

FIFA®



2020
Global
Competitive
Balance Report

Fédération Internationale de Football Association

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President's foreword

FIFA's vision, through to 2023 and beyond, is to make football *truly* global.

For too long, men's international and club football have been dominated by a handful of established powers from Europe and South America. This is no criticism of the elite, but making the sport global means raising the game in every corner of the planet so that there are at least 50 national teams and 50 clubs across the confederations with a genuine chance of becoming world champions. It's what the sport needs and what the world wants to see.

To pursue such an ambitious objective, we first need to take the pulse of professional football around the world to see just what needs to be done and where. This report is another building block in that respect.

Only by looking back can we know how to move forward, and this report provides a comprehensive overview of the recent history of domestic competitions across the globe, painting a picture of where competitiveness is thriving, on the right track or in need of stimulus.

FIFA's vision of making football *truly* global is not just another neat slogan. Rather, it is a commitment that we will honour by championing those competition organisers that seek to push their leagues and tournaments to the next level, whether it be through technical development or through financial support via the FIFA Forward Programme.

I hope that this report will prove an invaluable resource for professional football stakeholders and fans alike.

Yours in football,

Gianni Infantino
FIFA President

Executive summary

Competitive balance is an important concept in sport. After all, a competition is of little interest if the result feels like a foregone conclusion.

FIFA's Global Competitive Balance Report breaks down the state of competitiveness in men's domestic football competitions worldwide, as reflected in two key indicators: the number of recent champions and points differences in the final standings. The report also covers the foundation years of clubs and national associations to provide additional context. While it is not a measure of competitiveness per se, the pace of football development may have an indirect effect on overall competitiveness.

In the most recent full season (2019/20), a total of 2,755 clubs participated in top-flight domestic competitions across the world. Their geographical distribution roughly reflects the historical popularity of organised football on each of the continents, with the AFC representing 20%, CAF 30%, Concacaf 14%, CONMEBOL 6%, the OFC 4%, and UEFA 26%. There is ample potential for growth, most notably in Asia, which is home to by far the largest chunk of the global population.

Looking back over the past 15 seasons, and not counting those that were truncated by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, 164 (78%) of FIFA's 211 member associations (MAs) have run their main competitions uninterrupted, year after year. Over the past five seasons, this figure rises to 180 (85%) of the 211 MAs. What this shows is that leagues and other regular-season competitions are well established and a fixture in organised sport almost everywhere in the world.

The 211 domestic competitions surveyed have an average of 13 participating teams and 24 matchdays, while the most popular size is a ten-team league, which is the case for 34 (16%) competitions. Over the past five seasons, on average, the biggest competition has had 28 teams, compared to just three in the smallest.

In terms of competition format, the most common structure is a straightforward regular season (with home-and-away fixtures – whereby teams play each other twice or four times – or a round-robin format) in 111 competitions (54%), while 96 (46%) feature a regular season plus a deciding round (play-offs, mini-leagues, etc.).*

*These figures refer to 207 rather than 211 competitions due to interruptions to football over the last 15 seasons in the other four MAs

Recent champions and winning streaks

Taken over the past five seasons, on average, domestic competitions have had three different winners. At the most competitive end of the spectrum, three competitions (1%) have had different champions every season, while, at the other end, 23 competitions (11%) have been won by the same club over five consecutive campaigns.

Looking longer-term at the past 15 seasons, the average number of different winners of domestic competitions is five, with a high of 11 and a low of just two different clubs taking the honours. When you consider all domestic competitions, the average longest streak is four consecutive titles; however, the most common scenario is a run of two straight titles, which has occurred 62 times (30%).

Formats and point differences

In the last five seasons, the average gap between winners and runners-up has been six points, with the difference between winners and third-placed teams 11 points and five points separating second and third place. The largest average gap between first and second in a given competition is 16 points.

The average percentage of available points obtained by domestic champions has been 76%, with runners-up earning 67% and third-placed teams claiming 60%.

In domestic competitions featuring a regular season followed by a knockout play-off format, the regular-season table-toppers have reached the final in 75% of cases. For domestic competitions followed by another format, the proportion of post-season titles won according to regular-season league position is as follows:

- First place: 60%
- Second place: 25%
- Third place: 10%
- Fourth place or lower: 5%

This shows that domestic champions tend to build up momentum in their winning performances over the regular season that carries into any subsequent competition format. In other words, success breeds success.

Founding of member associations and clubs

Of all the clubs surveyed, the average foundation year was 1967, with the oldest club formed in 1869 and the newest established in 2020, the baseline year for the report. The decade that saw the creation of the highest number of clubs was the 2000s (346 clubs, or 13% of the sample), with a peak in 2009 (49 clubs created).

Cumulatively speaking, 25% of the clubs had been created by the end of the 1930s, while 58% existed by 1979 and 99.8% by 2019. Meanwhile, the average formation year of FIFA MAs is 1943, with the oldest founded in 1863 and the newest in 2011, a difference of 148 years. The fact that this average predates the average club foundation year by two decades suggests that clubs are more likely to be formed with an established national association in place. This is also reflected by the fact that, cumulatively speaking, half of MAs had been created by 1939 (49.8%), while this figure stood at 99.1% at the turn of the 21st century.



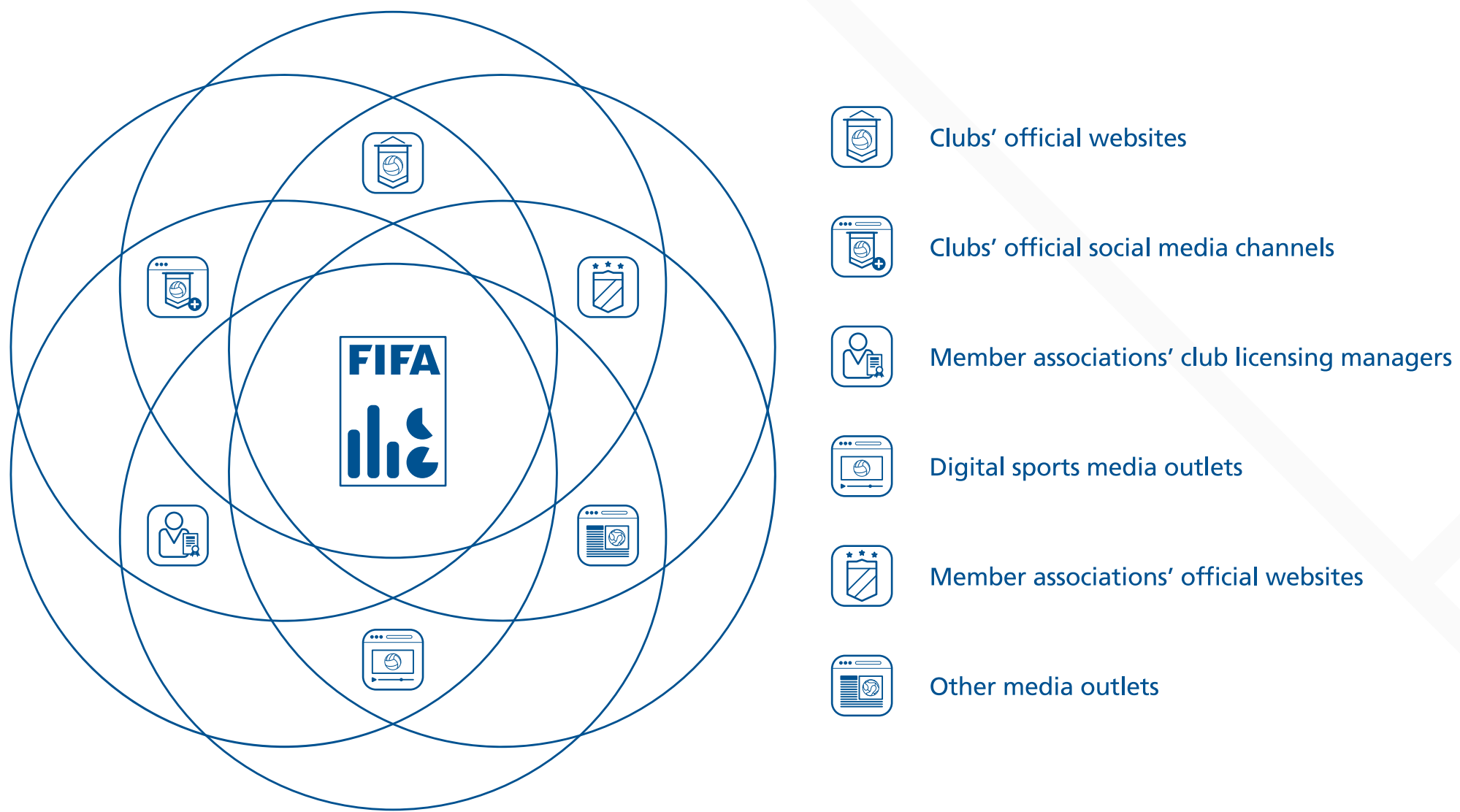
Emilio García Silvero
Chief Legal & Compliance Officer



