



# The European Club Talent and Competition Landscape



# Foreword



Welcome to the **European Club Talent and Competition Landscape** report.

Strong organisations succeed because they notice change early and adjust quickly. That is especially true in football, where often subtle trends can shape the game's future. These landscape reports have been an essential tool for UEFA and European football in understanding shifts in participation, competition, and support. They also aim to bring greater transparency to the game and support evidence-based decision-making. This third edition of the European Club Talent and Competition Landscape report, provided by UEFA Intelligence Centre, continues in that spirit.

For the third consecutive year, European football has attracted record audiences. More people are watching the game, and more are coming to the stadiums. Over 240 million supporters attended club and national team matches in the 2024/25 season. Significantly, interest goes beyond the elite level: more than 80 million fans watched matches in lower divisions. Even in an age of streaming, clips, and social media, live football continues to hold a unique appeal.

The participation at the top level is also expanding. Nearly 21,000 players featured in top-division football last season. This report looks at squad regulations and player usage, contributing to ongoing discussions on workload, calendars, competition formats,

competitive balance, and transfer rules. The findings highlight how clubs are sharing playing time across larger squads, making full use of substitutions and rotation to manage demands.

The transfer market remains highly active. The summer window saw record levels of spending and sales, with new patterns emerging. Notably, 9% of total transfer spending went on teenagers, and more than half on players aged 23 and under - a clear signal of clubs' investment in long-term potential and growth.

The report also underlines the importance of the healthy and strong football pyramid. In the past decade, 1,240 different clubs have competed in the top tier of their domestic leagues, showing how mobility and meritocracy remain central to European football. The continued rise of the women's game is another key theme, with dedicated sections throughout this edition.

We hope this report provides valuable insights into the current state of European football and offers support for thoughtful analysis and decisions that will benefit the future of our game.

**Aleksander Čeferin**  
UEFA President



# Introduction



The UEFA European Club Talent and Competition Landscape paints a dynamic and evolving picture of football across the continent, offering in-depth insights into the players, coaches, clubs, leagues, cups and competitions that make up European football. It cuts through anecdotes and headlines to provide the substance stakeholders need when planning and making decisions.

The report sets out the current European competition landscape, showing that UEFA and its member associations are adapting league and cup formats to suit domestic specificities and calendars while optimising competitive balance and providing the stage for talent to perform.

Discussions around player workload have been at the fore in the wake of changing competition structures. Analysis of squad regulation and player usage demonstrates how clubs are adapting to the competition landscape by spreading match time across more players, using their full substitution allocation and rotating their squads.

The summer transfer window analysis looks at the movements made by clubs to have their preferred players in their teams. Compared with last year's summer window, transfer activity was up in 19 of the top 20 European markets, setting a new club transfer spending record of €9.1bn. This will undoubtedly have an impact on the financial results of the clubs in the coming seasons, due to the increasing burden of amortisation costs.

However, the estimated €7bn net transfer profits achieved by European clubs this summer will boost short-term results and support their recovery from recent worrying transfer market trends.

Squad composition is an important factor for the success of a head coach. Analysis shows that after several years of rising head coach turnover, the average number of head coach changes per top-division club in a season has fallen below one – the lowest figure in a decade.

Attending a stadium to watch this talent in person is still a key pillar of the European football experience, illustrated by another year of record-breaking attendance levels, demonstrating that supporter appetite exists far beyond the top tier of the game, across the full depth and breadth of the club pyramid.

The UEFA Intelligence Centre contributes to enhancing the transparency around the governance of European club football in producing this report and we extend our thanks to the numerous stakeholders and colleagues that support us in this endeavour.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrea Traverso".

**Andrea Traverso**  
UEFA Executive Director Financial Sustainability & Research



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### Key

- Men's competitions
- ● ● ● Women's competitions



# 1

## ATTENDANCES

In-person attendance at European football matches continues to demonstrate the clear desire of football fans to experience live football in stadiums, with another attendance record set: at least 240 million supporters attended club and national matches in Europe during the 2024/25 season.<sup>1</sup>

During the 2024/25 season, aggregate attendance grew substantially across European top-tier men's leagues. An impressive 30 leagues recorded higher aggregate attendance levels than in the previous season, with nine of these leagues reporting double-digit growth. Furthermore, 17 leagues experienced their highest crowd numbers in at least a decade.

Spectator interest in European football extends beyond the top tier, and this chapter includes analysis to demonstrate the scale of interest across Europe.



# European club football attendance levels continue to reach new highs

**0.5 million** ●  
UEFA Women's Champions  
League crowds

**4 million** ●  
Women's domestic club  
competition crowds

**20 million** ●  
[+13%]  
Men's UEFA club  
competition crowds

**81 million** ●  
[+0.7%]  
Men's professional  
lower-tier league crowds

1. ENG 26.3 (-0%)	7. NED 2.2 (-13%)
2. GER 17.9 (+9%)	8. POL 1.7 (+4%)
3. ESP 8.7 (+1%)	9. TUR 1.1 (+31%)
4. ITA 8.4 (+1%)	10. SCO 0.8 (-13%)
5. FRA 3.8 (-16%)	UEFA Other 7.9 (-5%)
6. RUS 2.9 (+73%)	

**14 million** ●  
[+2.8%]  
Men's domestic  
cup crowds

**114 million** ●  
[+2.5%]  
Men's top-tier league crowds

1. ENG 15.3 (+5%)	13. SUI 2.8 (+10%)
2. GER 11.8 (-2%)	14. SWE 2.6 (+6%)
3. ITA 11.7 (-0%)	15. ROU 2.1 (-6%)
4. ESP 11.4 (+3%)	16. DEN 1.9 (-1%)
5. FRA 8.5 (+4%)	17. ISR 1.8 (+12%)
6. NED 6.1 (+10%)	18. CZE 1.7 (-4%)
7. TUR 4.0 (-4%)	19. NOR 1.7 (-5%)
8. SCO 3.9 (+5%)	20. AUT 1.6 (+2%)
9. POL 3.9 (+7%)	21. GRE 1.5 (+21%)
10. POR 3.8 (+1%)	22. CRO 1.0 (+12%)
11. BEL 3.1 (-3%)	UEFA Other 8.9 (+1%)
12. RUS 2.9 (+8%)	

**240 million**

Number of spectators in European  
football during the 2024/25 season<sup>2</sup>

**7.6 million** (-14%)

National team crowds in Europe

National team crowds decreased in 2024/25 compared with the previous season.

This decrease can be partly attributed to UEFA EURO 2024, held in Germany at the end of the previous season, which was attended by 3 million supporters.

The UEFA Nations League was the national team competition with the highest attendance this season, attracting over 4 million fans. This is a record for the competition, which reached the 3 million mark in its previous edition.

Women's EURO 2025 attendance showcased the growing interest in the women's game, with the competition surpassing 650,000 fans in attendance.



# Nine European top tiers with double-digit growth in attendances

Thirty top-tier leagues have experienced an increase in aggregate attendance levels. Furthermore, 17 have recorded their highest crowd numbers in at least a decade.

Change in top-tier aggregate attendance from 2023/24

>10% increase

0–10% increase

Unknown

0–10% decrease

>10% decrease

Broke the 6 million aggregate attendance mark for the first time in over a decade.

Both leagues recorded an average stadium capacity utilisation of over 95% in top-tier league matches.

Highest attendance for at least a decade.

In contrast to the well documented TV rights challenges, aggregate attendance levels in France grew by 3.8% during the 2024/25 season.

Highest attendance for 20+ seasons.

Crowds up 3% from 2023/24.

Crowds stable at the record-setting 11.7 million aggregate attendance mark set during the 2023/24 season.

**ALL-TIME RECORD**  
Hit 1 million total aggregate attendance, a growth of 11.7% compared to 2023/24.



# Attendance at top-tier matches across Europe grew by 3%

Thirteen of the top 20 leagues by average attendance experienced growth during the 2024/25 season. The average attendance across Europe last season was just under 9,300, a 3% increase compared with the 2023/24 season.

When using the median rather than the average, country rankings shift slightly. For example, the median club in France ranks 3rd in Europe – higher than Italy or Spain – while Portugal recorded the largest drop, with its median club ranking 19th compared to its average club ranking of 10th.



**9,300**

Average attendance at top-tier club football matches across Europe

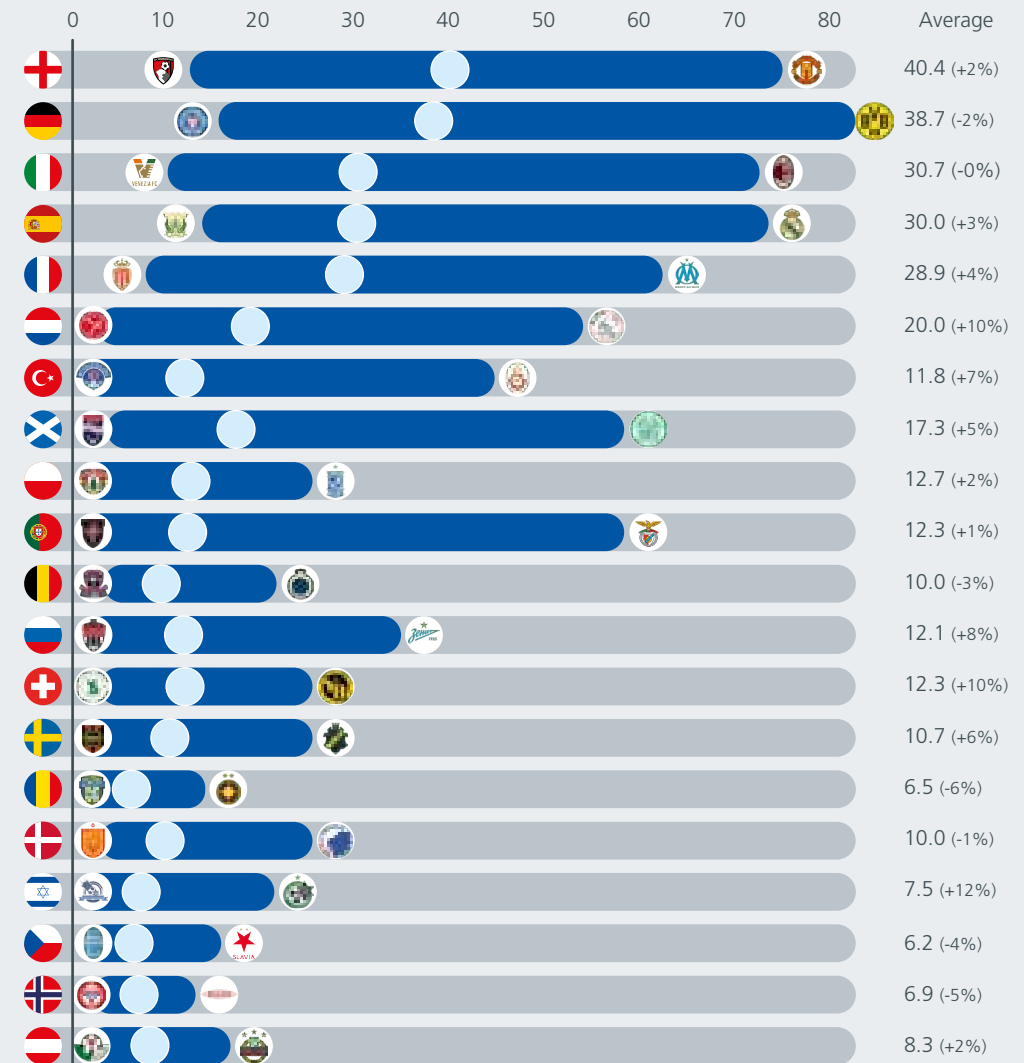


**32**

top-tier leagues experienced higher average attendance than in the previous season. A total of 30 top tiers had higher aggregate attendances

Average attendances (in thousands) per club, 2024/25 season

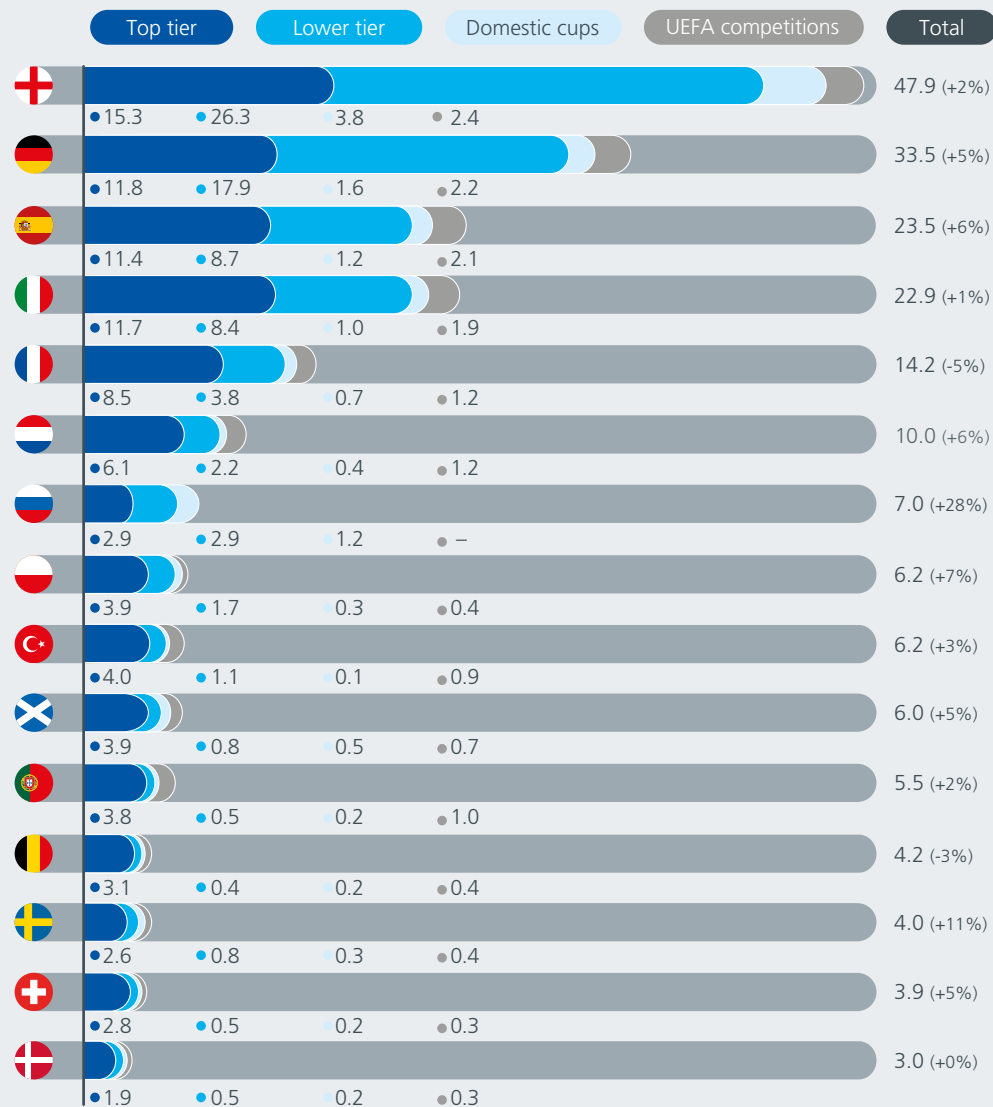
Lowest Average Highest





# Growth in attendance levels at men's European club football highlights the strength of the European football pyramid

Breakdown of top 15 countries by attendance (in millions) at men's competitions

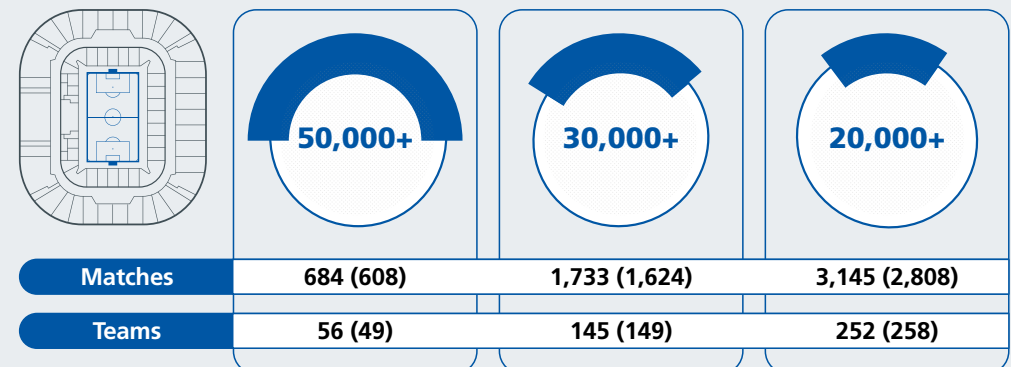


Aggregate attendance increased across all levels of European football. The largest rise was recorded in UEFA men's club competitions following the implementation of their new format, while at the domestic level, domestic cups recorded the highest growth.

Matches in 14 different countries recorded crowds of over 50,000. In England, Germany and Italy, over 100 matches hit this figure.

A total of 73 UEFA Champions League matches also recorded attendance levels of over 50,000 fans, accounting for nearly 40% of league phase and knockout stage matches.

Number of matches and teams across Europe by attendance<sup>3</sup> (with previous season comparison)





# More than 80 million fans at lower-tier matches provide solid foundation for professional status through the pyramid in Europe

Top 15 countries by attendance (in millions) at men's lower-tier matches

2nd tier

3rd tier

4th tier

5<sup>th</sup> tier and lower

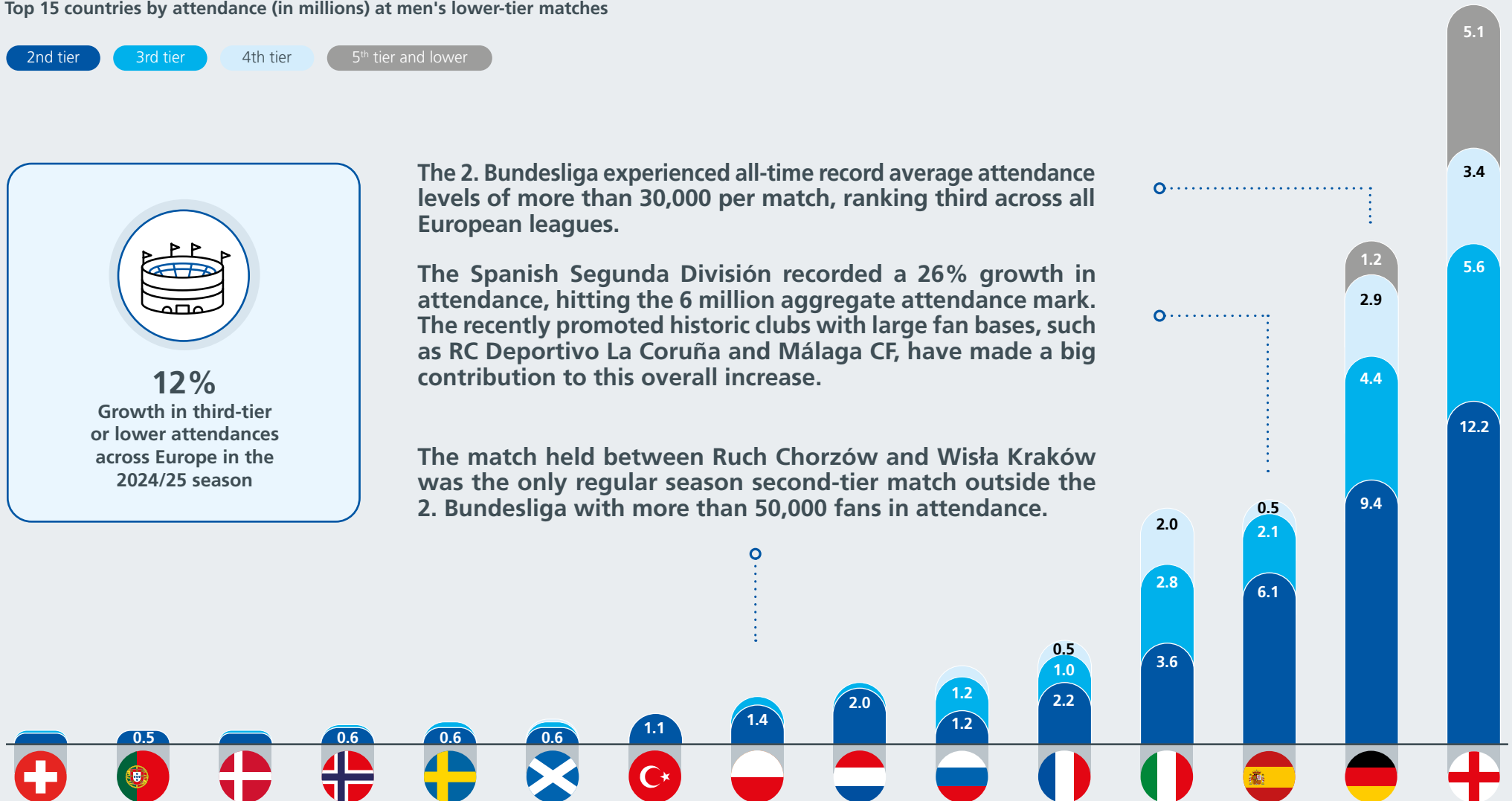
## 12%

Growth in third-tier or lower attendances across Europe in the 2024/25 season

The 2. Bundesliga experienced all-time record average attendance levels of more than 30,000 per match, ranking third across all European leagues.

The Spanish Segunda División recorded a 26% growth in attendance, hitting the 6 million aggregate attendance mark. The recently promoted historic clubs with large fan bases, such as RC Deportivo La Coruña and Málaga CF, have made a big contribution to this overall increase.

The match held between Ruch Chorzów and Wisła Kraków was the only regular season second-tier match outside the 2. Bundesliga with more than 50,000 fans in attendance.





# Manchester United and Real Madrid CF surpassed the 2 million aggregated attendance mark

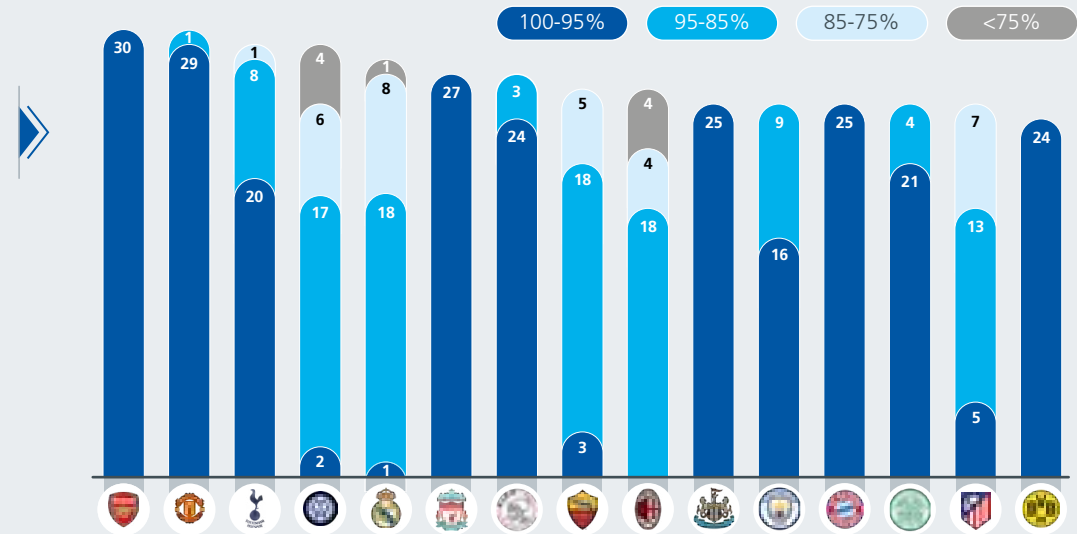
A total of 39 clubs from 14 different countries recorded at least one home club match with an attendance of over 50,000 fans; ten from Germany, seven from England, five from Italy and Spain, two from France and Scotland, and one from Greece, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Türkiye and Ukraine.

Including domestic cup and UEFA club competition match attendances, a total of 35 clubs had home crowds of over 1 million. Outside the Big 5 leagues, SL Benfica, AFC Ajax, Rangers FC, Feyenoord and Galatasaray A.Ş. welcomed more than 1 million supporters to their stadium if all competitive matches are included.

## The '1 million home crowd' club

### Stadium use: attendance as a percentage of capacity

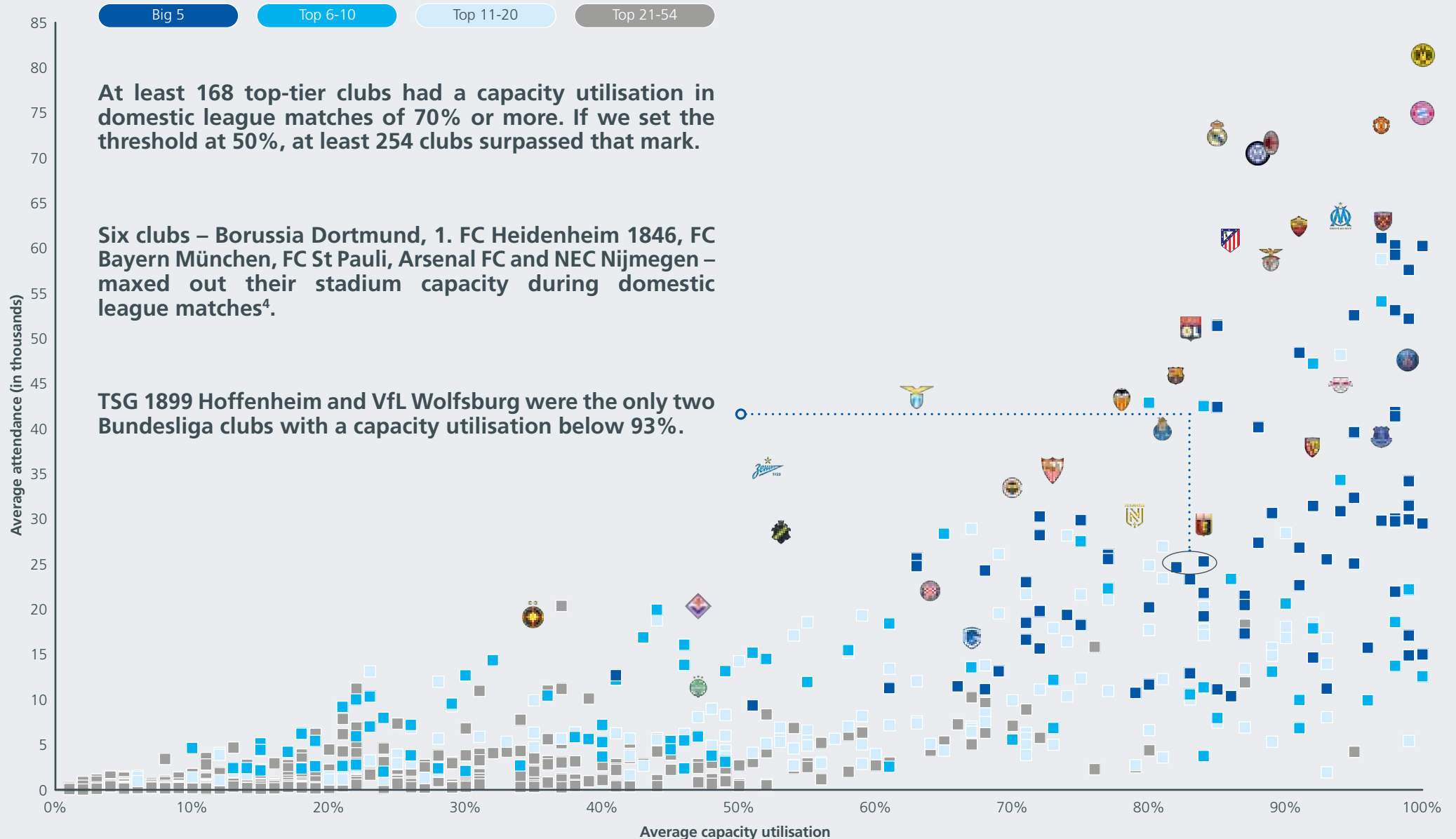
Ranked in order of number of matches with over 50,000 in attendance, from most to least



Club Name / Country	Club tier	League average	Capacity	League total	Domestic cups	UEFA competitions	TOTAL
1. Manchester United (ENG)	First tier	73,342	97%	1,401,196	286,840	512,231	2,200,268
2. Real Madrid CF (ESP)	First tier	73,345	85%	1,381,324	145,808	526,540	2,053,673
3. FC Internazionale Milano (ITA)	First tier	68,859	88%	1,341,402	182,461	473,053	1,996,917
4. Borussia Dortmund (GER)	First tier	81,321	100%	1,383,205	-	568,490	1,951,696
5. FC Bayern München (GER)	First tier	75,000	100%	1,275,000	75,000	525,000	1,875,001
6. AC Milan (ITA)	First tier	66,984	89%	1,358,734	156,865	292,971	1,808,571
7. Arsenal FC (ENG)	First tier	60,047	100%	1,144,760	237,588	419,062	1,801,411
8. Tottenham Hotspur (ENG)	First tier	59,725	97%	1,161,405	177,243	393,388	1,732,037
9. Liverpool FC (ENG)	First tier	60,210	98%	1,146,276	180,700	298,699	1,625,676
10. AS Roma (ITA)	First tier	61,892	91%	1,186,267	56,858	366,065	1,609,191
11. Atlético de Madrid (ESP)	First tier	61,543	86%	1,156,780	129,014	314,311	1,600,106
12. Celtic FC (SCO)	First tier	57,118	97%	1,117,378	139,034	285,783	1,542,196
13. VfB Stuttgart (GER)	First tier	59,438	98%	1,007,500	179,000	240,000	1,426,501
14. West Ham United FC (ENG)	First tier	61,710	97%	1,186,819	47,381	-	1,234,201
15. Olympique de Marseille (FRA)	First tier	63,464	94%	1,080,399	61,954	-	1,142,354
16. FC Schalke 04 (GER)	Second tier	61,655	99%	1,048,136	-	-	1,048,136



# English and German top-tier clubs have an average capacity utilisation of over 95% during domestic league matches





# Record-breaking Women's EURO reaches the summit

With 657,291 fans in attendance overall, UEFA Women's EURO 2025 in Switzerland overtook the record-breaking 2022 finals in England as the highest-attended Women's EURO ever.

Approximately 35% of tickets were purchased by international fans and over 160 nationalities were represented among the overall ticket holders.

The UEFA Women's EURO 2025 quarter-finals were the best-attended on record, with 112,535 spectators. France v Germany is also the highest-attended Women's EURO quarter-final match not involving the host nation.



**Stadium:** Stade de Genève

Matches played: 5  
Average attendance: 23,847  
Total attendance: 119,235



**Stadium:** Arena Thun

Matches played: 3  
Average attendance: 7,834  
Total attendance: 23,503



**Stadium:** St. Jakob Park

Matches played: 5  
Average attendance: 34,138  
Total attendance: 170,692



**Stadium:** Stadion Letzigrund

Matches played: 5  
Average attendance: 22,505  
Total attendance: 112,523



**Stadium:** Stade de Tourbillon

Matches played: 3  
Average attendance: 7,478  
Total attendance: 22,435



**Stadium:** Stadion Wankdorf

Matches played: 4  
Average attendance: 29,639  
Total attendance: 118,556



**Stadium:** Allmend Stadion

Matches played: 3  
Average attendance: 14,179  
Total attendance: 42,536



**Stadium:** Arena St. Gallen

Matches played: 3  
Average attendance: 15,937  
Total attendance: 47,811



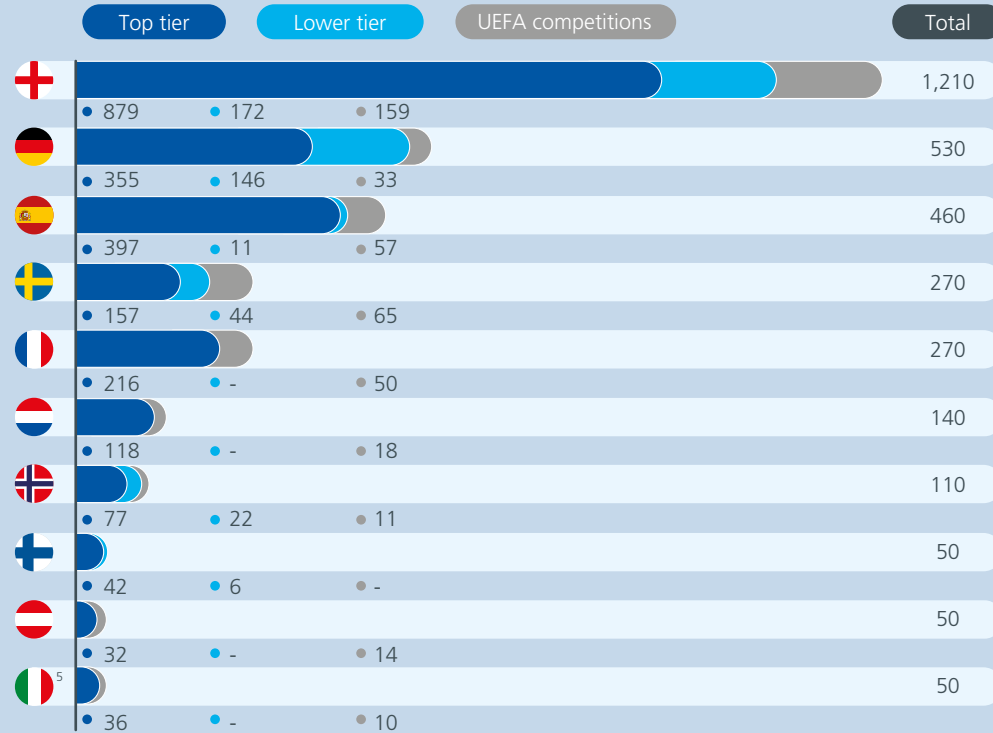
**29**

out of the total 31 UEFA  
Women's EURO 2025  
matches were sold out



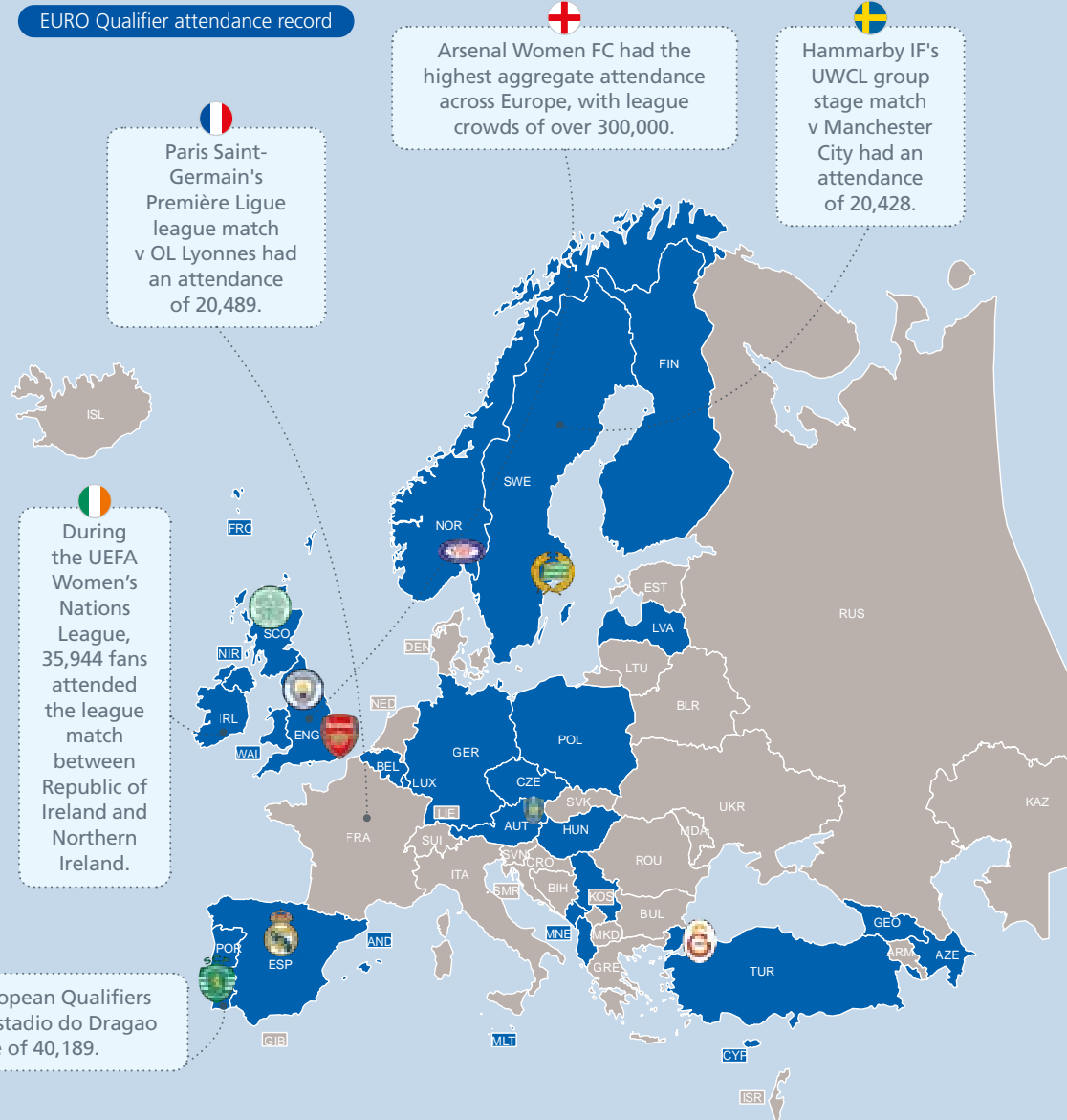
# Women's football continues to attract crowds

Breakdown of top 10 countries by attendance (in thousands) at women's competitions



The estimated attendance at top-tier women's football matches across the 2024/25 season was over 3.3 million. If the UEFA Women's Champions League, lower-tier matches and domestic cups are included, the estimated total aggregate attendance exceeds 4.5 million<sup>6</sup>.

