The European Club Talent and Competition Landscape


UEFA CHAMPIONS LEAGUE
London 24 FINAL
PEACE – МИР

Foreword

In an era where misinformation can easily cloud judgment, having direct access to accurate insights is more crucial than ever. One of UEFA's primary goals in establishing its own Intelligence Centre was to gain access to factual data and information, which is essential in decision-making processes.

In recent years, we have all witnessed significant negativity, often driven by vested interests eager to undermine the success of European football. We've heard claims that football is losing its appeal, that attendance at live events has declined, and that we need to change our beloved sport – how it's played, enjoyed, and organised.

The facts state a different story – for the second consecutive year, the European Club Talent and Competition Landscape Report reveals a new record for viewership of men's and women's football in Europe. According to the report, 229 million supporters attended football matches during the 2023/24 season, showcasing a growing enthusiasm among fans for stadium experience despite the allure of streaming services and social media platforms, such as TikTok and Instagram.

This trend is not coincidental but showcases that the structure and ecosystem of European football are working well. UEFA's unwavering commitment to preserving the European sports model and its pyramid structure, which strongly links grassroots football at the base to elite clubs on top, should instil a sense of security and confidence in the future of European football. The report highlights that 1,244 clubs have competed in the top division of domestic European leagues over the past decade, 564 of which have also participated in men's UEFA club competitions during the same period.

European football thrives on open competitions, where clubs are promoted or relegated based on their sporting merit. This makes European football the best in the world.

Football is experiencing remarkable growth across all genders, and for the first time the report includes dedicated sections on the women's game. It reveals that 2.6 million people attended women's top-division matches during the 2023/24 season, marking a 38% increase compared to the previous season.

UEFA recognises the health and well-being of players is of the highest importance. The recent report unveils the real impact of changes to substitution rules and squad limits, which have been essential in helping manage player workload. By allowing coaches to involve more players in top-level football, these adjustments can help prevent overexertion and reduce the burden on individual athletes. Notably, compared to the 2018/19 season, clubs are now using two additional players per season on average. In Europe's top divisions, this resulted in 1,330 more players being fielded last season than was the case five years ago. We remain committed to closely monitoring these developments in a bid to ensure the well-being of our players.

UEFA will continue to listen to the voices of national associations, leagues, clubs, players, coaches, match officials, and fans, fostering open dialogue within the football community. Accurate data is vital to these efforts, enabling us to make informed decisions that benefit everyone involved. By doing so, we aim to strengthen trust and support among all stakeholders while safeguarding, protecting, and promoting the significance of football in our lives and society.

A. Čeferin

Aleksander Čeferin
UEFA President

Introduction

The latest edition of the European Club Talent and Competition Landscape provides a comprehensive assessment of the European club football landscape in support of UEFA's strategic aim to strengthen the game's fundamentals and have a united European football ecosystem through a system of open competitive and sustainable competitions.

The report captures the current shape of a European competition landscape that witnesses evolutions where UEFA and national associations have adapted their league and cup competitions to optimise competitive balance and to fit country specific formats and calendars, while still protecting the foundational strength of the European club football pyramid.

This competition landscape provides the stage for the talent to flourish.

We highlight the shape of player regulations and compile data on squad regulation and player usage, which then supports discussions about player workload, match calendars, competition formats and rules, competitive balance and transfer and finance regulations.

The talent requires orchestration by the head coach, and we include analysis on the hazards suffered in this role and the challenges for the head coach to remain active after dismissal in this unique job market. The level of job turnover for head coaches underlines the importance of their choreography of the players towards success.

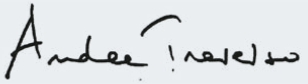
An assessment of the summer transfer window is included that offers analysis of the movements made by clubs to have their preferred players in their teams. We see another summer of heavy transfer investment, less dominated by English and Saudi club liquidity and more focused on youth investment. It is worth noting that the transfer fees included in the report are estimates based on values reported during the summer transfer window, yet the individual values in our composite transfer database will be updated and included in our next edition of The European Club Finance and Investment Landscape, to be published next January.

The talent and competition landscape continues to reach and inspire people of all generations, evidenced by the presence of fans at matches. The on-pitch theatre was witnessed by over 229 million supporters attending men's and women's matches across Europe during the 2023/24 season. This is a remarkable headline, yet of note is that this extraordinary supporter appetite exists far beyond the top tier of the game. Attendance by fans confirms that the strength of European football is in the depth and breadth of the club pyramid.

Throughout the report the potential of women's football, delivering ever more compelling competitions, is showcased from increased attendance at top-division matches to a spotlight on head coaches.

The UEFA Intelligence Centre provides insights to stakeholders to facilitate evidence-based planning and policymaking and I am proud to bring you this report that goes beyond the headlines and provides a unique level of granularity to the world of football.

We extend our thanks to the numerous stakeholders and colleagues that support the compilation of the UEFA Intelligence Centre's reports and benchmarking analyses, as together we make a significant contribution to enhancing transparency around the governance of European club football.



Andrea Traverso
UEFA Director Financial Sustainability & Research

Contents

1 Attendances 06

Attendance overview 07
Lower-tier match attendance 10
EURO 2024 attendance 12
Women's football attendance 14

2 Transfer Trends 16

Transfer activity 19
Transfer flows 20
Club spend and earning 22
Volume, price and mix of transfers 24
Transfer age profile 27
Profile of top 100 transfers 28

3 Talent Landscape 30

Player usage 32
Match length 34
Substitute usage 35
Player age 37
Loan usage 38
Locally trained players 40
EURO 2024 player representation 42
Women's football player usage 44

4 Head Coaches 46

Head coach turnover 47
Head coach experience 50
International mobility 53
EURO 2024 head coach profile 56
Women's football head coach profile 58

5 Competition Landscape 60

European football league pyramid 61
Men's domestic league format and structures 65
Men's domestic cup format and structures 66
Women's domestic league format and structures 72
Women's football club structures 74

6 Appendices 76

Key performance indicators 77
Club directory 104
Country directory 106

Page colour key

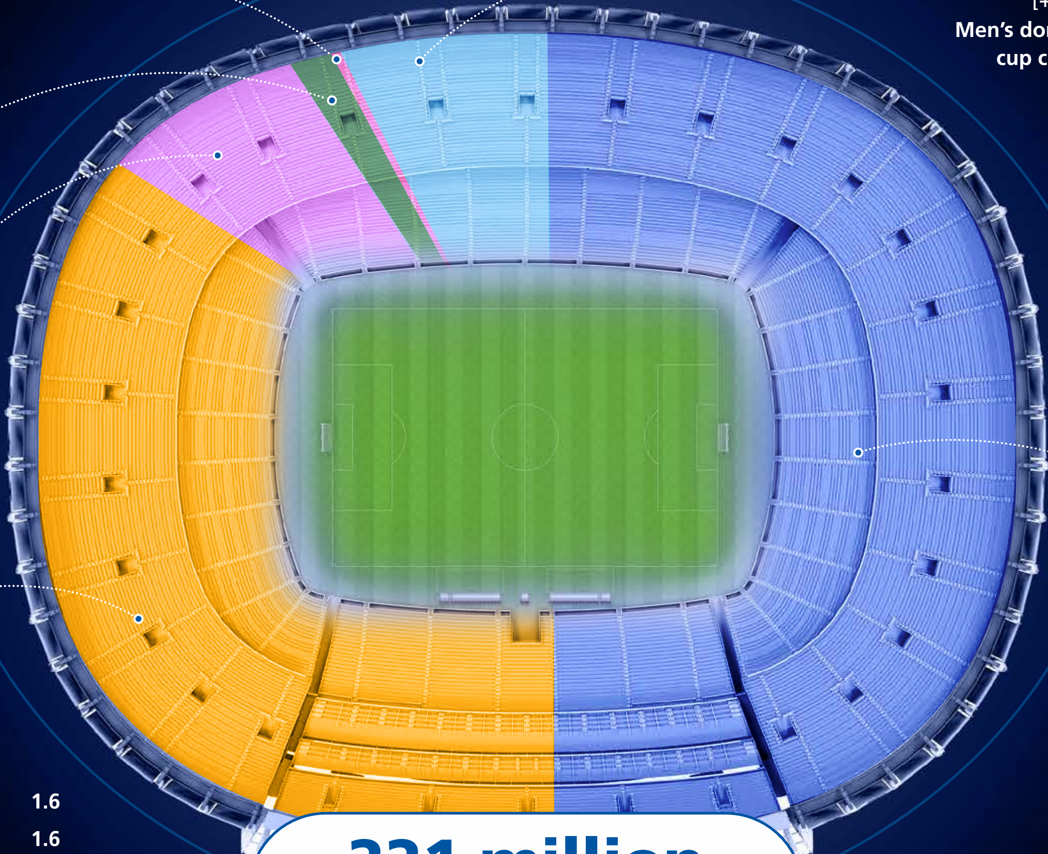
- Men's Domestic Competitions
- Men's UEFA Competitions
- Women's Competitions

1 ATTENDANCES

The scale of European matchday support remains unprecedented, with at least 229 million supporters attending men's or women's matches in Europe during the 2023/24 season. This 7% growth on the record set the previous season demonstrates an ever-increasing appetite among fans to witness competitions in person, despite increasing TV and social offerings.

Attendance growth was recorded across all levels of European football: men's top-tier matches, lower-tier matches, domestic cups, UEFA club competitions and national team matches. In a world where social media is increasingly concentrated on the most famous clubs and their players, special attention should be paid to some of the extraordinary supporter numbers outside the top-tier leagues. The English Championship's 12.7 million supporters ranked second globally after the English Premier League. Buoyed by the presence of some of Germany's most popular clubs, the Bundesliga second tier averaged over 29,000 supporters per match last season, just behind Serie A and above LaLiga. Meanwhile, women's football saw attendance levels continue to rise, and these are also analysed in this chapter.

European club football experiences unprecedented attendance levels



0.7 million
UEFA Women's Champions League crowds

2.8 million
Women's domestic club competition crowds

17 million
[+9.9%]
Men's UEFA club competition crowds

76 million
[+11.8%]
Men's lower-tier league crowds

1. ENG	24.4
2. GER	15.2
3. ESP	8.6
4. ITA	7.2
5. FRA	4.5
6. NED	2.5
7. RUS	1.6
8. POL	1.6
9. SCO	0.9
10. TUR	0.8
Other	8.0

221 million
Number of spectators in European club football during the 2023/24 season**

14 million
[+2.5%]
Men's domestic cup crowds

+7% growth

111 million [+1.1%]
Men's top-tier league crowds

1. ENG	14.7 (-4%)
2. GER	12.1 (-8%)
3. ITA	11.7 (+4%)
4. ESP	11.0 (-2%)
5. FRA	8.2 (-9%)
6. NED	5.6 (0%)
7. TUR	4.2 (+8%)
8. SCO	3.8 (-2%)
9. POR	3.7 (+4%)
10. POL	3.6 (+26%)
11. BEL	3.2 (+6%)
12. RUS	2.7 (+18%)
13. SUI	2.6 (+10%)
14. SWE	2.4 (+1%)
15. ROU	2.2 (+26%)
16. DEN	1.9 (-2%)
17. CZE	1.7 (+15%)
18. NOR	1.7 (+27%)
19. ISR	1.6 (+7%)
20. AUT	1.6 (+8%)
Balkans	3.1 (+19%)
Other	7.5 (+3%)

*The UEFA Intelligence Centre has used a number of sources to determine attendance at professional football matches: OPTA match-by-match data covering over 20,000 men's and 1,600 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. 2023/24 for winter leagues and 2023 for summer leagues.
**221 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 8.5 million recorded at national team matches during the season.

Attendance at men's European club football continues to rise

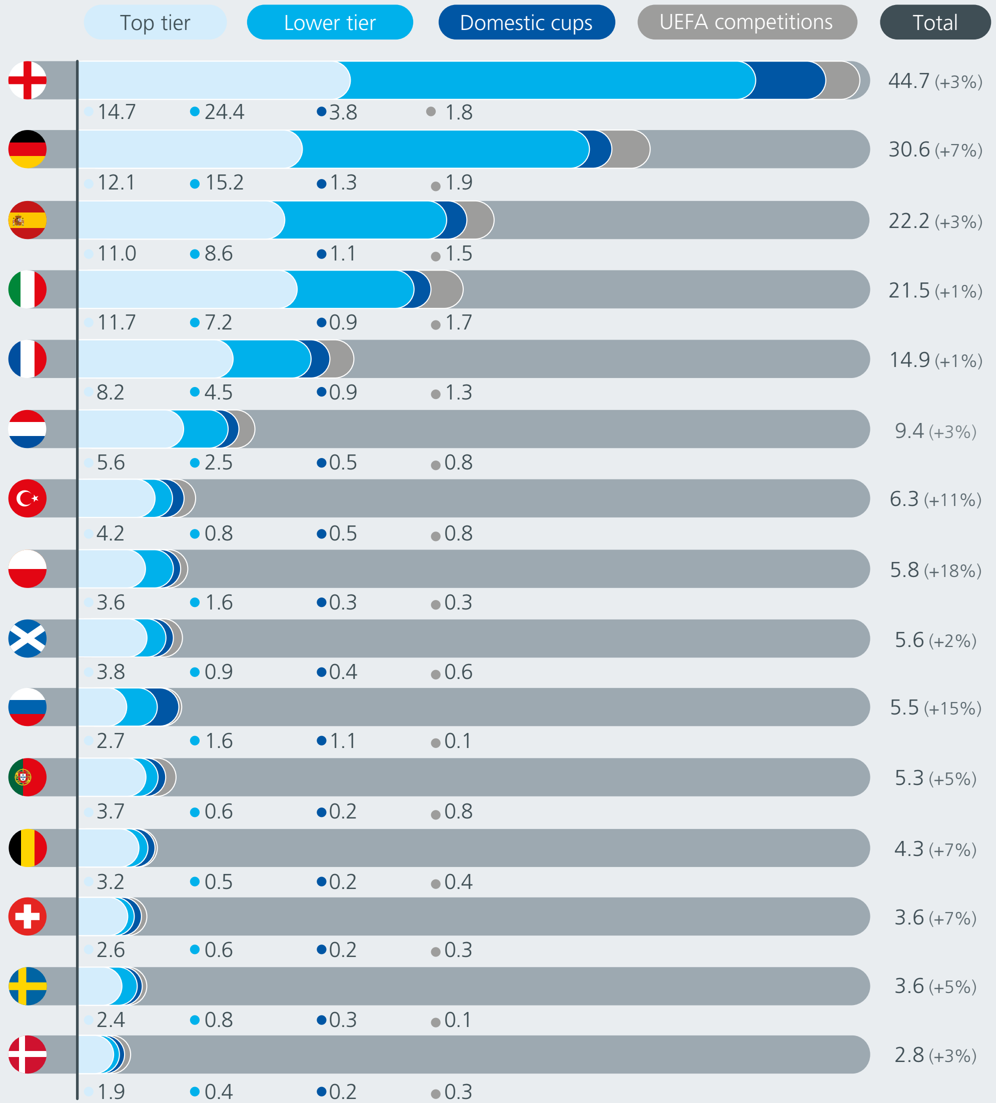
Attendance levels illustrate strength across the European football pyramid

The 111 million spectators attending domestic top-tier league matches during the 2023/24 season represents a 1% increase in crowds compared to the record set the previous season. This new record has been set despite the Italian Serie A being the only one of the Big 5* leagues to enjoy higher attendance at top-tier league matches in 2023/24. This dip in attendance at the Big 5 leagues is the result of the mix of clubs (promoted and relegated teams) and by large stadium infrastructure projects such as the Camp Nou rebuild (FC Barcelona). The top-tier leagues in England, Germany and Spain saw their average stadium capacity reduced by over 5%, while France moved from a 20-team league to 18 teams. Elsewhere across the continent, a total of 34 European top divisions achieved higher attendance levels than in the 2022/23 season.

The spectator interest in European football extends beyond the top tier though, with a further 76 million fans attending lower-leagues matches**, 14 million attending domestic cup matches and 17 million attending UEFA men's competition. These figures combined account for almost half (48%) of the remarkable 221 million fans supporting men's football during the 2023/24 season.

1%
higher than the previous record attendance at top-tier club football matches in Europe

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



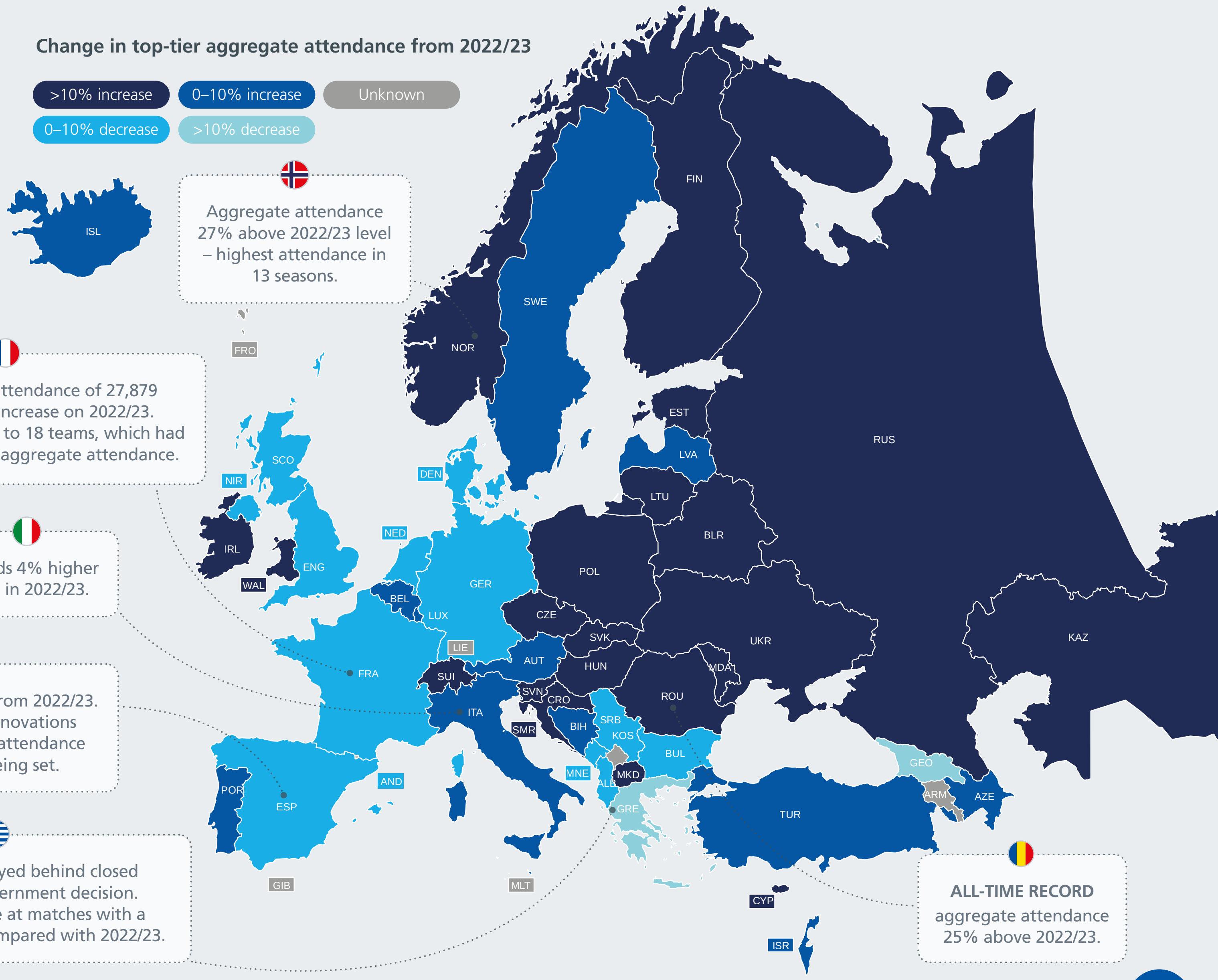
*The Big 5 consists of England's Premier League, Spain's LaLiga, Germany's Bundesliga, Italy's Serie A and France's Ligue 1.
**The lower leagues considered are the top two leagues in BEL, DEN, SWE and TUR, the top three leagues in NED, POL, POR and SUI, the top four in GER, ITA and SCO and the top seven in ENG, ESP and FRA.

20 leagues with double-digit growth in aggregate attendance levels

33 countries have recorded higher aggregate attendance levels than in 2022/23

The 2023/24 season saw a substantial increase in aggregate attendance across European top-tier men's leagues. An impressive 33 leagues recorded higher aggregate attendance levels than the previous season, with 20 of these leagues reporting double-digit growth. Furthermore, 21 leagues experienced their highest crowd numbers in at least a decade.

Change in top-tier aggregate attendance from 2022/23



Aggregate attendance 27% above 2022/23 level – highest attendance in 13 seasons.

Ligue 1's average attendance of 27,879 represents a 13% increase on 2022/23. League size decreased to 18 teams, which had a negative impact on aggregate attendance.

Crowds 4% higher than in 2022/23.

Crowds down 2% from 2022/23. FC Barcelona's renovations prevented a new attendance record from being set.

71 games were played behind closed doors due to a government decision. Average attendance at matches with a crowd were up 4% compared with 2022/23.

Highest attendance for at least a decade.

Highest attendance for 20+ seasons.

ALL-TIME RECORD
aggregate attendance 25% above 2022/23.

Growth in lower-tier attendance reflects the strength of the European football pyramid

European lower-tier matches bring 76 million fans in attendance

This page digs deeper into the outstanding attendance at lower-tier matches in 2023/24 mentioned at the start of the chapter, with a total of 76 million fans attending games. This marks an 11.8% increase compared with the 2022/23 season, reflecting the interest in and support for lower divisions among fans across Europe. In particular, the extraordinary attendance figures reported by the English Championship and Germany's 2.Bundesliga deserve to be highlighted.

1 CASE STUDY: RECORD ATTENDANCE FOR THE SECOND BUNDESLIGA

The German 2.Bundesliga has always had a well deserved reputation for large crowds and consistent fanbase support, regardless of sporting results. In recent seasons, some of the best supported clubs in Germany have been relegated from the first Bundesliga, including FC Schalke 04, Hamburger SV, Hertha BSC Berlin and 1. FC Kaiserslautern. All four of these clubs play at relatively modern high-capacity stadiums that were used at either the 2006 World Cup and/or EURO 2024 and all four clubs enjoyed average crowds in 2023/24 of more than 40,000. This contributed to an all-time record average crowd of more than 29,000 across the second tier. This impressive figure positions the league as the fourth highest attended in Europe by match average, surpassing Spain's LaLiga (where capacity was reduced by stadium renovations), France's Ligue 1 and other major top-tier leagues around the world including Argentina, Brazil, Japan, Mexico, South Korea and the USA.

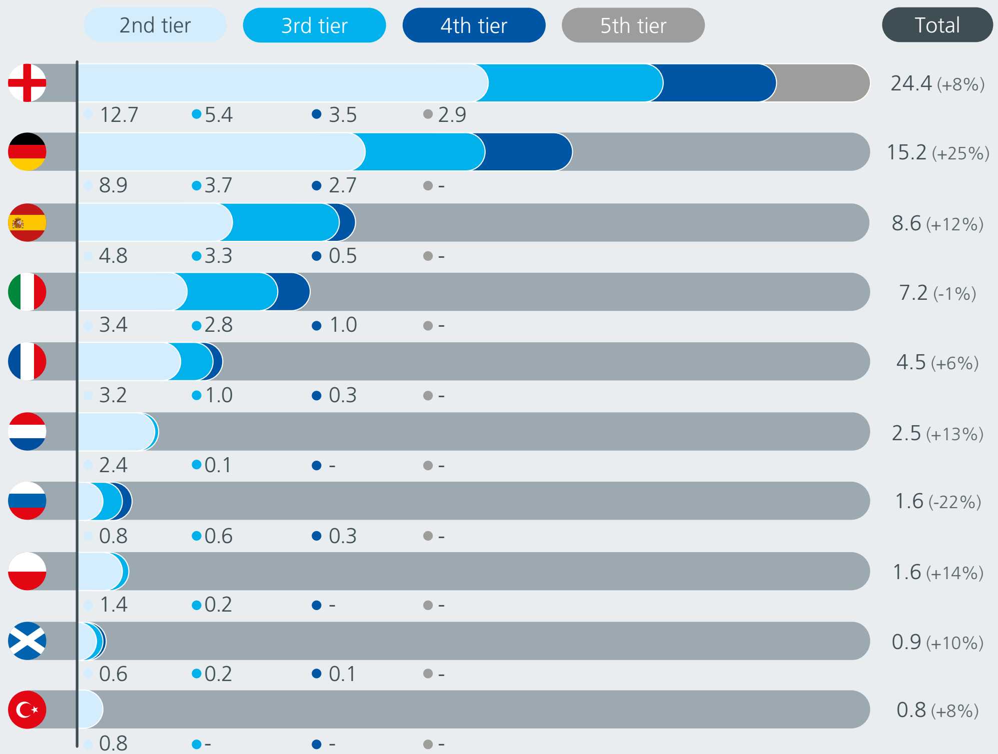
2 CASE STUDY: ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP AGGREGATE ATTENDANCES

The English Championship also showcased substantial support last season, with its average attendance of over 23,000 per match ranking seventh among European leagues and the nearly 13 million in aggregate crowds ranking second in world football. The depth of support in England is unmatched, with more than 5 million attending third-tier matches, almost 3.5 million attending fourth-tier matches and almost 3 million attending the three leagues in tier five and six.

Resurgence in lower-tier match attendances spread across Europe

Beyond these high-profile case studies, lower-tier attendance was on the up across Europe. The table on the right indicates a growth of more than 10% in attendance at lower-tier matches in larger leagues including Spain, the Netherlands, Poland and Scotland. Other examples of healthy second-tier league attendance growth include western leagues such as Austria, Belgium and Denmark and eastern leagues such as Czechia, Slovenia and Kazakhstan.

Top ten countries by attendance (in millions) at men's lower-tier competitions



Sixteen clubs surpassed the 1 million aggregated league attendance mark

The ‘1 million home crowd’ club

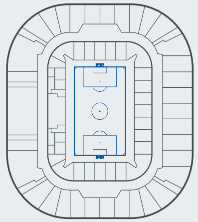
In the 2023/24 season, 16 clubs enjoyed home league attendance of more than 1 million; six clubs in England, three each in Germany and Italy, two in Spain and one each in Scotland and France. Manchester United narrowly had the highest aggregate league attendance, but a good UCL run helped Borussia Dortmund report the highest total competitive match attendance. Borussia Dortmund also enjoyed the highest average league attendance of 81,305.

Attendance is of course influenced by stadium capacity; FC Barcelona are notably absent from the clubs with the highest attendance during the 2023/24 season having temporarily relocated to allow for stadium refurbishment. Three clubs – Borussia Dortmund, FC Bayern München and Arsenal FC – maxed out their stadium capacity**, while Real Madrid CF's, Club Atlético de Madrid's and AC Milan’s average league match attendance used less than 90% of the capacity. However, these clubs still maintained their position in the ‘1 million home crowd’ club.

If domestic cup and UEFA club competition match attendance is added, a further 16 clubs join the list. Outside the Big 5 leagues, SL Benfica, Rangers FC, AFC Ajax, Feyenoord and Fenerbahçe SK all welcomed more than 1 million supporters to their stadium if all competitive matches are included, as did FC Schalke 04 and Hertha BSC Berlin – the only second-tier clubs to have aggregated attendance levels exceeding 1 million, highlighting the strength of the European football pyramid.

Club Name / Country	Club tier	League average	% capacity	League total	Domestic cups	UEFA comps.	TOTAL
1. Manchester United (ENG)	First Tier	73,534	96%	1,397,148	217,617	219,526	1,834,291
2. FC Internazionale Milano (ITA)	First Tier	72,838	91%	1,383,926	63,519	281,117	1,728,562
3. Borussia Dortmund (GER)	First Tier	81,305	100%	1,382,190	81,365	488,190	1,951,745
4. Real Madrid CF (ESP)	First Tier	72,061	84%	1,369,162	-	436,663	1,805,825
5. AC Milan (ITA)	First Tier	69,461	87%	1,319,754	121,205	420,005	1,860,964
6. FC Bayern München (GER)	First Tier	75,000	100%	1,275,000	-	450,000	1,725,000
7. AS Roma (ITA)	First Tier	62,970	92%	1,196,429	61,975	430,769	1,689,173
8. West Ham United FC (ENG)	First Tier	62,569	97%	1,188,818	124,631	259,548	1,572,997
9. Tottenham Hotspur FC (ENG)	First Tier	61,459	98%	1,167,725	121,854	-	1,289,579
10. Arsenal FC (ENG)	First Tier	60,236	100%	1,144,488	58,538	299,349	1,502,375
11. Club Atlético de Madrid (ESP)	First Tier	59,121	84%	1,123,303	194,698	324,016	1,642,017
12. Celtic FC (SCO)	First Tier	58,975	97%	1,117,712	73,412	168,298	1,359,422
13. Liverpool FC (ENG)	First Tier	55,809	91%	1,060,362	280,904	267,102	1,608,368
14. FC Schalke 04 (GER)	Second Tier	61,491	99%	1,045,351	-	-	1,045,351
15. Olympique de Marseille (FRA)	First Tier	60,799	90%	1,033,580	-	492,943	1,526,523
16. Manchester City (ENG)	First Tier	53,337	97%	1,013,395	184,967	256,492	1,454,854

Number of matches and teams across Europe by attendance*



	50,000+	30,000+	20,000+
Matches	608	1,624	2,808
Teams	49	149	258

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

*These figures include both men’s club and men’s national team matches taking place in Europe during the season (568 club and 40 national team matches reaching 50k+, 40 clubs and 9 national teams playing at home) but attendance at women’s matches is analysed separately, unlike in last year’s report. To include post-season competitions such as the EURO, the winter season is considered to run from August to July.**Attendance figures and capacity use percentages are not an exact science as some clubs 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.

8.5 million national team crowds in Europe

Millions of fans witness national team matches across Europe during the 2023/24 season

A total of 1,465 national team matches were played between 1 August 2023 and the UEFA EURO 2024 final held in Berlin on 14 July 2024, compared with 1,023 the previous season. These matches, which include men's, women's and youth football from U17 to U21, were attended by at least 8.5 million fans.

National team crowds almost doubled in 2023/24 compared with the previous season: the total of over 8.5 million fans attending national matches represents an 84% increase compared with the 4.6 million recorded in 2022/23.

The most attended matches during the 2023/24 season were UEFA EURO 2024 matches: a total of 5.9 million fans attended the qualification matches, play-offs and the final tournament held in Germany during June and July 2024. During the 2022/23 season, the most attended national team event was the UEFA Nations League, which attracted a total of 1.3 million spectators.

The first edition of the UEFA Women's Nations League, played from September 2023 until February 2024, was a huge success, with 1.3 million fans attending. The final four stage held across France, the Netherlands and Spain reached an average attendance of 26,500 fans across the four matches, and the final between France and Spain had nearly 33,000 fans cheering in the stands in Seville. This illustrates the growing interest in the women's game.

Of the remaining 1.3 million fans who attended national team matches in 2023/24, around 800,000 were at men's and women's senior friendly matches and 480,000 watched youth football.

Over 5 million fans attended UEFA EURO 2024 qualification matches across Europe

The qualification stages started back in March 2023 with all 55 European associations participating for a chance to compete in the final tournament in Germany during the summer of 2024. They finished a year later with the play-off finals in March 2024.

A total of 5.3 million fans attended over 200 qualification matches all over Europe during 2022/23 and 2023/24. These matches averaged more than 22,000 spectators, increasing to 35,000 fans for the nine play-off matches.

National team crowds in 2023/24 season

1,465
national team matches played

5.9 million
fans attended UEFA EURO 2024 matches (from qualification matches to the final stages)

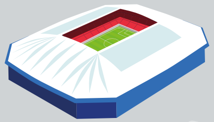
1.3 million
fans attended UEFA Women's Nations League matches

800,000
fans attended friendly matches

480,000
fans attended national youth team matches

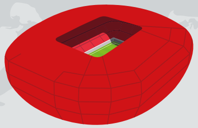
UEFA EURO 2024 sets an all-time high record in attendance

Arena AufSchalke



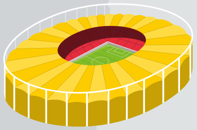
Gelsenkirchen
Matches: 4
Ave. Attendance: 49,000
Total: 195,000

Munich Football Arena



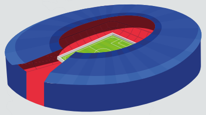
Munich
Matches: 6
Ave. Attendance: 64,000
Total: 383,000

Stuttgart Arena



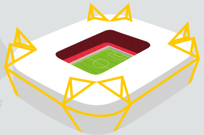
Stuttgart
Matches: 5
Ave. Attendance: 50,000
Total: 248,000

Olympiastadion Berlin



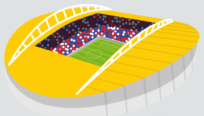
Berlin
Matches: 6
Ave. Attendance: 69,000
Total: 415,000

BVB Stadion Dortmund



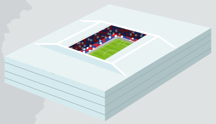
Dortmund
Matches: 6
Ave. Attendance: 60,000
Total: 363,000

Leipzig Arena



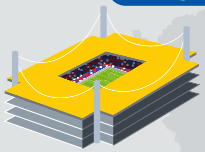
Leipzig
Matches: 4
Ave. Attendance: 38,000
Total: 154,000

Düsseldorf Arena



Düsseldorf
Matches: 5
Ave. Attendance: 46,000
Total: 231,000

Cologne Stadium



Cologne
Matches: 5
Ave. Attendance: 42,000
Total: 211,000

Frankfurt Arena

Frankfurt
Matches: 5
Ave. Attendance: 46,000
Total: 230,000

Volksparkstadion Hamburg

Hamburg
Matches: 5
Ave. Attendance: 47,000
Total: 237,000

Matches: 51 **Grand Total: 2,700,000**

Record attendances

UEFA EURO 2024 set a new all-time high for attendance at the final tournament. A total of 2.7 million fans attended matches all over Germany, surpassing the previous record of 2.4 million set during UEFA EURO 2016 held in France.

This record-breaking attendance also reflects football's recovery from the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, as previously shown in domestic and continental club competitions. UEFA EURO 2020, held under pandemic-related restrictions, saw a significantly lower attendance of 1.1 million fans. The success of EURO 2024 serves as an indicator of football's resilience and its continued importance in European culture.

2.7 million
total spectators at games

6.2 million
visitors to fan zones

Over 6.2 million visitors attended the 18 fan zones across the host cities

EURO 2024 featured centrally located fan zones in each host city*, offering a variety of engaging activities that appealed to football fans, families, young adults and children alike. Giant screens projected live coverage of each match, ensuring that even those without tickets could experience the incredible EURO 2024 atmosphere. In addition to screening all 51 games, fan zones offered a rich variety of live entertainment and football activities.

During the 30 days that the EURO was held, over 6.2 million fans visited one of the 18 fan zones located across the ten host cities. The evening that hosts Germany played Spain in the quarter-finals became the highest-attended day of the tournament with a total of 547,000 visitors.

*Data officially reported in the official UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Summary report. For more detailed data, access the following link: https://bit.ly/3XBZgW3

Women’s European club football sees attendance rise

Interest in women’s football continues to grow

This second edition of the stand-alone European Club Talent and Competition Landscape sees a more in-depth look at the women's game.

The estimated top-tier league attendance figures of over 2.6 million during the 2023/24 season demonstrate how the interest in elite women’s football continues to grow at a rapid pace. This total marks a significant 38% increase compared with the 2022/23 season for the same selection of leagues.

When including attendance at matches of the lower leagues* and the UEFA Women’s Champions League, the estimated total aggregated attendance exceeds 3.5 million, reflecting a 17% rise from the record-setting 2022/23 season.

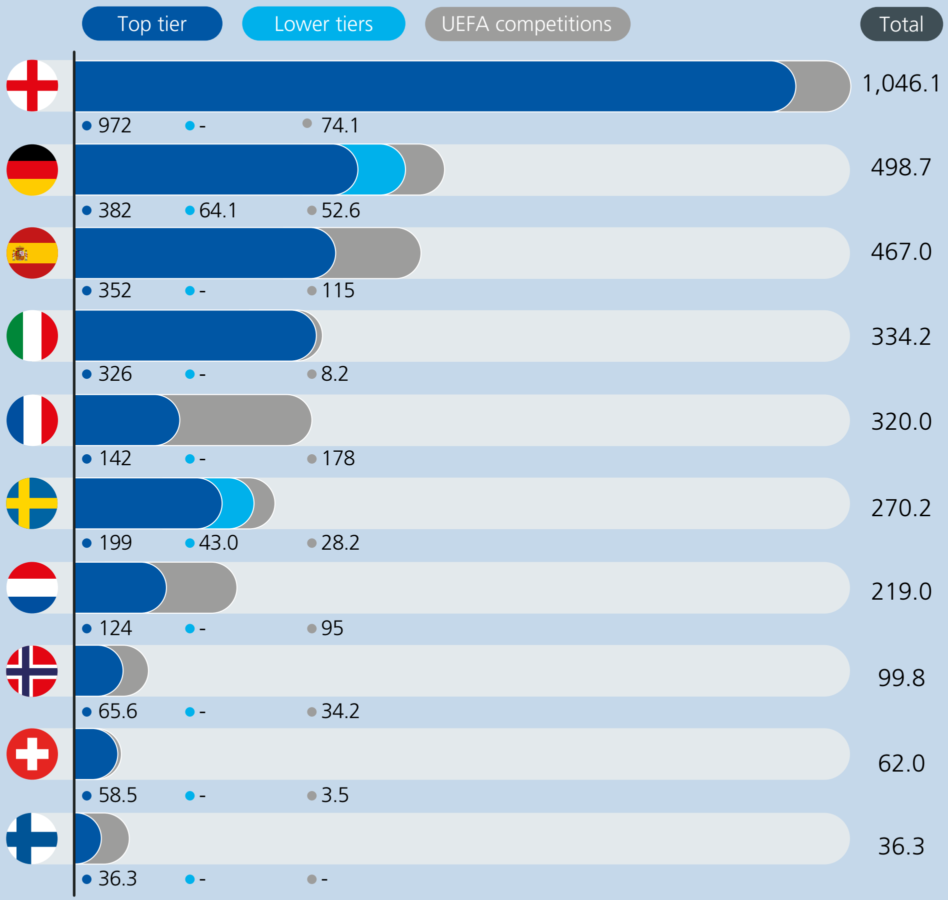
The ‘100,000 home crowd’ club

With over 300,000 fans attending their matches, Arsenal WFC had the highest aggregated top-tier league attendance. In UEFA competitions, FC Barcelona had the highest aggregated attendance, being the only club surpassing 100,000 spectators in these matches.

Clubs from England dominate the league attendance table, accounting for three of the four clubs enjoying home league attendance totals of more than 100,000. Two additional teams, from two more countries, join if home cup and European club matches are added: Olympique Lyonnais and AFC Ajax.

Club Name / Country	League total	Domestic cups	UEFA comps.	TOTAL
1. Arsenal WFC (ENG)	329,986	7,235	-	337,221
2. Manchester United (ENG)	120,526	11,607	4,827	136,960
3. FC Barcelona (ESP)	104,534	5,225	107,215	216,974
4. Chelsea FC Women (ENG)	101,926	5,816	69,230	176,972
5. Olympique Lyonnais (FRA)	30,105	-	83,096	113,201
6. AFC Ajax (NED)	20,729	-	86,421	107,150

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



*The lower-league numbers cover the second tier in GER and SWE.

Women’s football crowds continue to set records

Top 10 women’s matches in Europe 2023/24 by attendance

Match	Date	Competition	Stadium	NA	Attendance
Arsenal vs Manchester United	2024-02-17	Women's Super League	Emirates Stadium	ENG	60,160
Arsenal vs Tottenham Hotspur	2024-03-03	Women's Super League	Emirates Stadium	ENG	60,050
Arsenal vs Chelsea	2023-12-10	Women's Super League	Emirates Stadium	ENG	59,042
Arsenal vs Liverpool	2023-10-01	Women's Super League	Emirates Stadium	ENG	54,115
FC Barcelona vs Olympique Lyonnais	2024-05-25	UWCL final	Estadio de San Mamés	ESP	50,827
Bayern München vs Wolfsburg	2024-05-09	DFB Pokal Women final	Cologne Stadium	GER	44,400
Manchester United vs Manchester City	2023-11-19	Women's Super League	Old Trafford	ENG	43,615
Arsenal vs Leicester City	2024-04-21	Women's Super League	Emirates Stadium	ENG	42,820
Manchester City vs Manchester United	2024-03-23	Women's Super League	Etihad Stadium	ENG	40,086
Chelsea FC Women vs FC Barcelona	2024-04-27	UWCL semi-fnal	Stamford Bridge	ENG	39,398

Ten clubs break their UWCL records

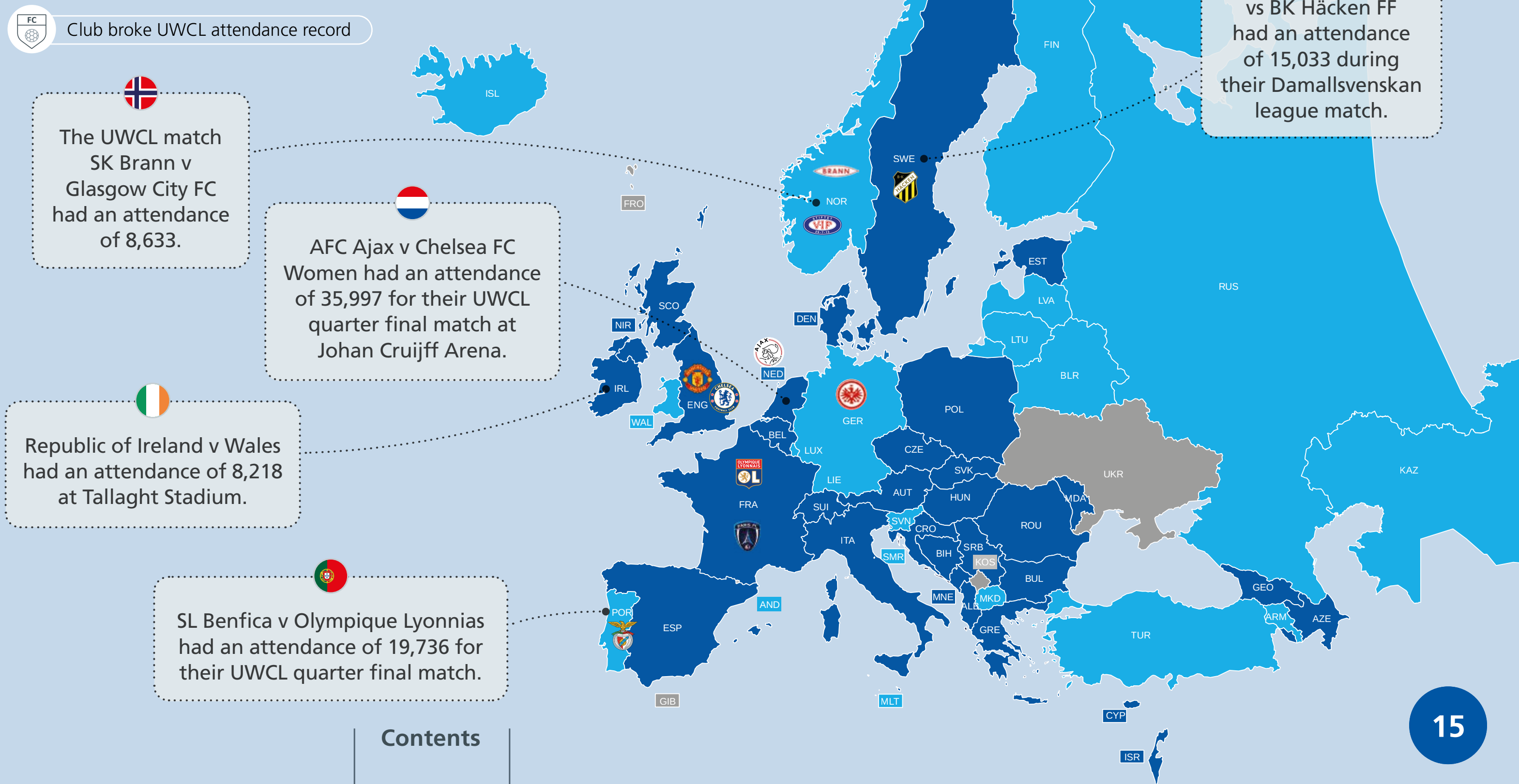
Ten clubs, highlighted on the map, broke one or more UWCL attendance records last season. Two of these ten clubs – SK Brann and Manchester United – competed in the UWCL for the first time.

