

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

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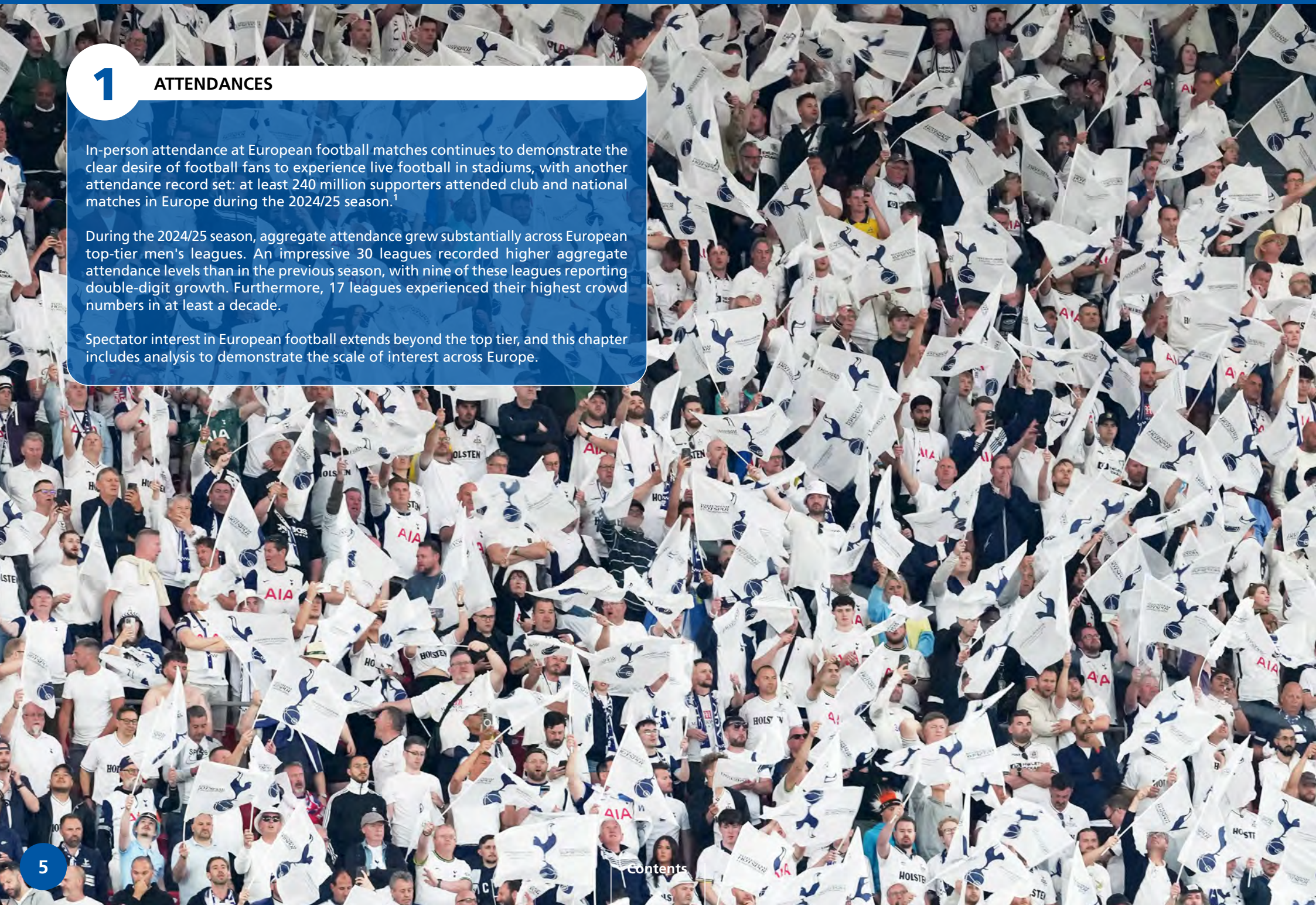
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Key

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.[1]

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%)		Other	7.9 (-5%)
6. RUS	2.9 (+73%)			



240 million
Number of spectators in European football during the 2024/25 season[2]

14 million
[+2.8%[1]]
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%)		Other	8.9 (+1%)
12. RUS	2.9 (+8%)			

7.6 million (-14%)
National team crowds in Europe

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

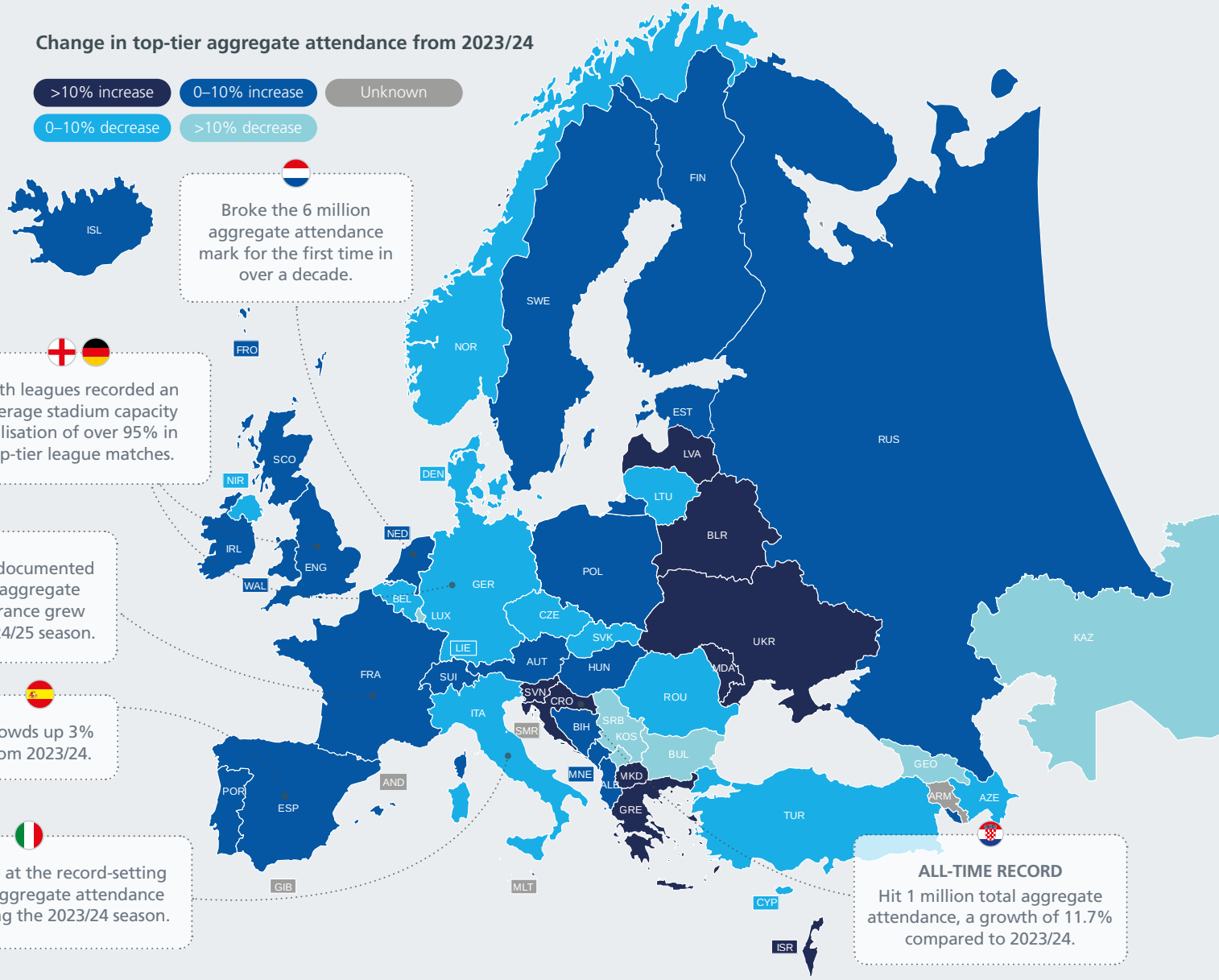
This decrease can be partly attributed to UEFA EURO 2024, held in Germany at the end of the previous season, which was attended by 3 million supporters.

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.

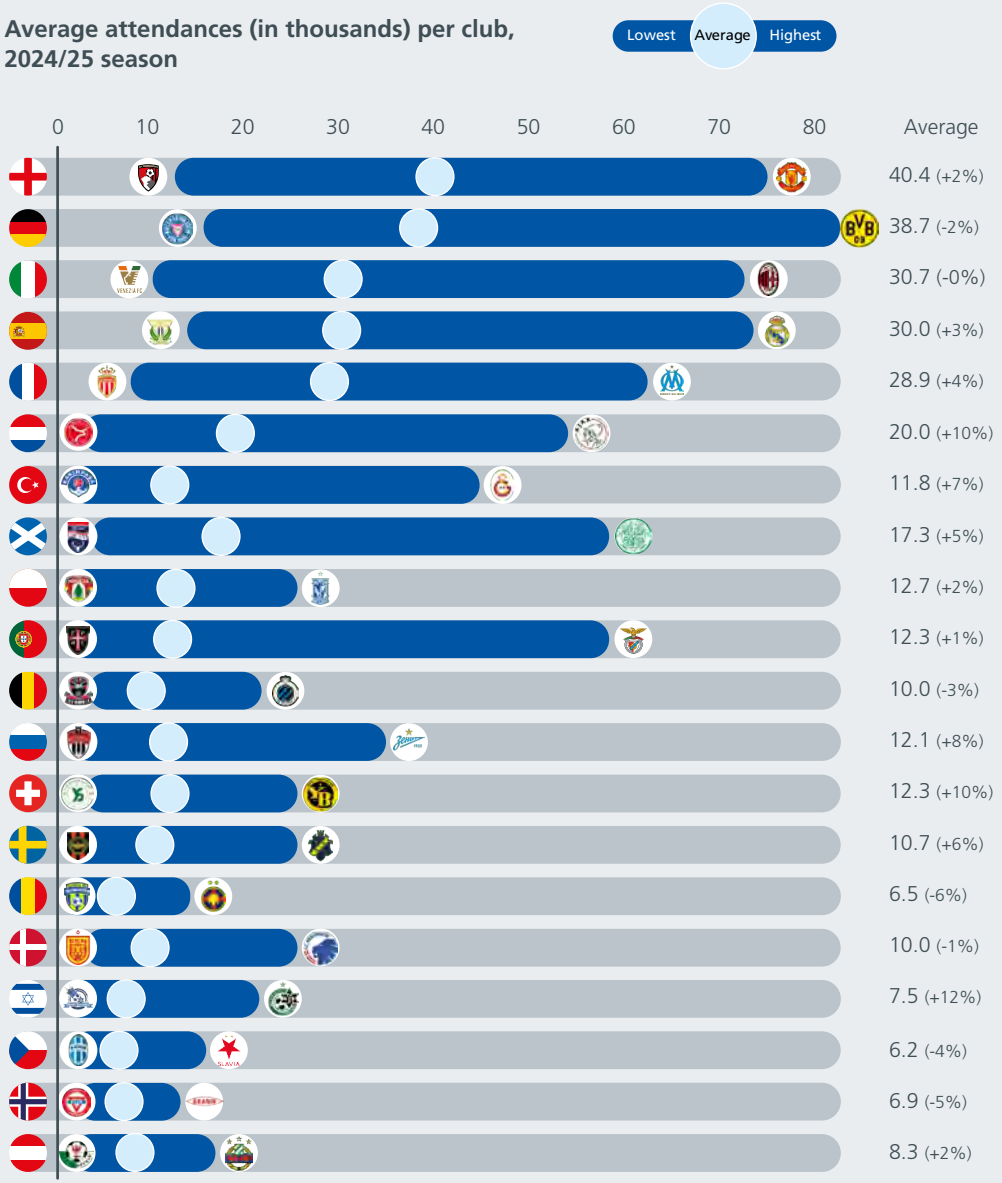


Attendance at top-tier matches across Europe grew by 3%

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.

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

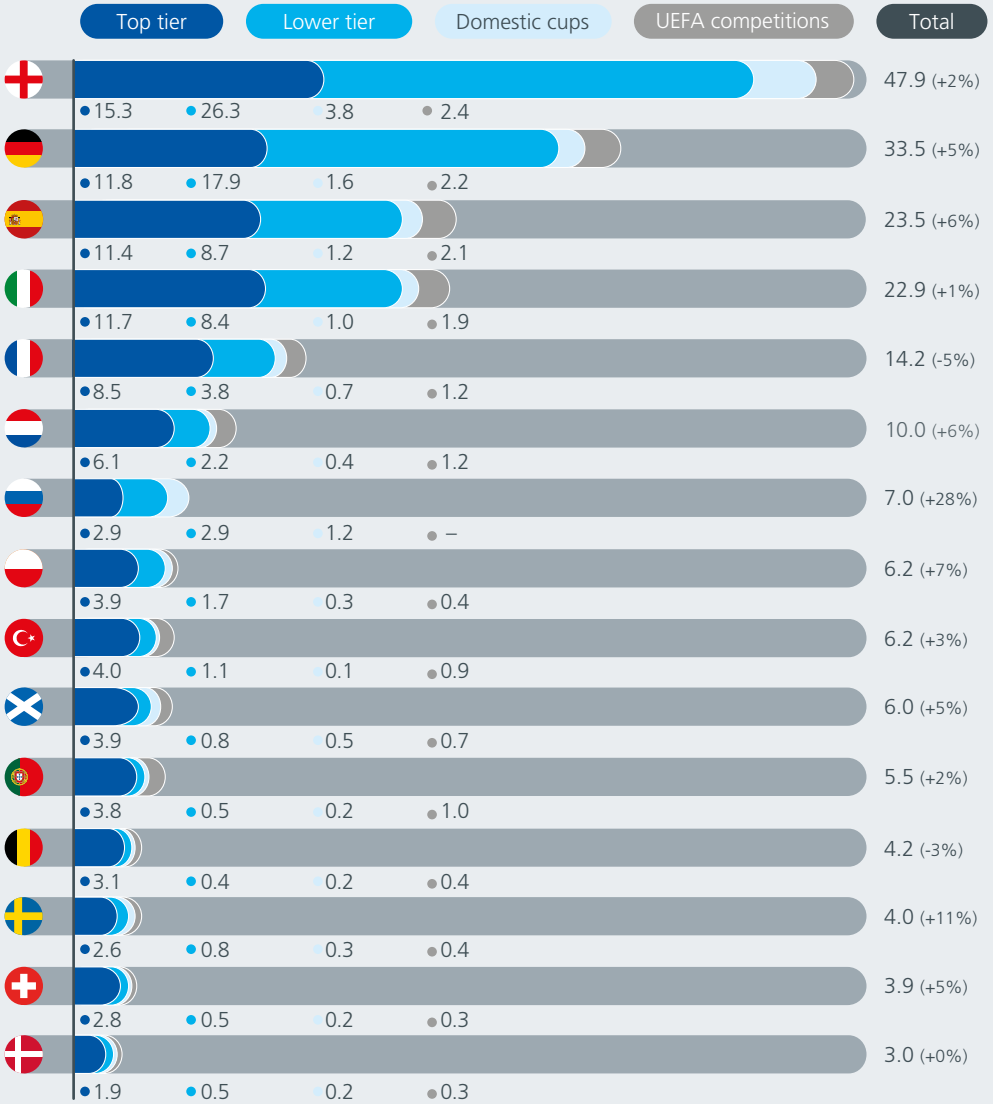


9,300
Average attendance at top-tier club football matches across Europe

32
top-tier leagues experienced higher average attendance than in the previous season. A total of 30 top tiers had higher aggregate attendances

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

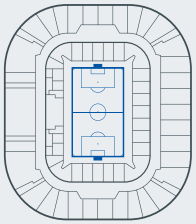


Aggregate attendance increased across all levels of European football. The largest rise was recorded in UEFA men's club competitions following the implementation of their new format, while at the domestic level, domestic cups recorded the highest growth.

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[3] (with previous season comparison)

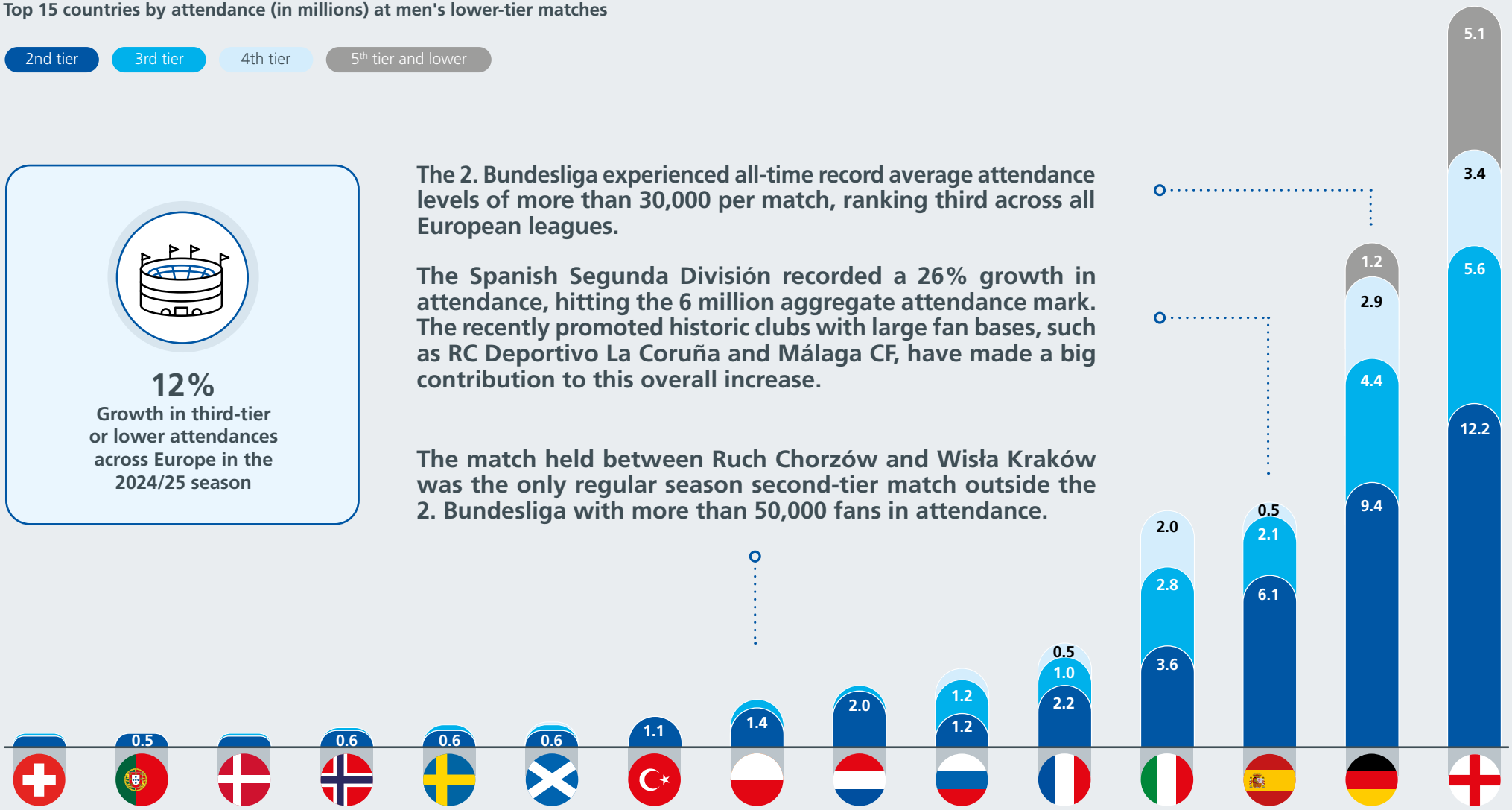


	50,000+	30,000+	20,000+
Matches	684 (608)	1,733 (1,624)	3,145 (2,808)
Teams	56 (49)	145 (149)	252 (258)

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 | 5th 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.

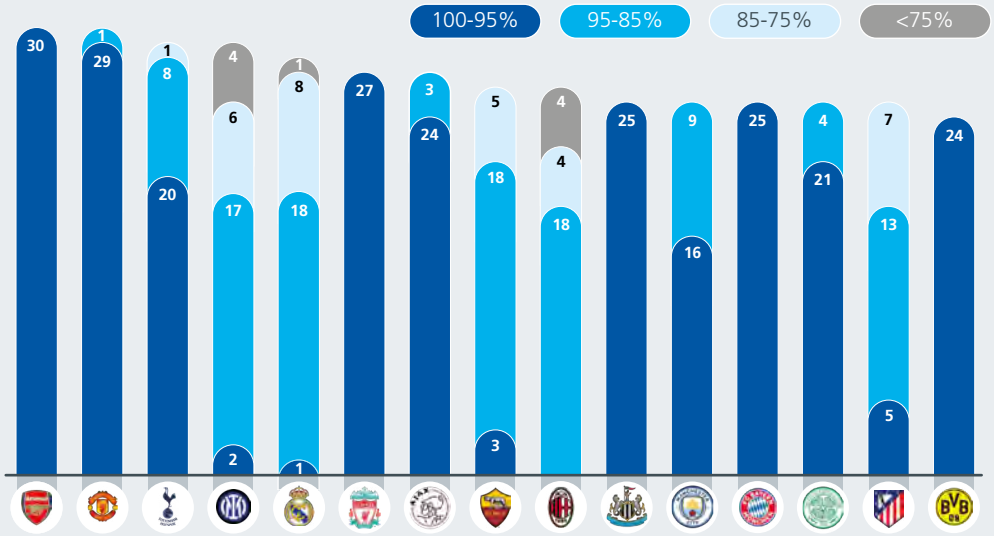
Manchester United and Real Madrid CF surpassed the 2 million aggregated attendance mark

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.

Stadium use: attendance as a percentage of capacity

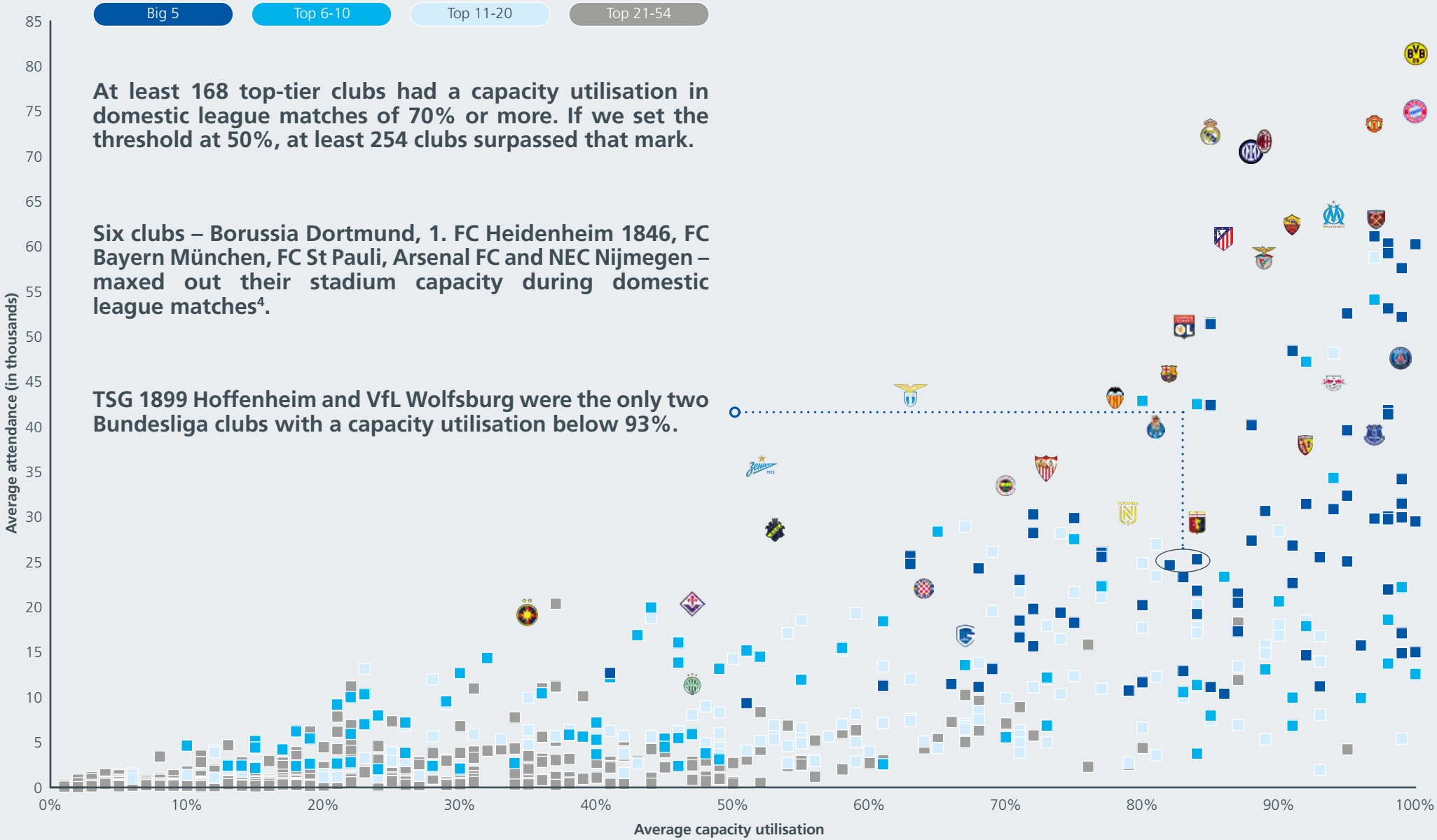
Ranked in order of number of matches with over 50,000 in attendance, from most to least



The '1 million home crowd' club

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 ter	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.

Geneva
Stadium: Stade de Genève
Matches played: 5
Average attendance: 23,847
Total attendance: 119,235

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

Basel
Stadium: St. Jakob Park
Matches played: 5
Average attendance: 34,138
Total attendance: 170,692

Zurich
Stadium: Stadion Letzigrund
Matches played: 5
Average attendance: 22,505
Total attendance: 112,523

Sion
Stadium: Stade de Tourbillon
Matches played: 3
Average attendance: 7,478
Total attendance: 22,435

Bern
Stadium: Stadion Wankdorf
Matches played: 4
Average attendance: 29,639
Total attendance: 118,556

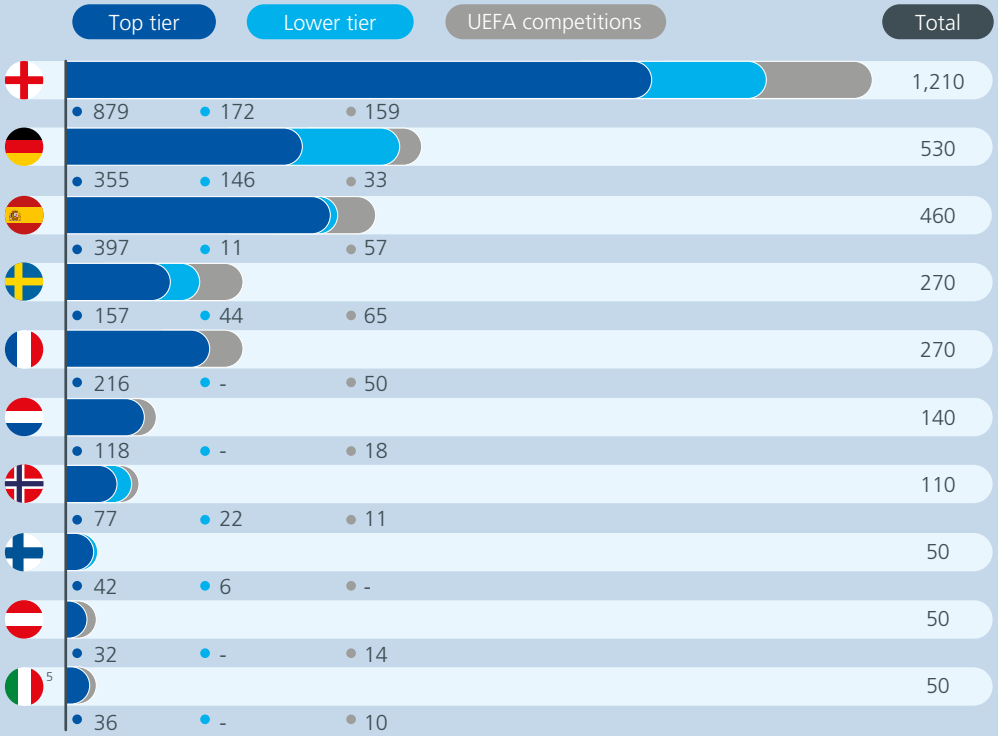
Lucerne
Stadium: Allmend Stadion
Matches played: 3
Average attendance: 14,179
Total attendance: 42,536

St.Gallen
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

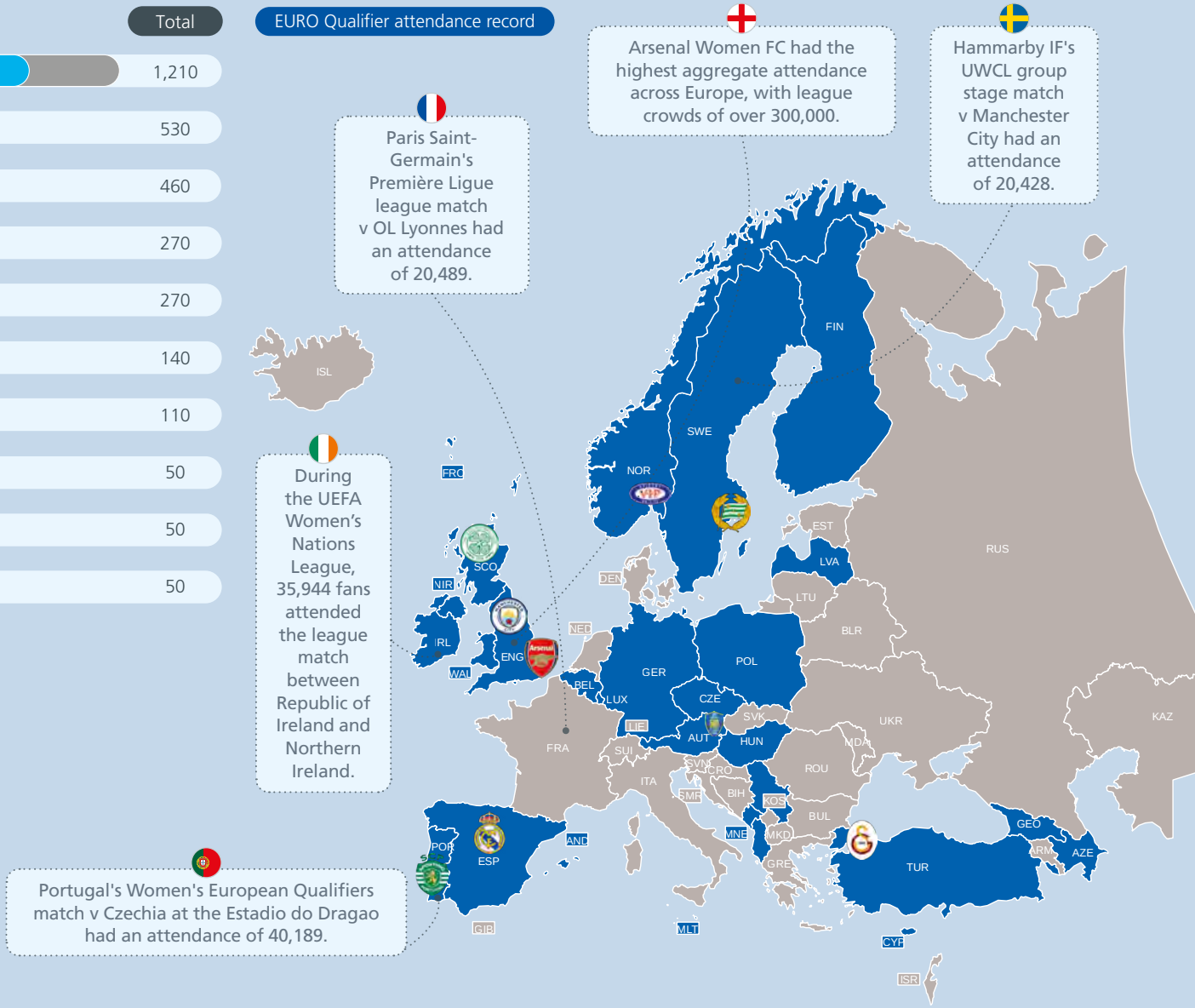
Women's football continues to attract crowds

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[6].

