



INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL MIGRATION REPORT 2014

CIES | OBSERVATORY

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ABOUT FIBA

The International Basketball Federation (FIBA) is the world governing body for basketball and an independent association formed by 214 National Basketball Federations throughout the world. FIBA is a non-profit making organisation based in Mies, Switzerland and is recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as the sole competent authority in basketball. FIBA's main mission is to develop and promote the game of basketball, to bring people together and unite the community. FIBA's main activities include establishing the Official Basketball Rules, the specifications for equipment and facilities, the rules regulating international competitions and the transfer of players as well as the appointment of referees.

FIBA's main competitions include the FIBA Basketball World Cup and the FIBA World Championship for Women (both held every four years), the FIBA U17 World Championships for Men and Women (held every even calendar year) and the FIBA U19 World Championships for Men and Women (held every odd calendar year). Additionally, FIBA oversees the organisation of the Olympic Basketball Tournaments for Men and Women. FIBA also promotes the worldwide development of 3x3 basketball by organising the FIBA 3x3 World Tour, as well as the FIBA 3x3 World Championships (for Men and Women) and the FIBA U18 3x3 World Championships (for Men and Women).

For more information, visit fiba.com or follow FIBA on [facebook.com/fiba](https://www.facebook.com/fiba), twitter.com/fiba and [youtube.com/fiba](https://www.youtube.com/fiba).



ABOUT THE CIES OBSERVATORY

The CIES Observatory is a research group within the International Centre for Sports Studies (CIES). The CIES is an independent foundation located in the Swiss city of Neuchâtel and affiliated to the local university.

The CIES Observatory research team gathers experts specialised in the statistical analysis of sport. Its aim is to provide top-level services for sports governing bodies in the areas of surveys, databases, data mining and sport business intelligence. The academic team are experts in the statistical analysis of all areas of sport and regularly undertake research activities and develop joint projects with a wide-range of sport industry stakeholders, both nationally and internationally.

Since 2005, the CIES has also endorsed the Professional Football Player Observatory (PFPO) which was set up by the CIES Observatory chief researchers - Dr Raffaele Poli and Dr Loïc Ravenel. It was renamed as the CIES Football Observatory in 2011.

For more information, please visit www.cies.ch or follow us on Twitter at: [@sportCIES](https://twitter.com/sportCIES).



FOREWORD

After a very well-received second International Basketball Migration Report (IBMR) published in 2013, FIBA is happy to introduce the third edition of the report, once again the fruit of a close collaboration between FIBA and the International Centre for Sport Studies (CIES).

Combining FIBA's knowledge and data on international transfers with the renowned expertise of the CIES Observatory, this year's reformatted report again focuses on the international migration of players per basketball season (evolution of international transfers, migratory balance analysis per country, flows of players between countries...) while extending the analysis to profile and compare 23 national and international leagues on different criteria (such as, for example, the place of foreign and U21 players, player and league characteristics, turnover of players, etc.).

Counting 214 national federations and hundreds of millions of registered players all around the world, basketball truly is a global sport. One therefore needs to remember that with worldwide popularity comes great responsibilities. One of them is to fully understand the player data we collect on a daily basis, always having in mind the healthy development of basketball. We are therefore delighted to continue this partnership with the prestigious CIES Observatory and are confident that this report will help improve our knowledge of basketball and provide the FIBA Family (national federations, leagues, clubs, players, coaches and agents) as well as all interested parties with insider information on the international transfer of players.

I wish to thank all FIBA and CIES collaborators who contributed their expertise to this report and I look forward to pursuing this partnership in the future.

Patrick BAUMANN

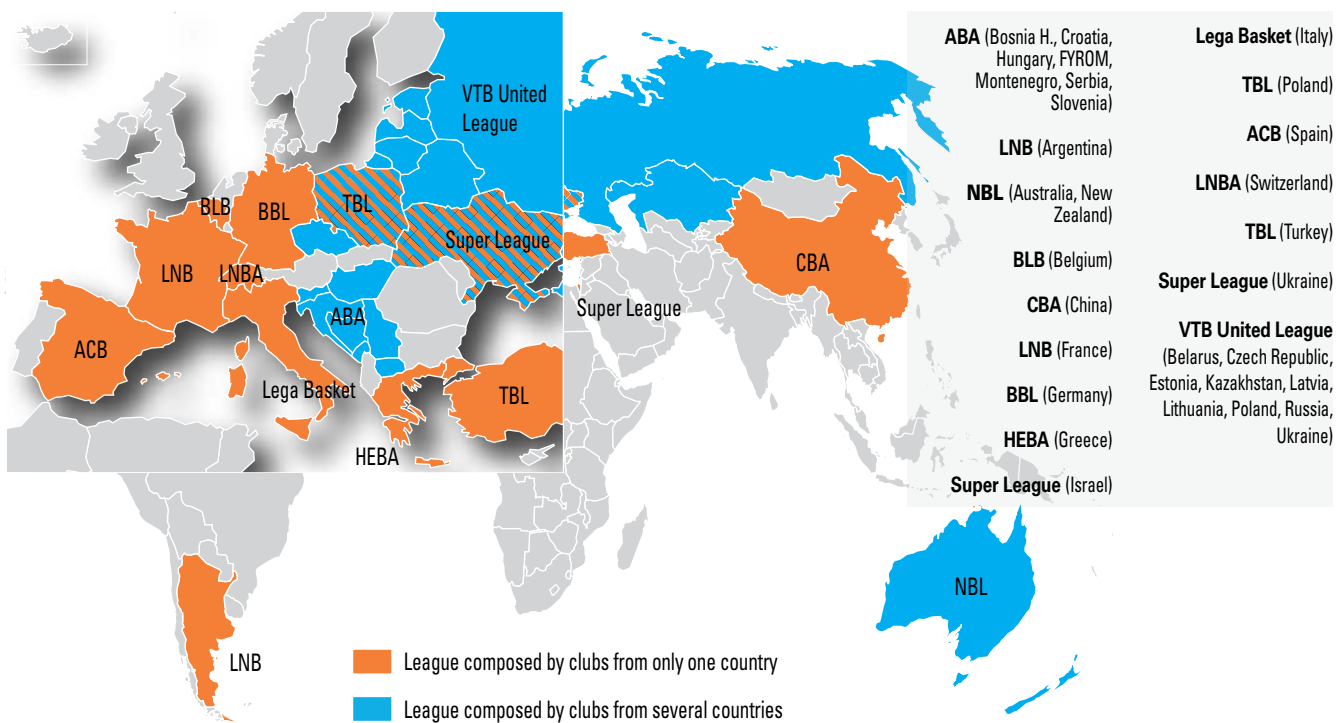
FIBA Secretary General and IOC Member



SAMPLE AND METHODOLOGY

Statistics established for this report were drawn from two main sources. The first is FIBA's database of all men's and women's international transfers. This database compiles all movements completed by players aged 18 and older between two national federations having required a "Letter of Clearance" to be issued by the federation of origin to the federation of destination. For the 2013/14 season, 7,031 transfers were recorded involving a total of 5,537 players. The latter source refers to international transfers of both professional and amateur players, male or female.

The second source is FIBA's database of all players registered in 16 of the top division men's leagues spread around the world (see map). In order to be eligible for the statistics, players must have played at least once during the 2013/14 season. The total sample includes 3,140 players. For each league, we present demographic and performance indicators which can be compared between one another. We focused our analysis on three specific points: 1. a comparison between national players and foreigners (players who have at least one nationality which is different than that of the country in which they play); 2. an analysis on U21 players; 3. turnover of players. We have also mapped the origin of imported players and compared their profile with that of national players. A similar analysis focused on international players has been conducted for US (NBA, WNBA, NCAA Men, NCAA Women) and European Leagues (Euroleague, Eurocup, EuroLeague Women, Eurocup Women).



GLOSSARY

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

- **Exports**
players leaving the country
- **Imports**
players coming from abroad
- **Migratory balance**
players exported - players imported
- **National exports**
players leaving their home country
- **National imports**
players returning to their home country

PLAYERS CHARACTERISTICS

- **Age**
age of players on 01/10/2013
- **International players**
US league players who haven't the US nationality
- **Foreigners**
players who haven't the nationality of the country where they are playing
- **Nationals**
players who have the nationality of the country where they are playing
- **National U21 players**
national players born after 01/07/1992
- **US players**
players with US nationality
- **U21 players**
players born after 01/07/1992

PLAYING TIME

- **Fielded players**
players who played at least one minute during the 2013/14 regular season
- **Five most fielded players**
the five players having the highest playing time with their team during the 2013/14 regular season
- **Games and minutes played**
games and minutes played during the 2013/14 regular season

TURNOVER

- **Association of recruitment**
association where the players have been recruited after the end of the 2012/13 season. New players coming from the academy are considered as recruited in the country of the club.
- **Foreigners already in the country/club**
with respect to the 2012/13 season. Percentage calculated among foreigners only.
- **Players already in the country/club**
with respect to the 2012/13 season
- **Players signed during the season**
players arrived in the team after having played in another team during the 2013/14 season

HIGHLIGHTS

A new record for the number of international transfers per season

For the very first time, the number of international transfers surpassed 7,000 during the 2013/14 season, a result of its constant increase over the past years. The European continent remains an incredible exchange crossroad of players while the Americas (mainly the USA) established themselves as the talent provider on the transfers market with a clearly marked positive migratory balance. The USA are particularly remarkable by being involved in highest flows of players (excluding intra-European transfers) and by being by far the most represented nationality among internationally transferred players (44% of them). It is also to be noted that a vast majority of international transfers involves male players (78% last season), and that a constant increase of international transfers involving the NBA and the NBADL is observed, while those involving the WNBA tend to remain stable since the 2005/06 season.

A significant presence of foreign players within national leagues

Having for origin the globalisation of the transfers market and its deregulation as a consequence of the Bosman ruling, the explosion of the number of international transfers observed over the past few years inevitably led to an increase of the number of foreign players within national leagues.

The study clearly puts in evidence a high percentage (46% on average) of foreign players within the 16 scoped leagues during the 2013/14 season. Among them, 6 leagues have more foreign players than nationals, and 3 had a percentage of foreign players higher than 60% (Italy, Spain and Germany). Those impressive figures are certainly related to the national leagues' internal regulations which often allow a large number of foreign players per team. It is also to be noted that the Spanish league is by far the most international national league with 42 nationalities represented during the 2013/14 season.

Finally, the significant average playing time of foreign players within the scoped national leagues (more than 20 minutes played per game) is proof of the major role played by the formers and the dependence faced by the latter, suggesting a potential degradation of the place and role of national players within their respective domestic leagues.

Limited development opportunities within leagues for National U21 players

The league comparison section of the report underlines another well-known problematic encountered by professional leagues around the world: the lack of playing time given to young players within national leagues, that is, nonetheless, a key for the good development of the next generation of basketball players.

In this area, observations made by the study regarding the place given to National U21 players within the 16 scoped national leagues, are quite alarming. Indeed, National U21 players, of which there are not many, on average are limited to 7.2 minutes played per game during the 2013/14 season.

The absence of regulations for U21 players in most of the national leagues covered in the report, in addition to the previous observations, confirms a lack of vigilance from the leagues which often under-estimate the importance of protecting the place of young players at the highest level to insure the proper development of tomorrow's players.

Instability due to an impressive turnover of players

Another major takeaway of the study is the significant turnover of players within leagues and clubs. The 16 scoped leagues present an average turnover of a third of their players during the 2013/14 season compared to the previous season, while the turnover of players reaches 60% on the club scale. Figures are even more impressive for foreign players as, on average, only 34% of them played in the same country the previous season, and only 20 % of them played in the same club.

These observations are accompanied by an important number of players fielded per team (14.3 players on average), and an important number of players signed during the season per team (1.20 in average) that shows it is not rare for clubs to replace players after the start of the season.

All in all, the study put in evidence the instability of clubs' rosters, but also of leagues themselves with such an important turnover of players on the league scale from one season to the next. This instability could lead to a lack of interest from the public in following the leagues' championships and could affect their credibility and identity.

International leagues between hot and cold

The part of the report on international leagues certainly blows both hot and cold. Hot because of the increased number of international players in the NBA, who represent 21% of the total number of players present in the league during the 2013/14 campaign; and cold because of an overall decline of the number of international players in the WNBA, as well as a slight degradation of the role on the court (number of games played, playing time) of international players both in the NBA and WNBA.

The major role played by US players in Euroleague and Eurocup competitions (for both men and women) and the increase of the number of male international players in NCAA Division I, are also to be noted as other major highlights of the International Basketball Migration Report 2014.



INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

2013/2014

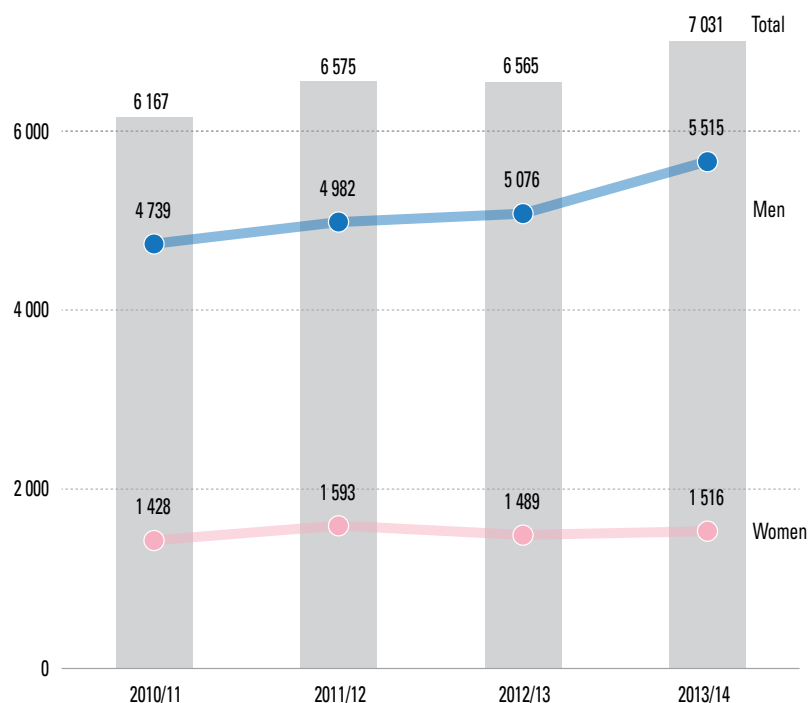
INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

The number of international transfers surpassed 7,000 barrier during the 2013/14 basketball season with a spectacular increase of almost 500 more international transfers registered compared to the previous season. The raise is mainly due to the increase of international transfers involving male players, while the number of international transfers involving female players remains stable.

Europe was the focus of most of these international transfers, as both origin and destination. 77.7% of players involved in international transfers were transferred only once, and 18.5 % of them were internationally transferred twice. Players that we can qualify as "big travellers" (3 int. transfers or more) remain marginal.

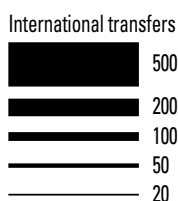
The age pyramid shows a sharp increase in transfers for players between the ages of 21 and 23. This coincides with the expiration of a player's first contract with his/her club of origin and his/her decision to move abroad.

EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS



INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY FIBA ZONE

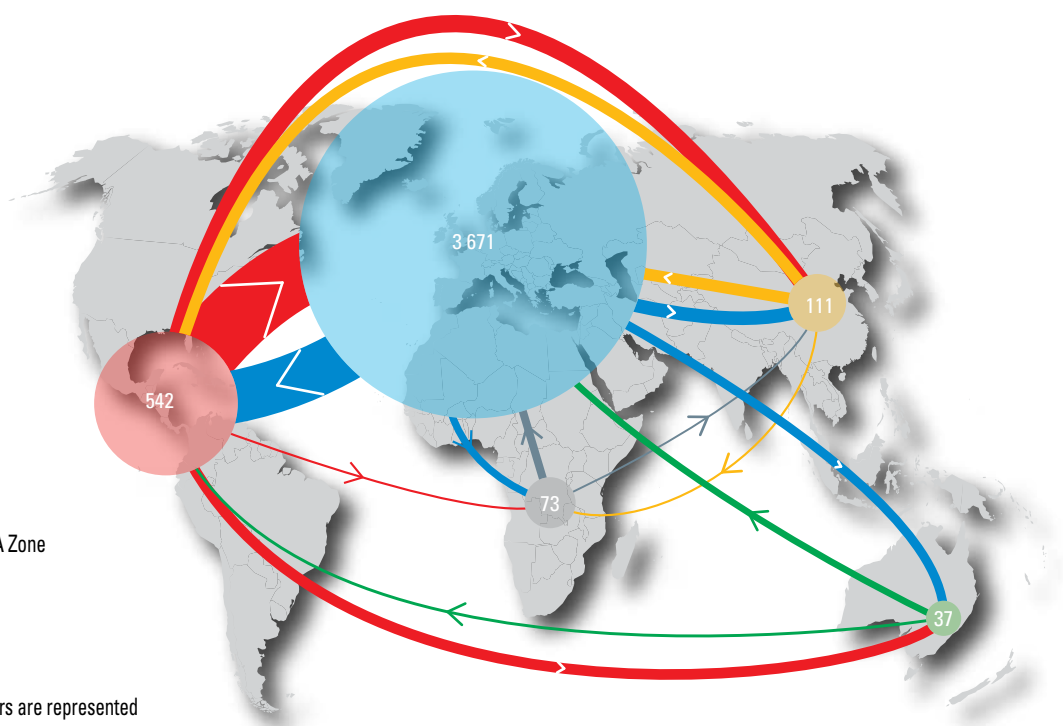
- Flows from
- Europe
 - Americas
 - Africa
 - Asia
 - Oceania



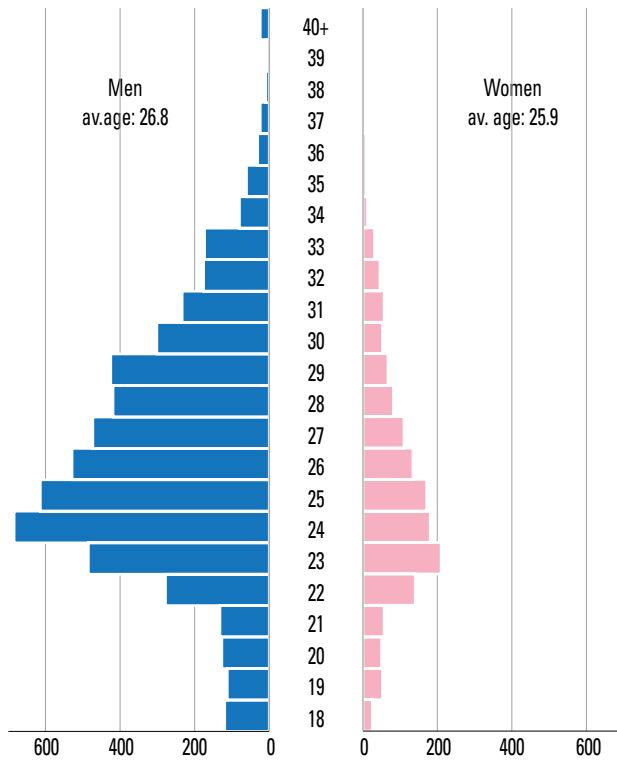
International transfers inside FIBA Zone

73

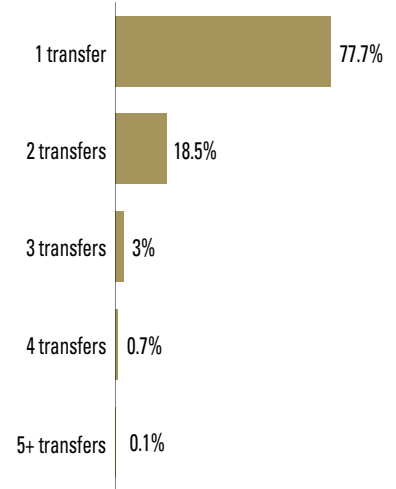
Only flows with at least 20 transfers are represented



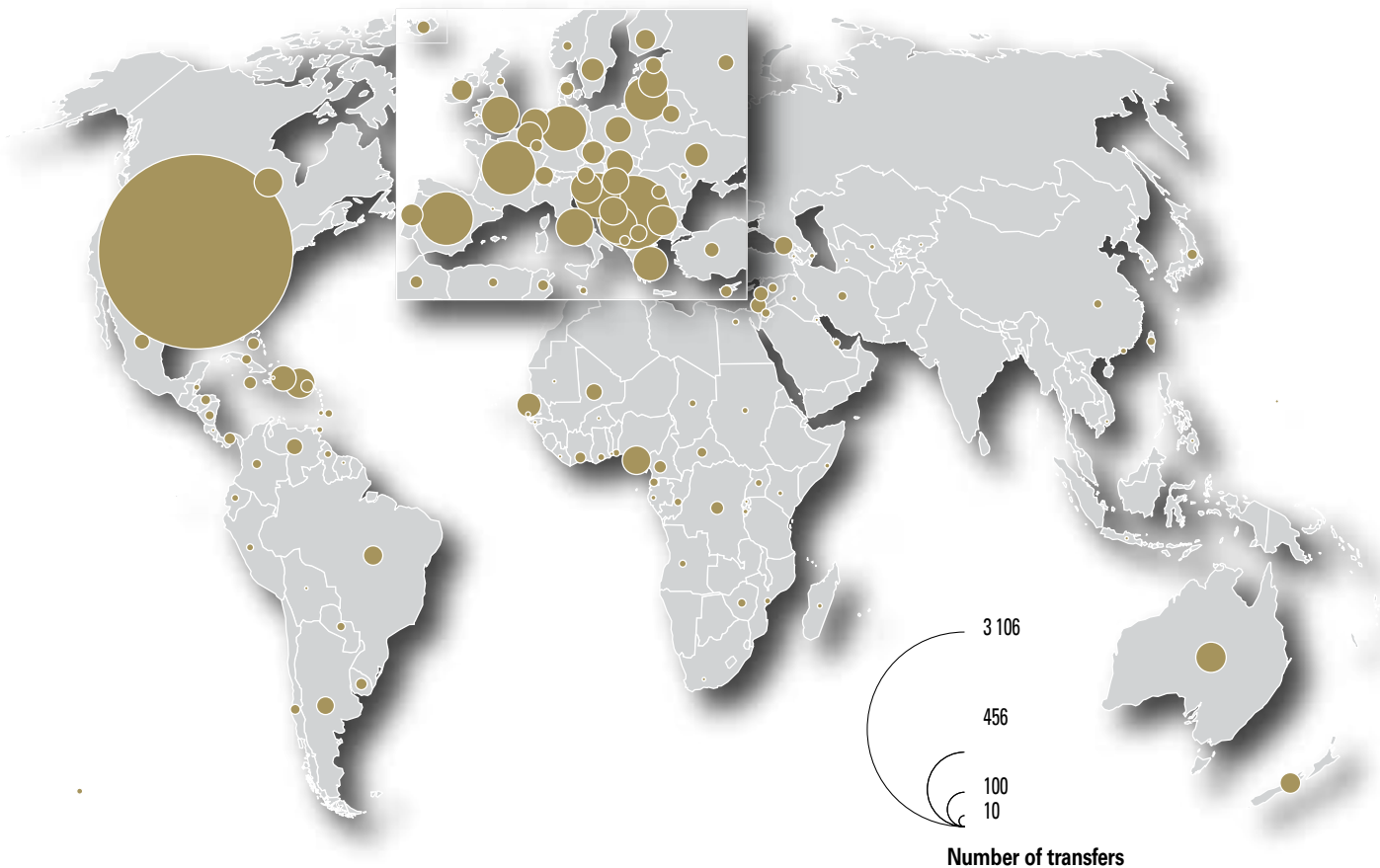
AGE OF TRANSFERRED PLAYERS



FREQUENCY OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS BY PLAYER (2013/14)

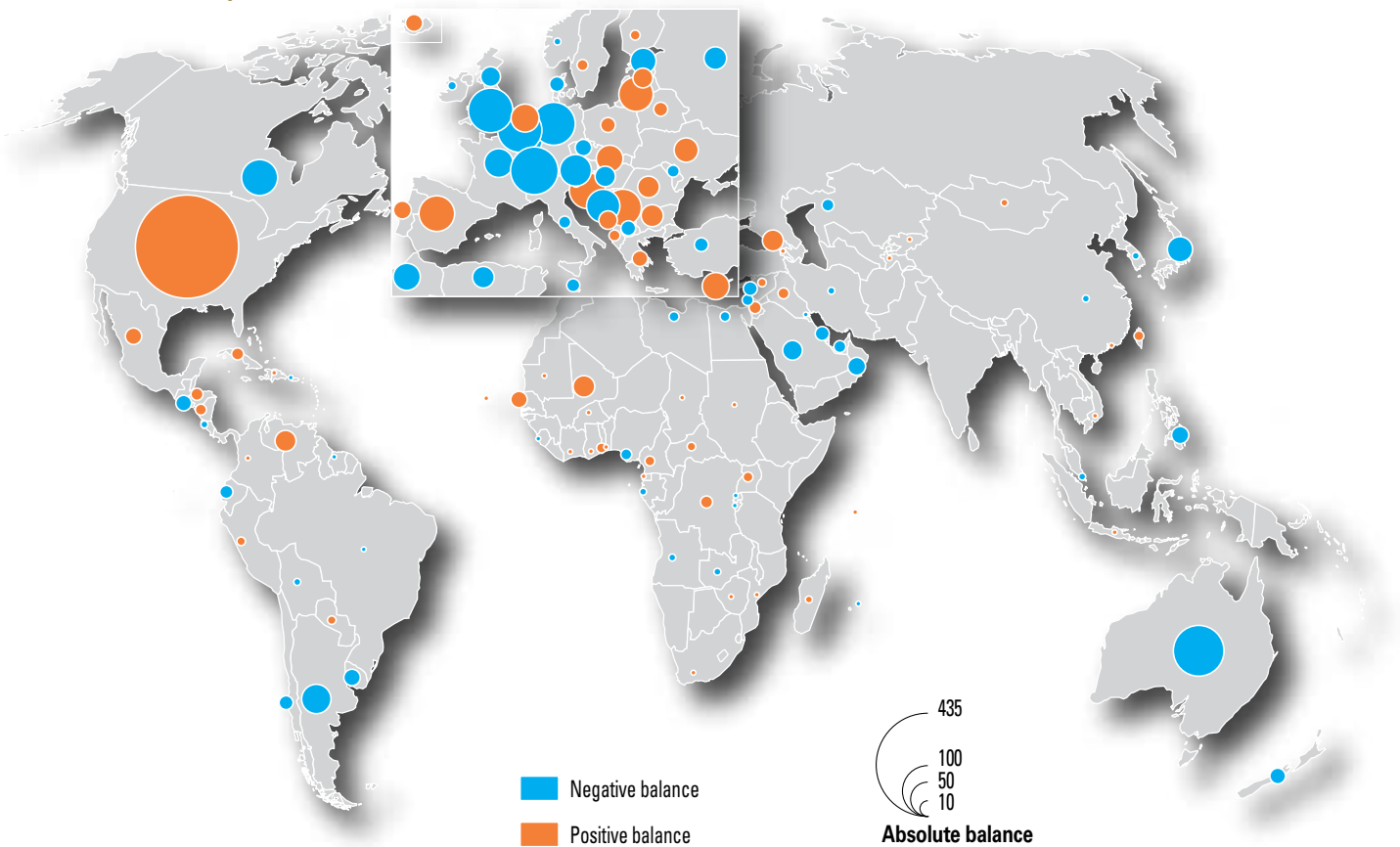


INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY NATIONALITY



MIGRATORY BALANCE

MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY COUNTRY

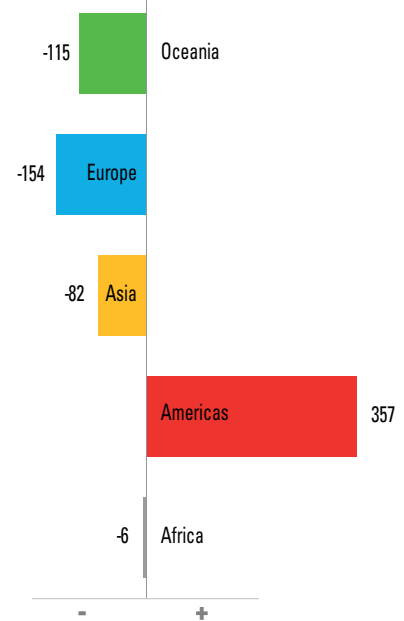


On a continental scale, the Americas (North, Central and South America) had the only positive migratory balance for the 2013/14 season (+357), due in large part to the USA, whose positive balance was the highest registered (+435). Europe registered the highest negative balance (-154) followed by Oceania (-115) and Asia (-82). The African migratory balance was quite balanced (-6).

On a national scale, a majority of countries had a negative balance for the 2013/14 season. In other words, they import more players (mostly from the USA) than they produce. Australia earned the highest negative balance fed by a negative balance for both male and female players. Switzerland, England, Belgium and Germany – who are both important exporters and importers of players – also have a significant negative balance.

The international transfer activity in the USA is mainly based on exporting and re-importing national players. Indeed approximately 75% of players internationally transferred from or to the USA were US citizens. On a smaller scale, Serbia and Lithuania were also very active in re-importing and exporting national players. However, this is not the case for a vast majority of countries, for which the nationality of transferred players is more diversified.

MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY FIBA ZONE



HIGHEST NEGATIVE BALANCE

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	Australia	116	221	-105
2.	Switzerland	63	156	-93
3.	England	125	206	-81
4.	Belgium	124	204	-80
5.	Germany	350	425	-75
6.	Canada	61	114	-53
7.	Bosnia and H.	59	104	-45
8.	Austria	72	113	-41
9.	Luxembourg	31	69	-38
10.	Argentina	66	101	-35
11.	France	367	401	-34
12.	Morocco	22	52	-30
13.	Estonia	20	47	-27
14.	Japan	59	85	-26
15.	Russia	77	98	-21
16.	Algeria	7	26	-19
17.	Hungary	107	124	-17
18.	K. of Saudi Arabia	10	26	-16
.	Scotland	2	18	-16
20.	Oman	2	15	-13

HIGHEST POSITIVE BALANCE

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	USA	971	536	435
2.	Serbia	256	201	55
3.	Croatia	104	51	53
4.	Spain	433	381	52
5.	Lithuania	131	83	48
6.	Netherlands	84	52	32
7.	Cyprus	84	54	30
8.	Slovak Republic	118	89	29
9.	Ukraine	123	99	24
10.	Bulgaria	87	67	20
11.	Mali	19	0	19
.	Romania	124	105	19
13.	Georgia	27	9	18
.	Venezuela	95	77	18
15.	Latvia	55	39	16
16.	Montenegro	74	60	14
17.	Portugal	60	47	13
18.	Iceland	44	32	12
19.	Mexico	62	51	11
.	Senegal	16	5	11

MEN

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	Switzerland	45	117	-72
2.	Belgium	90	156	-66
3.	Australia	85	148	-63
4.	England	102	164	-62
5.	Germany	280	340	-60
6.	Canada	57	112	-55
7.	Bosnia and H.	46	88	-42
8.	Argentina	58	92	-34
9.	Austria	61	93	-32
10.	Luxembourg	22	53	-31

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	USA	738	394	344
2.	Lithuania	117	67	50
3.	Serbia	209	164	45
4.	Croatia	78	43	35
5.	Netherlands	73	41	32
6.	Cyprus	73	45	28
7.	Spain	308	284	24
8.	Romania	87	64	23
.	Ukraine	110	87	23
10.	Venezuela	95	77	18

WOMEN

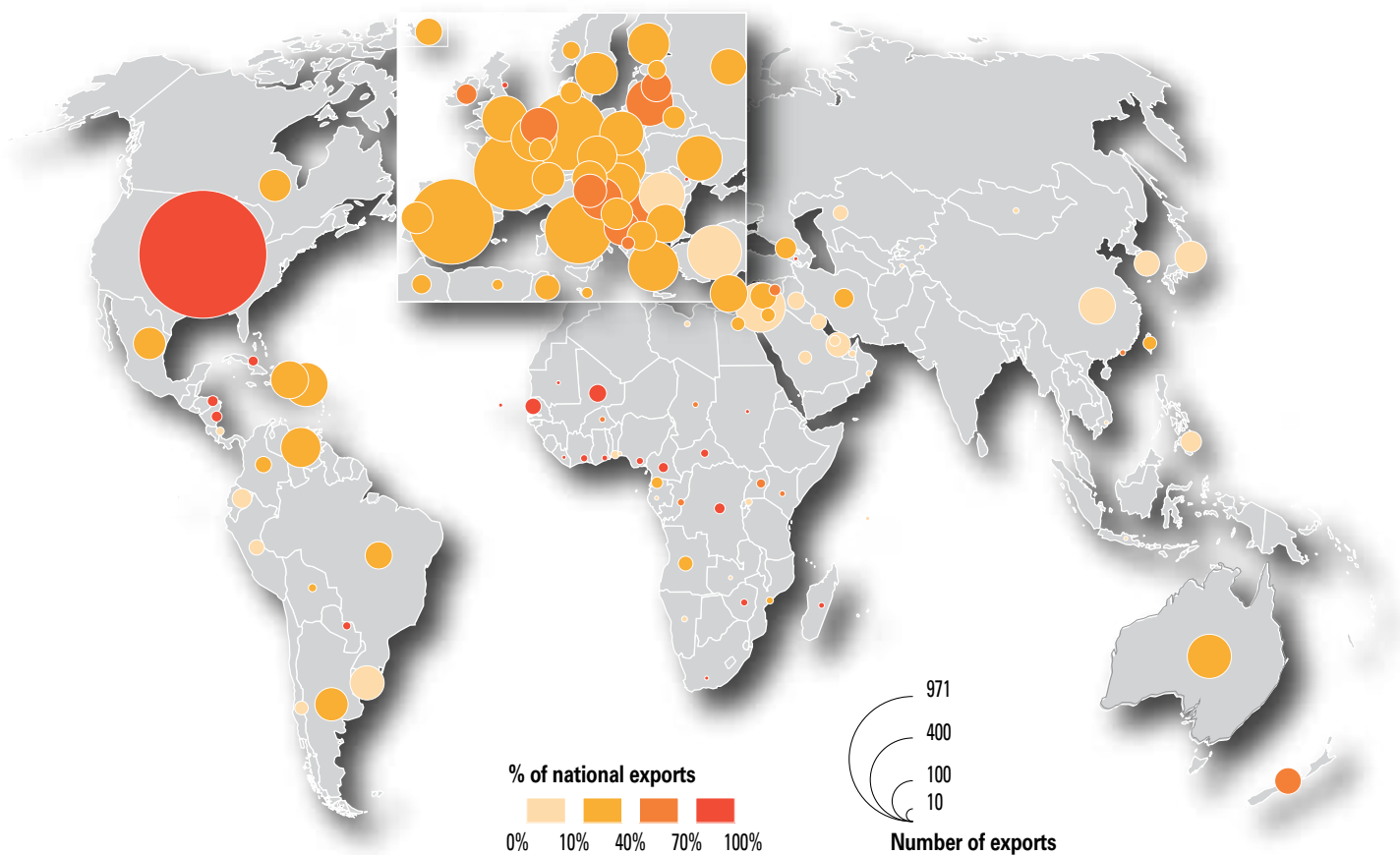
		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	Australia	31	73	-42
2.	Switzerland	18	39	-21
3.	England	23	42	-19
4.	Germany	70	85	-15
5.	Belgium	34	48	-14
6.	Czech Republic	37	48	-11
.	Turkey	56	67	-11
8.	Ecuador	9	19	-10
9.	Austria	11	20	-9
10.	Estonia	1	9	-8

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	USA	233	142	91
2.	Spain	125	97	28
3.	Croatia	26	8	18
4.	Slovak Republic	45	32	13
5.	Bulgaria	28	18	10
.	Serbia	47	37	10
.	Sweden	37	27	10
8.	Israel	37	28	9
9.	Finland	29	22	7
.	Mali	7	0	7

EXPORTS

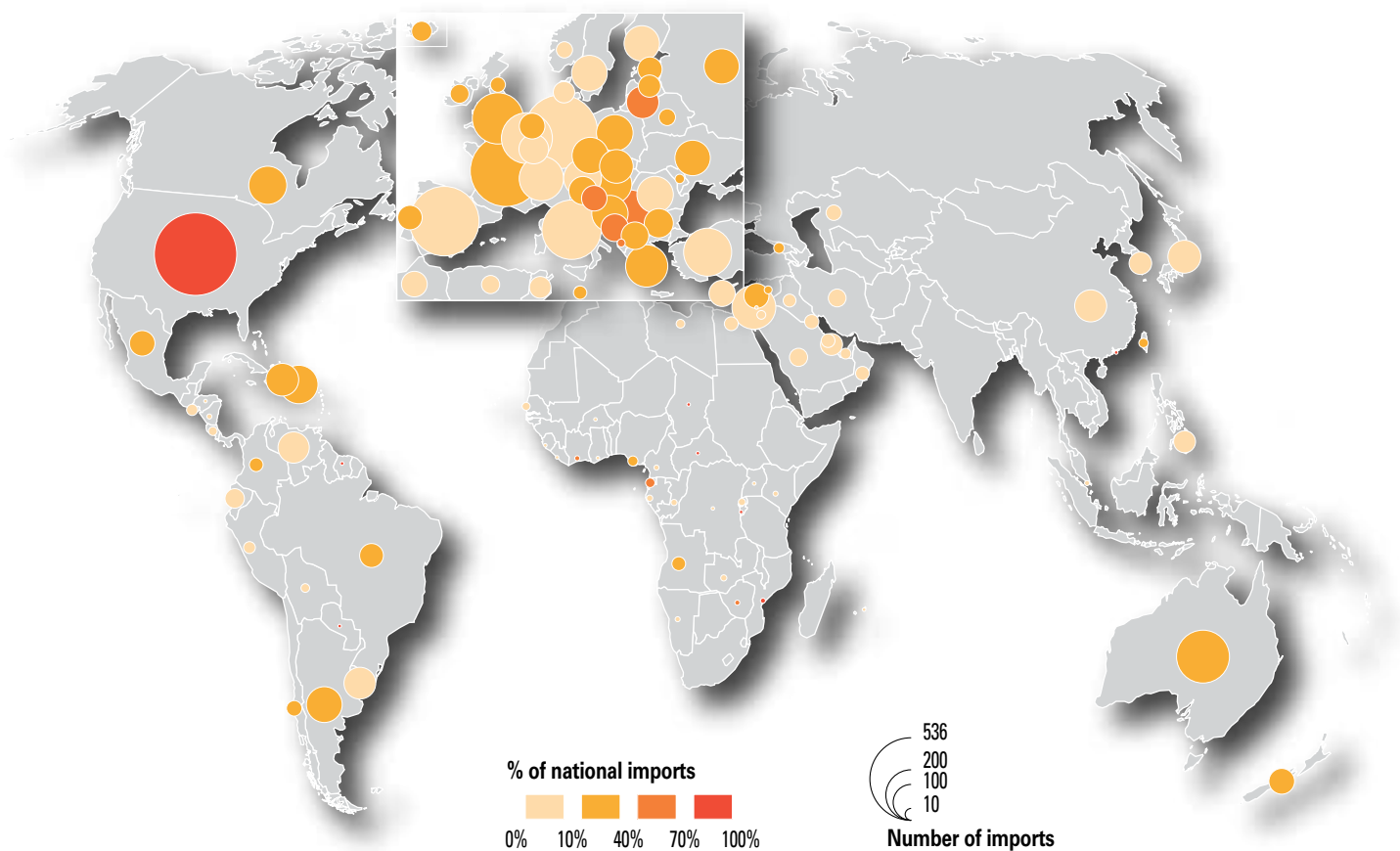
HIGHEST EXPORTS PER COUNTRY

	Exports	% of national exports		Exports	% of national exports
1. USA	971	73.2%	16. Australia	116	19.8%
2. Spain	433	34.4%	17. Poland	115	26.1%
3. France	367	26.2%	. Puerto Rico	115	20.9%
4. Germany	350	22.9%	19. Hungary	107	26.2%
5. Italy	272	19.5%	20. Sweden	106	18.9%
6. Serbia	256	62.9%	21. Croatia	104	68.3%
7. Turkey	174	5.7%	22. Finland	103	14.6%
8. Greece	151	27.8%	23. Venezuela	95	12.6%
9. Israel	147	3.4%	24. Czech Republic	93	20.4%
10. Lithuania	131	55.0%	25. Bulgaria	87	35.6%
11. England	125	24.0%	26. Dominican Rep.	85	30.6%
12. Belgium	124	11.3%	27. Cyprus	84	13.1%
. Romania	124	6.5%	. Netherlands	84	42.9%
14. Ukraine	123	15.4%	29. China	79	3.8%
15. Slovak Republic	118	32.2%	30. Russia	77	14.3%

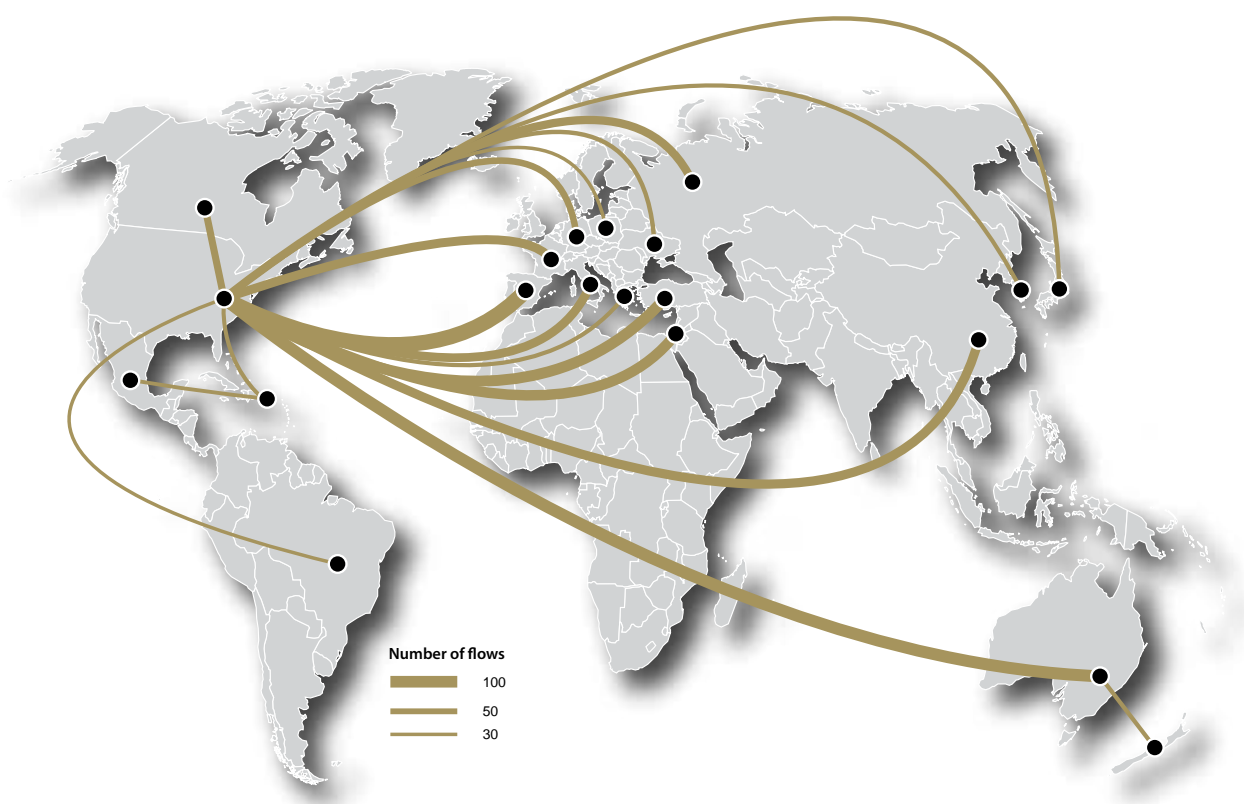


HIGHEST IMPORTS PER COUNTRY

	Imports	% of national imports		Imports	% of national imports
1. USA	536	75.0%	16. Canada	114	10.5%
2. Germany	425	8.2%	17. Austria	113	5.3%
3. France	401	13.5%	18. Poland	106	18.9%
4. Spain	381	6.6%	19. Romania	105	3.8%
5. Italy	278	5.8%	20. Bosnia and H.	104	26.0%
6. Australia	221	12.2%	21. Czech Republic	104	13.5%
7. England	206	10.2%	22. Argentina	101	18.8%
8. Belgium	204	6.9%	23. Sweden	101	6.9%
9. Serbia	201	49.3%	24. Finland	99	9.1%
10. Turkey	182	3.3%	25. Ukraine	99	14.1%
11. Switzerland	156	5.8%	26. Russia	98	14.3%
12. Israel	152	6.6%	27. Slovak Republic	89	15.7%
13. Greece	141	21.3%	28. Japan	85	2.4%
14. Hungary	124	14.5%	29. Dominican Rep.	84	23.8%
15. Puerto Rico	116	24.1%	30. Lithuania	83	44.6%



HIGHEST FLOWS OF PLAYERS EXCLUDING INTRA-EUROPEAN TRANSFERS



All major migratory paths between two countries (not including intra-European transfers) involve the USA, which overall has its strongest connections with European countries. However, China, Canada, Australia, Japan, Puerto Rico, Korea and Brazil have a close connection with the USA (at least 30 players transferred from or to the USA).

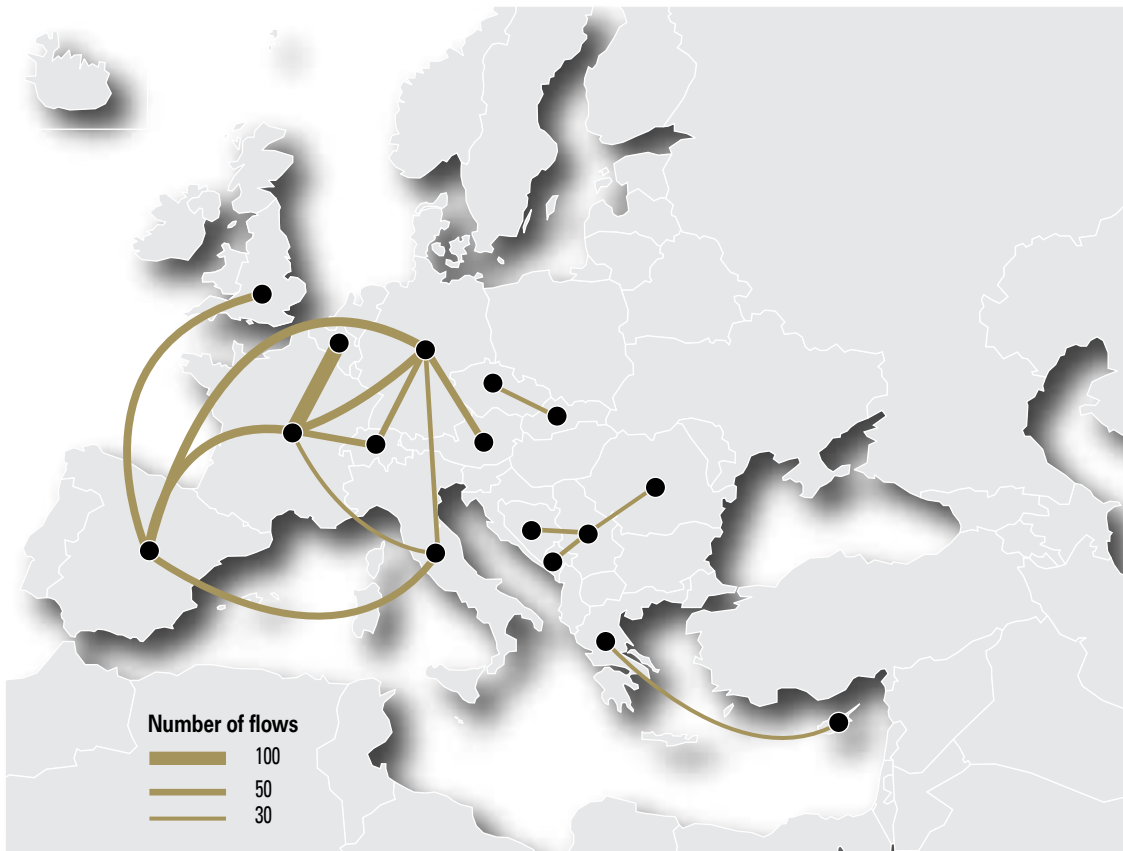
The Australia/New Zealand connection stands out as the biggest one between two countries where the USA are not involved (not including intra-European transfers), followed closely by the Mexico/Puerto Rico connection. This can be explained by the geographical proximity as well as by the strong relationship built between concerned National Federations over the years.

Within Europe, the strong flow of players can be explained by: the overall geographical proximity of all European countries; a common language shared (Belgium-France, Switzerland-France, Switzerland-Germany, Bosnia & Herzegovina-Serbia); the quality of competitions (Spain-Germany, Spain-France), which also stimulate international transfers.

		-->	<--	Total
1.	USA-ESP	97	34	131
2.	USA-AUS	88	15	103
3.	USA-TUR	56	38	94
4.	USA-ISR	42	39	81
5.	USA-CHN	46	33	79
6.	FRA-USA	39	38	77
7.	USA-ITA	44	31	75
8.	USA-RUS	36	34	70
9.	USA-CAN	53	8	61
10.	USA-GER	30	26	56
11.	USA-JPN	29	9	38
12.	NZL-AUS	23	14	37
.	USA-UKR	21	16	37
14.	USA-GRE	23	13	36
.	USA-KOR	21	15	36
16.	PUR-USA	20	15	35
17.	MEX-PUR	22	11	33
18.	USA-POL	19	11	30

		-->	<--	Total
.	USA-BRA	16	14	30
20.	USA-BEL	22	5	27
21.	USA-ROU	22	4	26
22.	USA-VEN	13	11	24
23.	USA-SRB	16	6	22
24.	USA-DOM	13	8	21
.	URU-ARG	11	10	21
26.	ITA-ARG	20	0	20
.	VEN-DOM	14	6	20
.	USA-PHI	12	8	20
.	URU-PUR	11	9	20
30.	PUR-DOM	16	3	19
31.	AUS-ENG	10	7	17
.	URU-VEN	9	8	17
.	VEN-MEX	9	8	17
34.	USA-NED	15	1	16
.	USA-HUN	10	6	16
36.	LTU-USA	10	5	15

HIGHEST FLOWS OF PLAYERS WITHIN EUROPE



		-->	<--	Total
1.	FRA-BEL	65	48	113
2.	ESP-GER	50	18	68
3.	ESP-FRA	46	18	64
4.	FRA-GER	32	31	63
5.	ESP-ENG	41	18	59
6.	ESP-ITA	36	17	53
.	GER-AUT	35	18	53
8.	FRA-SUI	31	20	51
9.	GER-SUI	41	5	46
10.	SRB-BIH	26	9	35
.	ITA-GER	20	15	35
12.	SVK-CZE	24	10	34
.	MNE-SRB	18	16	34
14.	ITA-FRA	21	10	31
15.	CYP-GRE	19	11	30
.	ROU-SRB	16	14	30
17.	GER-ENG	17	12	29
.	MKD-SRB	16	13	29

		-->	<--	Total
19.	TUR-FRA	16	10	26
.	ITA-ENG	15	11	26
21.	NED-BEL	20	5	25
.	SRB-HUN	20	5	25
23.	GRE-GER	17	6	23
.	ESP-TUR	14	9	23
.	LTU-ESP	13	10	23
.	GER-FIN	12	11	23
27.	FRA-ENG	13	9	22
28.	ESP-POR	14	7	21
.	IRL-ENG	13	8	21
.	ITA-TUR	12	9	21
.	TUR-ITA	9	12	21
32.	LTU-ENG	16	4	20
33.	BEL-GER	12	7	19
.	SRB-FRA	12	7	19
.	GER-CZE	10	9	19
.	GRE-ESP	10	9	19

		-->	<--	Total
.	NED-ESP	10	9	19
38.	BUL-GER	13	4	17
.	POL-GER	13	4	17
.	HUN-ITA	11	6	17
.	FRA-ISR	9	8	17
.	FRA-LTU	9	8	17
.	SWE-GER	9	8	17
44.	ESP-BEL	12	4	16
.	MNE-BIH	12	4	16
.	ITA-GRE	11	5	16
.	HUN-GER	10	6	16
.	LTU-GER	10	6	16
.	SRB-TUR	9	7	16
50.	ITA-SUI	12	3	15
.	BIH-SLO	10	5	15
.	SLO-AUT	10	5	15
.	SRB-GRE	9	6	15
.	ISR-ITA	8	7	15

Since the agreement concluded in 1997 between FIBA and the NBA whereby a Letter of Clearance is requested for each international transfer, a steady growth in the number of international transfers with the NBA has been recorded. In 2009, FIBA and the NBA agreed that international transfers related to the USA Summer Leagues also require a Letter of Clearance. Following this agreement, a significant increase in the number of international transfers from/to the NBA has been observed.

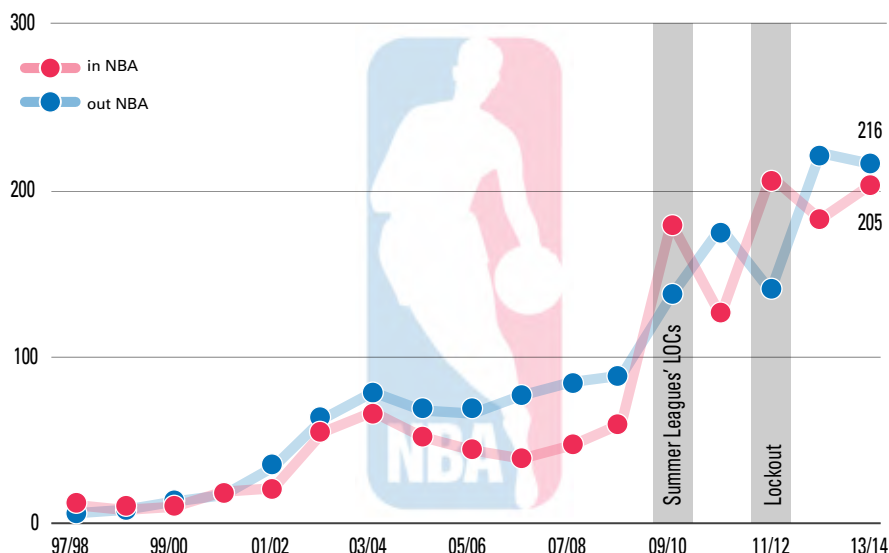
Our analysis also shows that European countries not only play a major role in welcoming players from the NBA, but also in providing players to the NBA. Asia (mostly China) and the Americas also make a significant contribution to these transfers by both welcoming and providing players from/to the NBA.

Since a similar agreement between FIBA and the WNBA in 1998, there has also been a clear evolution of the number of international transfers from/to the WNBA. However, this trend has stabilised and the figure has remained the same since the 2005/06 season. The large majority of these transfers also involve European countries, where women's basketball generates sufficient revenue to attract the best players.

With regards to the NBADL, the European 'dominance' is clearly challenged by other continents, which attract half of the players from the league. The recruitment of NBADL teams is also highly diversified.

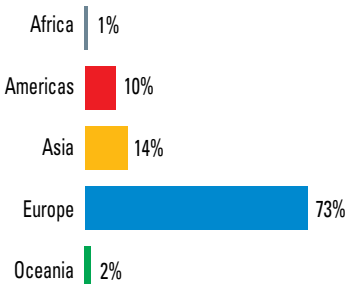
NBA

EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF NBA

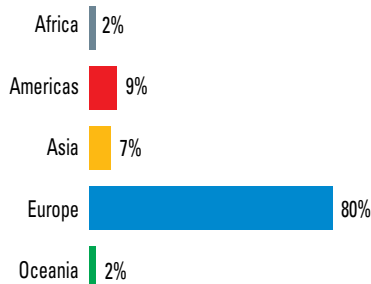


ZONE OF ORIGIN (2013/14)

ALL PLAYERS

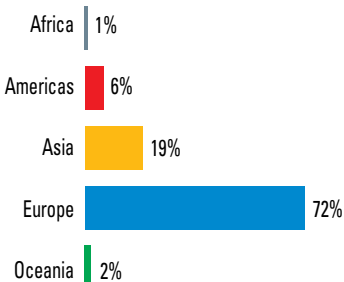


NON US PLAYERS

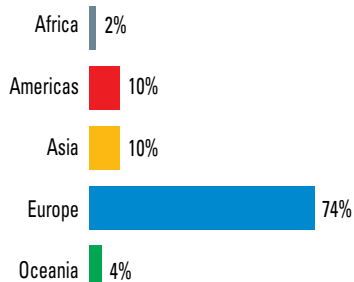


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2013/14)

ALL PLAYERS

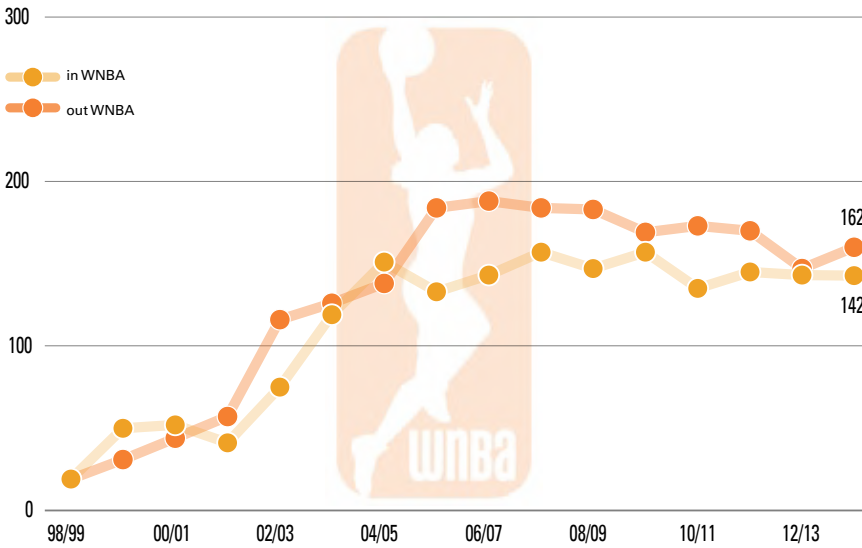


NON US PLAYERS

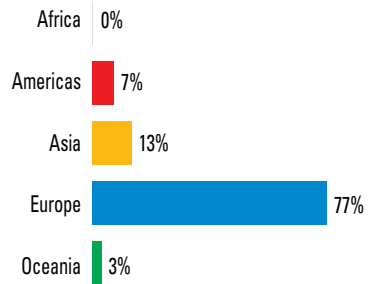


WNBA

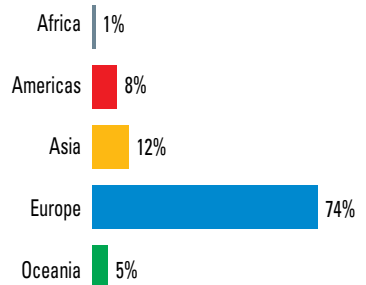
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF WNBA



ZONE OF ORIGIN (2013/14)

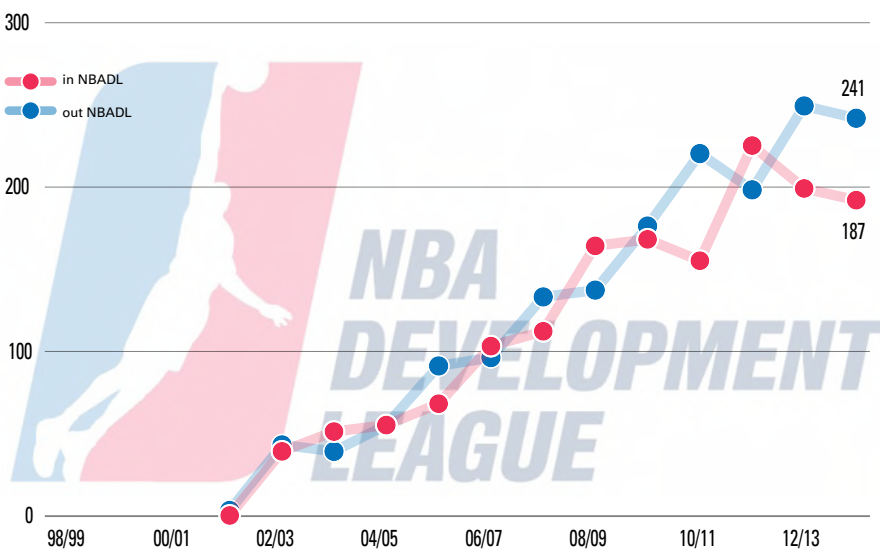


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2013/14)

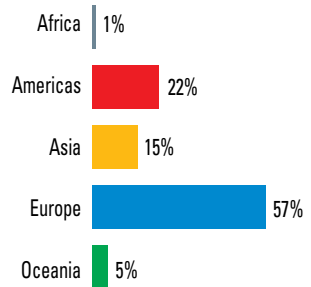


NBADL

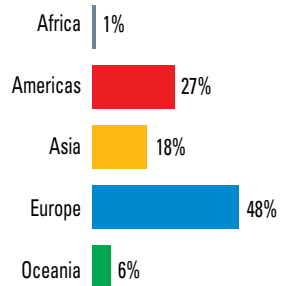
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF NBADL



ZONE OF ORIGIN (2013/14)

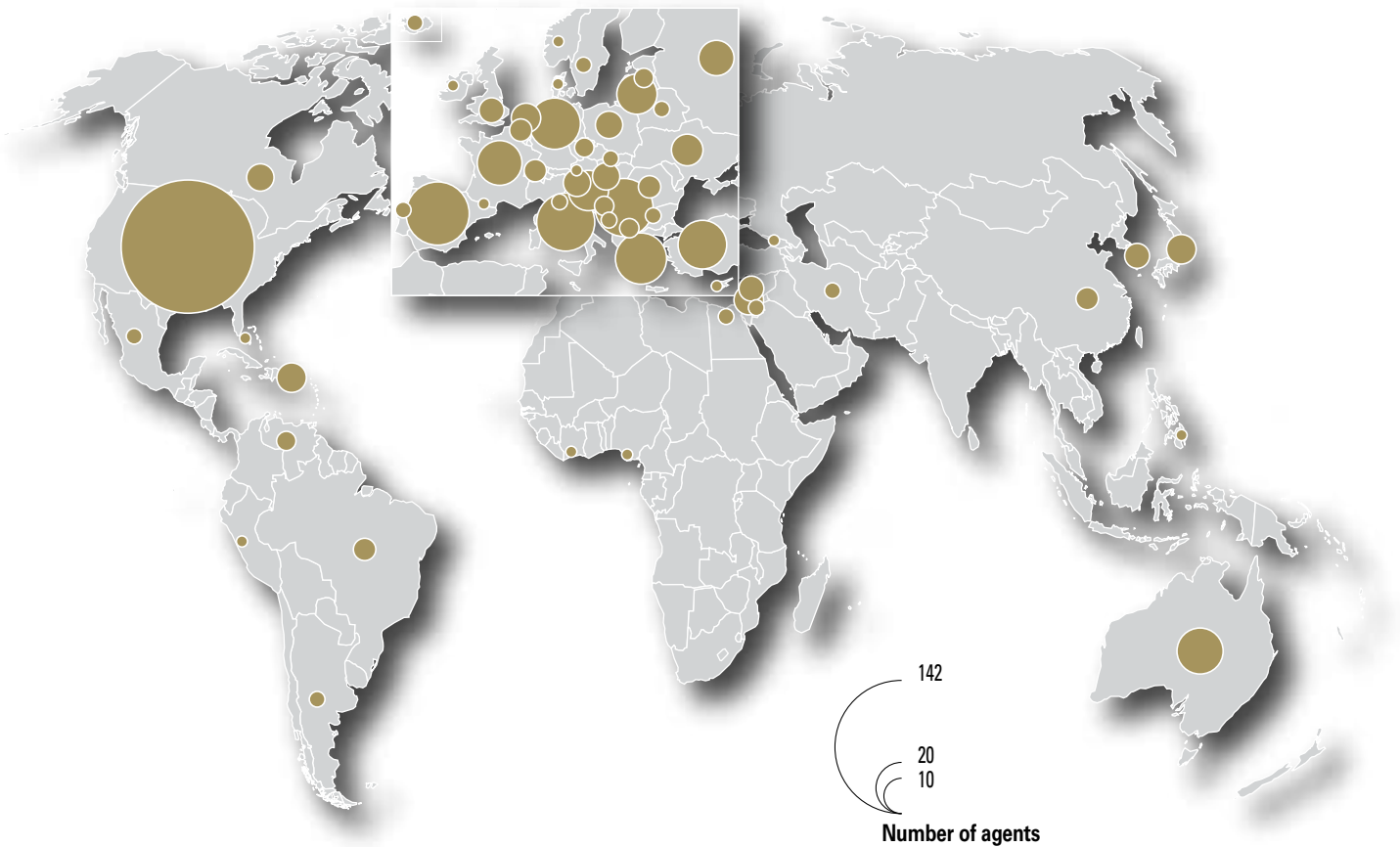


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2013/14)



FIBA AGENTS

NATIONALITY OF FIBA AGENTS (2013/14)

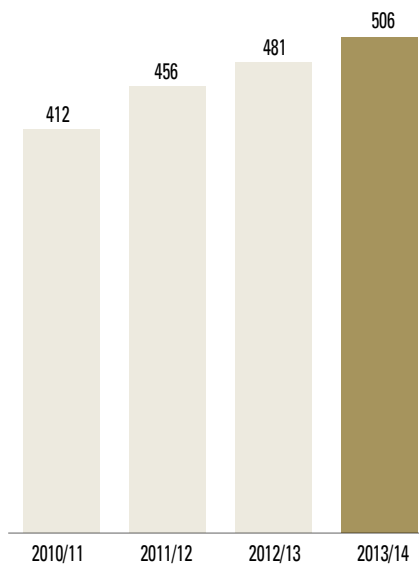


The very first FIBA Agents test session took place in March 2007 and by 2011 the FIBA Agents' Certification Process already amounted to more than 400 licensed agents, with a peak of 506 today. With an average of three sessions a year on offer, respectively in Switzerland, in the Americas and in Oceania, the number of licensees is still increasing steadily.

Unsurprisingly, a significant majority is spread across the USA and throughout Europe. With such active and efficient representatives operating on a global scale and working in close collaboration with its National Member Federations, FIBA has managed to regulate the international transfer of players thus noticeably improving the basketball landscape.

The evolution illustrated shows FIBA's constant efforts to adjust to fast-changing conditions in order to keep its values and ideals intact.

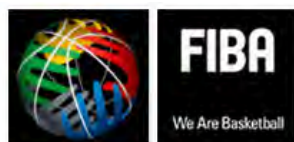
NUMBER OF FIBA AGENTS EVOLUTION SINCE 2010/11



MOST REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES TOTAL: 59 NATIONALITIES

1.	USA	142
2.	Spain	32
3.	Italy	27
4.	Serbia	27
5.	Germany	21
6.	Greece	21
7.	Turkey	19
8.	Australia	17
9.	France	16
10.	Croatia	13
11.	Lithuania	13
12.	Russia	10
13.	Ukraine	8

FIBA AGENTS WEBPAGE ON FIBA.COM



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- Officials' corner
- Medical corner
- FIBA Agents' corner**
- Presidential
- FIBA certified agents
- FIBA Legal corner
- FIBA Assist Magazine

FIBA FAMILY

- FIBAAfrica.com
- FIBAAmericas.com
- FIBAAAsia.com
- FIBAEurope.com
- FIBAOceania.com

National Federation search

Please select



Player's agents

On 1 September 2006 the amended Internal Regulations of FIBA came into force. They contain, under Regulation H.5, the Regulation Governing Players' Agents (see below).

