

INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL MIGRATION REPORT 2015

ABOUT FIBA

The International Basketball Federation (FIBA) is the world governing body for basketball and an independent association formed by 215 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 Women's Basketball World Cup (both held every four years), the FIBA U19 World Championships for Men and Women (held every odd calendar year), the FIBA U17 World Championships for Men and Women (held every even calendar year), the Olympic Qualifying Tournaments, all senior and youth continental championships held in its regions, as well as International Leagues for Men and Women.

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 3x3 U18 World Championships (for Men and Women).

For more information, visit fiba.com or follow FIBA on facebook.com/fiba, twitter.com/fiba and youtube.com/fiba.



ABOUT THE CIES SPORTS OBSERVATORY

The CIES Sports 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 Sports 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.

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



FOREWORD

We are pleased to present our fourth International Basketball Migration Report (IBMR) which further builds on the highly effective collaboration between FIBA and the International Centre for Sport Studies (CIES). It is a relationship which has already facilitated the first three reports, harnessing a successful fusion between FIBA's knowledge and data on international transfers, with the renowned expertise of the CIES Sports Observatory.

The main purpose of the report is to monitor and provide feedback on the international migration of players during the basketball season, including the evolution of international transfers, the migratory balance per country and the flows of players between countries. Our analysis compares 24 national and international leagues on various criteria including the place of foreign and U21 players, player and league characteristics, the turnover of players and so forth.

Meanwhile with 215 national federations and hundreds of millions of registered players all around the world, it reminds us all once again of just how much basketball truly is a global sport. Such worldwide appeal and popularity means we have great responsibilities to take into account. One of them is to secure the continuous healthy development of basketball and certainly the player data we regularly collect is integral to that process.

We are delighted to continue our valued partnership with the prestigious CIES Sports Observatory. This report plays a pivotal role in helping improve our knowledge of basketball – while also providing the entire FIBA Family (national federations, leagues, clubs, players, coaches and agents) as well as all other interested parties, with valued information on the international transfer of players.

I would also like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank all FIBA and CIES collaborators who contributed their valuable expertise to this report and I look forward to pursuing this fruitful partnership in the future.

Patrick BAUMANN

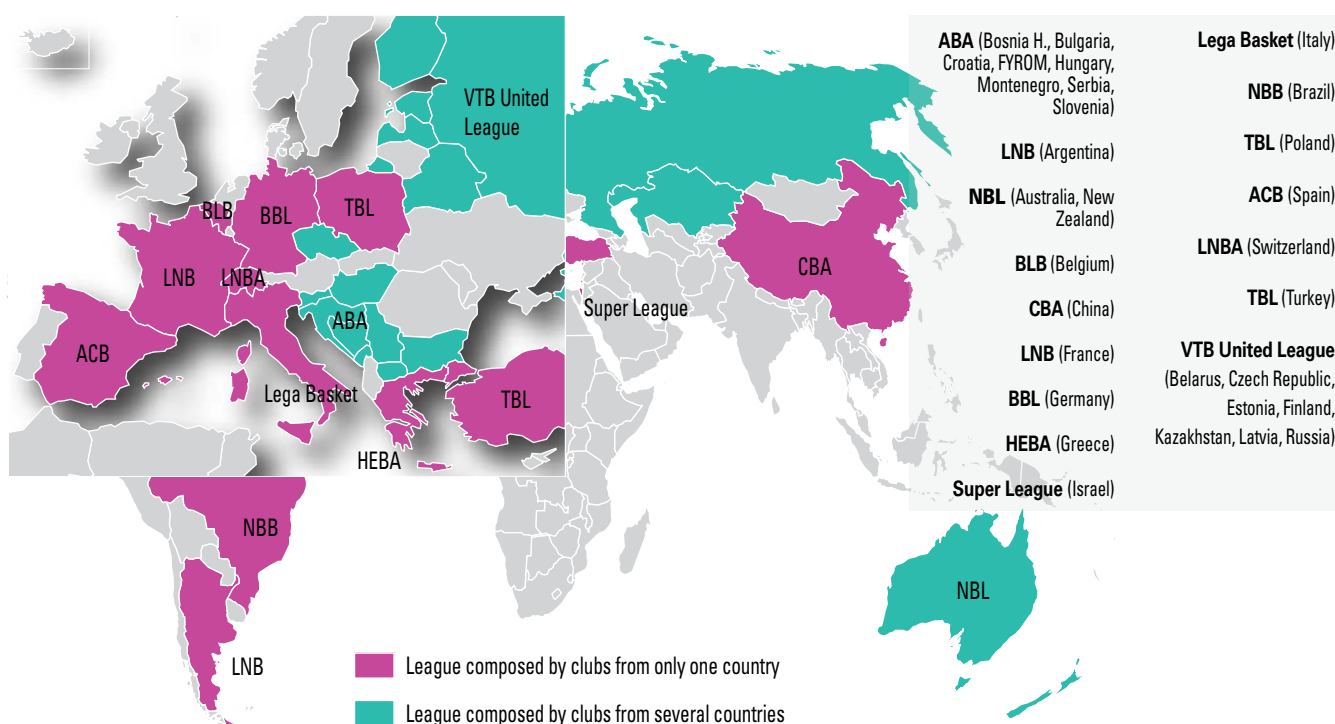
FIBA Secretary General and IOC Member



SAMPLE AND METHODOLOGY

The statistics used for this report have been drawn from two main sources. The first is FIBA's own database of all men's and women's international transfers. This compiles all movements completed by players who are aged 18 and older between two respective National Federations which has required a 'Letter of Clearance' to be issued by the Federation of origin to the Federation of destination. For the 2014-15 season, 7,800 transfers were recorded involving a total of 6,207 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 inclusion in the statistics, players must have played at least once during the 2014-15 season and the total sample included 3,600 players. For each league, we show demographic and performance indicators which can be compared between one another. We have focused our analysis on three specific points: 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), an analysis on U21 players and the turnover of players, and we have also mapped the origin of imported players and compared their profile with that of national players. A similar analysis on international players has been conducted for the United States based leagues (NBA, WNBA, NCAA Men, NCAA Women) and European leagues (Euroleague, Eurocup, EuroLeague Women and 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 01/10/2014
- **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 01/07/1993
- **US players**
players with US nationality
- **U21 players**
players born after 01/07/1993

PLAYING TIME

- **Fielded players**
players who played at least one minute during the 2014-15 regular season
- **Five most fielded players**
the five players having the highest playing time with their team during the 2014-15 regular season
- **Games and minutes played**
games and minutes played during the 2014-15 regular season

TURNOVER

- **Association of recruitment**
association where the players have been recruited after the end of the 2013-14 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 2013-14 season. Percentage calculated among foreigners only.
- **Players already in the country/club**
with respect to the 2013-14 season
- **Players signed during the season**
players arrived in the team after having played in another team during the 2014-15 season

HIGHLIGHTS

A new record for the number of international transfers per season

The number of international transfers has continued to increase with a record of 7,800 set during the 2014-15 season. Unlike 2013-14, when there was only an increase for men, this time there were increases for both men and women. There was a big jump in the number of USA exports (most of them national American players) in general and especially those heading to Europe, which continues to be a prominent crossroads for transfers. After the USA, it is Serbia, Lithuania and Croatia who remain the main exporters of home-grown talent (most of their exports are also national players). For the first time, Germany is the largest import country (most of the players coming from USA). There was also an increase in terms of international transfers involving NBA players, a decreasing number for the NBADL which has been the trend since 2012-13. Meanwhile the WNBA has remained stable ever since 2005-06.

Significant presence of foreign players and nationalities within national leagues

Once more there was a strong presence of foreign players within the various national leagues (43% on average). The globalisation of the transfer market and its deregulation after the Bosman ruling has witnessed an explosion in the number of international transfers observed over the past few years.

This in turn, has inevitably led to an increase in the number of foreign players within national leagues. Five leagues (out of 16) had more foreign players than national players due to the respective regulations in place. Once again, Spain had the league with highest % of foreign players and the highest number of nationalities represented. In stark contrast, Brazil had the league with the lowest % of foreigners. It appears that the increase in the number of nationalities represented can be explained by various nations looking for cheaper international players due to the challenging economic environments being faced in many countries. Meanwhile the playing time of foreign players remains high and indicates the adverse impact this is having on national players, whose respective roles continue to be diluted.

Limited development opportunities within leagues for National U21 players

Another widely recognised issue encountered by professional leagues around the world is a lack of playing time for young players. The time spent on court feeds into the development of the next generation of players. Observations indicate that there is a positive in terms of an increase in the number of U21 players utilised during the 2014-15 season, but this is overshadowed by the worrying fact that the numbers of minutes played reduced to 5.2 minutes per game. The continued lack of regulations for U21 players in most national leagues confirms an ongoing concern that most are under-estimating the importance of protecting these places in order to help secure the successful development of tomorrow's players.

Instability due to a high turnover of players

There continues to be a significant turnover of players within leagues and clubs, with numbers remaining stable in comparison to recent years. The 16 leagues within the study presented an average turnover of a third of their players during the 2014-15 season. The turnover of players reaches 62% on a club scale. Figures are even more striking for foreign players, since on average, only 37.5% of them played in the same country the previous season, and only 20.8% of them played at the same club.

These key observations are accompanied by the number of players fielded per team (15.7 players on average), and an important number of players signed during the season per team (1.33 on average), which shows it is not rare for clubs to replace players after the start of the season.

The trend is that instability in rosters of clubs continues, as well as within actual leagues themselves. This instability could potentially fuel a lack of interest from the public, which could affect the credibility and identity of some leagues.

International leagues

There are some mixed results in respect of international leagues and this is highlighted by another increase of international players in the NBA, which is tempered by their still low presence on the court in terms of a relatively low number of minutes per game. It is a very similar story in the WNBA, with the additional dynamic that there has been something of an alarming decrease in the number of years played in the league, due to the fact that many new recruits are older. Elsewhere, there has been a continued increase in the number of international players in NCAA Division I.

The numbers have increased for men for the past five years in a row and for three consecutive years for the women. In Euroleague and Eurocup (both men and women) the importance of utilising American players seems to be decreasing.



INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

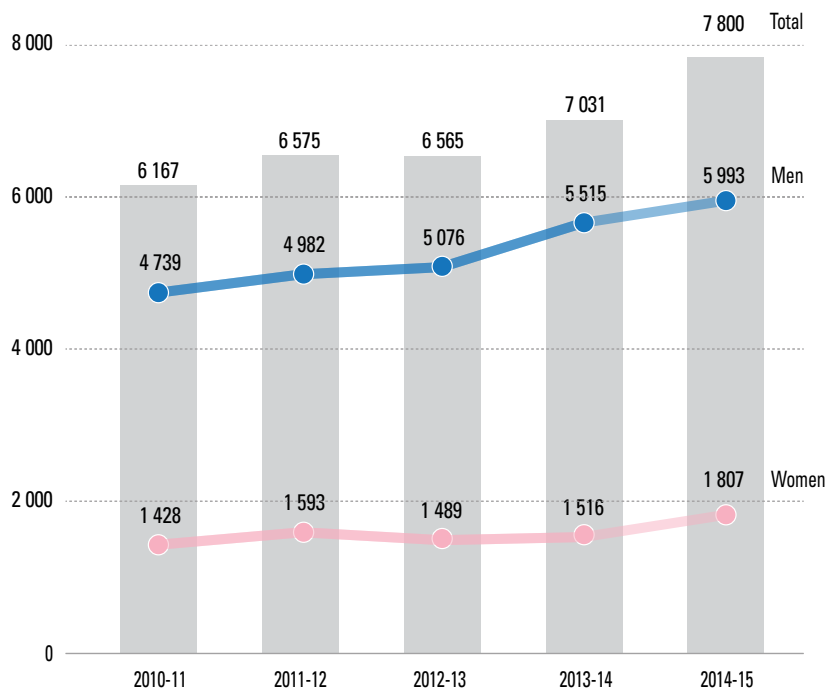
2014/2015

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

Having passed the 7,000 landmark during 2013-14, another significant increase in international transfers, witnessed the number ascend further after 769 more were recorded during 2014-15. There were increases in international transfers for both men and women this time around, with the previous year having only seen increases for the men.

Europe still remains the main focus for international transfers. This has been fuelled by a big increase of American exports and indeed the USA was by far the most represented nation amongst transferred players. The average age of those involved in international transfers largely remained stable from previous years.

EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

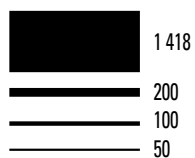


INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY FIBA ZONE

Flows from

- Europe
- Americas
- Africa
- Asia
- Oceania

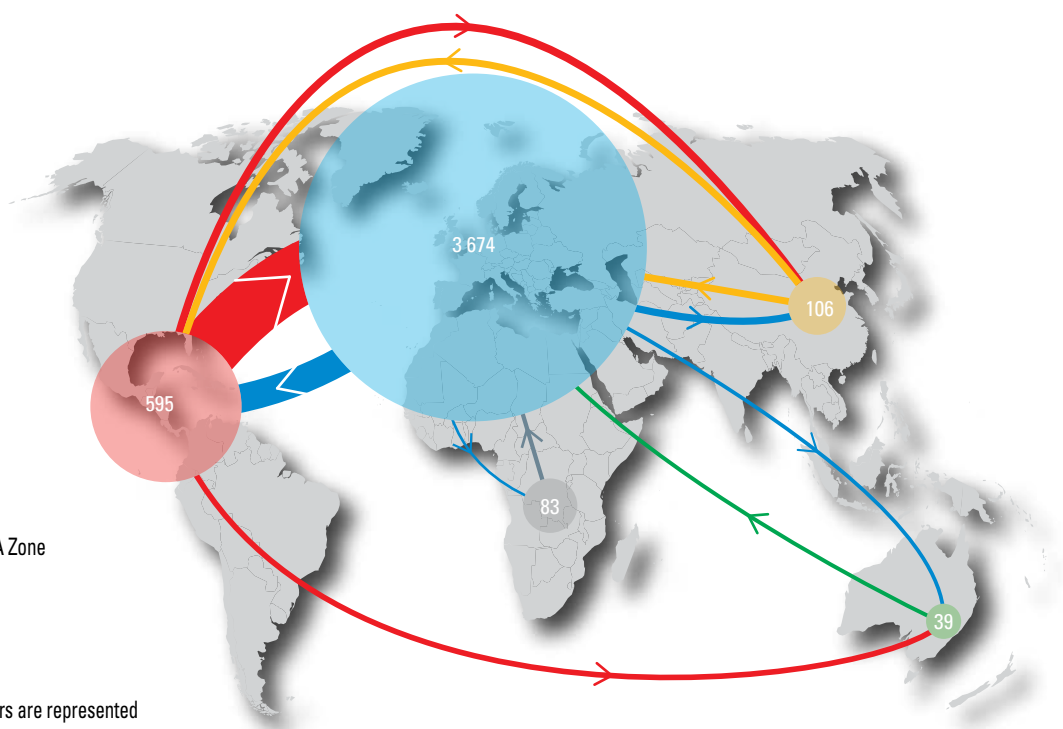
International transfers



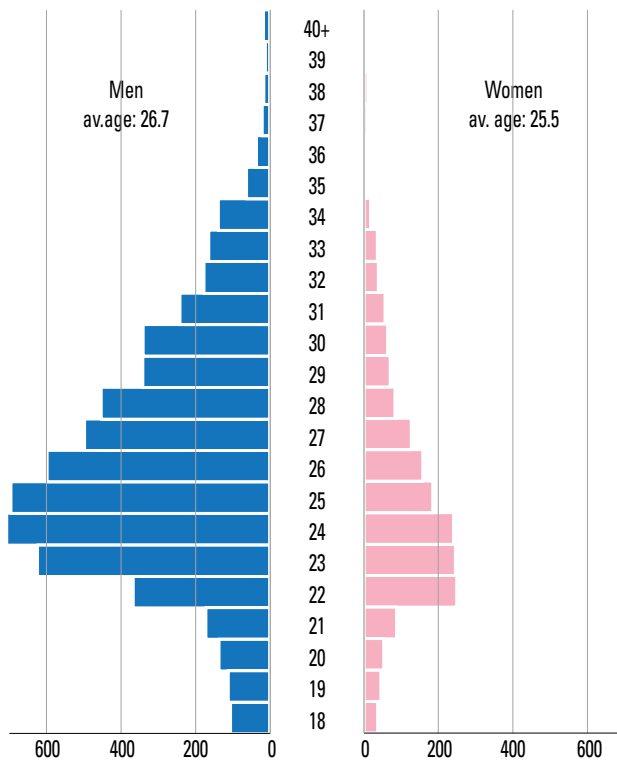
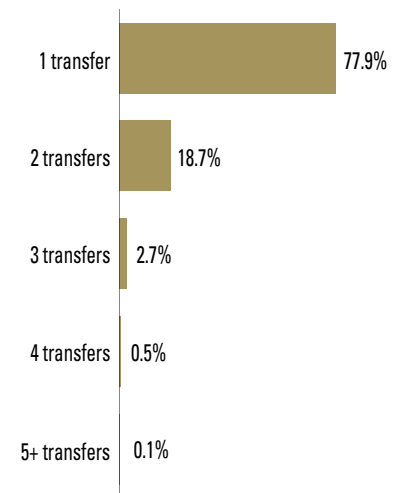
International transfers inside FIBA Zone



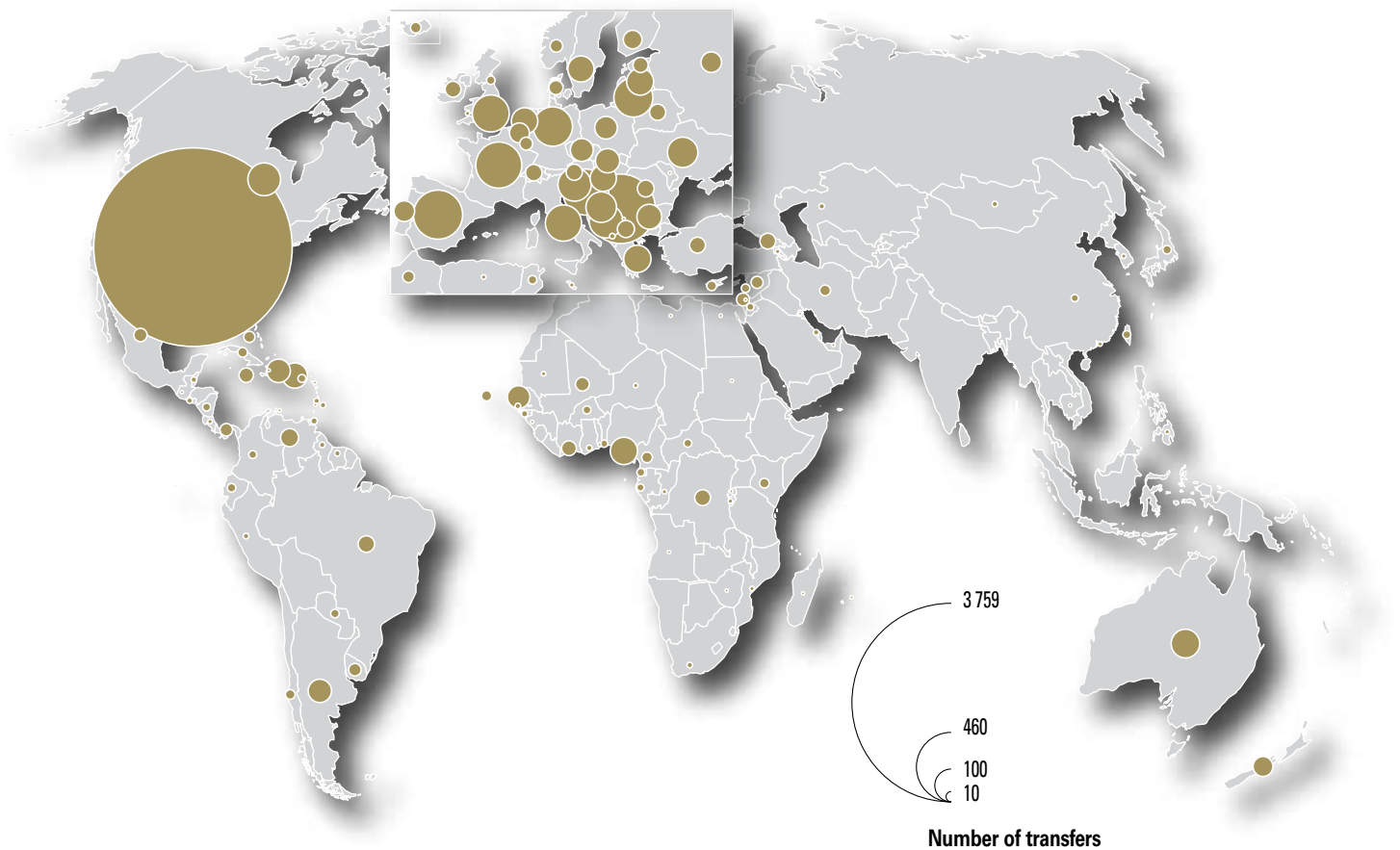
Only flows with at least 50 transfers are represented



AGE OF TRANSFERRED PLAYERS

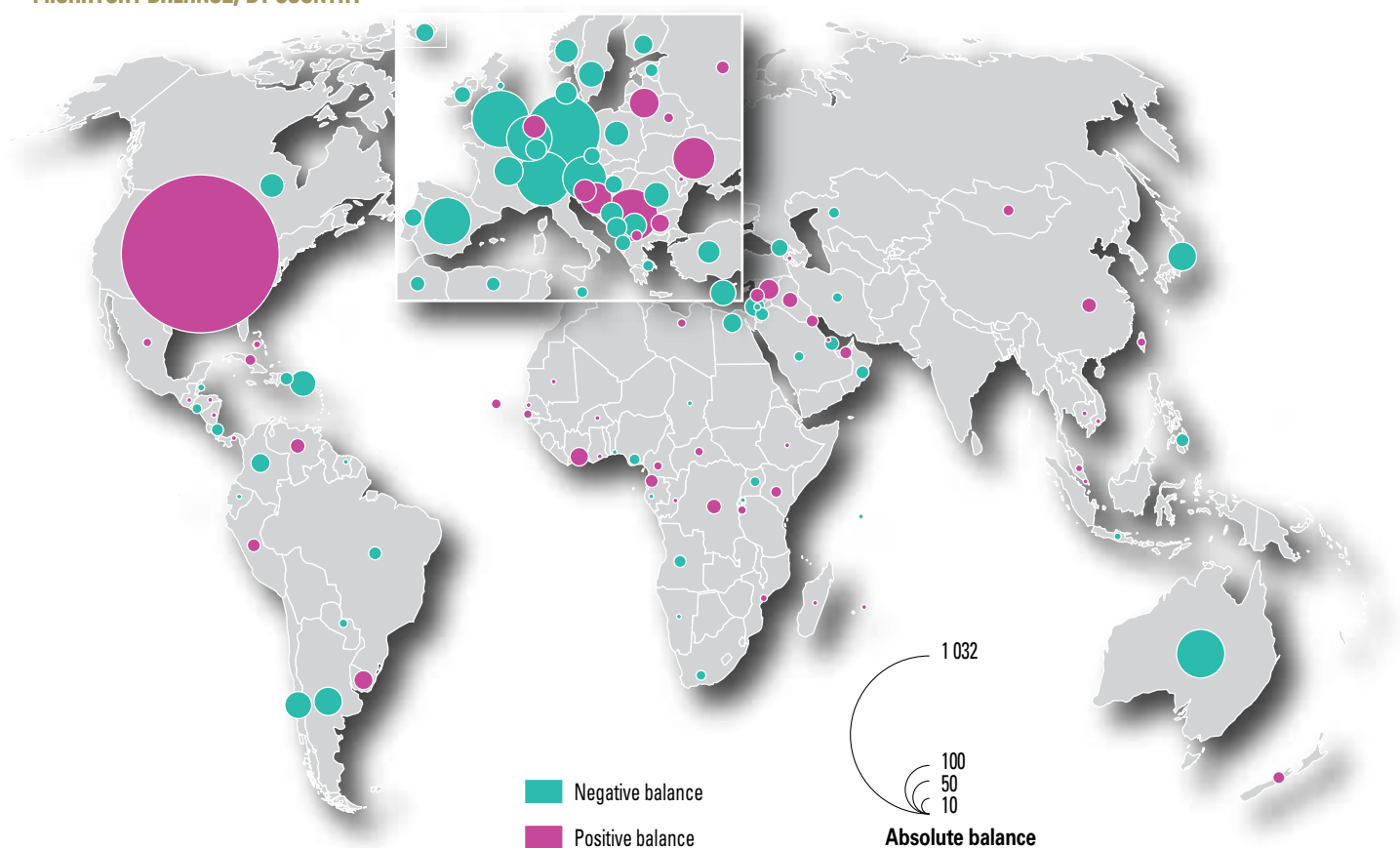
FREQUENCY OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS
BY PLAYER (2014-15)

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY NATIONALITY



MIGRATORY BALANCE

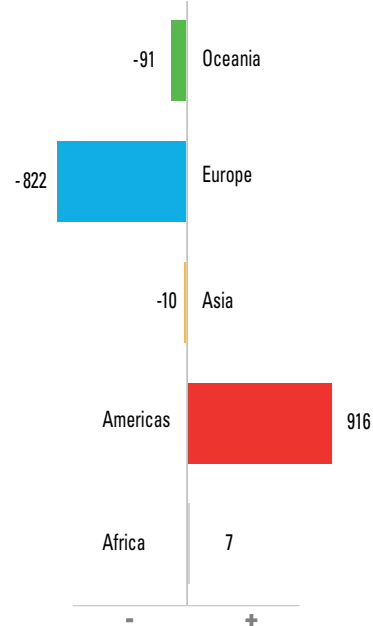
MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY COUNTRY



There have been some sizeable shifts in comparison to previous years when it comes to migratory balance. One of the biggest differences has been that there has been significant movement in the negative balance of Europe and the positive balance in the Americas. Both have a correlation, with more players going from the Americas to Europe while the level of players going from Europe to Americas has remained stable.

Most of the countries have a negative balance between exports and imports, with the most significant being Germany, England and Switzerland. The highest importers are Germany, USA and Spain. Meanwhile USA, Spain and France the highest exporters. There are also significant numbers of home-grown players leaving Serbia, Lithuania and Croatia to play in other leagues.

MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY FIBA ZONE



HIGHEST NEGATIVE BALANCE

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	Germany	372	602	-230
2.	England	122	257	-135
3.	Switzerland	27	149	-122
4.	Australia	127	224	-97
5.	Spain	420	513	-93
6.	Belgium	113	198	-85
7.	Austria	73	152	-79
8.	France	378	413	-35
9.	Japan	53	87	-34
10.	Argentina	96	129	-33
11.	Chile	18	48	-30
12.	Puerto Rico	124	152	-28
.	Sweden	87	115	-28
14.	Cyprus	40	67	-27
15.	Romania	125	151	-26
16.	Poland	121	146	-25
17.	Canada	81	105	-24
.	Kosovo	28	52	-24
19.	Norway	12	35	-23
20.	Turkey	187	208	-21

HIGHEST POSITIVE BALANCE

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	USA	1567	535	1032
2.	Serbia	253	139	114
3.	Ukraine	97	24	73
4.	Croatia	100	59	41
5.	Lithuania	125	88	37
6.	Netherlands	83	61	22
7.	Slovenia	89	68	21
8.	Syria	17	0	17
9.	Uruguay	83	68	15
10.	Bulgaria	73	59	14
.	Cote d'Ivoire	17	3	14
12.	Iraq	16	6	10
13.	China	75	66	9
.	Dem. Rep. of Congo	11	2	9
.	Venezuela	93	84	9
16.	Lebanon	42	34	8
17.	Equatorial Guinea	8	1	7
.	Peru	12	5	7
.	Russia	112	105	7
20.	New Zealand	47	41	6

MEN

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	Germany	306	479	-173
3.	England	97	189	-92
2.	Switzerland	17	112	-95
6.	Australia	79	145	-66
4.	Spain	306	391	-85
7.	Belgium	86	147	-61
5.	Austria	66	133	-67
9.	France	265	296	-31
8.	Japan	51	86	-35
10.	Argentina	88	106	-18

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	USA	1154	391	763
2.	Serbia	188	116	72
3.	Ukraine	80	21	59
4.	Croatia	82	48	34
5.	Lithuania	96	71	25
6.	Slovenia	83	62	21
7.	Netherlands	71	51	20
8.	Syria	17	0	17
.	Uruguay	80	63	17
10.	Italy	241	228	13

WOMEN

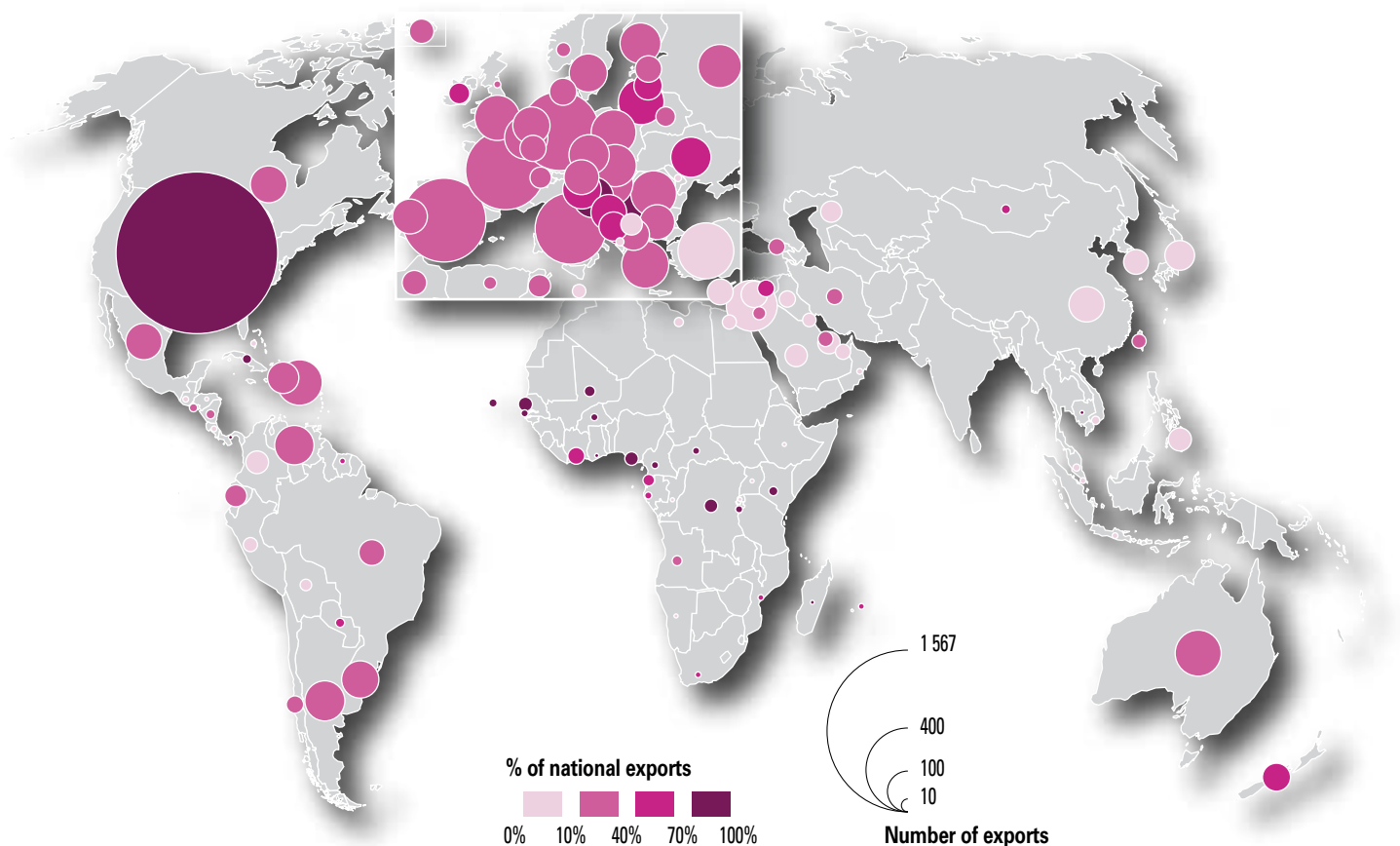
		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	Germany	66	123	-57
2.	England	25	68	-43
3.	Australia	48	79	-31
4.	Switzerland	10	37	-27
5.	Belgium	27	51	-24
6.	Puerto Rico	23	41	-18
7.	Argentina	8	23	-15
.	Poland	45	60	-15
.	Romania	38	53	-15
.	Sweden	25	40	-15

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	USA	413	144	269
2.	Serbia	65	23	42
3.	Slovak Republic	41	24	17
4.	Ukraine	17	3	14
5.	Lithuania	29	17	12
6.	Canada	9	1	8
.	Cote d'Ivoire	9	1	8
8.	Croatia	18	11	7
.	Dem. Rep. of Congo	8	1	7
10.	Russia	43	37	6

EXPORTS

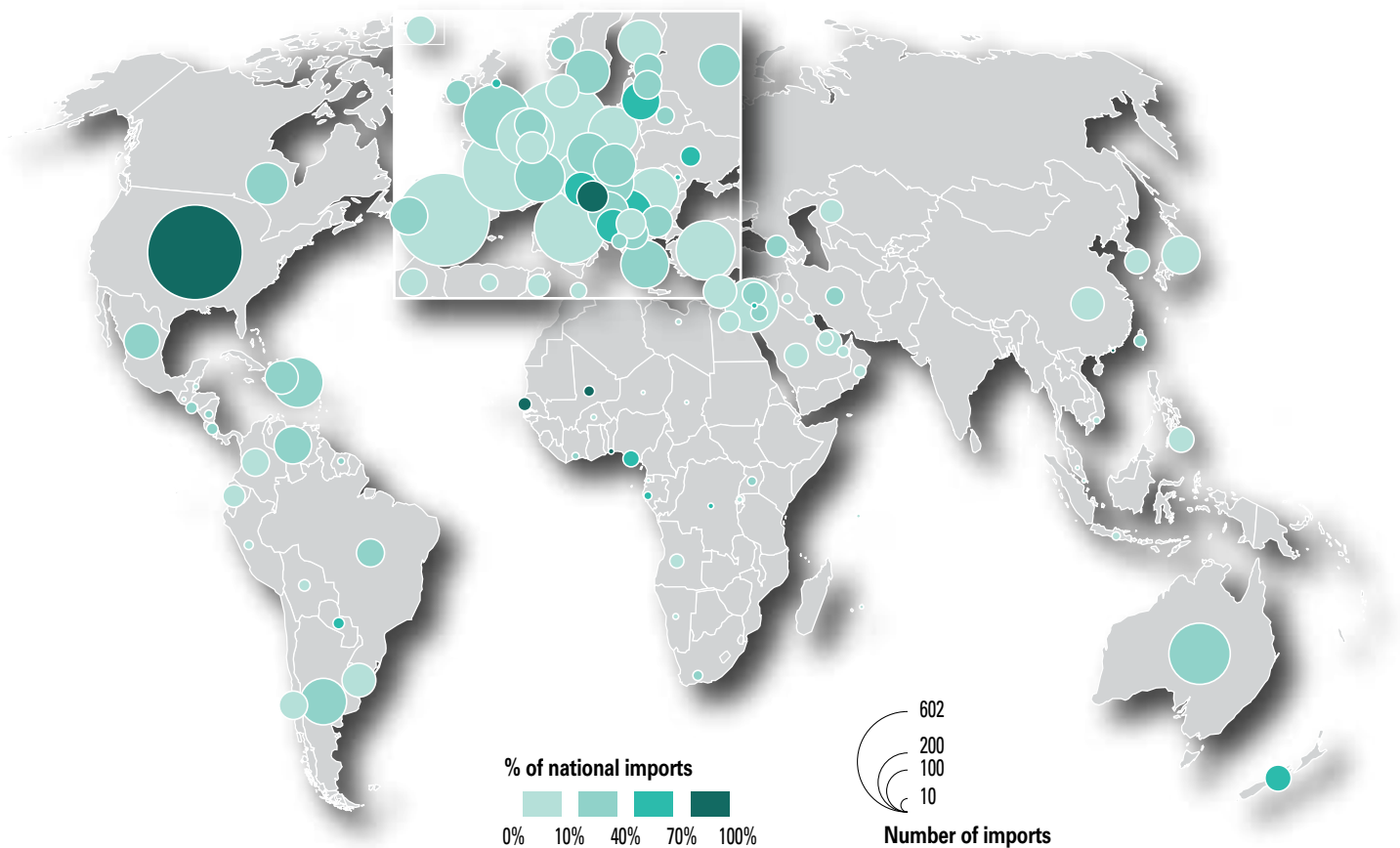
HIGHEST EXPORTS PER COUNTRY

	Exports	% of national exports		Exports	% of national exports
1. USA	1567	83.1%	16. Hungary	119	27.7%
2. Spain	420	29.5%	17. Belgium	113	11.5%
3. France	378	25.9%	18. Russia	112	26.8%
4. Germany	372	16.4%	19. Slovak Republic	107	25.2%
5. Italy	304	23.0%	20. Croatia	100	80.0%
6. Serbia	253	73.1%	. Finland	100	13.0%
7. Turkey	187	5.9%	22. Czech Republic	97	23.7%
8. Israel	156	1.9%	. Ukraine	97	57.7%
9. Greece	133	21.1%	24. Argentina	96	27.1%
10. Australia	127	26.0%	25. Venezuela	93	17.2%
11. Lithuania	125	60.8%	26. Slovenia	89	53.9%
. Romania	125	12.8%	27. Sweden	87	32.2%
13. Puerto Rico	124	21.8%	28. Netherlands	83	33.7%
14. England	122	27.9%	. Uruguay	83	10.8%
15. Poland	121	24.0%	30. Canada	81	28.4%

