

# CLUB OWNERSHIP IN EUROPEAN FOOTBALL

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS, PRIVATE CAPITAL & MULTI-CLUB OWNERSHIP

YEAR 2023

# CIES SPORTS INTELLIGENCE

CIES Sports Intelligence is a research and analysis division of the International Centre for Sports Studies (CIES) specialised in sports governance, policy and regulations. Its mission is to support internal and external stakeholders in the fostering of an information-based management of sport.

Through the combination of both qualitative and quantitative analyses, we conduct fact-based studies from conceptualisation to execution, helping sports organisations assess their structures and frameworks and, ultimately, inform their decision-making processes.

Since its creation in 2018, CIES Sports Intelligence has delivered research projects to a range of international sports organisations. In addition, it has become an established source of sports management insights through the publication of specialised reports and analyses.

By focusing on the dissemination of research and knowledge, CIES Sports Intelligence's ultimate goal is to support stakeholders in the implementation of strategic decisions based on data and information and promote the development of best governance and management practices across the sports industry.



#### OUR AREAS OF EXPERTISE



GOVERNANCE



REGULATORY

#### **OUR SERVICES**



SURVEYS & QUESTIONNAIRES



SECONDARY RESEARCH



DATABASE CREATION & MANAGEMENT



DATA ANALYSIS & MINING



REPORTING & EDITING

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study focuses on a sample of ten countries to describe the trends driving investments in football clubs across some of the highest-ranked footballing nations in Europe. Covering each country's top two divisions, the report provides an original perspective aimed at tracking club ownership developments even beyond the top-tier level. The basis of the research is represented by data on the direct club equity acquisitions completed over the 2019-2023 five-year period. Figures and statistics illustrating the club ownership landscape in the 23/24 season are valid as of the 31st of December 2023 and refer to direct club equity holdings only (i.e. debt transactions are not part of the analysis). The sample for this study was selected by including the top eight countries in the 23/24 UEFA ranking, as well as the two other nations that attracted the highest number of foreign investments over the five-year period.

With regards to the timeline analyses of the individual transactions, investments have been categorised according to the division in which the club was participating in at the time the deal was completed. Similarly, investments that would only become part of a case of multi-club ownership at a later stage (a posteriori - as result of a subsequent shareholding acquisition in another club by the same investor) are not included in the MCO timeline charts. Investments from an already existing club shareholder have been included in the analysis only when a) the new investment caused the existing shareholder's stake to increase by more than 10% or b) when the new investment caused the existing shareholder's stake to transition from a minority to a majority stake.

With the aim of highlighting the growing involvement in direct football club ownership by actors from the financial investments sector, the definition of private capital-related deals adopted throughout the report only encompasses shareholding acquisitions by private equity funds, venture capital funds, family offices, investment funds or individuals/group of investors with obvious links to the financial investments industry.

The data collected for this report is public, retrieved from official documents or statements from leagues and clubs and, when required, integrated with additional information from specialised online articles. Calculation of percentages throughout the document are rounded to the nearest decimal. Occasionally, this may result in rounding errors. Data has been last updated on February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2024.

The information included in this report has not been verified with primary sources or surveys to the leagues or clubs. As such, the authors do not guarantee the full accuracy or completeness of the data.

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

MCO: Multi-Club Ownership

PC: Private Capital

LEAD AUTHOR

CO-AUTHOR

Fernando Roitman

Francesco Marini

Enquiries to be sent to sports.intelligence@cies.ch

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION		6
A RECAP ON 2023		7
FOREIGN INVESTMENTS		8
PRIVATE CAPITAL		10
MULTI-CLUB OWNERSHIP		12
BELGIUM (BEL)	PRO LEAGUE	14
BELGIUM (BEL)	CHALLENGER PRO LEAGUE	15
DENMARK (DEN)	SUPERLIGA	16
DENMARK (DEN)	1.DIVISION	17
ENGLAND (ENG)	PREMIER LEAGUE	18
ENGLAND (ENG)	EFL CHAMPIONSHIP	19
FRANCE (FRA)	LIGUE 1	20
FRANCE (FRA)	LIGUE 2	21
GERMANY (GER)	BUNDESLIGA	22
GERMANY (GER)	2.BUNDESLIGA	23
ITALY (ITA)	SERIE A	24
ITALY (ITA)	SERIE B	25
NETHERLANDS (NED)	EREDIVISIE	26
NETHERLANDS (NED)	EERSTE DIVISIE	27
PORTUGAL (POR)	LIGA PORTUGAL	28
PORTUGAL (POR)	LIGA PORTUGAL 2	29
SPAIN (ESP)	LA LIGA	30
SPAIN (ESP)	LA LIGA 2	31
SWITZERLAND (SUI)	SUPER LEAGUE	32
SWITZERLAND (SUI)	CHALLENGE LEAGUE	33

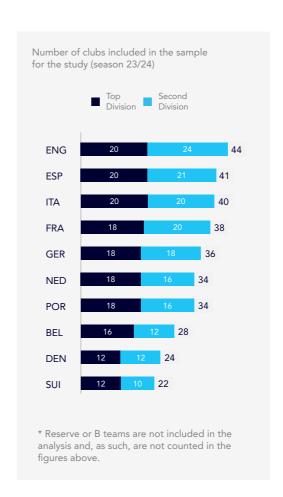
#### INTRODUCTION

Football club ownership models have continuously evolved as a direct consequence of the ever-increasing growth experienced by the professional football industry over recent decades. Football clubs – which until the turn of the new millennium, at least, were still predominantly local institutions controlled by local benefactors – have now in numerous cases turned into cross-national media and entertainment companies suitable for the implementation of global reputation or corporate and financial strategies.