Ornella Desirée Bellia
Head of Professional Football

Methodology

The findings included within this report were chiefly obtained through desk research. The following diagram outlines the main sources that were consulted:



General disclaimer

As its name suggests, the baseline for this report is the most recently concluded season, i.e. 2019/20 (or the 2020 campaign for competitions with a single-year format). For example, in chapter 3, the figure for clubs' average foundation year refers to those clubs that participated in the top-tier competition in their respective country in the 2019/20 (or 2020) season, and this applies throughout unless stated otherwise.

Chapter 1 Recent champions and winning streaks

- The analysis of recent champions considers 15 seasons in total, working backwards from the 2019-20 (or 2020) campaign. It is important to emphasise that 15 seasons does not necessarily translate into 15 years. We have opted for the former term to account for those member associations that run their top-tier competition with an Apertura/Clausura format (i.e. two short tournaments per year).
- In those countries where the respective 2019-20 (or 2020) competitions were voided or had to determine their standings using a formula due to COVID-19, the historical analysis started with the most recent season to have been fully concluded (i.e. 2018-19 or 2019).
- The analysis considers the top-tier competition of every member association in every season; this means that, where such leagues have been replaced and/or superseded by others, these new top flights have been taken into account.
- Where more than one name was found for a club, every effort was made to identify the official name, but it was not always possible to find a definitive source. Therefore, the spelling of some club names might, in some cases, slightly differ from their official names or how fans traditionally call/know those teams.

Terminology

Lastly, due to space constraints, especially in the country-specific sections contained in this report, certain phrases and words had to be abbreviated in order to ensure a balance between design and overall readability. As such, and for readers' ease of reference, the following key applies:

Chapter 2 Formats and point differences

- The analysis of points differences and table standings spans five seasons, starting with the 2019-20 (or 2020) campaign. As mentioned above, for those competitions that were cancelled and voided, or which were curtailed and had their standings finalised off the pitch, due to COVID-19, the five-season analysis starts with the 2018-19 (or 2019) campaign.
- To provide a more realistic picture and account for the fact that certain domestic competitions follow a format that comprises a regular season plus a mini-league and/or play-offs, additional information was obtained besides the final table standings: i.e. whether the regular-season table-toppers also won the last stage of the competition. In those sections, we have covered all the member associations whose top tier featured a competition format composed of a regular season plus a mini-league and/or play-offs in one or more seasons over the five campaigns in question. For the complete breakdown of formats over the past five seasons, please refer to Annexe 1 on page 180.
- It is worth noting that in some leagues with a post-season competition, due to the format, the overall title can only be won by table-toppers from the regular season (i.e. two regular-season groups in a campaign, with the final stage contested by the first-placed team from each group). For the purposes of the report, due to the complexities of the different scenarios, these leagues were not distinguished from those in which lower-ranked teams have the chance to be crowned champions.

Also, and since this report mostly deals in averages, there may occasionally be discrepancies as a consequence of automatic rounding. Finally, some of the MAs have, or have had in the past, more than one competition with a claim to being the country's top tier. For the sake of comparability, only one domestic competition per MA was analysed and a decision as to which competition to evaluate was made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account a number of factors. Chapter-specific disclaimers:

Chapter 3 Founding of member associations and clubs

- It was not possible to obtain all club foundation dates. Clubs with missing data were discarded for the purposes of calculating the averages, which were computed purely on the basis of the information uncovered and the number of clubs for which this data was available.
- If the season was cancelled or altered in terms of the format and/or the number of teams due to COVID-19, the situation (i.e. number of teams) at the beginning of the season was used as the basis for the analysis.
- Countries where domestic competitions have not been able to take place for an extended period of time (i.e. several years) were excluded from the relevant calculations and have been marked as "not applicable". For example, this is the case for Yemen, Montserrat and Liechtenstein.
- For the calculations in this section, Australia and Israel were considered in the confederation they currently compete in, the AFC and UEFA respectively, regardless of the fact that they were affiliated to the OFC and AFC respectively upon their foundation.
- The club names in the country-specific section are the official denominations where the latter could be found. Where this was not the case, well-known abbreviations or the English translations may have been used. The need to maximise space was also a factor.

AVG.	Average	GS	Group stage	ML	Mini-league	RS	Regular season
DC	Different champions	LG	League	NO.	Number	UC	Uninterrupted competition
FY	Foundation year	MA	Member Association	PO	Play-offs	V.	Versus



Asian Football Confederation

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Confederation of African Football

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Concacaf

Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean

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- CONMEBOL -

Confederación Sudamericana de Fútbol

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Union of European Football Associations

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Chapter 1

Recent champions and winning streaks

<u>AFC</u>	<u>CAF</u>	<u>Concacaf</u>	<u>CONMEBOL</u>	<u>OFC</u>	<u>UEFA</u>
12	28	44	58	68	78