Countries and clubs who broke attendance records in 2024/25 and other notable highlights





## 2

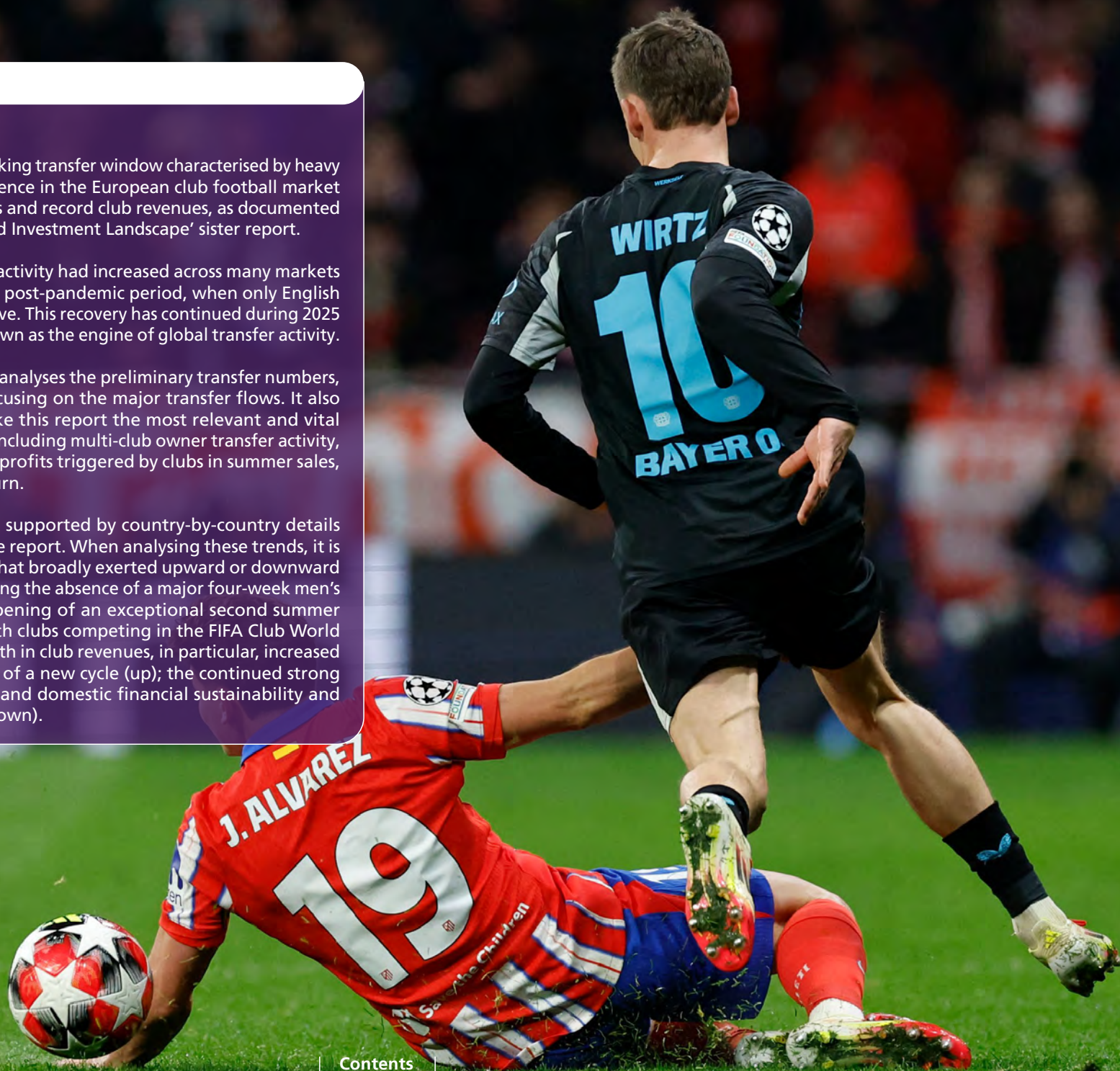
## TRANSFER TRENDS

This summer has seen another record-breaking transfer window characterised by heavy investment. This reflects ongoing confidence in the European club football market on the back of major inward investments and record club revenues, as documented in February's 'European Club Finance and Investment Landscape' sister report.

Last year, we documented how transfer activity had increased across many markets after a lull during the pandemic and the post-pandemic period, when only English and Saudi Arabian markets were very active. This recovery has continued during 2025 but, again, English clubs have doubled down as the engine of global transfer activity.

Following on from last year, this chapter analyses the preliminary transfer numbers, highlighting the notable trends and focusing on the major transfer flows. It also breaks new ground, continuing to make this report the most relevant and vital transfer market review, with new topics including multi-club owner transfer activity, club-trained player transfers, estimated profits triggered by clubs in summer sales, and analysis on the level of transfer churn.

This chapter presents high-level trends, supported by country-by-country details given in the appendices at the end of the report. When analysing these trends, it is worth considering a number of factors that broadly exerted upward or downward pressure on this summer's activity, including the absence of a major four-week men's national team tournament (up); the opening of an exceptional second summer transfer window for certain markets with clubs competing in the FIFA Club World Cup (FCWC) (up); continued strong growth in club revenues, in particular, increased TV rights in England following the start of a new cycle (up); the continued strong influx of ambitious club investors (up); and domestic financial sustainability and international loan rules (both up and down).



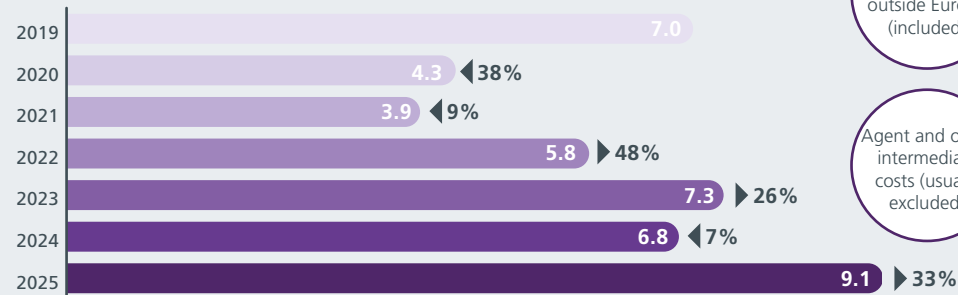


# European clubs break transfer records this summer

European club transfer spend<sup>1</sup> was €9.1bn, up 33% on last summer and 24% above the previous 2023 summer record level.



European clubs' summer transfer spending<sup>1</sup> (€bn) and year on year change in summer window



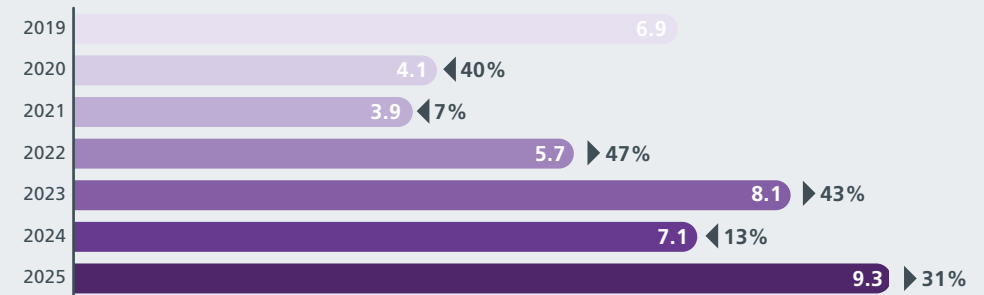
Net effect of transfers outside Europe (included)

Agent and other intermediary costs (usually excluded)

European club transfer sales<sup>1</sup> were €9.3bn, up 31% on last summer and 14% above the previous 2023 summer record level.



European clubs' summer transfer sales<sup>1</sup> (€bn) and year on year change in summer window



15

UEFA countries with record gross transfer spend in a window



20

UEFA countries with record gross transfer earnings in a window



220

transfer fees set club records<sup>2</sup> for spending on a single sale



10

transfer fees set country records for transfer spending on a single sale



199

transfer fees set club records<sup>2</sup> for earnings on a single sale

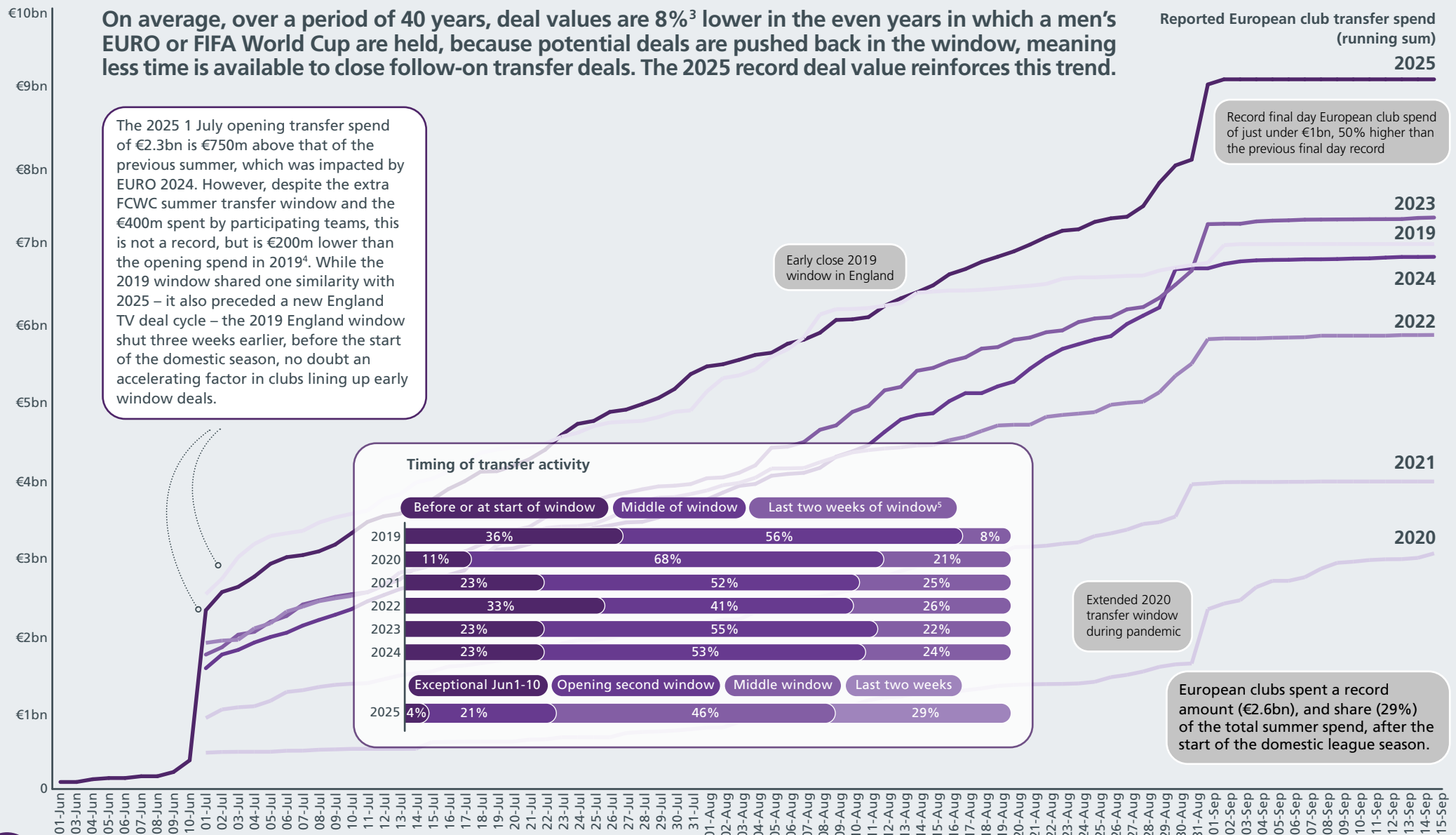


16

transfer fees set country records for transfer earnings on a single sale



# Lack of major men's national team competition provides usual deal acceleration, with impact of FCWC broadly neutral















# Major transfer flows highlight dominance of English market

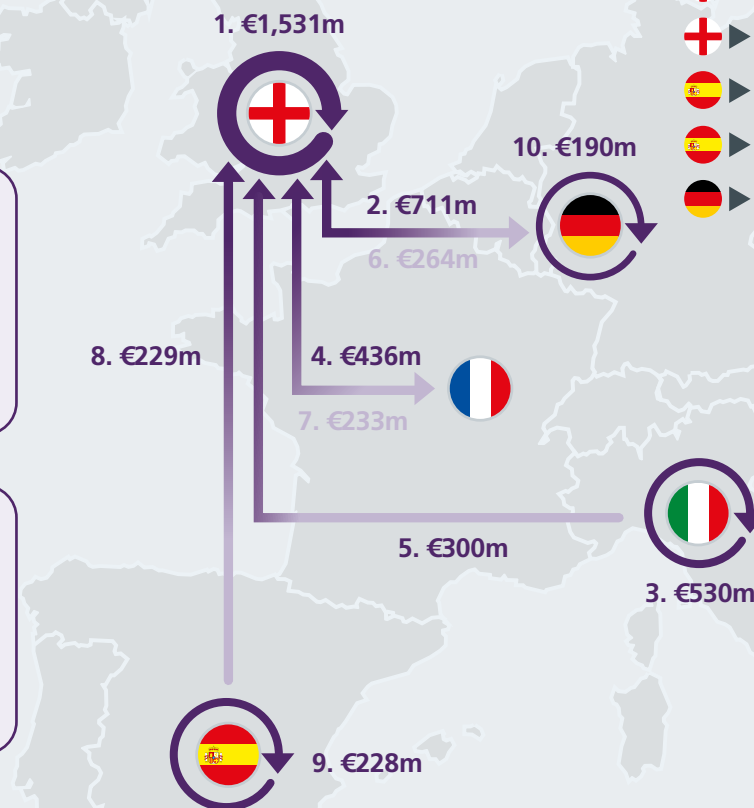
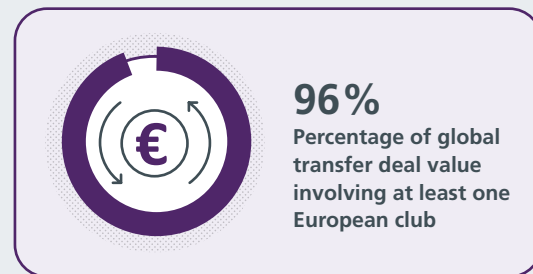
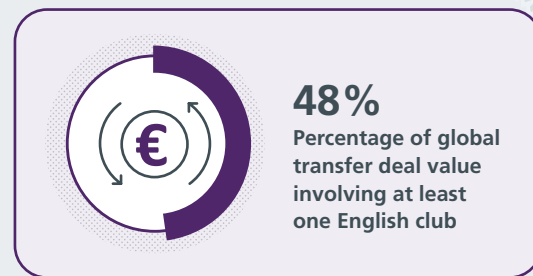
Seven of the top eight global transfer flows in summer 2025 involve the English market.

The largest market change between 2024 and 2025 was the flow of talent from Germany to England, which increased fourfold.

Transfer earnings from sales to English clubs in summer 2025 are larger than domestic earnings in France, Germany and Spain.

Ten largest transfer flows by value in summer 2025 compared with summer 2024 and the number of deals reported

	€1,531m	+15%	89
	€711m	+365%	25
	€530m	+4%	132
	€436m	+96%	26
	€300m	+76%	13
	€264m	+70%	15
	€233m	+39%	20
	€229m	+7%	7
	€228m	+42%	63
	€190m	-18%	89

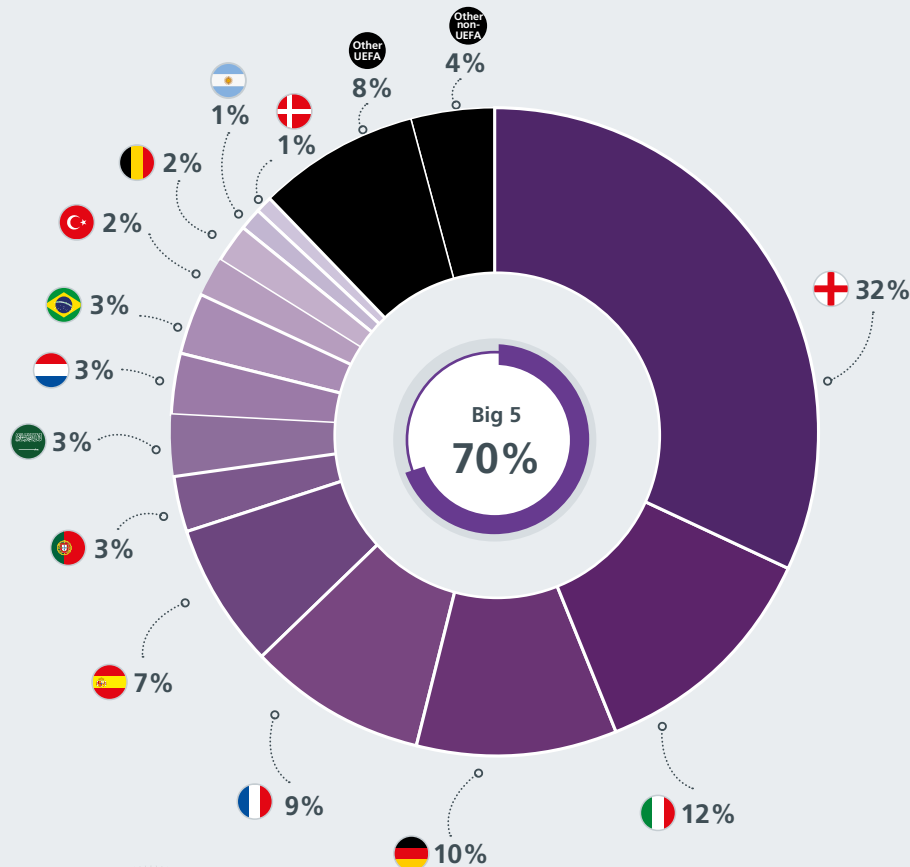




# Average deal price generates record values

The traditional Big 5 European markets were responsible for 70% of global summer transfer activity.<sup>6</sup>

Breakdown of transfer activity (sum of spending and earnings)

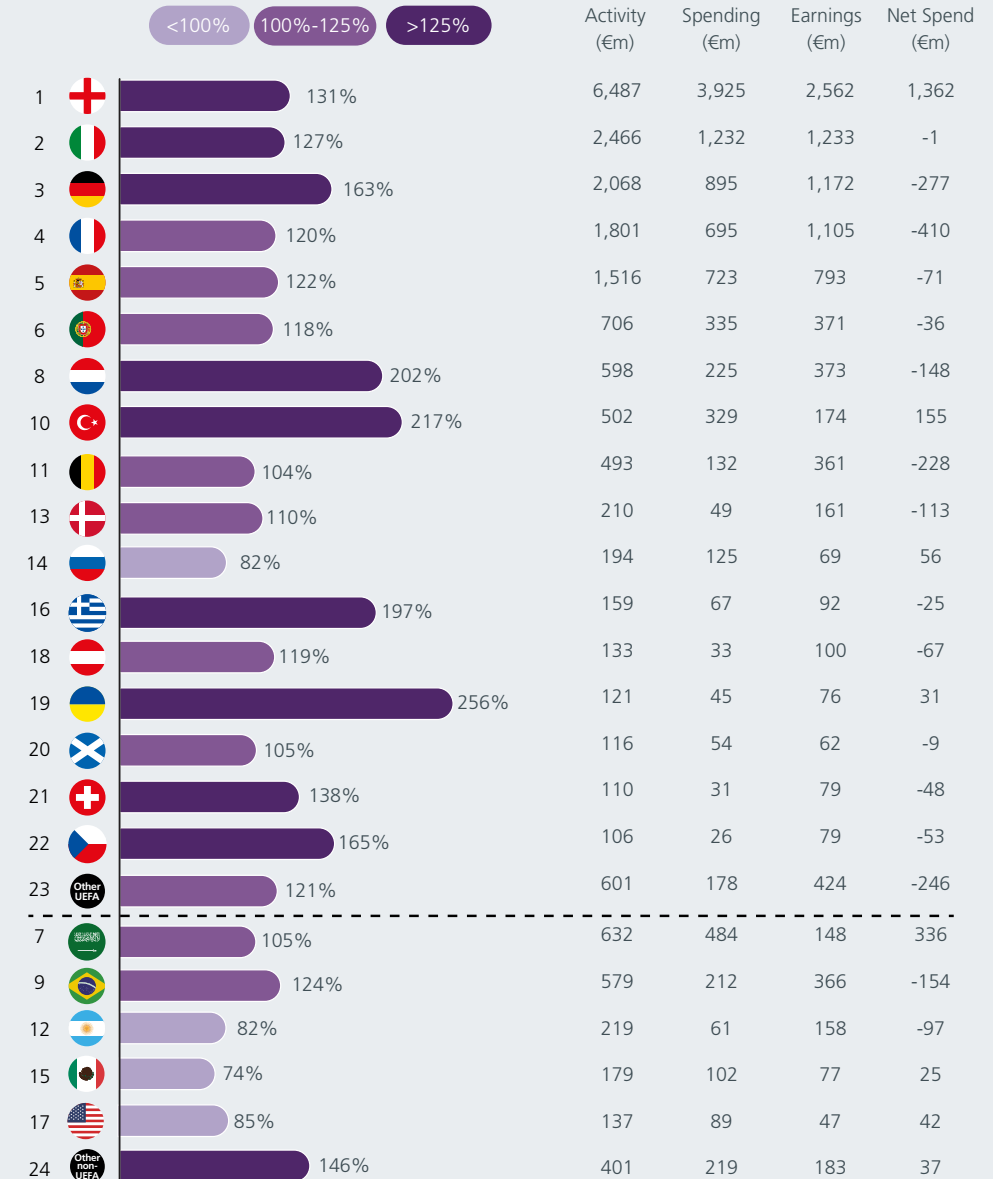


**19 of 20**

top markets had more activity than during last summer's record window (Russia is the exception<sup>6</sup>)

Provisional<sup>6</sup> top 20 countries by summer 2025 transfer activity

Activity (€m) summer 2025 v summer 2024





# Records broken at all value ranges apart from the very top

The number of European club fees paid above €50m increased from 14 in summer 2024 to 23 this summer. The number of deals between €5m and €10m, €20m and €35m and €35m and €50m are also significantly up, with a lower growth in other value ranges compared to last summer.



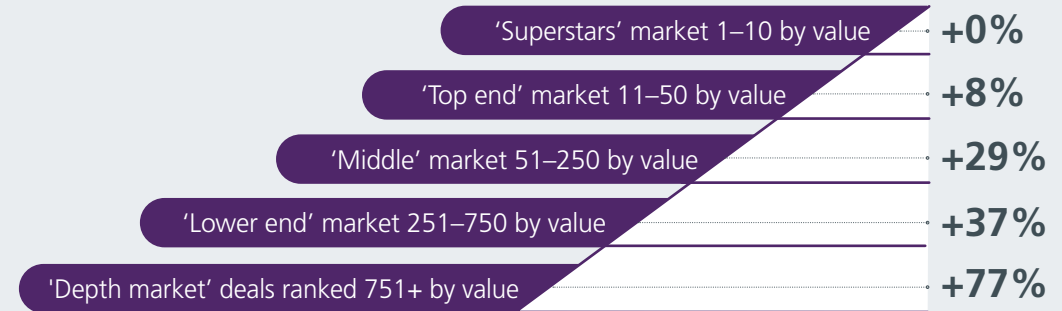
Number of deals by value range v last summer window (2024)

	Number	Number	Number	Increase	Value €bn	Value €bn	Value €bn
	2023	2024	2025		2023	2024	2025
Deals €50m+	22	14	23	64%	1.6	0.8	1.7
Deals €35-50m+	17	15	27	80%	0.7	0.6	1.1
Deals €20m-€35m	56	60	83	38%	1.4	1.6	2.0
Deals €10m-€20m	106	118	129	9%	1.4	1.6	1.7
Deals €5m-€10m	148	124	165	33%	1.0	0.8	1.1
Deals €2.5m-€5m	200	191	196	3%	0.7	0.7	0.7
Deals €1m-€2.5m	294	314	342	9%	0.4	0.5	0.5
Deals €0.5m-€1m	194	245	258	5%	0.1	0.2	0.2

The picture is slightly different when comparing to the previous record summer (2023) and by ranking deals by value from high to low. The 2023 spending level has been broken by a significant increase in the 'middle' of the market (+29% record), 'lower end' of the market (+37%) and through the depth of the market (+77%). The value of 'Superstar' (deals ranked 1 to 10 by value) transfer spending was the same as 2023 and slightly below 2017 and 2019.



Transfer spend v previous record (2023) summer window





# Increased market prices and club trained sales generate an average 80% profit margin and profits of more than €7bn

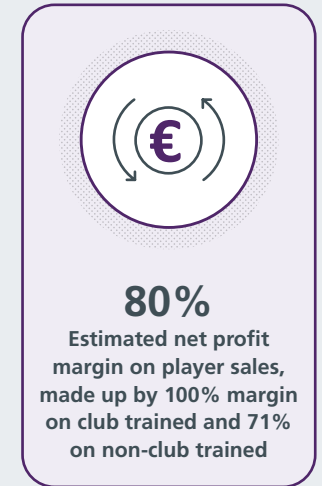
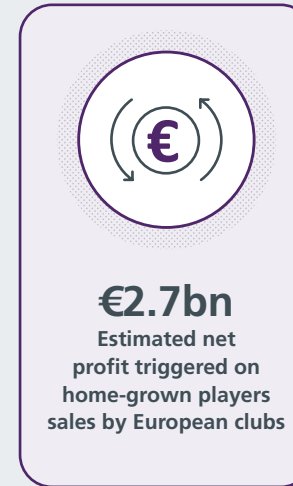
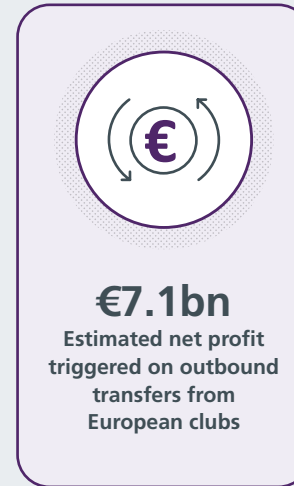
Clubs generate profits or losses through outbound transfer activity. By analysing the original inbound transfer cost and the stage of the contract reached, then comparing to the reported outbound transfer fee, the UEFA Intelligence Centre estimates profits or losses on sales.

	Outbound transfer fee		Original inbound transfer cost		Average % left on contract = 'unamortised amount'		Estimated profit/loss triggered in sale
Players previously transferred in	€6.2bn	-	€4.9bn	x	36%	=	€4.4bn
Club trained players <sup>7</sup>	€2.7bn	-	€0.4bn	x	3%	=	€2.7bn
All players <sup>8</sup>	€8.9bn	-	€5.3bn	x	34%	=	€7.1bn

The main factors that dictate transfer profit rates are the overall trend in market spend (often revenue generated), the contract profile of outbound players, the scarcity of the type of player in the market (pricing impact) and the level of club on both the buy and sell side.

Analysis by playing position provides some interesting benchmarks. The largest increase between inbound and outbound transfer fee (excluding club trained players) was generated on full backs and attacking or wide midfielders this summer, up 64% and 63%.

By contrast the €0.5bn paid for goalkeepers during summer 2025 matches their original inbound transfer cost.



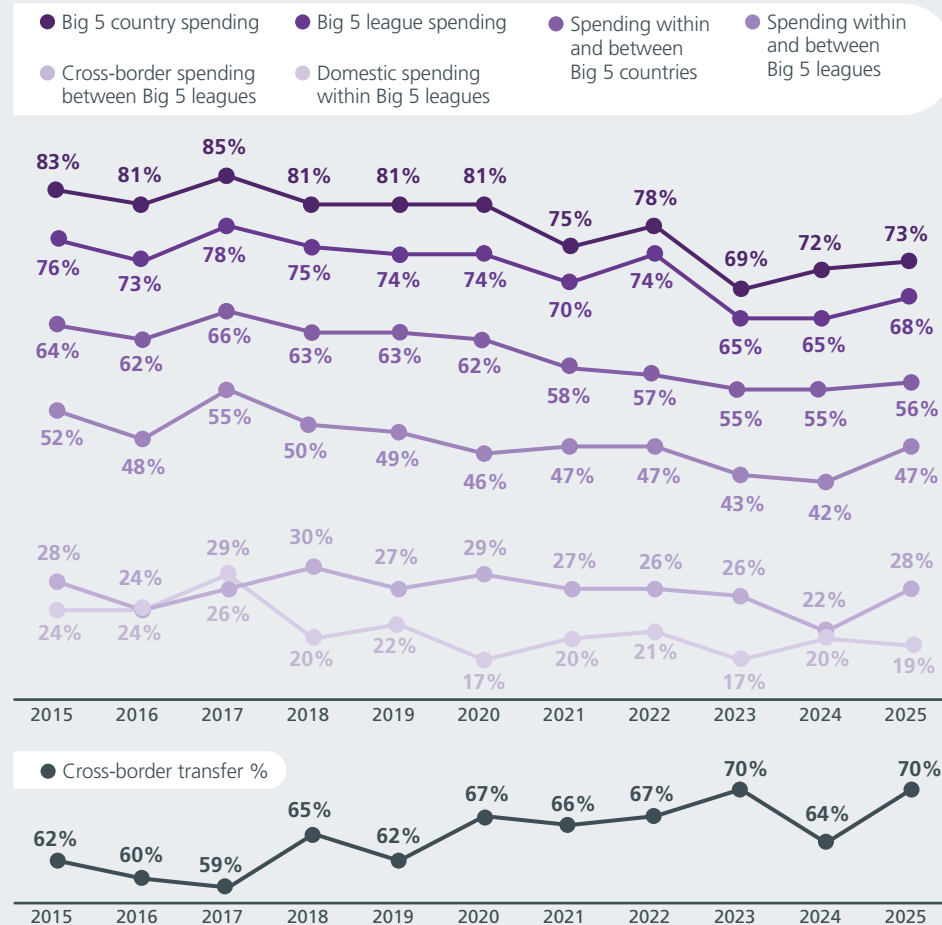
	Outbound transfer fees	% outbound fees for club-trained players	Profit as % of outbound fees	Non club trained: Outbound fee as % of original inbound transfer fee
All players	€8.9bn	30%	80%	126%
Goalkeepers	€0.5bn	30%	85%	100%
Central defenders	€1.2bn	24%	82%	146%
Full-backs	€0.8bn	36%	85%	163%
Defensive or central midfielders	€1.4bn	37%	74%	101%
Attacking or wide midfielders	€0.9bn	49%	86%	164%
Wingers or wide attackers	€2.1bn	33%	84%	138%
Centre forwards (9 or 10)	€2.1bn	17%	73%	116%



# Large variations in destination and origin types between major leagues

The concentration of transfer fees within and between Big 5 leagues and countries has remained relatively consistent over the last decade, although the share of global spend of the Big 5 European countries has reduced in recent years.

Big 5 transfer flows as a percentage of global transfer spending



61%

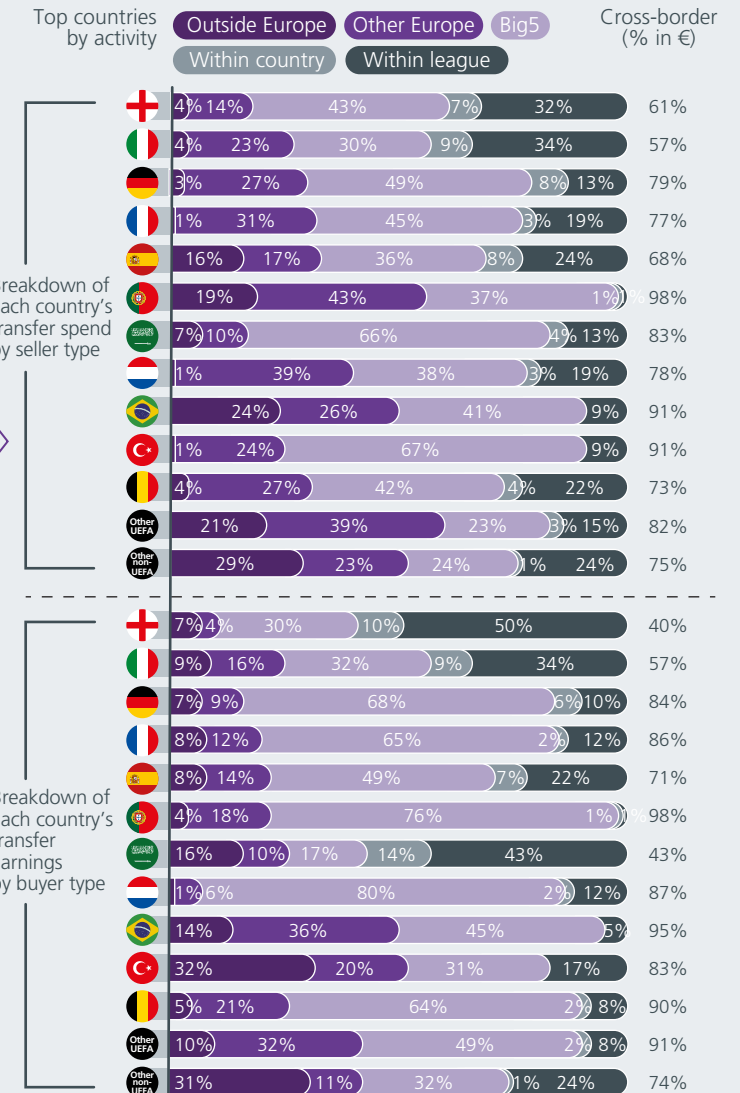
Share of English transfer spend on players from clubs in other European countries, up from 46% in 2024



70%

Share of cross-border global transfer activity in summer 2025 matching the record share of 2023

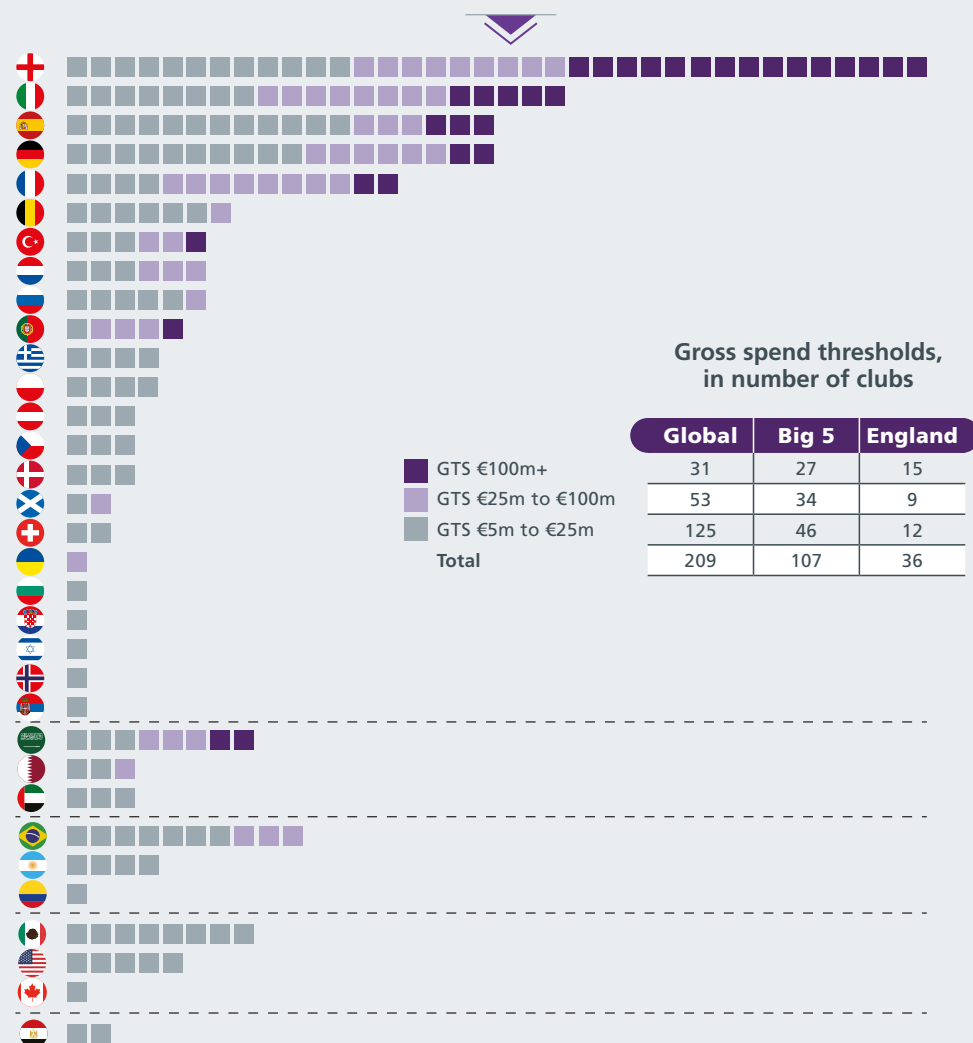
Origin and destination of transfer activity





# Two thirds of transfer spend is recovered through sales in the same window

English clubs represent just under half of the clubs with an estimated gross spend of €100m or above. The number of non-English clubs with an estimated gross spend of €100m or above has increased from 7 to 16 clubs.