This report offers an initial view into the current European football club ownership landscape by tracking the latest trends behind investments in professional clubs across a sample of ten countries. The analysis, which covers the 2019-2023 five-year period and focuses on both first and second divisions, is structured around the three main verticals – foreign investments, private capital and multi-club ownership (MCO) – that, interconnected between each other, are driving a significant shift in the governance of the club game.

As a result, the report provides an up-to-date insight into the various club ownership models adopted across the geographical scope of the study – highlighting examples that range from the extensive openness to private and foreign investments of countries such as England, Italy or France, to the much more 'public-oriented' club management outlook associated to the cases of the Netherlands and, typically, the 50+1 rule in Germany.

Finally, whilst the focus of the analysis is on transactions that resulted in direct club equity acquisitions, the report also touches on deals that involved the buying of a stake in the parent company of one or more clubs instead. This concept – hereafter referred to as 'indirect investment' – has been emerging more consistently since 2021 and is a natural consequence of the above-mentioned trends in relation to foreign, private capital and MCO investments. With the potential of changing the way club governance structures are understood and assessed, indirect investments may indeed play a significant role in the future developments of the European football club ownership landscape.



## A RECAP ON 2023

26 FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

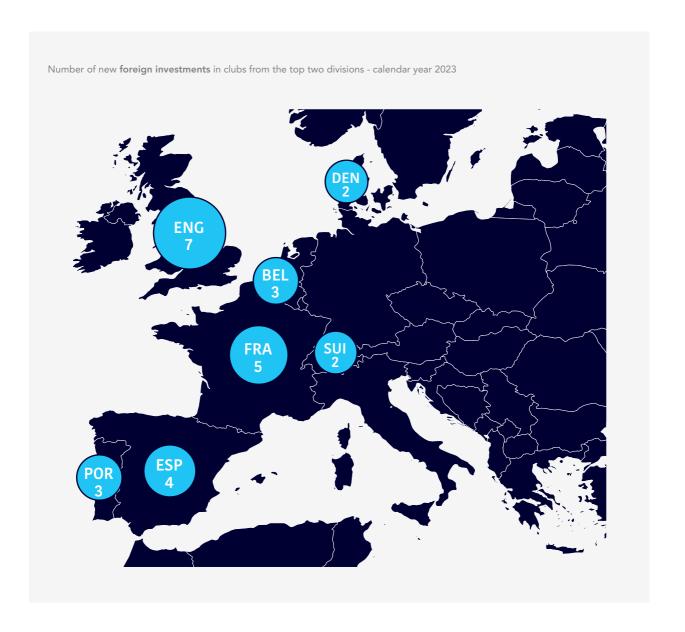
**↓ -24**% FROM 2022

PRIVATE CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

↓ -25% FROM 2022

15 MOO INVESTMENTS

↓ -29% FROM 2022



### FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Foreign investments have been central to the dynamics and trends that have been shaping the European football club ownership landscape since the turn of the century. Once the exception rather than the rule, overseas capital accounted for 60% of the total equity acquisition deals involving the clubs included in this study between 2019 and 2023.

More specifically, the five-year period registered a total of 128 direct foreign investments, the result of a rather balanced split between transactions targeting clubs competing at first (60) and second (68) division level. England and France attracted the highest amount of interest from outside their borders, whereas, in terms of individual competitions, this was true for the French Ligue 2 and the Spanish LaLiga2. In addition, nine indirect investments – of which seven took place from 2021 onwards – saw a foreign individual or entity acquire shares in the parent company of one or more clubs comprised in this analysis.

Notwithstanding the above, the total of direct overseas investments registered a 24% year-on-year contraction in 2023, after having previously doubled in number between 2019 and 2022. Future data will further clarify whether this signals the end of a period of increased activity that might have been attributable to the effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the finances of the football industry. Indeed, the upswing in minority stake acquisitions over the 2019-2022 period appears to reinforce this possibility, as several club owners may have resorted to the ceding of partial control as a solution to get through the immediate financial and managerial challenges posed to them by the covid era.

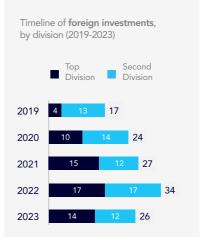
The calendar year 2023 registered a total of 14 foreign majority takeovers - five of them (-58% compared to 2022) related to clubs competing in their respective first divisions and nine (+12%) involving second division clubs instead. Nine of these 14 club acquisitions (64%) targeted sides from the Big-5 European footballing nations, although only two at top-tier level. The English EFL Championship saw the highest number of clubs (three) being acquired by an overseas investor over the most recently completed year, with one of them being previously under domestic ownership.

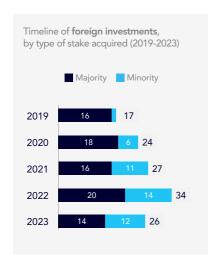
The wave of American investments in European football, which consistently emerged around 2018, continued its growing trajectory during the 2019-2023 period. More than half (54%) of the total overseas investments considered for the purposes of this analysis, and nearly two thirds in the case of 2023 alone, originated in the United States. Turkey, Luxembourg, Japan and Saudi Arabia were other nations represented across multiple club investments.