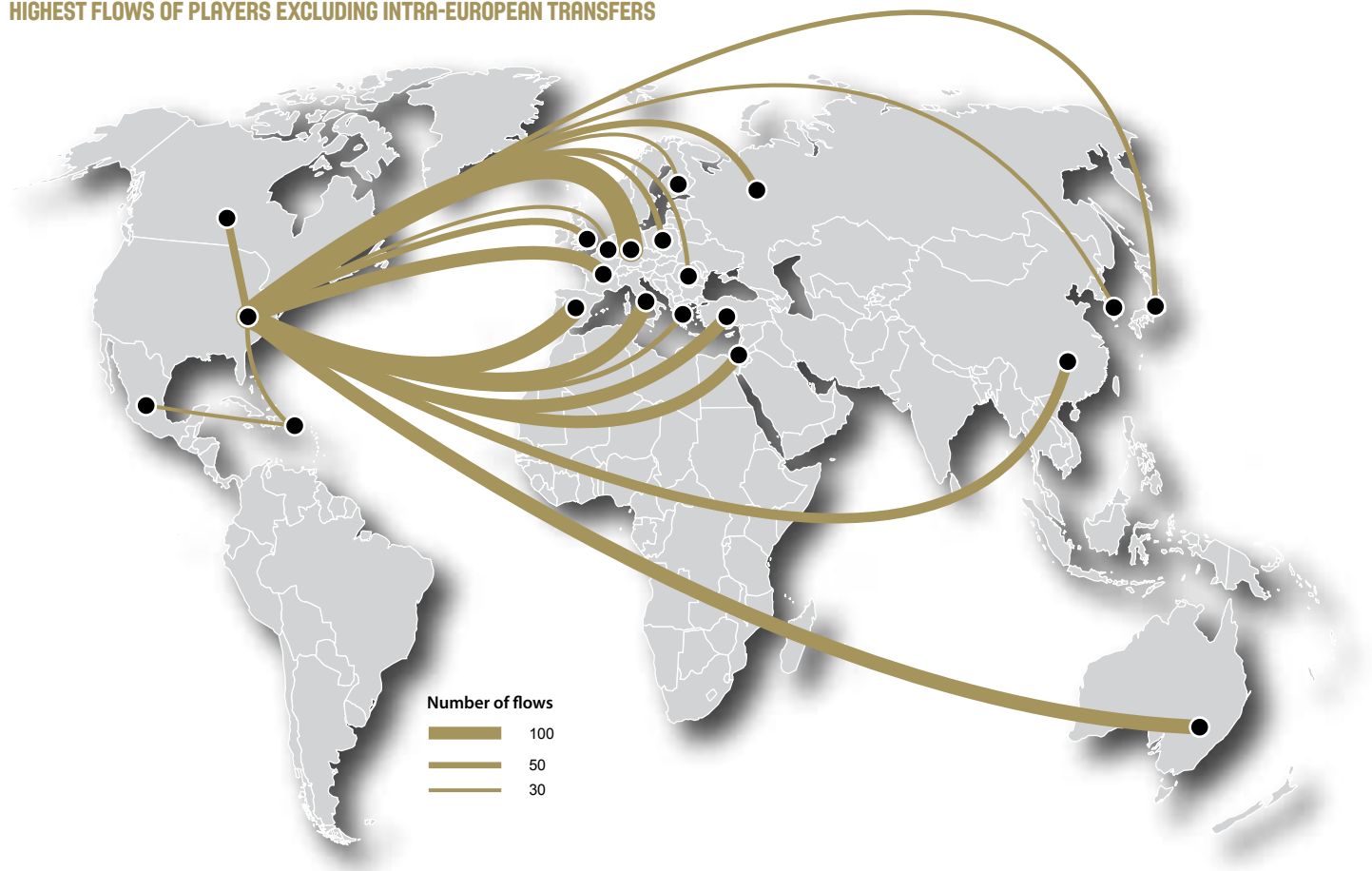


HIGHEST IMPORTS PER COUNTRY

	Imports	% of national imports		Imports	% of national imports
1. Germany	602	10.0%	16. Serbia	139	58.3%
2. USA	535	79.1%	17. Greece	138	14.5%
3. Spain	513	9.9%	18. Hungary	132	15.2%
4. France	413	9.0%	19. Argentina	129	22.5%
5. Italy	304	5.9%	20. Finland	115	7.0%
6. England	257	12.1%	. Sweden	115	14.8%
7. Australia	224	15.6%	22. Czech Republic	108	10.2%
8. Turkey	208	1.4%	23. Slovak Republic	107	15.0%
9. Belgium	198	5.1%	24. Canada	105	19.0%
10. Israel	172	5.2%	. Russia	105	28.6%
11. Austria	152	5.9%	26. Bosnia H.	98	31.6%
. Puerto Rico	152	19.7%	27. Lithuania	88	42.0%
13. Romania	151	5.3%	28. Japan	87	2.3%
14. Switzerland	149	13.4%	29. Portugal	86	15.1%
15. Poland	146	7.5%	30. Venezuela	84	14.3%



HIGHEST FLOWS OF PLAYERS EXCLUDING INTRA-EUROPEAN TRANSFERS



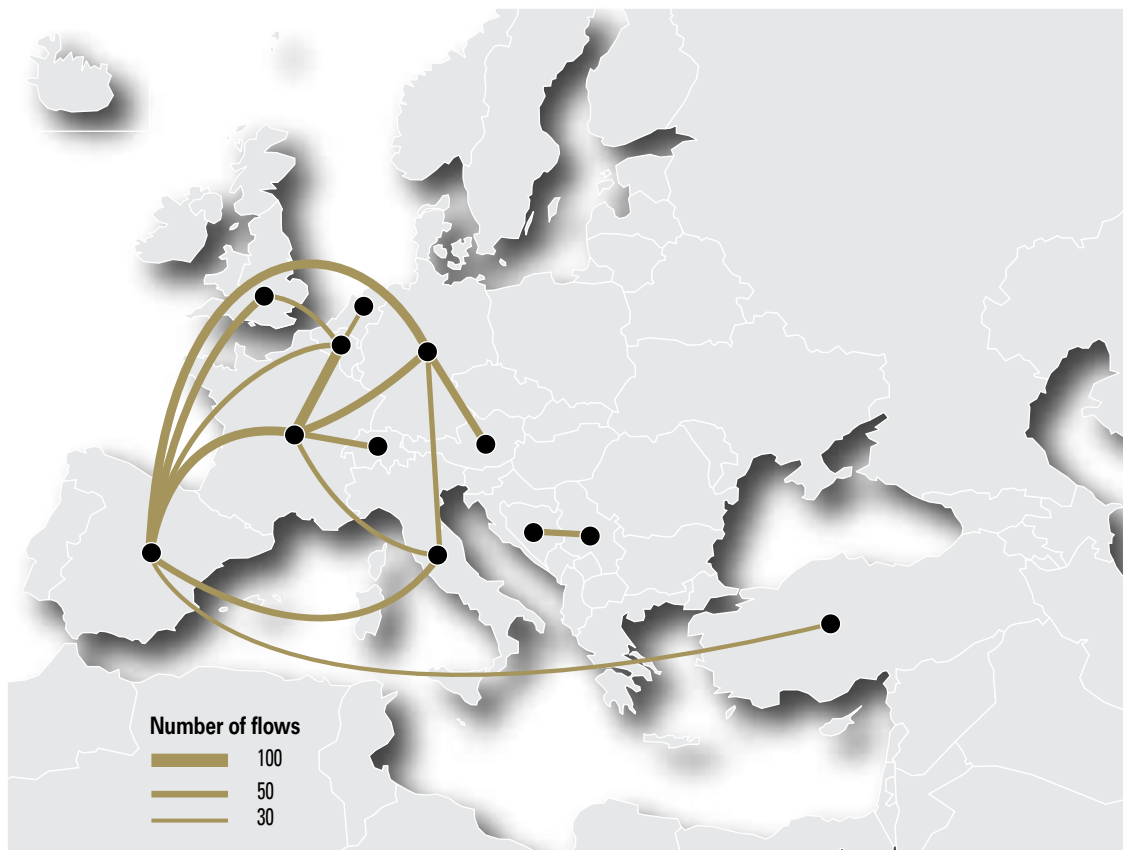
All major migratory paths between two countries (not including intra-European transfers) continue to involve the USA, which still has its strongest connections with European countries, along with notable connections to China, Canada and Australia. There has been a big increase in the number of players leaving the USA.

One of the strongest non-USA network remains Mexico and Puerto Rico. Flows within Europe remain high but stable, which can probably be explained to their geographical proximity and seamless travel between both countries – as well as common language.

In summary, there have been no significant network differences identified in 2014-15, with the top five flows remaining unchanged.

	-->	<--	Total		-->	<--	Total
1. USA-GER	163	32	195	21. USA-CZE	24	5	29
2. USA-ESP	129	35	164	22. USA-SVK	23	5	28
3. USA-ITA	93	41	134	23. USA-BRA	14	13	27
4. USA-AUS	98	18	116	24. USA-POR	24	2	26
5. USA-FRA	68	39	107	. GER-AUS	15	11	26
6. USA-TUR	63	43	106	. ARG-ITA	15	11	26
7. USA-ISR	65	34	99	27. USA-LTU	19	6	25
8. USA-CHN	45	35	80	. VEN-DOM	18	7	25
9. USA-CAN	55	7	62	. ESP-ARG	16	9	25
10. USA-ENG	53	3	56	. VEN-URU	13	12	25
. USA-RUS	37	19	56	31. URU-ARG	19	5	24
12. USA-POL	34	14	48	32. USA-ISL	21	2	23
13. USA-GRE	30	13	43	. USA-HUN	13	10	23
14. USA-JPN	27	15	42	. PHI-USA	12	11	23
15. USA-PUR	24	13	37	35. USA-NED	18	4	22
16. USA-ROU	32	4	36	. CAN-GER	13	9	22
17. USA-KOR	19	13	32	37. ENG-AUS	12	8	20
18. USA-BEL	20	11	31				
19. USA-FIN	27	3	30				
. MEX-PUR	20	10	30				

HIGHEST FLOWS OF PLAYERS WITHIN EUROPE



	-->	<--	Total		-->	<--	Total		-->	<--	Total
1. FRA-BEL	55	24	79	21. SRB-HUN	21	5	26	. GER-BEL	9	9	18
2. ESP-GER	47	20	67	. RUS-TUR	18	8	26	42. ITA-ENG	12	5	17
. ESP-FRA	39	28	67	23. ITA-TUR	16	9	25	. SRB-SVK	10	7	17
4. FRA-GER	32	28	60	. SLO-AUT	13	12	25	. LUX-GER	9	8	17
5. ESP-ENG	33	26	59	25. CZE-SVK	13	10	23	45. ISR-FRA	10	6	16
6. GER-AUT	37	20	57	26. SRB-FRA	17	5	22	. ROU-HUN	9	7	16
7. ESP-ITA	28	22	50	. ITA-ISR	14	8	22	. TUR-GRE	9	7	16
8. FRA-SUI	41	6	47	. ESP-GRE	12	10	22	. GRE-ITA	8	8	16
. SRB-BIH	36	11	47	29. LTU-GER	15	6	21	. SWE-ESP	8	8	16
10. ESP-BEL	26	15	41	. CZE-GER	13	8	21	50. ROU-GER	11	4	15
11. ITA-GER	20	19	39	31. SRB-ROU	14	6	20	. LTU-ESP	10	5	15
12. ITA-FRA	25	12	37	. TUR-FRA	12	8	20	. CZE-FRA	9	6	15
. ENG-GER	21	16	37	33. CRO-GER	14	5	19	. FIN-GER	9	6	15
14. NED-BEL	22	12	34	. GRE-GER	13	6	19	. FRA-HUN	9	6	15
15. ESP-TUR	18	14	32	. HUN-GER	12	7	19	. ISR-TUR	9	6	15
16. GER-SUI	25	3	28	. SLO-GER	12	7	19	. NED-ESP	9	6	15
. FRA-ENG	19	9	28	. SRB-MKD	12	7	19	. POL-GER	9	6	15
18. LTU-ENG	25	2	27	38. GRE-CYP	13	5	18				
. MNE-SRB	15	12	27	. TUR-GER	13	5	18				
. POR-ESP	15	12	27	. CRO-BIH	10	8	18				

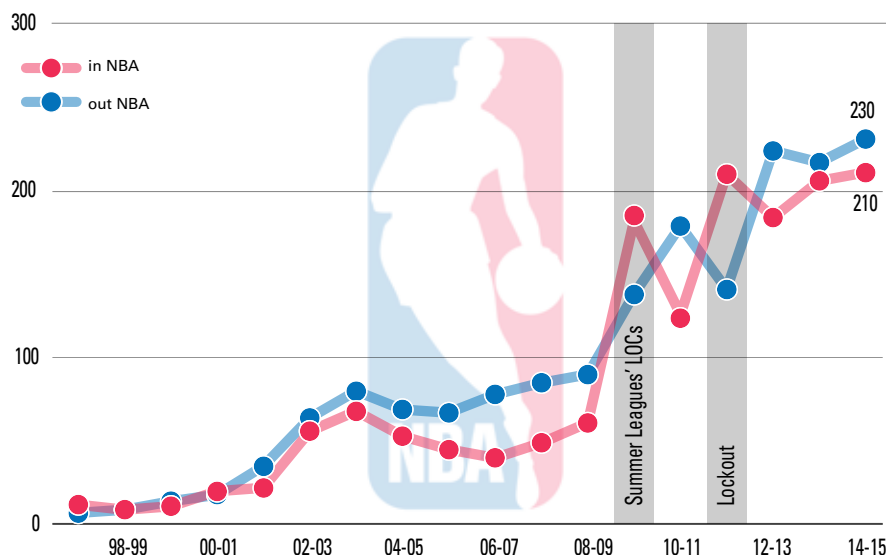
A steady growth in the number of international transfers within the NBA has been recorded ever since an agreement in 1997 with FIBA whereby a Letter of Clearance is requested for each international transfer. During 2009, this process was extended to the USA Summer Leagues. An increase in the number of international transfers from/to the NBA has been observed with European countries not only playing a major role in welcoming players from the NBA, but also in the provision of players. Asia (mostly China) and the Americas also make a significant contribution to these inward and outward transfers.

Notably during 2014-15 the NBADL showed a decrease in international transfers for the second successive year. With regards to the NBADL and the nationality of international players, the European 'dominance' is clearly challenged by other continents which attract half of the players from the league. The recruitment of NBADL teams continues to be highly diversified.

A similar agreement in respect of international transfers has been in place between FIBA and the WNBA since 1998. A clear evolution in the number of international transfers from/to the WNBA has followed. However, this trend is very stable and the figure has remained largely unchanged from the 2005/06 season. A significant chunk of these transfers also involved European countries, where women's basketball generates sufficient revenue to attract the best players.

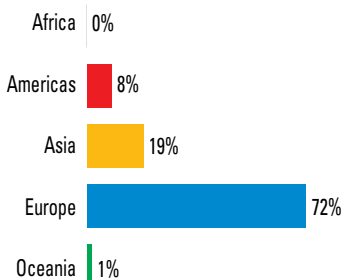
NBA

EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF NBA

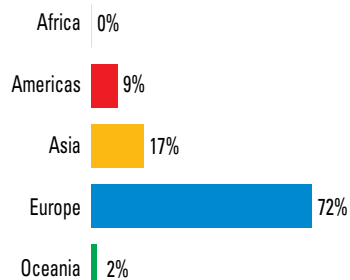


ZONE OF ORIGIN (2014-15)

ALL PLAYERS

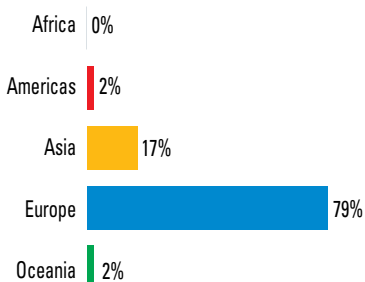


NON US PLAYERS

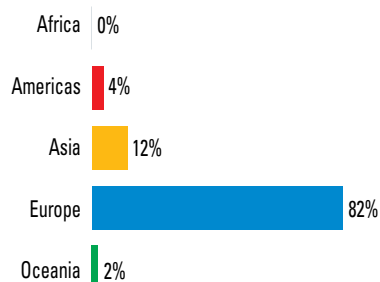


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2014-15)

ALL PLAYERS

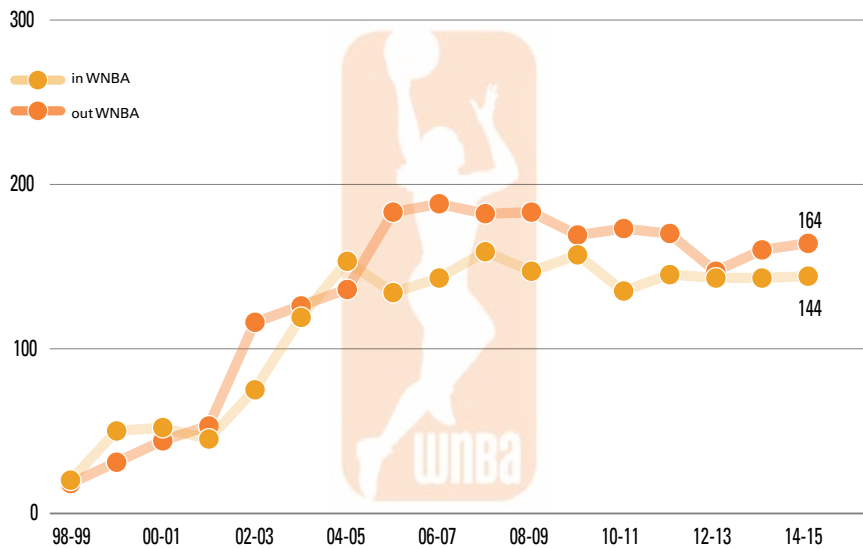


NON US PLAYERS

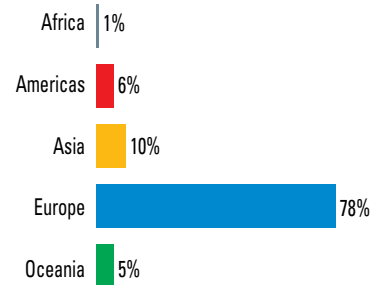


WNBA

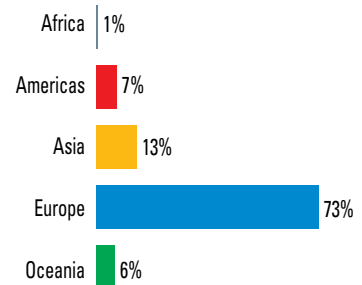
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF WNBA



ZONE OF ORIGIN (2014-15)

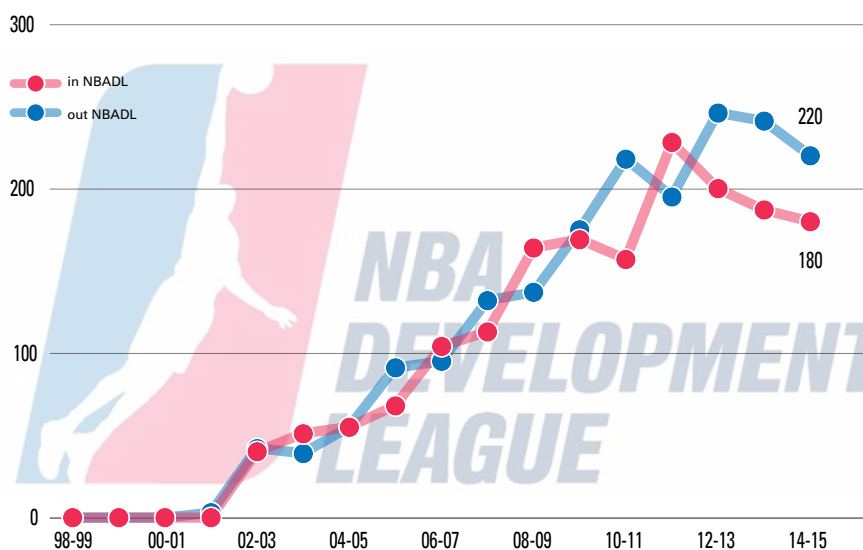


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2014-15)

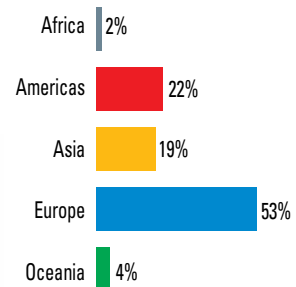


NBADL

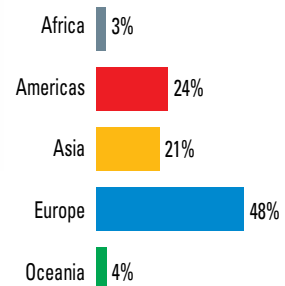
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF NBADL



ZONE OF ORIGIN (2014-15)

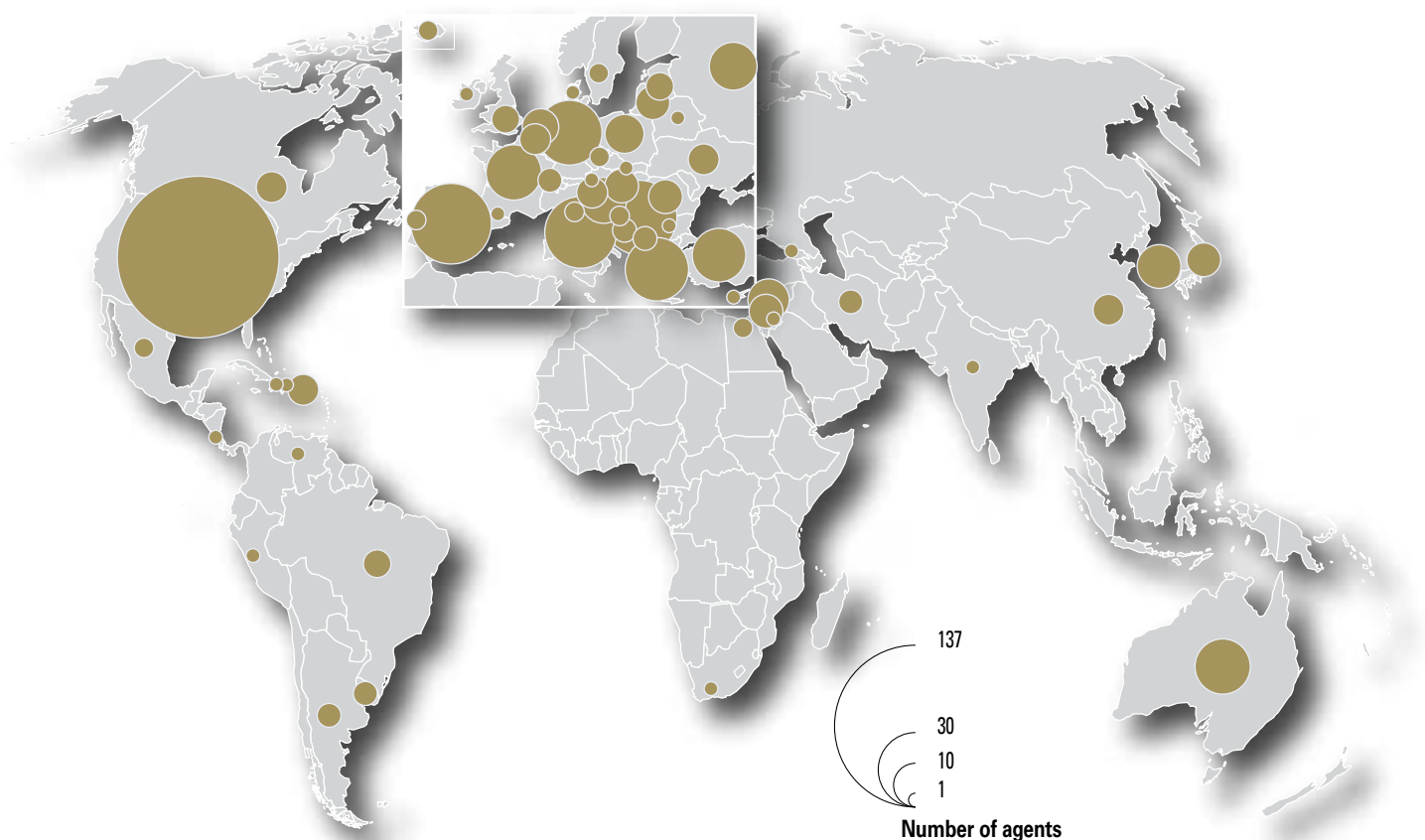


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2014-15)



FIBA CERTIFIED AGENTS

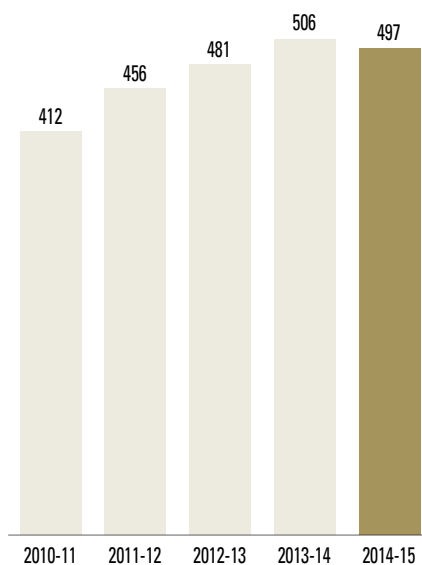
NATIONALITY OF FIBA CERTIFIED AGENTS (2014-15)



Since the early days of the FIBA process which began during 2007, there have been a total of 36 test sessions conducted. These have been organised in three strategic geographical areas, with 17 provided in Switzerland for Europe, eight in the Americas, and eleven in Oceania. An outstanding number of 586 candidates from all over the world have successfully attended our sessions and even though the market within Europe is somewhat stagnating, the demand in USA is significantly increasing. Overall, the FIBA Certified Agent community is split into four major groups and counts 497 licenced members who are now operating worldwide.

Considering the economic context which is unfavourable to the market growth, such stability as illustrated is an encouraging sign.

NUMBER OF FIBA CERTIFIED AGENTS EVOLUTION SINCE 2010-11



MOST REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES TOTAL: 60 NATIONALITIES

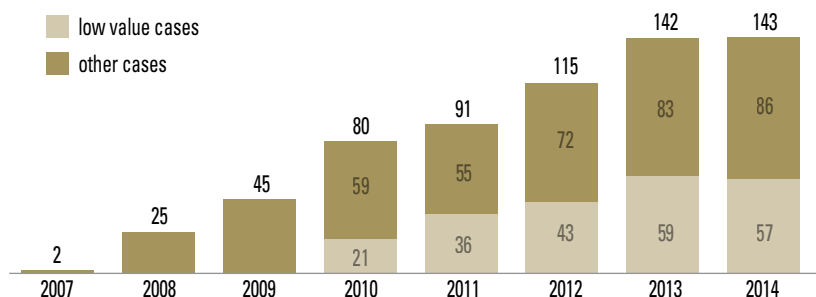
1.	USA	137
2.	Spain	34
3.	Serbia	29
4.	Italy	27
5.	Germany	22
6.	Greece	21
7.	Australia	16
8.	France	16
9.	Turkey	15
10.	Russia	12
11.	Croatia	11
12.	Korea	10
13.	Lebanon	9
14.	Poland	8

The Basketball Arbitral Tribunal (BAT) was established by FIBA in 2006 and is today an independent organization officially recognized by FIBA.

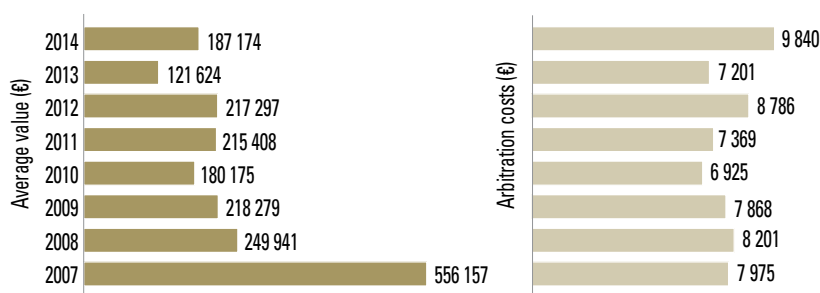
The BAT provides services for the resolution of contractual disputes between players, agents, coaches and clubs through arbitration in a simple, fast and cost-efficient manner.

In view of the fact that the use of BAT to resolve contractual disputes is entirely voluntary, the failure to honour a BAT Award may entail sanctions by FIBA such as, as the case may be, a monetary fine, the withdrawal of a FIBA Agent's License, a ban on international transfers of players or a ban on registration of new players, as provided in the FIBA Internal Regulations.

