



**GLOBAL  
CLUB FOOTBALL  
2018 REPORT**

## **Fédération Internationale de Football Association**

President: Gianni Infantino  
Secretary General: Fatma Samoura  
Address: FIFA-Strasse 20  
P.O. Box  
8044 Zurich  
Switzerland  
Telephone: +41 (0)43 222 7777  
Internet: FIFA.com

This report was conducted in collaboration between  
FIFA Professional Football Department and  
the International Centre for Sports Studies (CIES).



**GLOBAL  
CLUB FOOTBALL  
2018 REPORT**

# METHODOLOGY

This year's report benefits from a survey of all 211 FIFA member associations (MAs) for the first time. The FIFA Professional Football Department prepared a questionnaire in September 2017 that was then sent to all FIFA MAs in the autumn. A number of reminders were sent in order to obtain the highest possible response rate. We are pleased that so many MAs (187) participated in the survey.

The section on club licensing includes more national data provided by the MAs themselves, alongside the global/continental information supplied by the FIFA Professional Football Department and by each of the six confederations.

This year's report includes a number of new questions on labour relations and general sporting regulations for men's top division football. This year, it was not yet possible to include data on lower division men's leagues, the women's game, or to cross-check all survey answers with the relevant MA statutes, regulations or documents. It is hoped that in the future, the FIFA Professional Football Department will be able to centralise information of this type and be able to provide a periodic and accurate up-to-date picture of these all-important topics of the club game.

With regard to the chapter on regional club competitions, data has been provided by each confederation via a questionnaire and complemented with information collected through online research. In order to give an initial look into competitive balance (i.e. the number and diversity of winners and participants in the knockout rounds and the historical overview of national champions/runners-up), this section relies on publicly available information.

For the section on national men's and women's competitions, the majority of the data comes from the MA questionnaires. However, in cases where the data was unclear or raised questions, it was cross-checked with a mix of both primary (follow-up contact with the MA) and secondary sources through online research of official websites of the relevant competitions or MA, specialist football websites, official and unofficial social media pages, news articles and blogs. The information regarding the historical overview of national champions/runners-up comes from publicly available information.

Finally, the data collected on the leagues and from the questionnaires received was sent back to all six confederation club licensing offices for a final check.

	<b>NO. OF MAs</b>	<b>NO. OF RESPONSES</b>	<b>RESPONSE RATE</b>
<b>AFC</b>	46	36	<b>78.3%</b>
<b>CAF</b>	54	50	<b>92.6%</b>
<b>CONCACAF</b>	35	32	<b>91.4%</b>
<b>CONMEBOL</b>	10	10	<b>100%</b>
<b>OFC</b>	11	9	<b>81.8%</b>
<b>UEFA</b>	55	50	<b>90.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>88.6%</b>

# TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

<b>AFC</b>	Asian Football Confederation
<b>Apertura/clausura</b>	Format with two separate tournaments within one season
<b>CAF</b>	<i>Confédération Africaine de Football</i>
<b>Calendar year</b>	A season occurring in one single year (e.g. 2017)
<b>CBA</b>	Collective bargaining agreement
<b>CL</b>	Club licensing
<b>CONCACAF</b>	The Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football
<b>CONMEBOL</b>	<i>Confederación Sudamericana de Fútbol</i>
<b>Dual-year calendar</b>	A season spanning two years (e.g. 2016/2017)
<b>LG</b>	League
<b>MA</b>	Member Association
<b>OFC</b>	Oceania Football Confederation
<b>Top-tier competition</b>	Top-level national championship in a country regardless of professional status
<b>UEFA</b>	Union of European Football Associations

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>CLUB LICENSING AROUND THE WORLD</b>	<b>8</b>
AFC	12
CAF	14
CONCACAF	16
CONMEBOL	18
OFC	20
UEFA	22
<b>LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS</b>	<b>24</b>
AFC	28
CAF	30
CONCACAF	32
CONMEBOL	34
OFC	36
UEFA	38
<b>REGIONAL CLUB COMPETITIONS</b>	<b>40</b>
AFC	44
CAF	50
CONCACAF	56
CONMEBOL	60
OFC	68
UEFA	72
OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL YOUTH CLUB COMPETITIONS	80
<b>NATIONAL MEN'S TOP-TIER COMPETITIONS</b>	<b>82</b>
AFC	86
CAF	88
CONCACAF	90
CONMEBOL	92
OFC	94
UEFA	96
<b>NATIONAL WOMEN'S TOP-TIER COMPETITIONS</b>	<b>98</b>
AFC	102
CAF	104
CONCACAF	106
CONMEBOL	108
OFC	110
UEFA	112



**FIFA**  
CLUB WORLD CUP

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Global Club Football Report, an analysis undertaken by FIFA Professional Football Department, aims to provide essential data on the state of the global game with the ultimate objective of sharing knowledge and establishing standards for the development and governance of club football.

In line with FIFA Professional Football Programmes, this year's report includes a number of new areas, in addition to club licensing, labour relations, general sporting regulations and more details on the regional and national club competitions for both men and women. This second edition of the report counted with the support of the confederations and the involvement of the 211 FIFA MAs. The MAs nearly all participated and the 87% response rate (187 MAs) augurs well for the future of this annual report.

The first chapter provides an updated picture of club licensing around the world and its significant growth since FIFA initiated a global implementation plan in 2015. Now, more than three quarters of MAs around the world have some sort of national club licensing system in place. In most cases, the MA is the licensor responsible for evaluating and awarding club licences. Despite improvement in this regard, there is still room for progress regarding the application of licensing to the women's game (the CONCACAF region has the highest level of implementation at 44% of its MAs). Not all MAs have a full-time club licensing manager and each confederation works differently (only a few have a committee for licensing).

The new section of the report offers insight into MA's position as regulatory entities for domestic club football; a role supported by FIFA through, for example, the establishment of national dispute resolution chambers in collaboration with professional football stakeholders. Collective bargaining is a minority practice around the world (31% of MAs have a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) for the professional sector) though most countries have some form of minimum contractual regulation for players requiring signed contracts (84% of MAs). Limiting squad sizes is common practice around the world (73% of MAs) with most confederations limiting average squad size to between 25 and 30 registered players. UEFA has the lowest average limit (27 players per squad) while CAF and CONMEBOL have the highest (30 and 32 players per squad, respectively). Another familiar regulatory mechanism is a foreign player quota (72% of MAs have one). The regulation of promoting local young talent is far rarer around the world (only 26% of MAs have some minimum required number). Finally, while the regulation of specific legal forms for clubs is found in nearly two thirds of MAs around the world, directives on foreign club ownership (9% of MAs) and multiple-club ownership (33% of MAs) are not in regular use globally.

The last section of the report covers men's and women's club competitions at regional and national level.

Building on last year's analysis, the report offers more details on the flagship confederation competition (or top two for those that organise two events) regarding prize money, formats, calendar and sporting regulations, while also exploring the competitive balance of these competitions with a historical analysis of the diversity of winners and runners-up by country.

In terms of domestic men's club competitions, a total of 2,671 clubs (global average of 13 teams per league) from 204 countries participated in a national championship, where one was organised, in either the 2016-17 or 2017 season. Promotion and relegation was the most common inter-league format though there was significant variety concerning other aspects. For example, in CONCACAF one third of the MAs do not use promotion/relegation and in the OFC and CONMEBOL a different competition format such as apertura/clausura is more common than the home/away one. Most competitions were run by the MA and TV rights were generally centralised across the world, although in CONCACAF and CONMEBOL, there were a number of countries where individual clubs commercialised the rights themselves. The competition calendars were not standardised across the globe with only one-half of MAs reporting a competition that started in the third quarter of the



year. The AFC, OFC and CONMEBOL mostly opted for a calendar year competition rather than the dual-year format. This year's report also includes an overview of some competitive balance information on the diversity of national championship winners by confederation. UEFA and OFC were the only confederation where no country had at least eight different national men's champions in the last ten years.

The final chapter covers women's national club competitions across the 172 countries that reported having a league last season. Similar to the men's, most competitions were managed by the MA and competition formats varied with about 50% of MAs using a home/away match format. However, in contrast to the men's game, most women's championships were not operated with promotion and relegation (CAF, UEFA and CONMEBOL did have some majority leagues with this competition format). Calendars were also different from the men's game with most being standardised and using a calendar year season instead of the dual-year format (except in UEFA and CAF).

Overall, we hope that the second edition of the Global Club Football Report will provide valuable global perspectives on the world of men's and women's elite club football.

This report was published by the Professional Football Department on the basis of FIFA's approach to increase the level of engagement between FIFA and professional football stakeholders. The department's main objectives are to manage FIFA's various channels of communication with key professional football stakeholders, to establish a base of professional football data and knowledge, and – in conjunction with the confederations – to expand club licensing in each region.

In addition, the Professional Football Department performs research analysis on professional football matters, and promotes the development of club football through many professional football projects for FIFA. The Department is complemented by FIFA's Football Stakeholders Committee and acts as a vehicle for breaking down barriers and providing tools for engagement within the football community.



adidas  
**TELSTAR**  
18  
OFFICIAL  
MATCH BALL

adidas  
**5**  
SIZE  
OFFICIAL MATCH BALL

adidas  
**TELSTAR**  
18  
OFFICIAL  
MATCH BALL

# **CLUB LICENSING AROUND THE WORLD**

# CLUB LICENSING AROUND THE WORLD

Through the Club Licensing Programme, led by the Professional Football Department, FIFA supports confederations and member associations to implement and enhance Club Licensing practices at regional and national level with the objective of professionalizing club football around the world and, ultimately, growing the game.

The Global Club Football 2018 Report provides an update on the implementation of club licensing systems at confederation and national level across the six confederations. Overall, 145 (78%) out of the 187 MAs included in this specific analysis reported the existence of a national club licensing system in their country, even though the level of implementation may significantly vary from country to country. This is particularly true with regard to aspects such as the number of domestic competitions that are subject to club licensing regulations,

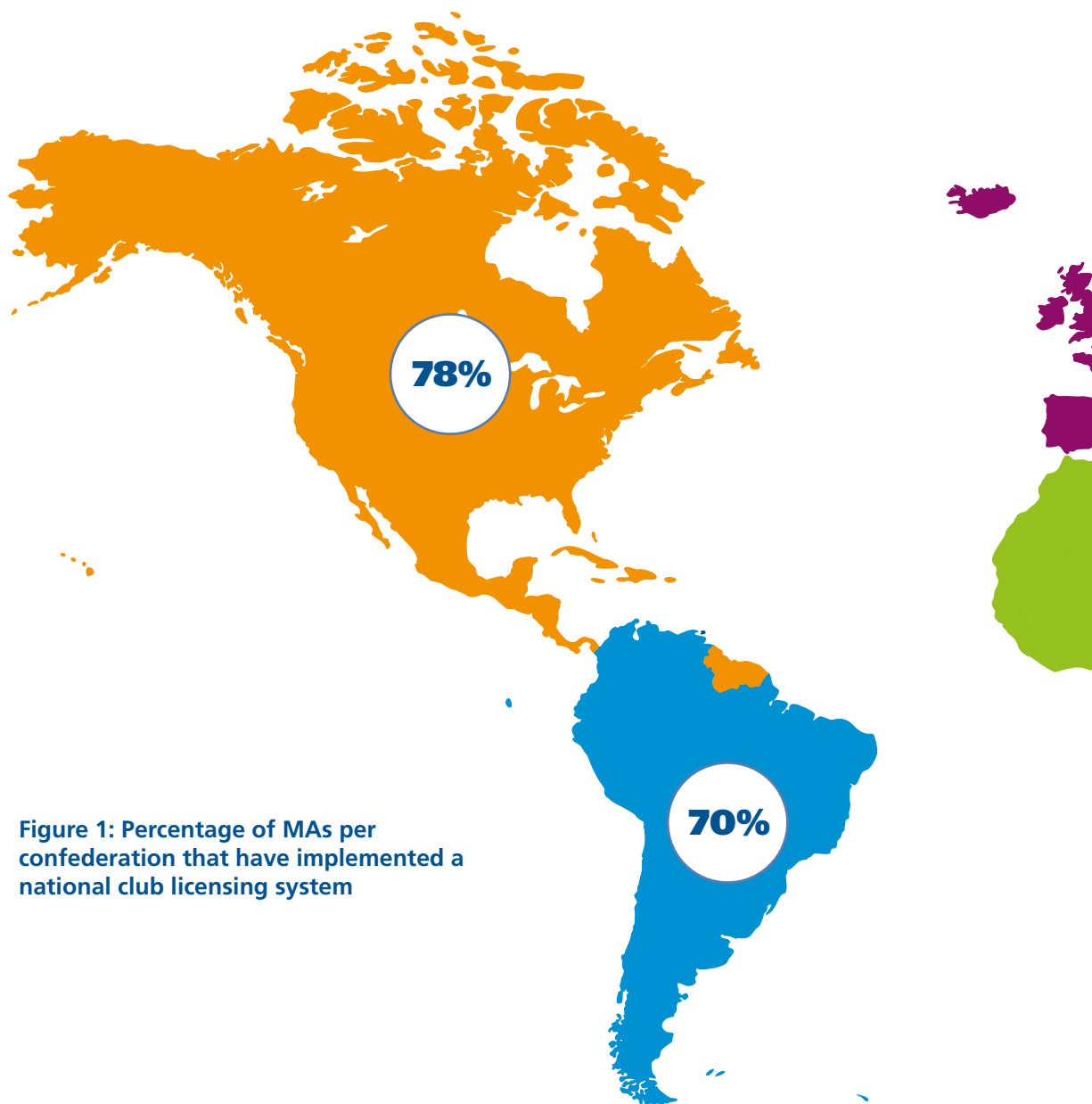
and the categories of clubs that are under the supervision of the licensor.

In terms of geographic split, Europe is certainly the most developed region, as 94% of the member associations from UEFA have reported the existence of some kind of club licensing system in their country. It has to be noted, however, that the situation appears particularly promising across all the six confederations, especially considering the rapid expansion of club licensing. Each region has at least a two-thirds implementation rate, with the lowest rate being registered in Asia (67%).

In terms of the entity that is actually in charge of evaluating the clubs and releasing the licences, the analysis shows that in the vast majority of the countries (125) this responsibility falls to the member association, as opposed to the league. At confederation level, the two ends of the

spectrum are represented by the OFC, where the member association is always the licensor, and the AFC, where instead this responsibility is delegated to the league in 36% of cases.

In 78% of cases, national club licensing systems only cover men's competitions. The situation, however, differs significantly when looking at which type of competitions are affected. In one third of the cases, only the top domestic division is subject to the club licensing regulations, whereas in another third of cases they extend to the second division as well. The remaining countries are split between those instances where the club from the top three divisions have to comply with the regulations, and those where only teams competing in the confederation's club competitions are regulated. When women's clubs are included in club licensing this is almost exclusively related to the top division only (87%).



**Figure 1: Percentage of MAs per confederation that have implemented a national club licensing system**



78% of MAs have implemented a national club licensing system



WHO IS THE LICENSOR?

86%  
MA

14%  
LEAGUE



CLUB LICENSING APPLIES TO

78%  
MEN'S  
COMPETITIONS  
ONLY

22%  
MEN'S & WOMEN'S  
COMPETITIONS



TO WHICH MEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
33%

Top 2 divisions  
33%

Top 3 divisions  
21%

Only clubs in  
confederation  
competitions  
13%

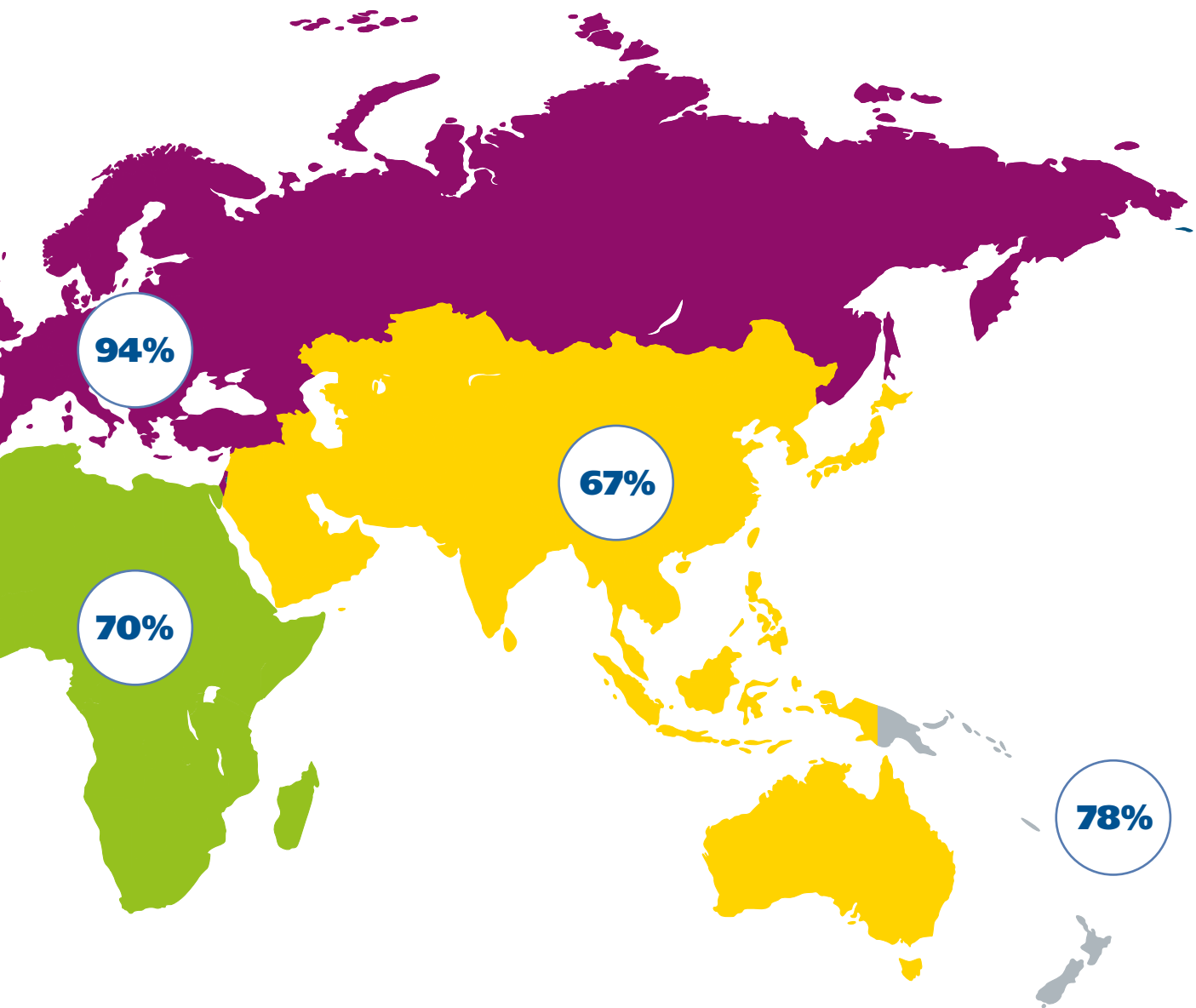
TO WHICH WOMEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
87%











Top 2 divisions  
10%

Top 3 divisions  
3%

Only clubs in  
confederation  
competitions  
0%



**Club licensing at confederation level**

	YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION	2012
	IN WHICH DEPARTMENT IS CL?	Development
	FULL-TIME CL STAFF	2  
	IS THERE A CL COMMITTEE?	No
	LICENCES GRANTED	249
	LICENCES REFUSED	16 (-53 on previous year)
	SEMINARS HELD AT CONFEDERATION LEVEL	2 (+1 on previous year)
	SEMINARS HELD AT NATIONAL LEVEL	NA



## Club licensing at national level

Is there a national club licensing system?

	Y	N
Afghanistan		■
Australia	■	
Bangladesh	■	
Bhutan	■	
Brunei Darussalam		■
Cambodia		■
China PR	■	
Chinese Taipei		■
Guam		■
Hong Kong	■	
IR Iran	■	
Iraq	■	
Japan	■	
Jordan	■	
Korea Republic	■	
Kuwait		■
Kyrgyzstan	■	
Laos	■	
Lebanon		■
Macau	■	
Malaysia	■	
Mongolia	■	
Oman		■
Palestine	■	
Philippines	■	
Qatar	■	
Saudi Arabia	■	
Singapore	■	
Sri Lanka		■
Syria		■
Tajikistan	■	
Timor-Leste		■
Turkmenistan	■	
United Arab Emirates	■	
Uzbekistan	■	
Vietnam	■	



67% of MAs have implemented a national club licensing system



WHO IS THE LICENSOR?

64%  
MA

36%  
LEAGUE



CLUB LICENSING APPLIES TO

92%  
MEN'S  
COMPETITIONS

8%  
MEN'S &  
WOMEN'S  
COMPETITIONS



TO WHICH MEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
60%

Top 2 divisions  
20%

Top 3 divisions  
8%

Only clubs in confederation competitions  
12%

TO WHICH WOMEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
50%

Top 2 divisions  
0%

Top 3 divisions  
50%

Only clubs in confederation competitions  
0%



NATIONAL CL MANAGERS










24



Japan and China PR are the only countries where club licensing applies to the top three divisions of men's football.

Bahrain, India, Indonesia, Korea DPR, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Yemen did not provide information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.

**Club licensing at confederation level**

	YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION	2015
	IN WHICH DEPARTMENT IS CL?	Development
	FULL-TIME CL STAFF	1 
	IS THERE A CL COMMITTEE?	Yes
	LICENCES GRANTED	107 (+41 on previous year)
	LICENCES REFUSED	0
	SEMINARS HELD AT CONFEDERATION LEVEL	2
	SEMINARS HELD AT NATIONAL LEVEL	NA





## Club licensing at national level

Is there a national club licensing system?

	Y	N
Algeria	Y	
Angola	Y	
Benin	Y	
Botswana	Y	
Burkina Faso		Y
Burundi	Y	
Cameroon	Y	
Cape Verde Islands	Y	
Central African Republic	Y	
Chad	Y	
Comoros	Y	
Congo	Y	
Congo DR		Y
Côte d'Ivoire	Y	
Djibouti	Y	
Egypt	Y	
Equatorial Guinea	Y	
Ethiopia	Y	
Gabon		Y
Gambia		Y
Ghana	Y	
Guinea		Y
Guinea-Bissau		Y
Lesotho	Y	
Liberia	Y	
Libya		Y
Madagascar		Y
Malawi	Y	
Mali	Y	
Mauritania	Y	
Mauritius	Y	
Morocco	Y	
Mozambique	Y	
Namibia		Y
Niger	Y	
Rwanda	Y	
Senegal	Y	
Seychelles		Y
Sierra Leone	Y	
Somalia		Y
South Africa	Y	
South Sudan	Y	
Sudan	Y	
Swaziland	Y	
Tanzania	Y	
Togo	Y	
Tunisia	Y	
Uganda	Y	
Zambia	Y	
Zimbabwe	Y	



70% of MAs have implemented a national club licensing system



WHO IS THE LICENSOR?

91%  
MA

9%  
LEAGUE



CLUB LICENSING APPLIES TO

91%  
MEN'S COMPETITIONS

9%  
MEN'S & WOMEN'S COMPETITIONS



TO WHICH MEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
36%

Top 2 divisions  
13%

Top 3 divisions  
6%

Only clubs in confederation competitions  
45%

TO WHICH WOMEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
67%

Top 2 divisions  
33%

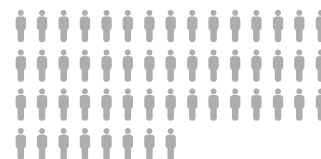
Top 3 divisions  
0%

Only clubs in confederation competitions  
0%



NATIONAL CL MANAGERS

53












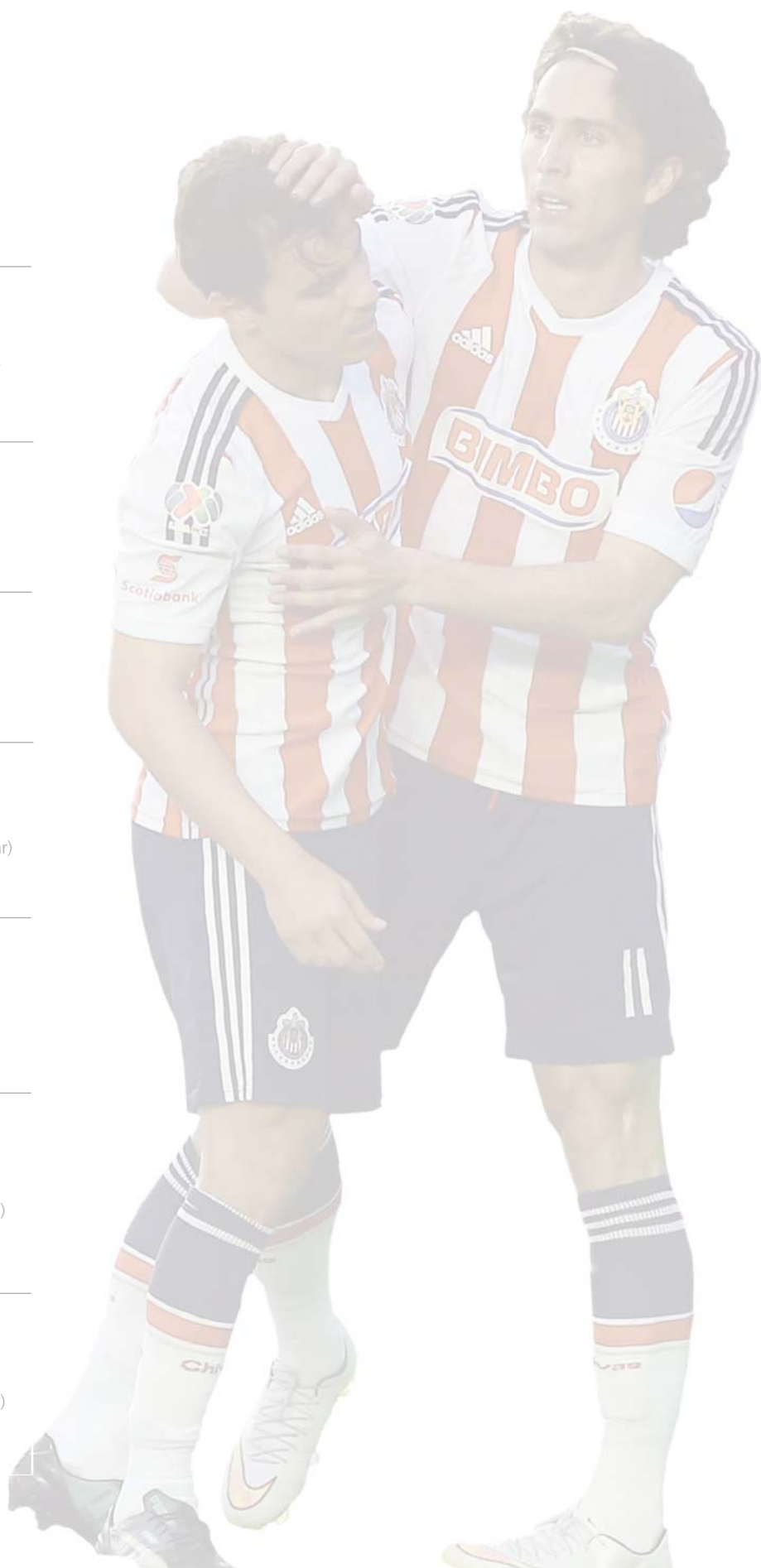
Angola, Uganda and Zimbabwe are the only countries where club licensing applies both to men's and women's football.

Angola and Uganda are the only countries where club licensing applies to all three top divisions of men's football.

Algeria, South Africa and Sudan are the only countries where the league acted as the licensor instead of the national association.

## Club licensing at confederation level

	YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION	2016
	IN WHICH DEPARTMENT IS CL?	Development
	FULL-TIME CL STAFF	2 
	IS THERE A CL COMMITTEE?	No
	LICENCES GRANTED	36 (+36 on previous year)
	LICENCES REFUSED	0
	SEMINARS HELD AT CONFEDERATION LEVEL	2 (+1 on previous year)
	SEMINARS HELD AT NATIONAL LEVEL	15 (+2 on previous year)



## Club licensing at national level

Is there a national club licensing system?

	Y	N
Anguilla		■
Antigua and Barbuda	■	
Aruba	■	
Bahamas		■
Barbados	■	
Belize	■	
Bermuda	■	
British Virgin Islands		■
Canada	■	
Cayman Islands		■
Costa Rica	■	
Cuba		■
Curaçao	■	
Dominica	■	
Dominican Republic	■	
El Salvador		■
Grenada	■	
Guatemala	■	
Guyana		■
Haiti	■	
Honduras	■	
Jamaica	■	
Mexico	■	
Nicaragua	■	
Panama	■	
Puerto Rico	■	
St Kitts and Nevis	■	
St Lucia	■	
Suriname	■	
Turks and Caicos Islands	■	
US Virgin Islands		■
USA	■	



78% of MAs have implemented a national club licensing system



WHO IS THE LICENSOR?

