managers and practitioners of this type of soccer in Florianópolis. As it will be seen later, the use of the term “non-professional” rather than “amateur” has to do with the proximity - real and symbolic - to the professional side of soccer, especially in terms of regulations and management. In addition, as it can be seen from the interview with the LIFF official, the expression

“non-professional” seems to confer more seriousness and legitimacy to the organization’s events, distancing them from other tournaments and soccer events, which are quite common in many cities Brazilians, including in Florianópolis.

j. The public utility status guarantees recognition as a non-profit institution and provider of services that are of interest to the society. This does not guarantee any rights or advantages in the relationship with the municipality, except in officiating agreements. One benefit relates to receiving donations, since they can be debited from the donor’s income tax, increasing the sources of fundraising to carry out projects. One of the requirements for achieving this status is that the organizations bylaws include a clause stating that directors and associates are not given any remuneration.

k. In order to be a member of the body of referees, it is necessary to be registered to the LIFF and, among others requirements, it is necessary to have completed the training course recognized by the Catarinense Soccer Federation. The refereeing has an independent organization, defined by the Referees Association of the Florianopolis Soccer League (AALIFF). More details at <http://aaliff.wordpress.com/>.

l. The disciplinary committee is the body of first hearing instance of the Sports Court of Santa Catarina, responsible for trying cases with issues of noncompliance with rules regarding sports competitions, including disciplinary issues.

m. Of the 7 categories organized by the LIFF, each club can register one team, except in the adult category, in which it is necessary to be in only one of the divisions (1st, 2nd or 3rd). Thus, the 81 teams represent a total of 37 Clubs, since some of them participate in more than one category, such as the Bandeirante Recreativo Futebol Clube, which has enrolled teams in the 5 allowed categories.

n. According to LEMOS¹⁸, among the 21 clubs surveyed, some of them have other facilities and equipment for their customers, such as bar (21), children’s playground (7), space specific for the press (4), sitting space for about one thousand fans (2), sauna and sand match fields (3) gym (2), synthetic turf soccer field (1), whirlpool tubs (1), skate tracks (1), indoor soccer field (1), computer room (1), multipurpose training room (2).

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Conflict of interest

There were no conflicts of interest when carrying out the present study.

Resumo

Futebol não profissional em Florianópolis: notas de trabalho

O presente trabalho trata do futebol amador, modelo praticado em bairros urbanos, comunidades rurais, clubes populares, em prática aparentemente subterrânea, pouco visível, se observarmos a importância material e simbólica de seu congêneres profissionais. Considerando desenvolvimento e institucionalização do futebol em Florianópolis, conduzimos nossas reflexões por meio de análise de documentos e uma entrevista realizada com um dos dirigentes da entidade local que regulamenta a prática, a Liga Florianopolitana de Futebol (LIFF). Compusemos um retrato do futebol não profissional na capital de Santa Catarina, observando que esta prática se espelha no modelo da profissionalização, ou seja, mais racionalização, seriedade e competitividade nos torneios.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Amadorismo; Clubes de Futebol; Florianópolis; Liga Florianopolitana de Futebol.

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