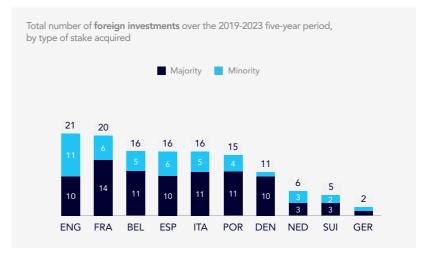
As of the end of December 2023, 43% of the 341 clubs included in this analysis had equity shares controlled by foreign individuals or entities. In most of these cases (84%), these amounted to a majority stake. A total of 51 clubs (15%) had an American majority owner. Three quarters of the clubs taking part in the 23/24 season of the Premier League, the EFL Championship and the Belgian Pro League had at least one overseas shareholder. At country level, England, Belgium and Portugal counted with the highest percentage of clubs with at least a foreign investor across their top two domestic divisions.

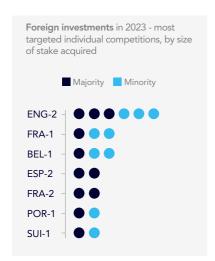
#### CLUB OWNERSHIP IN EUROPEAN FOOTBALL

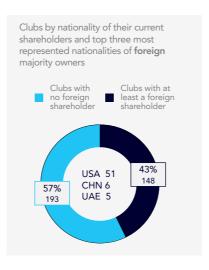














#### PRIVATE CAPITAL

Private capital investments represent the latest significant trend that has developed around European football club ownership, one that adds new layers of complexity to an already intricate club governance landscape. Essentially a rarity in the pre-pandemic area, shareholding acquisitions by actors from the financial investments sector have become prominent in recent years.

More than half (55%) of the 128 overseas investments identified for the purposes of this study were attributable to private capital. In addition, PC was also at the origin of four 'domestic' deals and eight out of the nine indirect investments that, between 2019 and 2023, involved the buying of shares in the parent company of one or more clubs.

The financial investments sector's interest in European football club ownership was equally visible at first (a total of 38 deals) and second (37) division level. Whilst 79% of the PC-related takeovers officialised in 2022 involved clubs from their respective top-tier, the most recently completed calendar year resulted in a reversed scenario, with private capital majority cquisitions targeting second division clubs in 75% of the cases.

Following the same trend observed for the broader group of foreign investments, the number of private capital deals registered a 25% year-on-year contraction in 2023, after having nearly tripled in size over the previous four years. England and France accounted for nearly three quarters of the 15 PC-related investments that were completed across the countries and leagues included in this study in 2023. The EFL Championship, in particular, saw six clubs opening their sharehold-

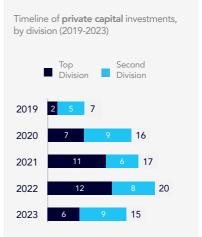
ing structure to individuals or entities linked to private capital over the same period.

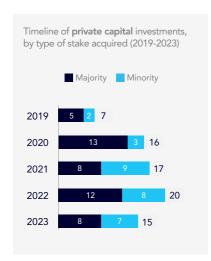
The central role played by US investors in driving the trends that are developing in European football club ownership is markedly evident in the case of private capital investments. A total 77% of the PC-related deals identified for the purposes of this study originated in the United States – a percentage that goes up to 87% when only the year 2023 is considered. As a result, American private capital is at the helm of 33 of the clubs that make up the sample for this study.

As of the end of December 2023, slightly more than a fifth (23%) of the 341 clubs included in the analysis counted with at least one individual or entity linked to private capital within their shareholding structure. In England, this was true for half of the sides competing in the Premier League although in only three of these cases the PC-related investor was the club's majority owner. On the contrary, a third of the clubs from the Belgian Challenger Pro League (B teams excluded) and nearly 30% of those in the English EFL Championship and the French Lique 1 were controlled by owners either directly or indirectly linked to the financial investments sector. The Spanish LaLiga and the German Bundesliga were the only two top tier competitions that did not count with any club majority-owned by private capital investors at the end of the most recently completed calendar year.

#### CLUB OWNERSHIP IN EUROPEAN FOOTBALL

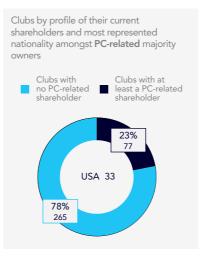














### MULTI-CLUB OWNERSHIP

Representing a major paradigm shift in the governance of the professional club game, multi-club ownership (hereby defined as an individual or entity holding shares in more than one club) is currently one of the most debated topics in world football. The MCO model – which represents in many aspects a natural evolution of the previously described trends in terms of foreign and private capital investments – has been significantly growing in popularity amongst club investors in recent years.\*

More than 60% of the 128 overseas investments identified for the purposes of this study constituted a case of multi-club ownership at the time the deal was concluded. An additional nine represented the first football club ownership venture of investors that would later acquire stakes in other clubs and, as such, should be considered part of an MCO a posteriori. Moreover, MCO is almost by definition at the core of the previously described concept of indirect investments.

In line with the trends in foreign and private capital investments, multi-club ownership deals amongst the clubs included in this study declined by 29% year-on-year in 2023. Interestingly, however, this was almost entirely due to a reduction in the number of MCO investments at second division level. Notwithstanding this, a total of eleven clubs became part of a multi-club ownership model for the first time over the most recently completed calendar year – with seven of them competing in their respective top-tier divisions.

Whilst clubs from the Spanish LaLiga2 generated the highest interest for multi-club ownership investments over the 2019-2023 period, France accounted for nearly a third the total MCO deals that took place in 2023 alone. Overall, a total of ten clubs across the top two divisions in France were acquired to be incorporated in an MCO during the five years considered for this study. In comparison, that was the case for only three sides in England. This figure, however, should also be read in light of the fact that Premier League and EFL Championship teams often represent the first club acquisition by investors in the process of setting up of a multi-club ownership strategy thereafter. Indeed, four out the nine investments that would only become part of an MCO at a later stage (and are therefore not included in the statistics for this report) involved a club from the richest domestic club football competition in the world.