88%  
MA

12%  
LEAGUE



CLUB LICENSING APPLIES TO

57%  
MEN'S  
COMPETITIONS

43%  
MEN'S &  
WOMEN'S  
COMPETITIONS



TO WHICH MEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
17%

Top 2 divisions  
57%

Top 3 divisions  
26%

Only clubs in  
confederation  
competitions  
0%

TO WHICH WOMEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
90%

Top 2 divisions  
10%

Top 3 divisions  
0%

Only clubs in  
confederation  
competitions  
0%



NATIONAL CL MANAGERS










22

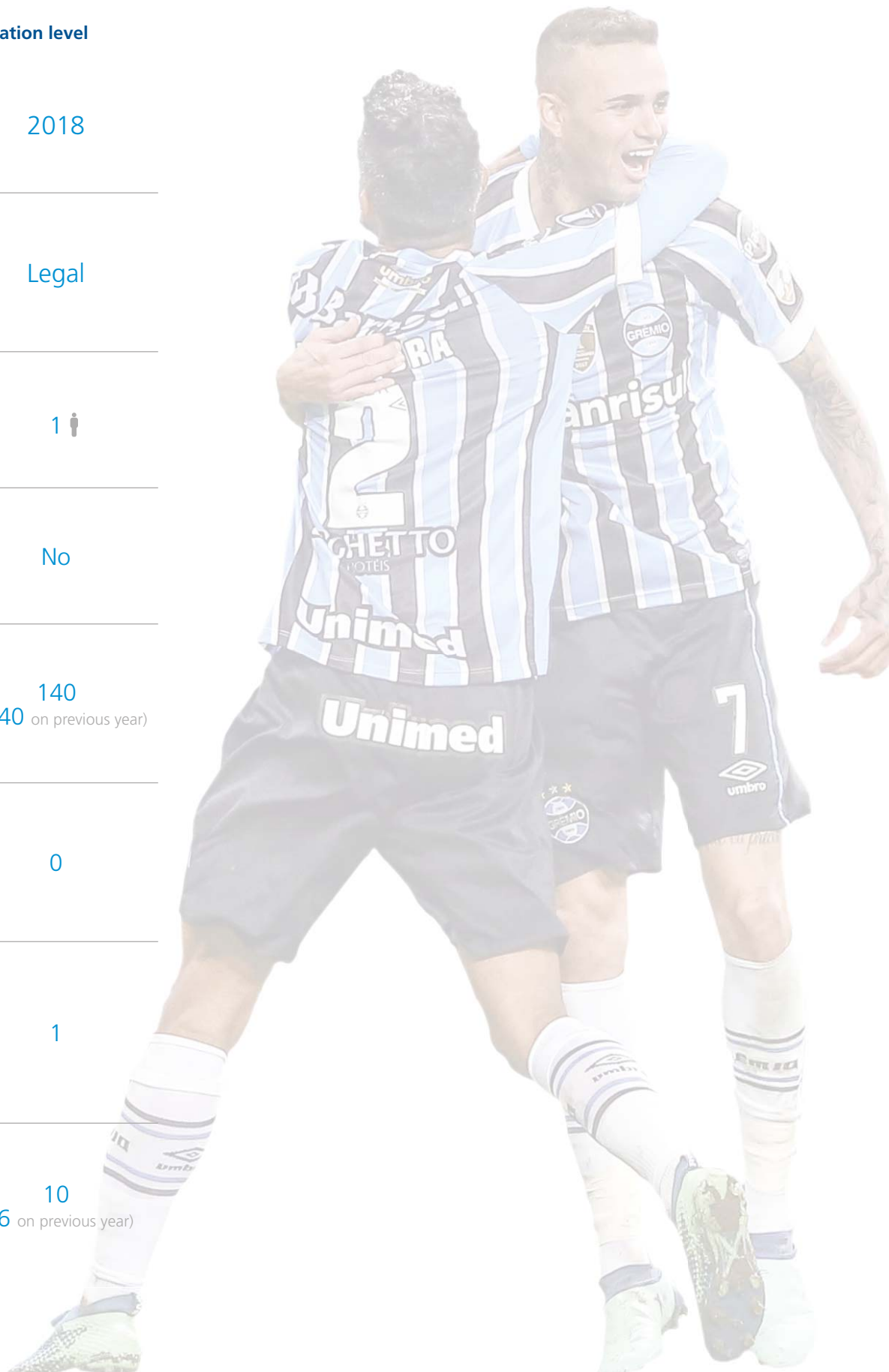


Dominica, US Virgin Islands and USA were the only countries where the league acted as the licensor instead of the national association.

\* Montserrat, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago did not provide this information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.

## Club licensing at confederation level

	YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION	2018
	IN WHICH DEPARTMENT IS CL?	Legal
	FULL-TIME CL STAFF	1 
	IS THERE A CL COMMITTEE?	No
	LICENCES GRANTED	140 (+140 on previous year)
	LICENCES REFUSED	0
	SEMINARS HELD AT CONFEDERATION LEVEL	1
	SEMINARS HELD AT NATIONAL LEVEL	10 (+6 on previous year)



## Club licensing at national level

Is there a national club licensing system?

	Y	N
Argentina		■
Bolivia		■
Brazil	■	
Chile	■	
Colombia	■	
Ecuador	■	
Paraguay	■	
Peru	■	
Uruguay	■	
Venezuela		■



70% of MAs have implemented a national club licensing system



WHO IS THE LICENSOR?

86%  
MA

14%  
LEAGUE



CLUB LICENSING APPLIES TO

71%  
MEN'S  
COMPETITIONS

29%  
MEN'S &  
WOMEN'S  
COMPETITIONS



TO WHICH MEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
43%

Top 2 divisions  
29%

Top 3 divisions  
28%

Only clubs in confederation competitions  
0%

TO WHICH WOMEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
100%

Top 2 divisions  
0%

Top 3 divisions  
0%

Only clubs in confederation competitions  
0%












NATIONAL CL MANAGERS

7 

Colombia is the only country where the league is the entity in charge of awarding the licences.

**Club licensing at confederation level**

	YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION	2017
	IN WHICH DEPARTMENT IS CL?	Competitions & Technical
	FULL-TIME CL STAFF	1 
	IS THERE A CL COMMITTEE?	No
	LICENCES GRANTED	5 (+5 on previous year)
	LICENCES REFUSED	0
	SEMINARS HELD AT CONFEDERATION LEVEL	0
	SEMINARS HELD AT NATIONAL LEVEL	0



## Club licensing at national level

Is there a national club licensing system?

	Y	N
American Samoa	■	
Cook Islands	■	
Fiji	■	
New Caledonia	■	
New Zealand	■	
Papua New Guinea		■
Samoa		■
Tahiti	■	
Tonga	■	

\* Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have not provided this information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.



78% of MAs have implemented a national club licensing system



WHO IS THE LICENSOR?

100%  
MA

0%  
LEAGUE



CL APPLIES TO

67%  
MEN'S  
COMPETITIONS

33%  
MEN'S &  
WOMEN'S  
COMPETITIONS



TO WHICH MEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division 50%  
Top 2 divisions 17%  
Top 3 divisions 17%  
Only clubs in confederation competitions 16%

TO WHICH WOMEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division 100%  
Top 2 divisions 0%  
Top 3 divisions 0%  
Only clubs in confederation competitions 0%




NATIONAL  
CL MANAGERS

6

American Samoa and Cook Islands are the only two countries where club licensing applies both to men's and women's competitions.

**Club licensing at confederation level**

	YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION	2004
	IN WHICH DEPARTMENT IS CL?	Financial Sustainability & Research
	FULL-TIME CL STAFF	21* 
	IS THERE A CL COMMITTEE?	Yes
	LICENCES GRANTED	491 (+19 on previous year)
	LICENCES REFUSED	65 (-21 on previous year)
	SEMINARS HELD AT CONFEDERATION LEVEL	4
	SEMINARS HELD AT NATIONAL LEVEL	6



\* The Financial Sustainability & Research Division is composed of the following units whose work is interlinked: club licensing, financial fair play, financial monitoring & compliance and the UEFA Intelligence Centre





## Club licensing at national level

Is there a national club licensing system?

	Y	N
Andorra		■
Armenia	■	
Austria	■	
Belarus	■	
Belgium	■	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	■	
Bulgaria	■	
Croatia	■	
Cyprus	■	
Czech Republic	■	
Denmark	■	
England	■	
Estonia	■	
Faroe Islands	■	
Finland	■	
FYR Macedonia	■	
Georgia	■	
Germany	■	
Greece	■	
Hungary	■	
Iceland	■	
Israel	■	
Italy	■	
Kosovo		■
Latvia	■	
Liechtenstein	■	
Lithuania	■	
Luxembourg	■	
Malta	■	
Moldova	■	
Montenegro		■
Netherlands	■	
Northern Ireland	■	
Norway	■	
Poland	■	
Portugal	■	
Republic of Ireland	■	
Romania	■	
Russia	■	
San Marino	■	
Scotland	■	
Serbia	■	
Slovakia	■	
Slovenia	■	
Spain	■	
Sweden	■	
Switzerland	■	
Turkey	■	
Ukraine	■	
Wales	■	



94% of MAs have implemented a national club licensing system



WHO IS THE LICENSOR?

93%  
MA

7%  
LEAGUE



CL APPLIES TO

75%  
MEN'S  
COMPETITIONS

25%  
MEN'S &  
WOMEN'S  
COMPETITIONS



TO WHICH MEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
19%

Top 2 divisions  
44%

Top 3 divisions  
37%

Only clubs in confederation competitions  
0%

TO WHICH WOMEN'S COMPETITIONS DOES CLUB LICENSING APPLY?

Top division  
91%

Top 2 divisions  
9%

Top 3 divisions  
0%

Only clubs in confederation competitions  
0%



NATIONAL CL MANAGERS

55



Austria, Germany, Portugal and Switzerland are the only countries where the league is the entity in charge of granting the licences.

Albania, Azerbaijan, France, Gibraltar and Kazakhstan have not provided information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.



A. MABKHOUT

7

S. RASHID

12

EISSA. M

14



# **LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS**

# LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Following a long-term strategy to position member associations and leagues as regulatory entities for domestic club football, this section of the Global Club Football Report focuses on labour relations and sporting regulations that govern football at national level across the six confederations. As expected, the situation varies significantly. Some regulatory measures are common in the majority of countries whereas other areas are subject to little or no regulation in most parts of the football world.

One area of growing importance in the professionalisation of football, relates to how the labour-management relationship is structured, who the actors are, and how the negotiation processes operate. The relationship is governed by contracts and regulations at international and national level, including aspects of both individual negotiation and collective processes like CBAs. In this regard, research shows that slightly less

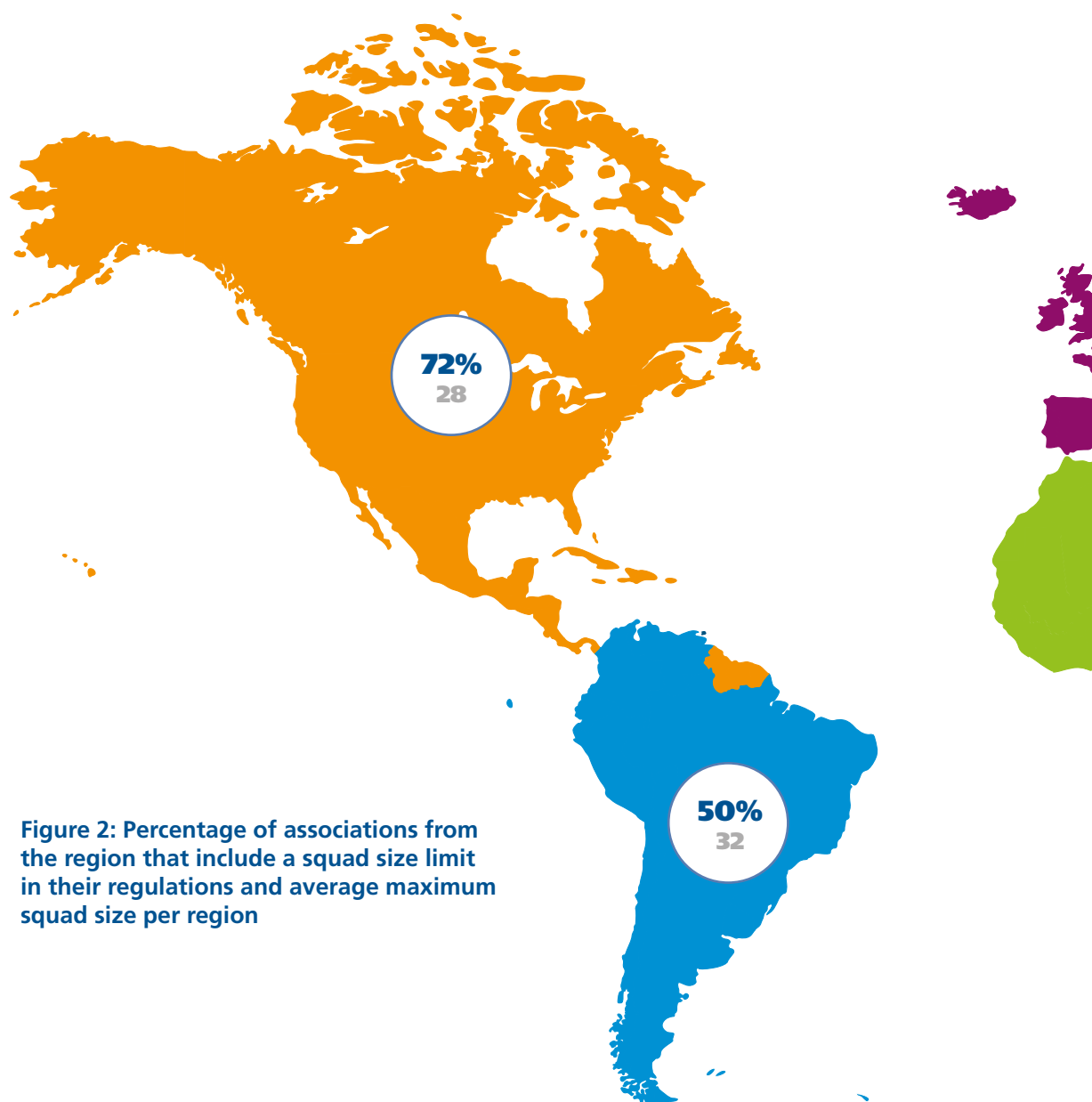
than one third of the 187 MAs in this study reported the existence of a CBA. While collective negotiation is a rarity in world football, the requirement for football players to have a written contract is an omnipresent measure at global level. This is understandable since having a written contract is one of the main conditions that differentiates professional football from the amateur game. This is particularly evident in the CONMEBOL and UEFA regions where all MAs (San Marino being the only exception) have included such a requirement in their regulations. In contrast, out of the nine OFC nations that were reviewed, only two confirmed such a regulatory requirement.

The introduction of limits to the number of players that a club may register for domestic competitions is another prevalent provision. It is included in the regulations of almost three quarters of the countries analysed. Interestingly,

when it comes to defining which type of players may be included in the squad, restrictions on the maximum number of foreign players (implemented by 72% of the MAs) are clearly more common than rules that establish a minimum number of home-grown players (reported by one quarter of the MAs surveyed).

With regard to club ownership, only 9% of MAs globally have introduced some kind of regulation regarding foreign investment in domestic clubs, and half of these are from Europe. Multiple ownership is a slightly more regulated phenomenon (33% of the countries), particularly in the CONMEBOL and UEFA regions (50% of their respective MAs).

Finally, in almost two thirds of the 187 MAs considered in this report, there exist regulations about the different legal forms that a club may adopt.



**Figure 2: Percentage of associations from the region that include a squad size limit in their regulations and average maximum squad size per region**

**31%**

of MAs reported the existence of a **collective bargaining agreement**

**84%**

of MAs have regulations containing a requirement for professional players to have a **written contract**

**73%**

of MAs have some sort of **squad size limit** in their regulations

**72%**

of MAs have a maximum limit of **foreign players** in their regulations

**26%**

of MAs have a minimum of **home-grown players** in their regulations

**9%**

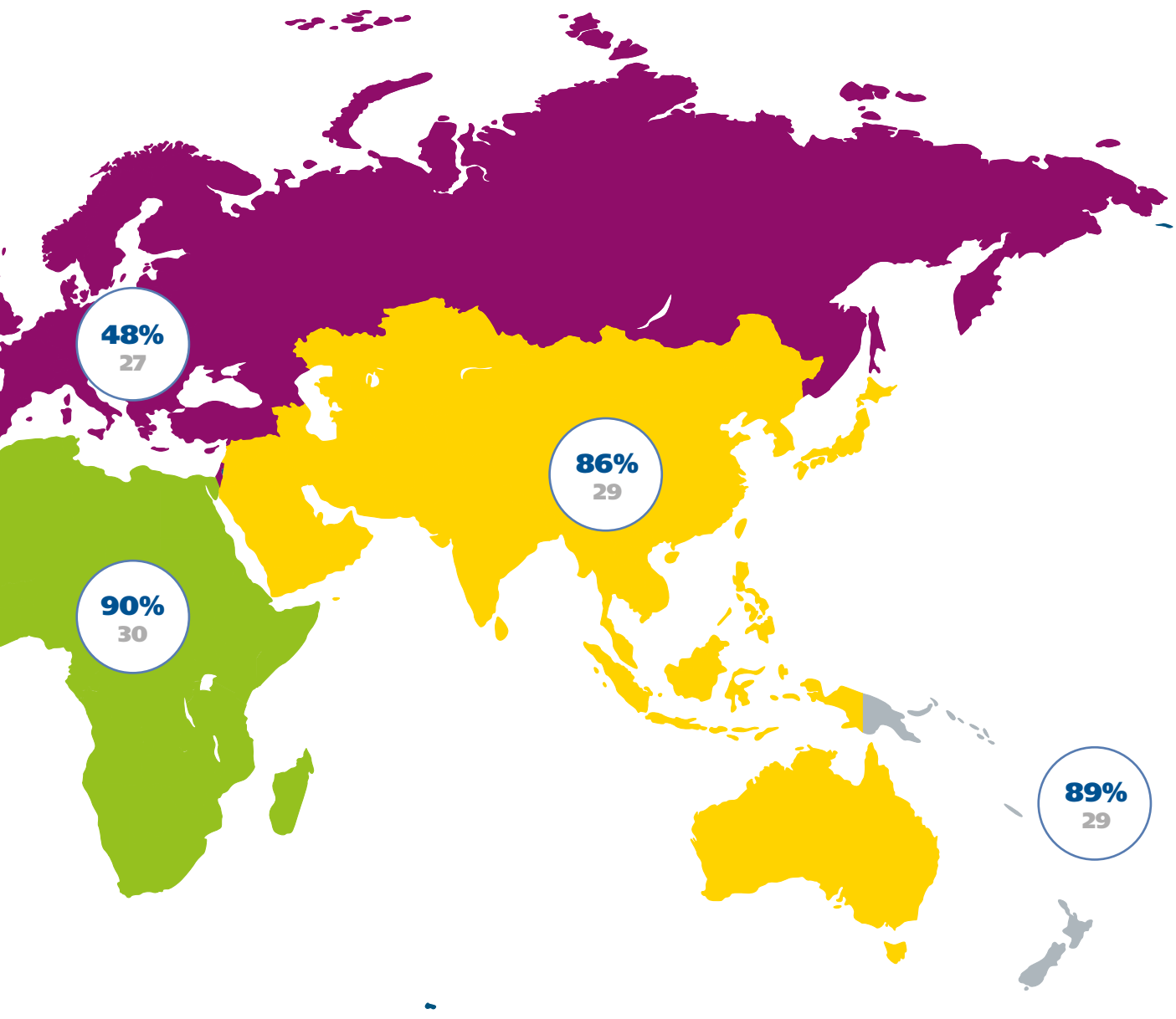
of MAs have a rule on **foreign ownership of clubs** in their regulations

**33%**

of MAs have a rule on **multiple ownership of clubs** in their regulations

**64%**

of MAs have a regulation about the required **legal form of clubs**



	Is there a CBA?	Professional players must have a written contract?	Is there a squad size limit? (max.)	Max. number of foreign players allowed	Min. number of home-grown players required	Any regulation on foreign ownership of clubs?	Any regulation on multi-club ownership?	Regulation on the required legal form of clubs?
Afghanistan								
Australia			23	5	3			
Bangladesh			35	3				
Bhutan				4				
Brunei Darussalam			25					
Cambodia			-	6				
China PR			32	5				
Chinese Taipei			35					
Guam			25					
Hong Kong			30	5+1 <sup>1</sup>				
Iran			27 <sup>2</sup>	3+1 <sup>1</sup>				
Iraq			-	3	16			
Japan			25	5 <sup>3</sup>				
Jordan			30	3				
Korea Republic				4				
Kuwait			-	4				
Kyrgyzstan			30	5				
Laos			25	6				
Lebanon			35	3				
Macau			26	8				
Malaysia			30	4				
Mongolia								
Oman			30	4	26			
Palestine			35					
Philippines			30	3+1 <sup>1</sup>				
Qatar				3+1 <sup>1</sup>				
Saudi Arabia			32	6				
Singapore			25	2				
Sri Lanka			30	3				
Syria			25	3	22			
Tajikistan			25	6				
Timor-Leste			-	3	3			
Turkmenistan			-	3				
United Arab Emirates			30	4				
Uzbekistan			-	3+1 <sup>1</sup>				
Vietnam			30	2				
<b>AVG</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>				

31% of MAs reported the existence of a **collective bargaining agreement**

94% of MAs have regulations containing a requirement for players to have a **written contract**

86% of MAs have some sort of **squad size limit** in their regulations

86% of MAs have a maximum limit of **foreign players** in their regulations

14% of MAs have a minimum required number of **home-grown players** in their regulations

11% of MAs have a rule on the **foreign ownership of clubs** in their regulations

33% of MAs have a rule on the **multiple ownership of clubs** in their regulations

64% of MAs have a regulation about the required **legal form** of clubs

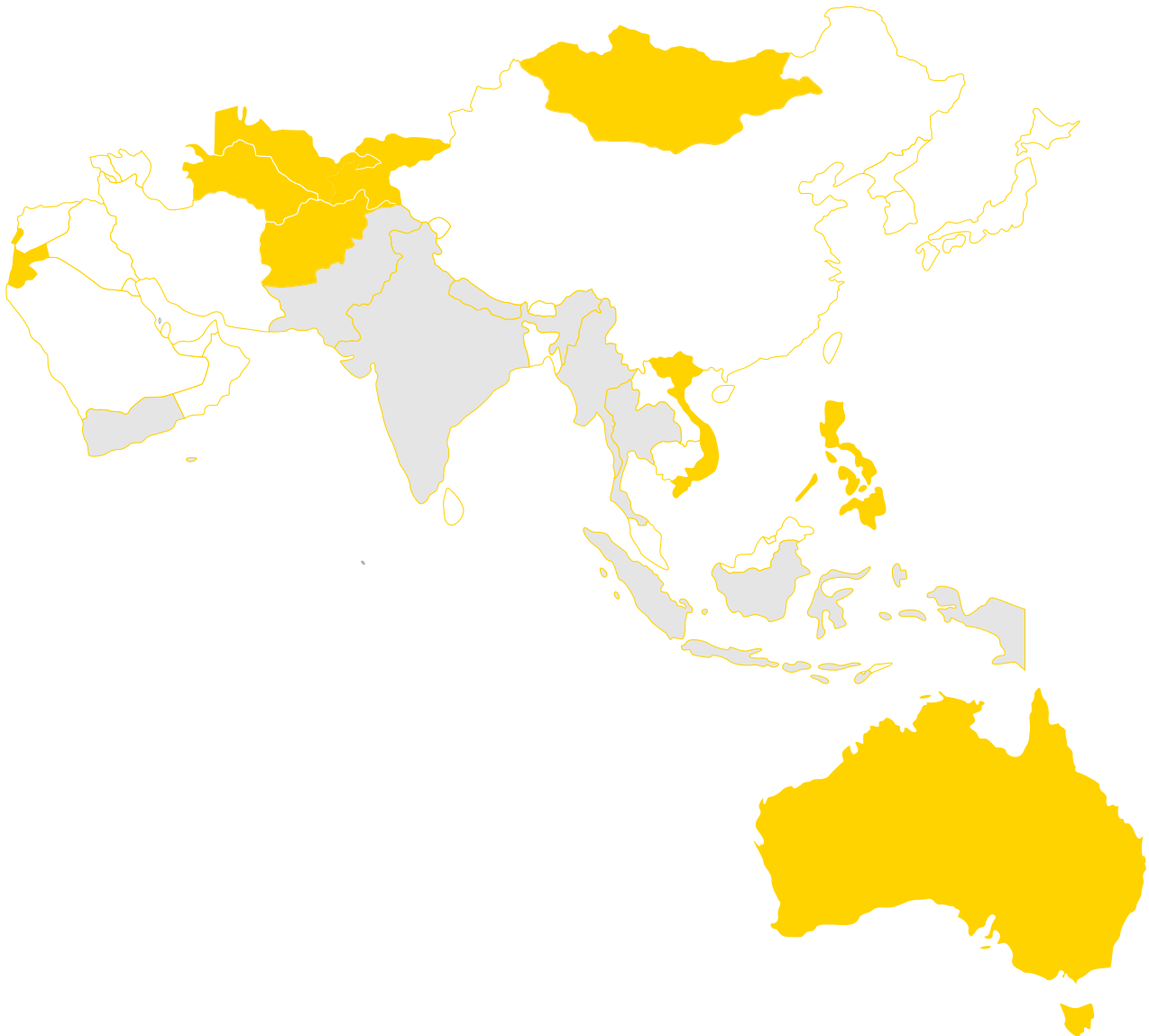
Bahrain, India, Indonesia, Korea DPR, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Yemen have not provided this information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.

<sup>1</sup> One foreign player must be from the AFC region

<sup>2</sup> At least nine players must be under 23 years old

<sup>3</sup> The limitation does not apply for nationalities of countries where the national league has an alliance agreement with the league

**Figure 3: Countries where labour relations are governed by a collective bargaining agreement**



Countries in yellow reported the existence of a CBA, whereas countries in white stated that they do not have such an agreement. Countries in grey did not submit a reply and therefore cannot be evaluated in this respect.

	Is there a CBA?	Professional players must have a written contract?	Is there a squad size limit? (max.)	Max. number of foreign players allowed	Min. number of home-grown players required	Any regulation on foreign ownership of clubs?	Any regulation on multi-club ownership?	Regulation on the required legal form of clubs?
Algeria			25	2				
Angola			35	5				
Benin			25	5				
Botswana			30	3	5			
Burkina Faso			30	5				
Burundi			30					
Cameroon			30	5	11			
Cape Verde Islands				5				
Central African Republic			-	-	-			
Chad			30	5	25			
Comoros			35	3				
Congo			-	-				
Congo DR			33					
Côte d'Ivoire			30	5				
Djibouti			30	5	5			
Egypt			30	4				
Equatorial Guinea			25	6				
Ethiopia			25	-	5			
Gabon			30	7				
Gambia								
Ghana			30	5				
Guinea			-	-				
Guinea-Bissau			30	5				
Lesotho			28	5				
Liberia			30	5				
Libya			25	3				
Madagascar			30					
Malawi			30					
Mali				3				
Mauritania				3				
Mauritius			25	5				
Morocco			30	4				
Mozambique			30	5	5			
Namibia			30	5	25			
Niger			40	4	20			
Rwanda			30	5				
Senegal			30	4				
Seychelles			35	4	30			
Sierra Leone			30					
Somalia			40	4				
South Africa			40	5				
South Sudan			30	3	3			
Sudan			25	3				
Swaziland			30	5				
Tanzania			30	7				
Togo			30	5				
Tunisia			30	3	5			
Uganda			28	5				
Zambia								
Zimbabwe			30	5				
<b>AVG</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>				

40% of MAs reported the existence of a **collective bargaining agreement**

90% of MAs have regulations containing a requirement for players to have a **written contract**

90% of MAs have some sort of **squad size limit** in their regulations

86% of MAs have a maximum limit of **foreign players** in their regulations

24% of MAs include a minimum required number of **home-grown players** in their regulations

6% of MAs have a rule on the **foreign ownership of clubs** in their regulations

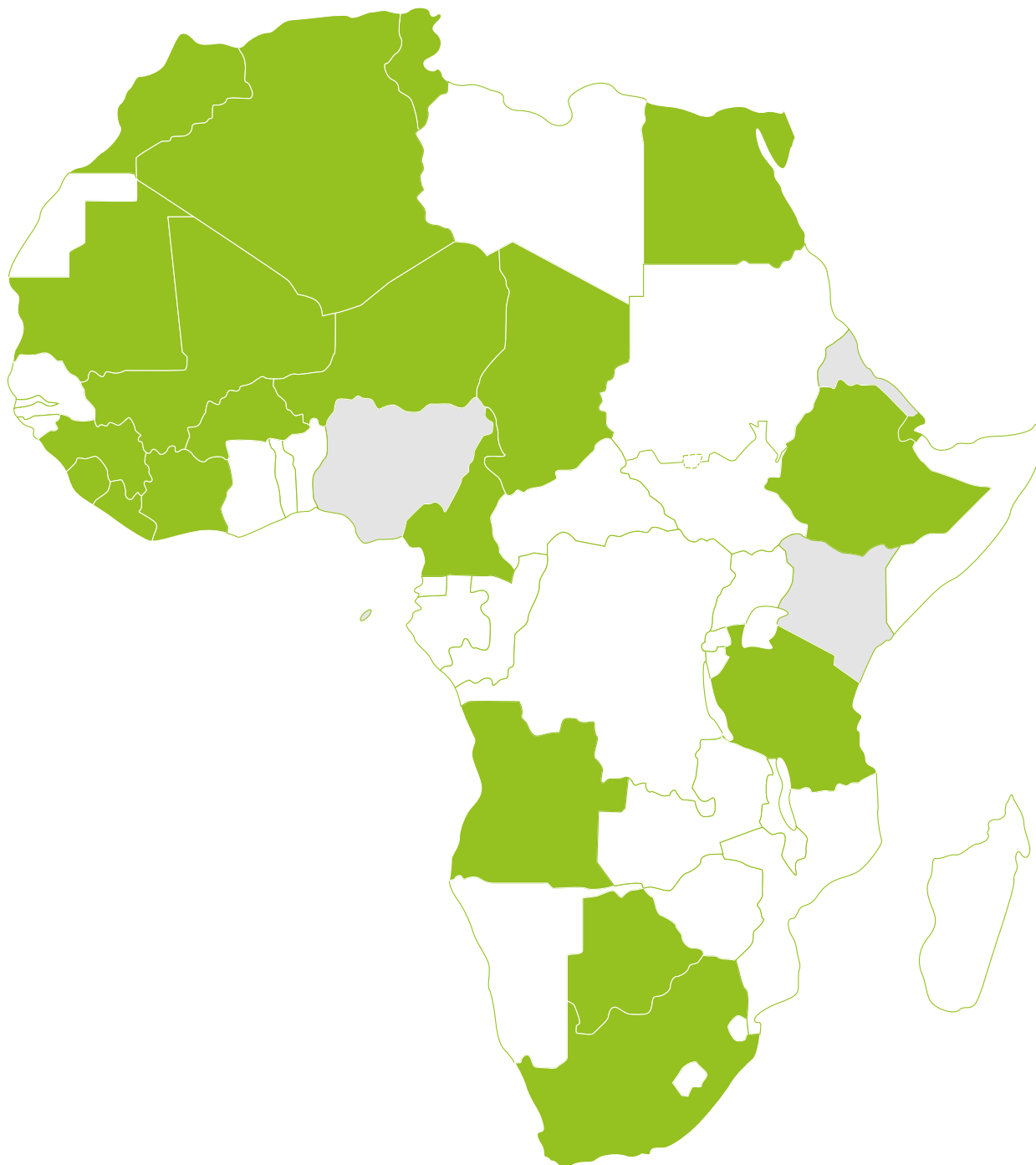
22% of MAs have a rule on the **multiple ownership of clubs** in their regulations