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.

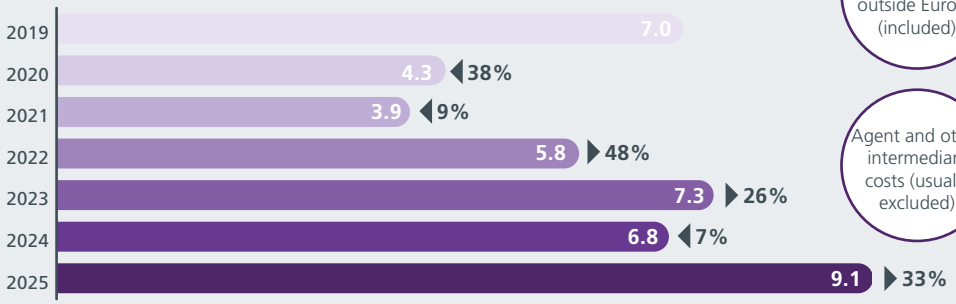
Following on from last year, this chapter analyses the preliminary transfer numbers, highlighting the notable trends and focusing on the major transfer flows. It also breaks new ground, continuing to make this report the most relevant and vital transfer market review, with new topics including multi-club 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

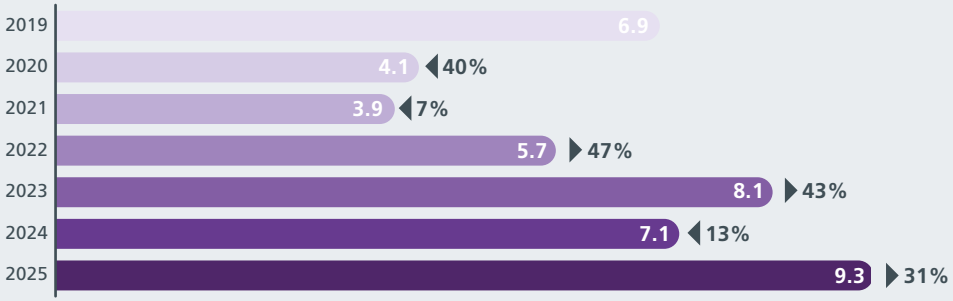
European club transfer spend[1] was €9.1bn, up 33% on last summer and 24% above the previous 2023 summer record level.

European clubs' summer transfer spending[1] (€bn) and year on year change in summer window



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

European clubs' summer transfer sales[1] (€bn) and 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[2] for spending on a single sale

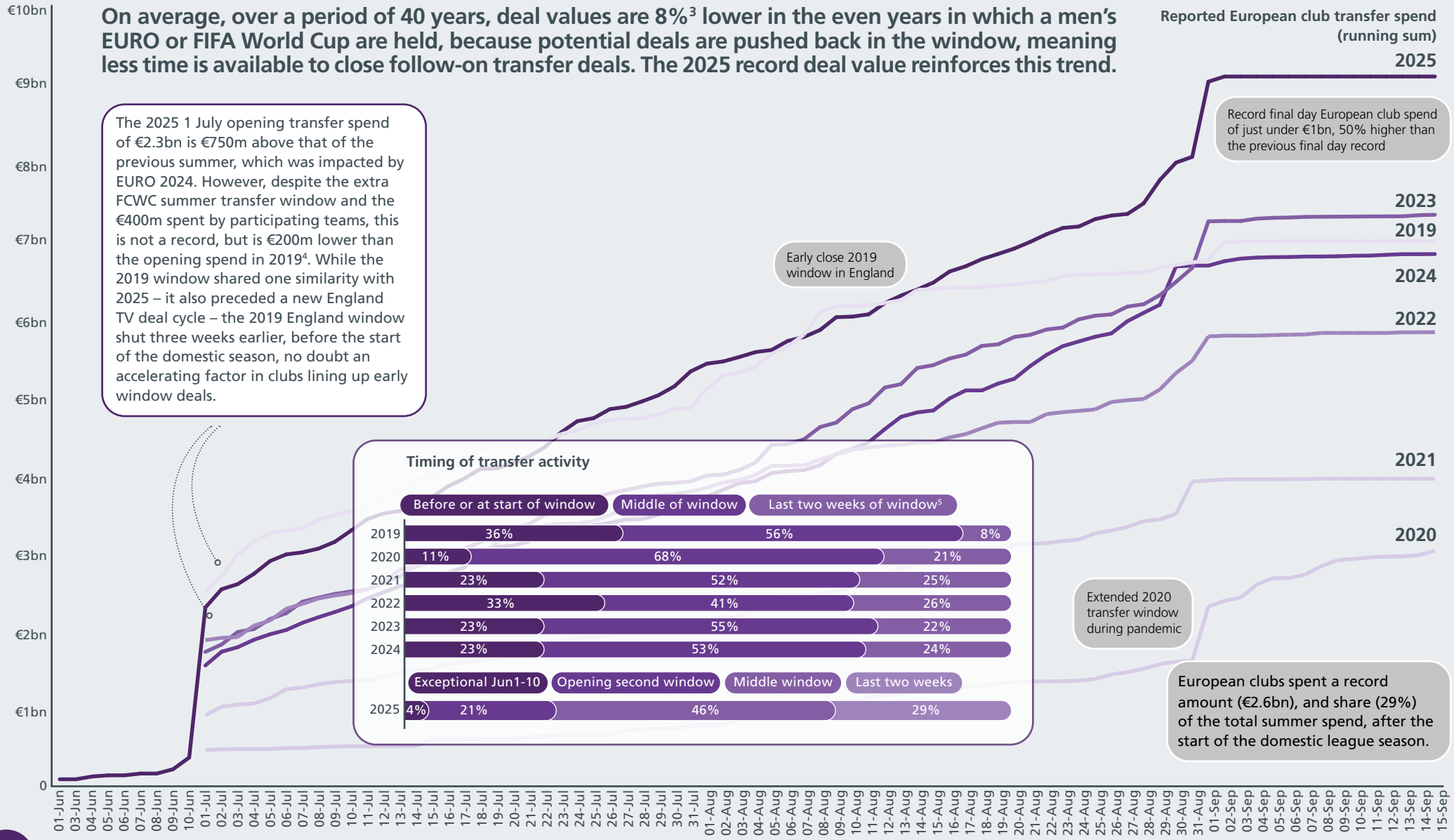
10
transfer fees set club records for earnings on a single sale

199
transfer fees set club records[2] 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

On average, over a period of 40 years, deal values are 8%[3] lower in the even years in which a men's EURO or FIFA World Cup are held, because potential deals are pushed back in the window, meaning less time is available to close follow-on transfer deals. The 2025 record deal value reinforces this trend.



The 2025 1 July opening transfer spend of €2.3bn is €750m above that of the previous summer, which was impacted by EURO 2024. However, despite the extra FCWC summer transfer window and the €400m spent by participating teams, this is not a record, but is €200m lower than the opening spend in 2019[4]. While the 2019 window shared one similarity with 2025 – it also preceded a new England TV deal cycle – the 2019 England window shut three weeks earlier, before the start of the domestic season, no doubt an accelerating factor in clubs lining up early window deals.

Timing of transfer activity

	Before or at start of window	Middle of window	Last two weeks of window[5]
2019	36%	56%	8%
2020	11%	68%	21%
2021	23%	52%	25%
2022	33%	41%	26%
2023	23%	55%	22%
2024	23%	53%	24%

	Exceptional Jun1-10	Opening second window	Middle window	Last two weeks
2025	4%	21%	46%	29%

Major transfer flows highlight dominance of English market

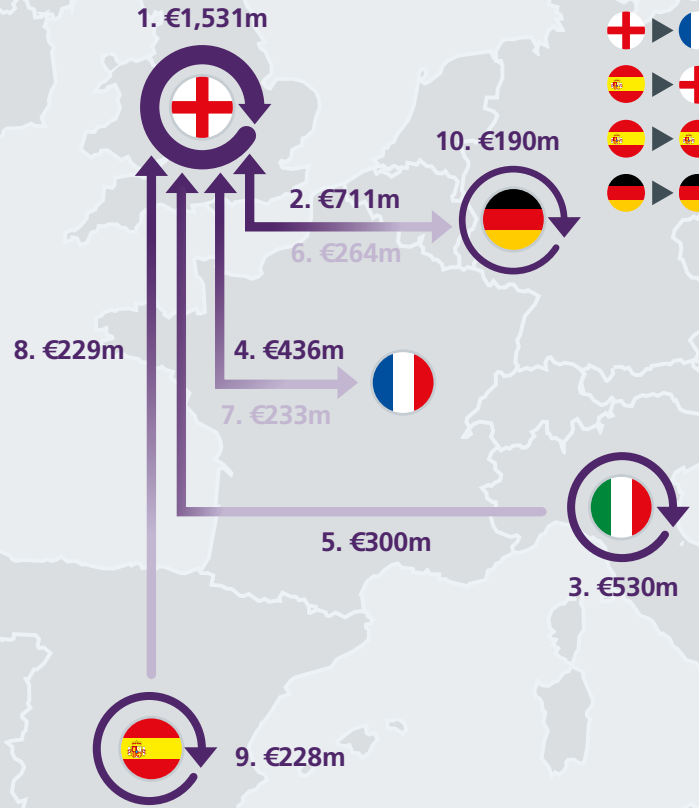
Seven of the top eight global transfer flows in summer 2025 involve the English market.

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

		Change from 2024	Number 2025 transfers with fee
ENG → ENG	€1,531m	+15%	89
GER → ENG	€711m	+365%	25
ITA → ITA	€530m	+4%	132
FRA → ENG	€436m	+96%	26
ITA → ENG	€300m	+76%	13
ENG → GER	€264m	+70%	15
ENG → FRA	€233m	+39%	20
ESP → ENG	€229m	+7%	7
ESP → ESP	€228m	+42%	63
GER → GER	€190m	-18%	89





48%
Percentage of global transfer deal value involving at least one English club

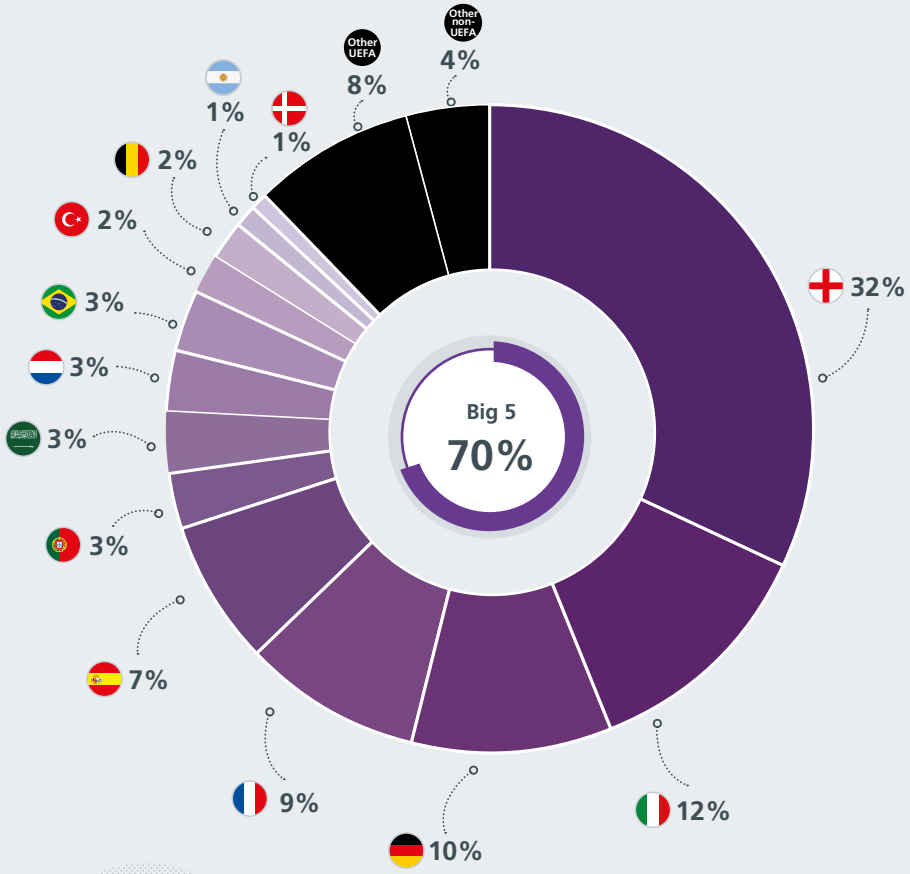


96%
Percentage of global transfer deal value involving at least one European club

Average deal price generates record values

The traditional Big 5 European markets were responsible for 70% of global summer transfer activity.[6]

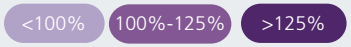
Breakdown of transfer activity (sum of spending and earnings)



19 of 20
top markets had more activity than during last summer's record window (Russia is the exception[6])

Provisional[6] top 20 countries by summer 2025 transfer activity

Activity (€m) summer 2025 v summer 2024



		Activity (€m)	Spending (€m)	Earnings (€m)	Net Spend (€m)
1	131%	6,487	3,925	2,562	1,362
2	127%	2,466	1,232	1,233	-1
3	163%	2,068	895	1,172	-277
4	120%	1,801	695	1,105	-410
5	122%	1,516	723	793	-71
6	118%	706	335	371	-36
8	202%	598	225	373	-148
10	217%	502	329	174	155
11	104%	493	132	361	-228
13	110%	210	49	161	-113
14	82%	194	125	69	56
16	197%	159	67	92	-25
18	119%	133	33	100	-67
19	256%	121	45	76	31
20	105%	116	54	62	-9
21	138%	110	31	79	-48
22	165%	106	26	79	-53
23	121%	601	178	424	-246
7	105%	632	484	148	336
9	124%	579	212	366	-154
12	82%	219	61	158	-97
15	74%	179	102	77	25
17	85%	137	89	47	42
24	146%	401	219	183	37

Records broken at all value ranges apart from the very top

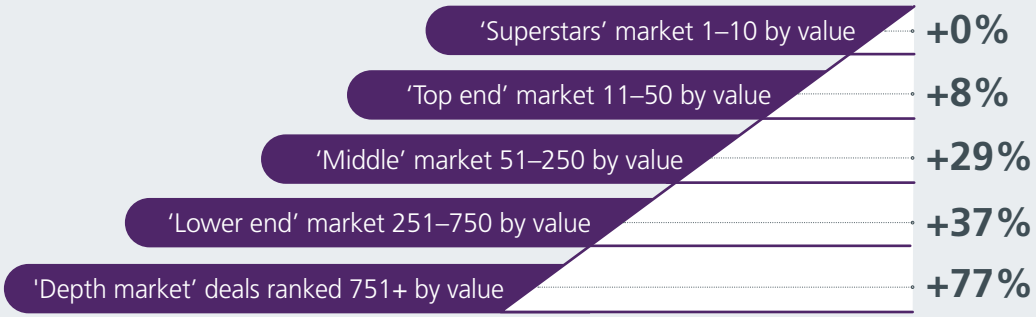
The number of European club fees paid above €50m increased from 14 in summer 2024 to 23 this summer. The number of deals between €5m and €10m, €20m and €35m and €35m and €50m are also significantly up, with a lower growth in other value ranges compared to last summer.

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.

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

	Number 2023	Number 2024	Number 2025	Increase	Value €bn 2023	Value €bn 2024	Value €bn 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

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[7]	€2.7bn	-	€0.4bn	x	3%	=	€2.7bn
All players[8]	€8.9bn	-	€5.3bn	x	34%	=	€7.1bn

€7.1bn
Estimated net profit triggered on outbound transfers from European clubs

€2.7bn
Estimated net profit triggered on home-grown players sales by European clubs

80%
Estimated net profit margin on player sales, made up by 100% margin on club trained and 71% on non-club trained

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%.

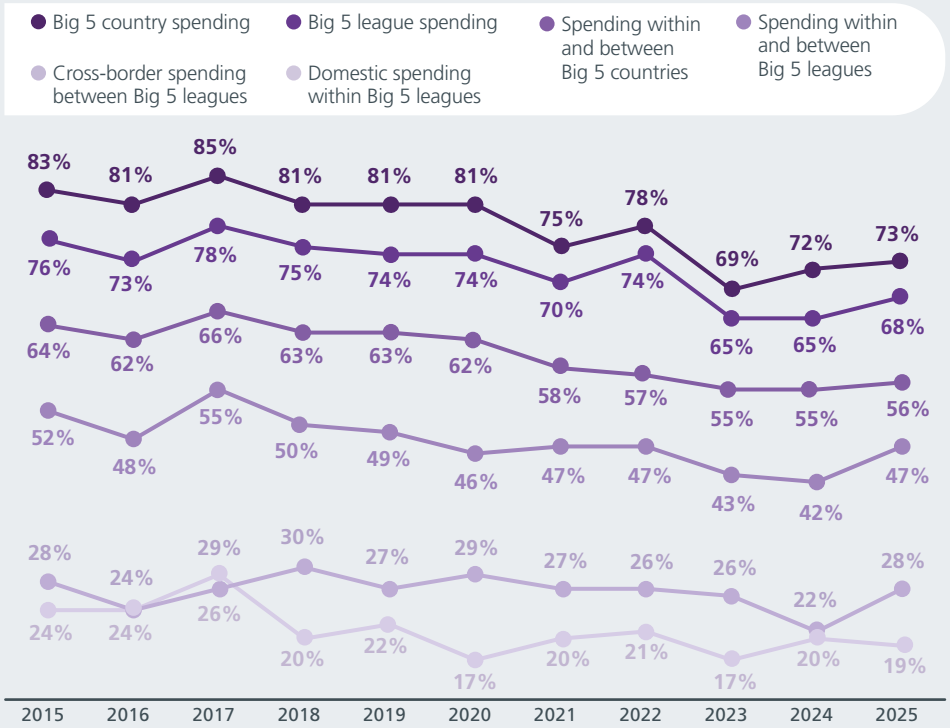
By contrast the €0.5bn paid for goalkeepers during summer 2025 matches their original inbound transfer cost.

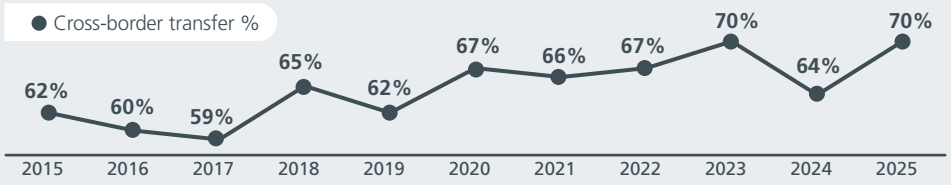
	Outbound transfer fees	% outbound fees for club-trained players	Profit as % of outbound fees	Non club trained: Outbound fee as % of original inbound transfer fee
All players	€8.9bn	30%	80%	126%
Goalkeepers	€0.5bn	30%	85%	100%
Central defenders	€1.2bn	24%	82%	146%
Full-backs	€0.8bn	36%	85%	163%
Defensive 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

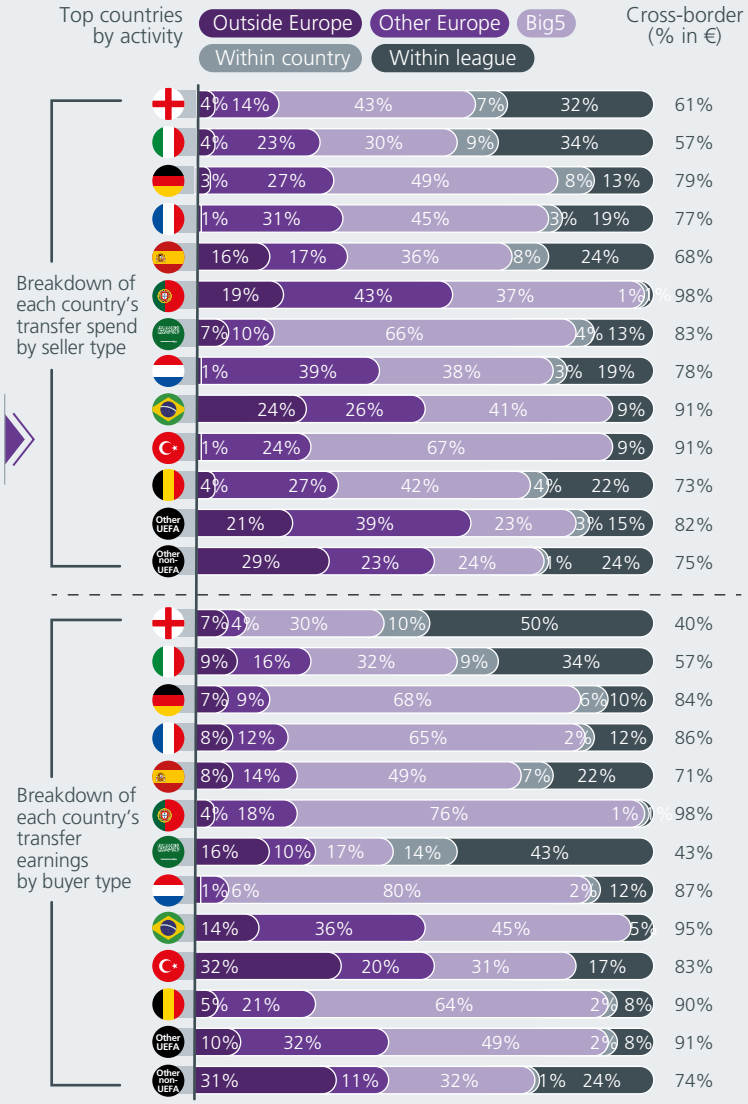




61%
Share of English transfer spend on players from clubs in other European countries, up from 46% in 2024

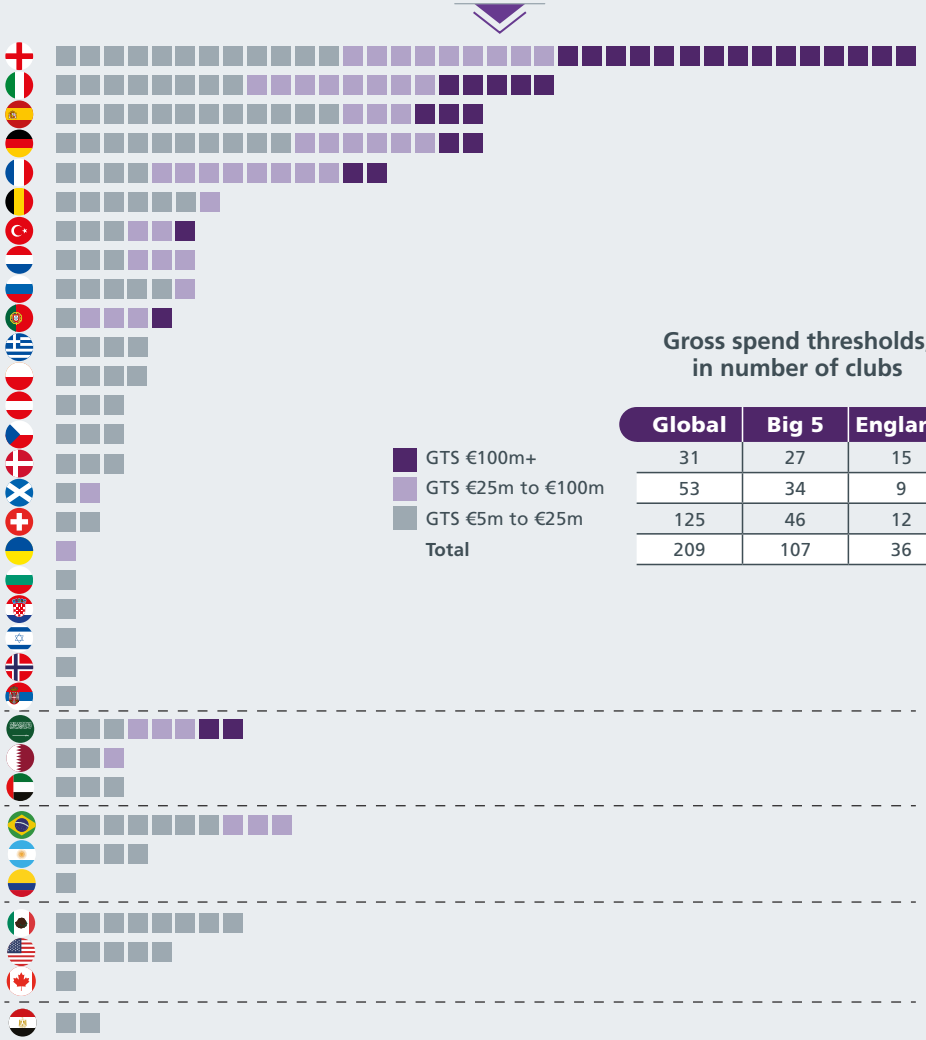
70%
Share of cross-border global transfer activity in summer 2025 matching the record share of 2023

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.

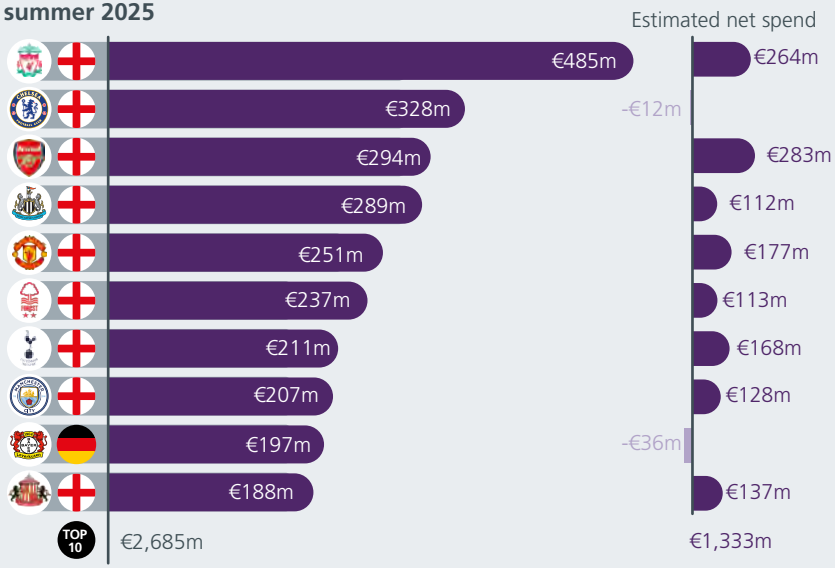


Gross spend thresholds, in number of clubs

	Global	Big 5	England
GTS €100m+	31	27	15
GTS €25m to €100m	53	34	9
GTS €5m to €25m	125	46	12
Total	209	107	36

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[9] top ten clubs by gross spend summer 2025



Transfer spend recovered through sales

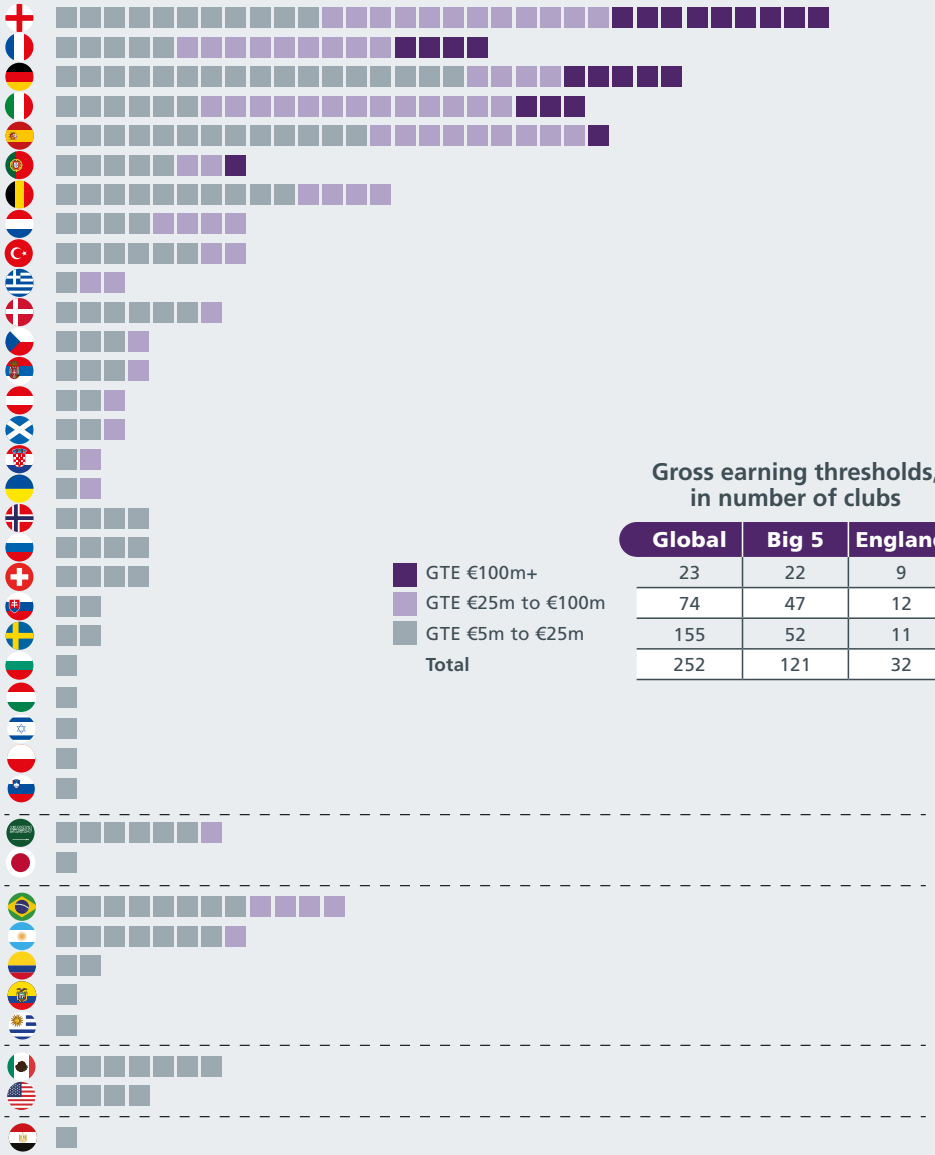
Global gross spend **€10.3bn**

€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

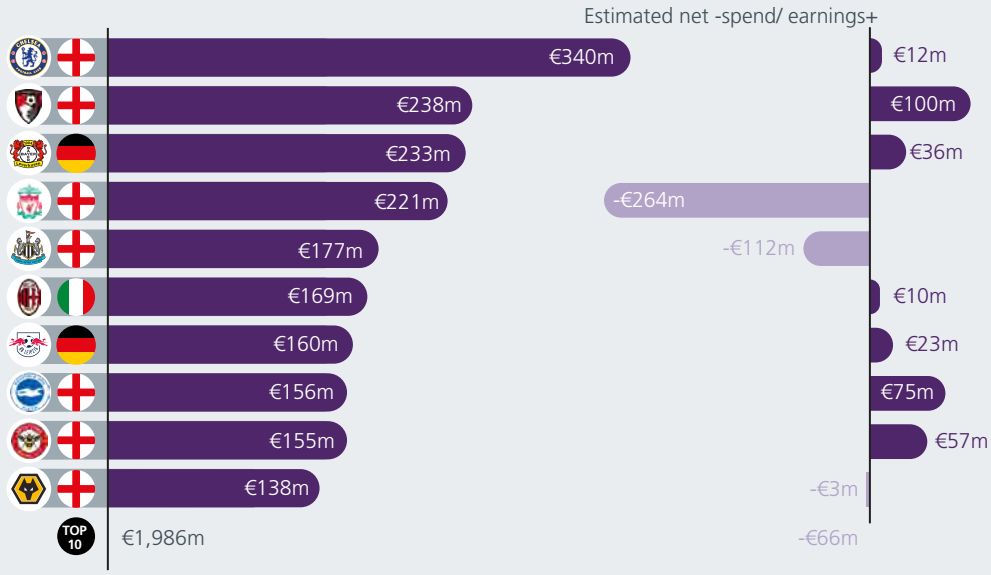


Gross earning thresholds, in number of clubs

	Global	Big 5	England
GTE €100m+	23	22	9
GTE €25m to €100m	74	47	12
GTE €5m to €25m	155	52	11
Total	252	121	32

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[9] top ten clubs by gross earnings summer 2025

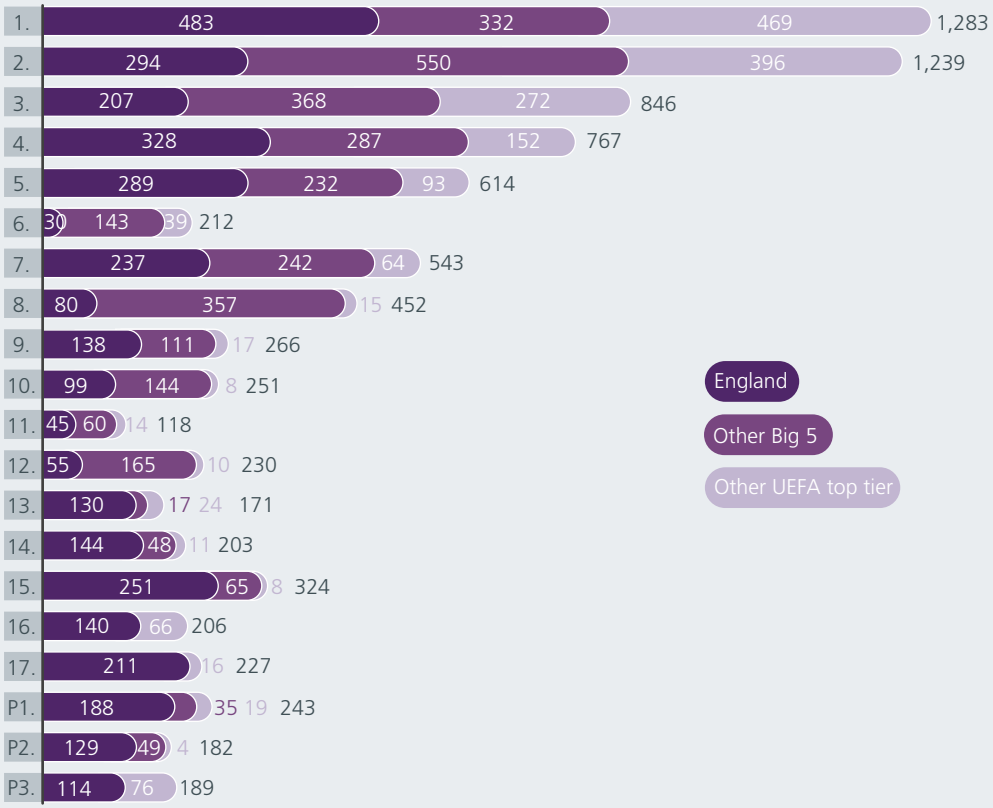


The combined earnings of the ten largest sellers was just under €2.0bn (an increase of 39% year-on-year and 4% above the previous record), equivalent to 21% of total European club transfer earnings. The sheer size of the English market is reflected in English clubs contributing 7 of the 10 largest earners,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

League champions and newly promoted clubs active in the market

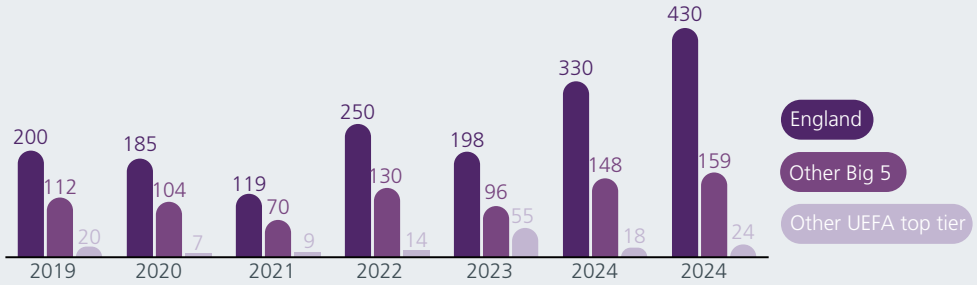
Transfer spend has been analysed according to where the club finished in the season leading up to the summer transfer windows. This provides compelling evidence of the buying power of English top tier clubs right down the table. Indeed, the financial importance of avoiding relegation incentivises these 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[10] 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.