The combined spend of the ten largest spenders reached €2.7bn (an increase of 50% year-on-year and 2% above the previous summer 2023 top ten spend). English clubs represent 9 of the 10 largest spenders with the only exception, Bayer 04 Leverkusen, transitioning their squad and reinvesting proceeds to generate a net earnings result.

Estimated<sup>9</sup> top ten clubs by gross spend summer 2025



## Transfer spend recovered through sales

Global gross spend  
**€10.3bn**

**€6.8bn**  
66%

Net spend not recovered through sales  
**€3.5bn**  
34%

Two thirds of transfer spend was recouped during the window

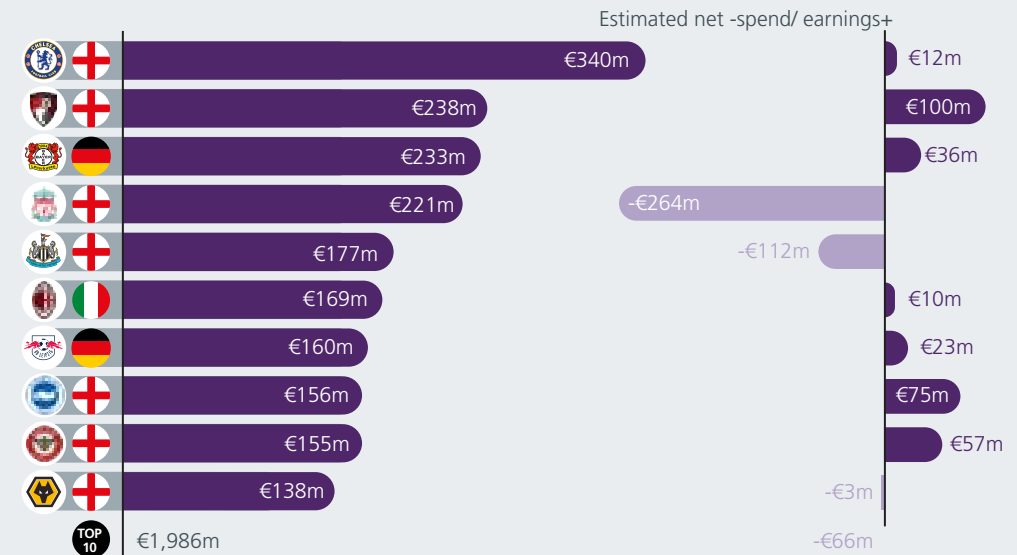


# Doubling of the number of clubs with €100m summer earnings



The number of clubs with estimated transfer earnings of €100m or above has increased from 12 to 23 clubs. In total, 69 clubs from 20 different countries have reported transfer earnings of more than €25m this summer, including eight second division clubs.

Estimated<sup>9</sup> top ten clubs by gross earnings summer 2025



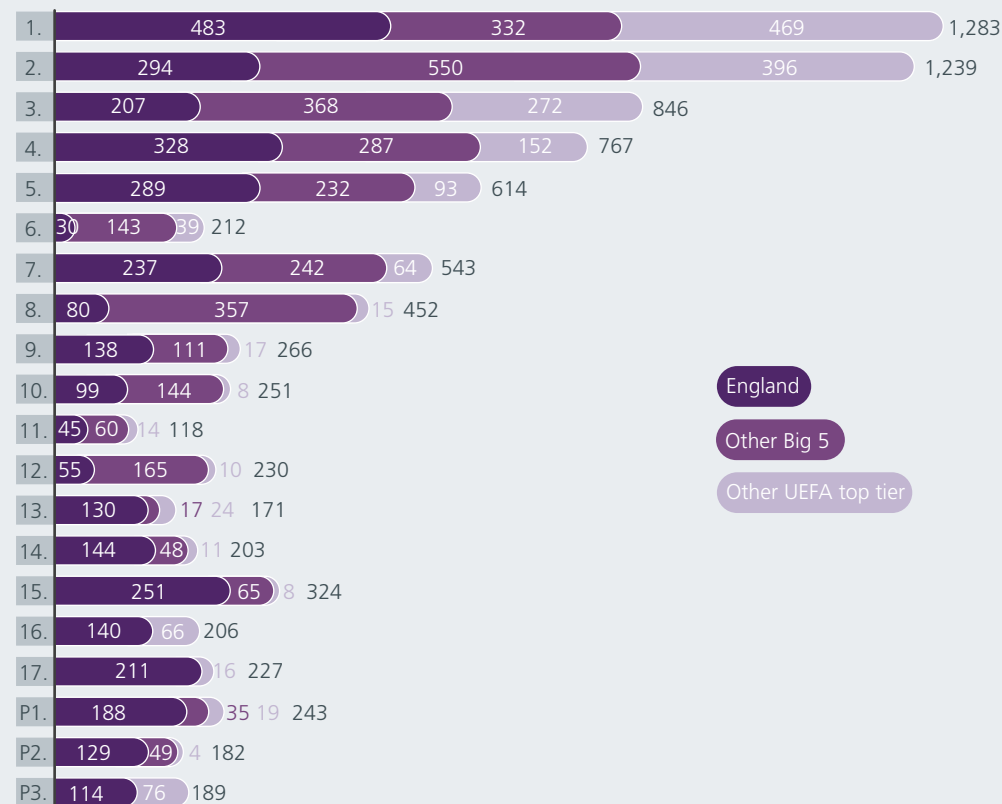
The combined earnings of the ten largest sellers was just under €2.0bn (an increase of 39% year-on-year and 4% above the previous record), equivalent to 21% of total European club transfer earnings. The sheer size of the English market is reflected in English clubs contributing 7 of the 10 largest earners, although three of these clubs generated a net spend.



# League champions and newly promoted clubs active in the market

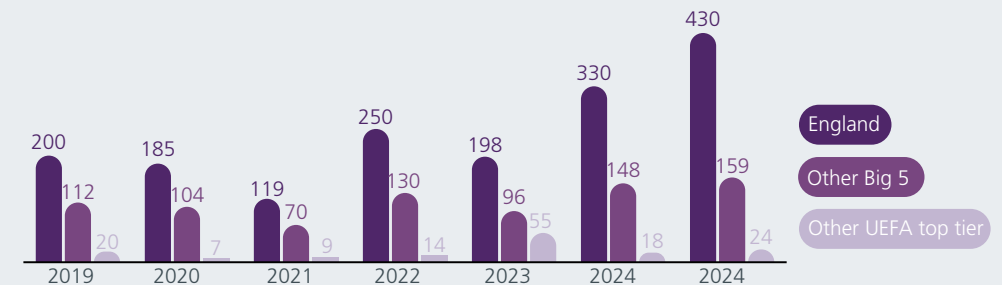
Transfer spend has been analysed according to where the club finished in the season leading up to the summer transfer windows. This provides compelling evidence of the buying power of English top tier clubs right down the table. Indeed, the financial importance of avoiding relegation incentivises these clubs to invest heavily.

League position in 2024/25 season and summer 2025 spend (€m)



The 54 league champions at the end of the 2024/25 season are estimated to have spent just under €1.3bn this summer as they try and consolidate on their success. The second place teams also invested heavily, to the tune of €1.2bn, as they try to take that final step up the table to champion.

Evolution promoted club transfer spend in following summer (€m)



Newly promoted clubs at the end of the 2024/25 season are estimated to have spent more than €600m this summer, the highest amount in recent history. Across the previous six summers the English club share of promoted club transfer spend ranged from 57% to 67% but this has increased to an estimated 70% in 2025.

Despite widespread commentary on transfer activity between clubs in the same multi-club ownership groups, the number and value of transfer fees decreased this summer and were negligible (less than €10m). Loans are more common but used almost exclusively for younger player development with total market value of players loaned or transferred between ownership clubs of less than €90m. As context the estimated market value of all loaned players exceeded €4bn.



# Volume of inbound players increases slightly summer-on-summer with no national team tournament providing more time

Despite the significant increase in transfer fees, the level of squad churn<sup>10</sup> is relatively stable, increasing by 3.4%, with top tier clubs on average making 9.3 signings this summer.

German clubs are again the most stable this summer with 7.6 inbound players compared to 10.6 at Italian clubs and 12.2 at Portuguese clubs. Second tier clubs tend to have a higher churn, averaging 30% more inbound players than first-tier clubs.

Racing Club de Strasbourg Alsace (18), Cremonese (18), Bayer 04 Leverkusen (15), Sunderland AFC (15) and Elche CF (13) were the most active in their respective Big 5 league. Club culture, the duration of head coaches' tenures, changes in ownership, the existence of feeder clubs in lower tiers, and squad and player remuneration policies are just some of the factors that influence player turnover.



**3.4%**  
increase in number of signings at top-tier clubs, after UEFA EURO 2024 slowed deal activity last year

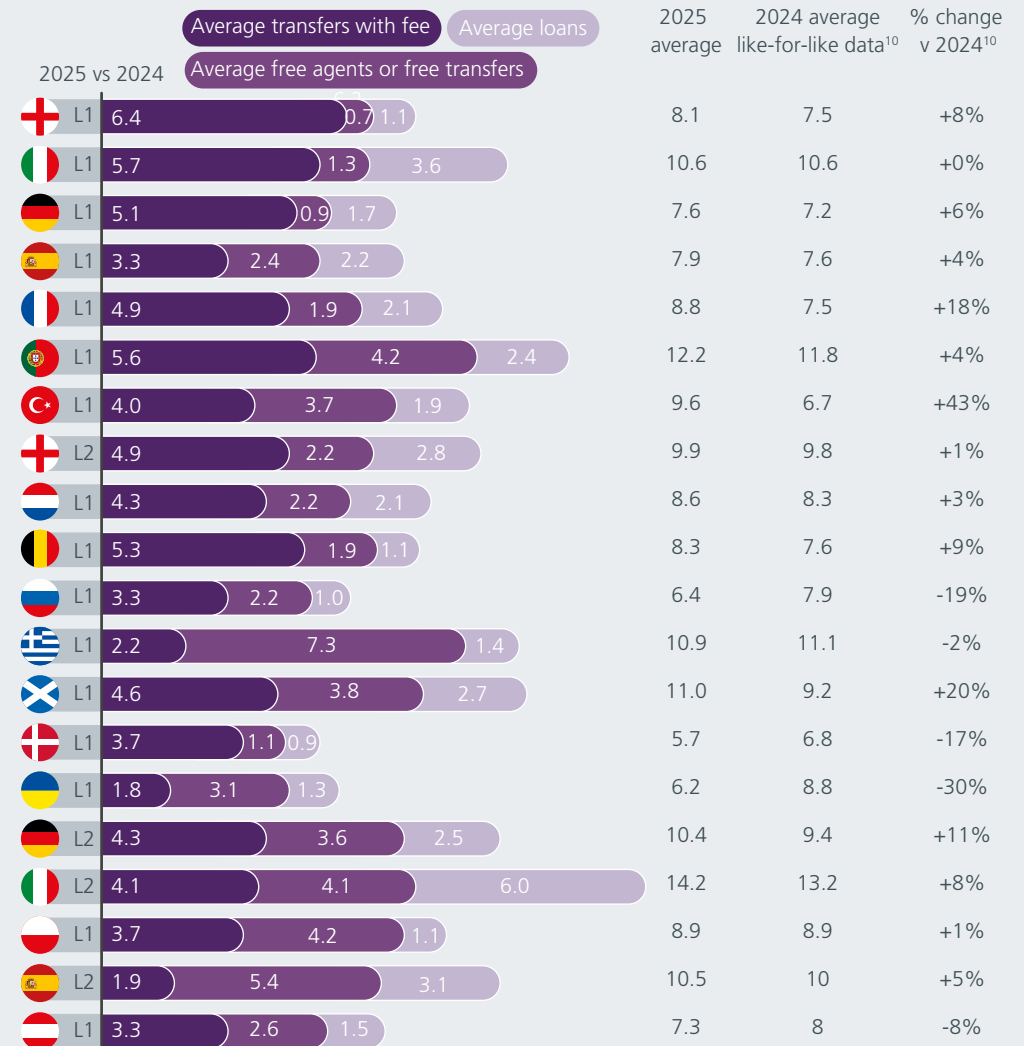
**9.3**

Average number of signings at top-tier clubs this summer



**26**  
Alverca Futebol from the Portuguese top division had the highest number of inbound players

Average number of inbound senior players per club in summer window among top 20 European leagues by spend





# Average fees increase in most of the major transfer markets

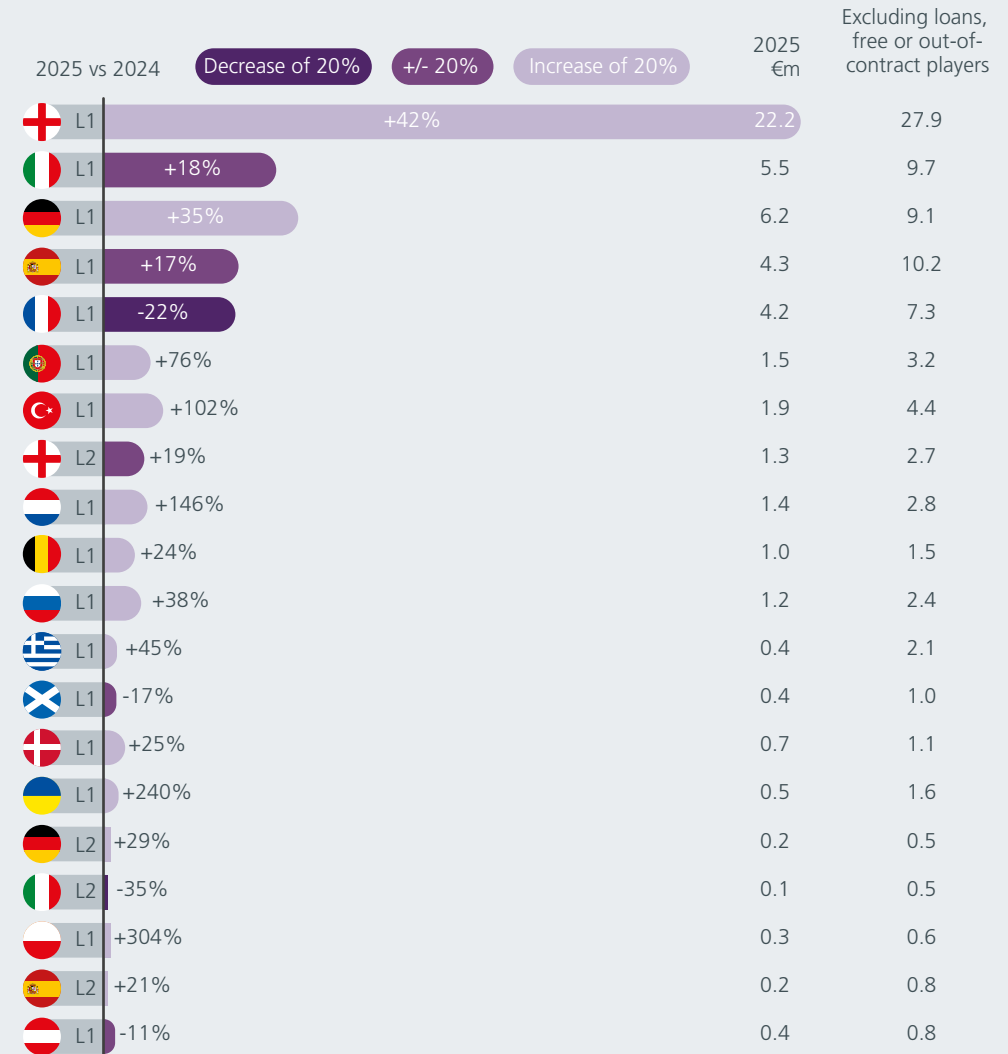
The average transfer fee for inbound players at English Premier League clubs increased by 42% to a record €22.2m. If loans, out-of-contract players and free agents are excluded, this average rises to €27.9m.

Average fees for inbound players were 32% up for the top 20 leagues on the average price paid last summer. If English inbound deals are excluded, the average fee paid was still 23% up on last summer.

Prices clearly increased across the market with 16 of the top 20 leagues paying a higher average transfer fee. Only Austrian, French and Scottish top-tier clubs bucked this trend with a lower average transfer fee paid this summer.



Average price of inbound senior players per club in summer window among top 20 European leagues by spend

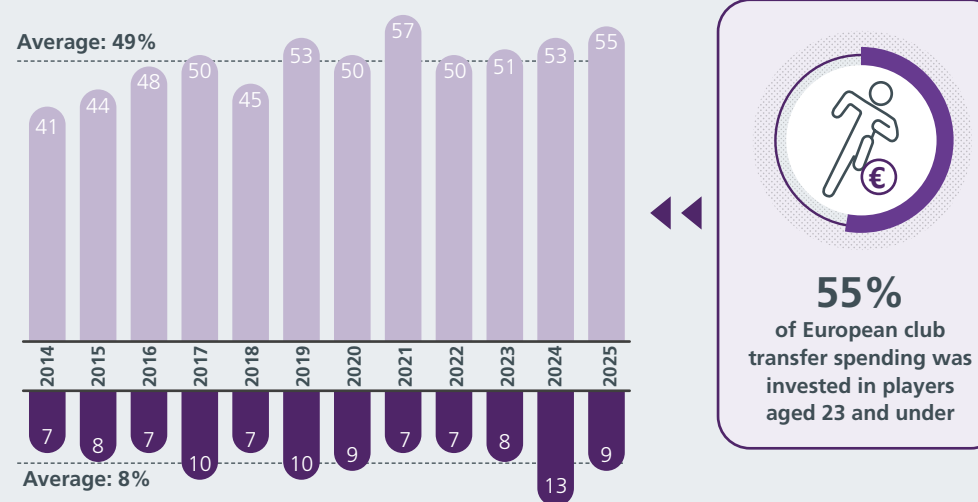




# Clubs again direct majority of transfer investment at young talents

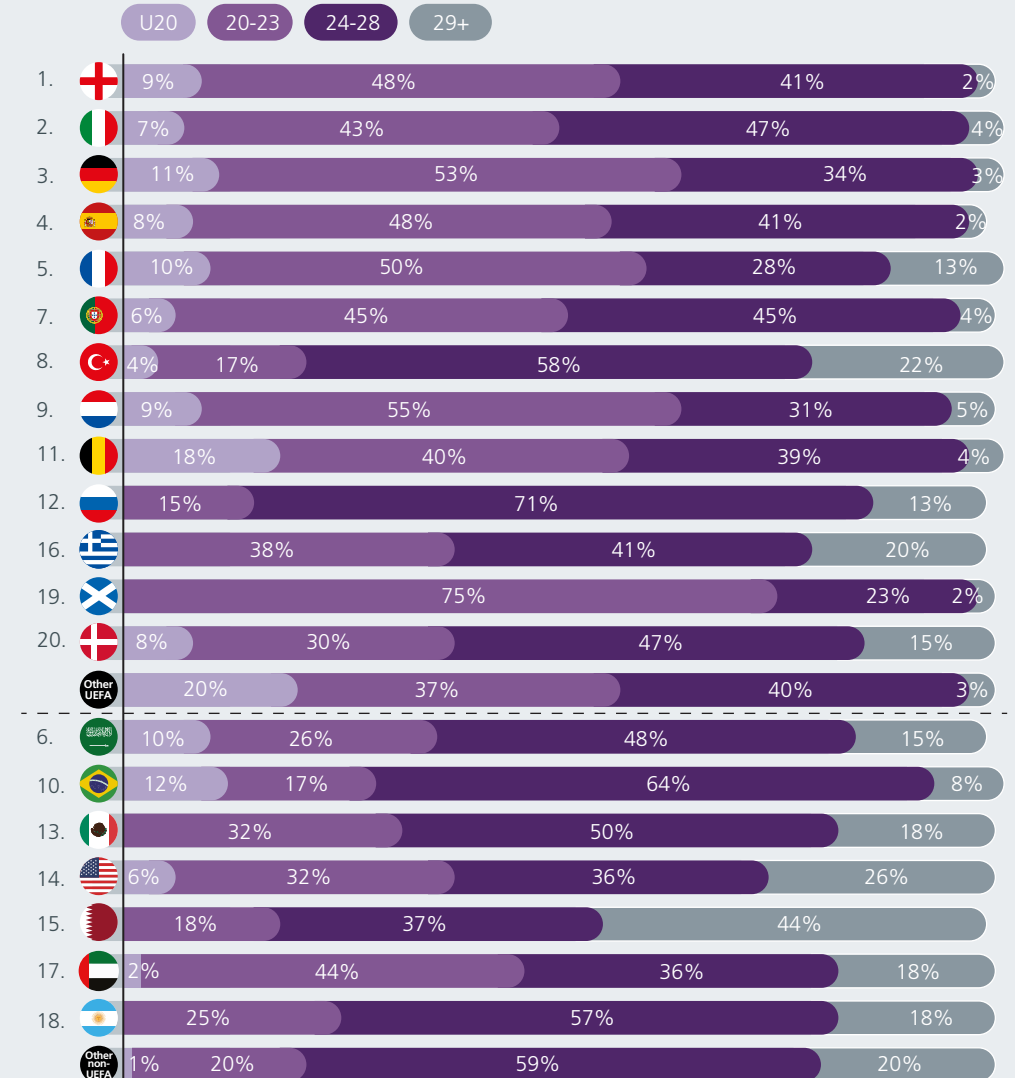
Transfer fees continue to clearly reflect both the value-in-use of inbound players and the potential resale of player registrations, with 9% invested in teenage players and 55% invested in players aged 23 and under. For the first time, all of the Big 5 markets directed more than half their transfer funds to players aged 23 and under.

Players aged 23 and under as a percentage of total European club transfer spending (by value) in summer window



Within Europe, talent-developing/investing clubs in markets seen as stepping stones to the Big 5 focused their transfer spend on younger players (23 and under): 91% in Ukraine, 77% in Austria, 75% in Scotland and Sweden, and 64% in the Netherlands. By contrast, Russian (15%) and Turkish (21%) clubs, alongside all seven of the non-European top 20 spending countries, invested a minor share of their spend on younger players.

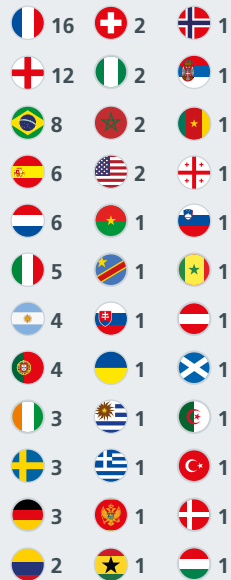
Distribution by player age of spend in top 20 countries globally by transfer spend



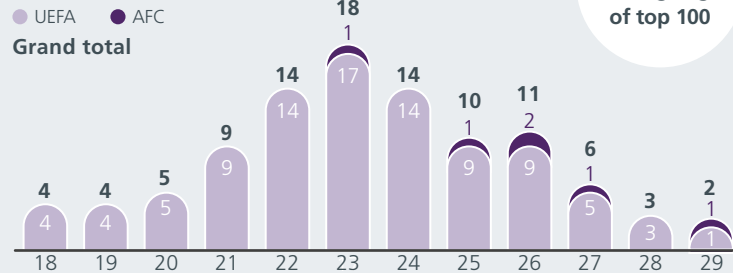


# Player profile of top 100 transfer deals

## First nationality



## Age distribution



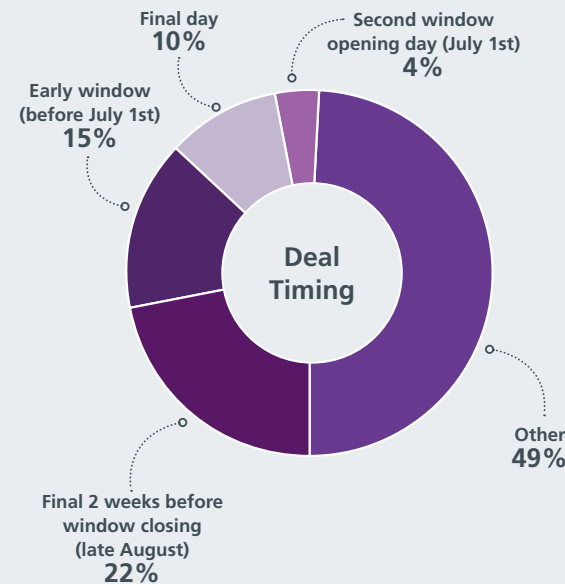
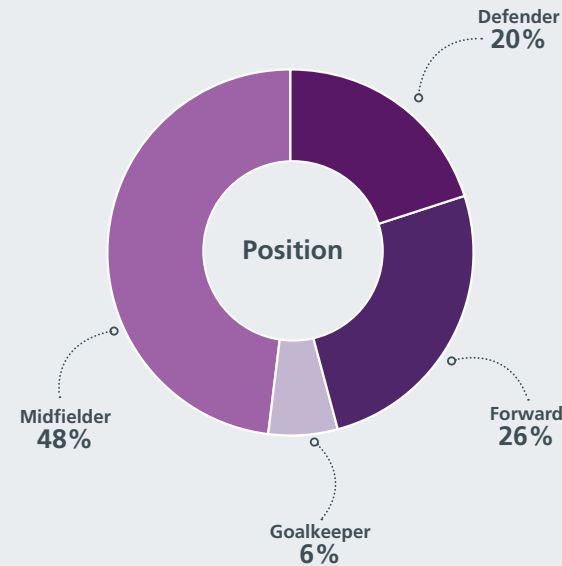
## Selling club 94 UEFA



## Buying club 94 UEFA



All buyers are top-tier clubs but ten sellers are second-tier clubs.  
One top-100 deal was between two English club academies.



## The top 100 fee size and share



**41%**

Percentage of global transfer deal value of the top 100 (€4.2bn)



**22**

deals broke the buying club's previous transfer record (13 different clubs)

**18**

deals brokered this summer cracked the top 100 deals of all time



### 3

## TALENT LANDSCAPE

The chapter focuses on the 2024/25 season, compiling data on squad regulation and player usage, which then informs discussions about player workload, match calendars, competition formats and rules, competitive balance and transfer and finance regulations. Clubs are adapting to workload pressures by spreading match time across more players, using their full subs allocation and rotating their squads.





# Squad size limits continue to play a vital role

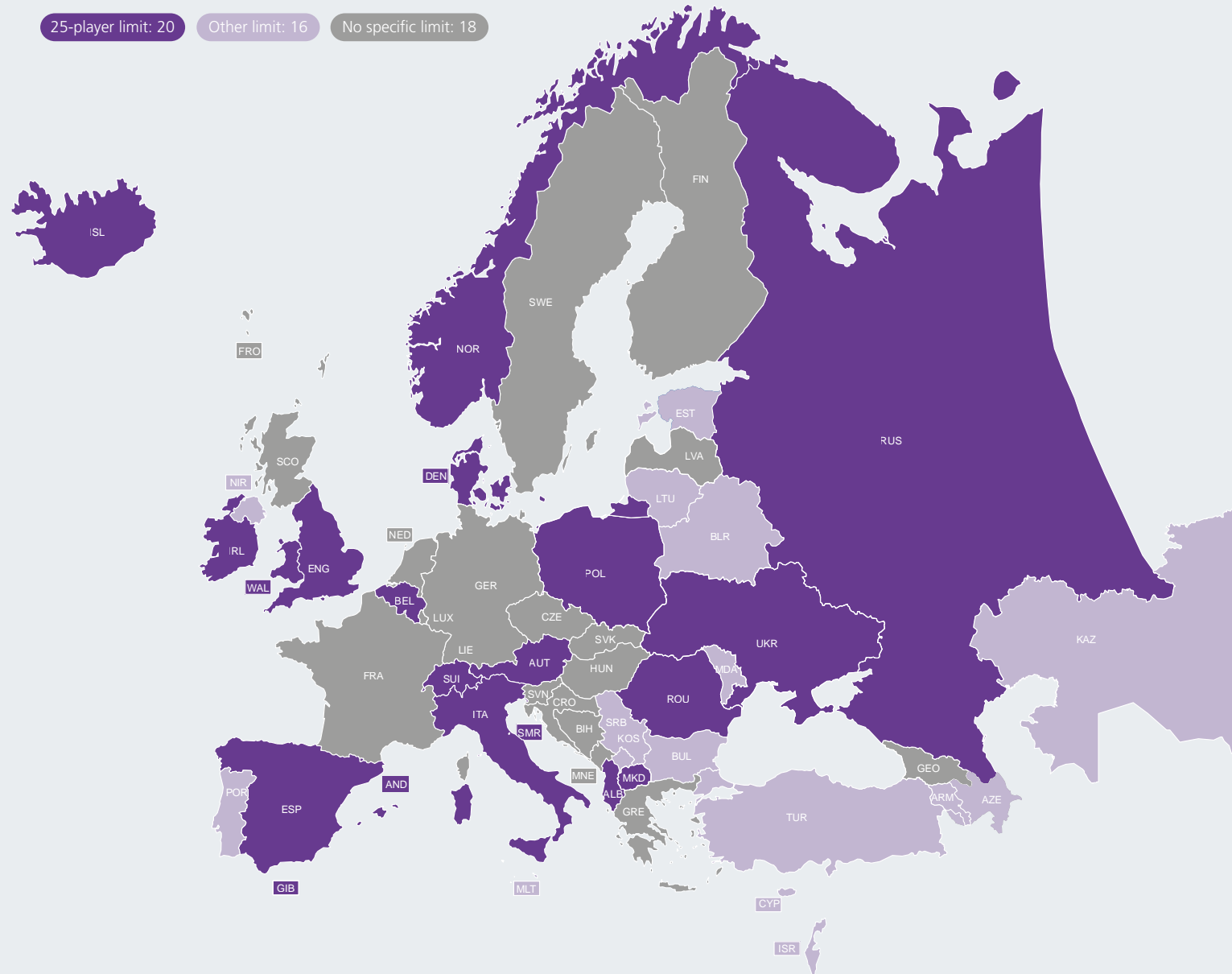
Clubs must submit official squad lists at designated points during the season, and in 36 of the 54 top-tier leagues the number of players in these lists is limited. Youth players are often exempt and remain eligible throughout the season.

Although multiple registration windows and youth exemptions allow clubs to exceed the nominal limit over a campaign, squad size rules remain important to curb player accumulation and preserve competitive balance.

The widening gap in financial resources and concentration of commercial power reinforce the need for squad limits to maintain fair competition.

Extended matchday squad lists and higher substitution allowances allow for broader playing opportunities and more inclusive use of full squads.

Map of domestic squad size limits

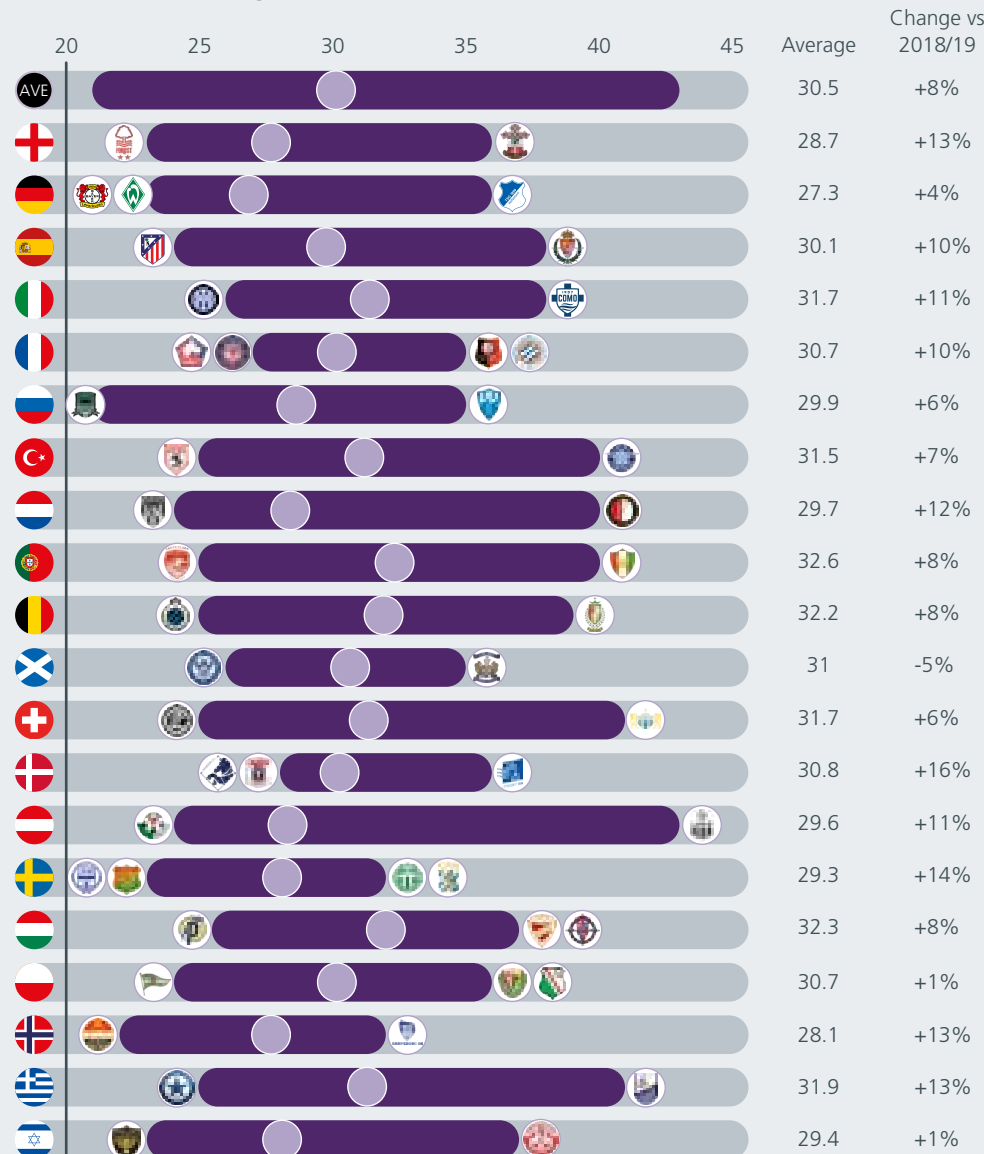




# Player workload spread across more players than ever before

Numbers of players fielded during the 2024/25 domestic league season<sup>1</sup>

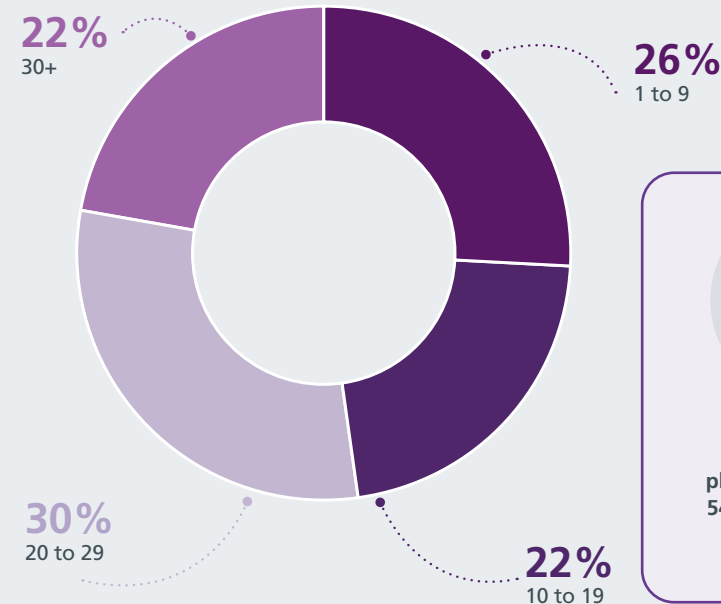
Lowest Average Highest



Clubs in top 20 leagues managed workload by deploying a record number of players across their league matches in 2024/25. There has been an 8% increase in total players fielded since the introduction of five substitutions and other workload management measures.