UWCL crowds exhibit pan-European interest

Seven of the eight UWCL quarter finalists were from different countries, demonstrating the pan-European appeal of women’s football. Although attendance at the 2023/24 UEFA Women’s Champions League (UWCL) decreased slightly compared with the record-setting 2022/23 season, dropping 11% to 0.7 million, this was not due to a lack of interest from supporters. Attendance was heavily impacted by FC Barcelona refurbishing its stadium and by traditionally well supported teams such as Arsenal not qualifying for the final stages of the competition (the aggregated decrease in attendance for these two teams was more than 204,000).

Countries and clubs who broke attendance records in 2023/24 and other notable highlights

Higher league attendance | Lower league attendance | Unknown



2 TRANSFER TRENDS

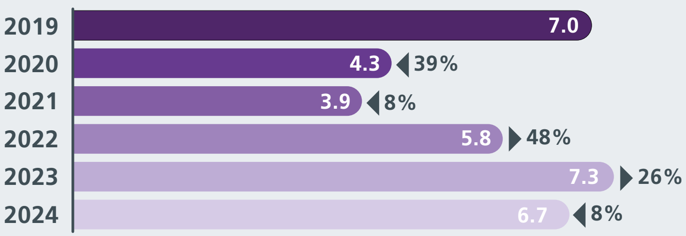
This summer has seen another transfer window with heavy investment, reflecting the confidence that has returned to the European club football market on the back of record club revenue. Transfer activity has been more balanced compared to last summer, when English Premier League clubs and Saudi Arabian clubs were the only major net investors. This summer, for the first time since the pandemic, French, German and Italian clubs were also net spenders. This chapter analyses the preliminary transfer numbers, highlighting the notable trends and focusing on the major transfer flows.

European club spending eases back down after record-breaking 2023

Predictable decrease in European transfer spending

European clubs spent a total of €6.7bn on transfers this summer (2024), decreasing 8%* from the record-breaking summer 2023 window. Nonetheless, the 2024 summer spend is still the third highest on record and more than double the €3.1bn that European clubs spent a decade ago in the summer 2014 window. As illustrated later in the chapter, a number of factors broadly exerted upwards or downwards pressure on this summer's activity, including: record club revenue (up); recent transfer trends (up); domestic financial sustainability and international loan rules (both up and down); a major international tournament (down).

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

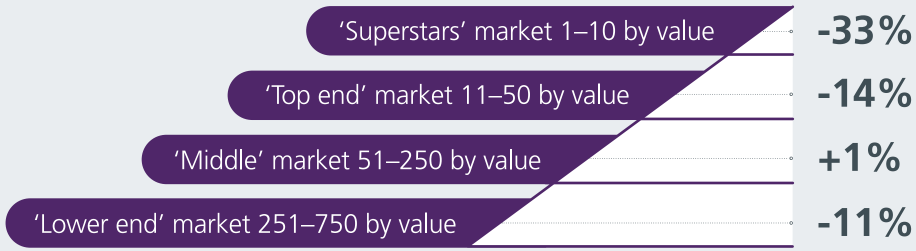


European club transfer spending
8%
down on last summer

Transfer spend slows down at the top of the market

It is sometimes hard to know what is happening beyond the headline transfers, but arranging transfer fees from high to low and grouping the summer transfer fees in different tranches allows us to dig below the surface. Compared to last summer's record 2023 transfer window, European club spending on the very top 'superstar' transfers has decreased by 33%, with eight deals in 2023 matching or exceeding the largest reported 2024 fee. The next group, ranked 11 to 50 by deal value, also decreased by 14%, while the mid-range tranche of deals, ranked 51 to 250, increased by 1% in value, reflecting a more balanced transfer window.

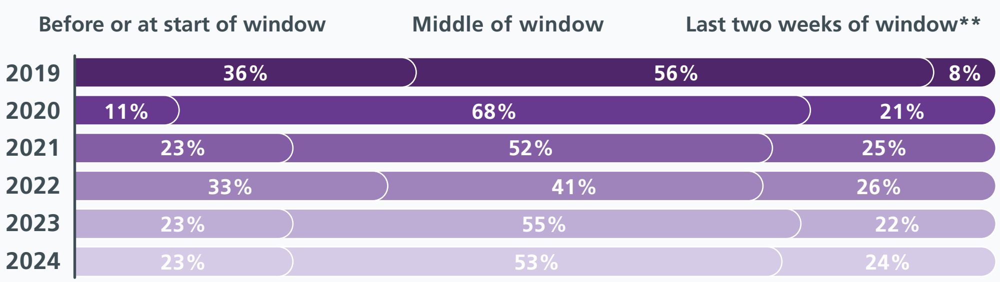
Transfer earnings in the 2024 summer window compared with 2023



Pacing of transfer activity

The 23% share of transfer spend arranged in advance of the official 1 July opening mirrors that of the previous summer. By the time EURO 2024 drew to a close in mid-July, however, European club spending was 12% (around €300m) below last summer's level. This was anticipated and matches the average impact of a EURO or World Cup on activity in the summer window. Transfer activity then progressed over the summer at a regular pace, before heavy investment of €1.56bn in the last two weeks. Given that the major European leagues had already started by this time, this implies considerable disruption to European club squads. In summer 2019, only €560m was spent in the last two weeks, notably because the English and Italian windows were timed to close in line with the season start.

Timing of transfer activity



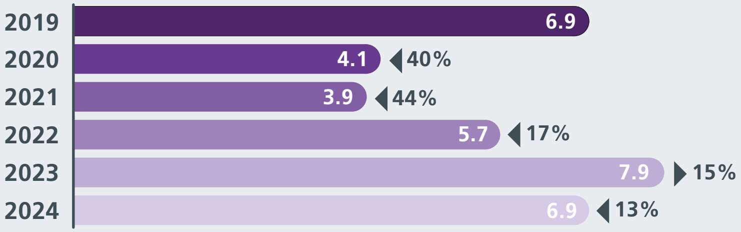
*The 8% decrease is a like-for-like comparison of the situation on 3 September, after the transfer window closed in the Big 5 markets but before it closed in certain other markets. Transfer fees have been taken from the UEFA Intelligence Centre's Composite Transfer Database and are as reported directly to UEFA by clubs or as published on Transfermarkt.com, 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). **The last two weeks of the window broadly correspond to the overlap between the league season and the transfer window in 2024, although the first weekend was a cup rather than league match round in Germany. It is also worth noting that the major domestic leagues have started roughly a week earlier in recent seasons, but the period starting two weeks before the end of the league has been analysed to enable a like-for-like comparison of transfer timing profiles.

Club profits set to be impacted by lower transfer sales

Transfer earnings revert back to the norm after exceptional 2023 Saudi sales

It was a good but not great summer for European club talent developers, considering the record revenues generated by European clubs and continued high investment into European club football ownership. European clubs earned an estimated* €6.9bn on transfer fees, the second highest summer transfer window sales on record by value. However, the steep decrease in Saudi Arabian transfer spend, combined with decreases in spending by English, Belgian and Dutch clubs, contributed to a decrease in earnings from transfer sales of 13% compared to the record 2023 summer window. Nonetheless, given the massive financial challenges documented in recent editions of UEFA's European Club Talent and Competition Landscape, these significant profits will be particularly welcome to European clubs. While each individual transfer deal is different, over the past five financial years, 70–75% of gross transfer earnings have been reported as profits, meaning that this summer's sales will generate an estimated €4.8–€5.2bn of transfer profits to be included within the football earnings for the financial year ending in either 2024 or 2025, and for the salary-cost ratio calculations for the calendar year 2024.**

European clubs' summer transfer sales (€bn) and and year on year change in summer window



European club transfer earnings

13%

lower than last summer's record earnings

Talent developers profit from their investment

We will have to wait for the audited financial information from future European Club Financial and Investment Landscape reports to confirm any countries that have broken their transfer earnings record this summer. However, based on reported transfer deals, it appears that Belgium and Hungary are the only countries among the top 20 leagues to have broken their transfer earnings record, compared to 12 of the top 20 markets last summer, which highlights how exceptional last summer was for talent-developing leagues.

Numerous club transfer fee records broken across Europe

It is believed that 165 summer 2024 transfer deals set new benchmarks for record fees obtained by selling clubs, with 110 deals breaking top-division club records and another 55 deals breaking second-division club records. In some cases, clubs were able to break their club record more than once during the summer. Right at the top of the summer 2024 market, the sale of Julian Alvarez is believed to be the highest fee obtained by a selling club, in this instance Manchester City.

On the other side of the transaction, 168 transfers broke club spending records for an individual transfer fee, including purchases by eight English, four German, three Spanish and two French and Italian clubs. The jump from second to first tier is highlighted by Ipswich Town FC, who returned to the English Premier League after more than 20 seasons and made six signings that each broke their previous transfer fee record. Some deals, such as the sale of Dominic Solanke from AFC Bournemouth to Tottenham Hotspur, are reported to have broken transfer record fees for both the selling and buying club.

165
Transfer fees set club records for earnings on a single sale

168
Transfer fees set club records for spending on a single sale

*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.com. They should therefore be treated as estimates. They include the most likely performance-related payments rather than using prudent auditor assessments (club accounts) or full possible amounts (FIFA reporting). The reported Transfermarkt fees do not take account of sell-on clauses or up to 5% solidarity or training compensation items, but the approach is consistent over the years to enable an analysis of trends. The year-on-year decrease of 13% compares sales as at 3 September. **Transfer earnings are averaged over three years for the salary-cost ratio, and the football earnings rule also assesses three years' worth of transfer results.

Transfer activity the second highest on record

Transfer spending remains heavily concentrated

'Transfer activity' is the sum of transfer spending and earnings and indicates the value of transfer business in a league or country. In this analysis we assess the global activity by country rather than just the European club spending and earnings highlighted on the two previous pages.

Transfer activity remains highly concentrated in the traditional Big 5 European markets, which were responsible for 68% of global activity at the report date.* English clubs alone were responsible for 31%.

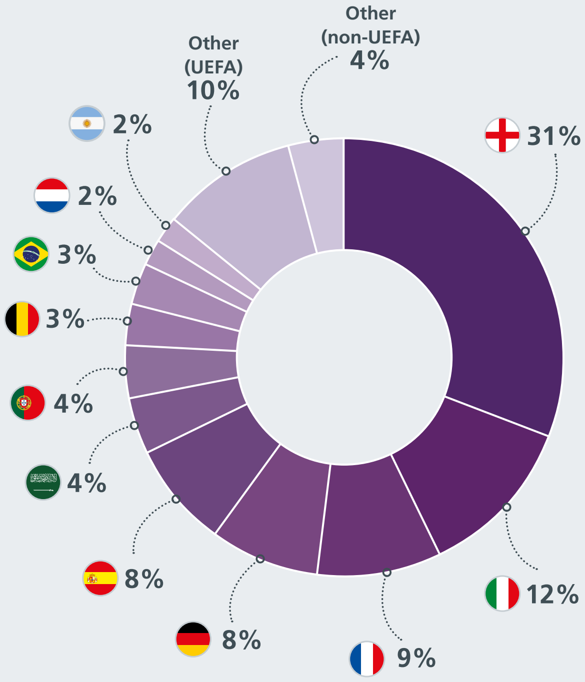
Ten of the top 20 markets see activity above the level of record-breaking summer 2023

The chart and table on the right break down estimated activity, gross spend, gross earnings and net earnings for the top 20 markets by activity level, as well as grouped figures for all other UEFA and non-UEFA markets.

The top four markets all saw lower activity in the summer 2024 window compared to the summer 2023 window. Activity involving German clubs, in particular, equated to only 66% of their activity the previous summer (€1,243m in 2024 compared with €1,896m in 2023).

Elsewhere, Spain, Portugal and Belgium were among 10 countries where transfer activity increased. Liquidity also returned to transfer markets outside Europe, with Argentinian, Brazilian, Mexican and US clubs involved in deals of a higher total value than the previous summer.

Breakdown of transfer activity



10 of 20
top markets had more activity than during last summer's record-breaking window

Provisional* top 20 countries by summer 2024 transfer activity (with % of summer 2023 activity)

50-75% | 75-100% | >100%

	% of summer 2023 activity	Activity (€m)	Spending (€m)	Earnings (€m)	Net Spend (€m)
	95%	4,896	2,652	2,244	408
	94%	1,922	1,072	850	221
	76%	1,465	744	722	22
	66%	1,243	635	608	27
	105%	1,213	588	624	-36
	115%	581	186	394	-208
	121%	465	103	362	-259
	50%	299	90	208	-118
	92%	216	125	90	35
	98%	205	117	88	29
	117%	190	49	141	-93
	72%	110	41	69	-28
	112%	108	54	54	0
	162%	77	8	68	-60
Other UEFA	98%	631	224	408	-184
	63%	584	485	99	387
	178%	443	192	251	-59
	115%	265	81	184	-103
	110%	222	127	95	31
	109%	164	78	85	-7
	79%	83	78	5	73
NON UEFA	96%	220	71	149	-78

*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 3 September, soon after the major European markets closed. BEL, CZE, KSA, MEX, POR, QAT, RUS, TUR and some smaller markets are still open for inbound transfers and all markets are still open for outbound transfers.

Major summer transfer flows highlight dominance of Big 5

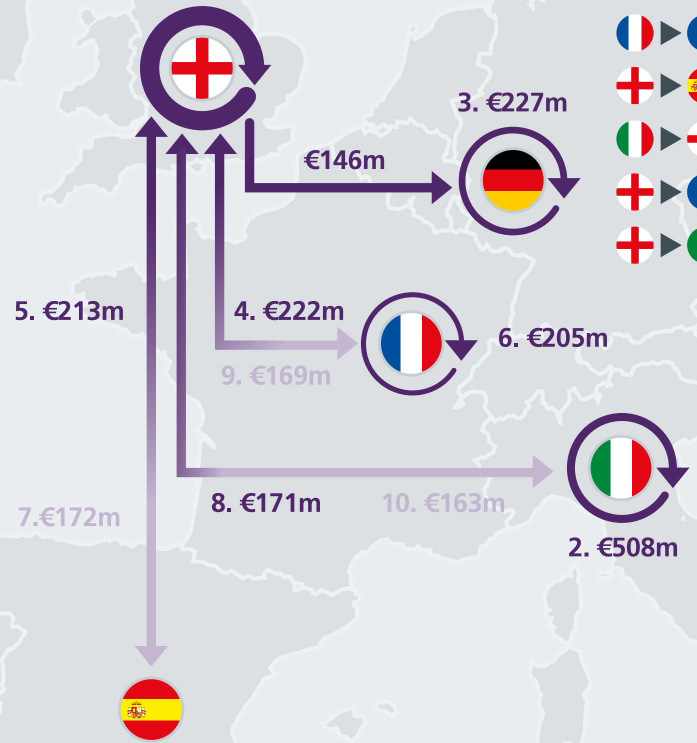
Major transfer flows by value

The map on this page shows the ten largest transfer flows by value in summer 2024. Arrows denote cross-border flows, while circles denote domestic flows. The ten largest flows comprise four of the Big 5 internal markets (the fifth, Spain's, ranked 11th) and six other flows involving English clubs at one end or the other. The outbound flow from England to Saudi Arabia dropped from the fifth highest in the summer of 2023 to 14th this summer.

The table includes a year-on-year comparison of transfer fees by value and the number of deals reported to be worth €1m or more. A number of country flows included more than ten deals worth €1m or more but were not in the top ten flows by total value, namely the domestic flows in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Russia and Saudi Arabia and the outbound flow from Italy to France.

47%
Percentage of global transfer deal value involving at least one English club

94%
Percentage of global transfer deal value involving at least one European club



Ten largest transfer flows by total value in summer 2024 compared with summer 2023 and the number of deals reported to be worth €1m+

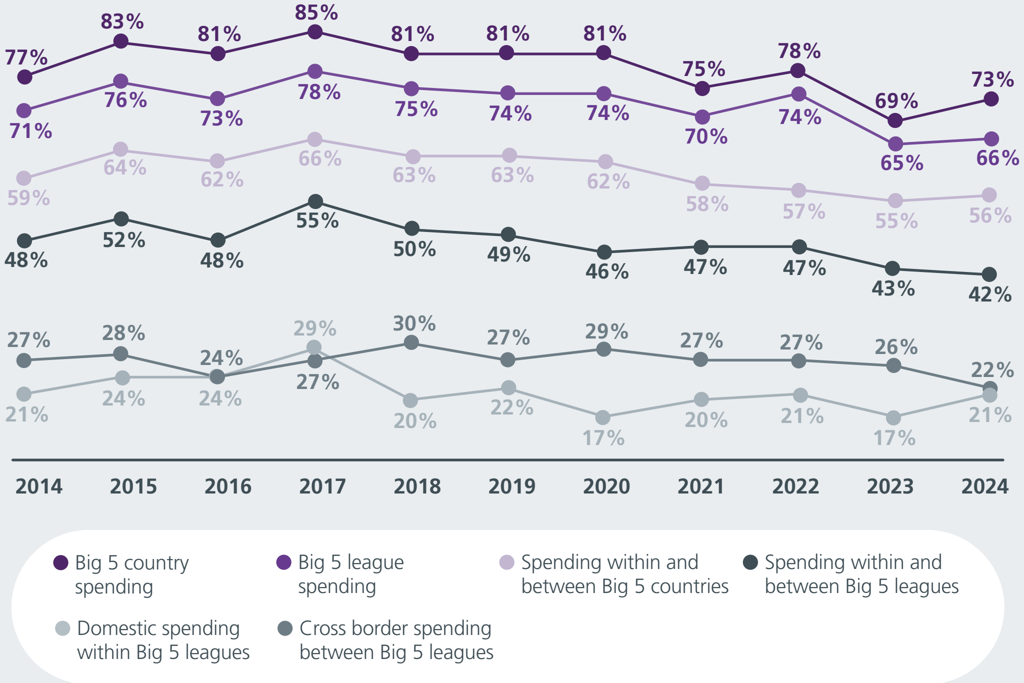
		Change from 2023	Number of deals worth €1m+
England ▶ England	€1,313m	-€49m	76
Italy ▶ Italy	€508m	+€139m	73
Germany ▶ Germany	€227m	+€36m	28
France ▶ England	€222m	-€2m	14
Spain ▶ England	€213m	+€72m	13
France ▶ France	€205m	-€48m	20
England ▶ Spain	€172m	+€163m	10
Italy ▶ England	€171m	-€177m	11
England ▶ France	€169m	+€83m	14
England ▶ Italy	€163m	+€34m	9

Large variations in destination and origin between major leagues

Sourcing of players varies considerably from league to league

A concentration analysis of the Big 5's involvement in global deals (below) and a breakdown of inbound and outbound fees by origin and destination types for the ten largest markets (right) add more depth to the analysis of the top ten flows.

Big 5 transfer flows as a percentage of global transfer spending



Big 5 concentration remains below peak

The global share of summer spending by clubs from the Big 5 European countries has increased from 69% to 73% owing to lower expenditure by Saudi Arabian clubs so far this summer. This share is still, however, considerably below the last decade, when the ratio exceeded 80% most summers. The Big 5's share is typically much lower during the January window, historically averaging 48% and 45% in January 2024, as that window is the larger end-season window for many larger global leagues.

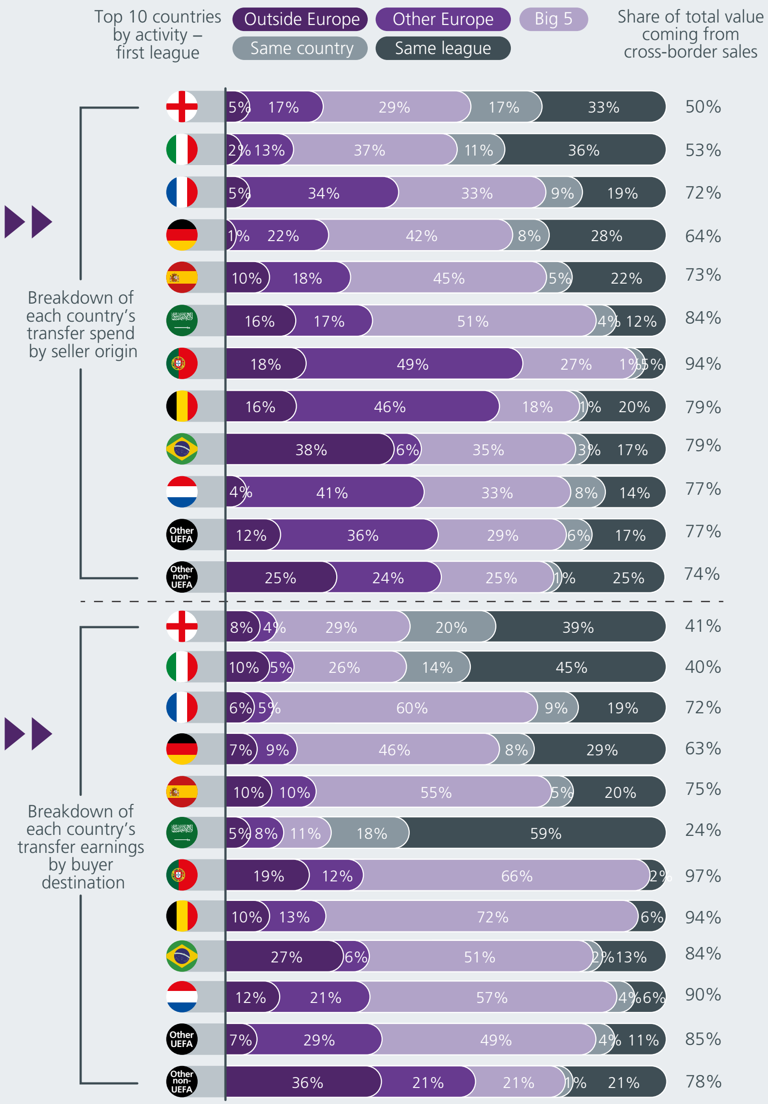
51%

Share of Saudi transfer spend on players from clubs in Europe's Big 5 countries, down from 77% in 2023

4%

Share of English Premier League earnings from selling players back to non-Big-5 European markets

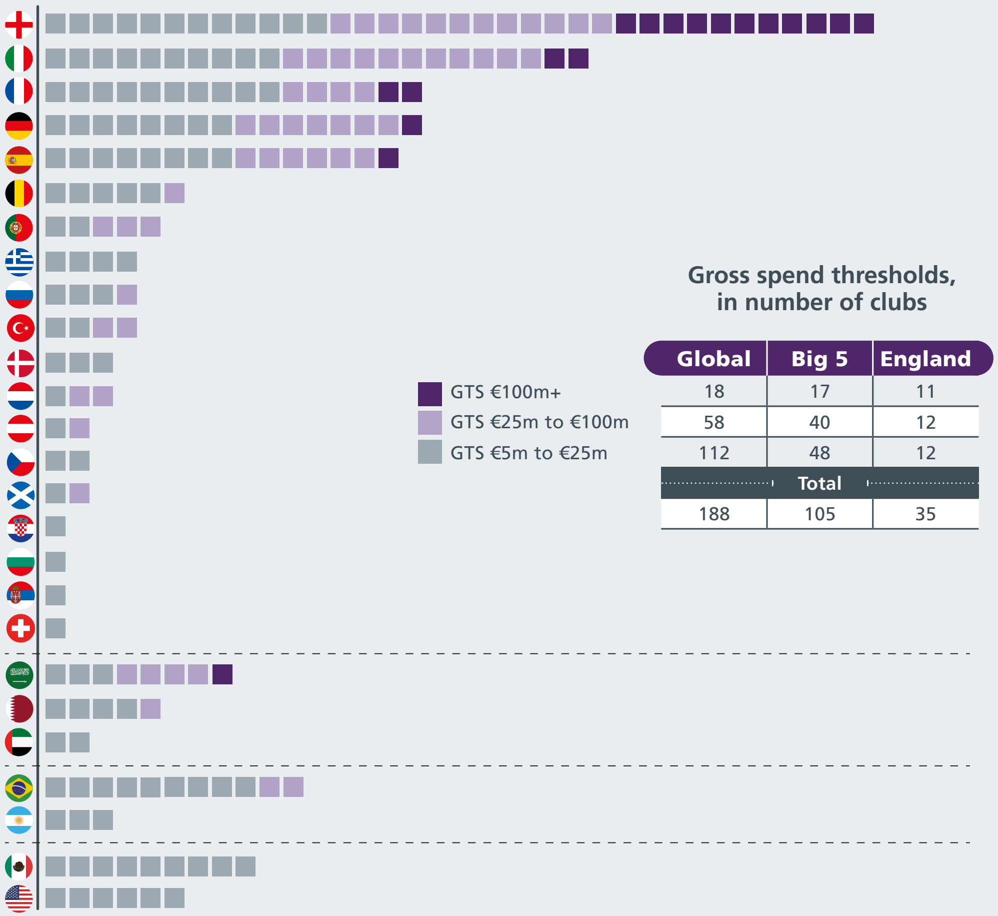
Origin and destination of transfer activity



Club spend dominated by the large European clubs

Top spenders highly concentrated in England

With global gross transfer spend (GTS) estimated to have reached €7.8bn this summer, it is worth breaking this down at club level. Each tile below represents a club that has spent more than €5m this summer, and darker colours indicate higher thresholds. Eighteen clubs spent more than €100m on players this summer with England again providing five of these. Only one Saudi Arabian club has so far reached this level of transfer spending, compared with all four PIF-owned clubs* spending that level last summer.



Gross spend thresholds, in number of clubs

	Global	Big 5	England
GTS €100m+	18	17	11
GTS €25m to €100m	58	40	12
GTS €5m to €25m	112	48	12
Total	188	105	35

Transfer market dominated by relatively small number of clubs

The combined gross spend** of the top ten clubs this summer is estimated at €2.5bn, equivalent to just under 30% of overall club spending. The top 25 clubs contributed 50% of total spend, of which 14 clubs are English, four Saudi Arabian, two German, two Italian, one Spanish, one French and one Dutch.

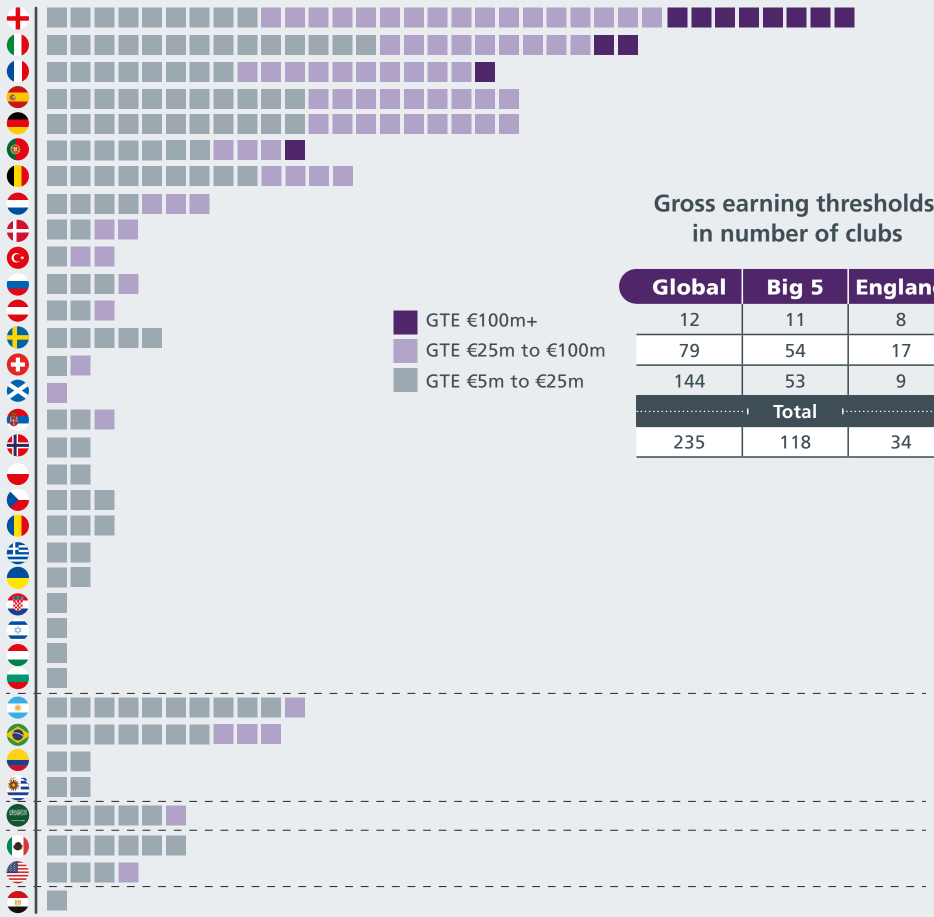
Estimated top ten clubs by gross spend summer 2024 Estimated net spend

*The Public Investment Fund owned clubs are: Al-Ahli, Al-Ittihad, Al-Hilal and Al-Nassr. **The 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).

Clubs with sizeable transfer earnings more spread than buying clubs

Talent widely spread but large fees concentrated among Europe's Big 5

The tile chart below illustrates that large club transfer earnings (above €5m) are spread more widely than spending, across 34 countries as opposed to 26. This reflects wider talent development in contrast with concentrated spending power. Nonetheless, 11 of the 12 clubs that earned over €100m in transfer sales come from Europe's Big 5 leagues – eight of them from the English Premier League. The number of global clubs generating €100m and more in transfer earnings during this transfer window has decreased from 22 last year to just 12 this year.



Gross earning thresholds, in number of clubs

	Global	Big 5	England
GTE €100m+	12	11	8
GTE €25m to €100m	79	54	17
GTE €5m to €25m	144	53	9
Total	235	118	34

Estimated top ten clubs by gross earnings summer 2024

Top of transfer earnings also dominated by Big 5 clubs as large deals rarely involve the first transfer from original youth talent developing clubs

The combined gross earnings of the top ten clubs this summer are estimated at €1.4bn, equivalent to just under 18% of global and 21% of European club earnings. This is considerably less concentrated than last summer's earning market, where the top ten were responsible for €2.3bn of all earnings. To underline this trend, if one continues down the list of the highest European club earners this summer, 37 clubs are responsible for half of European club summer earnings, compared to just 25 clubs last summer.

Fewer inbound players

Decrease in inbound transfer volumes continues

A detailed transfer-by-transfer analysis of Europe's top divisions points to a 5% decrease* in the number of inbound transfers this summer, following a 3% decrease the previous summer. This suggests increased squad stability after the instability that the pandemic caused from 2020 to 2022. Any late addition of an out-of-contract player could conceivably reduce the decrease, but not significantly.

The lower number of inbound players therefore partially explains the 8% decrease in transfer spending by European clubs in summer 2024, in addition to the decrease in number of very high value deals and the variety of transfer types.

Notable differences in the number of transfer deals from league to league continue

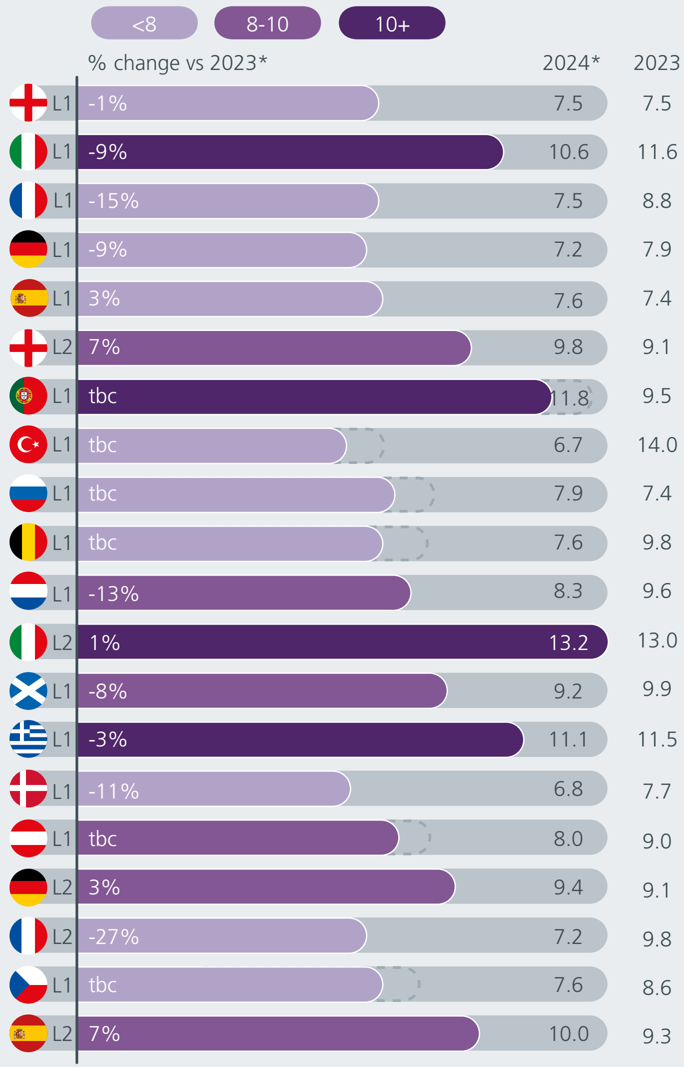
At the top of the market, the average number of inbound senior players at English Premier League clubs is down just 1% at 7.5 players per club, which remains higher than the low of 5.3 players signed per club during the summer of 2019. Compared to most other leagues, English top-tier club squads are still relatively stable, with 13 of the 20 clubs bringing in eight or fewer players this summer. The three promoted clubs were the three most active, averaging 13 inbound players per club compared with an average of 6.5 among the other 17 clubs. Elsewhere, the number of inbound players decreased in Denmark, France, Germany and the Netherlands. Greece, Italy, Portugal and probably Turkey are now outliers, each counting more than ten inbound players during the summer window.

Club culture, the length of the head coach's tenure, 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.

8.9
Average number of signings at top-tier clubs this summer

5%
decrease in number of signings at top-tier clubs

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



*The 5% decrease is based on figures as at 3 September and covers 14 of the 20 top leagues where the window has closed by this date. The AUT, BEL, CZE, POR, RUS and TUR markets are still open for inbound transfers at the time of analysis, which is why the chart shows 'tbc' (to be confirmed) instead of a percentage change from 2023 to 2024. The average number of inbound players per club in 2024 for these countries is provisional and likely to increase. Elsewhere, we expect that some out-of-contract players (free agents) may be added to squads after the windows close, which would further reduce the decrease from 2023.

Average fees increase in most major transfer markets

Large gap between the Premier League and the rest of the Big 5

The average transfer fee for inbound players at English Premier League clubs this summer decreased 17%, but is still the second highest at €15.6m. This average rises to €21m if loans, out-of-contract players and free agents are excluded. The decrease has been driven largely by the absence of the very high value €100m+ transfers this summer, despite the number of €1m+ deals edging upwards.

The average price paid per inbound player also decreased slightly at German Bundesliga (-11%) and French Ligue 1 clubs (-6%) but increased by 25% and 23% at Italian Serie A and LaLiga clubs respectively. The average price paid across the three top-tier Italian, French and German leagues was similar, between €4.6m and €5.3m per player with Spanish clubs a bit lower at €3.7m. The average price paid by Premier League clubs is three to four times the average paid by clubs in the other Big 5 leagues, which is a considerable difference.

Upward trend in prices in most of Europe

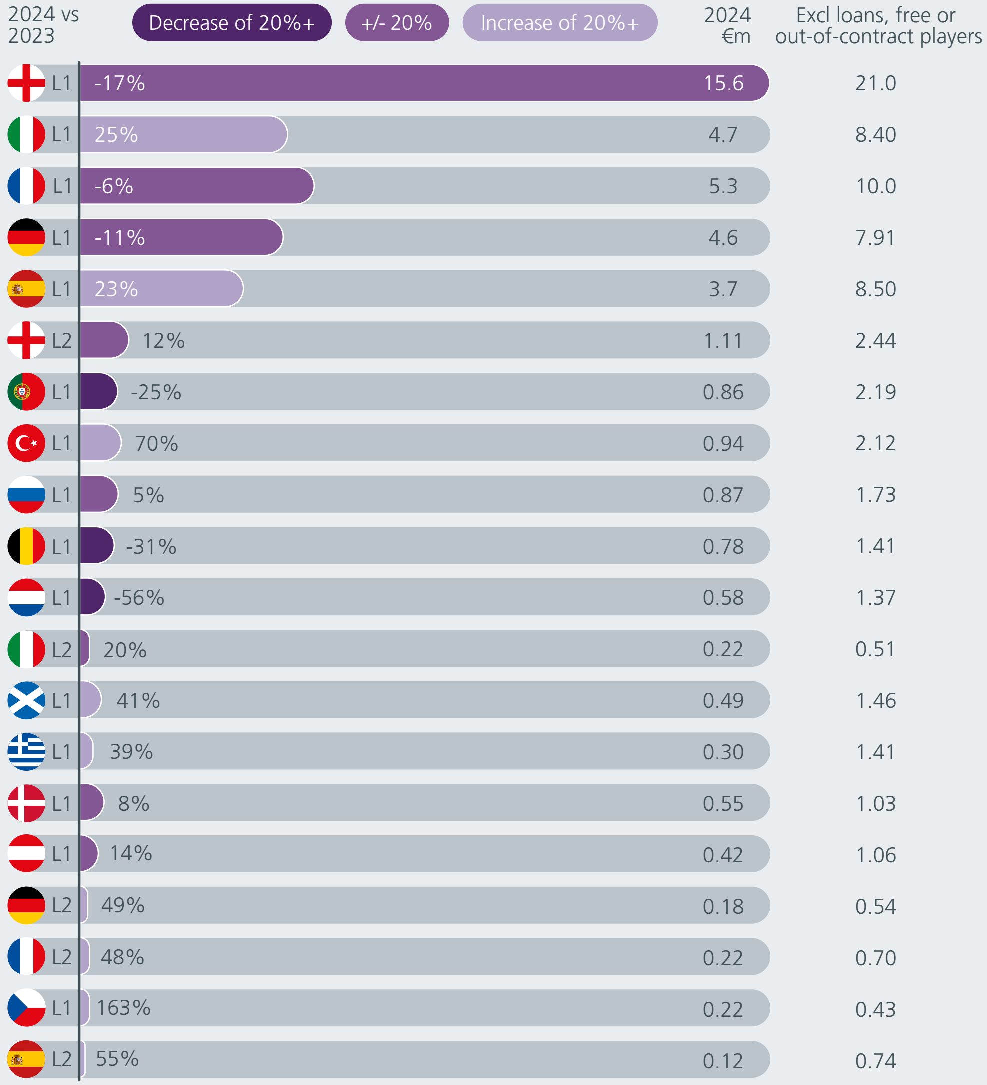
Average fees for inbound players were 5% down for the top 20 leagues on the average price paid last summer, but this is largely down to the evolution of the aforementioned Big 5 prices. Twelve of the other 15 leagues have so far recorded higher average prices this summer compared to last summer, including a rise of between 12% and 55% in each of the Big 5 countries' second-division leagues. This underlines the more balanced nature of this summer's transfer window: while total spending, earnings and prices have decreased on the back of lower English and Saudi liquidity, clubs across Europe are active in the transfer market.

€6.7m
Average price paid by Big 5 league clubs

3-4x
Average price paid by Premier League vs Serie A and LaLiga clubs

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

Average price paid (€m) for inbound senior players in summer transfer window among top 20 European leagues by spend



Trend towards more permanent deals with fees

Factors behind changes in summer spending

Transfer activity is usually referred to in terms of spending levels, especially in the context of financial analysis. This chapter has already highlighted that transfer volumes and transfer prices per inbound player have slightly decreased compared with the record-breaking summer of 2023.