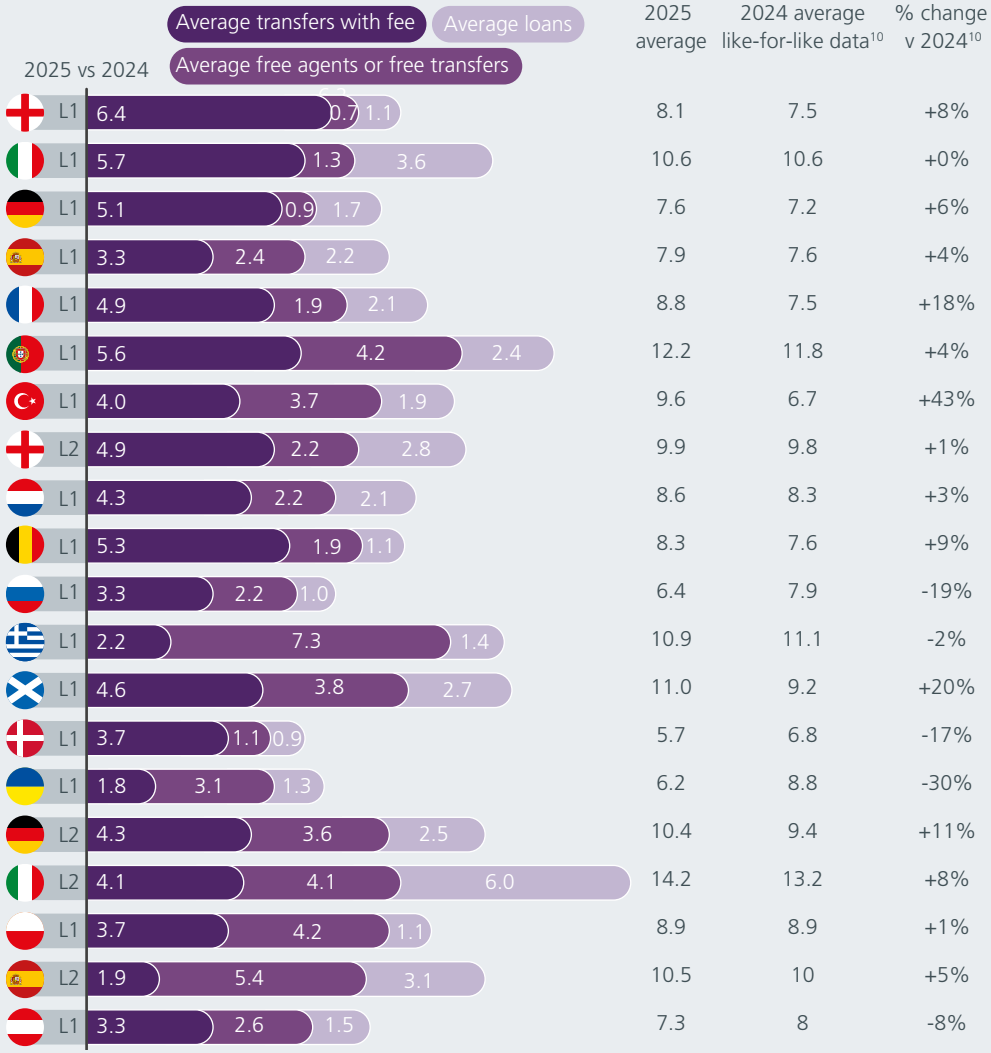
Racing Club de Strasbourg Alsace (18), Cremonese (18), Bayer 04 Leverkusen (15), Sunderland AFC (15) and Elche CF (13) were the most active in their respective Big 5 league. Club culture, the duration of head coaches' tenures, changes in ownership, the existence of feeder clubs in lower tiers, and squad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

€6.9m
Average price paid by Big 5 league clubs, up 29% on last summer

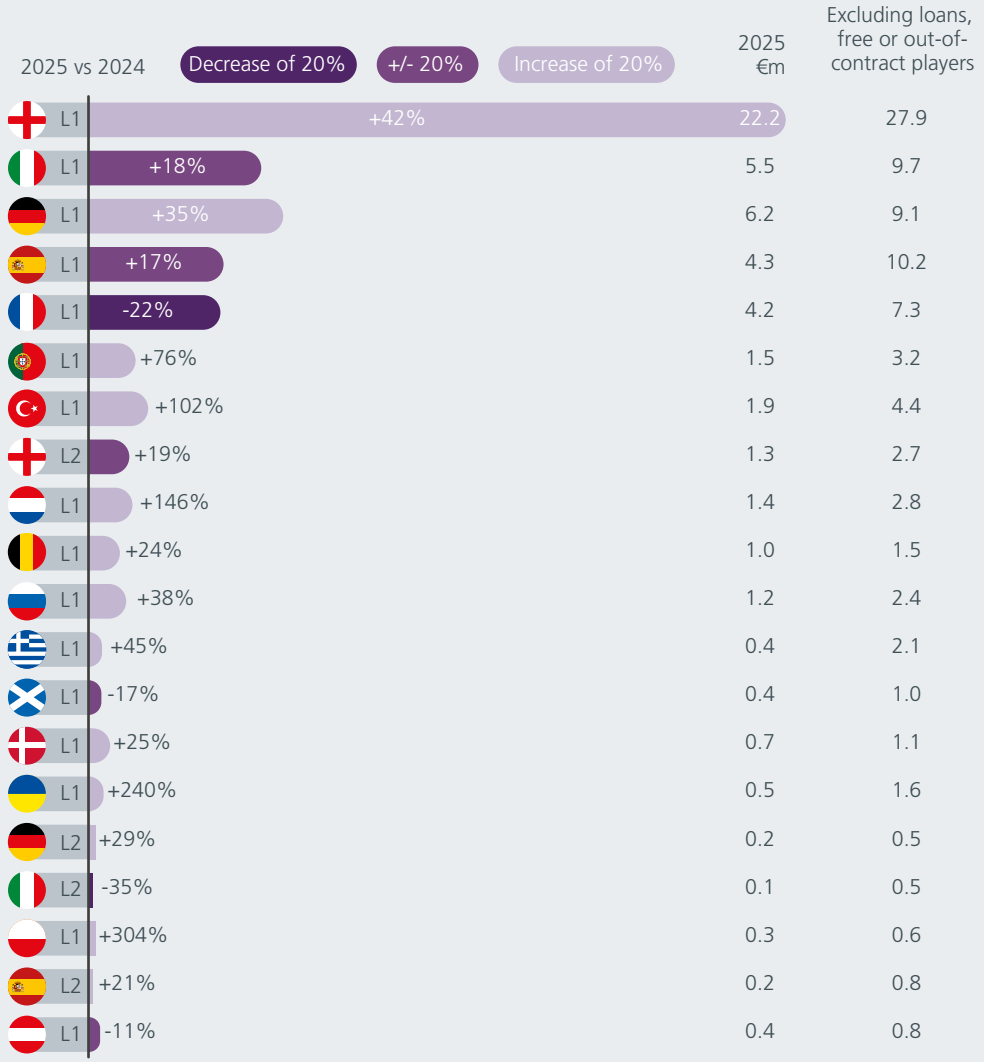
Average fees for inbound players were 32% up for the top 20 leagues on the average price paid last summer. If English inbound deals are excluded, the average fee paid was still 23% up on last summer.

+32%
Average price increase paid by top 20 leagues compared to 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.

16 of 20
leagues paid more on average for players than in the previous summer

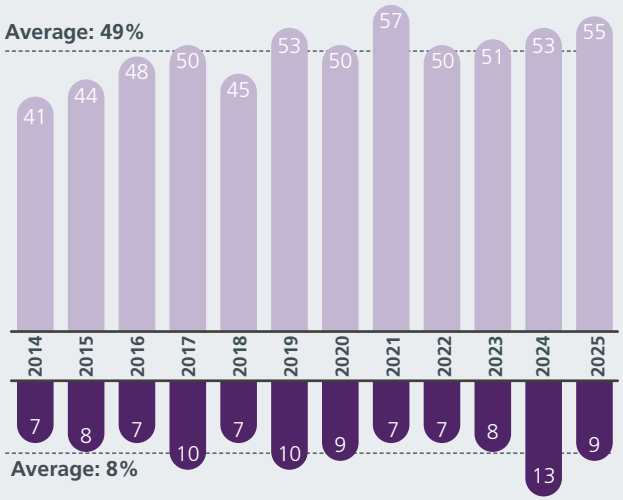
Average price of inbound senior players per club in summer window among top 20 European leagues by spend



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

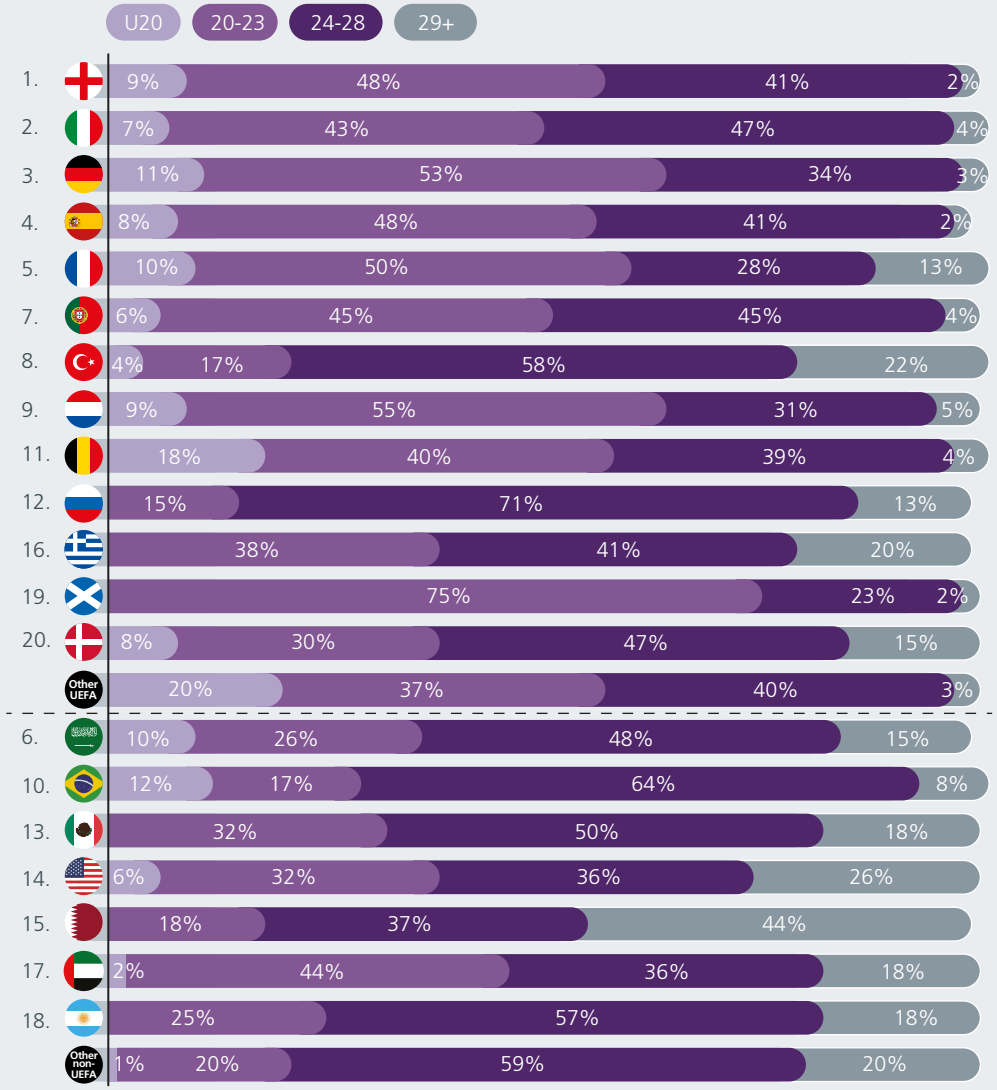




55%
of European club transfer spending was invested in players aged 23 and under

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

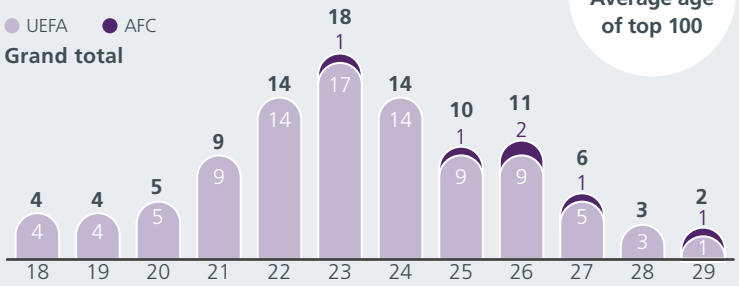


Player profile of top 100 transfer deals

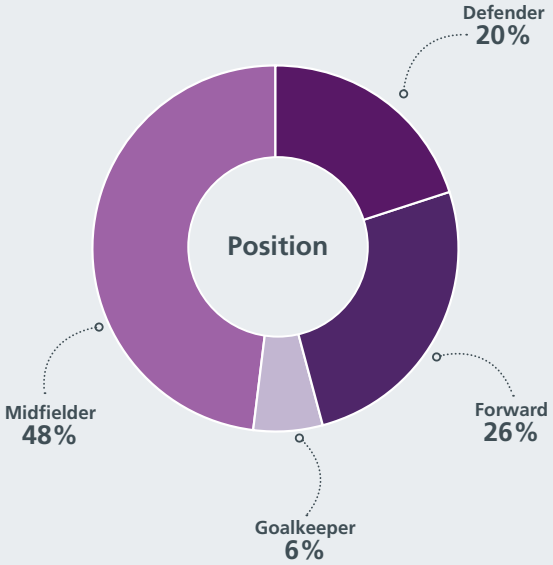
First nationality

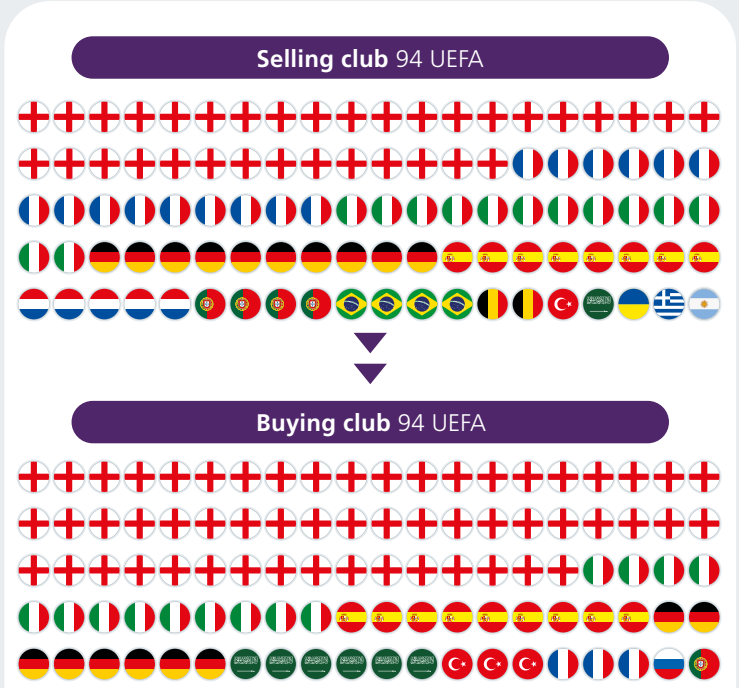
16	2	1
12	2	1
8	2	1
6	2	1
6	1	1
5	1	1
4	1	1
4	1	1
3	1	1
3	1	1
3	1	1
2	1	1

Age distribution



23.4
Average age of top 100

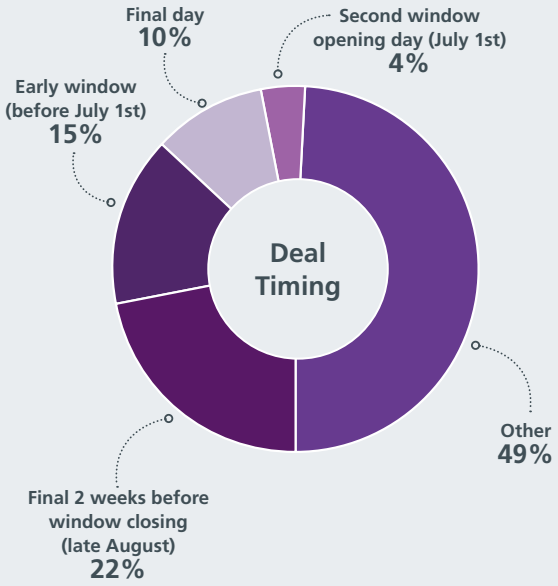




All buyers are top-tier clubs but ten sellers are second-tier clubs. One top-100 deal was between two English club academies.



83%
have a European passport (first or second nationality[11]).



The top 100 fee size and share



41%
Percentage of global transfer deal value of the top 100 (€4.2bn)

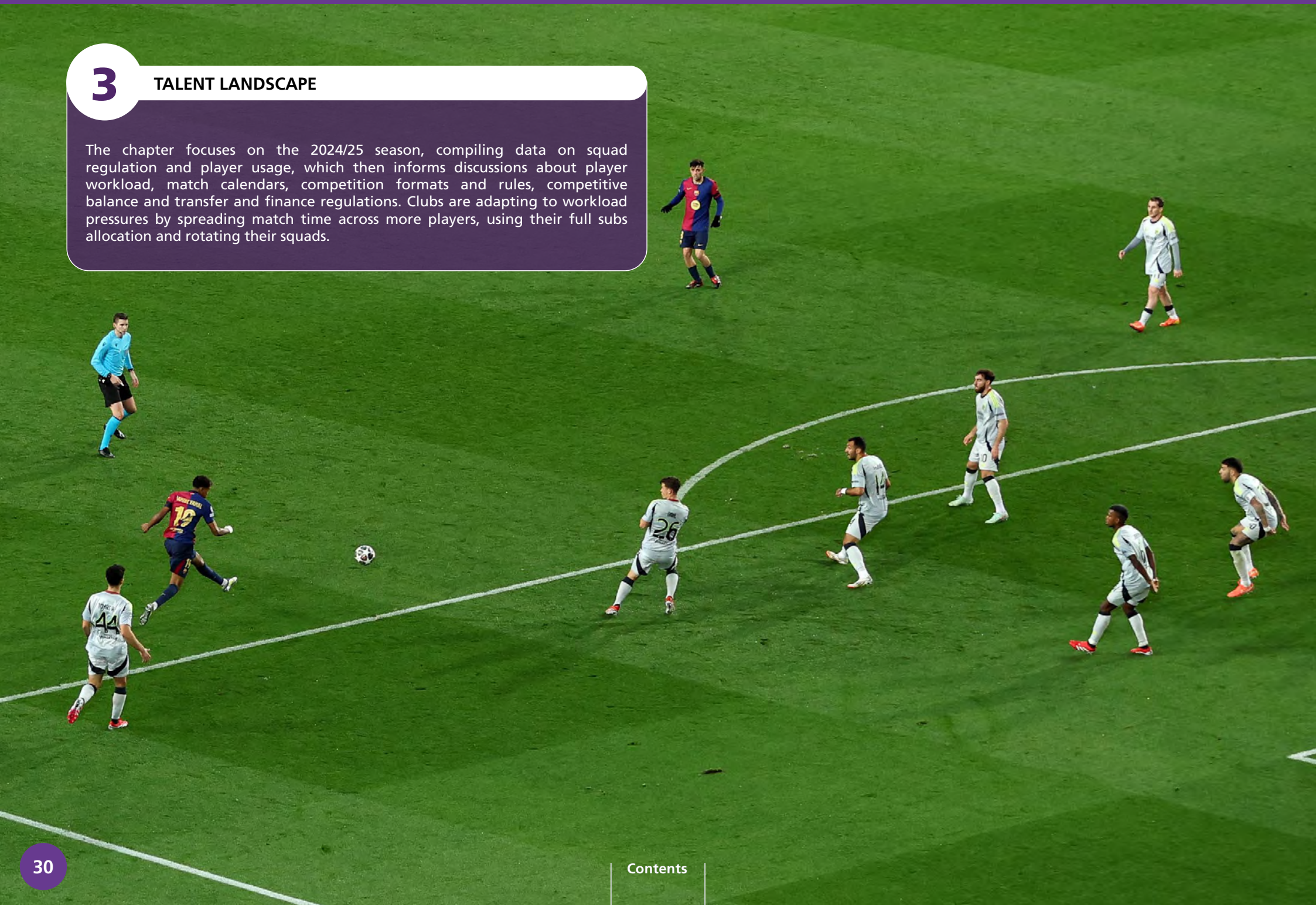


22
deals broke the buying club's previous transfer record (13 different clubs)

18
deals brokered this summered 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

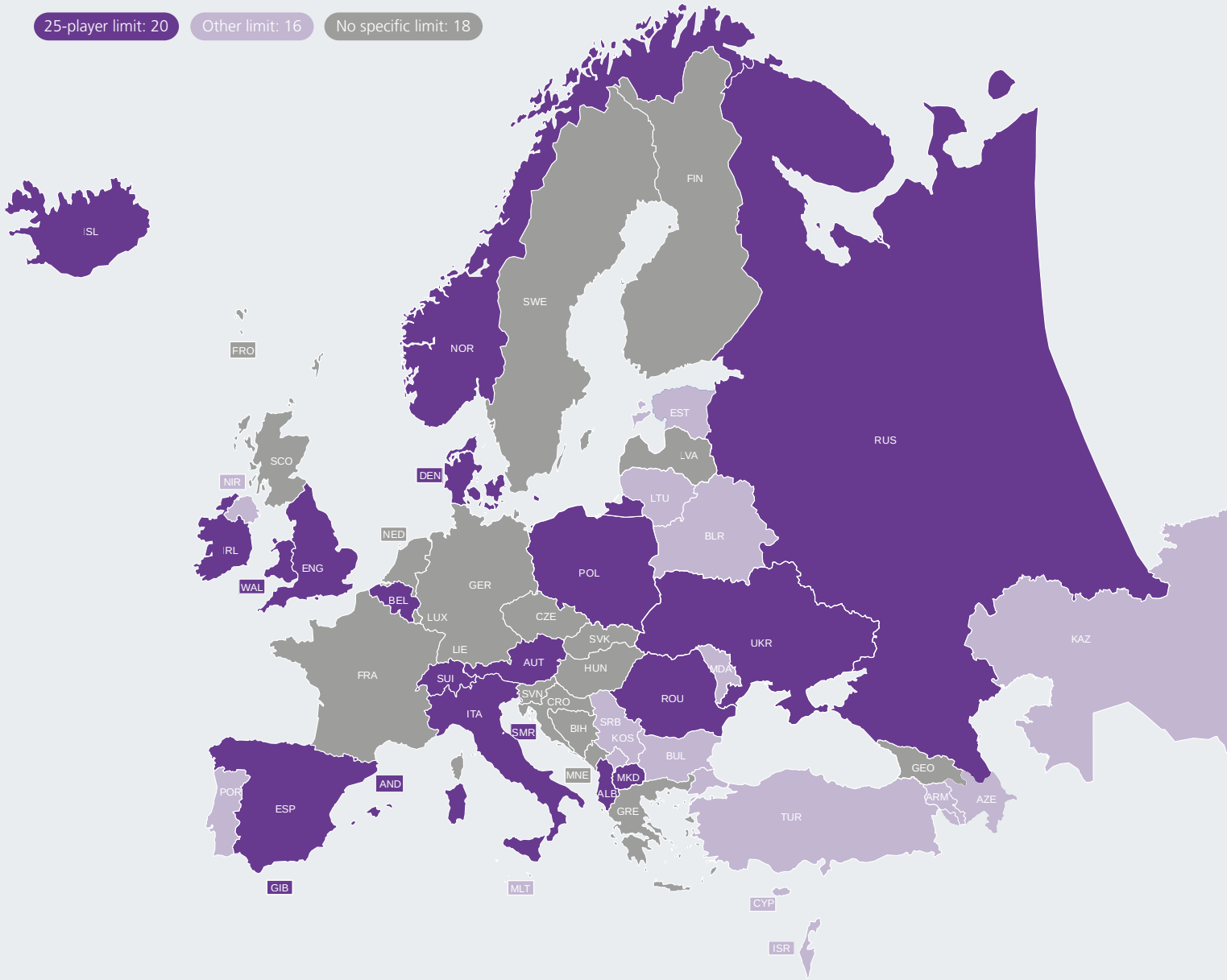
Clubs must submit official squad lists at designated points during the season, and in 36 of the 54 top-tier leagues the number of players in these lists is limited. Youth players are often exempt and remain eligible throughout the season.

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.

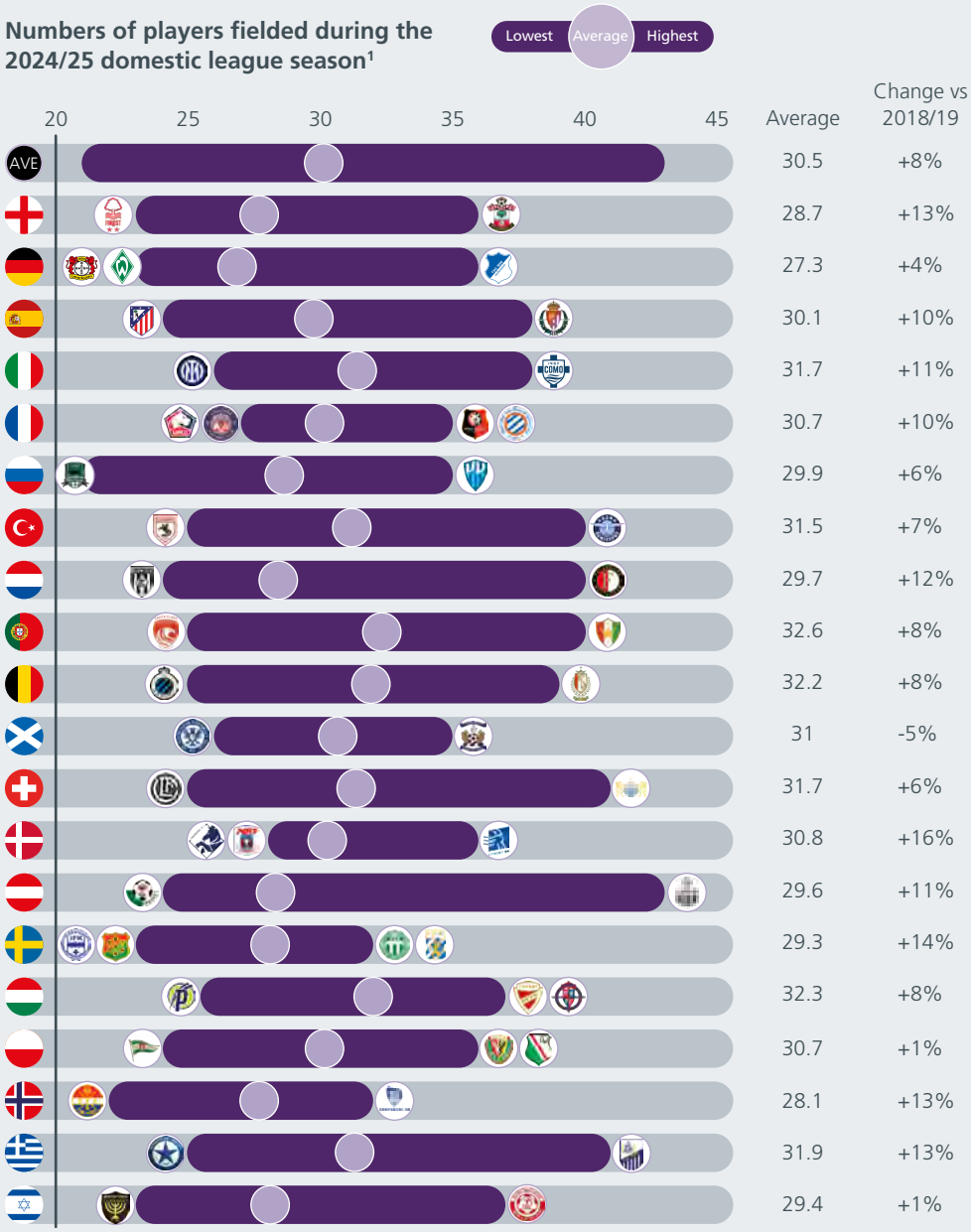
Extended matchday squad lists and higher substitution allowances allow for broader playing opportunities and more inclusive use of full squads.