Recent champions and winning streaks

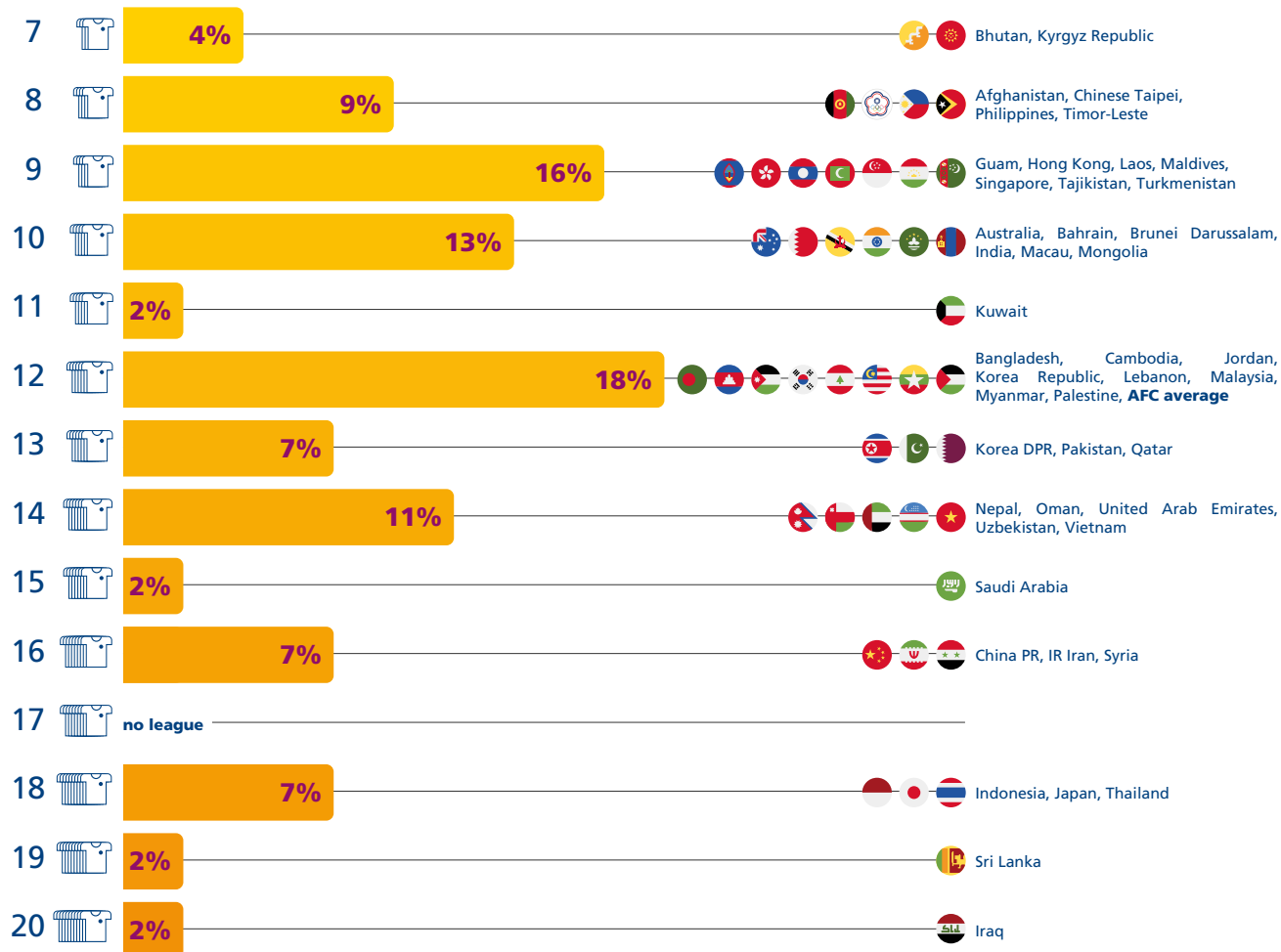


Recent champions and winning streaks

During the past 15 seasons of AFC's domestic competition football, nearly 80% of top-tier competitions have seen consistent seasons completed without interruptions or cancellations.

The average number of top-tier clubs per AFC domestic competition is 12. Bhutan and Kyrgyz Republic have the lowest number with only seven, whilst Iraq is at the opposite end of the scale with 20.

Average no. of top-tier teams



AFC

Recent champions

Champions in the last 5 seasons

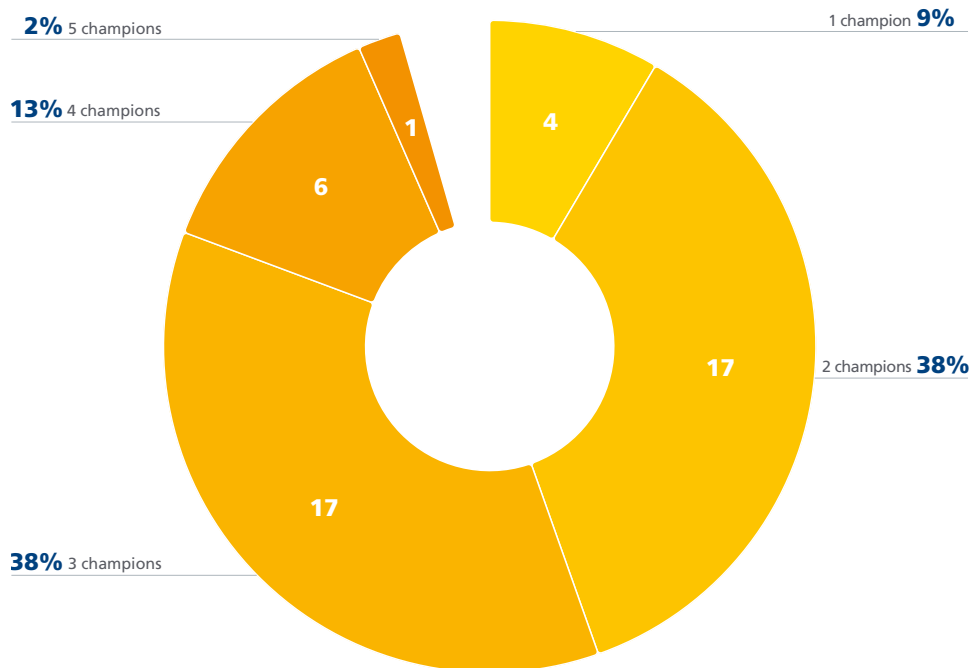
Over the past five seasons, the majority of AFC top-tier competitions have seen only two or three teams capture the title. This is the case for 76% of the leagues, suggesting that although not totally one-sided, many AFC competitions have seen a few champions in recent history.

In four MAs (Guam, Malaysia, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan), the top-tier league has had only one winner; these represent the least balanced competitions in the confederation.

- Guam: Rovers FC
- Malaysia: Johor Darul Ta'zim FC
- Tajikistan: FC Istiklol
- Turkmenistan: FC Altyn Asyr

At the other end of the scale, six MAs' top competitions have seen four winners and India has had different national champions in each season during this period.

No. of champions in past five seasons and proportion of total



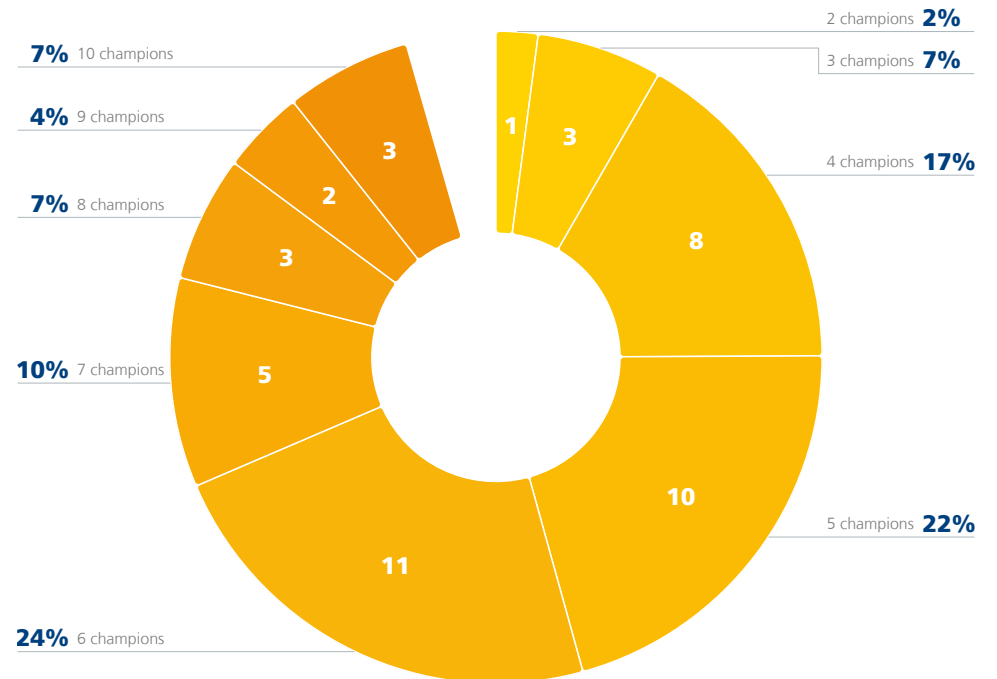
Champions in the last 15 seasons

Extending this analysis back to the last 15 seasons, a similar pattern emerges. Over this period, there have been 266 different champions of AFC top-tier leagues, whilst almost half (46%) of the competitions have had either five or six champions.

Kuwait is the only MA to have seen two champions, in its top-tier competition, in the last 15 seasons.

On the other extreme, Indonesia, Laos and Sri Lanka are the most balanced domestic competitions, with ten champions each in the last 15 seasons.

No. of champions in past fifteen seasons and proportion of total



Recent champions

There are a few outliers at both ends of the scale. The least balanced example is Kuwait (only two champions in the 15-year period), followed by Jordan, Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan (only three champions).