These regulations govern the activities of Players' Agents ("Agent(s)"), who bring about or assist in the international transfer of players or coaches. The aim of these regulations is to make sure that a high standard of quality and transparency is guaranteed for the activities of players' agents and transfers in the FIBA family.

Read the interview FIBA Secretary General, Patrick Bauman, about the FIBA Licensed Players' Agents program [here](#).

Please find below all necessary documents related to player's agents activities, tests and certifications, for downloads:

TEST Process:

1. Certification process (general)
2. Application form (general)

TEST Material – IR Book 3:

3. Eligibility of Players & International Transfers & Registration (Ch. I-II-III Art. 3-1 to 3-131)
4. Regulation Governing Players' Agents (Ch. IV Art. 3-132 to 3-173)
5. Standard Contract – Player's Agent & Player
6. Suggested Contract main points – Club & Player
7. Letter of Clearance (LoC) Template
8. LoC Fee
9. Request for a Letter of Clearance (LoC Request) Template

Basketball Arbitral Tribunal (BAT) :

10. Basketball Arbitral Tribunal (BAT) – IR (Ch. VII Art. 3-289 to 3-302)
11. BAT Rules
12. BAT Composition
13. BAT Standard Clause
14. Request for Arbitration to BAT

For more information about the Basketball Arbitral Tribunal (BAT), visit our [legal corner](#).

For more information please contact Francine Vollenweider at vollenweider@fiba.com.

NEXT TESTS

Please note the upcoming rounds of interviews and tests will take place in

> **Mies, Geneva area, Switzerland**
End of October 2014 (tbd by early August 2014)

[Pdf Test Process](#)

> **America**

A session is foreseen later on this year possibly in the USA.
More info to come by the Summer

> **Oceania, Brisbane, Australia**
According to demand

Contact Francine at vollenweider@fiba.com

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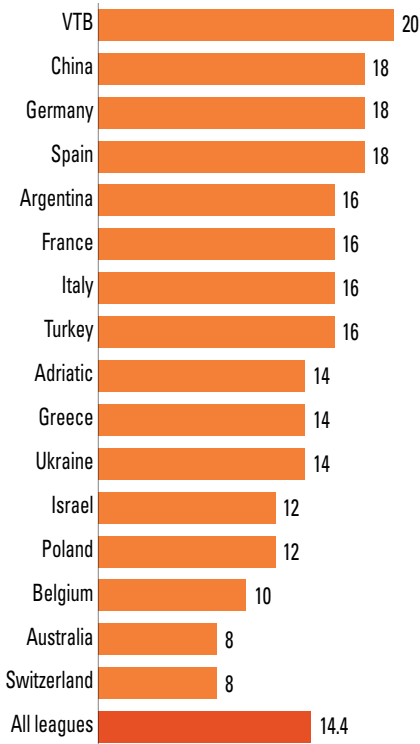


COMPARISON OF LEAGUES

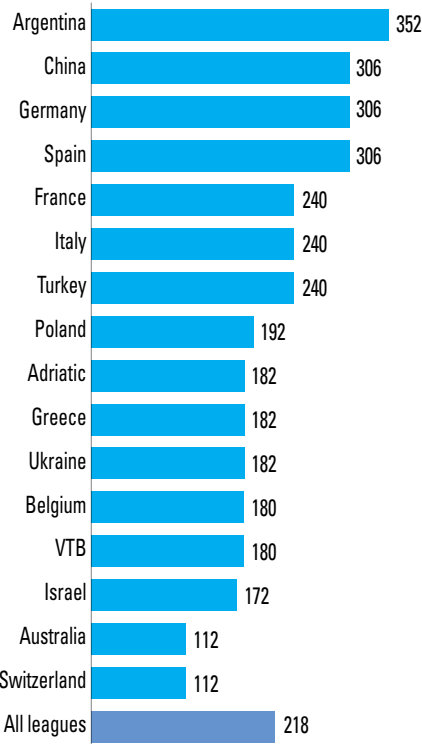
2013/2014

OVERVIEW OF LEAGUES

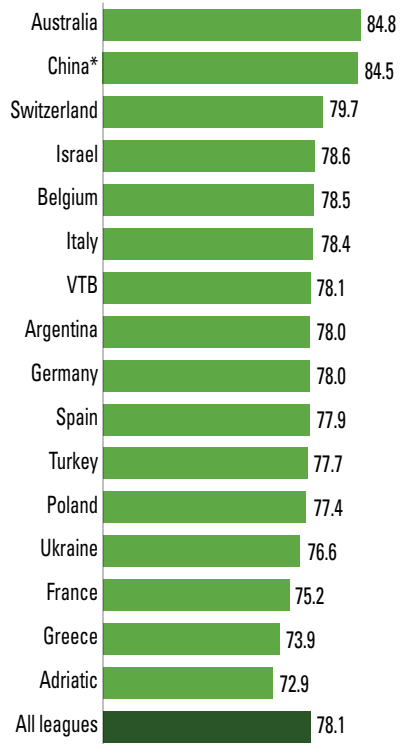
NUMBER OF TEAMS



NUMBER OF GAMES



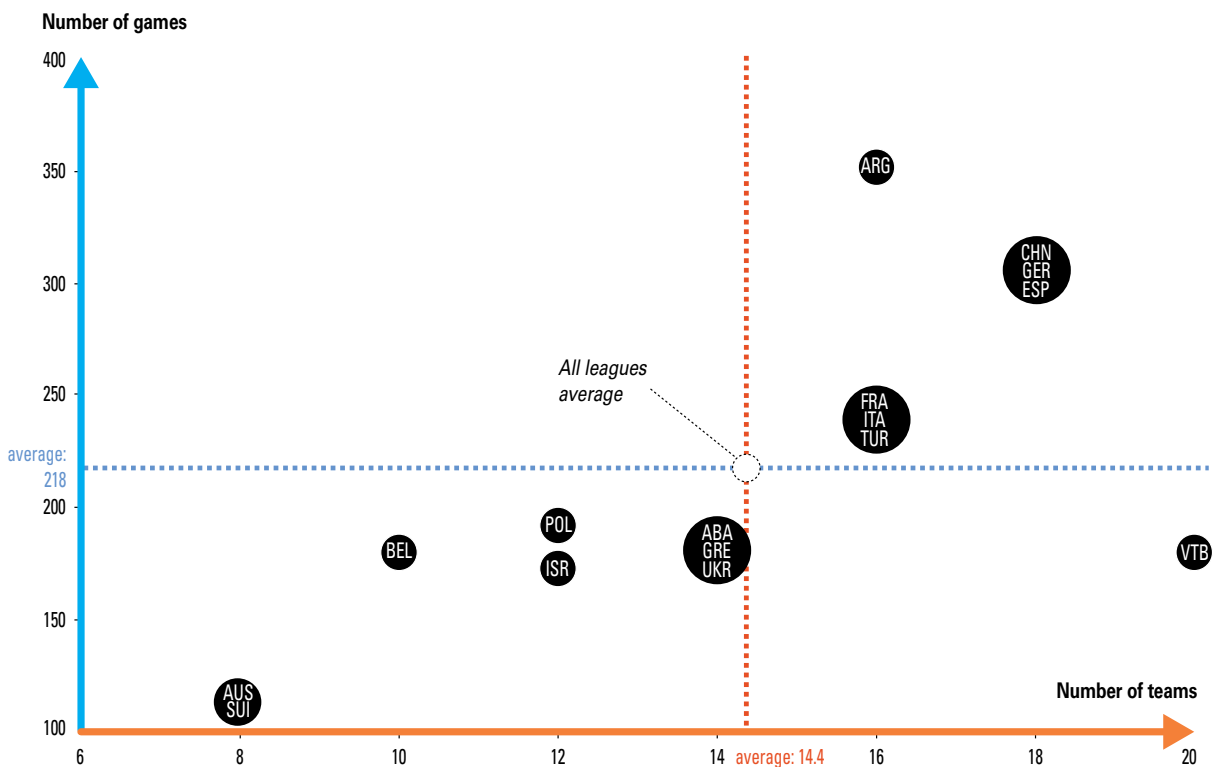
AV. TEAM POINTS PER GAME



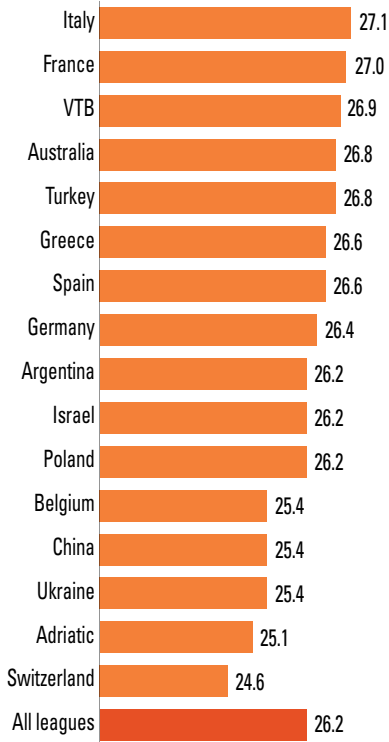
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

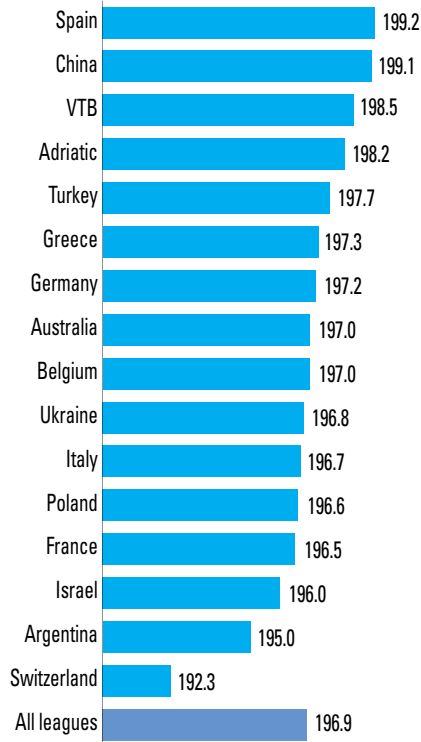
BASED ON THE NUMBER OF TEAMS AND THE NUMBER OF GAMES PER SEASON



AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



AVERAGE AGE

TOP 5

1.	Iberostar Canarias (ESP)	30.3
2.	Air Avellino (ITA)	29.6
3.	CEZ Nymburk (VTB)	29.3
4.	Mutlu Akü Selçuk Üni. (TUR)	29.1
5.	NEA Kifisia (GRE)	29.1

BOTTOM 5

1.	SAM B. Massagno (SUI)	21.9
2.	Leuven Bears (BEL)	22.0
3.	Mega Vizura (ABA)	22.1
4.	Dongguan Leopards (CHN)	22.5
5.	Partizan Beograd (ABA)	22.5

AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

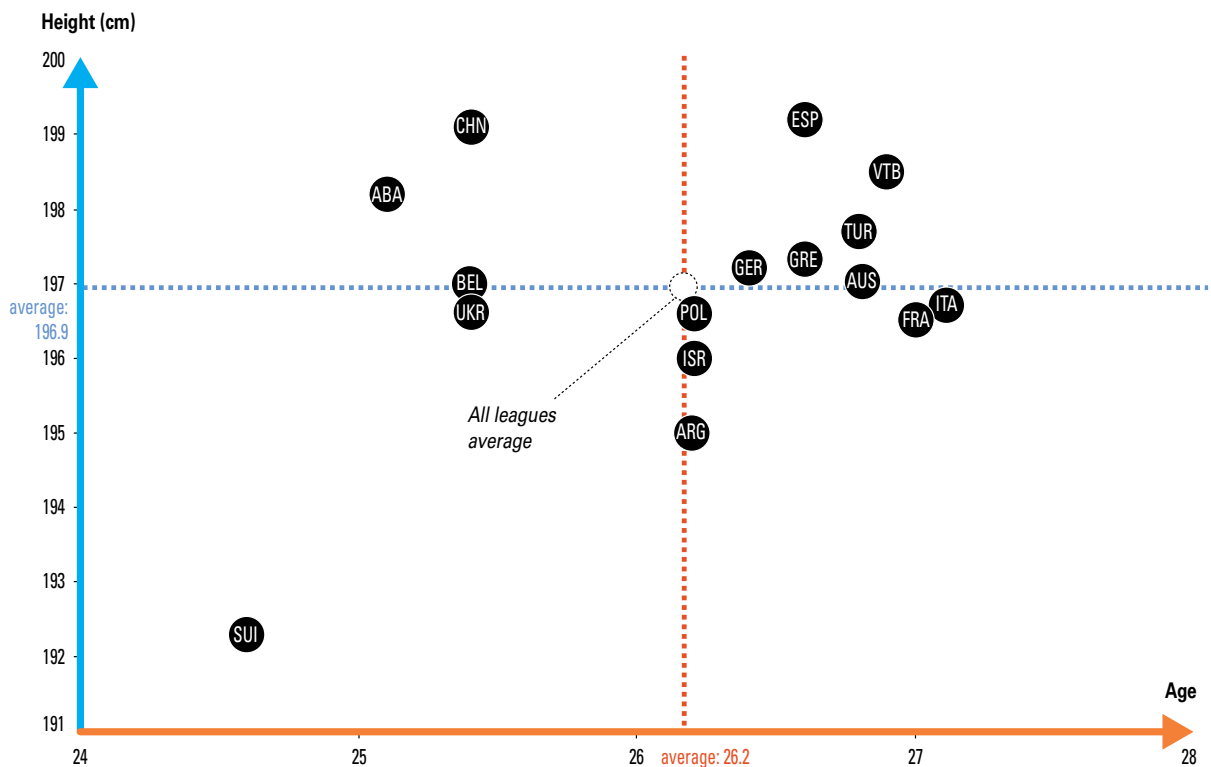
TOP 5

1.	Partizan Beograd (ABA)	202.7
2.	Anadolu Efes (TUR)	202.1
3.	Olympiacos (GRE)	201.8
4.	Paris Levallois (FRA)	201.2
5.	Banvit (TUR)	200.9

BOTTOM 5

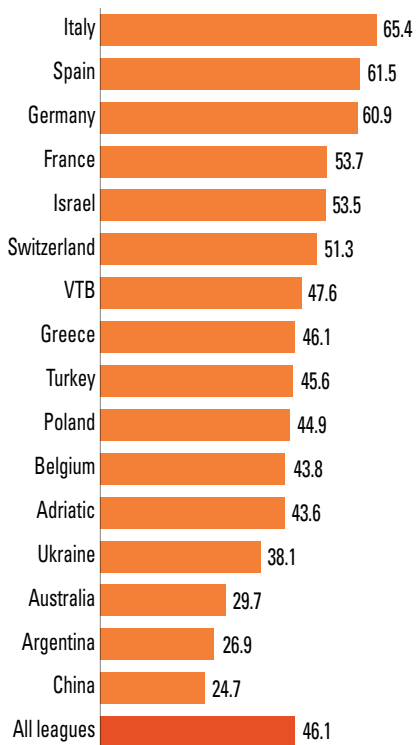
1.	BC Boncourt (SUI)	190.1
2.	SAM B. Massagno (SUI)	190.7
3.	Les Lions de Genève (SUI)	191.8
4.	Vanoli Cremona (ITA)	192.5
5.	Nancy (FRA)	192.7

**COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES
BASED ON AGE AND HEIGHT**

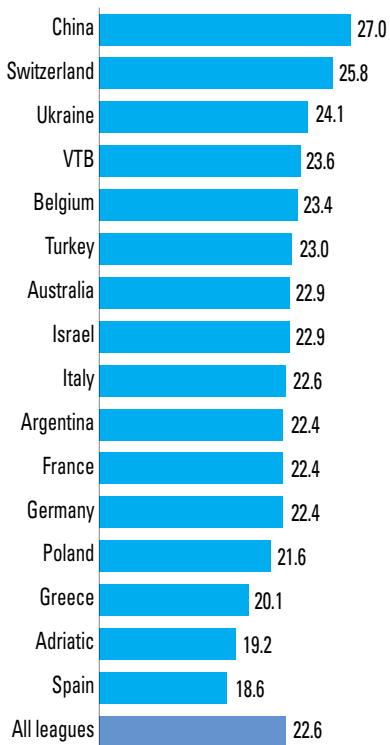


FOREIGNERS

% OF FOREIGNERS



AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS



% OF FOREIGNERS

TOP 5	League	% of Foreigners
1.	Siroki WWin (ABA)	93.3
2.	Vitoria (ESP)	89.5
3.	KK Igokea (ABA)	88.2
4.	EnBW Ludwigsburg (GER)	86.7
5.	Vanoli Cremona (ITA)	83.3

BOTTOM 5	League	% of Foreigners
1.	Bayi Fubang (CHN)	0.0
2.	BC Dnipro (UKR)	0.0
3.	Quilmes (ARG)	9.1
4.	BC Radnicki (ABA)	12.5
5.	Arg. Buenos Aires (ARG)	13.3

AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS

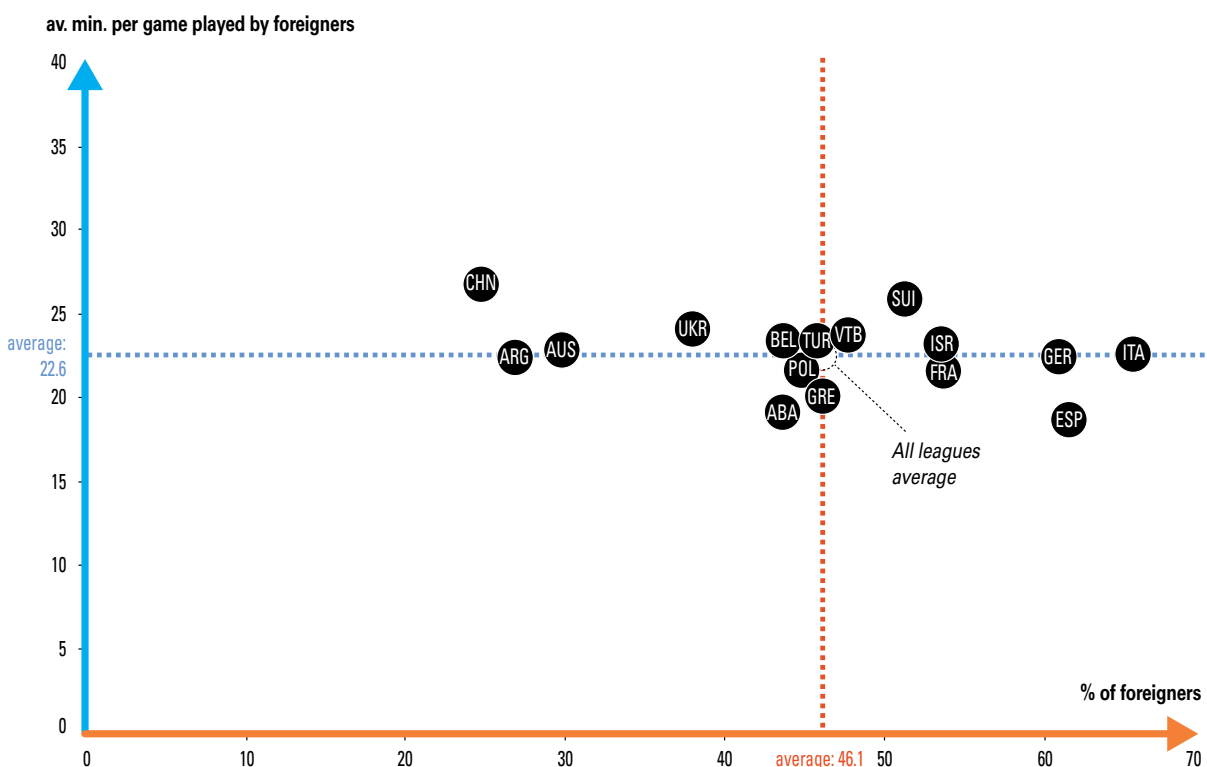
TOP 5	League	Av. Min. per Game
1.	Spartak St Petersburg (VTB)	32.1
2.	BC Boncourt (SUI)	31.9
3.	Quilmes (ARG)	31.9
4.	SAM B. Massagno (SUI)	31.1
5.	Fujian (CHN)	31.0

BOTTOM 5	League	Av. Min. per Game
1.	Neptunas Klaipeda (VTB)	12.7
2.	Iurbentia Bilbao (ESP)	14.8
3.	Kolosos Rodou (GRE)	15.5
4.	Panathinaikos (GRE)	15.6
5.	Buducnost (ABA)	16.0

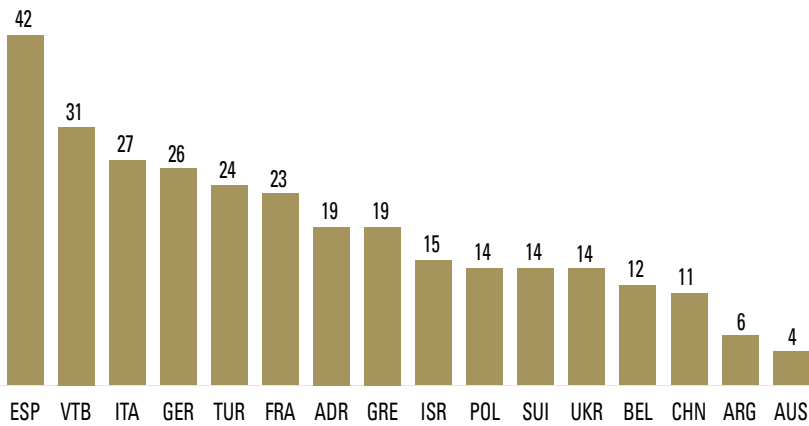
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON % AND AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS



NUMBER OF NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED

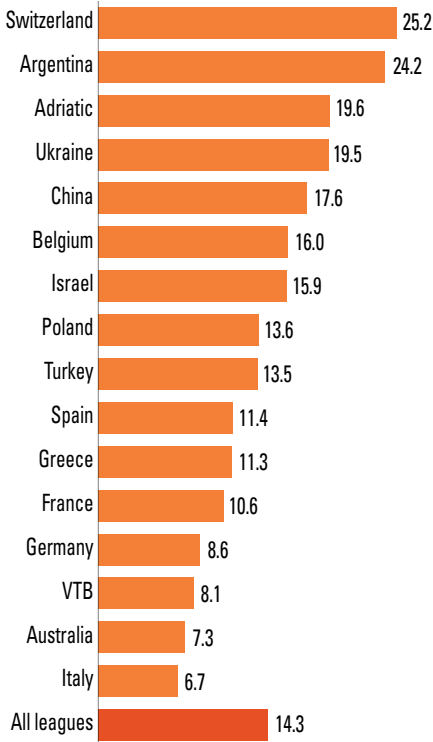


INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

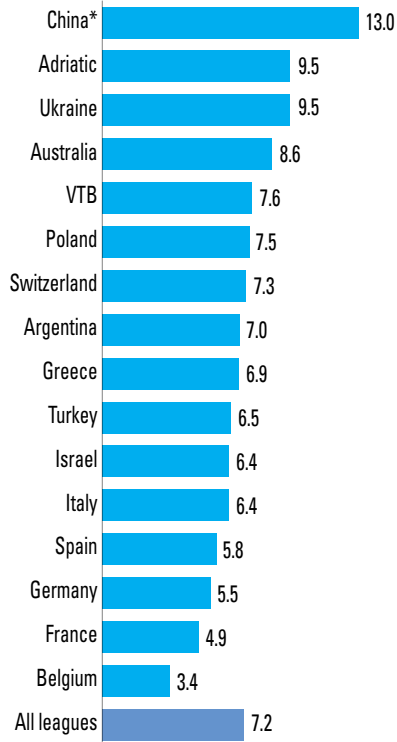
ABA	No limitation regarding foreign players.	ARG	The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the scoresheet.
AUS	The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the roster.	BEL	The league allowed 4 non Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet if the team was composed by 10 players, 5 if composed by 11 players, or 6 if composed by 12 players.
CHN	The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the roster and 1 additional player from Asia under restricted conditions. The league also imposed playing time restrictions for foreign players.	ESP	The league allowed 7 non-Home-Grown players, including 2 non UE + EEA + Switzerland players on the roster.
FRA	The league allowed 5 non Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet.	GER	The league allowed 6 foreign players per team on the scoresheet.
GRE	The league allowed 6 foreign players per team on the roster. Among them, 4 players could come from outside the EU + EEA + Switzerland area.	ISR	The league allowed 5 foreign players per team on the scoresheet, and 2 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.
ITA	The league allowed 5 foreign players per team on the scoresheet if the team was composed by 10 players, or 7 if composed by 12 players.	POL	The league allowed 6 foreign players on the scoresheet per team which do not participate in european competitions, or 7 if they do. The league allowed 3 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.
SUI	The league allowed 4 non-Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet.	TUR	The league allowed 5 foreign players (including 1 EU player max) on the scoresheet. The league also allowed 3 foreign players on the court at the same time per team.
UKR	The league allowed 5 foreign players per team on the scoresheet, and 4 foreign players on the court at the same time per team.	VTB	The league allowed an unlimited number of foreign players on the roster (except for russian teams: 7 max), and 6 foreign players per team on the scoresheet.

NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

% OF NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS



AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY NATIONAL U21



% OF NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

Rank	League	% of National U21 Players
1.	Mega Vizura (ABA)	61.5
2.	Regatas (ARG)	46.7
3.	Tofas (TUR)	42.9
4.	Dongguan Leopards (CHN)	41.7
5.	BC Boncourt (SUI)	41.2
6.	Arg. Buenos Aires (ARG)	40.0
7.	Cherkaski Mavpy (UKR)	38.9
8.	Phoenix Hagen (GER)	38.5
.	Shanxi (CHN)	38.5
10.	Cibona Zagreb (ABA)	35.7

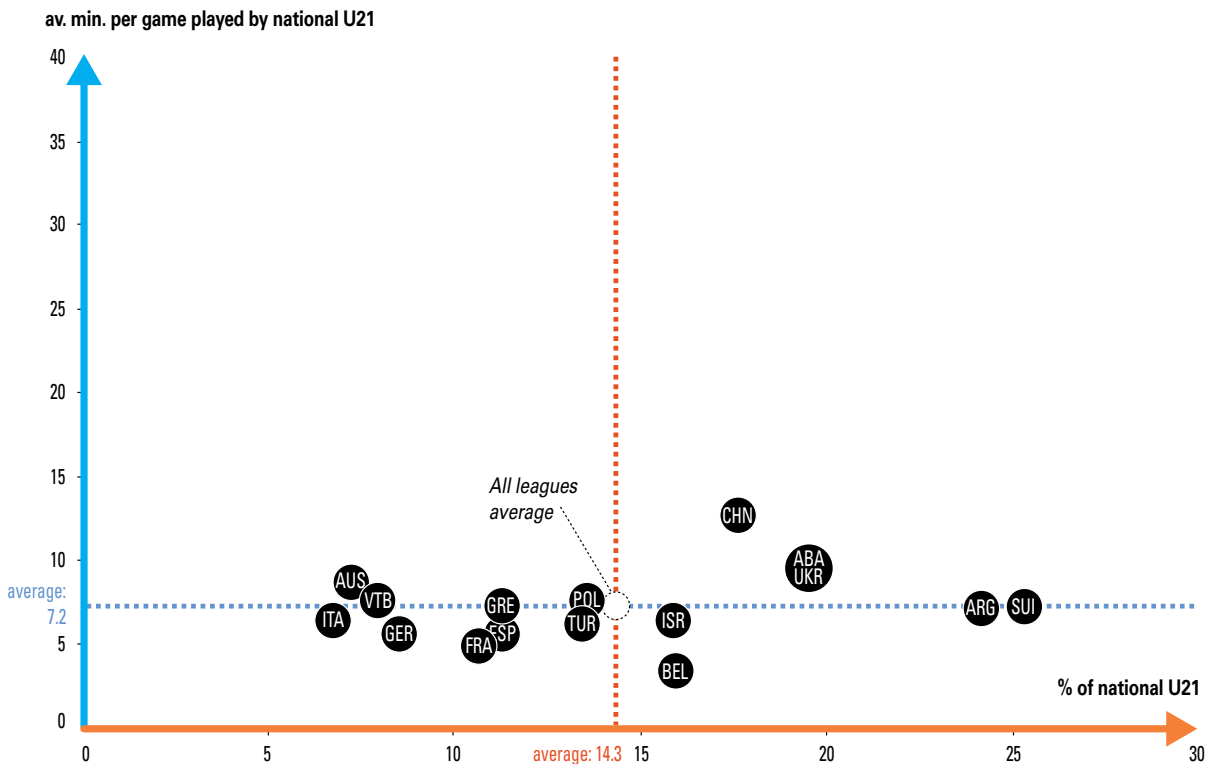
AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY NATIONAL U21

Rank	League	Av. Min. per Game Played
1.	Le Havre (FRA)	22.6
2.	Beijing Ducks (CHN)	21.0
3.	Iurbentia Bilbao (ESP)	19.8
4.	Foshan (CHN)	19.6
5.	Barcelona (ESP)	19.5
6.	Anwil Wloclawek (POL)	19.4
7.	La Union Formosa (ARG)	19.0
8.	Mega Vizura (ABA)	18.6
9.	Qindgdao DS (CHN)	16.7
.	Nanterre (FRA)	16.7

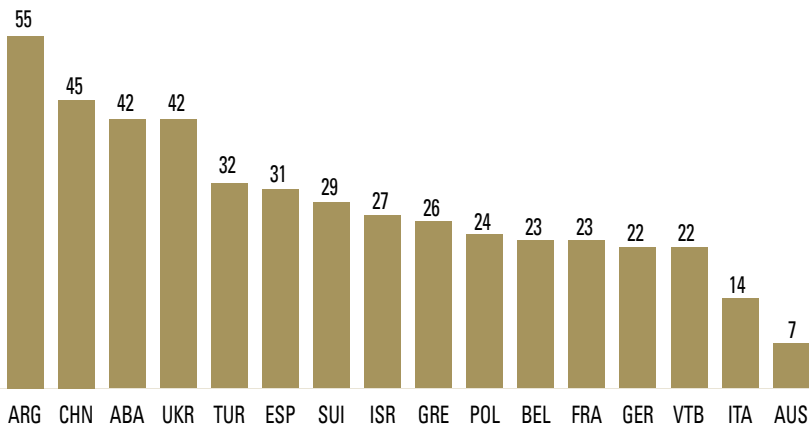
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON % AND AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME PLAYED BY NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS



NUMBER OF NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

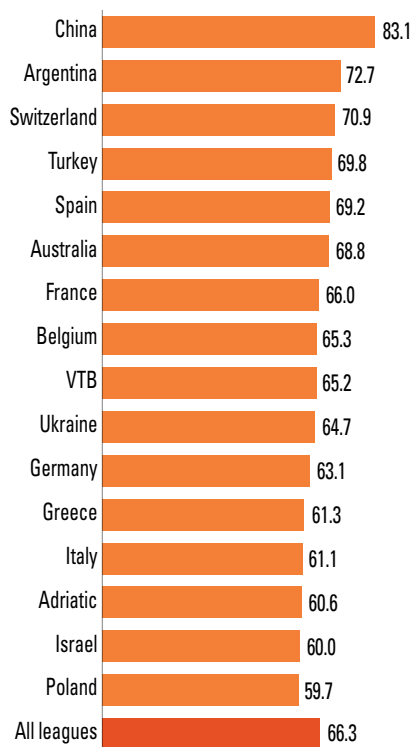


INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

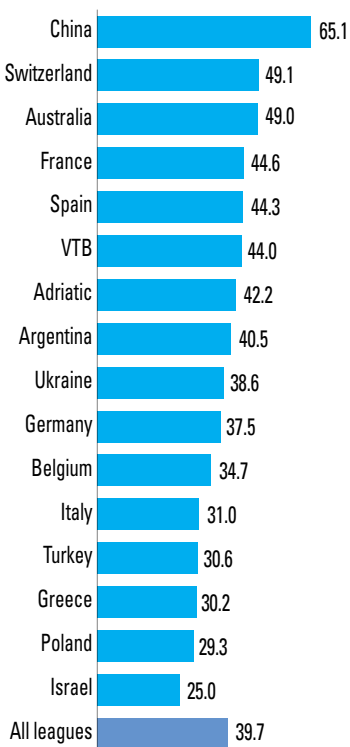
ABA	No Specific Regulations.	ARG	The league allowed 8 U20 players on the scoresheet, but required 7 players of 20 years-old and more per team.
AUS	No Specific Regulations.	BEL	No Specific Regulations.
CHN	No Specific Regulations.	ESP	No Specific Regulations.
FRA	No Specific Regulations.	GER	No Specific Regulations.
GRE	No Specific Regulations.	ISR	The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players. However, the league imposed a minimum of 2 national U22 players on the scoresheet.
ITA	No Specific Regulations.	POL	No Specific Regulations.
SUI	No Specific Regulations.	TUR	No Specific Regulations.
UKR	No Specific Regulations.	VTB	No Specific Regulations.

TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB



% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY

Rank	Country/League	% of Players Already in the Country
1.	Aris (GRE)	100.0
.	Bayi Fubang (CHN)	100.0
.	BC Dnipro (UKR)	100.0
.	Panionios (GRE)	100.0
.	Shanxi (CHN)	100.0

Rank	Country/League	% of Players Already in the Club
1.	KK Igokea (ABA)	29.4
2.	BC Minsk 2006 (VTB)	30.8
3.	EnBW Ludwigsburg (GER)	33.3
4.	Fórum Valladolid (ESP)	35.0
5.	Enel Brindisi (ITA)	38.5

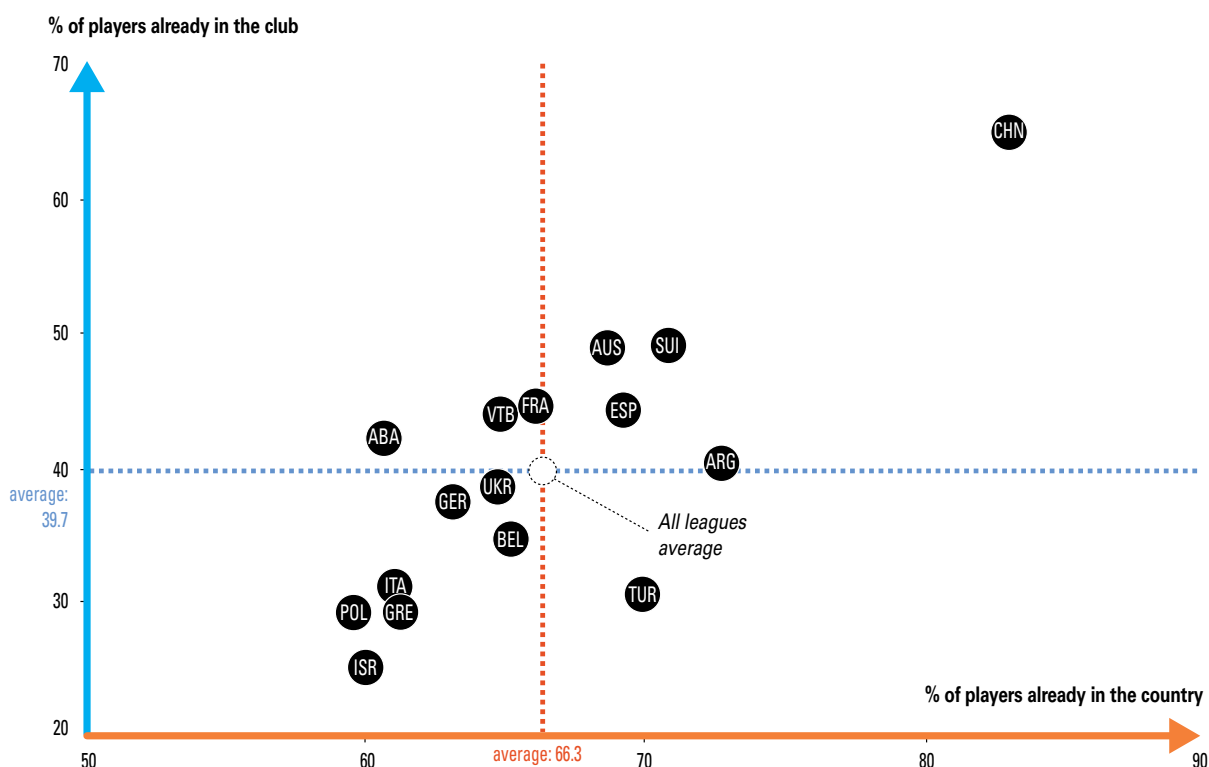
% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

Rank	Country/League	% of Players Already in the Club
1.	Bayi Fubang (CHN)	92.9
2.	Dongguan Leopards (CHN)	83.3
.	Shandong FB (CHN)	83.3
4.	Real Madrid (ESP)	80.0
5.	BC Dnipro (UKR)	76.9

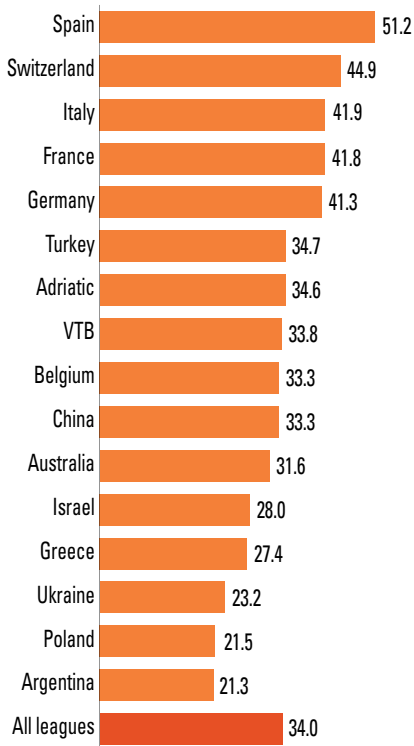
Rank	Country/League	% of Players Already in the Club
1.	Brussels Basketball (BEL)	0.0
.	Kangoeroes Boom (BEL)	0.0
.	TURK Telekom (TUR)	0.0
4.	Ikaros-Esperos (GRE)	3.8
5.	Dnipro Azot (UKR)	5.3

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

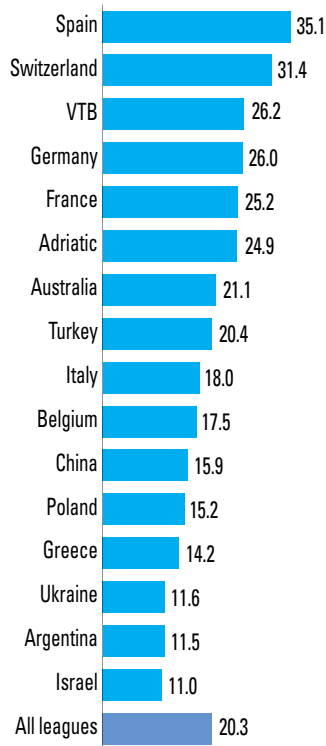
BASED ON % OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY/CLUB



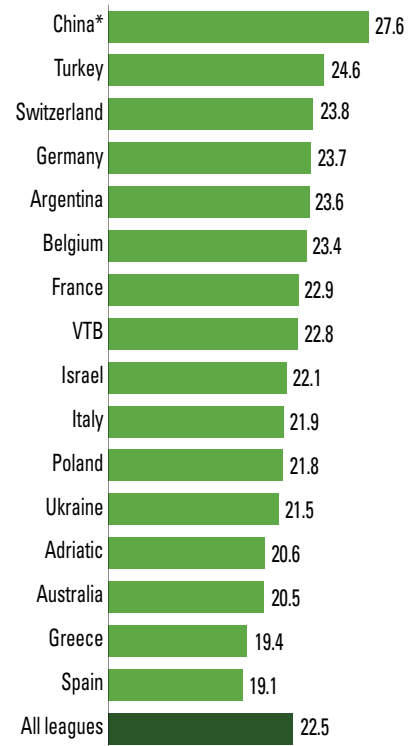
% OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



% OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

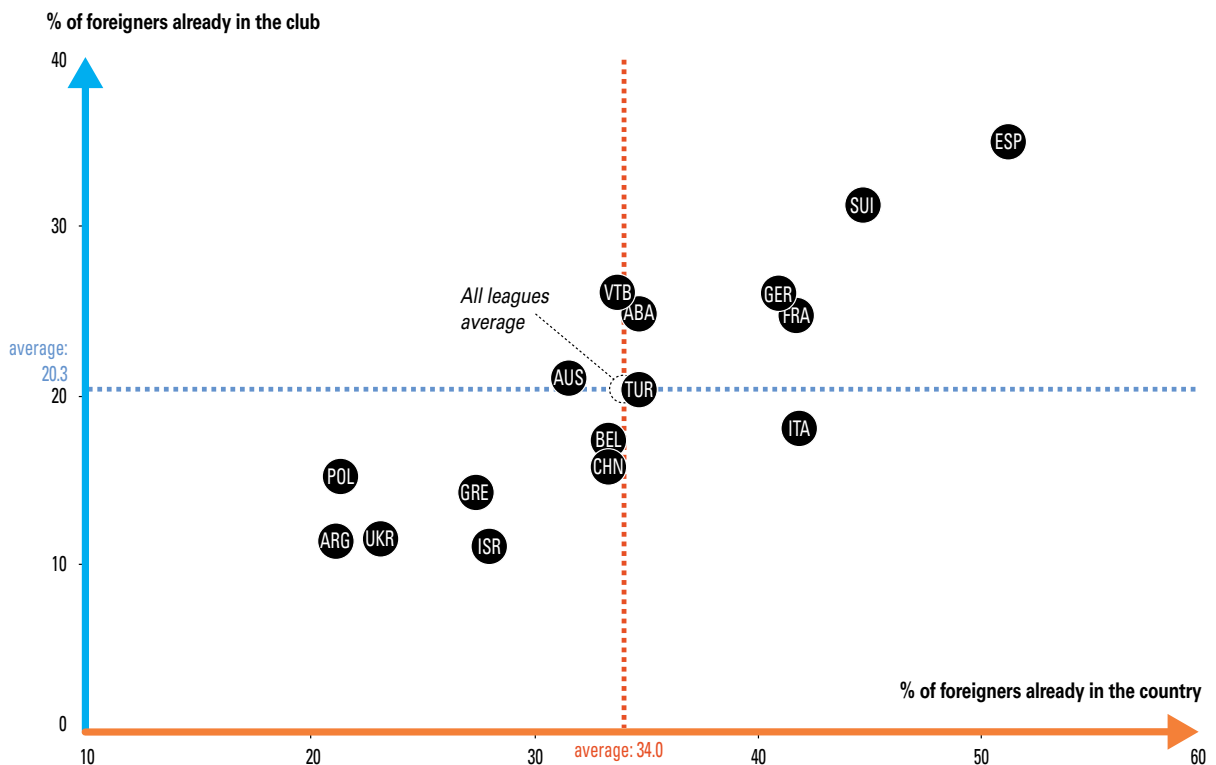


AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



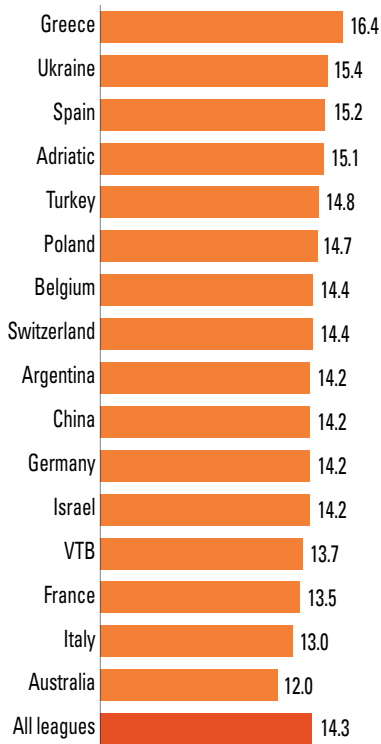
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

**COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES
BASED ON % OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY/CLUB**

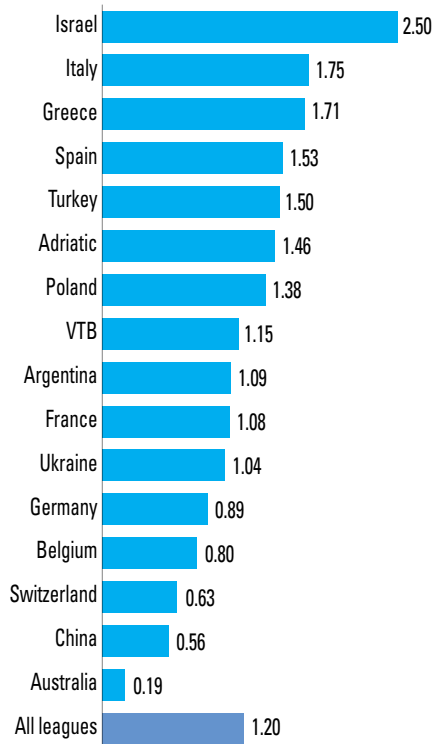


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

AV. NUMBER OF PLAYERS FIELDED PER TEAM



AV. NUMBER OF PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON PER TEAM



PLAYERS FIELDED

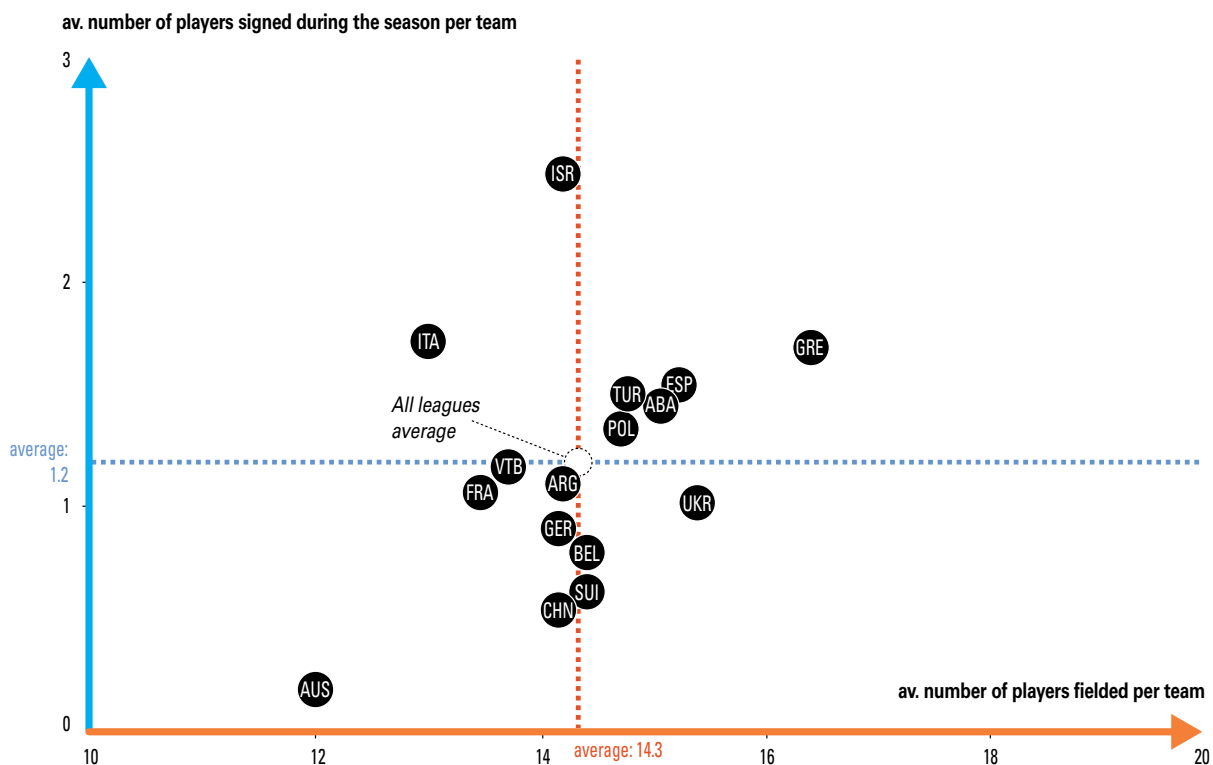
Rank	Team (Country)	Number of Players
1.	Fórum Valladolid (ESP)	20
.	Obras Sanitarias (ARG)	20
3.	Atenas (ARG)	19
.	BC Donetsk (UKR)	19
.	Ikaros-Esperos (GRE)	19
.	Kolossos Rodou (GRE)	19
.	Kryvbasket (UKR)	19
.	Olympiacos (GRE)	19
.	Vitoria (ESP)	19

PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON

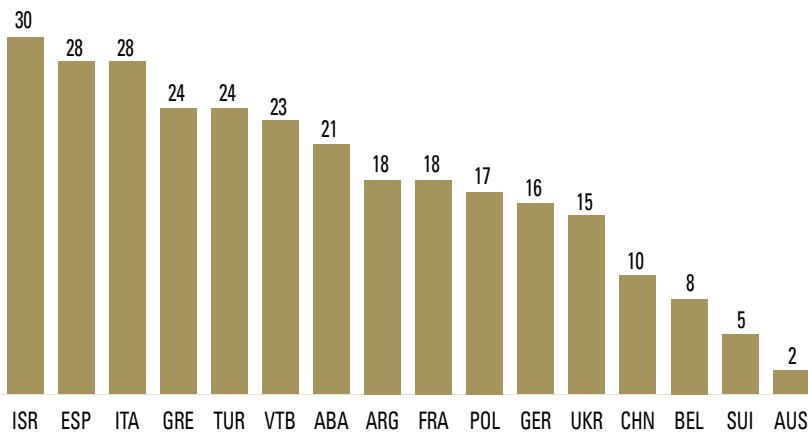
Rank	Team (Country)	Number of Players
1.	Rishon Le Zion (ISR)	6
2.	Hapoel Holon (ISR)	5
.	Kolossos Rodou (GRE)	5
4.	Anadolu Efes (TUR)	4
.	Fórum Valladolid (ESP)	4
.	KK Samara (VTB)	4
.	Maccabi Ashdod (ISR)	4
.	Olympiacos (GRE)	4

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON AV. NUMBER OF PLAYERS FIELDED PER TEAM AND AV. NUMBER OF PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON PER TEAM



NUMBER OF PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

ABA	The league allowed transfers of players between 2 ABA teams during the season from 22 to 27 December 2013. However, teams can only register 20 players.
AUS	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.
CHN	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.
FRA	The league allowed 3 replacements per team during the season. The league did not allow any national transfers during the season.
GRE	The league allowed 3 replacements of foreign players per team during the first round of the regular season and 2 until the Play-offs. The league did not allow any national transfers during the season.
ITA	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.
SUI	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. The league allowed one national transfer per player.
UKR	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.
ARG	The league allowed the replacement of 8 players per team (2 Nationals + 6 Foreign players). The league allowed national transfers under special restrictions related to the status of the concerned transferred player.
BEL	The league allowed 4 replacements per team during the season but did not allow any national transfers during the season.
ESP	The league allowed 10 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.
GER	The league allowed 4 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.
ISR	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. However, the league did not allow more than one national transfer per player.
POL	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.
TUR	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.
VTB	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season and did not allow any transfers of players from one VTB team to another during the season.



DOMESTIC LEAGUES

2013/2014

LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Buducnost Podgorica (MNE)
Cedevita Zagreb (CRO)
Cibona Zagreb (CRO)
Crvena Zvezda Beograd (SRB)
Igokea Aleksandrovac (BIH)
KK Zadar (CRO)
Krka Novo mesto (SLO)
Mega Vizura (SRB)
MZT Skopje Aerodrom (MKD)
Olimpija Ljubljana (SLO)
Partizan Beograd (SRB)
Radnicki Kragujevac (SRB)
Široki WWin (BIH)
Szolnoki Olaj (HUN)

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	14
Number of games per season	182
Number of players	212
% of foreigners	44%
Number of nationalities represented	19
Average age	25.1
Average height (cm)	198.2
Average team points per game	72.9
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.1

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

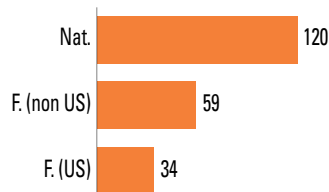
The league did not have any limitations regarding the number of foreign players.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

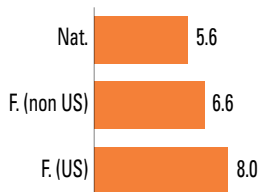
The league allowed transfers of players between 2 ABA teams during the season from 22 to 27 December 2013. However, teams can only register 20 players.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

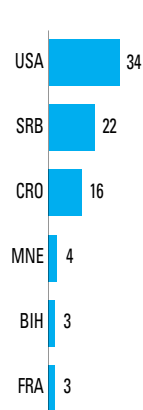
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



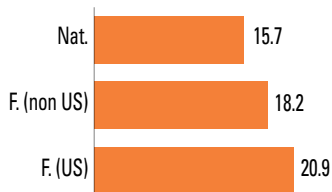
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



POINTS PER MINUTE



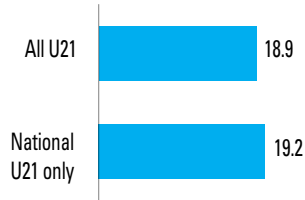
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

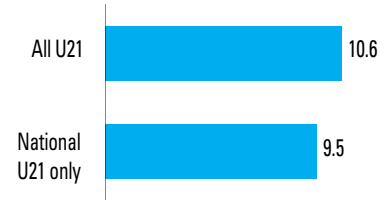
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

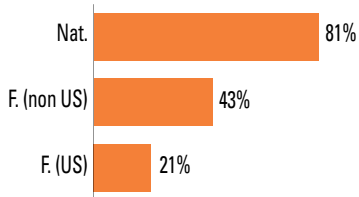


MINUTES PER GAME

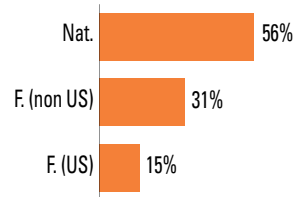


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

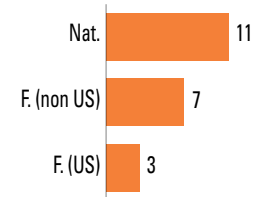
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

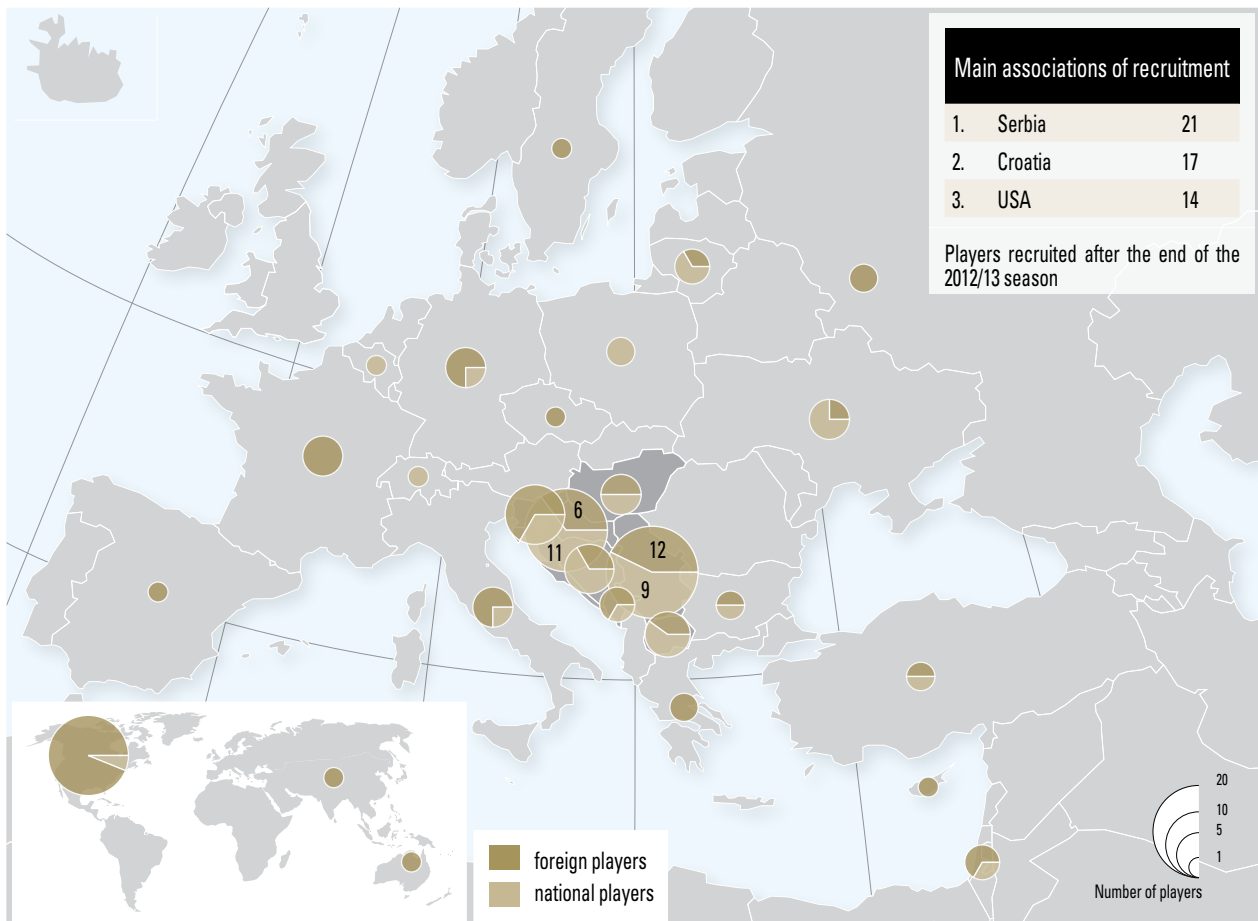


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Argentino
Atenas
BB Estudiantes
Boca Juniors
Ciclista Olímpico
Estudiantes Concordia
Gimnasia y Esgrima
Juventud Sionista
La Unión
Lanús
Libertad Sunchales
Obras Sanitarias
Peñarol
Quilmes
Quimsa
Regatas

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	16
Number of games per season	352
Number of players	227
% of foreigners	27%
Number of nationalities represented	6
Average age	26.2
Average height (cm)	195.0
Average team points per game	78.0
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.5
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.2

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

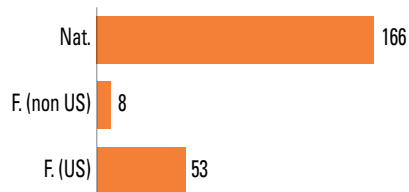
The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the scoresheet.

The league allowed 8 U20 players on the scoresheet, but required 7 players of 20 years-old and more per team.

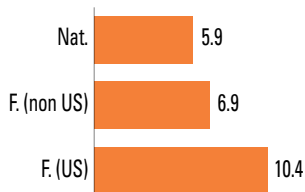
The league allowed the replacement of 8 players per team (2 Nationals + 6 Foreign players). The league allowed national transfers under special restrictions related to the status of the concerned transferred player.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

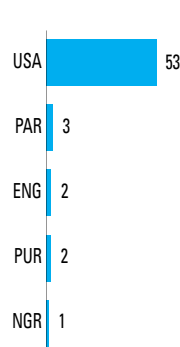
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



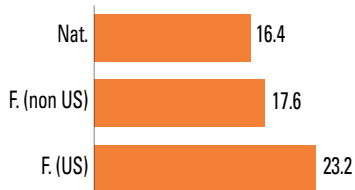
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



POINTS PER MINUTE



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

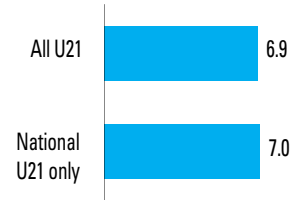
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

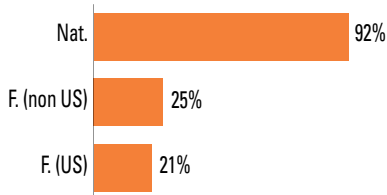


MINUTES PER GAME

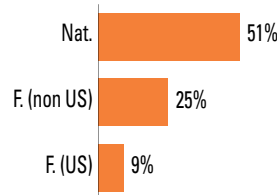


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

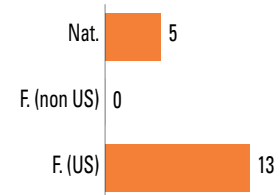
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

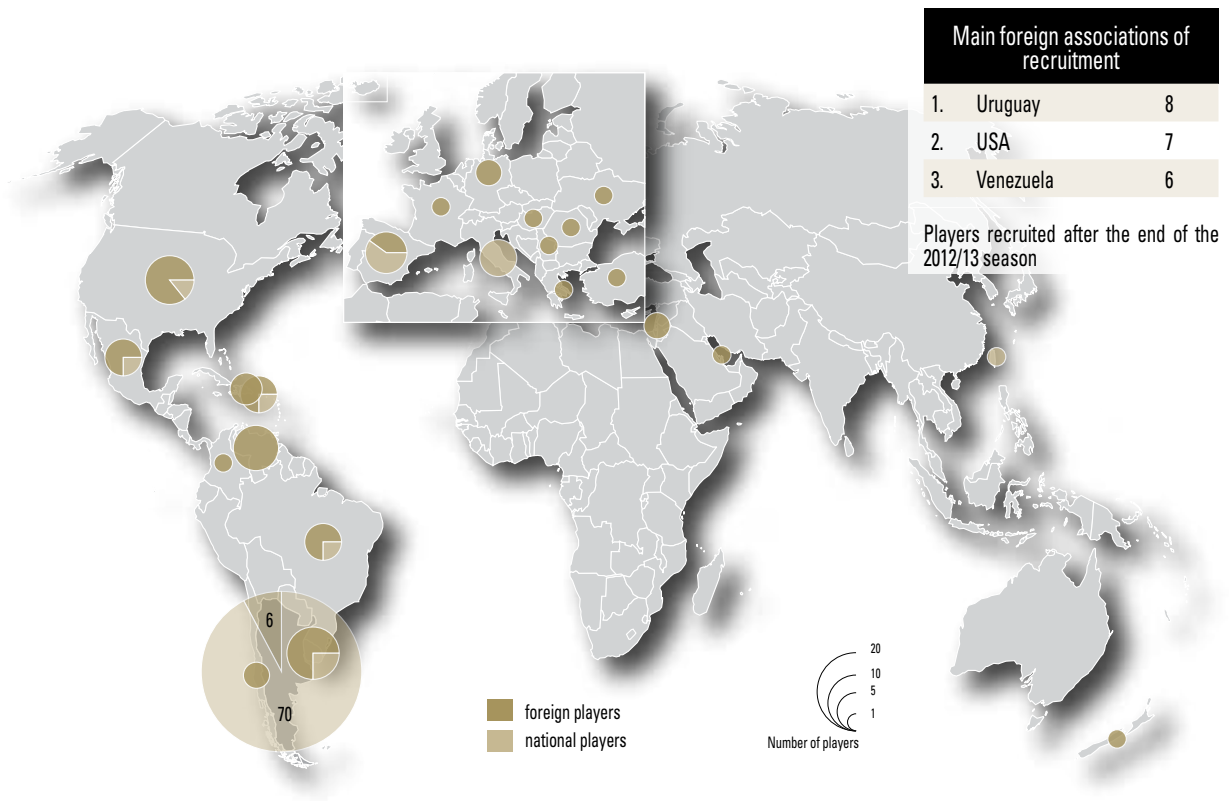


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Adelaide 36ers
Cairns Taipans
Melbourne Tigers
New Zealand Breakers
Perth Wildcats
Sydney Kings
Townsville Crocodiles
Wollongong Hawks

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	8
Number of games per season	112
Number of players	96
% of foreigners	30%
Number of nationalities represented	4
Average age	26.8
Average height (cm)	197.0
Average team points per game	84.8
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	28.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	12.0

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

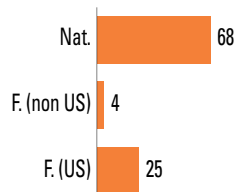
The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the roster.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

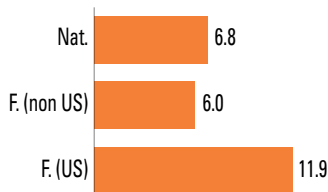
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

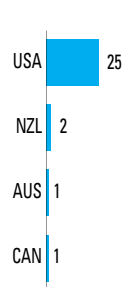
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



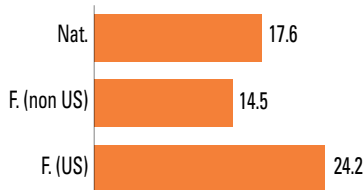
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



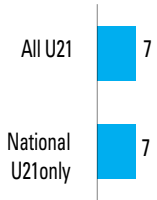
POINTS PER MINUTE



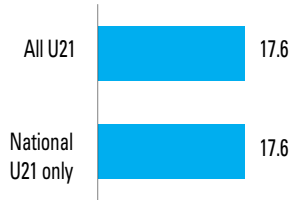
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

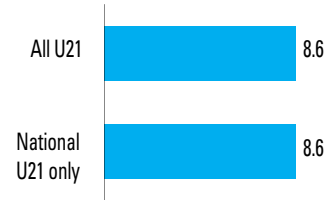
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

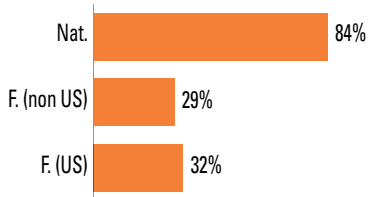


MINUTES PER GAME

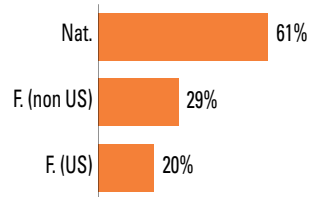


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

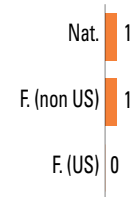
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