Map of domestic squad size limits



Player workload spread across more players than ever before

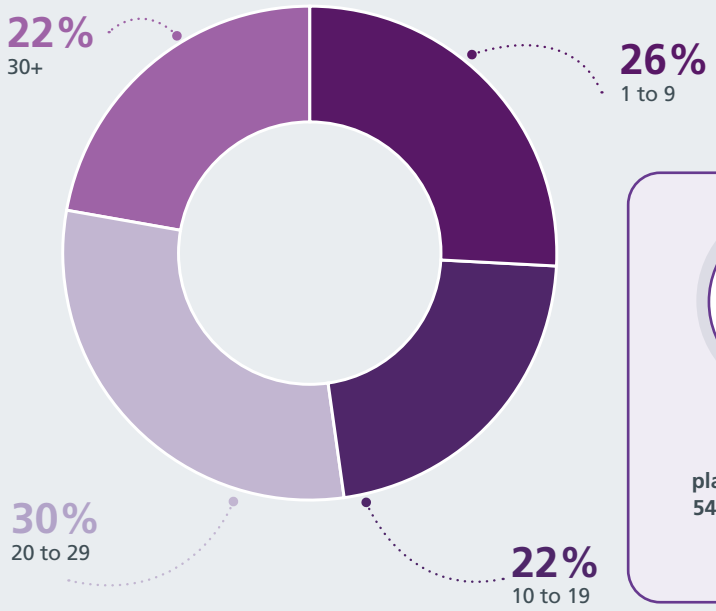
Numbers of players fielded during the 2024/25 domestic league season[1]



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

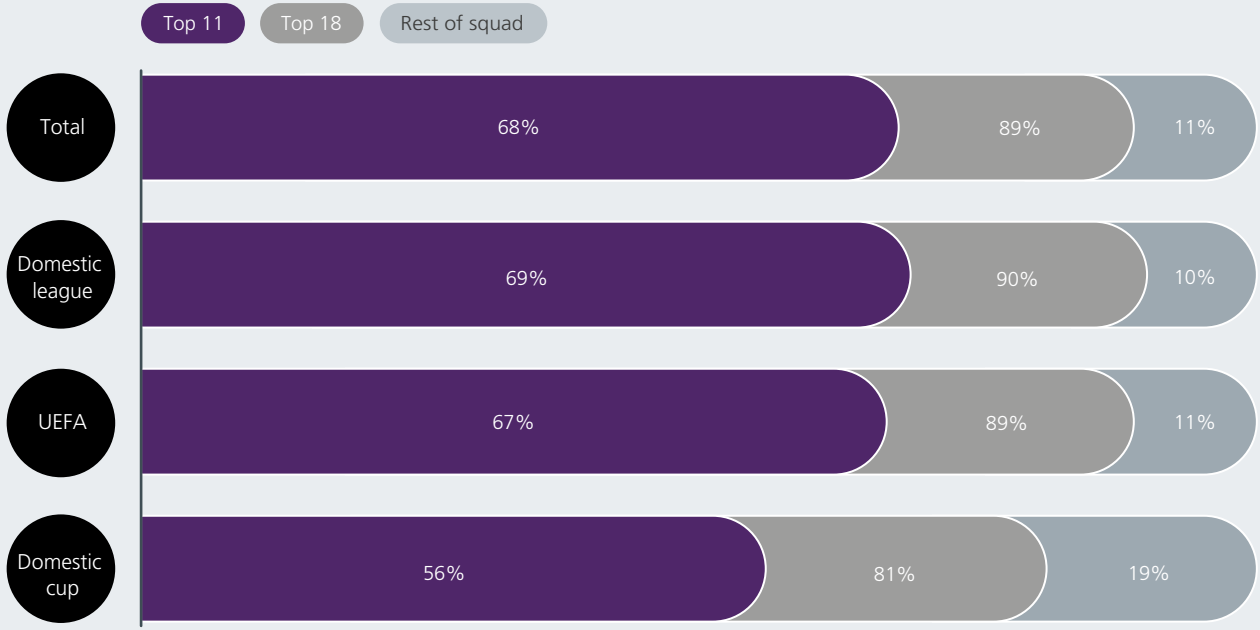
Austrian, German and Dutch clubs recorded the highest share of minutes played[2] by their top 11 across all competitions (70%). Russian clubs had the lowest share (64%, without any UEFA matches), followed by Greek clubs (65%).

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[3]





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.

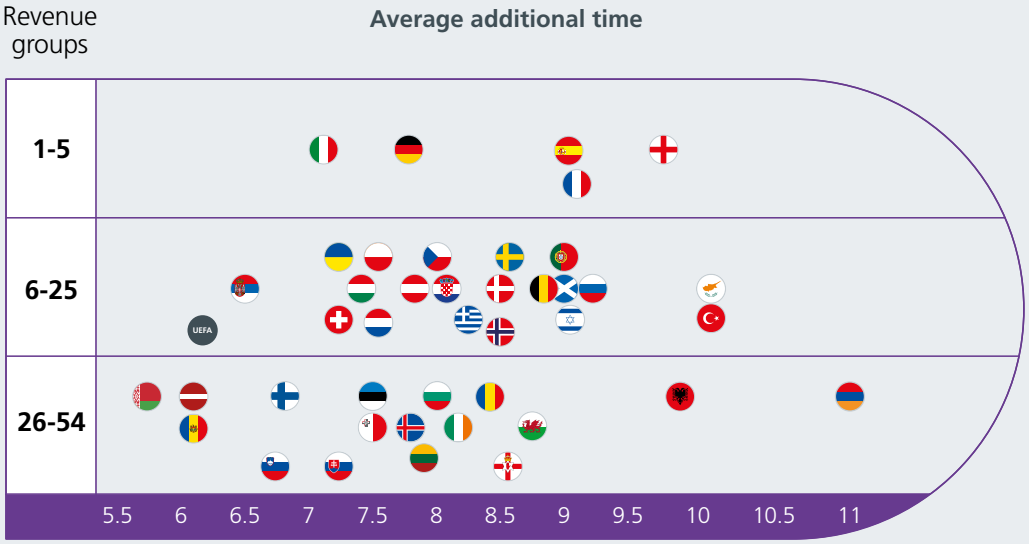
A significant decrease in match length was seen in UEFA competitions. With a drop from 7.9 additional minutes in 2023/24 to 6.2 in 2024/25, the proportion of matches lasting over 100 minutes fell to only 7%, compared with 21% the previous season.

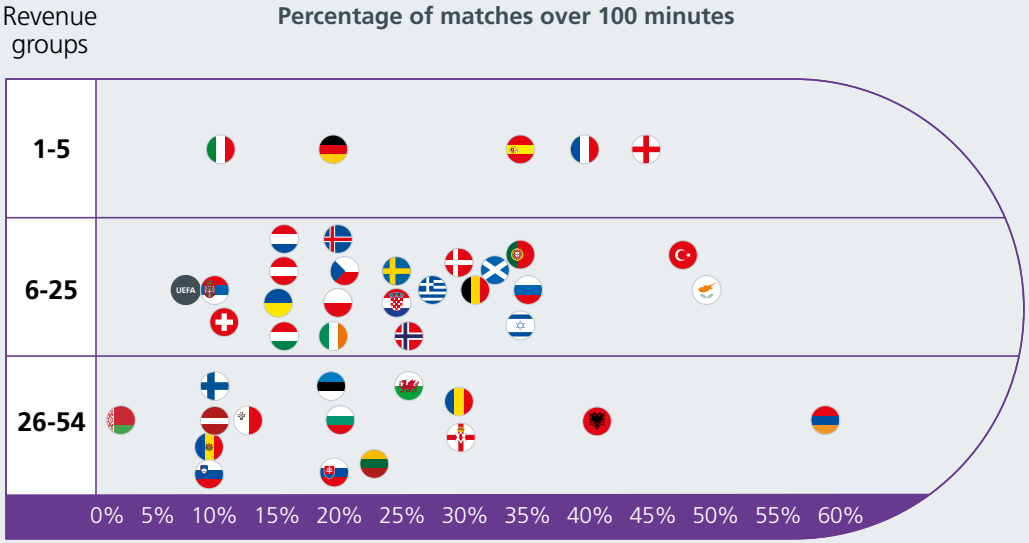
98.2
Average minutes played in top-tier league matches in 2024/25

-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





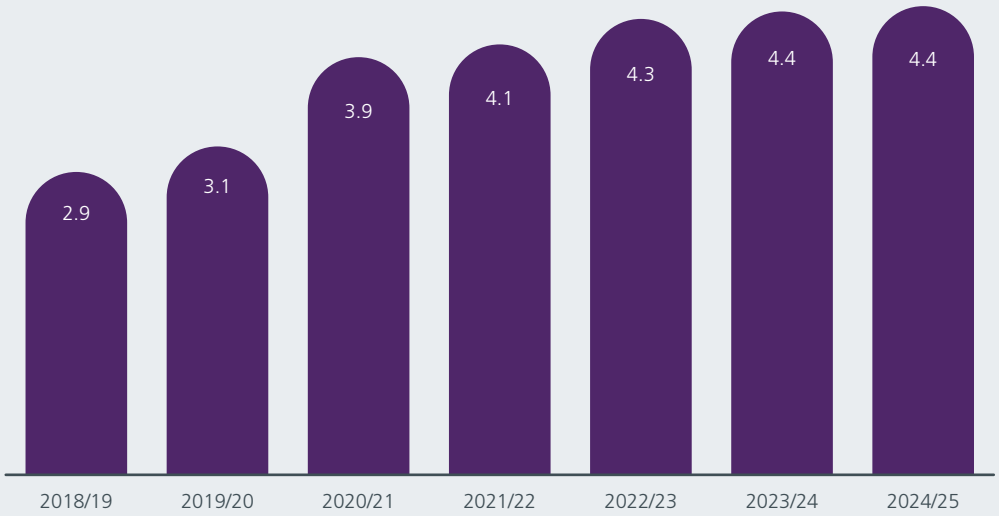
Substitutions continue to reduce the concentration of workload

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.

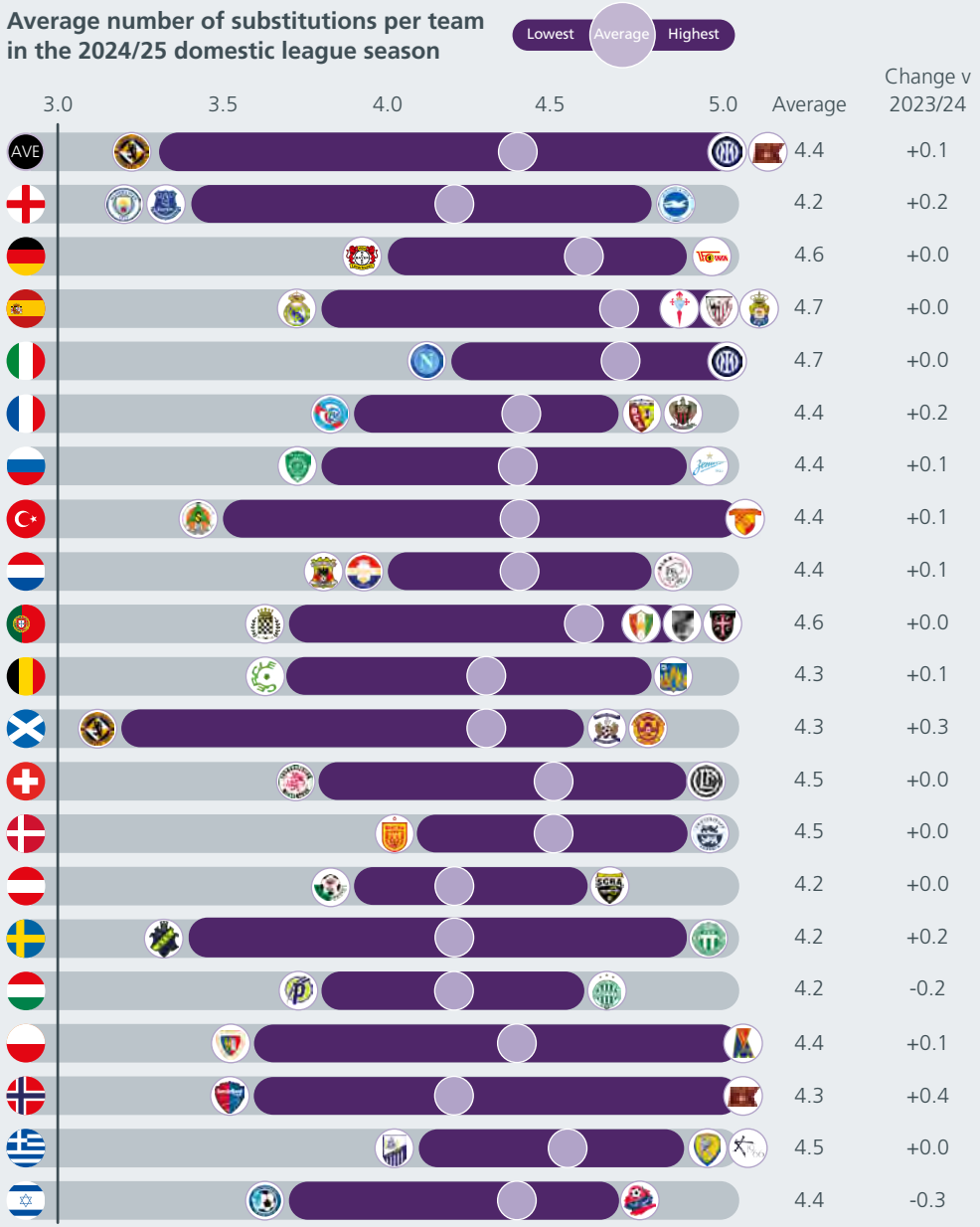
The most significant increases were reported in England (+6%, from 4.0 to 4.2), Scotland (+7%, from 4.0 to 4.3) and Norway (+9%, from 3.9 to 4.3).

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

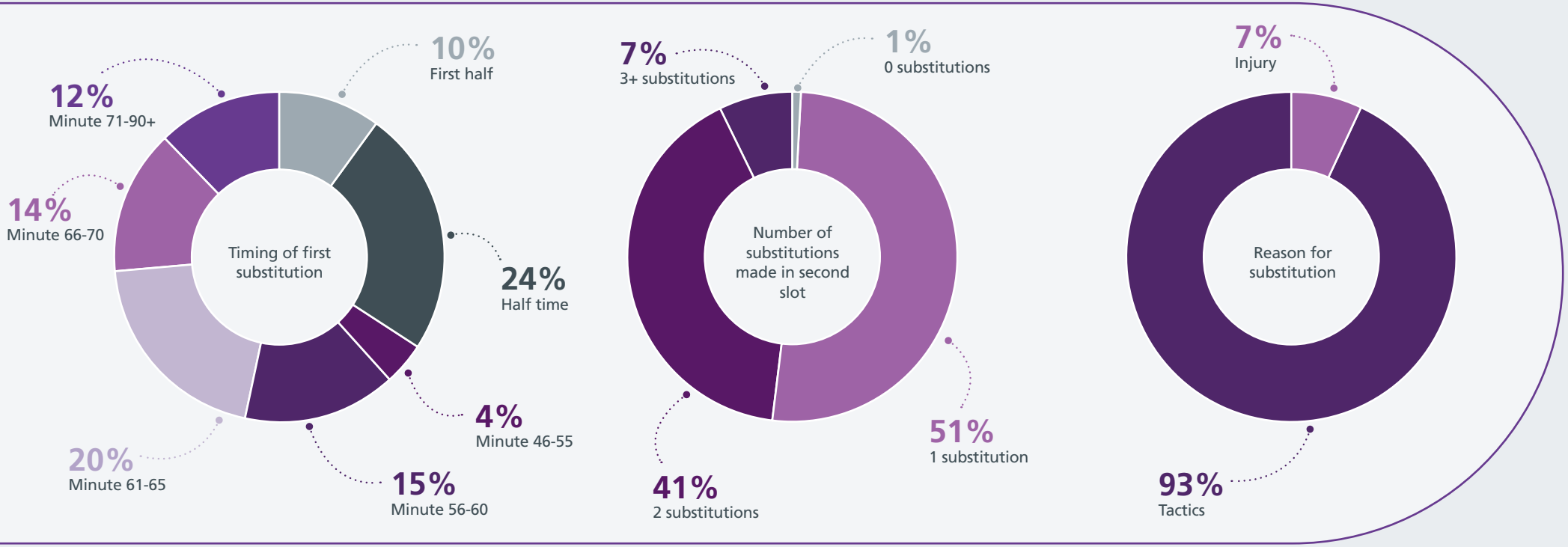
Two-thirds of all substitutions happened in the second half of matches, and 24% of the remainder at half-time.[4]

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

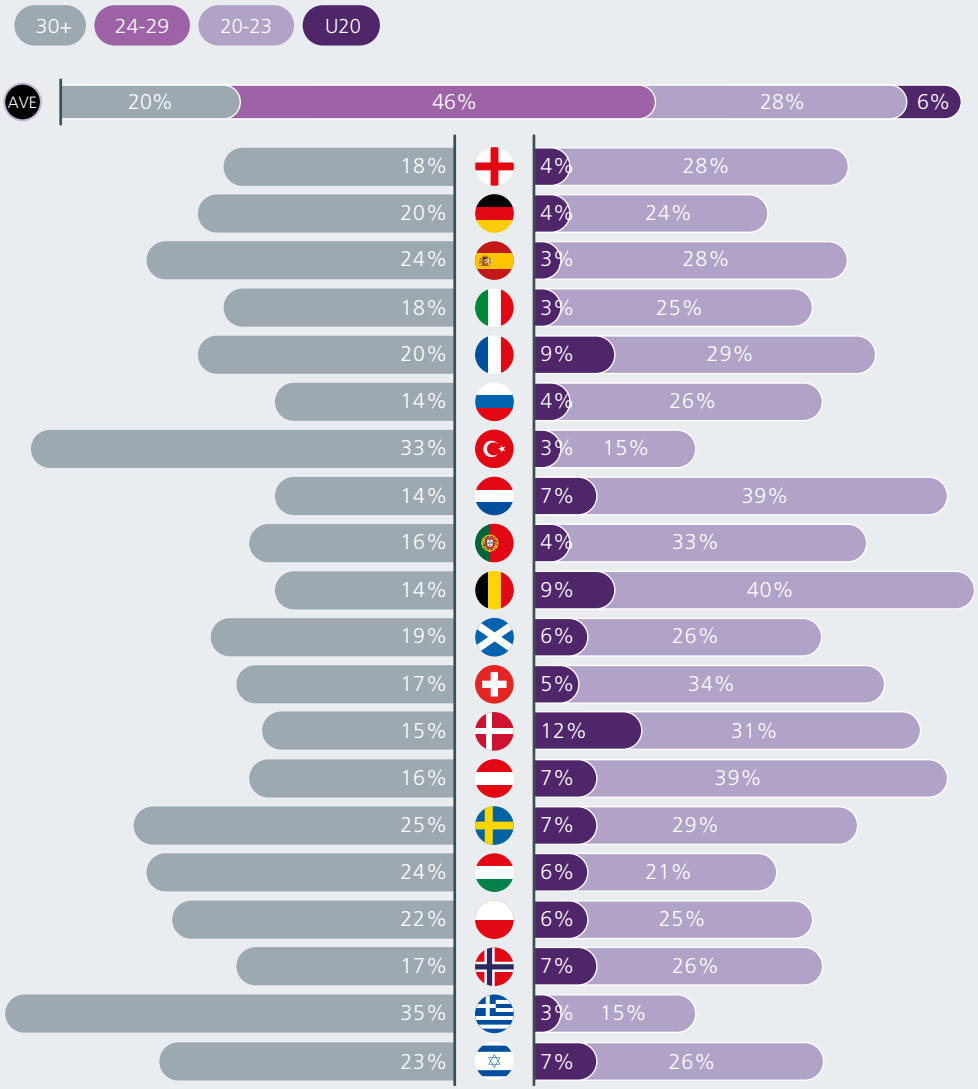
The proportion of minutes played by players under 20 years of age across the top 20 leagues remained at the record high of 6% recorded in the 2023/24 season.

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.

Total 2024/25 domestic league season minutes broken down by player age[5]



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

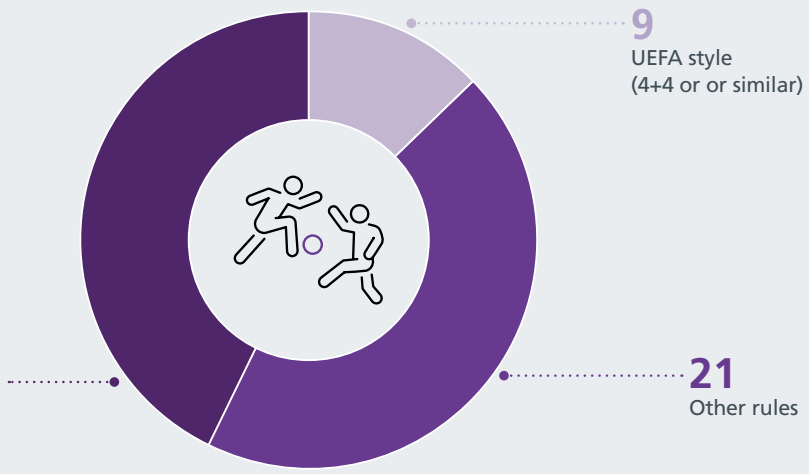
Locally trained players

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)



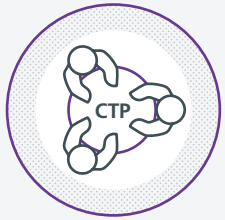
Locally trained players in domestic leagues in 2024/25



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

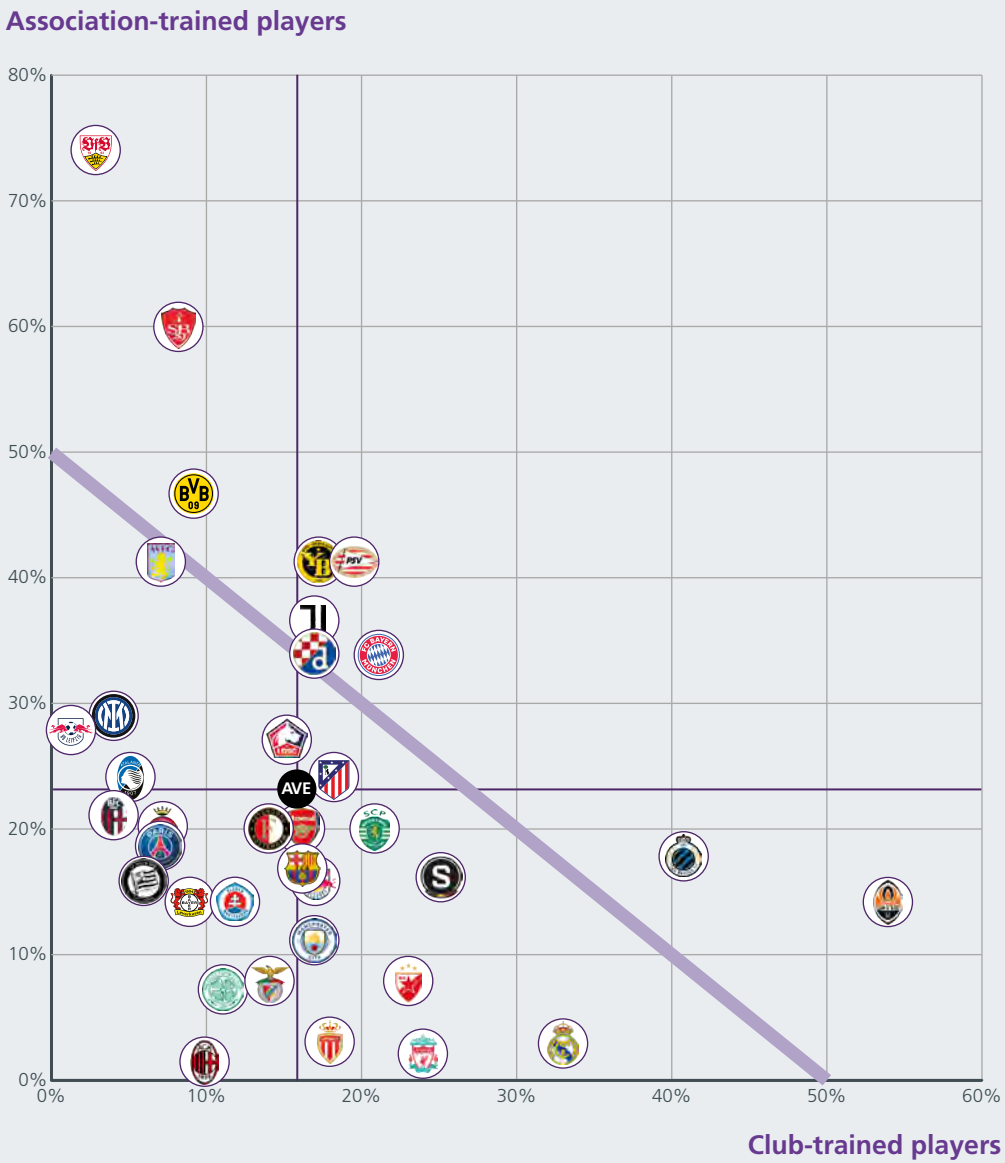
15%
of UEFA club competition league phase minutes were played by club-trained players and B-list players (CTP+)

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



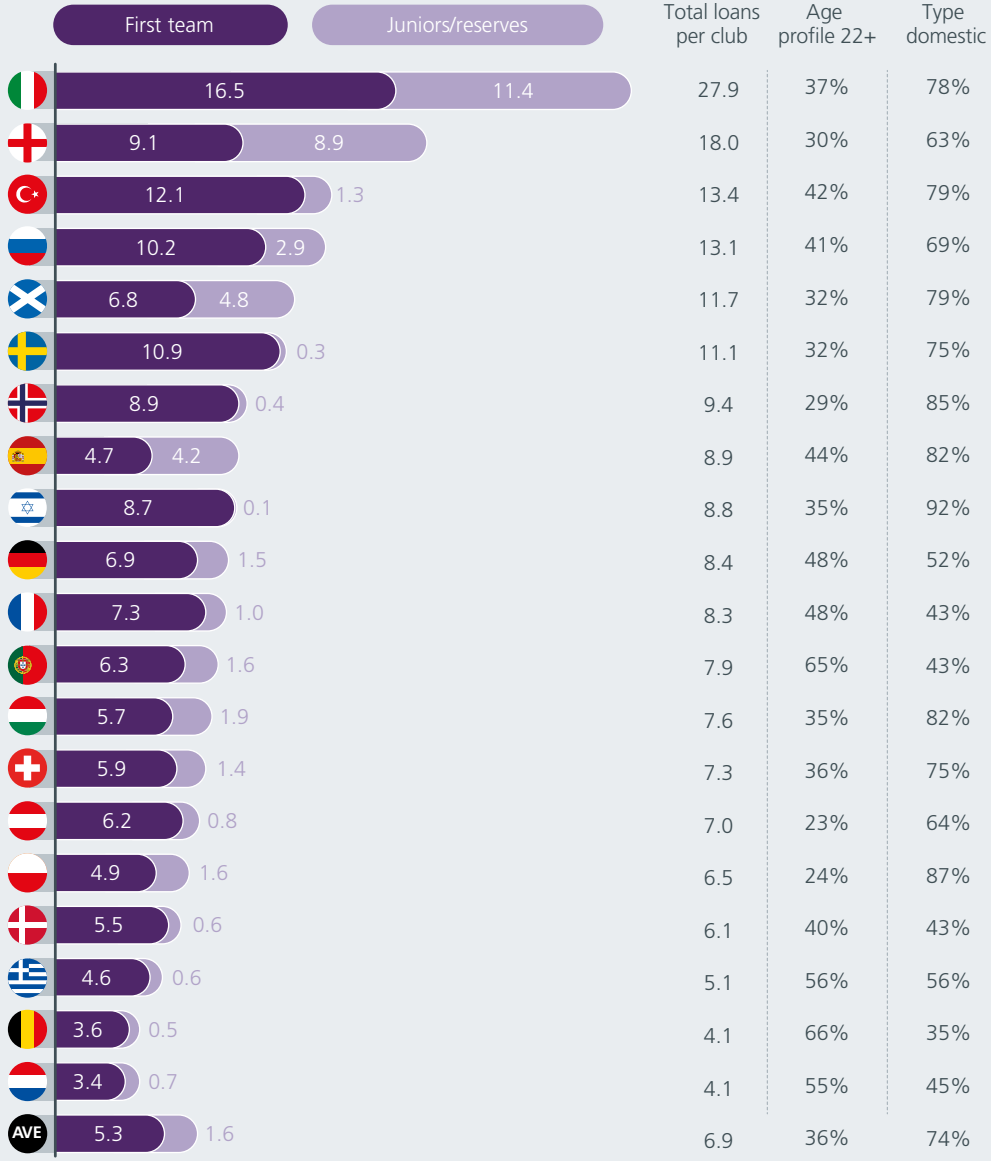
Use of outbound loans falling in Europe

We identified 5,053 outbound loans from 617 clubs during the 2024/25 season, wich 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.