76% of MAs have a regulation about the required **legal form** of clubs

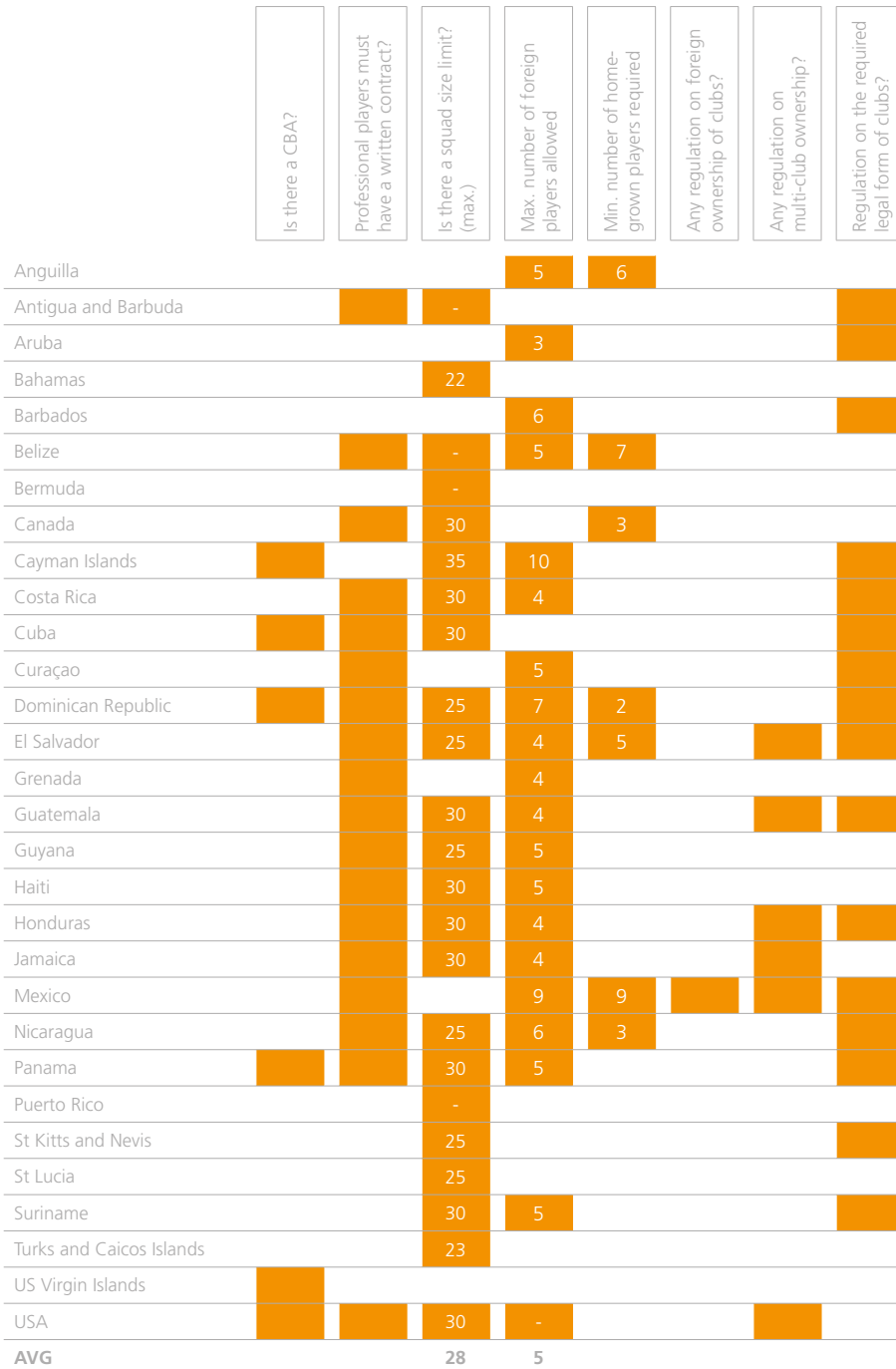
Eritrea, Kenya, Nigeria and São Tomé e Príncipe have not provided this information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.



**Figure 4: Countries where labour relations are governed by a collective bargaining agreement**



Countries in green reported the existence of a CBA, whereas countries in white stated that they do not have such an agreement. Countries in grey did not submit a reply and therefore cannot be evaluated in this respect.



19%

of MAs reported the existence of a **collective bargaining agreement**

56%

of MAs have regulations containing a requirement for players to have a **written contract**

72%

of MAs have some sort of **squad size limit** in their regulations

62%

of MAs have a maximum limit of **foreign players** in their regulations

22%

of MAs have a minimum required number of **home-grown players** in their regulations

3%

of MAs have a rule on the **foreign ownership of clubs** in their regulations

19%

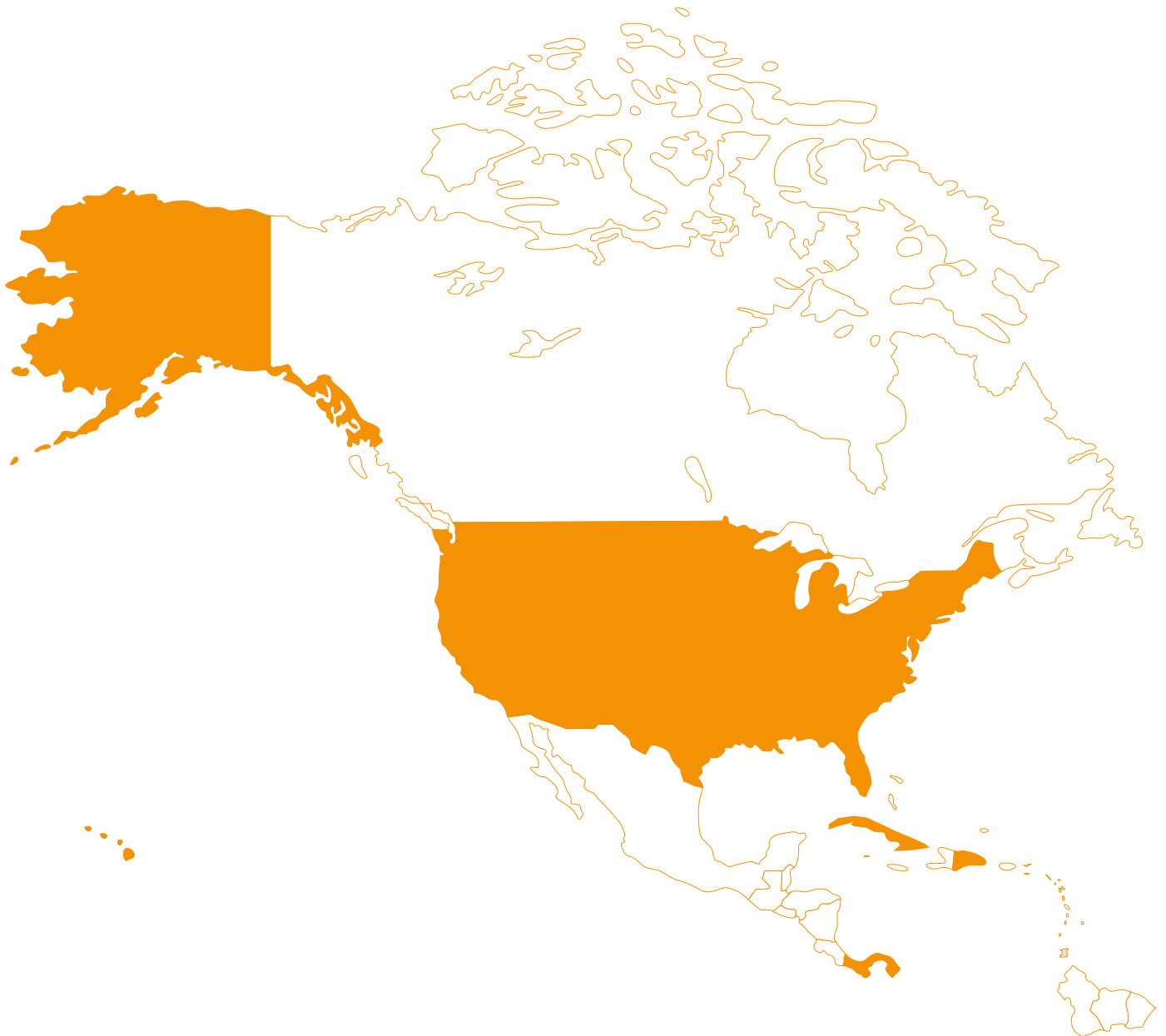
of MAs have a rule on the **multiple ownership of clubs** in their regulations

50%

of MAs have a regulation about the required **legal form** of clubs

British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago have not provided this information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.

**Figure 5: Countries where labour relations are governed by a collective bargaining agreement**



Countries in orange reported the existence of a CBA, whereas countries in white stated that they do not have such an agreement. Countries in grey did not submit a reply and therefore cannot be evaluated in this respect.

	Is there a CBA?	Professional players must have a written contract?	Is there a squad size limit? (max.)	Max. number of foreign players allowed	Min. number of home-grown players required	Any regulation on foreign ownership of clubs?	Any regulation on multi-club ownership?	Regulation on the required legal form of clubs?
Argentina	■	■	-	5				■
Bolivia		■		6				
Brazil		■		5			■	
Chile		■	-	5	2		■	■
Colombia		■	25	4			■	■
Ecuador		■		4			■	■
Paraguay		■		3				
Peru	■	■		5			■	
Uruguay	■	■	40 <sup>1</sup>	6				■
Venezuela		■	30	4	1			
<b>AVG</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>				

<sup>1</sup> 35 players for the first semester, 40 for the second. Unlimited for minors.

30% of MAs reported the existence of a **collective bargaining agreement**

100% of MAs have regulations containing a requirement for players to have a **written contract**

50% of MAs have some sort of **squad size limit** in their regulations

100% of MAs have a maximum limit of **foreign players** in their regulations

20% of MAs have a minimum required number **home-grown players** in their regulations

0% of MAs have a rule on the **foreign ownership of clubs** in their regulations

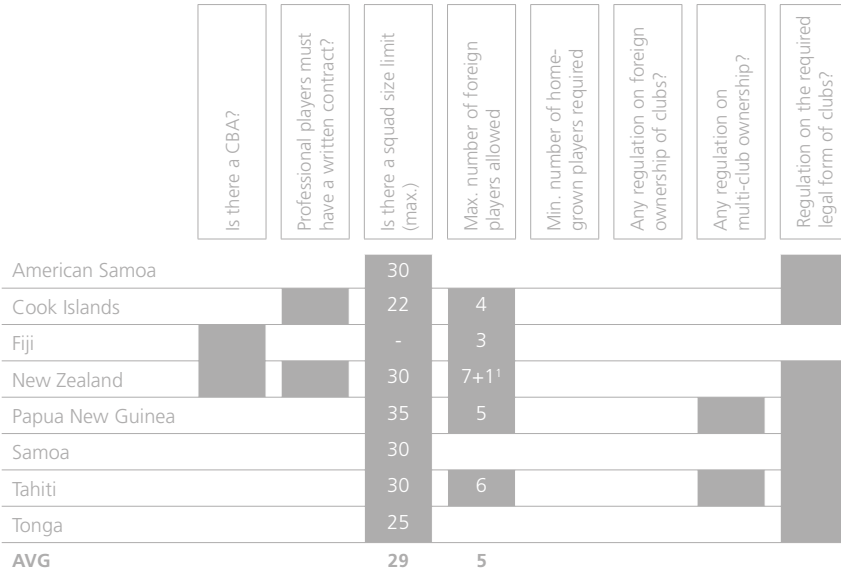
50% of MAs have a rule on the **multiple ownership of clubs** in their regulations

50% of MAs have a regulation about the required **legal form** of clubs

**Figure 6: Countries where labour relations are governed by a collective bargaining agreement**



Countries in blue reported the existence of a CBA, whereas countries in white stated that they do not have such an agreement



New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have not provided this information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.

<sup>1</sup> Seven foreign players + one foreign player from the OFC region

22% of MAs reported the existence of a **collective bargaining agreement**

22% of MAs have regulations containing a requirement for players to have a **written contract**

89% of MAs have some sort of **squad size limit** in their regulations

56% of MAs have a maximum limit of **foreign players** in their regulations

0% of MAs have a minimum required number of **home-grown players** in their regulations

0% of MAs have a rule on the **foreign ownership of clubs** in their regulations

22% of MAs have a rule on the **multiple ownership of clubs** in their regulations

78% of MAs have a regulation about the required **legal form** of clubs

**Figure 7: Countries where labour relations are governed by a collective bargaining agreement**



Countries in dark grey reported the existence of a CBA, whereas countries in white stated that they do not have such an agreement. Countries in light grey did not submit a reply and therefore cannot be evaluated in this respect.

# UEFA LABOUR RELATIONS AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

	Is there a CBA?	Professional players must have a written contract?	Is there a squad size limit? (max.)	Max. number of foreign players allowed	Min. number of home-grown players required	Any regulation on foreign ownership of clubs?	Any regulation on multi-club ownership?	Regulation on a required legal form of clubs?
Andorra			25					
Armenia					4			
Austria								
Belarus			30 <sup>1</sup>					
Belgium			25 <sup>2</sup>	17	8			
Bosnia and Herzegovina								
Bulgaria				5 <sup>3</sup>	15			
Croatia				8 <sup>3</sup>				
Cyprus			25 <sup>2</sup>	5	10 <sup>2</sup>			
Czech Republic								
Denmark			25		8			
England			25	17	8			
Estonia			30	5	25			
Faroe Islands								
Finland				3 <sup>3</sup>	4			
FYR Macedonia				8	1			
Georgia			30	-	5			
Germany					4			
Greece				5 <sup>3</sup>				
Hungary								
Iceland				3 <sup>3</sup>	4			
Israel			-	6				
Italy			25 <sup>2</sup>	3 <sup>3</sup>	4			
Kosovo			32	6				
Latvia								
Liechtenstein								
Lithuania			30	6				
Luxembourg					7			
Malta				7	11			
Moldova			30		8			
Montenegro				3				
Netherlands			-	12	10			
Northern Ireland								
Norway			25	9	16			
Poland			25		8			
Portugal			27		10			
Republic of Ireland								
Romania			25					
Russia			35	6				
San Marino				7				
Scotland								
Serbia			25	4				
Slovakia								
Slovenia								
Spain			25	3				
Sweden								
Switzerland			25	17	8			
Turkey			28	14	8			
Ukraine			25		1			
Wales								
<b>AVG</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>				

32% of MAs reported the existence of a **collective bargaining agreement**

98% of MAs have regulations containing a requirement for players to have a **written contract**

48% of MAs have some sort of **squad size limit** in their regulations

50% of MAs have a maximum limit of **foreign players** in their regulations

46% of MAs have a minimum required number of **home-grown players** in their regulations

16% of MAs have a rule on the **foreign ownership of clubs** in their regulations

50% of MAs have a rule on the **multiple ownership of clubs** in their regulations

60% of MAs have a regulation about the required **legal form** of clubs

<sup>1</sup> Maximum 60 players including A and B teams for top division clubs

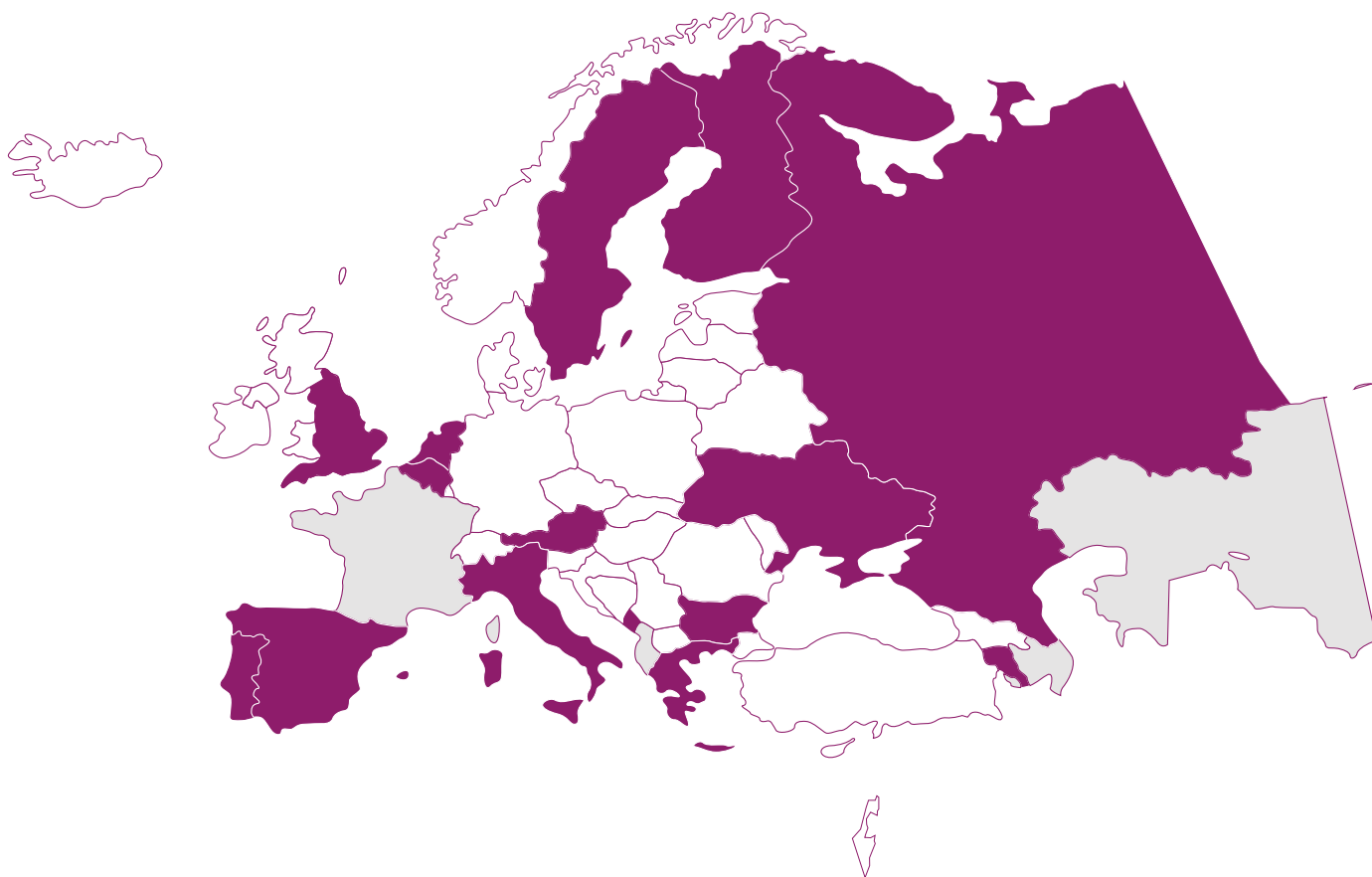
<sup>2</sup> Unlimited for young players

<sup>3</sup> Non-EU players





**Figure 8: Countries where labour relations are governed by a collective bargaining agreement**



Countries in purple reported the existence of a CBA, whereas countries in white stated that they do not have such an agreement. Countries in grey did not submit a reply and therefore cannot be evaluated in this respect.



# AFC CHAMPIONS LEAGUE FINAL 2017



# **REGIONAL CLUB COMPETITIONS**

# REGIONAL CLUB COMPETITIONS

This section of the report provides an overview of the regional club competitions that were organised at confederation level over the 2016/2017 or 2017 season, for both men's and women's football. In total 12 such competitions took place around the world, ten men's (two in AFC, CAF, CONMEBOL, UEFA and one each in CONCACAF and OFC) and two women's (CONMEBOL and UEFA).

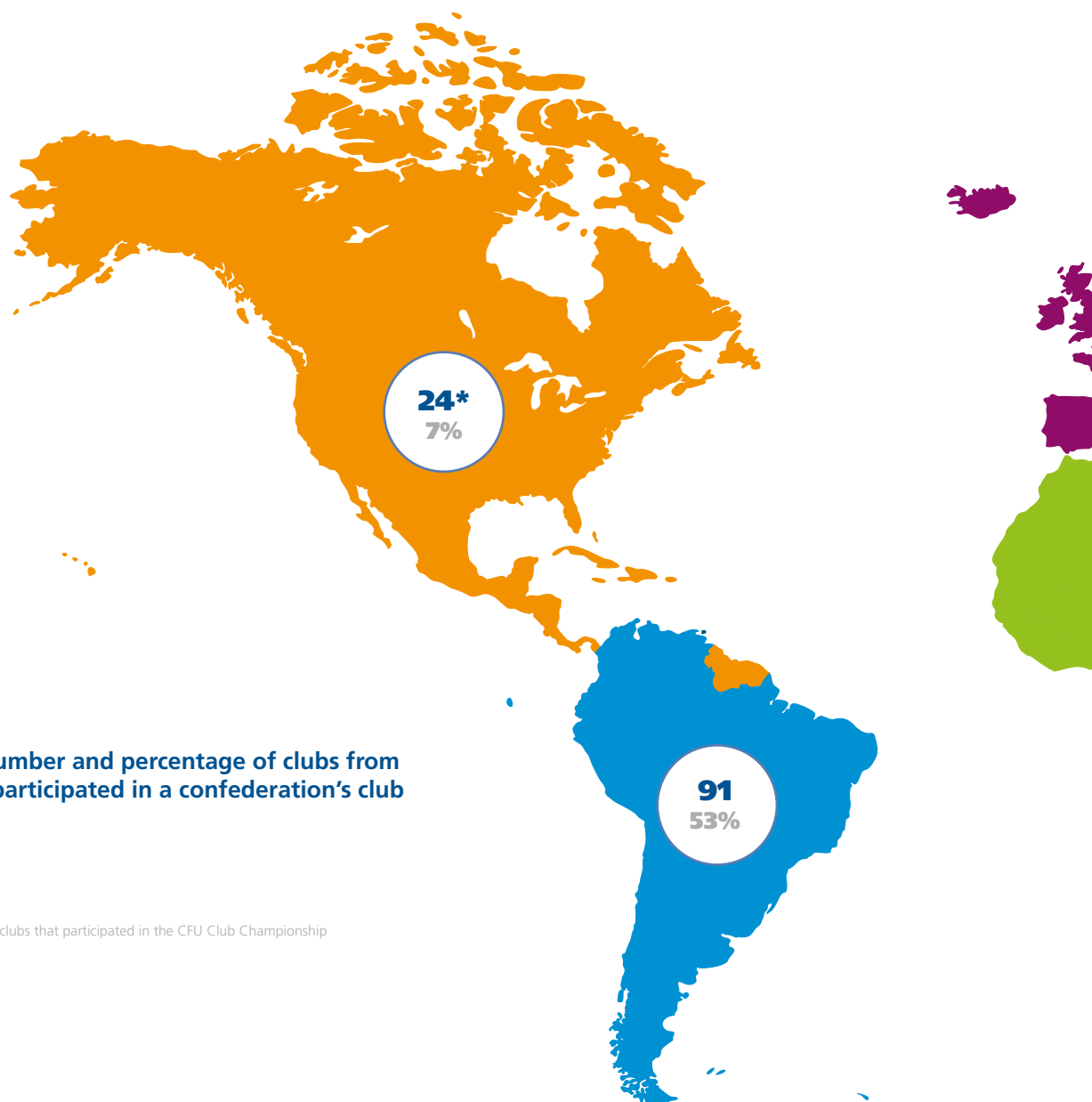
Overall, 634 clubs – 563 men's and 71 women's – took part in a regional club competition, representing 173 different member associations (82% of the total). Interestingly, the winner of each of the men's tournaments came from a different country, whereas the champions of the women's competitions were from Brazil and France.

In terms of competition format, the system comprising of a group stage and a subsequent knockout stage is by far the most common, although various different mechanisms of qualification to the competition proper were used. The only exception to this format was CONMEBOL's Copa Sudamericana, where teams played against each other on a direct elimination basis beginning in the very first round. The AFC competitions are interesting as clubs are divided into sub-regions or zones and can only play against teams from another zone during the final stages of the competition.

With regard to the calendar, seven out of ten men's competitions started and ended in the same calendar year. CONCACAF's Champions

League and the two UEFA tournaments were the exceptions, with the finals contested during the months of April and May 2017 respectively.

Looking at the prize money available to clubs participating in the competition, the UEFA Champions League clearly tops the ranking with a total of EUR 1.27bn, almost 15 times that of CONMEBOL's Copa Libertadores, the second tournament in this specific list. Obviously, this aspect is also reflected when considering the total amount awarded to the club that wins the competition. Without taking into account the rather significant revenues deriving from the market pool and other performance bonuses, EUR 15.5m was awarded to the winners of the UEFA Champions League.



**Figure 9: Total number and percentage of clubs from the region that participated in a confederation's club competition**

\* This figure does not include clubs that participated in the CFU Club Championship



563 different clubs competed in a regional men's competition during the 2016/2017 or 2017 season



COMPETITION  
FORMAT

90%  
GROUP STAGE+  
ELIM. PHASE

10%  
OTHER



173 associations were represented by at least one club in a regional men's competition during the 2016/2017 or 2017 season



COMPETITION  
CALENDAR

30%  
DUAL-YEAR  
CALENDAR

70%  
CALENDAR  
YEAR



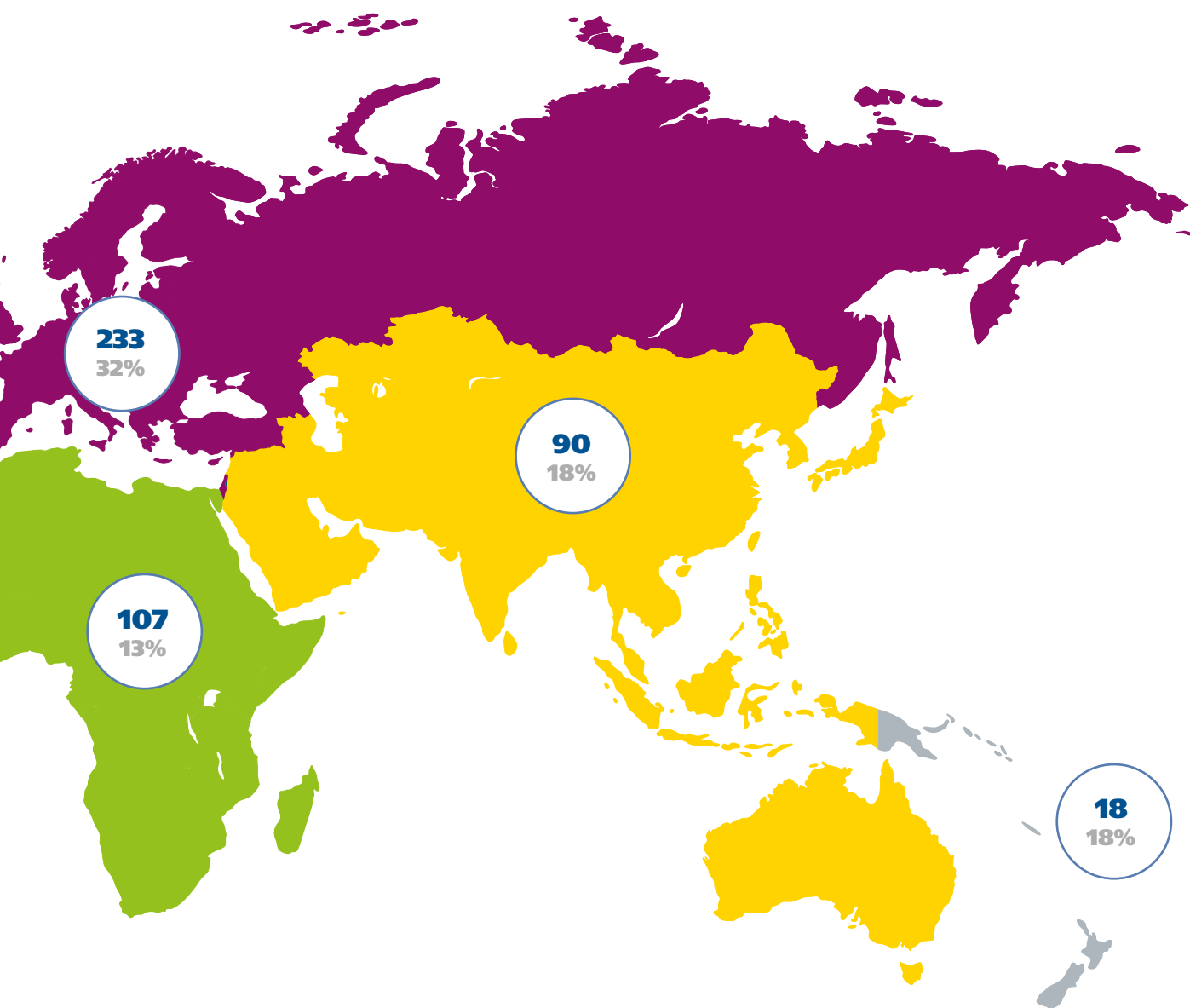
10 clubs from ten different associations won a regional men's competition during the 2016/2017 or 2017 season



WHO SELLS THE  
BROADCASTING  
RIGHTS?