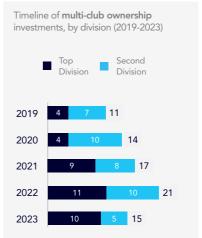
American capital accounted for more than half (54%) of the MCO deals identified for the purposes of this study, reaffirming the interest by US investors in the multi-club ownership model. A total of nine (11%) other MCO acquisitions originated in the Gulf states (Bahrain, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates) instead.

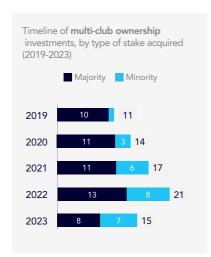
As of December 2023, nearly 40% of the clubs included in this analysis were part of a multi-club ownership structure. In 80% of these cases, the multi-club link was through the majority owner. Three top tier divisions – the English Premier League (70%), the Belgian Pro League (63%) and the French Ligue 1 (56%) – were characterized by having more than half of their clubs in MCO. By comparison, only two out of the 18 teams taking part in the 23/24 season of the Dutch Eredivisie had direct links with another football club at ownership level.

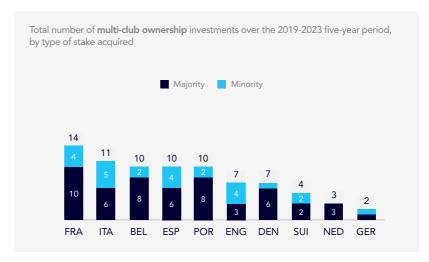
<sup>\*</sup> By focusing on the sample of ten countries, the statistics and figures included in this report are aimed at providing a detailed account on the evolution of the trends behind football investments in a specific segment of the football market. Additional research is conducted by CIES on a regular basis to monitor the growth of MCO in particular. At the end of 2023, CIES Sports Intelligence identified more than 340 clubs worldwide that were part of a multi-club ownership structure.

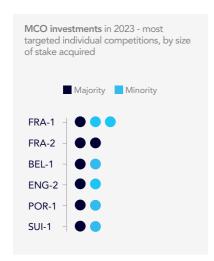
#### CLUB OWNERSHIP IN EUROPEAN FOOTBALL

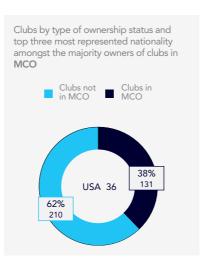






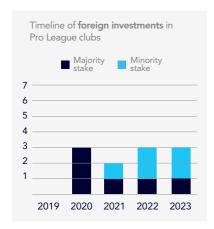


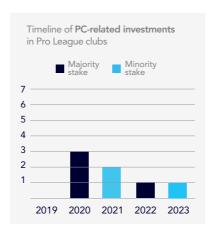


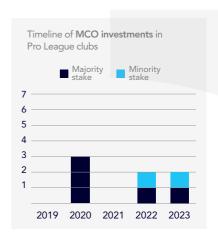




# PRO LEAGUE Belgium







Pro League 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

12

75%

Majority stake

10

63%

Minority stake

2

Pro League 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one PC-related shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

5

Majority stake

Minority stake

4

25%

Pro League 23/24 - % of clubs in MCO and breakdown by type of stake controlled by the multi-club investor

Total

10

63%

Majority owner

8

Minority investors

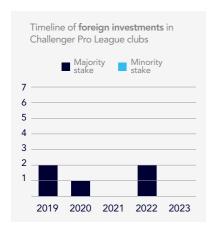
13%

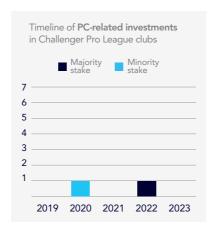
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Pro League clubs, by size of stake controlled



# CHALLENGER PRO LEAGUE

### BELGIUM







Challenger Pro League 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

8

67%

Majority stake

8

Minority stake

Challenger Pro League 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one PC-related shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

5

42%

Majority stake

4

33%

Minority stake

Challenger Pro League 23/24 - % of clubs in MCO and breakdown by type of stake controlled by the multi-club investor

Total

7

Majority owner

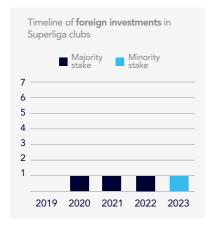
7

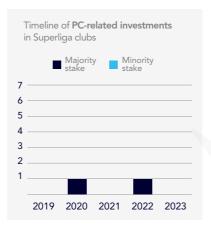
Minority investors

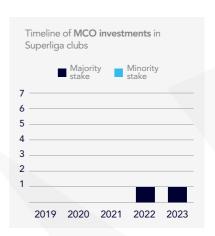
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Challenger Pro League clubs, by size of stake controlled



### SUPERLIGA DENMARK







Superliga 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

Majority stake

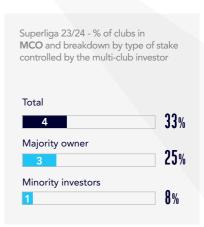
Minority stake

Superliga 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one PC-related shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