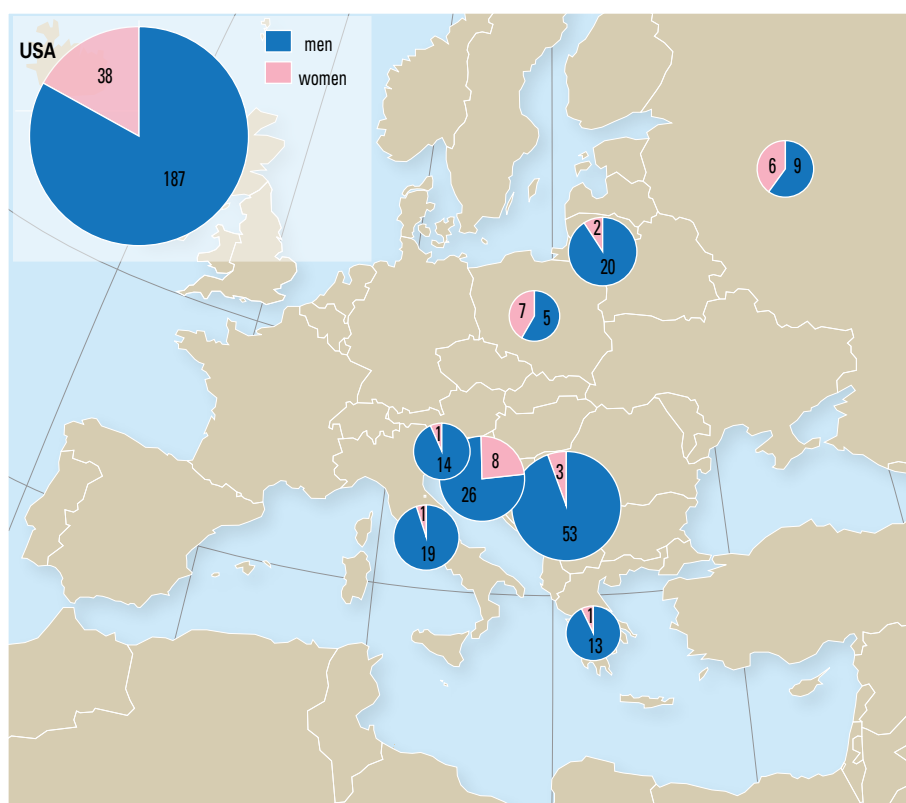
REQUESTS FOR ARBITRATION FILED WITH BAT EVOLUTION SINCE 2007



AVERAGE VALUE AND ARBITRATION COSTS OF REGULAR CASES EVOLUTION SINCE 2007



NATIONALITIES OF PLAYERS INVOLVED TOTAL: 9 NATIONALITIES



TOP 12 COUNTRIES OF CLUBS INVOLVED IN BAT PROCEEDINGS

1.	Turkey	73
2.	Italy	71
3.	Greece	45
4.	Russia	45
5.	Spain	31
6.	Ukraine	26
7.	Poland	18
8.	Croatia	17
9.	Slovenia	14
10.	Romania	13
11.	China	11
12.	Lithuania	11

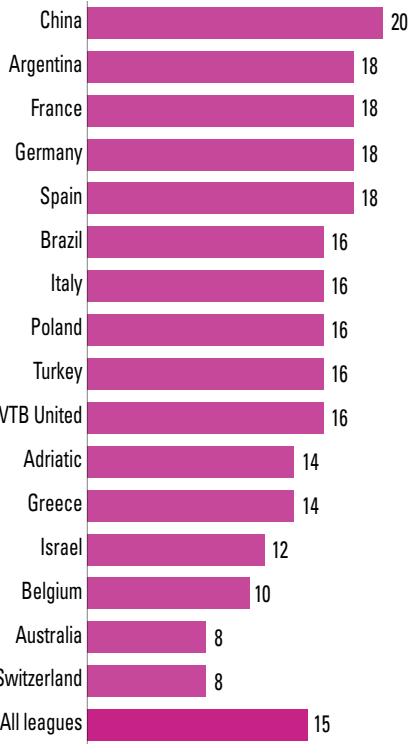


COMPARISON OF LEAGUES

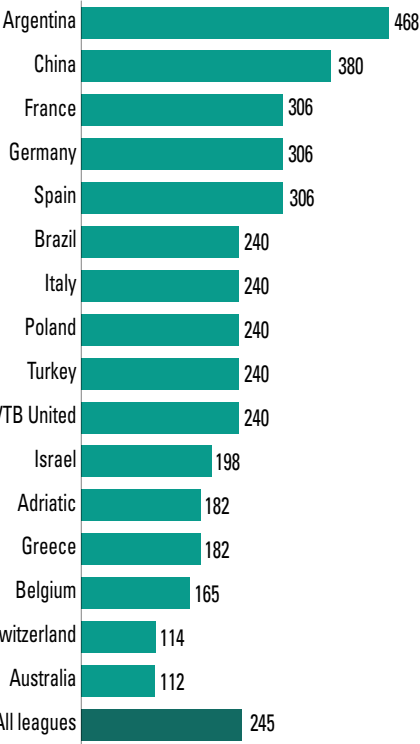
2014/2015

OVERVIEW OF LEAGUES

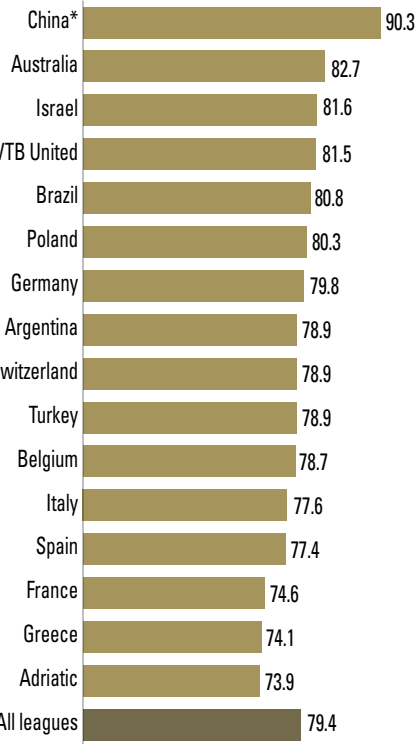
NUMBER OF TEAMS



NUMBER OF GAMES



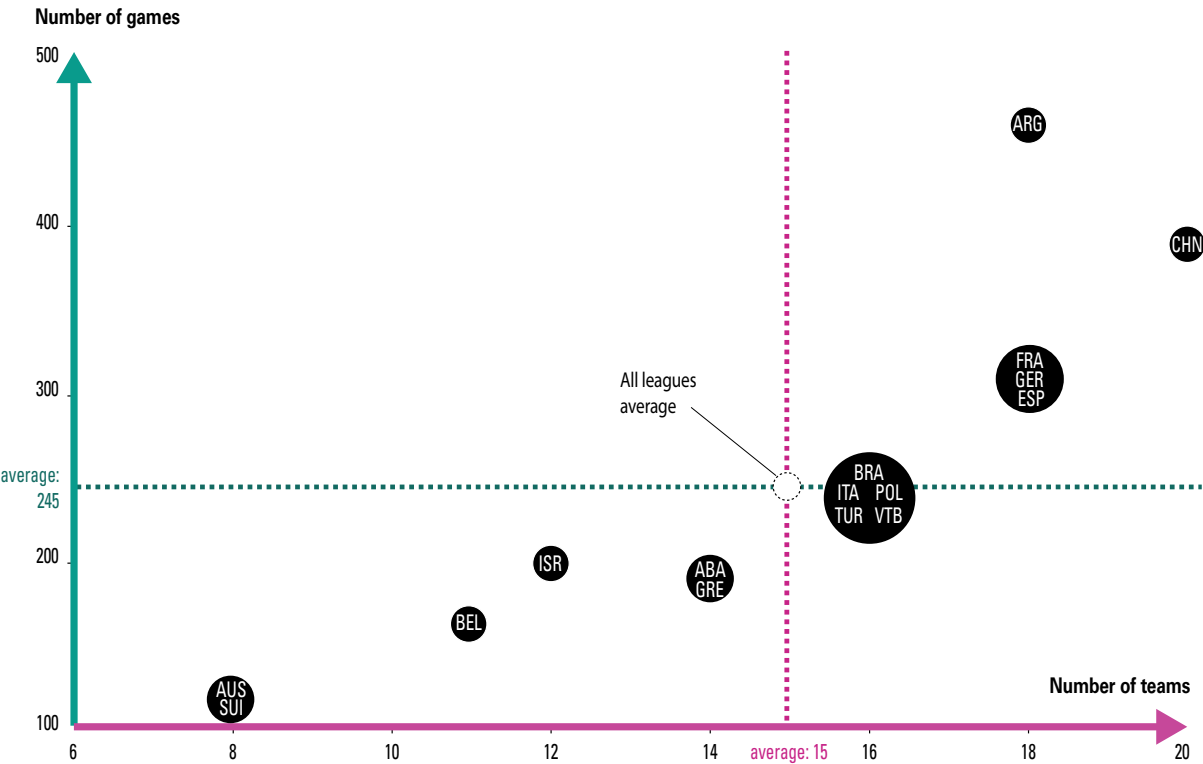
AV. TEAM POINTS PER GAME



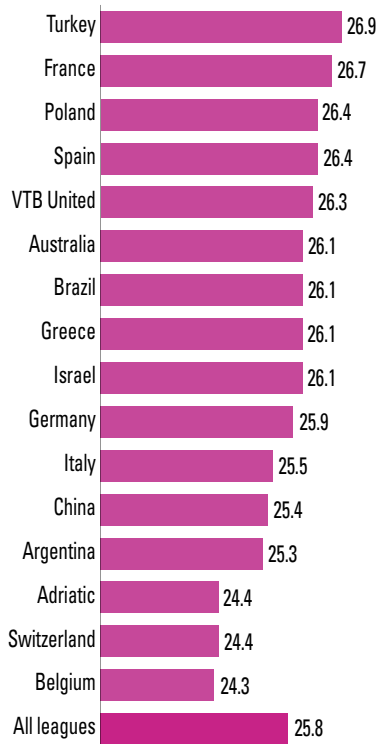
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

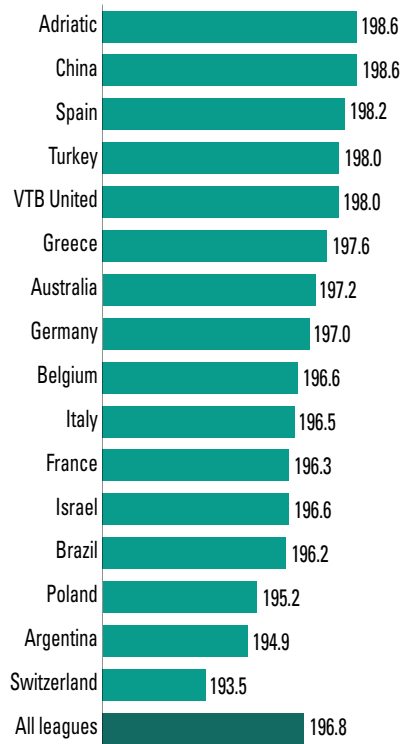
BASED ON THE NUMBER OF TEAMS AND THE NUMBER OF GAMES PER SEASON



AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



AVERAGE AGE

TOP 5	1. AZS Koszalin (POL)	28.8
	2. Krasny O. Volgograd (RUS)	28.8
	3. Universo/BRB (BRA)	28.8
	4. PAOK BC (GRE)	28.7
	5. Türk Telekom (TUR)	28.7

BOTTOM 5	1. Mega Vizura (SRB)	21.3
	2. KK Zadar (CRO)	22.1
	3. Fribourg Olympic (SUI)	22.3
	4. Leuven Bears (BEL)	22.6
	5. SAM Massagno (SUI)	22.7

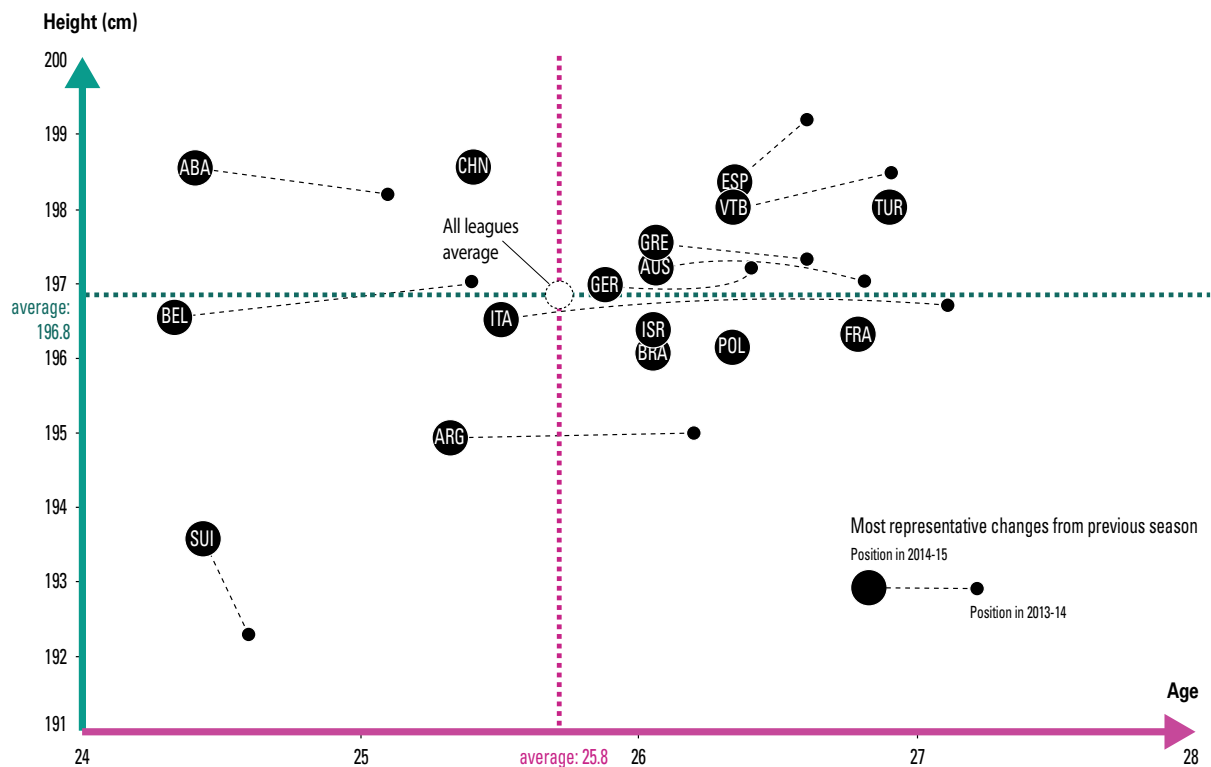
AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

TOP 5	1. Mega Vizura (SRB)	202.6
	2. Cedevita Zagreb (CRO)	201.4
	3. Bayi Fubang (CHN)	201.3
	4. Unicaja (ESP)	201.1
	5. Panathinaikos (GRE)	200.7

BOTTOM 5	1. Nanterre (FRA)	190.8
	2. BC Boncourt (SUI)	190.9
	3. SAM Massagno (SUI)	192.3
	4. Polfarmex Kutno (POL)	192.6
	5. Fribourg Olympic (SUI)	192.6

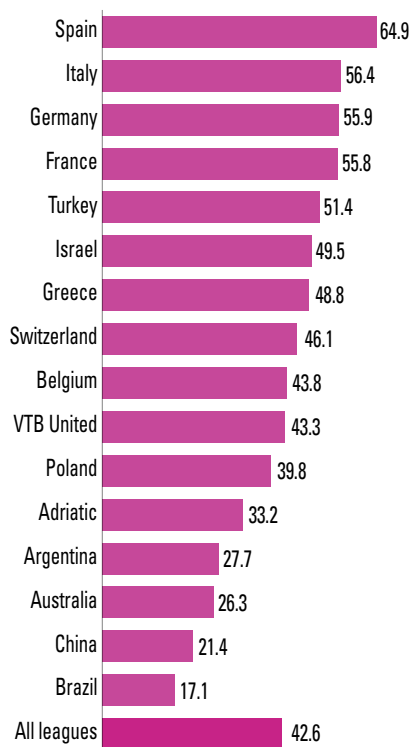
COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON AGE AND HEIGHT

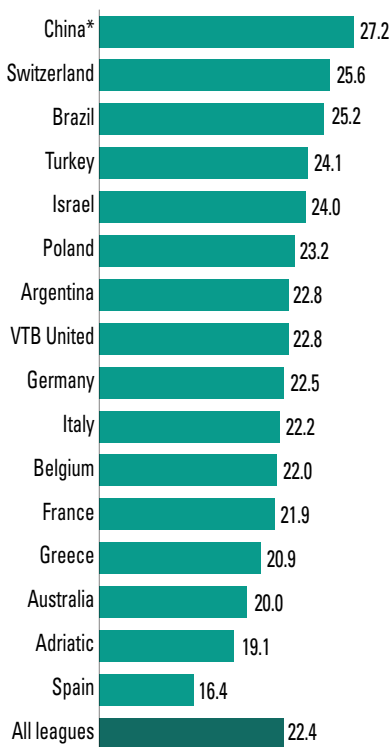


FOREIGNERS

% OF FOREIGNERS



AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS



% OF FOREIGNERS

TOP 5	1. Tau Ceramica (ESP)	83.3
	2. F.C. Barcelona (ESP)	82.4
	3. KK Igokea (BIH)	77.8
	4. Unicaja (ESP)	76.5
	5. Chalons-Reims (FRA)	75.0

BOTTOM 5	1. Atenas Cordoba (ARG)	0.0
	2. Bayi Fubang (CHN)	0.0
	3. Bauru (BRA)	6.7
	4. Cedevita Zagreb (CRO)	6.7
	5. KK Zadar (CRO)	6.7

AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS

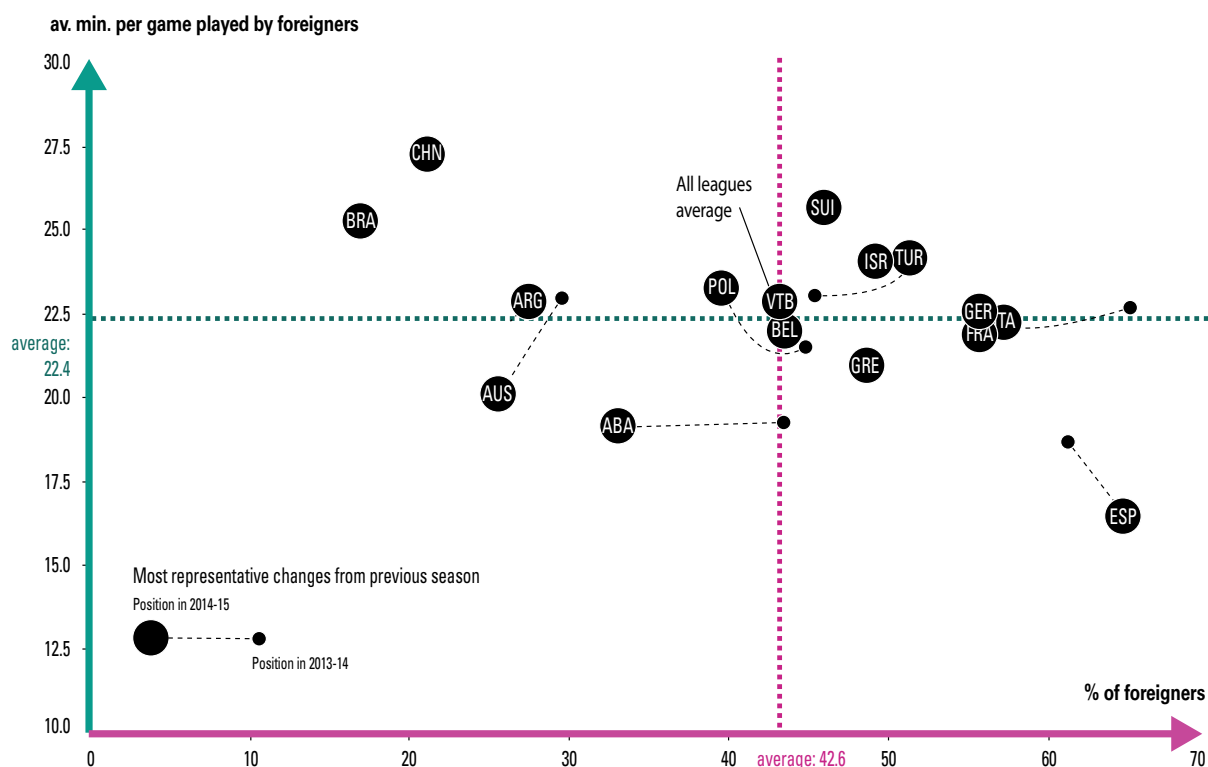
TOP 5	1. SAM Massagno (SUI)	34.8
	2. Zhejiang Cyclones (CHN)	31.9
	3. KK Zadar (CRO)	31.6
	4. Starwings Regio Basel (SUI)	31.4
	5. Jilin Tigers (CHN)	30.9

BOTTOM 5	1. Mega Vizura (SRB)	9.3
	2. Unicaja (ESP)	13.3
	3. Metalac (SRB)	13.7
	4. Real Madrid (ESP)	13.8
	5. Strasbourg (FRA)	14.3

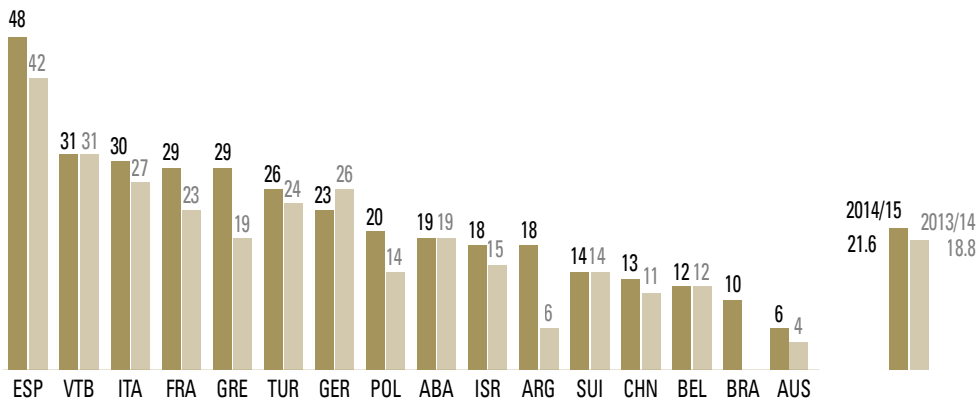
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON % AND AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS



NUMBER OF NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED

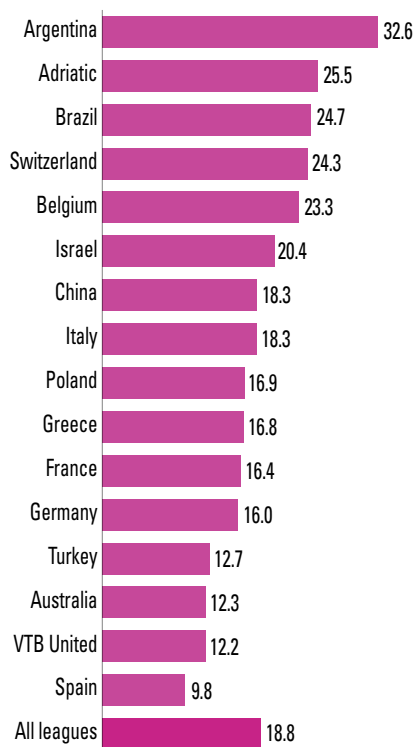


INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

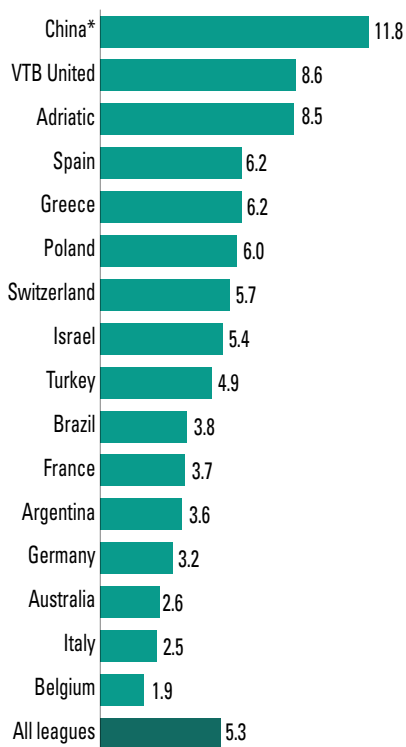
ABA	No limitation regarding foreign players.	ARG	Allowed three foreign players per team on the roster.
AUS	Allowed two foreign players per team on the roster.	BEL	Imposed a minimum of six home-grown players on the scoresheet, regardless of the total number of players on the scoresheet.
BRA	Allowed three foreign players per team on the roster and three foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.	CHN	Allowed two foreign players per team on the roster and one additional player from Asia under restricted conditions. Imposed playing time restrictions for foreign players.
ESP	Imposed four home-grown players per team on the roster if composed of 10-12 players, or three if composed of 8-9 players. Allowed a maximum of two non UE + EEA + Switzerland players on the roster.	FRA	Allowed five non home-grown players per team on the scoresheet.
GER	Allowed six foreign players per team on the scoresheet.	GRE	Allowed six foreign players per team on the roster, of which four players could come from outside the EU + EEA + Switzerland area.
ISR	Allowed five foreign players per team on the scoresheet, and two foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.	ITA	Allowed five foreign players per team (10-man roster) and three extra FIBA Europe players (12-man roster) on the roster.
POL	Imposed six home-grown players on the scoresheet. Allowed three foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.	SUI	Allowed seven non home-grown players per team on the roster and four on the scoresheet.
TUR	Allowed seven foreign players on the roster, with six foreign players on the scoresheet and five on the court.	VTB	Number of allowed foreign players dependent on National Championships (except for Russian teams: seven max). Imposed a minimum of six national players on the scoresheet.

NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

% OF NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS



AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY NATIONAL U21



% OF NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

1.	Franca (BRA)	50.0
2.	Mega Vizura (SRB)	47.4
3.	Quilmes (ARG)	47.1
4.	KK Zadar (CRO)	46.7
5.	Okapi Aalstar (BEL)	45.0
6.	CO La Banda (ARG)	44.4
7.	Sao Jose (BRA)	42.9
.	Winner/Kabum Limeira (BRA)	42.9
9.	Regatas Corrientes (ARG)	41.2
10.	Jezioro Tarnobrzeg (POL)	40.0

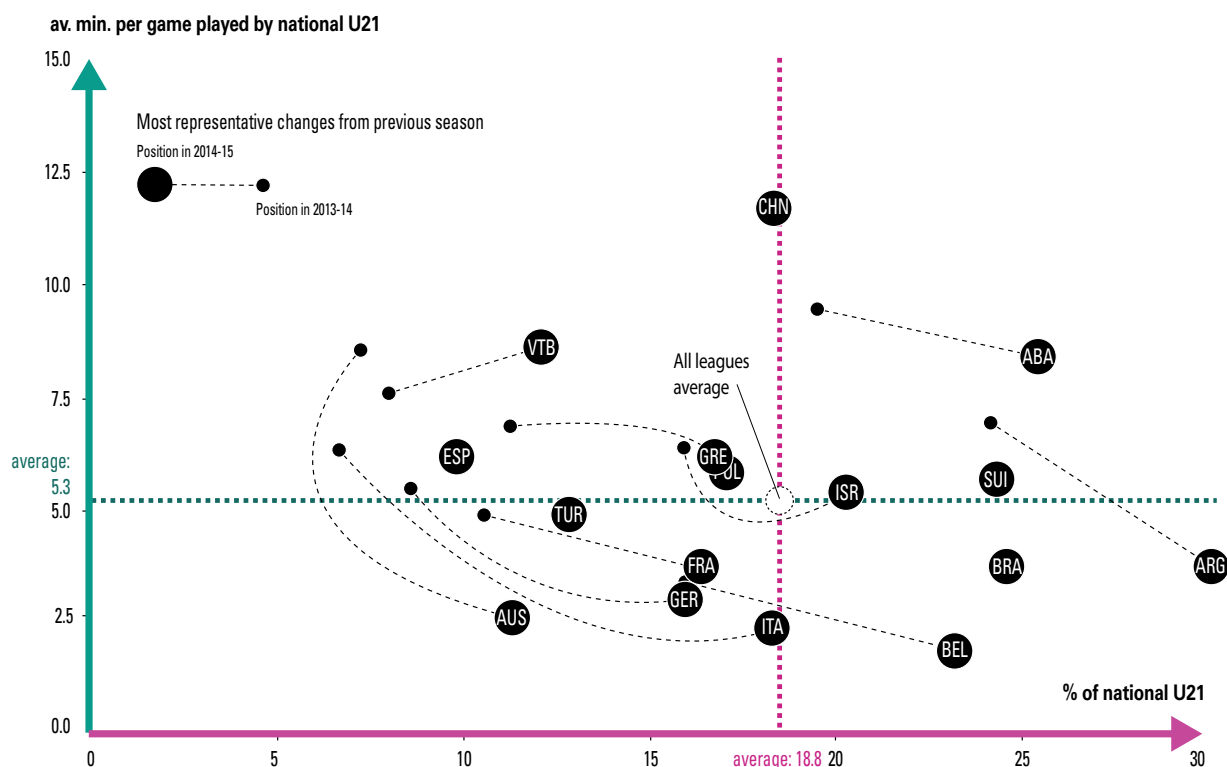
AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY NATIONAL U21

1.	Krasnie Krylya Samara (RUS)	21.5
2.	Fujian (CHN)	20.9
3.	Fuenlabrada (ESP)	20.7
4.	Valencia Basket (ESP)	18.5
5.	Union Olimpija (SLO)	16.9
6.	Guangsha Lions (CHN)	15.7
7.	Bayi Fubang (CHN)	15.7
8.	Konkarit Loimaa Bisons (FIN)	14.0
.	Shanghai Sharks (CHN)	14.0
10.	Prokom Trefl Sopot (POL)	13.9

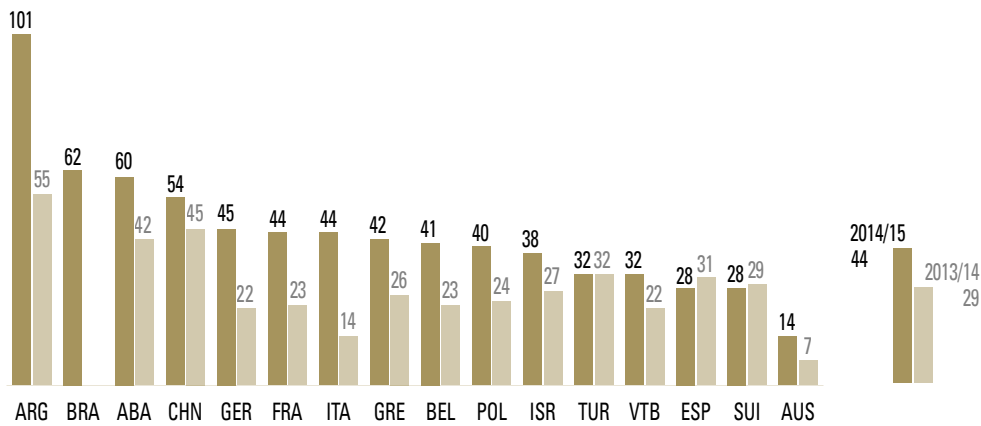
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

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



NUMBER OF NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

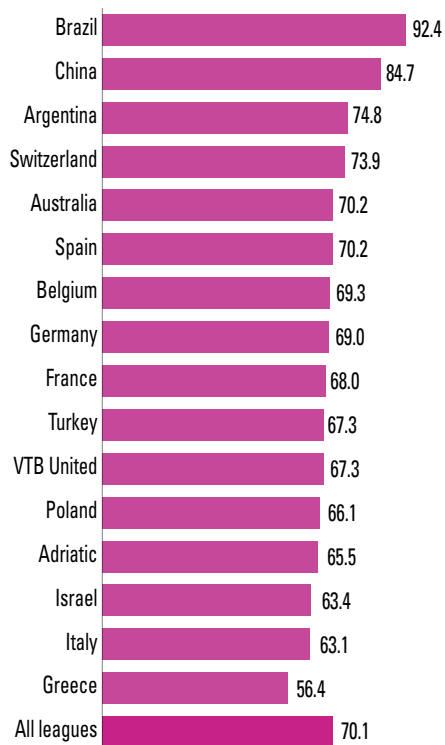


INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

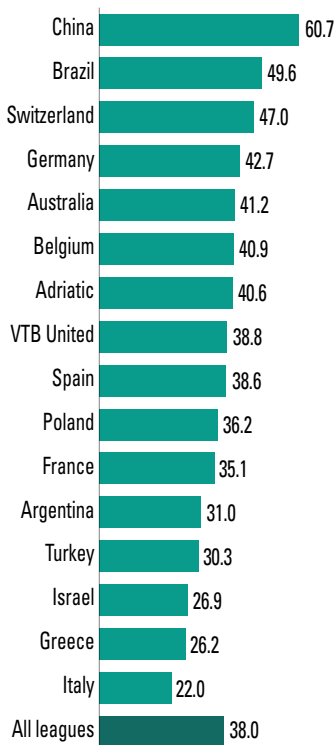
ABA	No specific regulations.	ARG	Allowed eight U20 players and two U23 players on the roster. Three U20 players were allowed on the scoresheet.
AUS	No specific regulations.	BEL	No specific regulations.
BRA	No specific regulations.	CHN	No specific regulations.
ESP	No specific regulations.	FRA	No specific regulations.
GER	No specific regulations.	GRE	No specific regulations.
ISR	No specific regulations regarding U21 players, but imposed a minimum of two U22 players on the scoresheet.	ITA	No specific regulations.
POL	No specific regulations.	SUI	No specific regulations.
TUR	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

TOP 5	1. Bayi Fubang (CHN)	100.0
	2. Paulistano (BRA)	100.0
	3. Quilmes (ARG)	100.0
	4. Mogi das Cruzes (BRA)	100.0
	5. Rio Claro Basquete (BRA)	100.0

BOTTOM 5	1. KK Igokea (BIH)	33.3
	2. Bamberg (GER)	35.3
	3. Le Mans (FRA)	40.0
	4. Hapoel GalilElyon (ISR)	41.2
	5. AEK Athens (GRE)	42.9

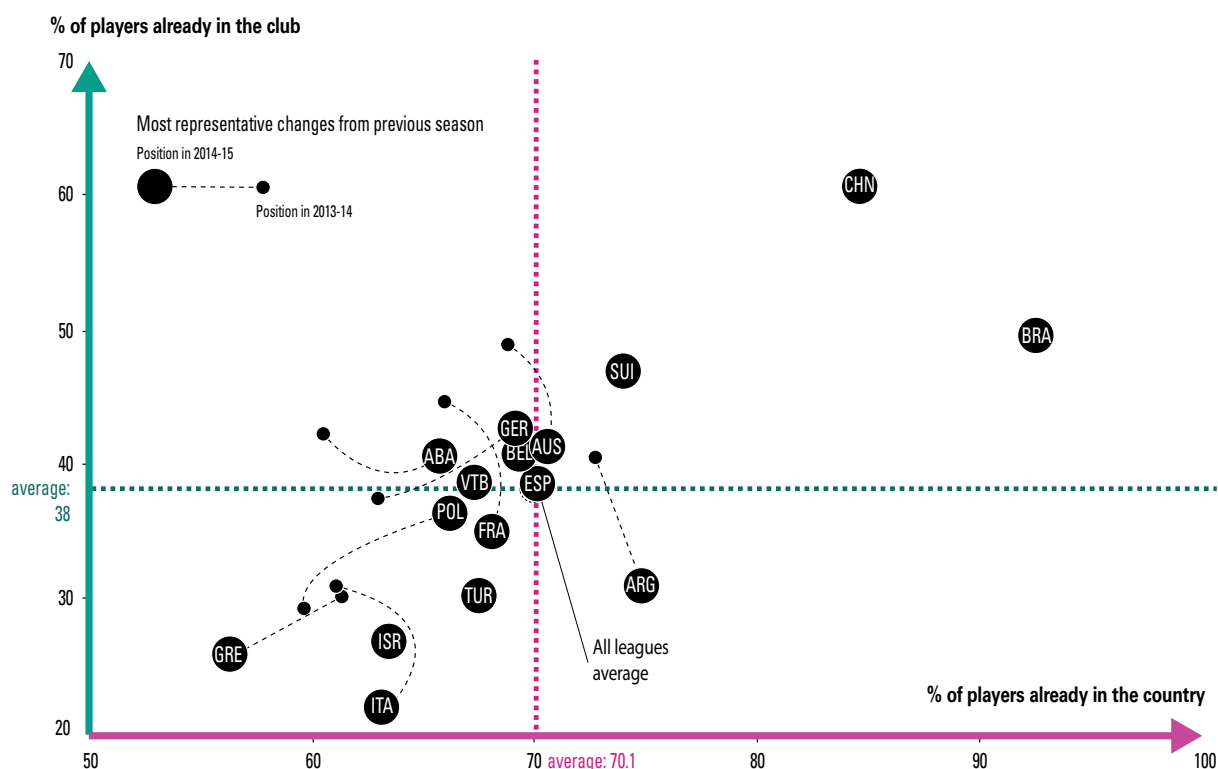
% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

TOP 5	1. Beijing Ducks (CHN)	91.7
	2. Dongguan Leopards (CHN)	91.7
	3. Leuven Bears (BEL)	84.6
	4. Flamengo (BRA)	78.6
	5. Guangsha Lions (CHN)	76.9

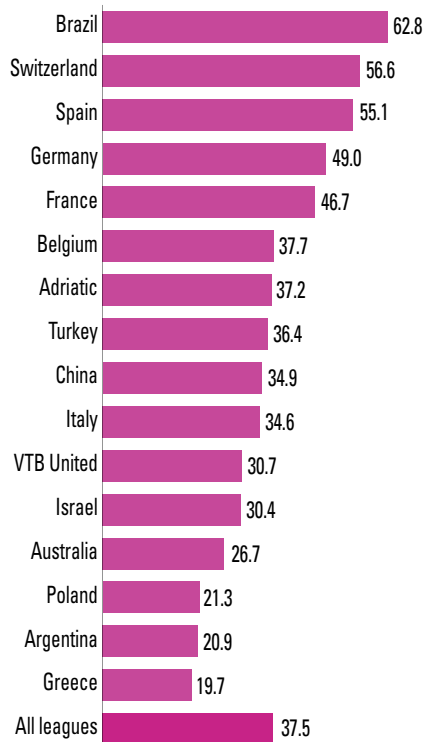
BOTTOM 5	1. Carmatic (ITA)	0.0
	2. Hubo Limburg United (BEL)	0.0
	3. Vanoli (ITA)	0.0
	4. Olin Erdine (TUR)	5.0
	5. Panelefsiniakos AOK (GRE)	5.0

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

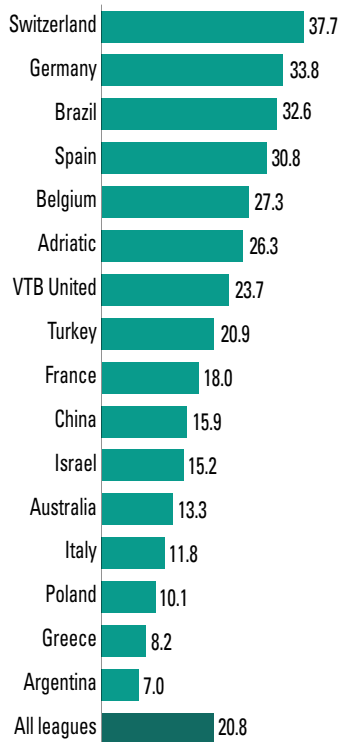
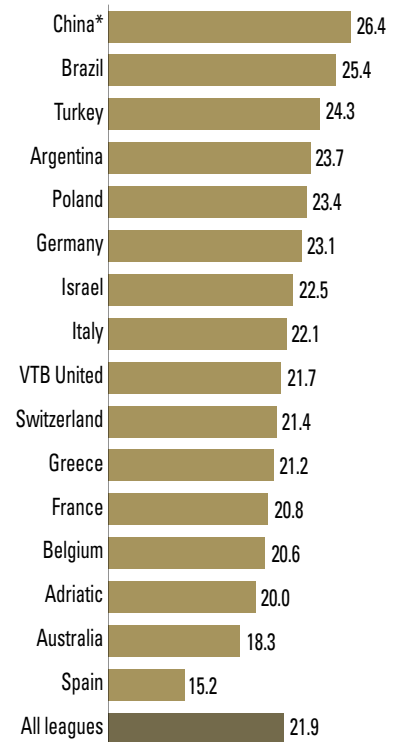
BASED ON % OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY/CLUB



% OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



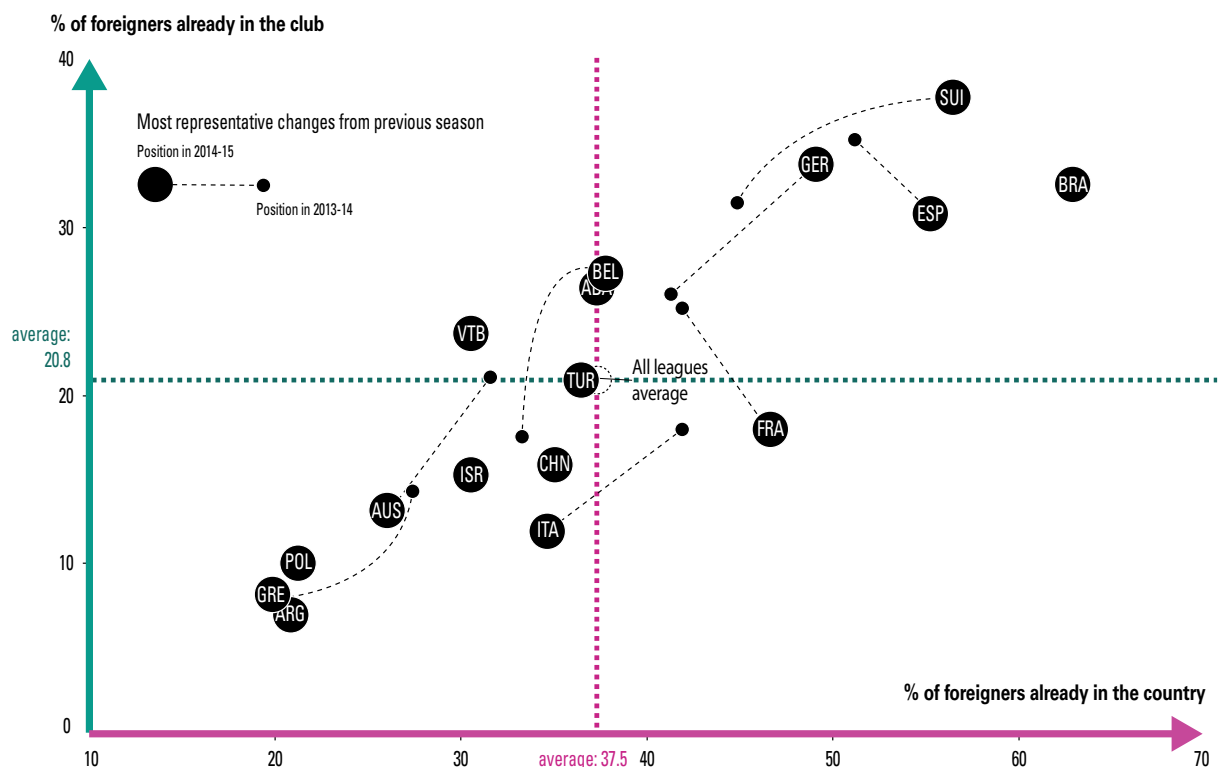
% OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

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

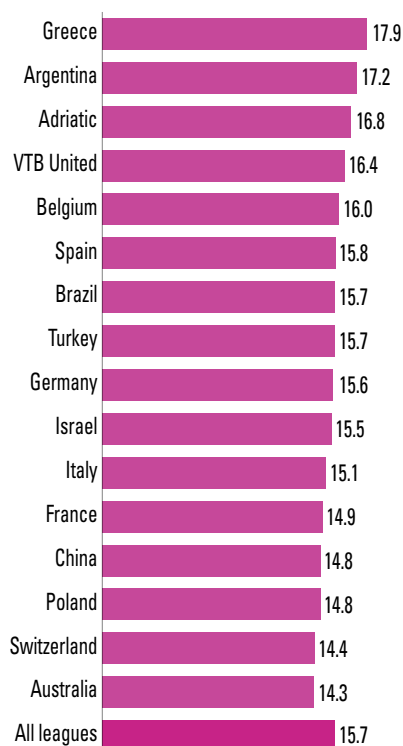
COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON % OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY/CLUB

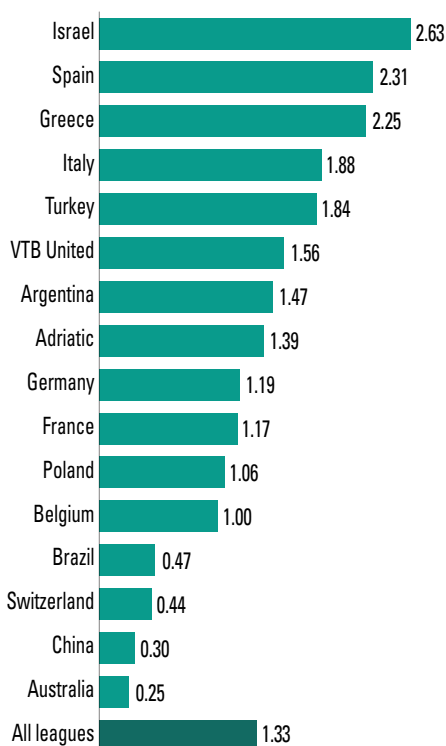


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

AV. NUMBER OF PLAYERS FIELDED PER TEAM



AV. NUMBER OF PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON PER TEAM



PLAYERS FIELDED

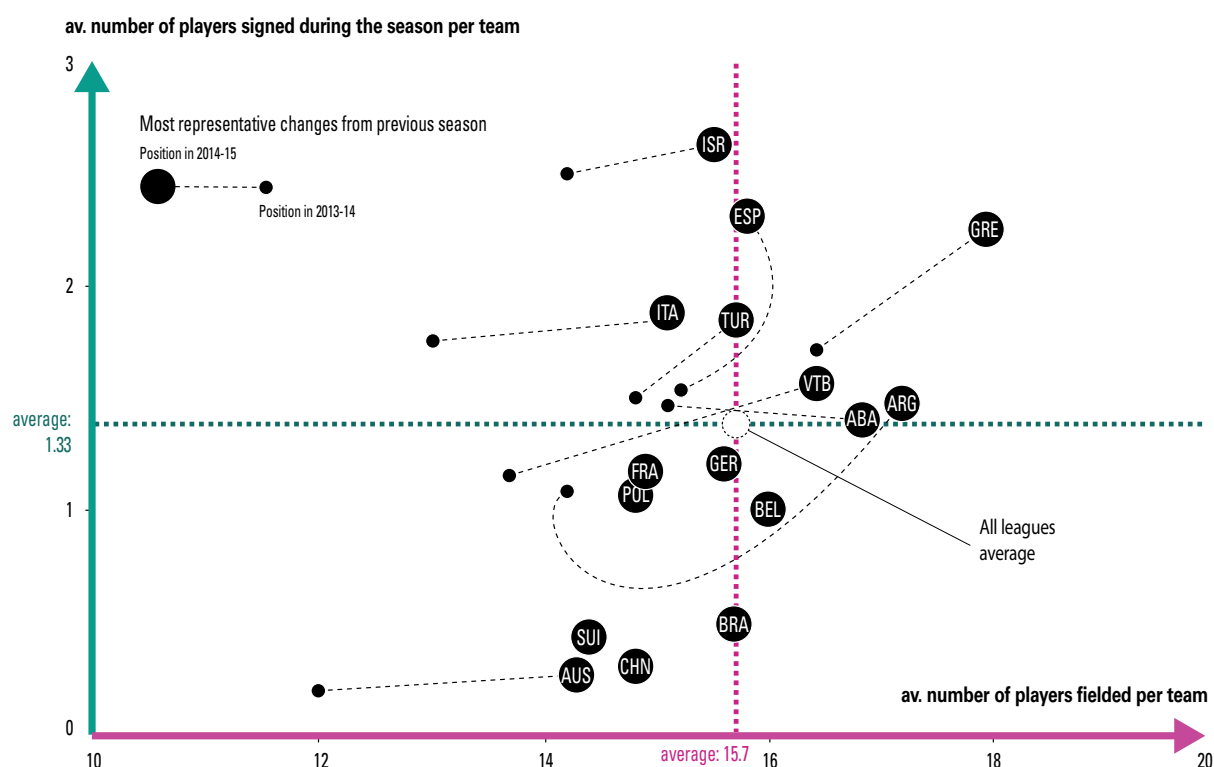
1.	Lanus Buenos Aires (ARG)	25
2.	Panionios (GRE)	25
3.	KK Samara (RUS)	24
4.	Tau Ceramica (ESP)	24
5.	Levski Sofia (BUL)	23
6.	Juventud S. Parana (ARG)	22
7.	La Bruixa d'Or (ESP)	22
8.	Trikalla (GRE)	22
9.	AEK Athens (GRE)	21
10.	E. Concordia (ARG)	21
11.	Sao Jose (BRA)	21

PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON

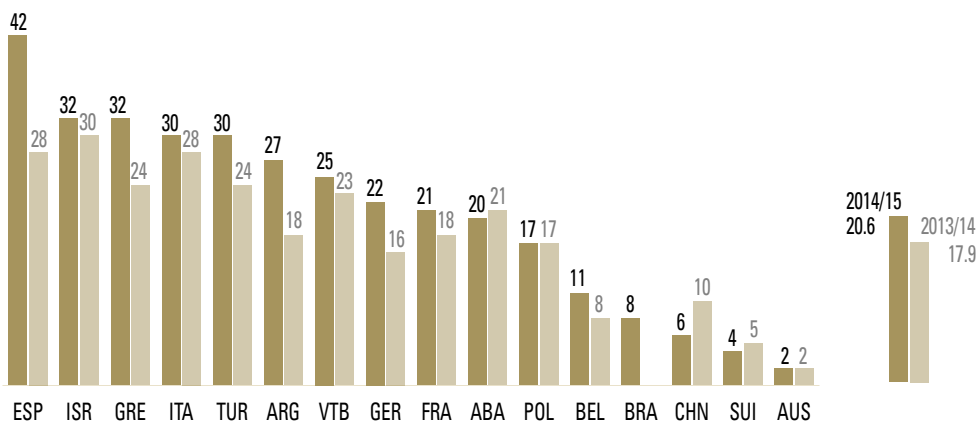
1.	Khimki Moscow (RUS)	7
2.	Tau Ceramica (ESP)	7
3.	La Bruixa d'Or (ESP)	6
4.	Maccabi Haifa (ISR)	6
5.	Panionios (GRE)	6
6.	Estudiantes Madrid (ESP)	5
7.	Juventud S. Parana (ARG)	5
8.	Morskie Szczecin (POL)	5
9.	Trikalla (GRE)	5

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	Allowed signature of a maximum of 20 contracts throughout the season.	ARG	Allowed the replacement of eight players per team (two nationals + six foreign players).
AUS	No restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.	BEL	Allowed four replacements per team during the season, but did not allow any national transfers.
BRA	No restrictions during the first round of the regular season. Allowed national transfers under special restrictions, related to the status of the concerned transferred player during the first round of the regular season.	CHN	No restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.
ESP	Allowed 10 replacements per team during the season. No restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.	FRA	Allowed the signature of a maximum of 16 contracts throughout the season.
GER	Allowed four replacements per team during the season. No restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.	GRE	Allowed three replacements of foreign players per team during the first round of the regular season and two until the Play-Offs. No national transfers during the season.
ISR	No restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. Allowed no more than one national transfer per player.	ITA	No restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.
POL	No restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.	SUI	No restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season and allowed one national transfer per player.
TUR	No restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.	VTB	No restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, but did not allow a player to play for more than 2 VTB clubs during the season.



DOMESTIC LEAGUES

2014/2015

LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Buducnost Pogdrica (MNE)
Cedevita Zagreb (CRO)
Cibona Zagreb (CRO)
Crvena Zvezda Beograd (SRB)
KK Igokea (BIH)
KK Zadar (CRO)
Krka Novo Mesto (SLO)
Levski Sofia (BUL)
Mega Vizura (SRB)
Metalac Valjevo (SRB)
MZT Skopje (MKD)
Partizan NIS Belgrade (SRB)
Szolnoki Olaj (HUN)
Olimpija Ljubljana (SLO)

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	14	14
Number of games per season	182	182
Number of players	235	212
% of foreigners	33%	44%
Number of nationalities represented	19	19
Average age	24.4	25.1
Average height (cm)	198.6	198.2
Average team points per game	73.9	72.9
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.6	25.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	16.8	15.1

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

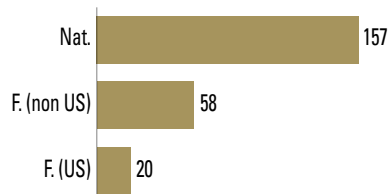
The league did not have any limitations regarding the number of foreign players.

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

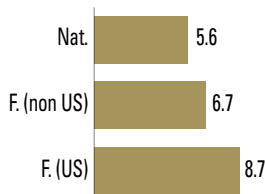
The league allowed signature of a maximum of 20 contracts throughout the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



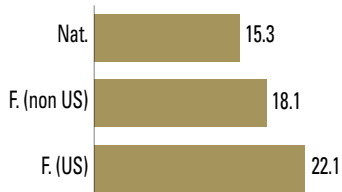
POINTS PER GAME



AVERAGE AGE



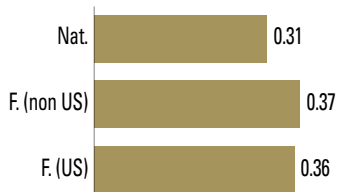
MINUTES PER GAME



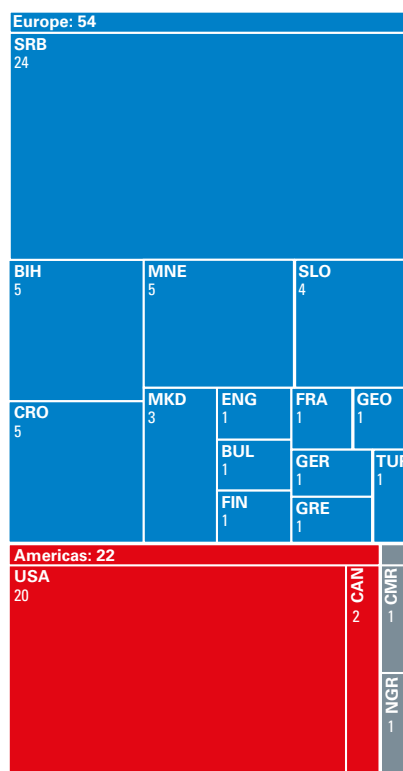
AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



POINTS PER MINUTE



FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



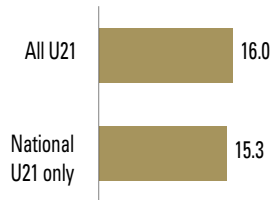
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

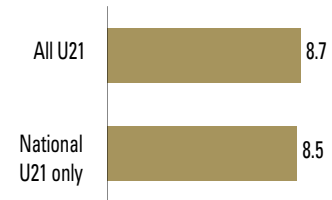
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

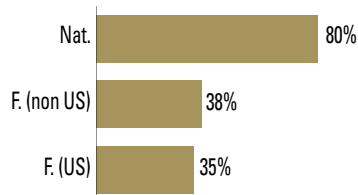


MINUTES PER GAME

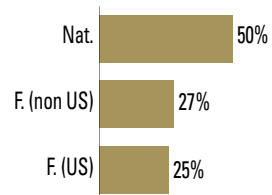


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

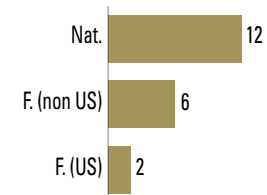
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

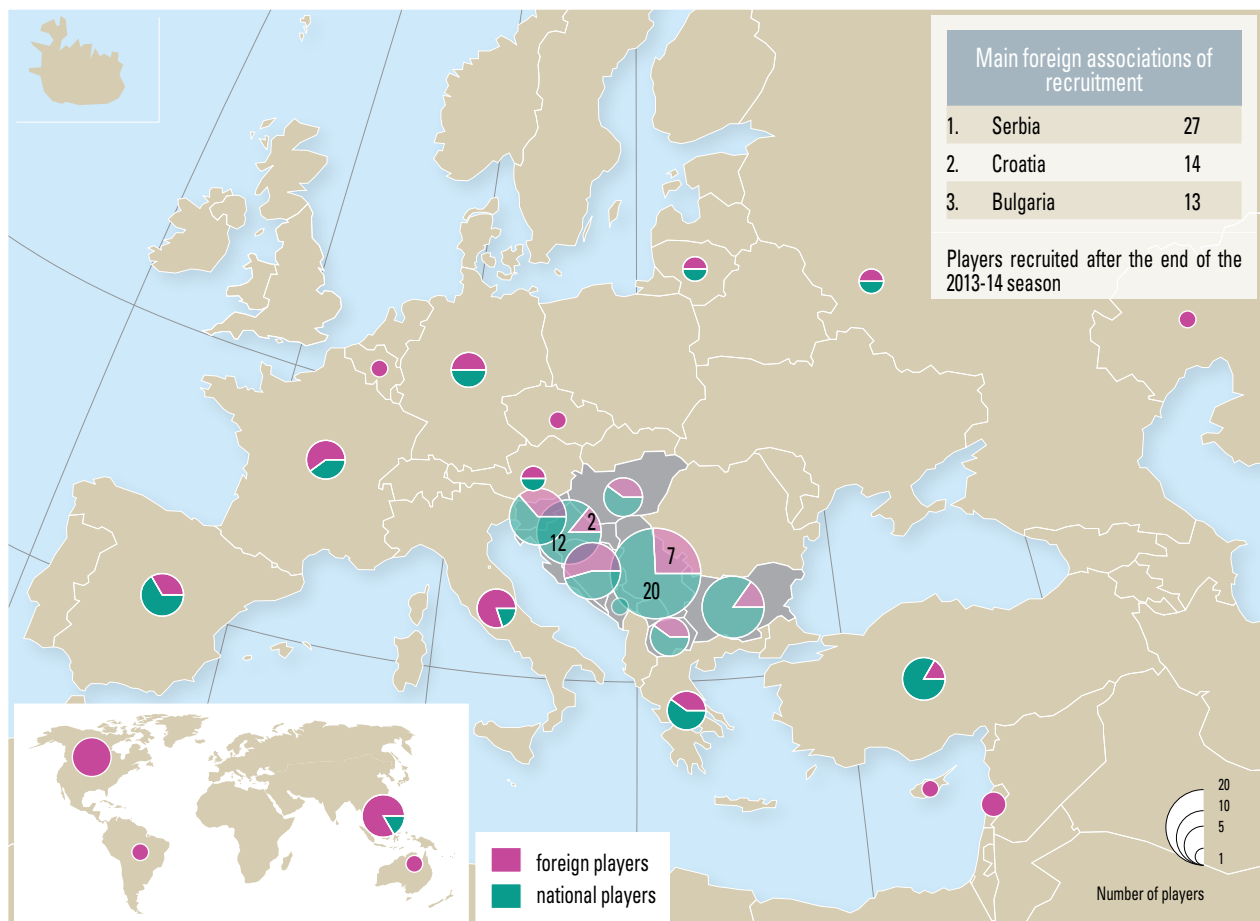


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015	LEAGUE PROFILE	2014-15	2013-14
Argentino Junin Buenos Aires	Number of teams	18	16
Atenas Cordoba	Number of games per season	468	352
Boca Juniors Buenos Aires	Number of players	310	227
Ciclista Juninense Buenos Aires	% of foreigners	28%	27%
Ciclista Olimpico La Banda	Number of nationalities represented	18	6
Estudiantes Concordia	Average age	25.3	26.2
GEGR-Indalo Comodoro	Average height (cm)	194.9	195.0
Juventud Sionista Parana	Average team points per game	78.9	78.0
La Union Formosa	Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.8	26.5
Lanus Buenos Aires	Average number of players fielded per team during the season	17.2	14.2
Libertad Suncholes			
Obras Buenos Aires			
Penarol Mar de Plata			
Quilmes Mar del Plata - Buenos Aires			
Quimsa Santiago Del Estero			
Regatas Corrientes			
San Martin Corrientes			
Weber Bahia Blanca			

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS

Category	Value
Nat.	226
F. (non US)	26
F. (US)	60

POINTS PER GAME

Category	Value
Nat.	4.8
F. (non US)	9.6
F. (US)	9.8

AVERAGE AGE

Category	Value
Nat.	23.9
F. (non US)	28.3
F. (US)	29.0

MINUTES PER GAME

Category	Value
Nat.	13.2
F. (non US)	22.7
F. (US)	22.9

AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

Category	Value
Nat.	193.6
F. (non US)	197.3
F. (US)	199.0

POINTS PER MINUTE

Category	Value
Nat.	0.34
F. (non US)	0.41
F. (US)	0.41

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

Continent	Count
Americas	79
USA	60
Europe	5
Africa	2

Nationality	Count
URU	5
PUR	4
PAR	2
PAN	2
CAN	1
MEX	2
DOM	1
CUB	1
JAM	1
ENG	1
BIH	1
CRO	1
CZE	1
ESP	1
SEN	1
CMR	1

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

U21 PLAYERS

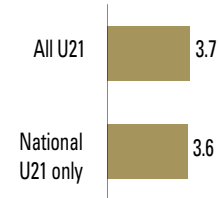
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

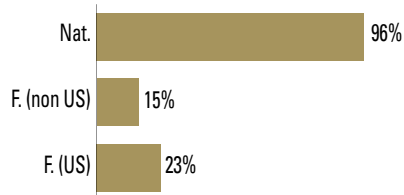


MINUTES PER GAME

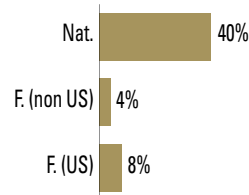


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

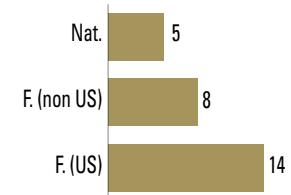
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

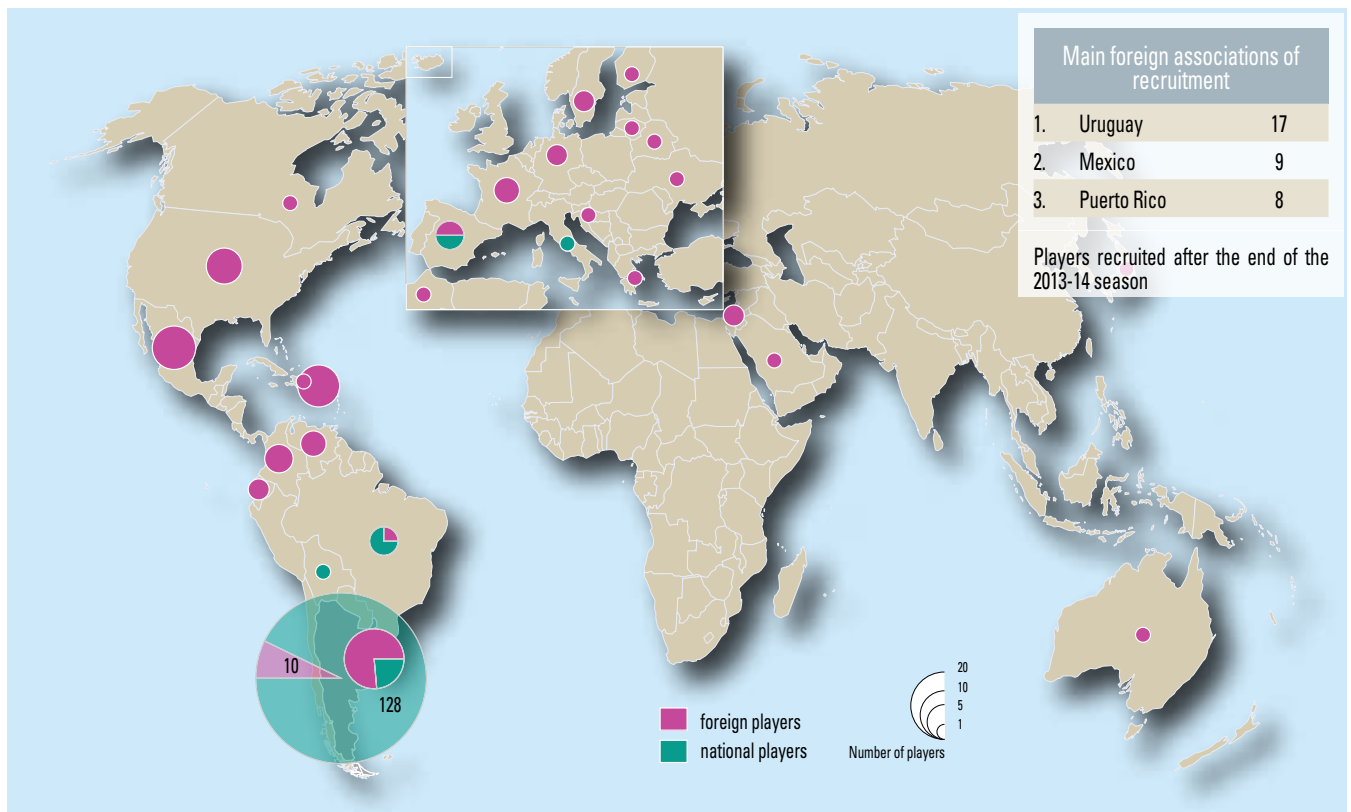


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

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

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	8	8
Number of games per season	112	112
Number of players	114	96
% of foreigners	26%	30%
Number of nationalities represented	6	4
Average age	26.1	26.8
Average height (cm)	197.2	197.0
Average team points per game	82.7	84.8
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	27.4	28.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.3	12.0

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

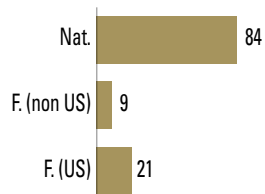
The league allowed two foreign players per team on the roster.

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

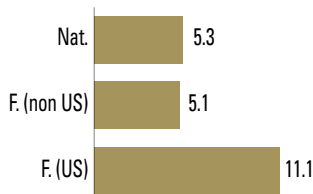
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

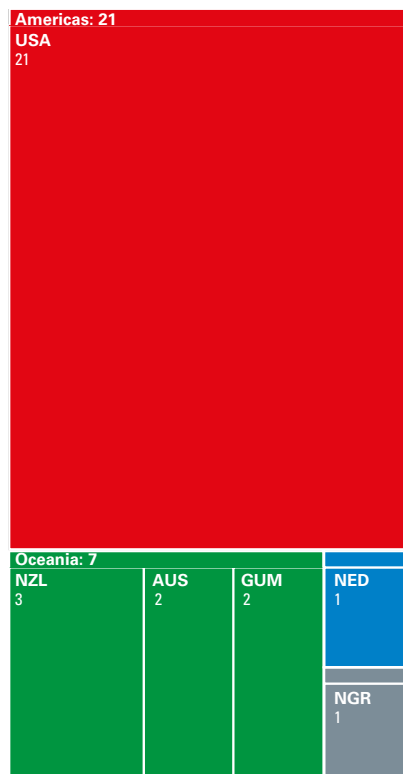
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



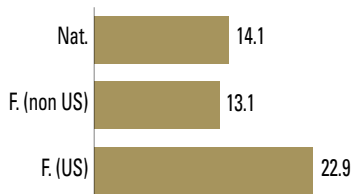
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



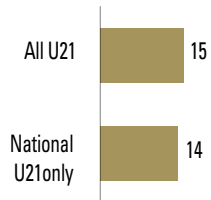
POINTS PER MINUTE



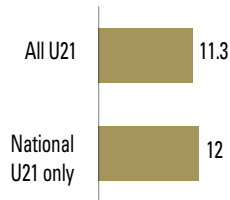
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

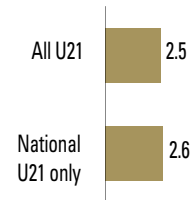
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

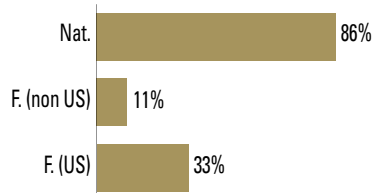


MINUTES PER GAME

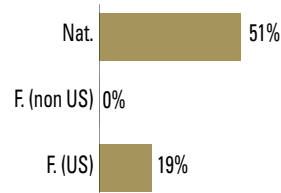


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

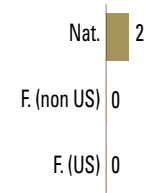
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

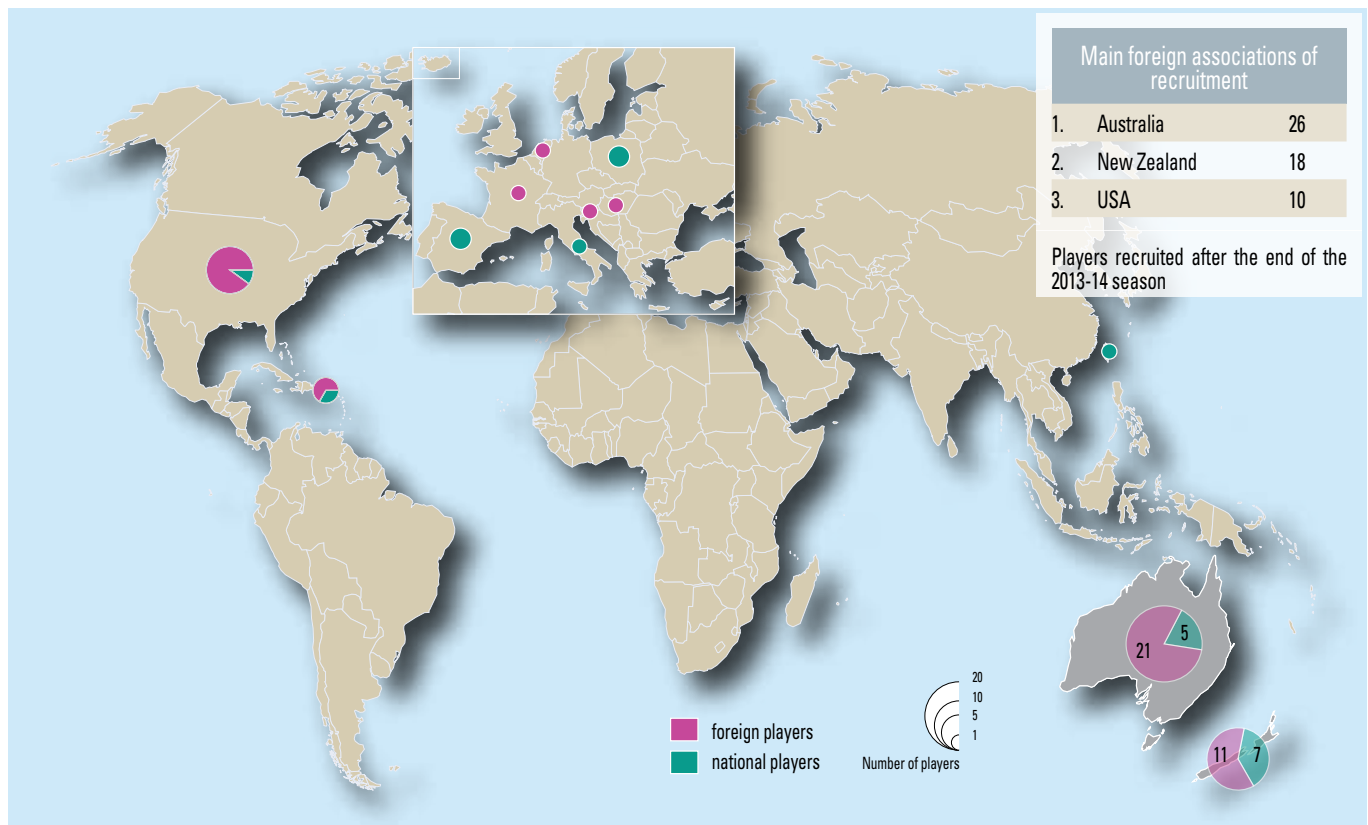


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Basic-Fit Brussels
Belgacom Liège Basket
Belgacom Spirou
Dexia Mons-Hainaut
Hubo Limburg United
Kangoeroes Basket Willebroek
Okapi Aalstar
Port of Antwerp Giants
Stella Artois Leuven Bears
Telenet BC Oostende
VOO Wolves Verviers-Pepinster

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	11	10
Number of games per season	165	180
Number of players	176	144
% of foreigners	44%	44%
Number of nationalities represented	12	12
Average age	24.3	25.4
Average height (cm)	196.6	197.0
Average team points per game	78.7	78.5
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.5	26.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	16.0	14.4

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

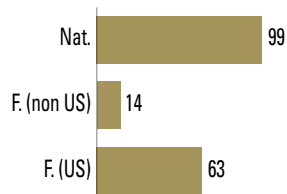
The league imposed a minimum of six home-grown players on the scoresheet, regardless of the total number of players on the scoresheet.