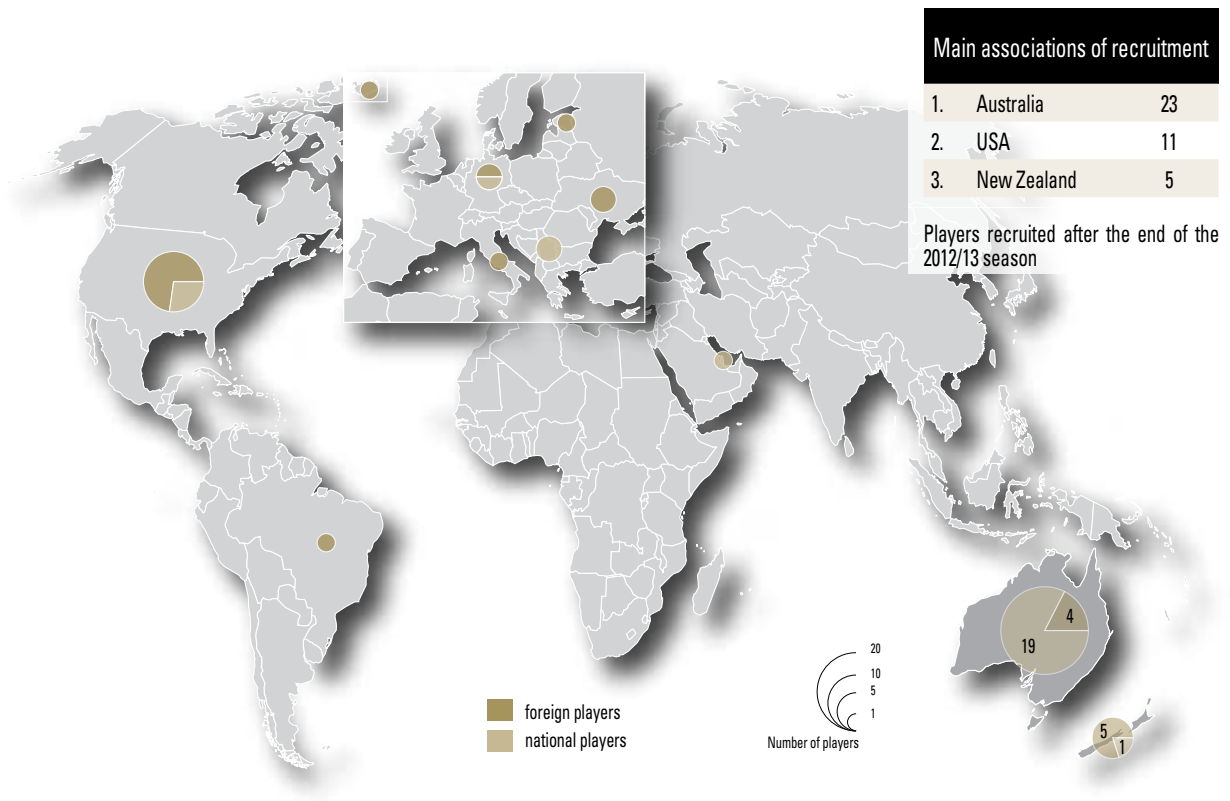


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

BC Telenet Oostende
Belgacom Liège Basket
Belgacom Spirou Basket
Brussels Basketball
Dexia Mons-Hainaut
Kangoeroes Boom
Leuven Bears
Okapi Aalstar
Port of Antwerp Giants
VOO Verviers-Pepinster

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	10
Number of games per season	180
Number of players	144
% of foreigners	44%
Number of nationalities represented	12
Average age	25.4
Average height (cm)	197.0
Average team points per game	78.5
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.4

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

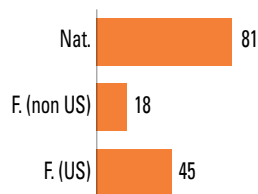
The league allowed 4 non Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet if the team was composed by 10 players, 5 if composed by 11 players, or 6 if composed by 12 players.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

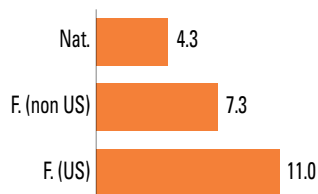
The league allowed 4 replacements per team during the season but did not allow any national transfers during the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



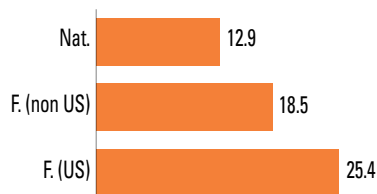
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



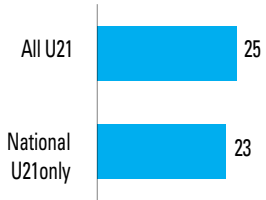
POINTS PER MINUTE



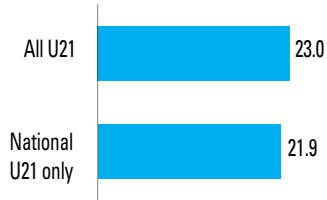
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

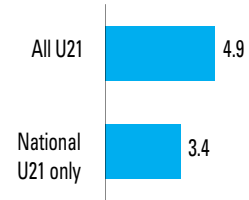
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

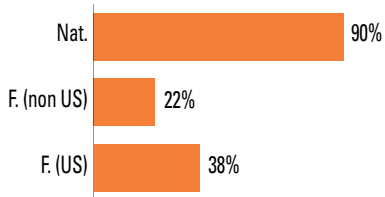


MINUTES PER GAME

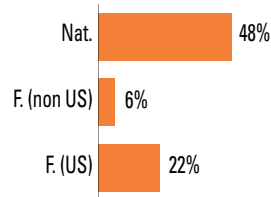


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

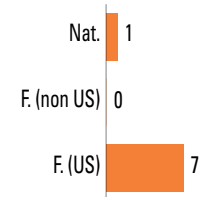
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

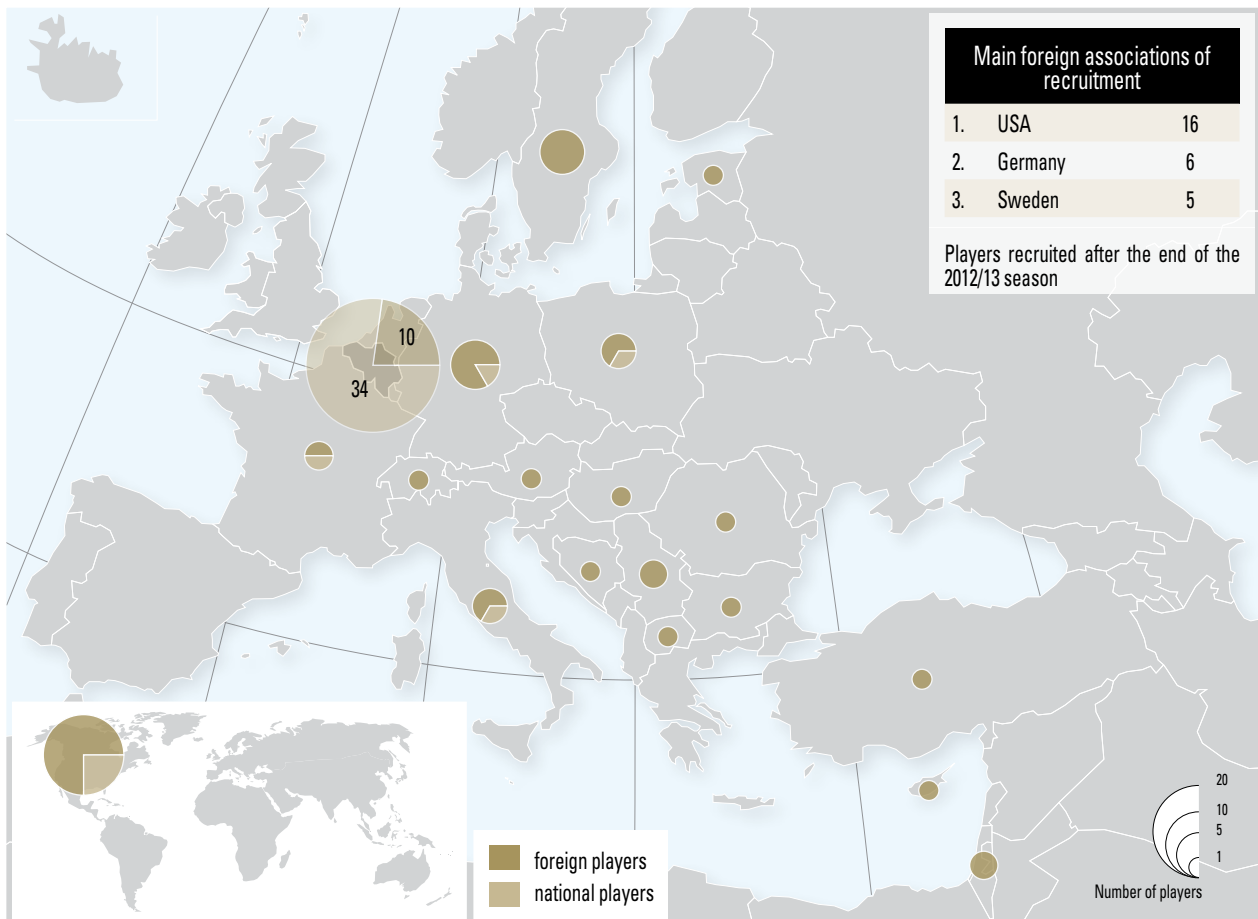


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Bayi Fubang Rockets
Beijing Shougang Ducks
Dongguan Leopards
Foshan Dralions
Fujian SBS Sturgeons
Guangdong Tigers
Guangsha Lions
Jiangsu Dragons
Jilin Northeast Tigers
Liaoning Leopards
Qingdao Double Star
Shandong Lions
Shanghai Sharks
Shanxi Brave Dragons
Sichuan Blue Whales
Tianjin Gold Lions
Xinjiang Flying Tigers
Zhejiang Golden Bulls

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	18
Number of games per season	306
Number of players	255
% of foreigners	25%
Number of nationalities represented	11
Average age	25.4
Average height (cm)	199.1
Average team points per game*	101.8
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players*	32.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.2

* Each game played in the league consists of four periods of 12 minutes (48 minutes per game)

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

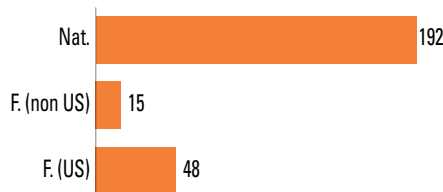
The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the roster and 1 additional player from Asia under restricted conditions. The league also imposed playing time restrictions for foreign players.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

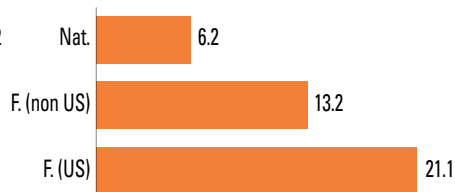
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

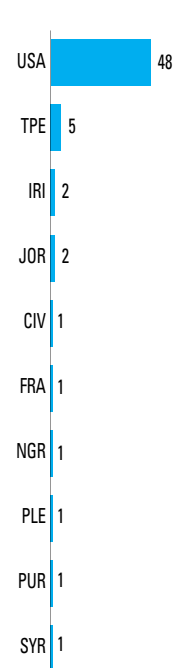
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME*



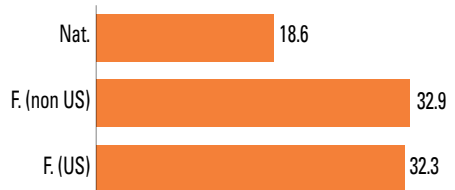
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



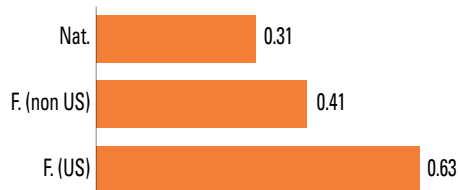
MINUTES PER GAME*



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



POINTS PER MINUTE



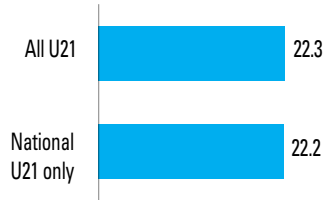
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

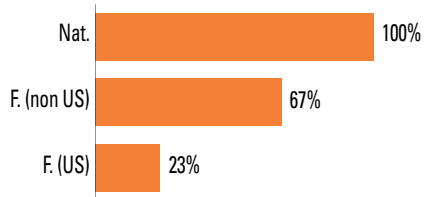


MINUTES PER GAME*

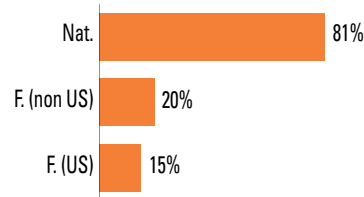


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

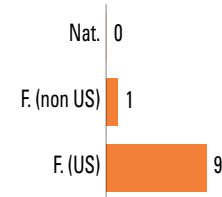
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

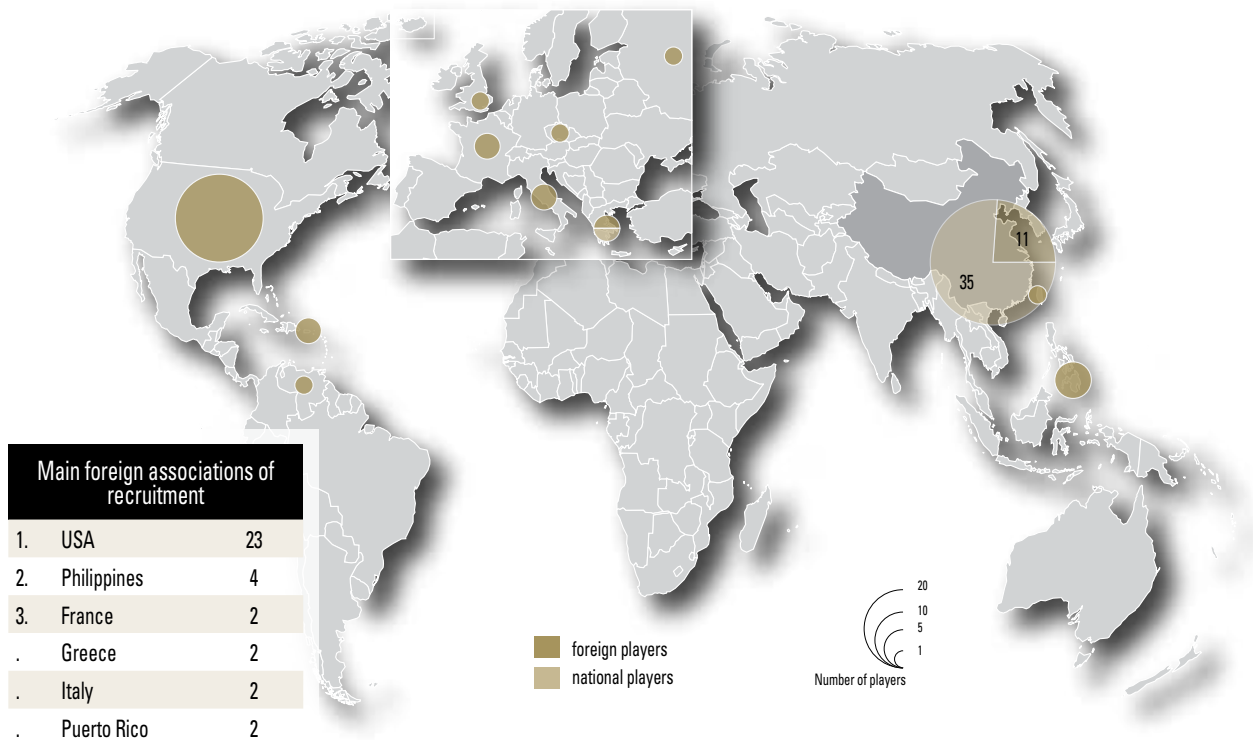


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



Players recruited after the end of the 2012/13 season

LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Antibes
ASVEL Basket
BCM Gravelines
Cholet Basket
Chorale Roanne Basket
ES Chalonais
JDA Dijon Basket
JSF Nanterre
Le Mans Sarthe Basket
Limoges CSP
Orléans Loiret Basket
Paris-Levallois Basket
Pau-Lacq-Orthez
SLUC Nancy Basket
STB Le Havre
Strasbourg IG Basket

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	16
Number of games per season	240
Number of players	216
% of foreigners	54%
Number of nationalities represented	23
Average age	27.0
Average height (cm)	196.5
Average team points per game	75.2
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	13.5

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

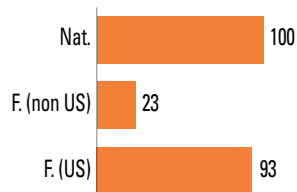
The league allowed 5 non Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

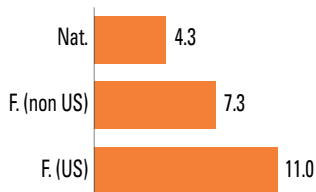
The league allowed 3 replacements per team during the season. The league did not allow any national transfers during the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

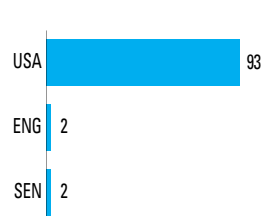
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



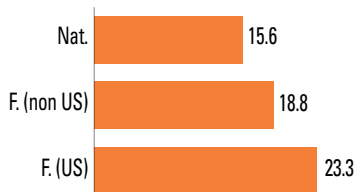
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



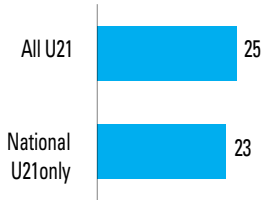
POINTS PER MINUTE



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

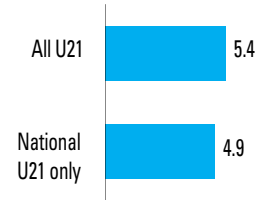
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

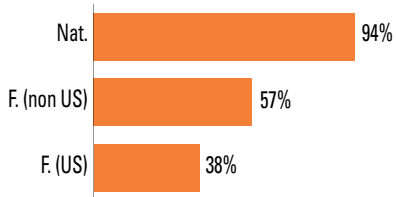


MINUTES PER GAME

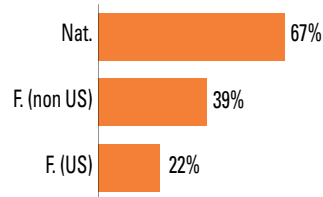


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

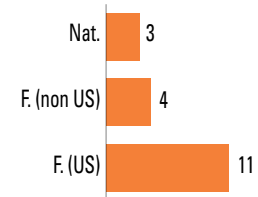
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

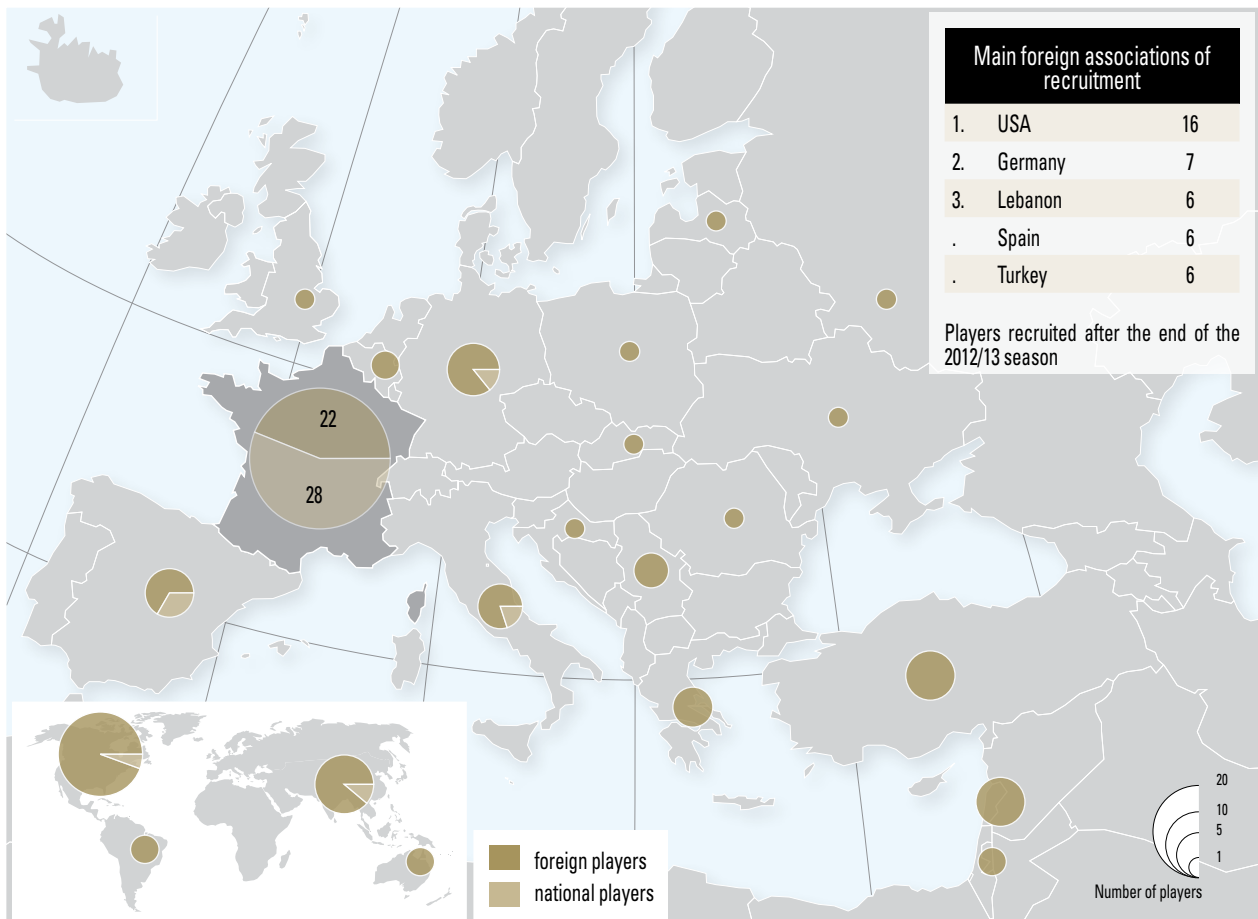


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

ALBA Berlin
Artland Dragons
Bayern München
BBC Bayreuth
Brose Baskets Bamberg
DB Skyliners Frankfurt
Eisbären Bremerhaven
EnBW Ludwigsburg
EWE Baskets Oldenburg
Mitteldeutscher BC
NY Phantoms Braunschweig
Phoenix Hagen
Ratiopharm Ulm
s.Oliver B. Würzburg
TBB Trier
Telekom Baskets Bonn
Vechta
Walter Tigers Tübingen

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	18
Number of games per season	306
Number of players	256
% of foreigners	61%
Number of nationalities represented	26
Average age	26.4
Average height (cm)	197.2
Average team points per game	78.0
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.2
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.2

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

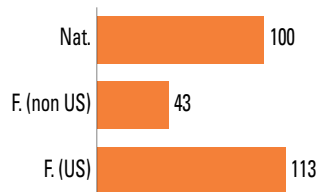
The league allowed 6 foreign players per team on the scoresheet.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

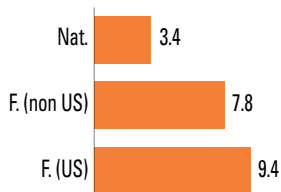
The league allowed 4 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

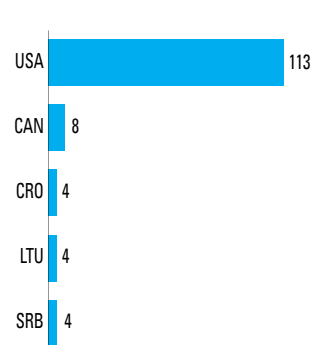
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



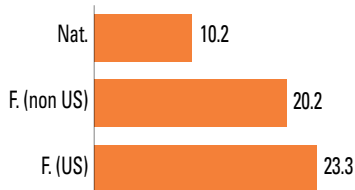
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



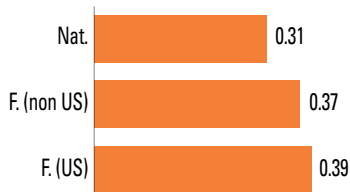
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



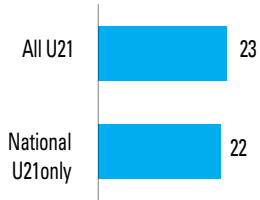
POINTS PER MINUTE



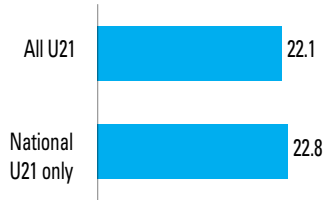
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

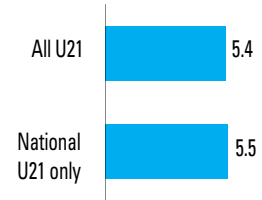
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

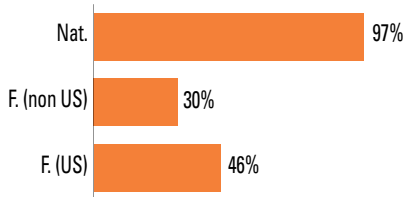


MINUTES PER GAME

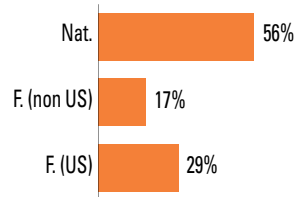


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

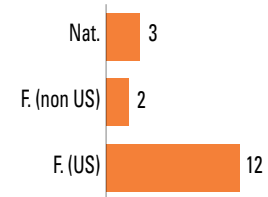
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

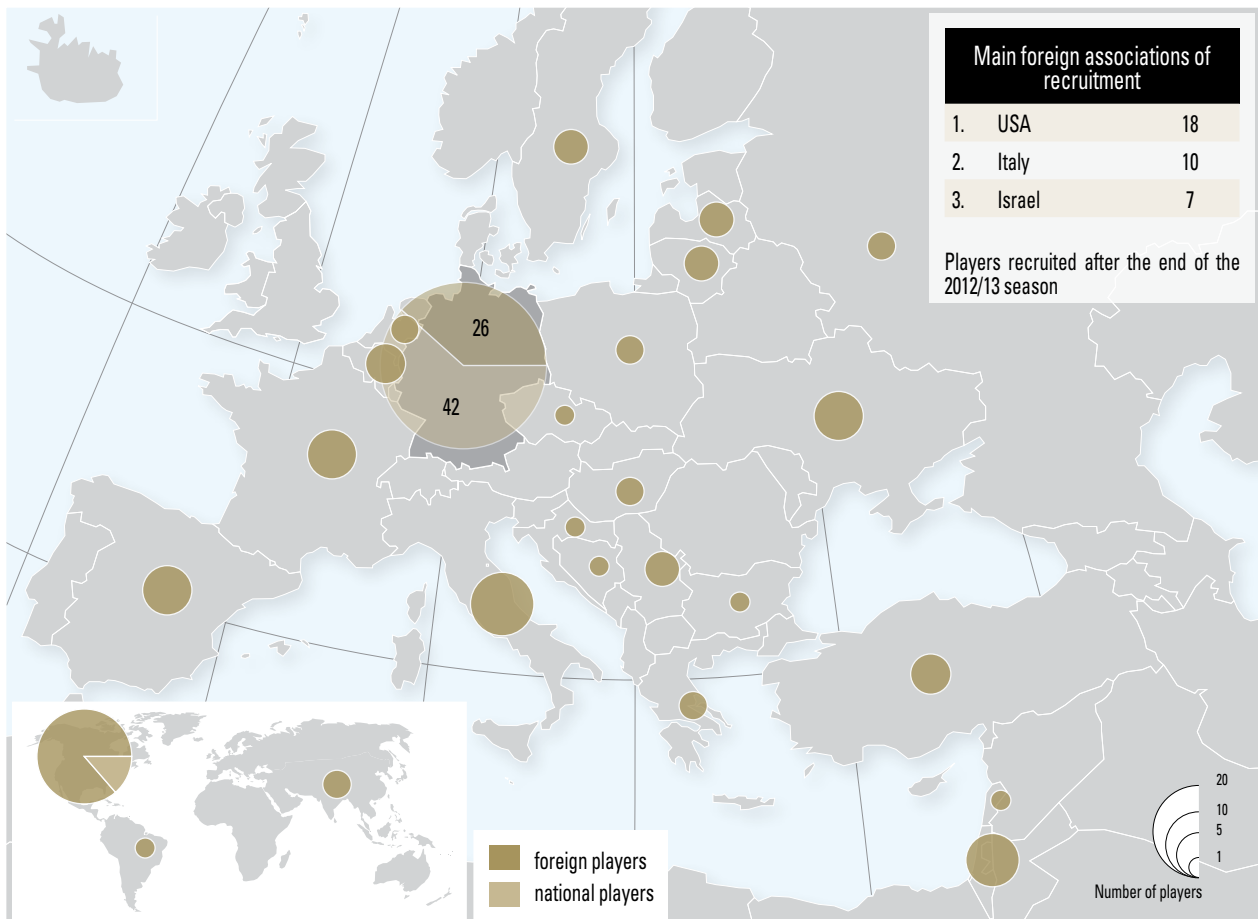


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Apollon Patras
Aris
Ikaros
Ilysiakos
KAOD
Kolossos
NEA Kifisia
Olympiacos
Panathinaikos
Panelefsiniakos
Panionios
PAOK
Rethymno Aegean
Trikala

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	14
Number of games per season	182
Number of players	230
% of foreigners	46%
Number of nationalities represented	19
Average age	26.6
Average height (cm)	197.3
Average team points per game	73.9
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.5
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	16.4

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

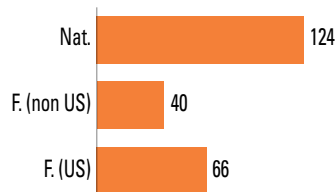
The league allowed 6 foreign players per team on the roster. Among them, 4 players could come from outside the EU + EEA + Switzerland area.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

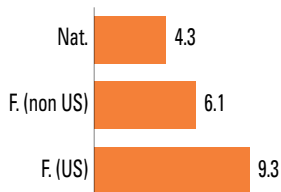
The league allowed 3 replacements of foreign players per team during the first round of the regular season and 2 until the Play-offs. The league did not allow any national transfers during the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

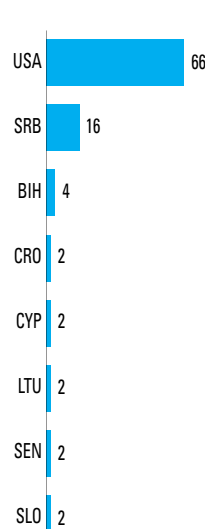
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



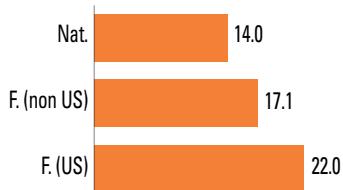
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



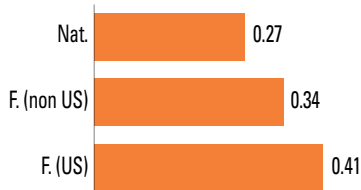
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



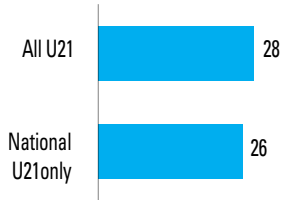
POINTS PER MINUTE



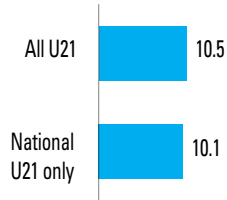
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

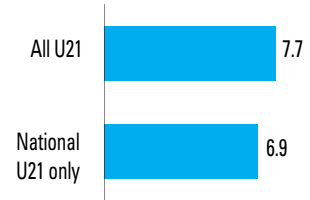
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

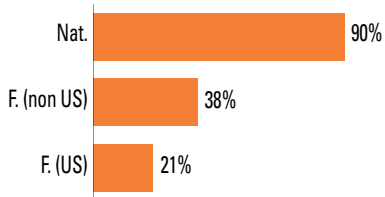


MINUTES PER GAME

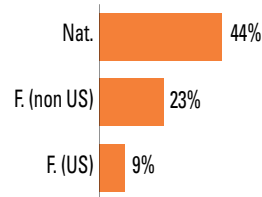


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

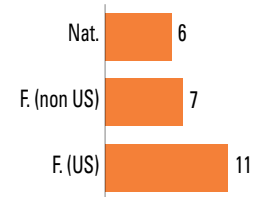
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

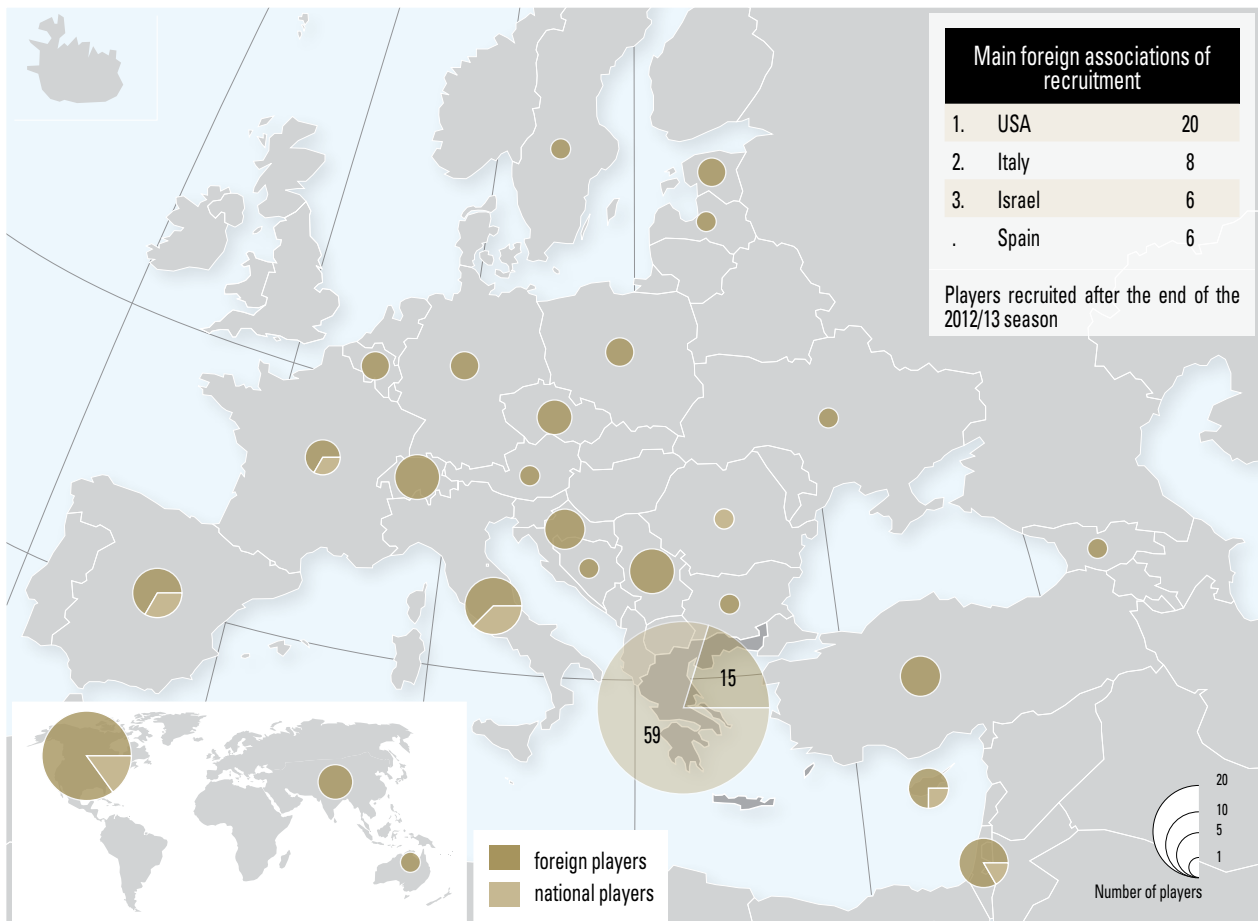


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Bnei Hasharon
Elizur Netaniya
Hapoel Eilat
Hapoel GalilElyon
Hapoel Holon
Hapoel Jerusalem
Hapoel SP Tel Aviv
Maccabi Ashdod
Maccabi Tel Aviv
Maccabi Haifa
Nes Ziona
Rishon Le Zion

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	12
Number of games per season	172
Number of players	170
% of foreigners	54%
Number of nationalities represented	15
Average age	26.2
Average height (cm)	196.0
Average team points per game	78.6
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	27.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.2

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

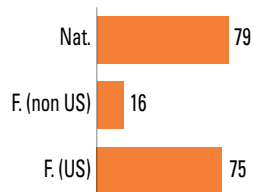
The league allowed 5 foreign players per team on the scoresheet, and 2 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players. However, the league imposed a minimum of 2 national U22 players on the scoresheet.