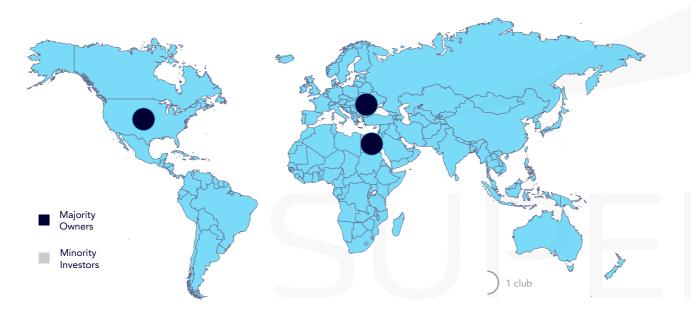
Total

Majority stake

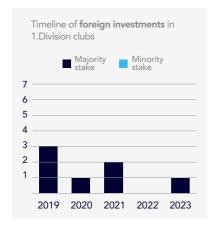
Minority stake

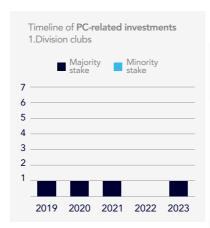


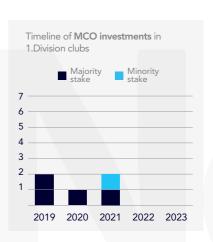
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Superliga clubs, by size of stake controlled



# 1.DIVISION DENMARK

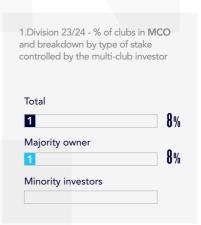




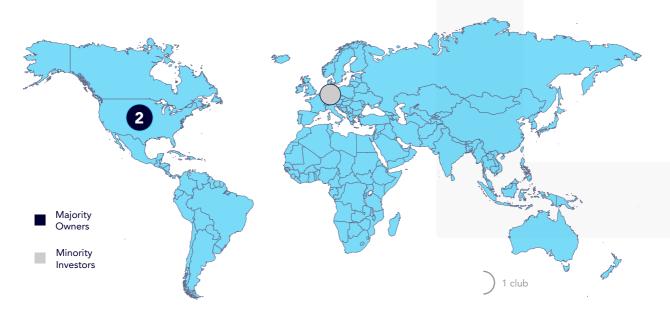




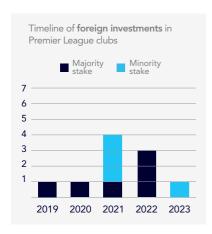


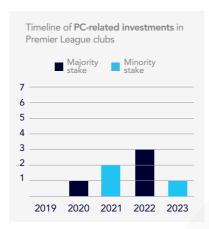


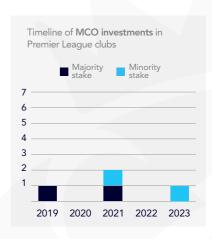
Origin of  $foreign\ investors$  in the 23/24 1.Division clubs, by size of stake controlled



# PREMIER LEAGUE ENGLAND







Premier League 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

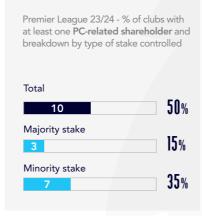
15

Majority stake

13

Minority stake

2

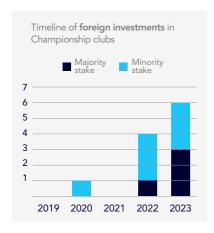


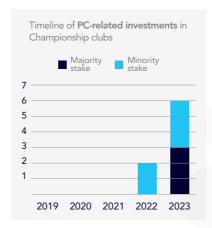


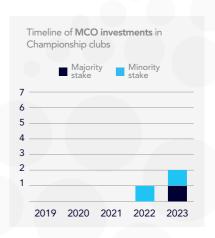
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Premier League clubs, by size of stake controlled



# EFL CHAMPIONSHIP ENGLAND







Championship 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

18

Majority stake

18

Minority stake

Championship 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one PC-related shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

8

33%

Majority stake

7

Minority stake

1

4%

Championship 23/24 - % of clubs in MCO and breakdown by type of stake controlled by the multi-club investor

Total

9

Majority owner

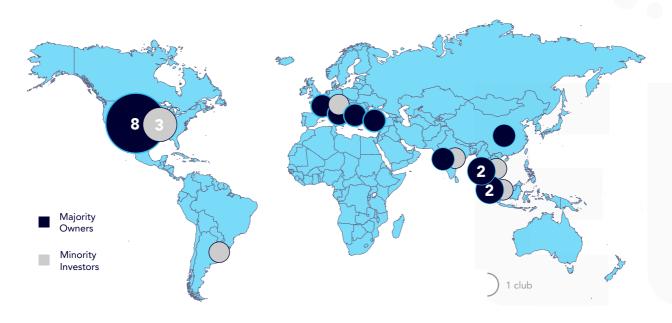
7

Minority investors

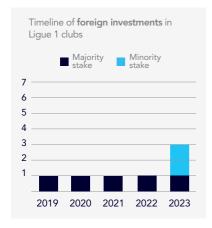
2

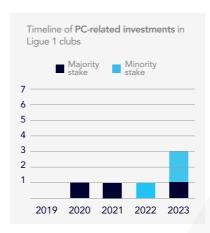
8%

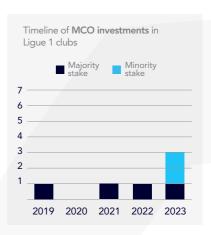
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 EFL Championship clubs, by size of stake controlled

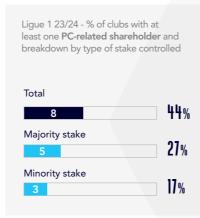


# LIGUE 1 FRANCE







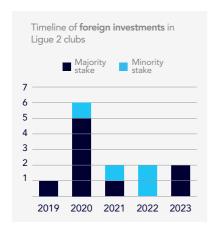


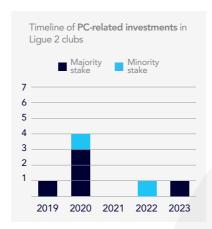


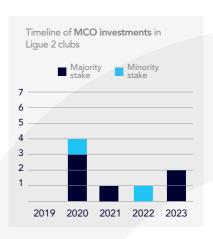
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Ligue 1 clubs, by size of stake controlled