To generate greater insight into the market, it is important to differentiate between the effect of (i) price changes, (ii) volume changes (i.e. the number of signings) and (iii) mix changes (i.e. the types of deal, including changes in the number of loans, free transfers and out-of-contract players). In-demand players and their representatives have to assess the value and risk of moving towards the end of their contracts and either moving as a free agent or signing a new contract with their current club armed with offers from elsewhere – essentially postponing the security and value of a mid-contract salary renegotiation for the one-off potentially significant value of a signing or 'loyalty' resigning fee. Players who are not in demand at their current club may also become free agents, but with rather less choice in the matter.

Stable transfer mix

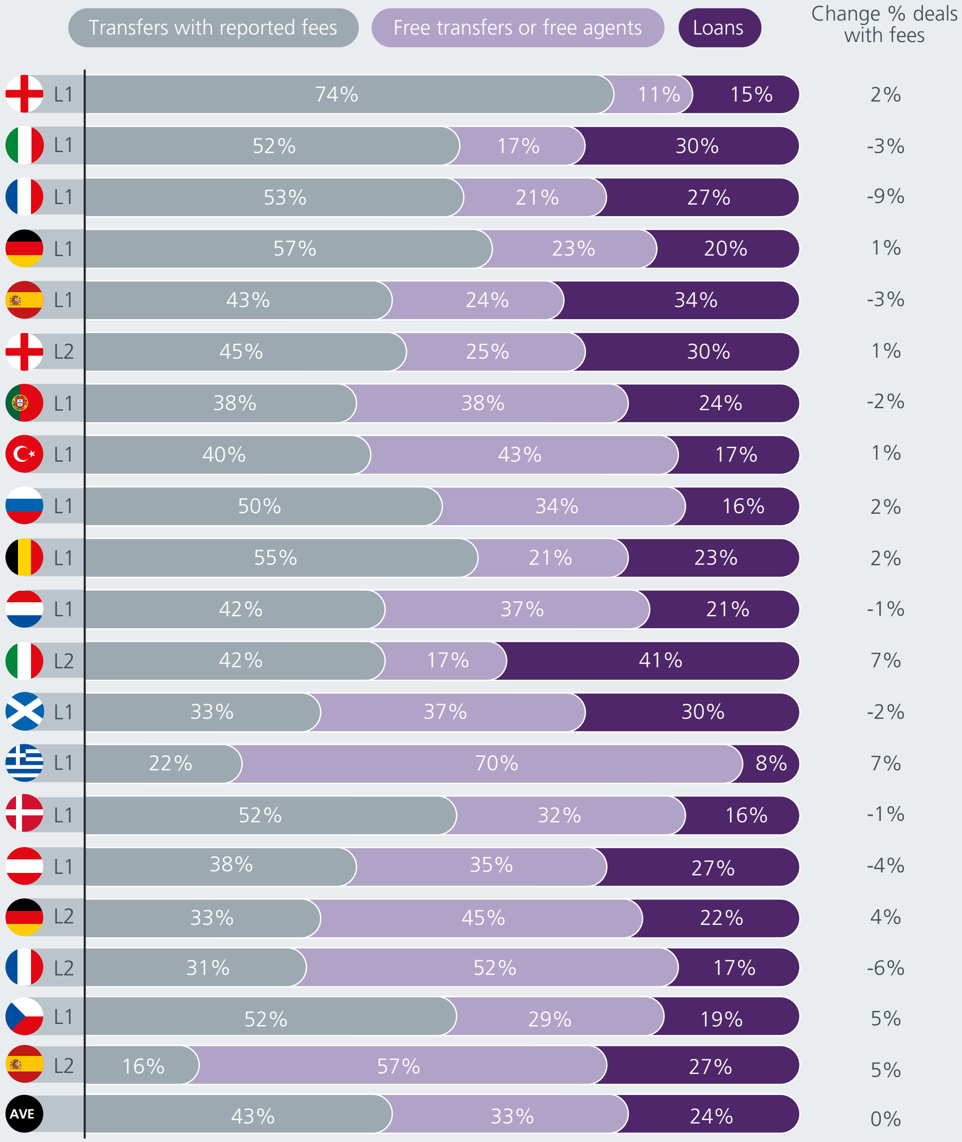
The comparison of summer transfers by type across major leagues indicates quite a stable picture across the top leagues, reinforcing the trend seen last summer when the proportion of inbound transfers that were permanent with a fee increased in nearly every market compared with both the pre-pandemic and mid-pandemic transfer mix. Across the 20 leagues presented on this page, just 37% of inbound transfers in 2019 and 36% in 2022 featured a fee, compared with 42% in 2023 and 2024.

Spain is an outlier, with permanent inbound fee-based deals dropping from 64% in 2019 to 46% in 2023 and 2024, as clubs continue to tighten their transfer spending in line with strong financial controls designed to redirect money to infrastructure projects.

74%
of Premier League inbound transfers were permanent and fee-based, a record high up from 69% in 2019

46%
of LaLiga inbound transfers were permanent and fee-based, down from 64%in 2019

Volume breakdown by type of inbound senior player transfers in summer 2024



Transfer strategies differ tremendously depending on player age

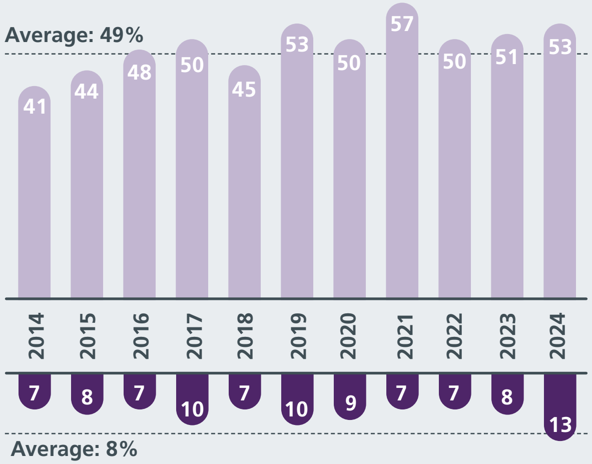
Record share of European club transfer spend directed at teenage players

The summer 2024 transfer window saw a record 13% proportion of transfer investment directed at teenage players. Prior to this, no summer transfer window had seen more than 10% of transfer fees invested in young talents this age. If the age bar is raised to players aged 23 or under, more than half (53%) of transfer spending (by value) was directed at these still young players, considerably above the ten-year average of 49% (see charts below).

The comparison of the top 20 global countries by transfer spend is also instructive, as it highlights the differences between clubs' investment strategies in the various markets. Within Europe, talent developing/investing clubs in markets seen as 'stepping stones' to the Big 5 markets invested nearly all their transfer spending in younger players: Austria 88%; Belgium 80%; and France 72%. By contrast, Greek clubs invested just 21% of their spend on younger players and 1% on teenagers and 17% on players aged 29 or over. The 15% of English club spend and 25% of French club spend also stands out.

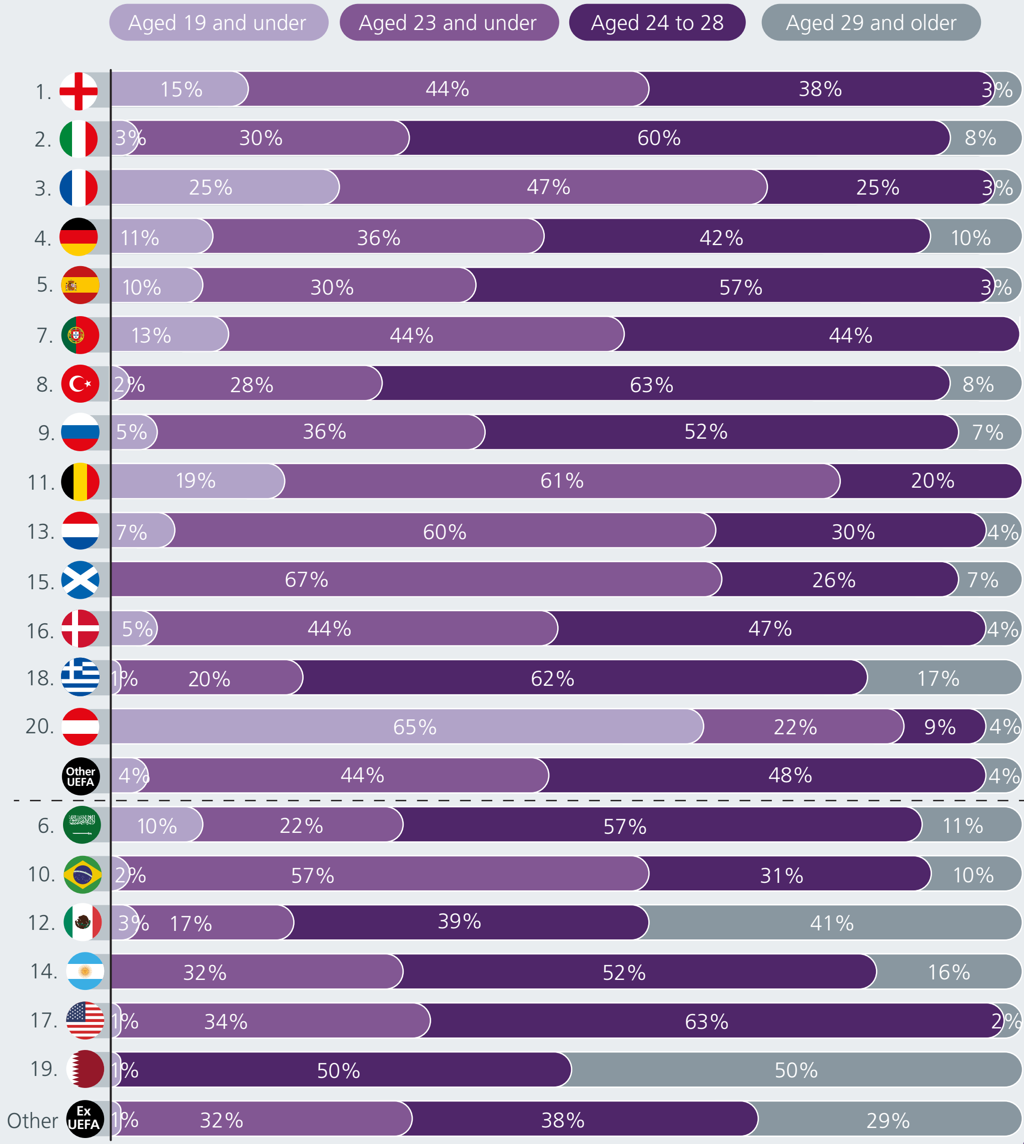
Outside Europe, the contrasts are even more extreme. An estimated 41% of Mexican club spend was directed at older players and just 3% at teenage players. Saudi Arabian clubs redirected some of their spend to younger South American talents this summer with just 11% of spend directed at players aged 29 and over compared with 42% last summer.

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



13% of European club transfer spending was invested in players aged 19 or under

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



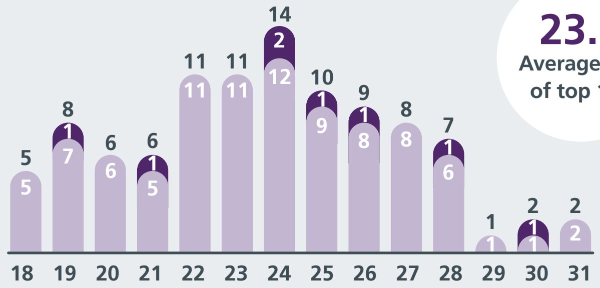
Player profile of top 100 transfer deals

Analysis of summer deals by price

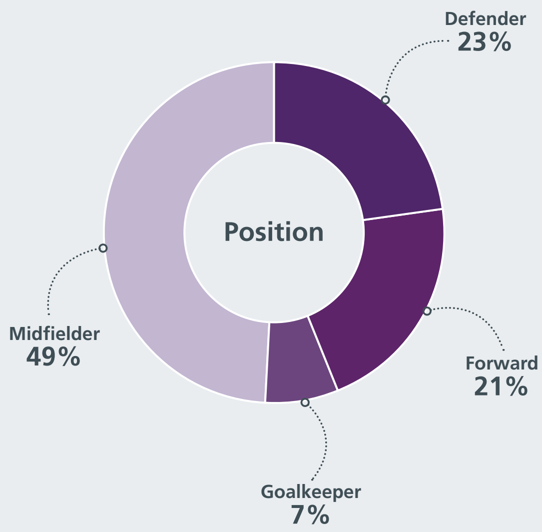
Our benchmarking publications have always concentrated on understanding market trends and the different shape of transfer markets throughout Europe, rather than spotlighting individual deals. This page continues from last year, by presenting the profile of the players who were in the top 100 summer 2024 transfers by value and exploring their stories.

First nationality

Age distribution



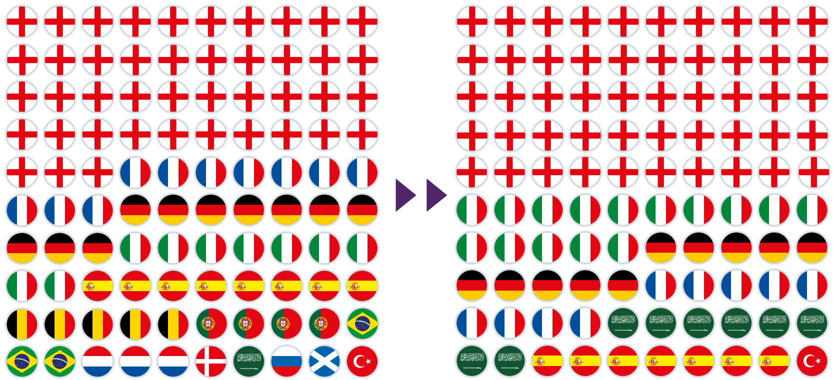
23.7
Average age of top 100



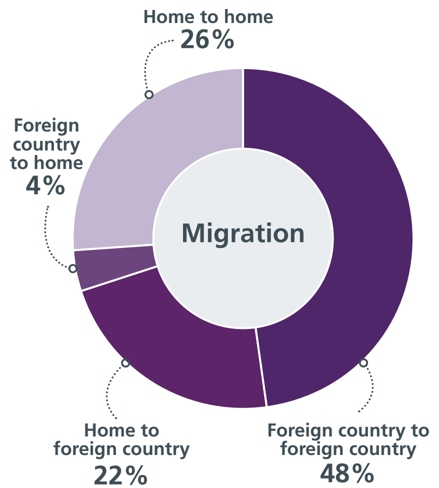
83%
have a European passport (first or second nationality*).

Selling club
96 UEFA

Buying club
92 UEFA



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



The top 100 fee size and share

42%
Percentage of global transfer deal value of the top 100 (€3.3bn)

19
deals broke the buying club's previous transfer record (15 different clubs)

Only 7
deals brokered this summer cracked the top 100 deals of all time

*In five cases of dual nationality the non-European first nationality reflects the senior national team chosen by the player.

3 TALENT LANDSCAPE

This chapter focuses on the 2023/24 season, analysing a cross section of 20 domestic leagues and UEFA club competitions, compiling data on squad regulation and player usage, which then supports discussions about player workload, match calendars, competition formats and rules, competitive balance and transfer and finance regulations. Some talent KPIs on all 55 leagues are included within the appendices. The data highlights how clubs are naturally adapting to the greater flexibility on offer (more substitute and bench spots) to spread their player workload across their squads.

Squad regulation: squad sizes

Basic limit for UEFA men's club competitions

Club competition regulations state that clubs must submit details of their A list of players at specific points in the season, i.e. ahead of each qualifying stage, the play-offs, the group stage and the knockout stage. This A list may not comprise more than 25 players, and this limit is reduced if it includes fewer than four club-trained players or a combined total of fewer than eight association-trained and club-trained players. Clubs can register additional youth players at short notice throughout the season by means of the B list.

Similar limits in many domestic leagues

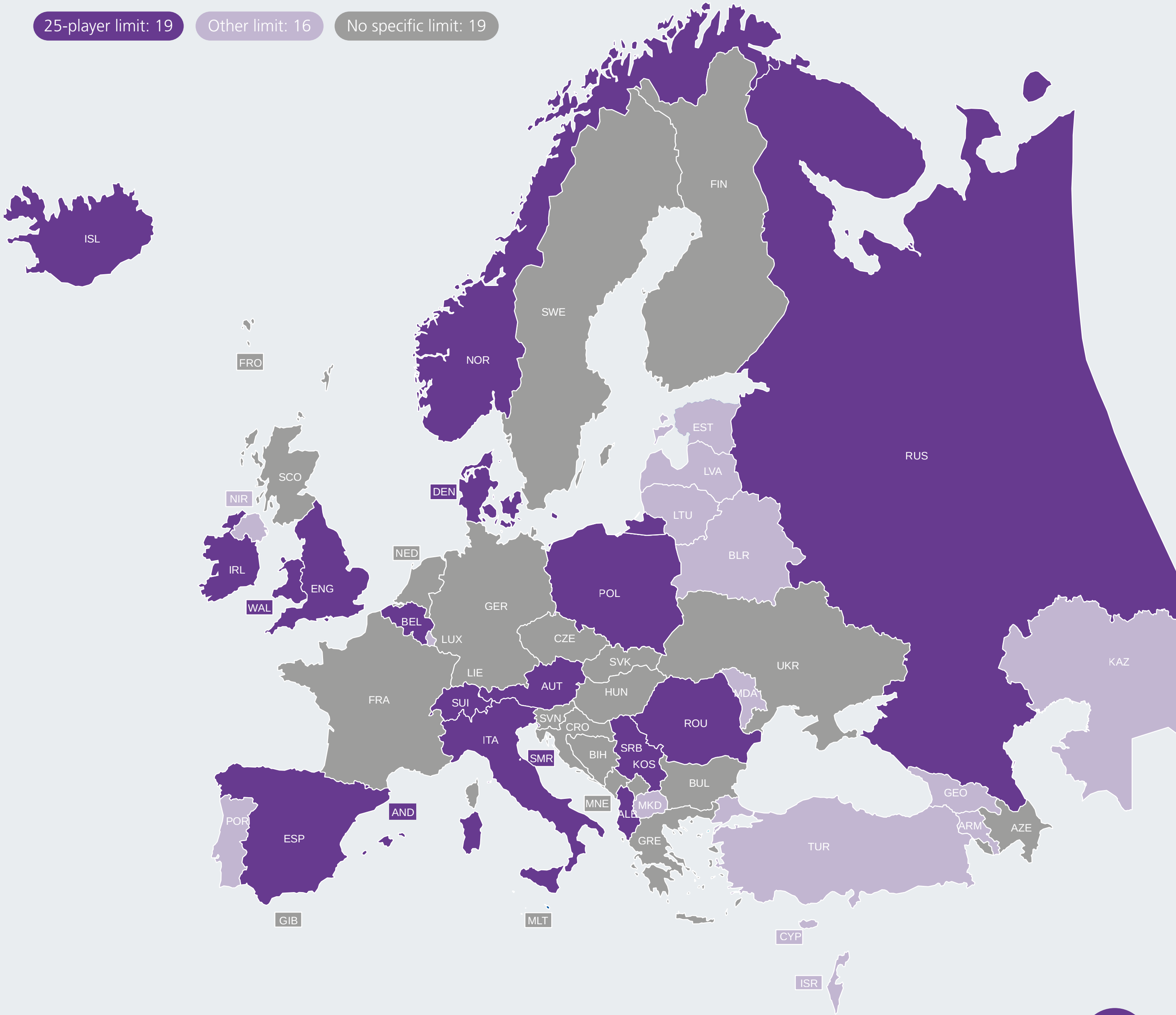
Each country's domestic policy on squad limits is determined by the national association or league. Of the 54 top-tier leagues in Europe, 35 have some form of squad limit in place. The most common is a 25-player limit, found in 20 different leagues, in many cases with an unlimited number of additional youth players allowed (B list). This is broadly in line with the rules for UEFA club competitions. That said, the range of domestic squad size limits is very broad, with clubs in Belarus allowed to register up to 60 players and clubs in Luxembourg allowed just 18.

Balance sought between player workload and maintaining competitive balance

The existence of squad limits is a crucial component in disincentivising wholesale player hoarding and therefore preventing any further deterioration in competitive balance. Faced with the increasing concentration of commercial markets and the growing polarisation of financial means, squad limits are one of the steps that can be taken to foster competition.

At the same time, competition organisers have taken crucial steps to broaden playing opportunities. The most significant step was the increase from three to five permitted substitutions per match – a change that was introduced during the pandemic and has remained in place across all leagues two seasons later. In addition, expanded matchday squad lists encourage broader use of the squad; the Premier League, for example, increased the number of players allowed on the bench from seven to nine in 2022 and UEFA decided to allow a full bench of 14 players from 2022 in showpiece club finals and the larger squads of 26 players during EURO 2024.

Map of domestic squad size limits



Player usage in domestic leagues

Clubs are now using many more players during their league seasons

Squad use refers to the number of players that clubs field during their domestic league seasons. In addition to squad limit regulations, a number of different factors influence this simple statistic, including the number of injuries, the extent to which a head coach likes to rotate their squad, the level of mid-season player turnover, and the length and number of games in the league season.

During the recently completed 2023/24 season, clubs in the top 20 leagues listed in the table used an average of 30.2 different players during their league campaigns. This average remains the same as in the previous 2022/23 season, with some minor fluctuations within individual leagues.

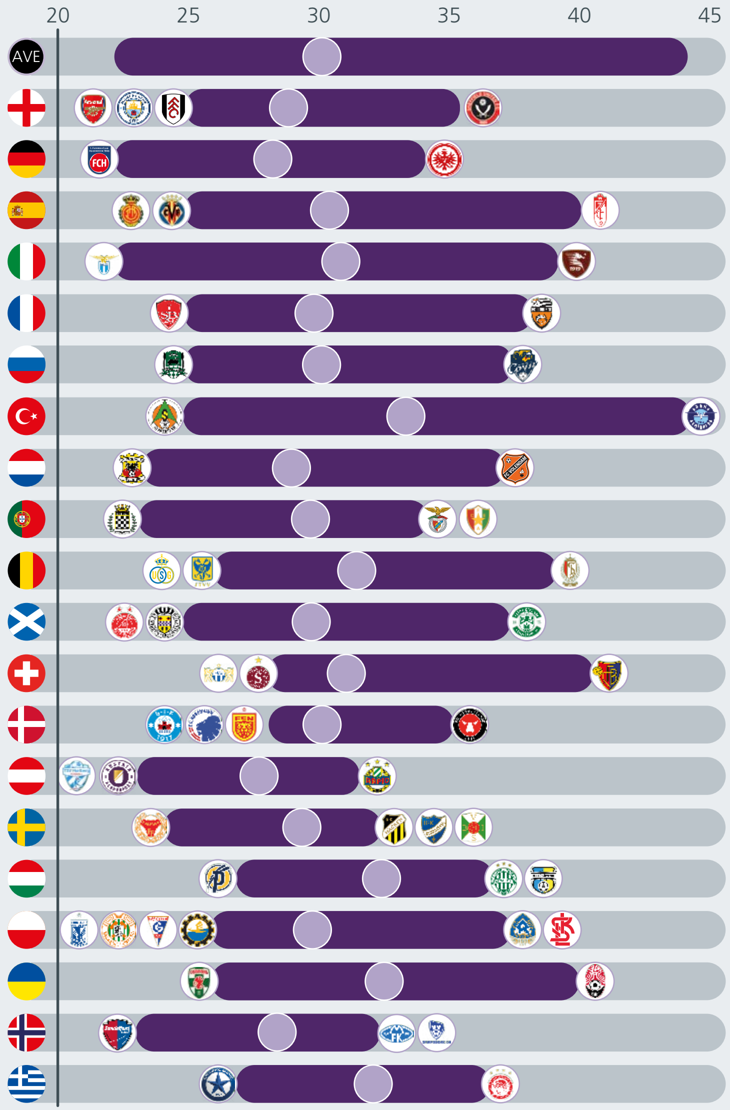
However, amid widespread discussions on player workload, it is highly instructive to compare squad usage to the situation five seasons ago, before the world had heard of COVID and before numerous decisions taken by competition organisers to ease workload concerns, such as increased substitution limits and bench sizes, had been implemented. The table to the right therefore indicates the change by league since the 2018/19 season. On average, clubs are now using two full extra players per season then they did that season. This might not sound like a significant change, but it is equivalent to 7% more players being fielded in top-tier league football. When we widen our analysis to cover all 54 leagues (see appendix) this represents 1,330 extra players fielded during the league season than five seasons ago.

Looking at the 20 leagues presented in the chart on the right, clubs in Austria used the fewest players during their 2023/24 league season: 27.6 on average. Among the Big 5 leagues, Italy's Serie A (30.8) and Spain's LaLiga (30.5) clubs fielded more players than France's Ligue 1 (30.3), England's Premier League (29.0) and Germany's Bundesliga (28.2) clubs. Once again, while these average differences might not sound like much, it means that Serie A featured 36 more players (6%) than Premier League clubs during the season.

30
Average number of players fielded by each club during their league season

1,330
more players fielded in the league compared to five seasons ago

Number of players fielded during the 2023/24 domestic league season*



	Average	Change vs 2018/19
AVE	30.2	+7%
	29.0	+14%
	28.2	+7%
	30.5	+12%
	30.8	+8%
	30.0	+7%
	30.3	+8%
	33.1	+13%
	29.1	+9%
	29.8	-1%
	31.4	+5%
	30.0	-8%
	31.0	+4%
	30.3	+14%
	27.6	+4%
	28.9	+12%
	32.2	+8%
	30.0	-1%
	32.4	-2%
	28.4	+14%
	31.8	+10%

*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 2023/24 (winter) and 2023 (summer) seasons.

Clubs manage workload across different competitions

Use of wider squad differs between countries

The share of league minutes taken by the most fielded players can fluctuate from year to year for an individual club, since the squad's strategic deployment is influenced by ins and outs during the mid-season January transfer window and the number of injuries occurring throughout the season. However, once aggregated up to league level, insights can be drawn about which leagues feature the top 11 or 18 players the most heavily and which dedicate more minutes to a wider spectrum of players.

Clubs increasingly spreading player workload across squad

The evidence suggests that clubs are increasingly limiting the minutes of their top players and deploying fringe squad members not only in domestic league competitions but also in domestic cup competitions and, in certain cases, UEFA club competitions. In the last decade, the share of minutes played by the top 11 most fielded players has decreased in 17 of the top 20 leagues. In the last 5 years, the share has decreased between 2% and 3% in each of the Big 5 leagues.

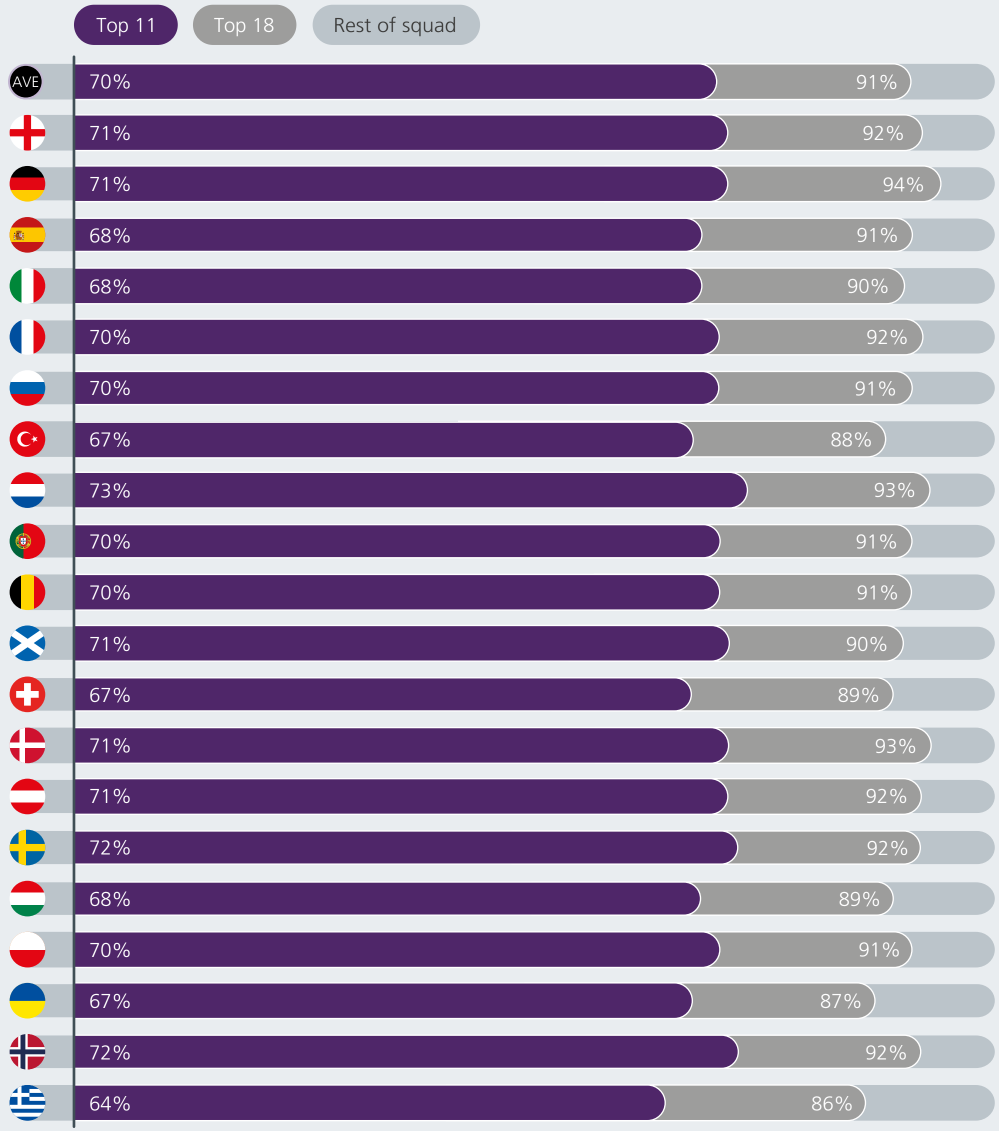
In the 2023/24 season, the top players played 59% of the total minutes in domestic cup competitions – 11 percentage points lower than in domestic leagues. This disparity remains when examining the top 18 most-used players, who accounted for 91% of minutes played in domestic leagues compared to only 83% in domestic cups. To put this into perspective, players outside the top 18 played almost twice as many minutes in domestic cups as a percentage of the total (17%) as they did in domestic leagues (9%).

In UEFA competitions, the top 11 players played 69% of all minutes played and the top 18 players played 90% – both slightly lower than their participation rates in domestic leagues.

70%
Average share of league minutes played by most used XI

59%
Average share of cup minutes played by most used XI

Percentage of total league minutes played by most-fielded players



Notable increase in match length with more added minutes

A quarter of league matches now stretch beyond 100 minutes in length

The amount of added 'injury time' or additional time became highly topical during the 2022 FIFA World Cup Qatar when a number of the first round of matches extended well beyond 100 minutes in length. To combat time-wasting and to take into account the increased stoppages from the use of VAR, as of the 2023/24 season, leagues have applied a new directive that requires referees to add on the exact time lost for goal celebrations, substitutions, set pieces and injuries at the end of each half.

Premier League matches average three minutes extra added time in 2023/24

In 2022/23, the average match length in top-tier leagues* was 97.4 minutes. Indeed, the Turkish Süper Lig averaged 101.9 minutes, while the Premier League topped the Big 5 for average match length at 98.5 minutes. At the other end of the spectrum, the average match length in France's Ligue 1 was just 96.3 minutes.

One season later, the new directives appear to have been followed, evidenced by an increase in average match length in the vast majority of leagues (34 out of 42). The average match in the 2023/24 (2023) season lasted 98.2 minutes across all leagues. This average increases to 101.6 minutes in the English Premier League and 98.8 minutes in French Ligue 1.

Matches of more than 100 minutes in length have gone from being a rarity to the norm in a number of leagues, notably in England, where the share of matches exceeding 100 minutes increased from 25% to 68% from one season to the next, in Cyprus where it increased from 26% to 60% and in Wales where it increased from 12% to 58%.

The significance of this change can be assessed from different perspectives: on the one hand, a 0.8% increase in the total number of minutes played might not seem like a massive increase in player workload, but, on the other hand, an 11% increase in additional injury time across league matches might be considered a significant increase.

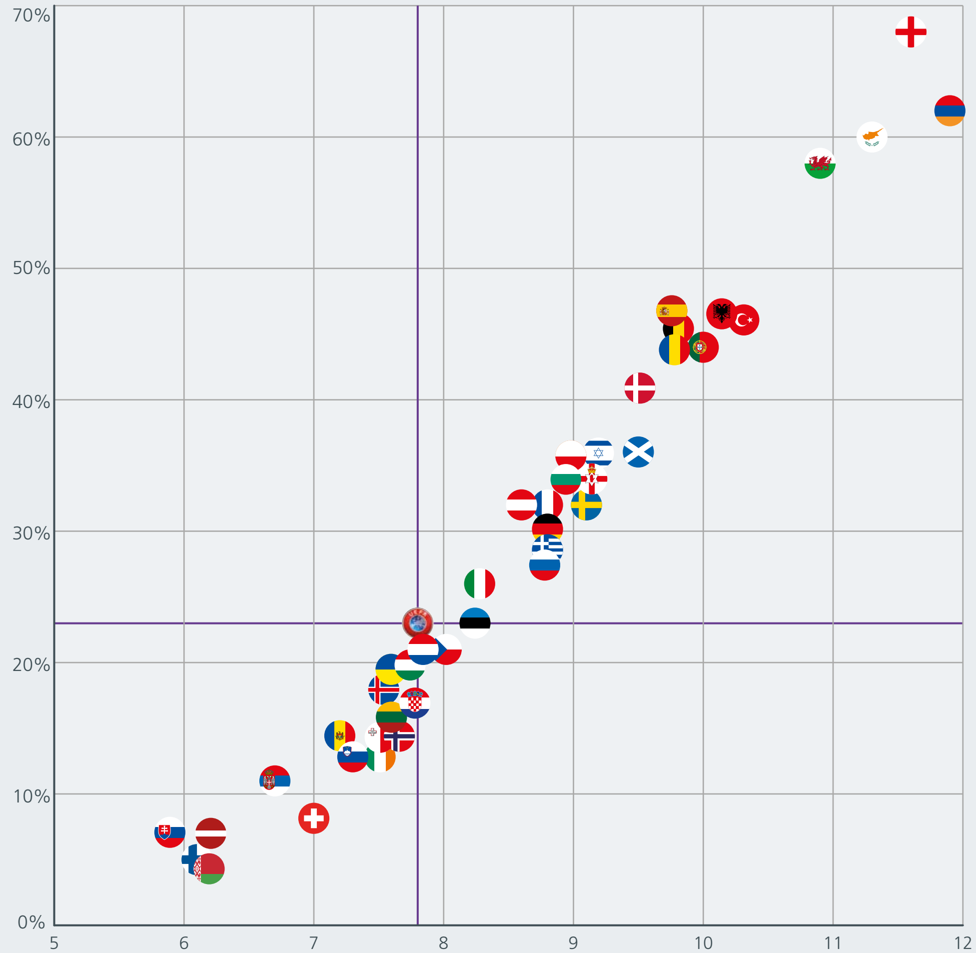
25%
of league matches extended beyond 100 minutes

11%
Season on season increase in additional minutes

98.2
Average minutes played in first league matches in 2023/24 (2023)

Additional time played during the 2023/24 domestic league season

Percentage of matches over 100 minutes



Average additional time

*Accurate timing data covering every league match is available for 42 domestic top-tier leagues across the 2022/23 and 2023/24 seasons. An average time of 97.7 minutes was reported last year but this covered only the top 20 leagues, while the average across the full sample of 42 leagues in 2022/23 was 97.4 minutes. For the avoidance of doubt the match length includes injury time at the end of both the first and second half and so does not necessarily mean the clock ticks to 100 minutes at the end of the match.

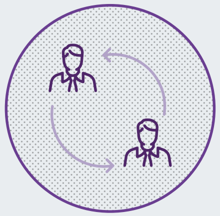
Use of substitutes increases in domestic leagues

Full substitution allowance increasingly used to spread player workload

In 2023/24, the average number of substitutions per team per match was 4.3, an increase of 0.1 compared to 2022/23, as all leagues now offer teams the full IFAB allowance of five substitutions.

Italian clubs used the most substitutions on average (4.7), followed by Spain, Portugal and Germany with 4.6. Norway was the country where average number of substitutions was lowest (3.9), only slightly below Scotland, England and Sweden on 4.0. The average number of substitutions increased in all of the Big 5 leagues while only Russia (4.3), Türkiye (4.3), Norway (3.9) and Scotland (4.0) saw minor decreases in their average number of substitutions per team compared with the previous season.

The club using the lowest number of substitutions of all 324 clubs assessed was Sweden's Halmstads BK, making just 2.8 substitutions per match on average, followed by two English clubs: West Ham United FC (2.9) and Manchester City FC (3.0). At the other end of the spectrum, only one club used all five substitutions in every match of the league: FC Internazionale Milano. Among the clubs that used almost all substitutions per game are two more Italian clubs – AC Monza (4.97) and Atalanta BC (4.95) – and Spain's Athletic Club Bilbao (4.95).



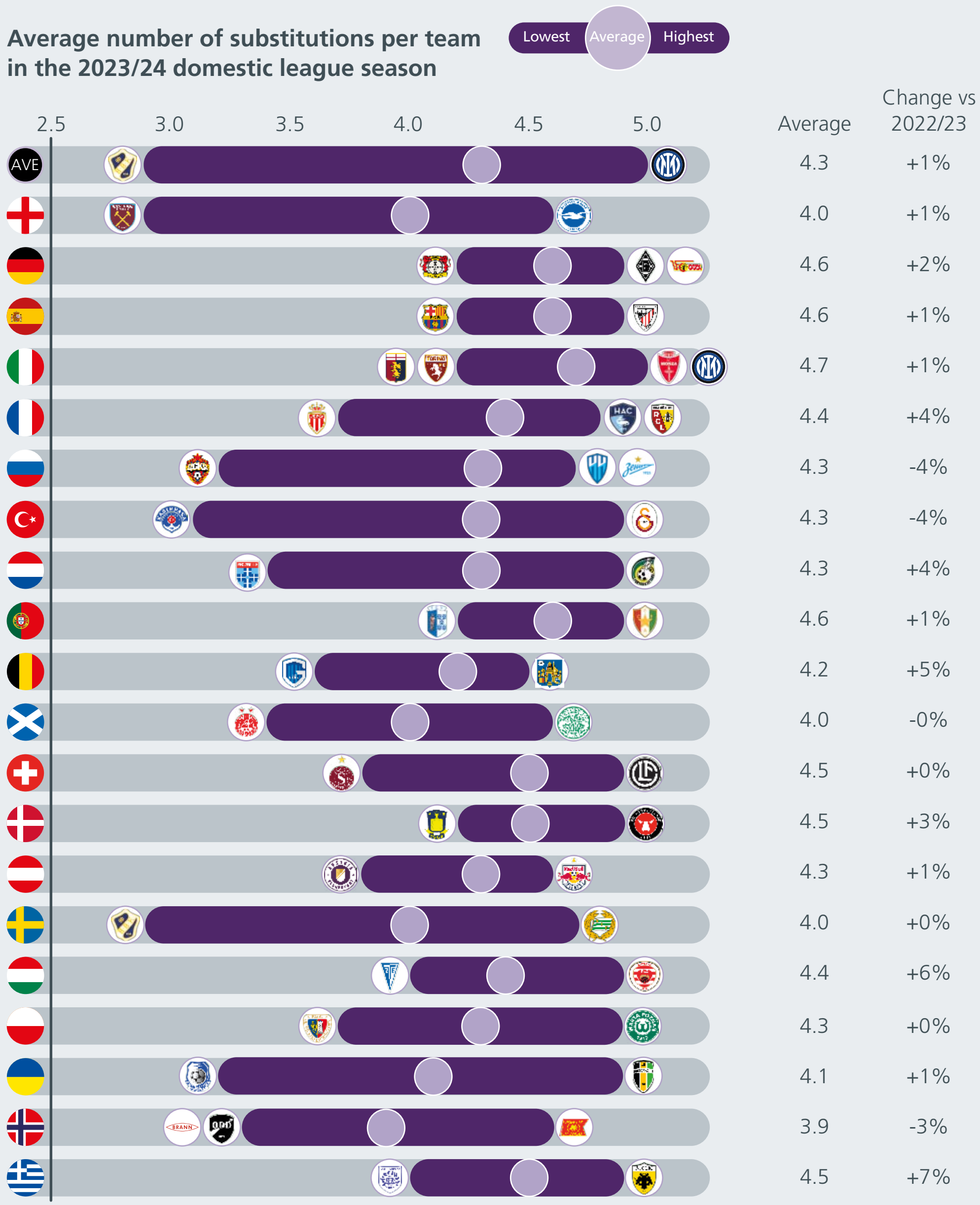
4.3

Average number of substitutions per team in top 20 leagues in 2023/24

5

Only FC Internazionale Milano used all 5 substitutions in every match in 2023/24

Average number of substitutions per team in the 2023/24 domestic league season



Substitution profile

First substitution timing

During the 2023/24 season, in the top 20 leagues by market value, most substitutions (65%) occurred during the second half of the match, and nearly one in four (24%) first substitutions were made at the half-time mark. This timing is strategic, as half-time substitutions do not count towards the three in-game substitution slots allowed during the match, thereby allowing teams to make more changes.

On average, the first substitutions occurred around the 57th minute, and an average of 1.6 substitutions were made at this time. The second substitution slot typically occurred around the 73rd minute (1.5 substitutions), and the third around the 83rd minute (1.4 substitutions).