- Kuwait: Kuwait SC and Qadsia SC
- Jordan: Al-Wehdah Sports Club, Shabab Al-Ordon Club and Al-Faisaly Sports Club
- Kyrgyz Republic: FC Dordoi Bishkek, FC Neftchi Kochkor-Ata and FC Alay Osh
- Uzbekistan: FC Pakhtakor, FC Bunyodkor and PFC Lokomotiv Tashkent

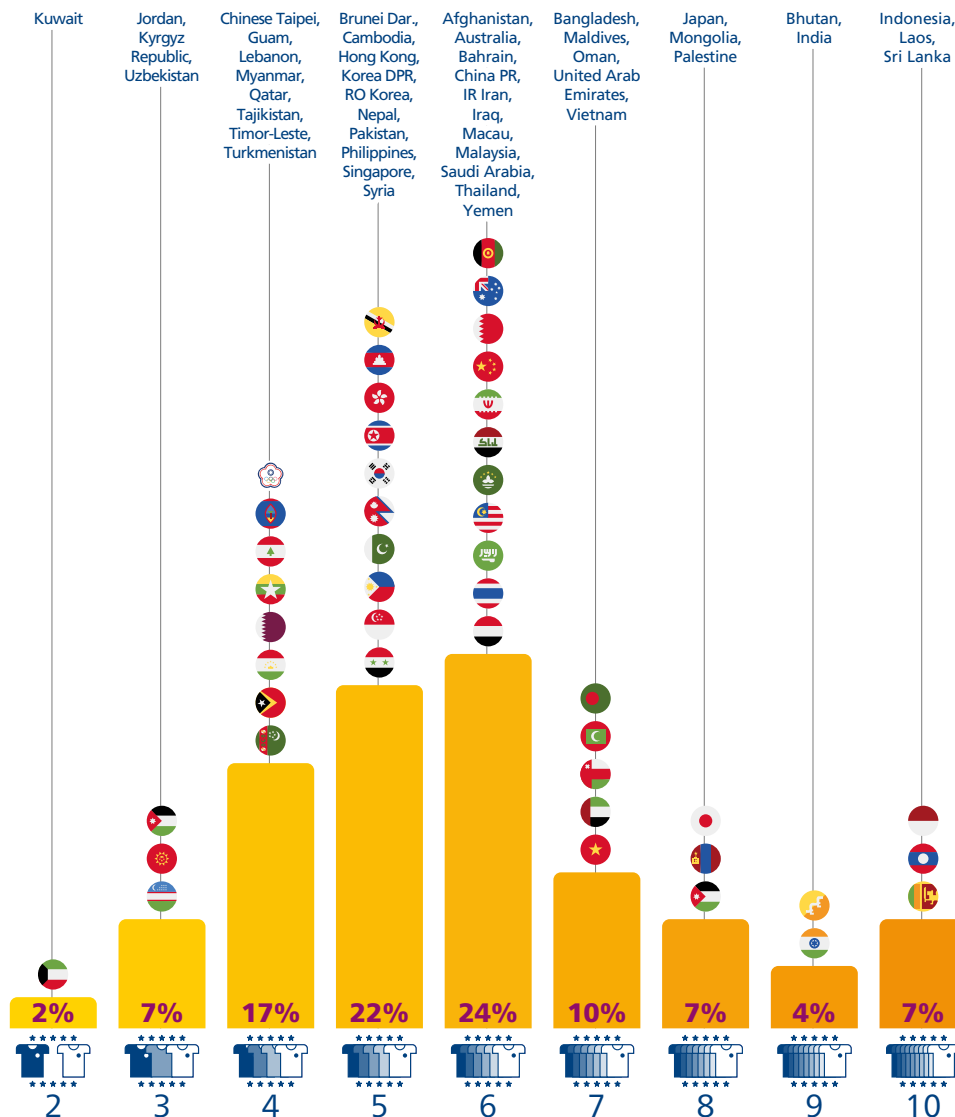
By comparison, Indonesia, Laos and Sri Lanka have seen ten champions in the 15 seasons, followed by India and Bhutan with nine; these are all examples of leagues that are very competitively balanced in this respect.

There is a strong trend for the team with the most titles in the last five seasons also to be the most decorated in the 15-season analysis. This is true in 34 of the 46 MAs, which equates to more than 74%.

Kyrgyz club FC Dordoi Bishkek leads the way with a record of ten titles in 15 seasons. However, it is also worth noting that the country has one of the smallest top-tier leagues at AFC level, with six to eight teams.

Other trends emerge when breaking the 15-season analysis period down into five-season subsets. In 28% of the leagues in question, the number of different winners decreased from the first to the third five-season period, which indicates lower competitiveness. The reverse trend, with a growing number of champions, is observed in 21% of the cases.

Number of champions in past 15 seasons



Highest no. of titles captured by most successful team in past 15 seasons



AFC

Winning streaks

The analysis of the five- and 15-season periods suggests that the AFC has numerous repeat winners, but few teams that totally dominate for extended periods of time. This is supported by a review of the winning streaks across the confederation.

The vast majority of the longest winning streaks sit within the range of 2-4 season, but very few extend beyond that length. This suggests that a large number of AFC leagues have regularly rotating champions.

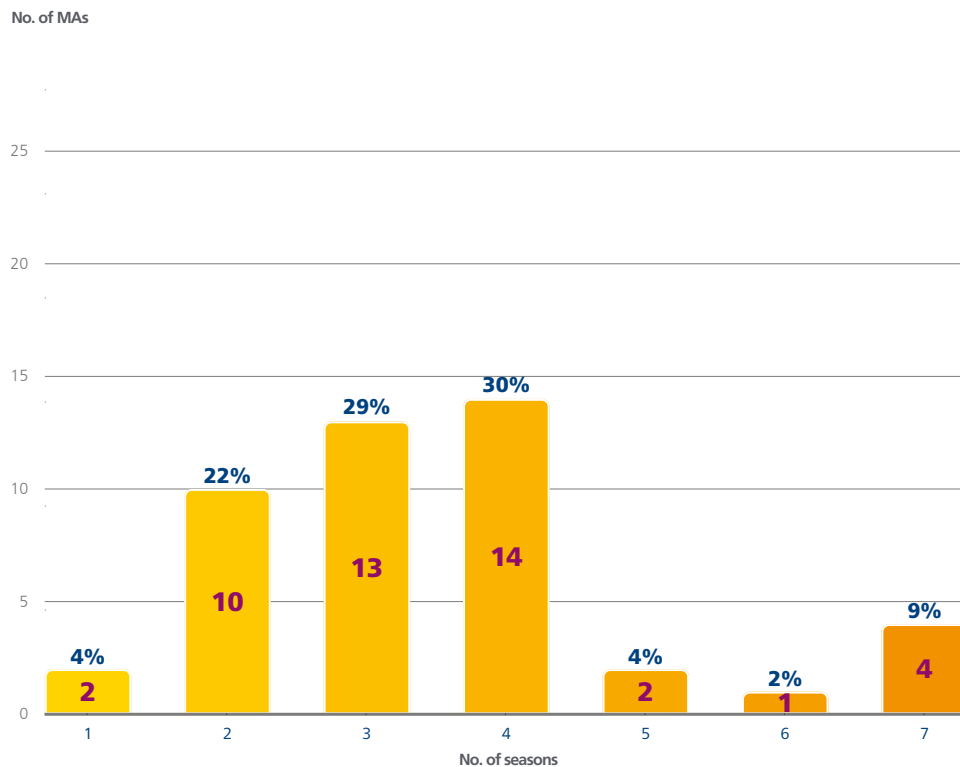
Exceptions to this trend are China PR's Guangzhou Evergrande FC, Malaysia's Johor Darul Ta'zim FC and Tajikistan's FC Istiklol and Turkmenistan's FC Altyn Asyr, who have all put together seven consecutive victorious seasons.

There are four leagues with a current stranglehold spanning six seasons or more, all of which are currently witnessing a record winning streak. These include Rovers FC of Guam (six titles), Johor Darul Ta'zim FC of Malaysia, FC Istiklol of Tajikistan and FC Altyn Asyr of Turkmenistan, who have won the last seven titles in a row.