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

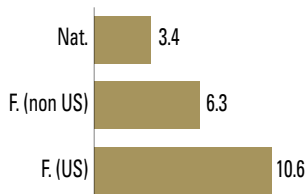
The league allowed four replacements per team during the season, but did not allow any national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

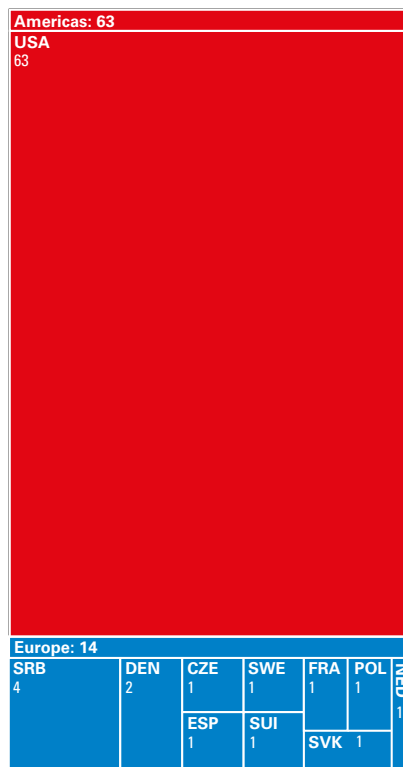
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



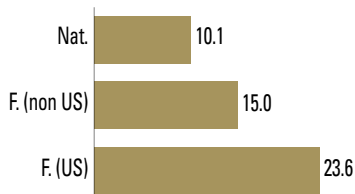
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



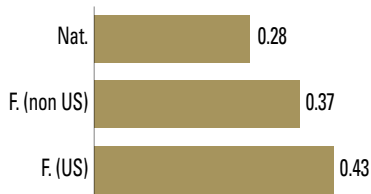
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



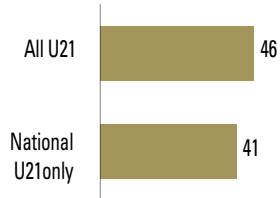
POINTS PER MINUTE



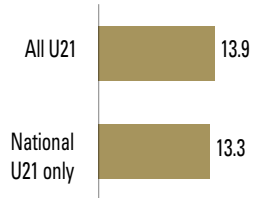
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

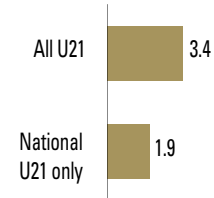
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

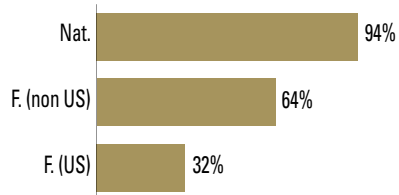


MINUTES PER GAME

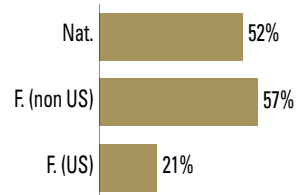


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

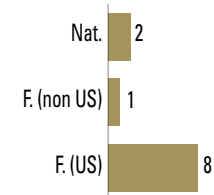
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

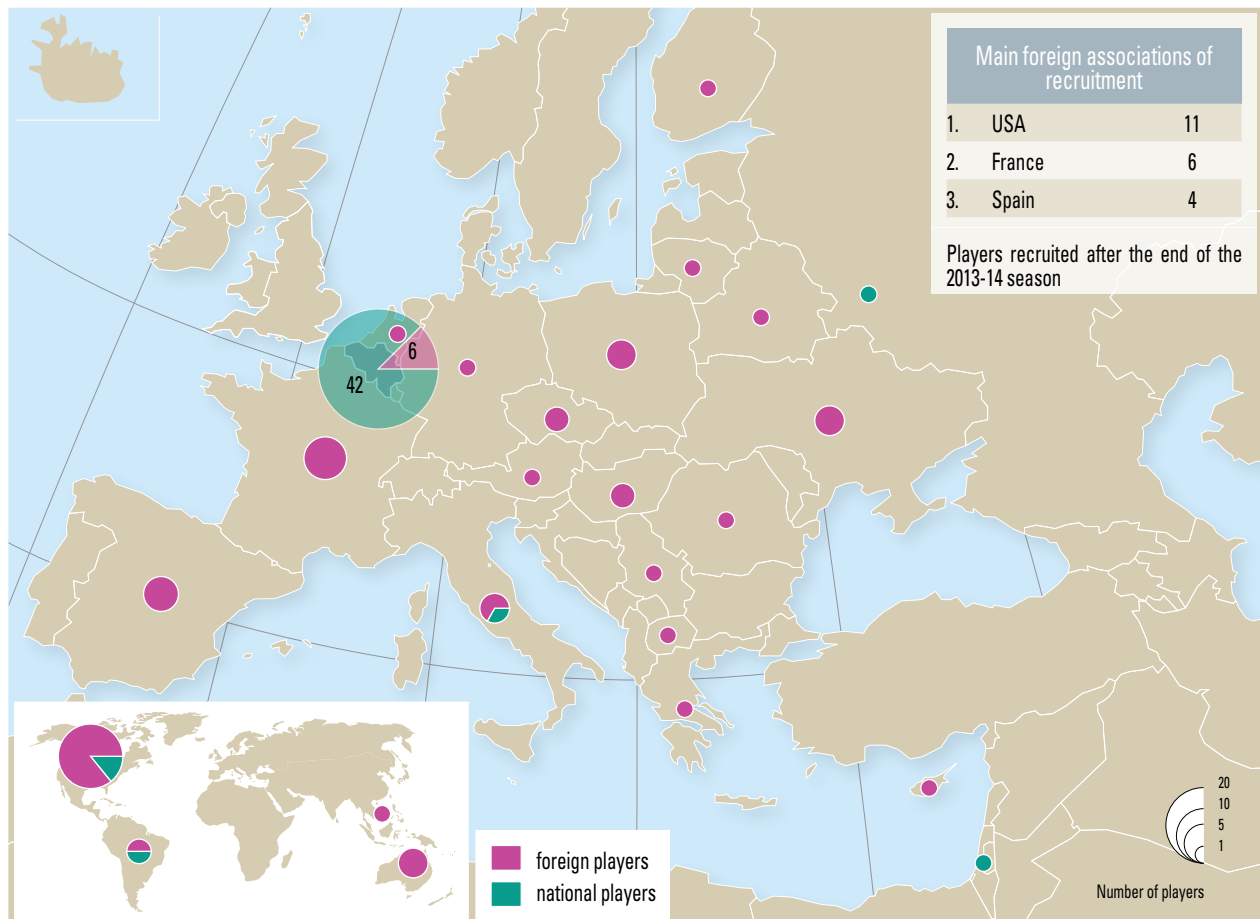


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Basquete Cearense
Bauru
Flamengo
Franca
Liga Sorocabana
Macae Basquete
Minas
Mogi das Cruzes
Palmeiras
Paulistano
Pinheiros
Rio Claro Basquete
Sao Jose
Uberlandia
Universo/BRB
Winner/Kabum Limeira

LEAGUE PROFILE

Number of teams	16
Number of games per season	240
Number of players	251
% of foreigners	17%
Number of nationalities represented	10
Average age	26.1
Average height (cm)	196.2
Average team points per game	80.8
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.7

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

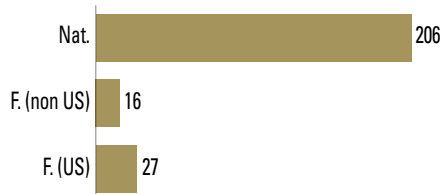
The league allowed three foreign players per team on the roster and three foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

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

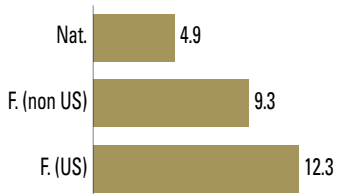
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements of foreign players per team during the first round of the regular season. The league allowed national transfers under special restrictions, related to the status of the concerned transferred player during the first round of the regular season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

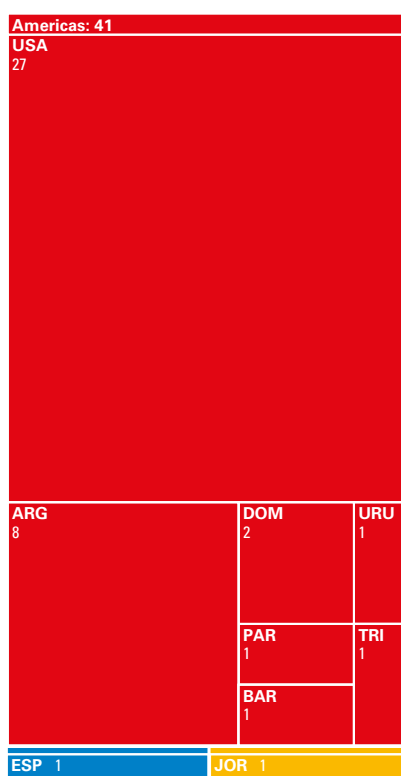
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



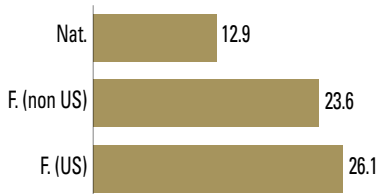
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



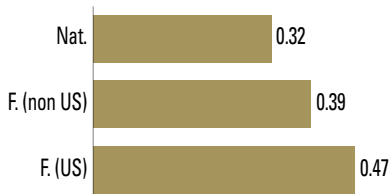
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



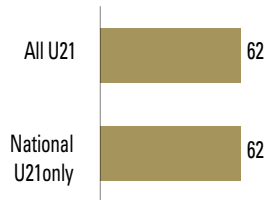
POINTS PER MINUTE



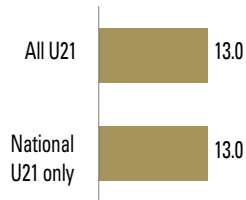
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

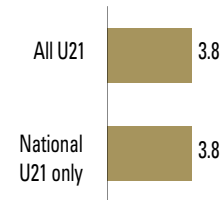
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

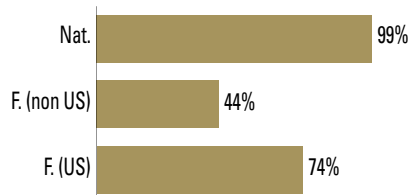


MINUTES PER GAME

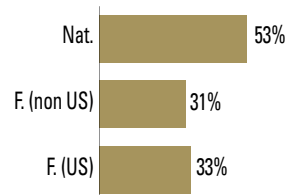


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

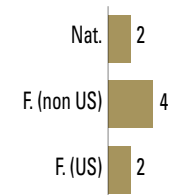
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

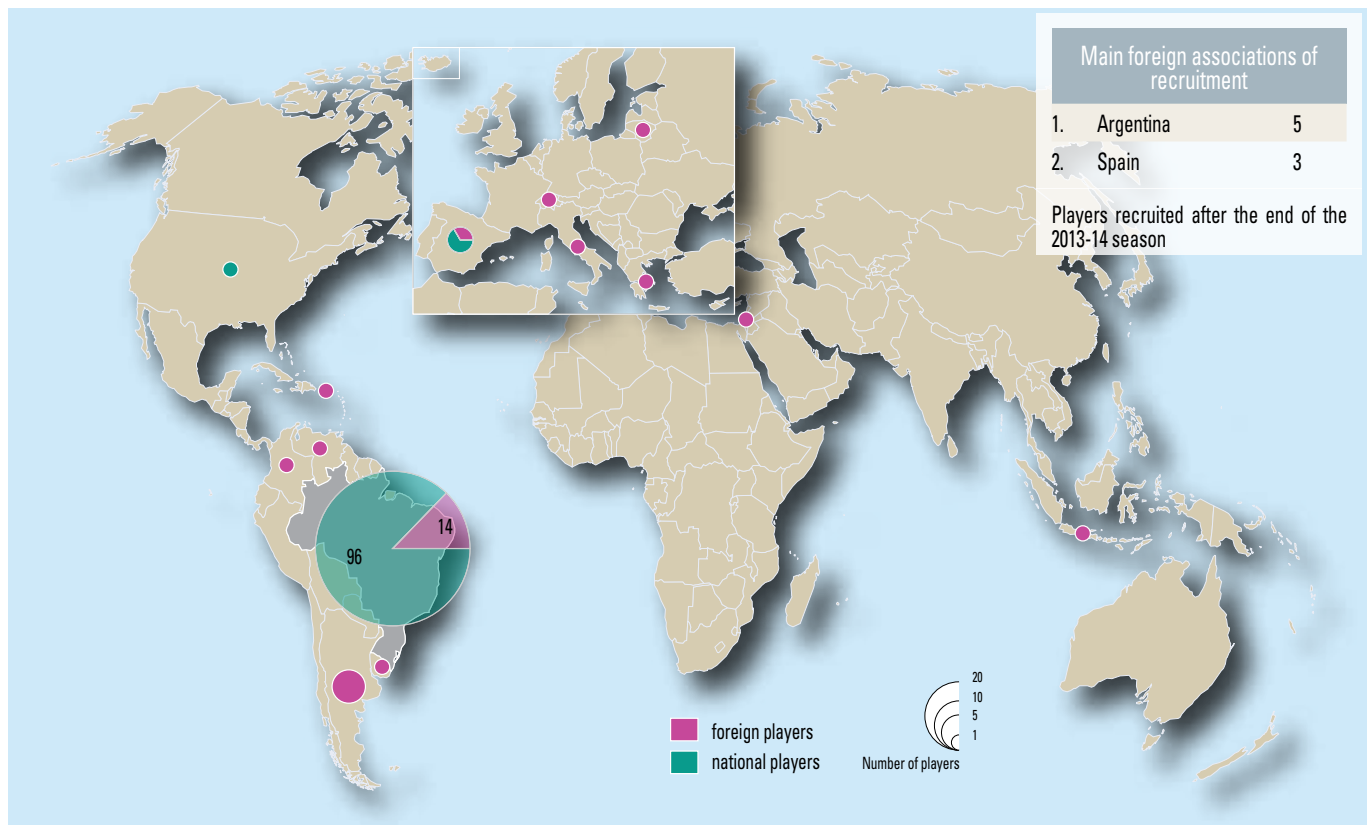


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Bayi Fubang
Beijing Ducks
Chongqing Fly Dragon
Dongguan Leopards
Foshan
Fujian
Guangdong Tigers
Guangsha Lions
Jiangsu Dragons
Jiangsu Tongxi
Jilin Tigers
Liaoning Hunters
Qindgdao Double Star
Shandong Flaming Bulls
Shanghai Sharks
Shanxi
Sichuan Blue Whales
Tianjin
Xinjiang Flying Tigers
Zhejiang Cyclones

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	20	18
Number of games per season	380	306
Number of players	295	255
% of foreigners	21%	25%
Number of nationalities represented	13	11
Average age	25.4	25.4
Average height (cm)	198.6	199.1
Average team points per game*	108.8	101.8
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players*	31.5	32.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.8	14.2

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

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

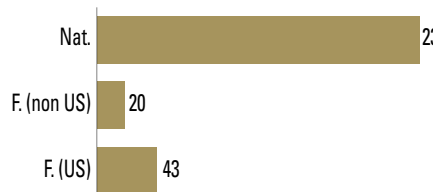
The league allowed two foreign players per team on the roster and one additional player from Asia under restricted conditions. The league imposed playing time restrictions for foreign players.

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

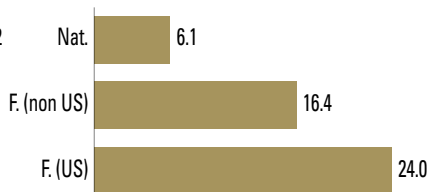
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

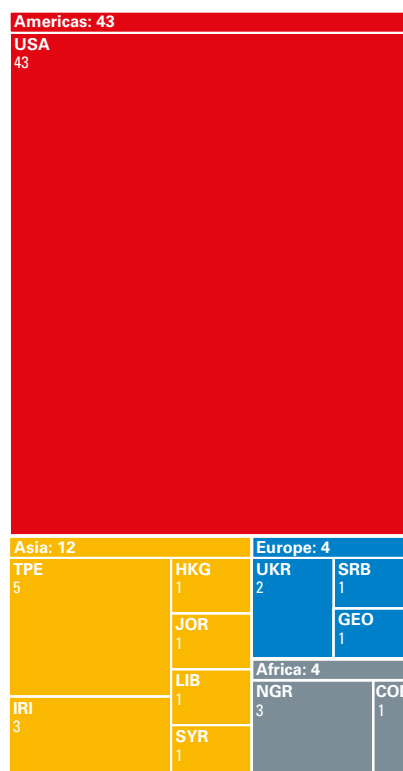
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME*



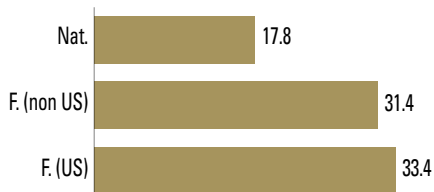
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



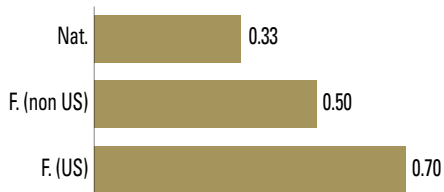
MINUTES PER GAME*



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



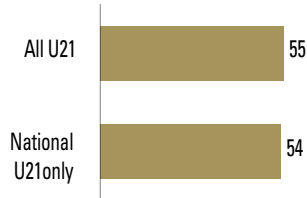
POINTS PER MINUTE



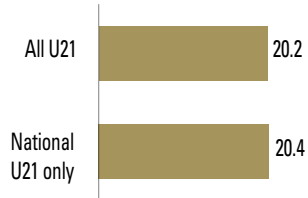
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

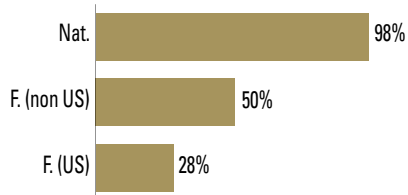


MINUTES PER GAME*

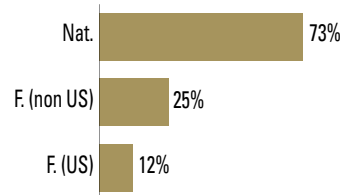


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

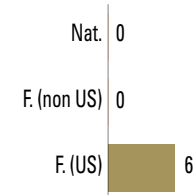
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

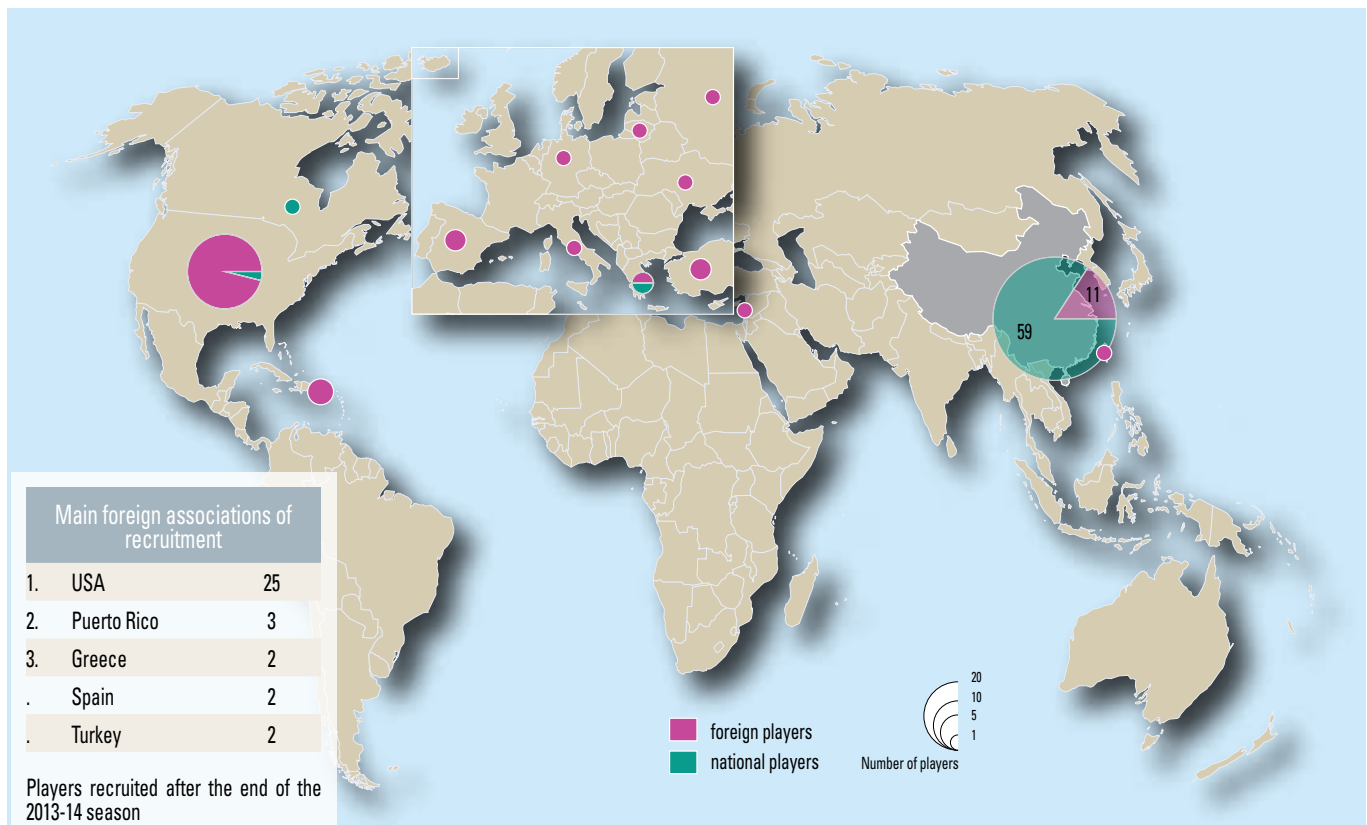


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Boulogne-sur-Mer
Bourg
Chalons-Reims
Chalon-sur-Saone
Cholet
Dijon
Gravelines-Dunkerque
Le Havre
Le Mans
Limoges
Lyon-Villeurbanne
Nancy
Nanterre
Orleans
Paris-Levallois
Pau-Lacq-Orthez
Rouen
Strasbourg

LEAGUE PROFILE

LEAGUE PROFILE	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	18	16
Number of games per season	306	240
Number of players	269	216
% of foreigners	56%	54%
Number of nationalities represented	29	23
Average age	26.7	27.0
Average height (cm)	196.3	196.5
Average team points per game	74.6	75.2
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.9	26.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.9	13.5

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

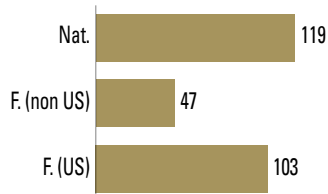
The league allowed five non home-grown players per team on the scoresheet.

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

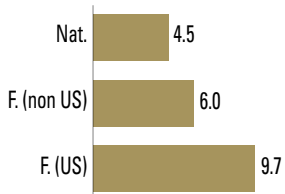
The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 16 contracts throughout the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

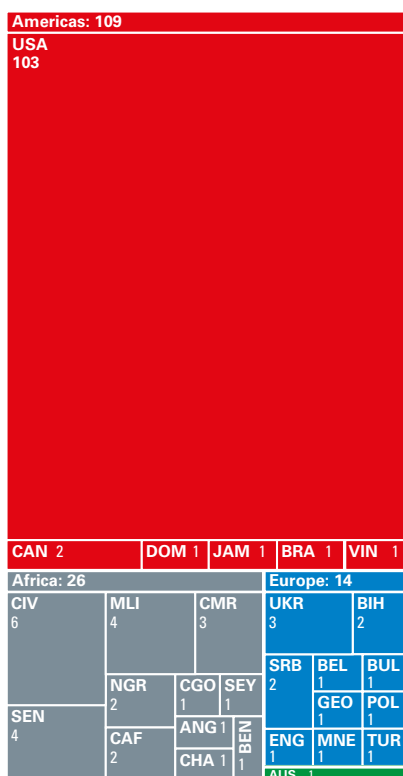
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



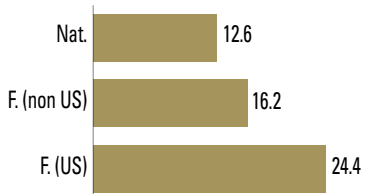
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



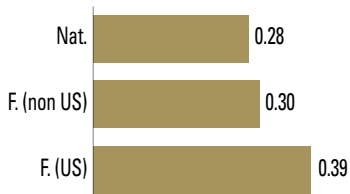
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



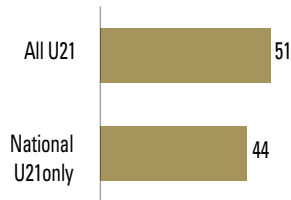
POINTS PER MINUTE



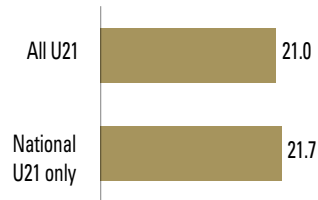
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

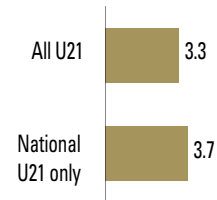
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

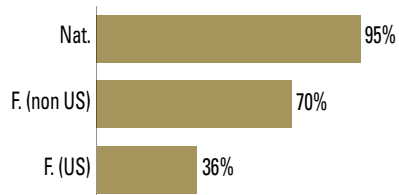


MINUTES PER GAME

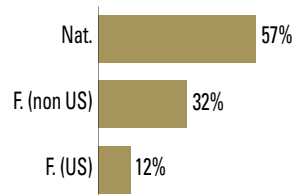


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

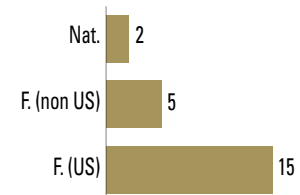
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

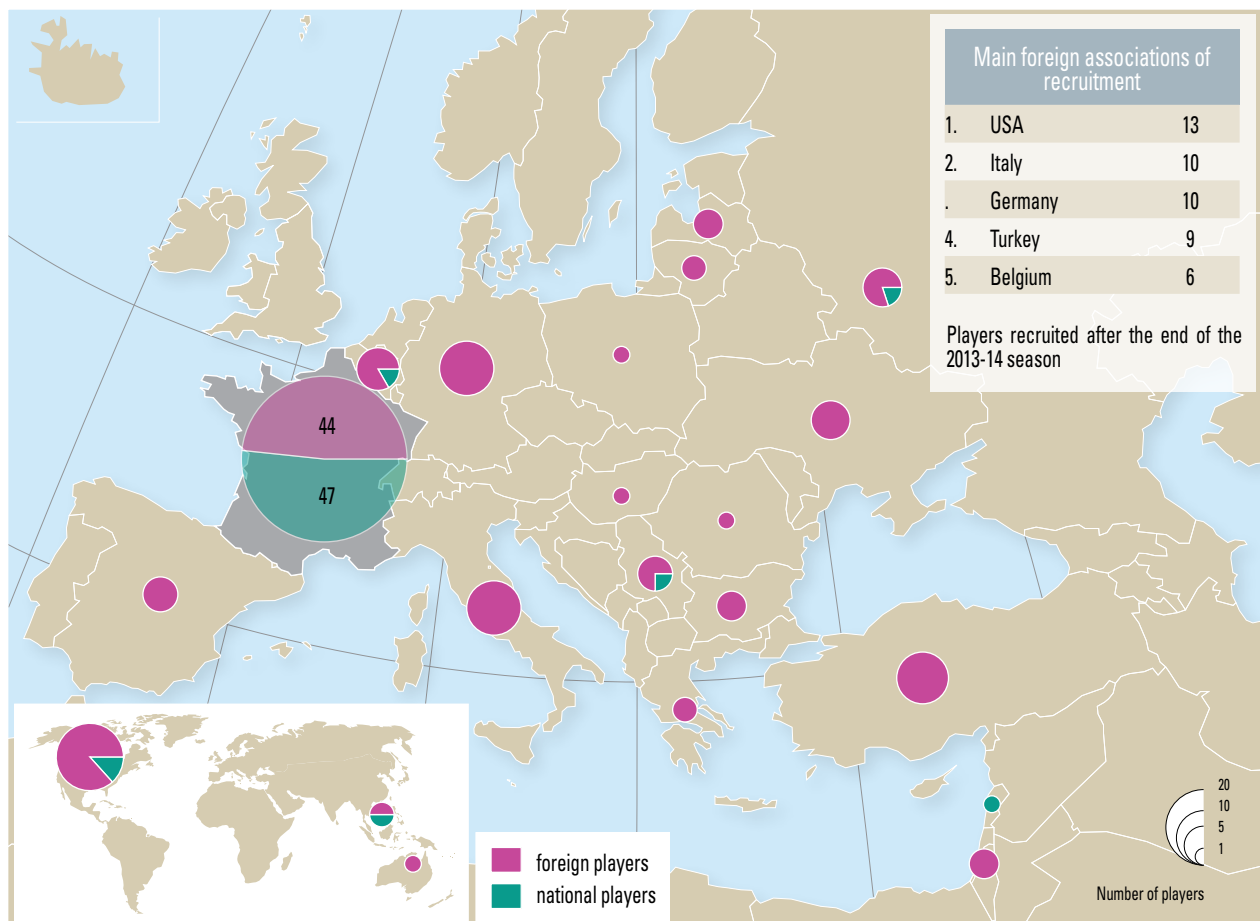


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Alba Berlin
Artland Dragons
BBC Bayreuth
BG Gottingen
Brose Baskets Bamberg
Crailsheim Merlins
Eisbaren Bremerhaven
EWE Baskets Oldenburg
FC Bayern Munich
Fraport Skyliners
Mitteldeutscher BC
Neckar RIESEN Ludwigsburg
New Yorker Phantoms Braunschweig
Phoenix Hagen
Ratiopharm Ulm
TBB Trier
Telekom Bonn
Walter Tigers Tübingen

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	18	18
Number of games per season	306	306
Number of players	281	256
% of foreigners	56%	61%
Number of nationalities represented	23	26
Average age	25.9	26.4
Average height (cm)	197.0	197.2
Average team points per game	79.8	78.0
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.1	26.2
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.6	14.2

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

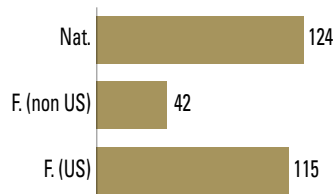
The league allowed six foreign players per team on the scoresheet.

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

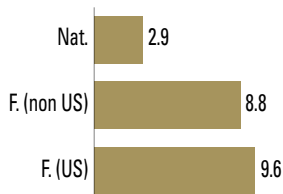
The league allowed four replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

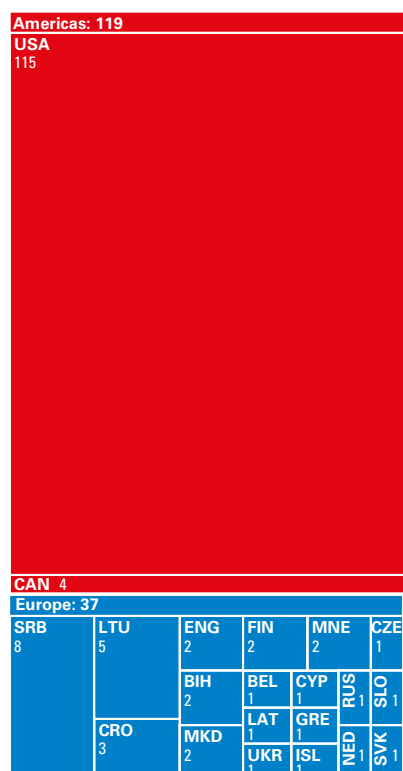
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



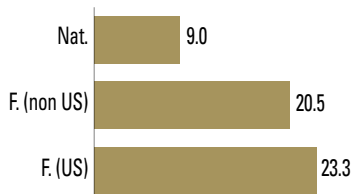
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



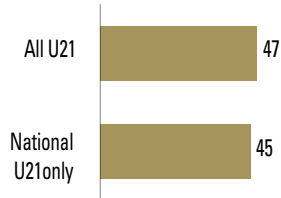
POINTS PER MINUTE



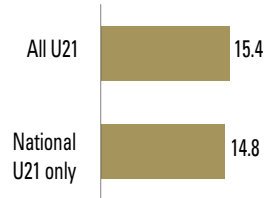
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

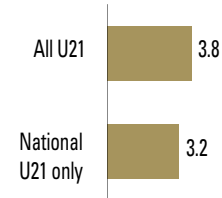
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

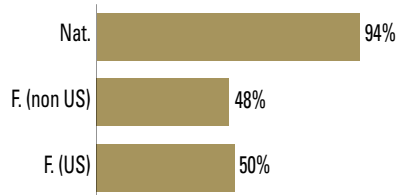


MINUTES PER GAME

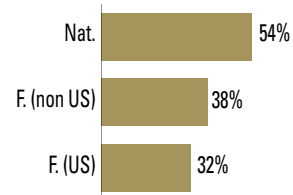


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

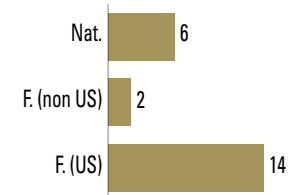
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

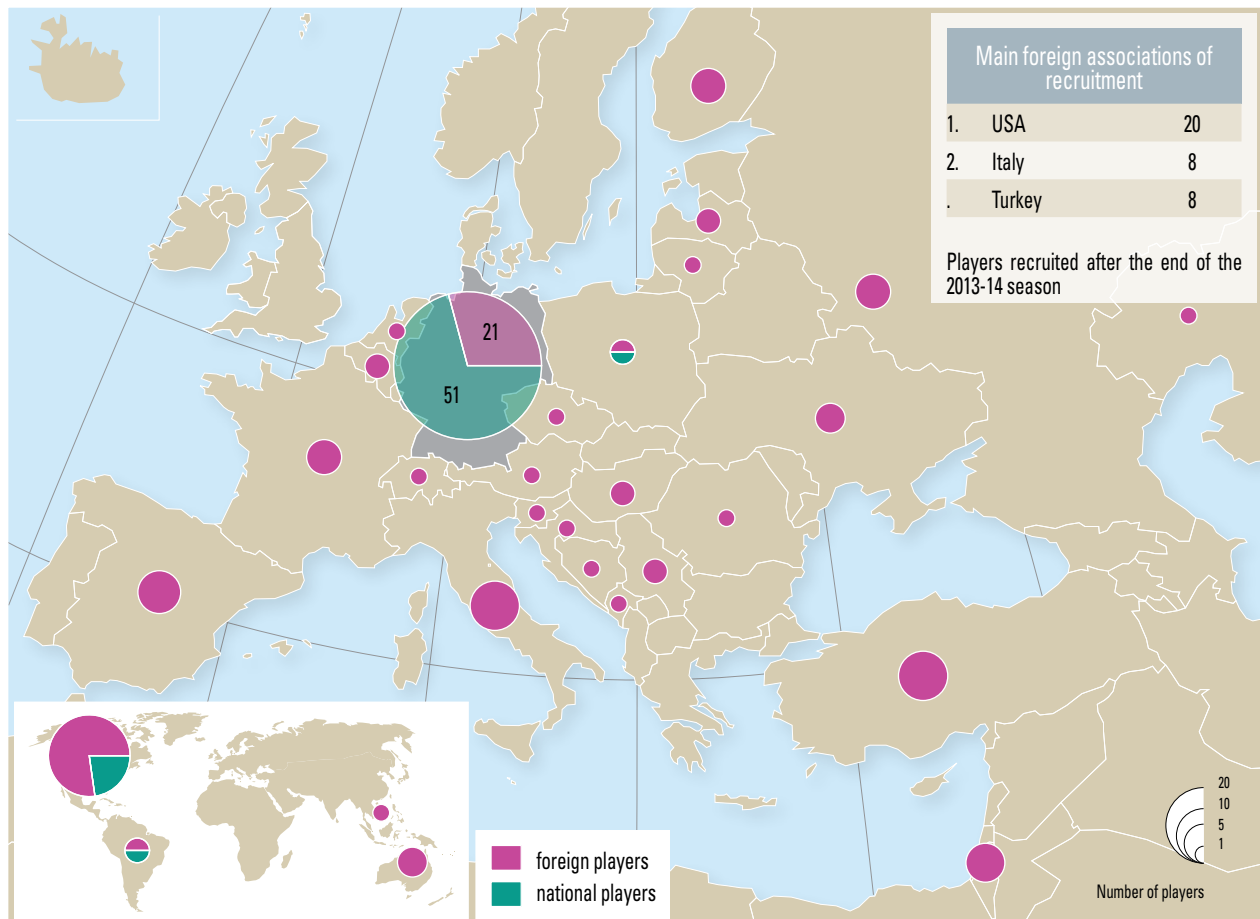


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

AEK Athens
AGOR
Apollon Patras
Aris
KAOD
Kolossos Rodou
Koroivos
NEA Kifisia
Olympiacos
Panathinaikos
Panelefsiniakos AOK
Panionios
PAOK BC
Trikalla

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	14	14
Number of games per season	182	182
Number of players	250	230
% of foreigners	49%	46%
Number of nationalities represented	29	19
Average age	26.1	26.6
Average height (cm)	197.6	197.3
Average team points per game	74.1	73.9
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	24.5	25.5
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	17.9	16.4

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

The league allowed six foreign players per team on the roster, of which four players could come from outside the EU + EEA + Switzerland area.