For the 22% of players with a large workload (at least 30 league matches), the form it takes has changed significantly. While the average number of appearances remains the same, the number of full matches played has fallen 25%, leading to an 8% drop in minutes played.

Breakdown by number of league appearances



**20,812**

players fielded in the 54 domestic top tiers in 2024/25



# Domestic leagues the focus for playing time across 2024/25

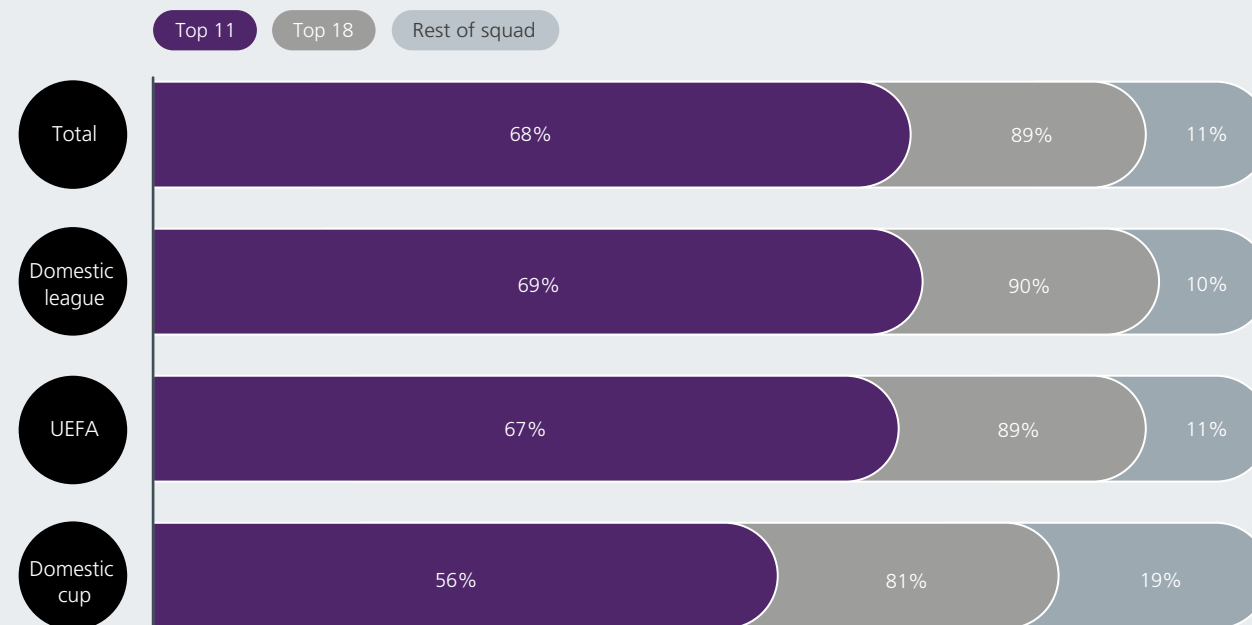
Austrian, German and Dutch clubs recorded the highest share of minutes played<sup>2</sup> by their top 11 across all competitions (70%). Russian clubs had the lowest share (64%, without any UEFA matches), followed by Greek clubs (65%).

When only domestic matches are assessed, English clubs reported the highest share of minutes played by both their top 11 (73%) and their top 18 (93%), the latter share matched by German and Norwegian clubs.

Clubs from the same top 20 countries in the league phase of UEFA competitions spread the load relatively evenly, with 66% of all minutes played by the top 11 compared with 68% for the other clubs.

Clubs in UEFA competitions rotated their players slightly more in domestic league matches than clubs that were not in UEFA competitions (2% fewer minutes played by the Top 11).

Percentage of total minutes played by most-fielded players<sup>3</sup>



**67%**

Concentration of minutes played by top 11 players in UEFA competitions



**56%**

Top 11 players are fielded for just over half of all domestic cup minutes: 56% for players from clubs in UEFA league phases and 52% for the rest



# Slight decrease in match length in domestic leagues, significant decrease in UEFA competitions

In 2024/25, the average match length in top-tier leagues was 98.5 minutes, a 5% decrease in injury time compared with 2023/24.

Of the Big 5, the Premier League topped out at an average of 99.7 minutes, while matches in Serie A were shortest, at an average of 97.2 minutes.

A significant decrease in match length was seen in UEFA competitions. With a drop from 7.9 additional minutes in 2023/24 to 6.2 in 2024/25, the proportion of matches lasting over 100 minutes fell to only 7%, compared with 21% the previous season.



**98.2**

Average minutes played in top-tier league matches in 2024/25

**-3%**

of injury time in 2024/25 compared to previous season

**24%**

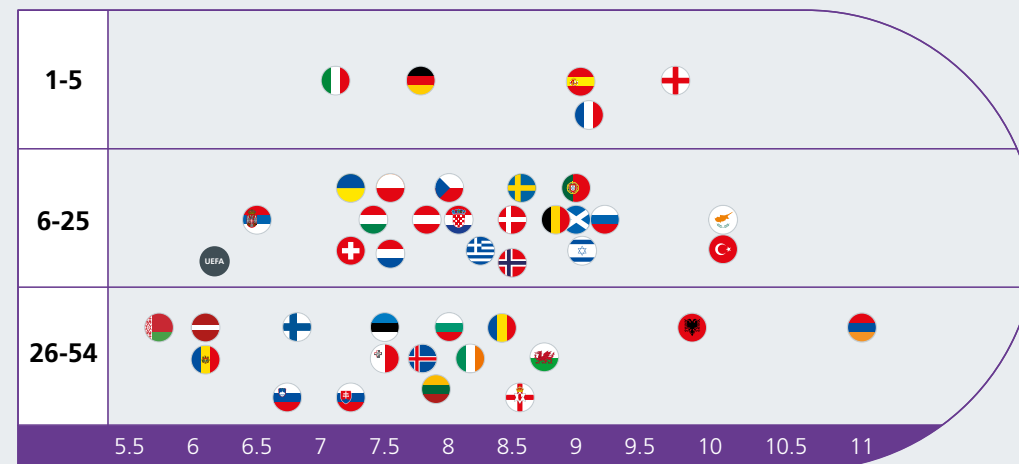
of league matches lasted over 100 minutes

**-12%**

of matches ran to over 100 minutes compared to previous season

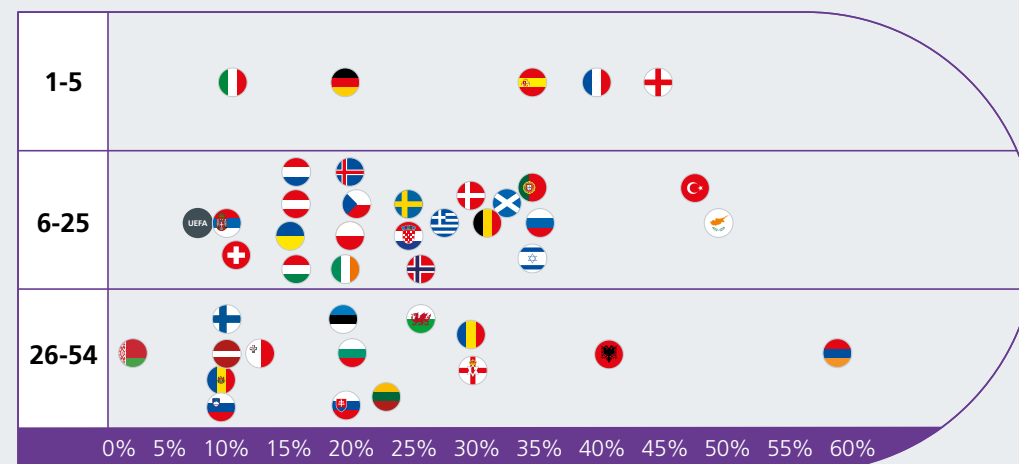
Revenue groups

Average additional time



Revenue groups

Percentage of matches over 100 minutes





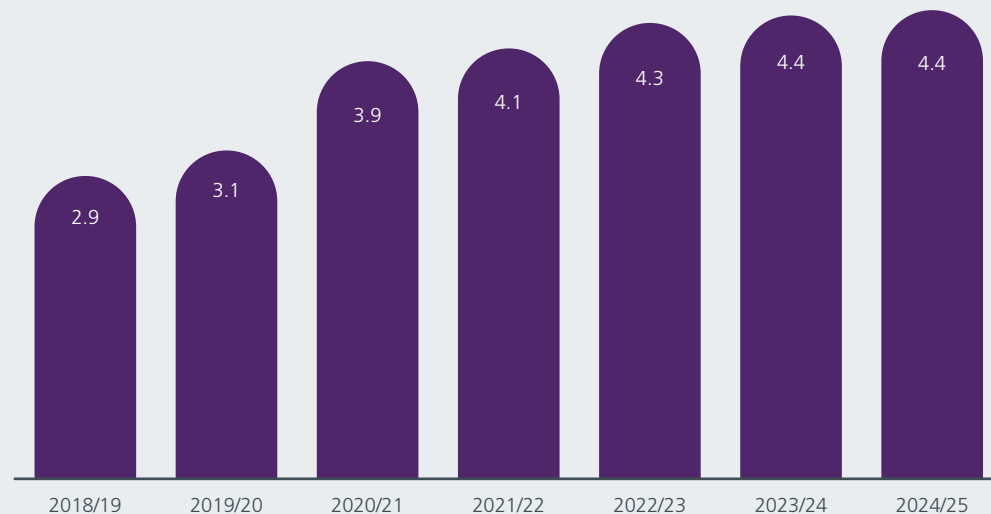
# Substitutions continue to reduce the concentration of workload

The average number of substitutions per team in domestic league matches continued to rise, up 1% on 2023/24, to 4.4 in 2024/25.

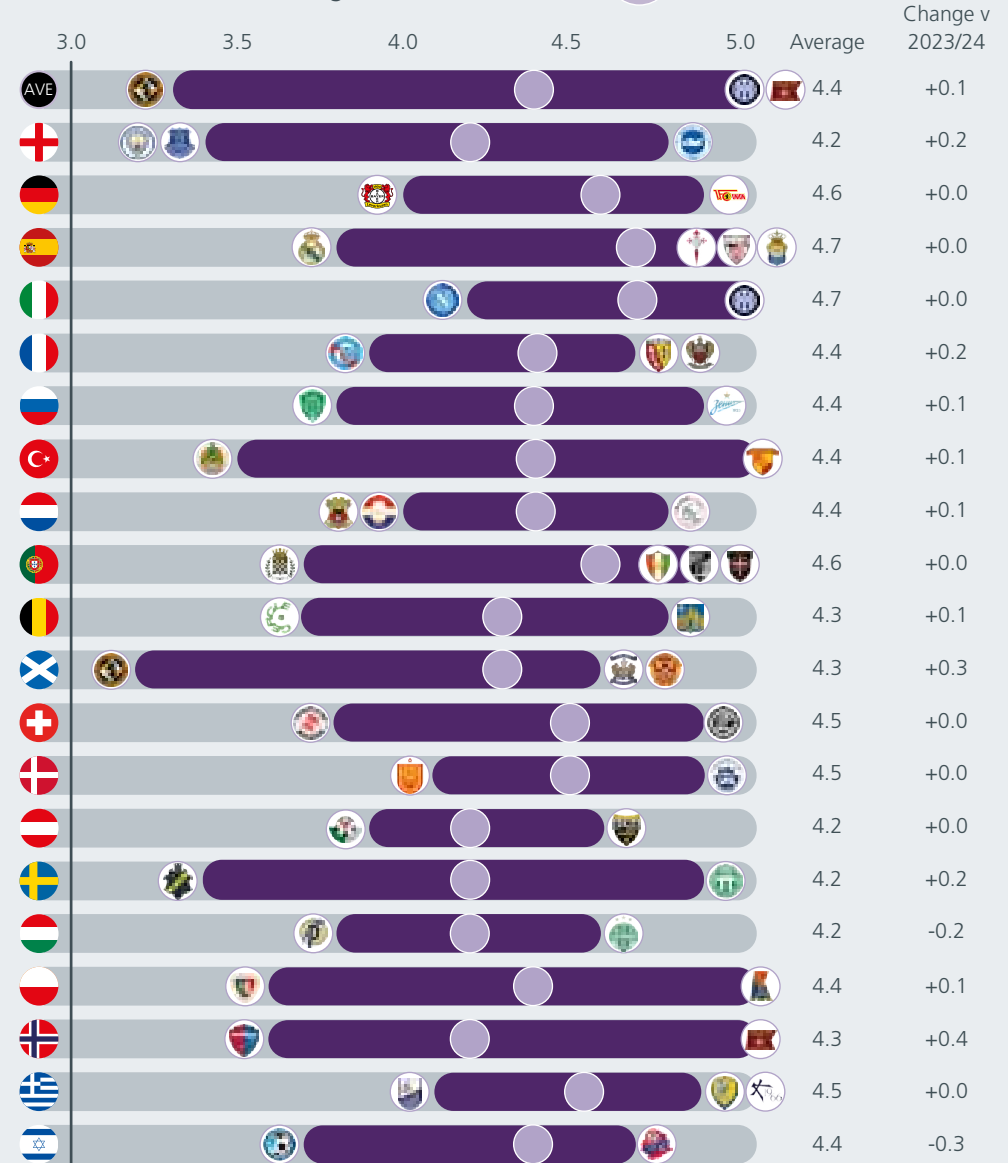
The most significant increases were reported in England (+6%, from 4.0 to 4.2), Scotland (+7%, from 4.0 to 4.3) and Norway (+9%, from 3.9 to 4.3).

These leagues are catching up with the rest of Europe, after under utilising substitutes in the early seasons of the five substitution allowance.

Average substitutions per match per club in the top 20 leagues, 2018/19 to 2024/25



Average number of substitutions per team in the 2024/25 domestic league season





# Coaches are sharing workload, with many substitutions made around the one hour mark

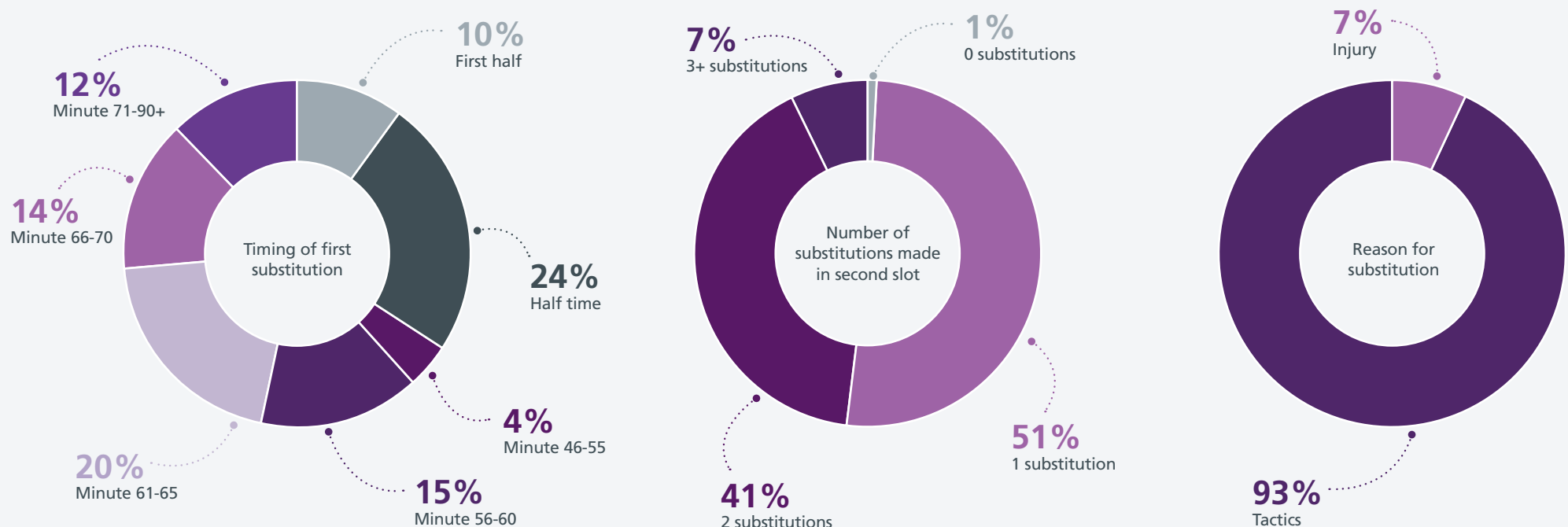
Two-thirds of all substitutions happened in the second half of matches, and 24% of the remainder at half-time.<sup>4</sup>

On average, the first substitution was in the 56th minute, with an average of 1.6 players substituted at this time.

The second substitution slot was primarily used for single substitutions (51%).

Making three or more substitutions at a time is rare, but more common in the first substitution slot (10%) than the second (7%).

In 93% of cases, substitutions were made for tactical reasons. Incidence of injuries varies widely, from 10% in Scotland and Israel to 3% in Austria, Poland and Russia. The picture was similar across the Big 5 leagues, with injury-related substitutions at 8% for all.





# Percentage of minutes played by players under 23 remained high in 2024/25 season

The proportion of minutes played by players under 20 years of age across the top 20 leagues remained at the record high of 6% recorded in the 2023/24 season.

Of the 321 clubs in the top 20 leagues, 22 fielded no players aged 20 or under. On the other end of the spectrum, 37% of all minutes played by Nordsjælland players were played by teenagers.

The Belgian league could be considered the most youthful, with almost 50% of all minutes played by squad members aged 23 or under.

Of all top-tier clubs, young players were most active at RC Strasbourg Alsace, who gave 90% of league minutes to players aged 23 or under.



**49%**

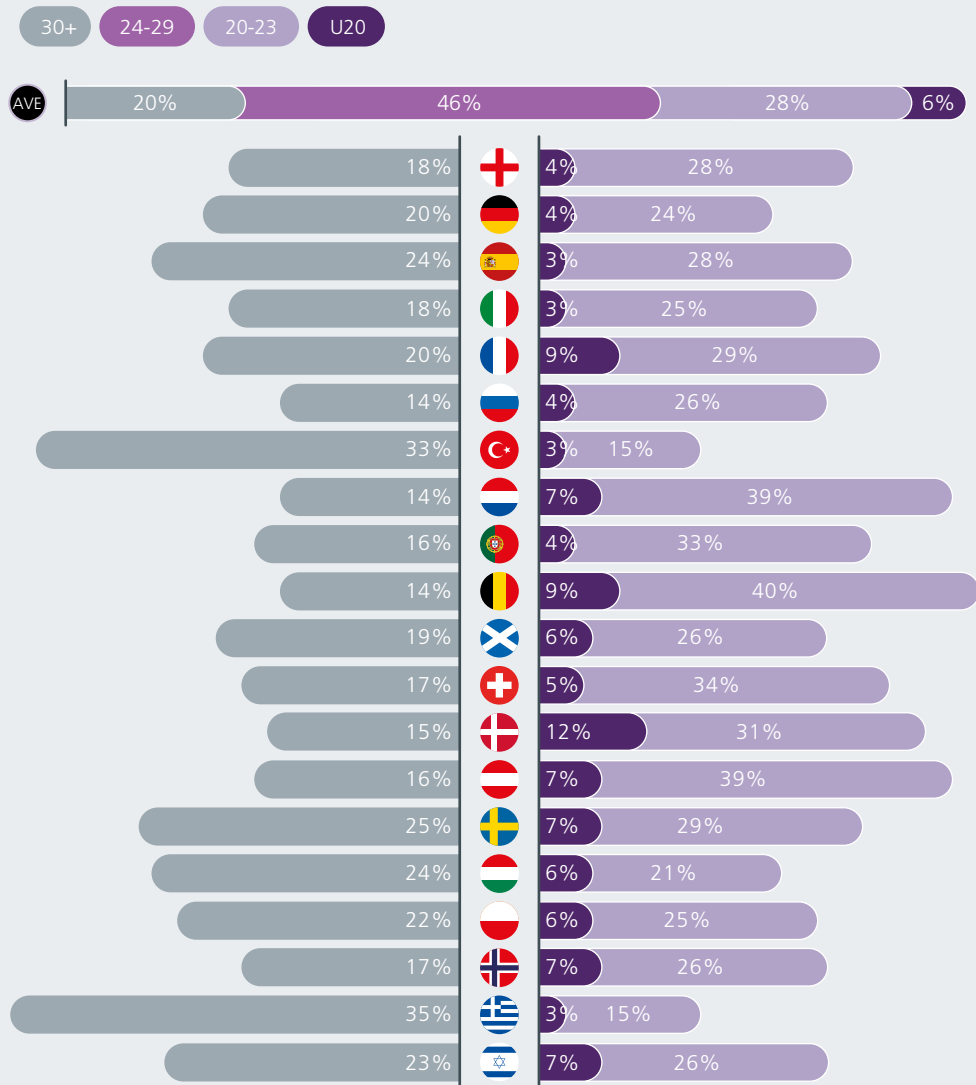
Players aged 23 and under played almost half the total minutes in the Belgian top tier



**12%**

of domestic league minutes in Denmark were played by teenagers

Total 2024/25 domestic league season minutes broken down by player age<sup>5</sup>





# Locally trained players



**31**

Number of countries with player nationality requirements in 2024/25



**29**

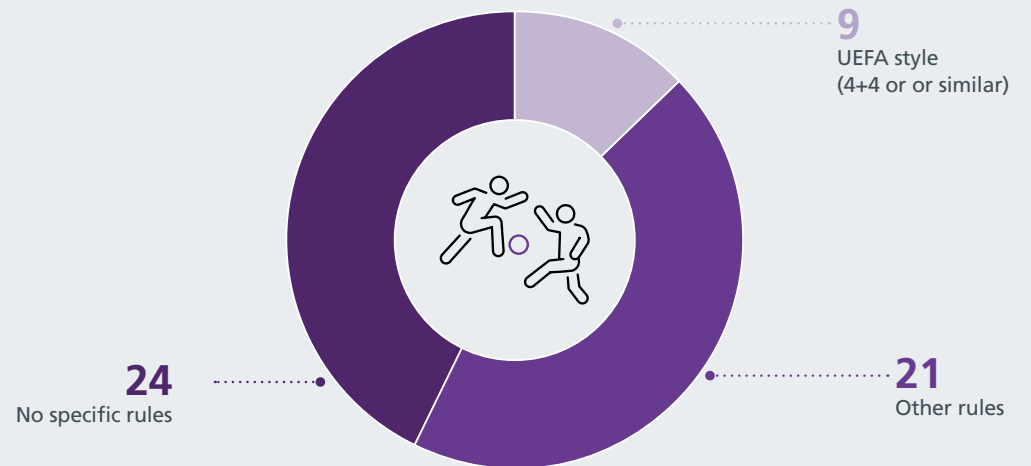
Number of countries with association-trained player requirements in 2024/25



**11**

Number of countries with club-trained player requirements in 2024/25

Countries applying domestic locally trained player regulations in 2024/25 (see the KPIs appendix for country-by-country status)



## Locally trained players in domestic leagues in 2024/25



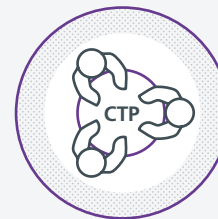
**49%**

of all domestic league minutes played by locally trained players in 2024/25



**12%**

of all domestic league minutes played by club-trained players in 2024/25



**5% and 24%**

Lowest (Türkiye) and highest (Norway) share of league minutes played by club-trained players



**22% and 50%**

Lowest (Greece) and highest (Norway and Israel) share of league minutes played by locally trained players



# Use of locally trained players in UEFA competitions



**41%**

of UEFA club competition league phase minutes were played by locally trained players



**15%**

of UEFA club competition league phase minutes were played by club-trained players and B-list players (CTP+)



**38%**

of UCL minutes were played by locally trained players (44% UEL and 41% UECL)



**54%**

FC Shakhtar Donetsk had the highest CTP+ participation



**1%**

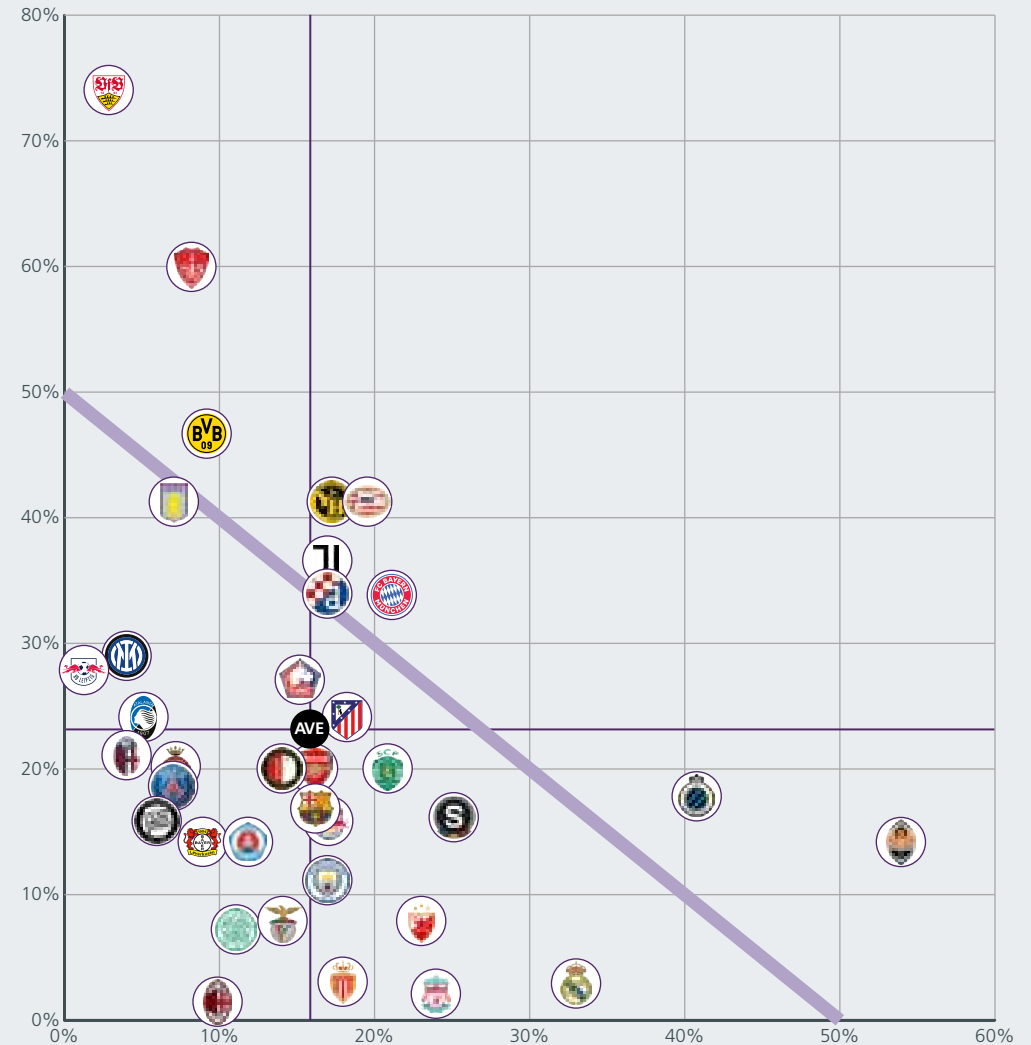
RB Leipzig had the lowest CTP+ participation (three other clubs had less than 5%)



**53%**

of UCL clubs were unable to register a full A-list squad of 25 players for 2024/25

Association-trained players



Club-trained players



# Use of outbound loans falling in Europe

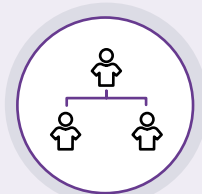
We identified 5,053 outbound loans from 617 clubs during the 2024/25 season, which is a significant 10% decrease on 2023/24.

In 2024, the average Serie A club loaned out 24 players in 28 separate contracts, while the average English Premier League club loaned out 16 players in 18 separate contracts.

The average figures across all 55 associations were 3.9 players sent out on loan across 4.1 separate contracts.

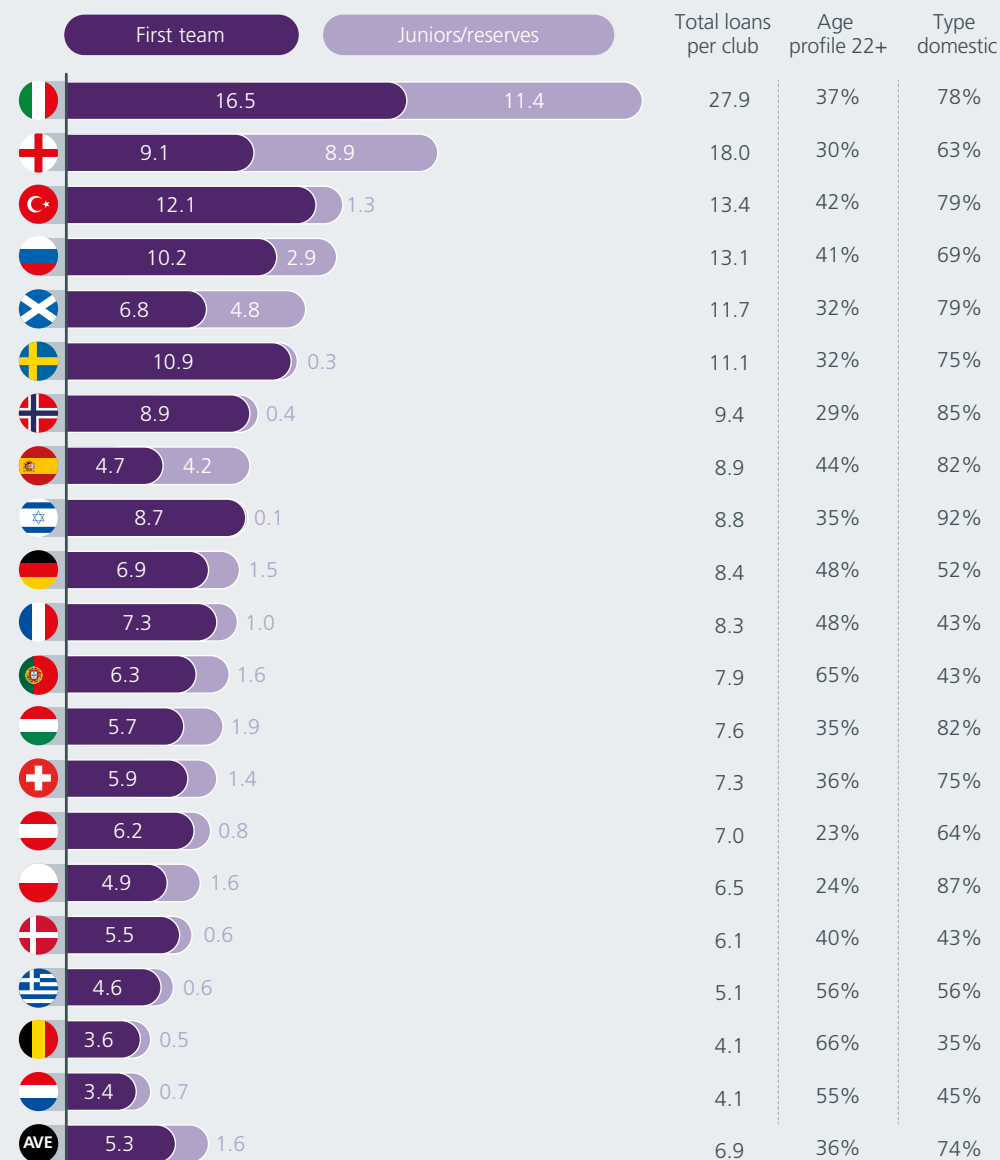


**5,053**  
outbound loans from  
617 top-division clubs  
in 2024/25



**-10%**  
outbound loans  
compared with  
2023/24 season

Total number of loans per club in 2024/25 broken down by team type





# Inbound loans down across all countries

On average, in the 20 leagues analysed, each club brought in 3.4 players on loan in 2024/25 (down 2% on the previous season), and those players played 9% of all match time.

Considering all 54 leagues, the average number of inbound loans per club went down 6% compared with the previous season, from 2.9 to 2.7 in 2024/25.

In the 2024/25 season, loanees accounted for over 40% of total minutes played at two clubs: Rio Ave FC (46%) and CD Nacional (44%). Meanwhile, 43 of the 321 clubs analysed did not field any loanees at all.



**5%**

of loanees got no match time at their loan club



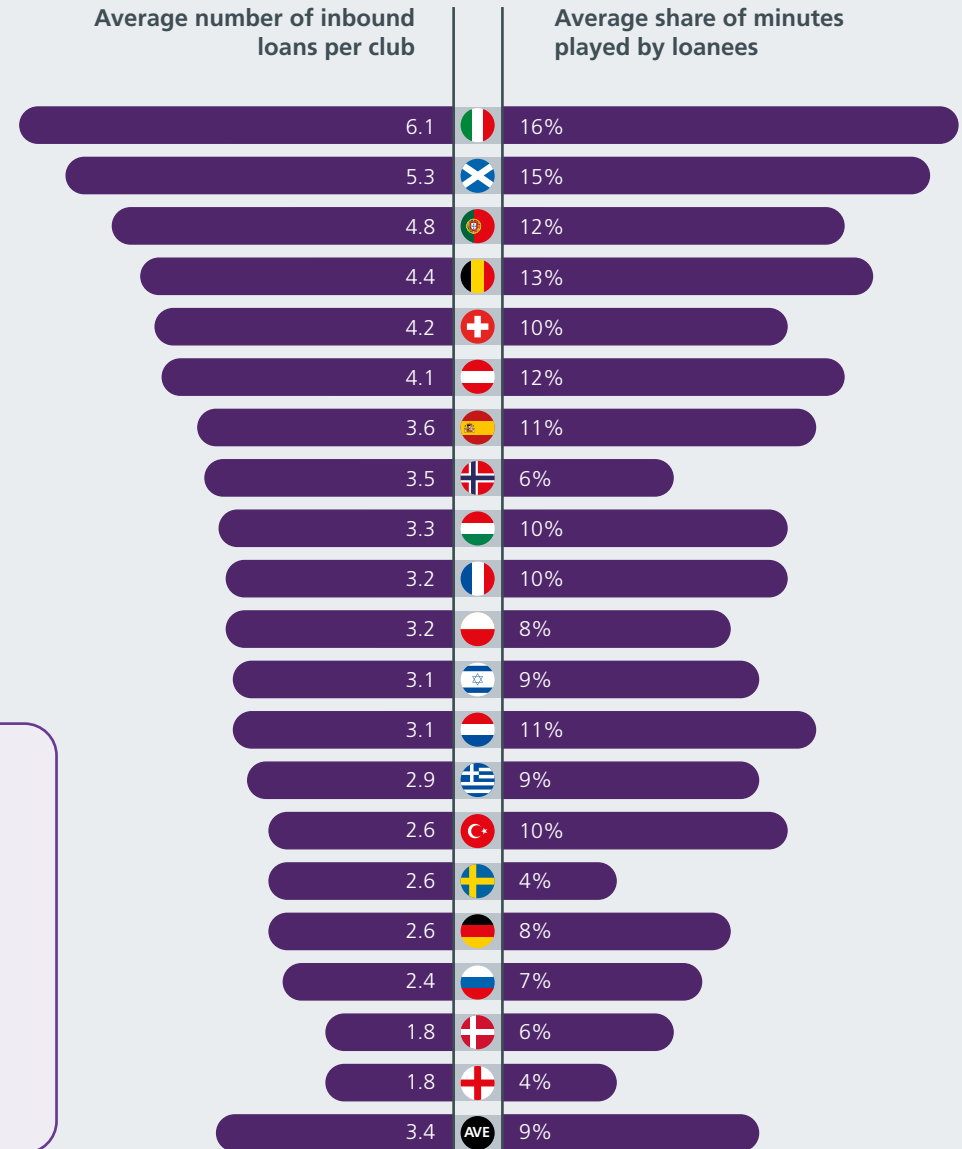
**10%**

of incoming loans were aged under 20 at the start of season



**64%**

of loanees were expatriate<sup>6</sup> players





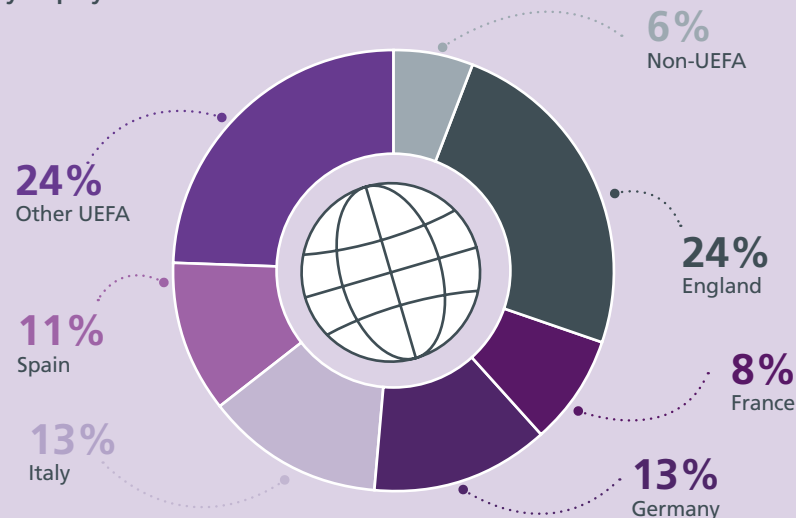
# Women's EURO 2025 player representation by club and league

Of the 368 players at UEFA Women's EURO 2025, 70% were affiliated with clubs from Europe's Big 5 leagues. English clubs were the best represented (89 players, 24%), followed by German (13%), Italian (13%), Spanish (11%) and French (8%).