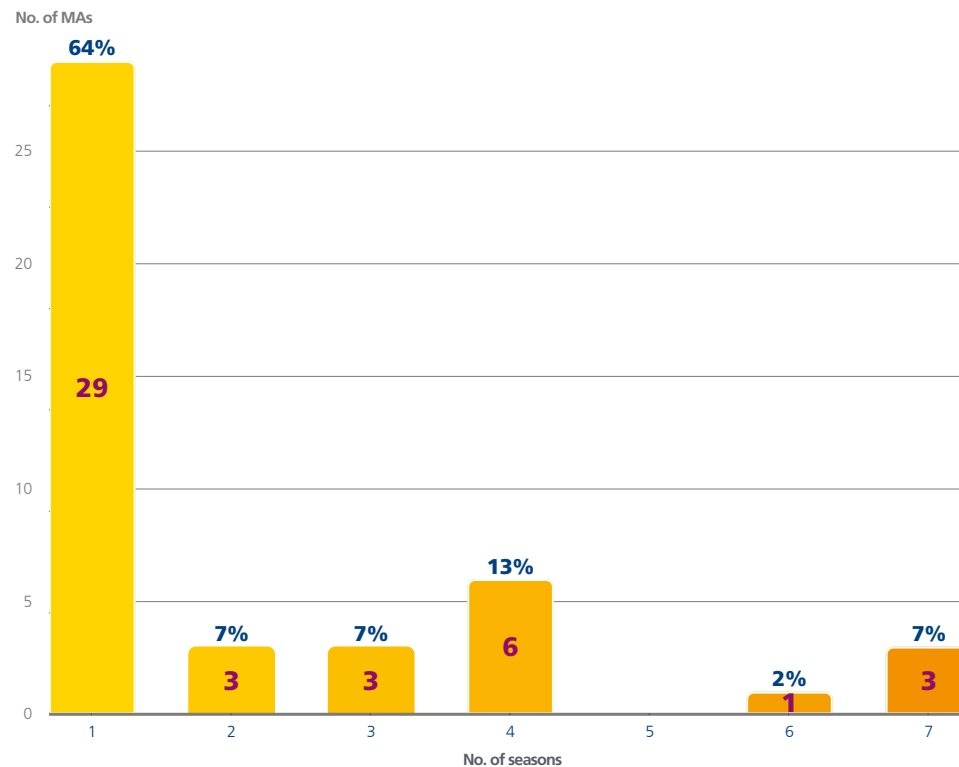
On the other hand, around 64% of the leagues currently have no meaningful streaks.

The breakdown of the longest and current streaks by MA, as shown on the next page, illustrates the relative competitiveness in their respective top-tier leagues.

Longest title-winning streaks in past 15 seasons and proportion of total

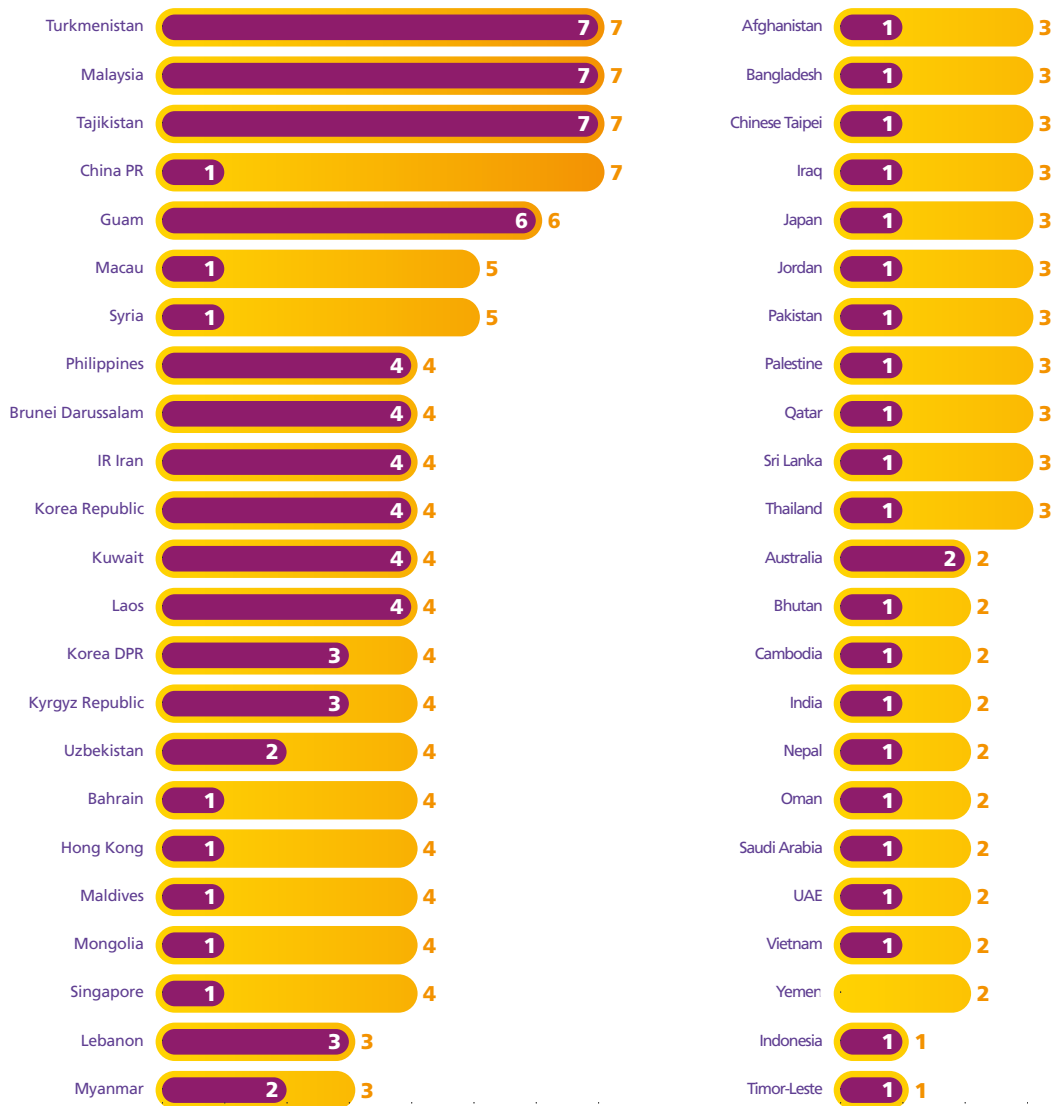


Current title-winning streaks and proportion of total



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Longest streak v. current longest streak: breakdown by MA



● Longest Streak
● Current Streak



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Member association-specific information

	 AFGHANISTAN	 AUSTRALIA	 BAHRAIN	 BANGLADESH	 BHUTAN	 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	2	3	4	3	3	2
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	6	6	6	7	9	5
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 Shaheen Asmayee F.C.	3 Sydney FC	2 Al-Hidd	2 Dhaka Abahani, Sheikh Jamal DC	2 Transport United	4 MS ABDB
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	5 Shaheen Asmayee F.C.	5 Sydney FC	7 Al-Muharraq	6 Dhaka Abahani	4 Transport United, Yeedzin FC	4 MS ABDB
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	3	2	4	3	2	4
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	2	1	1	1	4

Member association-specific information

 CAMBODIA	 CHINA PR	 CHINESE TAIPEI	 GUAM	 HONG KONG	 INDIA	
3	3	3	1	3	5	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
5	6	4	4	5	9	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
3 Boeung Ket FC	3 Guangzhou Evergrande Taobao FC	3 Tatung FC	5 NAPA Rovers FC	3 Kitchee Sports Club	1 Bengaluru FC, Aizawl FC, Punjab FC, Chennai City FC, Mohun Bagan A.C.	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
5 Phnom Penh Crown FC	8 Guangzhou Evergrande Taobao FC	7 Taipower FC	6 Quality Distributors FC, NAPA Rovers FC	7 Kitchee Sports Club	4 Dempo Sports Club	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
2	7	3	6	4	2	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	1	1	6	1	1	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

AFC

Member association-specific information

	 INDONESIA	 IR IRAN	 IRAQ	 JAPAN	 JORDAN	 KOREA DPR
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	4	2	4	3	2	2
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	10	6	6	8	3	5
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	1 Persipura, Bhayangkara FC, Persija, Bali United FC	4 Persepolis FC	2 Al-Zawraa Sports Club	3 Kawasaki Frontale	3 Al-Wehdat Sports Club	4 April 25 Sports Club
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	5 Persipura	5 Persepolis FC	4 Al-Zawraa Sports Club, Erbil Sport Club	4 Kashima Antlers	9 Al-Wehdat Sports Club	8 April 25 Sports Club
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	4	3	3	3	4
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	4	1	1	1	3

Member association-specific information

 KOREA REPUBLIC	 KUWAIT	 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	 LAOS	 LEBANON	 MACAU	
2	2	2	2	2	2	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
5	2	3	10	4	6	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
4 Jeonbuk Hyundai Motors	4 Kuwait SC	3 FC Dordoi Bishkek	4 Lao Toyota FC	4 Al Ahed FC	4 Benfica de Macau	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
8 Jeonbuk Hyundai Motors	9 Kuwait SC	10 FC Dordoi Bishkek	5 Lao Toyota FC	7 Al Ahed FC	5 Benfica de Macau	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
4	4	4	4	3	5	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
4	4	3	4	3	1	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