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

The league allowed three replacements of foreign players per team during the first round of the regular season and two until the Play-Offs. No national transfers during the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

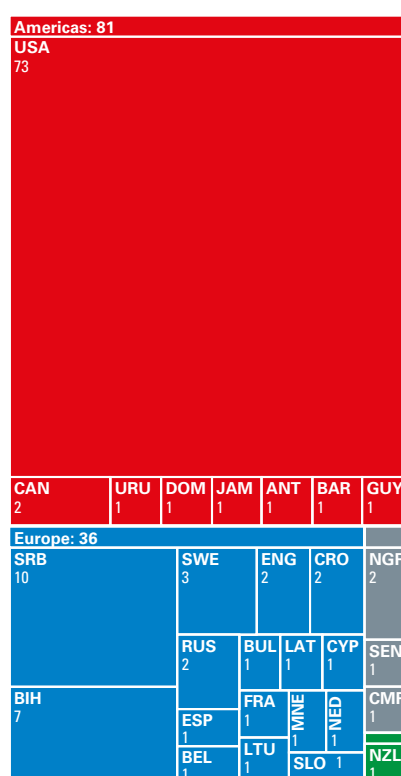
NUMBER OF PLAYERS

Nat.	128
F. (non US)	49
F. (US)	73

POINTS PER GAME

Nat.	3.9
F. (non US)	7.6
F. (US)	8.7

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE

Nat.	25.3
F. (non US)	27.9
F. (US)	26.3

MINUTES PER GAME

Nat.	12.3
F. (non US)	19.0
F. (US)	22.2

AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

Nat.	197.1
F. (non US)	200.5
F. (US)	196.4

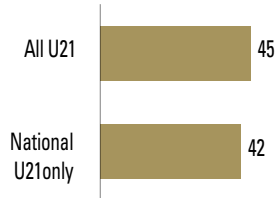
POINTS PER MINUTE

Nat.	0.27
F. (non US)	0.34
F. (US)	0.41

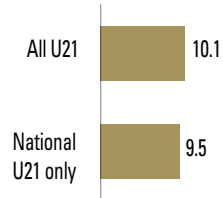
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

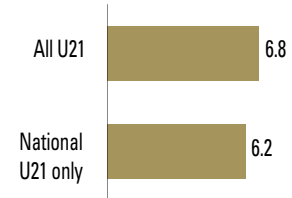
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

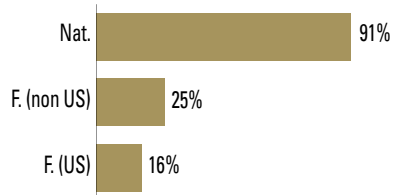


MINUTES PER GAME

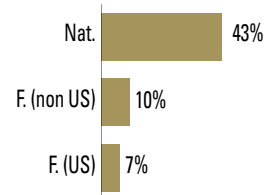


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

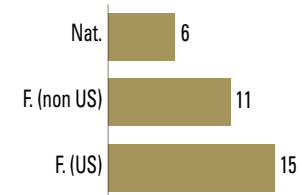
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

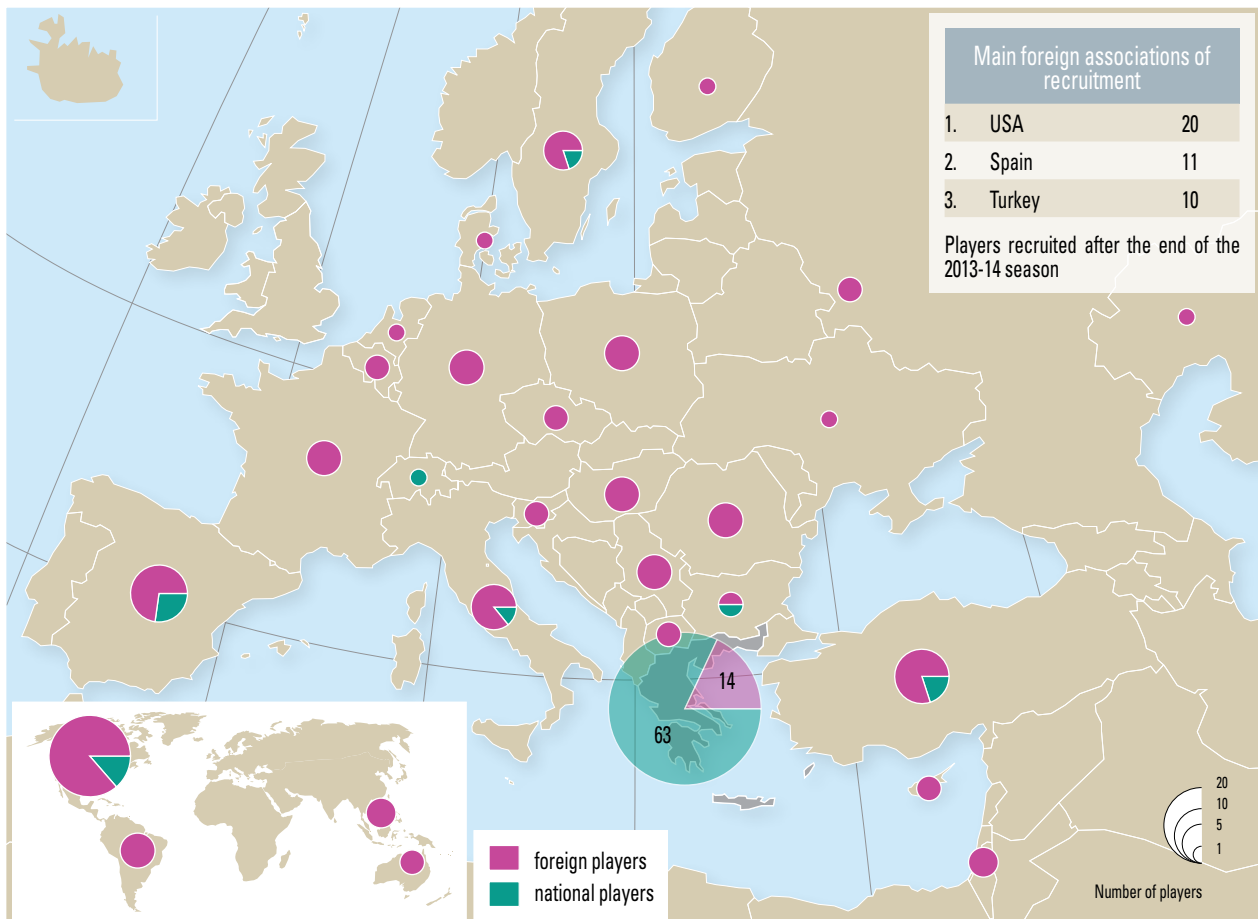


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015	LEAGUE PROFILE	2014-15	2013-14
Bnei Herzliya	Number of teams	12	12
Hapoel Eilat	Number of games per season	198	172
Hapoel GalilElyon	Number of players	186	170
Hapoel Holon	% of foreigners	49%	54%
Hapoel Jerusalem	Number of nationalities represented	18	15
Hapoel Tel Aviv	Average age	26.1	26.2
Ironi Naharia	Average height (cm)	196.3	196.0
Ironi Nes Ziona	Average team points per game	81.6	78.6
Maccabi Ashdod	Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	28.0	27.6
Maccabi Tel Aviv	Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.5	14.2
Maccabi Haifa			
Rishon Lezion			

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

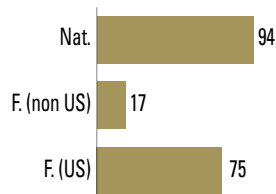
The league allowed five foreign players per team on the scoresheet, and two foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

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

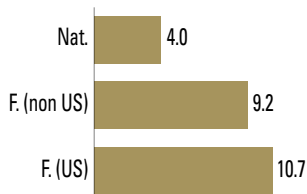
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. However, the league did not allow more than one national transfer per player.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



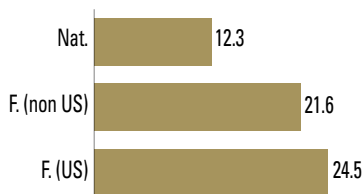
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



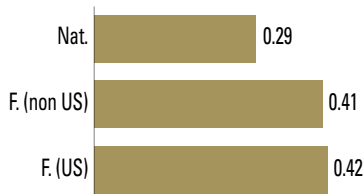
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



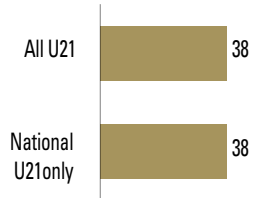
POINTS PER MINUTE



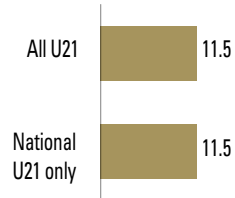
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

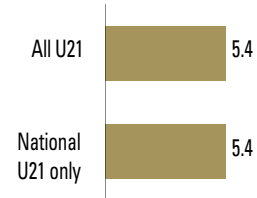
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

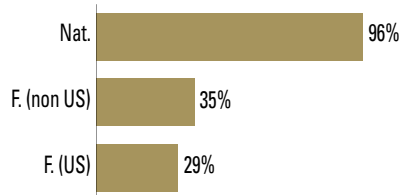


MINUTES PER GAME

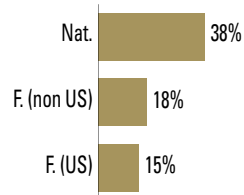


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

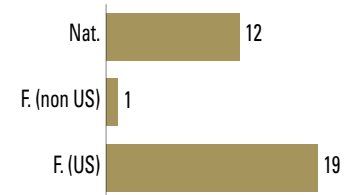
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

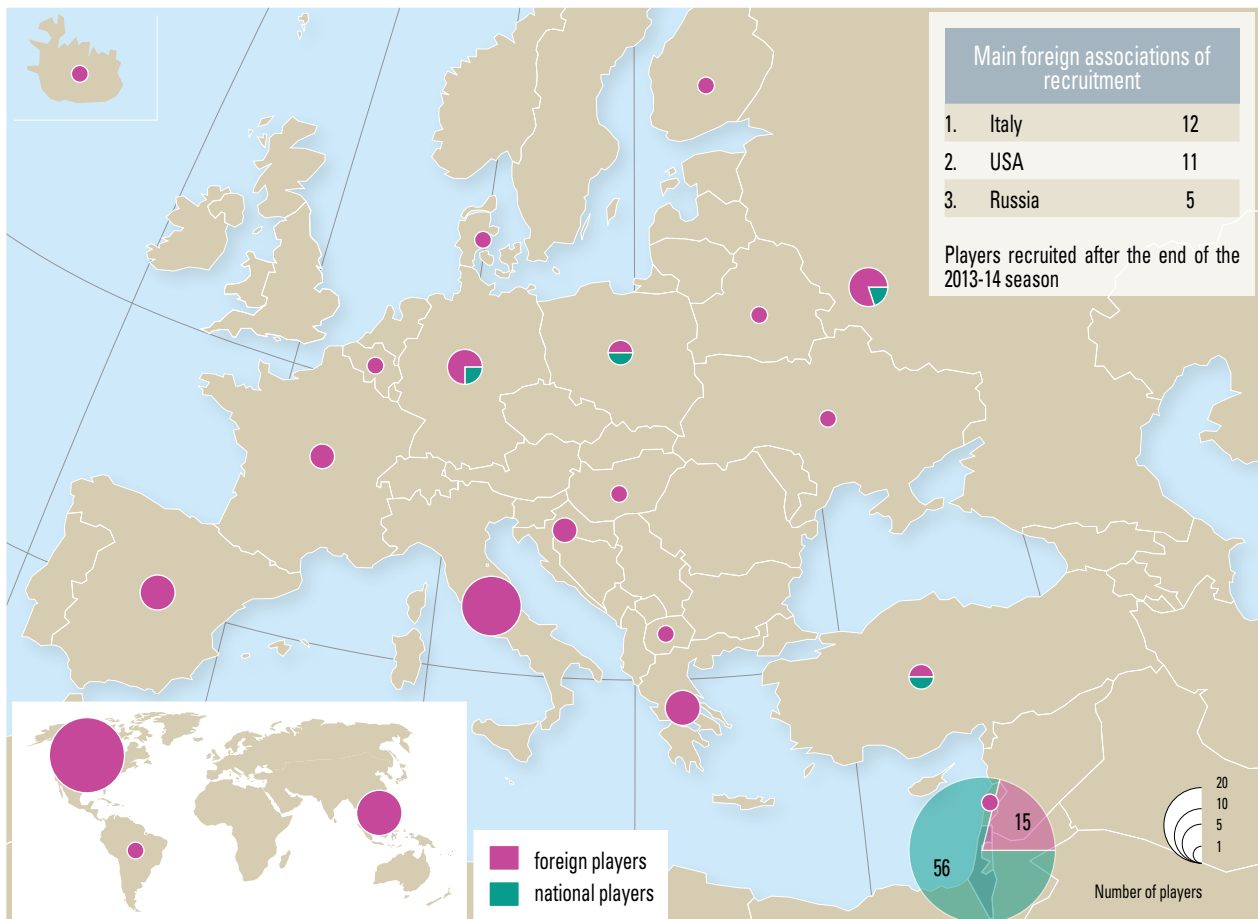


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Air Avellino
EA7 Armani Milano
Cantu
Giorgio Tesi Group Pistoia
Dinamo Banco di Sardegna Sassari
Dolomiti Energia Trento
Enel Brindisi
Grissin Bon Reggio Emilia
Orlandina Basket
Juve Caserta
Scavolini-Spar
Umana Venezia
Vanoli Cremona
Granarolo Bologna
Virtus Rome
Openjobmetis Varese

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	16	16
Number of games per season	240	240
Number of players	241	208
% of foreigners	56%	65%
Number of nationalities represented	30	27
Average age	25.5	27.1
Average height (cm)	196.5	196.7
Average team points per game	77.6	78.4
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	27.0	27.3
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.1	13.0

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

The league allowed five foreign players per team (10-man roster) and three extra FIBA Europe players (12-man roster) 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

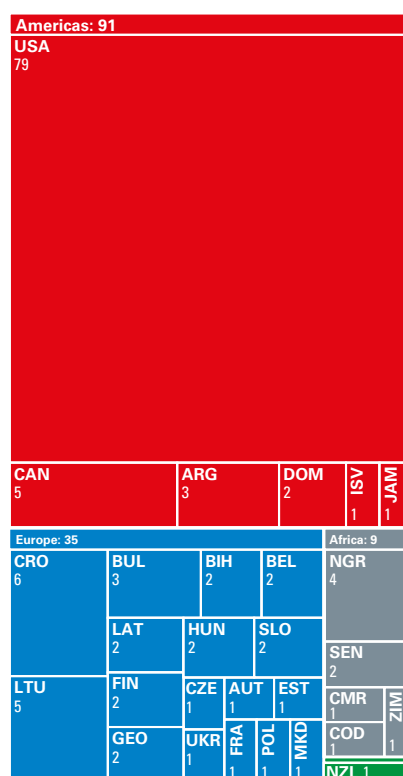
NUMBER OF PLAYERS

Nat.	105
F. (non US)	57
F. (US)	79

POINTS PER GAME

Nat.	3.0
F. (non US)	7.1
F. (US)	10.3

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE

Nat.	23.5
F. (non US)	27.5
F. (US)	26.7

MINUTES PER GAME

Nat.	9.6
F. (non US)	18.2
F. (US)	25.0

AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

Nat.	194.7
F. (non US)	199.5
F. (US)	196.6

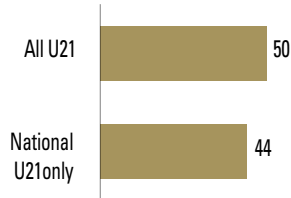
POINTS PER MINUTE

Nat.	0.32
F. (non US)	0.35
F. (US)	0.41

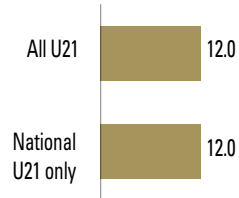
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

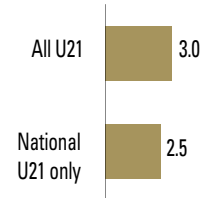
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

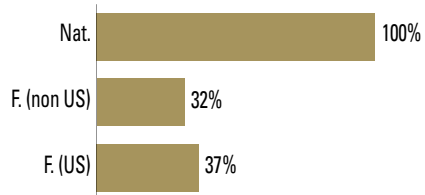


MINUTES PER GAME

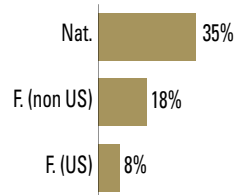


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

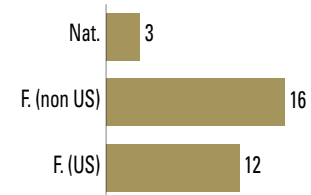
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

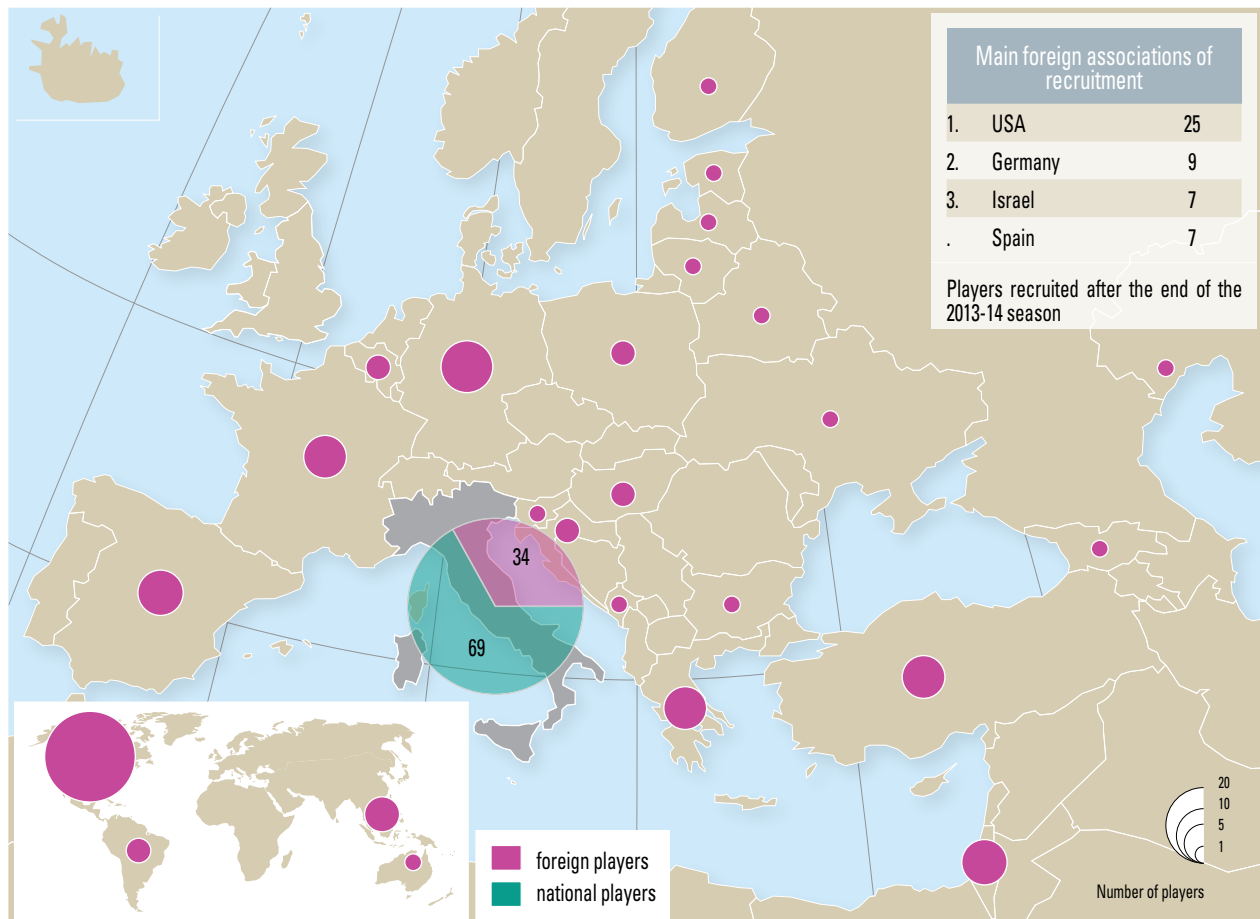


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Anwil Wloclawek
AZS Koszalin
Energa Czarni Slupsk
Jezioro Tarnobrzeg
King Wilki Morskie Szczecin
MKS Dabrowa Gornicza
PGE Turow
Polfarmex Kutno
Polpharma Starogard Gdanski
Polski Cukier Torun
Prokom Trefl Sopot
Rosaspport Radom
Stelmet Zielona Gora
Trefl Sopot
Wikana Start Lublin
WKS Slask Wroclaw

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	16	12
Number of games per season	240	192
Number of players	236	176
% of foreigners	40%	45%
Number of nationalities represented	20	14
Average age	26.4	26.2
Average height (cm)	195.2	196.6
Average team points per game	80.3	77.4
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	27.0	25.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.8	14.7

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

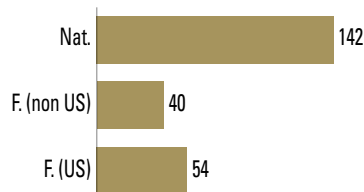
The league imposed six home-grown players on the scoresheet. The league allowed three foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

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

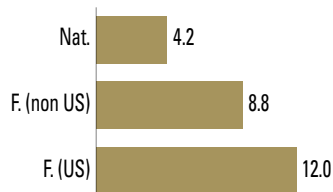
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

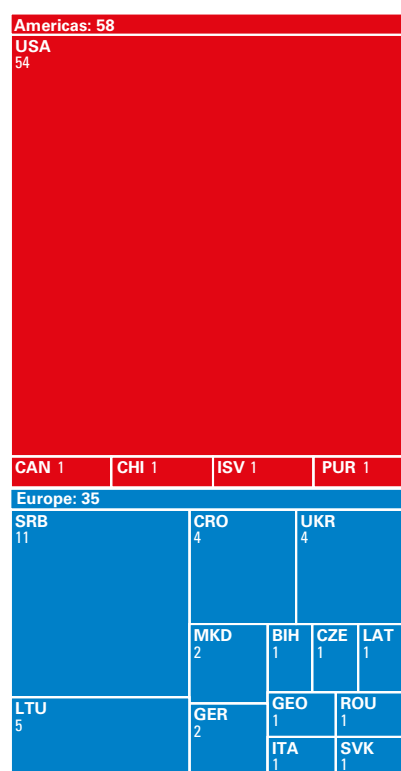
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



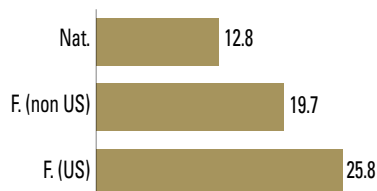
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



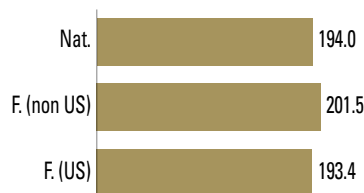
AVERAGE AGE



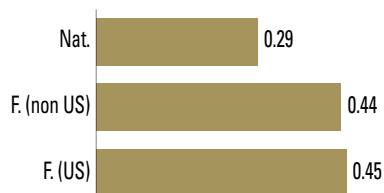
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



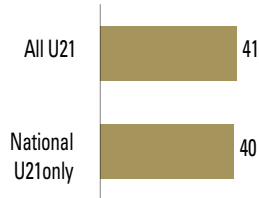
POINTS PER MINUTE



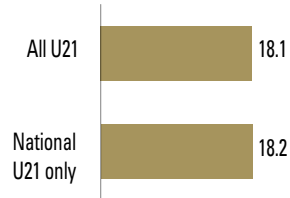
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

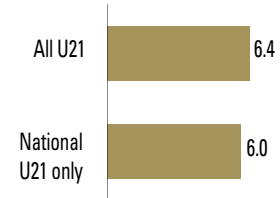
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

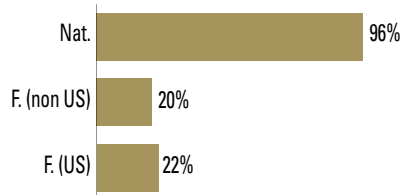


MINUTES PER GAME

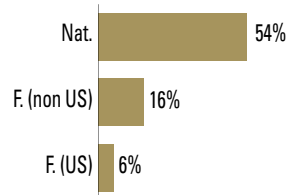


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

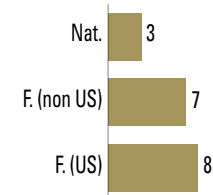
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

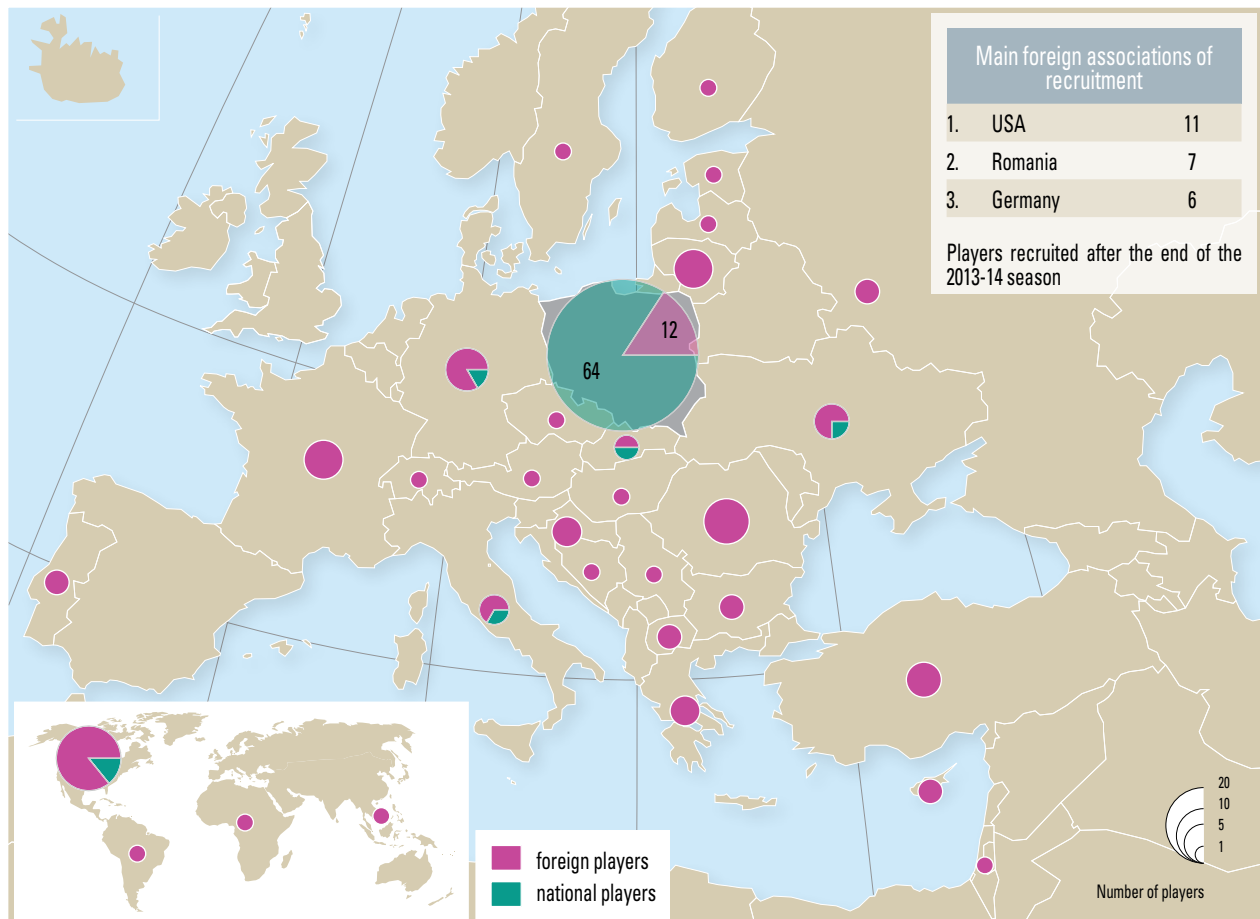


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Baloncesto Fuenlabrada
Baloncesto Sevilla
Bilbao Basket
CAI Zaragoza
DKV Joventut
Estudiantes Madrid
FC Barcelona
Gipuzkoa Basket San Sebastian
Herbalife Gran Canaria Las Palmas
Iberostar Tenerife
La Bruixa d'Or Manresa
MoraBanc Andorra
Real Madrid
Rio Natura Monbus Obradoiro
Tau Ceramica
UCAM Murcia CB
Unicaja de Malaga
Valencia Basket

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	18	18
Number of games per season	306	306
Number of players	285	273
% of foreigners	65%	62%
Number of nationalities represented	48	42
Average age	26.4	26.6
Average height (cm)	198.2	199.2
Average team points per game	77.4	77.9
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	23.3	23.9
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.8	15.2

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

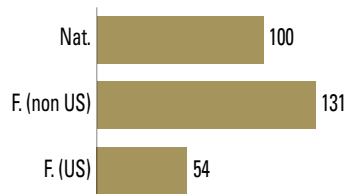
The league imposed four home-grown players per team on the roster if composed of 10-12 players, or three if composed of 8-9 players. Allowed a maximum of two non UE + EEA + Switzerland players on the roster.

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

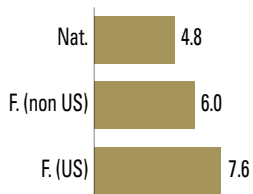
The league allowed 10 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



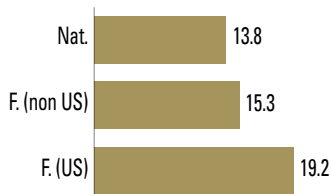
POINTS PER GAME



AVERAGE AGE



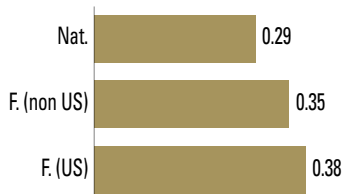
MINUTES PER GAME



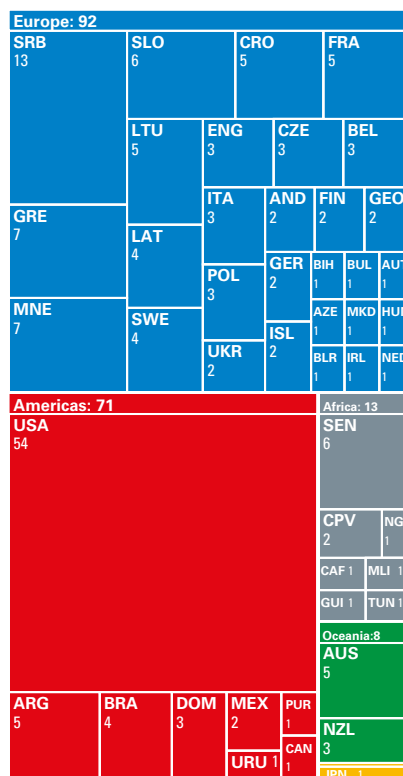
AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



POINTS PER MINUTE



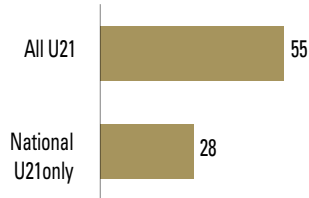
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



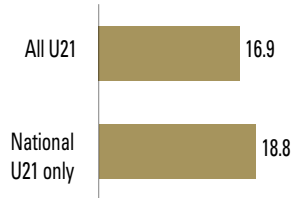
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

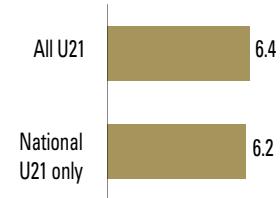
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

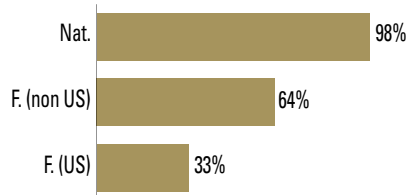


MINUTES PER GAME

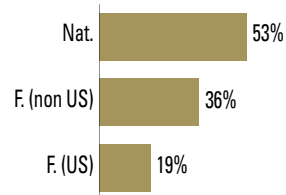


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

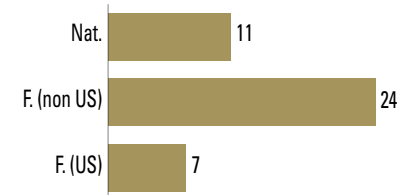
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

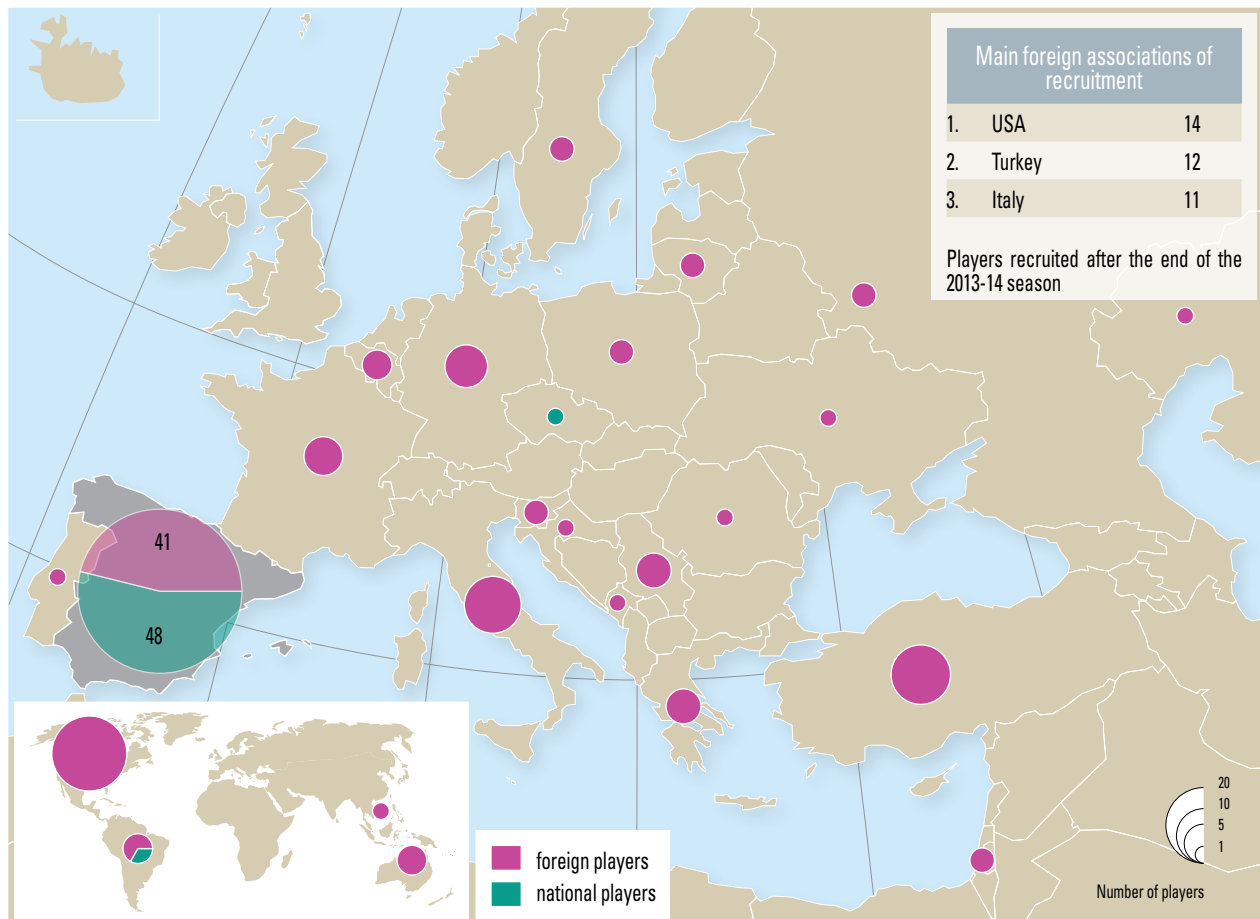


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

BBC Monthey
BC Boncourt Red Team
Fribourg Olympic
Lions de Geneve
Lugano Tigers
SAM Basket Massagno
Starwings Basket Regio Basel
Union Neuchâtel

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	8	8
Number of games per season	114	112
Number of players	115	115
% of foreigners	46%	51%
Number of nationalities represented	14	14
Average age	24.4	24.6
Average height (cm)	193.5	192.3
Average team points per game	78.9	79.7
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	31.6	30.2
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.4	14.4

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

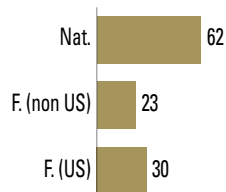
The league allowed seven foreign players on the roster, with six foreign players on the scoresheet and five on the court.