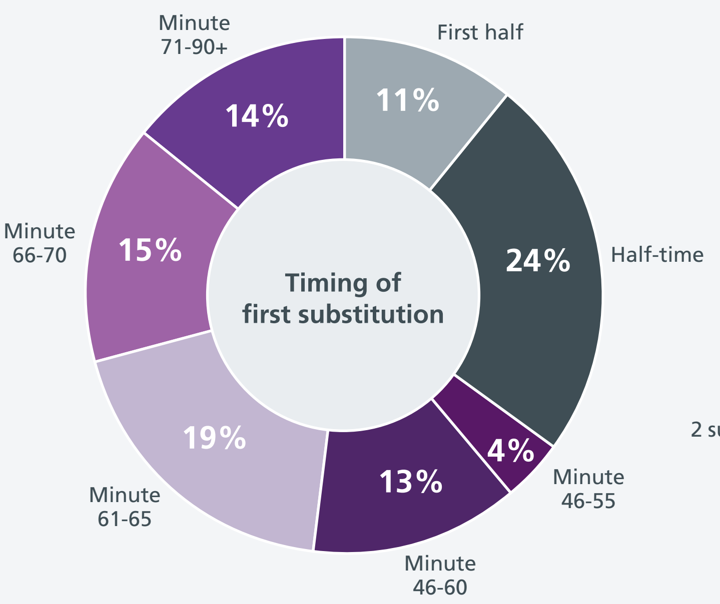
For the substitutions made in the second substitution slot, on more than half of all occasions it was used for a single substitution, and using it to make three or more substitutions was rare. On average, 2% of the time, this slot was not used at all, though this figure varies considerably between countries, from a high of 5% in Norway to 0% in Denmark, where the second slot was always used.

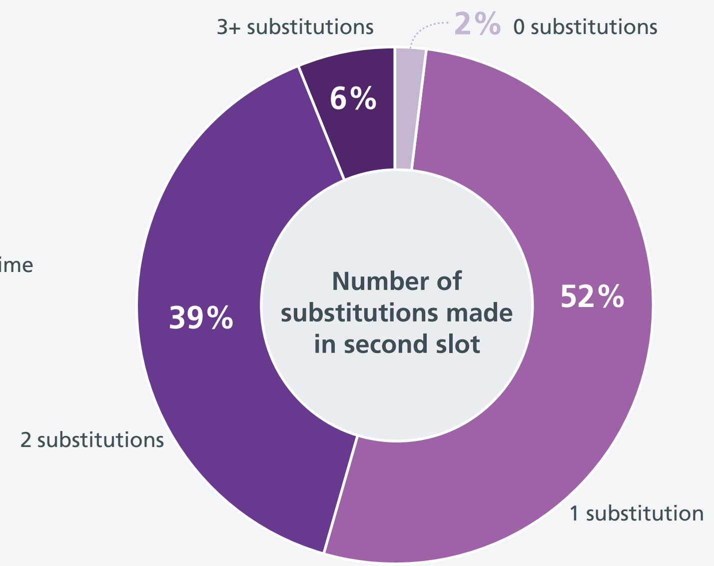
Among the Big 5 leagues, coaches in England tend to be the most conservative, leaving the second slot unused 4% of the time, compared to 2% in France and less than 1% in Germany, Italy and Spain. Moreover, the second substitution slot was used to substitute two or more players 58% of the time in Spain but only 38% of the time in England.

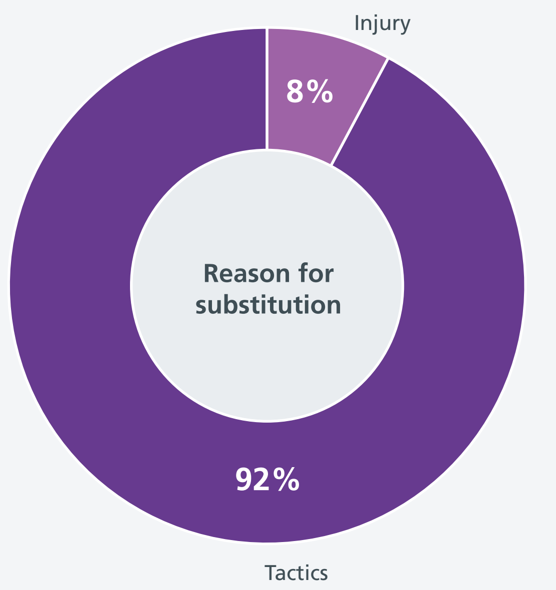
Vast majority of substitutions made for a tactical decision

In 92% of cases, substitutions were made for tactical reasons. The incidence of substitution due to injury varies widely, accounting for 11% of substitutions in England and Sweden but only 6% in Hungary. Among the other Big 5 leagues, Spain and Italy have an injury-related substitution rate of 8%, while France and Germany stand at 7%, all below the average.

To address serious injuries, the IFAB has approved the option for competitions to implement additional permanent concussion substitutions. This protocol will be included in the Laws of the Game as of the 2024/25 season. Currently, two trial protocols have been proposed, and individual leagues can choose which, if any, to adopt.







Domestic league squad profiles

Opportunities for teenage players persist

The percentage of transfer spending on players aged 23* or under has increased in recent windows, and the proportion of minutes they played has remained at 34% for the last three seasons. UEFA EURO 2024 highlighted the talents of gifted teenagers (i.e. players under 20 years of age) such as Yamine Lamal and Jude Bellingham. The proportion of domestic league minutes played by teenagers remained at a record high of 6% across the top 20 leagues in 2023/24, maintaining the increase reported last year.

If we include all players aged 23 or under, the Austrian league is the most youthful, with 49% of total minutes being played by squad members in this age category, compared with just 17% in Greece and Türkiye (albeit both edging up from 16% the previous season). At a club level, young players were most active for RB Salzburg (84% of league minutes given to players aged 23 and under) and AFC Ajax (76%) – two clubs that have a well-deserved reputation for talent development – along with Rukh Lviv in Ukraine (81%). By contrast, Konyaspor, PAS Lamia and Samsunspor gave very few minutes to developing players (2%, 3% and 4% respectively).

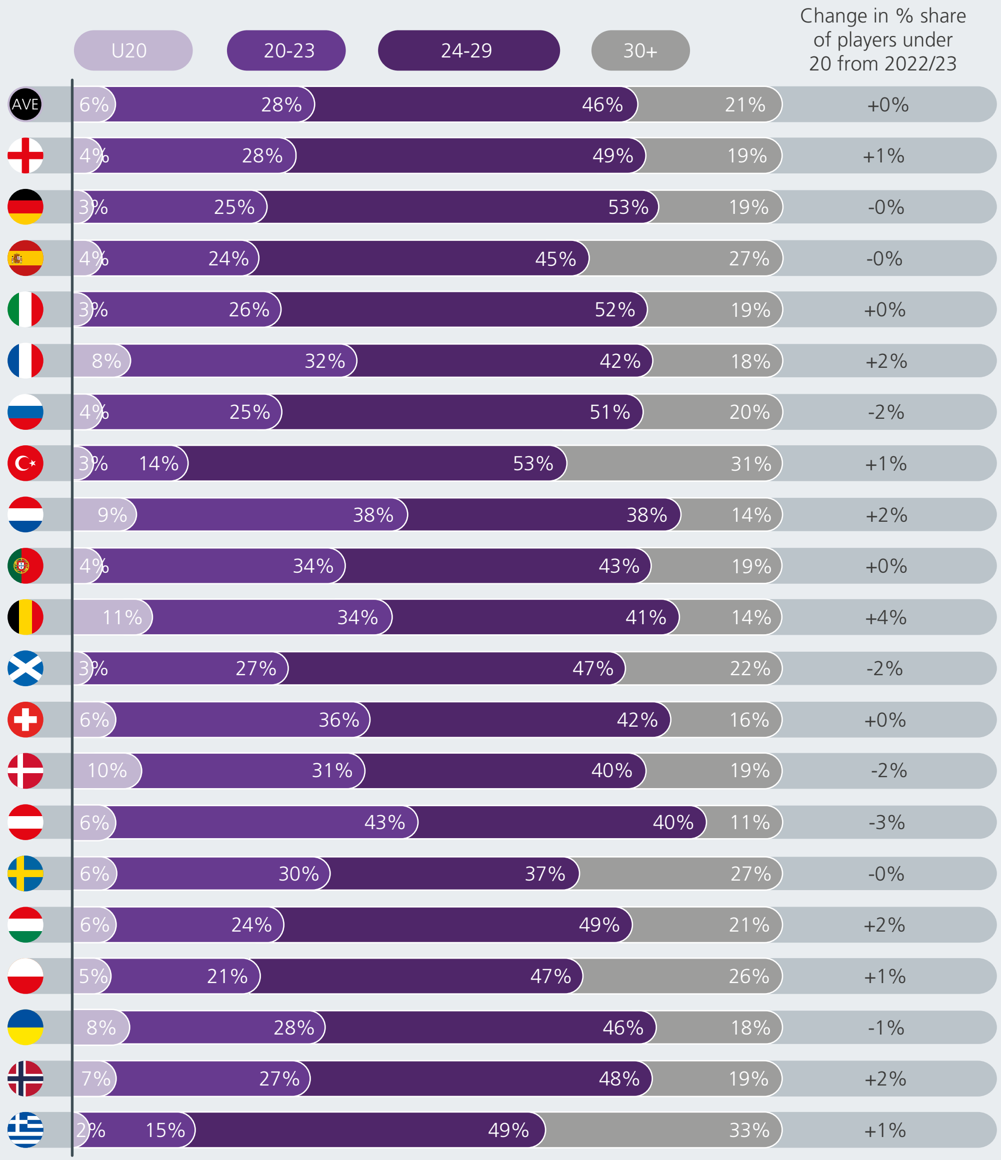
At the other end of the spectrum, players aged 30 or older accounted for 33% of all minutes played in Greece, 31% in Türkiye and 27% in Spain, compared with 11% in Austria and 14% in the Netherlands and Belgium. The average participation of players over the age of 30 has remained relatively stable over recent years, between 20% and 21% of minutes.

6%
of total domestic league minutes played by teenagers

49%
of total domestic league minutes played by footballers aged 23 and under in Austria

33%
of total domestic league minutes played by players aged 30+ in Greece

Total domestic league minutes broken down by player age (2023/24)



*These figures are 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.

Use of outbound loans

Use of outbound loans varies across Europe

The chart on the right summarises the profile of outbound loans, showing significant variation from league to league in terms of the average number and age of loanees and the types of loan (international or domestic). The use of loans expanded during the pandemic and immediate post-pandemic period as clubs looked to manage their squad in the face of the transfer market downturn. In 2023/24 a total of 5,638 loans were tracked in Europe, which represents a decrease in both domestic and international loans. In 2023/24, the average Serie A club loaned out 34 players in 38 separate contracts, while the average English Premier League club loaned out 20 players in 23 separate contracts. Recognising that some clubs have reserve teams playing high up in the national league pyramid, the relative strength of lower-tier domestic football, domestic loan regulations, rules on professional academy contracts, recruitment catchment areas and feeder club arrangements all have an impact on the use of loans.

It is also worth noting that 53% of outbound loans from English Premier League clubs and 51% of loans from Scottish Premiership clubs involved players in reserve team or junior academy squads, and the vast majority of those players were loaned domestically to lower-tier clubs.

Overwhelming majority of loans are domestic

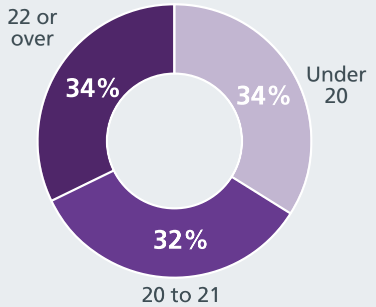
Overall, 77% of all loans were domestic deals between top-division sides and lower-tier clubs. In Poland and Norway, this figure climbs to 88% and 87% respectively, while in Denmark and Belgium it drops to 39% and 34% of outbound loans respectively, despite new FIFA rules on international loans.

In total, 34% of outbound loans in 2023/24 involved a player* under 20 and 32% involved a player aged 20 or 21. The remaining 34% of loans involved players aged 22 or over, but this figure is much higher in Portugal (57%), Ukraine (54%) and Greece (54%). The most common contract duration is six to 12 months (74% of loans). Multi-year loans are regulated under new FIFA rules and only players aged 21 and younger and club-trained players are allowed to go on loan for more than one season.

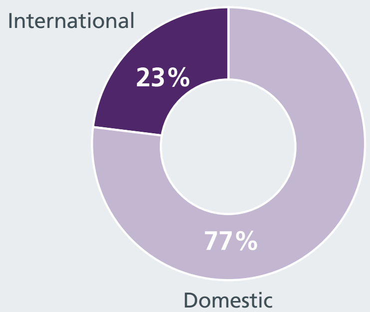
5,638
outbound loans from 639 top-division clubs in 2023/24

77%
of outbound loans involved two clubs in the same country

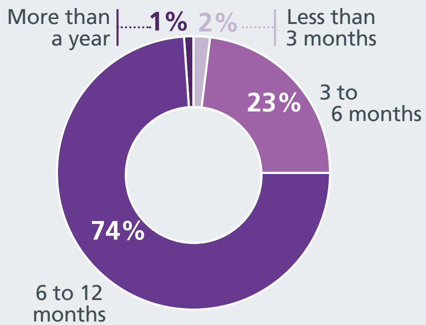
Breakdown by player age



Breakdown by type



Breakdown by length



Average number of players loaned out per top-division club in 2023/24

	First team	Juniors/reserves	Total loans per club	Age 22+	Domestic
	17.3	13.6	30.9	34%	84%
	10.2	11.5	21.7	32%	64%
	14.4	1.1	15.4	45%	86%
	7.5	7.7	15.2	25%	84%
	9.3	3.5	12.8	44%	75%
	6.6	4.8	11.4	44%	74%
	10.1	0.4	10.5	27%	71%
	6.7	3.3	10.0	24%	88%
	6.8	2.3	9.1	35%	80%
	7.3	1.6	8.9	39%	49%
	6.9	1.8	8.8	40%	55%
	7.8	0.6	8.4	25%	87%
	7.3	0.6	7.9	42%	39%
	5.6	2.1	7.7	57%	46%
	6	1.6	7.6	54%	69%
	6	0.4	6.4	22%	69%
	4.5	1.2	5.7	40%	79%
	4.4	0.9	5.3	51%	34%
	3.3	0.8	4.1	46%	65%
	3.3	0.7	4.0	54%	64%
AVE	5.7	2	7.7	34%	77%

*Here, age profiles are 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.

Use of inbound loans

Inbound loan use varies from league to league

The charts on the right show the average number of players that first division clubs bring in on loan and the average percentage of all minutes that loanees played in 2023/24. On average, in the 20 countries and 324 clubs analysed, each club brought in 3.4 players on loan in 2023/24, and those players played 9% of all minutes that season. Clubs' reliance on loans varies considerably, especially from league to league: loanees played 17% of all minutes in Serie A and the Scottish Premiership, but only 4% in the English Premier League. A total of 43 top-division clubs used no loanees at all in 2023/24, while loanees accounted for more than 40% of all minutes played by three clubs: Frosinone Calcio (52%), Dundee FC (47%) and FC Empoli (44%).

Most loanees are not in the starting 11

As many as 96% of loanees were given playing time during the league season, with 90% of them starting at least one match and just 6% limited to substitute appearances. On average, loanees started 38% of matches and featured in 52% of matches during the league season. However, only 26% of the 1,049 loanees in our analysis featured among the 11 most-selected players at the club to which they were loaned.

Majority of loans involve expatriate players*

Despite the tighter regulation on international loans, the majority of loans during the 2023/24 domestic league season involved expatriate* players (61%). There was also a strong preference for midfielders, who accounted for 44% of loanees, compared with 30% for defenders, 20% for forwards and 6% for goalkeepers.

9%
of all domestic league minutes were played by loanees

4%
of loanees did not get any match time at their loan club

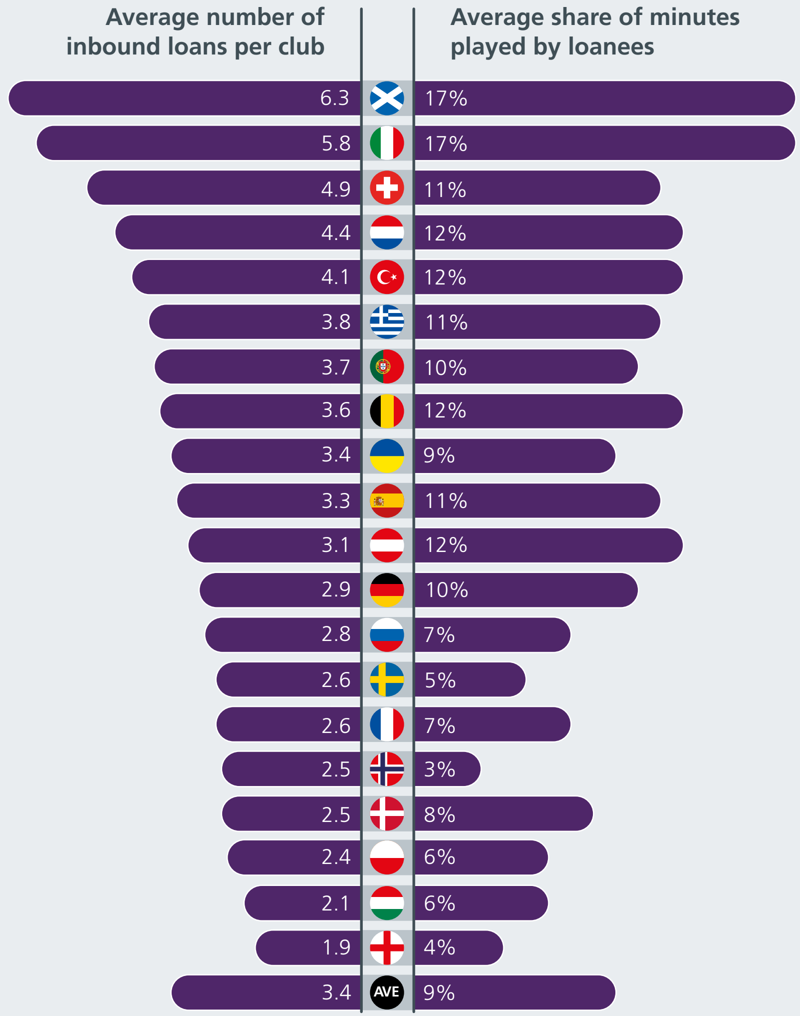
23.3
Average age of loanees at the start of the season

3x
More than three times as many inbound loans were used by Scottish clubs than English clubs

*Expatriates are defined as players whose first and second nationalities are both different from that of the league they play in.

Players loaned at all ages

Players under the age of 20 at the start of the season accounted for 11% of incoming loans at top-tier clubs, a much smaller proportion than outbound development loans. The average loanee was 23.3 years old at the start of the season, but this varied from country to country: the average age was considerably higher among Turkish (25.6) and Greek clubs (25.4) than in the Netherlands (21.6), Austria (21.7) and Hungary (22.4).

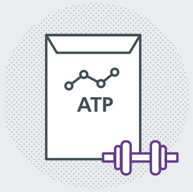


Contents

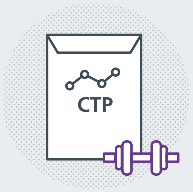
Squad regulation: locally trained players

The term locally trained player (LTP) refers to a player who was registered with a club (club-trained player, CTP) or with other clubs affiliated to the same association as their current club (association-trained player, ATP) for a period of three whole seasons or 36 months, continuous or not, between the ages of 15 and 21 (or the seasons in which they turned 15 and 21), irrespective of the player's nationality or current age.

Domestically, locally trained footballers played an estimated 52% of total minutes in the 2023/24 season across the 20 leagues analysed in this chapter, broken down into 13% club-trained players and 39% association-trained players. These percentages are exactly the same as in the previous two seasons. Denmark recorded the highest proportion of club-trained players (24%), followed by Switzerland and Norway (19%). Club-trained players accounted for less than 8% of all players – less than one in 11 – in Scotland, Italy, Türkiye and Greece.

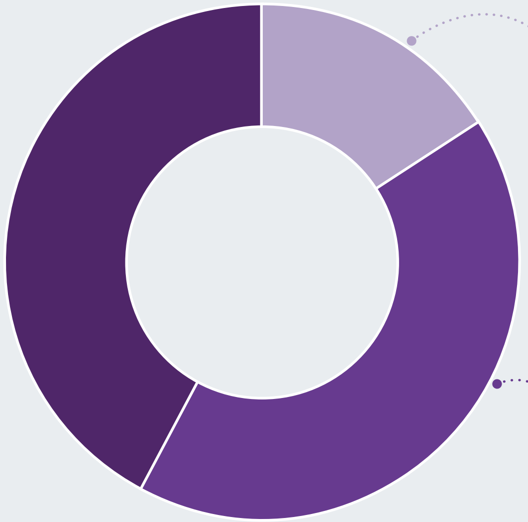


31
Number of countries with association-trained player requirements in 2023/24



11
Number of countries with club-trained player requirements in 2023/24

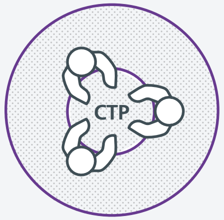
Countries applying domestic locally trained player regulations in 2023/24 (see the country by country status in the KPI appendix)



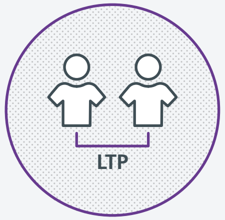
Locally trained players in domestic leagues in 2023/24

52%
of all domestic league minutes played by locally trained players in 2023/24

13%
of all domestic league minutes played by club-trained players in 2023/24



5% and 24%
Lowest (Türkiye) and highest (Denmark) share of league minutes played by club-trained players



23% and 91%
Lowest (Greece) and highest (Ukraine) share of league minutes played by locally trained players

Use of locally trained players: UEFA competitions

Locally trained players account for more than 40% of minutes

The share of minutes allocated to locally trained players (LTPs)* was 42% in the 2023/24 season across the group stages of the three UEFA club competitions: 16% to club-trained+ players (12% club-trained (CTP) plus 4% B list) and 26% to association-trained players. This figure is the same as in the previous competition season, but lower than the 52% for league football. Differences between competitions are impacted by the club mix for a particular season but, in the 2023/24 group stages, LTP+ players enjoyed a slightly higher share of minutes in the UCL (44%) than the UEL (38%) or UECL (42%).

Locally trained player participation greatly varies between clubs

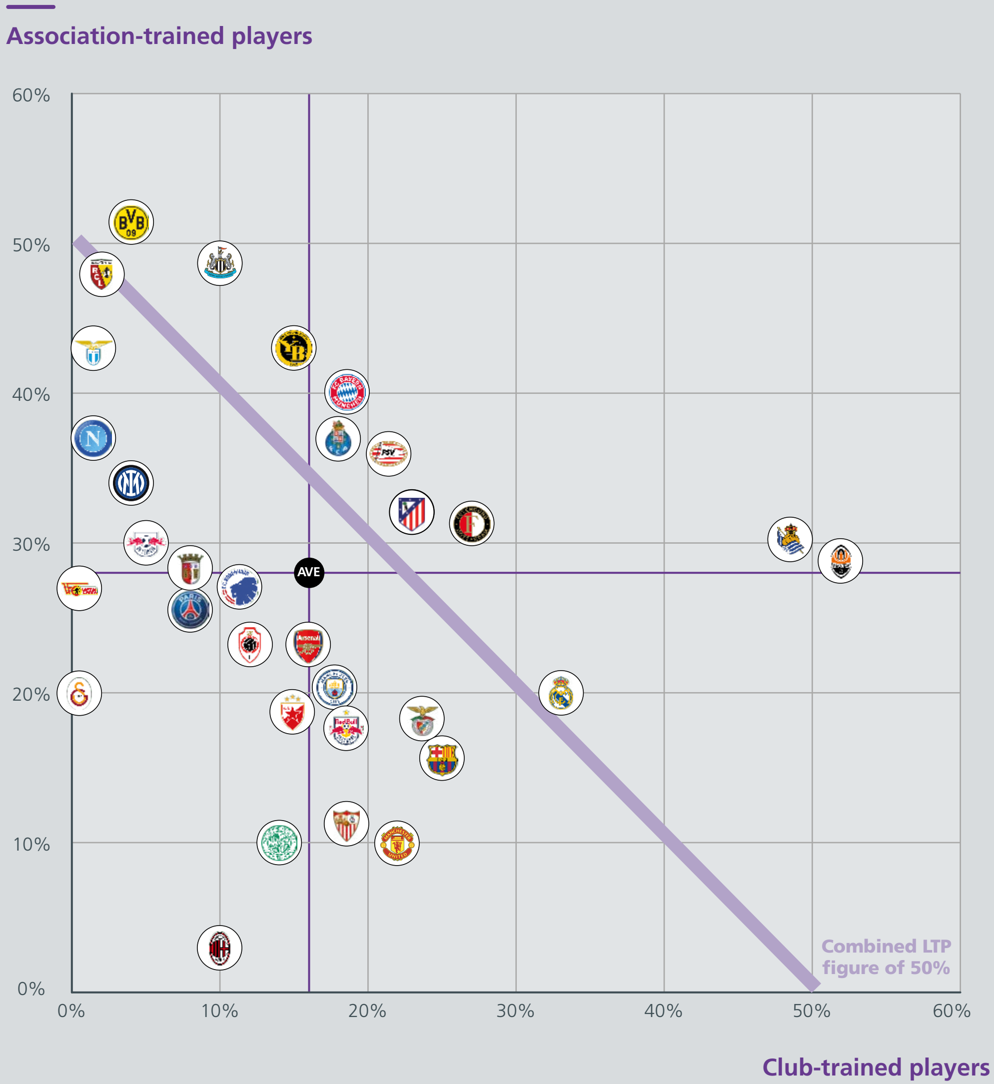
Opportunities for club-trained players vary significantly between clubs, as presented in the chart to the right, ranging from highs of 52% for Shakhtar Donetsk and 49% for Real Sociedad de Fútbol to 0% for Galatasaray A.S. and less than 5% for Borussia Dortmund, FC Internazionale Milano, RC Lens, S.S. Lazio and SSC Napoli. The proliferation of domestic loans from Serie A to Serie B or C clubs for players under 21 is a factor in the extremely low figures for Italian clubs. Indeed, once association-trained players are included to get the full locally trained player analysis, their figures approach or match the UCL average of 44% (38% for SSC Napoli and FC Internazionale Milano and 44% for S.S. Lazio).

With a minimum of four squad places reserved for club-trained players, half of the 32 UCL group stage clubs were not able to register a full A list squad of 25 players for the 2023/24 season. Elsewhere, slightly fewer than half of UEL group stage teams (15 out of 32) and UECL group stage teams (14 out of 32) were also unable to register a full A list.

42%
of UEFA club competition group stage minutes were played by locally trained players

16%
of UEFA club competition group stage minutes were played by club-trained players

Percentage of UEFA group stage minutes played by locally trained players



*For the purposes of this UEFA competition analysis, LTP data is as provided by clubs in their squad submission lists. Players on the B list are considered club-trained (CTP) and LTP players, hence the designation as CTP+ and LTP+, although a small minority will not yet have reached the full three season criteria to qualify as LTPs.

EURO 2024 player representation by club and league

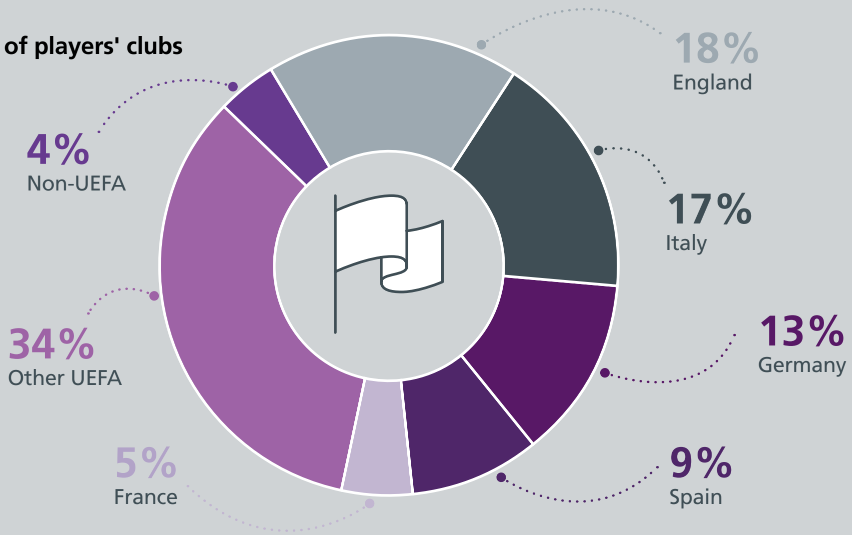
A total of 622 players were submitted by the 24 national teams participating in EURO 2024 for their final squads. The majority (94%) of these players are from clubs in the top tier, while 6% play in second-tier divisions. Notably, Callum Styles of the Hungarian national team was the only player representing a third-division club, Barnsley FC.

Of the players included in the final squad lists, 62% were affiliated with clubs from Europe's Big 5 leagues, with the highest representation from England (114 players, 18%), followed by Italy (104 players, 17%), Germany (81 players, 13%), Spain (56 players, 9%), and France (31 players, 5%). Meanwhile, 34% of the players come from 24 other UEFA member countries, with Türkiye (25 players, 4%), Czechia (22 players, 4%), Austria (16 players, 3%), the Netherlands (15 players, 2%), and Ukraine (15 players, 2%) being the most represented. Only 4% of the players were from clubs outside of UEFA's jurisdiction.

In terms of club representation, FC Internazionale Milano and Manchester City FC lead, sending 13 players each to EURO 2024, with Manchester City players fielded for 5,511 minutes, comfortably the highest by club. They are closely followed by Paris Saint-Germain and Real Madrid CF, both contributing 12 players, and FC Barcelona and RB Leipzig, each providing 11 players. Among clubs outside the Big 5 leagues, SK Slavia Prague stands out with 10 players, followed by Fenerbahçe, Feyenoord, and Shakhtar Donetsk, each contributing seven players.

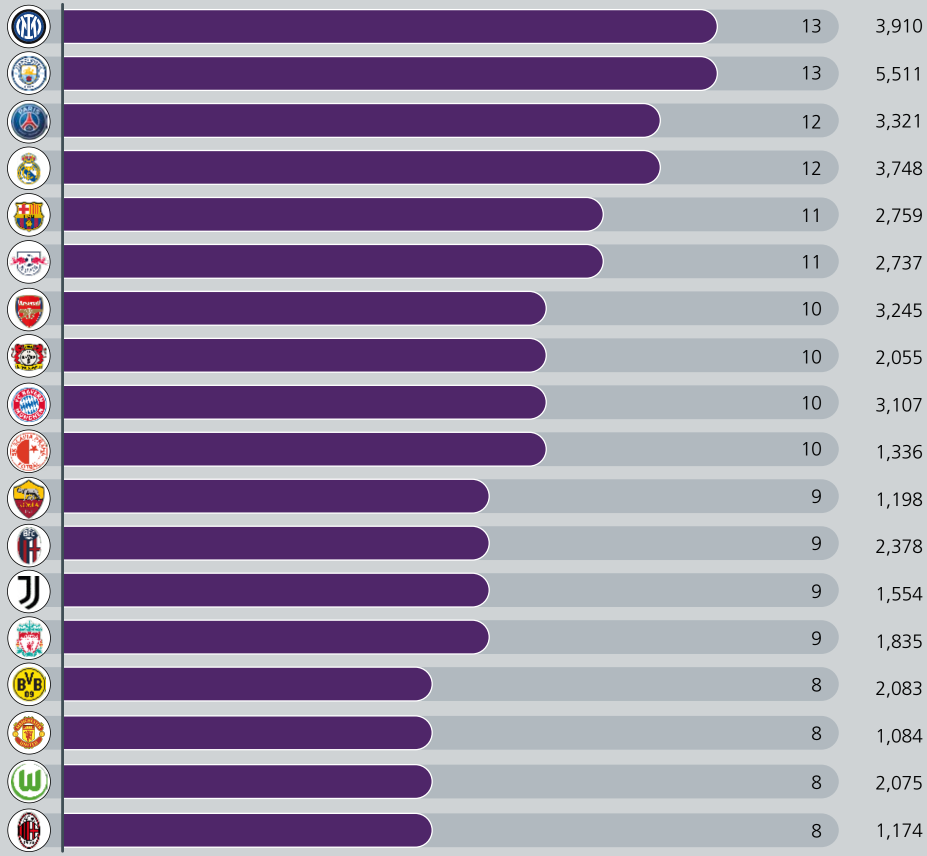
Overall, 218 clubs from 35 countries sent at least one player to EURO 2024. Italian clubs top the list with 28 clubs represented, followed by English clubs (27), German clubs (21), Spanish clubs (16), and French clubs (13). Among the non-Big-5 countries, Türkiye leads with ten clubs, followed by Saudi Arabia (8), Hungary (7), and Austria, Poland, and the United States, each with six clubs represented.

Country of players' clubs



Number of players representing each club at EURO 2024

Total number of minutes played



94%
of EURO 2024 players play for top-tier clubs

EURO 2024 squad representation by country

Most players were playing for a club outside of the country they represented at EURO 2024

Out of the 622 players selected by the 24 final squads for EURO 2024, only 27 players (4%) were contracted to clubs outside of UEFA. Among these 27 players, 20 (representing 3% of the total) were affiliated with clubs based in the Asian Football Confederation (AFC), while the remaining seven (1% of the total) were from clubs in the Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF), all of whom play in the United States.

On average, 33% of players were playing in the same country as the national team they represented. The English squad had the highest domestic league representation, with 24 out of 26 players (92%) playing in England. This is followed by Italy (23 out of 26 players), Germany (20), Spain (19), and Czechia (16). In contrast, all 26 players from both the Albanian and Danish squads played abroad, as did 24 of the 26 players from both the Georgian and Swiss squads.

The Scottish squad had the highest number of players concentrated in one non-domestic league, as 14 of its 26 players played for English clubs. This was followed by 12 Austrian team members playing for German clubs, 11 Danish and ten Portuguese players for English clubs, and ten Albanian players for Italian clubs.

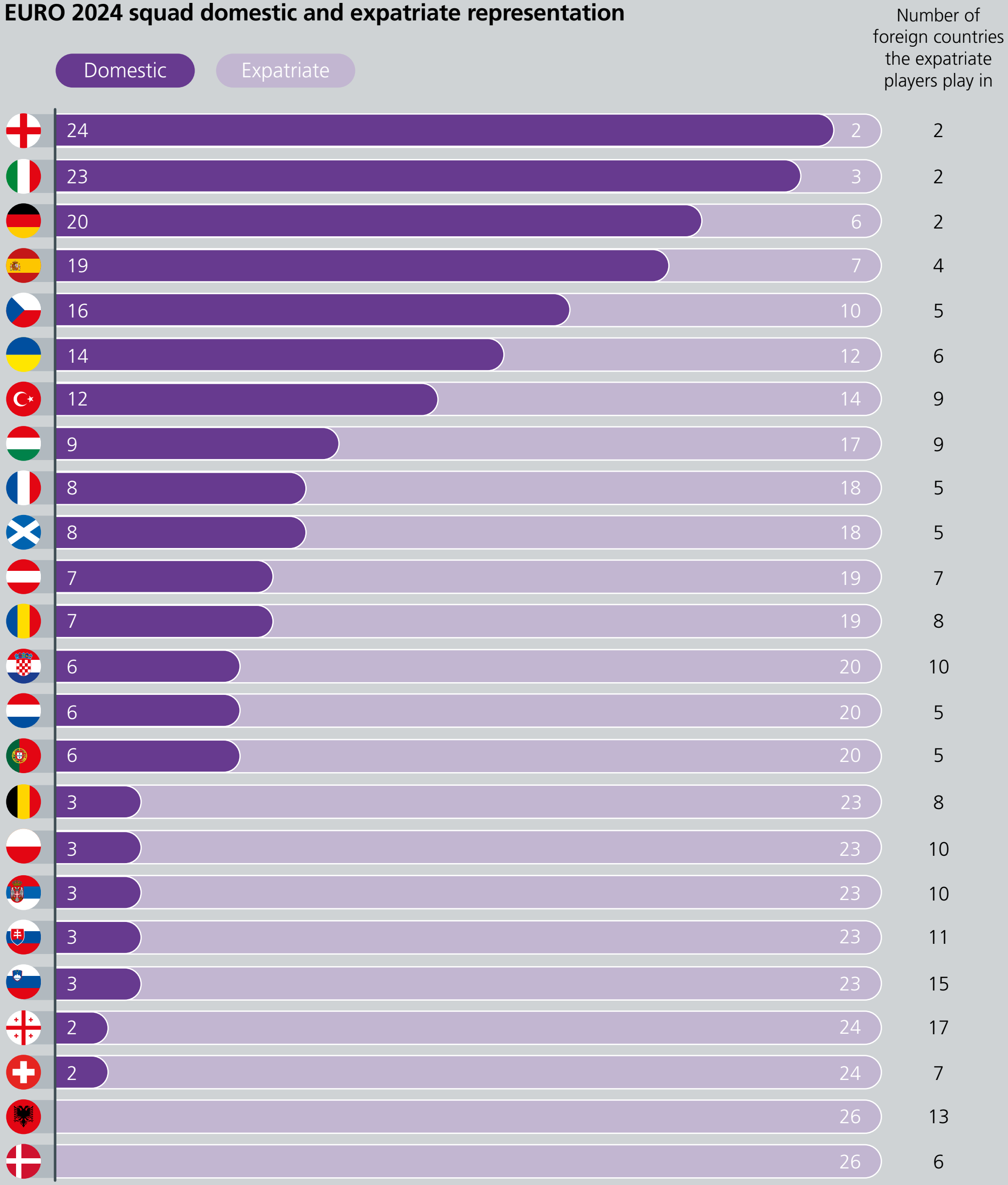
The Georgian squad had the most geographically diverse player base, with members coming from clubs in 17 foreign countries and no more than two players from the same country.

96%
of EURO 2024 players are contracted to clubs within UEFA

33%
of EURO 2024 players play in the country of the national team they represent

17
players in the Georgian squad represent clubs from across 17 foreign countries

EURO 2024 squad domestic and expatriate representation



Women’s football player usage

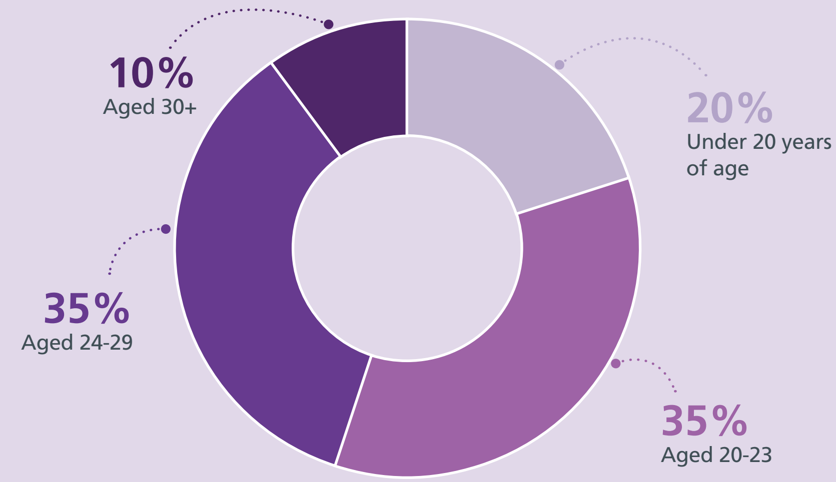
Number of players used is increasing

This assessment of player usage in women’s football has been undertaken on 15 leagues selected based on a combination of the domestic market, UEFA club and association coefficients, FIFA coefficient and data availability.

On average, during the recently concluded 2023/24 season, clubs utilised 26.0 different players throughout their league campaigns, an increase of 1% from the 25.7 players used during the previous season. This greater spreading of workload mirrors the men’s game. On average, teams in Czechia fielded the highest number of players (28.6), followed by Portugal (27.7) and France (27.3). Conversely, teams in the Netherlands fielded the fewest players, with an average of 23.2, followed by Sweden (24.8) and Germany (24.9).

Various factors influence the number of players used, including the squad size, the number and frequency of matches, the number of injuries, and the number of mid-season transfers. The increase in player usage can also be attributed in part to a rise of 3% in the number of substitutions, which went up from an average of 3.9 per match in the 2022/23 season to 4.0 in the 2023/24 season. Teams in Norway used the fewest substitutions, averaging 3.4 per match, while teams in Germany and Spain used the most, averaging 4.4 substitutions per match.

Percentage of minutes played by different age groups on average



More than half of all minutes were played by players under 24

Women's football is advancing fast, with more role models, club licensing incentives, improved coaching, more commitment from well resourced men’s clubs and improved access to top facilities, which all lead to new talent emerging on the professional scene each season. Teams are keen to discover and give opportunities to young players, who are seeing significant playing time in domestic leagues. On average, players under 24 years of age accounted for 55% of all minutes played across the 15 leagues assessed, compared to 34% in the men’s game. In the Netherlands, Denmark, and Austria, this figure rose to 71%. In the Big 5 leagues, however, younger players logged less playing time. This was the lowest in England, where only 29% of minutes were played by those under 24, followed by Italy (35%), Spain (40%), France (46%), and Germany (51%). Teams in these leagues preferred players at the peak of their careers (ages 24-29), who played 45% of the minutes in the Big 5 leagues on average, compared to 35% across all 15 countries.

26
Average number of players fielded by each club during their league season

Average substitutions per match per team in 2023/24 domestic league seasons

Locally trained players: UEFA Women's Champions League

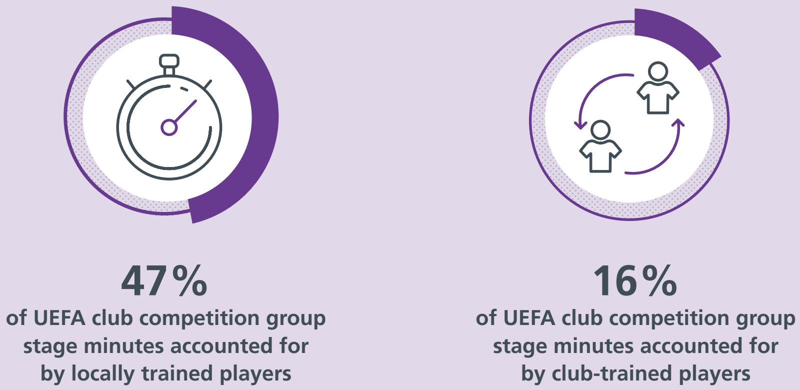
Locally trained players on pitch for just under half of minutes

The share of minutes allocated to locally trained players (LTPs)* was 47% of all minutes played in the 2023/24 season across the group stages of the UEFA Women's Champions League, 16% for club-trained+ players (15% club-trained (CTP) plus 1% B list)* and 31% for association-trained players. This 47% LTP+ is significantly higher than the 43% of the previous season. Due to there only being 16 teams in the group stage, the fluctuation between seasons is more subject to the club mix for a particular season.