In terms of club representation, FC Barcelona led the way, sending 17 players who were fielded for 5,569 minutes between them (904 minutes more than Chelsea FC, in second place by minutes played).

Overall, 110 clubs from 18 countries sent at least one player to the tournament. English clubs topped the list with 18 clubs represented.

Country of players' clubs



Club representation at Women's EURO 2025

	Number of players	Total number of minutes played
	17	5,569
	16	3,910
	14	4,665
	14	3,409
	13	4,023
	10	2,206
	10	1,687
	9	2,720
	9	1,754
	9	1,642
	8	2,054
	8	2,013
	8	1,914
	8	1,790
	7	1,069
	7	1,029



# Women's EURO 2025 squads from home and abroad

Of the players on display at Women's EURO 2025, 39% were from clubs in the same country as their national team.

The Italian squad pushed that average up, with 22 of their 23 players (96%) at clubs in Italy. In contrast, all 23 Welsh players and 22 from the Finnish squad play abroad, as do 19 of the 23 players in both the Swedish and Polish squads.

The Icelandic squad had the most geographically diverse player base, with players spread across clubs in 10 different countries including Iceland.



**39%**

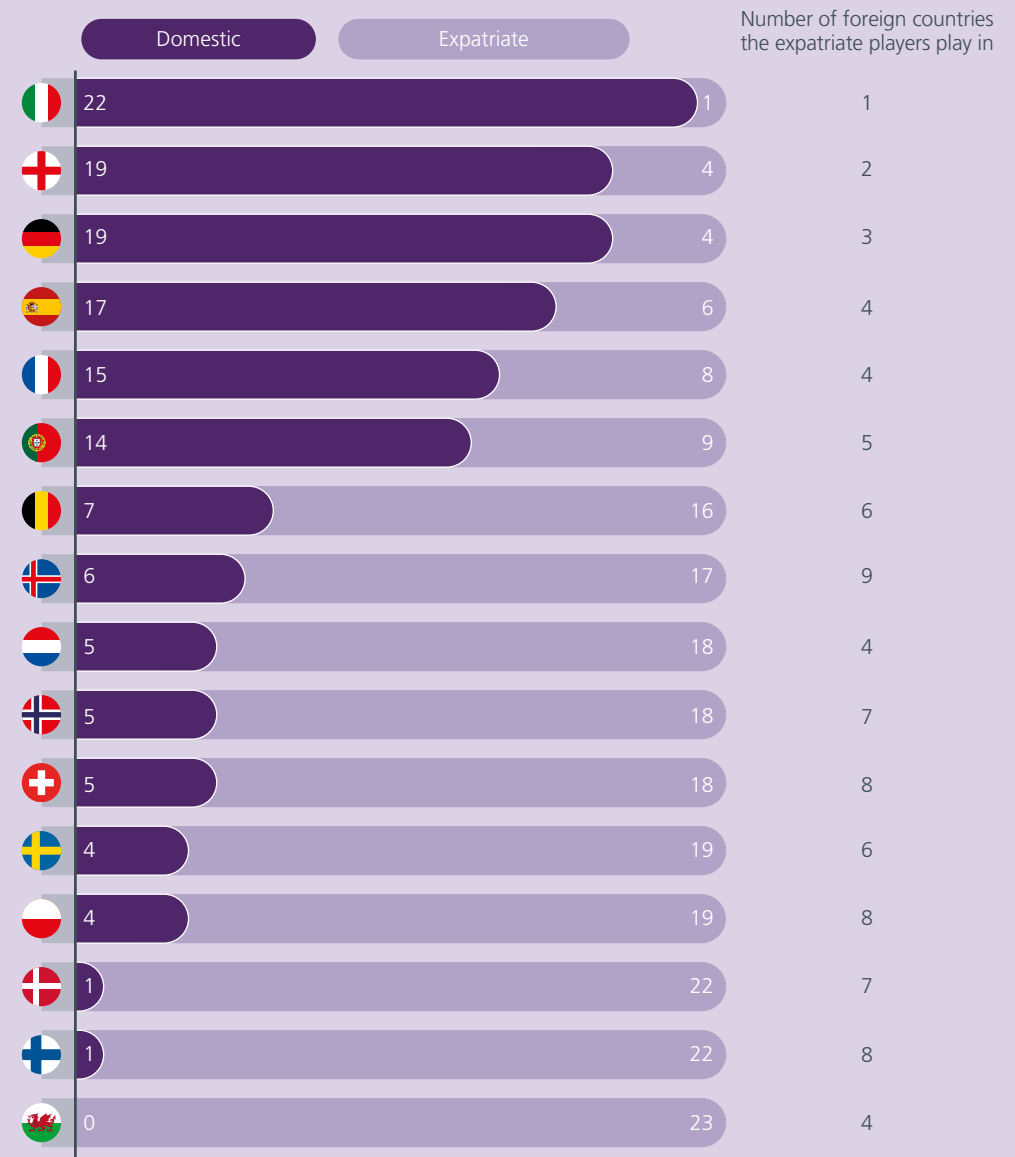
of Women's EURO 2025 players played club football in the country of the national team they represent



**17**

Iceland squad members played for clubs outside Iceland, spread across nine countries

Origin of clubs releasing players for Women's EURO 2025





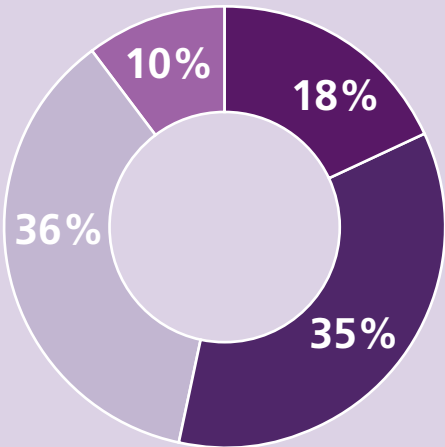
# Women's football player usage in 2024/25

In the 2024/25 domestic competitions,<sup>7</sup> players under the age of 23 accounted for the majority of minutes played, despite a 2% decrease from the previous season.

Teams used an average of 4.1 substitutions per game in 2024/25, an increase of 3% on the previous season. French teams made the most use of substitutions, at 4.5 per game, while Danish teams recorded the highest increase, from 3.8 in 2023/24 to 4.2 in 2024/25.

On average, teams fielded 25.9 players during 2024/25, a slight decline on the previous season's figure of 26. The trend is different if we focus only on the Big 5 leagues, with 26.4 players fielded on average, marking an increase of 0.5 compared with 2023/24.

Percentage of minutes played by different age groups on average

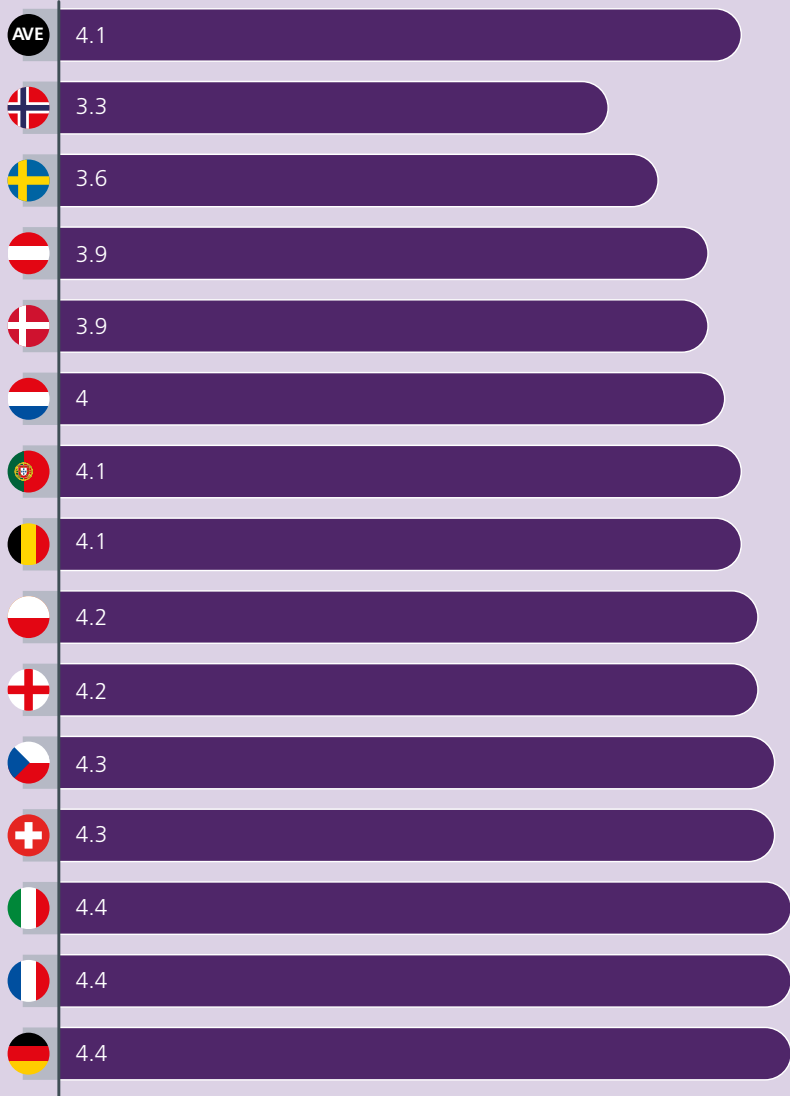


- Under 20 years of age
- Aged 20-23
- Aged 24-29
- Aged 30+

25.9

Average number of players fielded by each club during their league season

Average substitutions per match per team in domestic leagues in 2024/25





# Locally trained players in the UEFA Women's Champions League

The share of minutes allocated to locally trained players (LTPs)<sup>8</sup> was 45% in the 2024/25 group phase, down 2% on the previous season. More precisely, 13% was given to CTP+ players (11% club-trained plus 2% from the B list) and 32% to association-trained players.

2024/25 was the first season for which teams were required to register at least eight LTPs in their 25-player squads, including a minimum of four CTPs.



**13%**

of minutes were played by CTP+ players, including 2% by B-listers

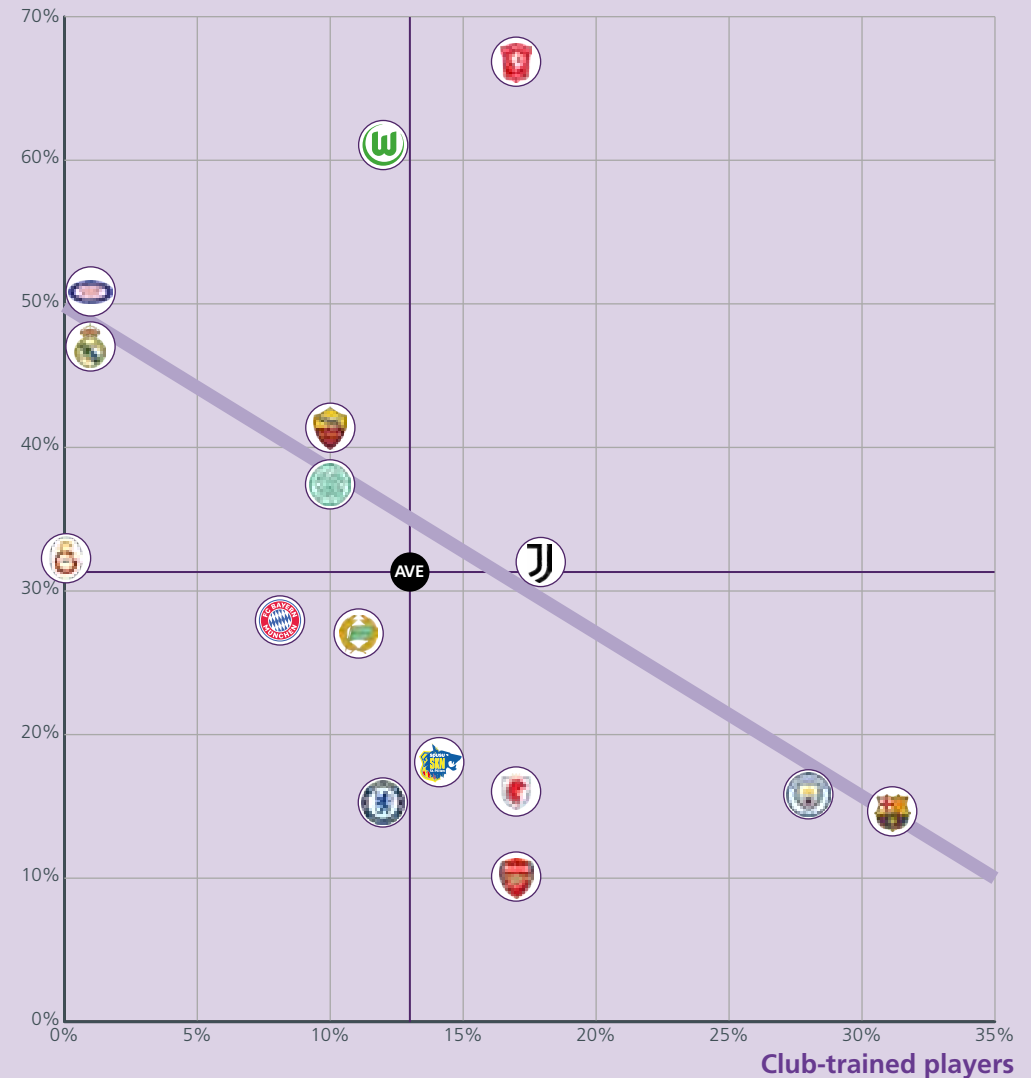


**31%**

FC Barcelona had the highest participation of CTP+ players

Percentage of league phase minutes played by locally trained players in the 2024/25 UEFA Women's Champions League

Association-trained players





# 4

## HEAD COACHES

This chapter starts by analysing head coach changes at European clubs during the last complete domestic season (2024/25, or 2024 for summer leagues)<sup>1</sup>. Caretaker managers in position for less than 30 days are excluded from all analyses in this chapter.





# Head coach turnover shrinks across Europe

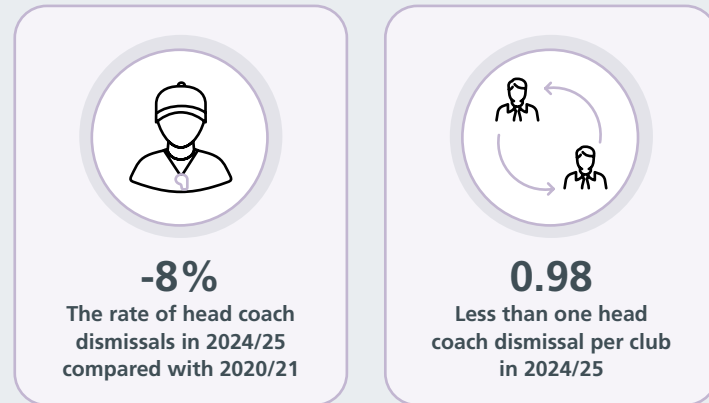
After several years of rising head coach turnover, reaching levels close to those seen in the pandemic-affected 2020/21 season, the 2024/25 campaign saw a sharp decline, with total dismissals falling by almost 8% to 719<sup>2</sup>.

Average head coach dismissals by club in 2024/25

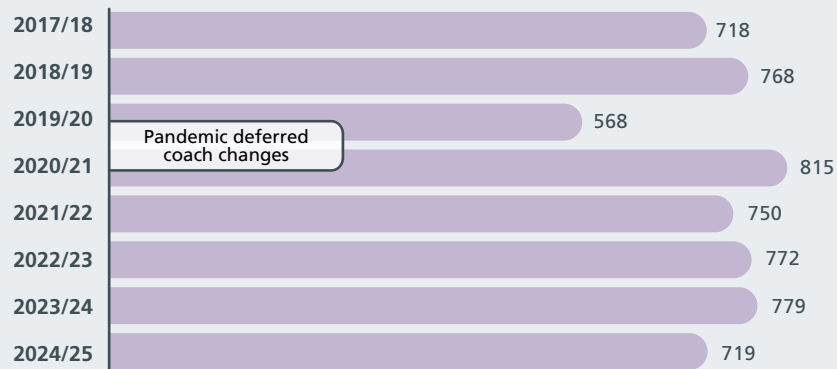
More than 2 changes

1-2 changes

Less than 1 change

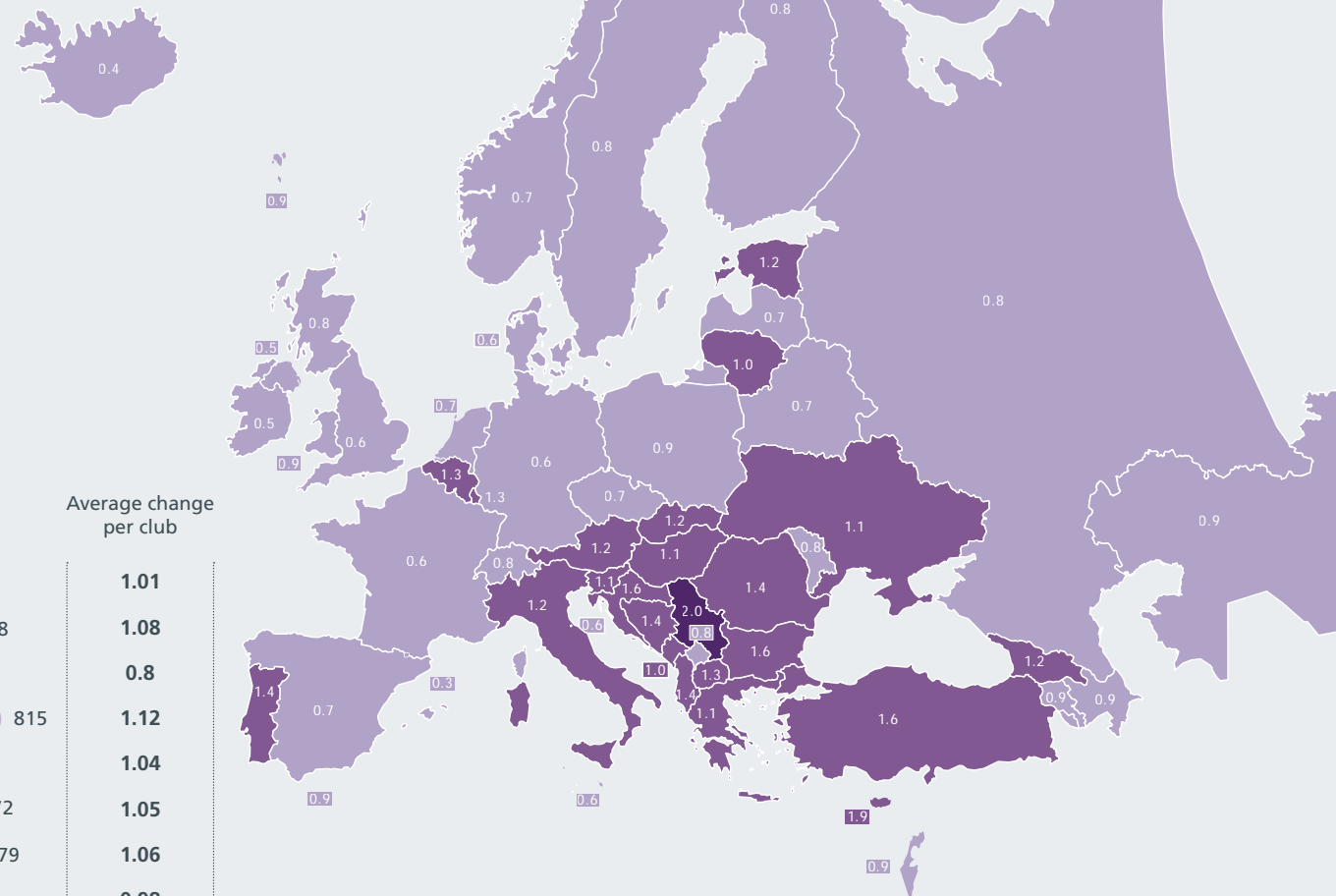


Total head coach dismissals in Europe by season (all 54 leagues)



Average change per club

1.01  
1.08  
0.8  
1.12  
1.04  
1.05  
1.06  
0.98





# League level fluctuations from season to season

The chart on the right highlights the differences across the top 20 leagues<sup>3</sup>. Turkish clubs continued to post the most changes in 2024/25 (30) and Danish clubs the fewest (7).

Among the Big 5 leagues, Italy once again recorded the highest number of coaching changes (24 in 2024/25, down from 28 in 2023/24), with 80% of Italian clubs replacing their head coach at least once during the season. These figures are well above those of the other Big 5 countries, Spain coming second with just 13 changes and only 45% of clubs making a mid-season switch.

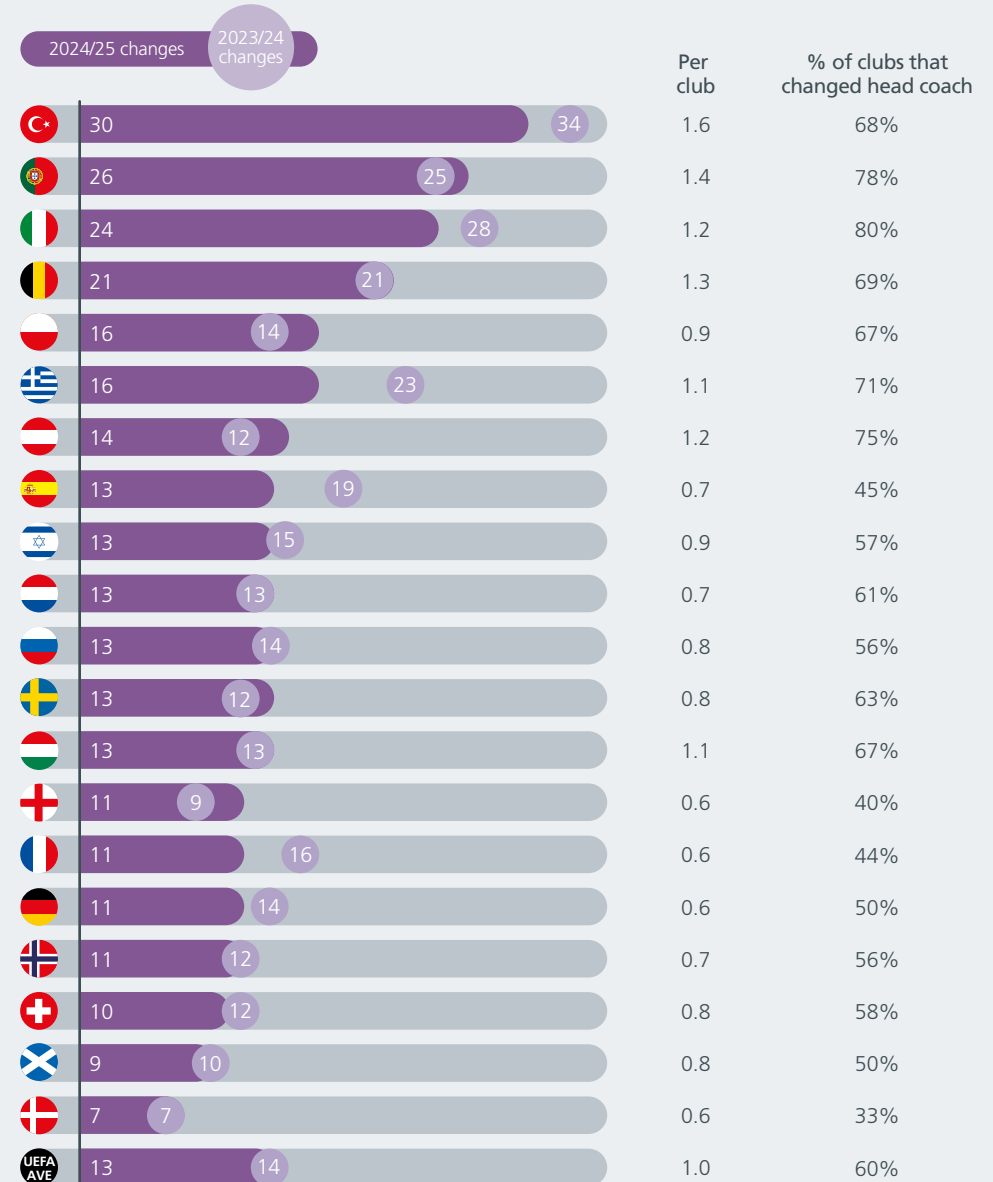


**60%**  
of European clubs  
changed their head  
coach at least once



**32**  
Highest number of head coach  
changes in 2024/25 in  
Serbia (2.0 per club)

Head coach changes by top-tier league in 2024/25





# Vast majority of changes remain 'unstructured'

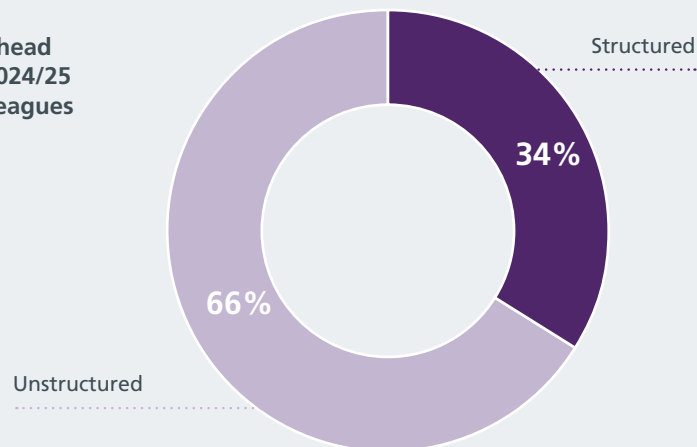
Head coach changes during 2024/25 have been grouped into those that occurred during the off-season (structured) and those mid-season (unstructured)<sup>4</sup>.

The vast majority of changes – 66% across Europe – were made mid-season, spread relatively evenly by month, highlighting their unstructured nature.

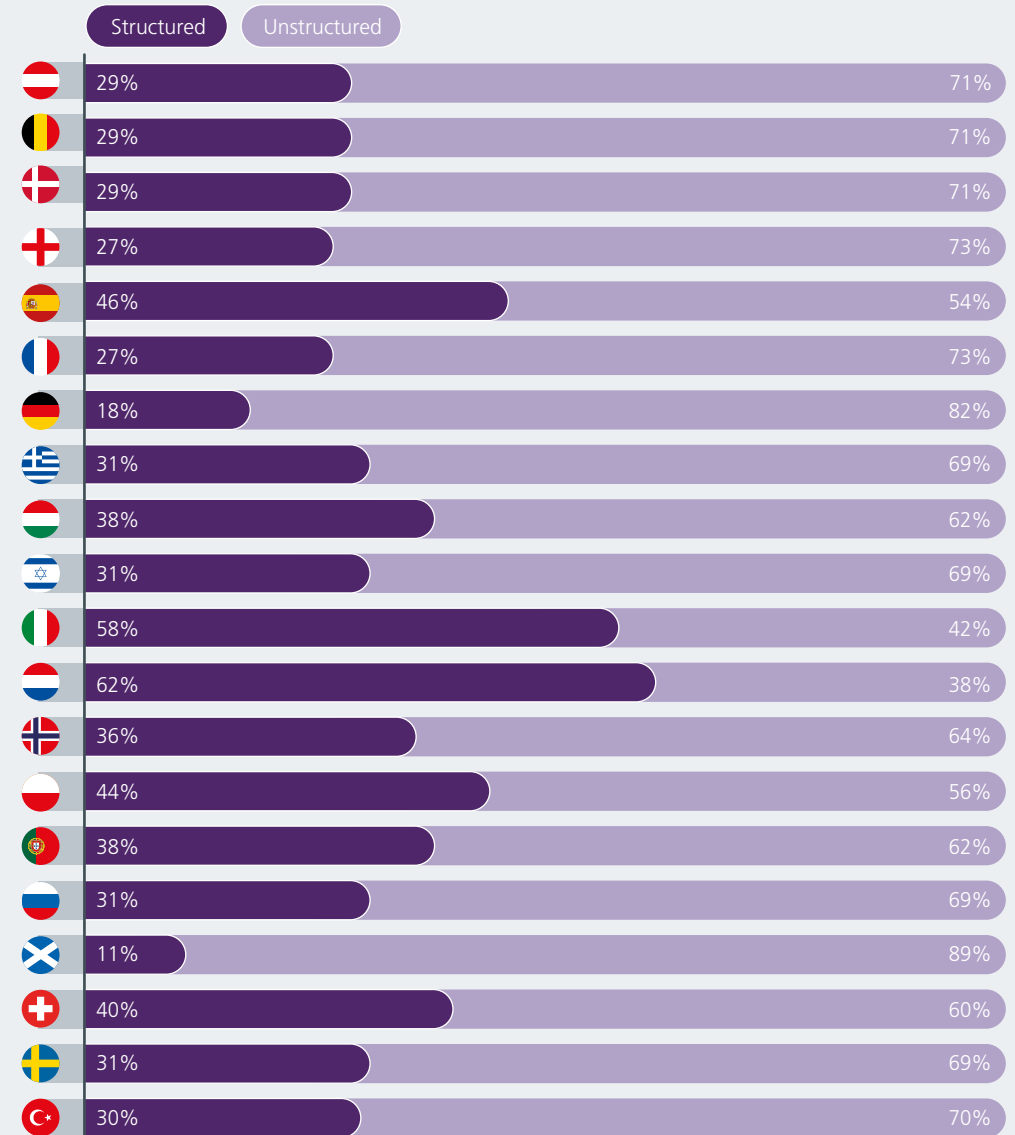
Among the Big 5 leagues, Italy had the highest percentage of structured dismissals in 2024/25 (58%), followed by Spain (46%), England (27%), France (27%) and Germany (18%). Compared with the previous season the average percentage of structured dismissals among the Big 5 dropped to 40%, from 45%.

The highest percentage of unstructured coach changes in 2024/25 was in Scotland (89%). The Netherlands saw the highest percentage of structured coach changes.

Average timing of head coach changes in 2024/25 season for top 20 leagues



Timing of head coach changes in 2024/25 season



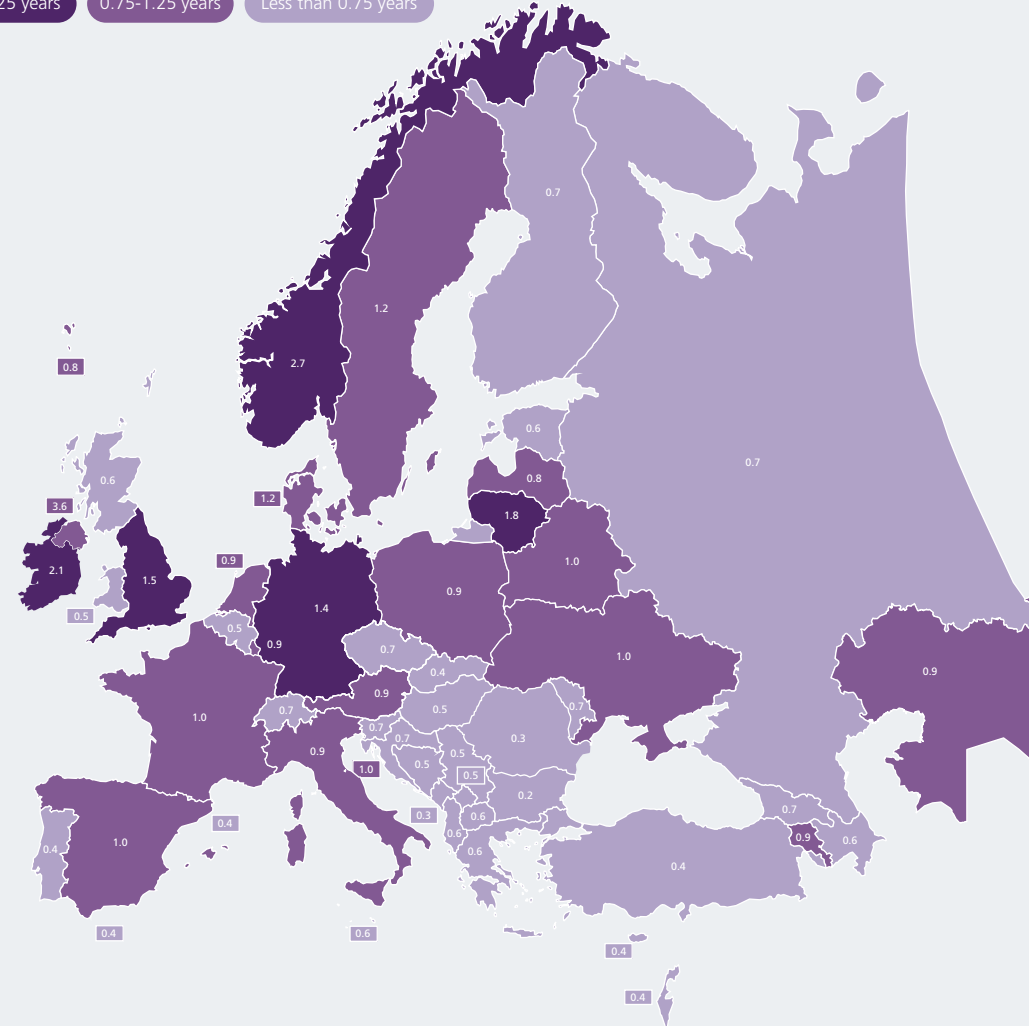
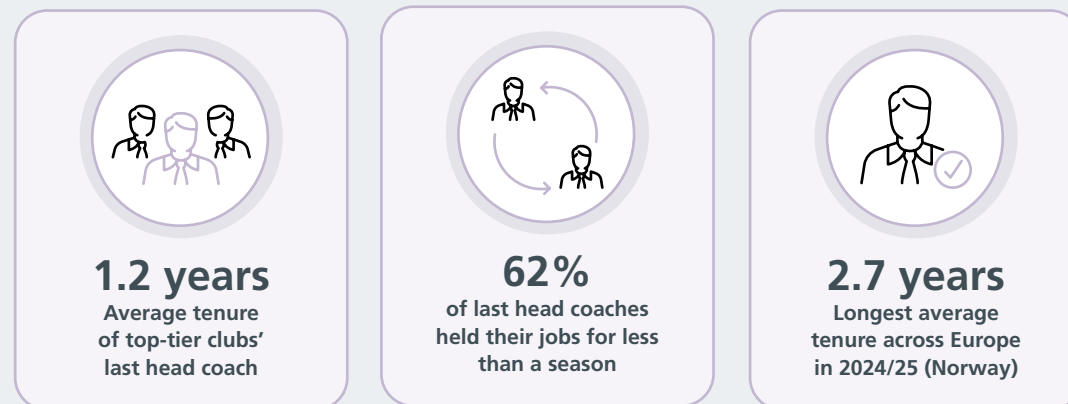
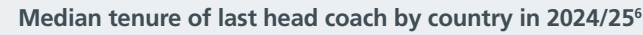


## Tenure remains low across Europe

The most recent head coaches<sup>5</sup> at the 734 top-tier clubs competing in 2024/25 were in their jobs for an average of 1.2 years.

Head coaches are not given much time to prove their worth, as 62% are in position for less than a season.