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

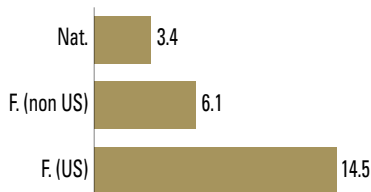
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. The league allowed one national transfer per player.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

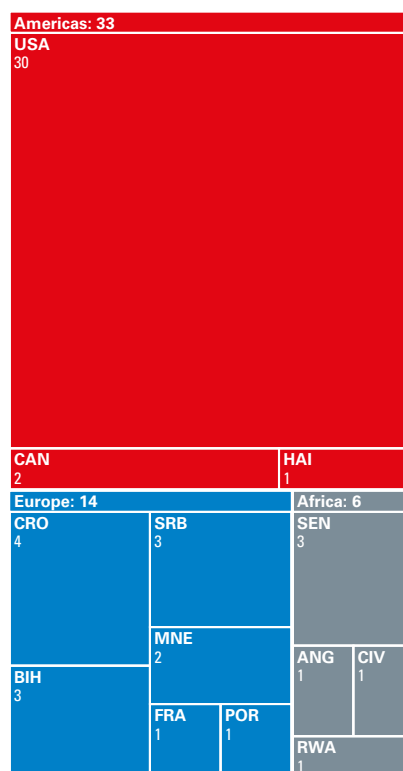
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



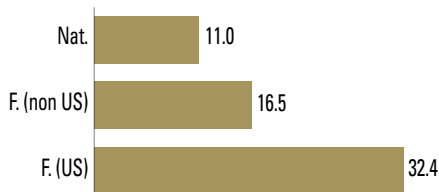
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



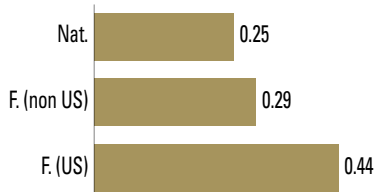
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



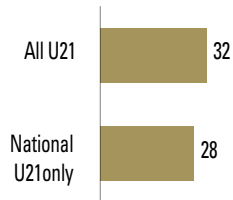
POINTS PER MINUTE



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

U21 PLAYERS

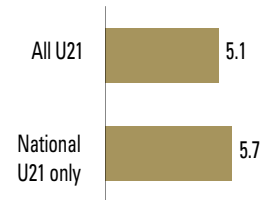
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

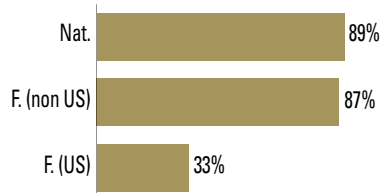


MINUTES PER GAME

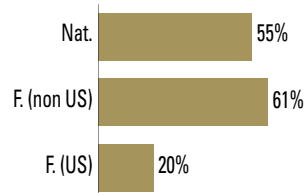


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

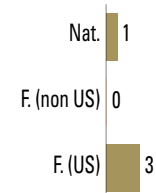
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

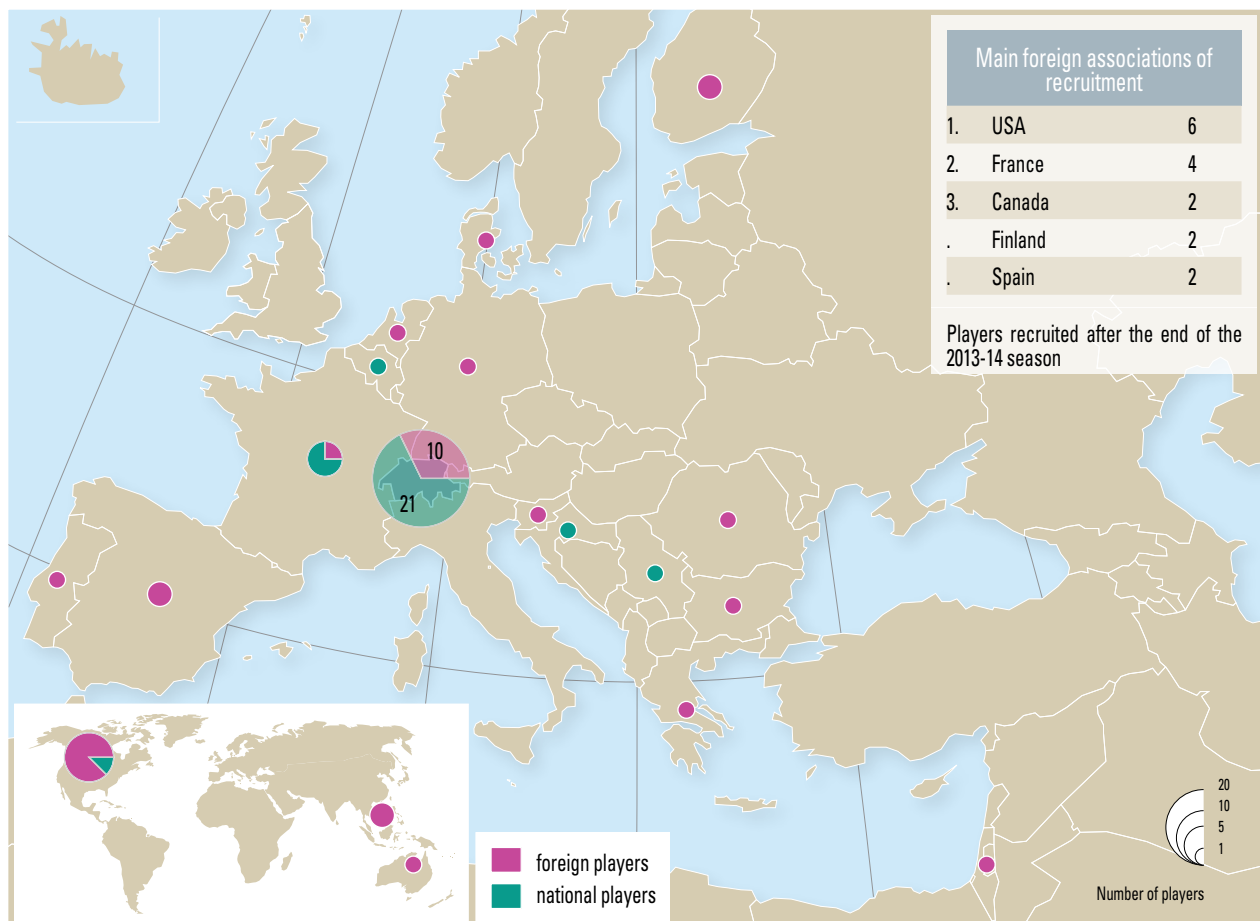


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Banvit Bandirma
Besiktas Istanbul
Darussafaka Istanbul
Efes Pilsen
Fenerbahce Istanbul
Galatasaray Istanbul
Gaziantep BSB
Istanbul BB
Mutlu Akü Selçuk Üniversitesi
Olin Erdine
Pinar Karsiyaka
TED Kolejliler
Tofas Bursa
Trabzonspor
Türk Telekom Ankara
Usak Üniversitesi Belediyespor

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	16	16
Number of games per season	240	240
Number of players	251	237
% of foreigners	51%	46%
Number of nationalities represented	26	24
Average age	26.9	26.8
Average height (cm)	198.0	197.7
Average team points per game	78.9	77.7
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.8	26.1
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.7	14.8

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

The league seven foreign players on the roster, with six foreign players on the scoresheet and five on the court.

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

Nat.	122
F. (non US)	66
F. (US)	63

POINTS PER GAME

Nat.	2.5
F. (non US)	8.9
F. (US)	11.5

AVERAGE AGE

Nat.	25.3
F. (non US)	28.9
F. (US)	28.1

MINUTES PER GAME

Nat.	8.6
F. (non US)	21.7
F. (US)	26.5

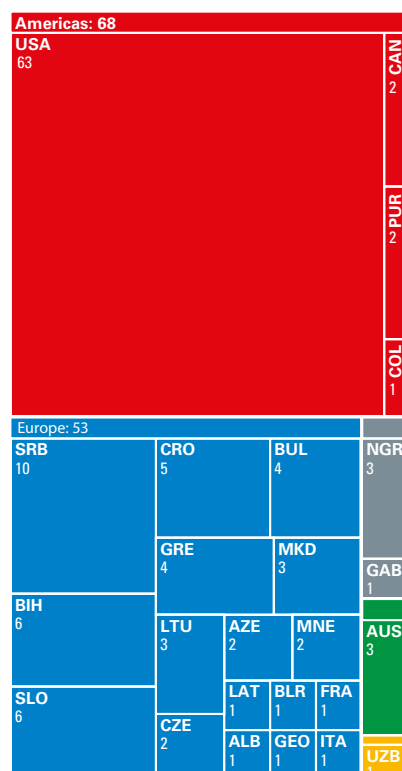
AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

Nat.	197.9
F. (non US)	200.5
F. (US)	195.7

POINTS PER MINUTE

Nat.	0.24
F. (non US)	0.40
F. (US)	0.43

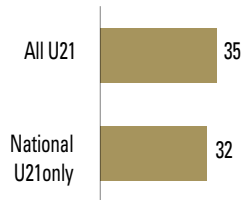
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



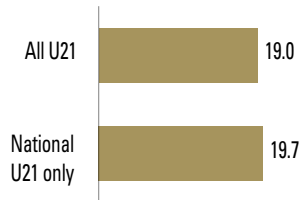
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

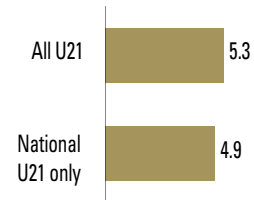
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

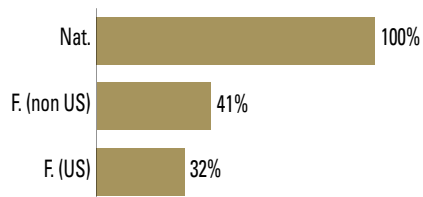


MINUTES PER GAME

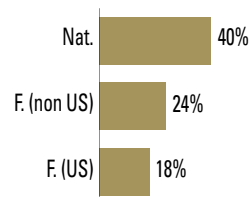


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

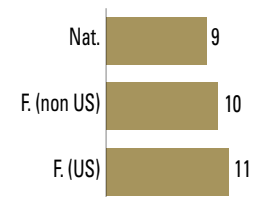
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

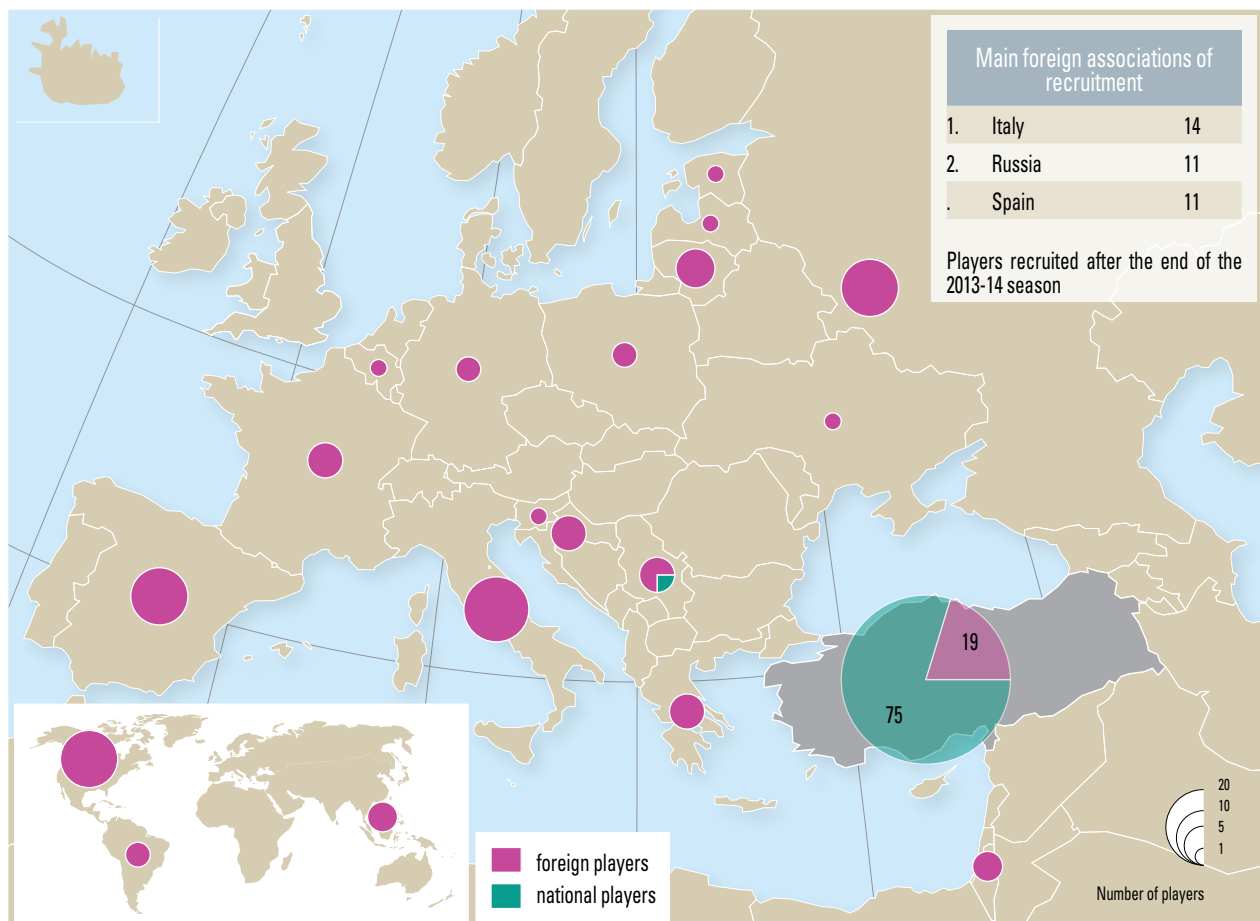


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2014-2015

Astana (KAZ)
Avtodor Saratov (RUS)
CEZ Basketball Nymburk (CZE)
CSKA Moscow (RUS)
Enisey Krasnoyarsk (RUS)
Kalev/Cramo (EST)
Khimki Moscow (RUS)
Konkarit Loimaa Bisons (FIN)
Krasnie Kryilya Samara (RUS)
Krasny Oktyabr Volgograd (RUS)
Lokomotiv Kuban Krasnodar (RUS)
Nizhniy Novgorod N.Novgorod (RUS)
Tsmoki-Minsk (BLR)
Unics Kazan (RUS)
VEF Riga (LAT)
Zenit St Petersburg (RUS)

LEAGUE PROFILE

LEAGUE PROFILE	2014-15	2013-14
Number of teams	16	20
Number of games per season	240	180
Number of players	263	273
% of foreigners	43%	48%
Number of nationalities represented	31	31
Average age	26.3	26.9
Average height (cm)	198.0	198.5
Average team points per game	81.5	78.1
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.0	26.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	16.4	13.7

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

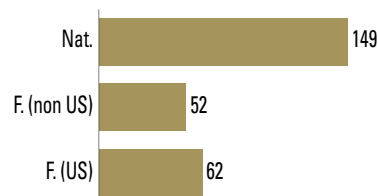
The number of allowed foreign players dependent on National Championships (except for Russian teams: seven max). The league imposed a minimum of six national players on the scoresheet.

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

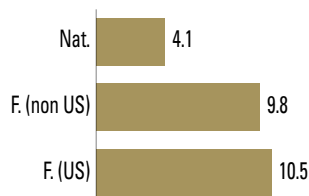
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season but did not allow a player to play for more than 2 VTB clubs during the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



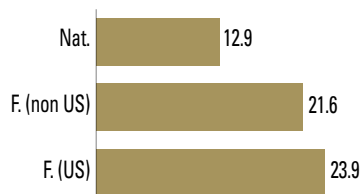
POINTS PER GAME



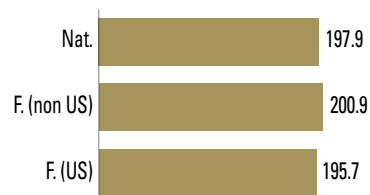
AVERAGE AGE



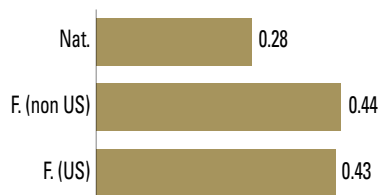
MINUTES PER GAME



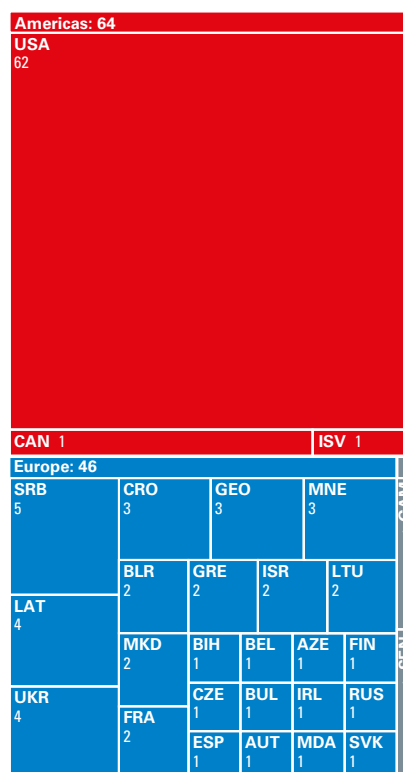
AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



POINTS PER MINUTE



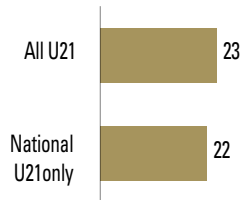
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



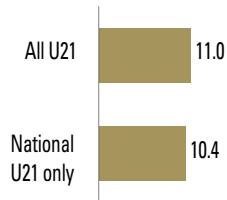
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

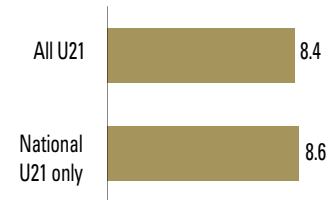
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

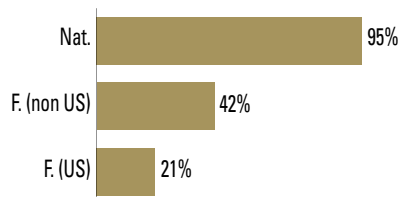


MINUTES PER GAME

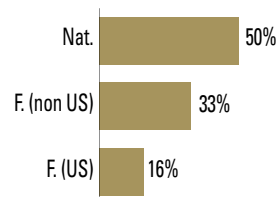


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

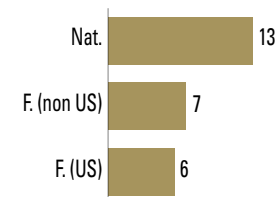
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

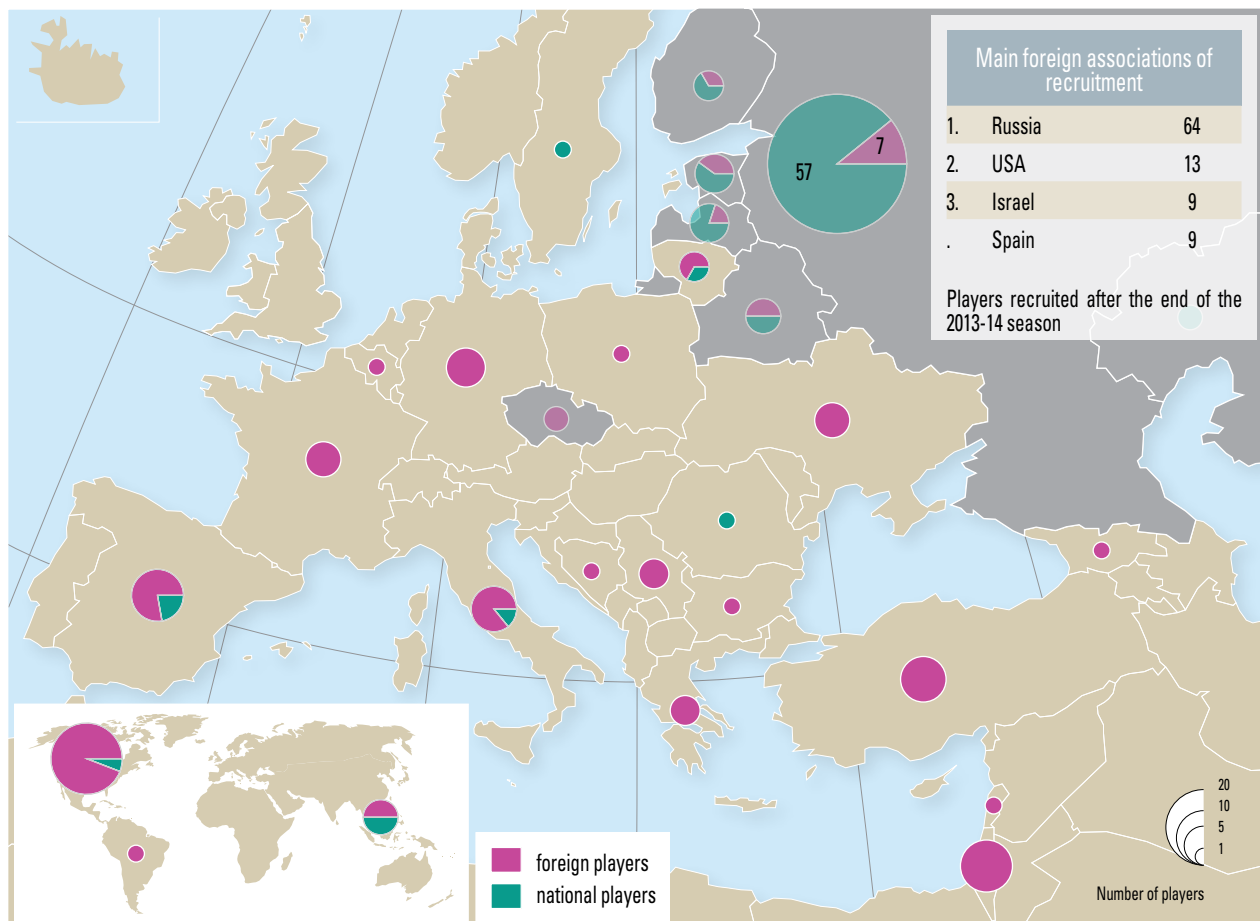


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS





© NBAE/Getty Images



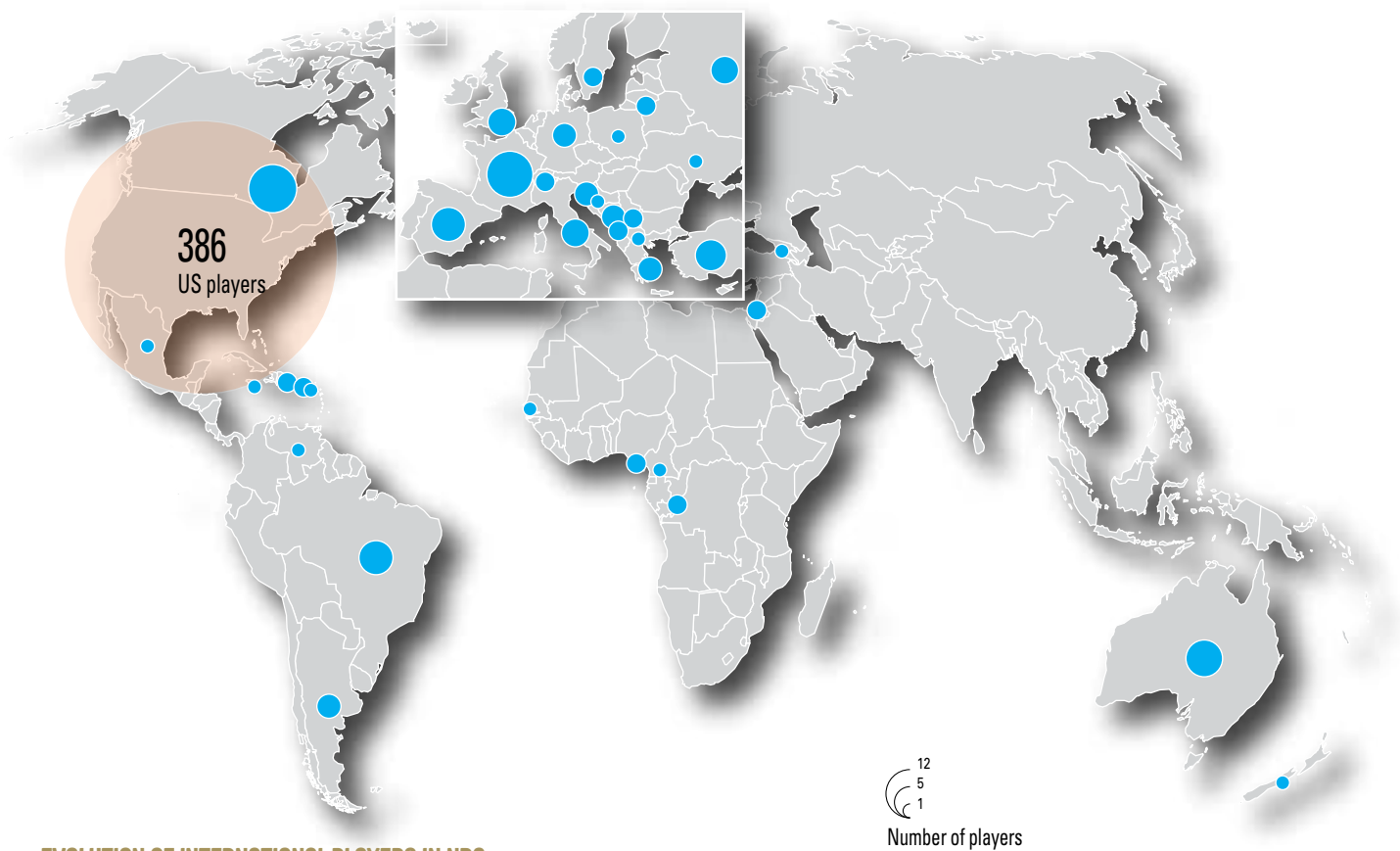
© NBAE/Getty Images



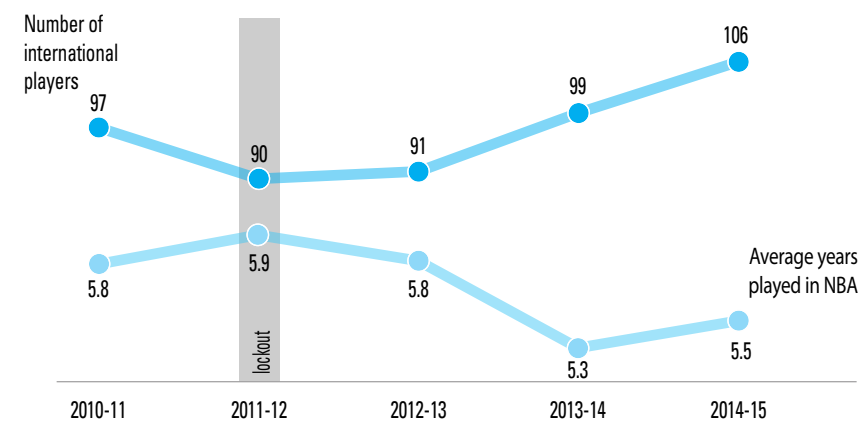
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUES

2014/2015

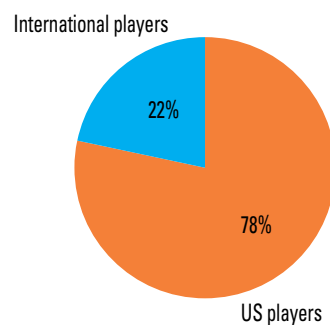
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2014-15) - 36 NATIONALITIES



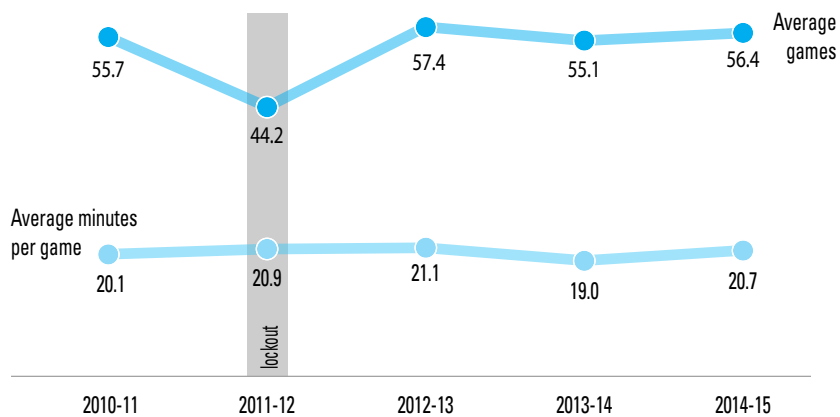
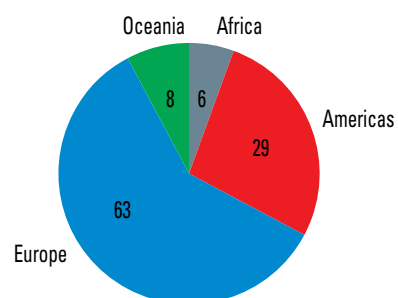
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NBA



INTERNATIONAL VS US PLAYERS (2014-15)



FIBA ZONES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2014-15)

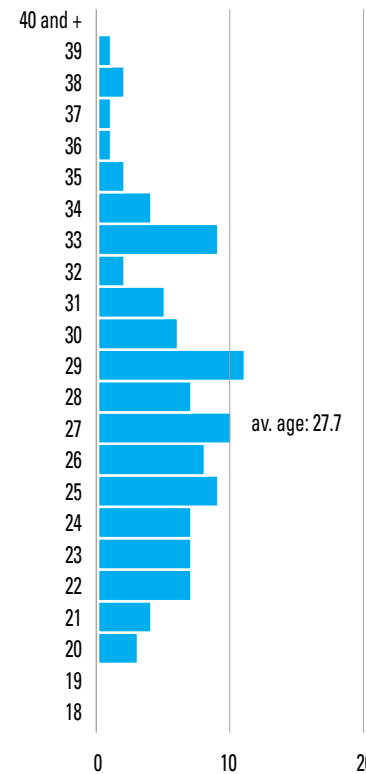


Ever since the lock-out during the 2011-12 campaign, the number of international players in the NBA has increased. Last season it reached 106, representing 22% of the total number of players who played. The vast majority of international players are still Europeans (63). There is also still strong representation from the Americas (discounting USA) with 29 active players. In total, 36 nationalities were represented.

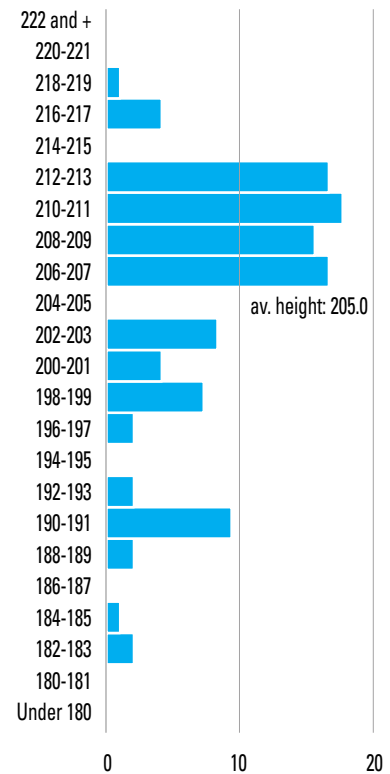
Both the average number of games played and the average minutes per game have remained stable. The recruitment of international players is also still inextricably linked to their height which was an average of 205cm during 2014-15.

The number of drafted international players is stable and there has been an increase in the number of players entering the NBA after the draft. Meanwhile those who are drafted are younger – 20.7 years old during 2014.