40%  
CONFEDERATION

60%  
EXTERNAL  
AGENCY



## Champions League 2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

2002



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

47



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY\*

USD 4.5m



2017 CHAMPIONS

Urawa Red Diamonds (JPN)



COMPETITION FORMAT

Group stage + knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Home and away



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE

External



SPONSORS\*\*

8



SUPPLIERS

-

\* The definition in the AFC's regulations only covers prize money for the champions and the runners-up  
 \*\* Allianz, beIN Sports, Emirates, Karcher, Nikon, QNB, Toyota, Tsingtao

### LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register? **Yes\***

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field? **Yes\***

Is there any restriction on squad size? **Min. 18 – max. 30 players**

Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts? **Yes**

Is there a regulation on the ownership of clubs? **Yes**

\* Each participating club may register three non-citizen or foreign players, plus one additional non-citizen or foreign player of an AFC member association.



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS	USD 3m
RUNNERS-UP	USD 1.5m

Participation fees were distributed as follows: round of 16 – USD 100,000; quarter-finals – USD 150,000; semi-finals – USD 250,000.

For each match in the group stage, round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals, performance bonuses were distributed as follows: USD 50,000 for the winners and USD 10,000 for a draw.



COMPETITION CALENDAR





### QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION

RK	COUNTRY	TOT	GS	PO	PR2	PR1
1	Korea Republic	4	3	1		
2	UAE	4	3	1		
3	Saudi Arabia	4	3	1		
4	IR Iran	4	3	1		
6	Japan*	4	3	1		
5	Qatar	4	2	2		
7	China	4	2	2		
8	Australia	3	2			1
9	Uzbekistan	3	1	1	1	
12	Thailand	3	1		2	
14	Hong Kong	2	1		1	
15	Jordan	1			1	
16	Vietnam	1			1	
17	Malaysia	1			1	
18	India	1			1	
19	Bahrain	1			1	
24	Myanmar	1			1	
25	Philippines	1				1
27	Singapore	1				1

PR: preliminary round      PO: play-off round      GS: group stage

\* Due to the division of the competition in west and east zones, Japan had an additional entry to the group stage, when compared to Qatar.

Iraq (ranked 10), Syria (13) and Lebanon (20) did not fulfil the AFC Champions League criteria. Kuwait (11) was suspended by FIFA at the entry deadline. Indonesia (21) did not submit a team for the competition.

### WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the association's ranking:

Domestic league champions

Domestic cup champions

Domestic league: 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> placed

### COMPETITION PHASES

**PRELIMINARY ROUND 1:** Two teams played a single match to determine the 1 that advanced to the following round

**PRELIMINARY ROUND 2:** 12 teams (one + 11 that received a bye for the previous round) played single matches to determine the six that advanced to the following round

**PLAYOFF ROUND:** 16 teams (six + ten that received a bye on the previous rounds) played single matches to determine the that advanced to the group stage

**GROUP STAGE:** 32 teams (eight + 24 that had direct access to the group stage) were divided into eight groups of four. Four groups from the west region and four from the east region. The first two teams from each group advance to the following phase

**KNOCKOUT PHASE:** Round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals were played on a home/away basis, with the winners advancing to the following phase

**FINAL:** Played on a home/away basis

For the purposes of the AFC Champions League, associations are divided in two regions:

**West region:** includes associations from the West Asian Football Federation (WAFF), the Central Asian Football Association (CAFA) and the South Asian Football Federation (SAFF)

**East region:** includes associations from the ASEAN Football Federation (AFF) and the East Asian Football Federation (EAFF)

The top 12 associations of each region are eligible to enter the Champions League. For each region, there are four groups in the group stage. This split is maintained throughout the entire competition, up to the final.



2017 Champions: Urawa Red Diamonds (Japan)

## AFC Cup 2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

2004



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

43



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY\*

USD 2m



2017 CHAMPIONS

Al-Quwa Al-Jawiya (IRQ)



COMPETITION FORMAT

Group stage + knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Single match



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE

External



SPONSORS\*\*

8



SUPPLIERS

-

\* The definition in the AFC's regulations only covers prize money for the champions and the runners-up

\*\* Allianz, beIN Sports, Emirates, Karcher, Nikon, QNB, Toyota, Tsingtao

### LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register?

Yes\*

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field?

Yes\*

Is there any restriction on squad size?

Min. 18 – max. 30 players

Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts?

Yes

Is there a regulation on the ownership of clubs?

Yes



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS USD 1m

RUNNERS-UP USD 500k

ZONAL CHAMPIONS USD 100k



COMPETITION CALENDAR



\* Each participating club may register three non-citizen or foreign players, plus one additional non-citizen or foreign player of an AFC member association.





## QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION



RK*	COUNTRY	TOT	GS	PO	PR
10	Iraq	2	2		
13	Syria	2	2		
15	Jordan	2	2		
16	Vietnam	2	2		
17	Malaysia	2	2		
19	Bahrain	2	2		
20	Lebanon	2	2		
24	Myanmar	2	2		
25	Philippines	2	2		
30	Korea DPR	2	2		
22	Oman	2	1	1	
27	Singapore	2	1	1	
18	India	2	1		1
23	Tajikistan	2	1		1
26	Maldives	2	1		1
29	Turkmenistan	2	1		1
31	Kyrgyzstan	2	1		1
36	Cambodia	2	2	2	
37	Bangladesh	1	1		
46	Mongolia	1	1		
28	Palestine	1	1	1	
34	Laos	1	1	1	
38	Bhutan	1	1		1

PR: preliminary round PO: play-off round GS: group stage

\* Slots were allocated according to the ranking of the associations within each of the five zones in which the competition was divided

Afghanistan (ranked 32) and Sri Lanka (44) did not submit a team for the competition.

For the purposes of the AFC Cup, associations are divided into five zones:

**West Asia zone:** includes associations from the West Asian Football Federation (WAFF)

**Central Asia zone:** includes associations from the Central Asian Football Association (CAFA)

**South Asia zone:** includes associations from the South Asian Football Federation (SAFF)

**ASEAN zone:** includes associations from the ASEAN Football Federation (AFF)

**East Asia zone:** includes associations from the East Asian Football Federation (EAFF)

All associations that did not receive a slot for the Champions League are eligible to enter the AFC Cup.

According to the new format the final of the competition is contested between the winners of the West Asia zone and the winners of an inter-zone play-off between the other four zones.

### WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the association's ranking:

Domestic league champions

Domestic cup champions

Domestic league runners-up

### COMPETITION PHASES

**PRELIMINARY ROUND:** Eight teams played home/away ties to determine the four that advanced to the following round

**PLAY-OFF ROUND:** Ten teams (four + six that received a bye in the previous round) played home/away ties to determine the five that advanced to the group stage

**GROUP STAGE:** 34 teams (five + 29 that had direct access to the group stage) were divided into seven groups of four and two groups of three. Out of these, three groups each for the West Asia and ASEAN zones, and one group each for the Central Asia, South Asia and East Asia zones. For the West Asia and ASEAN zones, the winners of each group and the best second-placed team out of the three groups advance to the zonal semi-finals. For the other zones, the winners of each group advanced to the inter-zone play-off semi-finals

**ASEAN ZONAL SEMI-FINALS AND FINAL:** Home and away Semi-finals and final were contested within the ASEAN zone, with the winners advancing to the inter-zone play-off semi-finals

**WEST ASIA ZONAL SEMI-FINALS AND FINAL:** Home and away semi-finals and final were contested in the West Asia zone, with the winners advancing to the AFC Cup final

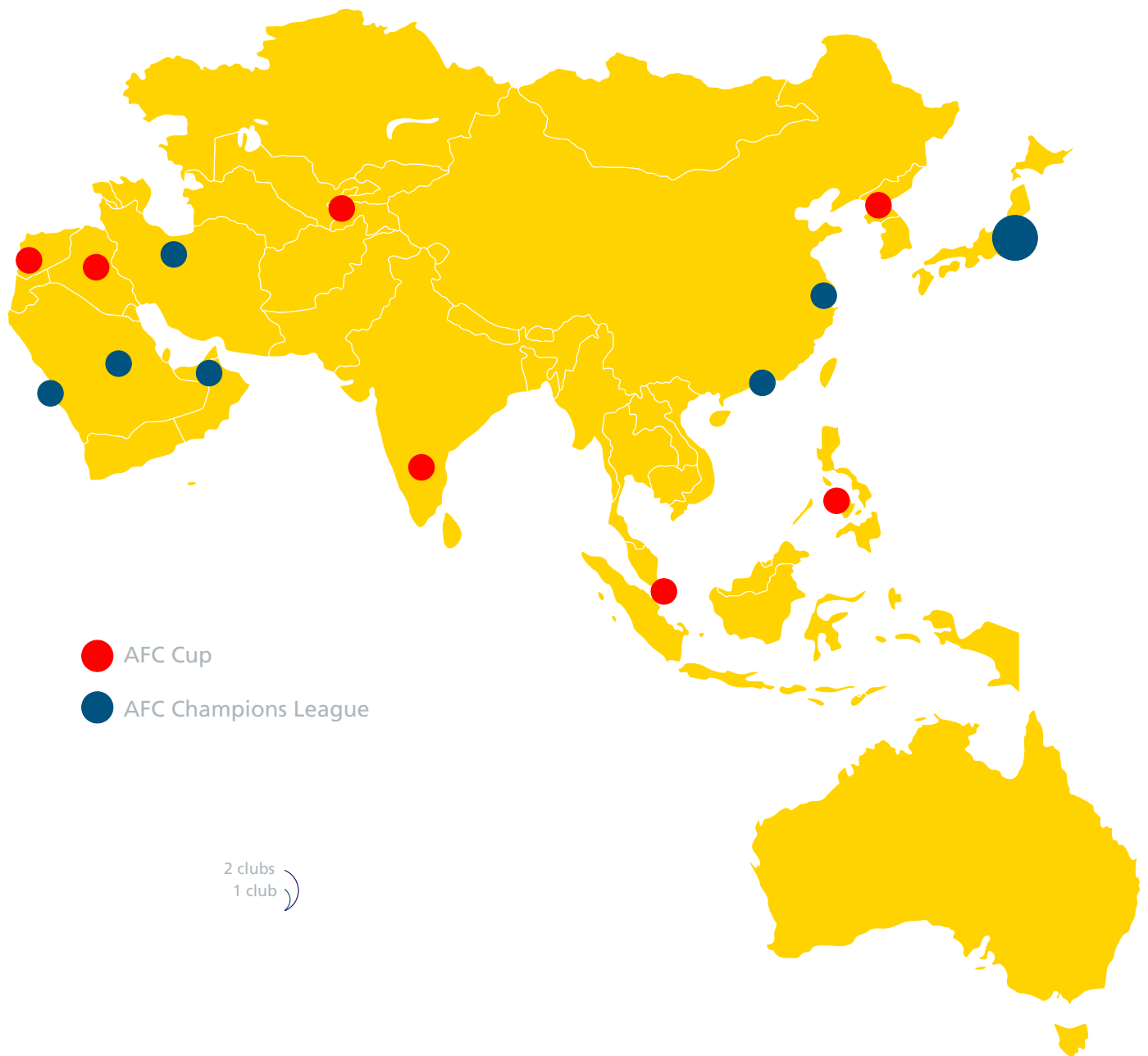
**INTER-ZONAL SEMI-FINALS AND FINAL:** Home and away Semi-finals and final were contested between the ASEAN, Central Asia, South Asia, and East Asian zonal champions with the winner advancing to the AFC Cup final

**FINAL:** Single match



2017 Champions: Al-Quwa Al-Jawiya (Iraq)

**Figure 10: Teams that reached the AFC Champions League’s quarter-finals/AFC Cup’s inter-zone play-off or zonal finals – 2017 season**



**AFC CHAMPIONS LEAGUE**

- Al-Ain FC (UAE)
- Al-Ahli FC (KSA)
- Al-Hilal FC (KSA)
- Guangzhou Evergrande FC (CHN)
- Kawasaki Frontale (JPN)
- Shanghai SIPG FC (CHN)
- Persepolis FC (IRN)
- Urawa Red Diamonds (JPN)

**AFC CUP**

- Al-Quwa Al-Jawiya (IRQ)
- Al-Wahda SC (SYR)
- April 25 SC (PRK)
- Bengaluru FC (IND)
- Ceres-Negros FC (PHI)
- FC Istiklol (TJK)
- Home United FC (SIN)

**Table 1: Number of champions and runners-up by member association – from 1986 to 2017**

	AFC CHAMPIONS LEAGUE			AFC CUP			TOTAL
	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP	FINALISTS	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP	FINALISTS	FINALISTS
<b>2011-2017</b>	2 CHN 2 KOR 1 AUS 1 JPN 1 QAT	3 KSA 2 KOR 2 UAE	4 KOR 3 KSA 2 CHN 2 UAE 1 AUS 1 JPN 1 QAT	3 KUW 2 IRQ 1 MAS 1 UZB	2 IRQ 2 KUW 2 TJK 1 IND	5 KUW 4 IRQ 2 TJK 1 IND 1 MAS 1 UZB	5 KUW 4 IRQ 4 KOR 3 KSA 2 CHN 2 TJK 2 UAE 1 AUS 1 IND 1 JPN 1 MAS 1 QAT 1 UZB
<b>2001-2010</b>	5 KOR 2 JPN 2 KSA 1 UAE	2 IRN 2 KOR 1 AUS 1 JPN 1 KSA 1 SYR 1 THA 1 UAE	7 KOR 3 JPN 3 KSA 2 IRN 2 UAE 1 AUS 1 SYR 1 THA	2 SYR 3 JOR 1 BHR 1 KUW	2 SYR 2 LIB 1 BHR 1 JOR 1 KUW	4 JOR 4 SYR 2 BHR 2 KUW 2 LIB	7 KOR 5 SYR 4 JOR 3 JPN 3 KSA 2 BHR 2 IRN 2 KUW 2 LIB 2 UAE 1 AUS 1 THA
<b>1991-2000</b>	3 KOR 2 IRN 2 KSA 2 THA 1 JPN	2 CHN 2 IRN 2 KSA 1 OMA 1 JPN 1 KOR 1 QAT	4 IRN 4 KOR 4 KSA 2 CHN 2 JPN 2 THA 1 OMA 1 QAT				4 IRN 4 KOR 4 KSA 2 CHN 2 JPN 2 THA 1 OMA 1 QAT
<b>1981-1990</b>	2 JPN 1 CHN 1 KOR 1 QAT	3 KSA 1 IRQ 1 JPN	3 KSA 3 JPN 1 CHN 1 IRQ 1 KOR 1 QAT				3 KSA 3 JPN 1 CHN 1 IRQ 1 KOR 1 QAT

The analysis takes into account the results in the AFC Champions League (1986-2017) and the AFC Cup (2004-2017)

## Champions League 2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

1965



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

55



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

USD 12.5m



2017 CHAMPIONS

Wydad AC (MAR)



MAIN COMPETITION FORMAT

Group stage + knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Home and away



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE

Internal (24 contracts)



SPONSORS\*

3



SUPPLIERS

-

\* TOTAL, Orange, Qnet

### LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register?

No

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field?

No

Is there any restriction on squad size?

max. 30 players

Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts?

No

Is there any regulation on the ownership of clubs?

Legal criteria of the CAF Club Licensing Regulations



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS USD 2.5m

RUNNERS-UP USD 1.25m

SEMI-FINALISTS USD 875k

QUARTER-FINALISTS USD 650k

GROUP STAGE\* USD 550k

\* Only for those teams that do not qualify for the quarter-finals



COMPETITION CALENDAR





## QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION



	TOT	1R	PR
Egypt	2	2	
Tunisia	2	2	
Algeria	2	1	1
Congo DR	2	1	1
Morocco	2	1	1
South Africa	2	1	1
Sudan	2	1	1
Cameroon	2		2
Congo	2		2
Côte d'Ivoire	2		2
Mali	2		2
Nigeria	2		2
Angola	1		1
Burkina Faso	1		1
Burundi	1		1
Comoros	1		1
Equatorial Guinea	1		1
Ethiopia	1		1
Gabon	1		1
Gambia	1		1
Ghana	1		1
Guinea	1		1
Kenya	1		1
Lesotho	1		1
Liberia	1		1
Libya	1		1
Madagascar	1		1
Mauritius	1		1
Mozambique	1		1
Namibia	1		1
Niger	1		1
Reunion	1		1
Rwanda	1		1
Senegal	1		1
Seychelles	1		1
Sierra Leone	1		1
South Sudan	1		1
Swaziland	1		1
Tanzania	1		1
Uganda	1		1
Zambia	1		1
Zanzibar	1		1
Zimbabwe	1		1

R: round PR: preliminary round

Even if qualification for the competition is open to all member associations, 13 nations did not enter a team for the 2016/2017 edition. More specifically, these were: Benin, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, São Tomé e Príncipe, Somalia and Togo.

### WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the CAF 5-year association ranking:

Domestic league champions

Domestic league runners-up

### COMPETITION PHASES

**PRELIMINARY ROUND:** 54 teams played home/away ties to determine the 27 that advanced to the following round

**FIRST ROUND:** 32 teams (27 + five that received a bye in the preliminary round) played home/away ties to determine the 16 that advanced to the group stage

**GROUP STAGE:** 16 teams are divided into four groups of four. The first two from each group advance to the following phase

**KNOCKOUT PHASE:** Quarter-finals and semi-finals were played on a home/away basis, with the winners advancing to the following phase

**FINAL:** Played on a home/away basis



2017 Champions: Wydad AC (Morocco)

## Confederation Cup 2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

2004



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

52

(+16 from Champions League)



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

USD 6.37m



2017 CHAMPIONS

TP Mazembe (COD)



MAIN COMPETITION FORMAT

Group stage + knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Home and away



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE

Internal  
(24 contracts)



SPONSORS\*

3



SUPPLIERS

-

\* TOTAL, Orange, Qnet

### LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register?

**No**

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field?

**No**

Is there any restriction on squad size?

**max. 30 players**

Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts?

**No**

Is there any regulation on the ownership of clubs?

**Legal criteria of the CAF Club Licensing Regulations**



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS USD 1.25m

RUNNERS-UP USD 625k

SEMI-FINALISTS USD 450k

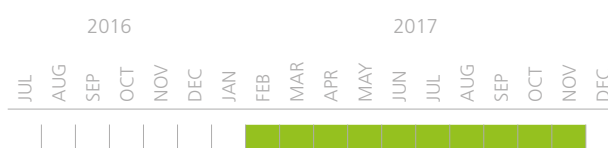
QUARTER-FINALISTS USD 350k

GROUP STAGE\* USD 275k

\* Only for those teams that do not qualify for the quarter-finals



COMPETITION CALENDAR





## QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION

	TOT	1R	PR
Mali	2	2	
Tunisia	2	2	
Congo DR	2	1	1
Egypt	2	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	2	1	1
Sudan	2	1	1
Algeria	2		2
Cameroon	2		2
Congo	2		2
Morocco	2		2
Nigeria	2		2
South Africa	2		2
Angola	1	1	
Guinea	1	1	
Tanzania	1	1	
Zambia	1	1	
Botswana	1		1
Burkina Faso	1		1
Burundi	1		1
Comoros	1		1
Equatorial Guinea	1		1
Ethiopia	1		1
Gabon	1		1
Ghana	1		1
Kenya	1		1
Liberia	1		1
Libya	1		1
Madagascar	1		1
Mauritius	1		1
Mozambique	1		1
Niger	1		1
Rwanda	1		1
Senegal	1		1
Seychelles	1		1
Sierra Leone	1		1
South Sudan	1		1
Sudan	1		1
Swaziland	1		1
Uganda	1		1
Zanzibar	1		1
Zimbabwe	1		1

R: round PR: preliminary round

Even if qualification for the competition is open to all member associations, 16 nations did not enter a team for the 2016/2017 edition. More specifically, these were: Benin, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Namibia, Reunion, São Tomé e Príncipe, Somalia and Togo.

### WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the CAF 5-year association ranking:

Domestic league – 3<sup>rd</sup> placed

Domestic cup winners

### COMPETITION PHASES

**PRELIMINARY ROUND:** 40 teams played home/away ties to determine the 20 that advanced to the following round

**FIRST ROUND:** 32 teams (20 + 12 that received a bye in the preliminary round) played home/away ties to determine the 16 that advanced to the play-off round

**PLAY-OFF ROUND:** 32 teams (16 + 16 losers of the first round of the Champions League) played home/away ties to determine the 16 that advanced to the following stage

**GROUP STAGE:** 16 teams were divided into four groups of four. The first two teams from each group advance to the following phase

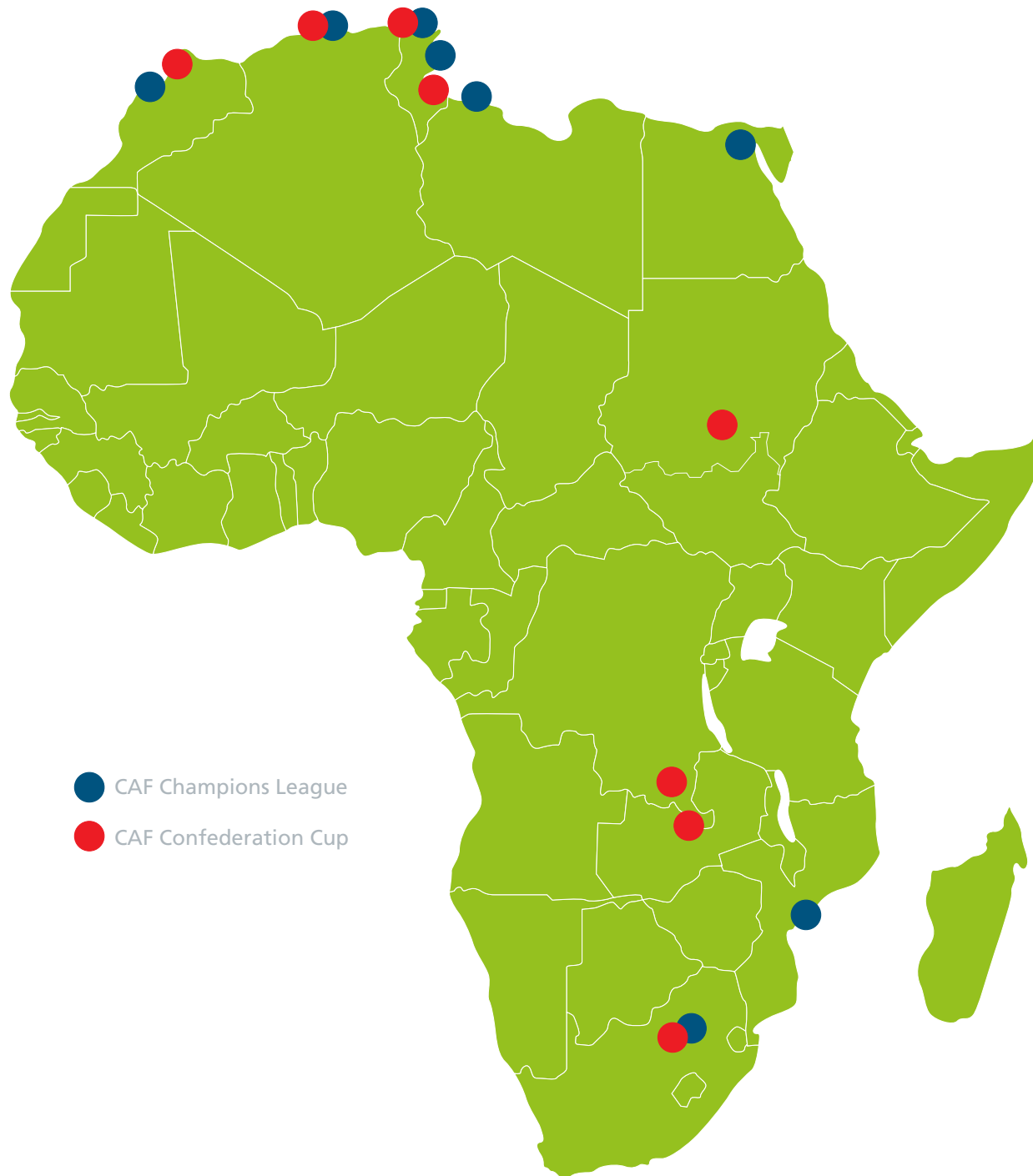
**KNOCKOUT PHASE:** Quarter-finals and semi-finals were played on a home/away basis, with the winners advancing to the following phase

**FINAL:** Played on a home/away basis



2017 Champions: TP Mazembe (Congo DR)

Figure 11: Teams that reached the quarter-finals of a CAF regional club competition – 2017 season



**CHAMPIONS LEAGUE**

- Al-Ahly SC (EGY)
- Al-Ahly SC (EGY)
- Clube Ferroviário da Beira (MOZ)
- Espérance Sportive de Tunis (TUN)
- Étoile Sportive du Sahel (TUN)
- Mamelodi Sundowns FC (RSA)
- Wydad AC (MAR)
- USM Alger (ALG)

**CONFEDERATION CUP**

- Al-Hilal SC (SDN)
- MC Alger (ALG)
- Club Africain (TUN)
- CS Sfaxien (TUN)
- FUS Rabat (MAR)
- SuperSport United FC (RSA)
- TP Mazembe (COD)
- ZESCO United FC (ZAM)



**Table 2: Number of champions and runners-up by member association – from 1971 to 2017**

	CAF CHAMPIONS LEAGUE			CAF CONFEDERATION CUP			TOTAL
	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP	FINALISTS	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP	FINALISTS	FINALISTS
<b>2011-2017</b>	2 EGY 1 ALG 1 COD 1 MAR 1 RSA 1 TUN	2 EGY 1 ALG 1 COD 1 MAR 1 RSA 1 TUN	4 EGY 2 ALG 2 COD 2 MAR 2 RSA 2 TUN	2 COD 2 TUN 1 CGO 1 EGY 1 MAR	2 RSA 1 ALG 1 COD 1 CIV 1 MLI 1 TUN	3 COD 3 TUN 2 RSA 1 ALG 1 CGO 1 CIV 1 EGY 1 MLI 1 MAR	5 COD 5 EGY 5 TUN 4 RSA 3 ALG 3 MAR 1 CGO 1 CIV 1 MLI
<b>2001-2010</b>	5 EGY 2 COD 2 NGA 1 TUN	4 TUN 2 EGY 1 CMR 1 MAR 1 NGA 1 RSA	7 EGY 5 TUN 3 NGA 2 COD 1 CMR 1 MAR 1 RSA	4 TUN 3 MAR 1 GHA 1 MLI 1 RSA	2 GHA 2 NGA 2 TUN 1 ALG 1 ANG 1 MAR 1 SDN	6 TUN 4 MAR 3 GHA 2 NGA 1 ALG 1 ANG 1 MLI 1 RSA 1 SDN	11 TUN 7 EGY 5 MAR 5 NGA 3 GHA 2 COD 2 RSA 1 ALG 1 ANG 1 CMR 1 MLI 1 SDN
<b>1991-2000</b>	3 MAR 2 EGY 2 TUN 1 CIV 1 GHA 1 RSA	2 GHA 2 TUN 1 CIV 1 EGY 1 NGA 1 SDN 1 UGA 1 ZIM	4 TUN 3 EGY 3 GHA 3 MAR 2 CIV 1 NGA 1 RSA 1 SDN 1 UGA 1 ZIM	3 EGY 2 CIV 2 TUN 1 ALG 1 COD* 1 ZAM	2 NGA 1 ANG 1 BDI 1 CMR 1 CIV 1 COD* 1 KEN 1 MAR 1 TUN	3 CIV 3 EGY 3 TUN 2 COD* 2 NGA 1 ALG 1 ANG 1 BDI 1 CMR 1 KEN 1 MAR 1 ZAM	7 TUN 6 EGY 5 CIV 4 MAR 3 GHA 3 NGA 2 COD* 1 ALG 1 ANG 1 BDI 1 CMR 1 KEN 1 RSA 1 SDN 1 UGA 1 ZAM 1 ZIM
<b>1981-1990</b>	4 EGY 3 ALG 2 MAR 1 GHA	2 COD* 1 ALG 1 CMR 1 CIV 1 EGY 1 GHA 1 NGA 1 SDN 1 ZAM	5 EGY 4 ALG 2 COD 2 GHA 2 MAR 1 CMR 1 CIV 1 NGA 1 SDN 1 ZAM	5 EGY 1 CMR 1 NGA 1 KEN 1 SDN 1 TUN	4 NGA 2 TUN 1 CMR 1 GAB 1 TOG 1 ZAM	5 EGY 5 NGA 3 TUN 2 CMR 1 GAB 1 KEN 1 SDN 1 TOG 1 ZAM	10 EGY 6 NGA 4 ALG 3 CMR 3 TUN 2 COD 2 GHA 2 MAR 2 SDN 2 ZAM 1 CIV 1 GAB 1 KEN 1 TOG
<b>1971-1980</b>	4 CMR 3 GUI 1 ALG 1 CGO 1 COD*	4 GHA 2 GUI 1 COD* 1 EGY 1 NGA 1 UGA	5 GUI 4 CMR 4 GHA 2 COD* 1 ALG 1 CGO 1 EGY 1 NGA 1 UGA	2 CMR 2 NGA 1 GUI 1 COD*	2 CIV 2 CMR 1 ALG 1 KEN	4 CMR 2 CIV 2 NGA 1 ALG 1 COD* 1 GUI 1 KEN	8 CMR 6 GUI 4 GHA 3 COD* 3 NGA 2 ALG 2 CIV 1 CGO 1 EGY 1 KEN 1 UGA

## Champions League 2016/2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

1962



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

24



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

USD 1.2m



2016/2017 CHAMPIONS

CF Pachuca (MEX)



MAIN COMPETITION FORMAT

Group stage + knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Home and away



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE

Internal (four contracts)



SPONSORS\*

3



SUPPLIERS

Nike

\* Scotiabank, All State, Modelo

### LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register?

No

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field?