**Head coaches that have the opportunity to build over time are in the minority, with only 16% keeping their positions for more than two seasons.**





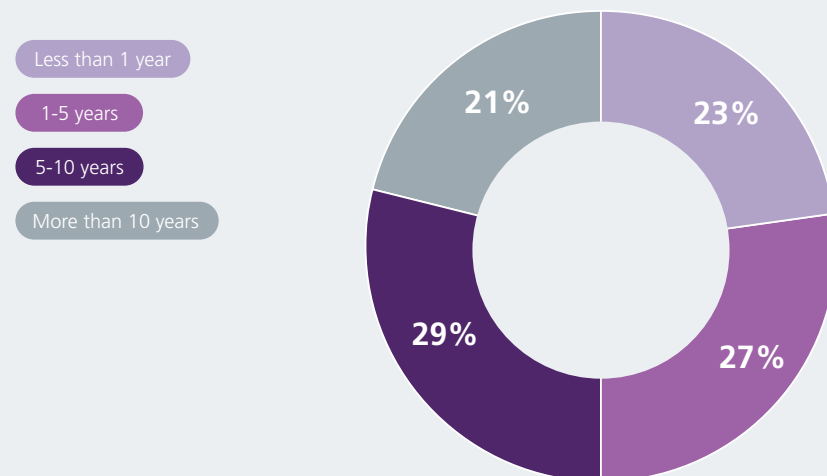
# Demand for head coaches with experience varies across leagues

The distribution of coaching profiles across the top 20 leagues is balanced, ranging from 21% for coaches with over ten years of career experience to 29% for those with five-to-ten years' experience.

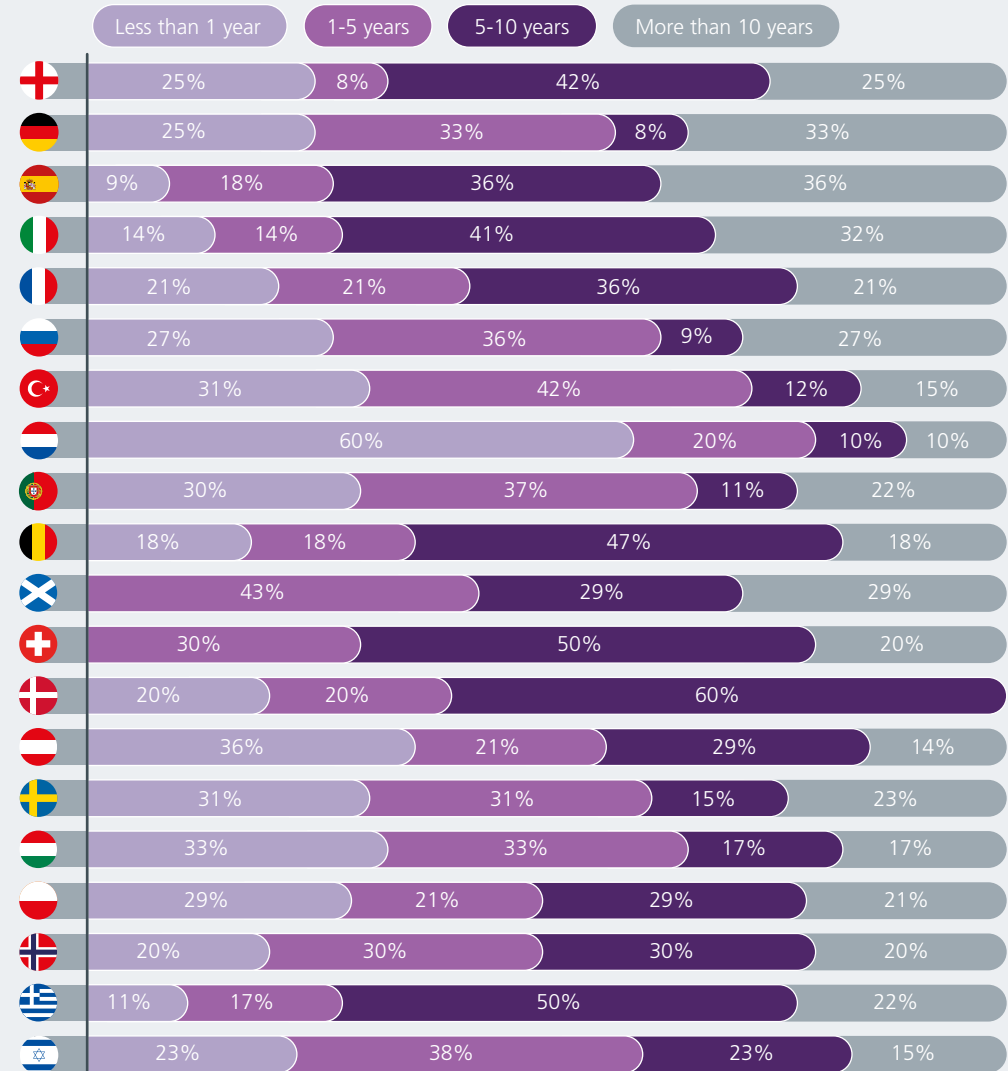
Of all new appointments last season, 23% had less than one year's professional head coach experience, with the Netherlands (80%), Türkiye (73%) and Portugal (67%) heavily reliant on coaches with five years' experience or less.

Just two countries, Scotland and Switzerland, had no new appointments in 2024/25 of head coaches with less than one year's experience. On the other hand, no coaches with more than ten years' experience were appointed in Denmark.

Average breakdown of new appointments' experience as head coach for top 20 leagues



Breakdown of new appointments' experience as head coaches

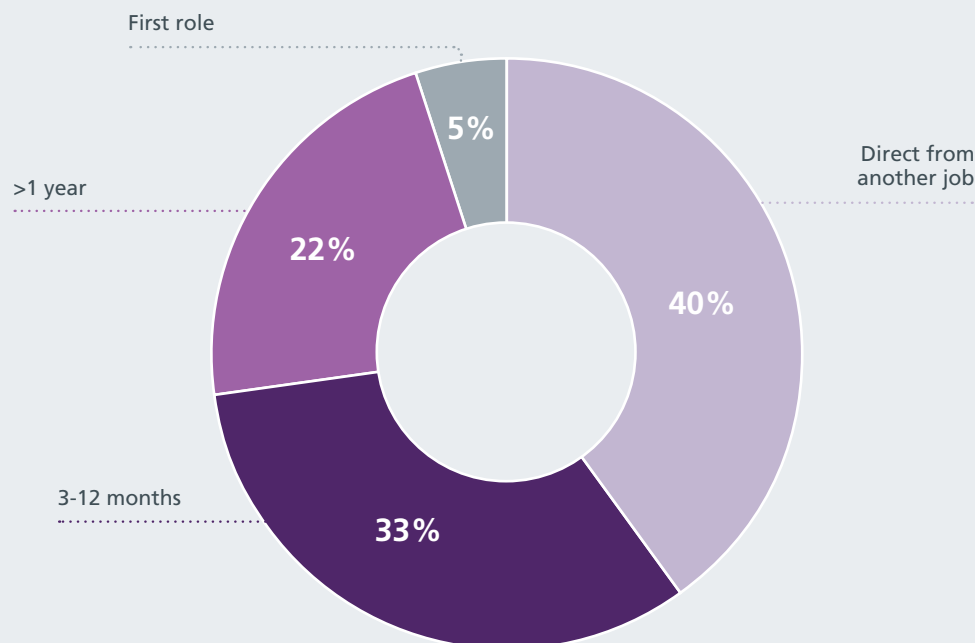




# Clubs prefer to hire head coaches that are active, or who have been in the past year

Staying active is crucial not only for head coaches, who need to maintain their professional momentum, but also for the clubs that depend on their expertise and readiness.

In 2024/25, roughly three out of four (73%) newly appointed head coaches had been out of work for less than a year, a notable increase from 69% in 2023/24.



Forty per cent of new appointments came directly from another head coach position, unchanged from the previous season, while a further 33% (up by four percentage points) were hired within a year of leaving their last role.

In 2024/25, 5% of head coach appointments were taking on their first-ever head coach role, compared with 6% in 2023/24. This suggests that, although the position offers limited job security, another opportunity is often just around the corner.



**73%**  
of new appointments were coaching at another club the previous year



**5%**  
of new appointments were first-time head coaches

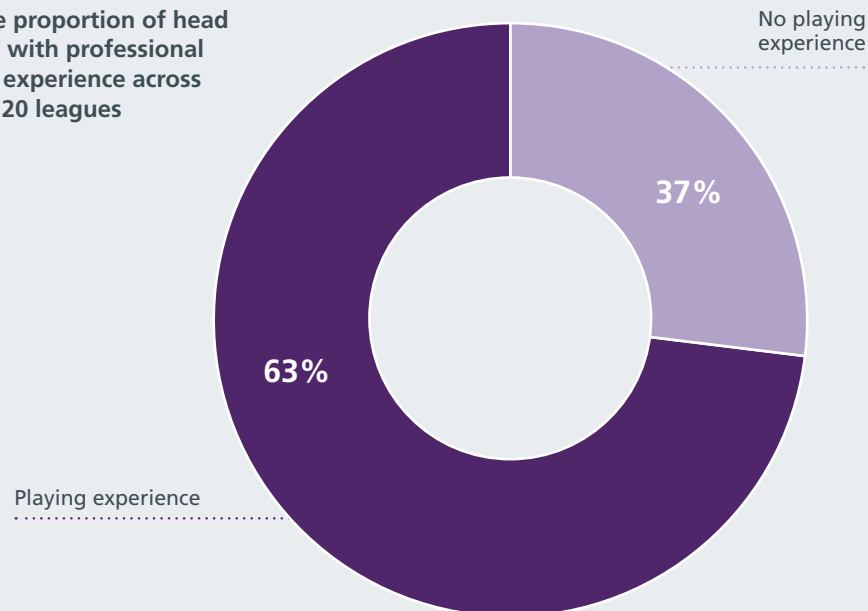


# Majority of head coaches have had professional football careers

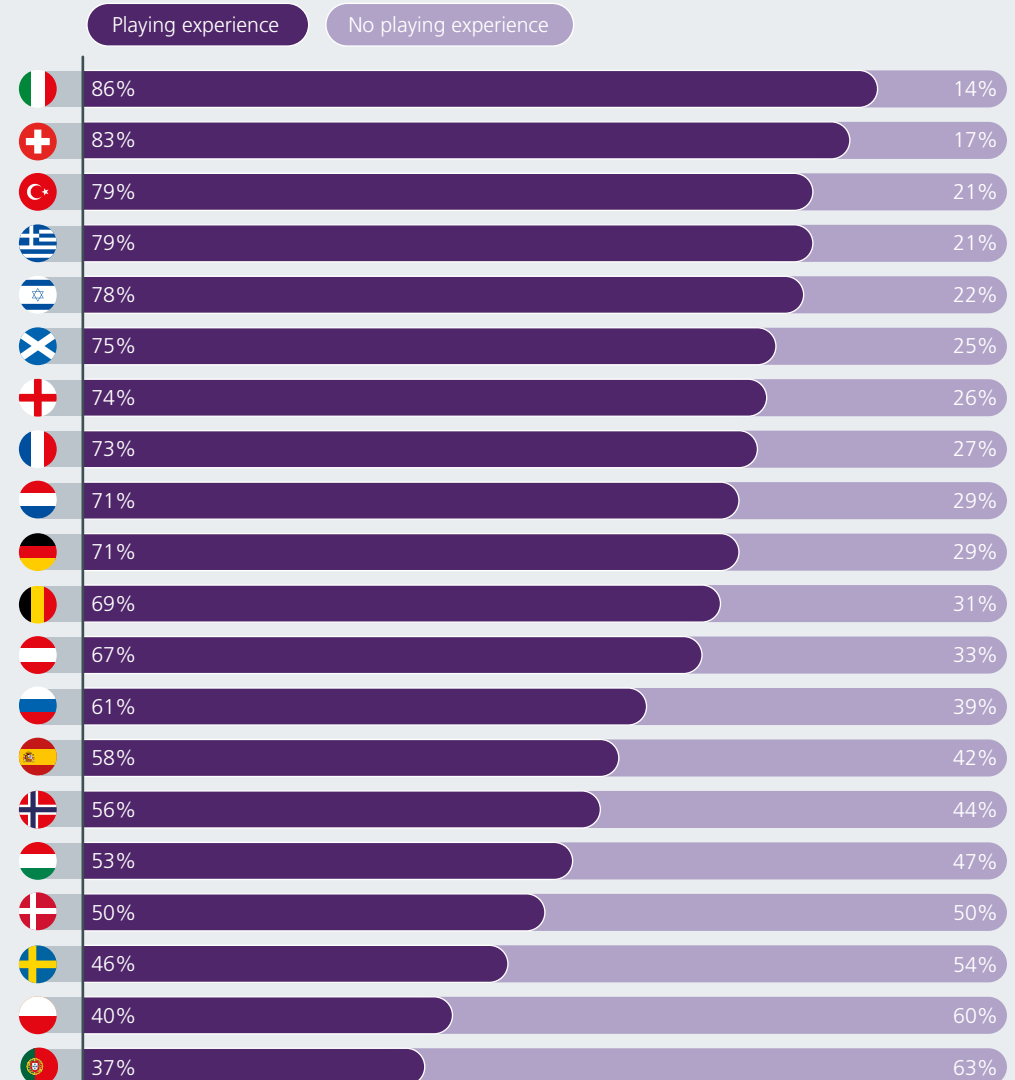
On average, 63% of coaches in 2024/25 had professional playing experience<sup>7</sup>. Although former players still represent the majority, this figure is down from 67% in 2023/24.

The share of coaches with a background as professional players varies significantly from country to country. In Italy, just 14% of head coaches lack high-level playing experience, whereas in Portugal only 37% have played professionally.

Average proportion of head coaches with professional playing experience across the top 20 leagues



## Head coaches with professional playing experience





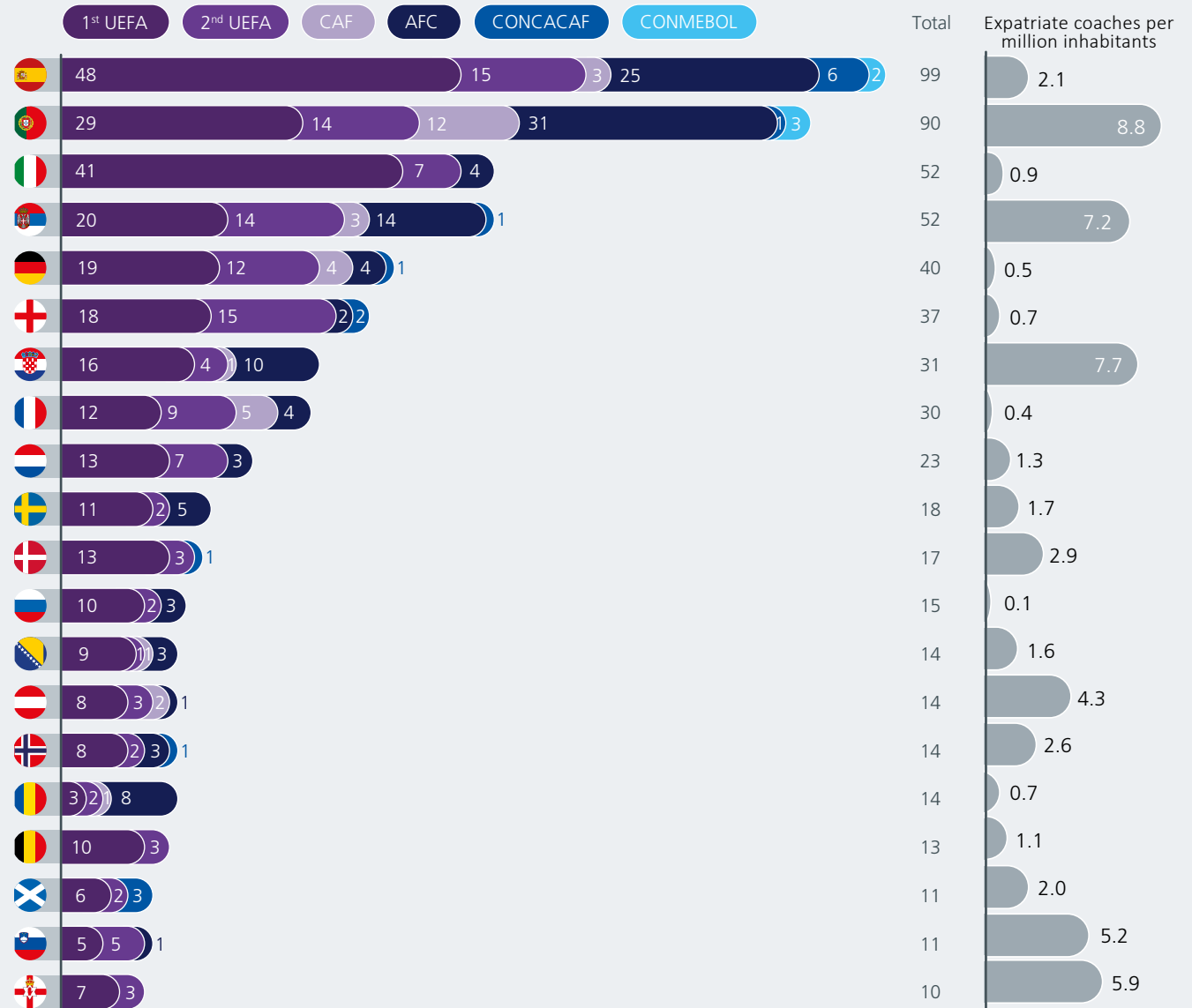
# International mobility of European head coaches

Spanish head coaches were the most sought after last season, with 63 of them managing clubs in one of the top two divisions of another UEFA country in 2024/25. They were followed by Italian (48) and Portuguese (43) coaches.

The success of Spanish head coaches is further confirmed when the analysis is extended to clubs in the top two tiers worldwide (99). Portuguese coaches rank second in terms of demand worldwide and are the most sought after outside Europe (47).

Relative to the size of their home countries, Portuguese (8.8 expatriate coaches per million inhabitants), Croatian (7.7) and Serbian (7.2) head coaches are the most frequent travellers.

Nationality of head coaches working abroad in 2024/25<sup>8</sup>





# Head coach migration common but less than for players

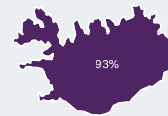
On average, 65% of top-tier head coaches who led teams during the 2024/25 season were coaching in their home country, a decrease of four percentage points compared with the previous season.

Top-tier head coaches working in home country in 2024/25

Above 80%

60-80%

Below 60%



Israel ..... (96%)

Gibraltar ..... (10%)

Armenia, Iceland, Serbia ..... (93%)

Andorra ..... (25%)

Belarus, Northern Ireland ..... (89%)

England ..... (26%)

**Most clubs rely on head coaches from inside the country**

**Most clubs rely on head coaches from outside the country**

Head coaches from league nation in 2024/25 season



Serie A  
71%

Serie B  
100%



Ligue 1  
62%

Ligue 2  
90%



LaLiga  
73%

Segunda Division  
93%



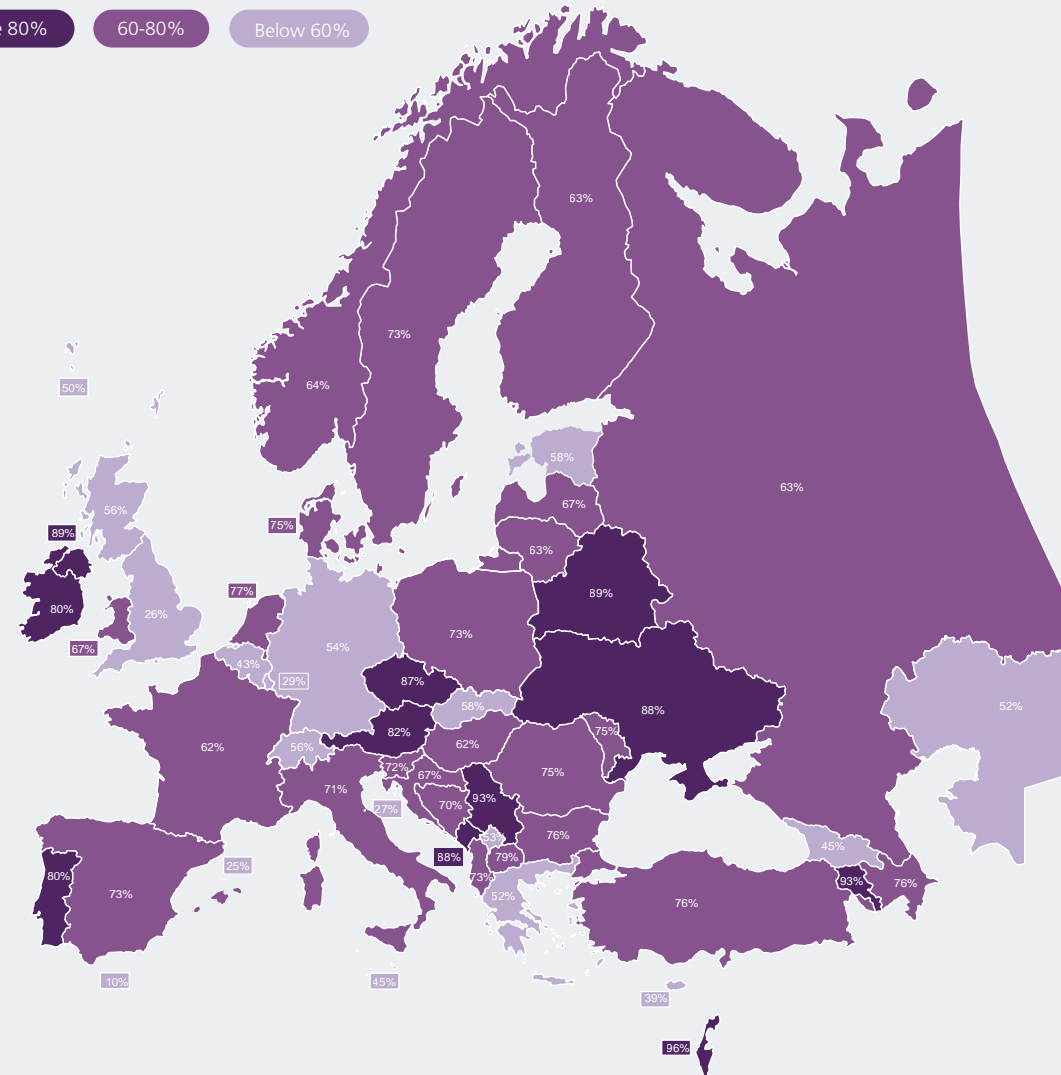
Bundesliga  
54%

Bundesliga 2  
85%



Premier League  
26%

EFL Championship  
58%





# The 16 head coaches at Women's EURO 2025

On average, the 16 participating head coaches had been at the helm for just over three seasons (3.1) at the start of the tournament, the same figure as for the 24 head coaches at men's EURO 2024.

Three of the 16 had been appointed less than a year before the EURO. Since the tournament, five (31.25%) have parted ways with their respective national teams to date.

The only non-European head coach was the Canadian Rhian Wilkinson, who led Wales and who also happens to hold British citizenship.



**37%**

of the head coaches at Women's EURO 2025 were of a different nationality to that of their team



**3.1**

Average tenure of the 16 head coaches at the start of Women's EURO 2025

UEFA Women's EURO 2025 head coach nationality



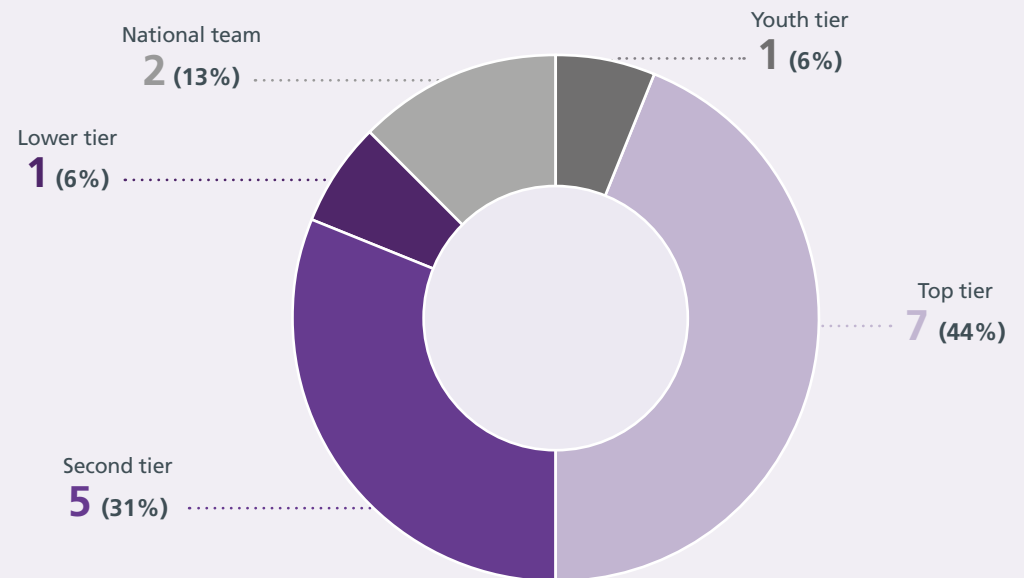


# The pathway to coaching at Women's EURO 2025

Eleven of the 16 head coaches at Women's EURO 2025 had experience of playing at least second-tier football, and 38% (six of the 16) had national team caps.

Of the seven female head coaches, four (57%) played for their national team and six (86%) played for a top-tier club.

Women's EURO 2025 head coaches' debuts



**11 of the 16**

head coaches started their careers at clubs they had played for



**15 of the 16**

head coaches started their careers in their home nation



**33**

Average age at start of coaching career



**11 of the 16**

started out as head coach



**12 of the 16**

had playing experience in the first or second tier



# The head coaches of women's teams in the Big 5

The dismissal rate per club in the Big 5 during the 2024/25 season was only 0.66, which is 9% lower than among their counterparts in the men's game (0.72).

More than half of clubs (51%) made no coaching changes during 2024/25: a significant increase on the previous season (42%) and higher than for men's teams (48%).



42%

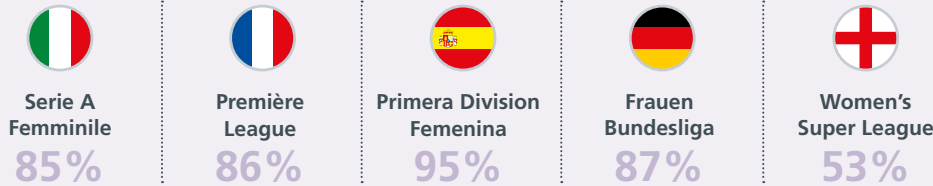
more local head coaches in the Big 5 than for men's teams



9%

fewer dismissals per Big 5 club compared with men's teams

## Percentage of local coaches in the Big 5 leagues



There is a strong preference for local head coaches over expatriates. In the 2024/25 season, 81% of all head coaches in the women's Big 5 leagues were local, in contrast with 57% for the men's.



# Head coaches in UEFA Women's Champions League

The 2024/25 UEFA Women's Champions League group stage featured 16 different head coaches and no dismissals, indicating a period of stability among the participating clubs.

Apart from four new appointments, the head coaches had a lot of experience with their clubs. On average, they had been in the job for at least two seasons before the start of the campaign.



**31%**  
of the head coaches (five out of 16) were women



**69%**  
were at a club from their own country



**2.9**  
previous coaching jobs in women's football, on average (3.2 including men's football)



**63%**  
had previously coached at a youth team



**31%**  
started their careers in men's football



**5.6 years**  
Average experience coaching women's football before 2024/25



# 5

## COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

The format of European club football varies by the country it is played in, with different formats of domestic league and cup competitions on display.

Promotion and relegation throughout the domestic league system guarantees suspense and provides authenticity. It is a foundational strength of football in Europe, from the professional clubs at the top of the league pyramid, through to semi-professional and amateur football at the base of the pyramid.



# European football is driven by the mobility in the football league pyramid

European club football reflects team performance with upward and downward mobility between leagues through promotion and relegation based on sporting merit.

This is reflected in the fact that 1,240 different clubs have participated in the top tier of their domestic leagues in the past decade, despite there currently being 732 top-tier places.



## ALVERCA FUTEBOL(POR): UPWARD MOBILITY CASE STUDY

Alverca Futebol was first promoted to the Primeira Liga in 1998, playing five seasons in the top division before declaring bankruptcy in 2005. The club started again low down in the pyramid of Portuguese football, reaching the fourth tier in 2018/19.

After three seasons, the club reached the third tier and got back-to-back promotions in 2023/24 and 2024/25 to reach the Primeira Liga for the first time in over 20 years.



## RAAL LA LOUVIÈRE (BEL) : UPWARD MOBILITY CASE STUDY

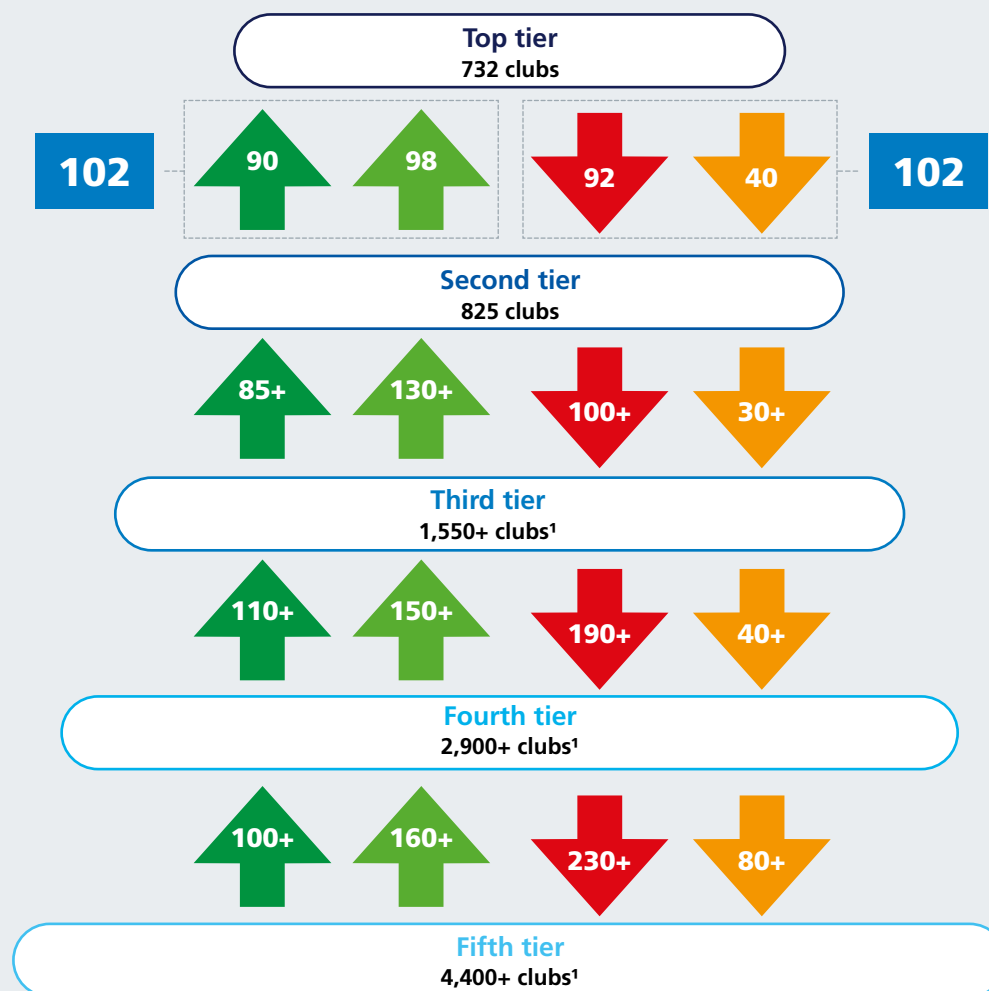
The club started competing in the fifth tier of Belgian football in the 2017/18 season, winning the league title in its first season. The club achieved promotion to the third tier after four seasons in the fourth tier.

After back-to-back promotions in 2023/24 and 2024/25, the club secured promotion to the Belgian Pro League for the first time in its history.

## Illustrative league tiering

Direct promotion    Qualify for promotion play-offs    Direct relegation    Qualify for relegation play-offs

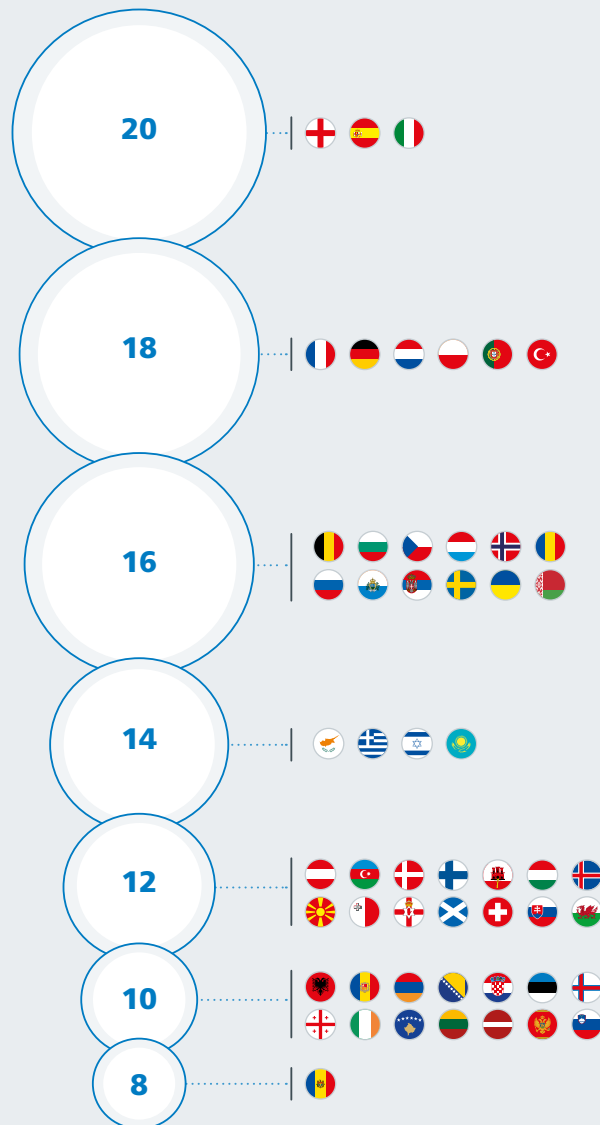
Actual promoted and relegated teams for the 2025/26 season



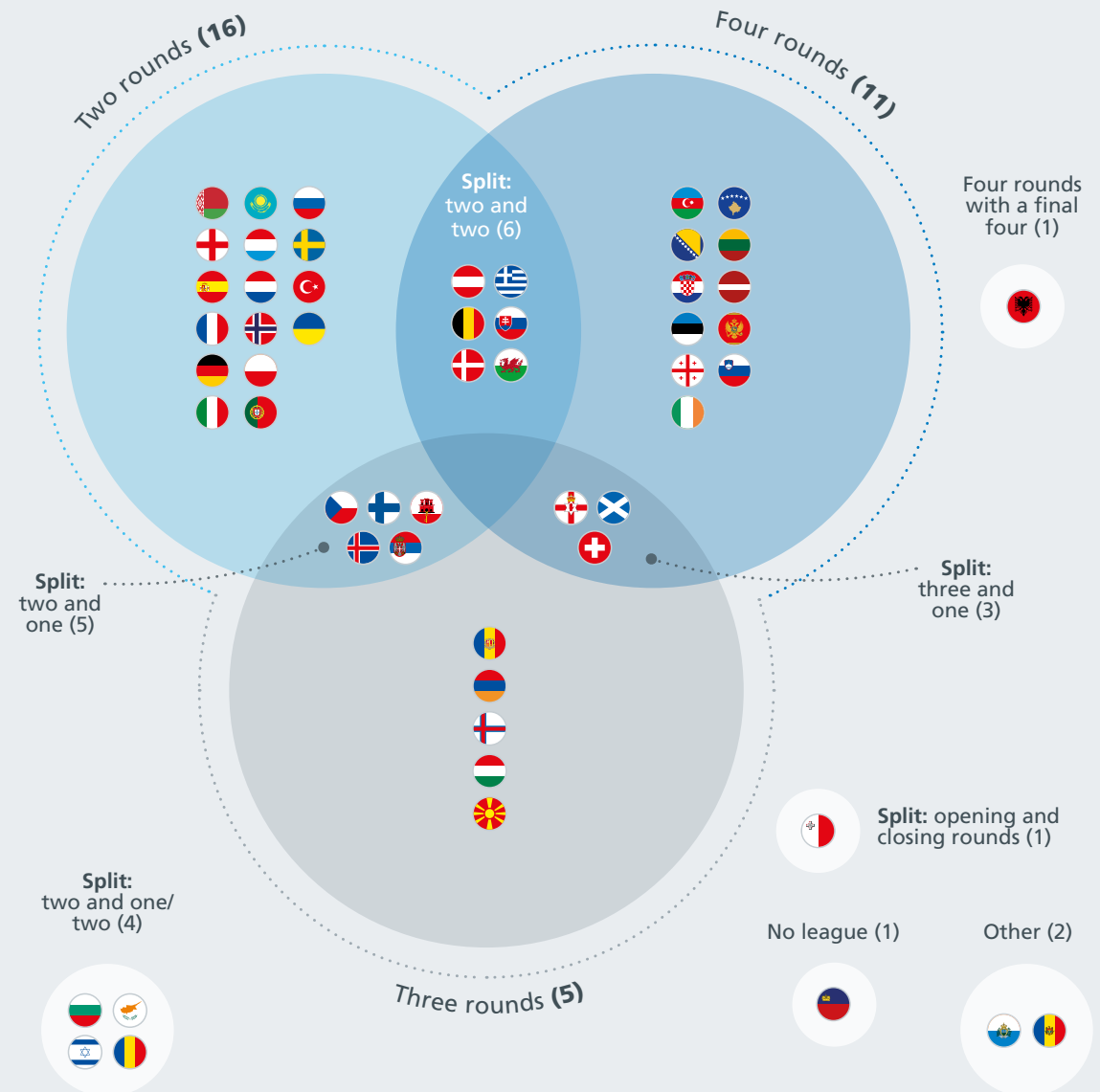


# The size and formats of European top-tier leagues (2025/26)

Number of top-division teams



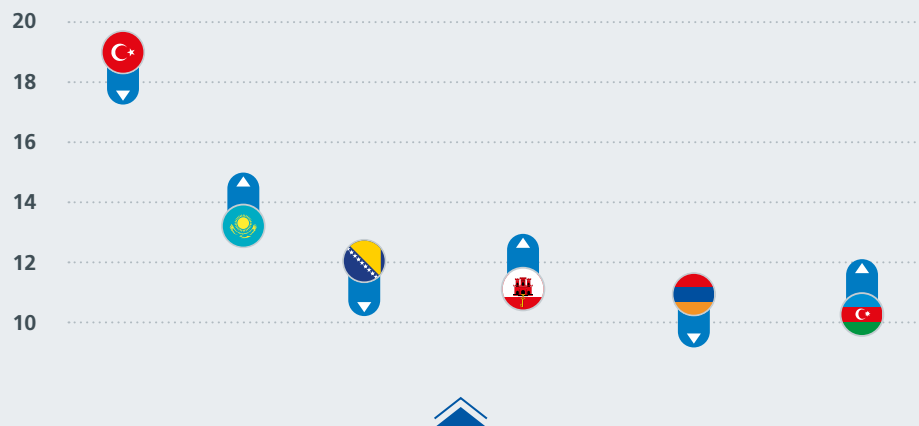
Top-division domestic league formats





# Leagues are increasingly including post-season matches

## Top-divisions format change



Six countries will change the number of clubs competing in their top tier in the 2025/26 season.