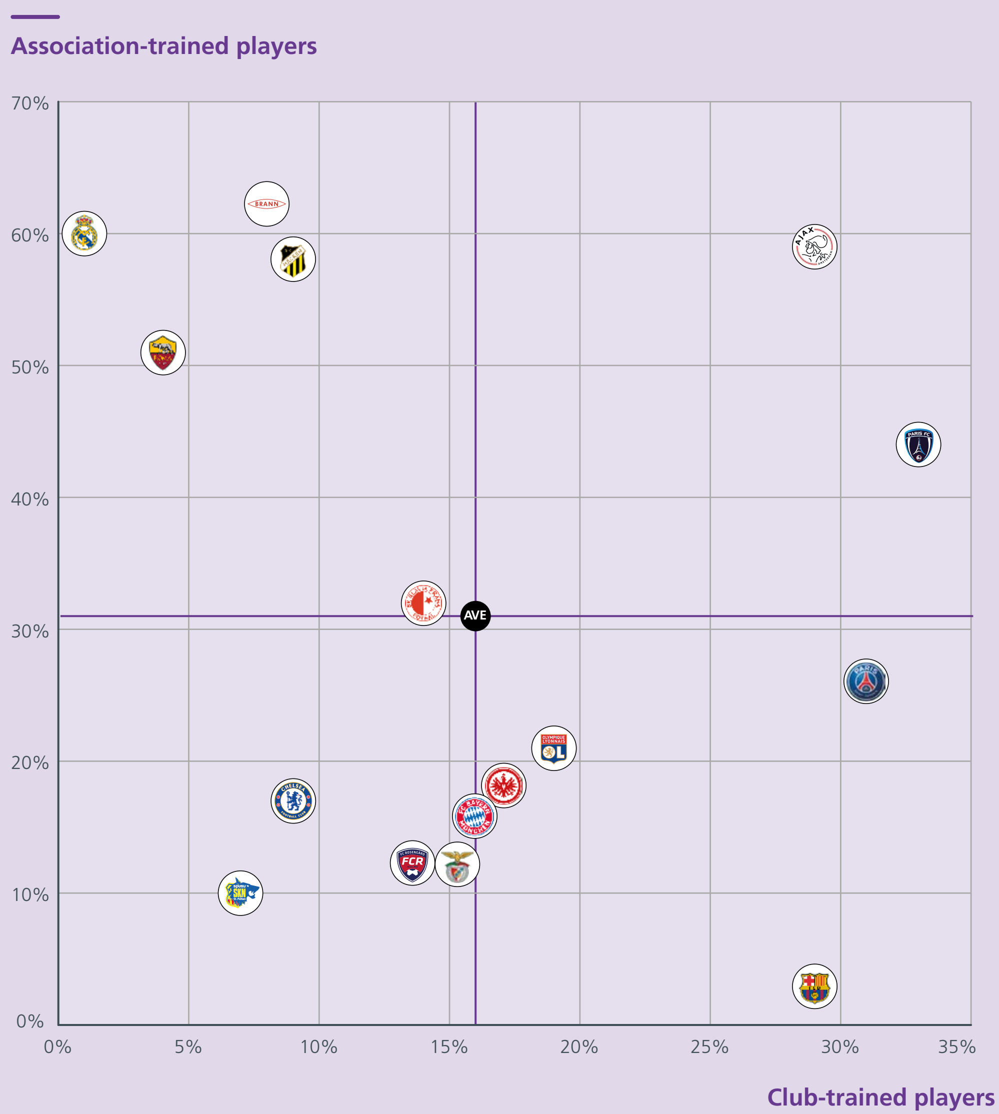
Locally trained player participation greatly varies between clubs

The two clubs with most minutes played by club-trained players were the two clubs from Paris, where these players accounted for 33% of minutes played by Paris FC and 31% for Paris Saint-Germain. At the other end of the scale, only Real Madrid (1%) and AS Roma (4%) fielded club-trained players for less than 5% of all minutes and, notably, all clubs fielded some club-trained players during the 2023/24 season group stage.

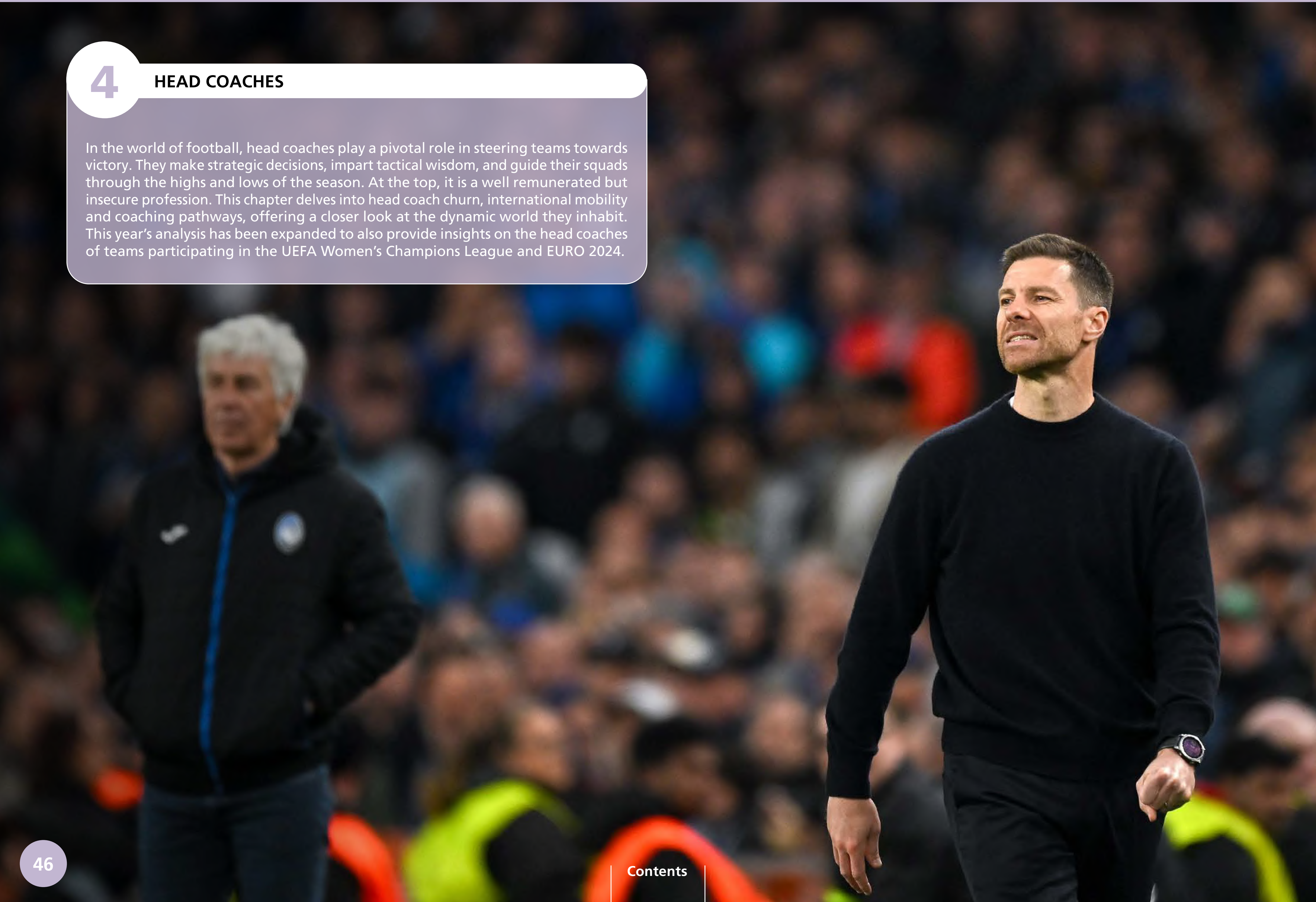
Clubs were required to register at least six locally trained players in the 2023/24 season, with a minimum of three players specifically trained by the club. In the 2023/24 season, 38% of the 16 clubs in the UWCL group stage were unable to fill a full A list squad of 25 players. Starting from the 2024/25 season, the requirement will increase to eight locally trained players, with no more than half of them being association-trained, aligning with the regulations in the UCL.



Percentage of UEFA group stage minutes played by locally trained players



*For the purposes of this UEFA competition analysis, LTP data is as provided by clubs in their squad submission lists. Players on the B list are considered club trained (CTP) and LTP players, hence the designation as ACT+ and LTP+, although a small minority will not yet have reached the full three season criteria to qualify as LTPs.



4 HEAD COACHES

In the world of football, head coaches play a pivotal role in steering teams towards victory. They make strategic decisions, impart tactical wisdom, and guide their squads through the highs and lows of the season. At the top, it is a well remunerated but insecure profession. This chapter delves into head coach churn, international mobility and coaching pathways, offering a closer look at the dynamic world they inhabit. This year's analysis has been expanded to also provide insights on the head coaches of teams participating in the UEFA Women's Champions League and EURO 2024.

Head coach turnover across Europe at an all-time high

This chapter starts by analysing the landscape of European club head coach changes during the last complete domestic season (2023/24, or 2023 for summer leagues)*. Caretaker managers who held their position for less than 30 days are excluded from all analyses in this chapter.

Turnover reflects the importance of the head coach role

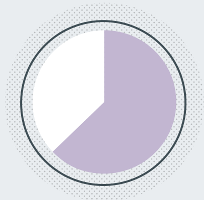
Pressure has grown in line with rewards and responsibility for underperformance is increasingly laid at the head coach's door. The head coach's perceived performance appears to hinge increasingly upon short-term team performance rather than longer-term team development. With owners investing ever increasing amounts on playing talent with long contracts, it is easier to change the head coach and assistant coach(es) than change the players. By definition, football has winners and losers every season, so head coach changes are somewhat inevitable.

There are 732 head coach positions available in Europe's top-tier clubs. Head coach turnover continued to increase in the 2023/24 (2023) season, increasing by more than 1% on the previous season to 779 changes. This is a record value** if we exclude the exceptional 2020/21 season, extended because of the pandemic.

League level fluctuations from season to season

The chart on the right highlights the variation in turnover between the top 20 leagues***, ranging from 35 changes at Turkish clubs to just six across Danish clubs. While some parts of Europe, notably southeastern Europe, are traditionally prone to high turnover rates, elsewhere there is high fluctuation from season to season. For example, the number of head coach changes among Italian clubs (28) doubled compared to the average of the two previous, relatively stable, seasons. By contrast, England's nine changes this season were relatively low compared with 21 the previous season.

Total head coach dismissals in Europe by season*

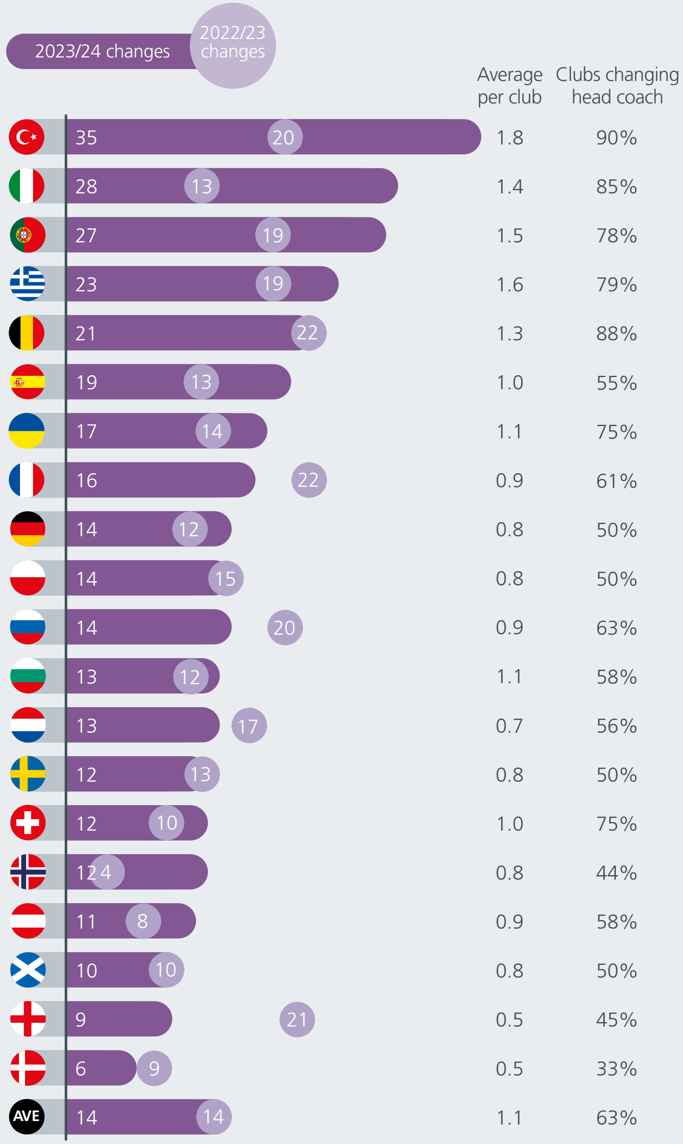


63%
For the second season in a row almost two-thirds of European clubs changed their head coach at least once

+1.4%
Increase in the number of head coach dismissals in 2023/24 compared to previous season

37
Number of head coach changes at Serbian clubs in 2023/24 (averaging 2.3 per club)

Head coach changes by top-tier league in 2023/24



*The season dates used for analysis purposes are 1 July to 30 June for winter seasons and 1 January to 31 December for summer seasons. Throughout this chapter, the latest season analyses (totals and averages) have been extended to cover all 54 top-tier leagues. Last year's report included a ten-season trend analysis covering a smaller sample of 48 leagues. **While we do not possess long-term historic head coach turnover data for all leagues, analysis of a sample of leagues going back decades suggests that the upward trend in the number of head coach changes has been more or less consistent. ***Top 20 leagues by club revenue. The head coach turnover rate per club for all 54 domestic top-tier leagues is provided in the appendix KPIs.

Team performance contributes to unplanned coaching changes

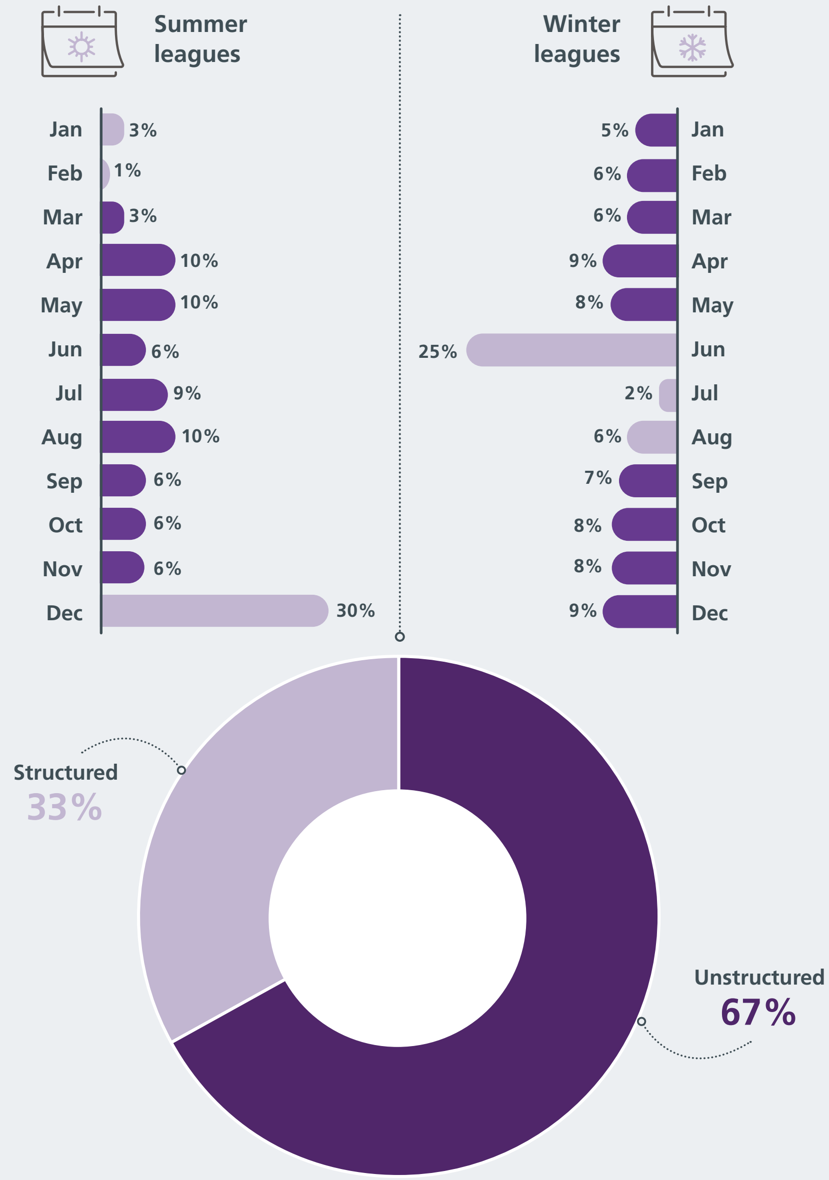
Categorising head coach changes as structured and unstructured

This page examines the high head coach turnover in more detail, by analysing the timing by month of all changes. Head coach changes during 2023/24 have been grouped into those that occurred during the off-season and those that occurred mid-season.* While few clubs plan to change their head coach before the start of a season, a mid-season change is more complicated as most in-demand coaches already have a role and the main transfer window is closed. Hence, we term off-season changes as 'structured' and mid-season changes as 'unstructured'.

Two thirds of changes are unstructured

The end of the domestic league season (June or December) brings the highest number of head coach changes. These are relatively structured changes to team leadership, where the contracts of some technical and playing staff come to an end. This timing also allows head coaches to prepare their new teams for the upcoming season and take advantage of the major transfer window. Despite these months being the most common individually, the vast majority of changes, 67% across Europe, were made mid-season, spread relatively evenly over the months, highlighting the unstructured nature of many head coach changes. In some cases, changes happen by mutual consent or because a head coach is moving up the ladder, in which case the club may receive compensation, but most mid-season changes are dismissals.

While clearly not ideal or planned, with the sporting jeopardy of the European league pyramid and with relegation or cross-border UEFA competition qualification at stake, clubs prefer to address potential issues during the ongoing season. In 2023/24, among the Big 5 leagues, England had the highest percentage of structured dismissals (56%), followed by France (50%), Germany (43%), Italy (43%) and Spain (42%). Compared to the previous season, the average percentage of dismissals that were structured increased from 31% to 45% among the Big 5, and from 29% to 33% across Europe as a whole.



*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'.

Job tenures of head coaches in European football remain short

Head coach job stability has slightly increased, but is still low compared to historic values

Head coaches who plied their trade in European top-tier club football last season had been in their job for an average of 1.3 years by the end of the season – about 2% longer than the previous season.

This might seem to contrast with the increased turnover of head coaches previously identified, but the trend is influenced by the change in club mix from year to year and the exact timing of the head coach appointments within the seasons. This is more evident if we look at the Big 5, which saw an increase in average job length of more than 17%, in great part due to the promotion of 1. FC Heidenheim 1846 to the Bundesliga. Their head coach, Frank Schmidt, has held his position at the club for almost 17 years – the longest tenure in the Big 5 associations and the third longest in Europe.

Long-termers are rare: only ten top-tier and five second-tier coaches managing clubs last season had been in their job for ten or more years. Indeed, among all the head coaches in place at the end of June (or December for summer season clubs), fewer than 3% had been in their job for five or more years.

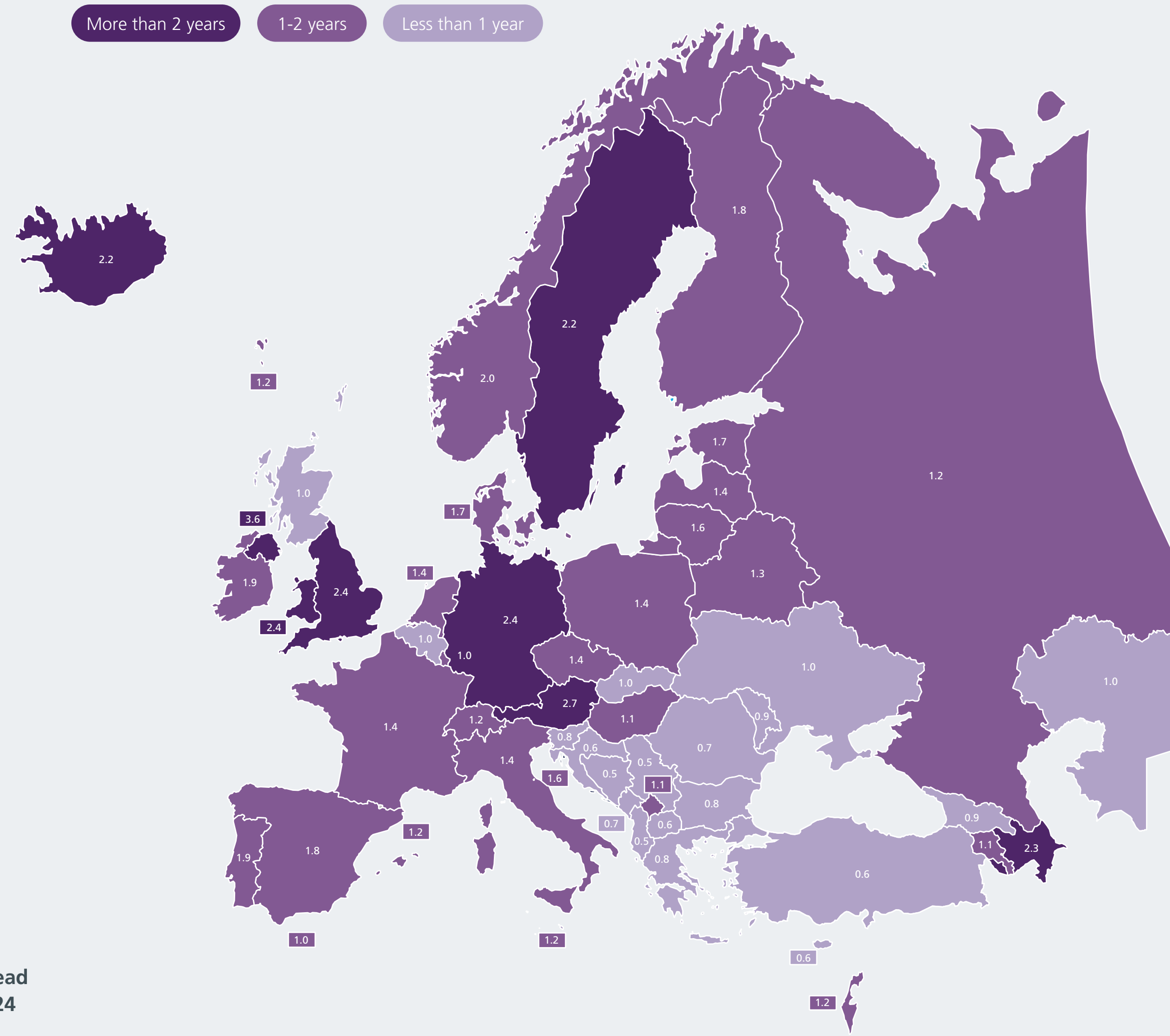
In the most recent season, head coaches in eight countries (Austria, Azerbaijan, England, Germany, Iceland, Northern Ireland, Sweden and Wales) had an average job tenure of more than two years, and, as this map shows, head coaches had been in place for an average of less than one year in numerous countries.

1.3yrs
Average top-tier head coach job tenure in 2023/24

3%
of head coaches have been in their job for five or more years

3.6yrs
Longest average top-tier head coach job tenure in 2023/24 (Northern Ireland)

Head coach average job tenure by country in 2023/24



Contents

Demand for head coaches with experience varies across leagues

Approach to youth and experience varies across European clubs

For such a critical position, many clubs take a leap of faith by recruiting head coaches at the start of their career.

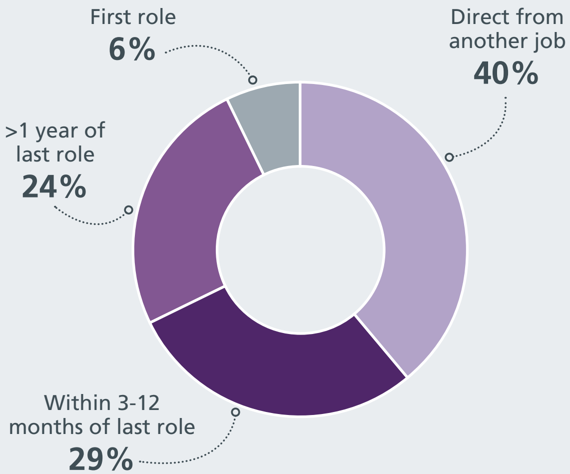
Of all new head coach appointments last season, 27% had less than one year's professional head coach experience, with Austria (75%), Denmark (75%) and Russia (75%) especially reliant on coaches with five years or less of experience.

In contrast, an average 16% of head coaches had more than ten years' experience; England (57%) and Scotland (40%) appear to place more value on experience in these roles. Austria was the only country where not a single newly appointed head coach had more than ten years of previous experience.

Looking at the average across the top 20 leagues, newly appointed head coaches had seven years of previous coaching experience. This decreases to just over six years across all 54 top-tier leagues across Europe.

Clubs prefer to hire head coaches who are active or recently active

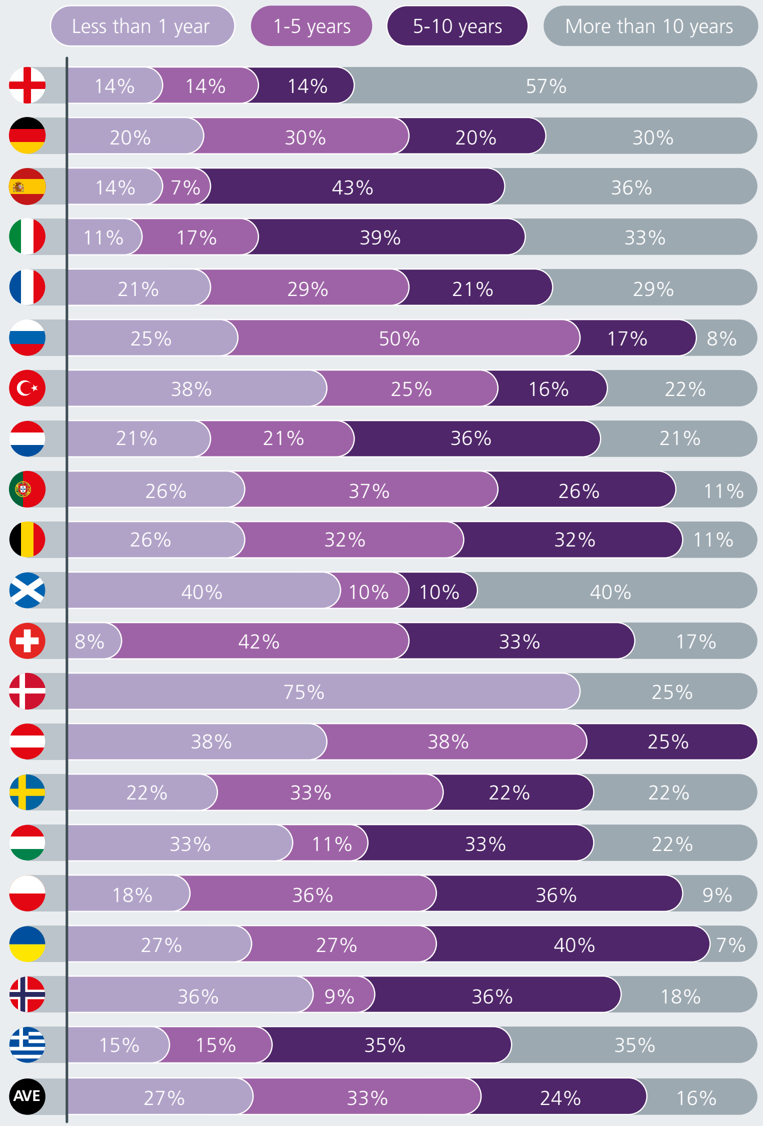
Clubs favour coaches who are in the role somewhere else at the time of their appointment: 40% of new appointments come directly from another head coach role, and another 29% were hired within a year of their last position. That said, only 6% of newly appointed head coaches were taking on the role for the very first time. Therefore, while the role comes with low job security, another role is often just around the corner.



69%
of new appointments were head coach of a different club the previous season

6%
of new appointments had no head coach experience

Breakdown of new appointments' experience as head coach



Contents

Head coaches face challenges to remain active after a dismissal

Most dismissed head coaches get another head coaching role within two seasons

We saw on the previous page that clubs tend to prefer head coaches who are recently active, but is it easy for a head coach to remain active after a dismissal? To answer this question, we looked at the 660 head coaches who were dismissed* during the 2021/22 season and their subsequent mid-term career development up until the end of season 2023/24.

Of these head coaches, 32% took up another head coach position almost immediately (the same season), and this figure increases to 34% if all positions in club football are considered. By the end of the following season (2022/23), more than two thirds (68%) had been employed in at least one new head coach position and 73% had a club position of one type or another. By the end of 2023/24, more than three in four dismissed head coaches (77%) had found a new job as head coach and 83% had secured at least one new position in football.

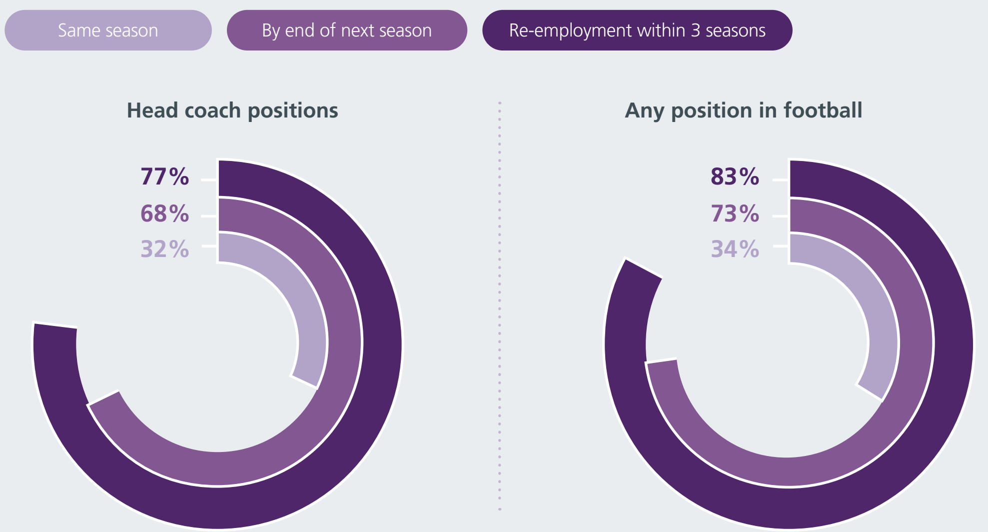
Some head coaches retire voluntarily, but only 8% were over 60 upon dismissal

The significant percentage (17%) of head coaches who remained without a new official role by the end of 2023/24 inevitably includes voluntary retirements. The age profile of the 660 dismissed coaches is, however, instructive, as 15% of dismissed head coaches were aged 40 or under at the time of dismissal, 45% between 40 and 50 years of age, 31% between 50 and 60 and 8% over 60 years. This shows that most of those dismissed head coaches had not yet reached the usual retirement age. On the other hand, the profession is highly lucrative at the top of the game (head coach wages have caught up with player wages in recent years), meaning that many head coaches have the financial means to retire early.

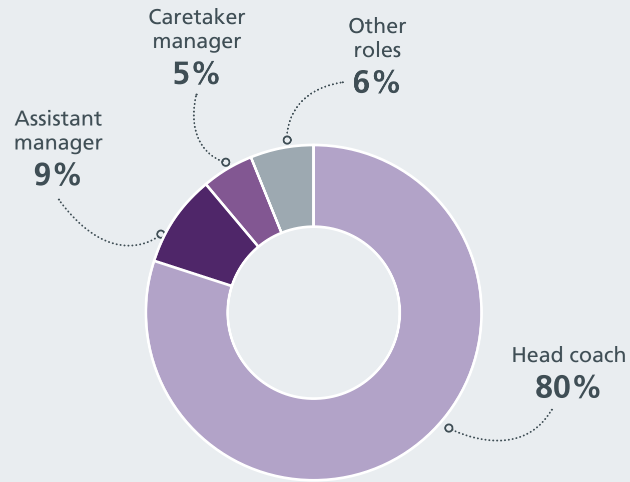
Vast majority of new appointments are as manager or in close contact with the first team

The 545 head coaches (83%) who secured new positions in football had been collectively appointed to a total of 1,008 new roles between their 2021/22 dismissal and the end of the 2023/24 season. The vast majority (80%) assumed another head coach position, with the other most popular roles being assistant manager (9%) and caretaker manager (5%). Among the remaining positions, 4% transitioned into club executive roles while 2% moved into academy work. Additionally, three coaches became scouts, two took on analyst roles, one became an advisor, one served as a technical coach and one as a goalkeeper coach.

Rate of re-employment after the first dismissal



New positions held by head coaches between dismissal and the end of the 2023/24 season



*While all coaches that left their position mid-season are referred to as 'dismissed' in this analysis, in reality some will have left of their own accord or by mutual agreement.

Two out of three head coaches have had professional football careers

Coaching is a post-playing career choice for many professional footballers

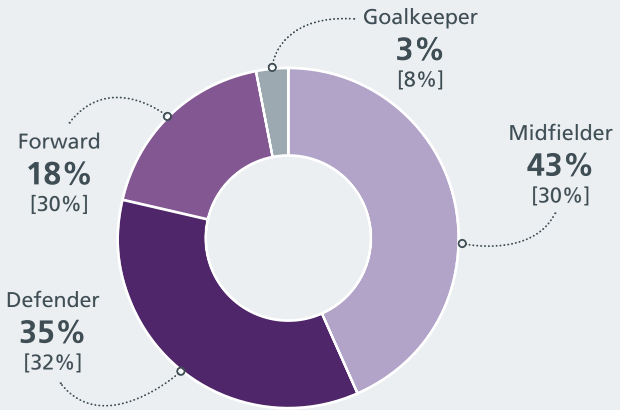
The share of top-tier club head coaches who previously played football professionally* has remained relatively stable at 67–68% over the past decade.

Having had direct experience playing for a top-tier club is a significant advantage when embarking on a coaching career. However, head coaches from other career pathways can, and do, bring additional dimensions and skills to the role, especially as it increasingly requires more versatile off-pitch skills. Having had playing experience is therefore not a prerequisite for a head coach role but it is much more prevalent in some countries than others, suggesting that the opportunities and preferences of individual clubs are aligned on a country level.

Midfielders more likely to graduate to head coach than other positions

Goalkeepers make up 8% of fielded players, but only 3% of head coaches who previously played. By contrast, midfielders account for 30% of playing time but 43% of head coaches. This suggests that the on-the-field knowledge of these positions translates to a coaching mindset and a successful head coach career.

Primary playing position of head coaches with player experience [with position's share of playing time for context]

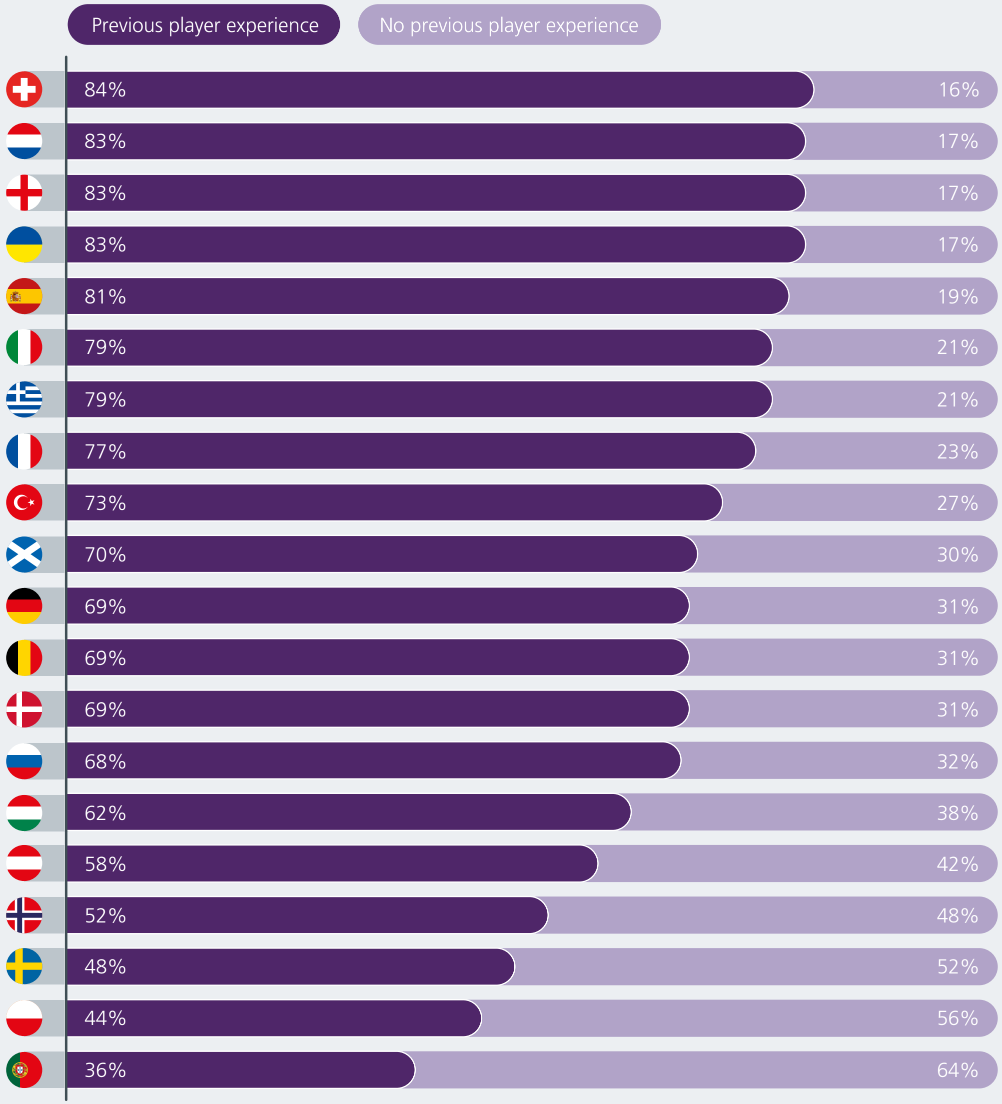


67%

of head coaches played in the second tier or higher of domestic football during their player career

*The analysis is based on the full playing career and defines 'professional player experience' as minutes played for 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.

Head coaches with previous player experience



International mobility of European head coaches

Nationality of head coaches working outside home nation

The number of European head coaches working outside their home nation varies by nationality.

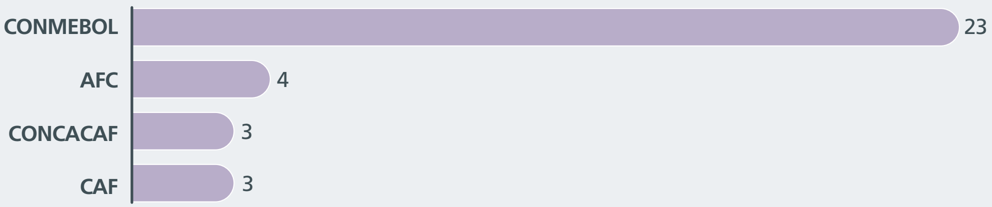
Spanish head coaches were the most sought-after abroad during last season, with 56 managing either a top-tier club or a senior national team in another country.* Among the other Big 5 countries, Italian (45) and German (32) head coaches also were in high demand elsewhere, while English (15) and French (15) coaches were less likely to work abroad, although still among the top ten exporting countries. However, understanding where these coaches operate reinforces the demographic and linguistic relevance within head coach mobility. Many of the positions held by Spanish and Italian head coaches were in small neighbouring countries: 15 Spanish coaches worked in Gibraltar and Andorra, while 16 Italian coaches worked in San Marino.

Relative to their population, Serbian, Portuguese and Croatian coaches are also extremely frequent travellers: nine national team head coaches are Portuguese, and Serbian coaches took up 29 top-tier club positions abroad.