AFC

Member association-specific information

	 MALAYSIA	 MALDIVES	 MONGOLIA	 MYANMAR	 NEPAL	 OMAN
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	1	3	3	3	2	4
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	6	7	8	4	5	7
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	5 Johor Darul Ta'zim FC	2 Maziya Sports and Recreation Club, New Radiant SC	3 Erchim	3 Shan United FC	1 Manang Marsyangdi Club, Machindra FC	2 Dhofar Sports, Cultural and Social Club
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	7 Johor Darul Ta'zim FC	6 New Radiant SC	8 Erchim	5 Yangon United FC	3 Manang Marsyangdi Club	4 Al-Suwaiq Club
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	7	4	4	3	2	2
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	7	1	1	2	1	1

Member association-specific information

 PAKISTAN	 PALESTINE	 PHILIPPINES	 QATAR	 SAUDI ARABIA	 SINGAPORE	
2	3	2	3	3	2	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
5	8	5	4	6	5	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
1 Khan Research Laboratories FC, K-Electric FC	3 Al-Quds Hilal Club	4 Ceres-Negros FC	3 Al-Duhail SC	3 Al-Hilal Saudi FC	4 Albirex Niigata (S) FC	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
5 Khan Research Laboratories FC	4 Al-Quds Hilal Club	5 Ceres-Negros FC	7 Al-Duhail SC	6 Al-Hilal Saudi FC	5 Warriors FC	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
3	3	4	3	2	4	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	1	4	1	1	1	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

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Member association-specific information

	 SRI LANKA	 SYRIA	 TAJKISTAN	 THAILAND	 TIMOR-LESTE	 TURKMENISTAN
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	3	2	1	3	4	1
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	10	5	4	6	4	4
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 Colombo FC	4 Al-Jaish Sports Club	5 Football Club Istiklol	3 Buriram United Football Club	1 ALL	5 FC Altyn Asyr
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 Ratnam SC, Colombo FC	7 Al-Jaish Sports Club	9 Football Club Istiklol	7 Buriram United Football Club	N/A	7 FC Altyn Asyr
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	3	5	7	3	1	7
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	1	7	1	1	7

Member association-specific information

 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	 UZBEKISTAN	 VIETNAM	 YEMEN	
4	2	3	N/A	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
7	3	7	6	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
2 Al-Ain FC	3 PFC Lokomotiv Tashkent	3 Câu lạc bộ bóng đá Hà Nội	N/A	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
4 Al-Ain FC, Shabab al-Ahli Club	7 FC Pakhtakor Tashkent	5 Câu lạc bộ bóng đá Hà Nội	3 Al-Saqr Ta'izz	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
2	4	2	2	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	2	1	N/A	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)



AFC Summary

NO. OF DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS IN WHICH MOST WINNING CHAMPION
IN PAST 5 SEASONS ALSO IS MOST WINNING CHAMPION IN PAST 15 SEASONS

34 (74%)

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 5 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
5	3	1

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 5 SEASONS

5 titles

**NAPA Rovers FC, Johor Darul
Ta'zim FC, FC Altyn Asyr, Football
Club Istiklol**

LONGEST WINNING STREAK

7 seasons

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 15 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
10	6	2

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 15 SEASONS

10 titles

FC Dordoi Bishkek

CURRENT LONGEST WINNING STREAK

7 seasons





Recent champions and winning streaks

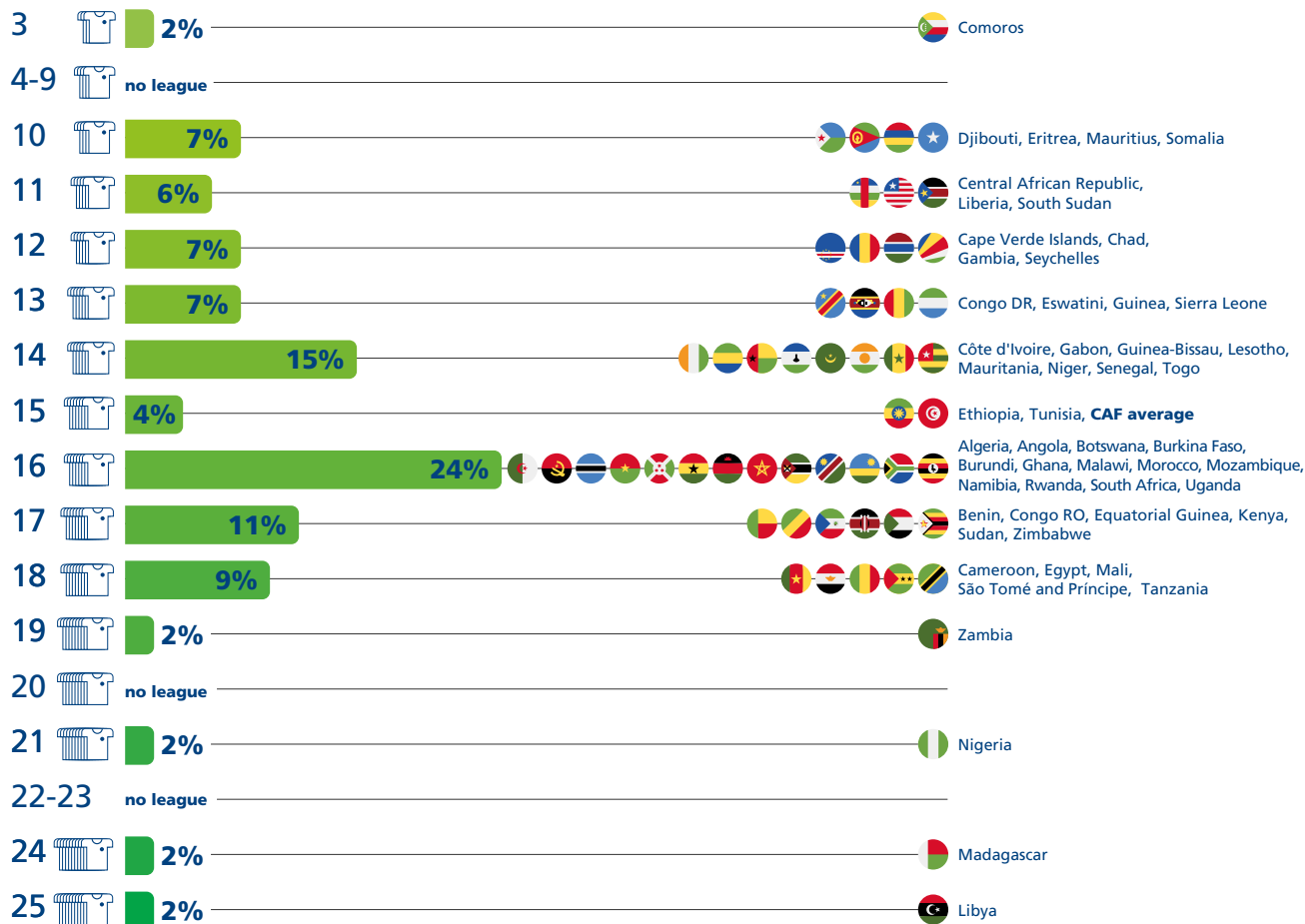


Recent champions and winning streaks

During the past 15 seasons, 37 out of the 54 (69%) top-tier teams across the African MAs have completed every season free of interruptions or cancellations. The remainder of the leagues have had occasional breaks due to a variety of factors, including the formation of new leagues, national political instability or more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic.

The average number of top-tier clubs per CAF domestic competitions is 15. Comoros* has the smallest top division with three clubs, whilst Libya is at the opposite end of the scale with 25.