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



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

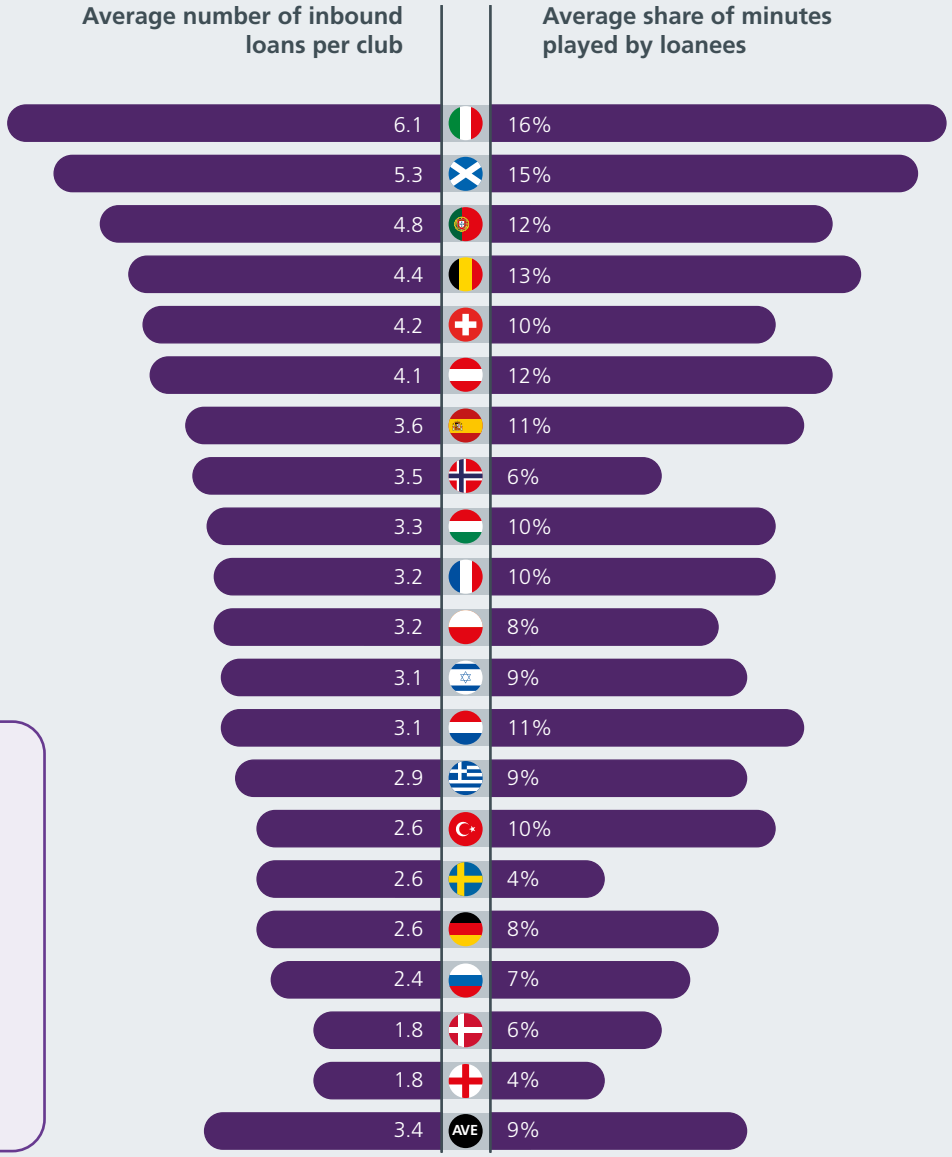
-10%
outbound loans compared with 2023/24 season

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[6] players

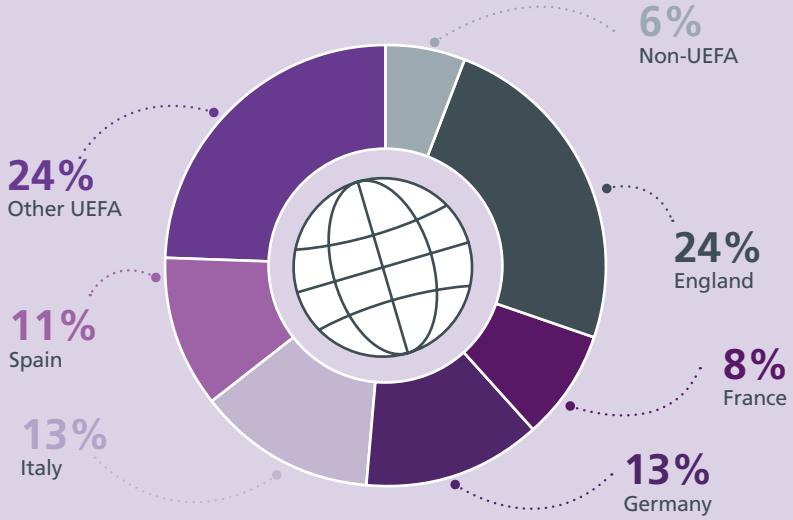
Women's EURO 2025 player representation by club and league

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

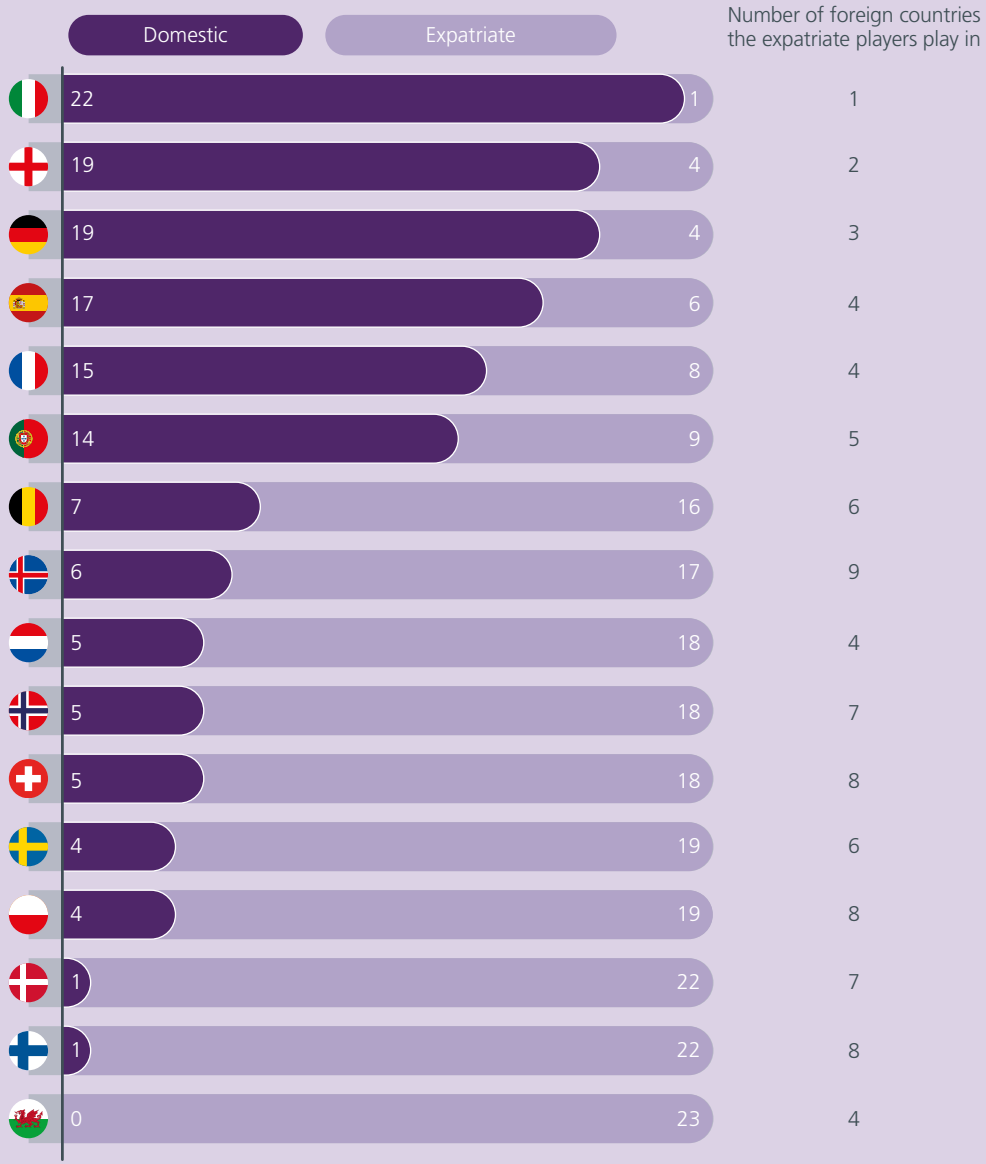
Women's EURO 2025 squads from home and abroad

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.

Origin of clubs releasing players for Women's EURO 2025



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

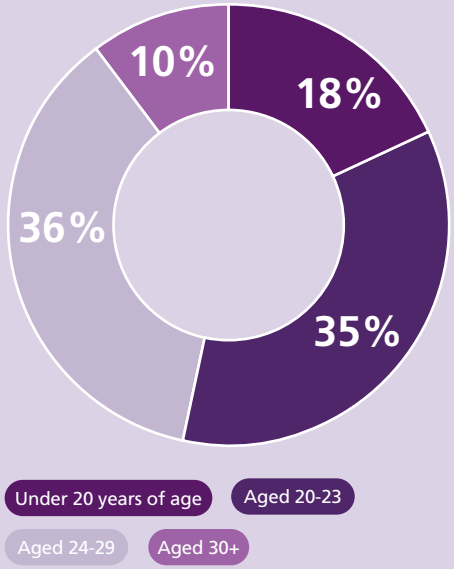
Women's football player usage in 2024/25

In the 2024/25 domestic competitions,[7] 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.

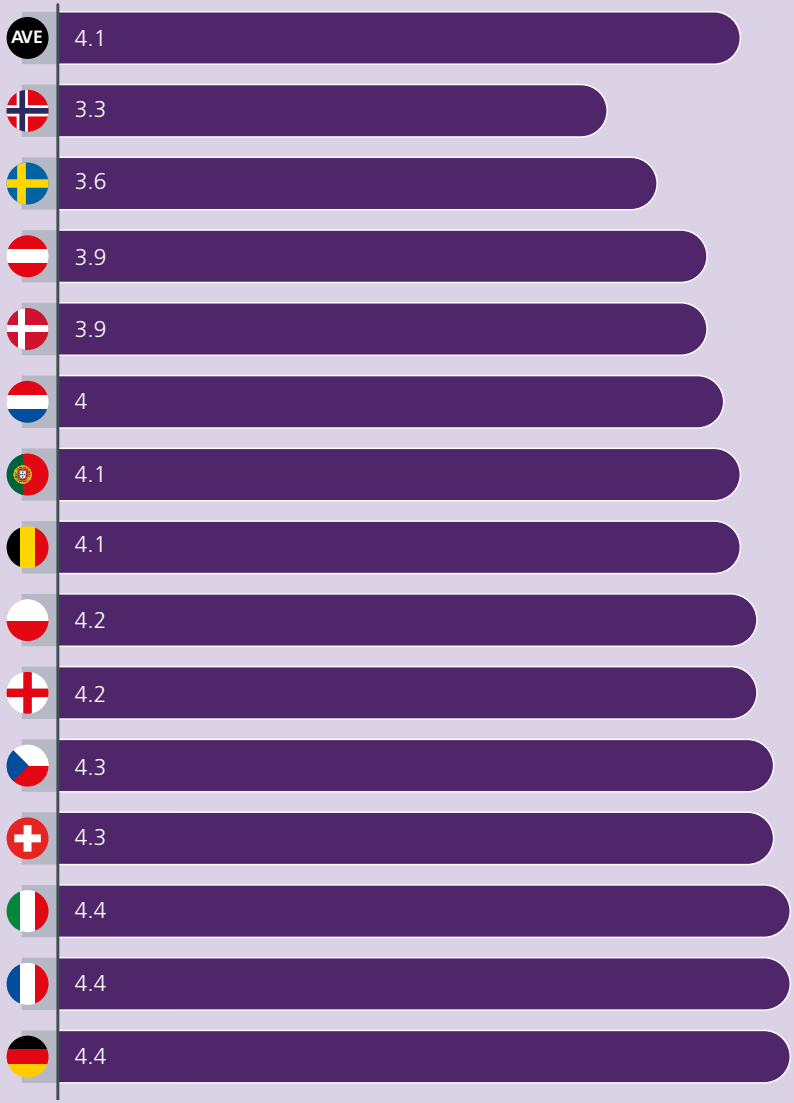
Percentage of minutes played by different age groups on average





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

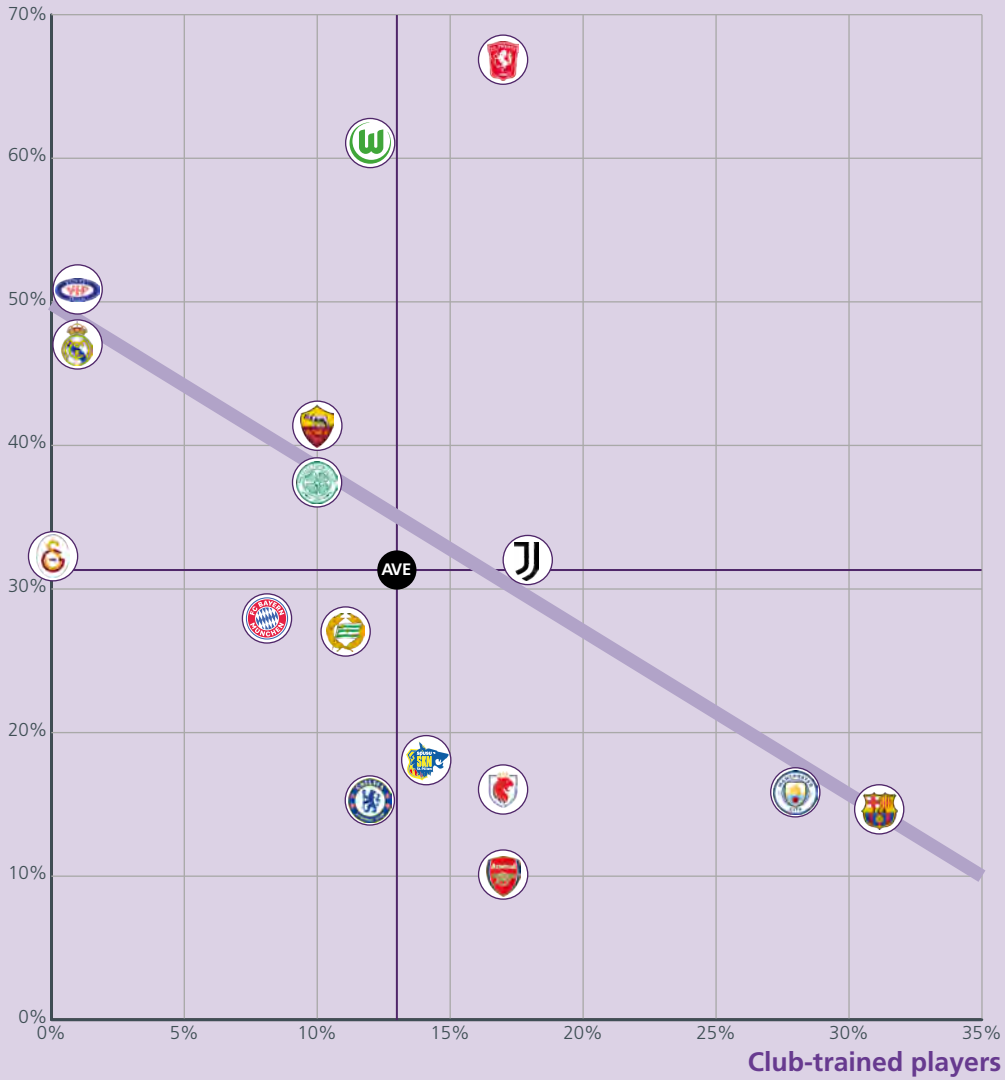
The share of minutes allocated to locally trained players (LTPs)[8] was 45% in the 2024/25 group phase, down 2% on the previous season. More precisely, 13% was given to CTP+ players (11% club-trained plus 2% from the B list) and 32% to association-trained players.

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

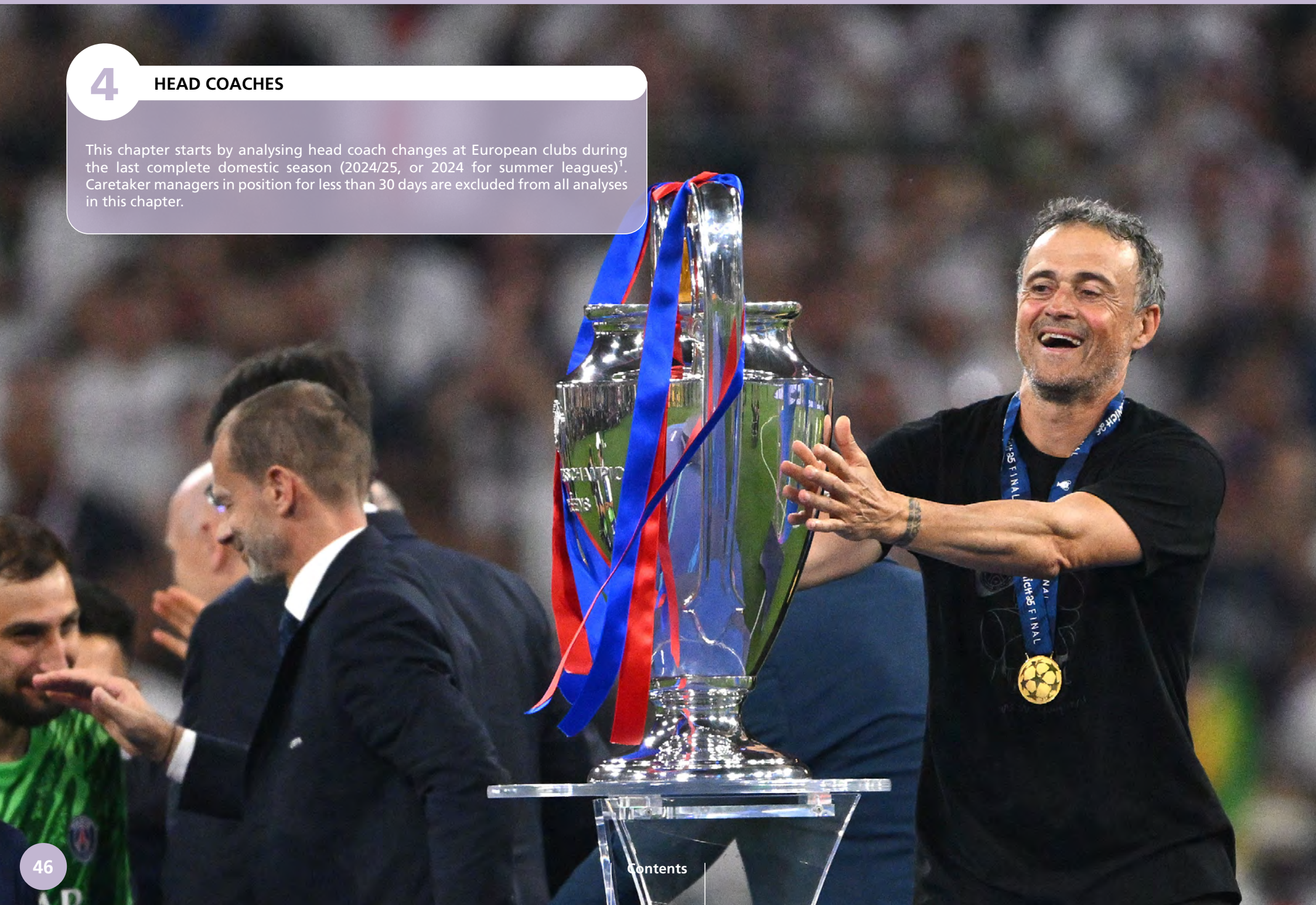
31%
FC Barcelona had the highest participation of CTP+ players

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



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)[1]. Caretaker managers in position for less than 30 days are excluded from all analyses in this chapter.



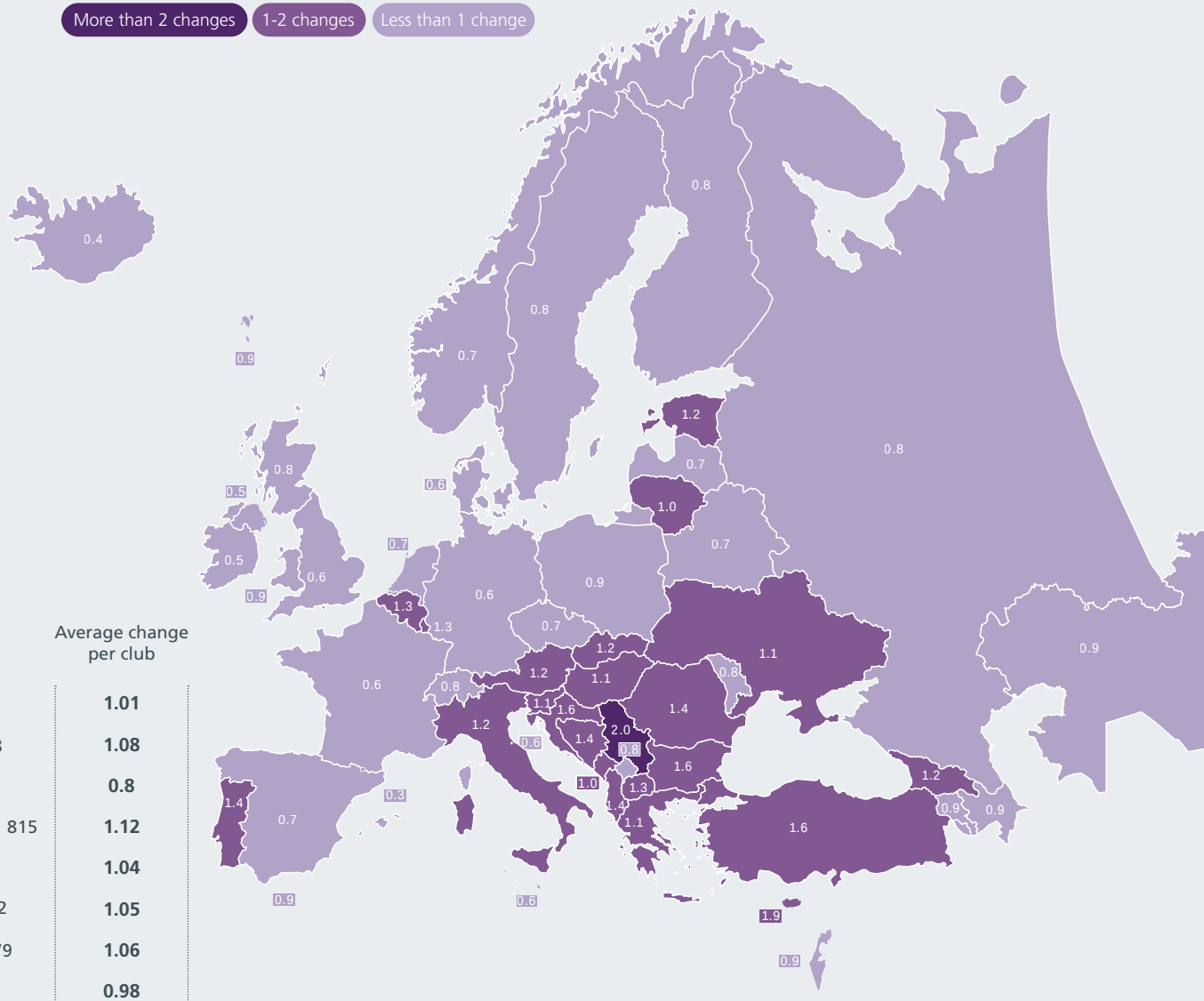
Head coach turnover shrinks across Europe

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[2].

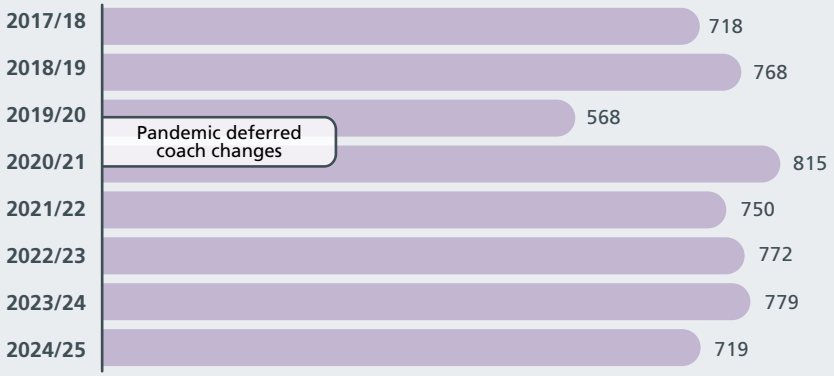
-8%
The rate of head coach dismissals in 2024/25 compared with 2020/21

0.98
Less than one head coach dismissal per club in 2024/25

Average head coach dismissals by club in 2024/25



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



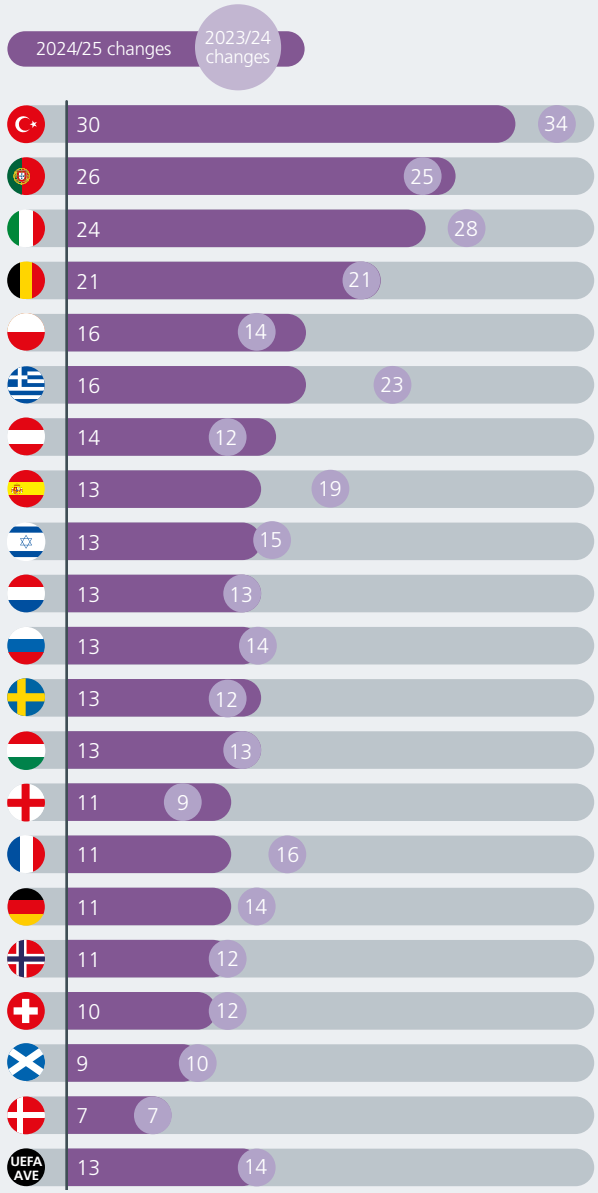
	Average change per club
2017/18	1.01
2018/19	1.08
2019/20	0.8
2020/21	1.12
2021/22	1.04
2022/23	1.05
2023/24	1.06
2024/25	0.98

League level fluctuations from season to season

The chart on the right highlights the differences across the top 20 leagues[3]. 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.

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





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)

Vast majority of changes remain 'unstructured'

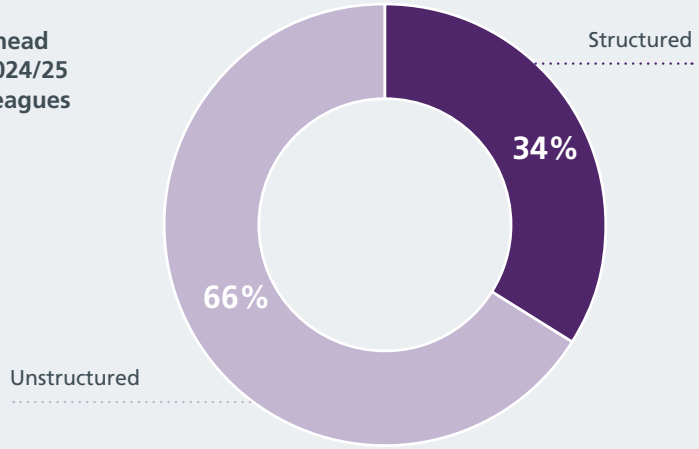
Head coach changes during 2024/25 have been grouped into those that occurred during the off-season (structured) and those mid-season (unstructured)[4].

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

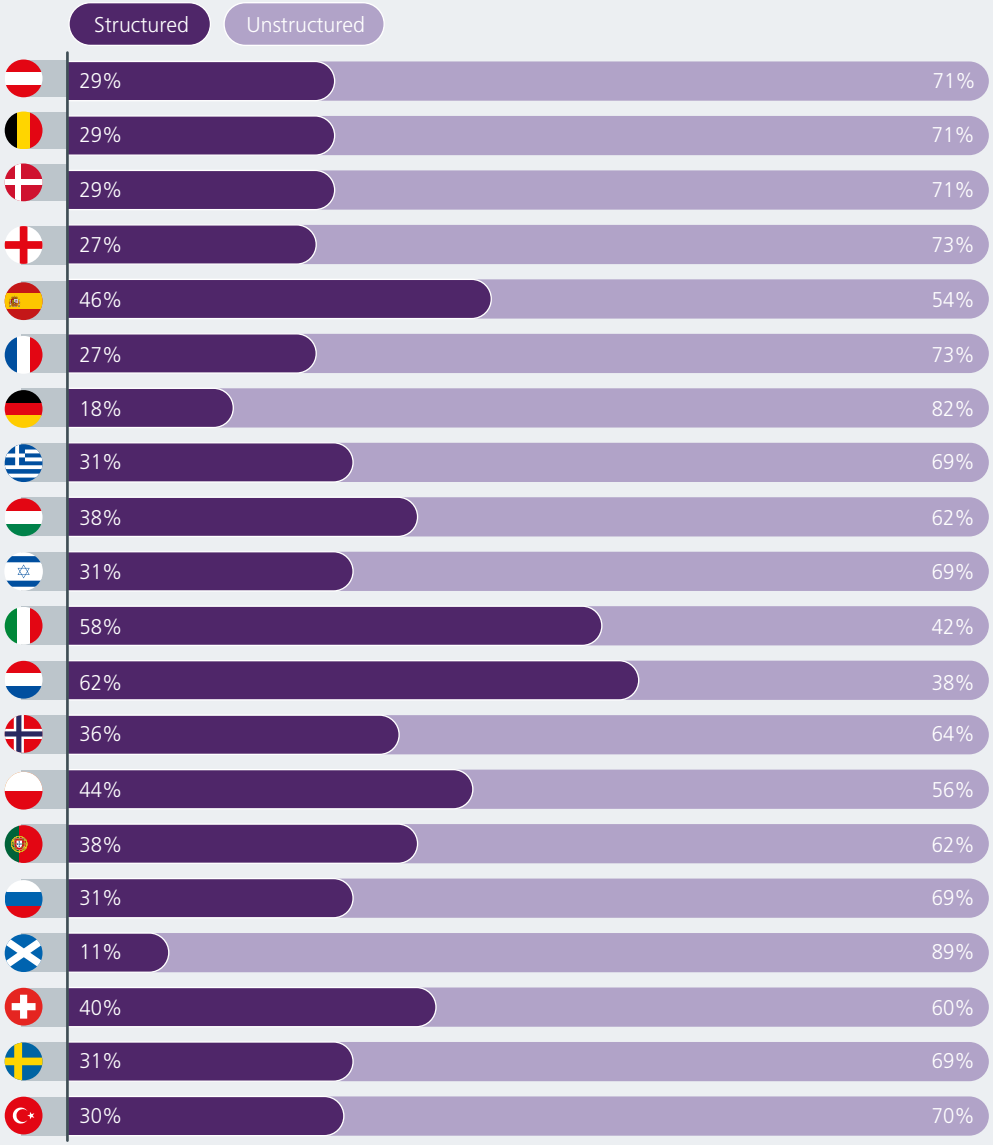
Among the Big 5 leagues, Italy had the highest percentage of structured dismissals in 2024/25 (58%), followed by Spain (46%), England (27%), France (27%) and Germany (18%). Compared with the previous season the average percentage of structured dismissals among the Big 5 dropped to 40%, from 45%.

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



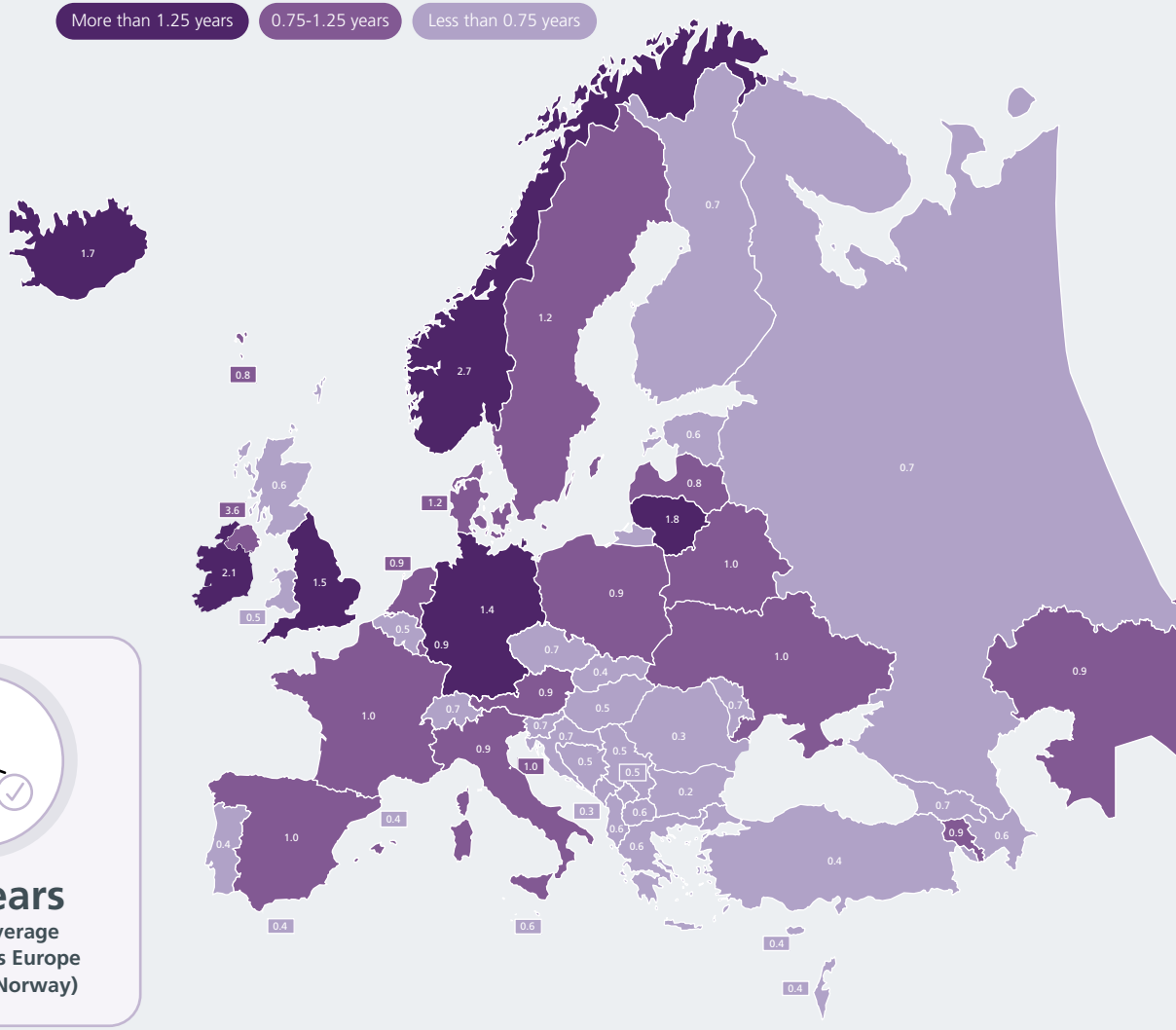
Tenure remains low across Europe

The most recent head coaches[5] 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.