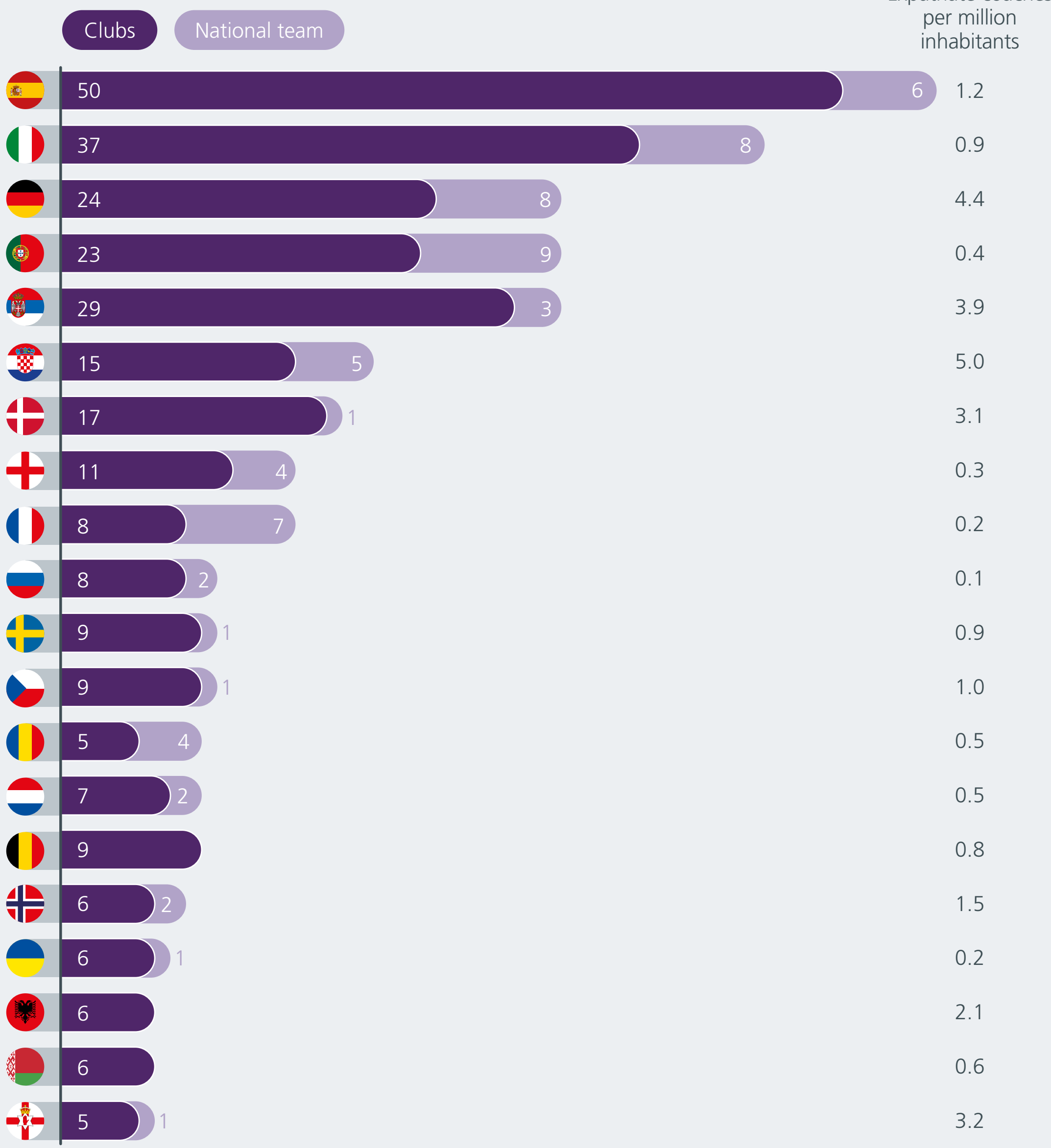
European leagues attract head coaches from outside Europe

Among the non-European coaches in charge at clubs last season, the most represented confederation was CONMEBOL. Having a second nationality, especially one of a European nation, obviously has an impact; 70% of the national head coaches globally are known to have a second European nationality, although many (48%) of this cohort started their coaching careers outside of Europe, pointing towards international mobility. The increased mutual recognition of coaching licences, for example between CONMEBOL and UEFA, is likely to contribute to increased international mobility in the future.

Origins of non-European head coaches in Europe



Nationality of head coaches working abroad (2023/24)*



*'Clubs' means any of the 1,312 head coaches that coached at first-division European clubs across the season. 'National team' includes just the senior national team (not age groups) and global roles (not just Europe).

Head coach migration common but less common than for players

Head coach usually from nation of league within which they operate

Commonly recognised cross-border UEFA coaching licences have facilitated head coach migration across Europe. However, most European leagues have a clear majority of head coaches hailing from their own nations. On average, 69% of head coaches who led teams during the 2023/24 season were coaching in their home country.

Iceland, Belarus (100% internal)
Northern Ireland (95% internal)
Armenia (94% internal)

Rely on head coaches from *inside* league nation

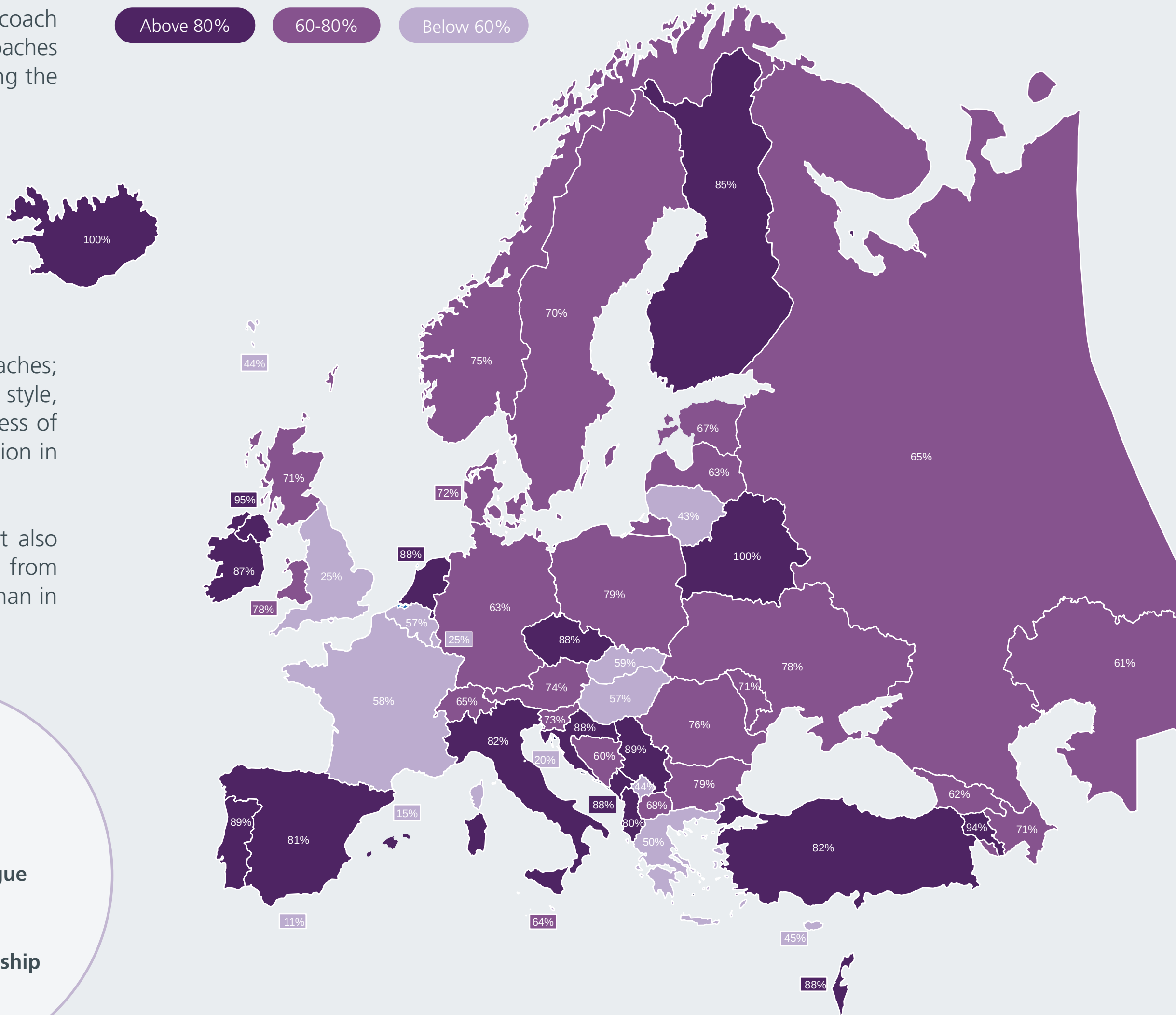
Gibraltar (11% internal)
Andorra (15% internal)
San Marino (20% internal)

Rely on head coaches from *outside* league nation

Many factors contribute to this variation and the effectiveness of these head coaches; possessing an advanced comprehension of a particular league, its fan dynamics, playing style, and all other facets encompassing a football team can greatly enhance the effectiveness of local head coaches. Country demographics and language barriers are also a consideration in cross-border coaching.

The economic competitiveness of English clubs not only attracts talented players but also the finest head coaching talents from abroad. Consequently, head coaches that come from the country were significantly less common in England's top- and second-tier leagues than in the other Big 5 countries and below the European average.

Head coaches from league nation in 2023/24 season



Percentage of local coaches in Big 5 leagues

Serie A	LaLiga	Bundesliga	Ligue 1	Premier League
82%	81%	63%	58%	25%
Serie B	**Segunda Division**	**Bundesliga 2**	**Ligue 2**	**EFL Championship**
95%	89%	88%	86%	67%

Profiles of the 24 head coaches at EURO 2024

Higher head coach stability on the national stage than in clubs

In this analysis, we will explore the profiles of the head coaches who guided the 24 national teams participating in the UEFA EURO 2024 final tournament, delving into their backgrounds and leadership journeys. While national team and club head coaching is the same profession, there are some notable differences in the roles. For example, the job of a national team head coach comes with the pressure of national expectations and squad selection, and the perceived on-pitch success or failure is based on a much smaller sample of matches than for the head coach of a club.

On average, the 24 participating head coaches had been at the helm for just over three seasons (3.1) at the start of the tournament. Among them, Didier Deschamps (France) had the longest tenure, having led his team for more than 12 seasons, followed by Gareth Southgate (England, 7.8 seasons), and Zlatko Dalić (Croatia, 6.8). This longer average tenure than in club football reflects the nature of the job and the assessment period, with two main competition cycles* (qualification and finals) spread across a four-year period, in contrast to the annual cycle of all club competitions.

Despite the tendency for higher stability in the national team coaching environment, five of the 24 head coaches were appointed less than a year before EURO 2024. Following the competition, only three (12.5%) have so far parted ways with their national teams.

Country representation

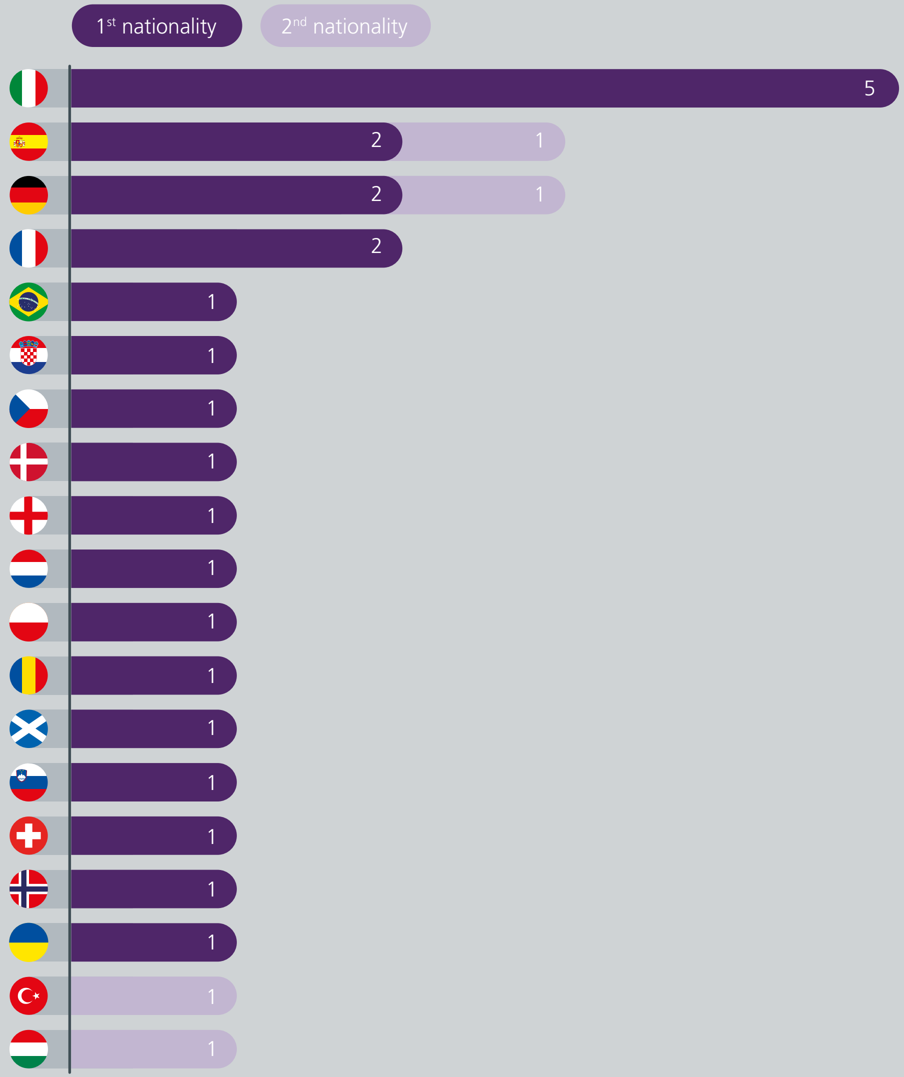
The majority of national teams (71%) at EURO 2024 were led by a coach from their own country. While this is not surprising, the fact that seven of the 24 (29%) teams were guided by foreign head coaches indicates a significant level of mobility even at the national team level.

Italian head coaches were the most well represented, with five in total, followed by Spanish and German coaches with two each (or three when including those with dual nationalities). The only non-European head coach was the Brazilian Sylvinho, who led Albania, although he also holds Spanish nationality.

29%
of EURO 2024 teams were led by a foreign head coach

3.1
Average years in office of the 24 head coaches at the start of EURO 2024

EURO 2024 head coach nationality**



*The two main cycles refer to the FIFA World Cup and UEFA EURO. The UEFA Nations League is also an increasingly important, and highly competitive, competition played twice within the four-year cycle. Although the final-four competitions are played in the summer, the qualification matches overlap with World Cup and EURO qualification campaigns. **Note that 28 head coach nationalities are listed in the chart for the 24 national team head coach positions because some head coaches have dual nationalities.

EURO 2024 head coaches: debut coaching roles

National team head coaches have a lot of playing experience

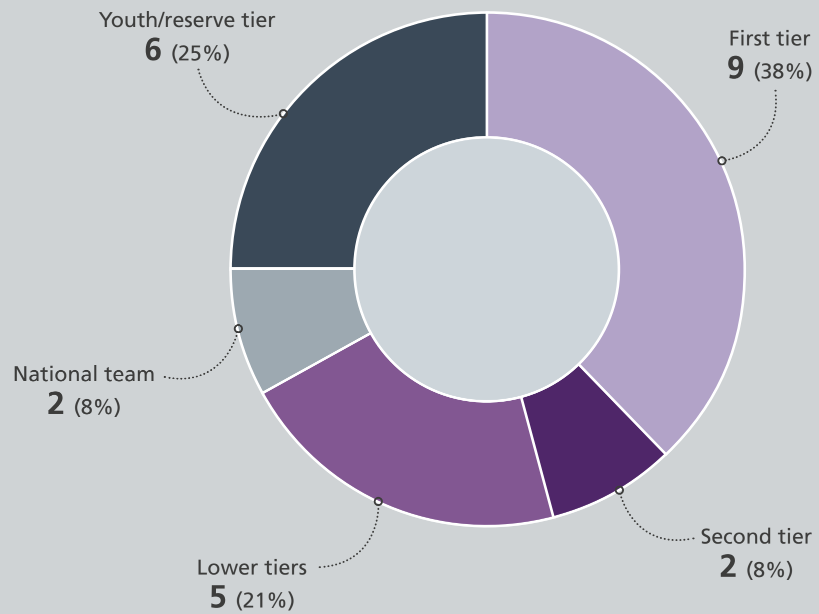
Being the head coach of a national team is a prestigious and demanding role, and having a background as a professional footballer in at least the second tier is a significant advantage. This is evident in the fact that 19 of the 24 head coaches at UEFA EURO 2024 had such playing experience. This 79% share (58% with national team playing experience) compares to the lower 67% (40% at national team level) observed among club head coaches in the 2023/24 season.

Head coaches have diverse career paths

The majority of the 24 head coaches started their head coaching career journey in clubs that they had played for (15 of the 24) and countries they had played in (23 of the 24*). The coaching pathway of 11 of the 24 head coaches started directly with a head coach appointment, while a further four commenced their careers as assistant coaches and five started by coaching youth or reserve teams. The remaining four had less conventional starts: Dragan Stojković (Serbia) started his official non-playing career as national association president, Willy Sagnol (Georgia) as a member of a club supervisory board, Julian Nagelsmann (Germany) as a club scout, and Ralf Rangnick (Austria) as a club player manager.

While a majority of the 24 EURO 2024 head coaches started their post-playing career as a head coach, only nine of the 24 started at a top-tier club, and only two started in the national team coaching set-up, which reflects the lower availability of national team coaching roles compared to club roles. The majority of the 24 head coaches built their career from the second tier or lower (29%) or working in a youth or reserve team (25%).

Tier of debut role for EURO 2024 head coaches



15 of the 24
head coaches started their career at a club they have played for

22 of the 24
head coaches started their career in their home nation

33
Average age at first job appointment

11 of the 24
head coaches started their career directly as a head coach

19 of the 24
head coaches had playing experience in either the first or second tier

*While we looked at the top and second tiers to define professional playing experience, here we also included head coaches that reached a lower tier during their playing career.

Women's head coach profiles in the Big 5

We gathered data on head coaches in the Big 5 domestic women's competitions in 2023/24. The objective is to begin investigating the profiles of head coaches in women's football. A more detailed and comprehensive study will be published in future reports.

Head coach jobs are more stable than in men's football

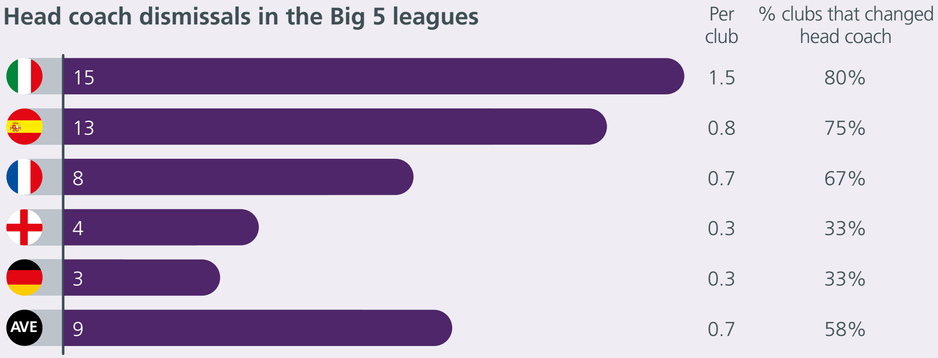
Head coaches in women's football faced less pressure during the 2023/24 season compared to their counterparts in the men's game. The dismissal rate per club was only 0.73, which is 21% lower than the average for men's teams in the Big 5 countries (0.92). Indeed, all these countries except Italy showed lower dismissal rates in women's football than in the men's game. Additionally, 42% of clubs made no coaching changes during the season. Overall, these figures suggest that clubs in women's football are less focused on short-term results and more committed to long-term development.

Vast majority of head coaches work in their own country

We observed a strong preference for local head coaches over expatriates among women's clubs. In the 2023/24 season, 80% of all head coaches were local, in contrast to 62% for men's teams across the Big 5 leagues. This preference for local coaching talent could be down to various factors: lower wages, the perceived benefits of local knowledge in a fast-changing women's football landscape, and lower historic playing migration.

The English Women's Super League had the highest percentage of head coaches from abroad (46%), reflecting a trend similar to that seen among men's teams. On the other end of the spectrum, France's Première Ligue showcased a clear preference for local expertise, with 100% of head coaches being French. This stark contrast highlights the varying approaches and priorities of different leagues in selecting their head coaches.

Head coach dismissals in the Big 5 leagues



Percentage of local coaches in Big 5 leagues

Première League	Primera División Femenina	Serie A Femminile	Frauen-Bundesliga	Women's Super League
100%	94%	82%	73%	46%

42%
of clubs made no coaching changes during the 2023/24 season

80%
of all head coaches were local

28%
more local national head coaches compared to men's teams in the Big 5

21%
fewer dismissals per club compared to men's head coaches in the Big 5

Head coaches in UEFA Women's Champions League

Spotlight on head coach careers

The 2023/24 UEFA Women's Champions League group stage featured 16 different head coaches leading 16 different teams. Notably, there were no dismissals during this phase, indicating a period of stability among the participating clubs.

Three head coaches were newly appointed, but the rest had a lot of experience with their clubs. On average, head coaches had been in the job for at least three seasons before the start of the season. Chelsea's Emma Hayes was the longest-standing coach, having been at the club for 11 seasons before the start of the 2023/24 season.

This stability continued, as all head coaches remained in charge until the end of the season, and ten out of 16 (63%) were still in charge at the beginning of the 2024/25 season.

On average, head coaches had more than five years of experience in women's football, and the majority (69%) have so far only worked in women's football. This suggests that more and more head coaches, men and women, are attracted to building their career in the women's game.

38%
Six of the 16 head coaches were women

88%
of head coaches were at a club from their own country

2.1
Average number of previous jobs in women's football before the 2023/24 season

31%
Five out of 16 head coaches had a role at a youth team in their career

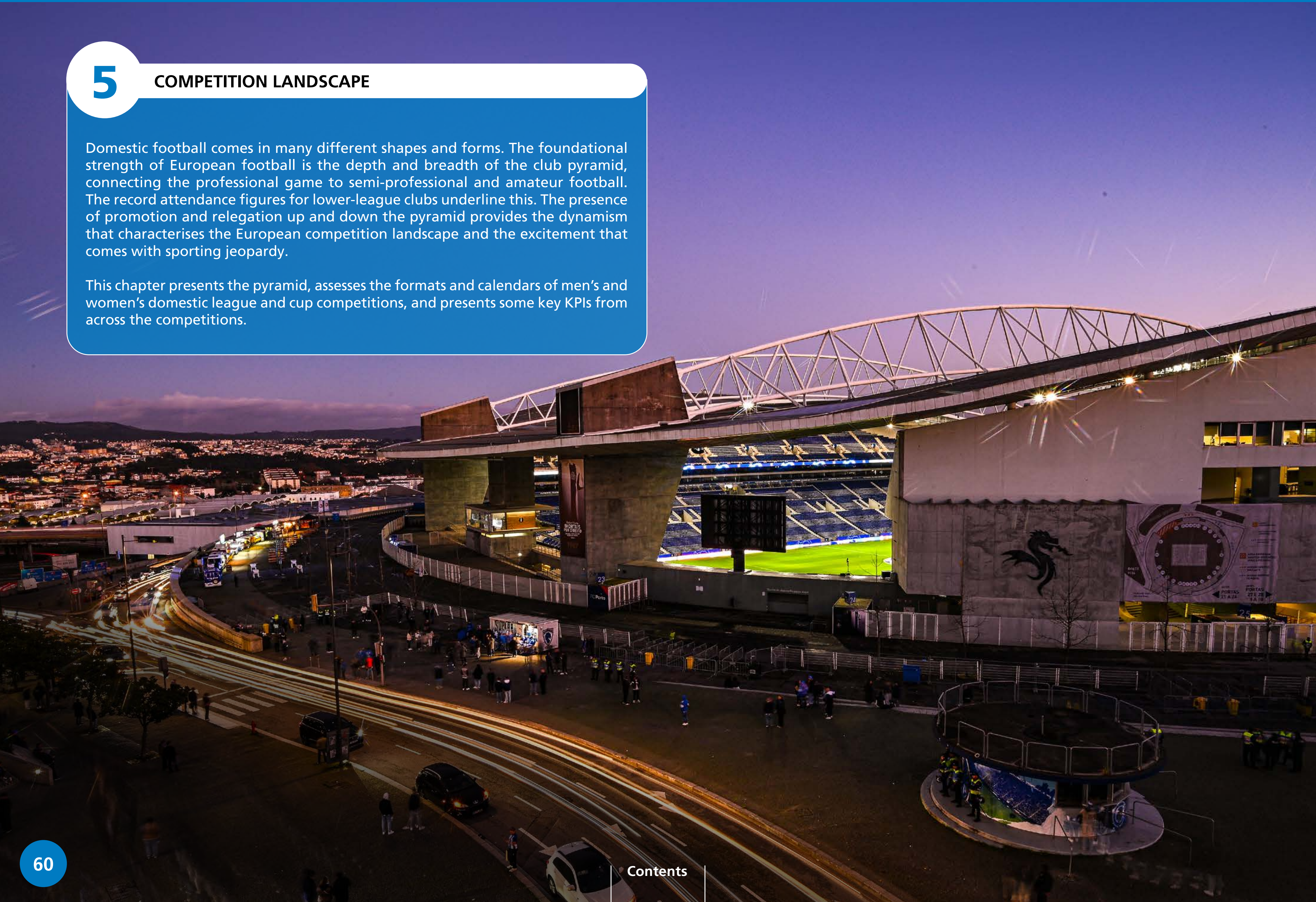
25%
Only one in four head coaches started their career in men's football

5.3
Average career length in women's football before 2023/24 season

5 COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Domestic football comes in many different shapes and forms. The foundational strength of European football is the depth and breadth of the club pyramid, connecting the professional game to semi-professional and amateur football. The record attendance figures for lower-league clubs underline this. The presence of promotion and relegation up and down the pyramid provides the dynamism that characterises the European competition landscape and the excitement that comes with sporting jeopardy.

This chapter presents the pyramid, assesses the formats and calendars of men's and women's domestic league and cup competitions, and presents some key KPIs from across the competitions.



European football league pyramid drives dynamic competition

European club football provides upward and downward mobility between different leagues through promotion and relegation based on sporting merit. This is illustrated by the fact that 1,244 different clubs have participated in the top tier of their domestic league in the last decade, 564 have achieved European qualification and 210 have qualified for the group stages of the European competitions.

Maintaining the European football pyramid

As the chart to the right illustrates, domestic football is organised in league tiers, from the top professional tier down through semi-professional tiers to amateur level. It is the depth and breadth of the club pyramid structure that safeguards the integrity of the competition.

Competition can mean the race for the title, the race for UEFA club competition qualification or a race to avoid relegation. These simultaneous races combine to motivate participants and fans alike.

IPSWICH TOWN FC: UPWARD MOBILITY CASE STUDY

Relegated from the English Premier League in the 2001/02 season, Ipswich Town FC played in the Championship for 17 consecutive seasons before being relegated again to League One in 2018/19.

After three seasons in the third tier of English football, Ipswich Town FC achieved back-to-back promotions to end its 22-year absence from the English Premier League.

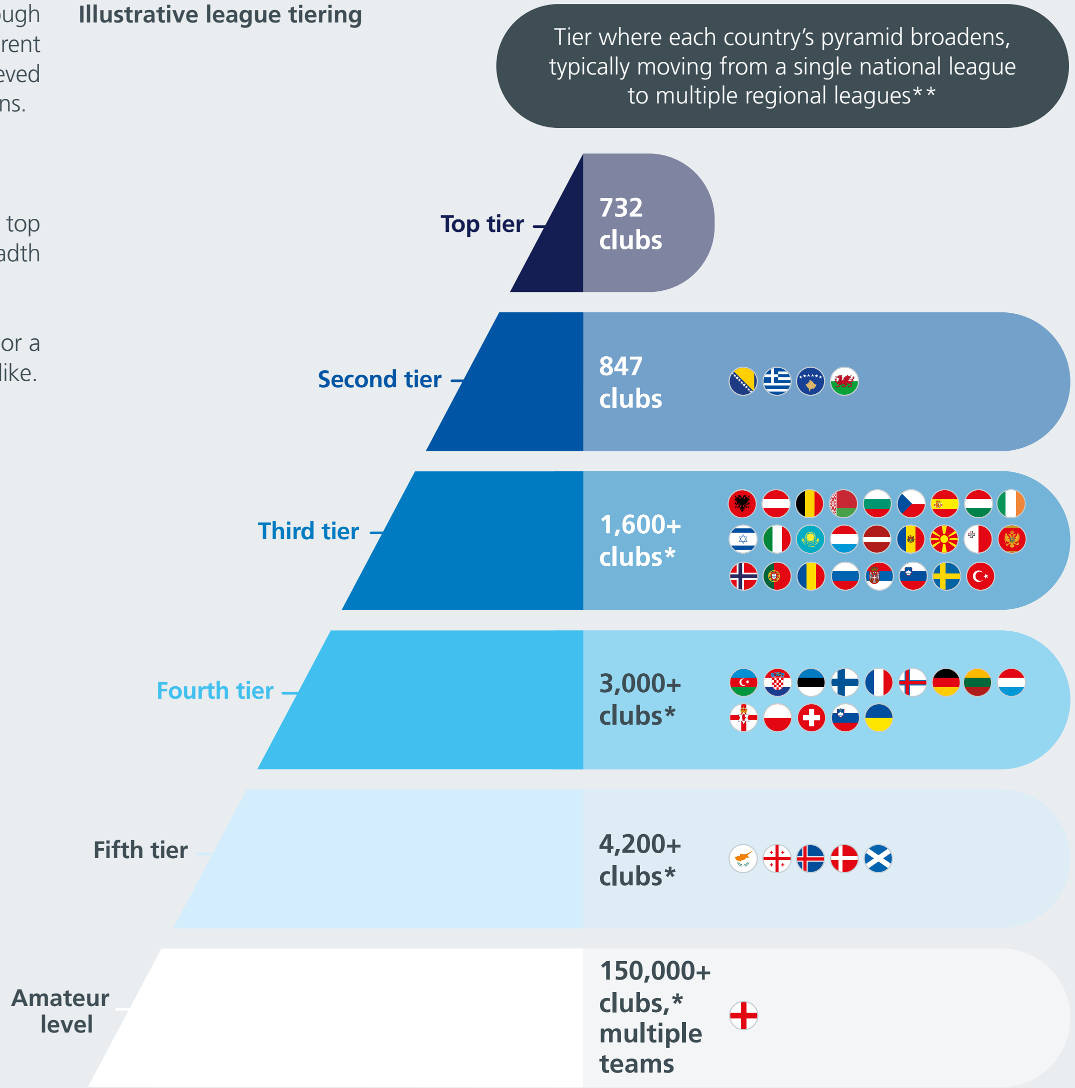
COMO 1907: UPWARD MOBILITY CASE STUDY

Como 1907 was first relegated from Serie A in the 2003/04 season.

Successive relegations led to financial difficulties for the club, which was declared bankrupt twice.

Como 1907 was re-admitted into Serie D during the 2017/18 season. The club then secured promotions in 2018/19, 2020/21 and 2023/24, resulting in its inclusion in Serie A after 21 years.

Illustrative league tiering



*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 or on stadium, safety or licensing factors.**In most cases, the tiers broaden when nationwide league tiers become multiple regional tiers. Sometimes though, for example in Italy and Spain, the broad allocation of clubs is regional but other factors such as travel times or major city allocation contribute to the clubs in each league.

How professional is the game?

What is a 'professional'?

FIFA's regulations define a professional as "a player who has a written contract with a club and is paid more for his footballing activity than the expenses he effectively incurs. All other players are considered to be amateurs."

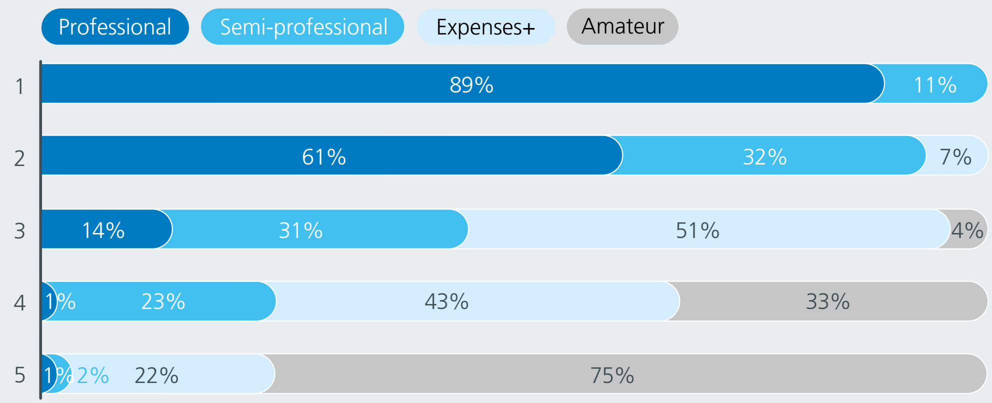
This binary legal definition fits FIFA's legal framework but is somewhat at odds with the commonly held definition, that a professional player is someone who can financially support themself playing football. To provide a more useful player, club and league typology and respond to requests from stakeholders, the UEFA Intelligence Centre builds on the professional/amateur classification with two additional classifications. A semi-professional player trains every day and receives regular payment, but this payment is lower than the country's minimum wage. An expenses+ player receives match payments but not a regular salary. Finally, an amateur player receives no remuneration or only enough to cover expenses (e.g. travel, kit). Many clubs have a mix of player profiles and, likewise, many leagues have a mix of club profiles. The Intelligence Centre classification process* applies a majority approach, meaning that if the majority of a club's players are fully professional and a minority semi-professional, the club is classified professional.

Nearly 3,000 clubs classified as professional or semi-professional

The success of the European club football pyramid – demonstrated by record attendance and strong local or regional sponsors and donors – allows professionalisation to thrive outside the most famous global clubs and leagues. This raises the standard of European football, as professional players can make football their primary career instead of fitting it around another job. This means they can devote their time to enhancing their technical skills, physical fitness and tactical understanding through daily or twice daily training sessions with qualified technical staff.

Currently, nearly 90% of top-tier European men's clubs and 60% of second-tier clubs are classified by the UEFA Intelligence Centre as professional. In total, an estimated 1,460 clubs are fully professional while there are nearly 1,500 semi-professional clubs and many more expenses+ and amateur clubs.

Classification of leagues by tier across Europe



Classification of clubs by tier across Europe

TIER	Professional	Semi-professional	Expenses+	Amateur	TOTAL
Top	650	81	0	0	731
Second	520	270	57	0	847
Third	220	500	830+	50+	1,600+
Fourth	50+	550+	1,400+	1,000+	3,000+
Fifth	20+	80+	900+	3,200+	4,200+
TOTAL	1,460+	1,481+	3,187+	4,250+	10,378+

*Clubs and leagues are categorised using various research approaches. These include data-driven approaches, namely analysis of club employee costs and player FTE submissions from approximately 750 clubs, national GDP and minimum wage, and club-by-club attendance analysis for lower-tier clubs, supplemented by direct question responses included in the annual internal audits of the 55 national association/league licensing systems.

The domestic men's league competition calendar

Stable calendars across European club football

For the third season in a row, top-tier men's club football remained stable, with no switches from a summer season (typically March to November) to a winter season (typically August to May) or vice versa. The most recent such switches were in Moldova, which moved back to a winter calendar for the 2020/21 season after using a summer calendar for two seasons, and Georgia, which moved from winter to summer as of the 2015/16 season. In total, 80% of top-tier clubs play domestic football according to the winter calendar while 20% play a summer calendar.

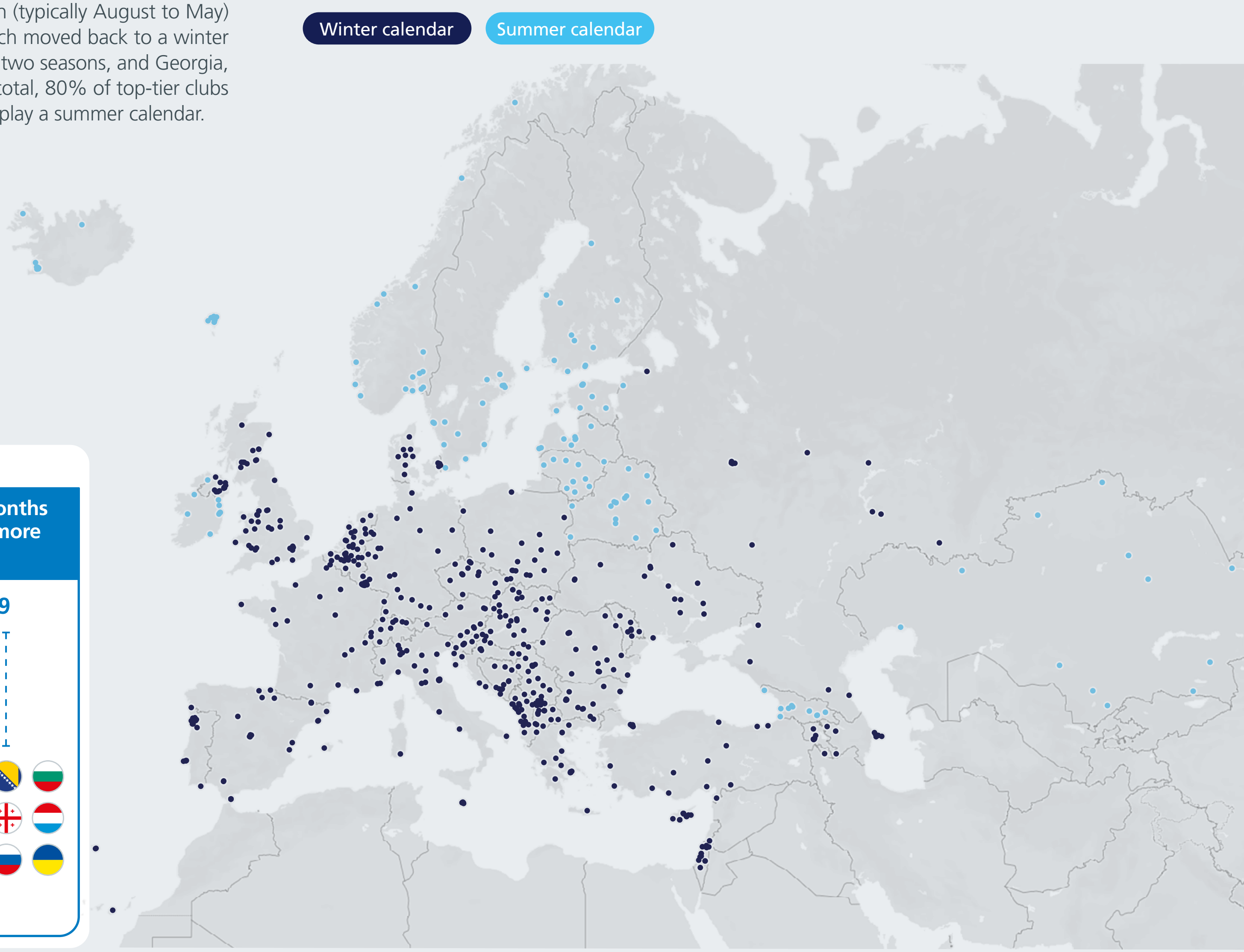
12 (145)
leagues (clubs) playing a summer season

42 (587)
leagues (clubs) playing a winter season

Domestic league mid-season break format*

No mid-season break	Between 2 weeks and 1 month	1–2 months	2 months or more
13	17	10	9

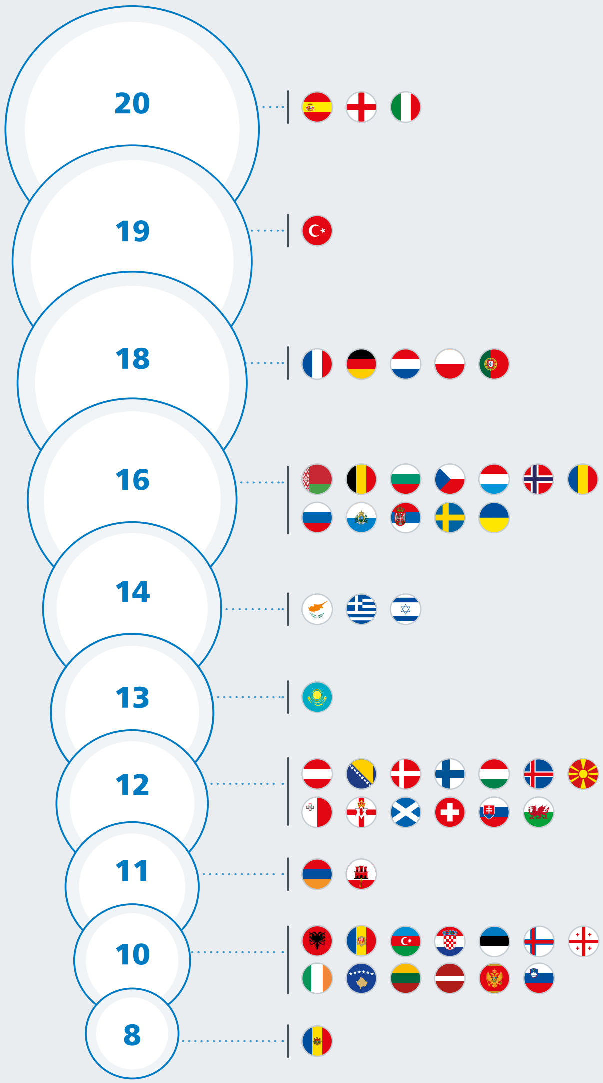
Map of top-division clubs by calendar period in 2024/25 (2024)



*Format for Armenia, Kosovo, Malta, Moldova and Montenegro not yet confirmed. Liechtenstein does not have a domestic league but plays its domestic cup competition during the winter season.

Greater consistency in men's league sizes after COVID disruption

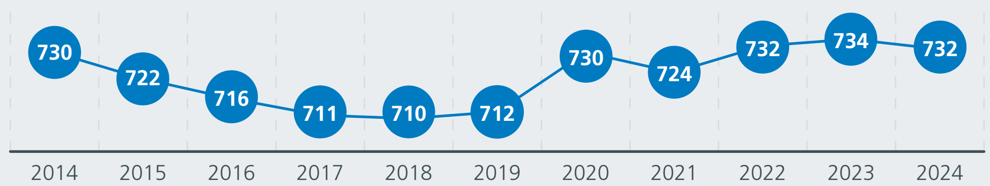
Number of top-division teams



12,312
Total number of top-division matches scheduled to take place in 2024/25 (2024). Up 1% on 2023/24

732
clubs took part in their countries' top divisions in 2023/24 – two fewer than the previous season

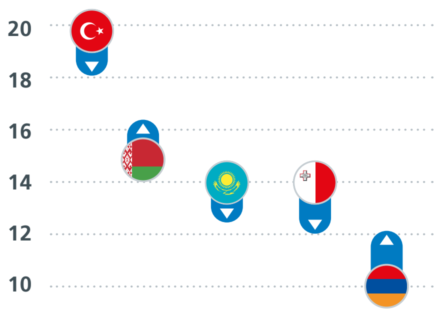
European top tier size trend, 2014 to 2024



More stability after a decade of changes in league size

During the mid to late 2010s, many European National Associations reduced the number of clubs in their top tiers. The adoption of split season formats (see next page) and a more commercial view were both factors contributing to this trend, but the pandemic changed the dynamic. With the 2019/20 season being cut short, many teams were not relegated, which triggered a period of adaptations to domestic competitions. As seen in some of the reports released during the pandemic, 60% of top-tier leagues had changed format or number of clubs over three seasons.