# LIGUE 2 FRANCE







Ligue 2 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

7

35%

Majority stake

6

30%

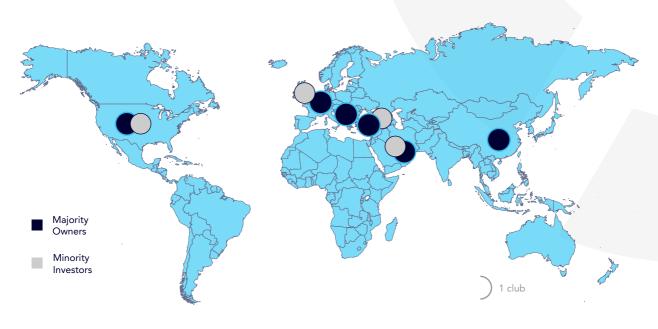
Minority stake

1

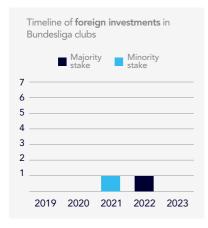


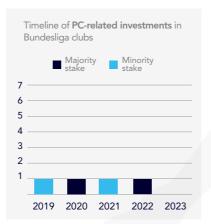


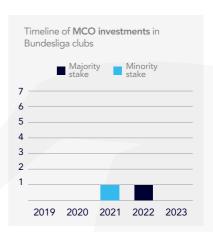
Origin of  $foreign\ investors$  in the 23/24 Ligue 2 clubs, by size of stake controlled



## BUNDESLIGA GERMANY





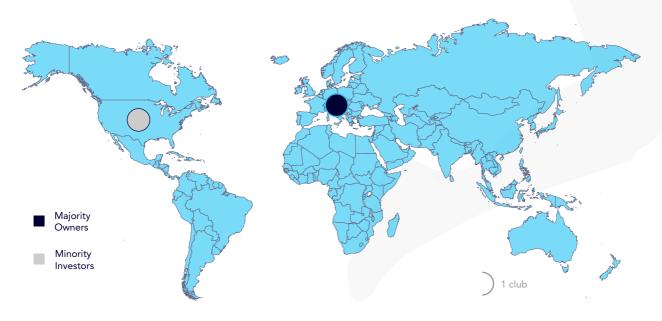


Bundesliga 23/24 - % of clubs wi least one <b>foreign shareholder</b> ar breakdown by type of stake conf	nd
Total	
2	11%
Majority stake	_
1	6%
Minority stake	•
1	6%

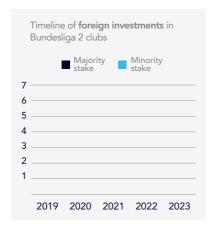
Bundesliga 23/24 - % of clubs least one <b>PC-related shareho</b> breakdown by type of stake o	lder and
Total	ի հ
Majority stake	0 /0
Minority stake	6%

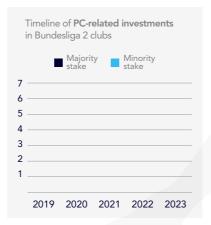


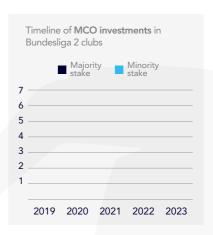
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Bundesliga clubs, by size of stake controlled



# 2.BUNDESLIGA GERMANY







Bundesliga 2 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one PC-related shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

Majority stake

Minority stake

Minority stake

Minority stake

Bundesliga 2 23/24 - % of clubs in MCO and breakdown by type of stake controlled by the multi-club investor

Total

Majority owner

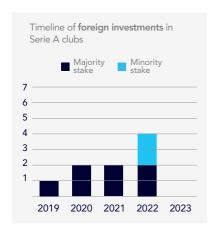
Minority investors

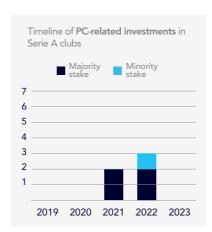
%

Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Bundesliga 2 clubs, by size of stake controlled



# SERIE A







Serie A 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

8

40%

Majority stake
7

35%

Minority stake
1

5%

Serie A 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one PC-related shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

5

Majority stake

3

Minority stake

2

10%

Serie A 23/24 - % of clubs in MCO and breakdown by type of stake controlled by the multi-club investor

Total

9

45%

Majority owner

7

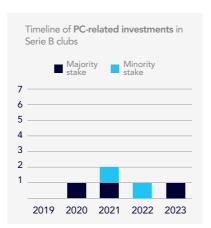
Minority investors
2

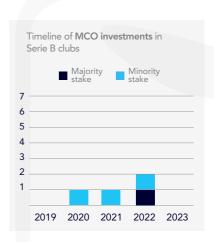
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Serie A clubs, by size of stake controlled