Median tenure of last head coach by country in 2024/25[6]



1.2 years
Average tenure of top-tier clubs' last head coach

62%
of last head coaches held their jobs for less than a season

2.7 years
Longest average tenure across Europe in 2024/25 (Norway)

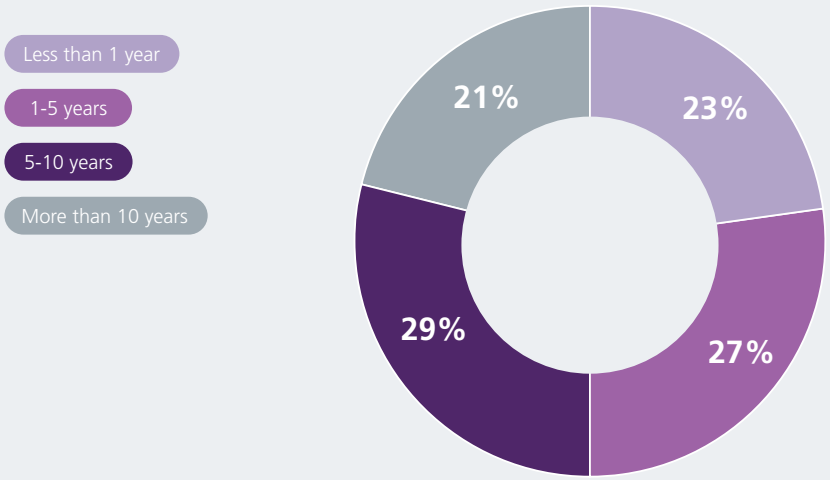
Demand for head coaches with experience varies across leagues

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.

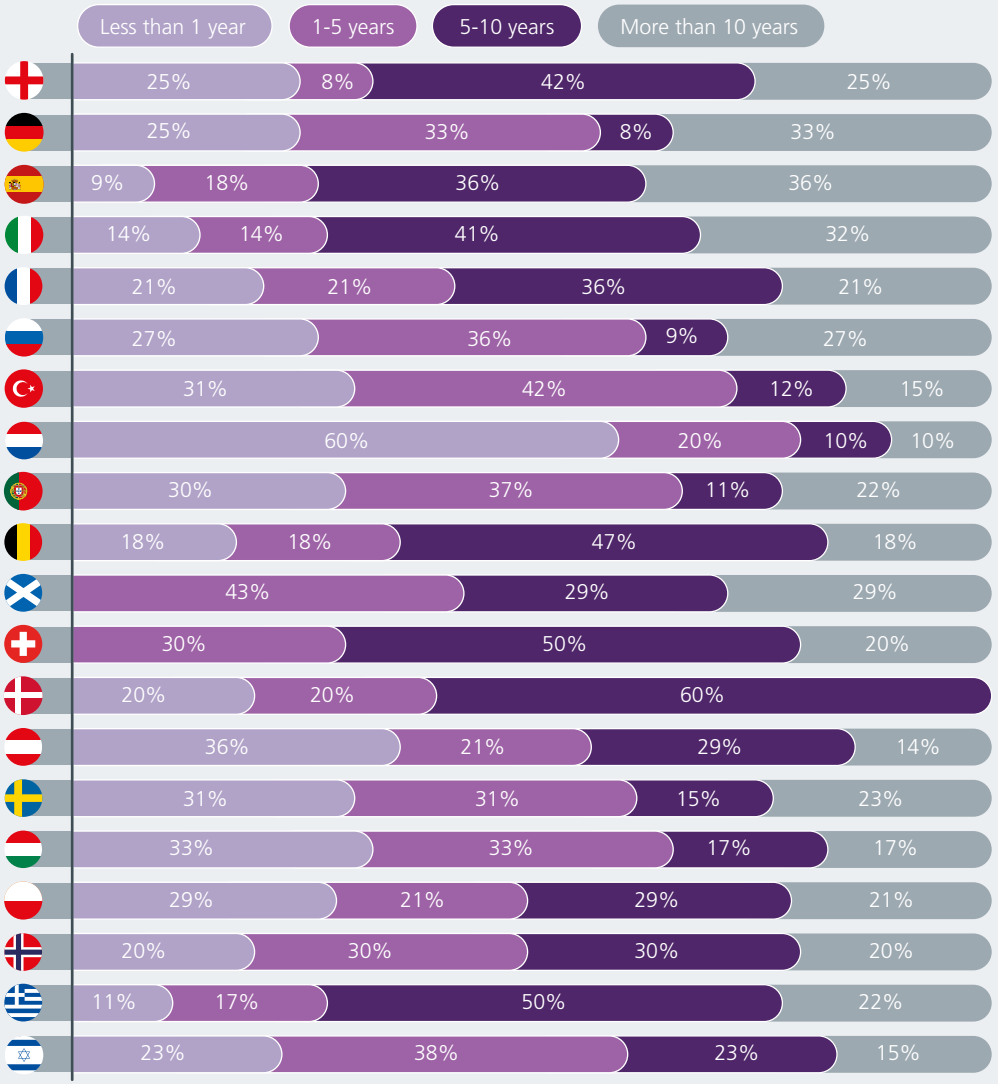
Of all new appointments last season, 23% had less than one year's professional head coach experience, with the Netherlands (80%), Türkiye (73%) and Portugal (67%) heavily reliant on coaches with five years' experience or less.

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



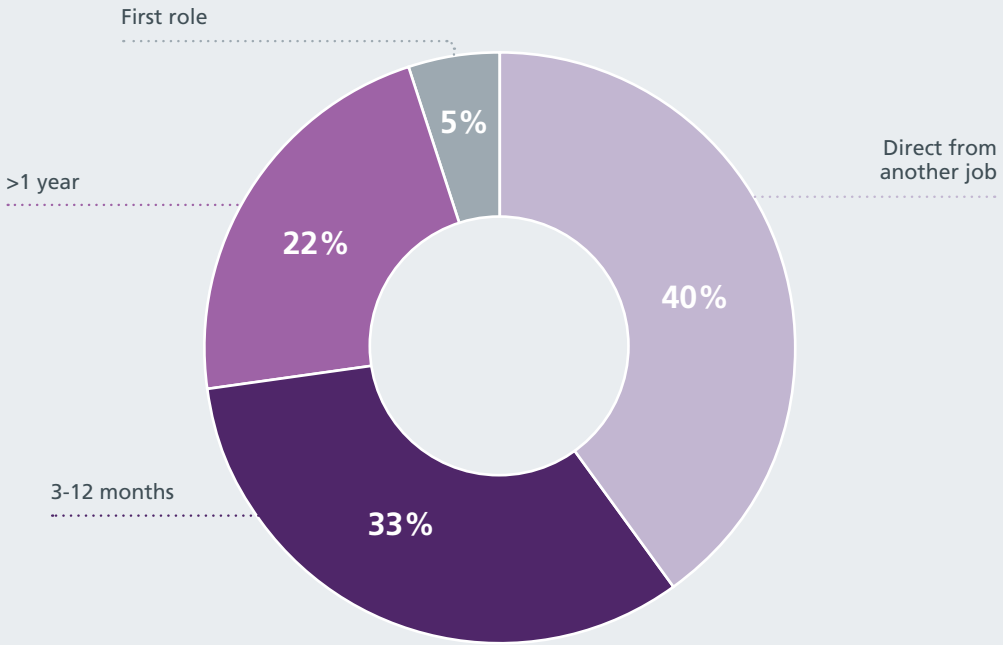
Clubs prefer to hire head coaches that are active, or who have been in the past year

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



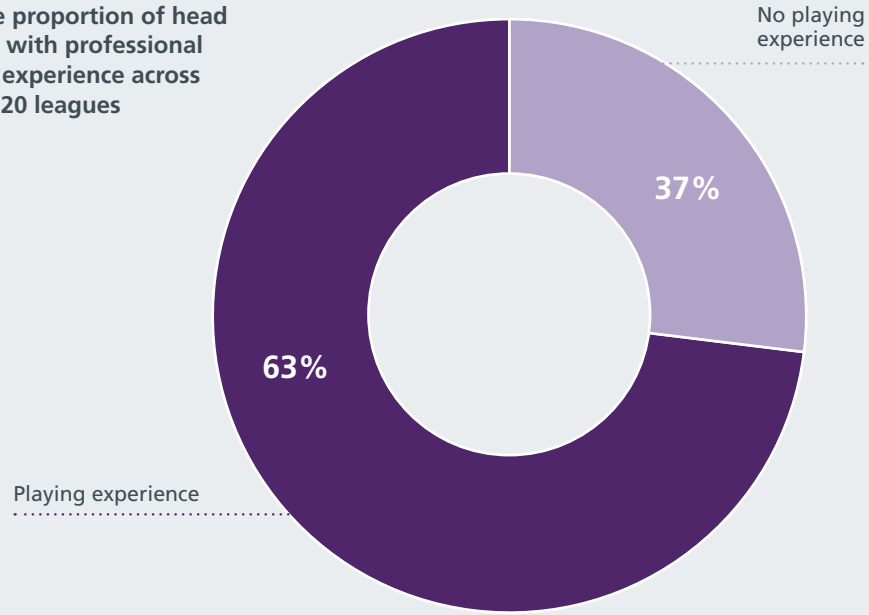
5%
of new appointments were first-time head coaches

Majority of head coaches have had professional football careers

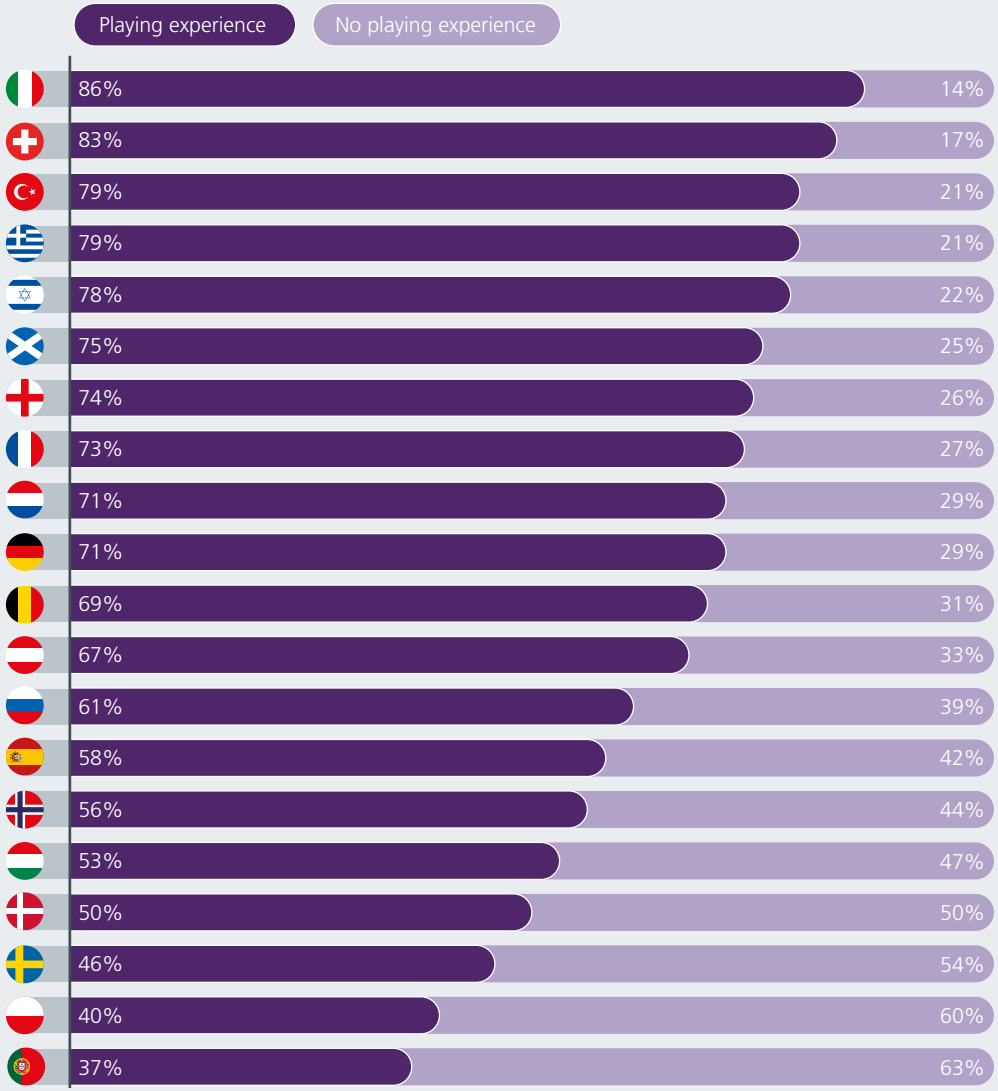
On average, 63% of coaches in 2024/25 had professional playing experience[7]. Although former players still represent the majority, this figure is down from 67% in 2023/24.

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



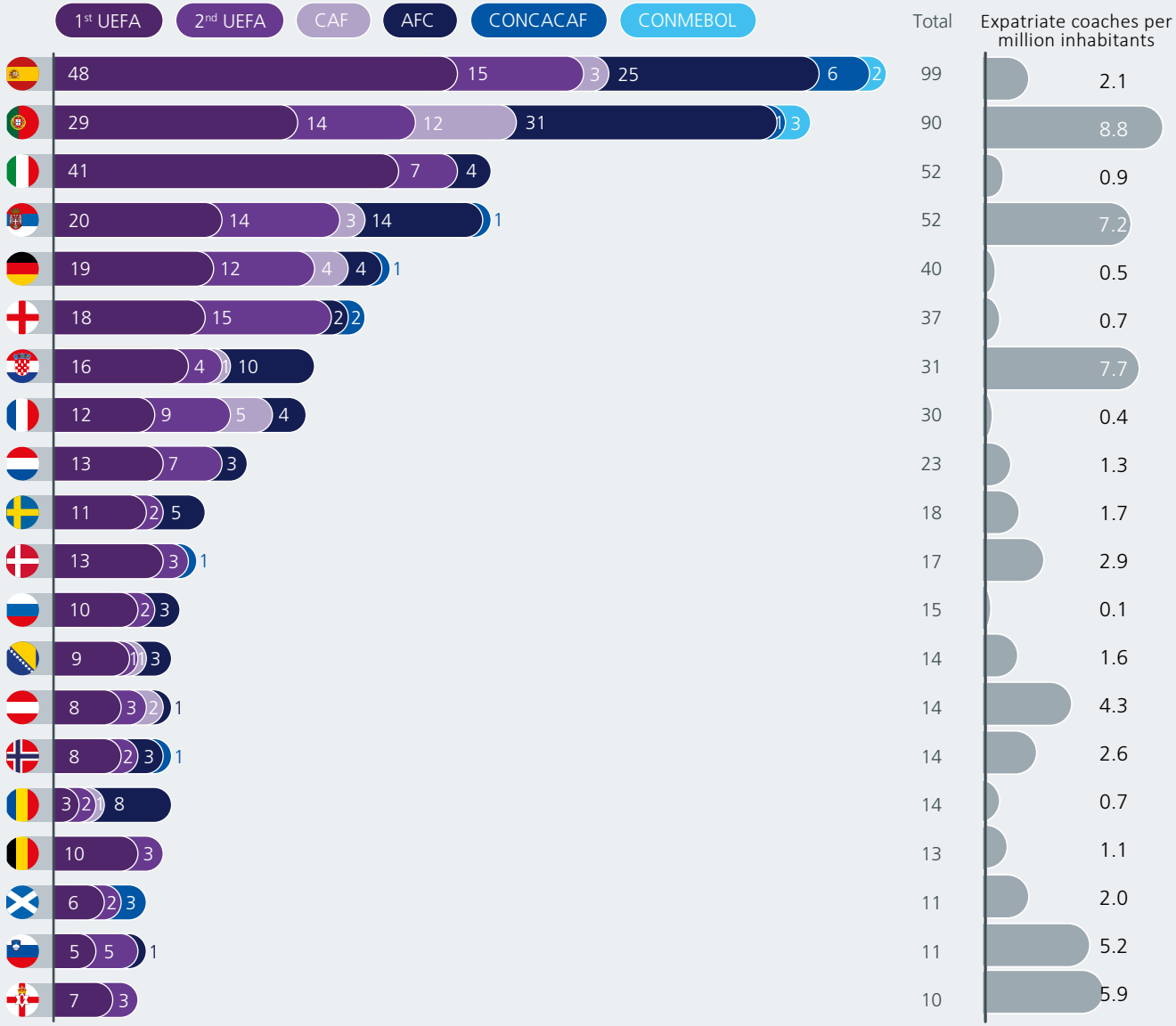
International mobility of European head coaches

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[8]

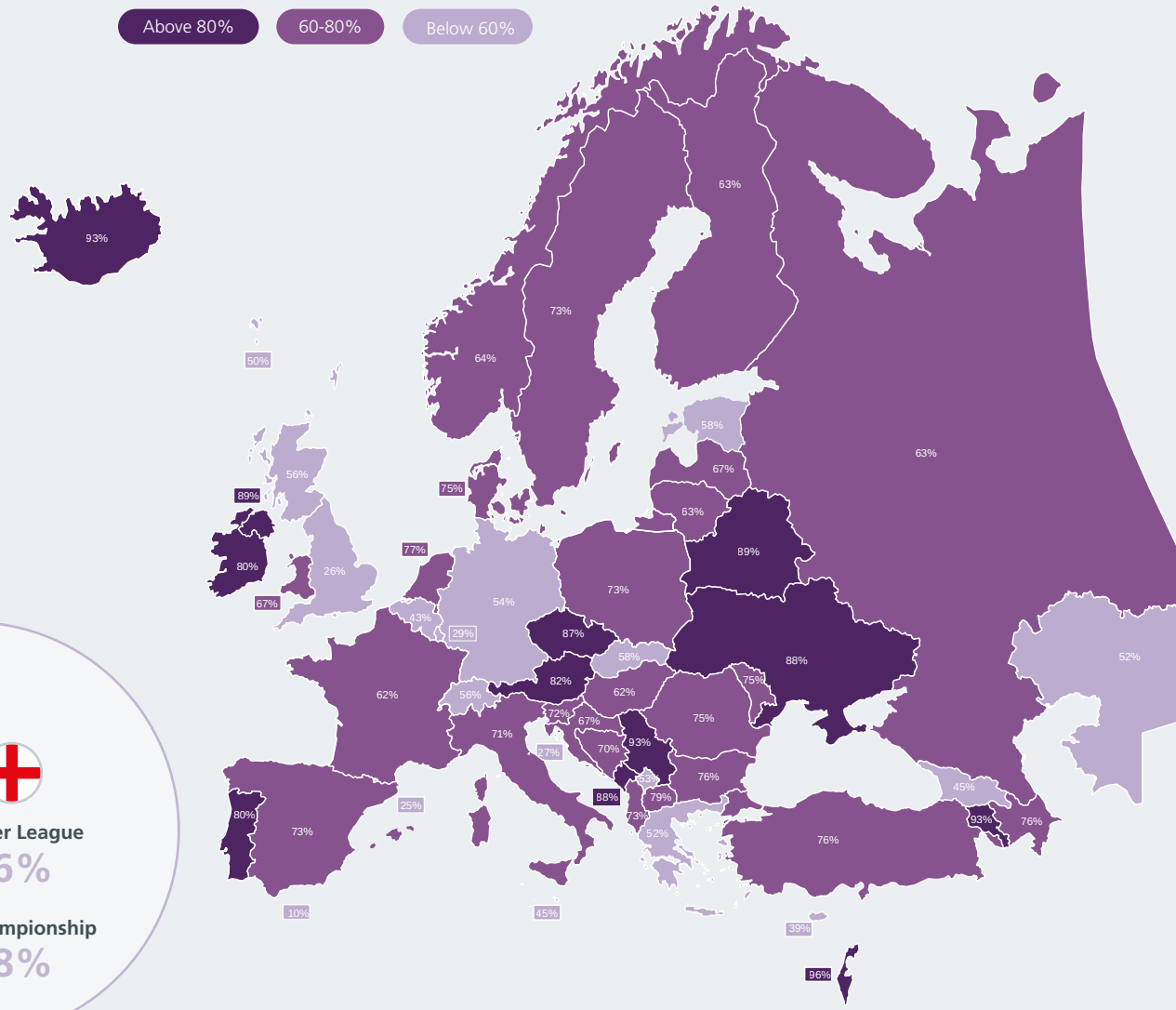


Head coach migration common but less than for players

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.

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**

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



Head coaches from league nation in 2024/25 season

Serie A	Ligue 1	LaLiga	Bundesliga	Premier League
71%	62%	73%	54%	26%
Serie B	**Ligue 2**	**Segunda Division**	**Bundesliga 2**	**EFL Championship**
100%	90%	93%	85%	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.

UEFA Women's EURO 2025 head coach nationality





37%
of the head coaches at Women's EURO 2025 were of a different nationality to that of their team



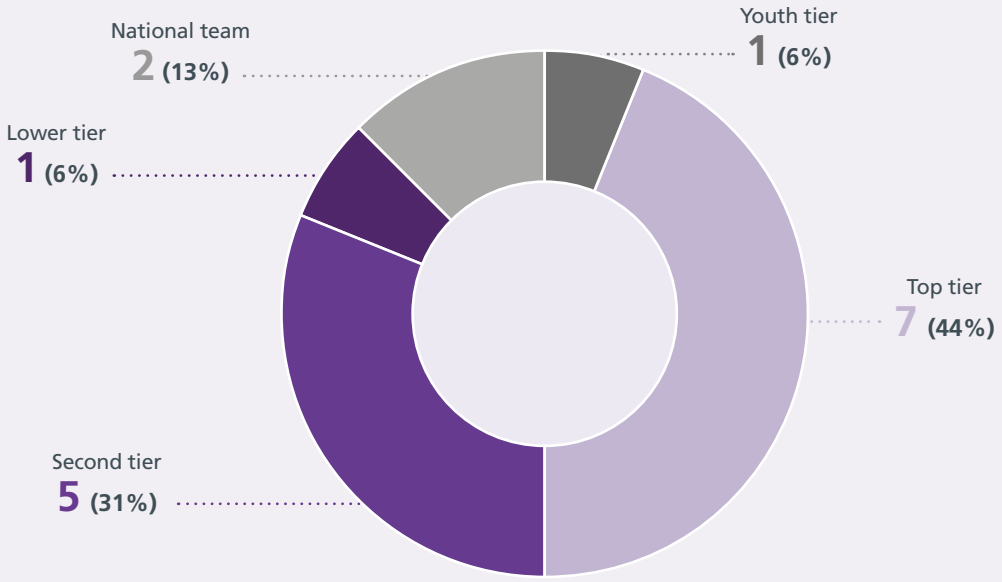
3.1
Average tenure of the 16 head coaches at the start of Women's EURO 2025

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

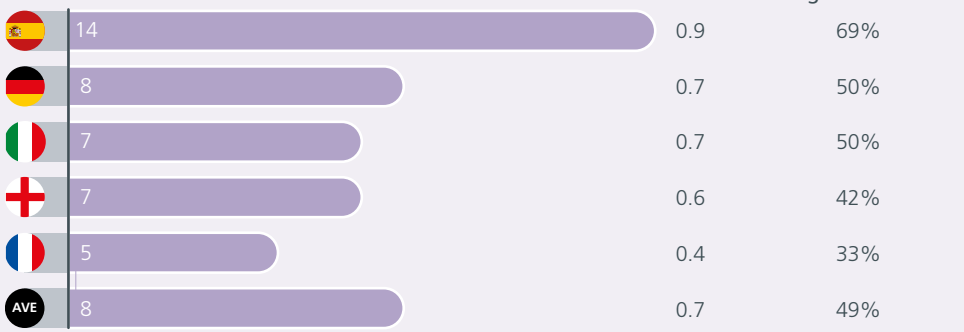
12 of the 16
had playing experience in the first or second tier

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%).

Head coach changes in the Big 5 leagues





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

Serie A Femminile	Première League	Primera Division Femenina	Frauen Bundesliga	Women's Super League
85%	86%	95%	87%	53%

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

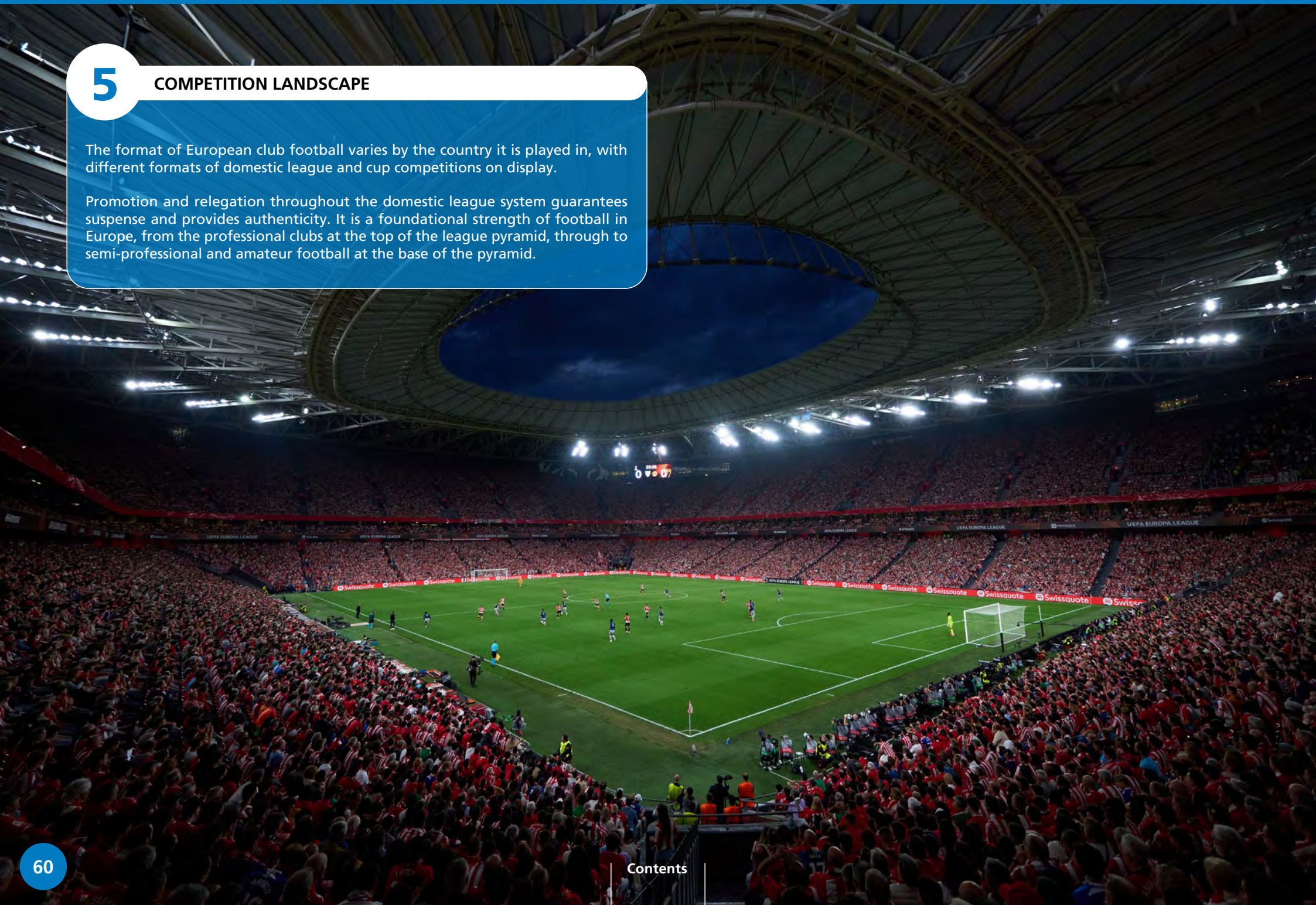


5.6 years
Average experience coaching women's football before 2024/25

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

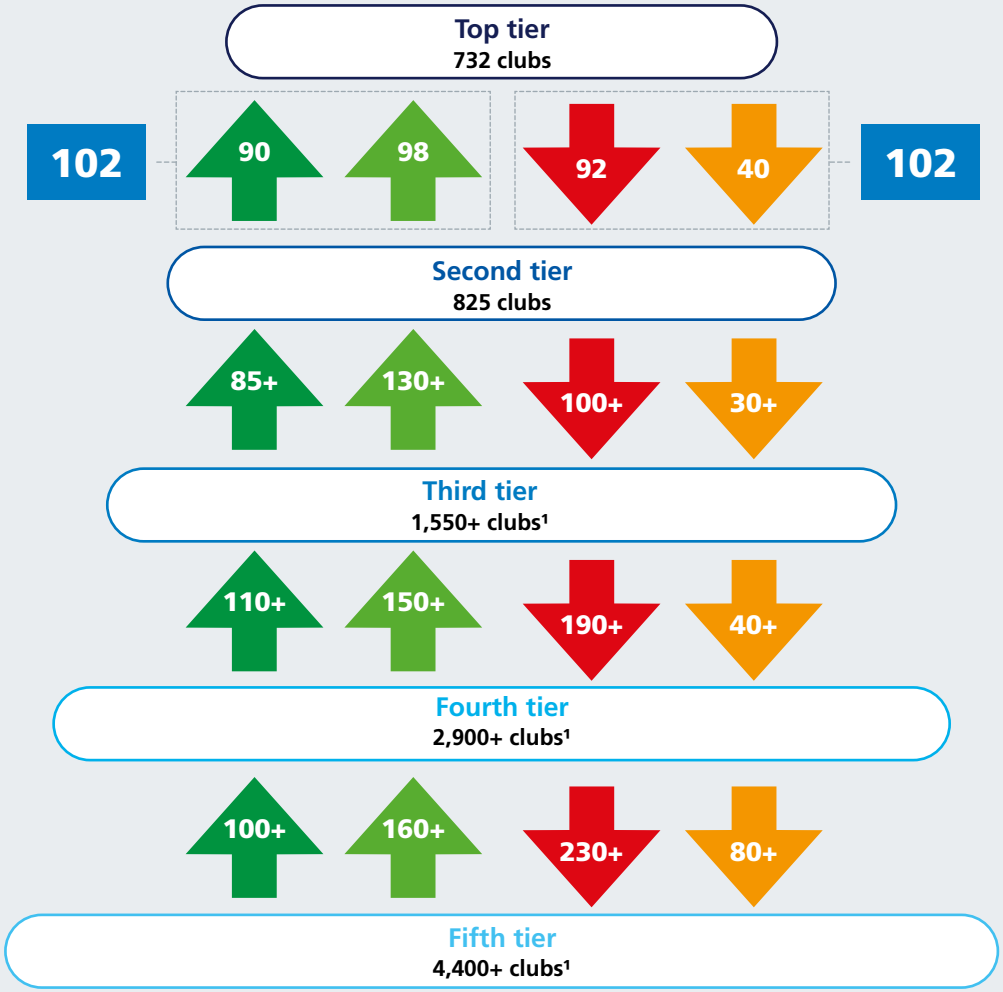
The club started competing in the fifth tier of Belgian football in the 2017/18 season, winning the league title in its first season. The club achieved promotion to the third tier after four seasons in the fourth tier.