Despite these changes, the total number of clubs in the top tier will remain stable, at a total of 732.



**12,305**

Total number of top-division matches scheduled to take place in 2025/26 season.

There are seven fewer matches compared with the 2024/25 season



**13**

Number of leagues with a post-season play-off (includes final four)<sup>2</sup>



## Ten top tiers now include post-season play-offs to determine UEFA Conference League spot



The fifth-ranked team faces the winner of a match between the seventh- and eighth-ranked teams in a two-legged round



Teams ranked fifth to eighth play a single-legged semi-final and final to determine the Conference League spot



The fourth-ranked team faces the winner of the "European play-offs" split group in a single match at home



The third-ranked team faces the winner of the bracket between teams ranked fourth through seventh in a single match at home



The third-ranked team faces the winner of the "Conference League" split group in a single match at home



Teams ranked second to eleventh qualify to the Conference League play-offs, which consists of two-legged rounds and a single-match final



The third-ranked team faces the winner of the relegation round in a single match at home



Teams ranked fourth to seventh play a single-legged semi-final and final to determine the Conference League spot



The fourth-ranked team faces the winner of the bracket between teams ranked fifth through eighth in a single match at home



The third-ranked team faces the winner of the bracket between teams ranked fourth through seventh in a single match at home

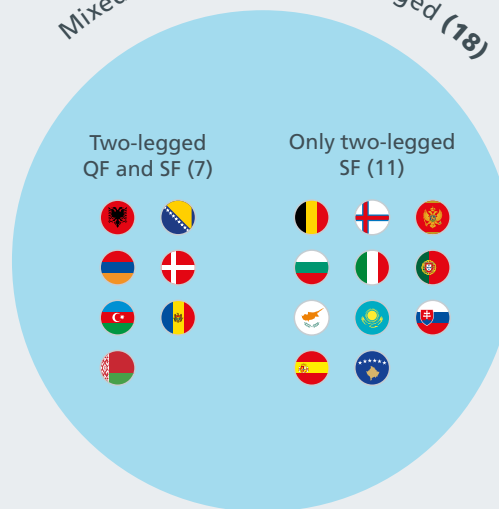


# The different formats of Europe's domestic cup competitions (2025/26)

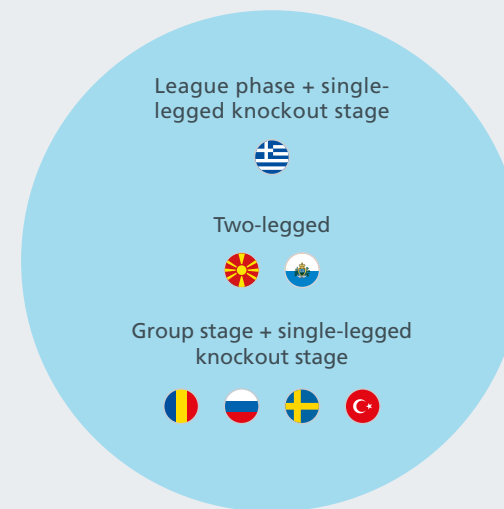
One-legged (30)



Mixed one-legged + two-legged (18)



Other (7)



The single-legged format is the most common, with over 50% of domestic cup competitions taking this format.

The second most common format involves single-legged ties, with two-legged semi-finals guaranteeing that both teams in the final play at least one match at home.

10

Number of countries that schedule a league cup competition



26

Number of countries that schedule a super cup competition

## CASE STUDY: GREEK DOMESTIC CUP FORMAT

In 2025/26, the Greek Cup will run under a new format. In previous editions, the Greek Cup had a mixed format of one-legged rounds until the round of 16, in which two-legged match-ups were played.

This season, a new format will be implemented following a similar structure to the UEFA men's club competitions format. A qualifying round will be played, in which 12 teams will join the eight best-ranked teams from the previous Superliga season. A single-standing league phase will be played, in which each team plays four matches. The top four teams will qualify directly for the quarter-finals, while teams ranked fifth to 12th will enter a play-off round. All knockout stage matches will be one-legged.



# Performance of lower-tier teams in domestic cup competitions

Last season saw 86 non-top-tier clubs reach the quarter-finals of their domestic cup competitions, equivalent to nearly 20% of all teams that reached this stage. Of the 70 non-top-tier clubs that were drawn against a top-tier team, only ten managed to qualify for the semi-finals.

In the Big 5, three teams from the second tier or lower reached the semi-finals of domestic cups. DSC Arminia Bielefeld, a German third-tier team, beat first-tier teams 1. FC Union Berlin, SC Freiburg, SV Werder Bremen and Bayer 04 Leverkusen on its way to reaching the club's first-ever DFB-Pokal final.



**21%**

Domestic cup quarter-finalists  
from the second tier or lower  
outside the Big 5

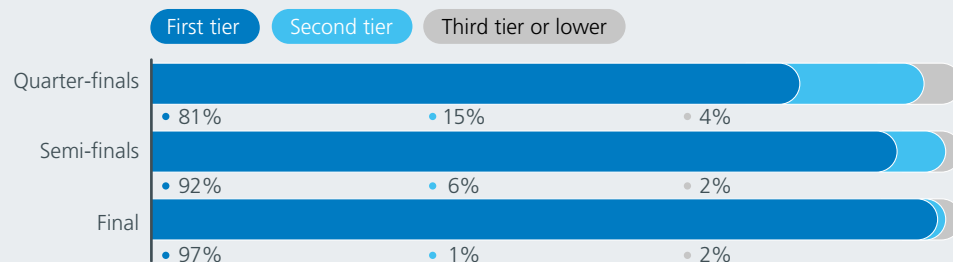


**15%**

Domestic cup quarter-finalists  
from the second tier or lower  
in Big 5 countries

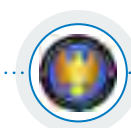


Percentage of clubs per tier in domestic cup rounds, 2024/25



## LOWER-TIER DOMESTIC CUP CHAMPIONS

Domestic cup competitions provide the opportunity for lower-tier teams to compete against the best teams in the country in a knockout tournament. It is a chance for smaller teams to achieve unimaginable results. Last season, out of the three non-top-tier teams that reached the last stage of the competition, one was crowned cup champions.



**Spauri FC**, which is in Georgia's Liga II, managed to win its first cup after beating top-tier team Dinamo Tbilisi in a penalty shoot-out. The team has been climbing up the pyramid at a rapid pace since it was established in 2017. Promotions in 2018, 2019 and 2021 saw them reaching the Liga 2 in 2022, finishing runners-up and losing the promotion play-off in a penalty shoot-out. The 2024 season saw them win their first domestic cup title.

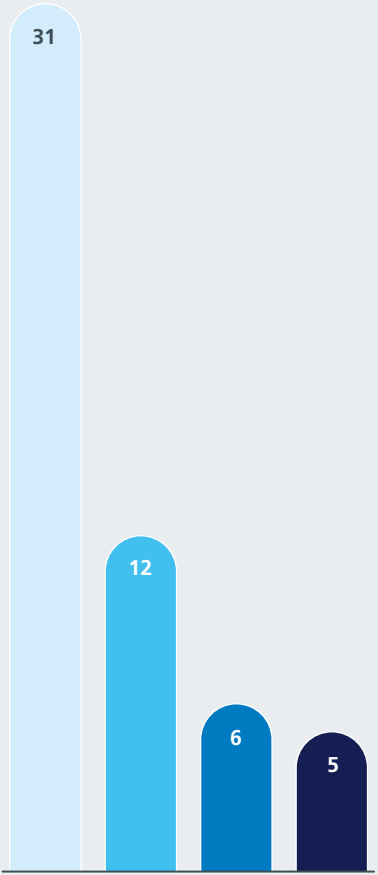


# The 2024/25 season had over 30 non-repeat title winners

Repeat winners, 2024/25



The 2024/25 season recorded 31 non-repeat title winners. This is the same number as the previous season. For the first time since the 2011/12 season, there have been over 30 non-repeat title winners in back-to-back seasons.



PFC Ludogorets 1945 (BUL), Lincoln Red Imps FC (GIB), Ferencvárosi TC (HUN), FK Crvena Zvezda (SRB) and ŠK Slovan Bratislava (SVK) are the only league champions across Europe with a streak of five or more consecutive championships. This is the lowest number of dominant champions since 2020/21 and the second lowest since the 2011/12 season.

Last season saw 16.7% of matches being decided by a goal difference of three or more. This is the lowest average figure recorded for the Big 5 leagues since 2014/15 and the lowest average figure recorded ever for all other domestic leagues.

Evolution of uneven matches<sup>3</sup> (3+ goal difference), 2022/23 – 2024/25

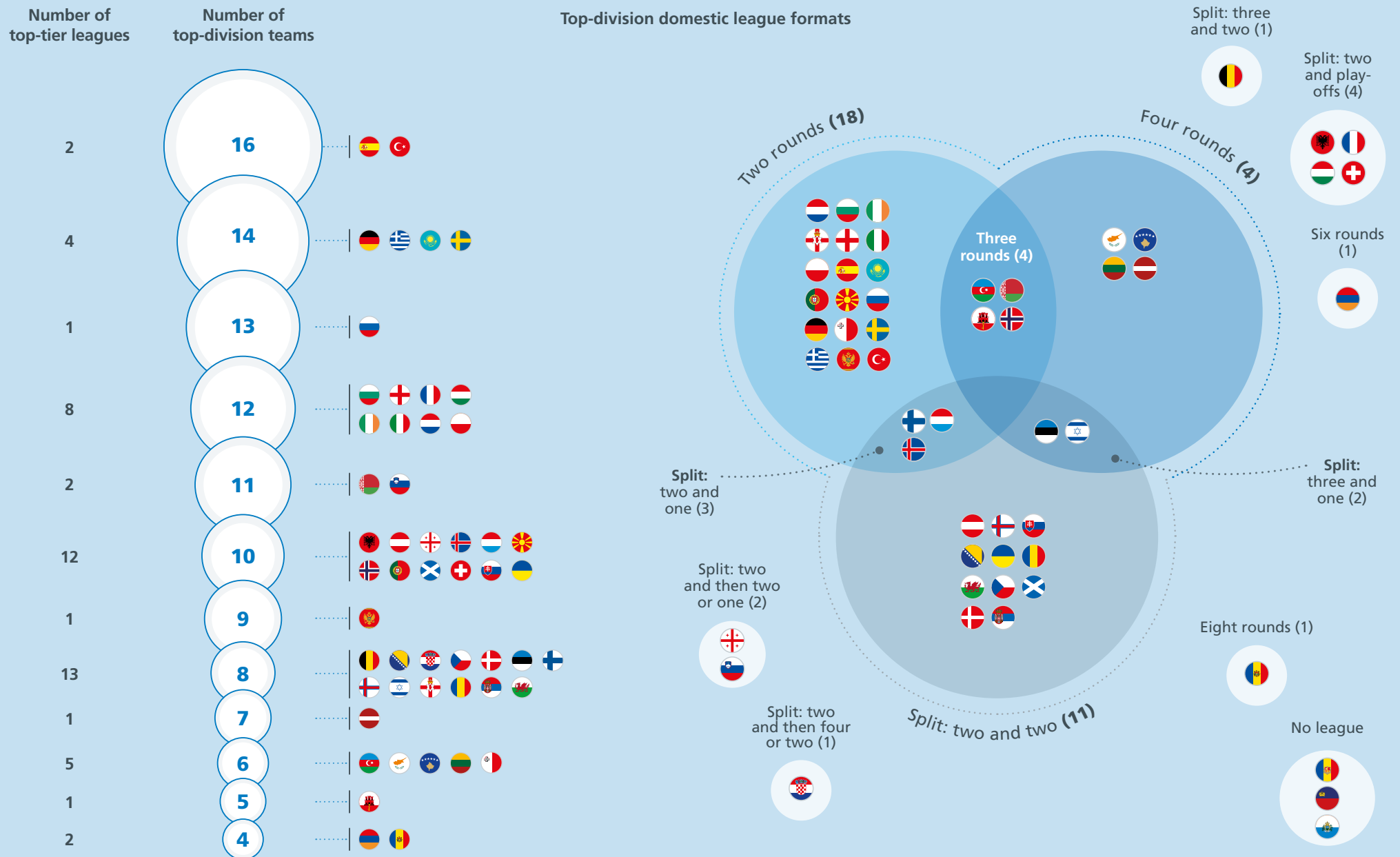
Country group <sup>4</sup>	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Big 5	16.7%	17.8% (+1.1%)	15.4% (-2.4%)
6-15	19.5%	17.2% (-2.3%)	17.2% (-0.0%)
16-30	14.9%	16.4% (+1.5%)	14.1% (-2.3%)
Rest	21.1%	20.2% (-0.9%)	19.1% (-1.1%)
TOTAL	18.5%	18.2% (-0.3%)	16.7% (-1.5%)







# The size and formats of women's top-tier leagues (2025/26)





# Organisation of women's clubs across Europe

The women's game has evolved at a rapid pace in recent years, changes which have been reflected in the clubs' organisational structures. Since 2020, there has been a noticeable trend of women's football clubs being integrated into the organisational structure of existing men's clubs. The percentage of clubs integrated in existing structures has risen from 43% in 2020 to 59% in this upcoming season.

## DEFINITIONS OF CATEGORIES

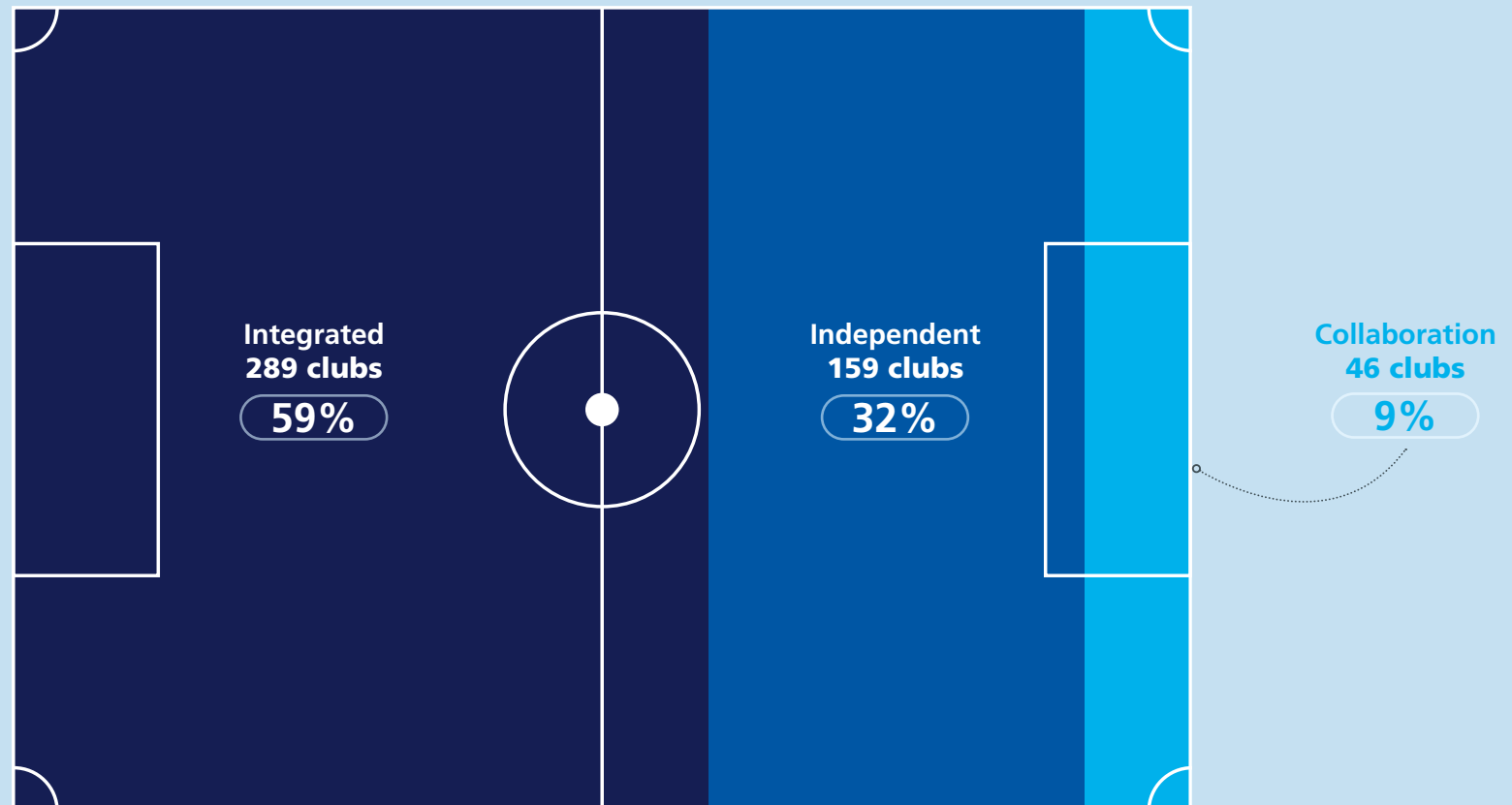
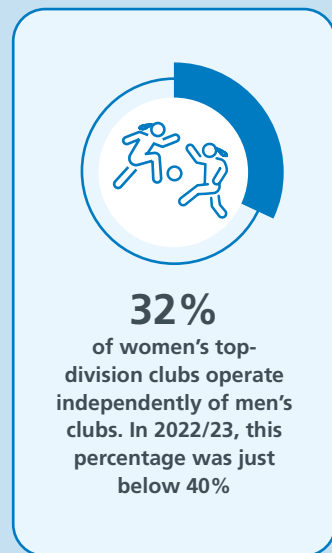
For the purposes of this report, women's clubs have been broken down into the following categories:

**Independent:** The women's club is organised as a single entity or group that runs all football activities. It has no link to another club, nor does it receive any type of support from another club.

**Collaboration:** The women's club collaborates with a professional men's club, sharing its identity and infrastructure, receiving financial support, etc., without necessarily falling within the reporting perimeter of the men's club.

**Integrated:** The senior women's team is part of an entity running other football activities. The activities of the men's and women's clubs are combined or integrated.

How women's clubs are organised<sup>5</sup>


























## 6

## APPENDICES

The appendices include the following key performance indicators for top-division club football across each of the 54 UEFA national associations that have national leagues. In addition, a map is provided for each country showing all the teams competing in the top tier during the 2025/26 season.

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
 When the league is played	 Aggregated league attendance	 Is squad size regulated?	 Net earnings	 Average number of players fielded per club
 Shape of the top division	 Average stadium capacity utilisation	 Are locally trained players required?	 Estimated gross spend	 Percentage of minutes played by expatriate players
 Format of the top-division	 Trend v 2023/24 season	 Are there nationality restrictions?	 Average number of player movements per club (squad churn)	 Percentage of domestic head coaches
 Who is responsible for the league	 Largest crowd	 Are there domestic loan rules?	 Percentage of deals involving an expatriate player (most common nationality)	 Average number of head coach dismissals per club
 Number and type of relegation places				

M: Men's top division

W: Women's top division

Xth: Where applicable, a ranking of each national association is also provided

All sections refer to activities in the 2024/25 season except for the competition landscape, for which 2025/26 data is used





## Albania



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>1,388</b> <span>35th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€2.3M</b> <span>27th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.2</b> <span>22nd</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>16%</b> <span>40th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 8 LTP in squad	<b>&lt;€1m</b> <span>36th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>37%</b> <span>33rd</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Other <b>W:</b> Other	<b>+3%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>No</b>	<b>8.3</b> <span>20th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>73%</b> <span>24th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>11,800</b> <span>31st</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>43%</b> <span>33rd</span> Expatriate player deals (MKD)	<b>1.4</b> <span>8th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> Closed				



## Andorra

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> No league	<b>360</b> <span>52nd</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>-0.5M</b> <span>49th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>30.9</b> <span>27th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> No league	<b>—</b> <span>47th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>32th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>83%</b> <span>1st</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Three rounds <b>W:</b> No league	<b>0%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>4.3</b> <span>45th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>25%</b> <span>53rd</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> No league	<b>—</b> <span>47th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (3 IN/5 OUT)	<b>79%</b> <span>1st</span> Expatriate player deals (ESP)	<b>0.3</b> <span>54th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> No league				







## Armenia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>400</b> 50th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 30 players	<b>-€1.1M</b> 50th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>33.2</b> 9th Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 4 clubs	<b>—</b> 47th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 9 LTP in MD squad, 3 LTP on-pitch	<b>€1.1M</b> 31th Estimated gross spend	<b>49%</b> 21st Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Three rounds <b>W:</b> Six rounds	<b>0%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>9.0</b> 12th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>93%</b> 3rd Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>—</b> 47th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>46%</b> 30th Expatriate player deals (NGA)	<b>0.9</b> 28th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> Closed				



## Austria

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>8,258</b> 16th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€67M</b> 7th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>29.6</b> 38th Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>53%</b> 16th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€33M</b> 16th Estimated gross spend	<b>43%</b> 27th Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&2) <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	<b>+2%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>7.3</b> 30th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>82%</b> 10th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>26,000</b> 21st Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/10 OUT)	<b>54%</b> 19th Expatriate player deals (GER)	<b>1.2</b> 17th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				







## Azerbaijan



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
<b>Sporting season</b> <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>1,533</b> <b>33rd</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 30 players	<b>-€1.2M</b> <b>51st</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>30.3</b> <b>31st</b> Average number of players fielded
<b>League size</b> <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 6 clubs	<b>21%</b> <b>34th</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> (8 LTP in MD squad)	<b>€3.2M</b> <b>28th</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>55%</b> <b>16th</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
<b>League format</b> <b>M:</b> Three rounds <b>W:</b> Three rounds	<b>0%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max 10 non-nationals registered & 6 on-pitch)	<b>7.8</b> <b>27th</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>76%</b> <b>15th</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
<b>League organiser</b> <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>9,355</b> <b>34th</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>60%</b> <b>15th</b> Expatriate player deals (BRA)	<b>0.9</b> <b>30th</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
<b>Relegation places</b> <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> Closed				



## Belarus

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
<b>Sporting season</b> <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>2,105</b> <b>30th</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 60 players	<b>+€0.2M</b> <b>37th</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>29.6</b> <b>36th</b> Average number of players fielded
<b>League size</b> <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 11 clubs	<b>31%</b> <b>27th</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <b>37th</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>20%</b> <b>52nd</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
<b>League format</b> <b>M:</b> 2 rounds <b>W:</b> 3 rounds	<b>+25%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> Max. 4 non-nationals fielded	<b>4.4</b> <b>43th</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>89%</b> <b>5th</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
<b>League organiser</b> <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>9,090</b> <b>35th</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>36%</b> <b>43th</b> Expatriate player deals (RUS)	<b>0.7</b> <b>43rd</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
<b>Relegation places</b> <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> Closed				







## Belgium



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>10,042</b> <span>14th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€228M</b> <span>3rd</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>32.2</b> <span>15th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>57%</b> <span>14th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 8 LTP in squad	<b>€132M</b> <span>9th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>55%</b> <span>14th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&2) <b>W:</b> Split (3&2)	<b>-3%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>8.1</b> <span>22nd</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>43%</b> <span>48th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>25,978</b> <span>22nd</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>65%</b> <span>10th</span> Expatriate player deals (FRA)	<b>1.3</b> <span>10th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 0 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				



## Bosnia and Herzegovina

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>2,450</b> <span>29th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€6.0M</b> <span>22nd</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>36.5</b> <span>1st</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>23%</b> <span>31st</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>34th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>35%</b> <span>36th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> 4 rounds <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	<b>+1%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 3 non-nationals fielded)	<b>12.2</b> <span>2nd</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>70%</b> <span>27th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>24,000</b> <span>23rd</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>48%</b> <span>16th</span> Expatriate player deals (CRO)	<b>1.4</b> <span>7th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO				







## Bulgaria



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>1,795</b> <span>32nd</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 30 players	<b>+€2.5M</b> <span>24th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>34.8</b> <span>4th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 12 clubs	<b>11%</b> <span>45th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€13M</b> <span>24th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>52%</b> <span>18th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&2/1) <b>W:</b> 2 rounds	<b>-16%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 5 non-EEA registered & 3 fielded)	<b>8.6</b> <span>17th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>76%</b> <span>16th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>29,000</b> <span>20th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>54%</b> <span>21st</span> Expatriate player deals (BRA)	<b>1.6</b> <span>3rd</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> Closed				



## Croatia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>5,671</b> <span>22nd</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€39M</b> <span>13th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>34.6</b> <span>5th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>36%</b> <span>25th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 6 LTP in MD Squad	<b>€20M</b> <span>20th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>27%</b> <span>45th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> 4 rounds <b>W:</b> Split (2&4/2)	<b>+12%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 6 non-EEA fielded)	<b>9.1</b> <span>11th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>67%</b> <span>28th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>33,502</b> <span>17th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>31%</b> <span>49th</span> Expatriate player deals (ESP)	<b>1.6</b> <span>4th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO				







## Cyprus



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>3,194</b> <span>26th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 27 players	<b>+€2.4M</b> <span>26th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.1</b> <span>24th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 14 clubs <b>W:</b> 6 clubs	<b>25%</b> <span>29th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 10 LTP in squad	<b>€4.5M</b> <span>27th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>78%</b> <span>2nd</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&2/1) <b>W:</b> 4 rounds	<b>-2%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 7 non-EEA registered)	<b>10.3</b> <span>6th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>39%</b> <span>49th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>11,908</b> <span>30th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (Other)	<b>70%</b> <span>5th</span> Expatriate player deals (BRA)	<b>1.9</b> <span>2nd</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 3 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> Closed				



## Czechia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>6,216</b> <span>21st</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€53M</b> <span>9th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>34.1</b> <span>7th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>54%</b> <span>15th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€26</b> <span>18th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>31%</b> <span>41st</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&1) <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	<b>-4%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 5 non-EEA fielded)	<b>7.8</b> <span>26th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>87%</b> <span>9th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>19,322</b> <span>26th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>40%</b> <span>40th</span> Expatriate player deals (SVK)	<b>0.7</b> <span>43rd</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 2 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				







## Denmark



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>10,036</b> 15th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€113M</b> 5th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>30.8</b> 28th Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>62%</b> 11th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> UEFA rules (4+4)	<b>€49M</b> 13th Estimated gross spend	<b>47%</b> 22nd Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&2) <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	<b>-1%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>5.7</b> 35th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>75%</b> 18th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>35,972</b> 16th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>58%</b> 16th Expatriate player deals (NOR)	<b>0.6</b> 49th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 0 direct & 2 PO				



## England

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>40,389</b> 1st Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>-€1,362M</b> 54th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>28.7</b> 42nd Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 20 clubs <b>W:</b> 12 clubs	<b>96%</b> 2nd Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 8 LTP in squad	<b>€3,924M</b> 1st Estimated gross spend	<b>65%</b> 7th Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> 2 rounds <b>W:</b> 2 rounds	<b>+5%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>8.1</b> 23rd Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>26%</b> 52nd Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> League Entity	<b>73,839</b> 4th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (2 IN/OUT)	<b>69%</b> 6th Expatriate player deals (FRA)	<b>0.6</b> 50th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 3 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 0 direct & 1 PO				







## Estonia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>406</b> <span>49th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 30 players	<b>+€0.6M</b> <span>35th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>28.4</b> <span>43rd</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>19%</b> <span>37th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 20 LTP in squad, 12 in MD Squad and 6 on-pitch	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>42nd</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>22%</b> <span>49th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> 4 rounds <b>W:</b> Split (3&1)	<b>+3%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>No</b>	<b>2.0</b> <span>52nd</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>58%</b> <span>38th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>3,014</b> <span>41st</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>41%</b> <span>38th</span> Expatriate player deals (NGA)	<b>1.2</b> <span>15th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 0 direct & 2 PO				



## Faroe Islands

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>418</b> <span>47th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€0.1M</b> <span>39th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>27.1</b> <span>51st</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>—</b> <span>47th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>42nd</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>25%</b> <span>47th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> 3 rounds <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	<b>+1%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 4 non-nationals fielded)	<b>0.3</b> <span>54th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>50%</b> <span>45th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>—</b> <span>47th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>No</b>	<b>36%</b> <span>44th</span> Expatriate player deals (DEN)	<b>0.9</b> <span>30th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 0 direct & 1 PO				





## Finland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>2,957</b> <b>27th</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€0.8M</b> <b>34th</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>26.8</b> <b>52nd</b> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>42%</b> <b>18th</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 10 LTP MD squad, 4 LTP fielded	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <b>35th</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>36%</b> <b>35th</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&1) <b>W:</b> Split (2&1)	<b>+9%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 3 non-EEA in MD squad)	<b>3.7</b> <b>47th</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>63%</b> <b>32nd</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>8,835</b> <b>36th</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>55%</b> <b>18th</b> Expatriate player deals (BRA)	<b>0.8</b> <b>38th</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 0 direct & 2 PO				

## France

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>27,891</b> <b>5th</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€410M</b> <b>1st</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>30.7</b> <b>29th</b> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 18 clubs <b>W:</b> 12 clubs	<b>77%</b> <b>6th</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€695M</b> <b>5th</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>46%</b> <b>25th</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> 2 rounds <b>W:</b> Other	<b>+4%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 4 non-EEA registered)	<b>8.8</b> <b>15th</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>62%</b> <b>36th</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>66,312</b> <b>5th</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (5 IN/7 OUT)	<b>54%</b> <b>22nd</b> Expatriate player deals (SEN)	<b>0.6</b> <b>47th</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO				







## Georgia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>1,386</b> <span>36th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€0.8M</b> <span>33rd</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>33.4</b> <span>8th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>19%</b> <span>39th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 5 CTP in squad	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>42nd</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>32%</b> <span>40th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> 4 rounds <b>W:</b> Split (2&2/1)	<b>-18%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 15 non-nationals in squad)	<b>3.5</b> <span>48th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>45%</b> <span>46th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>17,000</b> <span>28th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>42%</b> <span>36th</span> Expatriate player deals (CIV)	<b>1.2</b> <span>15th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 2 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				



## Germany

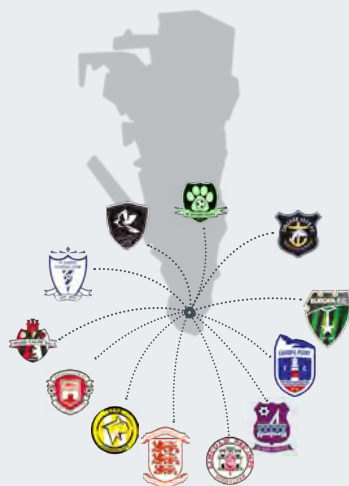
COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>38,652</b> <span>2nd</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€277M</b> <span>2nd</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>27.3</b> <span>50th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 18 clubs <b>W:</b> 14 clubs	<b>96%</b> <span>1st</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> UEFA rules (4+4)	<b>€895M</b> <span>3rd</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>51%</b> <span>19th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> 2 rounds <b>W:</b> 2 rounds	<b>-2%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Min. 12 nationals in squad)	<b>7.6</b> <span>28th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>54%</b> <span>41st</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>81,365</b> <span>1st</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>58%</b> <span>17th</span> Expatriate player deals (FRA)	<b>0.6</b> <span>47th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO				







## Gibraltar



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	— <b>54th</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€0.0M</b> <b>42nd</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.4</b> <b>21st</b> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 5 clubs	— <b>47th</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 4 LTP in squad, 4 LTP fielded	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <b>42nd</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>57%</b> <b>13th</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&1) <b>W:</b> 3 rounds	— Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 4 non-EEA registered)	<b>5.3</b> <b>38th</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>10%</b> <b>54th</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	— <b>47th</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>64%</b> <b>11th</b> Expatriate player deals (ESP)	<b>0.9</b> <b>28th</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> Closed <b>W:</b> Closed				



## Greece

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>6,409</b> <b>20th</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€25M</b> <b>16th</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.9</b> <b>16th</b> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 14 clubs <b>W:</b> 14 clubs	<b>30%</b> <b>28th</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€67M</b> <b>11th</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>68%</b> <b>4th</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&2) <b>W:</b> 2 rounds	<b>+21%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 8 non-EEA registered)	<b>10.9</b> <b>3rd</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>52%</b> <b>44th</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>56,087</b> <b>9th</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>61%</b> <b>12th</b> Expatriate player deals (ESP)	<b>1.1</b> <b>18th</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 4 direct & 0 PO				







## Hungary



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>4,529</b> <span>23rd</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€6.3M</b> <span>21st</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>32.3</b> <span>14th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 12 clubs	<b>42%</b> <span>19th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€9.7M</b> <span>25th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>40%</b> <span>29th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> 3 rounds <b>W:</b> Other	<b>+9%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>9.9</b> <span>8th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>62%</b> <span>35th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>19,021</b> <span>27th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>No</b>	<b>35%</b> <span>46th</span> Expatriate player deals (NGA)	<b>1.1</b> <span>21st</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO				



## Iceland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>834</b> <span>40th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€0.0M</b> <span>42nd</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>25.4</b> <span>53rd</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>34%</b> <span>26th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> UEFA rules (4+4)	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>40th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>18%</b> <span>53rd</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&1) <b>W:</b> Split (2&1)	<b>+1%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> Max. 5 non-EEA in MD Squad	<b>1.5</b> <span>53rd</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>93%</b> <span>2nd</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>2,500</b> <span>42nd</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>29%</b> <span>51st</span> Expatriate player deals (DEN)	<b>0.4</b> <span>53rd</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO				







## Israel



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>7,497</b> <b>17th</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 45 players	<b>+€11M</b> <b>18th</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>29.4</b> <b>39th</b> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 14 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>38%</b> <b>21st</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€14M</b> <b>22nd</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>29%</b> <b>43rd</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&2/1) <b>W:</b> Split (3&1)	<b>+12%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 8 non-nationals registered)	<b>9.6</b> <b>9th</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>96%</b> <b>1st</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>29,064</b> <b>19th</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>No</b>	<b>30%</b> <b>50th</b> Expatriate player deals (NGA)	<b>0.9</b> <b>24th</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				