No

Is there any restriction on squad size?

max. 23 players

Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts?

No

Is there a regulation on the ownership of clubs?

No



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS USD 500k

RUNNERS-UP USD 300k

SEMI-FINALISTS USD 200k



COMPETITION CALENDAR

\* Preliminary roster may include up to 35 players whereas the max. for the final competition roster is 23 players. The minimum number of players that can be registered to play is 18.





### QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION

	TOT	GS
Mexico	4	4
United States	4	4
Costa Rica	2	2
El Salvador	2	2
Guatemala	2	2
Honduras	2	2
Panama	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2	2
Belize	1	1
Canada	1	1
Haiti	1	1
Nicaragua	1	1

GS: group stage

### WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the association:

**Domestic league champions** (both apertura and clausura)

**Domestic cup champions**

**Domestic league runners-up** (both apertura and clausura)

**Regular season champions** (MLS)

**Top three teams of the CFU Club Championship**

### COMPETITION PHASES

**GROUP STAGE:** 24 teams were divided into eight groups of three. The winners of each group advanced to the following phase

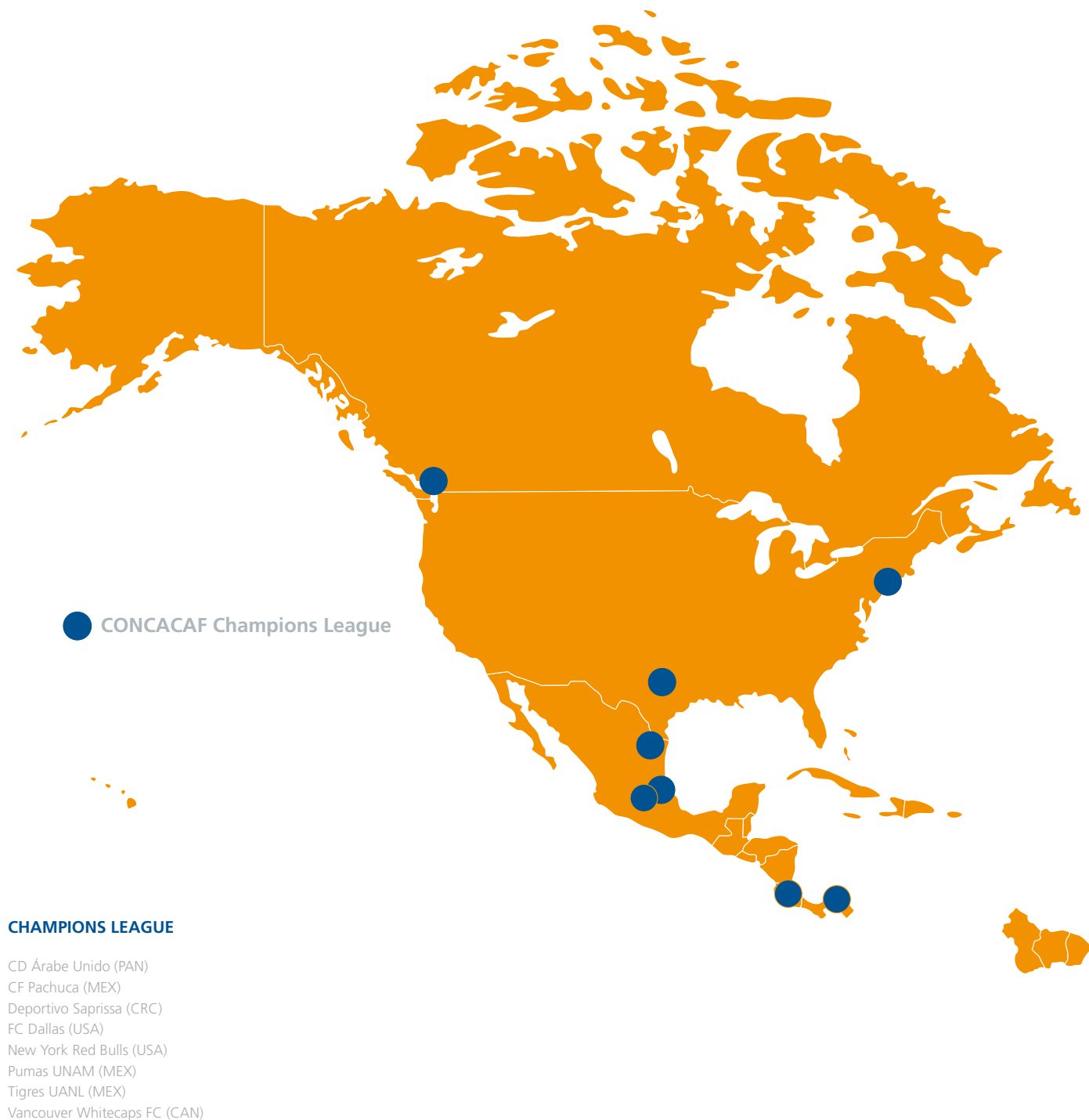
**KNOCKOUT PHASE:** Quarter-finals and semi-finals were played on a home/away basis, with the winners advancing to the following phase

**FINAL:** Played on a home/away basis



2016/2017 Champions: CF Pachuca (Mexico)

Figure 12: Teams that reached the quarter-finals of a CONCACAF regional club competition – 2016/2017 season



**Table 3: Number of champions and runners-up by member association – from 1962 to 2017**

<b>CONCACAF CHAMPIONS LEAGUE</b>			
	<b>WINNERS</b>	<b>RUNNERS-UP</b>	<b>FINALISTS</b>
<b>2011-2017</b>	7 MEX	5 MEX 1 CAN 1 USA	<b>12 MEX</b> <b>1 CAN</b> <b>1 USA</b>
<b>2001-2010</b>	7 MEX 2 CRC	7 MEX 2 CRC	<b>14 MEX</b> <b>4 CRC</b>
<b>1991-2000</b>	5 MEX 3 CRC 2 USA	4 MEX 2 CRC 1 GUA 1 HON 1 TRI 1 USA	<b>9 MEX</b> <b>5 CRC</b> <b>3 USA</b> <b>1 GUA</b> <b>1 HON</b> <b>1 TRI</b>
<b>1981-1990</b>	5 MEX 1 CRC 1 HAI 1 HON 1 SUR 1 TRI	3 SUR 2 CUB 2 TRI 1 HON 1 SLV	<b>5 MEX</b> <b>4 SUR</b> <b>3 TRI</b> <b>2 CUB</b> <b>2 HON</b> <b>1 CRC</b> <b>1 HAI</b> <b>1 SL</b>
<b>1971-1980</b>	4 MEX 2 SLV 2 GUA 1 HON 1 SUR	6 SUR 1 BER 1 CRC 1 CUW 1 HON	<b>7 SUR</b> <b>4 MEX</b> <b>2 GUA</b> <b>2 HON</b> <b>2 SLV</b> <b>1 BER</b> <b>1 CRC</b> <b>1 CUW</b>
<b>1962-1970</b>	4 MEX 1 HAI 1 SLV	2 GUA 1 CUW 1 MEX	<b>5 MEX</b> <b>2 GUA</b> <b>1 CUW</b> <b>1 HAI</b> <b>1 SLV</b>

The analysis takes into account the results in the main regional club competition for the period 1962-2017

## Copa Libertadores 2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

1960



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

47



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

USD 103.8m



2017 CHAMPIONS

Grêmio FBPA (BRA)



MAIN COMPETITION FORMAT

Group stage + knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Home and away



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE

External



SPONSORS\*

7



SUPPLIERS

Nike

\* Bridgestone, Nike, Toyota, Santander, Gatorade, DHL, Amstel

### LABOR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. of foreign players that a club can register?	<b>No</b>
Is there a max. of foreign players that a club can field?	<b>No</b>
Is there any restriction on squad size?	<b>max. 30 players</b>
Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts?	<b>No</b>
Is there any regulation on the ownership of clubs?	<b>Legal criteria of the CONMEBOL Club Licensing Regulations</b>



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS	USD 3m
RUNNERS-UP	USD 1.5m
SEMI-FINALISTS	USD 1.25m
QUARTER-FINALISTS	USD 950k
ROUND OF 16	USD 750k
GROUP STAGE	USD 1.8m
STAGE 2 & 3	USD 400k
STAGE 1	USD 200k



COMPETITION CALENDAR





QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION

	TOT	GS	2S	1S
Brazil*	8	6	2	
Argentina	6	5	1	
Colombia**	5	3	2	
Chile	4	2	2	
Bolivia	4	2	1	1
Ecuador	4	2	1	1
Paraguay	4	2	1	1
Peru	4	2	1	1
Uruguay	4	2	1	1
Venezuela	4	2	1	1

S: stage GS: group stage

\* Chapecoense qualified as Copa Sudamericana titleholders, the 8<sup>th</sup> Brazilian team in the competition

\*\* Club Atlético Nacional SA qualified as Copa Libertadores titleholders, the 5<sup>th</sup> Colombian team in the competition

WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the association:

Domestic league champions

Domestic cup champions

Domestic league's 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> best teams not yet qualified

Copa Libertadores titleholders

Copa Sudamericana titleholders

COMPETITION PHASES

**FIRST STAGE:** Six teams played home/away ties to determine the three that advanced to the following round

**SECOND STAGE:** 16 teams (three + 13 teams that received a bye in the first stage) played home/away ties to determine the eight that advanced to the following phase

**THIRD STAGE:** Eight teams played home/away ties to determine the four that advanced to the group stage

**GROUP STAGE:** 32 teams (four + 28 that had direct access to the group stage) were divided into eight groups of four. The top two from each group advanced to the following phase

**KNOCKOUT PHASE:** Round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals were played on a home/away basis, with the winners advancing to the following phase

**FINAL:** Played on a home/away basis



2017 Champions: Grêmio FBPA (Brazil)

## Copa Sudamericana 2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

2002



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

44

(+ ten from Copa Libertadores)



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

USD 36m



2017 CHAMPIONS

CA Independiente (ARG)



MAIN COMPETITION FORMAT

Knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Home and away



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE

External



SPONSORS\*

2



SUPPLIERS

Nike

\* Nike, Bumbet

### LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register?

No

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field?

No

Is there any restriction on squad size?

max. 30 players

Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts?

No

Is there a regulation on the ownership of clubs?

Legal criteria of the CONMEBOL Club Licensing Regulations



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS USD 2m

RUNNERS-UP USD 1m

SEMI-FINALISTS USD 550k

QUARTER-FINALISTS USD 450k

ROUND OF 16 USD 375k

STAGE 2 USD 300k

STAGE 1 USD 250k



COMPETITION CALENDAR







QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION

	TOT	S
Argentina	6	6
Brazil	6	6
Bolivia	4	4
Chile	4	4
Colombia	4	4
Ecuador	4	4
Paraguay	4	4
Peru	4	4
Uruguay	4	4
Venezuela	4	4

S: stage

WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the association:

Domestic league's 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> best teams not qualified for the 2017 Copa Libertadores

Domestic Cup's 1<sup>st</sup> best team not qualified for the 2017 Copa Libertadores

COMPETITION PHASES

**FIRST STAGE:** 44 teams played home/away ties to determine the 22 that advanced to the following round

**SECOND STAGE:** 32 teams (22 + ten teams eliminated from the Copa Libertadores) played home/away ties to determine the 16 that advanced to the following phase

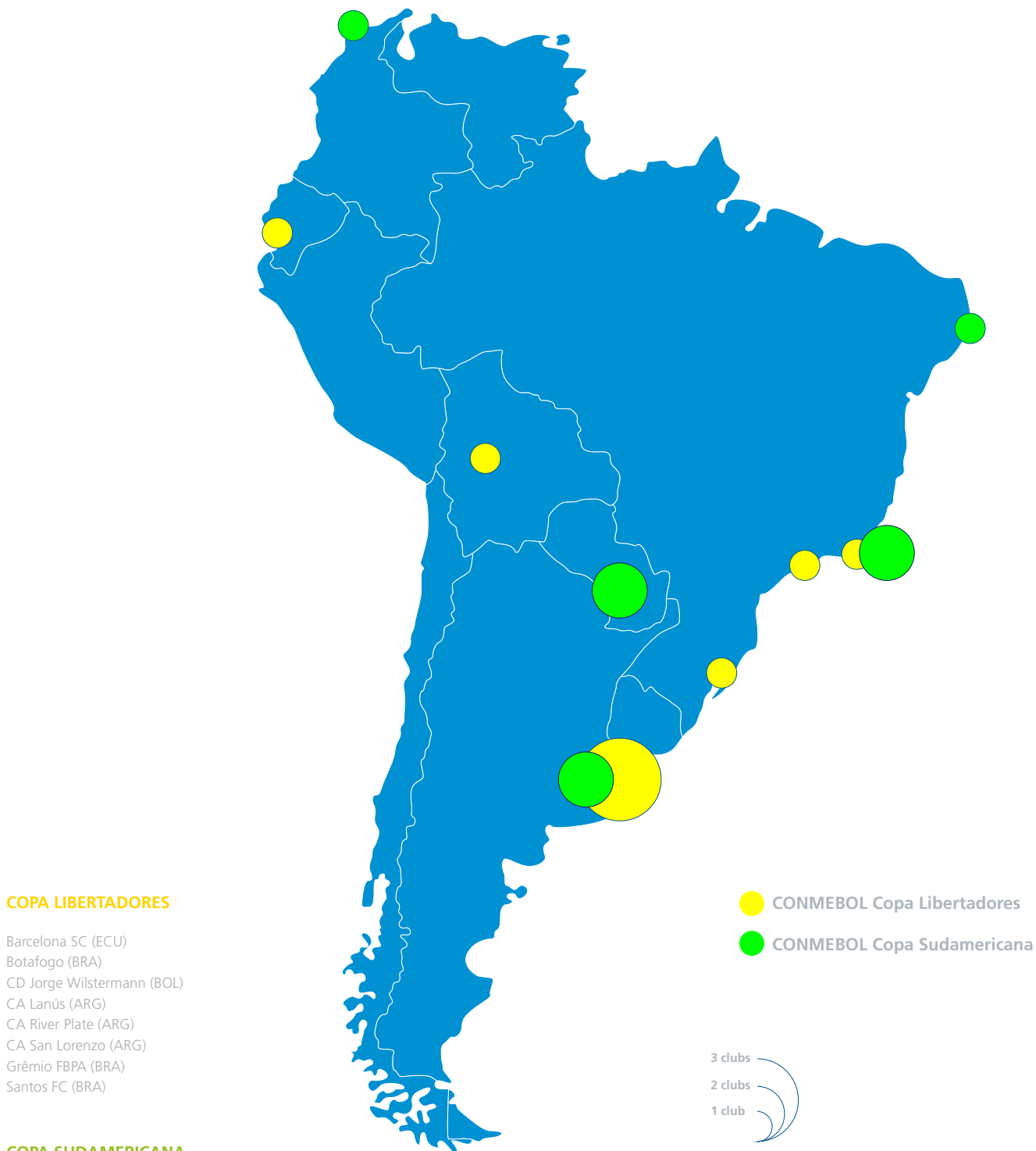
**KNOCKOUT PHASE:** Round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals were played on a home/away basis, with the winners advancing to the following phase.

**FINAL:** Played on a home/away basis



2017 Champions: CA Independiente (Argentina)

Figure 13: Teams that reached the quarter-finals of a CONMEBOL regional club competition – 2017 season



**Table 4: Number of champions and runners-up by member association – from 1960 to 2017**

	CONMEBOL COPA LIBERTADORES			CONMEBOL COPA SUDAMERICANA			TOTAL
	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP	FINALISTS	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP	FINALISTS	FINALISTS
<b>2011-2017</b>	4 BRA 2 ARG 1 COL	2 ARG 2 PAR 1 ECU 1 MEX* 1 URU	4 ARG 4 BRA 2 PAR 1 COL 1 ECU 1 MEX* 1 URU	3 ARG 2 BRA 1 CHI 1 COL	2 ARG 2 BRA 2 COL 1 ECU	5 ARG 4 BRA 3 COL 1 CHI 1 ECU	9 ARG 8 BRA 4 COL 2 ECU 2 PAR 1 CHI 1 MEX* 1 URU
<b>2001-2010</b>	4 ARG 3 BRA 1 COL 1 ECU 1 PAR	7 BRA 2 MEX* 1 ARG	10 BRA 5 ARG 2 MEX* 1 COL 1 ECU 1 PAR	5 ARG 1 BRA 1 ECU 1 MEX* 1 PER	2 ARG 2 BRA 2 MEX* 1 BOL 1 CHI 1 COL	7 ARG 3 BRA 3 MEX* 1 BOL 1 CHI 1 COL 1 ECU 1 PER	13 BRA 12 ARG 5 MEX* 2 COL 2 ECU 1 BOL 1 CHI 1 PAR 1 PER
<b>1991-2000</b>	6 BRA 3 ARG 1 CHI	3 COL 2 BRA 1 ARG 1 CHI 1 ECU 1 PAR 1 PER	8 BRA 4 ARG 3 COL 2 CHI 1 ECU 1 PAR 1 PER				8 BRA 4 ARG 3 COL 2 CHI 1 ECU 1 PAR 1 PER
<b>1981-1990</b>	3 ARG 3 URU 2 BRA 1 COL 1 PAR	3 COL 2 CHI 1 ARG 1 BRA 1 ECU 1 PAR 1 URU	4 ARG 4 COL 4 URU 3 BRA 2 CHI 2 PAR 1 ECU				4 ARG 4 COL 4 URU 3 BRA 2 CHI 2 PAR 1 ECU
<b>1971-1980</b>	6 ARG 2 URU 1 BRA 1 PAR	3 ARG 3 BRA 2 CHI 1 COL 1 PER	9 ARG 4 BRA 2 CHI 2 URU 1 COL 1 PAR 1 PER				9 ARG 4 BRA 2 CHI 2 URU 1 COL 1 PAR 1 PER
<b>1960-1970</b>	6 ARG 3 URU 2 BRA	6 URU 2 ARG 2 BRA 1 PAR	9 URU 8 ARG 4 BRA 1 PAR				9 URU 8 ARG 4 BRA 1 PAR

The analysis takes into account the results in the CONMEBOL Copa Libertadores (1960-2017) and Copa Sudamericana (2002-2017)

\* From 1998 to 2016, Mexican teams were allowed to participate in the CONMEBOL Copa Libertadores

## Copa Libertadores Femenina 2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

2009



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

12



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

-



2017 CHAMPIONS

Corinthians/Audax (BRA)



MAIN COMPETITION FORMAT

Group stage + knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Single match



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE

-



SPONSORS

-



SUPPLIERS

-

### LABOUR RELATIONS AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register? -

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field? -

Is there any restriction on squad size? -

Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts? -

Is there a regulation on the ownership of clubs? -



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS

RUNNERS-UP

SEMI-FINALISTS

QUARTER-FINALISTS

GROUP STAGE

Not applicable



COMPETITION CALENDAR





QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION

	TOT	GS
Paraguay*	3	3
Argentina	1	1
Bolivia	1	1
Brazil	1	1
Chile	1	1
Colombia	1	1
Ecuador	1	1
Peru	1	1
Uruguay	1	1
Venezuela	1	1

GS: group stage

\* The tournament is contested over three weeks and each edition is hosted by one of the member associations. Paraguay was the host of the 2017 edition.

WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the association:

Domestic tournament champions

Domestic tournament runners-up (Paraguay)

Qualifying tournament winners (Paraguay)

COMPETITION PHASES

**GROUP STAGE:** The 12 teams were divided into three groups of four. The winners of each group and the best second placed team advanced to the following phase

**SEMI-FINALS:** Played as a single match, with the winners advancing to the final.

**FINAL:** Single match



2017 Champions: Corinthians/Audax (Brazil)

## Champions League 2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

2007



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

18



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

None



2017 CHAMPIONS

Auckland City FC (NZL)



MAIN COMPETITION FORMAT

Group stage + knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Home and away



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE

Not applicable\*



SPONSORS\*\*

2



SUPPLIERS

Pasifika

\* The OFC uses a livestream platform

\*\* Irena, Pasifika

### LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register?

**Yes\***

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field?

**Yes\***

Is there any restriction on squad size?

**max. 23 players**

Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts?

**No**

Is there a regulation on the ownership of clubs?

**No**

\* maximum of three non-citizens + one additional citizen of an OFC Member Association



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS

RUNNERS-UP

SEMI-FINALISTS

QUARTER-FINALISTS

GROUP STAGE

Not applicable



COMPETITION CALENDAR





QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION

	TOT	GS	QR
Fiji	2	2	
New Caledonia	2	2	
New Zealand	2	2	
Papua New Guinea	2	2	
Solomon Islands	2	2	
Tahiti	2	2	
Vanuatu	2	2	
American Samoa	1		1
Cook Islands	1		1
Samoa	1		1
Tonga	1		1

QR: qualifying round      GS: group stage

WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the association's status:

Domestic league champions

Domestic league runners-up

**COMPETITION FORMAT**

**QUALIFYING ROUND:** Four teams played each other on a round-robin basis. The top two teams of the group advanced to the following phase

**GROUP STAGE:** 16 teams (two + 14 teams that had direct access to the group stage) were divided into four groups of four. The winners of each group advanced to the following phase

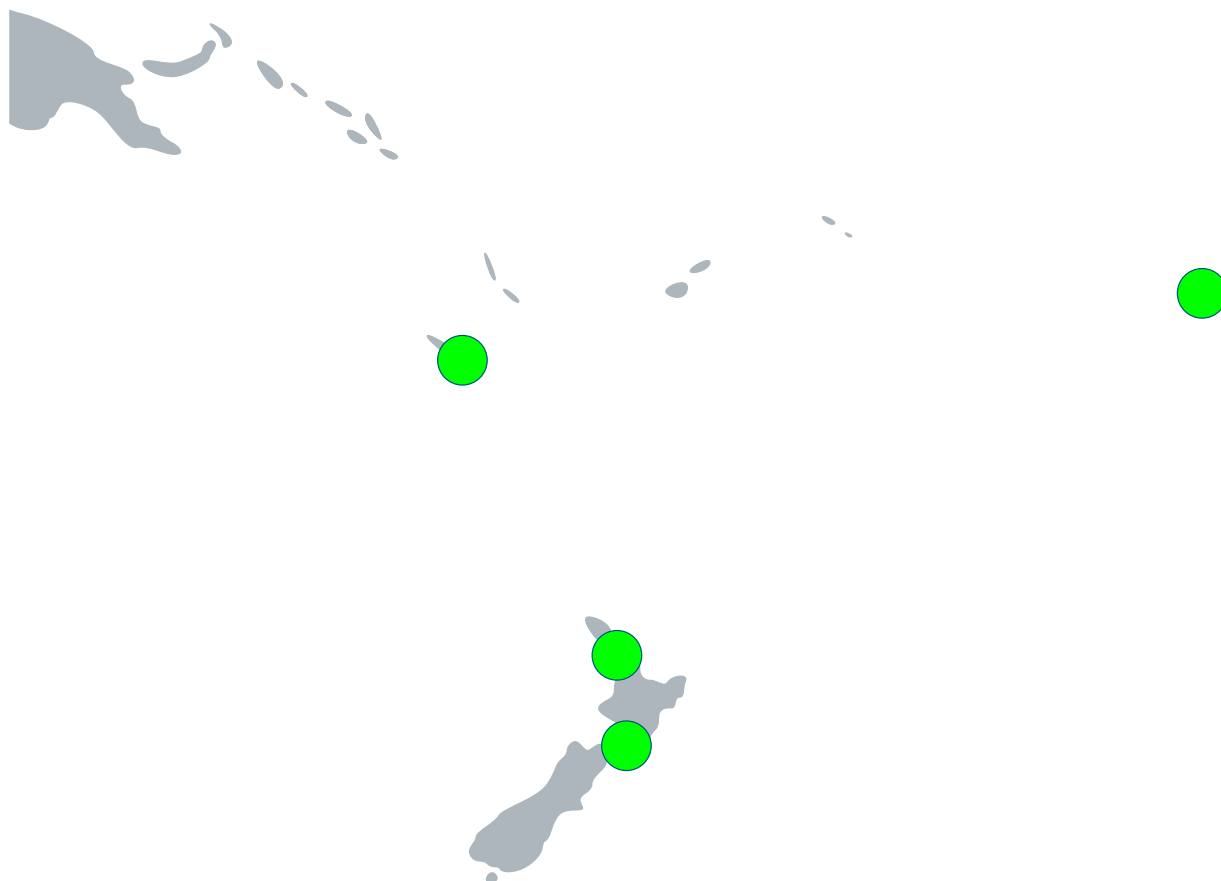
**KNOCKOUT PHASE:** Semi-finals played on a home/away basis, with the winners advancing to the final

**FINAL:** Played on a home/away basis



2017 Champions: Auckland City FC (New Zealand)

**Figure 14: Teams that reached the semi-finals of the OFC's regional club competition – 2017 season**



**CHAMPIONS LEAGUE**

- AS Magenta (NCL)
- AS Tefana (TAH)
- Auckland City FC (NZL)
- Team Wellington (NZL)



**Table 5: Number of champions and runners-up by member association – from 2001 to 2017**

	OFC CHAMPIONS LEAGUE		TOTAL
	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP	FINALISTS
<b>2011-2017</b>	7 NZL	2 VAN 4 NZL 1 TAH	<b>11 NZL</b> <b>2 VAN</b> <b>1 TAH</b>
<b>2001-2010</b>	3 AUS* 4 NZL 1 PNG	2 FIJ 1 NCL 1 NZL 2 SOL 1 VAN 1 TAH	<b>5 NZL</b> <b>3 AUS*</b> <b>2 FIJ</b> <b>2 SOL</b> <b>1 NCL</b> <b>1 PNG</b> <b>1 TAH</b> <b>1 VAN</b>

The analysis takes into account the results in the main regional club competition for the period 2001-2017

\* Australia competed in the OFC until 2006

## Champions League 2016/2017

 <b>UEFA CHAMPIONS LEAGUE</b>	 INAUGURAL EDITION <b>1955</b>	 NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS <b>78</b>	 TOTAL PRIZE MONEY <b>EUR 1.27bn</b>	 2016/2017 CHAMPIONS <b>Real Madrid CF (ESP)</b>
 MAIN COMPETITION FORMAT <b>Group stage + knockout stage</b>	 FINAL FORMAT <b>Single match</b>	 BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE* <b>External (111 contracts)</b>	 SPONSORS** <b>7</b>	 SUPPLIERS <b>adidas</b>

\* Agencies for media rights sales are dedicated to UEFA (i.e. they do not represent any other companies/organisations) and all contracts are signed by UEFA  
 \*\* Gazprom, Heineken, MasterCard, Nissan, PepsiCo, Sony, Unicredit

### LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register?	<b>No</b>
Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field?	<b>No</b>
Is there any restriction on squad size?	<b>max. 25 players*</b>
Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts?	<b>Yes</b>
Is there a regulation on the ownership of clubs?	<b>Yes</b>

\* From the max. of 25 players on List A, each club must have a minimum of eight places reserved exclusively for 'locally trained players'. List B (U21 and two years registered with the club) is unlimited.



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS	<b>EUR 15.5m</b>
RUNNER-UP	<b>EUR 11m</b>
SEMI-FINALISTS	<b>EUR 7.5m</b>
QUARTER-FINALISTS	<b>EUR 6.5m</b>
ROUND OF 16	<b>EUR 6m</b>
GROUP STAGE	<b>EUR 12.7m</b>

A market pool of EUR 507m was distributed according to the proportional value of each TV market represented by the clubs taking part in the UCL (group stage onwards) and split among the clubs from a given association.

Performance bonuses were distributed as follows: EUR 1.5m for every win and EUR 500,000 for every draw during the group stage. Non-distributed amounts (EUR 500,000 per draw) were pooled and redistributed among the clubs playing in the group stage in proportion to their number of wins.

EUR 50m was distributed to the 20 teams that participated in the play-offs. EUR 2m to the winners of each play-off and EUR 3m to each team eliminated.