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

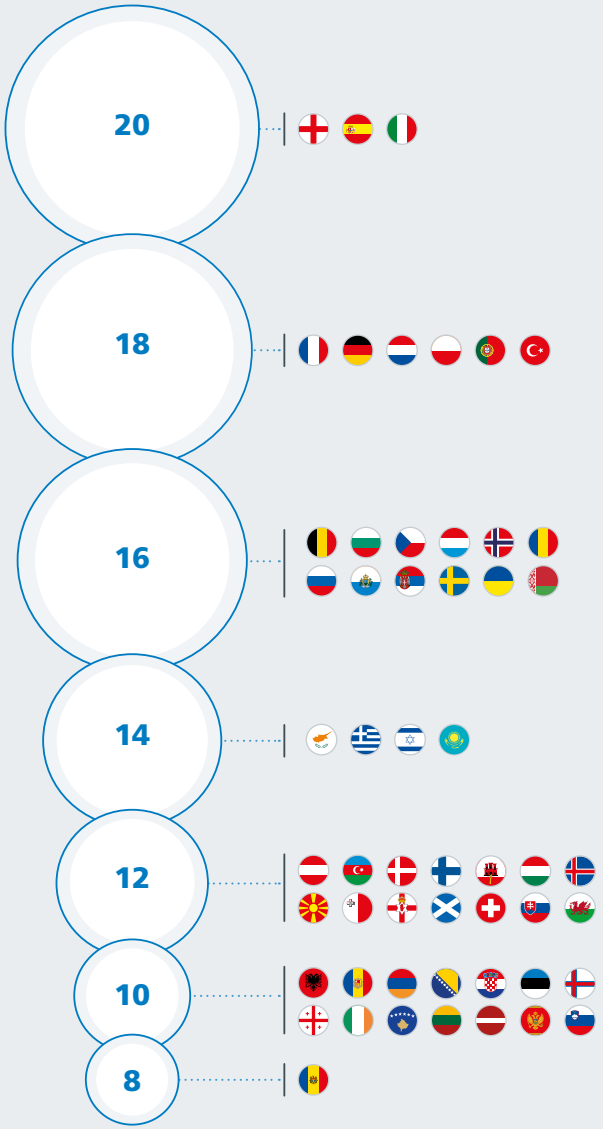
Direct promotion | Qualify for promotion play-offs | Direct relegation | Qualify for relegation play-offs

Actual promoted and relegated teams for the 2025/26 season

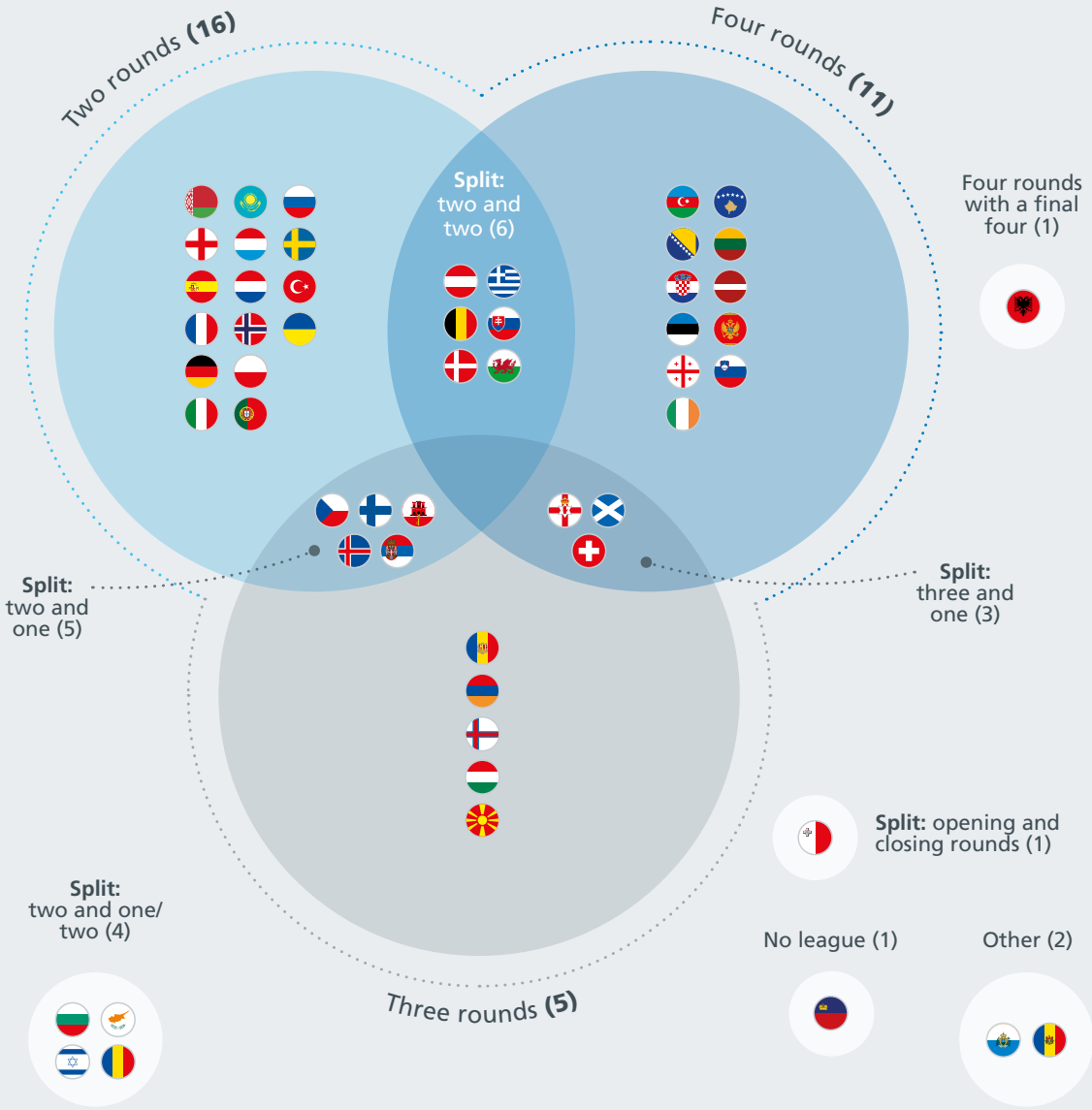


The size and formats of European top-tier leagues (2025/26)

Number of top-division teams

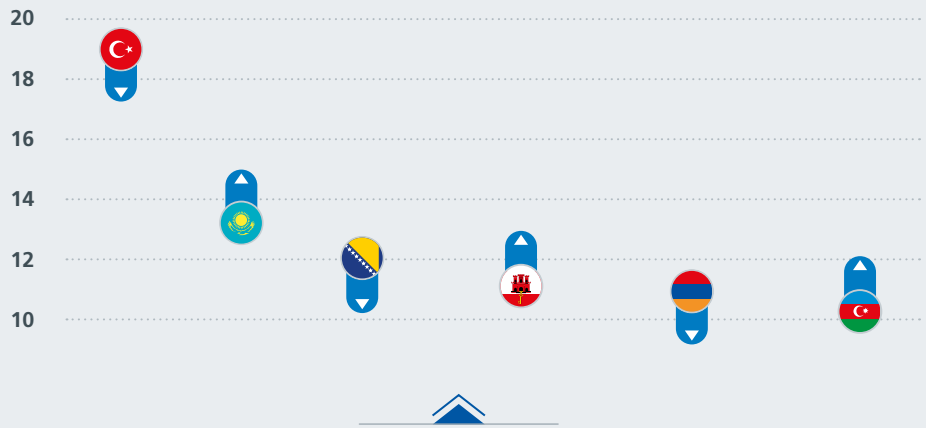


Top-division domestic league formats



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.

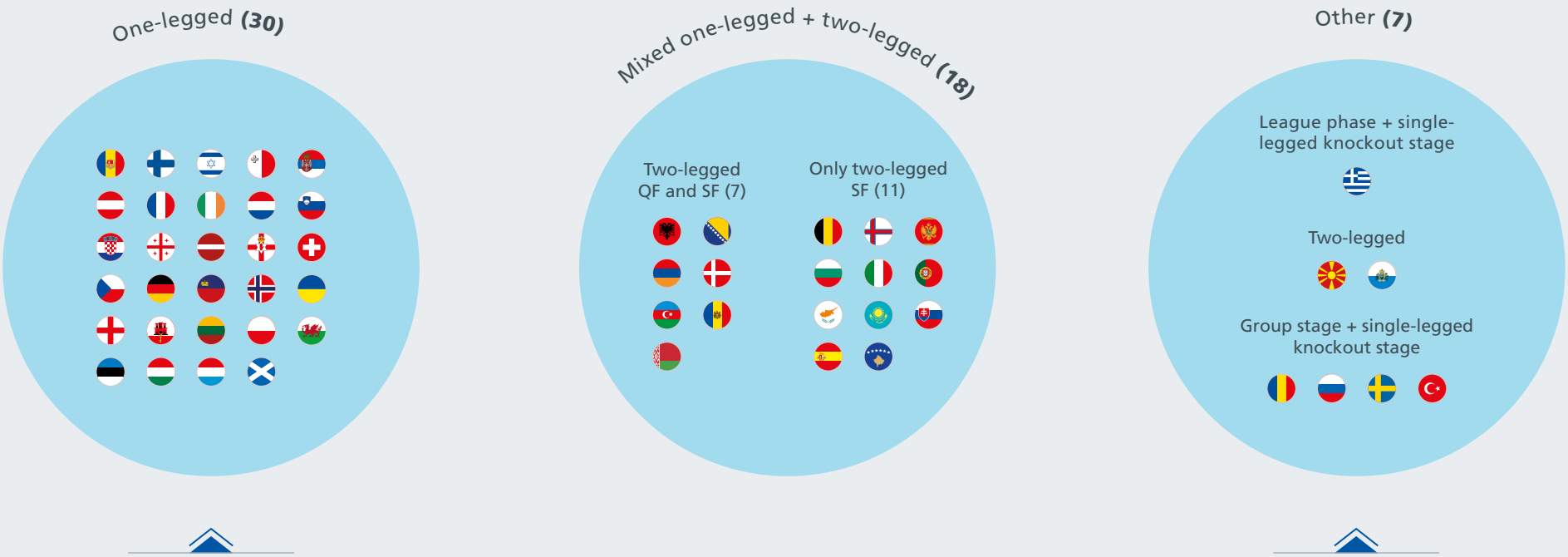
12,305
Total number of top-division matches scheduled to take place in 2025/26 season.
There are seven fewer matches compared with the 2024/25 season

13
Number of leagues with a post-season play-off (includes final four)[2]

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
- 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 "Conference League" split group in a single match at home
- The third-ranked team faces the winner of the relegation round in a single match at home
- The fourth-ranked team faces the winner of the bracket between teams ranked fifth through eighth in a single match at home
- Teams ranked fifth to eighth play a single-legged semi-final and final to determine the Conference League spot
- The third-ranked team faces the winner of the bracket between teams ranked fourth through seventh 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
- Teams ranked fourth to seventh play a single-legged semi-final and final to determine the Conference League spot
- 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)



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

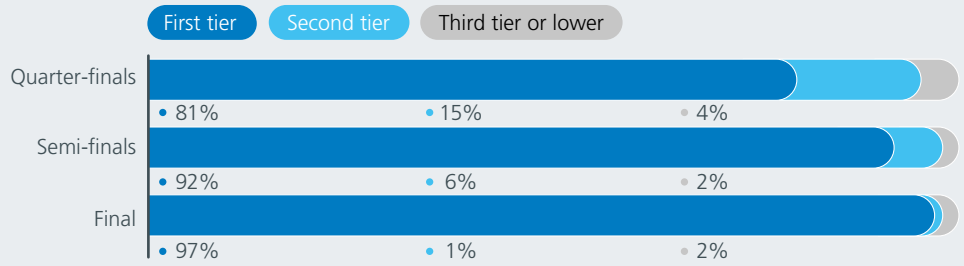
Last season saw 86 non-top-tier clubs reach the quarter-finals of their domestic cup competitions, equivalent to nearly 20% of all teams that reached this stage. Of the 70 non-top-tier clubs that were drawn against a top-tier team, only ten managed to qualify for the semi-finals.

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



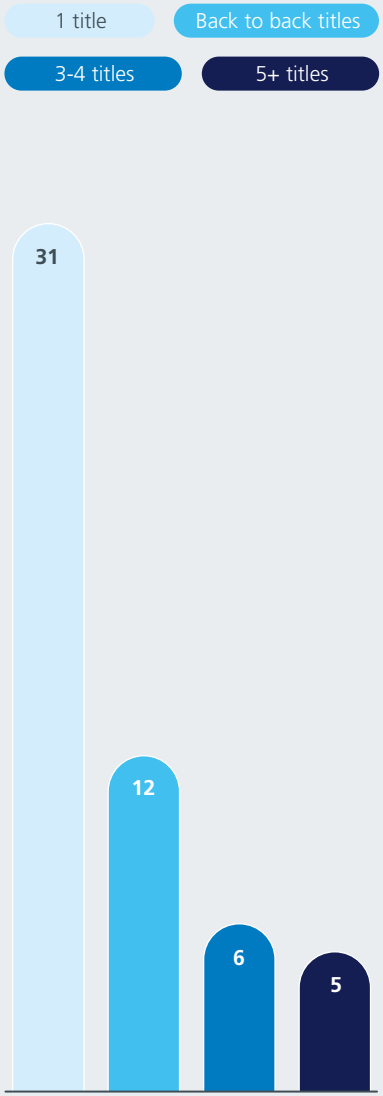
LOWER-TIER DOMESTIC CUP CHAMPIONS

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.

Spaeri 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.

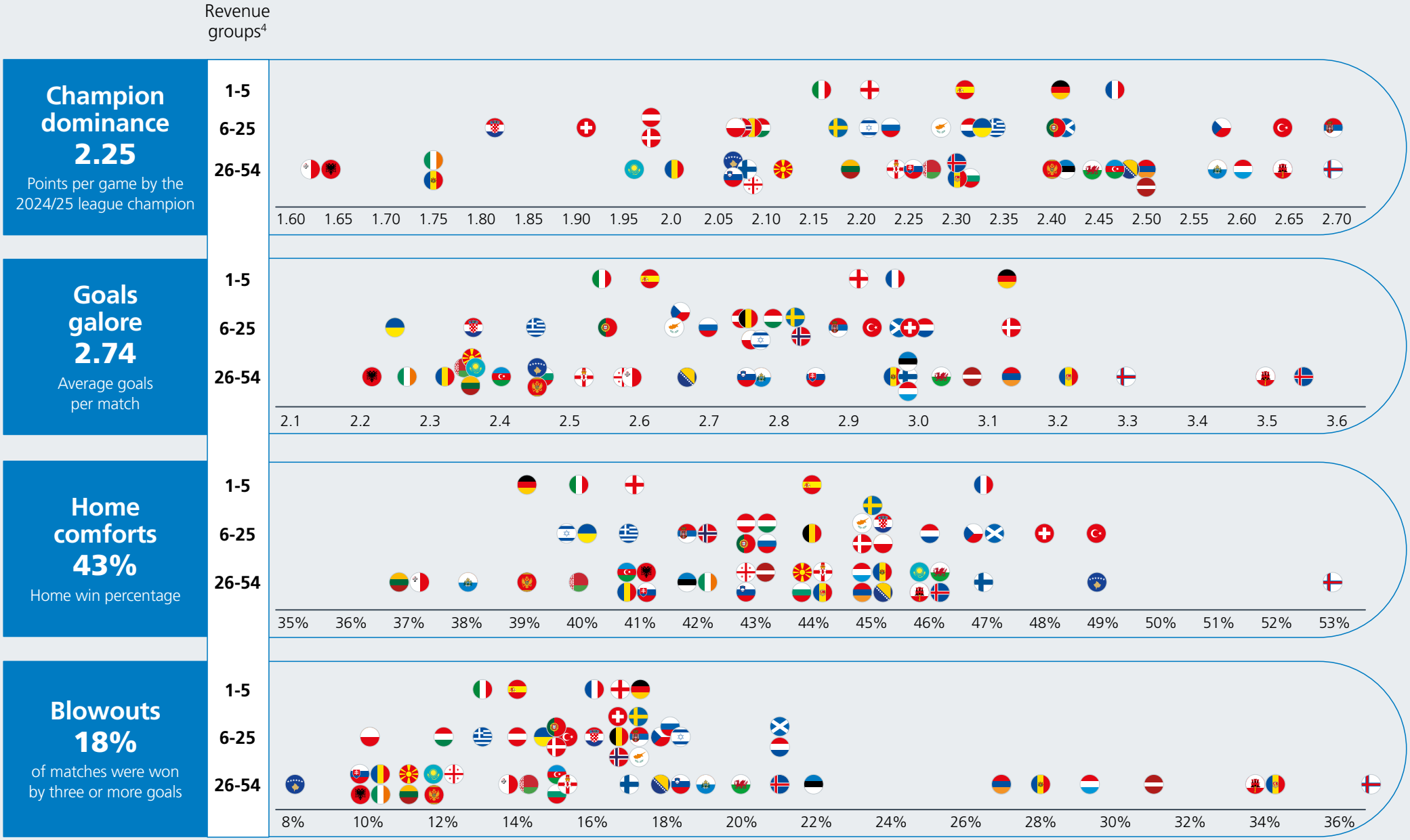
PFC Ludogorets 1945 (BUL), Lincoln Red Imps FC (GIB), Ferencvárosi TC (HUN), FK Crvena Zvezda (SRB) and ŠK Slovan Bratislava (SVK) are the only league champions across Europe with a streak of five or more consecutive championships. This is the lowest number of dominant champions since 2020/21 and the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

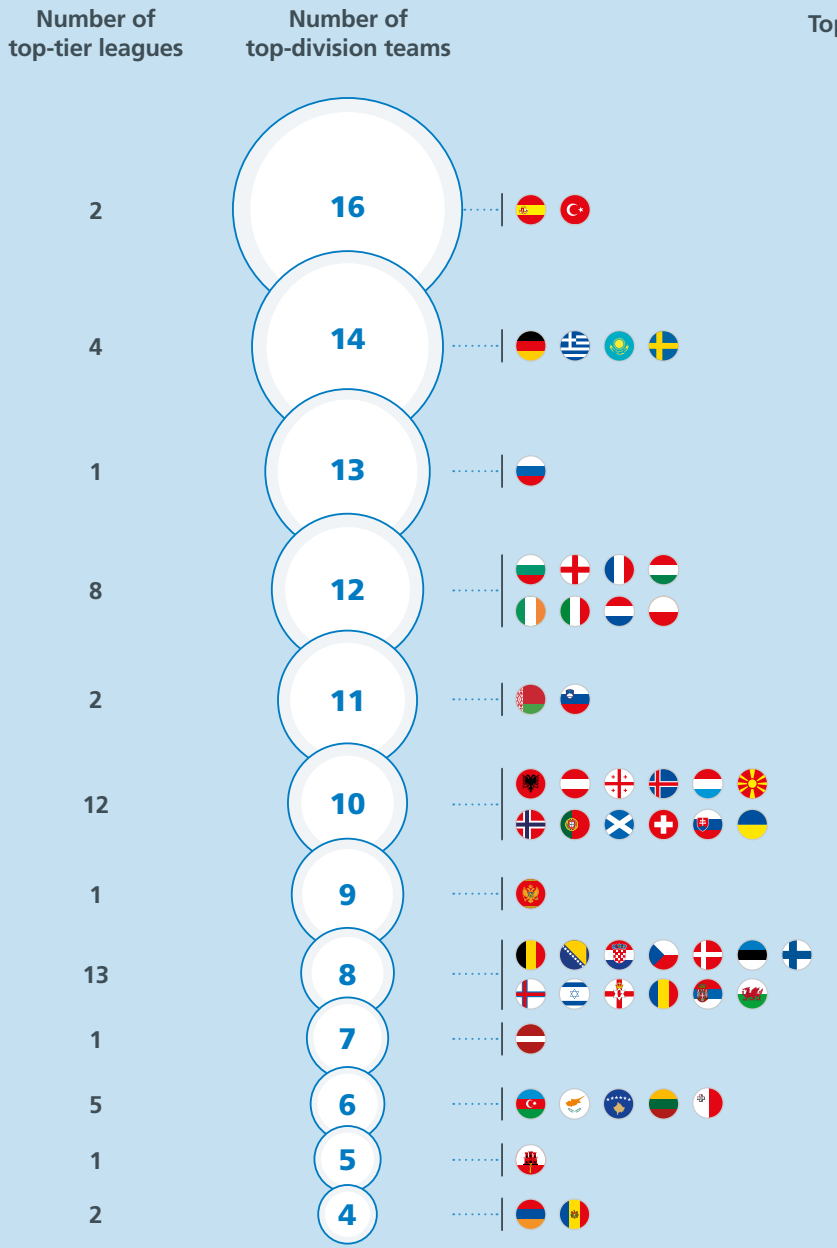
Evolution of uneven matches[3] (3+ goal difference), 2022/23 – 2024/25

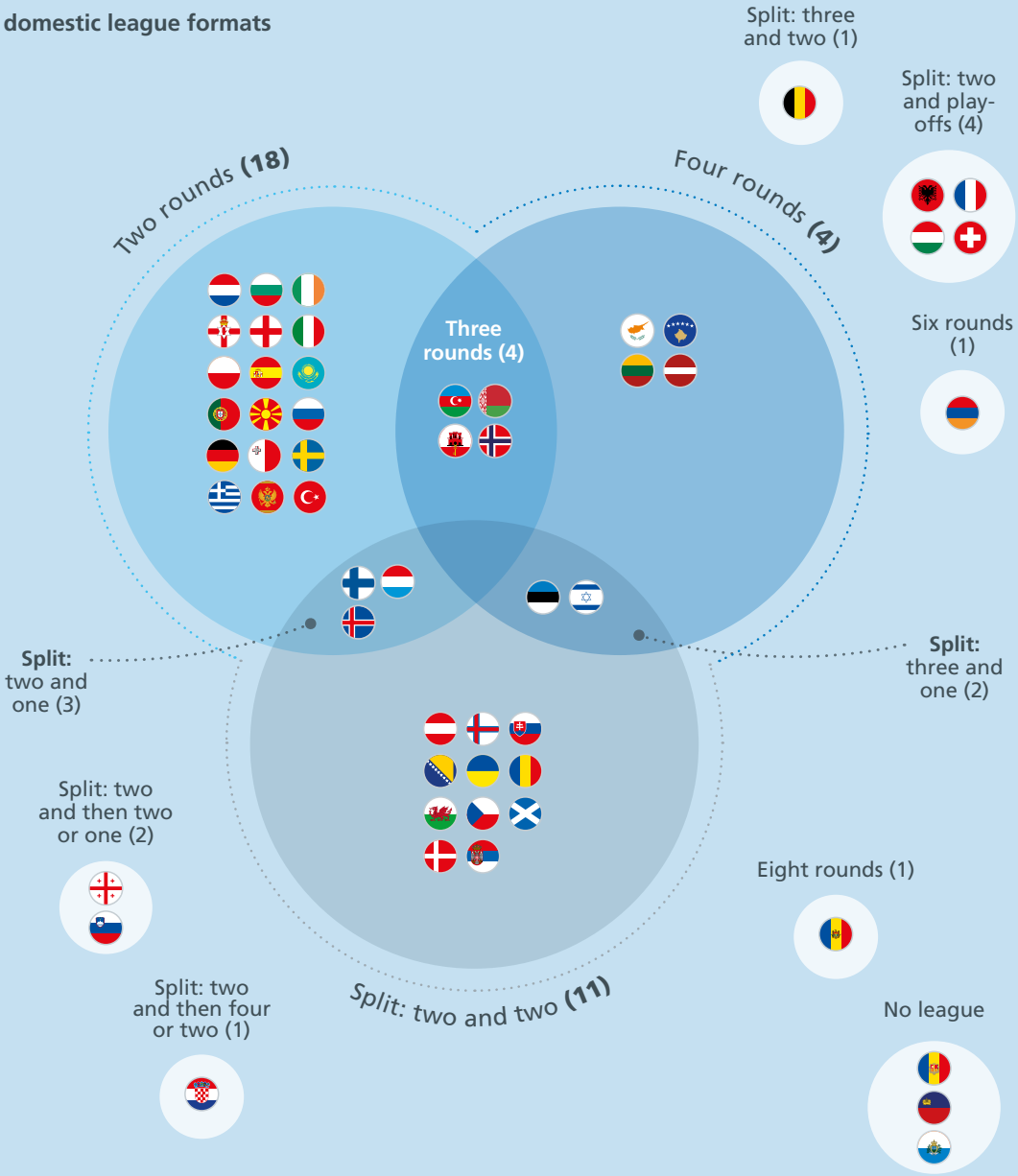
Country group[4]	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Big 5	16.7%	17.8% (+1.1%)	15.4% (-2.4%)
6-15	19.5%	17.2% (-2.3%)	17.2% (-0.0%)
16-30	14.9%	16.4% (+1.5%)	14.1% (-2.3%)
Rest	21.1%	20.2% (-0.9%)	19.1% (-1.1%)
TOTAL	**18.5%**	**18.2% (-0.3%)**	**16.7% (-1.5%)**

Competition benchmarks (2024/25)



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.

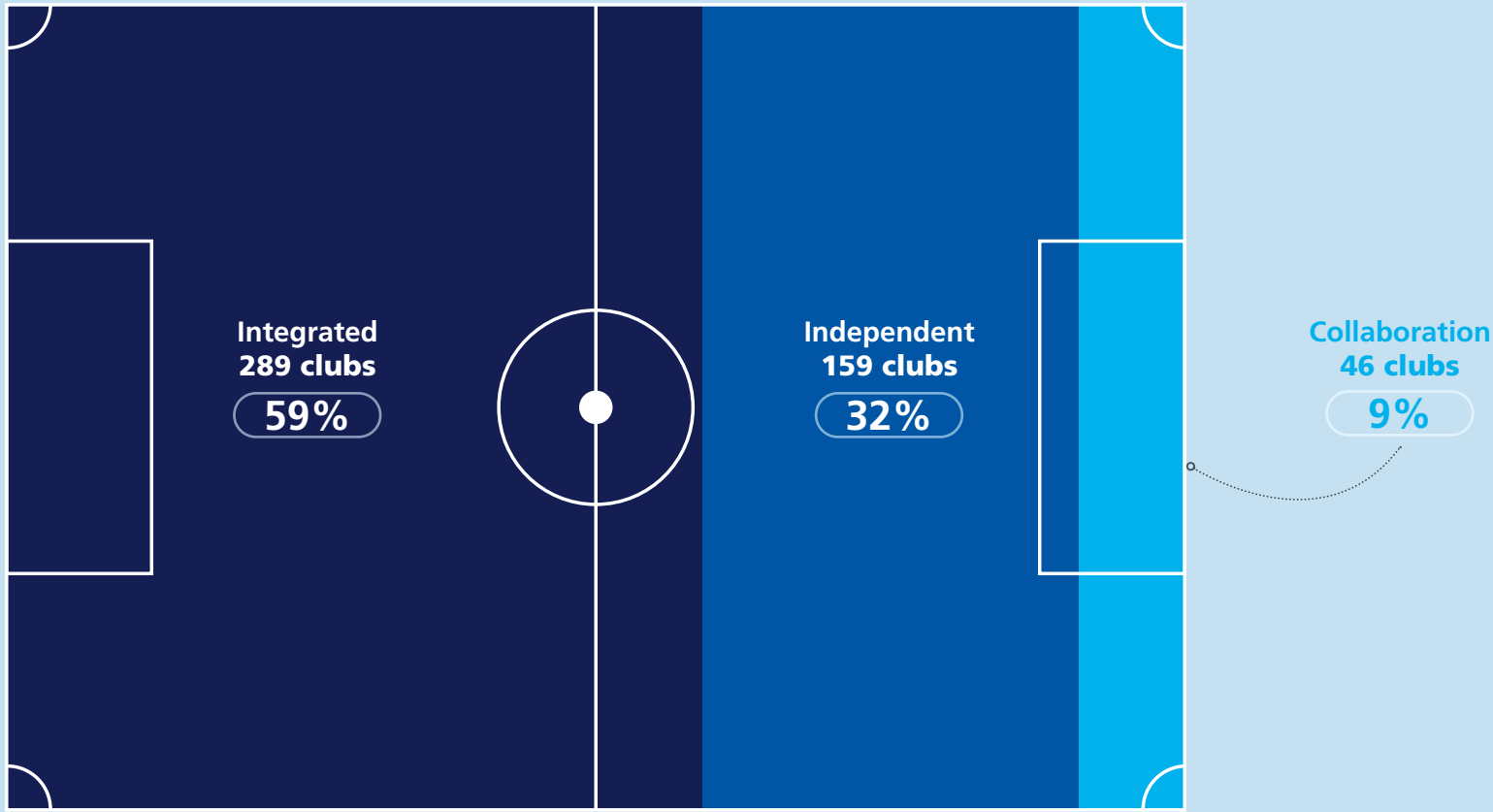
Collaboration: The women's club collaborates with a professional men's club, sharing its identity and infrastructure, receiving financial support, etc., without necessarily falling within the reporting perimeter of the men's club.

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.