# SERIE B







Serie B 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

7

35%

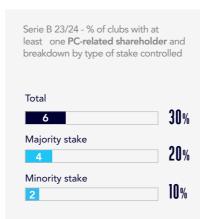
Majority stake

6

Minority stake

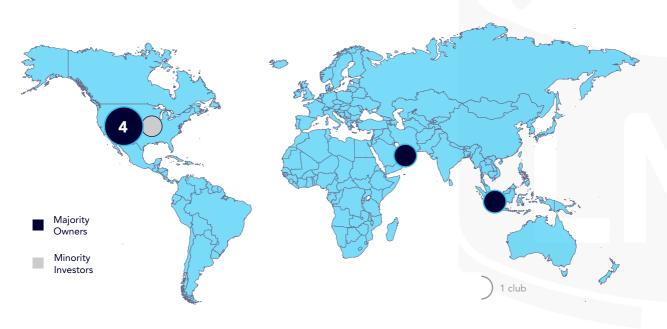
1

5%

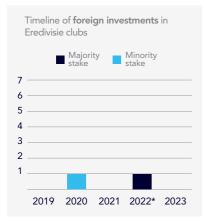


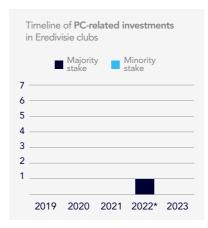


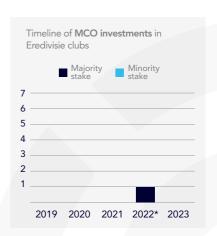
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Serie B clubs, by size of stake controlled



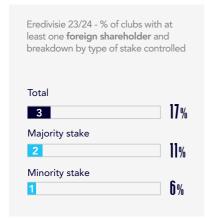
## EREDIVISIE NETHERLANDS

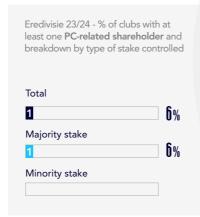


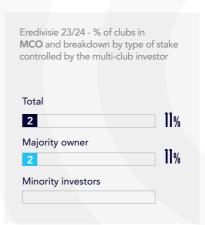




<sup>\*</sup> The 2022 takover of SBV Vitesse was eventually blocked by the licensing committee of the Dutch FA in February 2024.



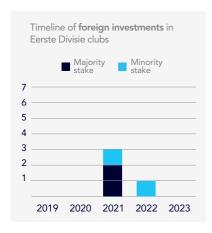


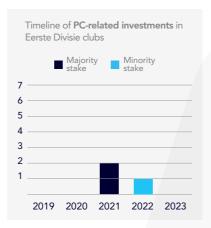


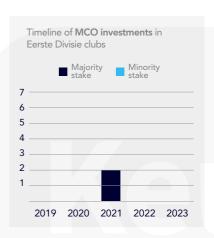
Origin of  $foreign\ investors$  in the 23/24 Eredivisie clubs, by size of stake controlled



## EERSTE DIVISIE NETHERLANDS







Total

Majority stake

Minority stake

2 13%

Eerste Divisie 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one PC-related shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

Majority stake

1

Minority stake

1

6%

Eerste Divisie 23/24 - % of clubs in MCO and breakdown by type of stake controlled by the multi-club investor

Total

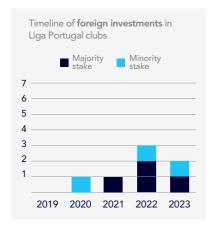
Majority owner

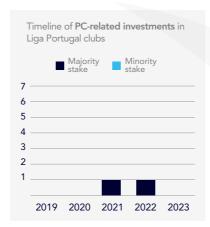
Minority investors

Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Eerste Divisie clubs, by size of stake controlled



# LIGA PORTUGAL PORTUGAL







Liga Portugal 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

9

50%

Majority stake

7

39%

Minority stake
2

Liga Portugal 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one PC-related shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

5

28%

Majority stake

4

22%

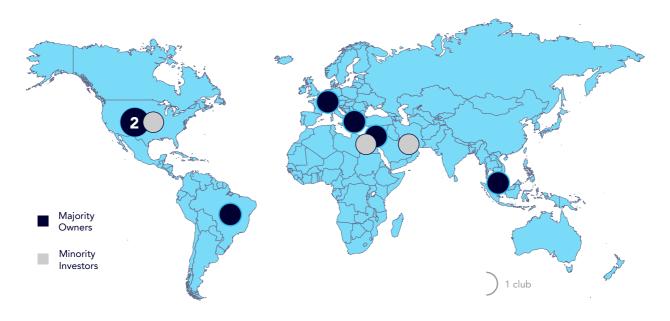
Minority stake

1

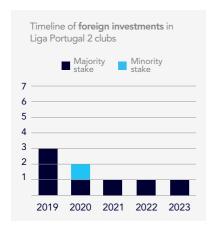
6%

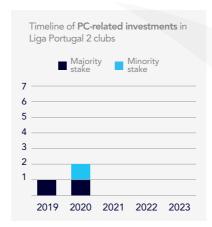


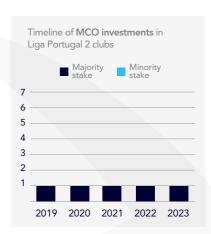
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Liga Portugal clubs, by size of stake controlled



# LIGA PORTUGAL 2 PORTUGAL







Liga Portugal 2 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

8

50%

Majority stake

8

Minority stake

Liga Portugal 2 23/24 - % of clubs with atleast one PC-related shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

Majority stake

Minority stake

Liga Portugal 2 23/24 - % of clubs in MCO and breakdown by type of stake controlled by the multi-club investor

Total

6

Majority owner

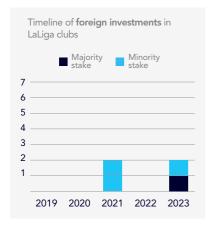
6

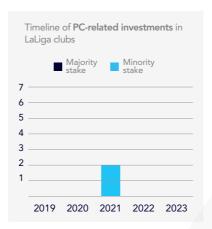
Minority investors

Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Liga Portugal 2 clubs, by size of stake controlled