Five top divisions changing in size



In the recently completed season, eight countries changed the number of teams in their top tier, including France, which reduced it from 20 to 18. By contrast, only five top-tier leagues are changing the number of clubs for the coming season: two are increasing while the remaining three are decreasing*. Despite these changes, for the second season in a row, the total number of top-tier league matches played will increase by 0.5% to 12,312.

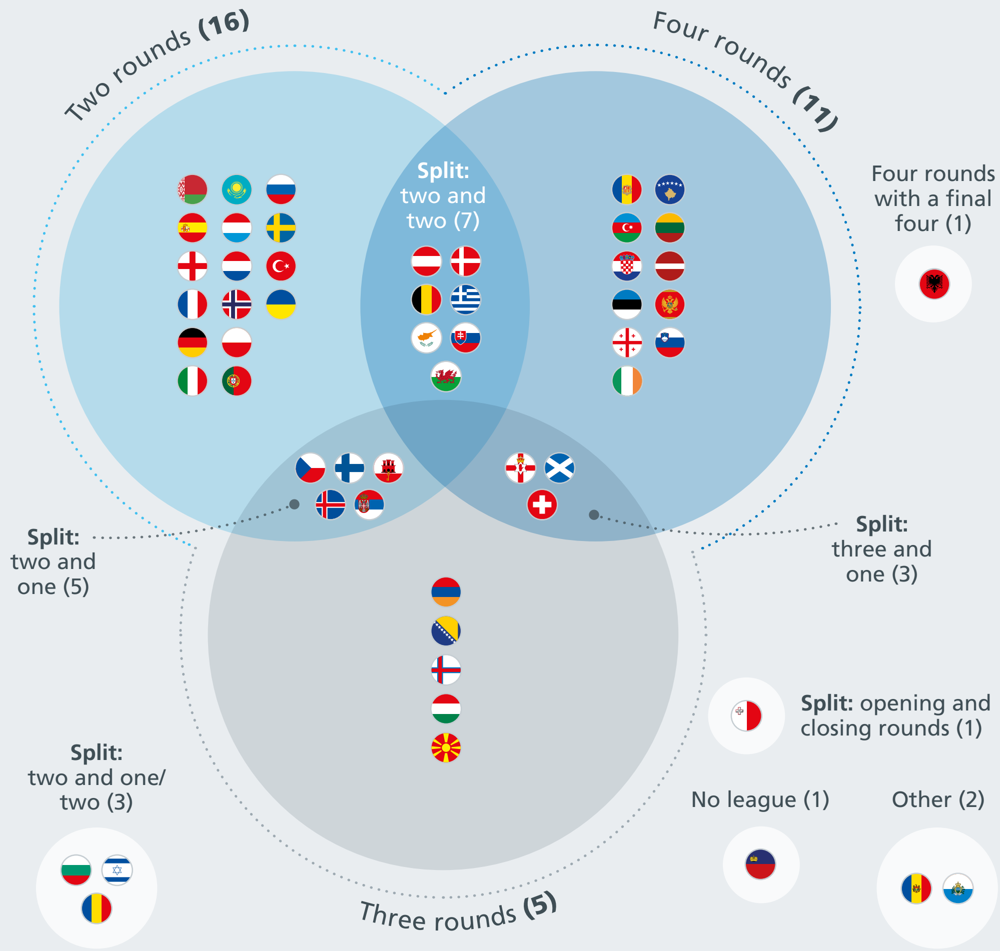
*The Turkish league had a transition season in 2023/24 after Gaziantep FK and Hatayspor were not relegated following the 2023 earthquake in Türkiye. The Süper Lig will be reduced to its pre-COVID league size of 18 teams for the 2025/26 season.

Domestic league formats across European football

Domestic league formats

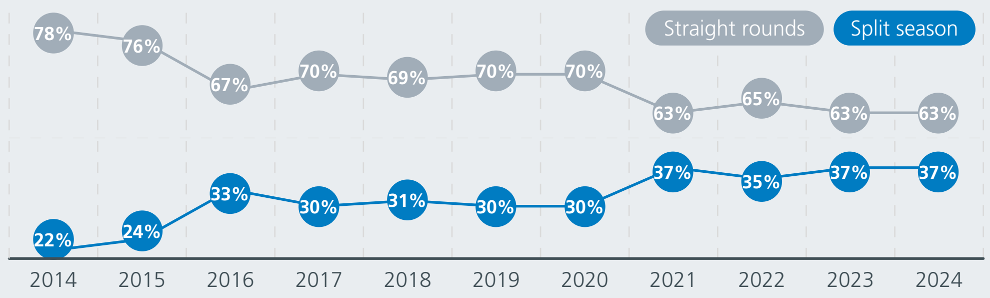
Among Europe's top divisions, 11 different formats are used. The majority of leagues (63%) maintain a traditional two-round linear format, whereby each team plays each other team two, three or four times.

The chosen league format correlates significantly with the number of clubs and the league calendar. The less common formats tend to belong to leagues involving fewer clubs (12 to 16).



Evolution of league formats over the last decade

European top-tier leagues have seen an increase in the number of leagues adopting a split season format rather than the traditional straight rounds. In 2012, only 19% of leagues had a split season, but by 2023 this had grown to 37%.



Albanian top tier adopted 'final four' format for 2023/24

Albania introduced a final four system to determine the league champion during the 2023/24 season. While this format is common in North America and is used in other sports in Europe (e.g. both rugby codes), it was a first for European men's football. At the end of the regular season, the top four teams entered a knockout tournament to decide the league champion, prize money and European qualification. While this format may not be accepted by stakeholders elsewhere, the first season can be judged an objective success. KF Egnatia, who finished first in the league phase, were crowned champion in the final against FK Partizani, who had finished second in the league phase. The league positions retain importance as KF Egnatia progressed through the semi-final after a draw thanks to its regular season standing. In the context of a league with an average attendance of 1,392, the 20,000 spectators that attended the two semi-finals and final could also be deemed a success. All three knockout matches were among the season's ten most attended.

Maltese top tier to adopt season split for 2024/25

Malta is set to implement a new format for the 2024/25 season, drawing inspiration from some South American football structures. The Maltese Premier League will consist of 12 teams and will be divided into an opening and closing round. Each round will be played in a split format, whereby teams play each other once before splitting into two groups. An end-of-season tournament will determine the champion as well as relegations and European qualification. The exact format of the tournament will depend on the permutations of the top two and bottom two teams in each round.

Different formats and entry points for domestic cups

Single-legged format still the most common

Domestic cup competitions run by UEFA members provide opportunities for clubs in all tiers of football to compete against each other. They are an extremely important part of the club football landscape and in many cases predate domestic leagues. The majority of national association cups* (31) involve only single-legged ties, but a significant number (19) start with single-legged ties before progressing to two-legged quarter- and/or semi-finals. Only San Marino plays two-legged ties throughout the competition. Finland, Kazakhstan, Russia and Sweden run a group stage during their cup competitions followed by a single-legged knockout phase.

Late entry in some domestic cups for participants in UEFA competitions

In 22 countries, some top-division teams (including those that have qualified for UEFA competitions) enter later than other top-division sides. The greatest disparity can be seen in Spain, where 16 top-division teams enter the national cup competition in the round of 110, but the four teams competing in the Spanish Super Cup are given byes until the round of 32.

Match governance format changes in cup competitions

In England, The FA has decided to scrap replays from the first round of the FA Cup onwards, keeping them only for qualifying rounds. For fixtures that end in a draw after normal time, the winner will be settled by a period of extra time and penalties. This change will also have an impact on the return of all rounds to weekend dates.

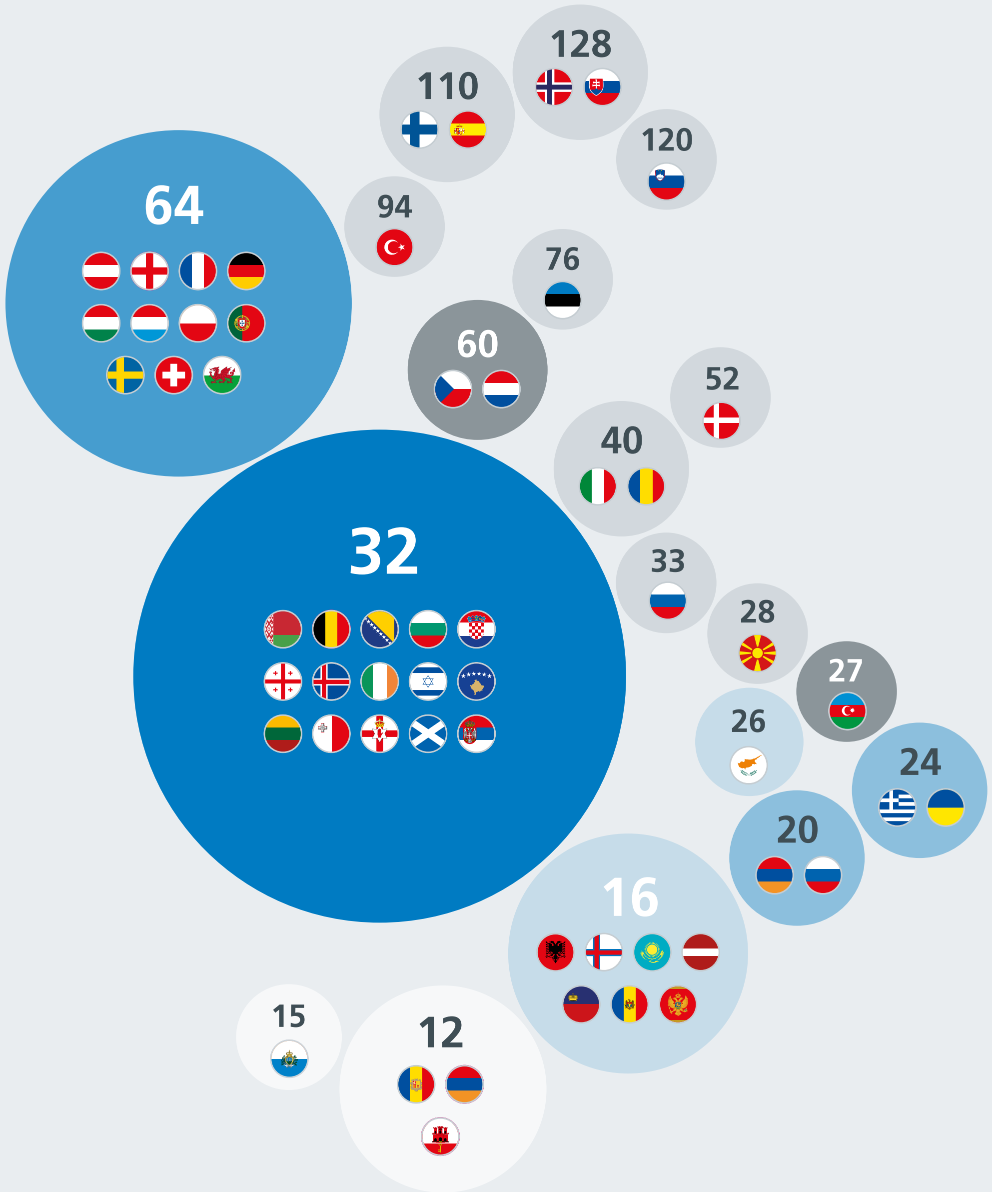
Secondary cup competitions across Europe

Eight countries currently hold a second national cup competition: England, Finland, Iceland, Israel, Northern Ireland, Portugal, Scotland and Wales. The Republic of Ireland has not yet resumed their competition following the pandemic.

It is more common for countries to hold a super-cup competition, where league and cup champions typically face each other in a one-off match prior to the start of the domestic league season. Currently 34 European countries hold a super cup, with only five scheduling this competition midway through the season. Georgia, Italy and Spain have also adapted the format of the competition to a final four format.

*This analysis refers to the main national cup, the winner of which qualifies for UEFA club competitions. Ten countries also operate a secondary league cup competition, and most countries have a super cup before or during the league season, neither of which are analysed on this page.

Number of teams in competition when top-division sides enter



Contents

Performance of lower-tier teams in domestic cup competitions

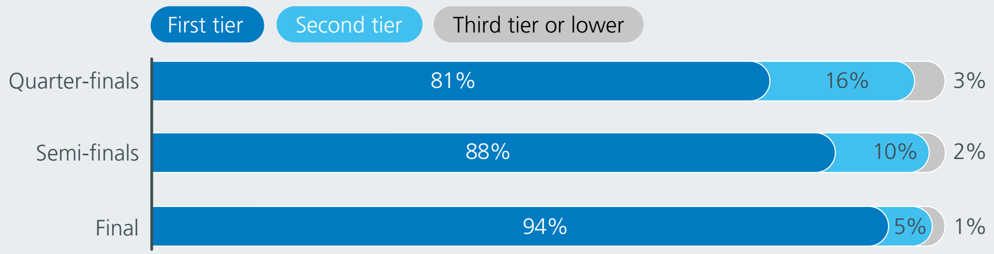
Later stages dominated by top-tier clubs

The most common entry points for the majority of top-tier teams are the rounds of 32 and 64, and teams competing in European competitions often enter one round later. On average, 44 teams remain in the competition when the remaining top-tier teams enter, out of which around 70% compete in the second tier or lower. It is also common for top-tier teams not to be drawn against each other in the early rounds of the competition, which reduces the chances of lower tier teams reaching the later stages of the competition.

Last season saw 83 non-top-tier teams reach the quarter-finals of their domestic cup competition, equivalent to 19% of all teams that reached this stage. The percentage was higher in the domestic cups of the Big 5 countries at 25% – a figure that is largely down to the five non-top-tier teams that reached the quarter-finals in the German DFB-Pokal.

Out of the 83 lower-tier teams playing in the quarter-finals, 59 were drawn against a top-tier team, and just 15 of those (around 1 in 4) managed to qualify for the semi-finals. A total of 27 non-top-tier teams reached the semi-finals, while only five were able to make it all the way to the cup final. Those five were competing in Germany, Northern Ireland, Poland, Romania and Slovenia.

Percentage of clubs per tier in domestic cup rounds, 2023/24



18%

Percentage of domestic cup quarter-finalists from the second tier or lower outside the Big 5

25%

Percentage of domestic cup quarter-finalists from the second tier or lower in Big 5 countries

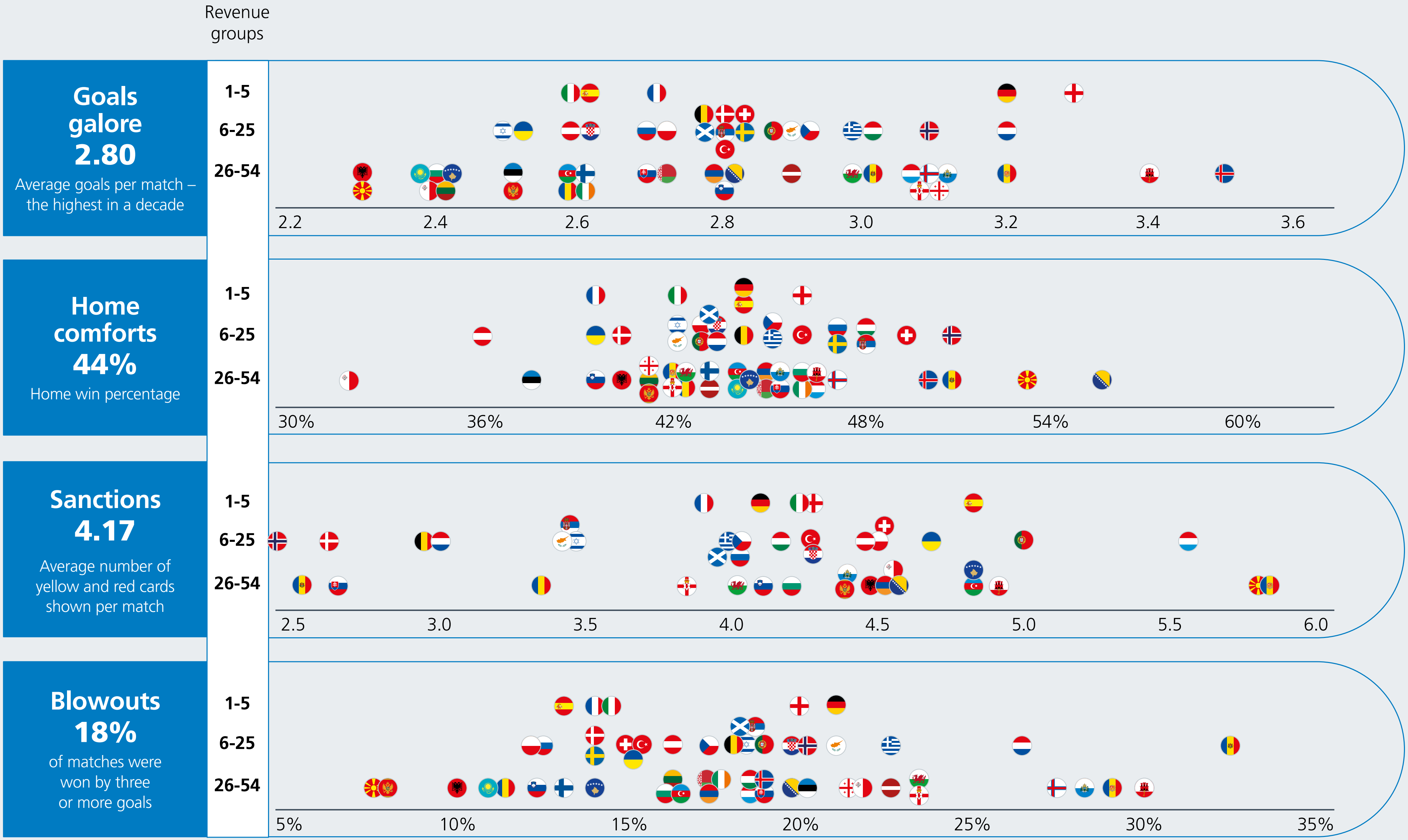
LOWER-TIER DOMESTIC CUP CHAMPIONS

Domestic cup competitions provide an 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 five non-top-tier teams that reached the last stage of the competition, two were crowned cup champions:

FC Corvinul Hunedoara, which is in Romania's Liga II, managed to win its first cup after beating top-tier team SC Oțelul Galați in a penalty shoot-out.

Despite having been relegated from the Ekstraklasa (Poland's top tier) in 2021/22, **Wisła Kraków** was able to achieve domestic glory for the fifth time in the club's history last season after beating top-tier team MKS Pogoń Szczecin in extra time.

League competition benchmarks of selected results (2023/24)



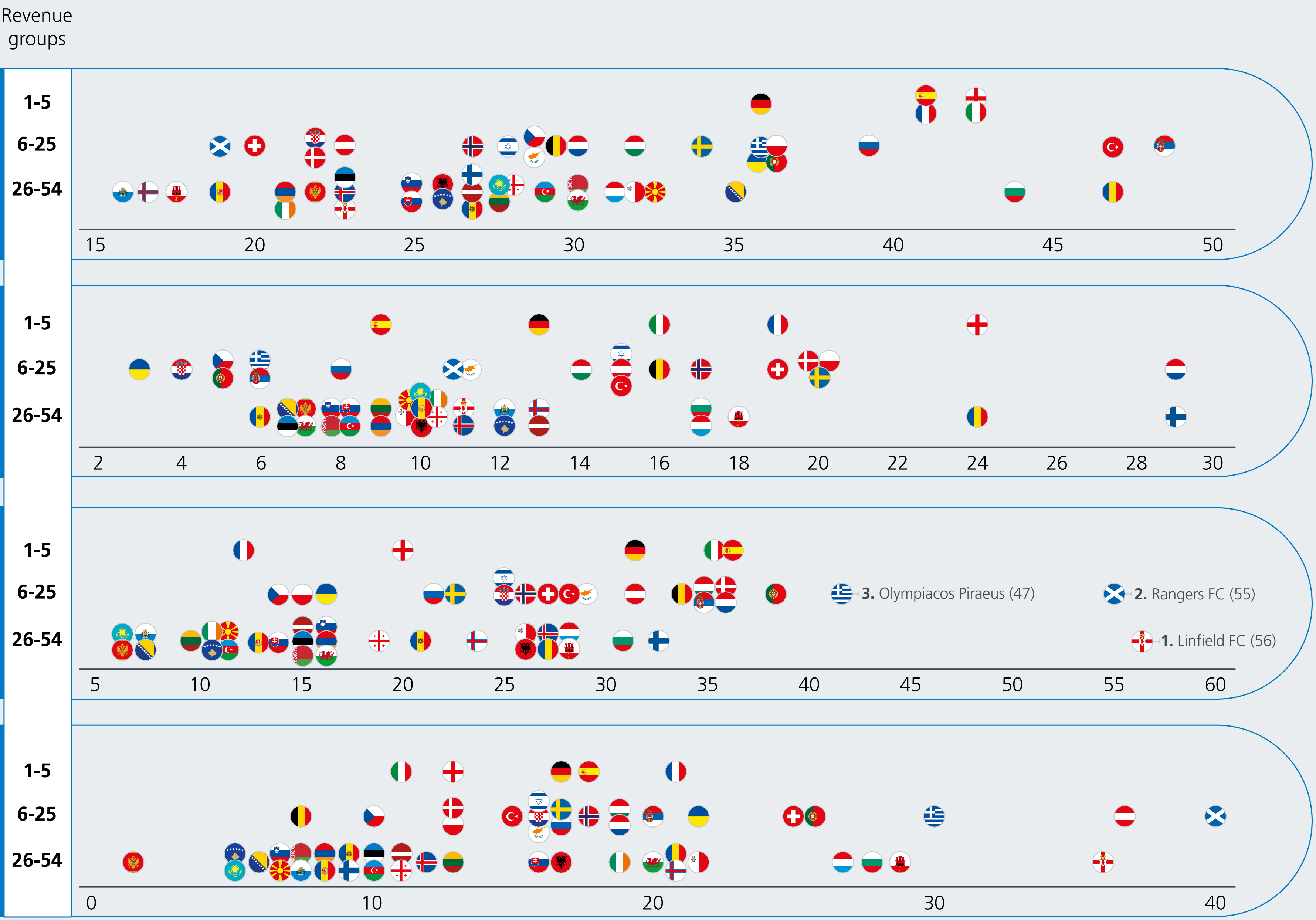
Historic competition benchmarks

Mobility
1,606
Number of different teams in European top divisions in the last 20 years

Competitiveness
12.46
Average number of champions per league

Dominance
23.76
Average number of league titles by most crowned team

Doubles
884
seasons with a team winning league and domestic cup



Contents

Restructuring of UEFA women's club competitions

In 2025/26, the European women's club football landscape will be redrawn, with changes to the UEFA Women's Champions League format and the introduction of a second European women's club competition. This is the latest step in the continuous evolution of women's football in Europe, which has undergone incredible growth in recent years, reaching new audiences and raising standards higher than ever before.

2025/26 UEFA Women's Champions League

The new format of the UEFA Women's Champions League will launch at the beginning of the 2025/26 season, introducing a more competitive and dynamic single-league stage featuring 18 teams – two more than in the current group stage format.

Four more teams will qualify for the competition via the champions path and five via the league path, which has been extended to include the additional two teams participating in the league phase.

Under the new format, teams will no longer play three opponents twice – home and away – but will instead face fixtures against six different teams in the league stage. Three of those matches will be played at home and three away. The results of each match will decide the club's overall ranking in the new league.

The top four sides in the league will qualify automatically for the quarter-finals, while the teams finishing between 5th and 12th place will compete in two-legged knockout phase play-offs to secure their path to the last eight. Teams ranked 13 to 18 will be eliminated.

From the quarter-finals onwards, the competition will follow its existing format of knockout rounds leading to the final staged at a neutral venue selected by UEFA.

One ranking

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

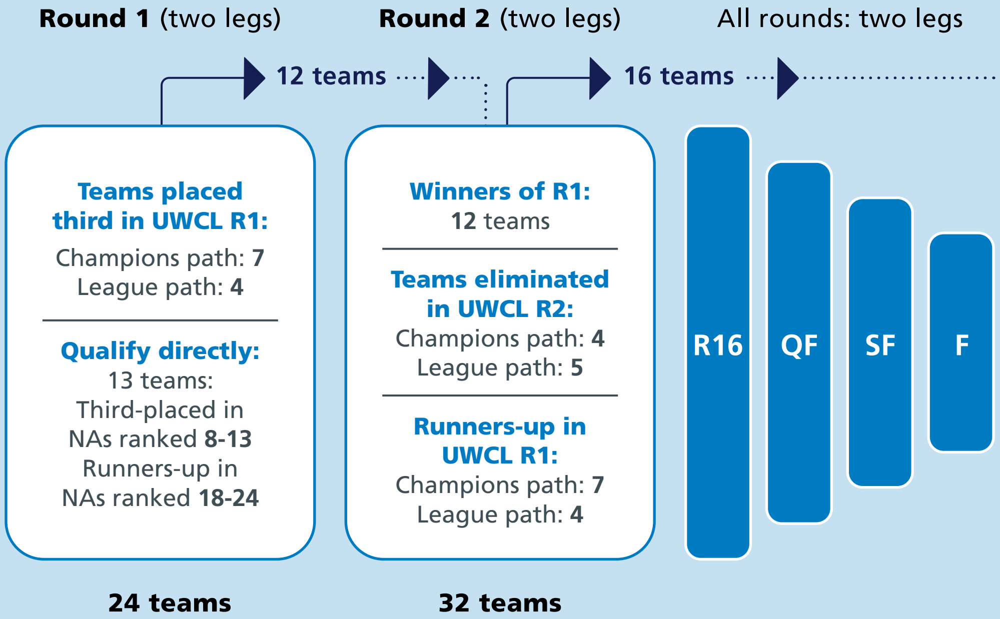
Direct qualification to QF

Qualification for KO play-offs (seeded)

Qualification for KO play-offs (unseeded)

Eliminated

UEFA's second women's club competition



For the first time, UEFA will also organise a second women's club competition, meaning less experienced teams can test themselves against European opposition, and some teams who are eliminated in the early rounds of the Women's Champions League will have a second shot at glory.

The tournament will be contested by 44 clubs in total. Thirteen teams (the third-placed teams in the domestic leagues of the associations ranked 8 to 13 and the runners-up of those ranked 18 to 24) will enter the competition directly, while a feeding system from the UEFA Women's Champions League will see the entry of clubs eliminated in round 2 of that competition and those coming second and third in round 1.

The second competition will be a straight knockout, played in parallel to the Women's Champions League. It will feature a total of six rounds played over two legs.

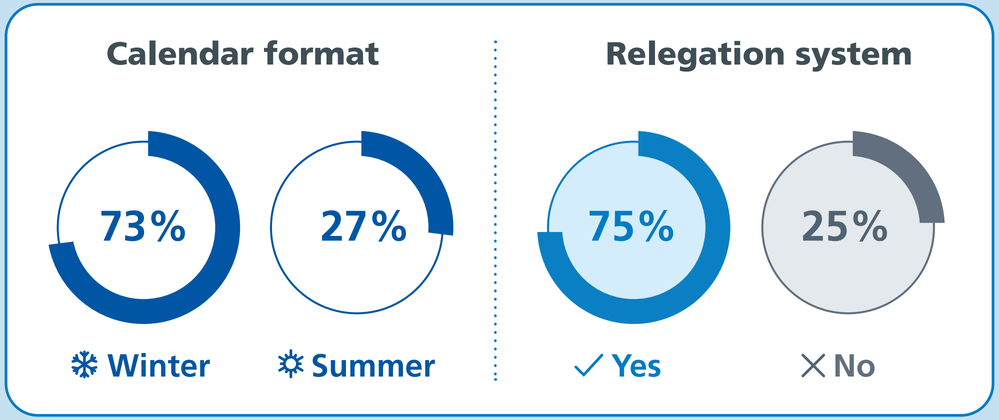
The winners will automatically qualify for the second round of the champions path of the following season's UEFA Women's Champions League (i.e. the round before the league stage).

The evolution of the women’s game

With the number of women’s top divisions changing their format and structure at an all-time low, the women’s game is finding stability after several years of change born out of the game’s growth. Broadening the domestic football pyramid is essential to improve opportunities for players across Europe, encouraging greater participation while increasing competition and generating the excitement fans expect.

More summer calendars in the women’s game

There are 14 countries that use a summer calendar for women’s football: the 12 countries that do so on the men’s side, plus Northern Ireland and Russia. It is also worth noting that Andorra, Liechtenstein and San Marino do not currently run women’s club competitions; instead, their clubs play in the leagues of neighbouring countries. The majority of league systems (39 out of 52) feature promotion and relegation, which adds jeopardy and gives extra meaning to more domestic league matches.



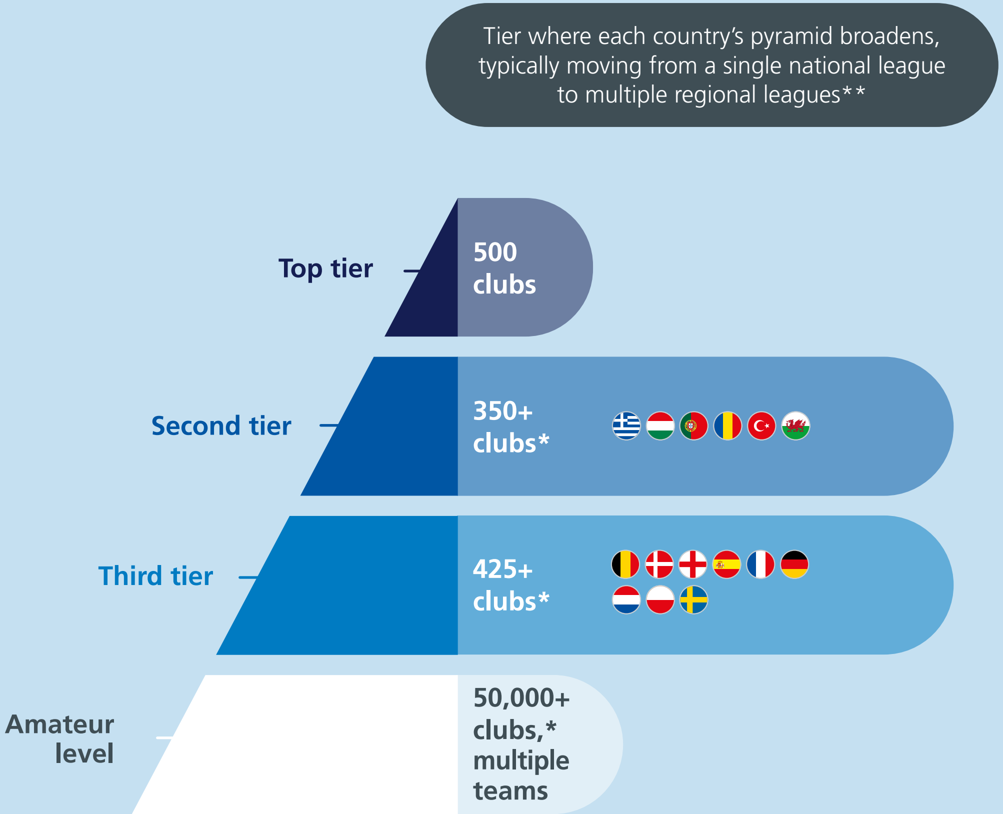
20
teams will compete in a play-out system and face potential relegation

53
teams will face direct relegation after the 2024/25 season

The women’s football pyramid

The chart below illustrates how the structure of women’s football in Europe mirrors that of the men’s game. Domestic football is organised in tiered leagues, from professional leagues at the national level down to regional amateur leagues. As shown here, the lower divisions of women’s football across Europe have limited visibility; data on lower tiers is available for only 15 out of the 39 countries with a promotion and relegation system.

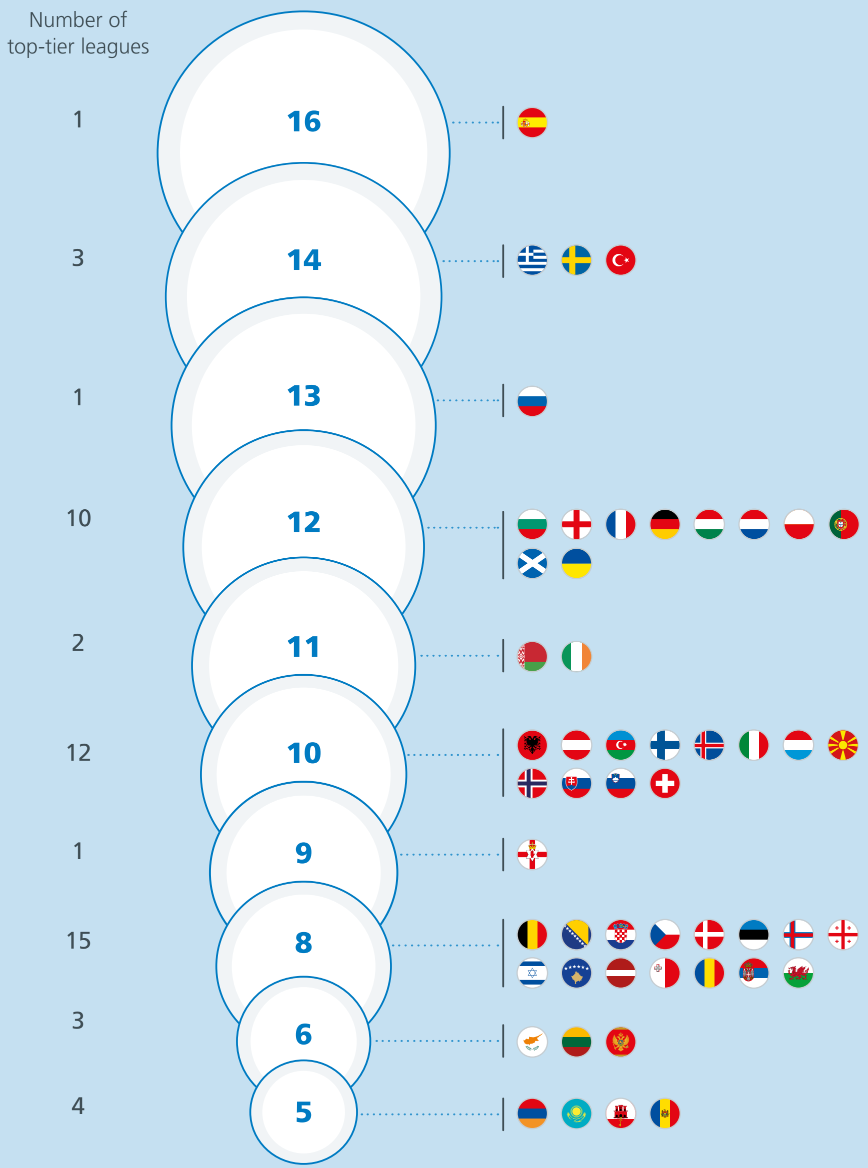
Illustrative league tiering



*The numbers of clubs is not exact as we travel down the pyramid as league reorganisations and club withdrawals become more common. In certain cases, there are restrictions on tier mobility based on amateur/professional split or stadium, safety or licensing factors. **In most cases the vertical tiers broaden into multiple leagues within the tier, when nationwide league tiers become multiple regional tiers. Women’s football is under constant evolution and development, which results in a lack of visibility of the status of tiers other than the top division in some countries.

The structure of top women's divisions in Europe

Number of top-division teams



Domestic top divisions continue to adjust their structures but stability prevailing

On average, women's top divisions comprise just under ten teams: the most frequent size is eight teams (15 leagues), followed by ten teams (12 leagues) and 12 teams (ten leagues). Of the 52 competitions, only seven have increased or decreased the number of teams this season. Belgium, Bulgaria and Türkiye have decreased their league size by two, Lithuania and Northern Ireland have decreased their league size by one, while Russia and Slovenia each added one more team to their leagues.

This is the smallest number of leagues adjusting their size on record in the UEFA Intelligence Centre database, continuing last season's downwards trend and a move towards greater competition stability.

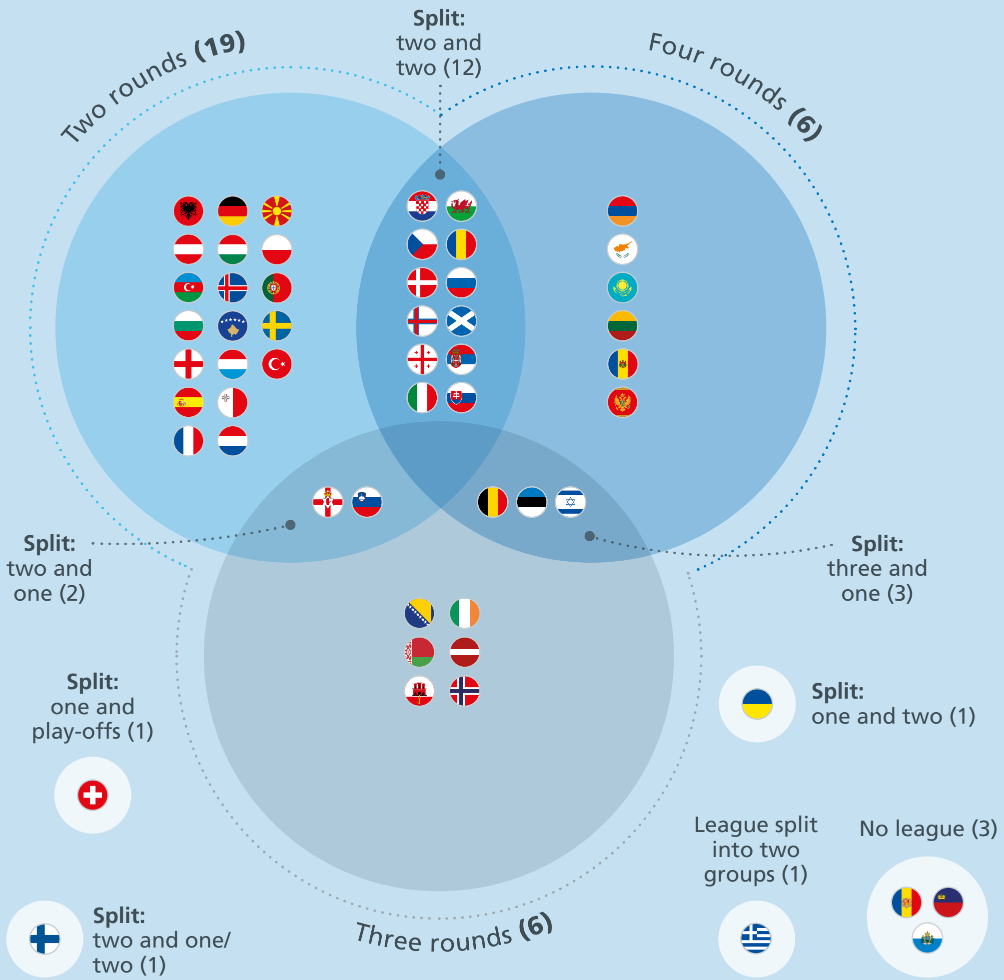
Increase in the number of league matches

Though there was a slight decrease in the number of top-tier women's teams, the number of top-division matches in Europe has grown by 0.9% this season, with teams averaging 22.1 matches (compared with 21.9 last season). This increase is welcome and will bring more ticketing and other revenue opportunities, although the number of matches is still significantly less than the average of 33 per team in men's domestic football. The availability of suitable venues, especially as crowds increase, and sufficient squad depth, to avoid overloading players, are both possible constraints on the number of league matches in the calendar.

500
clubs will compete in top-tier domestic divisions in 2024/25

1%
more top-division matches compared to the previous season

The different formats of top women's divisions

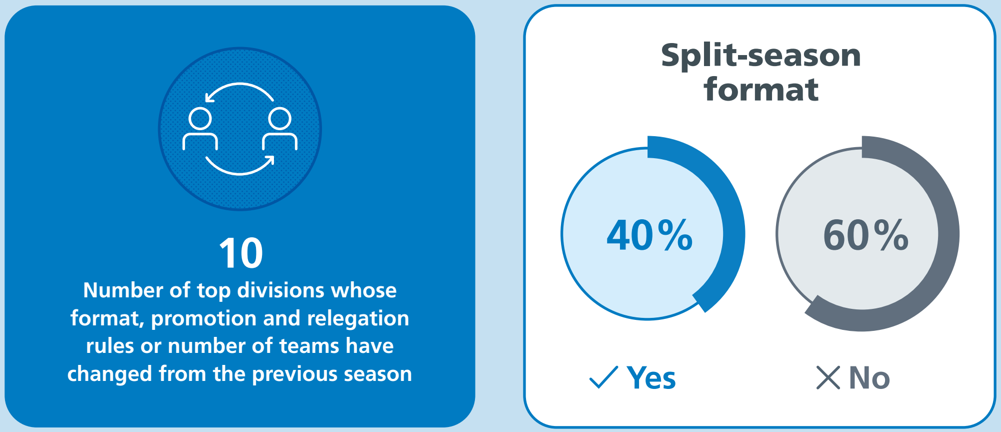


Women's top divisions find stability in their formats and structures

The top divisions of women's football have achieved greater stability in their competition formats for the 2024/25 season. Mirroring the trend in men's football, the leagues are experiencing fewer changes. Only ten competitions are altering their formats or structures this season – the lowest number in over five years and a big decrease from last season's 24. This stability stands in contrast to the development process seen during the last few seasons.

Ten different types of format across Europe's top divisions

The traditional round-robin format, in which each team plays every other team twice (once at home and once away), is the most common. However, in contrast to the men's game, the three-round format is more common than four rounds. Compared to last season, there has been a slight increase in the number of leagues holding a split-season format, with Faroe Islands, Israel and Slovenia switching from a traditional straight rounds format to a split season.