Average no. of top-tier teams



*The national stage of the competition includes the three regional leagues' champions. Between them, those regional leagues comprise 30 teams in total



CAF

Recent champions

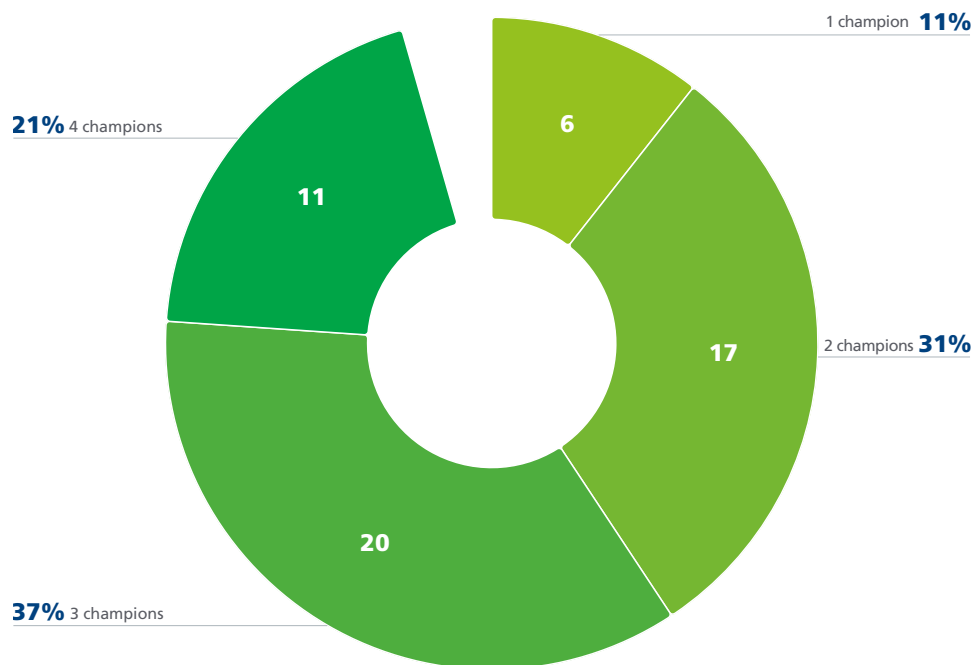
Champions in the last 5 seasons

When analysing the winners of CAF's leagues over the last five seasons, it is clear to see that there are two or three teams that have dominated their national championships. This is the case for 68% of the leagues, suggesting that although not totally one-sided, many CAF competitions have seen a handful of dominant teams in recent history. Two clubs have won five consecutive titles in as many seasons, impressive team performances that also point to potential imbalance in their competition. They are as follows:

- Egypt: Al Ahly SC
- Guinea: Horoya AC

Teams have managed similar strangleholds in Benin, Eritrea, Mali and Sierra Leone, but gaps in their streaks are present due to interruptions in their leagues. The remainder of the leagues have seen two, three and four champions split at a fairly equal rate. Twenty leagues have had three champions in the last half-decade, representing the most commonly occurring outcome.

No. of champions in past five seasons and proportion of total



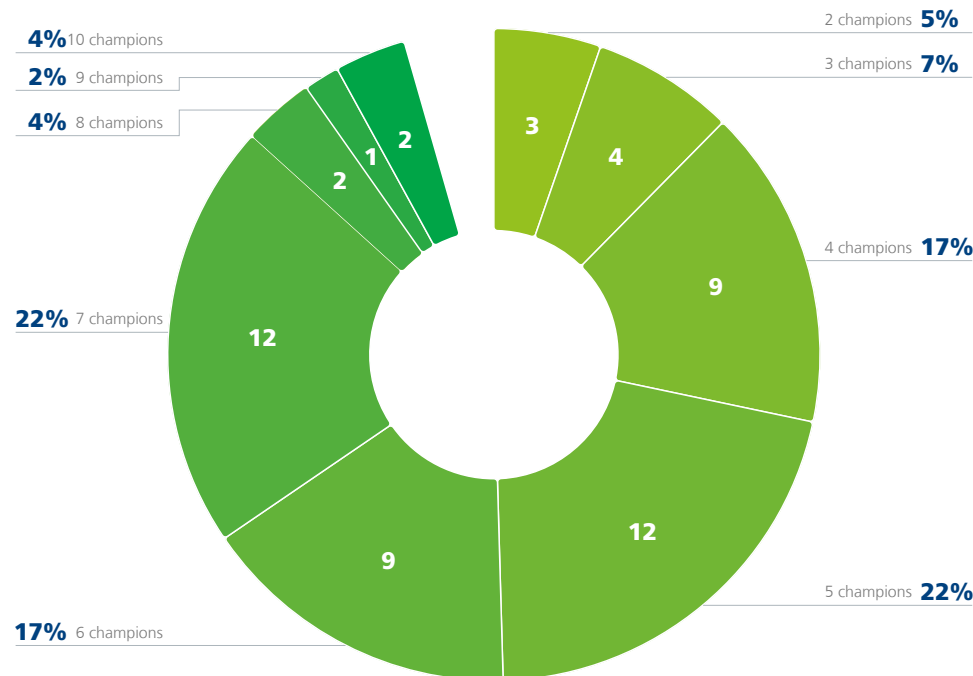
Champions in the last 15 seasons

Extending the analysis period to 15 seasons, there is a clear majority of leagues with between five and seven champions: 33 CAF top-tier leagues fit into this group, representing 61% of the total.

Three domestic competitions (in Egypt, in Mali and in Sudan) have only seen two champions in the last 15 seasons.

On the other extreme, Comoros and Senegal are the most balanced top-tiers, with ten champions each in this same period.

No. of champions in past fifteen seasons and proportion of total



Recent champions

The leagues in Egypt, Mali and Sudan have seen only two champions, and another four African top-tiers have only had three – these are examples of countries with dominant teams and a lack of competitive balance.

- Egypt: Al Ahly SC and Zamalek SC
- Mali: Stade Malien and Djoliba AC
- Sudan: Al-Hilal EC and Al-Merrikh SC
- Congo DR: DC Motema Pembe, TP Mazembe and AS Vita Club
- Rwanda: ATRACO FC, APR FC and Rayon Sports FC
- South Sudan*: Al-Salam FC, Atlabara FC and Al-Hilal Wau FC
- Tanzania: Young Africans SC, Simba SC and Azam FC

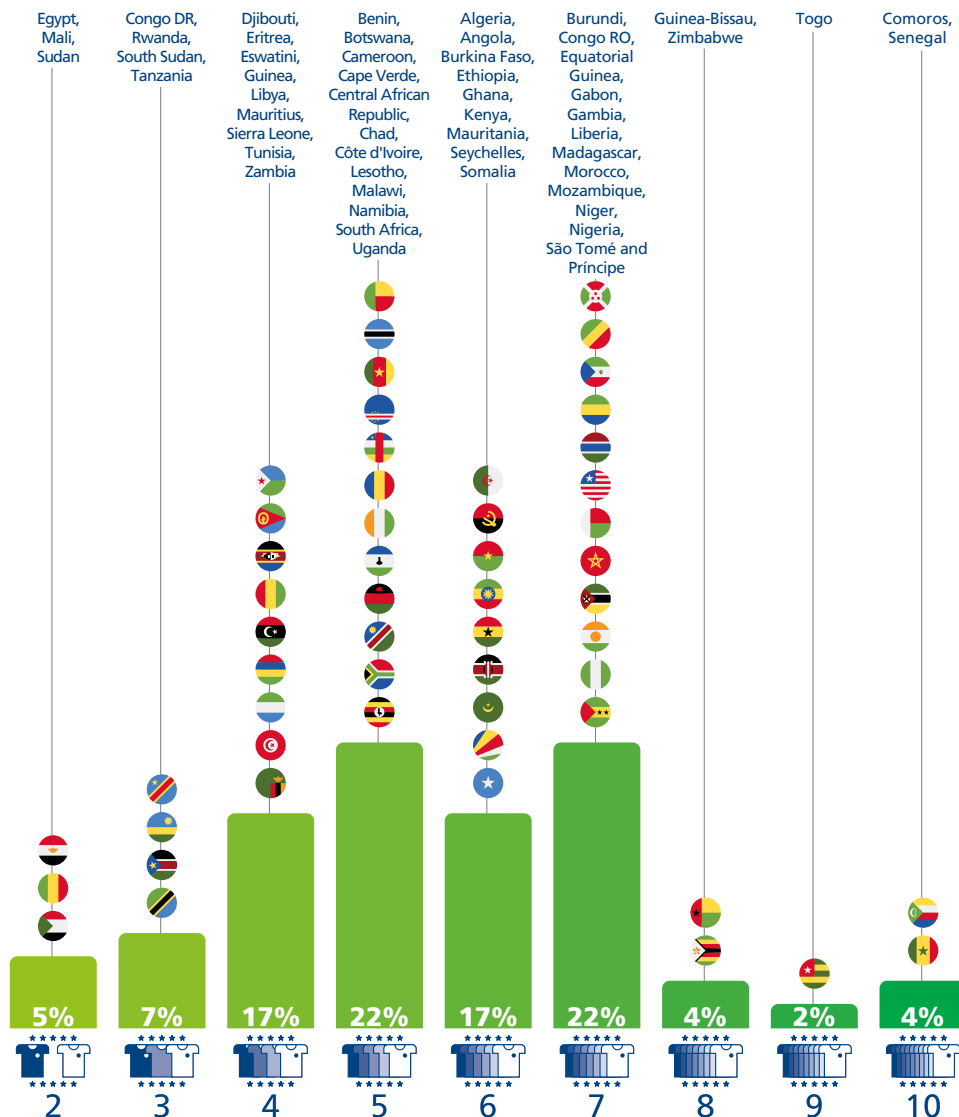
By comparison, Senegal and Comoros have had ten champions in the same period, denoting far more competitive and unpredictable competitions, at least in the upper echelons of the table.