## Italy

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>30,730</b> <b>3rd</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€1.0M</b> <b>31st</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.7</b> <b>17th</b> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 20 clubs <b>W:</b> 12 clubs	<b>79%</b> <b>5th</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> UEFA rules (4+4)	<b>€1,232M</b> <b>2nd</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>62%</b> <b>10th</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> 2 rounds <b>W:</b> 2 rounds	<b>0%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> Max. 2 non-EEA registered	<b>10.6</b> <b>5th</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>71%</b> <b>26th</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>80,018</b> <b>2nd</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (10 IN/OUT)	<b>48%</b> <b>25th</b> Expatriate player deals (FRA)	<b>1.2</b> <b>15th</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 3 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				







## Kazakhstan



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>4,308</b> <span>24th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 30 players	<b>€0.0M</b> <span>42nd</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>27.5</b> <span>49th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 14 clubs <b>W:</b> 14 clubs	<b>36%</b> <span>23rd</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>42nd</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>63%</b> <span>9th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	<b>-21%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> Max. 14 non-nationals registered	<b>5.4</b> <span>37th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>52%</b> <span>43rd</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>22,804</b> <span>24th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>No</b>	<b>54%</b> <span>20th</span> Expatriate player deals (BLR)	<b>0.9</b> <span>25th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 3 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> Closed				



## Kosovo

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>477</b> <span>44th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 35 players	<b>+€2.4M</b> <span>25th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>27.7</b> <span>47th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 6 clubs	<span>—</span> <span>47th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 8 LTP in squad	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>39th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>33%</b> <span>38th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Four rounds <b>W:</b> Four rounds	<b>-36%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> Max. 8 non-nationals on-pitch	<b>8.9</b> <span>14th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>53%</b> <span>42nd</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<span>—</span> <span>47th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>41%</b> <span>39th</span> Expatriate player deals (ALB)	<b>0.8</b> <span>35th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				







## Latvia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>483</b> <span>43rd</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€0.9M</b> <span>32nd</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>32.7</b> <span>10th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 7 clubs	<b>21%</b> <span>32nd</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>32nd</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>40%</b> <span>30th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Four rounds <b>W:</b> Four rounds	<b>+24%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>4.6</b> <span>41st</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>67%</b> <span>29th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>5,321</b> <span>40th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>48%</b> <span>26th</span> Expatriate player deals (SEN)	<b>0.7</b> <span>40th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				



## Lithuania

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>541</b> <span>42nd</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 30 players	<b>+€0.5M</b> <span>36th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>27.7</b> <span>46th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 6 clubs	<b>20%</b> <span>35th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>42nd</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>52%</b> <span>17th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Four rounds <b>W:</b> Four rounds	<b>-5%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 8 non-nationals on-pitch)	<b>2.5</b> <span>50th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>63%</b> <span>33rd</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> League Entity	<b>1,899</b> <span>45th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN)	<b>77%</b> <span>2nd</span> Expatriate player deals (BRA)	<b>1.0</b> <span>23rd</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				







## Luxembourg



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>383</b> <b>51st</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€0.0M</b> <b>42nd</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>28.3</b> <b>44th</b> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>14%</b> <b>42nd</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 5 LTP in MD squad, 2 LTP fielded	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <b>42nd</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>67%</b> <b>5th</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Split (2&1)	<b>-12%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>5.2</b> <b>39th</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>29%</b> <b>50th</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>2,105</b> <b>44th</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (4 IN/OUT)	<b>66%</b> <b>9th</b> Expatriate player deals (FRA)	<b>1.3</b> <b>12th</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 2 PO <b>W:</b> 3 direct & 0 PO				



## Malta

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>428</b> <b>46th</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 28 players	<b>€0.0M</b> <b>41st</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>32.7</b> <b>11th</b> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 6 clubs	<b>—</b> <b>47th</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 4 LTP in squad	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <b>42nd</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>62%</b> <b>11th</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Other <b>W:</b> Two rounds	<b>0%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>6.9</b> <b>31st</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>45%</b> <b>47th</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>—</b> <b>47th</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>68%</b> <b>7th</b> Expatriate player deals (BRA)	<b>0.6</b> <b>49th</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				







## Moldova



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>1,102</b> <span>39th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 30 players	<b>+€4.0M</b> <span>23rd</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>23.5</b> <span>54th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 8 clubs <b>W:</b> 4 clubs	<b>20%</b> <span>36th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 8 LTP in squad	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>42nd</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>38%</b> <span>32nd</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Other <b>W:</b> Eight rounds	<b>+20%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>4.4</b> <span>44th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>75%</b> <span>19th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>8,257</b> <span>37th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>60%</b> <span>14th</span> Expatriate player deals (BRA)	<b>0.8</b> <span>38th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 0 direct & 2 PO <b>W:</b> Closed				



## Montenegro

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>438</b> <span>45th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€1.1M</b> <span>29th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.2</b> <span>23rd</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 9 clubs	<b>12%</b> <span>44th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>41st</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>16%</b> <span>54th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Four rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	<b>+4%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 4 non-nationals in MD squad and 3 fielded)	<b>6.8</b> <span>32nd</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>88%</b> <span>8th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>2,500</b> <span>42nd</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>No</b>	<b>28%</b> <span>52nd</span> Expatriate player deals (SRB)	<b>1.0</b> <span>23rd</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 2 PO <b>W:</b> Closed				







## Netherlands



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>20,011</b> 6th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€148M</b> 4th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>29.7</b> 35th Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 18 clubs <b>W:</b> 12 clubs	<b>92%</b> 3rd Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€225M</b> 8th Estimated gross spend	<b>47%</b> 24th Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	<b>+10%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>8.4</b> 18th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>77%</b> 14th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>54,913</b> 10th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (7 IN/OUT)	<b>44%</b> 32nd Expatriate player deals (BEL)	<b>0.7</b> 39th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO				



## North Macedonia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>645</b> 41st Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>€0.0M</b> 42nd Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.0</b> 25th Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>11%</b> 46th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> 42nd Estimated gross spend	<b>29%</b> 42nd Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Three rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	<b>+13%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>8.0</b> 24th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>79%</b> 13th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>7,500</b> 38th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (4 IN/OUT)	<b>39%</b> 41st Expatriate player deals (SRB)	<b>1.3</b> 12th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 3 direct & 2 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				







## Northern Ireland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>1,522</b> <span>34th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 20 players	<b>+€0.2M</b> <span>38th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.5</b> <span>19th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>—</b> <span>47th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <span>42nd</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>26%</b> <span>46th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (3&1) <b>W:</b> Two rounds	<b>-4%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>5.5</b> <span>36th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>89%</b> <span>6th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> League Entity	<b>—</b> <span>47th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>35%</b> <span>45th</span> Expatriate player deals (ENG)	<b>0.5</b> <span>52nd</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				



## Norway

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>6,907</b> <span>18th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€40M</b> <span>12th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>28.1</b> <span>45th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>64%</b> <span>10th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 16 LTP in squad (min. 2 CTP)	<b>€24M</b> <span>19th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>25%</b> <span>47th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Three rounds	<b>-5%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>4.3</b> <span>46th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>64%</b> <span>31st</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>21,426</b> <span>25th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>33%</b> <span>48th</span> Expatriate player deals (DEN)	<b>0.7</b> <span>43rd</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO				

















































## Poland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
 Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	 <b>12,651</b> <span>8th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	 <b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	 <b>+€1.6M</b> <span>28th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	 <b>30.7</b> <span>30th</span> Average number of players fielded
 League size <b>M:</b> 18 clubs <b>W:</b> 12 clubs	 <b>68%</b> <span>8th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	 <b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> UEFA rules (4+3)	 <b>€39M</b> <span>15th</span> Estimated gross spend	 <b>50%</b> <span>20th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
 League format <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	 <b>+7%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	 <b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	 <b>8.9</b> <span>13th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	 <b>73%</b> <span>21st</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
 League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	 <b>41,109</b> <span>14th</span> Largest crowd	 <b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>No</b>	 <b>46%</b> <span>29th</span> Expatriate player deals (ESP)	 <b>0.9</b> <span>31st</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
 Relegation places <b>M:</b> 3 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO				



## Portugal

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
 Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	 <b>12,273</b> <span>10th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	 <b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 30 players	 <b>+€36M</b> <span>14th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	 <b>32.6</b> <span>12th</span> Average number of players fielded
 League size <b>M:</b> 18 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	 <b>44%</b> <span>17th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	 <b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 8 LTP in squad	 <b>€335M</b> <span>6th</span> Estimated gross spend	 <b>58%</b> <span>12th</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
 League format <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	 <b>+1%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	 <b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	 <b>12.2</b> <span>1st</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	 <b>80%</b> <span>11th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
 League organiser <b>M:</b> Other <b>W:</b> NA	 <b>63,478</b> <span>6th</span> Largest crowd	 <b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (3 IN/6 OUT)	 <b>66%</b> <span>8th</span> Expatriate player deals (BRA)	 <b>1.4</b> <span>6th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
 Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 2 PO				





## Republic of Ireland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>3,492</b> <b>25th</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€0.1M</b> <b>40th</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>29.6</b> <b>37th</b> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 12 clubs	<b>59%</b> <b>12th</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 8 LTP in squad	<b>&lt;€1M</b> <b>42nd</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>28%</b> <b>44th</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Four rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	<b>+7%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>2.5</b> <b>50th</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>80%</b> <b>12th</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>10,094</b> <b>32nd</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (4 IN/5 OUT)	<b>53%</b> <b>23rd</b> Expatriate player deals (ENG)	<b>0.5</b> <b>52nd</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> Closed				

## Romania

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>6,531</b> <b>19th</b> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€1.0M</b> <b>30th</b> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>35.9</b> <b>3rd</b> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>39%</b> <b>20th</b> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> UEFA rules (6+2)	<b>€9.6M</b> <b>26th</b> Estimated gross spend	<b>45%</b> <b>26th</b> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&2/1) <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	<b>-6%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 4 non-EEA registered)	<b>10.1</b> <b>7th</b> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>75%</b> <b>20th</b> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>53,135</b> <b>11th</b> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>42%</b> <b>35th</b> Expatriate player deals (POR)	<b>1.4</b> <b>9th</b> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 2 PO <b>W:</b> 0 direct & 2 PO				







## Russia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>12,104</b> 11th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>-€56M</b> 52nd Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>29.9</b> 34th Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 13 clubs	<b>36%</b> 22nd Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> UEFA rules (4+4)	<b>€125M</b> 10th Estimated gross spend	<b>41%</b> 28th Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> Max. 13 non-nationals in squad and 8 fielded	<b>6.4</b> 33rd Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>63%</b> 34th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 2 PO <b>W:</b> Closed	<b>+8%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (2 IN)	<b>35%</b> 47th Expatriate player deals (BRA)	<b>0.8</b> 34th Average head coach dismissals per club
	<b>57,101</b> 8th Largest crowd			



## San Marino

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> No league	<b>139</b> 53rd Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>€0.0M</b> 42nd Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>29.1</b> 41st Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> No league	<b>—</b> 47th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>&lt;€1M</b> 42nd Estimated gross spend	<b>73%</b> 3rd Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Other <b>W:</b> No league	<b>0%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 3 non-EEA registered)	<b>4.6</b> 42nd Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>27%</b> 51st Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> No league	<b>—</b> 47th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (4 IN)	<b>72%</b> 3rd Expatriate player deals (ITA)	<b>0.6</b> 45th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> Closed <b>W:</b> No league				







## Scotland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>17,303</b> 7th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€8.6M</b> 20th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.0</b> 26th Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>72%</b> 7th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€54M</b> 12th Estimated gross spend	<b>66%</b> 6th Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (3&1) <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	<b>+5%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>10.8</b> 4th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>56%</b> 39th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> League Entity	<b>+5%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>71%</b> 4th Expatriate player deals (ENG)	<b>0.8</b> 38th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO	<b>59,612</b> 7th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 OUT)		



## Serbia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>1,993</b> 31st Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 30 players	<b>+€54M</b> 8th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>36.1</b> 2nd Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>16%</b> 41st Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€20M</b> 21st Estimated gross spend	<b>22%</b> 50th Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&1) <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	<b>-12%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 4 non-EEA on-pitch)	<b>8.3</b> 19th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>93%</b> 4th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>-12%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 4 non-EEA on-pitch)	<b>28%</b> 54th Expatriate player deals (GHA)	<b>2.0</b> 1st Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 2 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO	<b>31,610</b> 18th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)		







## Slovakia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>2,515</b> <span>28th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€16M</b> <span>17th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>30.3</b> <span>32nd</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>23%</b> <span>30th</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€1.6M</b> <span>30th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>40%</b> <span>31st</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&2) <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	<b>-4%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 5 non-EEA fielded)	<b>8.8</b> <span>16th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>58%</b> <span>37th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>14,125</b> <span>29th</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (10 IN/OUT)	<b>49%</b> <span>24th</span> Expatriate player deals (CZE)	<b>1.2</b> <span>17th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO				



## Slovenia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>1,383</b> <span>37th</span> Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€9.8M</b> <span>19th</span> Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>34.4</b> <span>6th</span> Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 10 clubs <b>W:</b> 11 clubs	<b>21%</b> <span>33rd</span> Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€1.6M</b> <span>29th</span> Estimated gross spend	<b>47%</b> <span>23rd</span> Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Four rounds <b>W:</b> Split (2&2/1)	<b>+12%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 4 non-EEA in MD squad)	<b>8.3</b> <span>20th</span> Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>72%</b> <span>25th</span> Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>9,845</b> <span>33rd</span> Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>46%</b> <span>31st</span> Expatriate player deals (CRO)	<b>1.1</b> <span>20th</span> Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				







## Spain



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>29,987</b> 4th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€71M</b> 6th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>30.1</b> 33rd Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 20 clubs <b>W:</b> 16 clubs	<b>79%</b> 4th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€723M</b> 4th Estimated gross spend	<b>34%</b> 37th Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	<b>+3%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 3 non-EEA registered)	<b>7.9</b> 25th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>73%</b> 22nd Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>78,192</b> 3rd Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>No</b>	<b>37%</b> 42nd Expatriate player deals (ARG)	<b>0.7</b> 44th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 3 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO				



## Sweden

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Summer <b>W:</b> Summer	<b>10,670</b> 13th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>No</b>	<b>+€45M</b> 11th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>29.3</b> 40th Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 14 clubs	<b>57%</b> 13th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 9 LTP in MD Squad	<b>€13M</b> 23rd Estimated gross spend	<b>33%</b> 39th Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	<b>+6%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>3.5</b> 48th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>73%</b> 23rd Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>47,129</b> 13th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>No</b>	<b>47%</b> 28th Expatriate player deals (DEN)	<b>0.8</b> 34th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 1 PO				





## Switzerland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
<b>Sporting season</b> <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>12,314</b> 9th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€48M</b> 10th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.7</b> 18th Average number of players fielded
<b>League size</b> <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>65%</b> 9th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>No</b>	<b>€31M</b> 17th Estimated gross spend	<b>55%</b> 14th Minutes played by expatriate players
<b>League format</b> <b>M:</b> Split (3&1) <b>W:</b> Other	<b>+10%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 5 non-EEA on-pitch)	<b>7.6</b> 29th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>56%</b> 40th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
<b>League organiser</b> <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>36,000</b> 15th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>No</b>	<b>61%</b> 13th Expatriate player deals (FRA)	<b>0.8</b> 32nd Average head coach dismissals per club
<b>Relegation places</b> <b>M:</b> 1 direct & 1 PO <b>W:</b> 0 direct & 2 PO				

## Türkiye

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
<b>Sporting season</b> <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>11,817</b> 12th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 28 players	<b>-€155M</b> 53rd Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>31.5</b> 20th Average number of players fielded
<b>League size</b> <b>M:</b> 18 clubs <b>W:</b> 16 clubs	<b>36%</b> 24th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> UEFA rules (3+2)	<b>€329M</b> 7th Estimated gross spend	<b>63%</b> 8th Minutes played by expatriate players
<b>League format</b> <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Two rounds	<b>-4%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 14 non-nationals registered)	<b>9.5</b> 10th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>76%</b> 17th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
<b>League organiser</b> <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>51,750</b> 12th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>43%</b> 34th Expatriate player deals (BRA)	<b>1.6</b> 5th Average head coach dismissals per club
<b>Relegation places</b> <b>M:</b> 3 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 3 direct & 0 PO				







## Ukraine



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>1,154</b> 38th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>+€31M</b> 15th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>32.4</b> 13th Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 16 clubs <b>W:</b> 10 clubs	<b>13%</b> 43rd Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> UEFA rules (4+4)	<b>€45M</b> 14th Estimated gross spend	<b>21%</b> 51st Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Two rounds <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	League organiser <b>M:</b> League Entity <b>W:</b> NA	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Max. 7 non-nationals on-pitch)	<b>6.2</b> 34th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>88%</b> 7th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 2 PO <b>W:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO	<b>+222%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>No</b>	<b>28%</b> 53rd Expatriate player deals (BRA)	<b>1.1</b> 19th Average head coach dismissals per club
	<b>6,500</b> 39th Largest crowd			



## Wales

















COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season <b>M:</b> Winter <b>W:</b> Winter	<b>406</b> 48th Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	<b>Squad size limit</b> <b>Yes</b> 25 players	<b>-€0.2M</b> 48th Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	<b>27.7</b> 48th Average number of players fielded
League size <b>M:</b> 12 clubs <b>W:</b> 8 clubs	<b>19%</b> 38th Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)	<b>Locally trained players</b> <b>Yes</b> 8 LTP in squad	<b>&lt;€1M</b> 38th Estimated gross spend	<b>37%</b> 33rd Minutes played by expatriate players
League format <b>M:</b> Split (2&2) <b>W:</b> Split (2&2)	<b>+7%</b> Attendance trend v 2023/24	<b>Nationality restrictions</b> <b>Yes</b> (Work permit required)	<b>4.7</b> 40th Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	<b>67%</b> 30th Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser <b>M:</b> NA <b>W:</b> NA	<b>1,486</b> 46th Largest crowd	<b>Domestic loan rules</b> <b>Yes</b> (6 IN/OUT)	<b>42%</b> 37th Expatriate player deals (ENG)	<b>0.9</b> 26th Average head coach dismissals per club
Relegation places <b>M:</b> 2 direct & 0 PO <b>W:</b> 1 direct & 0 PO				







































# Club directory

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 1. FC Union Berlin	3,5
 1. FC Heidenheim	1
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 AC Sparta Praha	3
 AC Venezia	1
 ACF Fiorentina	1
 Adana Demirspor	3
 AFC Ajax	1,3
 AFC Bournemouth	1,2
 AFC Unirea 04 Slobozia	1
 AGF Aarhus	3
 AIK Stockholm	1,3
 Alanyaspor	3
 Almere City FC	1
 Alverca Futebol	5
 Arsenal FC	1,2,3
 AS Monaco FC	1,3
 AS Roma	1
 Aston Villa FC	3
 Atalanta BC	3
 Athletic Club	3
 Atlético de Madrid	1,3
 Atromitos FC	3
 Bayer 04 Leverkusen	2,3,5
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 Boavista FC	3
 Bologna FC 1909	3
 Borussia Dortmund	1,3
 Brentford FC	2
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 BSC Young Boys	1,3
 Casa Pia AC	1,3
 CD Leganés	1













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 CD Santa Clara	3
 Celtic FC	1,3
 Cercle Brugge KSV	3
 CF Estrela da Amadora	3
 Chelsea FC	2
 Club Brugge KV	1,3
 Como 1907	3
 Cremonese	2
 Diósgyőri VTK	3
 DSC Arminia Bielefeld	5
 Dundee FC	3
 Elche CF	2
 Everton FC	1,3
 F.C. Copenhagen	1
 FC Akhmat Grozny	3
 FC Barcelona	1,3
 FC Bayern München	1,3
 FC Dinamo Tbilisi	5
 FC Internazionale Milano	1,3
 FC Khimki	1
 FC Krasnodar	3
 FC Lugano	3
 FC Nantes	1
 FC Nordsjælland	1,3
 FC Pari Nizhny Novgorod	3
 FC Porto	1
 FC Salzburg	3
 FC Schalke 04	1
 FC Shakhtar Donetsk	3
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 GAIS Göteborg	3
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 Genoa CFC	1
 Girona FC	3
 GNK Dinamo	3
 Go Ahead Eagles	3
 Göztepe Izmir	3
 Hapoel Hadera	3
 Hapoel Haifa FC	3
 Heracles Almelo	3
 HNK Hajduk Split	1
 Holstein Kiel	1
 IF Brommapojkarna	1
 IFK Göteborg	3
 Ironi Tiberias	3
 Juventus	3
 Kallithea FC	3
 Kasımpaşa SK	1
 KFUM-Kameratene Oslo	1
 Kilmarnock FC	3
 KKS Lech Poznań	1
 KRC Genk	1
 KS Lechia Gdańsk	3
 KVC Westerlo	3
 LASK	3
 Legia Warszawa	3
 Lincoln Red Imps FC	5
 Liverpool FC	1,2,3
























	LOSC Lille	3
	Lyngby BK	3
	Maccabi Bnei Reineh	1
	Maccabi Haifa FC	1
	Málaga CF	1
	Manchester City	1,2,3
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	Nottingham Forest FC	2,3
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	OGC Nice	3
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	Panetolikos GFS	3
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	PAS Lamia	3
	PFC Ludogorets 1945	5
	Piast Gliwice	3
	PSV Eindhoven	3
	Puskás Akadémia FC	3
	Puszcza Niepołomice	1
	R. Standard de Liège	3
	RAAL La Louvière	5
	Racing Club de Strasbourg Alsace	2,3
	Randers FC	3
	Rangers FC	1
	RB Leipzig	1,2,3
	RC Lens	1,3
	Real Club Celta	3
	Real Club Deportivo La Coruña	1

	Real Madrid C.F.	1,3
	Real Valladolid CF	3
	Rio Ave FC	3
	Ross County FC	1
	Ruch Chorzów	1
	S.S. Lazio	1
	Samsunspor	3
	Sarpsborg 08 FF	3
	SC Freiburg	5
	SCR Altach	3
	Sevilla FC	1
	SK Brann	1
	SK Rapid	1
	SK Slavia Praha	1
	ŠK Slovan Bratislava	3.5
	SK Sturm Graz	3
	SL Benfica	1,3
	Śląsk Wrocław	3
	SønderjyskE	3
	Southampton FC	3
	Spaeri FC	5
	Sporting Clube de Portugal	3
	SSC Napoli	3
	St Johnstone FC	3
	Stade Brestois 29	3
	Stade Rennais FC	3
	Strømsgodset IF	3
	Sunderland AFC	2
	SV Werder Bremen	3,5
	Tottenham Hotspur	1,2
	Toulouse FC	3
	TSG 1899 Hoffenheim	1,3
	UD Las Palmas	3
	Valencia CF	1

	Värnamo	3
	Västerås SK	3
	VfB Stuttgart	1,3
	VfL Wolfsburg	1
	Viking FK	3
	Vitória SC	3
	West Ham United FC	1
	Willem II	3
	Wisła Kraków	1
	Wolverhampton Wanderers FC	2
	WSG Tirol	1,3
	Yverdon-Sport FC	1,3



































# Club directory





















	CLUB NAME – WOMEN	CHAPTER
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	AS Roma	3
	Celtic FC	1,3
	Chelsea FC	3
	Eintracht Frankfurt	3
	Everton FC Women	3
	FC Barcelona	3
	FC Bayern München	3
	FC Twente	3
	Fiorentina Women's FC	3
	Galatasaray A.Ş.	1,3
	Hammarby IF	1,3
	Juventus	3
	Manchester City	1,3
	Manchester United Women	3
	OL Lyonnaises	1,3
	Paris Saint-Germain	1,3
	Real Madrid C.F.	1,3
	SKN St. Pölten	1,3
	SL Benfica	3
	Sporting Clube de Portugal	1
	Valerenga Fotball	1,3
	VfL Wolfsburg	3



# Country directory

	OFFICIAL COUNTRY NAMES	TRIGRAM
	Albania	ALB
	Andorra	AND
	Armenia	ARM
	Austria	AUT
	Azerbaijan	AZE
	Belarus	BLR
	Belgium	BEL
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH
	Bulgaria	BUL
	Croatia	CRO
	Cyprus	CYP
	Czechia	CZE
	Denmark	DEN
	England	ENG
	Estonia	EST
	Faroe Islands	FRO
	Finland	FIN
	France	FRA
	Georgia	GEO
	Germany	GER
	Gibraltar	GIB
	Greece	GRE
	Hungary	HUN
	Iceland	ISL
	Israel	ISR
	Italy	ITA
	Kazakhstan	KAZ
	Kosovo	KOS
	Latvia	LVA
	Liechtenstein	LIE
	Lithuania	LTU
	Luxembourg	LUX

	Malta	MLT
	Moldova	MDA
	Montenegro	MNE
	Netherlands	NED
	North Macedonia	MKD
	Northern Ireland	NIR
	Norway	NOR
	Poland	POL
	Portugal	POR
	Republic of Ireland	IRL
	Romania	ROU
	Russia	RUS
	San Marino	SMR
	Scotland	SCO
	Serbia	SRB
	Slovakia	SVK
	Slovenia	SVN
	Spain	ESP
	Sweden	SWE
	Switzerland	SUI
	Turkey	TUR
	Ukraine	UKR
	Wales	WAL

	Algeria	ALG
	Argentina	ARG
	Brazil	BRA
	Burkina Faso	BFA
	Cameroon	CMR
	Canada	CAN
	Colombia	COL
	Cote d'Ivoire	CIV
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD
	Egypt	EGY
	Ghana	GHA
	Mexico	MEX
	Morocco	MAR
	Nigeria	NGA
	Qatar	QAT
	Saudi Arabia	KSA
	Senegal	SEN
	United Arab Emirates	UAE
	United States	USA
	Uruguay	URY



# Reference notes

## Chapter 1: Attendances

1. The UEFA Intelligence Centre has used a number of sources to determine attendance at professional football matches: OPTA match-by-match data covering over 21,000 men's and 2,000 women's matches was supplemented with data sourced directly from leagues and national associations. Where the professional pyramid extends beyond the second tier, Transfermarkt attendance data was added. The season covered is the last completed season, i.e. 2024/25 for winter leagues and 2024 for summer leagues. Data from some countries and competitions is calculated in basis to previous seasons and ratios observed across Europe during the last completed season (this can lead to growth percentages being slightly altered from season to season as more data becomes available).
2. 240 million is the 233 million spectators in European club football and 7 million spectators in national team football. 233 million is a conservative estimate of attendance at professional competitive football matches. It excludes crowds at lower-league amateur football matches, age-group football matches with exception of the UEFA Youth League, non-competitive exhibition matches, preliminary cup competition matches and some professional women's matches. It also excludes crowds in Europe of nearly 8 million recorded at national team matches during the season.
3. These figures include both men's club and men's national team matches taking place in Europe during the season (657 club and 27 national team matches reaching 50k+, 39 clubs and 11 national teams playing at home and 6 clubs considered as the home team in a domestic cup final).
4. Attendance figures and capacity use percentages are not an exact science as some clubs (e.g. Arsenal FC) report attendance by tickets sold rather than turnstile clicks, although most clubs are consistent in how they report from year to year. Comparisons between clubs should therefore be considered indicative only.
5. Italian league attendance is partial, only including matches being played at the men's team stadium.
6. The UEFA Intelligence Centre has used a number of sources to determine women's attendances: OPTA match-by-match attendance coverage is available for 2,000 matches while additional attendance coverage for 3,800 matches across Europe was supplemented with data sourced directly from leagues and national associations. Total aggregate attendance includes additional data extracted through Soccerdonna including available lower tier and domestic cups attendances, and UEFA Women's Champions League attendances which are extracted from match reports.

## Chapter 2: Transfer trends

1. Note that the transfer value figures for this summer are estimates only, compiled from reported transfer values sourced through Transfermarkt. The numbers will not be confirmed until clubs submit data directly to UEFA later in the year, so these numbers should be considered indicative only and not relied upon. To enable a like-for-like comparison, Transfermarkt values have also been used for the previous summers, rather than the more accurate club values provided to UEFA. Transfer fees include the most likely performance-related payments, rather than using prudent auditor assessments (club accounts) or full possible amounts (FIFA reporting). A study by the UEFA Intelligence Centre based on detailed club submissions and covering €6bn of conditional transfer fees, yielded a market benchmark of 40% of conditional amounts eventually triggered and paid. The UEFA Intelligence Centre carried out a further transfer-by-transfer review of €40bn+ of transfer fee submissions by clubs, which found the transfer earnings difference between the Transfermarkt values and club submissions to be less than 1%. Due to agent fees and other transaction costs, this translates to an approximate 10% understatement in transfer spend. Please note that this comparison provides a benchmark across the full market transfer value dataset and larger discrepancies on individual transfer deals are possible, with both overstated and understated values. In accounting terms, paid transfer registrations are recognised as intangible fixed assets and the amounts are amortised across the length of the player contract, assuming that the player will leave on a free transfer, to reflect the 'value-in-use' of the signed player. In practice, player registrations reflect this 'value-in-use' but also the potential resale value of players if they leave midway through their contract. Accounting for the player registration as value-in-use means that contract features such as sell-on clauses or buy-back options are not reflected in the player asset values or in any calculation of profit/loss on the sale of a player, even though they may one day produce a value.
2. The club record refers to summer 2025 transfer fees which exceed the level prior to the summer 2025 window. On the buy-side (transfer spending) the 220 records were split into 154 deals from first division clubs and 66 from second division clubs. On the sell-side (transfer sales) the 199 records were split into 133 top division and 66 second division clubs. Records outside the top two divisions are not included as fee values become less reliable for smaller fee transfers.
3. The 8% decrease is a like-for-like comparison of the situation on 3 September, after the window closed in the Big 5 markets but before the window closed in some other markets. Transfer fees have been taken from the UEFA Intelligence Centre's Composite Transfer Database and are as reported directly to UEFA by clubs or as published by Transfermarkt, and they exclude the full cost of transfer agent fees. Transfer fees include the most likely performance-related payments, rather than using prudent auditor assessments (club accounts) or full possible amounts (FIFA reporting).



# Reference notes

4. The Spanish transfer club spend has decreased significantly in every season since 2019, from €370m to €75m for clubs not participating in the FCWC. This means that across all non-participating European clubs, the 2025 July 1 opening spend was actually 1% below that of 2019. Despite this, transfer activity accelerated in the majority of markets.
5. The last two weeks of the window broadly corresponds to the overlap between the league season and the transfer window in the largest markets (although the first weekend was a cup rather than league round match in Germany) and amounts to two full weeks and three weekends.
6. Transfer fees include all men's squads, not just the senior squad. Note that spending and earnings figures balance and do not include intermediary fees, transaction costs or solidarity payments and include a best estimate of likely contingent fees as reported. The figures are provisional as they closed at 2 September, the day after the major European markets closed. The Belgian, Czech, Saudi Arabian, Mexican, Portuguese, Russian, Turkish, and some smaller markets, are still open for inbound transfers and all markets are still open for outbound transfers. Markets have been included in the pie chart if they account for more than 1% of global transfer activity. Markets have been included in the bar chart if they have had more than €100m of reported activity.
7. Club-trained players, in the simplified definition, have spent at least three years or seasons at the club between the age of 15 and 21. This is based on the UEFA Intelligence Centre's club-trained database for all players. Comparisons to data directly provided by clubs competing in UEFA competitions yields a higher than 99% accuracy in identifying club-trained players. Club-trained players are often referenced with 'pure profit'. Some inbound transfer fees (€0.4bn) have occurred but have been written down to almost zero by sale time.
8. The €8.9bn all player outbound transfer fee total is less than the full European sales of €9.1bn because some details, either club trained, original transfer fee, or player contract length were not readily available for some players. The estimated profit/loss on sale is an estimate for benchmarking purposes and relies upon contract data from Transfermarkt, some modelling of contract extension timings and the UEFA composite transfer datasets that are based on club provided transfer data (conditional fees reached included). The analysis above excludes players who left on free transfers or were out of contract.
9. Once again it should be underlined that the transfer value figures for this summer are estimates only, compiled from reported transfer values sourced through Transfermarkt. The numbers will not be confirmed until clubs submit data directly to UEFA later in the year, so these numbers should be considered indicative only and not relied upon. Transfer fees include the most likely performance-related payments, rather than using prudent auditor assessments (club accounts) or full possible amounts (FIFA reporting).
10. On this page, squad churn is analysed from the transfer market perspective rather than the sporting perspective. This means that inbound permanent and loan transfers to the senior squad are included, but inbound players to youth squads or players promoted from youth squads to senior squads are excluded. The 3.4% increase is based on figures as at 3 September in both 2024 and 2025 Austrian, Belgian, Czech, Greek, Portuguese, Russian, Swiss and Turkish markets are still open for inbound transfers at the time of analysis so their average inbound numbers could change.
11. In five cases of dual nationality the non-European first nationality reflects the senior national team chosen by the player.

## Chapter 3: Talent landscape

1. The UEFA Intelligence Centre tracks a wide range of squad statistics for all UEFA member associations' domestic leagues and cup competitions as well as UEFA club competitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the 20 leagues with the highest revenue are presented, but the average number of players fielding in all 54 domestic leagues and each country's rank are included in the appendices. The data covers the 2024/25 (winter) and 2024 (summer) seasons.
2. This analysis is limited to 15 of the top 20 countries for which we have cup match data coverage.
3. The Top 11 and Top 18 most-fielded players analysis is based on total minutes played in total in domestic cup, domestic league and UEFA competitions.
4. Half-time substitutions do not count towards the three in-game substitution slots allowed during the match.
5. This analysis is based on players' ages at the start of the domestic season, rather than their age at the time of each individual match, which would increase the average age by approximately five months.
6. Expatriates are defined as players whose first and second nationalities are both different from that of the league in which they play.



# Reference notes

7. This analysis of player usage in women's football has been undertaken on 15 leagues selected based on a combination of the following factors: domestic market, UEFA club and association coefficients, FIFA coefficient and data availability.
8. For the purposes of this UEFA competition analysis, LTP data is as provided by clubs in their squad submission lists. Players in the B list are considered club-trained (CTP) and LTP players, hence the designation CTP+ and LTP+, although a small minority will not yet have reached the full three season criteria to qualify as LTPs.

## Chapter 4: Head coaches

1. The 'season' cut-off dates for analysis are 1st July to 30th June and 1st January to 31st January.
2. This analysis is based on data collected from Transfermarkt. To accurately track head coach changes, it is essential to include information on new coaches for the following season. Since this data is updated gradually over the summer, the timing of the analysis has a significant impact on the results. For this reason, we compared the 2024/25 season data with the previous season's figures as of August 2024. When using the fully updated dataset, the number of head coach dismissals in the 2023/24 season rises to 802. Therefore, the 2024/25 data should be regarded as preliminary, with an updated version to be provided in the next report.
3. Top 20 leagues by club revenue. The head coach turnover rate per club is included for all 54 domestic first tier leagues in the appendix KPIs.
4. Head coach changes occurring in June, July and August for winter leagues and December-March for summer season leagues, are allocated as 'off-season' with changes in other months considered 'mid-season'.
5. Job tenure is a difficult topic to analyse as is heavily impacted by timing. This analysis focuses on the job tenure of the last dismissed head coach of each of the 734 clubs in first division.
6. Map shows the median job tenure which better represents the typical tenure as it's less effected by outliers.
7. The analysis is based on the full playing careers and defines 'professional player experience' as minutes played at a first or second division club or in international matches. In some countries (see competition pyramid section of report) professional football extends beyond this. A more precise analysis of professional football careers will be performed in future reports.

8. This analysis considers only the first nationality of each head coach to avoid double count. head coaches that have never coached in either first or second tier in any UEFA country are outside of the scope of this analysis.

## Chapter 5: Competition landscape

1. The numbers for lower tiers are not exact, as league reorganisation and club withdrawals become more common moving down the pyramid. In some cases, tier mobility is restricted based on whether clubs are amateur or professional split or on stadium, safety or licensing factors.
2. Relegation play-off rounds are not included. In addition to the ten leagues that include a Conference League play-off, Albania has a 'final four' system to determine the league champion, Czechia has a play-off round to place the teams ranked seventh to tenth during the regular season (the play-off used to determine Conference League classification up until 2024/25) and in Malta, a final four may be held to determine the league champion.
3. Uneven matches are those in which the winning team wins with a goal difference of three or more goals.
4. Country groups are based on financial data reported by the top tier clubs, as reported on the The European Club Finance and Investment Landscape report. The 'Big 5' is formed by: England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain; the '6-15' group is formed by: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Switzerland, Sweden and Türkiye; the '16-30' group is formed by: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Kazakhstan, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine; while the remaining countries are part from the 'Rest'.
5. This graphic includes only clubs that provided UEFA with sufficient information regarding their ownership structure; it does not include all top-division clubs, as some clubs did not apply for a licence for the following season.





**Production**

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