Organisation of women's clubs across Europe

Diverse picture across Europe in terms of relations between men's and women's clubs

The women's game is evolving rapidly, and so are clubs' organisational structures. In recent years, there has been a noticeable trend of women's football clubs being integrated into the organisational structure of existing men's clubs, which highlights a growing interest in investing in the women's game. The percentage of clubs integrated in existing structures has risen from 49% back in 2022 to 56% this upcoming season. Geographically, clubs in southeast Europe tend to operate independently of clubs that run men's teams; this is the case for all the women's clubs in Moldova, Montenegro and North Macedonia. Meanwhile, in Armenia, England, Estonia, the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway and Wales, all women's top-division clubs are either fully integrated or collaborate in some way with the men's section of the club.

Definitions of categories

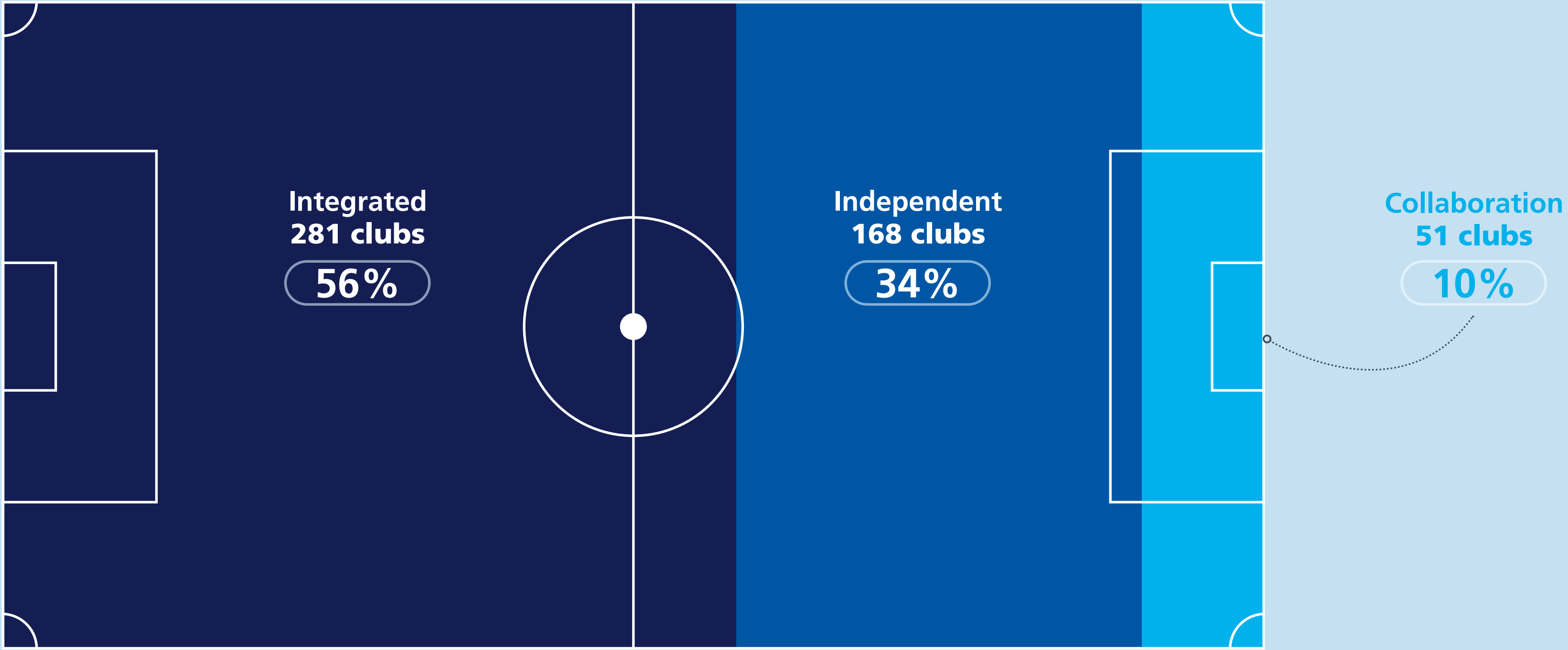
For the purposes of this report, women's clubs have been broken down into the following categories:

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

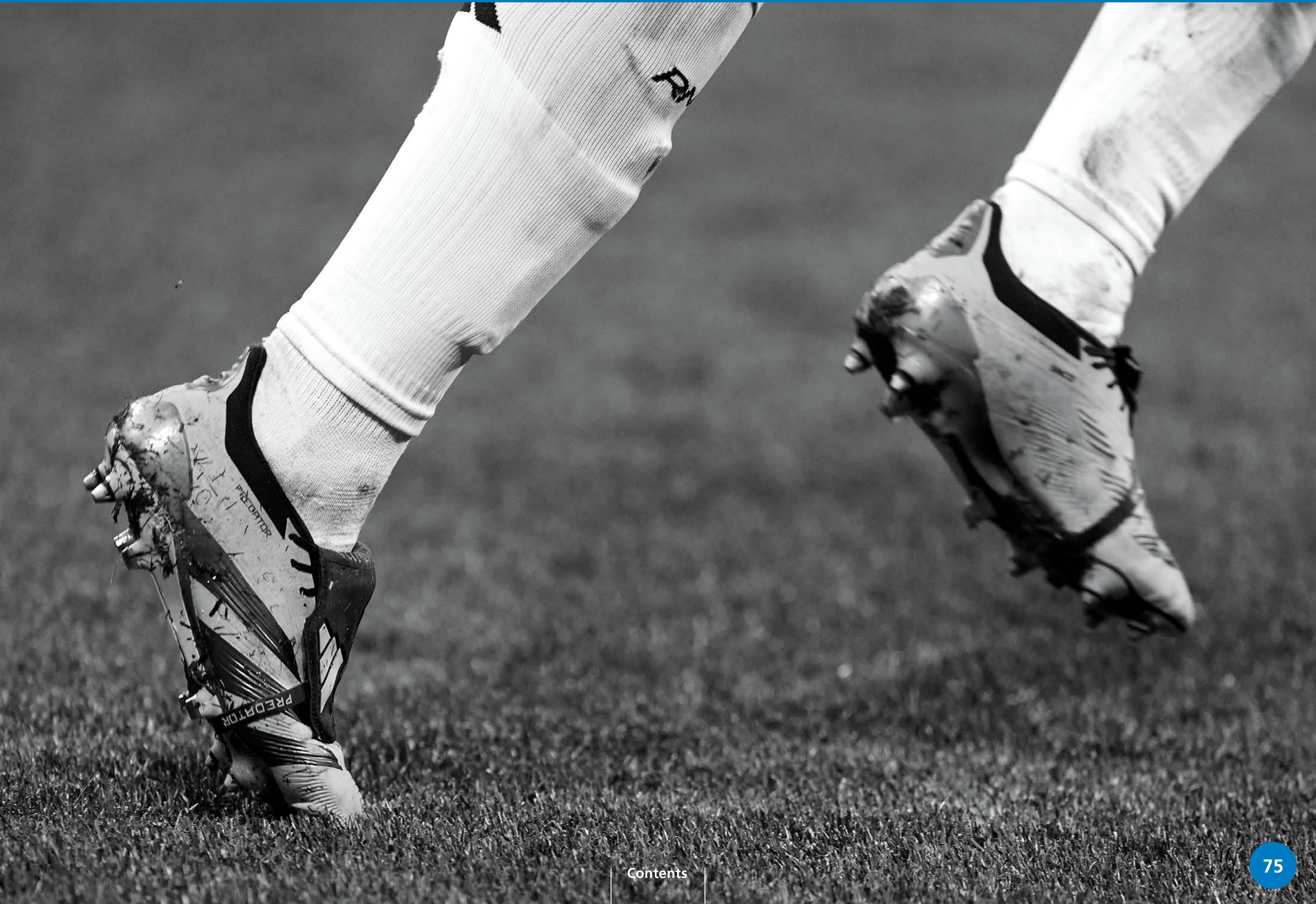
- **Collaboration**
The women's club collaborates with a professional men's club, sharing its identity and infrastructure, receiving financial support etc., without necessarily falling within the reporting perimeter of the men's club.

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

How women's clubs are organised*



*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.


PREDATOR

6 APPENDICES

This appendix includes a series of key performance indicators for top-division club football across each of the 54 UEFA member 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 2024/25 season. The following measures are analysed:

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
When the league is played	Aggregated league attendance	Squad size regulations	Average number of players fielded per club	Average number of dismissals per club
Shape of the top division	Average league attendance	Locally trained player regulations	Percentage of minutes played by players of other nationalities	Percentage of head coaches having held five or more previous head coach roles
Format of the top division	Comparison to 2022/23 season	Squad nationality regulations	Estimated net earnings	Percentage of head coaches hailing from the country
Who is reponsible for league organisation	Largest crowd	Domestic loan rules	Average player churn (number of player transfers per club)	Percentage of head coaches who played in the top two tiers
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 for each KPI

All figures refer to activities in the 2023/24 season, except for the competition landscape where the 2024/25 competition structure applies

Albania

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 10 Clubs
W: 10 Clubs

League format
M: Four rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

242,000 35th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

1,350 35th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-1%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

13,500 30th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
Other

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

Domestic loan rules
Yes (5 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

32.3 15th
Players fielded (ave.)

30% 37th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€2.5M 21st
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

7.8 16th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.6 7th
Average dismissals per club

45% 16th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

80% 17th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

75% 17th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Andorra

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: No league

League size
M: 10 Clubs
W: No league

League format
M: Four rounds
W: No league

League organiser
M: NA
W: No league

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- 51st
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

- 51st
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

- 51st
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Work permit required

Domestic loan rules
Yes
5 IN/OUT

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

30.7 26th
Players fielded (ave.)

80% 1st
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€0M 36th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

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

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.4 52nd
Average dismissals per club

15% 49th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

15% 53rd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

38% 51st
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Armenia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M:** Winter **W:** Winter	- (51st) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**Squad size limit** Yes 30 players	34.5 (8th) Players fielded (ave.)	1.1 (19th) Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 10 Clubs **W:** 5 Clubs	- (51st) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**Locally trained players** Yes Other	52% (17th) Minutes played by expatriate players	44% (17th) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Three rounds **W:** Six rounds	- Attendance trend vs 2022/23	**Nationality restrictions** Yes Work permit required	+€0M (39th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	94% (4th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser **M:** NA **W:** NA	- (51st) Largest crowd	**Domestic loan rules** No	9.5 (8th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	75% (17th) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 1 direct & 1 PO **W:** Closed				

Austria

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M:** Winter **W:** Winter	1.6M (20th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**Squad size limit** Yes 25 players	27.6 (48th) Players fielded (ave.)	0.9 (26th) Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 12 Clubs **W:** 10 Clubs	8,100 (16th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**Locally trained players** No	44% (24th) Minutes played by expatriate players	37% (30th) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Split (2&2) **W:** Two rounds	+7% Attendance trend vs 2022/23	**Nationality restrictions** Yes Work permit required	+€28M (10th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	74% (24th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser **M:** League entity **W:** NA	26,000 (22nd) Largest crowd	**Domestic loan rules** Yes 8 IN/OUT	8.5 (16th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	58% (40th) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 1 direct & 0 PO **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO				

Azerbaijan

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 10 Clubs
W: 10 Clubs

League format
M: Four rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

276,500 34th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

1,550 34th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+6%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

9,300 35th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
Yes
Other

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Max. 7 non-national on pitch

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

27.7 47th
Players fielded (ave.)

56% 13th
Minutes played by expatriate players

-€3.4M 47th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

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

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.8 34th
Average dismissals per club

19% 47th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

71% 27th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

75% 17th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Belarus

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Summer
W: Summer

League size
M: 16 Clubs
W: 11 Clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Three rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

404,600 32nd
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

1,950 32nd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+15%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

10,900 32nd
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
60 players

Locally trained players
Yes
Other

Nationality restrictions
No

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

28.9 40th
Players fielded (ave.)

21% 48th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€0.8M 29th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

4.0 45th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.5 46th
Average dismissals per club

29% 37th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

100% 1st
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

76% 16th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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&1)
- League organiser — **M:** League entity, **W:** NA
- Relegation places — **M:** 2 direct & 1 PO, **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **3.2M** (11th) — Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **10,400** (13th) — Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+3%** — Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **27,650** (21st) — Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**: **Yes** — 25 players
- **Locally trained players**: **Yes** — Other
- **Nationality restrictions**: **Yes** — Work permit required
- **Domestic loan rules**: **No** (3 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **31.4** (21st) — Players fielded (ave.)
- **59%** (10th) — Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€255M** (1st) — Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **8.8** (15th) — Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.3** (15th) — Average dismissals per club
- **41%** (24th) — Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **57%** (43rd) — Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **69%** (29th) — Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Bosnia and Herzegovina

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Winter, **W**: Winter
- League size — **M:** 12 Clubs, **W:** 8 Clubs
- League format — **M:** Three rounds, **W:** Split (2&2)
- League organiser — **M:** NA, **W:** NA
- Relegation places — **M:** 4 direct & 0 PO, **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **480,400** (30th) — Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **2,450** (29th) — Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+4%** — Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **21,000** (25th) — Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**: **No**
- **Locally trained players**: **No**
- **Nationality restrictions**: **Yes** — Work permit required
- **Domestic loan rules**: **Yes** — 3 IN/OUT

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **36.7** (2nd) — Players fielded (ave.)
- **32%** (35th) — Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€1.9M** (24th) — Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **11.3** (5th) — Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **2.2** (2nd) — Average dismissals per club
- **57%** (5th) — Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **60%** (40th) — Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **54%** (43rd) — Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Bulgaria

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 16 Clubs
W: 12 Clubs

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

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

620,400 27th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

2,200 31st
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-2%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

32,000 17th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
No

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

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

34.6 6th
Players fielded (ave.)

45% 22nd
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€3.4M 19th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

7.0 33rd
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.8 4th
Average dismissals per club

54% 8th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

79% 18th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

84% 7th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Croatia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 10 Clubs
W: 8 Clubs

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

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

914,100 22nd
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

5,200 22nd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+24%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

33,800 16th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
Yes
Other

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Max 6 non-EEA fielded

Domestic loan rules
Yes
3 IN/OUT

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

37.7 1st
Players fielded (ave.)

25% 47th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€16M 13th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

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

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.6 7th
Average dismissals per club

52% 9th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

88% 7th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

86% 4th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Cyprus

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M:** Winter, **W:** Winter
- League size — **M:** 14 Clubs, **W:** 6 Clubs
- League format — **M:** Split (2&2), **W:** Four rounds
- League organiser — **M:** NA, **W:** NA
- Relegation places — **M:** 2 direct & 0 PO, **W:** Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **782,400** (25th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **3,000** (26th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+10%** Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **17,000** (29th) Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit:** Yes — 27 players
- **Locally trained players:** Yes — Other
- **Nationality restrictions:** Yes (Max. 7 non-national in squad)
- **Domestic loan rules:** Yes (7 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **32.9** (10th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **76%** (2nd) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€1.0M** (27th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **13.0** (1st) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.8** (4th) Average dismissals per club
- **57%** (5th) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **45%** (46th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **61%** (37th) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

- **1.7M** (17th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **6,500** (20th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+14%** Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **19,400** (28th) Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit:** No
- **Locally trained players:** Yes — Other
- **Nationality restrictions:** Yes — Max 5 non-EEA fielded
- **Domestic loan rules:** No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **30.9** (24th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **29%** (39th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€5.5M** (17th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **7.9** (22nd) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.9** (26th) Average dismissals per club
- **42%** (21st) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **88%** (7th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **75%** (17th) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

1.9M 16th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

10,100 14th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-2%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

34,900 15th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
UEFA 8+4

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Work permit required

Domestic loan rules
Yes (3 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

29.8 34th
Players fielded (ave.)

45% 21st
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€93M 4th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

6.8 34th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.5 46th
Average dismissals per club

25% 41st
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

72% 26th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

69% 30th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

England

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 20 Clubs
W: 12 Clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: League entity
W: League entity

Relegation places
M: 3 direct & 0 PO
W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

14.7M 1st
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

38,600 2nd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-4%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

73,600 4th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
Other

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Work permit required

Domestic loan rules
Yes (3 IN)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

29.0 38th
Players fielded (ave.)

64% 5th
Minutes played by expatriate players

-€409M 54th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

7.4 30th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.5 46th
Average dismissals per club

42% 21st
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

25% 50th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

83% 8th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Contents

Estonia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Summer; **W**: Summer
- League size — **M:** 10 Clubs; **W:** 8 Clubs
- League format — **M:** Four 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

- **71,200** (45th) — Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **400** (43rd) — Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+32%** — Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **3,500** (41st) — Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** — **Yes** — 30 players
- **Locally trained players** — **Yes** — Other
- **Nationality restrictions** — **No**
- **Domestic loan rules** — **No**

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **27.4** (49th) — Players fielded (ave.)
- **20%** (49th) — Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€0.6M** (31st) — Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **1.6** (54th) — Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.4** (52nd) — Average dismissals per club
- **20%** (46th) — Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **67%** (32nd) — Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **73%** (23rd) — Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Faroe Islands

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Summer; **W**: Summer
- League size — **M:** 10 Clubs; **W:** 8 Clubs
- League format — **M:** Three 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

- **-** (51st) — Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-** (51st) — Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-** — Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **-** (51st) — Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

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

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **25.2** (52nd) — Players fielded (ave.)
- **27%** (43rd) — Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€0M** (39th) — Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **1.8** (53rd) — Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.9** (26th) — Average dismissals per club
- **25%** (41st) — Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **44%** (47th) — Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **75%** (17th) — Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Finland

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&1/2)

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

437,700 47th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

2,700 48th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+39%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

10,100 34th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
Yes
Other

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

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

27.1 51st
Players fielded (ave.)

41% 27th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€1.0M 26th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

3.6 48th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.3 15th
Average dismissals per club

15% 50th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

85% 13th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

65% 35th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

France

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 & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

8.2M 5th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

26,900 5th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-9%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

66,050 5th
Largest crowd

PLAYER 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

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

30.0 30th
Players fielded (ave.)

44% 23rd
Minutes played by expatriate players

-€23M 49th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

7.5 28th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9 26th
Average dismissals per club

42% 20th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

58% 42nd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

77% 15th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Georgia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 10 Clubs
  W: 8 Clubs
- League format
  M: Four rounds
  W: Split (2&2)
- League organiser
  M: NA
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 2 PO
  W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **305,800** 33rd
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **1,700** 33rd
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-26%**
  Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **20,000** 27th
  Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  30 players
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  Other
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 9 non-national registered)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (2 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **35.3** 4th
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **26%** 45th
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€3.0M** 20th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **4.5** 42nd
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.9** 3rd
  Average dismissals per club
- **42%** 21st
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **62%** 38th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **46%** 47th
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Germany

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 & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **12.1M** 2nd
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **39,500** 1st
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-8%**
  Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **81,350** 1st
  Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  No
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  UEFA 8+4
- **Nationality restrictions**
  No
- **Domestic loan rules**
  No

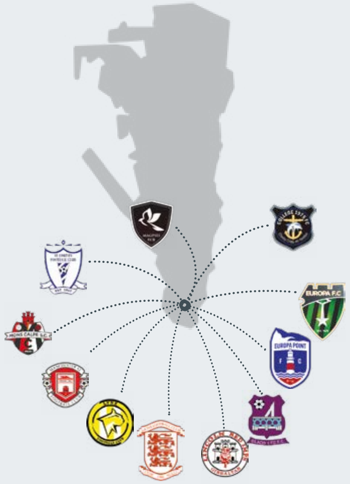
TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **28.2** 45th
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **48%** 19th
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **-€29M** 50th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **7.3** 31st
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.8** 34th
  Average dismissals per club
- **27%** 38th
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **63%** 36th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **69%** 28th
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Gibraltar



COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M:** Winter **W:** Winter	- (51st) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**Squad size limit** Yes 25 players	32.4 (13th) Players fielded (ave.)	0.8 (34th) Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 11 Clubs **W:** 5 Clubs	- (51st) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**Locally trained players** Yes Other	58% (11th) Minutes played by expatriate players	17% (48th) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Split (2&1) **W:** Three rounds	- Attendance trend vs 2022/23	**Nationality restrictions** Yes Work permit required	+€0M (39th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	11% (54th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser **M:** NA **W:** NA	- (51st) Largest crowd	**Domestic loan rules** Yes (5 IN/OUT)	8.3 (19th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	33% (53rd) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** Closed **W:** Closed				

Greece

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE	ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE	PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE	TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE	HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE
Sporting season **M:** Winter **W:** Winter	1.3M (21st) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)	**Squad size limit** No	31.8 (19th) Players fielded (ave.)	1.6 (7th) Average dismissals per club
League size **M:** 14 Clubs **W:** 14 Clubs	5,200 (21st) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)	**Locally trained players** No	70% (3rd) Minutes played by expatriate players	64% (3rd) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
League format **M:** Split (2&2) **W:** Two rounds	-28% Attendance trend vs 2022/23	**Nationality restrictions** No	-€20M (48th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)	50% (45th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
League organiser **M:** League entity **W:** NA	31,500 (19th) Largest crowd	**Domestic loan rules** Yes 3 IN/OUT	11.7 (2nd) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)	79% (14th) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier
Relegation places **M:** 2 direct & 0 PO **W:** 2 direct & 0 PO				

Hungary

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 12 Clubs
W: 12 Clubs

League format
M: Three rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

826,100 24th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

4,200 24th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+20%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

20,350 26th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
No

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

32.2 16th
Players fielded (ave.)

41% 29th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€5.7M 16th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

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

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.1 19th
Average dismissals per club

57% 5th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

57% 43rd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

62% 36th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

134,200 37th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

800 38th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+8%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

2,300 44th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
UEFA 8+4

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

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

23.8 54th
Players fielded (ave.)

16% 52nd
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€0M 39th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

2.8 51st
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.5 46th
Average dismissals per club

6% 53rd
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

100% 1st
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

88% 3rd
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Israel

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 14 Clubs
W: 8 Clubs

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

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

1.6M 19th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

6,700 19th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+7%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

28,850 20th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
45 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Max. 6 non-national in MD squad

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

31.9 18th
Players fielded (ave.)

26% 46th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€11M 14th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

7.6 27th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.0 23rd
Average dismissals per club

48% 13th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

88% 7th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

81% 11th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Italy

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 20 Clubs
W: 10 Clubs

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

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

Relegation places
M: 3 direct & 0 PO
W: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

11.7M 3rd
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

30,800 3rd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+4%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

75,700 3rd
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
UEFA 4+4

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max 3 non-EEA registered)

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

30.8 25th
Players fielded (ave.)

57% 12th
Minutes played by expatriate players

-€224M 53rd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

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

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.4 14th
Average dismissals per club

76% 1st
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

82% 14th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

79% 13th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Kazakhstan

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 13 Clubs
W: 5 Clubs

League format
M: Two rounds
W: Four rounds

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

854,100 23rd
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

4,700 23rd
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+38%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

22,150 23rd
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
30 players

Locally trained players
Yes
Other

Nationality restrictions
Yes (Max. 8 non. national in MD squad)

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

28.4 43rd
Players fielded (ave.)

54% 14th
Minutes played by expatriate players

-€0.3M 46th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

5.2 38th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9 26th
Average dismissals per club

35% 34th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

61% 39th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

70% 26th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Kosovo

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 10 Clubs
W: 8 Clubs

League format
M: Four rounds
W: Two rounds

League organiser
M: NA
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- 51st
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

- 51st
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

- 51st
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Work permit required

Domestic loan rules
Yes
2 IN/OUT

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

32.9 12th
Players fielded (ave.)

28% 41st
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€1.3M 25th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

9.3 10th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.2 18th
Average dismissals per club

39% 28th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

44% 47th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

50% 45th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Latvia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 10 Clubs
  W: 8 Clubs
- League format
  M: Four rounds
  W: Three rounds
- League organiser
  M: League entity
  W: NA
- Relegation places
  M: 1 direct & 1 PO
  W: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **69,900** (46th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **400** (44th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+9%** Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **4,750** (39th) Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  30 players
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  Other
- **Nationality restrictions**
  No
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes
  6 IN/OUT

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **32.0** (17th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **40%** (30th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€2.7M** (21st) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **3.6** (47th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.6** (43rd) Average dismissals per club
- **27%** (39th) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **63%** (36th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **67%** (33rd) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

- **102,400** (40th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **600** (40th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+53%** Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **2,550** (43rd) Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  30 players
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  Other
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max 8-non national on-pitch)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (6 IN)

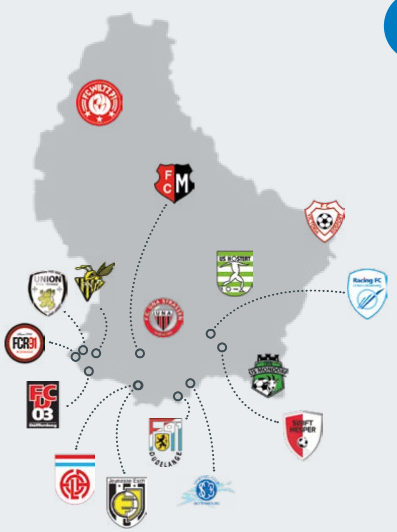
TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **29.6** (35th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **50%** (18th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€0.1M** (36th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **2.7** (52nd) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.7** (41st) Average dismissals per club
- **36%** (33rd) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **43%** (49th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **57%** (41st) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

104,400	39th	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
400	41st	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
+9%		Attendance trend vs 2022/23
2,000	45th	Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit	**Yes**	18 players
Locally trained players	**Yes**	Other
Nationality restrictions	**Yes**	Work permit required
Domestic loan rules	**Yes**	(4 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

29.3	36th	Players fielded (ave.)
63%	6th	Minutes played by expatriate players
+€0M	39th	Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
5.1	39th	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9	26th	Average dismissals per club
33%	35th	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
25%	50th	Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
58%	39th	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Malta

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season	**M**: Winter **W**: Winter
League size	**M:** 12 Clubs **W:** 8 Clubs
League format	**M:** Other **W:** Two rounds
League organiser	**M:** NA **W:** NA
Relegation places	**M:** 2 direct & 0 PO **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

-	51st	Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
-	51st	Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
-		Attendance trend vs 2022/23
-	51st	Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit	**Yes**	28 players
Locally trained players	**No**	
Nationality restrictions	**No**	
Domestic loan rules	**No**	

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

28.3	44th	Players fielded (ave.)
61%	8th	Minutes played by expatriate players
+€0.9M	28th	Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
5.0	40th	Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9	26th	Average dismissals per club
40%	25th	Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
64%	35th	Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
30%	54th	Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Moldova

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Winter, **W**: Winter
- League size — **M:** 8 Clubs, **W:** 5 Clubs
- League format — **M:** Other, **W:** Four rounds
- League organiser — **M:** NA, **W:** NA
- Relegation places — **M:** 2 direct & 0 PO, **W:** Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **78,900** (42nd) — Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **900** (37th) — Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+12%** — Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **7,800** (37th) — Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** — Yes — 30 players
- **Locally trained players** — Yes — Other
- **Nationality restrictions** — Yes — Work permit required
- **Domestic loan rules** — No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **23.9** (53rd) — Players fielded (ave.)
- **28%** (42nd) — Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€0M** (37th) — Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **4.9** (41st) — Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.6** (43rd) — Average dismissals per club
- **50%** (11th) — Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **71%** (27th) — Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **71%** (25th) — Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Montenegro

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:** 1 direct & 2 PO, **W:** Closed

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **75,200** (43rd) — Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **400** (42nd) — Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-9%** — Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **4,500** (40th) — Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

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

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **32.9** (12th) — Players fielded (ave.)
- **15%** (53rd) — Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€2.4M** (23rd) — Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **6.6** (35th) — Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.6** (7th) — Average dismissals per club
- **33%** (35th) — Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **88%** (7th) — Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **43%** (50th) — Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Contents

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: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

5.6M 6th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

18,200 6th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-2%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

55,100 10th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Work permit required

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

29.1 37th
Players fielded (ave.)

42% 25th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€123M 3rd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

8.4 17th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.7 41st
Average dismissals per club

38% 29th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

88% 7th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

83% 8th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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: 2 direct & 2 PO
W: 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

113,300 38th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

600 39th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+14%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

7,000 38th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
22 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Max. 8 non-national fielded

Domestic loan rules
Yes (4 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

31.0 23rd
Players fielded (ave.)

29% 40th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€0M 39th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

7.7 25th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.3 15th
Average dismissals per club

36% 32nd
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

68% 31st
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

60% 38th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Northern Ireland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Summer

League size
M: 12 Clubs
W: 9 Clubs

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

League organiser
M: League entity
W: League entity

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- 51st
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

- 51st
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

- 51st
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
20 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Work permit required

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

31.8 20th
Players fielded (ave.)

18% 51st
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€0.4M 33rd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

5.8 37th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.4 52nd
Average dismissals per club

6% 54th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

95% 3rd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

67% 33rd
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

1.7M 18th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

7,200 17th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+27%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

21,250 24th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
Other

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Work permit required

Domestic loan rules
Yes (8 OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

28.4 42nd
Players fielded (ave.)

30% 38th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€29M 9th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

4.5 42nd
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.8 34th
Average dismissals per club

22% 44th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

75% 23rd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

52% 44th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

- **3.6M** (10th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **12,200** (8th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+26%** Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **49,500** (12th) Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit:** Yes — 25 players
- **Locally trained players:** Yes — UEFA 5+3
- **Nationality restrictions:** No
- **Domestic loan rules:** No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **30.0** (29th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **47%** (39th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€32M** (8th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **7.8** (23rd) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.8** (29th) Average dismissals per club
- **52%** (39th) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **79%** (14th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **44%** (19th) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Portugal

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:** 1 direct & 2 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **3.7M** (9th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **12,100** (9th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+4%** Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **62,250** (6th) Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit:** Yes — 27 players
- **Locally trained players:** No
- **Nationality restrictions:** Yes — Work permit required
- **Domestic loan rules:** Yes — 6 IN

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **29.8** (32nd) Players fielded (ave.)
- **53%** (16th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€213M** (2nd) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **11.7** (3rd) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.5** (12th) Average dismissals per club
- **48%** (12th) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **89%** (5th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **36%** (52nd) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Republic of Ireland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season
  M: Summer
  W: Summer
- League size
  M: 10 Clubs
  W: 11 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

- **587,900** 28th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **3,300** 25th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+20%**
  Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **8,000** 36th
  Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  25 players
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  Other
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 4 non-national registered)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (5 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **28.4** 41st
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **26%** 44th
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€0.6M** 30th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **3.4** 49th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **0.5** 46th
  Average dismissals per club
- **7%** 52nd
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **87%** 12th
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **93%** 1st
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **2.2M** 15th
  Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **6,900** 18th
  Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+25%**
  Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **55,450** 9th
  Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**
  Yes
  25 players
- **Locally trained players**
  Yes
  UEFA 8+4
- **Nationality restrictions**
  Yes (Max. 4 non-EEA in squad)
- **Domestic loan rules**
  Yes (7 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **34.9** 5th
  Players fielded (ave.)
- **42%** 26th
  Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€17M** 12th
  Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **11.6** 4th
  Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.6** 7th
  Average dismissals per club
- **58%** 4th
  Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **76%** 22nd
  Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **92%** 2nd
  Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

2.7M 12th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

11,200 11th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+18%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

57,850 8th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
UEFA 8+4

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

Domestic loan rules
Yes (2 IN)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

30.1 28th
Players fielded (ave.)

40% 31st
Minutes played by expatriate players

-€34M 51st
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

8.1 21st
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.9 26th
Average dismissals per club

40% 25th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

65% 33rd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

68% 32nd
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

- 51st
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

- 51st
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

- 51st
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
No

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

Domestic loan rules
Yes (4 IN/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

28.1 46th
Players fielded (ave.)

67% 4th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€0M 39th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

3.0 50th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.6 43rd
Average dismissals per club

40% 25th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

20% 52nd
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

45% 48th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Scotland

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 12 Clubs
W: 12 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: 1 direct & 1 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

3.8M 8th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

16,500 7th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-2%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

59,650 7th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Work permit required

Domestic loan rules
Yes
5 IN/OUT

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

30.0 30th
Players fielded (ave.)

61% 7th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€0.1M 35th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

9.2 11th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.8 34th
Average dismissals per club

25% 41st
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

71% 27th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

70% 26th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

672,400 26th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

2,300 30th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-6%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

49,100 13th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
No

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Max 4 non-EEA fielded

Domestic loan rules
Yes
8 IN/OUT

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

35.6 3rd
Players fielded (ave.)

19% 50th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€26M 11th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

10.6 7th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

2.3 1st
Average dismissals per club

43% 19th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

89% 5th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

75% 17th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **502,000** (29th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **2,600** (28th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+11%** Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **12,550** (31st) Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**: No
- **Locally trained players**: No
- **Nationality restrictions**: Yes — Max. 5 non-EEA on-pitch
- **Domestic loan rules**: No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **29.8** (34th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **37%** (32nd) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€0.2M** (34th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **8.2** (20th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.1** (19th) Average dismissals per club
- **48%** (13th) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **59%** (41st) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **86%** (4th) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Slovenia

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Winter; **W**: Winter
- League size — **M:** 10 Clubs; **W:** 10 Clubs
- League format — **M:** Four rounds; **W:** Split (2&1)
- League organiser — **M:** NA; **W:** NA
- Relegation places — **M:** 1 direct & 1 PO; **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **223,100** (36th) Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **1,200** (36th) Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **-4%** Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **10,450** (33rd) Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit**: No
- **Locally trained players**: Yes — Other
- **Nationality restrictions**: Yes — Max 3 non-EEA fielded
- **Domestic loan rules**: Yes — 2 IN/OUT

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **34.5** (8th) Players fielded (ave.)
- **41%** (28th) Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€4.8M** (18th) Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **9.4** (9th) Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.5** (12th) Average dismissals per club
- **47%** (15th) Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **73%** (25th) Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **68%** (31st) Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

11.0M 4th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

29,000 4th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-2%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

78,000 2nd
Largest crowd

PLAYER 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/OUT)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

30.5 27th
Players fielded (ave.)

33% 34th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€46M 6th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

7.7 26th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.0 23rd
Average dismissals per club

71% 2nd
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

81% 16th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

81% 12th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

2.4M 14th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

10,000 15th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+1%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

41,350 14th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
Yes
Other

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Work permit required

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

28.9 39th
Players fielded (ave.)

31% 36th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€61M 5th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

4.0 45th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.8 34th
Average dismissals per club

26% 40th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

70% 30th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

48% 46th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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

- **2.6M** (13th) — Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **11,200** (10th) — Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+10%** — Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **31,500** (19th) — Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** — **Yes** — 25 players
- **Locally trained players** — **Yes** — Other
- **Nationality restrictions** — **Yes** (Max. 5 non-EEA on-pitch)
- **Domestic loan rules** — **Yes** (6 IN)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **31.0** (23rd) — Players fielded (ave.)
- **54%** (15th) — Minutes played by expatriate players
- **+€33M** (7th) — Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **7.2** (32nd) — Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.0** (23rd) — Average dismissals per club
- **37%** (30th) — Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **65%** (33rd) — Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **84%** (6th) — Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Türkiye

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

- Sporting season — **M**: Winter, **W**: Winter
- League size — **M:** 19 Clubs, **W:** 14 Clubs
- League format — **M:** Two rounds, **W:** Two rounds
- League organiser — **M:** NA, **W:** NA
- Relegation places — **M:** 4 direct & 0 PO, **W:** 1 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

- **4.2M** (7th) — Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **10,800** (12th) — Average league attendance (Men's top tier)
- **+8%** — Attendance trend vs 2022/23
- **53,800** (11th) — Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

- **Squad size limit** — **Yes** — 30 players
- **Locally trained players** — **Yes** — UEFA 2+4
- **Nationality restrictions** — **No**
- **Domestic loan rules** — **No**

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

- **33.1** (9th) — Players fielded (ave.)
- **59%** (9th) — Minutes played by expatriate players
- **-€39M** (52nd) — Estimated net earnings (all tiers)
- **7.5** (29th) — Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

- **1.8** (4th) — Average dismissals per club
- **43%** (18th) — Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles
- **82%** (14th) — Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)
- **73%** (24th) — Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Ukraine

COMPETITION LANDSCAPE

Sporting season
M: Winter
W: Winter

League size
M: 16 Clubs
W: 12 Clubs

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

League organiser
M: League entity
W: NA

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

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

86,000 41st
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

400 46th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

-
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

2,800 42nd
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
No

Locally trained players
Yes
UEFA 4+4

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Max. 7 non-nationals on-pitch

Domestic loan rules
No

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

32.3 14th
Players fielded (ave.)

13% 54th
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€6.0M 15th
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

7.7 24th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

1.1 19th
Average dismissals per club

21% 45th
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

78% 20th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

83% 10th
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

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: 2 direct & 0 PO

ATTENDANCE LANDSCAPE

73,000 44th
Aggregated league attendance (Men's top tier)

400 45th
Average league attendance (Men's top tier)

+20%
Attendance trend vs 2022/23

1,400 46th
Largest crowd

PLAYER REGULATORY LANDSCAPE

Squad size limit
Yes
25 players

Locally trained players
Yes
UEFA 4+4

Nationality restrictions
Yes
Work permit required

Domestic loan rules
Yes (6 IN)

TALENT & TRANSFER LANDSCAPE

27.3 50th
Players fielded (ave.)

35% 33rd
Minutes played by expatriate players

+€0.5M 32nd
Estimated net earnings (all tiers)

4.3 44th
Squad churn (ave. inbound 1st squad)

HEAD COACH LANDSCAPE

0.5 46th
Average dismissals per club

11% 51st
Head coaches with 5+ previous HC roles

78% 20th
Domestic head coaches (Men's top tier)

56% 42nd
Of head coaches played 1st or 2nd tier

Club directory

CLUB NAME	CHAPTER
1. FC Union Berlin	1
1.FC Heidenheim 1846	3,4
Aberdeen FC	3
AC Milan	1,3
AC Monza	3
Adana Demirspor	3
AEK Athens FC	3
AFC Ajax	1,3
Alanyaspor	3
Arsenal FC	1,3
AS Monaco FC	3
AS Roma	1,3
Aston Villa FC	2
Atalanta BC	2,3
Athletic Club Bilbao	3
Atromitos Athens	3
Bayer 04 Leverkusen	3
BK Häcken	3
BK Häcken FF	1,3
Boavista FC	3
Borussia Dortmund	1,3
Borussia VfL Mönchengladbach	3
Bournemouth AFC	2
Brighton & Hove Albion FC	2,3
Bröndby IF	3
BSC Young Boys	3
Burnley FC	2
Celtic FC	1,3
CF Estrela Amadora SAD	3
Chelsea FC	2
Chelsea FC Women	1,3
Chornomorets Odessa	3
Club Atlético de Madrid	1,2,3
Como 1907	5
CSKA Moscow	3
Eintracht Frankfurt	1,3
FC Barcelona	1,3
FC Basel 1893	3
FC Bayern München	1,3
FC Copenhagen	3
FC Copenhagen	3
FC Corvinul Hunedoara	5
FC Internazionale Milano	1,3
FC Lorient	3
FC Lugano	3
FC Midtjylland	3
FC Nizhniy Novgorod	3
FC Nordsjaelland	3
FC Porto	3
FC Rosengård	3
FC Salzburg	3
FC Schalke 04	1
FC Shakhtar Donetsk	3
FC Sochi	3
FC Vizela	3
FC Volendam	3
FC Zürich	3
Fenerbahçe SK	1
Ferencvarosi TC	3
Feyenoord	1,3
FK Crvena zvezda	3
FK Krasnodar	3
FK Oleksandriya	3
FK Partiziani	5
Fortuna Sittard	3
Fulham FC	3
Galatasaray A.Ş.	3
Gaziantep FK	5
Genoa CFC	3
Girona FC	3
Glasgow City FC	1
Go Ahead Eagles	3
Gornik Zabrze	3
Granada	3
Halmstads BK	3
Hammarby IF	1,3
Hatayspor	5
Hibernian FC	3
IFK Norrköping	3
Ipswich Town	2,5
Juventus	2
Kalmar FF	3
Kasimpasa SK	3
KF Egnatia	5
Kisvárda FC	3
Konyaspor	3
KRC Genk	3
KVC Westerlo	3
Le Havre AC	3
Lech Poznan	3
Leicester City	1
Leeds United FC	2
Linfield FC	5
Liverpool FC	1
LKS Lodz	3
Manchester City	1,2,3
Manchester United	1,2,3
Mezokovesd Zsory FC	3
MKS Pogoń Szczecin	5
Molde FK	3
Newcastle United FC	1,3

Contents

Obolon Kyiv	3
Odds BK	3
Olympiacos Piraeus	3,5
Olympique de Marseille	1
Olympique Lyonnias	1,3
Paris FC	3
Paris Saint-Germain	2,3
PAS Giannina FC	3
PAS Lamia	3
PEC Zwolle	3
Piast Gliwice	3
PSV Eindhoven	3
Puskas Akademia FC	3
Rangers FC	1,5
Rapid Vienna	3
RB Leipzig	3
RB Salzburg	3
RC Lens	3
RCD Mallorca	3
Real Madrid CF	1,3
Real Sociedad de Fútbol	3
Red Bull Salzburg	3
Royal Antwerp FC	3
Ruch Chorzow	3
Rukh Lviv	3
S.S. Lazio	3
Samsunspor	3
Sandefjord Fotball	3
Sarpsborg 08 FF	3
SC Braga	3
Servette FC	3
Sevilla FC	3
Sheffield United	3
Silkeborg IF,	3
Sint-Truidense VV	3
SK Austria Klagenfurt	3
SK Brann	1,3
SK Slavia Praha	3
SKN St.Pölten Frauen	3
SL Benfica	1,2,3
SSC Napoli	2,3
St. Mirren FC	3
Stade Brestois 29	3
Stade Rennais FC	2
Stal Mielec	3
Standard Liège	3
Torino FC	3
Tottenham Hotspur FC	1,2
TSV Hartberg	3
Union Saint-Gilloise	3
US Salernitana 1919	3
Varbergs BoIS	3
Viking FK	3
Warta Poznan	3
West Ham United FC	1,2,3
Wisła Kraków	5
Wolfsburg	1
Wolverhampton Wanderers FC	2
Zaglebie Lubin	3
Zalaegerszegi TE FC	3
Zenit St. Petersburg	3
Zorya Lugansk	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
Argentina	ARG
Brazil	BRA
Colombia	COL
Ecuador	ECU
Egypt	EGY
Gambia	GMB
Ghana	GHA
Japan	JPN
Mexico	MEX
Morocco	MAR
Qatar	QAT
Saudi Arabia	KSA
Senegal	SEN
South Korea	KOR
United Arab Emirates	UAE
United States	USA
Uruguay	URU

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