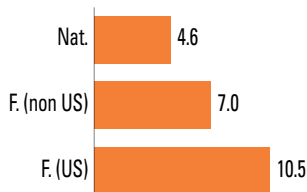
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. However, the league did not allow more than one national transfer per player.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

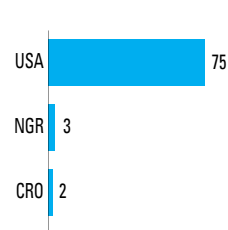
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



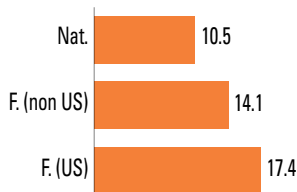
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



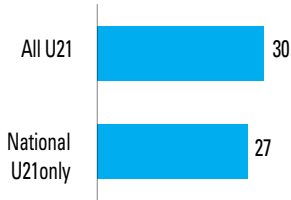
POINTS PER MINUTE



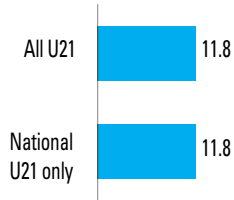
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

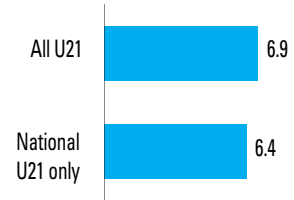
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

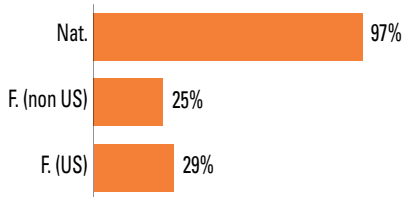


MINUTES PER GAME

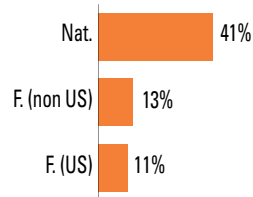


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

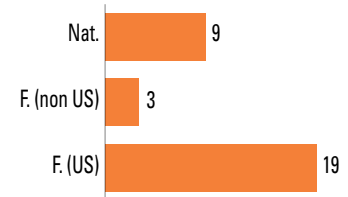
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

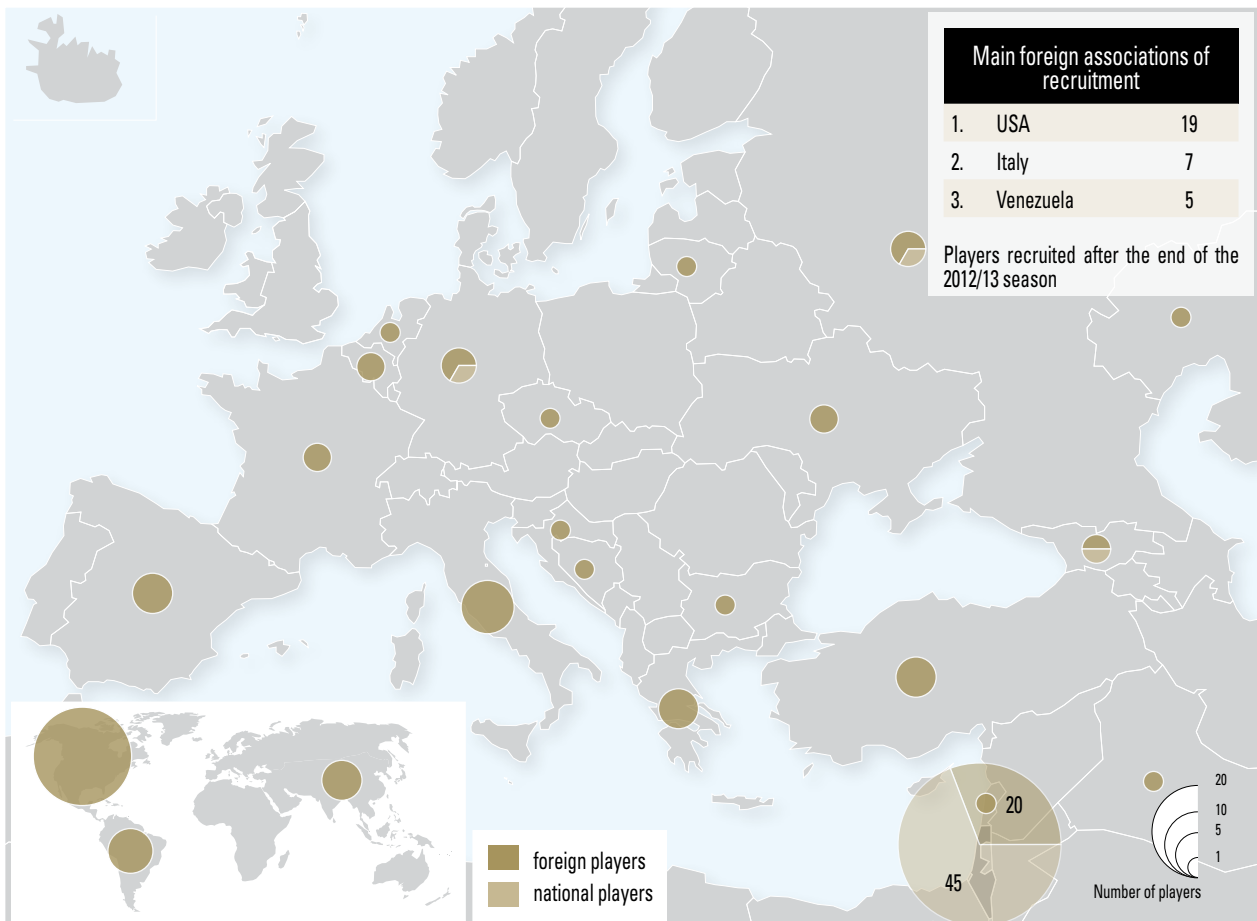


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Acea Virtus Roma
BS Sassari
Cantu
Cimberio Varese
EA7 Armani Milano
Enel Brindisi
Juve Caserta
Montepaschi Siena
Pesaro
Pistoia Basket 2000
SAIE3 Bologna
Sidigas Avellino
Sutor Montegranaro
Trenkwalder Reggio Emilia
Umana Venezia
Vanoli Cremona

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	16
Number of games per season	240
Number of players	208
% of foreigners	65%
Number of nationalities represented	27
Average age	27.1
Average height (cm)	196.7
Average team points per game	78.4
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	27.3
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	13.0

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

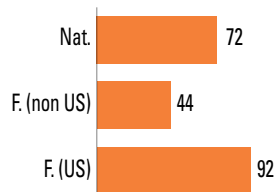
The league allowed 5 foreign players per team on the scoresheet if the team was composed by 10 players, or 7 if composed by 12 players.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

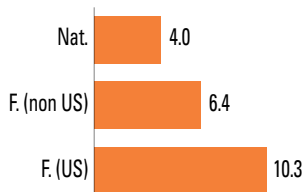
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

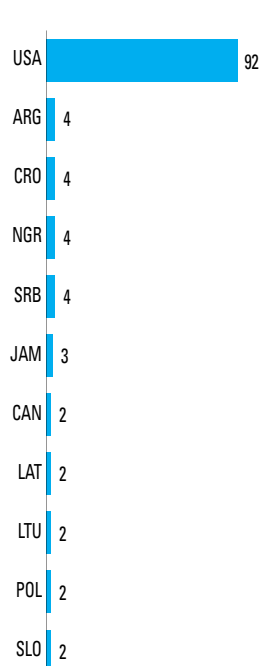
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



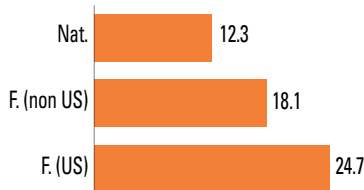
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



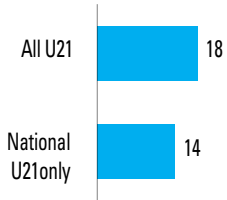
POINTS PER MINUTE



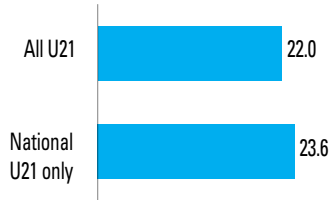
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

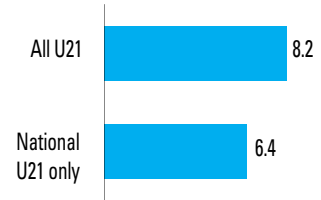
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

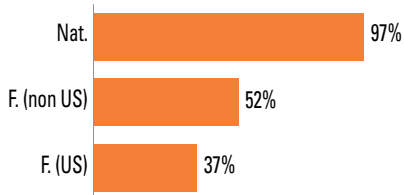


MINUTES PER GAME

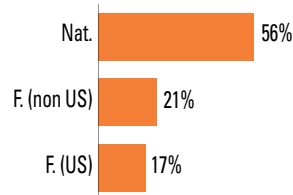


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

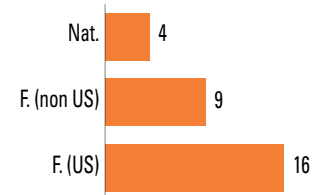
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

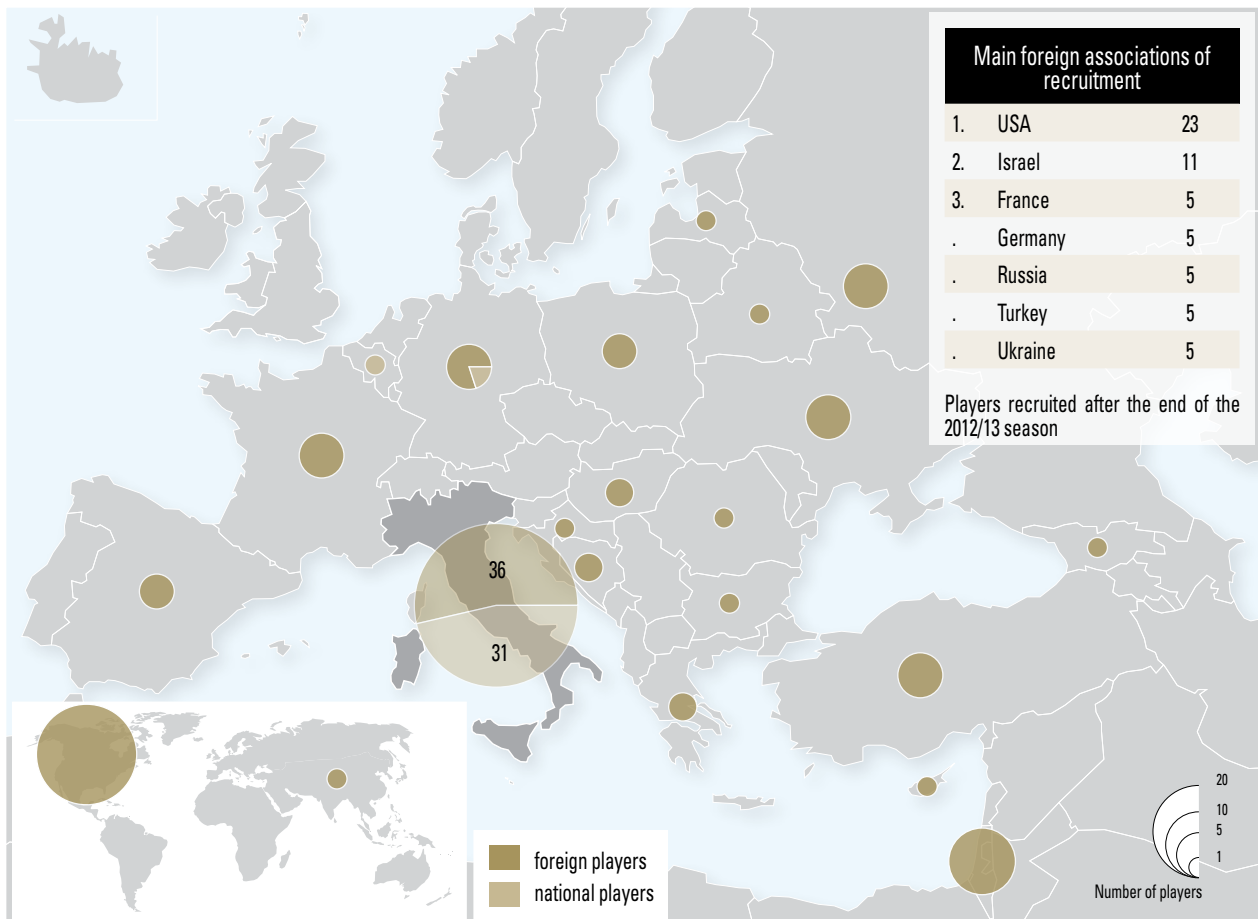


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Anwil Wloclawek
Asseco Prokom Gdynia
AZS Koszalin
Energa Czarni Slupsk
Kotwica Kolobrzeg
PGE Turow Zgorzelec
Polpharma Starogard Gdanski
Rosasport Radom
Siarka Tarnobrzeg
Slask Wroclaw
Stelmet Gora
Trefl Sopot

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	12
Number of games per season	192
Number of players	176
% of foreigners	45%
Number of nationalities represented	14
Average age	26.2
Average height (cm)	196.6
Average team points per game	77.4
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.7

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

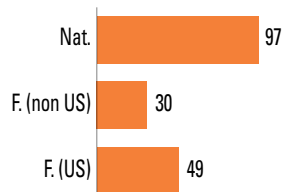
The league allowed 6 foreign players on the scoresheet per team which do not participate in european competitions, or 7 if they do. The league allowed 3 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

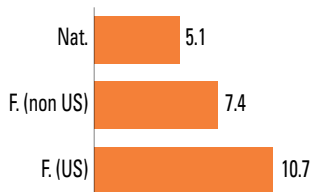
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

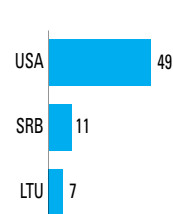
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



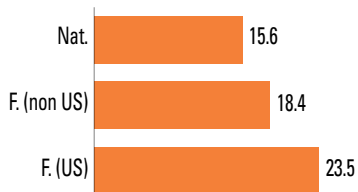
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



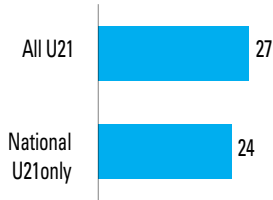
POINTS PER MINUTE



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

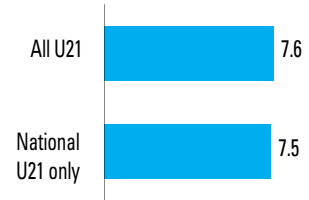
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

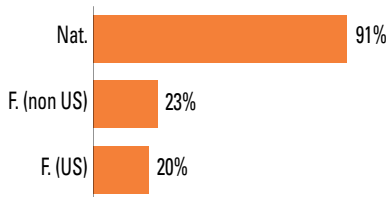


MINUTES PER GAME

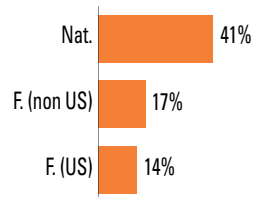


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

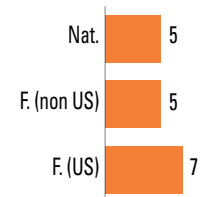
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

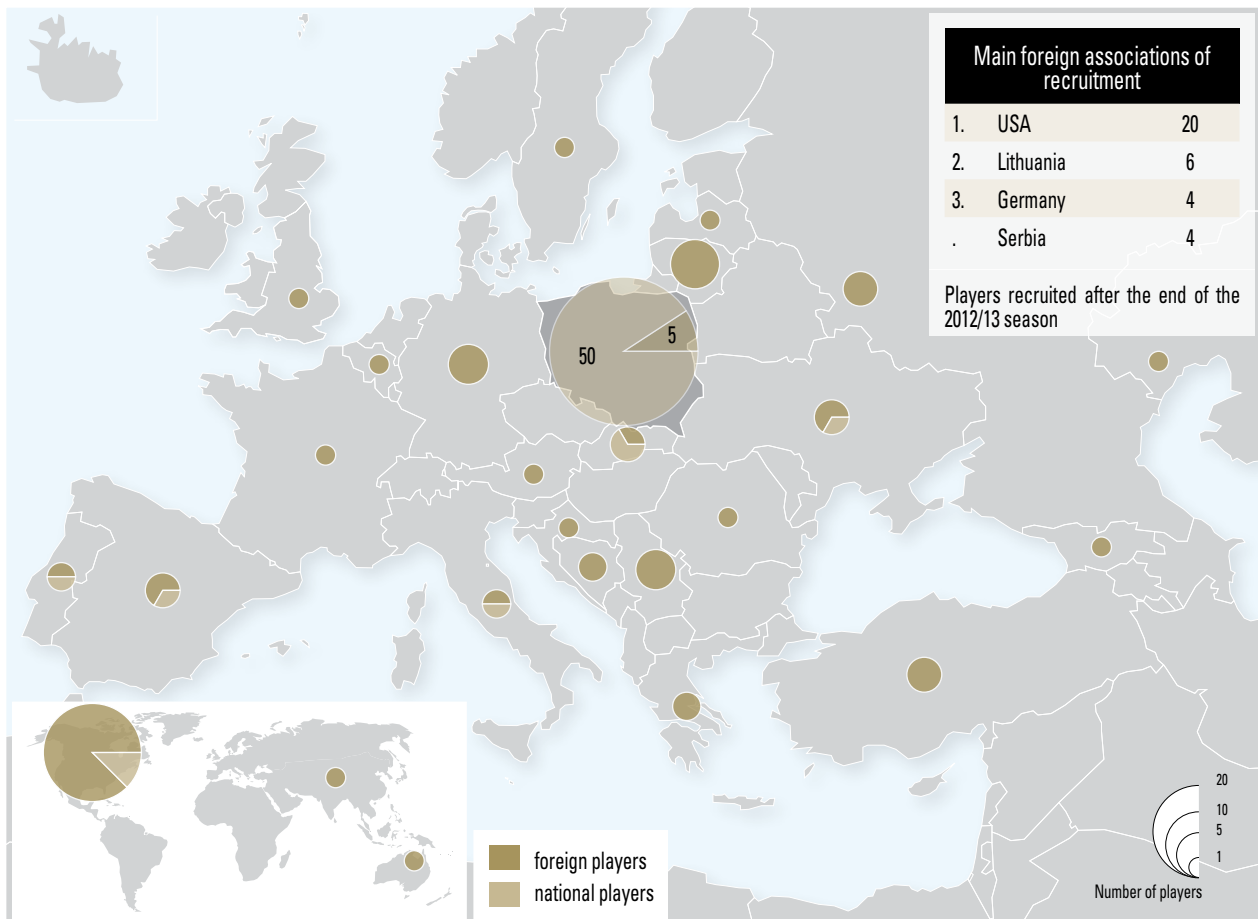


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Baloncesto Fuenlabrada
Bilbao Basket
Blancos Rueda Valladolid
Blusens Monbús
CAI Zaragoza
Cajasol
CB Canarias
Estudiantes
FC Barcelona
Gipuzkoa Basket
Herbalife Gran Canaria
Juventut de Badalona
La Bruixa d'Or
Laboral Kutxa
Real Madrid
UCAM Murcia
Unicaja de Málaga
Valencia BC

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	18
Number of games per season	306
Number of players	273
% of foreigners	62%
Number of nationalities represented	42
Average age	26.6
Average height (cm)	199.2
Average team points per game	77.9
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	23.9
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.2

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

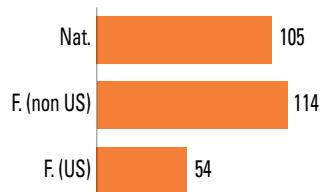
The league allowed 7 non-Home-Grown players, including 2 non UE + EEA + Switzerland players on the roster.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

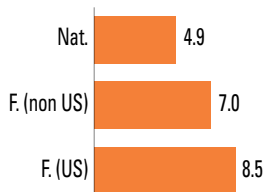
The league allowed 10 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

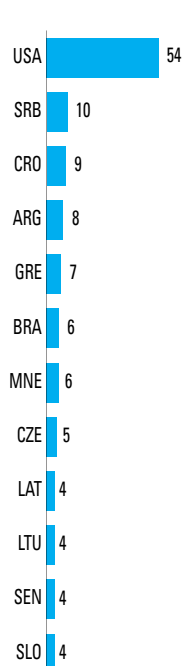
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



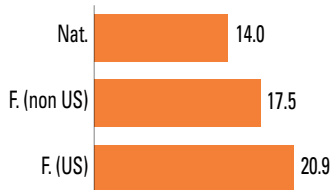
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



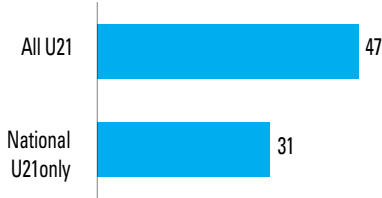
POINTS PER MINUTE



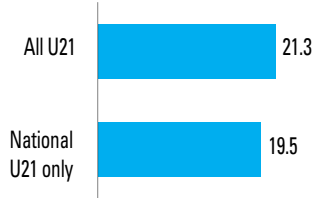
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

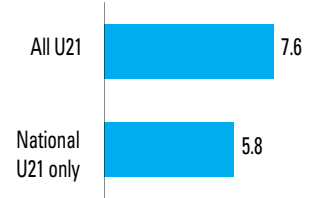
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

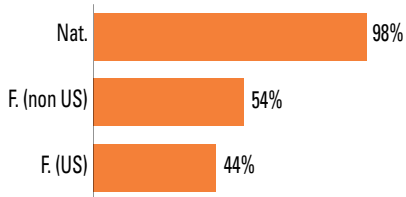


MINUTES PER GAME

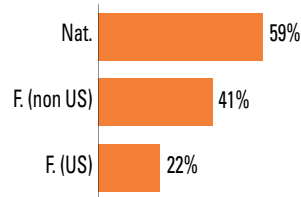


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

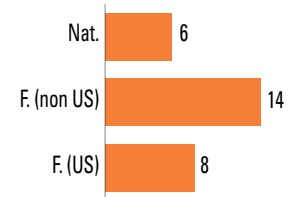
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

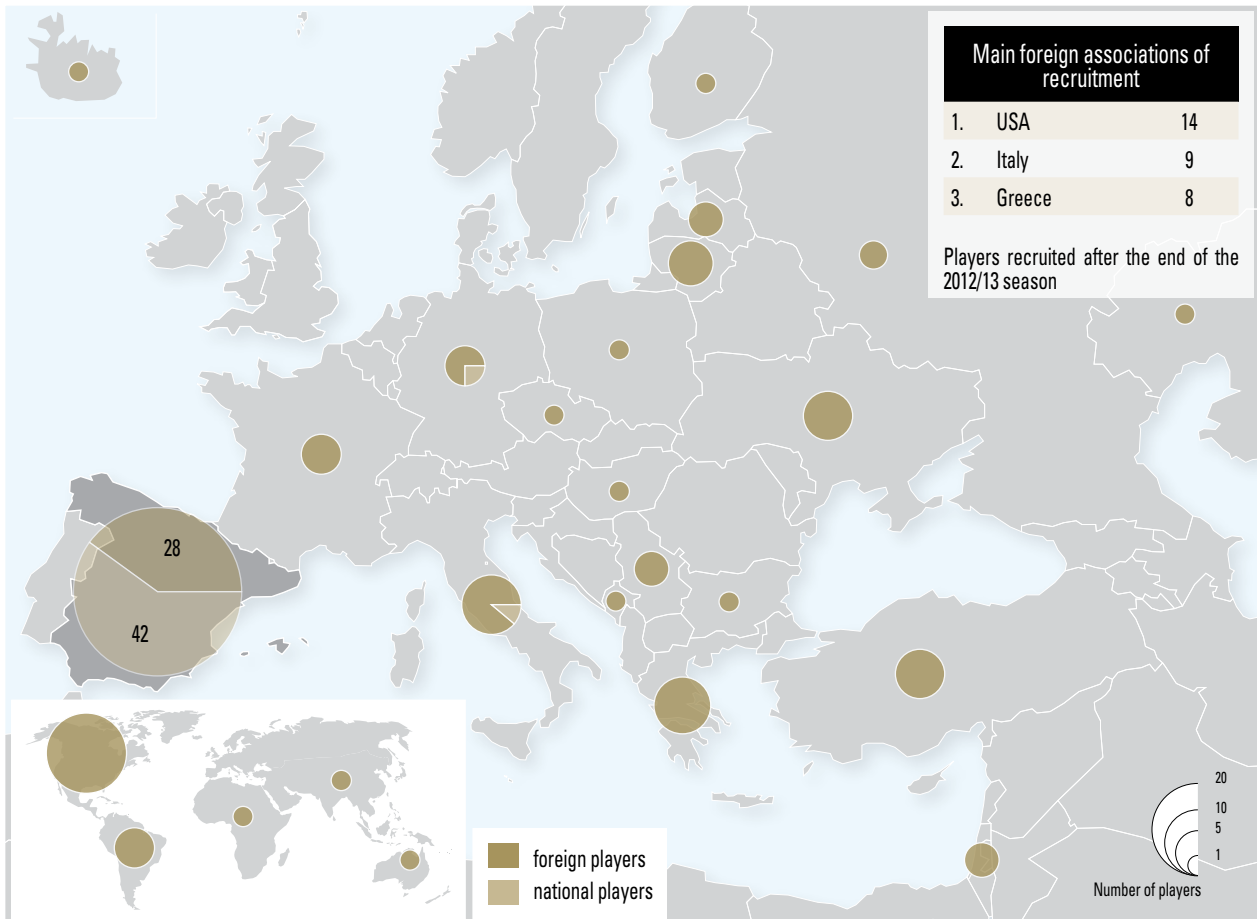


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

BBC Monthey
BC Boncourt Red Team
Benetton Fribourg Olympic
Les Lions de Genève
Lugano Tigers
SAM Basket Massagno
Starwings Basket Regio Basel
Union Neuchatel

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	8
Number of games per season	112
Number of players	115
% of foreigners	51%
Number of nationalities represented	14
Average age	24.6
Average height (cm)	192.3
Average team points per game	79.7
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	30.2
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.4

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

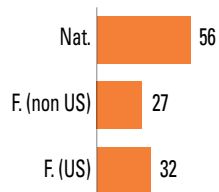
The league allowed 4 non-Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

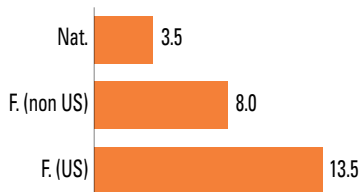
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. The league allowed one national transfer per player.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

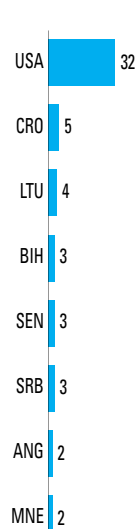
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



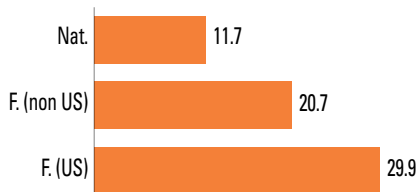
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



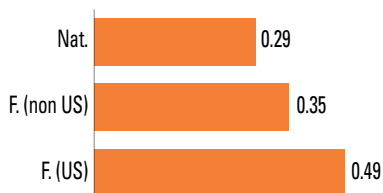
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



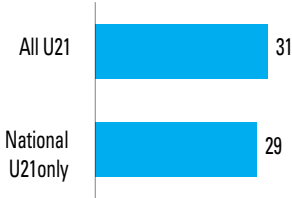
POINTS PER MINUTE



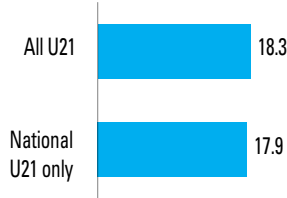
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

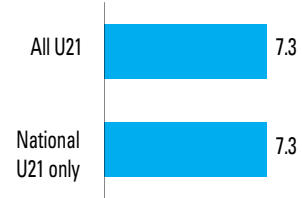
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

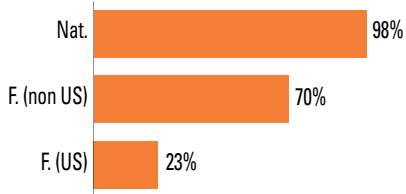


MINUTES PER GAME

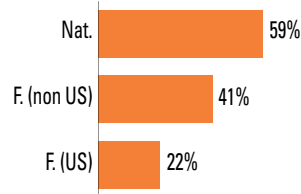


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

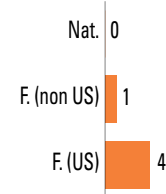
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

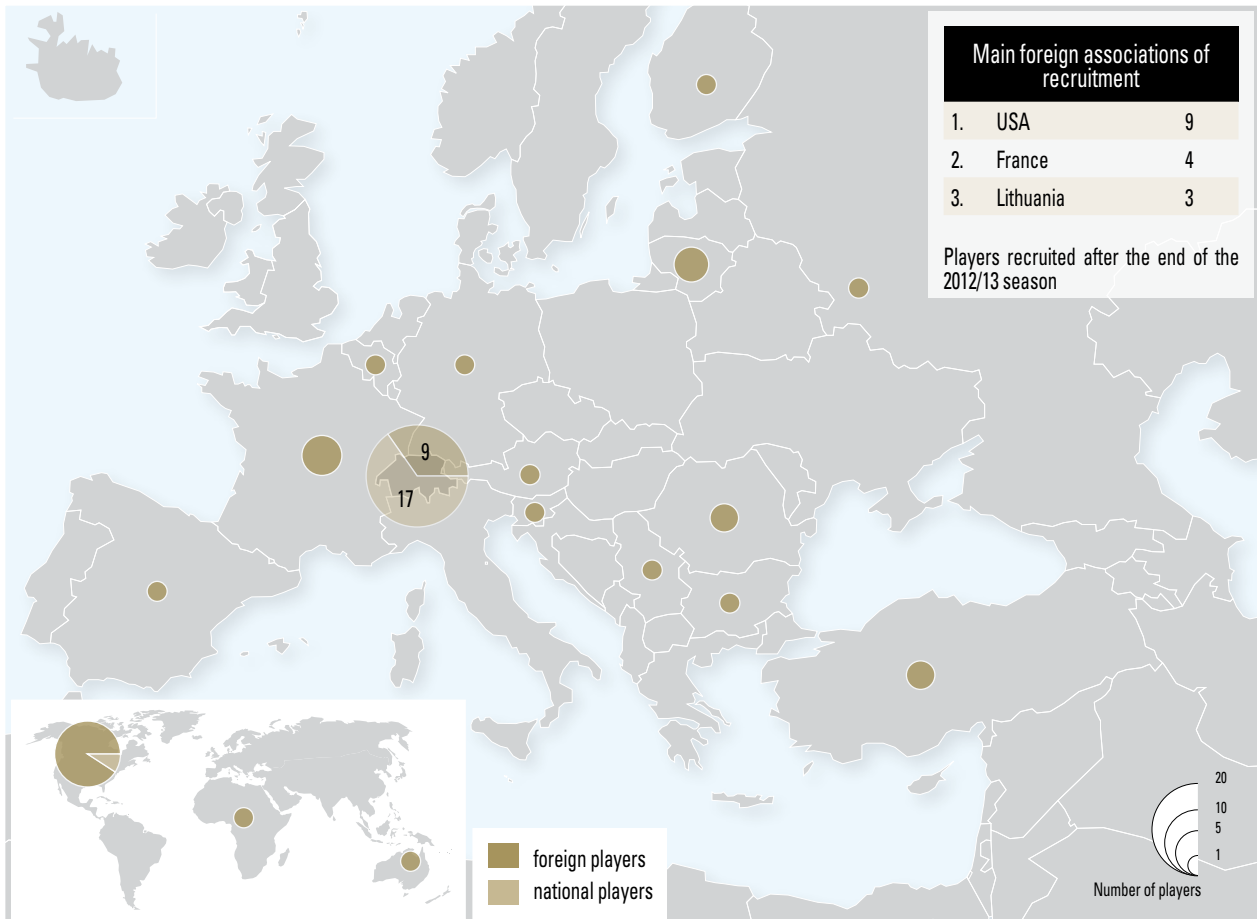


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

AliaGa Petkim Izmir
Anadolu Efes Istanbul
Banvit Bandırma
Besiktas Istanbul
Fenerbahçe Istanbul
Galatasaray
Mersin BB
Mutlu Akü Selçuk Üniversitesi
Olin Edirne Basket
Pınar Karsiyaka izmir
Royal Halı Gaziantep
TED Ankara Kolejliler
Tofas Bursa
Trabzonspor
Türk Telekom Ankara
Usak Üniversitesi Belediyespor