COMPETITION CALENDAR





## QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION



RK	NATIONS	TOT	GS	PO	QR3	QR2	QR1
1	Spain*	5	4	1			
2	England	4	3	1			
3	Germany	4	3	1			
4	Italy	3	2	1			
5	Portugal	3	2	1			
6	France	3	2		1		
7	Russia	2	1		1		
8	Ukraine	2	1		1		
9	Netherlands	2	1		1		
10	Belgium	2	1		1		
11	Switzerland	2	1		1		
12	Turkey	2	1		1		
13	Greece	2			2		
14	Czech Republic	2			2		
15	Romania	2			2		
16	Austria	1				1	
17	Croatia	1				1	
18	Cyprus	1				1	
19	Poland	1				1	
20	Israel	1				1	
21	Belarus	1				1	
22	Denmark	1				1	
23	Scotland	1				1	
24	Sweden	1				1	
25	Bulgaria	1				1	
26	Norway	1				1	
27	Serbia	1				1	
28	Slovenia	1				1	
29	Azerbaijan	1				1	
30	Slovakia	1				1	
31	Hungary	1				1	
32	Kazakhstan	1				1	
33	Moldova	1				1	
34	Georgia	1				1	
35	Finland	1				1	
36	Iceland	1				1	
37	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1				1	
39	Macedonia	1				1	
40	Republic of Ireland	1				1	
41	Montenegro	1				1	
42	Albania	1				1	
43	Luxembourg	1				1	
44	Northern Ireland	1				1	
45	Lithuania	1				1	
46	Latvia	1				1	
47	Malta	1					1
48	Estonia	1					1
49	Faroe Islands	1					1
50	Wales	1					1
51	Armenia	1					1
52	Andorra	1					1
53	San Marino	1					1
54	Gibraltar	1					1

### WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the UEFA association ranking:

Domestic league champions

Domestic league runners-up

Domestic league – 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> placed

Europa League titleholders

### COMPETITION PHASES

**FIRST QUALIFYING ROUND:** Eight teams played home/away ties to determine the four that advanced to the following round

**SECOND QUALIFYING ROUND:** 34 teams (four + 30 that received a bye in the preliminary round) played home/away ties to determine the 17 that advanced to the following round

**THIRD QUALIFYING ROUND:** 30 teams (17 + 13 that received a bye in the first two rounds) divided in the "Champions Route" and the "League Route", played home/away ties to determine the 15 that advanced to the following round

**PLAY-OFF ROUND:** 20 teams (15 + five that received a bye in the first three rounds) divided in the "Champions Route" and the "League Route" played home/away ties to determine the ten teams that advanced to the group stage

**GROUP STAGE:** 32 teams (ten + 22 that had direct access to the group stage) were divided into eight groups of four. The top two teams from each group advanced to the following phase

**KNOCKOUT PHASE:** Round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals were played on a home/away basis, with the winners advancing to the following phase

**FINAL:** Single match



QR: qualifying round PO: play-off round GS: group stage

\* Sevilla FC qualified as Europa League titleholder, the 5<sup>th</sup> Spanish team in the competition Liechtenstein (38<sup>th</sup>) and Kosovo (55<sup>th</sup>) did not enter a team

2016/2017 Champions: Real Madrid CF (Spain)

## Europa League 2016/2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

1971



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

155

(+33 from the Champions League)



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

EUR 400m



2016/2017 CHAMPIONS

Manchester United FC (ENG)



MAIN COMPETITION FORMAT

Group stage + knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Single match



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE\*

External (102 contracts)



SPONSORS\*\*

5



SUPPLIERS

adidas

\* Agencies for media rights sales are dedicated to UEFA (i.e. they do not represent any other companies/organisations) and all contracts are signed by UEFA

\*\* Entreprise, FedEx, Hankook, Amstel, UniCredit

### LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register?	<b>No</b>
Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field?	<b>No</b>
Is there any restriction on squad size?	<b>max. 25 players*</b>
Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts?	<b>Yes</b>
Is there a regulation on the ownership of clubs?	<b>Yes</b>

\* Out of the max. of 25 players on List A, each club must have a minimum of eight places reserved exclusively for "locally trained players". List B (U-21 and players registered with the club for two years) is unlimited.



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS	EUR 6.5m
RUNNER-UP	EUR 3.5m
SEMI-FINALISTS	EUR 1.6m
QUARTER-FINALISTS	EUR 1m
ROUND OF 16	EUR 750k
ROUND OF 32	EUR 500k
GROUP STAGE	EUR 2.6m

A market pool of an estimated EUR 160m was distributed according to the proportional value of each TV market represented by the clubs taking part in the UEL (group stage onwards) and split among the clubs from a given association.

Performance bonuses were distributed as follows: EUR 600,000 for the winners of each group, EUR 300,000 to the runners-up of each group; EUR 360,000 for every win and EUR 120,000 for every draw in the group stage. Non-distributed amounts (EUR 120,000 per draw) were pooled and redistributed among the clubs playing in the group stage in proportion to their number of wins.



COMPETITION CALENDAR





## QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION



RK	NATIONS	TOT	GS	PO	QR3	QR2	QR1
1	Spain*	2	2				
2	England	3	2		1		
3	Germany	3	2		1		
4	Italy	3	2		1		
5	Portugal	3	1		2		
6	France	3	1		2		
7	Russia	3	1		2		
8	Ukraine	3	1		2		
9	Netherlands	3	1		2		
10	Belgium	3	1		1	1	
11	Switzerland	3	1		1	1	
12	Turkey	3	1		1	1	
13	Greece	3			2	1	
14	Czech Republic	3			2	1	
15	Romania	3			2	1	
16	Austria	3			1	1	1
17	Croatia	3			1	1	1
18	Cyprus	3			1		2
19	Poland	3				1	2
20	Israel	3				1	2
21	Belarus	3				1	2
22	Denmark	3				1	2
23	Scotland	3				1	2
24	Sweden	3				1	2
25	Bulgaria	3				1	2
26	Norway	3				1	2
27	Serbia	3				1	2
28	Slovenia	3				1	2
29	Azerbaijan	3					3
30	Slovakia	3					3
31	Hungary	3					3
32	Kazakhstan	3					3
33	Moldova	3					3
34	Georgia	3					3
35	Finland	3					3
36	Iceland	3					3
37	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3					3
39	Macedonia	3					3
40	Republic of Ireland	3					3
41	Montenegro	3					3
42	Albania	3					3
43	Luxembourg	3					3
44	Northern Ireland	3					3
45	Lithuania	3					3
46	Latvia	3					3
47	Malta	3					3
48	Estonia	3					3
49	Faroe Islands	3					3
50	Wales	3					3
51	Armenia	3					3
52	Andorra	2					2
53	San Marino	2					2
54	Gibraltar	1					1
38	Liechtenstein	1					1

### WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the UEFA association ranking:

Domestic cup champions

Domestic league runners-up

Domestic league – 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> placed

### COMPLETE COMPETITION FORMAT

**FIRST QUALIFYING ROUND:** 96 teams played home/away ties to determine the 48 teams that advanced to the following round

**SECOND QUALIFYING ROUND:** 66 teams (48 + 18 that received a bye in the preliminary round) played home/away ties to determine the 33 that advanced to the following round.

**THIRD QUALIFYING ROUND:** 58 teams (33 + 25 that received a bye in the first two rounds) played home/away ties to determine the 29 teams that advanced to the following round

**PLAY-OFF ROUND:** 44 teams (29 + 15 losers of the UEFA Champions League 3rd qualifying round) played home/away ties to determine the 22 teams that advanced to the group stage

**GROUP STAGE:** 48 teams (22 + ten losers of the UEFA Champions League play-off round + 16 that had direct access to the group stage) were divided into 12 groups of four. The top two teams from each group advanced to the following phase

**KNOCKOUT PHASE:** Round of 32 (24 + eight teams that were third placed in the UEFA Champions League group stage), round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals were played on a home/away basis, with the winners advancing to the following phase

**FINAL:** Single match.

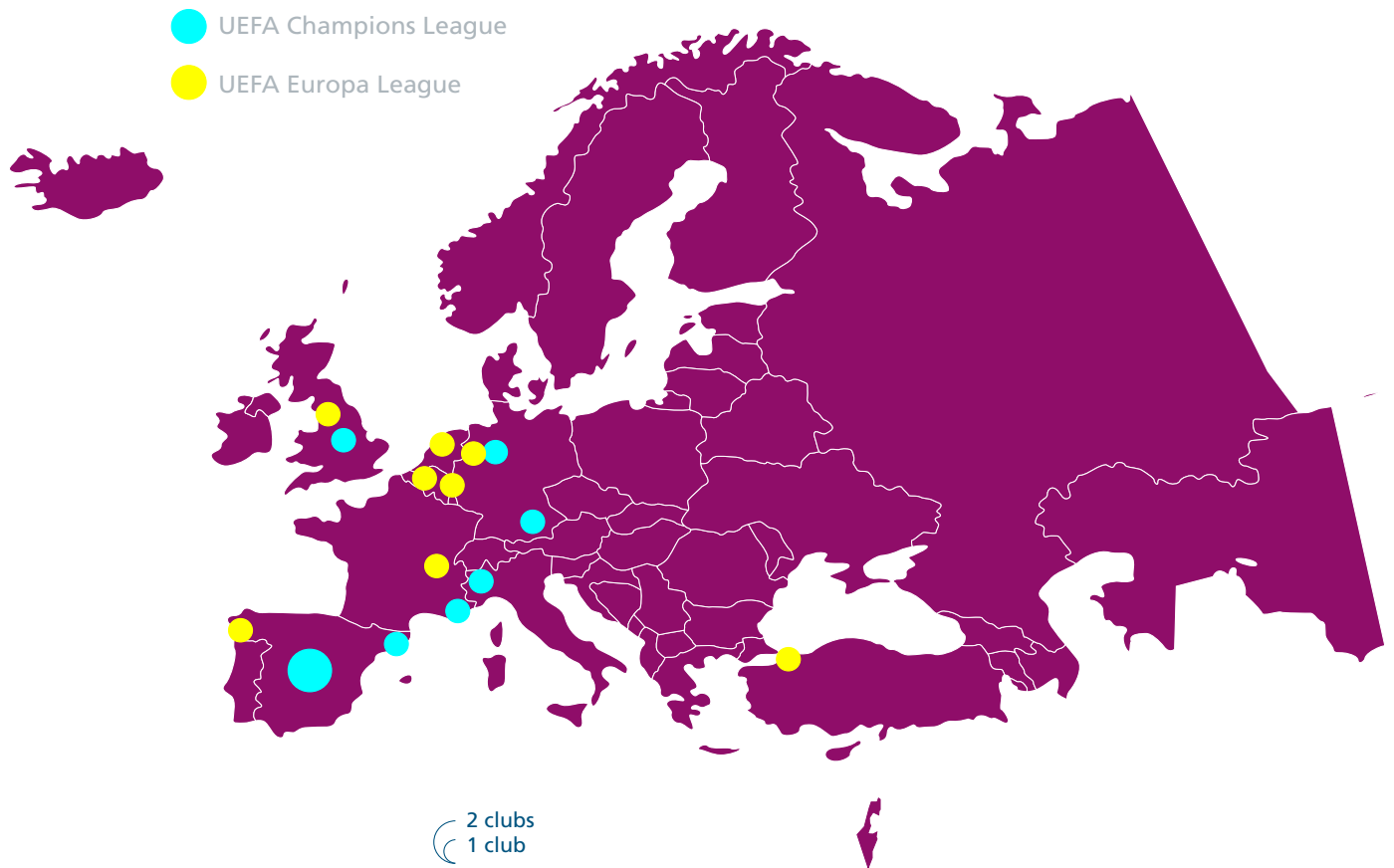


QR: qualifying round PO: play-off round GS: group stage

\* Spain's berths were reduced to two, since Sevilla FC qualified for the Champions League as Europa League titleholders

**2016/2017 Champions: Manchester United FC (England)**

**Figure 15: Teams that reached the quarter-finals of a UEFA regional club competition – 2016/2017 season**



**CHAMPIONS LEAGUE**

- AS Monaco FC (FRA)
- Borussia Dortmund (GER)
- Club Atlético de Madrid (ESP)
- FC Bayern Munich (GER)
- FC Barcelona (ESP)
- Juventus FC (ITA)
- Leicester City FC (ENG)
- Real Madrid CF (ESP)

**EUROPA LEAGUE**

- AFC Ajax (NED)
- Besiktas JK (TUR)
- FC Schalke 04 (GER)
- Manchester United FC (ENG)
- Olympique Lyonnais (FRA)
- KRC Genk (BEL)
- RC Celta Vigo (ESP)
- RSC Anderlecht (BEL)



**Table 6: Number of champions and runners-up by member association – from 1955 to 2017**

	UEFA CHAMPIONS LEAGUE			UEFA EUROPA LEAGUE			TOTAL
	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP	FINALISTS	WINNERS	RUNNERS-UP	FINALISTS	FINALISTS
<b>2011-2017</b>	5 ESP 1 ENG 1 GER	2 ESP 2 ITA 2 GER 1 ENG	7 ESP 3 GER 2 ITA 2 ENG	4 ESP 2 ENG 1 POR	3 POR 1 ESP 1 ENG 1 UKR 1 NED	5 ESP 4 POR 3 ENG 1 UKR 1 NED	<b>12 ESP</b> <b>5 ENG</b> <b>4 POR</b> <b>3 GER</b> <b>2 ITA</b> <b>1 UKR</b> <b>1 NED</b>
<b>2001-2010</b>	3 ESP 3 ITA 2 ENG 1 GER 1 POR	4 ENG 2 GER 2 ITA 1 FRA 1 ESP	6 ENG 5 ITA 4 ESP 3 GER 1 FRA 1 POR	4 ESP 2 RUS 1 ENG 1 UKR 1 NED 1 POR	2 ESP 2 GER 2 SCO 2 ENG 1 FRA 1 POR	6 ESP 3 ENG 2 GER 2 POR 2 RUS 2 SCO 1 FRA 1 UKR 1 NED	<b>10 ESP</b> <b>9 ENG</b> <b>5 GER</b> <b>5 ITA</b> <b>3 POR</b> <b>2 FRA</b> <b>2 RUS</b> <b>2 SCO</b> <b>1 UKR</b> <b>1 NED</b>
<b>1991-2000</b>	3 ESP 2 ITA 1 GER 1 FRA 1 ENG 1 SRB 1 NED	5 ITA 2 ESP 1 FRA 1 GER 1 NED	7 ITA 5 ESP 2 GER 2 FRA 2 NED 1 ENG 1 SRB	6 ITA 2 GER 1 NED 1 TUR	5 ITA 2 FRA 1 GER 1 AUT 1 ENG	11 ITA 3 GER 2 FRA 1 AUT 1 ENG 1 NED 1 TUR	<b>18 ITA</b> <b>5 ESP</b> <b>5 GER</b> <b>4 FRA</b> <b>3 NED</b> <b>2 ENG</b> <b>1 AUT</b> <b>1 SRB</b> <b>1 TUR</b>
<b>1981-1990</b>	3 ENG 3 ITA 1 GER 1 ROU 1 POR 1 NED	2 ESP 2 GER 2 ITA 2 POR 1 ENG 1 ROU	5 ITA 4 ENG 3 GER 3 POR 2 ROU 2 ESP 1 NED	2 ENG 2 ITA 2 ESP 2 SWE 1 BEL 1 GER	3 GER 1 BEL 1 HUN 1 ITA 1 NED 1 POR 1 SCO 1 ESP	4 GER 3 ITA 3 ESP 2 BEL 2 ENG 2 SWE 1 HUN 1 NED 1 POR 1 SCO	<b>8 ITA</b> <b>7 GER</b> <b>6 ENG</b> <b>5 ESP</b> <b>4 POR</b> <b>2 BEL</b> <b>2 NED</b> <b>2 ROU</b> <b>2 SWE</b> <b>1 HUN</b> <b>1 SCO</b>
<b>1971-1980</b>	4 ENG 3 GER 3 NED	2 ITA 2 GER 1 GRE 1 ESP 1 ENG 1 FRA 1 SWE 1 BEL	5 ENG 5 GER 3 NED 2 ITA 1 GRE 1 ESP 1 FRA 1 SWE 1 BEL	3 ENG 3 GER 2 NED 1 ITA	2 ENG 2 GER 1 BEL 1 FRA 1 NED 1 SRB 1 ESP	5 ENG 5 GER 3 NED 1 BEL 1 FRA 1 ITA 1 SRB 1 ESP	<b>10 ENG</b> <b>10 GER</b> <b>6 NED</b> <b>3 ITA</b> <b>2 BEL</b> <b>2 FRA</b> <b>2 SPA</b> <b>1 GRE</b> <b>1 SWE</b> <b>1 SER</b>
<b>1961-1970</b>	4 ITA 2 POR 1 ESP 1 SCO 1 ENG 1 NED	3 ESP 3 POR 1 SRB 1 ITA 1 NED 1 SCO	5 ITA 5 POR 4 ESP 2 SCO 2 NED 1 ENG 1 SRB				<b>5 ITA</b> <b>5 POR</b> <b>4 ESP</b> <b>2 SCO</b> <b>2 NED</b> <b>1 ENG</b> <b>1 SRB</b>
<b>1955-1960</b>	5 ESP	2 ITA 2 FRA 1 GER	5 ESP 2 ITA 2 FRA 1 GER				<b>5 ESP</b> <b>2 ITA</b> <b>2 FRA</b> <b>1 GER</b>

The analysis takes into account the results in the UEFA Champions League (1955-2017) and Europa League (1971-2017)

## Women's Champions League 2016/2017



INAUGURAL EDITION

2001



NO. OF PARTICIPATING TEAMS

59



TOTAL PRIZE MONEY

EUR 650k



2016/2017 CHAMPIONS

Olympique Lyonnais (FRA)



MAIN COMPETITION FORMAT

Group stage + knockout stage



FINAL FORMAT

Single match



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE\*

External (nine contracts)



SPONSORS\*\*

7



SUPPLIERS

adidas

\* Agencies for media rights sales are dedicated to UEFA (i.e. they do not represent any other companies/organisations) and all contracts are signed by UEFA  
 \*\* For the final only. Sponsors: Gazprom, Heineken, MasterCard, Nissan, PepsiCo, Sony, Unicredit

### LABOUR AND SPORTING REGULATIONS

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can register? **No**

Is there a max. number of foreign players that a club can field? **No**

Is there any restriction on squad size? **No**

Is there a requirement for players to have professional football contracts? **No**

Is there a regulation on the ownership of clubs? **No**



PRIZE MONEY BREAKDOWN

WINNERS	EUR 250k
RUNNERS-UP	EUR 200k
SEMI-FINALISTS	EUR 50k
QUARTER-FINALISTS	EUR 25k

In addition to prize money, UEFA also makes financial contributions to cover the costs of participation. In 2016/2017, the amount of this contributions totalled EUR 3.6m.



COMPETITION CALENDAR







#### QUALIFICATION PER MEMBER ASSOCIATION

RK	NATIONS	TOT	R32	QR
1	Germany	2	2	
2	France	2	2	
3	Sweden	2	2	
4	England	2	2	
5	Russia	2	2	
6	Spain	2	2	
7	Denmark	2	2	
8	Italy	2	2	
9	Austria	2	2	
10	Czech Republic	2	2	
11	Scotland	2	2	
12	Norway	2	1	1
13	Switzerland	1		1
14	Cyprus	1		1
15	Poland	1		1
16	Kazakhstan	1		1
17	Netherlands	1		1
18	Iceland	1		1
19	Belgium	1		1
20	Hungary	1		1
21	Serbia	1		1
22	Romania	1		1
23	Finland	1		1
24	Lithuania	1		1
25	Republic of Ireland	1		1
26	Turkey	1		1
27	Ukraine	1		1
28	Belarus	1		1
29	Greece	1		1
30	Slovenia	1		1
31	Portugal	1		1
32	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1		1
33	Croatia	1		1
34	Israel	1		1
35	Bulgaria	1		1
36	Slovakia	1		1
37	Estonia	1		1
38	Faroe Islands	1		1
39	Wales	1		1
40	Macedonia	1		1
41	Northern Ireland	1		1
42	Albania	1		1
43	Montenegro	1		1
44	Moldova	1		1
45	Malta	1		1
46	Latvia	1		1
NR	Kosovo	1		1

QR: qualifying round

R32: round of 32

#### WHICH TEAMS QUALIFY?

Depending on the UEFA association ranking:

Domestic league champions

Domestic league runners-up

#### COMPETITION PHASES

**QUALIFYING ROUND:** 36 teams were divided into nine groups of four, played on a single round-robin basis. The winners of each group advanced to the following round

**KNOCKOUT PHASE:** 32 teams (nine + 23 that received a bye in the previous round) competed in this phase. Round of 32, Round of 16, quarter-finals and semi-finals were played on a home/away basis, with the winners advancing to the following phase.

**FINAL:** Single match



2016/2017 Champions: Olympique Lyonnais (France)

# OVERVIEW OF REGIONAL YOUTH COMPETITIONS

	 <b>Concacaf</b>	 <b>-CONMEBOL-</b>	
 NAME OF THE COMPETITION	Scotiabank U-13 Champions League	Copa Libertadores Sub-20	Youth League
 AGE GROUP	Under 13	Under 20	Under 19
 INAUGURAL EDITION	2015	2011	2013
 NO. OF TEAMS PARTICIPATING	16	12	64
 CURRENT TITLEHOLDERS	Chicago Fire (USA)	Nacional (URU)	FC Red Bull Salzburg (AUT)
 CALENDAR	August	February	September to April
 COMPETITION FORMAT	Group stage + knockout phase	Group stage + knockout phase	Group stage + knockout phase
 FINAL FORMAT	Single match	Single match	Single match





**NATIONAL  
MEN'S  
TOP-TIER  
COMPETITIONS**

# NATIONAL TOP-TIER COMPETITIONS – MEN

Beyond the programmes previously mentioned in the report, FIFA's Professional Football Department also provides ad-hoc services to set-up and further develop domestic leagues, facilitating the transfer and application of best practices to the local environment.

Supporting this goal, this section of the report reviews the current states of men's top-tier competitions across the world. Out of the 211 MAs analysed, only seven did not organise a domestic league in their country for the 2016/2017 or 2017 season: Eritrea, Montserrat, Nepal, Pakistan, Puerto Rico, St Lucia and Yemen.

In total, 2,671 clubs took part in a domestic top-tier competition the last season, equating to an average of 13 teams per national championship. In 59% of the cases, the member association was the body directly in charge of organising the competition. It can be observed, however, that

in 21 countries where the league was responsible, the department or body was directly controlled by the member association, as opposed to being a separate entity.

With regard to the format of the competitions, a system that included the promotion and relegation between top and lower divisions was used in the vast majority of countries. More specifically with regard to the CAF, CONMEBOL and UEFA regions, Madagascar, Liechtenstein and San Marino were the only nations where promotion/relegation was not implemented. On the other end of the spectrum, four out of the nine OFC countries in this report stated that promotion/relegation was not used in their domestic competitions.

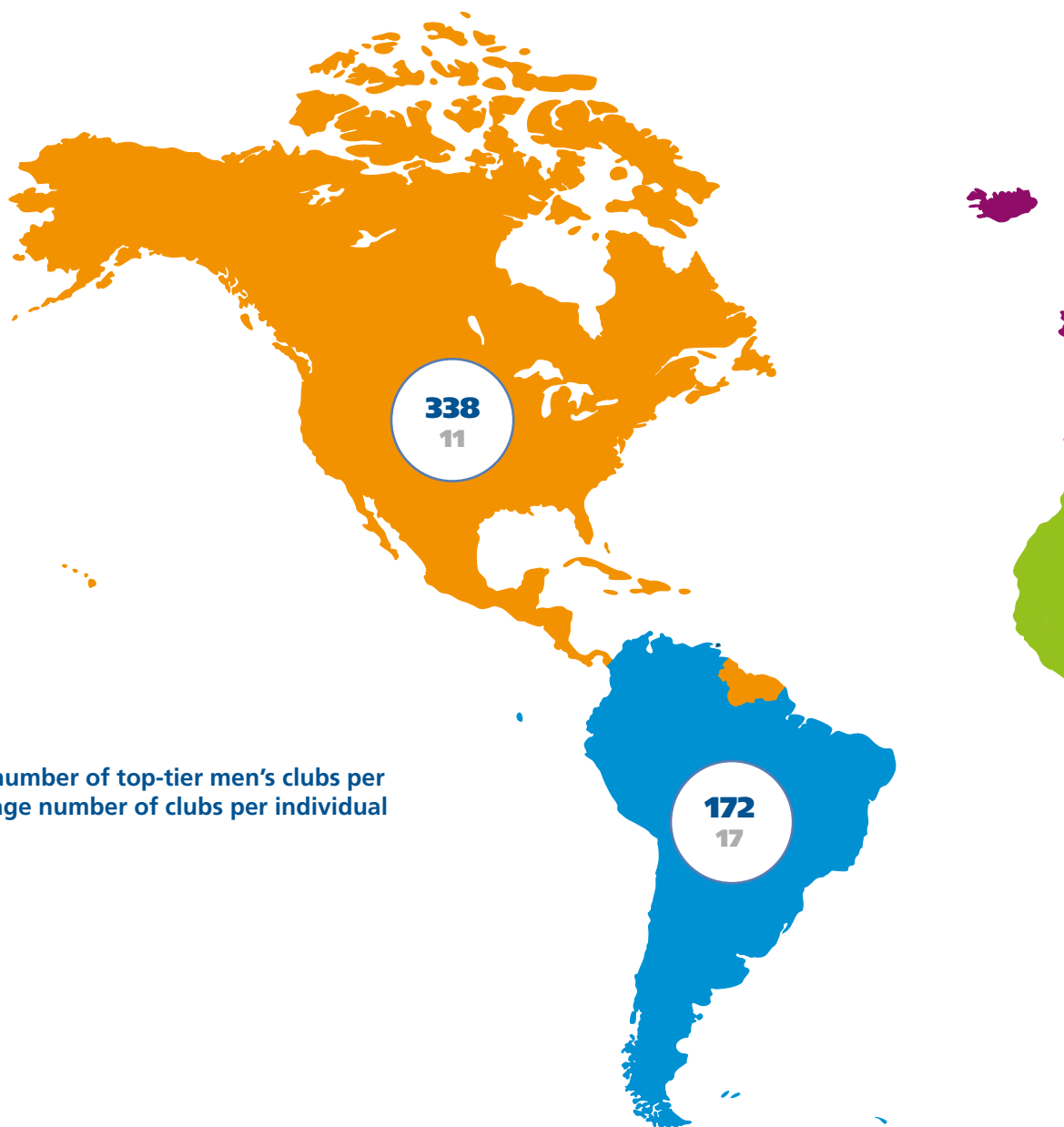
The traditional home and away format was operated in more than half of the countries worldwide, another 40% of countries used a

variety of other formats such as the apertura/ clausura format which is used mainly in Latin American countries, as well a number of competitions where a play-off/play-out phase followed an initial regular season.

Interestingly, broadcasting rights were negotiated on a collective basis in 171 out of the 190 countries for which this information was available.

Half of the nations where this sale was instead conducted by each individual club come from the CONCACAF region, whilst in Europe this was the case only in Armenia, Cyprus, Portugal and Ukraine.

Lastly, in terms of the competition calendar the dual-year season that started in the third quarter of 2016 and ended in the second quarter of 2017 was adopted in just over half of the countries.



**Figure 16: Total number of top-tier men's clubs per region and average number of clubs per individual competition**



2,671 teams competed in a national top-tier competition over the 2016/2017 and 2017 season



COMPETITION  
FORMAT

60%  
HOME/AWAY

40%  
OTHER



WHO IS THE  
ORGANISER?

59%  
MA

41%  
LEAGUE



BROADCASTING  
RIGHTS SALE?