AGE PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2014-15)

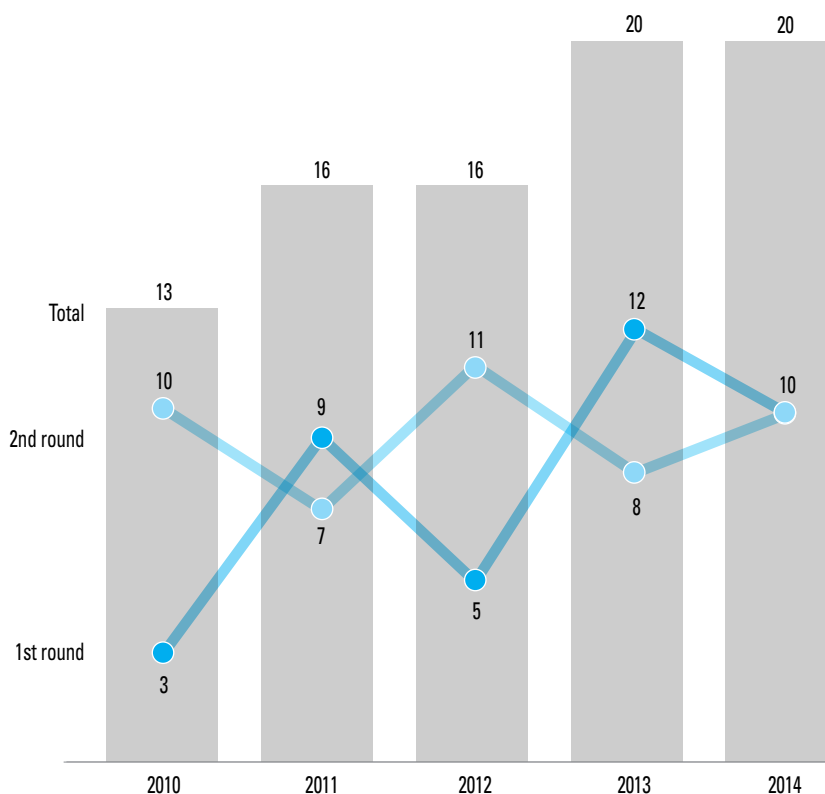


HEIGHT PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2014-15)

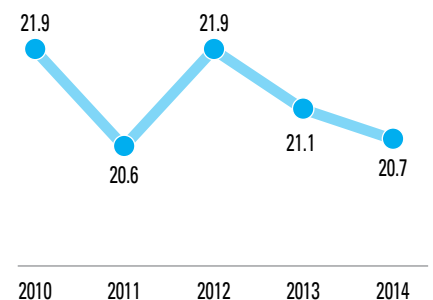


DRAFT OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS

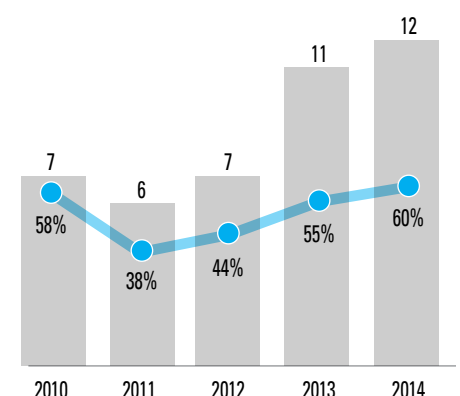
NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS DRAFTED DURING THE FIRST OR SECOND ROUND



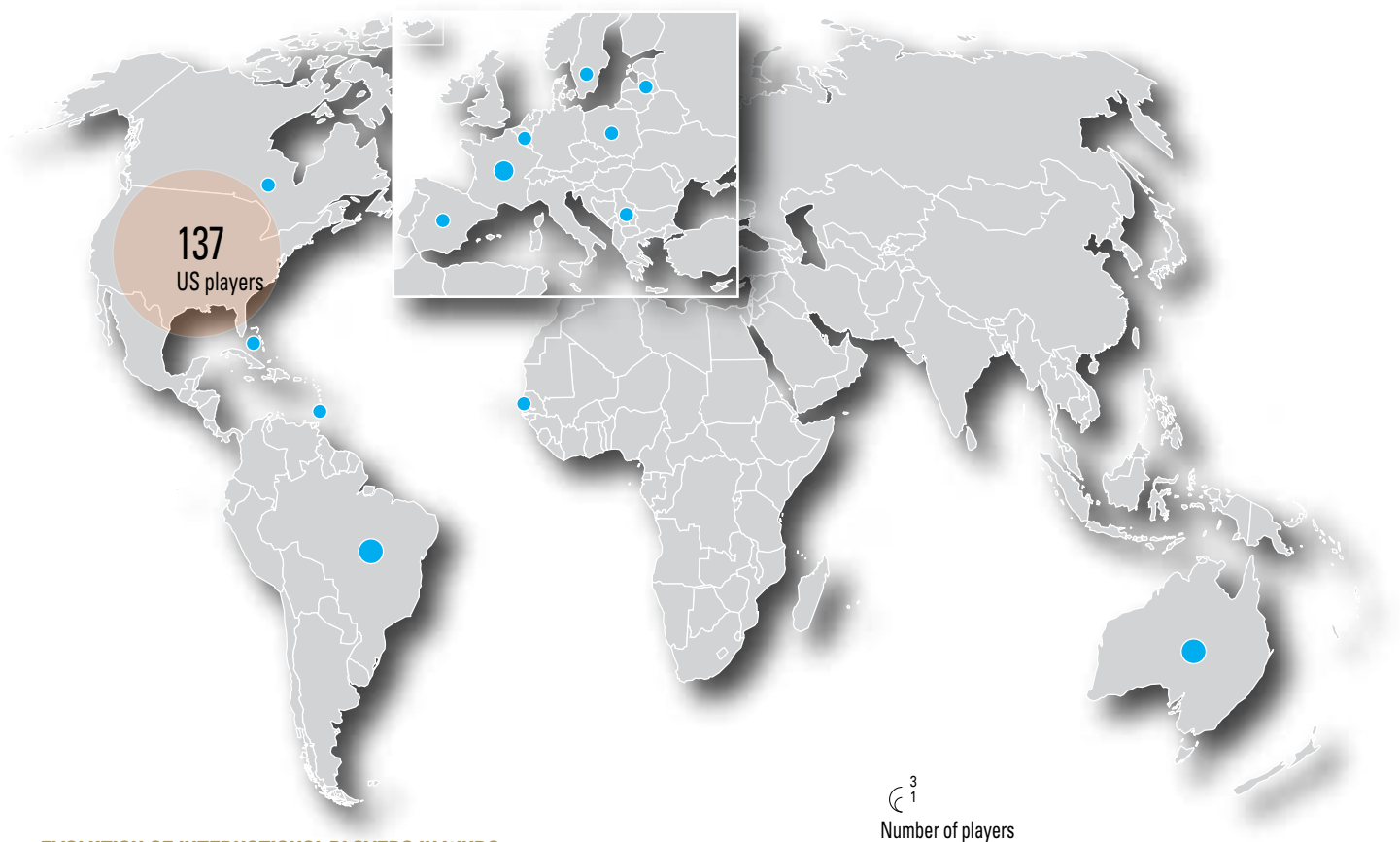
AVERAGE AGE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS AT THE DRAFT



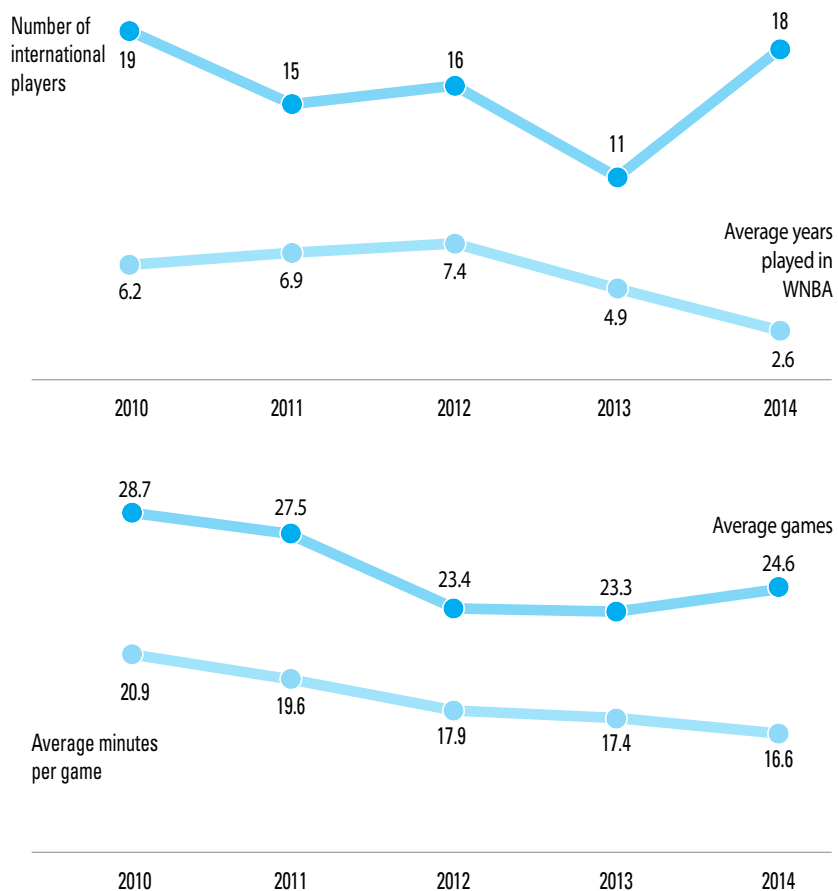
INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS ENTERING IN NBA THE SEASON FOLLOWING THEIR DRAFT



NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2014) - 13 NATIONALITIES

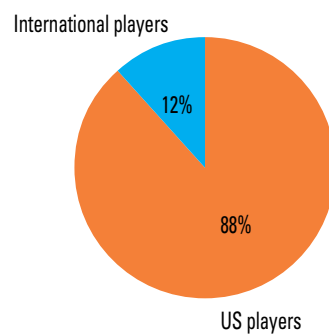


EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN WNBA

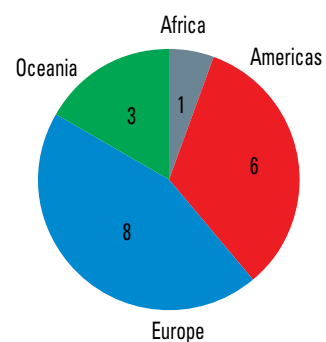


3
1
Number of players

INTERNATIONAL VS US PLAYERS (2014)



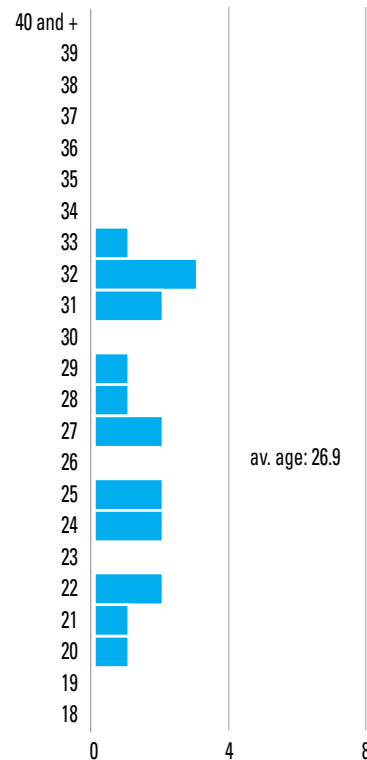
FIBA ZONES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2014)



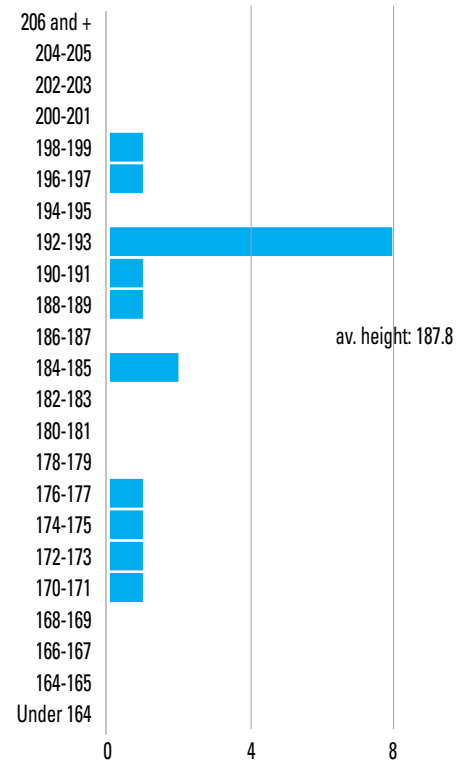
There has been a sizeable increase in the number of international players competing in the WNBA, although their court time remains relatively low in terms of games and minutes played. While an increase, international players still form a small part of the total number of players at 12%.

In keeping with the NBA, most players seem to have been recruited because of their height. International players remain quite young at an average of just less than 27-years-old, but they are entering the league later as the age of entry has increased markedly. This has also translated into a decrease in terms of the number of years played in the WNBA.

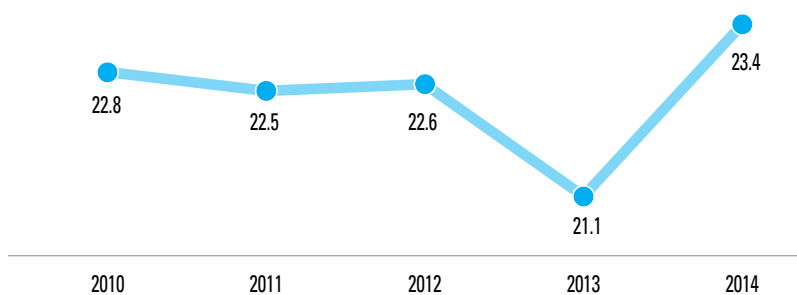
AGE PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2014)



HEIGHT PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2014)



AGE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS ENTERING IN WNBA

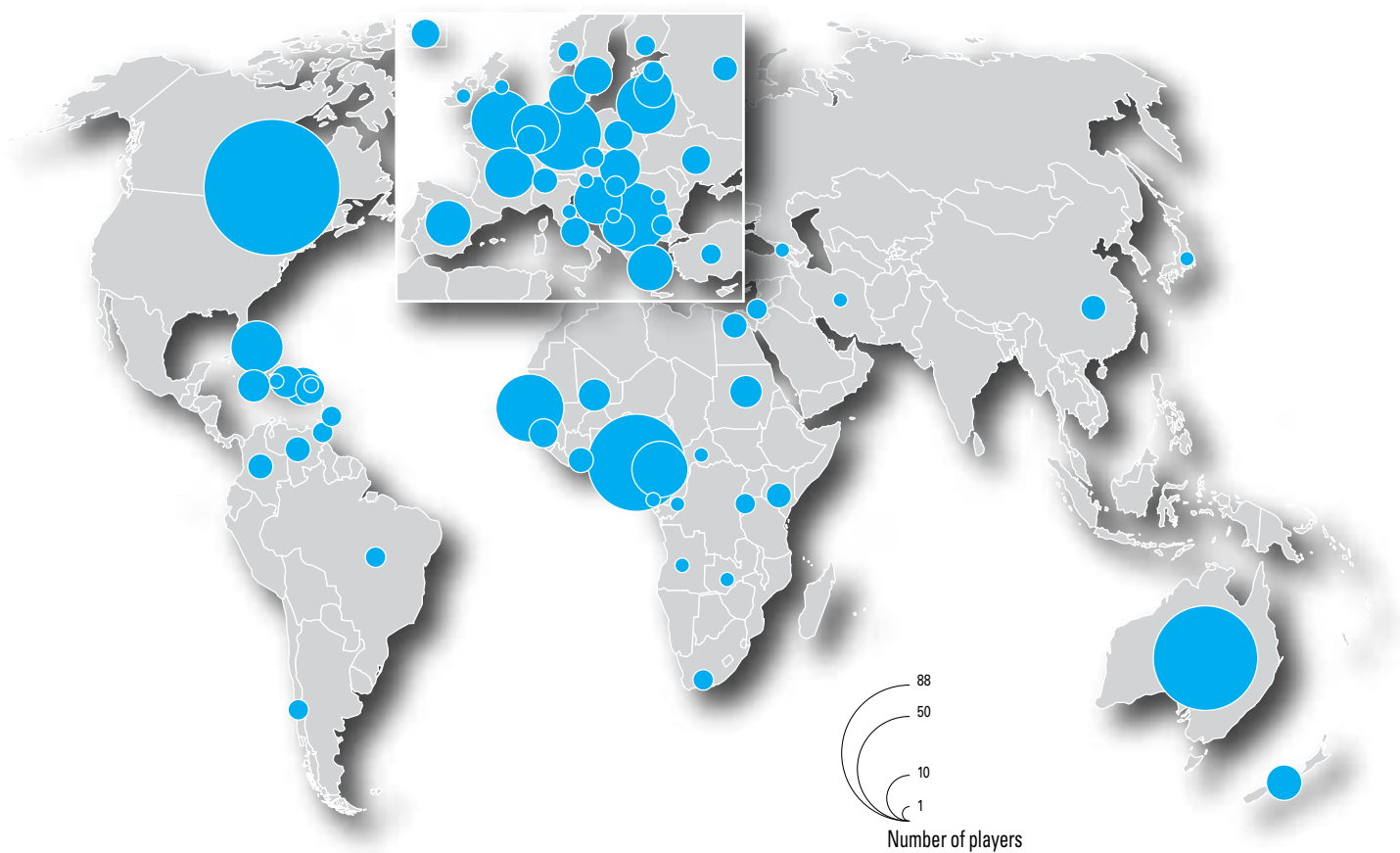


NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS PER TEAM (2014)

Team	International players
Atlanta Dream	4
Phoenix Mercury	4
Los Angeles Sparks	2
San Antonio Stars	2
Seattle Storm	2
Washington Mystics	2
Minnesota Lynx	1
New York Liberty	1

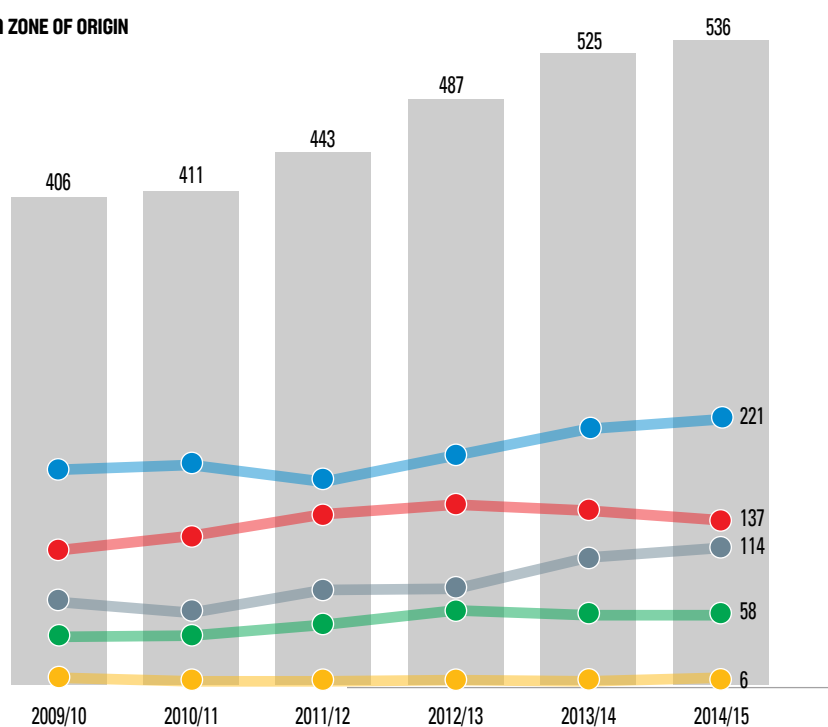
NCAA MEN - DIVISION 1

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2014-15) - 72 NATIONALITIES

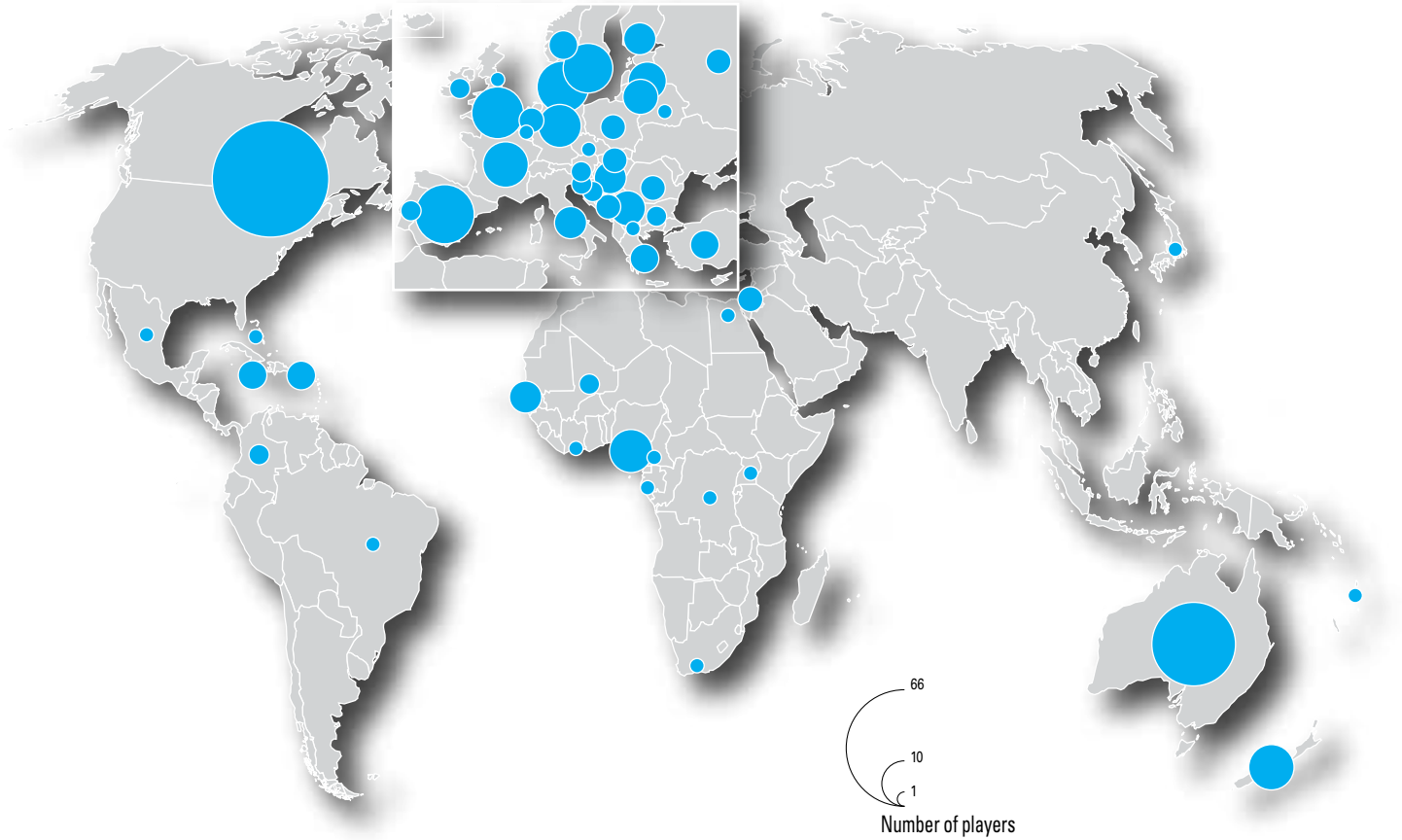


EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NCAA DIVISION 1 - MEN

BY FIBA ZONE OF ORIGIN

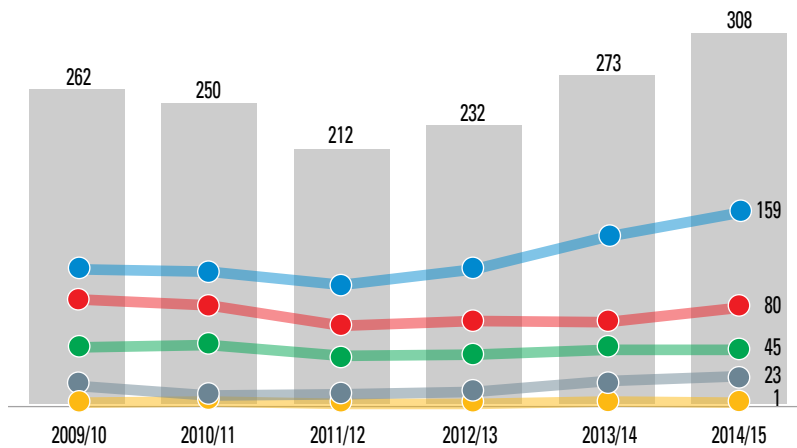


NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2014-15) - 54 NATIONALITIES



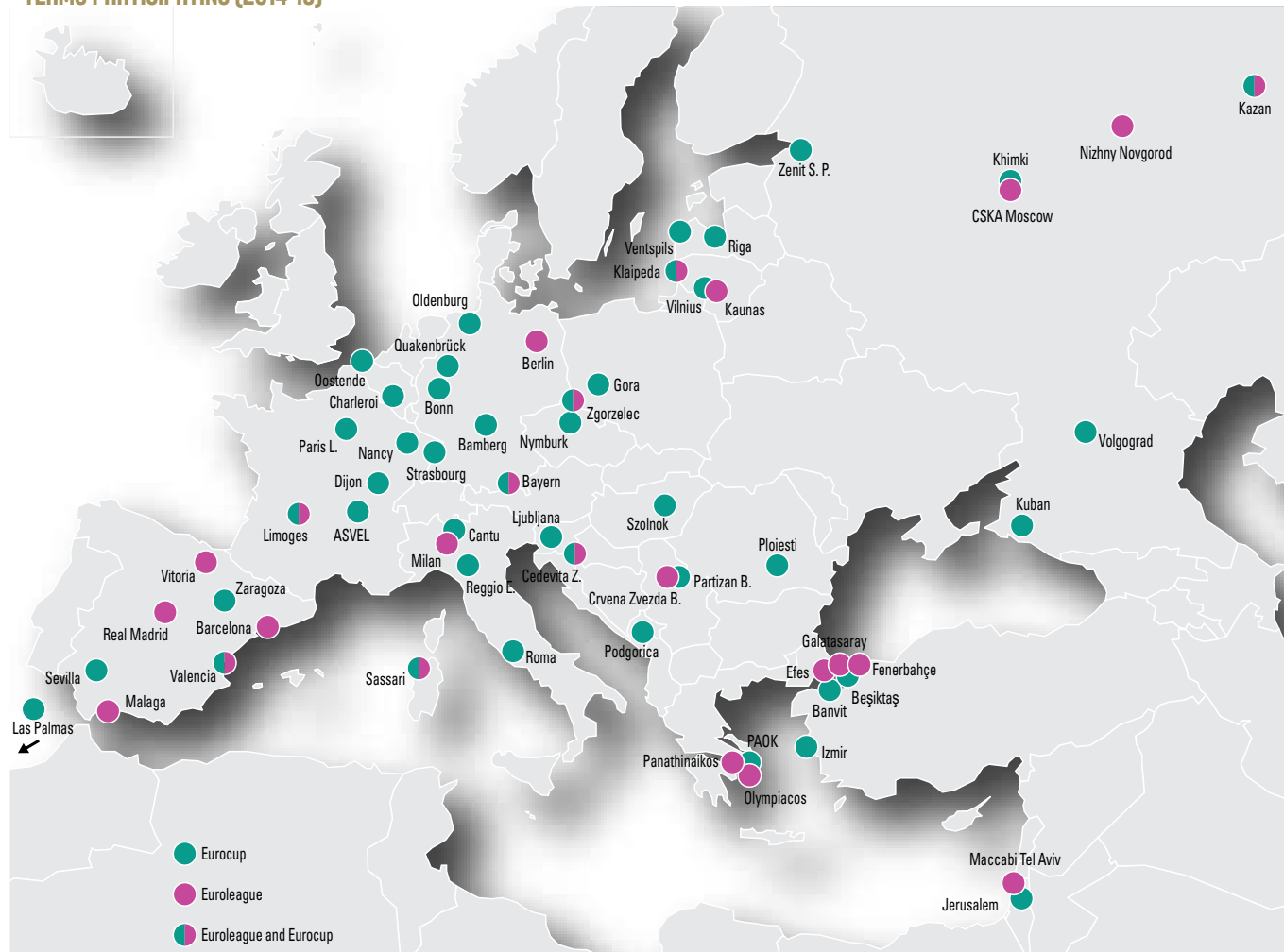
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NCAA DIVISION 1 - WOMEN

BY FIBA ZONE OF ORIGIN



EUROLEAGUE AND EUROCUP - MEN

TEAMS PARTICIPATING (2014-15)

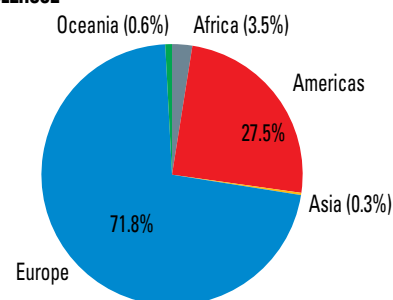


MAIN REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

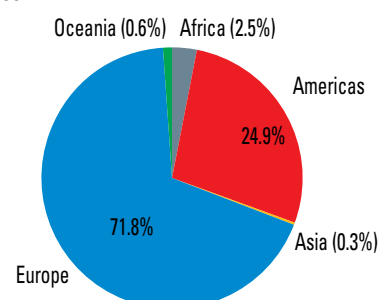
Nationality	EuroL. players	EuroC. players	Total	EuroL. Teams	EuroC. Teams	Total
1. USA	75	145	202	0	0	0
2. Serbia	25	39	57	1	1	2
3. Russia	23	37	54	3	5	7
4. Lithuania	26	27	44	2	2	3
5. Turkey	23	21	44	3	3	6
6. France	11	35	41	1	6	6
7. Germany	16	28	38	2	5	6
8. Greece	24	11	34	2	1	3
9. Spain	17	21	34	5	4	8
10. Croatia	21	22	30	1	1	1
11. Italy	11	21	27	2	4	5
12. Latvia	3	23	26	0	2	2
13. Belgium	3	16	18	0	2	2
14. Poland	8	16	18	1	2	2
15. Israel	8	7	14	1	1	2
Total	354	586	840	24	44	68

NATIONALITIES, BY FIBA ZONE

EUROLEAGUE



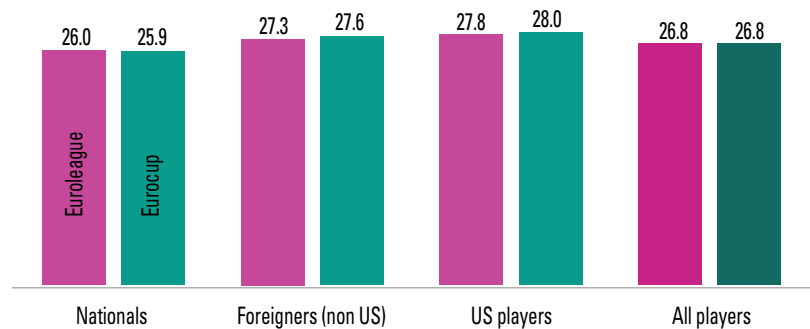
EUROCUP



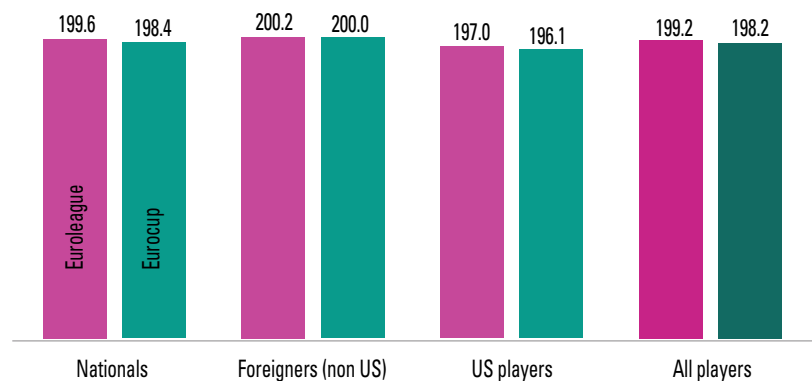
There are no relevant differences between Euroleague and Eurocup in terms of the core demographic factors such as zone of origin, age and height.

The biggest change which was observed during 2014-15 is the increase in the prominence of European players. This has went from around two thirds to almost three quarters and this is linked to a decrease in the number of American players from around a third to a quarter. European teams appear to be widening their net and utilising cheaper players from a wider range of nations – although the number of players from these various countries remains small. The USA still remains as the most represented nationality, while they are also playing the most and scoring the most.

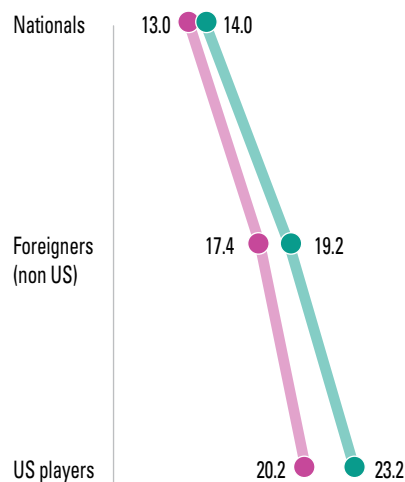
AVERAGE AGE



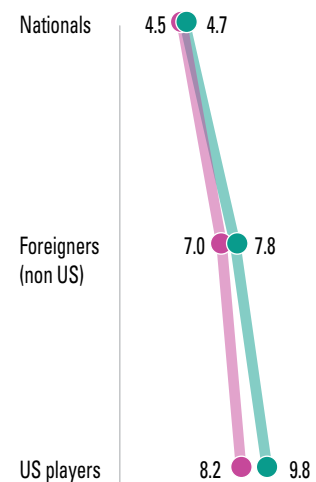
AVERAGE HEIGHT



AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE POINTS PER GAME



EUROLEAGUE AND EUROCUP - WOMEN

TEAMS PARTICIPATING (2014-15)

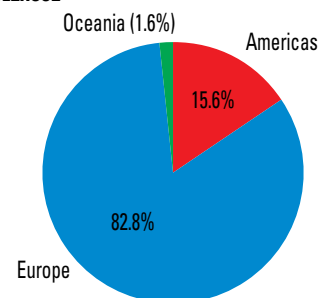


MAIN REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

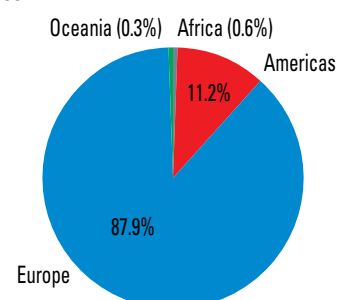
	Nationality	EuroL. players	EuroC. players	Total	EuroL. Teams	EuroC. Teams	Total
1.	Russia	23	47	70	3	5	8
2.	USA	28	37	65	0	0	0
3.	Turkey	20	36	56	3	5	8
4.	France	18	31	49	2	4	6
5.	Hungary	3	41	44	0	5	5
6.	Lithuania	1	33	34	0	3	3
7.	Belgium	0	25	25	0	3	3
8.	Belarus	0	19	19	0	2	2
9.	Czech Republic	17	2	19	2	0	2
10.	Serbia	5	13	18	0	0	0
11.	Spain	17	1	18	1	0	1
12.	Poland	16	0	16	2	0	2
13.	Italy	9	3	12	1	1	2
14.	Slovak Republic	8	3	11	1	0	1
	Total	186	348	534	15	31	46

NATIONALITIES, BY FIBA ZONE

EUROLEAGUE



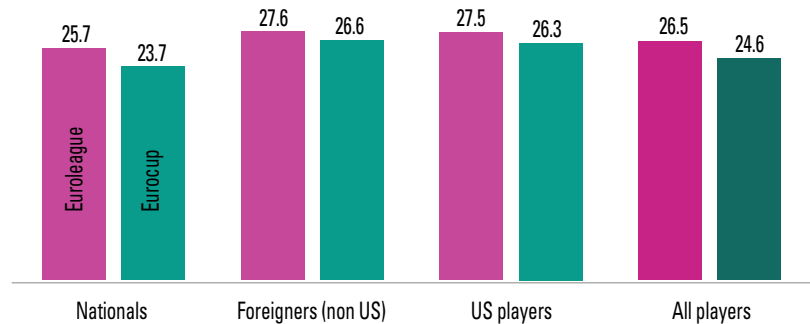
EUROCUP



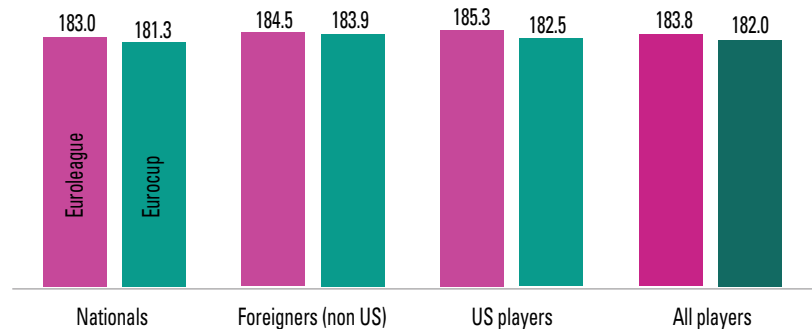
The presence of USA players is not as significant in EuroLeague and EuroCup Women as it is in men's competitions. The total number of participants has decreased, with the biggest represented nationality now being Russia – although the likely reason for this is that the number of Russian teams in the competitions is very high.

There is also a more significant contribution made by USA players in women's competition than in the men's. USA players in women's competitions play more and score more, with an upward trend in these areas compared to previous seasons. There is also an interesting difference between the competitions, with players generally more experienced and taller in EuroLeague Women than in EuroCup Women.

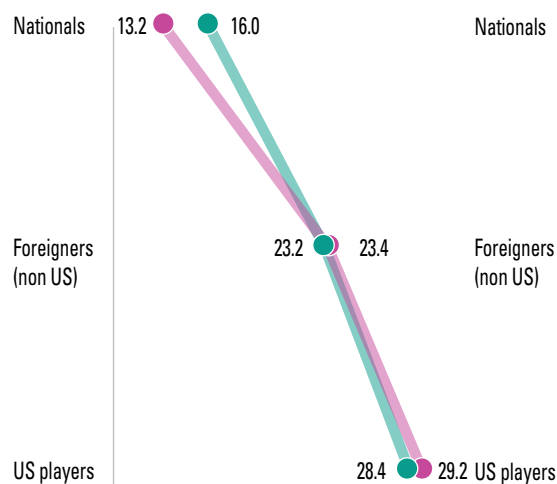
AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT



AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE POINTS PER GAME