32%
of women's top-division clubs operate independently of men's clubs. In 2022/23, this percentage was just below 40%

How women's clubs are organised[5]



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

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 10 clubs
W: 10 clubs

League format
M: Other
W: Other

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 1 PO
W: Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

1,388 35th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

16% 40th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+3%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

11,800 31st
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
8 LTP in squad

Nationality restrictions
No

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€2.3M 27th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1m 36th
Estimated gross spend

8.3 20th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

43% 33rd
Expatriate player deals **(MKD)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

31.2 22nd
Average number of players fielded

37% 33rd
Minutes played by expatriate players

73% 24th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.4 8th
Average head coach dismissals per club

Andorra

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: No league

League size
M: 10 clubs
W: No league

League format
M: Three rounds
W: No league

League organiser
M: NA
W: No league

Relegation places
M: 1 direct & 1 PO
W: No league

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

360 52nd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

– 47th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

0%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

– 47th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (3 IN/5 OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

-0.5M 49th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 32th
Estimated gross spend

4.3 45th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

79% 1st
Expatriate player deals **(ESP)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

30.9 27th
Average number of players fielded

83% 1st
Minutes played by expatriate players

25% 53rd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.3 54th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Armenia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 10 clubs
W: 4 clubs

League format
M: Three rounds
W: Six rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 1 direct & 0 PO
W: Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

400 50th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

– 47th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

0%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

– 47th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
30 players

Locally trained players
Yes 9 LTP in MD squad, 3 LTP on-pitch

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

-€1.1M 50th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€1.1M 31th
Estimated gross spend

9.0 12th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

46% 30th
Expatriate player deals **(NGA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

33.2 9th
Average number of players fielded

49% 21st
Minutes played by expatriate players

93% 3rd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.9 28th
Average head coach dismissals per club

Austria

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 12 clubs
W: 10 clubs

League format
M: Split (2&2)
W: Split (2&2)

League organiser
M: League Entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 1 direct & 0 PO
W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

8,258 16th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

53% 16th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+2%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

26,000 21st
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/10 OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€67M 7th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€33M 16th
Estimated gross spend

7.3 30th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

54% 19th
Expatriate player deals **(GER)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

29.6 38th
Average number of players fielded

43% 27th
Minutes played by expatriate players

82% 10th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.2 17th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Azerbaijan



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season **M**: Winter **W**: Winter
- League size **M:** 12 clubs **W:** 6 clubs
- League format **M:** Three rounds **W:** Three rounds
- League organiser **M:** League Entity **W:** NA
- Relegation places **M:** 1 direct & 1 PO **W:** Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **1,533** 33rd — Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **21%** 34th — Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **0%** — Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **9,355** 34th — Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** **Yes** 30 players
- **Locally trained players** **Yes** (8 LTP in MD squad)
- **Nationality restrictions** **Yes** (Max 10 non-nationals registered & 6 on-pitch)
- **Domestic loan rules** **Yes** (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **-€1.2M** 51st — Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€3.2M** 28th — Estimated gross spend
- **7.8** 27th — Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **60%** 15th — Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **30.3** 31st — Average number of players fielded
- **55%** 16th — Minutes played by expatriate players
- **76%** 15th — Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.9** 30th — Average head coach dismissals per club

Belarus

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season **M**: Summer **W**: Summer
- League size **M:** 16 clubs **W:** 11 clubs
- League format **M:** 2 rounds **W:** 3 rounds
- League organiser **M:** NA **W:** NA
- Relegation places **M:** 2 direct & 1 PO **W:** Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **2,105** 30th — Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **31%** 27th — Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+25%** — Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **9,090** 35th — Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** **Yes** 60 players
- **Locally trained players** **No**
- **Nationality restrictions** **Yes** Max. 4 non-nationals fielded
- **Domestic loan rules** **Yes** (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€0.2M** 37th — Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **<€1M** 37th — Estimated gross spend
- **4.4** 43th — Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **36%** 43th — Expatriate player deals **(RUS)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **29.6** 36th — Average number of players fielded
- **20%** 52nd — Minutes played by expatriate players
- **89%** 5th — Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.7** 43rd — Average head coach dismissals per club



Belgium



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 16 clubs
  W: 8 clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&2)
  W: Split (3&2)
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 0 direct & 1 PO
  W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **10,042** 14th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **57%** 14th
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **-3%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **25,978** 22nd
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  25 players
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes 8 LTP in squad
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Work permit required)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€228M** 3rd
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€132M** 9th
  Estimated gross spend
- **8.1** 22nd
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **65%** 10th
  Expatriate player deals **(FRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **32.2** 15th
  Average number of players fielded
- **55%** 14th
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **43%** 48th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.3** 10th
  Average head coach dismissals per club

Bosnia and Herzegovina

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 10 clubs
  W: 8 clubs
- League format
  M: 4 rounds
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 0 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **2,450** 29th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **23%** 31st
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+1%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **24,000** 23rd
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  No
- **Locally trained players**
  No
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 3 non-nationals fielded)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€6.0M** 22nd
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **<€1M** 34th
  Estimated gross spend
- **12.2** 2nd
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **48%** 16th
  Expatriate player deals **(CRO)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **36.5** 1st
  Average number of players fielded
- **35%** 36th
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **70%** 27th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.4** 7th
  Average head coach dismissals per club



Bulgaria



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 16 clubs
  W: 12 clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&2/1)
  W: 2 rounds
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 1 PO
  W: Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **1,795** 32nd
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **11%** 45th
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **-16%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **29,000** 20th
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  30 players
- **Locally trained players**
  No
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 5 non-EEA registered & 3 fielded)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€2.5M** 24th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€13M** 24th
  Estimated gross spend
- **8.6** 17th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **54%** 21st
  Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **34.8** 4th
  Average number of players fielded
- **52%** 18th
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **76%** 16th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.6** 3rd
  Average head coach dismissals per club

Croatia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 10 clubs
  W: 8 clubs
- League format
  M: 4 rounds
  W: Split (2&4/2)
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 0 PO
  W: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **5,671** 22nd
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **36%** 25th
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+12%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **33,502** 17th
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  No
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  6 LTP in MD Squad
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 6 non-EEA fielded)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€39M** 13th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€20M** 20th
  Estimated gross spend
- **9.1** 11th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **31%** 49th
  Expatriate player deals **(ESP)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **34.6** 5th
  Average number of players fielded
- **27%** 45th
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **67%** 28th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.6** 4th
  Average head coach dismissals per club



Cyprus



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 14 clubs
  W: 6 clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&2/1)
  W: 4 rounds
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 3 direct & 0 PO
  W: Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **3,194** 26th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **25%** 29th
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **-2%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **11,908** 30th
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  27 players
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  10 LTP in squad
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 7 non-EEA registered)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (Other)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€2.4M** 26th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€4.5M** 27th
  Estimated gross spend
- **10.3** 6th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **70%** 5th
  Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **31.1** 24th
  Average number of players fielded
- **78%** 2nd
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **39%** 49th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.9** 2nd
  Average head coach dismissals per club

Czechia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 16 clubs
  W: 8 clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&1)
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 2 PO
  W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **6,216** 21st
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **54%** 15th
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **-4%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **19,322** 26th
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  No
- **Locally trained players**
  No
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 5 non-EEA fielded)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€53M** 9th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€26** 18th
  Estimated gross spend
- **7.8** 26th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **40%** 40th
  Expatriate player deals **(SVK)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **34.1** 7th
  Average number of players fielded
- **31%** 41st
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **87%** 9th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.7** 43rd
  Average head coach dismissals per club



Denmark



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 12 clubs
  W: 8 clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&2)
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 0 PO
  W: 0 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **10,036** 15th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **62%** 11th
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **-1%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **35,972** 16th
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  25 players
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  UEFA rules (4+4)
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Work permit required)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€113M** 5th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€49M** 13th
  Estimated gross spend
- **5.7** 35th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **58%** 16th
  Expatriate player deals **(NOR)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **30.8** 28th
  Average number of players fielded
- **47%** 22nd
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **75%** 18th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.6** 49th
  Average head coach dismissals per club

England

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 20 clubs
  W: 12 clubs
- League format
  M: 2 rounds
  W: 2 rounds
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: League Entity
- Relegation places
  M: 3 direct & 0 PO
  W: 0 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **40,389** 1st
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **96%** 2nd
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+5%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **73,839** 4th
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  25 players
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  8 LTP in squad
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Work permit required)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (2 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **-€1,362M** 54th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€3,924M** 1st
  Estimated gross spend
- **8.1** 23rd
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **69%** 6th
  Expatriate player deals **(FRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **28.7** 42nd
  Average number of players fielded
- **65%** 7th
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **26%** 52nd
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.6** 50th
  Average head coach dismissals per club



Estonia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Summer, **W**: Summer
- League size — **M:** 10 clubs, **W:** 8 clubs
- League format — **M:** 4 rounds, **W:** Split (3&1)
- League organiser — **M:** NA, **W:** NA
- Relegation places — **M:** 1 direct & 1 PO, **W:** 0 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **406** (49th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **19%** (37th) Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+3%** Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **3,014** (41st) Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** — **Yes** 30 players
- **Locally trained players** — **Yes** 20 LTP in squad, 12 in MD Squad and 6 on-pitch
- **Nationality restrictions** — **No**
- **Domestic loan rules** — **Yes** (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€0.6M** (35th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **<€1M** (42nd) Estimated gross spend
- **2.0** (52nd) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **41%** (38th) Expatriate player deals **(NGA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **28.4** (43rd) Average number of players fielded
- **22%** (49th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **58%** (38th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.2** (15th) Average head coach dismissals per club

Faroe Islands

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Summer, **W**: Summer
- League size — **M:** 10 clubs, **W:** 8 clubs
- League format — **M:** 3 rounds, **W:** Split (2&2)
- League organiser — **M:** NA, **W:** NA
- Relegation places — **M:** 2 direct & 0 PO, **W:** 0 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **418** (47th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **–** (47th) Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+1%** Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **–** (47th) Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** — **No**
- **Locally trained players** — **No**
- **Nationality restrictions** — **Yes** (Max. 4 non-nationals fielded)
- **Domestic loan rules** — **No**

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€0.1M** (39th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **<€1M** (42nd) Estimated gross spend
- **0.3** (54th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **36%** (44th) Expatriate player deals **(DEN)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **27.1** (51st) Average number of players fielded
- **25%** (47th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **50%** (45th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.9** (30th) Average head coach dismissals per club



Finland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 12 clubs
  W: 8 clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&1)
  W: Split (2&1)
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 1 PO
  W: 0 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

2,957 27th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

42% 18th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+9%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

8,835 36th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
Yes 10 LTP MD squad, 4 LTP fielded

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 3 non-EEA in MD squad)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.8M 34th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 35th
Estimated gross spend

3.7 47th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

55% 18th
Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

26.8 52nd
Average number of players fielded

36% 35th
Minutes played by expatriate players

63% 32nd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.8 38th
Average head coach dismissals per club

France

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 18 clubs
  W: 12 clubs
- League format
  M: 2 rounds
  W: Other
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 1 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

27,891 5th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

77% 6th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+4%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

66,312 5th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 4 non-EEA registered)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (5 IN/7 OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€410M 1st
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€695M 5th
Estimated gross spend

8.8 15th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

54% 22nd
Expatriate player deals **(SEN)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

30.7 29th
Average number of players fielded

46% 25th
Minutes played by expatriate players

62% 36th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.6 47th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Georgia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 10 clubs
  W: 10 clubs
- League format
  M: 4 rounds
  W: Split (2&2/1)
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 2 PO
  W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

1,386 36th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

19% 39th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

-18%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

17,000 28th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
Yes
5 CTP in squad

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 15 non-nationals in squad)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.8M 33rd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 42nd
Estimated gross spend

3.5 48th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

42% 36th
Expatriate player deals **(CIV)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

33.4 8th
Average number of players fielded

32% 40th
Minutes played by expatriate players

45% 46th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.2 15th
Average head coach dismissals per club

Germany

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 18 clubs
  W: 14 clubs
- League format
  M: 2 rounds
  W: 2 rounds
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 1 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

38,652 2nd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

96% 1st
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

-2%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

81,365 1st
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
Yes UEFA rules (4+4)

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Min. 12 nationals in squad)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€277M 2nd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€895M 3rd
Estimated gross spend

7.6 28th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

58% 17th
Expatriate player deals **(FRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

27.3 50th
Average number of players fielded

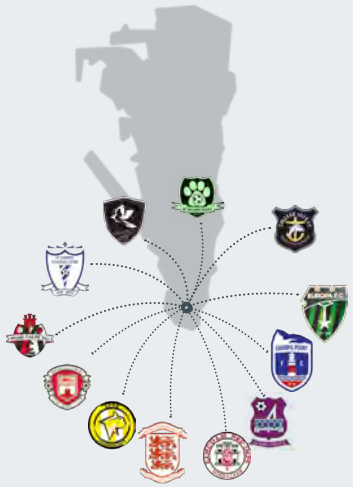
51% 19th
Minutes played by expatriate players

54% 41st
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.6 47th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Gibraltar



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 12 clubs
W: 5 clubs

League format
M: Split (2&1)
W: 3 rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: Closed
W: Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

– 54th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

– 47th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

–
Attendance trend v 2023/24

– 47th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes 4 LTP in squad, 4 LTP fielded

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 4 non-EEA registered)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.0M 42nd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 42nd
Estimated gross spend

5.3 38th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

64% 11th
Expatriate player deals **(ESP)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

31.4 21st
Average number of players fielded

57% 13th
Minutes played by expatriate players

10% 54th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.9 28th
Average head coach dismissals per club

Greece

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 14 clubs
W: 14 clubs

League format
M: Split (2&2)
W: 2 rounds

League organiser
M: League Entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 0 PO
W: 4 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

6,409 20th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

30% 28th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+21%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

56,087 9th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 8 non-EEA registered)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€25M 16th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€67M 11th
Estimated gross spend

10.9 3rd
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

61% 12th
Expatriate player deals **(ESP)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

31.9 16th
Average number of players fielded

68% 4th
Minutes played by expatriate players

52% 44th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.1 18th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Hungary



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 12 clubs
  W: 12 clubs
- League format
  M: 3 rounds
  W: Other
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 0 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

4,529 23rd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

42% 19th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+9%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

19,021 27th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
No

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€6.3M 21st
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€9.7M 25th
Estimated gross spend

9.9 8th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

35% 46th
Expatriate player deals **(NGA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

32.3 14th
Average number of players fielded

40% 29th
Minutes played by expatriate players

62% 35th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.1 21st
Average head coach dismissals per club

Iceland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 12 clubs
  W: 10 clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&1)
  W: Split (2&1)
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 0 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

834 40th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

34% 26th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+1%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

2,500 42nd
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes UEFA rules (4+4)

Nationality restrictions
Yes Max. 5 non-EEA in MD Squad

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.0M 42nd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 40th
Estimated gross spend

1.5 53rd
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

29% 51st
Expatriate player deals **(DEN)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

25.4 53rd
Average number of players fielded

18% 53rd
Minutes played by expatriate players

93% 2nd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.4 53rd
Average head coach dismissals per club



Israel



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season **M**: Winter **W**: Winter
- League size **M:** 14 clubs **W:** 8 clubs
- League format **M:** Split (2&2/1) **W:** Split (3&1)
- League organiser **M:** League Entity **W:** NA
- Relegation places **M:** 2 direct & 0 PO **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

7,497 17th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

38% 21st
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+12%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

29,064 19th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
45 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 8 non-nationals registered)

Domestic loan rules
No

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€11M 18th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€14M 22nd
Estimated gross spend

9.6 9th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

30% 50th
Expatriate player deals **(NGA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

29.4 39th
Average number of players fielded

29% 43rd
Minutes played by expatriate players

96% 1st
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.9 24th
Average head coach dismissals per club

Italy

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season **M**: Winter **W**: Winter
- League size **M:** 20 clubs **W:** 12 clubs
- League format **M:** 2 rounds **W:** 2 rounds
- League organiser **M:** League Entity **W:** NA
- Relegation places **M:** 3 direct & 0 PO **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

30,730 3rd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

79% 5th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

0%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

80,018 2nd
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes UEFA rules (4+4)

Nationality restrictions
Yes Max. 2 non-EEA registered

Domestic loan rules
Yes (10 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€1.0M 31st
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€1,232M 2nd
Estimated gross spend

10.6 5th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

48% 25th
Expatriate player deals **(FRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

31.7 17th
Average number of players fielded

62% 10th
Minutes played by expatriate players

71% 26th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.2 15th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Kazakhstan



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Summer
W: Summer

League size
M: 14 clubs
W: 14 clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: League Entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 3 direct & 0 PO
W: Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

4,308 24th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

36% 23rd
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

-21%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

22,804 24th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
30 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Max. 14 non-nationals registered

Domestic loan rules
No

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

€0.0M 42nd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 42nd
Estimated gross spend

5.4 37th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

54% 20th
Expatriate player deals **(BLR)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

27.5 49th
Average number of players fielded

63% 9th
Minutes played by expatriate players

52% 43rd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.9 25th
Average head coach dismissals per club

Kosovo

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 10 clubs
W: 6 clubs

League format
M: Four rounds
W: Four rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 1 PO
W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

477 44th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

– 47th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

-36%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

– 47th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
35 players

Locally trained players
Yes
8 LTP in squad

Nationality restrictions
Yes Max. 8 non-nationals on-pitch

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€2.4M 25th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 39th
Estimated gross spend

8.9 14th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

41% 39th
Expatriate player deals **(ALB)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

27.7 47th
Average number of players fielded

33% 38th
Minutes played by expatriate players

53% 42nd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.8 35th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Latvia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 10 clubs
  W: 7 clubs
- League format
  M: Four rounds
  W: Four rounds
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 1 PO
  W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

483 (43rd)
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

21% (32nd)
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+24%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

5,321 (40th)
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
Yes
5 LTP in MD squad, 3 LTP fielded

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.9M (32nd)
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M (32nd)
Estimated gross spend

4.6 (41st)
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

48% (26th)
Expatriate player deals **(SEN)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

32.7 (10th)
Average number of players fielded

40% (30th)
Minutes played by expatriate players

67% (29th)
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.7 (40th)
Average head coach dismissals per club

Lithuania

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 10 clubs
  W: 6 clubs
- League format
  M: Four rounds
  W: Four rounds
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: League Entity
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 1 PO
  W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

541 (42nd)
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

20% (35th)
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

-5%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

1,899 (45th)
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
30 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 8 non-nationals on-pitch)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.5M (36th)
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M (42nd)
Estimated gross spend

2.5 (50th)
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

77% (2nd)
Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

27.7 (46th)
Average number of players fielded

52% (17th)
Minutes played by expatriate players

63% (33rd)
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.0 (23rd)
Average head coach dismissals per club



Luxembourg



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 16 clubs
  W: 10 clubs
- League format
  M: Two rounds
  W: Split (2&1)
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 2 PO
  W: 3 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **383** (51st) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **14%** (42nd) Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **-12%** Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **2,105** (44th) Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** **No**
- **Locally trained players** **Yes** 5 LTP in MD squad, 2 LTP fielded
- **Nationality restrictions** **Yes** (Work permit required)
- **Domestic loan rules** **Yes** (4 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **€0.0M** (42nd) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **<€1M** (42nd) Estimated gross spend
- **5.2** (39th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **66%** (9th) Expatriate player deals **(FRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **28.3** (44th) Average number of players fielded
- **67%** (5th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **29%** (50th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.3** (12th) Average head coach dismissals per club

Malta

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 12 clubs
  W: 6 clubs
- League format
  M: Other
  W: Two rounds
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 0 PO
  W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **428** (46th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **–** (47th) Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **0%** Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **–** (47th) Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** **Yes** 28 players
- **Locally trained players** **Yes** 4 LTP in squad
- **Nationality restrictions** **Yes** (Work permit required)
- **Domestic loan rules** **Yes** (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **€0.0M** (41st) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **<€1M** (42nd) Estimated gross spend
- **6.9** (31st) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **68%** (7th) Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **32.7** (11th) Average number of players fielded
- **62%** (11th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **45%** (47th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.6** (49th) Average head coach dismissals per club



Moldova



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 8 clubs
W: 4 clubs

League format
M: Other
W: Eight rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 0 direct & 2 PO
W: Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

1,102 39th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

20% 36th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+20%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

8,257 37th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
30 players

Locally trained players
Yes
8 LTP in squad

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€4.0M 23rd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 42nd
Estimated gross spend

4.4 44th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

60% 14th
Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

23.5 54th
Average number of players fielded

38% 32nd
Minutes played by expatriate players

75% 19th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.8 38th
Average head coach dismissals per club

Montenegro

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 10 clubs
W: 9 clubs

League format
M: Four rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 1 direct & 2 PO
W: Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

438 45th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

12% 44th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+4%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

2,500 42nd
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 4 non-nationals in MD squad and 3 fielded)

Domestic loan rules
No

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€1.1M 29th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 41st
Estimated gross spend

6.8 32nd
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

28% 52nd
Expatriate player deals **(SRB)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

31.2 23rd
Average number of players fielded

16% 54th
Minutes played by expatriate players

88% 8th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.0 23rd
Average head coach dismissals per club



Netherlands



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M:** Winter, **W:** Winter
- League size — **M:** 18 clubs, **W:** 12 clubs
- League format — **M:** Two rounds, **W:** Two rounds
- League organiser — **M:** League Entity, **W:** NA
- Relegation places — **M:** 2 direct & 1 PO, **W:** 2 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **20,011** (6th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **92%** (3rd) Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+10%** Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **54,913** (10th) Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** — **No**
- **Locally trained players** — **No**
- **Nationality restrictions** — **Yes** (Work permit required)
- **Domestic loan rules** — **Yes** (7 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€148M** (4th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€225M** (8th) Estimated gross spend
- **8.4** (18th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **44%** (32nd) Expatriate player deals **(BEL)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **29.7** (35th) Average number of players fielded
- **47%** (24th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **77%** (14th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.7** (39th) Average head coach dismissals per club

North Macedonia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M:** Winter, **W:** Winter
- League size — **M:** 12 clubs, **W:** 10 clubs
- League format — **M:** Three rounds, **W:** Two rounds
- League organiser — **M:** NA, **W:** NA
- Relegation places — **M:** 3 direct & 2 PO, **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **645** (41st) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **11%** (46th) Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+13%** Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **7,500** (38th) Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** — **Yes** 25 players
- **Locally trained players** — **No**
- **Nationality restrictions** — **Yes** (Work permit required)
- **Domestic loan rules** — **Yes** (4 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **€0.0M** (42nd) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **<€1M** (42nd) Estimated gross spend
- **8.0** (24th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **39%** (41st) Expatriate player deals **(SRB)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **31.0** (25th) Average number of players fielded
- **29%** (42nd) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **79%** (13th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.3** (12th) Average head coach dismissals per club



Northern Ireland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Summer

League size
M: 12 clubs
W: 8 clubs

League format
M: Split (3&1)
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: League Entity
W: League Entity

Relegation places
M: 1 direct & 1 PO
W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

1,522 34th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

– 47th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

-4%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

– 47th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
20 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.2M 38th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 42nd
Estimated gross spend

5.5 36th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

35% 45th
Expatriate player deals **(ENG)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

31.5 19th
Average number of players fielded

26% 46th
Minutes played by expatriate players

89% 6th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.5 52nd
Average head coach dismissals per club

Norway

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Summer
W: Summer

League size
M: 16 clubs
W: 10 clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Three rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 1 PO
W: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

6,907 18th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

64% 10th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

-5%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

21,426 25th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes 16 LTP in squad (min. 2 CTP)

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€40M 12th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€24M 19th
Estimated gross spend

4.3 46th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

33% 48th
Expatriate player deals **(DEN)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

28.1 45th
Average number of players fielded

25% 47th
Minutes played by expatriate players

64% 31st
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.7 43rd
Average head coach dismissals per club



Poland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 18 clubs
W: 12 clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: League Entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 3 direct & 0 PO
W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

12,651 8th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

68% 8th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+7%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

41,109 14th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
UEFA rules (4+3)

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
No

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€1.6M 28th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€39M 15th
Estimated gross spend

8.9 13th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

46% 29th
Expatriate player deals **(ESP)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

30.7 30th
Average number of players fielded

50% 20th
Minutes played by expatriate players

73% 21st
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.9 31st
Average head coach dismissals per club

Portugal

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 18 clubs
W: 10 clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: Other
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 1 PO
W: 1 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

12,273 10th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

44% 17th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+1%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

63,478 6th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
30 players

Locally trained players
Yes
8 LTP in squad

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (3 IN/6 OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€36M 14th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€335M 6th
Estimated gross spend

12.2 1st
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

66% 8th
Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

32.6 12th
Average number of players fielded

58% 12th
Minutes played by expatriate players

80% 11th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.4 6th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Republic of Ireland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Summer
W: Summer

League size
M: 10 clubs
W: 12 clubs

League format
M: Four rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 1 direct & 1 PO
W: Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

3,492 25th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

59% 12th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+7%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

10,094 32nd
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
8 LTP in squad

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (4 IN/5 OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€0.1M 40th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

<€1M 42nd
Estimated gross spend

2.5 50th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

53% 23rd
Expatriate player deals **(ENG)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

29.6 37th
Average number of players fielded

28% 44th
Minutes played by expatriate players

80% 12th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.5 52nd
Average head coach dismissals per club

Romania

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 16 clubs
W: 8 clubs

League format
M: Split (2&2/1)
W: Split (2&2)

League organiser
M: League Entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 2 direct & 2 PO
W: 0 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

6,531 19th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

39% 20th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

-6%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

53,135 11th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
UEFA rules (6+2)

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 4 non-EEA registered)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€1.0M 30th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€9.6M 26th
Estimated gross spend

10.1 7th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

42% 35th
Expatriate player deals **(POR)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

35.9 3rd
Average number of players fielded

45% 26th
Minutes played by expatriate players

75% 20th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.4 9th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Russia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 16 clubs
  W: 13 clubs
- League format
  M: Two rounds
  W: Two rounds
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 2 PO
  W: Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **12,104** 11th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **36%** 22nd
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+8%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **57,101** 8th
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes 25 players
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  UEFA rules (4+4)
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes Max. 13 non-nationals in squad and 8 fielded
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (2 IN)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **-€56M** 52nd
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€125M** 10th
  Estimated gross spend
- **6.4** 33rd
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **35%** 47th
  Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **29.9** 34th
  Average number of players fielded
- **41%** 28th
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **63%** 34th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.8** 34th
  Average head coach dismissals per club

San Marino

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: No league
- League size
  M: 16 clubs
  W: No league
- League format
  M: Other
  W: No league
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: No league
- Relegation places
  M: Closed
  W: No league

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **139** 53rd
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **–** 47th
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **0%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **–** 47th
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  25 players
- **Locally trained players**
  No
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 3 non-EEA registered)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (4 IN)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **€0.0M** 42nd
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **<€1M** 42nd
  Estimated gross spend
- **4.6** 42nd
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **72%** 3rd
  Expatriate player deals **(ITA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **29.1** 41st
  Average number of players fielded
- **73%** 3rd
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **27%** 51st
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.6** 45th
  Average head coach dismissals per club



Scotland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 12 clubs
  W: 10 clubs
- League format
  M: Split (3&1)
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: League Entity
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 1 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

17,303 7th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

72% 7th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+5%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

59,612 7th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€8.6M 20th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€54M 12th
Estimated gross spend

10.8 4th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

71% 4th
Expatriate player deals **(ENG)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

31.0 26th
Average number of players fielded

66% 6th
Minutes played by expatriate players

56% 39th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.8 38th
Average head coach dismissals per club

Serbia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 16 clubs
  W: 8 clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&1)
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 2 PO
  W: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

1,993 31st
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

16% 41st
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

-12%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

31,610 18th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
30 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 4 non-EEA on-pitch)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€54M 8th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€20M 21st
Estimated gross spend

8.3 19th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

28% 54th
Expatriate player deals **(GHA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

36.1 2nd
Average number of players fielded

22% 50th
Minutes played by expatriate players

93% 4th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

2.0 1st
Average head coach dismissals per club



Slovakia



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 12 clubs
  W: 10 clubs
- League format
  M: Split (2&2)
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 1 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **2,515** 28th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **23%** 30th
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **-4%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **14,125** 29th
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  No
- **Locally trained players**
  No
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 5 non-EEA fielded)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (10 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€16M** 17th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€1.6M** 30th
  Estimated gross spend
- **8.8** 16th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **49%** 24th
  Expatriate player deals **(CZE)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **30.3** 32nd
  Average number of players fielded
- **40%** 31st
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **58%** 37th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.2** 17th
  Average head coach dismissals per club

Slovenia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 10 clubs
  W: 11 clubs
- League format
  M: Four rounds
  W: Split (2&2/1)
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 1 PO
  W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **1,383** 37th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **21%** 33rd
  Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+12%**
  Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **9,845** 33rd
  Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  No
- **Locally trained players**
  No
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 4 non-EEA in MD squad)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€9.8M** 19th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€1.6M** 29th
  Estimated gross spend
- **8.3** 20th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **46%** 31st
  Expatriate player deals **(CRO)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **34.4** 6th
  Average number of players fielded
- **47%** 23rd
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **72%** 25th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.1** 20th
  Average head coach dismissals per club



Spain



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Winter
  W: Winter
- League size
  M: 20 clubs
  W: 16 clubs
- League format
  M: Two rounds
  W: Two rounds
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 3 direct & 0 PO
  W: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

29,987 4th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

79% 4th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+3%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

78,192 3rd
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 3 non-EEA registered)

Domestic loan rules
No

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€71M 6th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€723M 4th
Estimated gross spend

7.9 25th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

37% 42nd
Expatriate player deals **(ARG)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

30.1 33rd
Average number of players fielded

34% 37th
Minutes played by expatriate players

73% 22nd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.7 44th
Average head coach dismissals per club

Sweden

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 16 clubs
  W: 14 clubs
- League format
  M: Two rounds
  W: Two rounds
- League organiser
  M: League Entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 2 direct & 1 PO
  W: 2 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

10,670 13th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

57% 13th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+6%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

47,129 13th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
Yes
9 LTP in MD Squad

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Work permit required)

Domestic loan rules
No

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€45M 11th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€13M 23rd
Estimated gross spend

3.5 48th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

47% 28th
Expatriate player deals **(DEN)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

29.3 40th
Average number of players fielded

33% 39th
Minutes played by expatriate players

73% 23rd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.8 34th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Switzerland



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 12 clubs
W: 10 clubs

League format
M: Split (3&1)
W: Other

League organiser
M: League Entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 1 direct & 1 PO
W: 0 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

12,314 9th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

65% 9th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

+10%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

36,000 15th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 5 non-EEA on-pitch)

Domestic loan rules
No

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

+€48M 10th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€31M 17th
Estimated gross spend

7.6 29th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

61% 13th
Expatriate player deals **(FRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

31.7 18th
Average number of players fielded

55% 14th
Minutes played by expatriate players

56% 40th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

0.8 32nd
Average head coach dismissals per club

Türkiye

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 18 clubs
W: 16 clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 3 direct & 0 PO
W: 3 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

11,817 12th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

36% 24th
Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)

-4%
Attendance trend v 2023/24

51,750 12th
Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
28 players

Locally trained players
Yes
UEFA rules (3+2)

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 14 non-nationals registered)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

-€155M 53rd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

€329M 7th
Estimated gross spend

9.5 10th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

43% 34th
Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

31.5 20th
Average number of players fielded

63% 8th
Minutes played by expatriate players

76% 17th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

1.6 5th
Average head coach dismissals per club



Ukraine



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season **M**: Winter **W**: Winter
- League size **M:** 16 clubs **W:** 10 clubs
- League format **M:** Two rounds **W:** Split (2&2)
- League organiser **M:** League Entity **W:** NA
- Relegation places **M:** 2 direct & 2 PO **W:** 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **1,154** (38th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **13%** (43rd) Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+222%** Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **6,500** (39th) Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** **Yes** 25 players
- **Locally trained players** **Yes** UEFA rules (4+4)
- **Nationality restrictions** **Yes** (Max. 7 non-nationals on-pitch)
- **Domestic loan rules** **No**

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **+€31M** (15th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **€45M** (14th) Estimated gross spend
- **6.2** (34th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **28%** (53rd) Expatriate player deals **(BRA)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **32.4** (13th) Average number of players fielded
- **21%** (51st) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **88%** (7th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **1.1** (19th) Average head coach dismissals per club

Wales

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season **M**: Winter **W**: Winter
- League size **M:** 12 clubs **W:** 8 clubs
- League format **M:** Split (2&2) **W:** Split (2&2)
- League organiser **M:** NA **W:** NA
- Relegation places **M:** 2 direct & 0 PO **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **406** (48th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **19%** (38th) Average stadium capacity utilisation (Men's top tier)
- **+7%** Attendance trend v 2023/24
- **1,486** (46th) Largest crowd

REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** **Yes** 25 players
- **Locally trained players** **Yes** 8 LTP in squad
- **Nationality restrictions** **Yes** (Work permit required)
- **Domestic loan rules** **Yes** (6 IN/OUT)

TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **-€0.2M** (48th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **<€1M** (38th) Estimated gross spend
- **4.7** (40th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)
- **42%** (37th) Expatriate player deals **(ENG)**

TALENT & HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **27.7** (48th) Average number of players fielded
- **37%** (33rd) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **67%** (30th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **0.9** (26th) Average head coach dismissals per club



Club directory

CLUB NAME	CHAPTER
1. FC Union Berlin	3,5
1.FC Heidenheim	1
AC Milan	1,2,3
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
Beitar Jerusalem FC	3
Boavista FC	3
Bologna FC 1909	3
Borussia Dortmund	1,3
Brentford FC	2
Brighton & Hove Albion	2,3
BSC Young Boys	1,3
Casa Pia AC	1,3
CD Leganés	1
CD Nacional	3
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 Nizhniy Novgorod	3
FC Porto	1
FC Salzburg	3
FC Schalke 04	1
FC Shakhtar Donetsk	3
FC St Pauli	1
FC Zenit	1,3
FC Zürich	3
FCV Dender EH	1
Fenerbahçe SK	1
Ferencvárosi TC	1,3,5
Feyenoord	1,3
FK Crvena Zvezda	3,5
FK Mladá Boleslav	1
Fotbal Club FCSB	1
GAIS Göteborg	3
Galatasaray A.Ş.	1
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
Manchester United	1,2
Montpellier Hérault SC	3
Motherwell FC	3
Motor Lublin	3
NEC Nijmegen	1
Newcastle United FC	1,2
Nottingham Forest FC	2,3
Nyíregyháza Spartacus FC	3
OGC Nice	3
Olympique de Marseille	1
Olympique Lyonnais	1
Panetolikos GFS	3
Paris Saint-Germain	1,3
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
Arsenal Women FC	1,3
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 Lyonnes	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 Intellligence 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 come 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.s.

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
Financial Sustainability & Research Division / UEFA Intelligence Centre

Enquiries
Enquiries to be addressed to intelligencecentre@uefa.ch

UEFA
Route de Genève 46
CH-1260 Nyon 2
Switzerland