90%  
COLLECTIVE

10%  
INDIVIDUAL



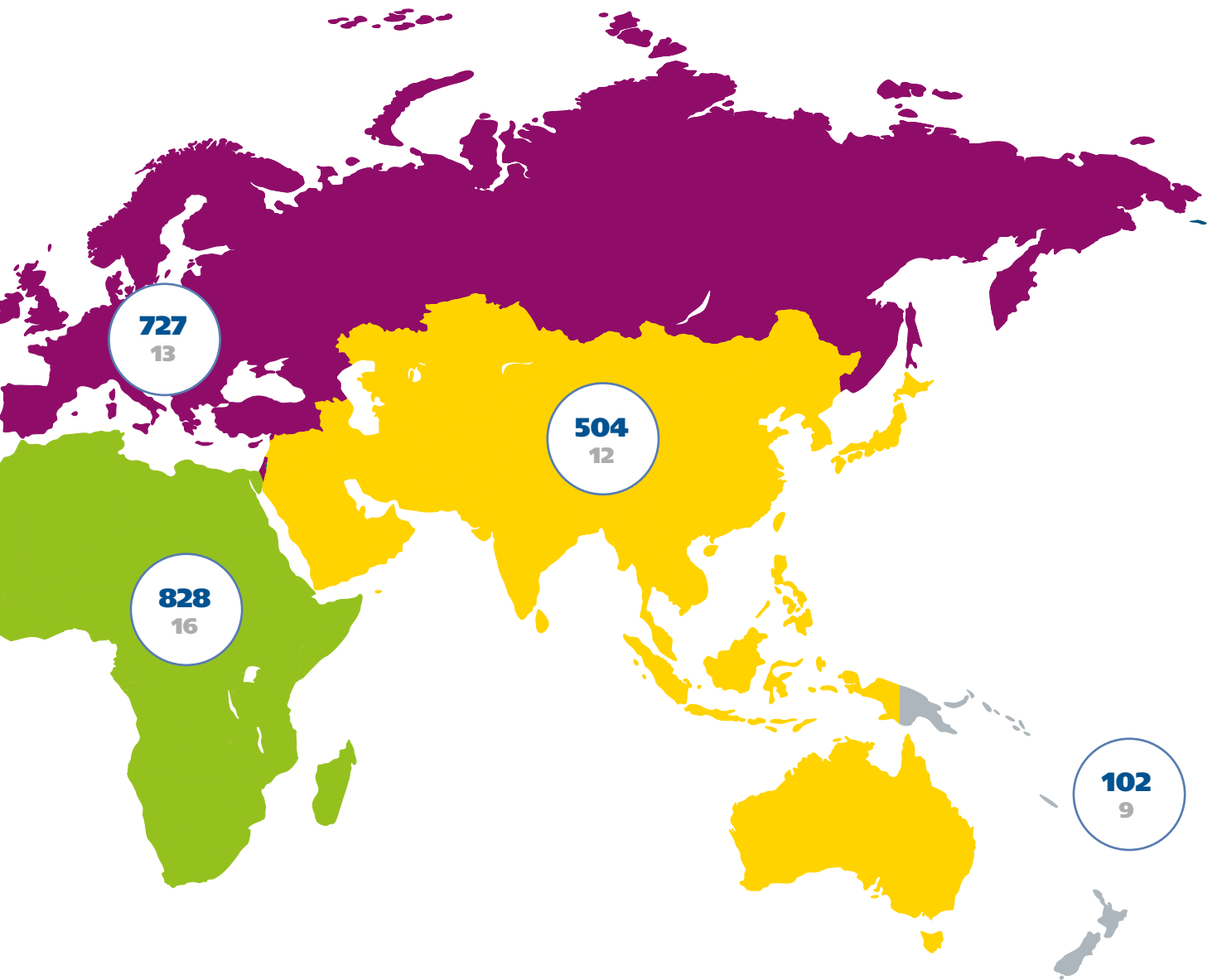
PROMOTION/  
RELEGATION

87%  
YES

13%  
NO



52% of the domestic top-tier men's competitions worldwide started in the third quarter of the year, whereas 57% ended between April and June



	How many teams?	Variation from previous year	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
Iraq	20	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Indonesia	18	-	-	Y	Home/away
Japan	18	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Sri Lanka	18	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Thailand	18	-	-	Y	Home/away
China PR	16	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Iran	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Syria	16	-3	MA	Y	Home/away
Uzbekistan	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Kuwait	14	+1	MA	N	Home/away
Oman	14	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Qatar	14	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Saudi Arabia	14	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Vietnam	14	-	-	Y	Home/away
United Arab Emirates	14	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Bangladesh	12	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Cambodia	12	+2	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs
Jordan	12	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Korea Republic	12	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Lebanon	12	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Malaysia	12	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Myanmar	12	-	-	Y	Home/away
Palestine	12	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Hong Kong	11	+2	MA	Y	Home/away
Australia	10	-	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Bahrain	10	-	-	Y	Home/away
Brunei Darussalam	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
India	10	+1	-	Y	Home/away
Korea DPR	10	-	-	-	
Macau	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Mongolia	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Singapore	9	-	MA	N	Triple round robin
Turkmenistan	9	-1	MA	N	Home/away
Afghanistan	8	-	MA	N	Group phase + play-offs
Chinese Taipei	8	-	MA	N	Home/away
Laos	8	-6	MA	Y	Home/away
Maldives	8	-	-	Y	Home/away
Philippines	8	-	LG	N	Regular season + play-offs
Tajikistan	8	-2	LG	Y	Home/away
Timor-Leste	8	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Bhutan	6	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Kyrgyzstan	6	-1	LG	N	Home/away
Guam	5	-1	MA	Y	Triple round robin

No national top-tier competition was held in Yemen, Nepal or Pakistan for the 2016/2017 or 2017 season



504 clubs competed in a national men's top tier competition



12 was the average number of teams per individual men's competition



WHO IS THE ORGANISER?  
66% MA  
34% LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION  
81% YES  
19% NO



COMPETITION FORMAT  
72% HOME/AWAY  
28% OTHER



COMPETITION CALENDAR  
35% DUAL YEAR  
65% CALENDAR YEAR



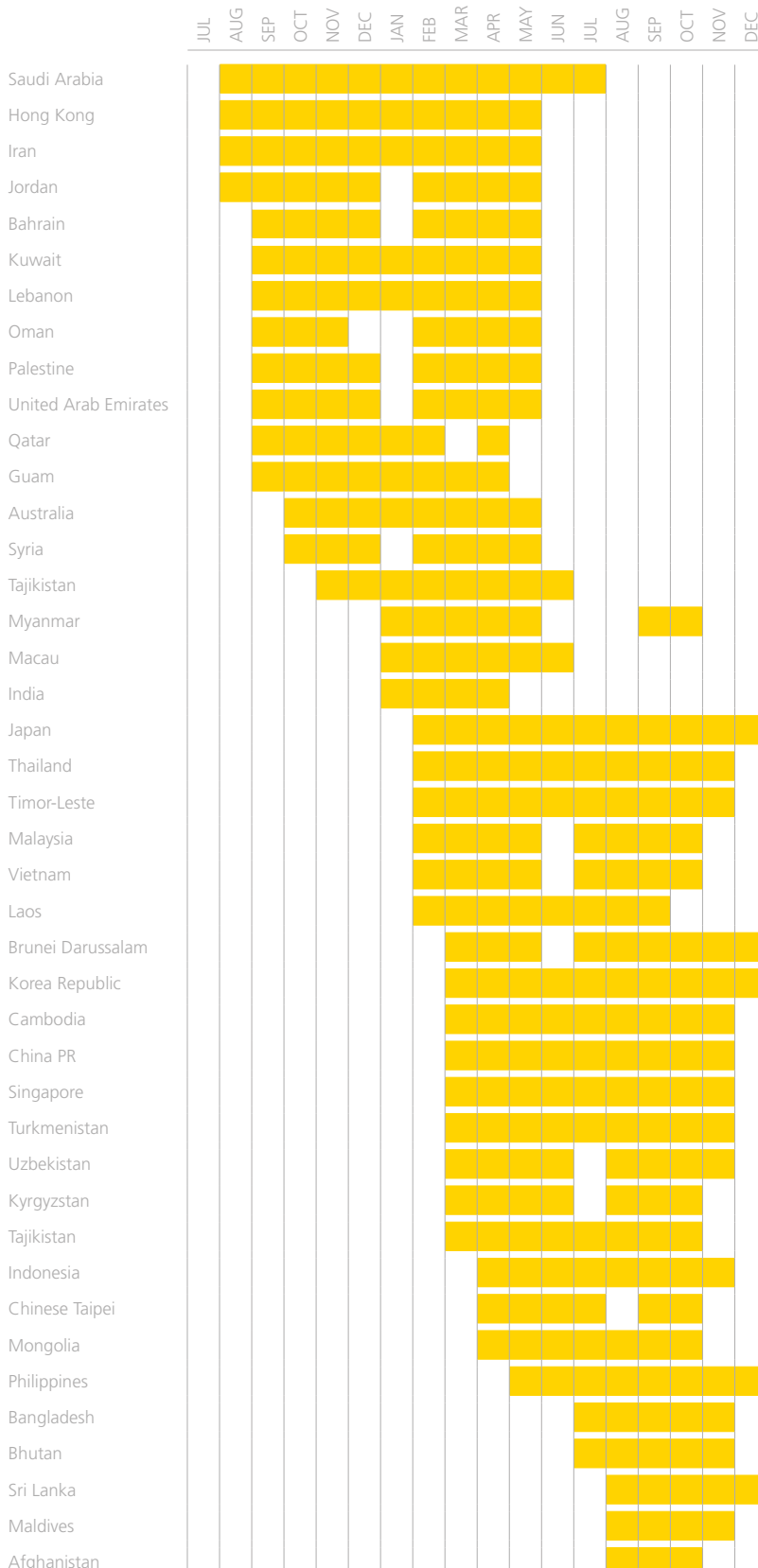
BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE  
97% COLLECTIVE  
3% INDIVIDUAL

Timor-Leste was the only country in the region where broadcasting rights were negotiated by clubs on an individual basis



## National competitions – calendar

Number of different national champions over the last ten editions of the competition  
(when data from less than ten editions was available, the number of editions included in the calculation is indicated in brackets)



8

Laos [9]

6

Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, India, Iraq [9], Maldives, Nepal [6], Sri Lanka

5

Afghanistan [8], Cambodia, Indonesia [9], Iran, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Yemen [7]

4

Kyrgyzstan, Macau, Korea DPR [7], Oman, Syria, Chinese Taipei, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam

3

Bangladesh, Brunei [6], China, Guam, Hong Kong, Jordan, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal [5], Pakistan [8], Qatar, Korea Republic, Tajikistan

2

Timor-Leste [2], Kuwait, Thailand, Uzbekistan

	How many teams?	Variation from previous year	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
Congo DR	28	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Libya	28	+7	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Madagascar	24	-	MA	N	Regular season + mini league
Nigeria	20	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Zambia	20	+2	MA	Y	Home/away
Benin	19	+5	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Cameroon	18	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Congo	18	-2	MA	Y	Home/away
Egypt	18	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Mali	18	-2	MA	Y	Home/away
Kenya	18	+2	LG	Y	Home/away
São Tomé e Príncipe	18	-	-	Y	Group phase + final
South Sudan	18	NC	MA	Y	Group phase + final
Sudan	18	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Zimbabwe	18	+2	LG	Y	Home/away
Algeria	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Angola	16	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Botswana	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Burkina Faso	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Burundi	16	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Equatorial Guinea	16	+4	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Ethiopia	16	+2	MA	Y	Home/away
Ghana	16	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Malawi	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Morocco	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Mozambique	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Namibia	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Rwanda	16	-	MA	Y	Home/away
South Africa	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Tanzania	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Tunisia	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Uganda	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Côte d'Ivoire	14	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Gabon	14	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Guinea	14	+2	LG	Y	Home/away
Guinea-Bissau	14	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Lesotho	14	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Mauritania	14	+1	LG	Y	Home/away
Niger	14	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Senegal	14	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Sierra Leone	14	NC	MA	Y	Home/away
Togo	14	NC	MA	Y	Home/away
Cape Verde Islands	12	-	LG	/	Home/away
Central African Republic	12	-	LG	Y	Triple round robin
Chad	12	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Gambia	12	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Liberia	12	+1	MA	Y	Home/away
Seychelles	12	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Swaziland	12	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Djibouti	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Mauritius	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Somalia	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Comoros	30	-	LG	Y	Group phase + play-offs



828 clubs competed in a national men's top tier competition



16 was the average number of teams per individual men's competition



WHO IS THE ORGANISER?  
48% MA  
52% LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION  
98% YES  
2% NO



COMPETITION FORMAT  
75% HOME/AWAY  
25% OTHER



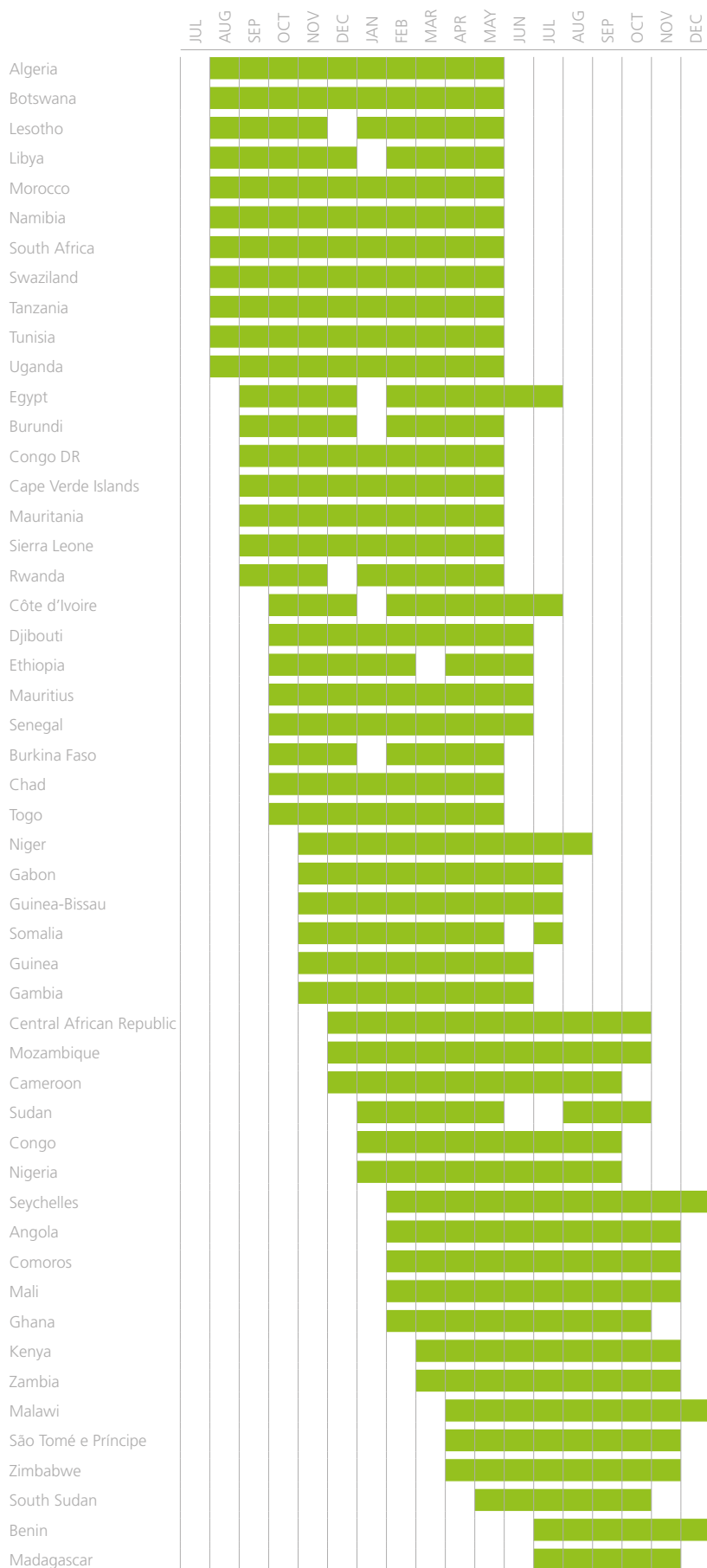
COMPETITION CALENDAR  
66% DUAL YEAR  
34% CALENDAR YEAR



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE  
94% COLLECTIVE  
6% INDIVIDUAL

Angola, Cape Verde Islands and Egypt are the only countries where broadcasting rights were negotiated by clubs on an individual basis

## National competitions – calendar



### Number of different national champions over the last ten editions of the competition

(when data from less than ten editions was available, the number of editions included in the calculation is indicated in brackets)

9

Comoros

7

Gambia, Senegal

6

Burundi, Ghana, Niger

5

Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau [8], Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Togo [7], Uganda

4

Benin [6], Burkina Faso, Congo [8], Côte d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, São Tomé e Príncipe [9], South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe

3

Botswana, Cape Verde, Chad [4], Congo DR, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, Malawi, Namibia [9], Rwanda, Sierra Leone [6], Somalia [9], South Sudan [5], Tanzania, Tunisia

2

Egypt [8], Libya [6], Mali [9], Sudan

# CONCACAF NATIONAL TOP-TIER COMPETITIONS – MEN

	How many teams?	Variation from previous year	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
USA	22	+2	LG	N	Regular season + play-offs
Mexico	18	-	LG	Y	Apertura/clausura
Haiti	16	-2	MA	Y	Apertura/clausura
Costa Rica	12	-	LG	Y	Apertura/clausura
El Salvador	12	-	LG	Y	Apertura/clausura
Guatemala	12	-	LG	Y	Apertura/clausura
Jamaica	12	-	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs
St Vincent and the Grenadines	12	-2	LG	Y	Home/away
Suriname	12	+2	MA	Y	Home/away
Antigua and Barbuda	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Aruba	10	-	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs
Bahamas	10	+2	MA	N	Home/away
Barbados	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Bermuda	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Cuba	10	-	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Curaçao	10	-	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Dominica	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Dominican Republic	10	-	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Grenada	10	-	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs
Honduras	10	-	LG	Y	Apertura/clausura
Nicaragua	10	-	LG	Y	Apertura/clausura
Panama	10	-	MA	Y	Apertura/clausura
St Kitts and Nevis	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Trinidad and Tobago	10	-	LG	N	Home/away
US Virgin Islands	10	-	MA	N	Group phase + play-offs
Anguilla	9	+4	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Belize	9	+3	LG	Y	Apertura/clausura
British Virgin Islands	8	+2	LG	N	Home/away
Cayman Islands	8	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Turks and Caicos Islands	7	-	LG	N	Regular season + play-offs
Guyana	6	-2	MA	Y	Home/away
Canada*	5		LG	N	Play-offs

\* The three Canadian MLS sides – Toronto FC, Vancouver Whitecaps and Montreal Impact – also competed in the domestic Amway Canadian Championship



338 clubs competed in a national men's top-tier competition



11 was the average number of teams per individual men's competition



WHO IS THE ORGANISER?  
63% MA  
37% LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION  
69% YES  
31% NO



COMPETITION FORMAT  
34% HOME/AWAY  
66% OTHER



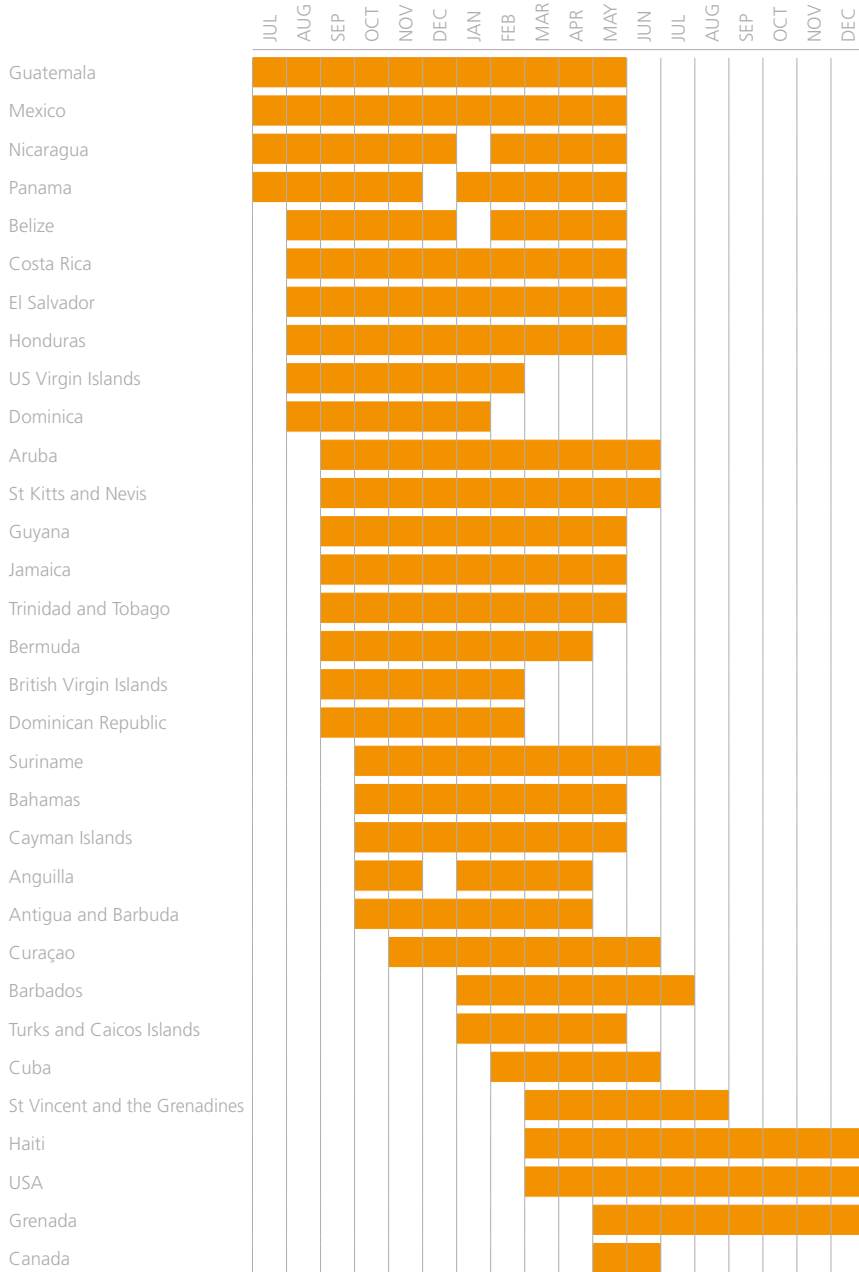
COMPETITION CALENDAR  
75% DUAL YEAR  
34% CALENDAR YEAR



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE  
72% COLLECTIVE  
28% INDIVIDUAL

Bermuda, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico were the only countries where broadcasting rights were negotiated by clubs on an individual basis

## National competitions – calendar



Number of different national champions over the last ten editions\* of the competition  
(when data from less than ten editions was available, the number of editions included in the calculation is indicated in brackets)

**8**

Haiti, St Lucia, USA

**7**

Mexico

**6**

Barbados, Bermuda, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Panama, Turks and Caicos Islands

**5**

Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, El Salvador, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago

**4**

Anguilla, Aruba, Curaçao, Guatemala, Honduras, US Virgin Islands

**3**

Bahamas [9], Belize, Canada, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Grenada, Guyana [7], Suriname

**2**

British Virgin Islands [8], Nicaragua

\* For those countries where a season comprises of two separate tournaments (e.g. apertura/ clausura), each individual tournament has been considered as one edition of the competition.

	How many teams?	Variation from previous year	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/ relegation?	Format of the competition
Argentina	30	-	LG	Y	Single round robin
Brazil	20	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Colombia	20	-	LG	Y	Apertura/lausura
Venezuela	18	-2	MA	Y	Apertura/lausura + Final
Chile	16	-	MA	Y	Apertura/lausura
Peru	16	-	LG	Y	Apertura/lausura/Verano
Uruguay	16	-	MA	Y	Apertura/lausura/Intermedio
Bolivia	12	-	LG	Y	Apertura/lausura
Ecuador	12	-	MA	Y	Stage 1/Stage 2 + final
Paraguay	12	-	NA	Y	Apertura/lausura



172 clubs competed in a national men's top-tier competition



17 was the average number of teams per individual men's competition



WHO IS THE ORGANISER?

60%  
MA

40%  
LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION

100%  
YES

0%  
NO



COMPETITION FORMAT

10%  
HOME/AWAY

90%  
OTHER



COMPETITION CALENDAR

10%  
DUAL YEAR

90%  
CALENDAR YEAR



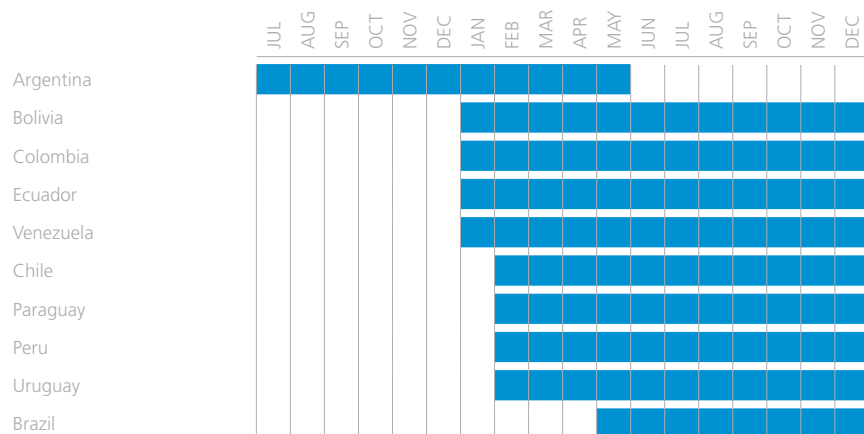
BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE

80%  
COLLECTIVE

20%  
INDIVIDUAL

Brazil and Peru were the only countries where broadcasting rights were negotiated by clubs on an individual basis

## National competitions – calendar



Number of different national champions over the last ten editions\* of the competition

**8**

Argentina

**7**

Chile

**6**

Brazil

**5**

Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru

**4**

Ecuador, Uruguay, Venezuela

\* For those countries where a season comprises of two separate tournaments (e.g. apertura/ clausura), each individual tournament has been considered as one edition of the competition.

	How many teams?	Variation from previous year	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
American Samoa	12	+1	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
New Caledonia	12	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Samoa	12	-	MA	Y	Single round robin
New Zealand	10	-	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Tahiti	10	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Fiji	8	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Papua New Guinea	8	-	LG	N	Regular season + play-offs
Solomon Islands	8	-1	/	N	Home/away
Vanuatu	8	-1	/	Y	Home/away
Cook Islands	7	-	MA	N	Home/away
Tonga	7	+1	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs



102 clubs competed in a national men's top-tier competition



9 was the average number of teams per individual men's competition



WHO IS THE ORGANISER?  
89% MA  
11% LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION  
54% YES  
46% NO



COMPETITION FORMAT  
45% HOME/AWAY  
55% OTHER



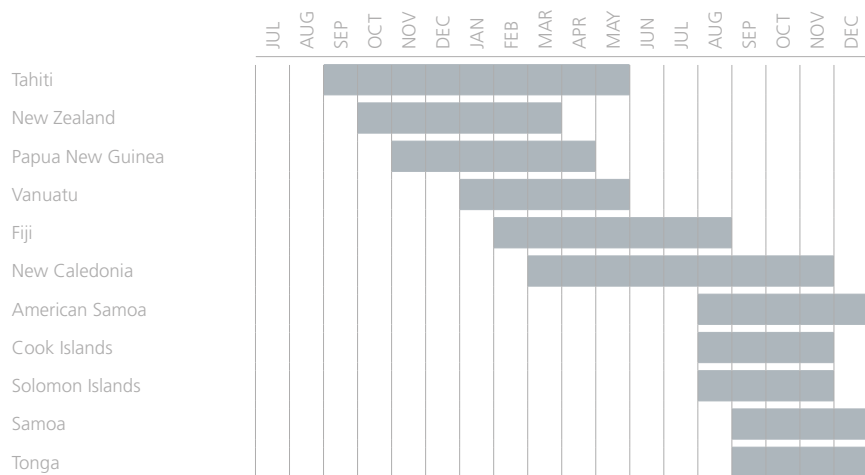
COMPETITION CALENDAR  
27% DUAL YEAR  
73% CALENDAR YEAR



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE  
100% COLLECTIVE  
0% INDIVIDUAL



## National competitions – calendar



Number of different national champions over the last ten editions of the competition

6

Samoa

4

American Samoa, Fiji, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tahiti

3

Cook Islands, New Zealand, Tonga

2

Papua New Guinea

	How many teams?	Variation from previous year	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
England	20	-	LG	Y	Home/away
France	20	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Italy	20	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Spain	20	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Germany	18	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Netherlands	18	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Portugal	18	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Turkey	18	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Belarus	16	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Belgium	16	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Czech Republic	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Greece	16	-	LG	Y	Home/away
Norway	16	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Poland	16	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Russia	16	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Serbia	16	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Sweden	16	-	MA	Y	Home/away
San Marino	15	-	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Bulgaria	14	+4	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Cyprus	14	-	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Denmark	14	+2	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Israel	14	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Luxembourg	14	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Romania	14	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Republic of Ireland	12	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	-4	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Finland	12	-	LG	Y	Triple round robin
Hungary	12	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Iceland	12	-	MA	Y	Home/away
Kazakhstan	12	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Kosovo	12	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Malta	12	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Montenegro	12	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Northern Ireland	12	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Scotland	12	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Slovakia	12	-	LG	Y	Triple round robin
Ukraine	12	-2	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Wales	12	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Albania	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away (x2)
Austria	10	-	LG	Y	Home/away (x2)
Croatia	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away (x2)
Estonia	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away (x2)
Faroe Islands	10	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
FYR Macedonia	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away (x2)
Georgia	10	-4	MA	Y	Home/away (x2)
Gibraltar	10	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Moldova	10	-	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Slovenia	10	-	MA	Y	Home/away (x2)
Switzerland	10	-	LG	Y	Home/away (x2)
Andorra	8	-	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Azerbaijan	8	-2	MA	Y	Home/away (x2)
Latvia	8	-	MA	Y	Home/away (x2)
Lithuania	8	-	LG	Y	Regular season + mini league
Armenia	6	-2	MA	Y	Home/away (x3)



727 clubs competed in a national men's top-tier competition



13 was the average number of teams per individual men's competition



WHO IS THE ORGANISER?  
58% MA  
42% LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION  
96% YES  
4% NO



COMPETITION FORMAT  
52% HOME/AWAY  
48% OTHER



COMPETITION CALENDAR  
76% DUAL YEAR  
24% CALENDAR YEAR



BROADCASTING RIGHTS SALE  
92% COLLECTIVE  
8% INDIVIDUAL

Armenia, Cyprus, Portugal and Ukraine were the only countries where broadcasting rights were negotiated by clubs on an individual basis

## National competitions – calendar



Number of different national champions over the last ten editions of the competition

**7**

France

**6**

Georgia, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Latvia, Romania, Sweden

**5**

Armenia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Iceland, Kosovo, FYR Macedonia, Montenegro, Netherlands, San Marino

**4**

Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, England, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, Kazakhstan, Norway, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey, Wales

**3**

Andorra, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Northern Ireland, Spain

**2**

Croatia, Gibraltar, Greece, Portugal, Scotland, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine

**1**

Belarus



# **NATIONAL WOMEN'S TOP-TIER COMPETITIONS**

# NATIONAL TOP-TIER COMPETITIONS – WOMEN

Developing women's football and bringing it to the mainstream is a key objective for FIFA. Therefore, FIFA's Professional Football programmes, services and analysis also extend to the development of women's club football at international and domestic level.

The last section of the 2018 edition of the Global Club Football Report provides an insight into the status of the women's top-tier competitions at national level. Overall, a national competition was organised in 172 countries during the 2016/ 2017 or 2017 seasons. In the CONMEBOL and UEFA regions, a women's league was organised in at least 90% of the countries; Bolivia, Andorra and San Marino were the only nations where this was not the case.