## LA LIGA Spain







LaLiga 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

8

40%

Majority stake

5

25%

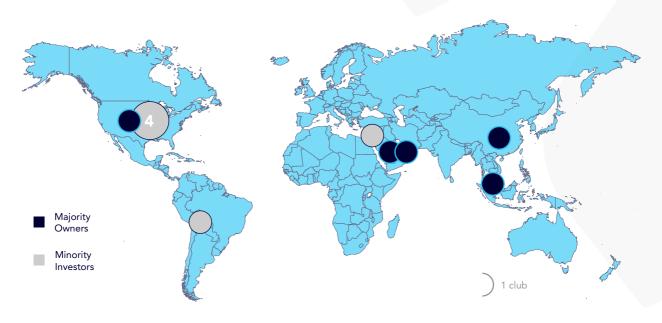
Minority stake

3

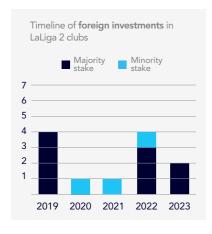


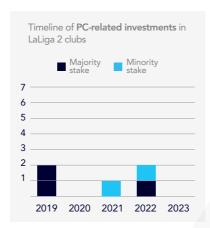


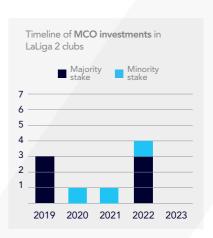
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 LaLiga clubs, by size of stake controlled



## LA LIGA 2 SPAIN







LaLiga 2 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

12

Majority stake

10

Minority stake

2

LaLiga 2 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one PC-related shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

Majority stake

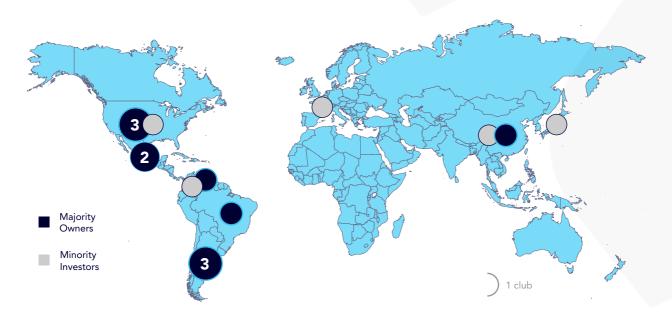
Minority stake

1

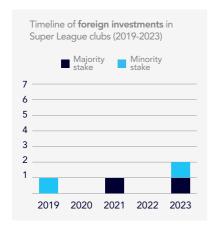
5%

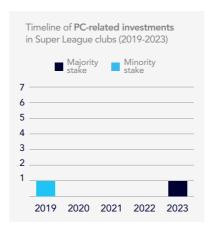


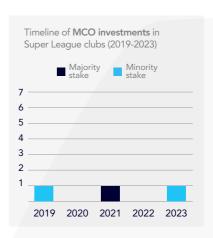
Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 LaLiga 2 clubs, by size of stake controlled



### SUPER LEAGUE SWITZERLAND







Super League 23/24 - % of clubs with at least one foreign shareholder and breakdown by type of stake controlled

Total

6

50%

Majority stake

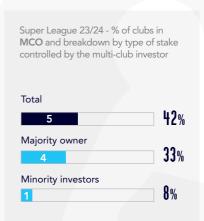
5

Minority stake

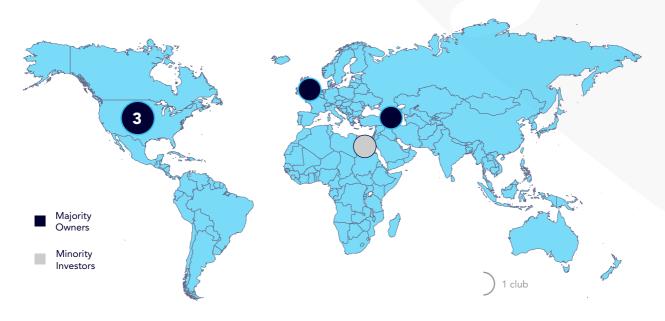
1

8%

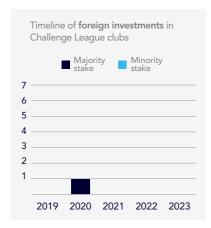


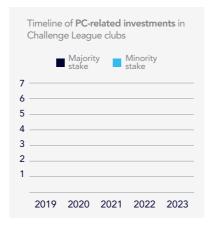


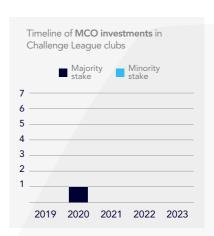
Origin of  $foreign\ investors$  in the 23/24 Super League clubs, by size of stake controlled



### CHALLENGE LEAGUE SWITZERLAND







Challenge League 23/24 - % of with at least one <b>foreign share</b> and breakdown by type of stak controlled	holder
Total	20%
Majority stake	_ 20% _ 10%
Minority stake	10%





Origin of foreign investors in the 23/24 Challenge League clubs, by size of stake controlled





Avenue DuPeyrou 1 2000 Neuchâtel Switzerland Phone +41 (0) 32 718 39 00 www.cies.ch sports.intelligence@cies.ch

The information contained herein is of a general nature and is not intended to address the circumstances of any particular individual or entity. While we endeavor to provide the most accurate and timely research using rigorous methodology and verification of sources, there can be no guarantee that the information is fully accurate and we recommend that you obtain professional advice before acting or refraining from acting on any of the contents of this publication. CIES accepts no duty of care or liability for any loss occasioned to any person acting or refraining from action as a result of any material in this publication.

© 2024 CIES Sports Intelligence - all rights reserved