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	16
Number of games per season	240
Number of players	237
% of foreigners	46%
Number of nationalities represented	24
Average age	26.8
Average height (cm)	197.7
Average team points per game	77.7
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.1
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.8

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

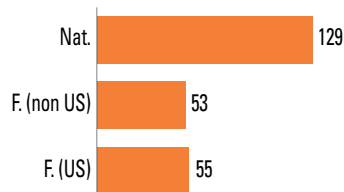
The league allowed 5 foreign players (including, 1 EU player max) on the scoresheet. The league also allowed 3 foreign players on the court at the same time per team.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

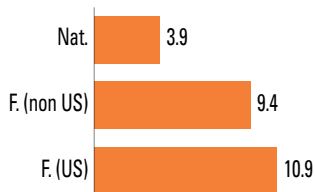
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



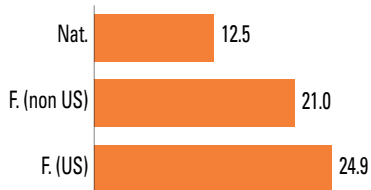
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



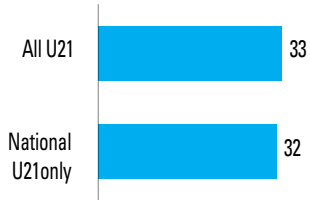
POINTS PER MINUTE



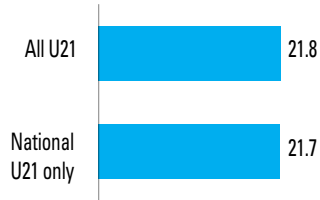
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

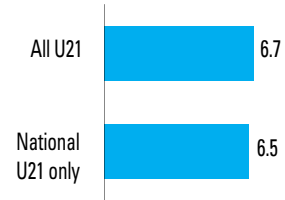
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

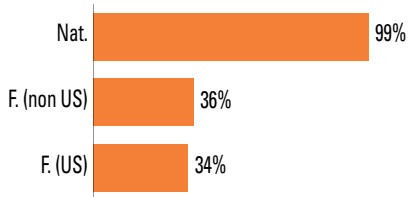


MINUTES PER GAME

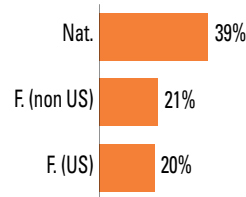


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

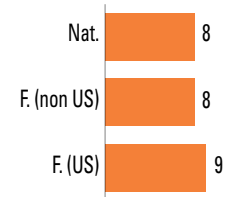
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

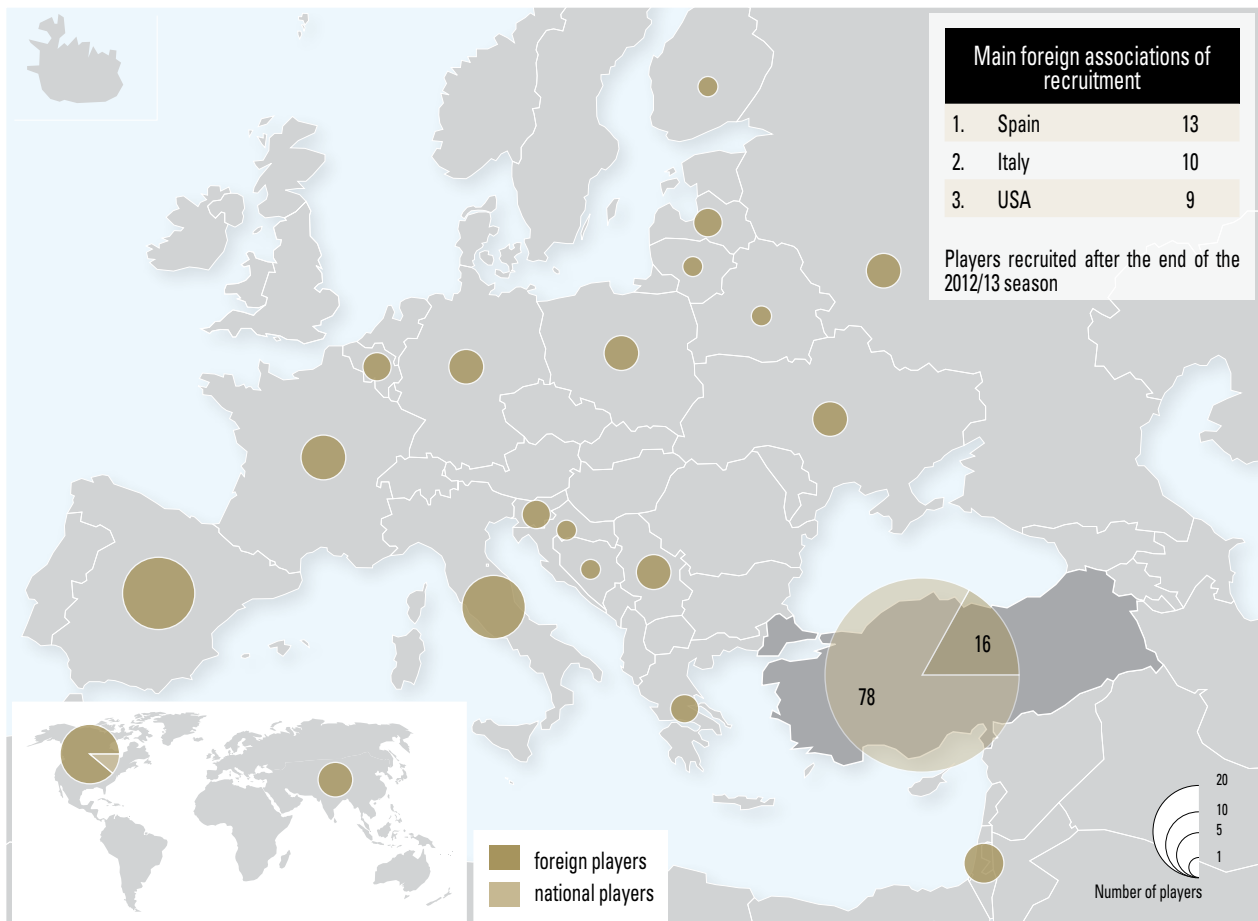


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Azovmash
Budivelnyk
Cherkaski Mavpy
Dnipro
Dnipro-Azot
Donetsk
Ferro-ZNTU
Hoverla
Khimik
Kryvbasbasket
Kyiv
Mykolaiv
Odesa
Politeknika-Halychyna

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	14
Number of games per season	182
Number of players	215
% of foreigners	38%
Number of nationalities represented	14
Average age	25.4
Average height (cm)	196.8
Average team points per game	76.6
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.2
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.4

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

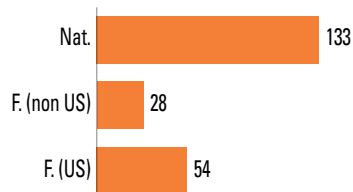
The league allowed 5 foreign players per team on the scoresheet, and 4 foreign players on the court at the same time per team.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

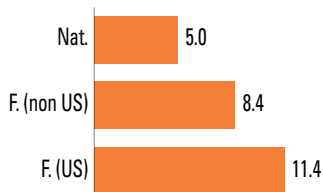
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

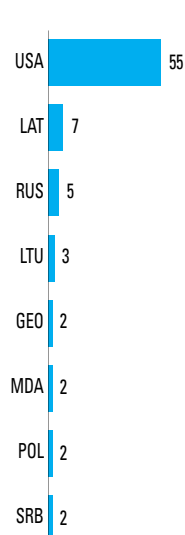
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



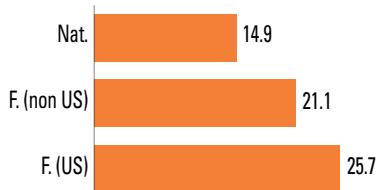
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



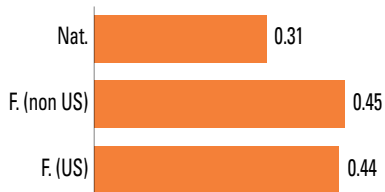
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



POINTS PER MINUTE



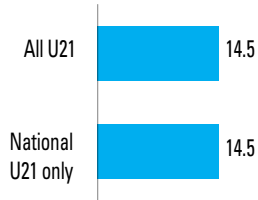
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

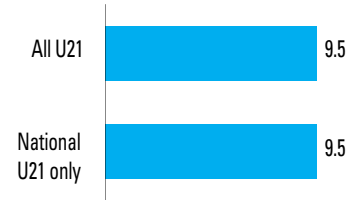
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

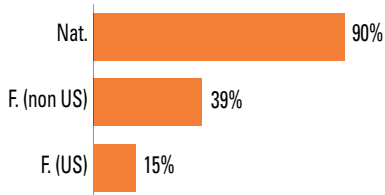


MINUTES PER GAME

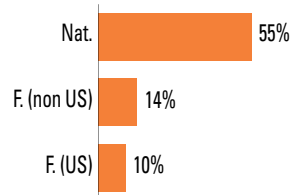


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

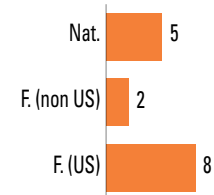
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

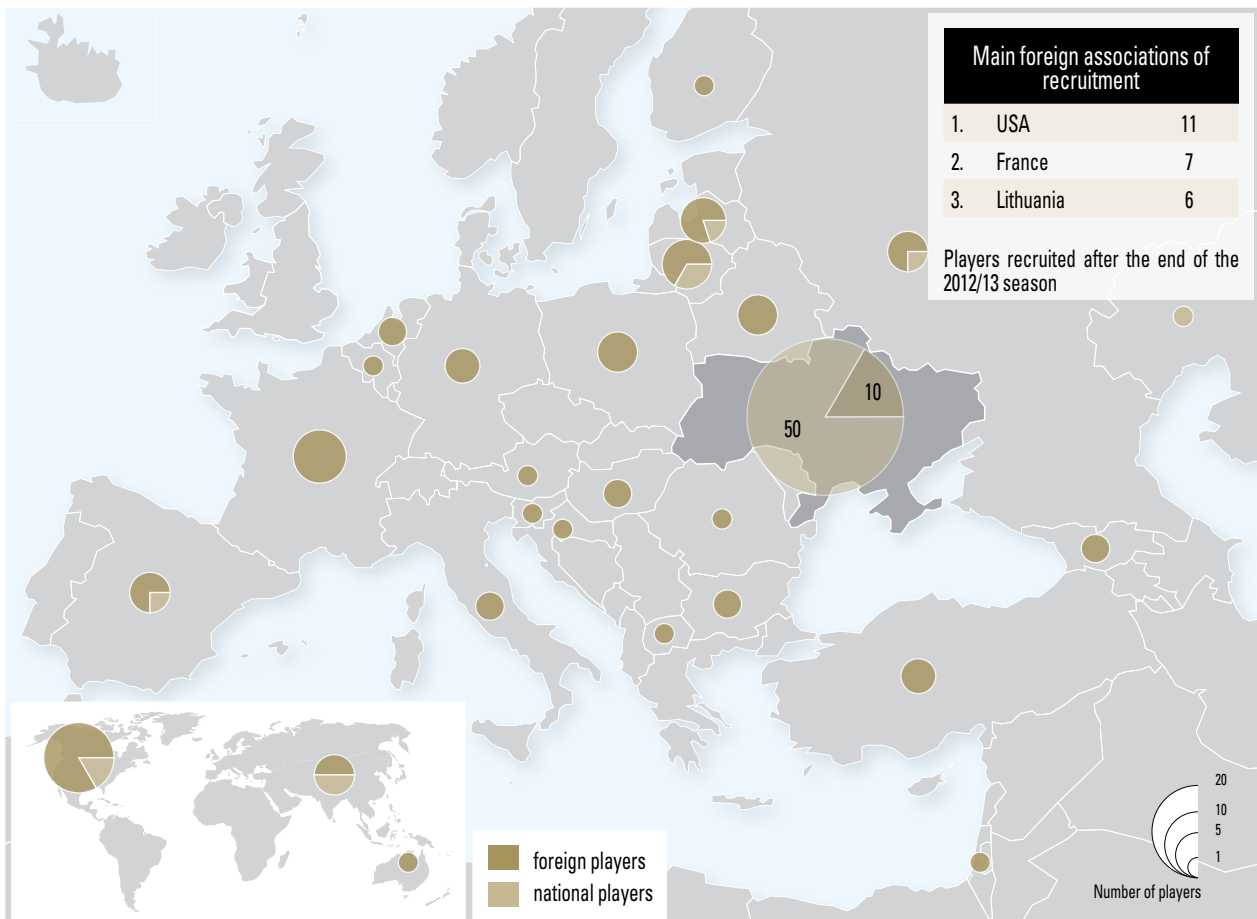


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2013-2014

Astana (KAZ)
Azovmash (UKR)
BC Donetsk (UKR)
BC Minsk 2006 (BLR)
CEZ Nymburk (CZE)
CSKA Moscow (RUS)
Enisey Krasnoyarsk (RUS)
Kalev/Cramo (EST)
Khimki (RUS)
Krasnie Kryilya Samara (RUS)
Krasny Oktyabr Volgograd (RUS)
Lietuvos Rytas (LTU)
Lokomotiv Kuban (RUS)
Neptunas Klaipeda (LTU)
Nizhniy Novgorod N.Novgorod (RUS)
PGE Turow Zgorzelec (POL)
Spartak St Petersburg (RUS)
Triumph Moscow Reg. (RUS)
Unics Kazan (RUS)
VEF Riga (LAT)

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	20
Number of games per season	180
Number of players	273
% of foreigners	48%
Number of nationalities represented	31
Average age	26.9
Average height (cm)	198.5
Average team points per game	78.1
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	13.7

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

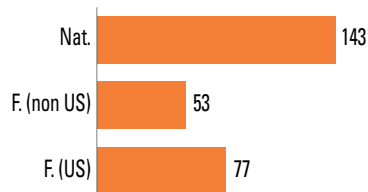
The league allowed an unlimited number foreign players on the roster (except for russian teams: 7 max), and 6 foreign players per team on the scoresheet.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.

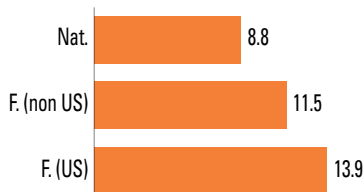
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season and did not allow any transfers of players from one VTB team to another during the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

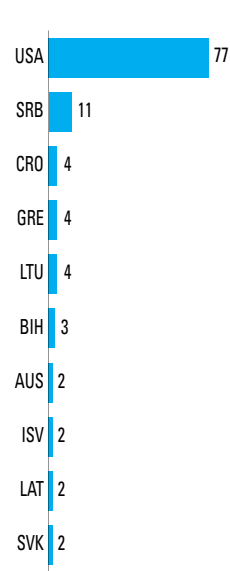
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



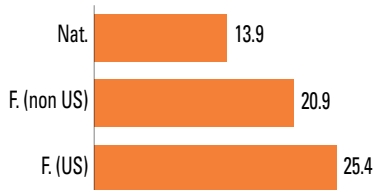
MOST REPRESENTED FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



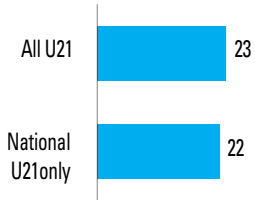
POINTS PER MINUTE



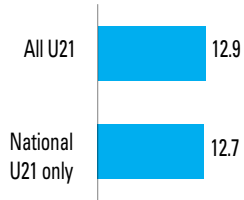
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

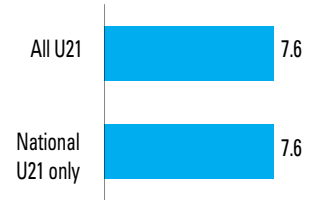
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

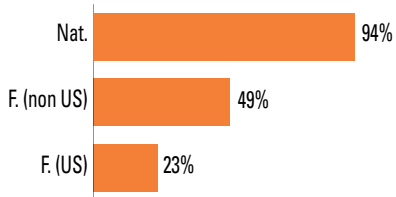


MINUTES PER GAME

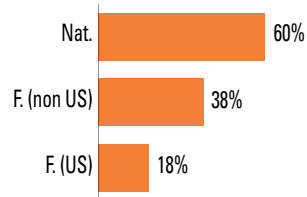


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

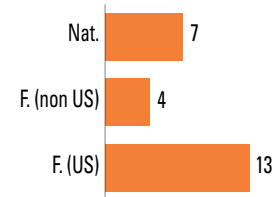
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

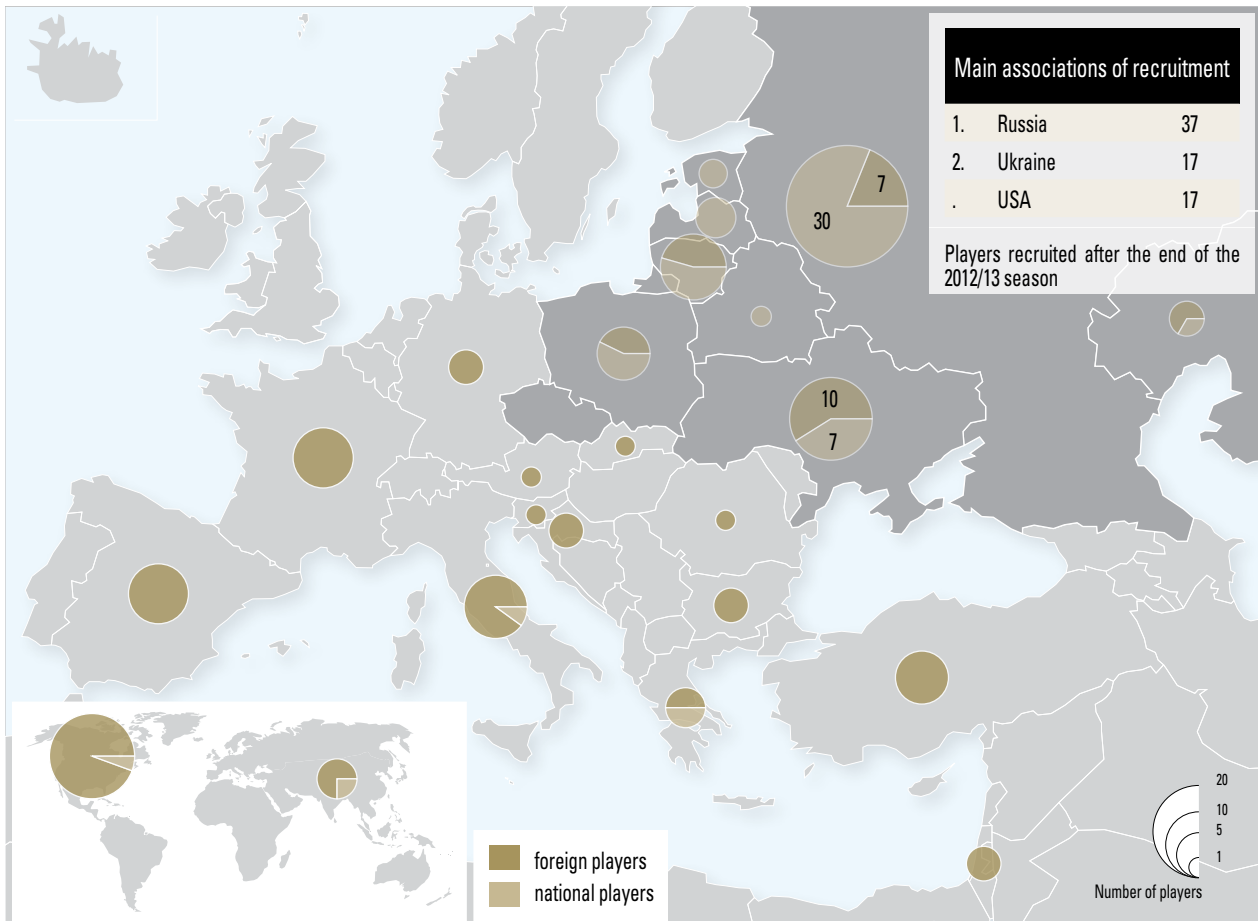


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS





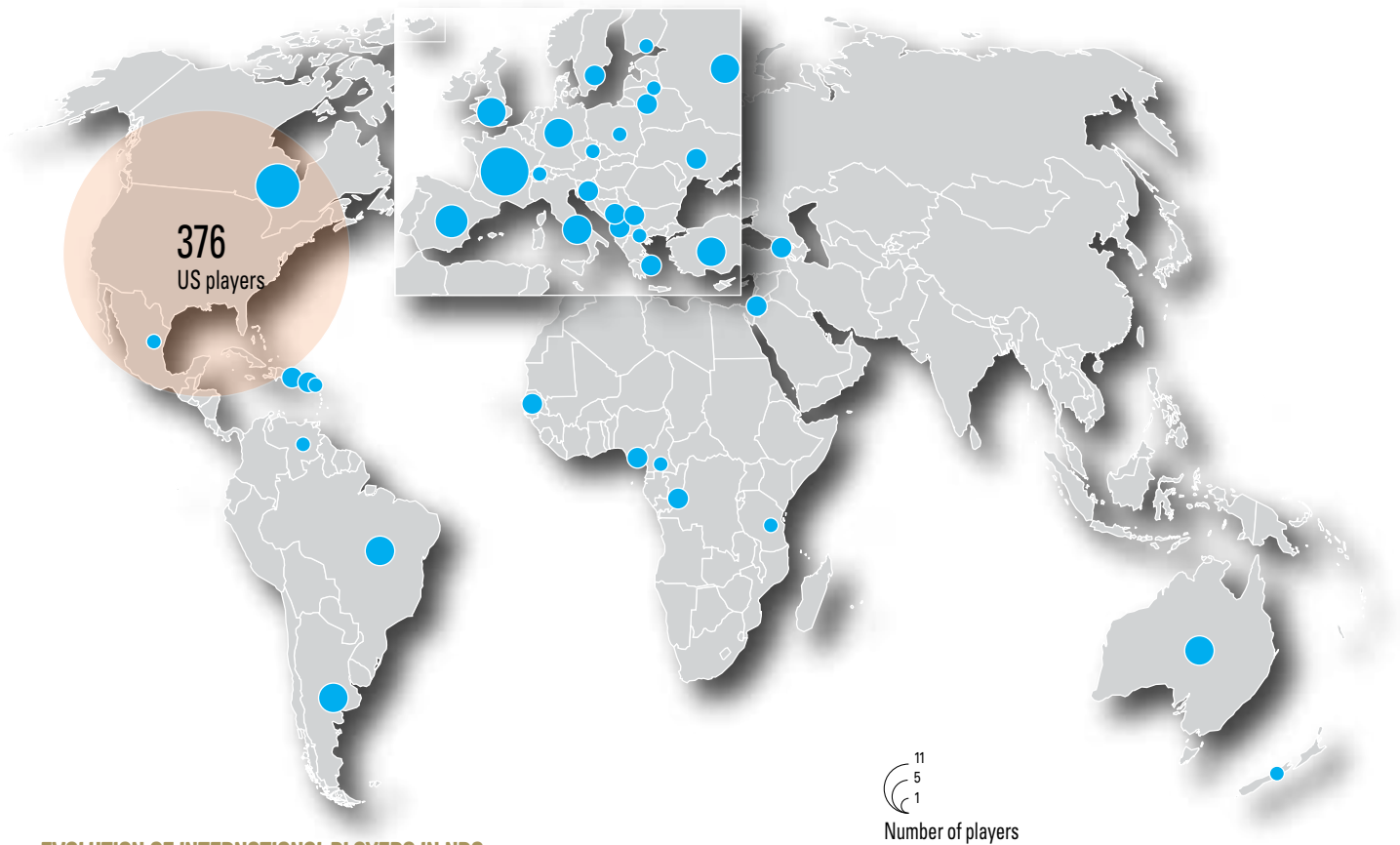
© NBAE/Getty Images



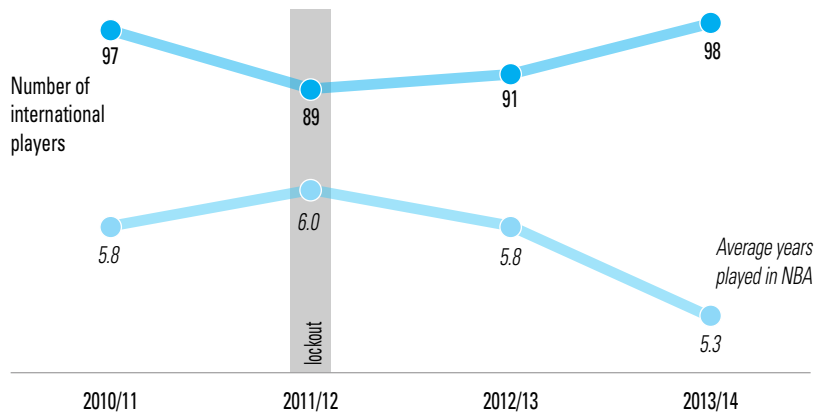
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUES

2013/2014

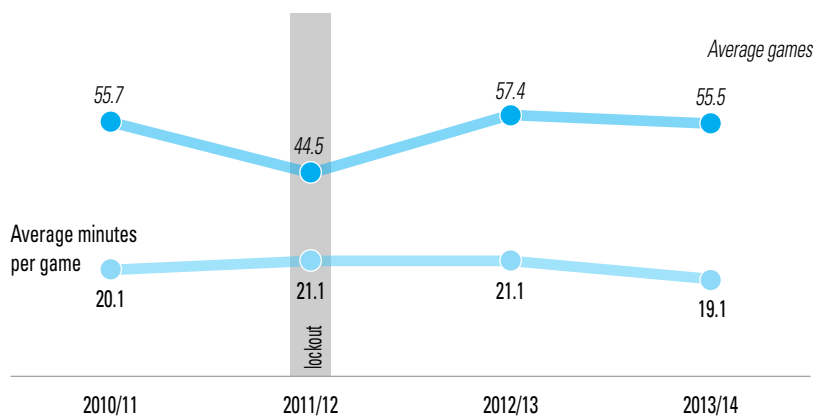
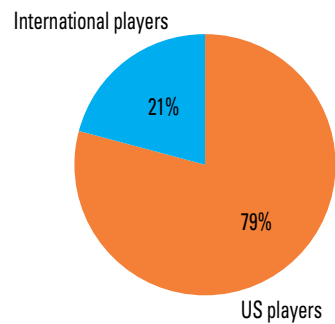
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2013/14) - 38 NATIONALITIES



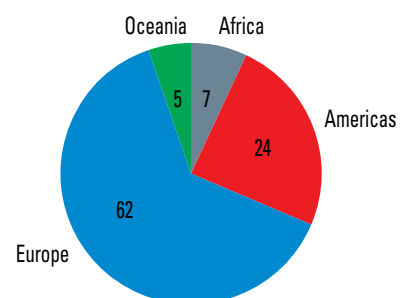
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NBA



INTERNATIONAL VS US PLAYERS (2013/14)



FIBA ZONES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2013-14)

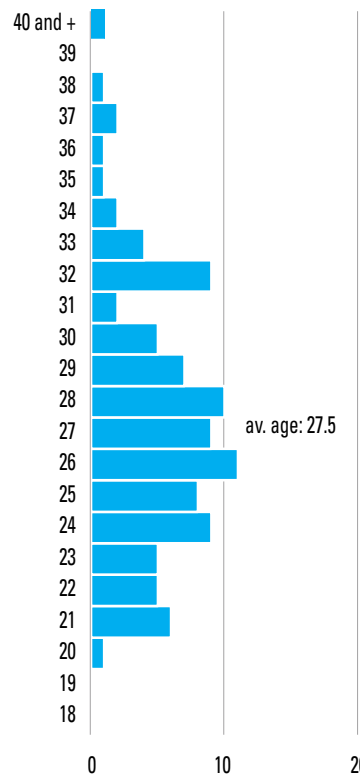


Since the 2011/12 Lock-out season, the number of international players in the NBA has increased to reach 98 players last season, representing 21% of the total number of players who played in NBA. The vast majority of international players are Europeans (62 players), and the American continent (without considering USA) is also well-represented with 24 active players. In total, 38 nationalities were represented.

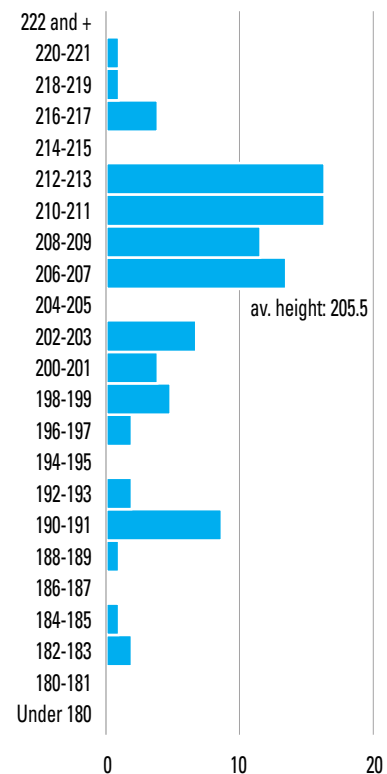
The presence on the court of international players is very much diversified, but we can note that the average number of games played per season remains stable (around 55 games per season) over the past few years. However, their playing-time tends to decrease, losing on average 2 minutes per game compared to the previous seasons.

NBA recruits international players who are tall (205.5cm on average during the 2013/14 season). We can also observe that the number of international players drafted constantly increases with a peak of 20 selected in the 2013 NBA Draft.