In total, 1,692 teams competed in a top-tier championship last season, equating to an

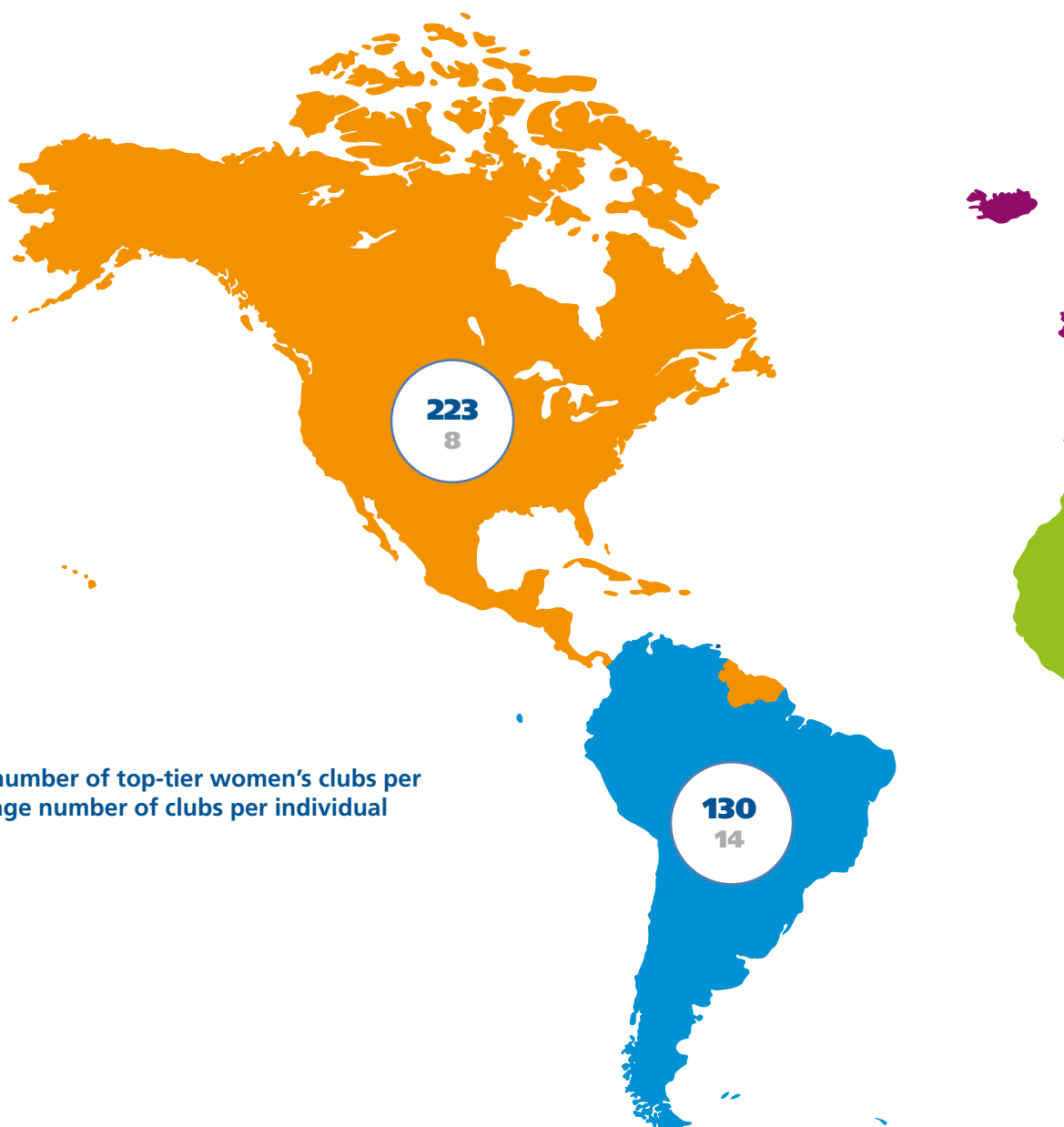
average of 10 clubs per competition. Similar to the men's competitions, in the vast majority of cases the responsibility to organise the respective women's competition rested with the member association. Also, it is worth noting that in almost half of the countries where this responsibility was instead taken by a league, the competition was directly controlled by the association as opposed to being a separate entity.

Interestingly, and in contrast to the men's system, the analysis shows that the most common format for women's championships was not promotion and relegation between top and lower divisions. This was particularly true for the OFC nations included in this report, as none of them adopted this mechanism for their competitions, whereas in the case of UEFA promotion/relegation remains the main format (67%).

As is the case with men's competitions, the traditional home and away format was operated in slightly more than half of the countries worldwide.

Due to the limited number of teams participating, however, a number of competitions were structured according to alternative formats that saw clubs competing against each other in a single round-robin phase or divided into small groups before a final knockout phase.

Finally, in terms of the competition calendar, the dual-year season that started in the third quarter of 2016 and ended in the second quarter of 2017 was also the preferred choice for women's competitions.



**Figure 17: Total number of top-tier women's clubs per region and average number of clubs per individual competition**



1,692 teams competed in a national top-tier competition over the 2016/2017 and 2017 season\*



PROMOTION/  
RELEGATION

43%  
YES

57%  
NO



172 countries where a women's top-tier competition was reportedly organised



COMPETITION  
FORMAT

49%  
HOME/AWAY

51%  
OTHER



WHO IS THE  
THE ORGANISER?

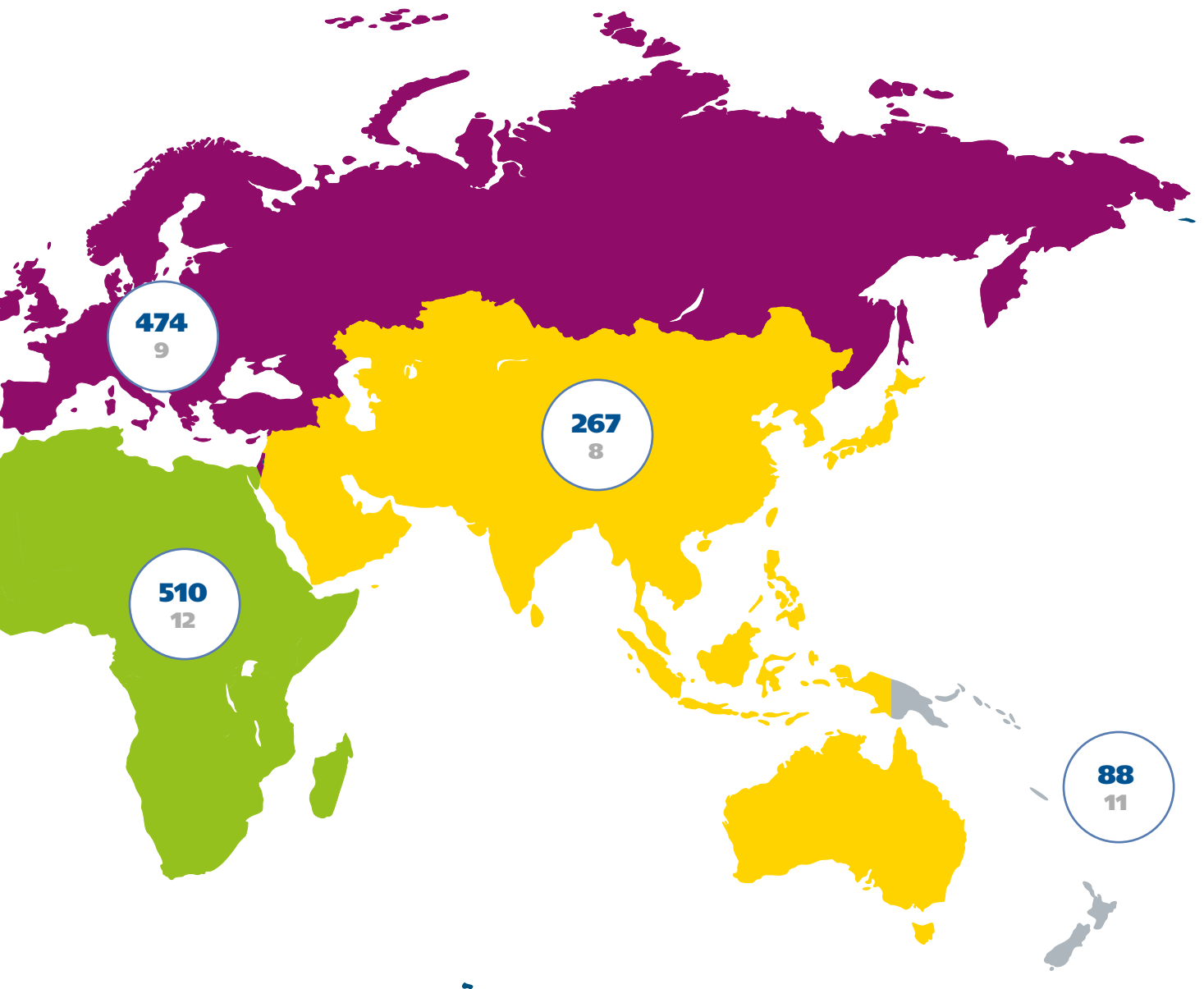
87%  
MA

13%  
LEAGUE



34% of the domestic top-tier women's competitions worldwide started in the third quarter of the year, whereas 44% ended between April and June

\* Sample of 193 MAs



	How many teams?	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
Hong Kong	12	MA	N	Home/away
Iran	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Kuwait	12	MA	N	Group phase + play-offs
Malaysia	12	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Philippines	12	MA	N	Home/away
Uzbekistan	11	LG	N	Home/away
Afghanistan	10	MA	Y	Single round robin
Cambodia	10	MA	N	Group phase + play-offs
Japan	10	LG	Y	Home/away
Kyrgyzstan	10	MA	N	Single round robin
Mongolia	10	MA	N	Single round robin
Thailand	10	/	N	Single round robin
Australia	9	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Jordan	9	MA	Y	Group phase + play-offs
Lebanon	9	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Bangladesh	8	MA	N	Single round robin
China PR	8	MA	Y	Home/away
Korea Republic	8	LG	N	Home/away
Laos	8	MA	N	Group phase + play-offs
Myanmar	8	MA	N	Home/away
United Arab Emirates	8	MA	N	Home/away
Vietnam	8	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Singapore	7	MA	Y	Home/away
Bhutan	6	MA	N	/
Chinese Taipei	6	MA	N	Home/away
Guam	6	MA	N	Single round robin + play-offs
India	6	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Palestine	6	MA	Y	Home/away
Sri Lanka	6	MA	N	Home/away
Syria	6	MA	N	Home/away
Macau	4	MA	N	Home/away

\* Bahrain, Indonesia, Korea DPR, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Yemen have not provided this information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.



A national women's top-tier competition was organised in **76%** of the countries from the region\*



**267** clubs competed in a national women's top-tier competition



**8** was the average number of teams per individual women's competition



COMPETITION ORGANISER  
**90%** MA  
**10%** LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION  
**23%** YES  
**77%** NO



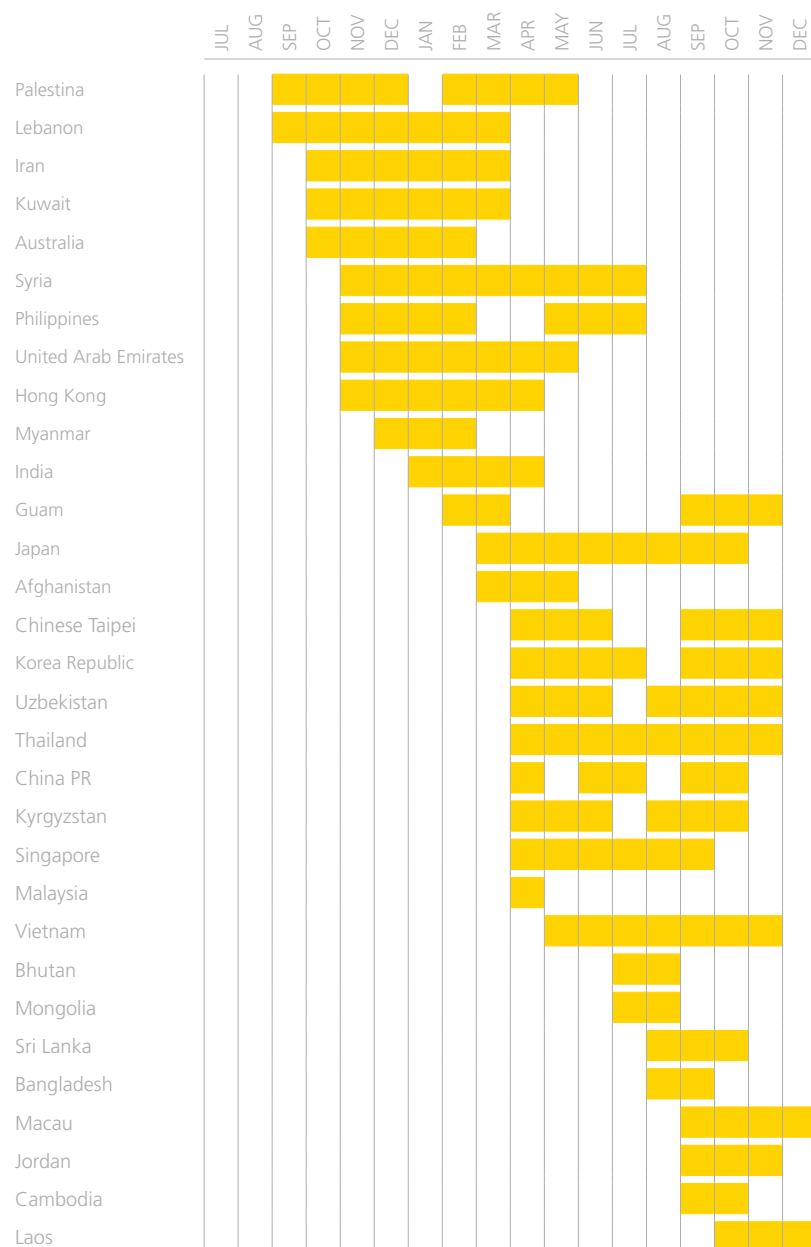
COMPETITION FORMAT  
**41%** HOME/AWAY  
**59%** OTHER



COMPETITION CALENDAR  
**31%** DUAL YEAR  
**69%** CALENDAR YEAR



## National competitions – calendar



Top eight AFC countries in the FIFA/ Coca-Cola Women's World Ranking  
(Ranking: 15 December 2017)



	How many teams?	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
Zambia	28	MA	N	Home/away
Benin	23	MA	N	Group phase + play-offs
Algeria	16	LG	Y	Group phase + play-offs
Comoros	16	LG	Y	Home/away
Ghana	16	MA	Y	Home/away
Madagascar	16	MA	N	Group phase + play-offs
Morocco	16	MA	Y	Group phase + play-offs
Sierra Leone	16	MA	N	Home/away
Togo	16	MA	Y	Group phase + play-offs
Uganda	16	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs
Zimbabwe	16	LG	Y	Home/away
Angola	12	MA	N	/
Botswana	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Cameroon	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Central African Republic	12	MA	N	Home/away
Egypt	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Equatorial Guinea	12	MA	Y	Group phase + play-offs
Gambia	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Guinea	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Mali	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Mozambique	12	MA	N	Single round robin
Senegal	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Swaziland	12	LG	N	Home/away
Tanzania	12	MA	Y	Group phase + play-offs
Chad	10	LG	N	Knockout phase
Djibouti	10	MA	N	Home/away
Ethiopia	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Gabon	10	MA	N	Knockout phase
Guinea-Bissau	10	MA	N	Home/away
Mauritania	10	MA	N	Home/away
Mauritius	10	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Sudan	9	MA	Y	/
Burkina Faso	8	LG	Y	Home/away
Burundi	8	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs
Côte d'Ivoire	8	LG	Y	Home/away
Lesotho	8	MA	N	Home/away
Liberia	8	MA	N	Home/away
Malawi	8	MA	N	Home/away
Rwanda	8	MA	Y	Home/away
Tunisia	8	LG	Y	Home/away (x2)
Cape Verde Islands	6	LG	N	Home/away
Congo	6	MA	N	Home/away
Seychelles	4	MA	N	Knockout phase



A national women's top-tier competition was organised in **86%** of the countries from the region\*



**510** clubs competed in a national women's top-tier competition



**12** was the average number of teams per individual women's competition



COMPETITION ORGANISER  
**79%** MA  
**21%** LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION  
**53%** YES  
**47%** NO



COMPETITION FORMAT  
**60%** HOME/AWAY  
**40%** OTHER



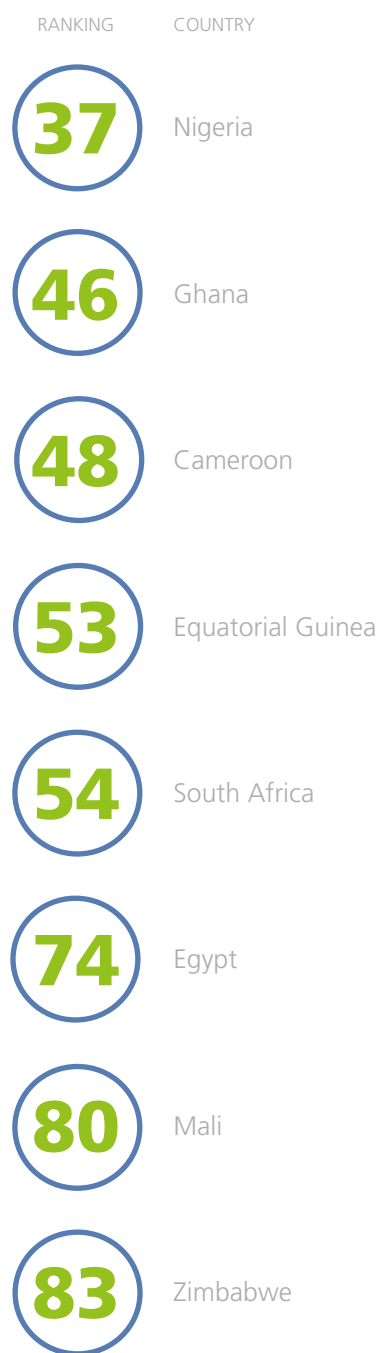
COMPETITION CALENDAR  
**47%** DUAL YEAR  
**53%** CALENDAR YEAR

\* Eritrea, Kenya, Nigeria and São Tomé e Príncipe have not provided this information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.



## National competitions – calendar

Top eight CAF countries in the FIFA/ Coca-Cola Women's World Ranking  
(Ranking: 15 December 2017)



	How many teams?	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
Guatemala	18	LG	N	Group phase + play-offs
Mexico	16	MA	N	Apertura/clausura
Dominican Republic	12	MA	N	Group phase + play-offs
Haiti	12	MA	Y	Apertura/clausura
Aruba	11	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Jamaica	11	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Costa Rica	10	LG	Y	Apertura/clausura
USA	10	LG	N	Regular season + play-offs
St Lucia	9	MA	Y	Home/away
Belize	8	MA	N	Apertura/clausura
Nicaragua	8	MA	N	Apertura/clausura
Panama	8	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
St Kitts and Nevis	8	MA	N	Home/away
Suriname	8	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Barbados	7	MA	N	Home/away
Antigua and Barbuda	6	MA	N	Home/away
Bahamas	6	MA	N	Home/away
Cuba	6	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Curaçao	6	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Dominica	6	MA	N	Home/away
Grenada	6	MA	N	Home/away
Guyana	6	MA	N	Knockout phase
Anguilla	5	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Bermuda	4	MA	N	/
British Virgin Islands	4	LG	N	Regular season + play-offs
Cayman Islands	4	MA	N	Home/away (x2)
Puerto Rico	4	MA	N	Apertura/clausura
Turks and Caicos Islands	4	LG	N	Home/away

\* Montserrat, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago have not provided this information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.



A national women's top-tier competition was organised in **87%** of the countries from the region\*



**223** clubs competed in a national women's top-tier competition



**8** was the average number of teams per individual women's competition



COMPETITION ORGANISER  
**82%** MA  
**18%** LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION  
**11%** YES  
**89%** NO

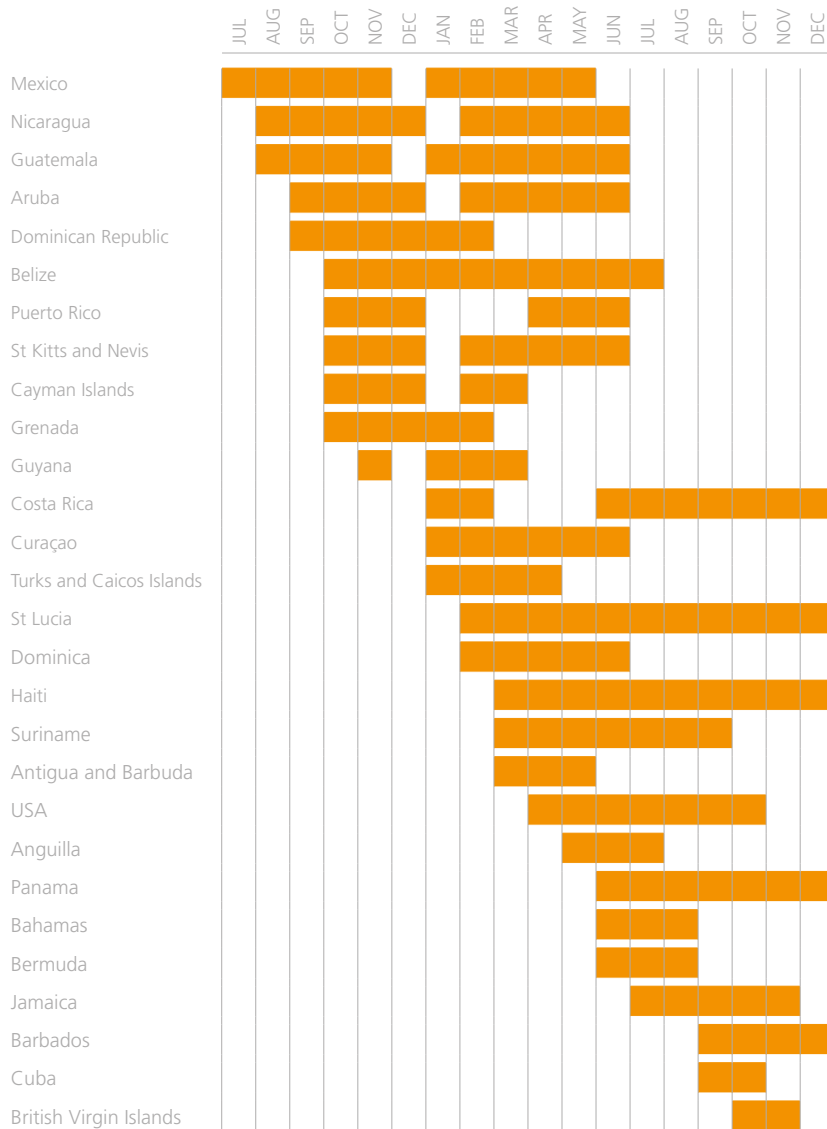


COMPETITION FORMAT  
**25%** HOME/AWAY  
**75%** OTHER



COMPETITION CALENDAR  
**39%** DUAL YEAR  
**61%** CALENDAR YEAR

### National competitions – calendar



Top eight CONCACAF countries in the FIFA/Coca-Cola Women's World Ranking  
(Ranking: 15 December 2017)



Countries not ranked are listed here according to their total number of points, as per the official FIFA/Coca-Cola Women's World Ranking.

	How many teams?	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
Chile	25	MA	N	Group phase + play-offs
Brazil	20	MA	Y	2 x Group phase + play-offs
Colombia	18	LG	N	Group phase + play-offs
Argentina	14	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs
Venezuela	14	MA	N	Apertura/clausura
Ecuador	12	LG	Y	Single round robin
Paraguay	12	MA	Y	Apertura/clausura
Peru	8	MA	N	Group phase + play-offs
Uruguay	7	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs

\* No national top-tier competition was held in Bolivia for the 2016/2017 or 2017 season



A national women's top-tier competition was organised in **90%** of the countries from the region\*



**130** clubs competed in a national women's top-tier competition



**14** was the average number of teams per individual women's competition



COMPETITION ORGANISER

**78%**  
MA

**22%**  
LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION

**56%**  
YES

**44%**  
NO



COMPETITION FORMAT

**0%**  
HOME/AWAY

**100%**  
OTHER

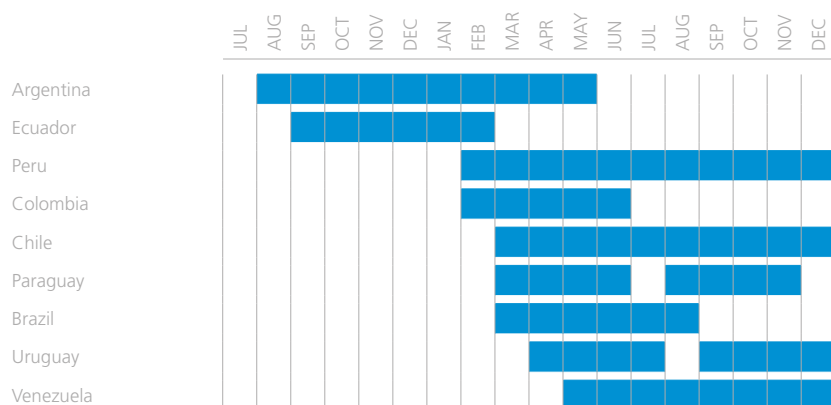


COMPETITION CALENDAR

**22%**  
DUAL YEAR

**78%**  
CALENDAR YEAR

## National competitions – calendar



Top eight CONMEBOL countries in the FIFA/Coca-Cola Women's World Ranking  
(Ranking: 15 December 2017)

RANKING	COUNTRY
8	Brazil
24	Colombia
36	Argentina
40	Chile
57	Peru
63	Venezuela
79	Bolivia
-	Paraguay

Countries not ranked are listed here according to their total number of points, as per the official FIFA/Coca-Cola Women's World Ranking.

	How many teams?	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
Tonga	18	MA	N	Qualifying round +knockout phase
New Caledonia	16	LG	N	Home/away
Fiji	13	MA	N	Home/away
American Samoa	10	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs
Tahiti	9	MA	N	Home/away
Samoa	8	MA	N	Single round robin
Cook Islands	7	MA	N	Home/away
New Zealand	7	MA	N	Regular season + play-offs

\* No top-tier national competition was held in Papua New Guinea for the 2016/2017 or 2017 season.

Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have not provided this information and therefore have not been included in the analysis.



A national women's top-tier competition was organised in 89% of the countries from the region\*



88 clubs competed in a national women's top-tier competition



11 was the average number of teams per individual women's competition



COMPETITION ORGANISER	88% MA	12% LEAGUE
-----------------------	--------	------------



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION	0% YES	100% NO
-----------------------	--------	---------



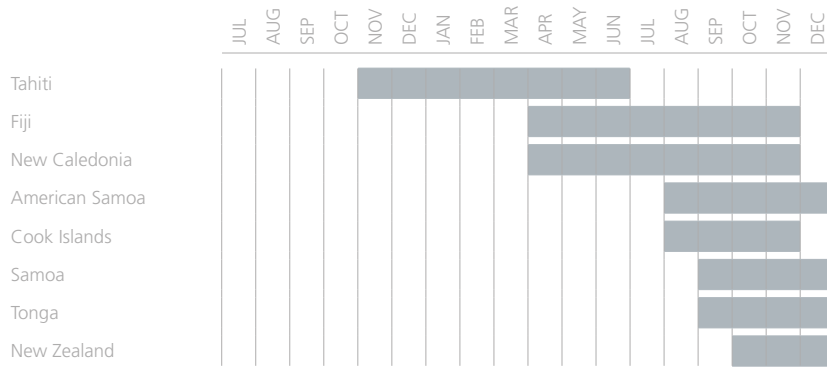
COMPETITION FORMAT	50% HOME/AWAY	50% OTHER
--------------------	---------------	-----------



COMPETITION CALENDAR	13% DUAL YEAR	87% CALENDAR YEAR
----------------------	---------------	-------------------



### National competitions – calendar



Top eight OFC countries in the FIFA/ Coca-Cola Women's World Ranking  
(Ranking: 15 December 2017)

RANKING	COUNTRY
19	New Zealand
-	Papua New Guinea
-	Fiji
-	Tonga
-	New Caledonia
-	Tahiti
-	Cook Islands
-	Solomon Islands

Countries not ranked are listed here according to their total number of points, as per the official FIFA/Coca-Cola Women's World Ranking.

	How many teams?	Organiser of the competition	Promotion/relegation?	Format of the competition
Spain	16	MA	Y	Home/away
Kosovo	13	MA	N	Home/away
France	12	MA	Y	Home/away
FYR Macedonia	12	MA	N	Home/away
Germany	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Italy	12	LG	Y	Home/away
Luxembourg	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Norway	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Poland	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Portugal	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Sweden	12	MA	Y	Home/away
Bulgaria	11	MA	N	Home/away
Albania	10	MA	N	Home/away
Armenia	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Austria	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Croatia	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Cyprus	10	MA	N	Home/away
England	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Finland	10	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Greece	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Iceland	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Romania	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Slovakia	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Turkey	10	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs
Ukraine	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Wales	10	MA	Y	Home/away
Georgia	9	MA	N	Home/away (x2)
Israel	9	MA	Y	Regular season + play-offs
Malta	9	MA	N	Home/away
Moldova	9	MA	N	Home/away
Slovenia	9	MA	Y	Home/away
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Czech Republic	8	MA	Y	/
Denmark	8	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Estonia	8	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Hungary	8	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Netherlands	8	MA	N	Home/away
Russia	8	MA	N	Home/away
Scotland	8	MA	Y	Triple round robin
Serbia	8	MA	Y	Home/away
Switzerland	8	MA	Y	Home/away (x2)
Belarus	7	MA	N	Home/away
Northern Ireland	7	LG	Y	Home/away
Republic of Ireland	7	MA	N	Triple round robin
Belgium	6	MA	Y	Regular season + mini league
Faroe Islands	6	MA	N	Home/away
Lithuania	6	MA	Y	Home/away (x2)
Azerbaijan	5	MA	Y	Home/away
Kazakhstan	5	MA	N	/
Montenegro	5	MA	N	Home/away (x2)
Latvia	4	MA	N	Home/away
Gibraltar	3	MA	N	/



A top-tier national women's competition was organised in **95%** of the countries from the region



**474** clubs competed in a national women's top-tier competition



**9** was the average number of teams per individual women's competition



COMPETITION ORGANISER  
**96%** MA  
**4%** LEAGUE



PROMOTION/ RELEGATION  
**67%** YES  
**33%** NO



COMPETITION FORMAT  
**71%** HOME/AWAY  
**29%** OTHER



COMPETITION CALENDAR  
**63%** DUAL YEAR  
**37%** CALENDAR YEAR



## National competitions – calendar



Top eight UEFA countries in the FIFA/ Coca-Cola Women's World Ranking  
(Ranking: 15 December 2017)

RANKING	COUNTRY
2	Germany
3	England
6	France
7	Netherlands
10	Sweden
12	Denmark
13	Spain
14	Norway

\* Information on the calendar was not available for Albania, Azerbaijan, Czech Republic, Gibraltar and Kazakhstan