AGE PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2013/14)

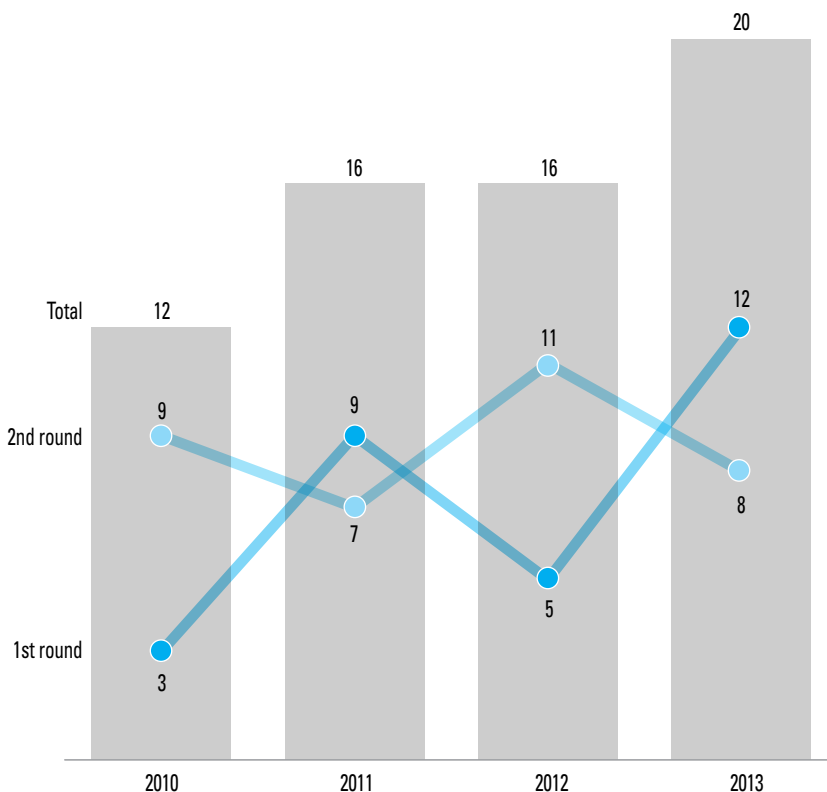


HEIGHT PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2013/14)

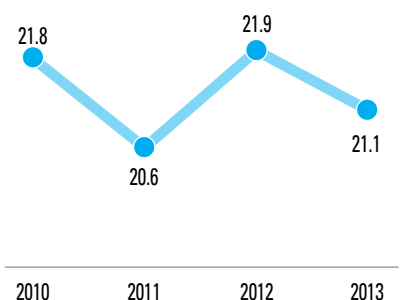


DRAFT OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS

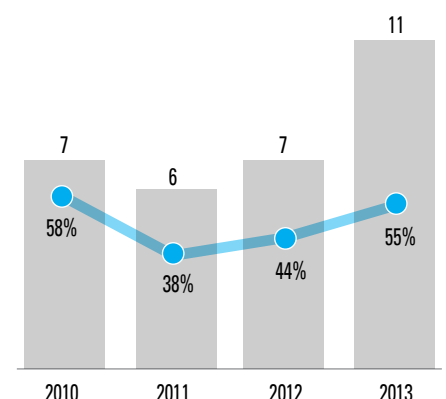
NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS DRAFTED DURING THE FIRST OR SECOND ROUND



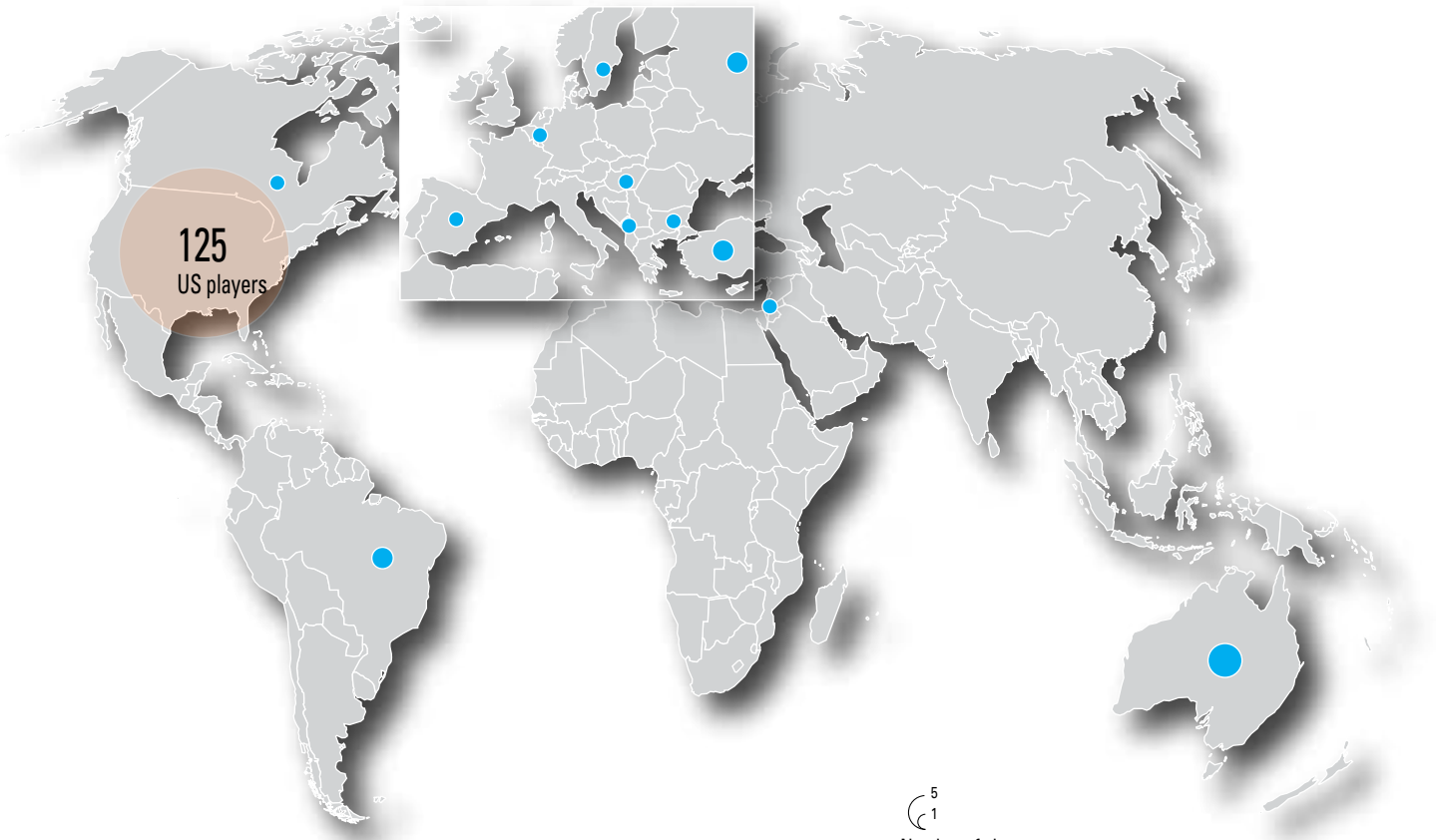
AVERAGE AGE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS AT THE DRAFT



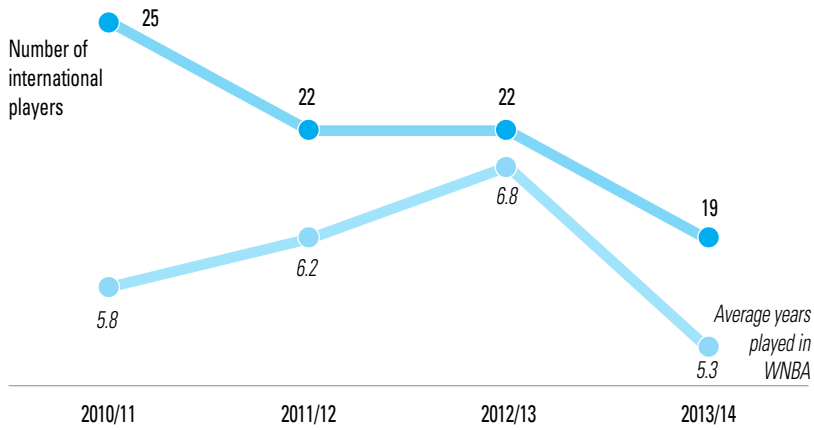
INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS ENTERING IN NBA THE SEASON FOLLOWING THEIR DRAFT



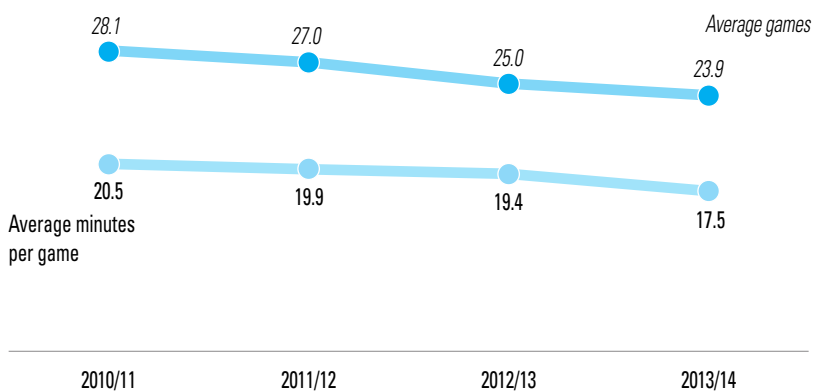
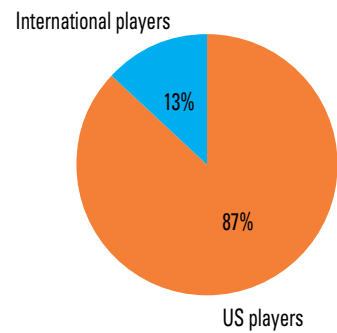
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2013/14) - 12 NATIONALITIES



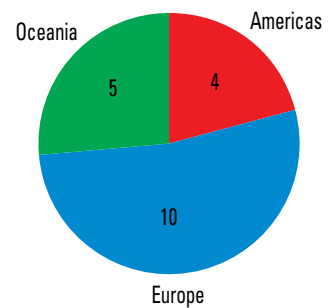
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN WNBA



INTERNATIONAL VS US PLAYERS (2013/14)



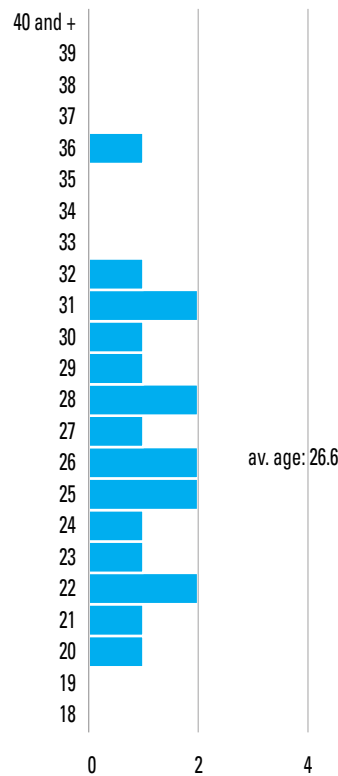
FIBA ZONES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2013-14)



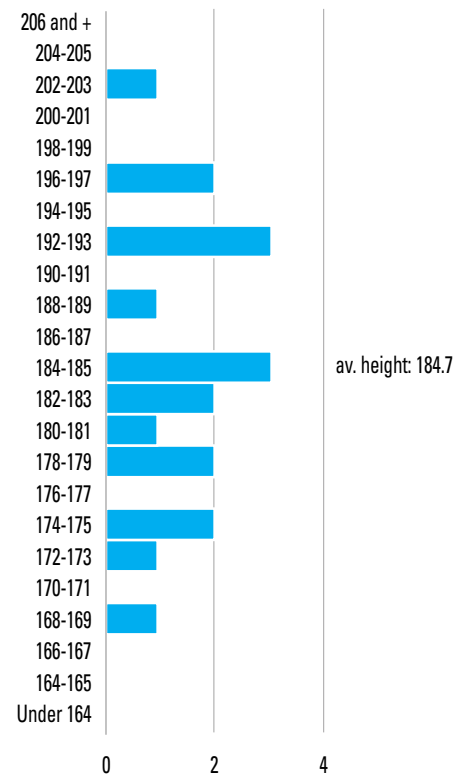
The situation of international players in the WNBA sharply deteriorated in 2013/14 compared to previous seasons, with a decreasing number of international players in the league (19 in 2013/14), and a constant decrease of the number of games and minutes played. International players in the WNBA represent only 13% of the total number of players in the league.

Similar to the observations previously made for the NBA, international players in the WNBA are mainly recruited for their height (184.7cm in average during the 2013/14), but we can also note that the population of international players in the WNBA is quite young (26.6 years-old in average during the 2013/14 season) with only a few players over the age of 30.

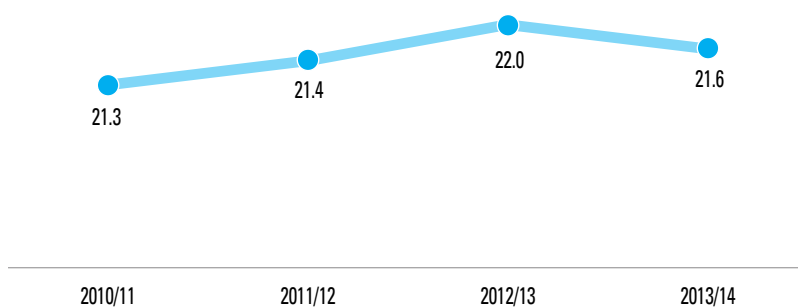
AGE PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2013/14)



HEIGHT PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2013/14)



AGE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS ENTERING IN WNBA

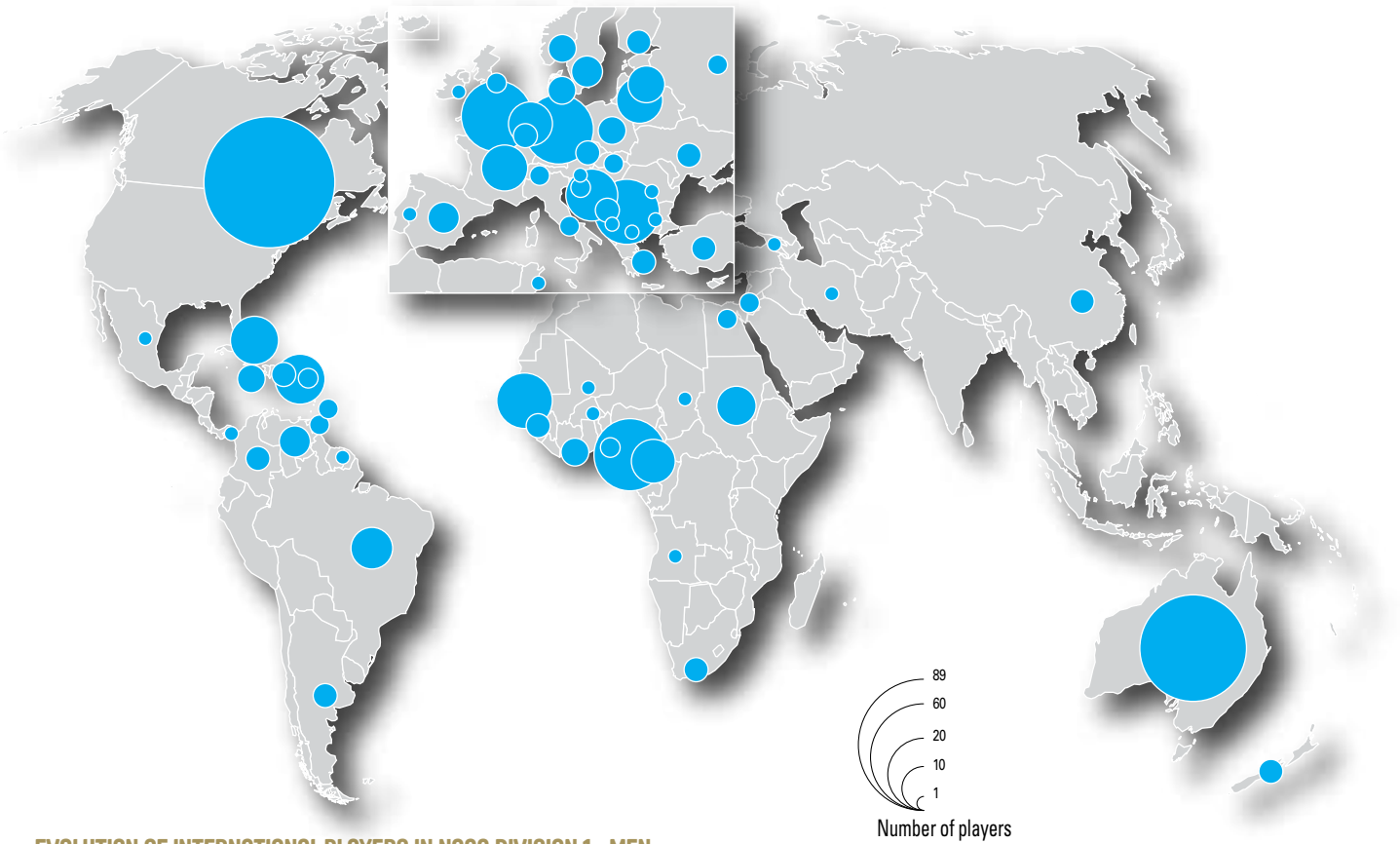


NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS PER TEAM (2013/14)

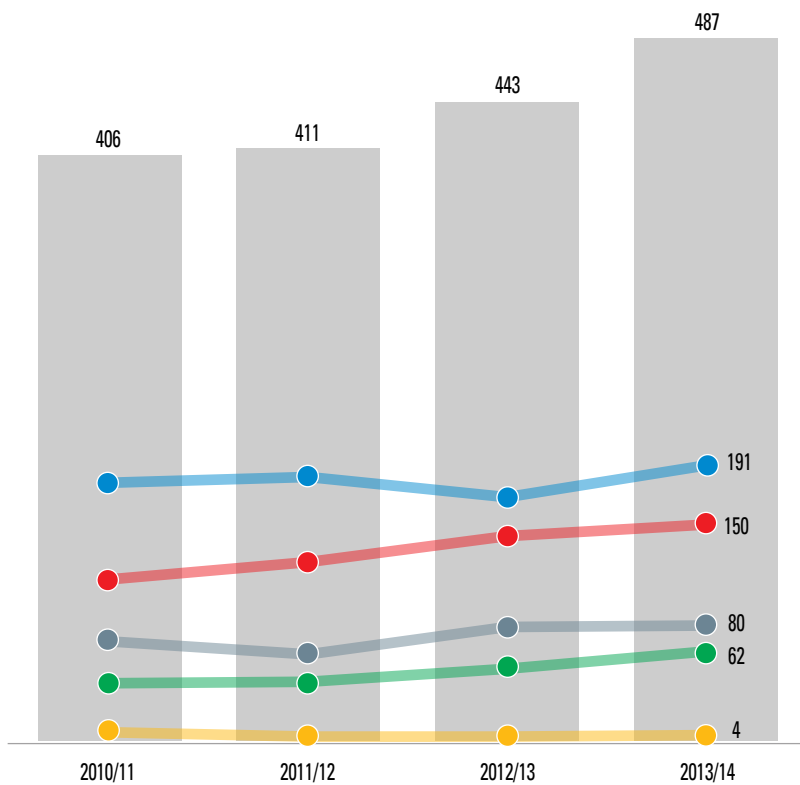
Team	International players
Atlanta Dream	2
Chicago Sky	3
Connecticut Sun	1
Indiana Fever	1
Los Angeles Sparks	2
Minnesota Lynx	1
New York Liberty	0
Phoenix Mercury	1
San Antonio Silver Stars	3
Seattle Storm	2
Tulsa Shock	1
Washington Mystics	2

NCAA MEN - DIVISION 1

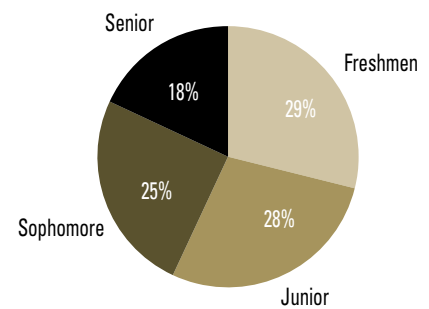
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2013/14) - 69 NATIONALITIES



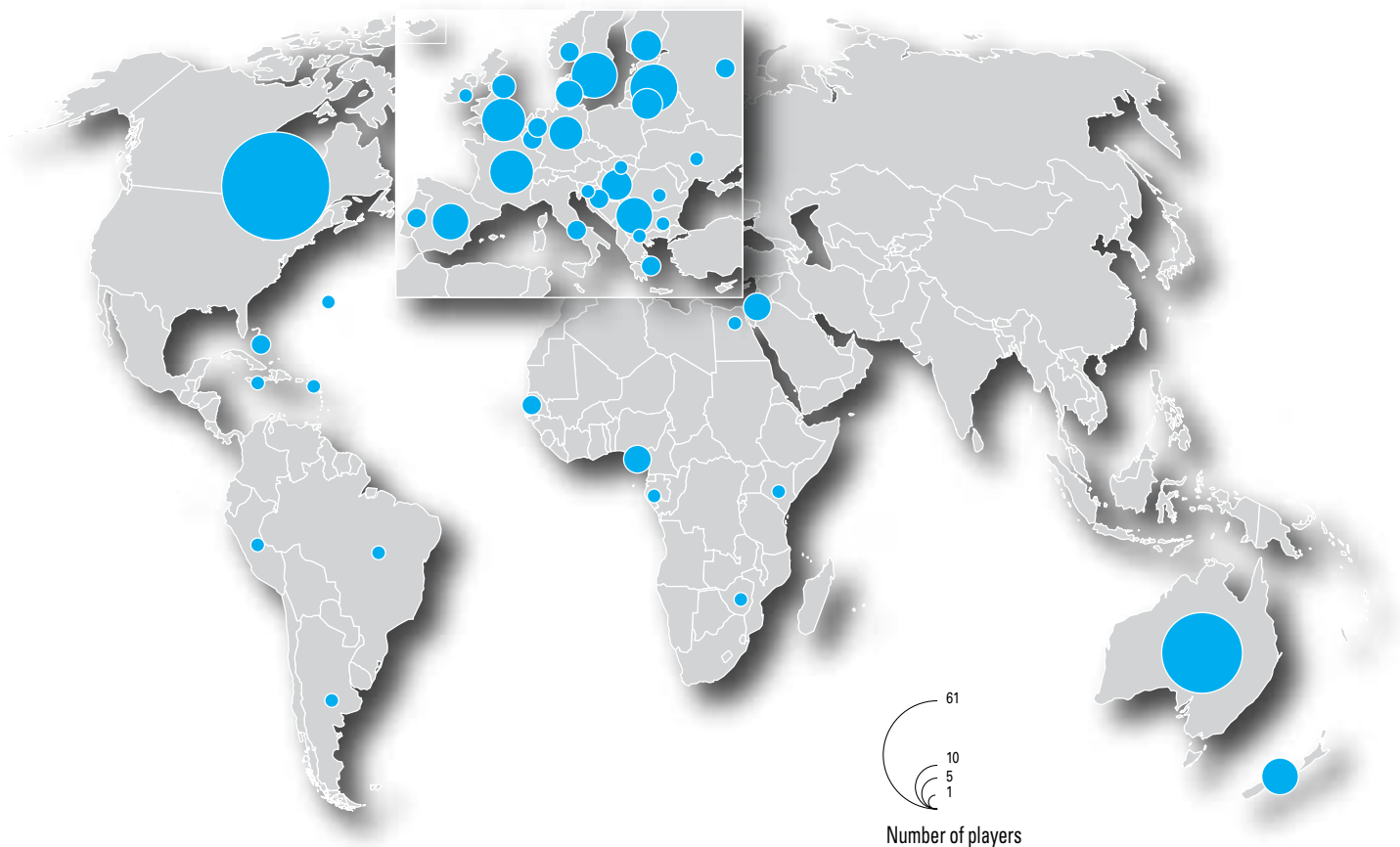
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NCAA DIVISION 1 - MEN BY FIBA ZONE OF ORIGIN



% BY NCAA STATUS (2013/14)



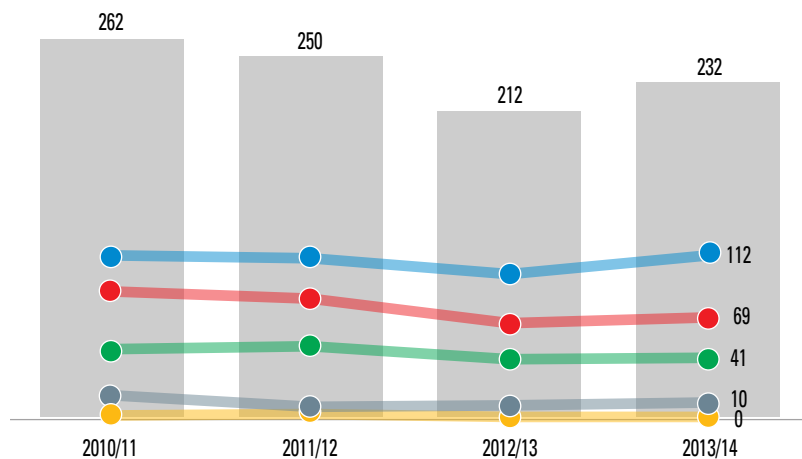
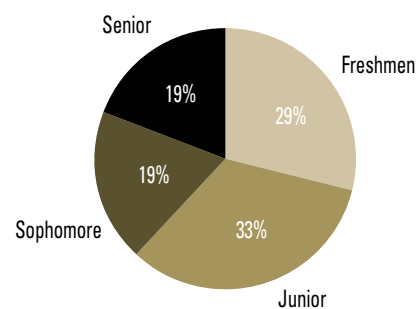
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2013/14) - 44 NATIONALITIES



EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NCAA DIVISION 1 - WOMEN

BY FIBA ZONE OF ORIGIN

% BY NCAA STATUS (2013/14)



EUROLEAGUE AND EUROCUP - MEN

TEAMS PARTICIPATING (2013/14)

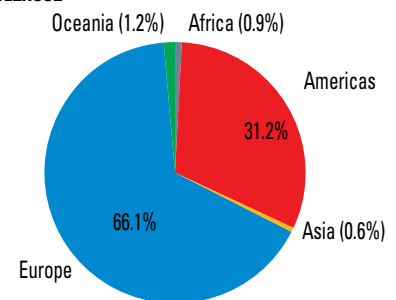


MAIN REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

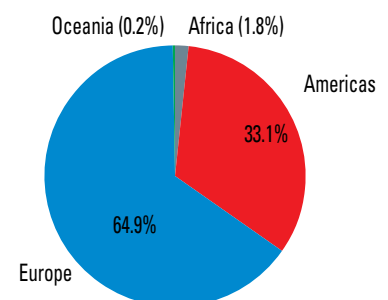
	Nationality	EuroL. players	EuroC. players	Total	EuroL. Teams	EuroC. Teams	Total
1.	USA	92	203	268	0	0	0
2.	Serbia	33	46	72	2	2	3
3.	France	18	43	53	2	7	7
4.	Lithuania	27	22	43	2	2	3
5.	Turkey	21	21	42	3	4	7
6.	Russia	12	29	41	2	4	6
.	Croatia	11	32	41	0	2	2
8.	Greece	19	21	39	2	2	4
9.	Germany	11	26	35	2	6	7
10.	Spain	15	15	30	4	3	7
11.	Italy	6	18	22	2	5	6
12.	Belgium	0	18	18	0	3	3
13.	Israel	2	15	17	1	2	3
14.	Ukraine	8	12	16	1	2	2
.	Montenegro	6	11	16	0	1	1

NATIONALITIES, BY FIBA ZONE

EUROLEAGUE



EUROCUP



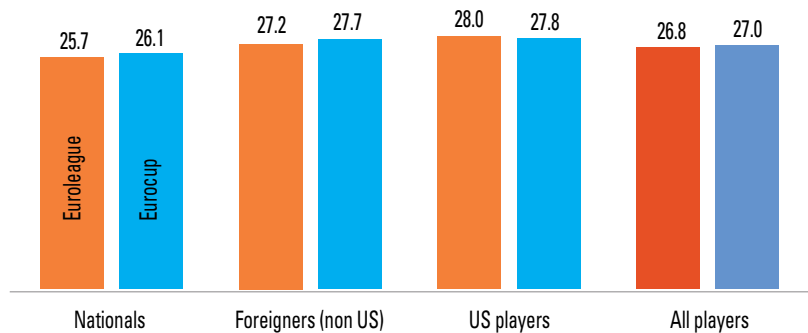
During the 2013/14 season, the USA was by far the most represented country in the Euroleague (92 players) and the Eurocup (203 players), representing almost by themselves, one third (33%) of the total number of players in both international leagues. Considering the ratio of number of players per number of teams in both competitions, Serbia, Croatia, Lithuania and Greece can be considered as the biggest contributors (after USA) with a ratio superior or equal to 10.

The origins of players in both the Euroleague and the Eurocup are quite similar, with two thirds (66%) of players being Europeans and one third (33%) being Americans. The number of players from other continents is very small.

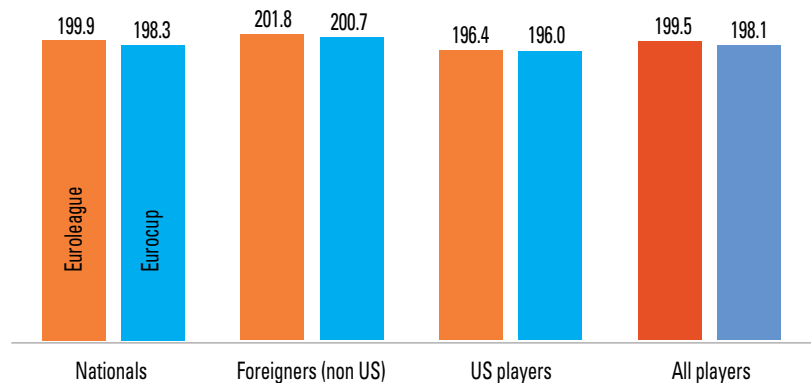
As well as being dominant in terms of number of players in both competitions, US players are also those who play the most minutes per game, and who score the most points per game in both Euroleague and Eurocup.

The average age of players is quite similar in both leagues, but we can note a tendency of having taller players in Euroleague than in Eurocup, in all categories of players (Nationals, Foreigners-non US, and US players).

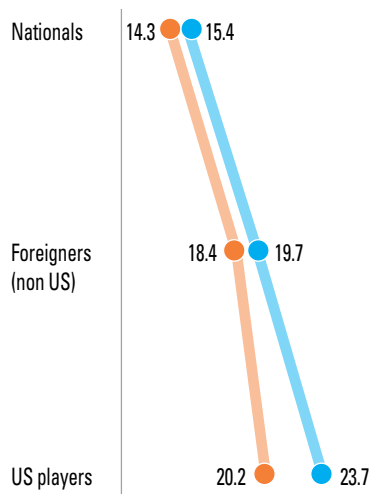
AVERAGE AGE



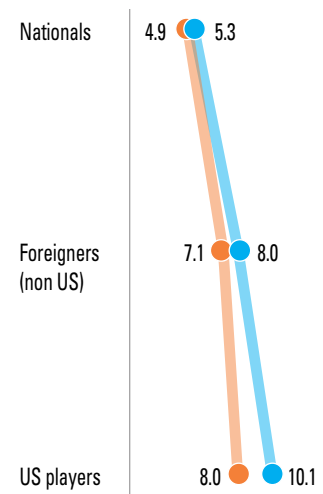
AVERAGE HEIGHT



AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE POINTS PER GAME



EUROLEAGUE AND EUROCUP - WOMEN

TEAMS PARTICIPATING (2013/14)

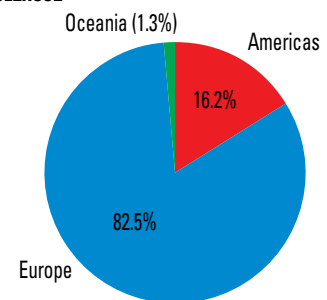


MAIN REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

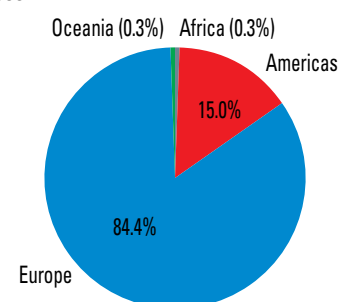
Nationality	EuroL. players	EuroC. players	Total	EuroL. Teams	EuroC. Teams	Total
1. USA	38	41	79	0	0	0
2. Russia	21	45	66	3	5	8
3. Turkey	21	28	49	3	5	8
4. France	18	26	44	2	4	6
5. Hungary	17	20	37	2	3	5
6. Belarus	2	26	28	0	3	3
7. Belgium	2	25	27	0	3	3
8. Spain	21	1	22	2	0	0
9. Serbia	7	10	17	0	0	0
10. Sweden	5	12	17	0	1	1
11. Croatia	12	3	15	1	0	1
12. Poland	14	0	14	2	0	2
13. Slovak Republic	8	6	14	1	1	2
14. Czech Republic	11	1	12	2	0	2
15. Bulgaria	0	10	10	0	1	1

NATIONALITIES, BY FIBA ZONE

EUROLEAGUE



EUROCUP

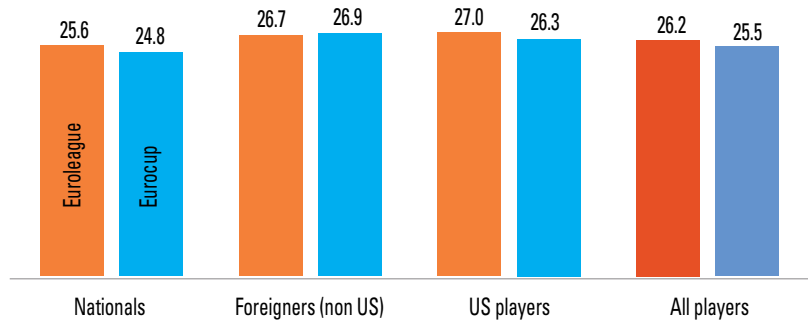


The “domination” of the USA observed in the Euroleague Women and EuroCup Women is not as significant as it is for the same competitions for men. Indeed, the USA is still the most represented country in both competitions with 79 players in total, but the gap between USA and other countries (Russia, Turkey, France) is definitely smaller. This lower representation of Americans in both leagues is clearly illustrated by the small percentage of Americans (mainly US players) – around 15% of the total number of players in both leagues.

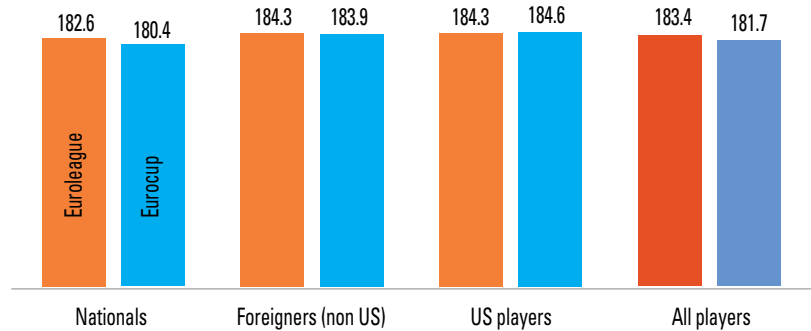
However, the difference on the court between US players and other categories of players (Nationals and Foreigners non-US) is remarkable, especially in terms of average minutes played and points scored per game.

A difference in terms of players’ characteristics between EuroLeague Women and EuroCup Women is also noticeable with an average age and height more important in the former (26.2 years-old and 183.4cm) than in the latter (25.5 years-old and 181.7 cm).

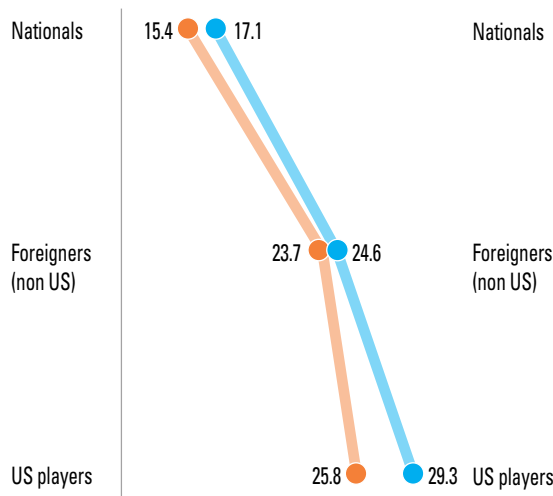
AVERAGE AGE



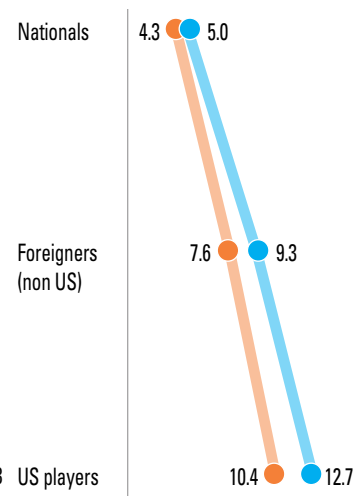
AVERAGE HEIGHT



AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME



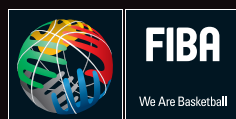
AVERAGE POINTS PER GAME



ABSTRACT

A collaboration between the CIES Observatory academic team and FIBA, the International Basketball Migration Report provides a detailed analysis of official data on international transfers for the period between July 2013 and June 2014.

The 80-page illustrated report outlines market trends and highlights new challenges within the field of basketball transfers and migration.



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