The trend is for the most frequent titlists in the last five seasons also to be out in front in the 15-season analysis. This applies to 35 of the 54 MAs, amounting to around 65%.

Egyptian club Al Ahly SC are the continent's biggest juggernaut, with a run of 12 titles in 15 seasons in a league with an average of 18 teams.

Further trends can be identified when breaking the 15-season analysis period down into five-season subsets. In 39% of the leagues, the number of different winners decreased from the first to the third five-season period, which indicates diminishing competitiveness. The reverse trend, i.e. a growing number of champions, is observed in 26% of the cases.

Number of champions in past 15 seasons



Highest no. of titles captured by most successful team in past 15 seasons



*The national stage of the competition includes the three regional leagues' champions. Between them, those regional leagues comprise 30 teams in total

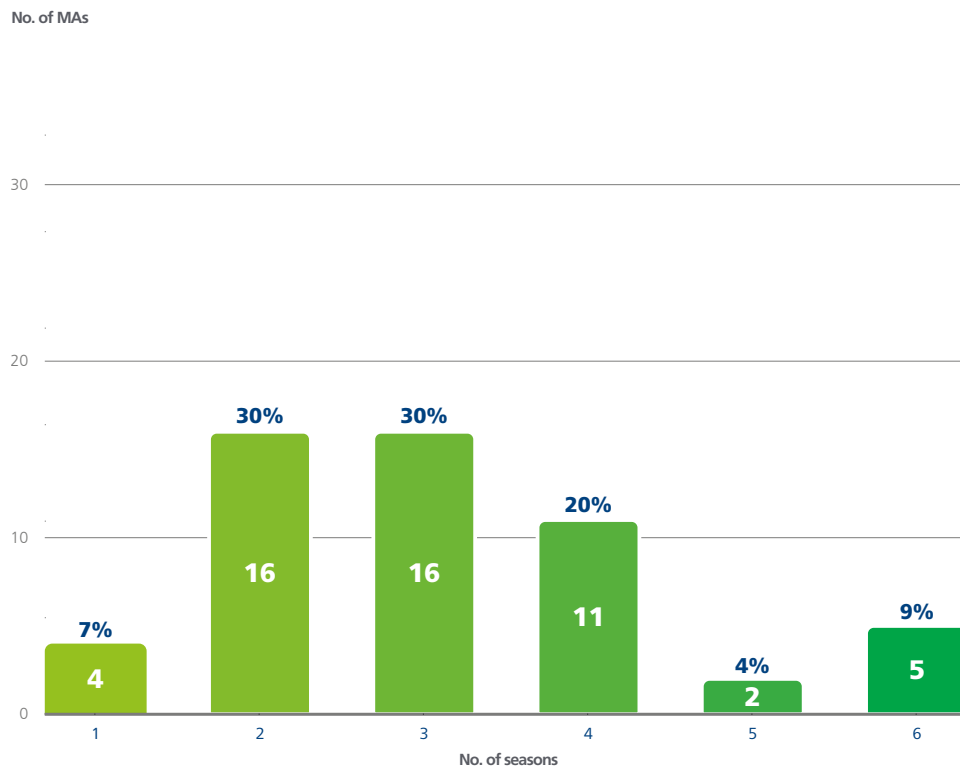
CAF

Winning streaks

Most African leagues (60%) have only seen winning streaks of two to three seasons. This highlights a good level of competitive balance across the continent, with regularly changing title winners in most competitions. This complements the findings from the above analysis of the roster of champions in the last five and seasons, and indeed across the global portfolio of confederations. In 35 of the 54 CAF MAs, the club that has won the most domestic titles in the past five seasons boasts the same status for the 15-season period. This suggests that in some competitions, one team often dominates over time, even if they are not crowned champions every single year.

Egypt, yet again, is an outlier at the competitively imbalanced end of the scale, joining Djibouti, Eritrea, Madagascar and Libya with the longest winning streak in CAF first divisions (six seasons) across the past decade and a half.

Longest title-winning streaks in past 15 seasons and proportion of total

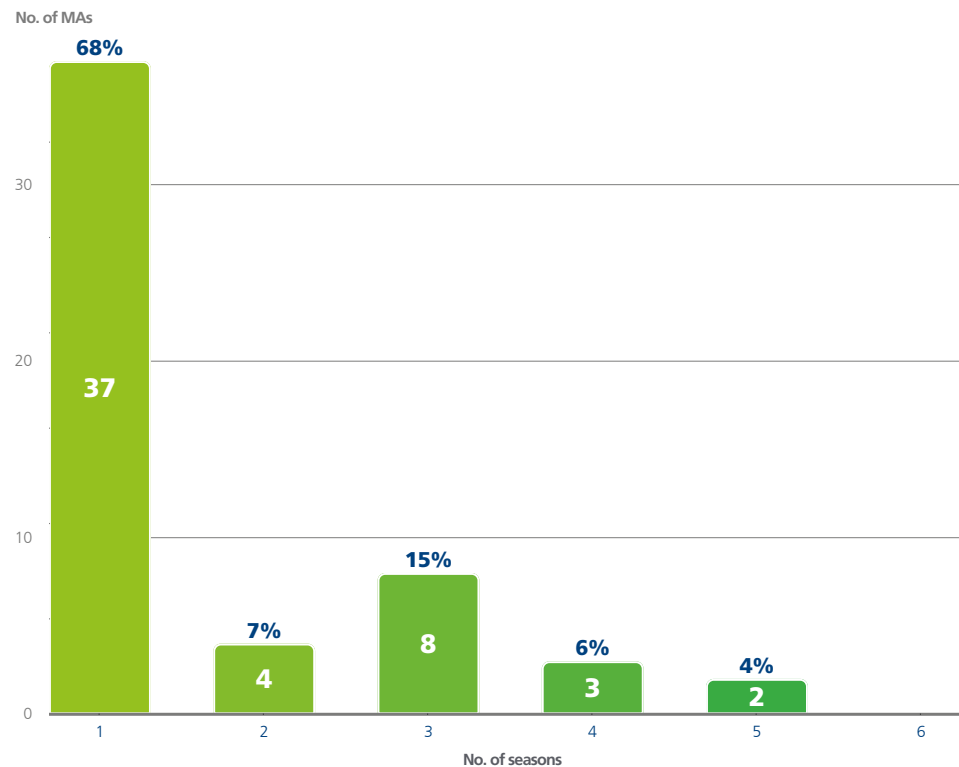


Conversely, four African countries have not seen a single team retain the top-flight title in the last 15 seasons (Togo, South Sudan, Morocco and The Gambia). Moreover, further winning-streak analysis suggests that the leagues are becoming more balanced as time goes on.

Only 17 of the 54 defending champions across the continent's top flights have claimed two or more titles in a row, indicating an increasingly level playing field across African football. Egyptian side Al Ahly SC and Guinean outfit Horoya AC are both riding five-season winning streaks.

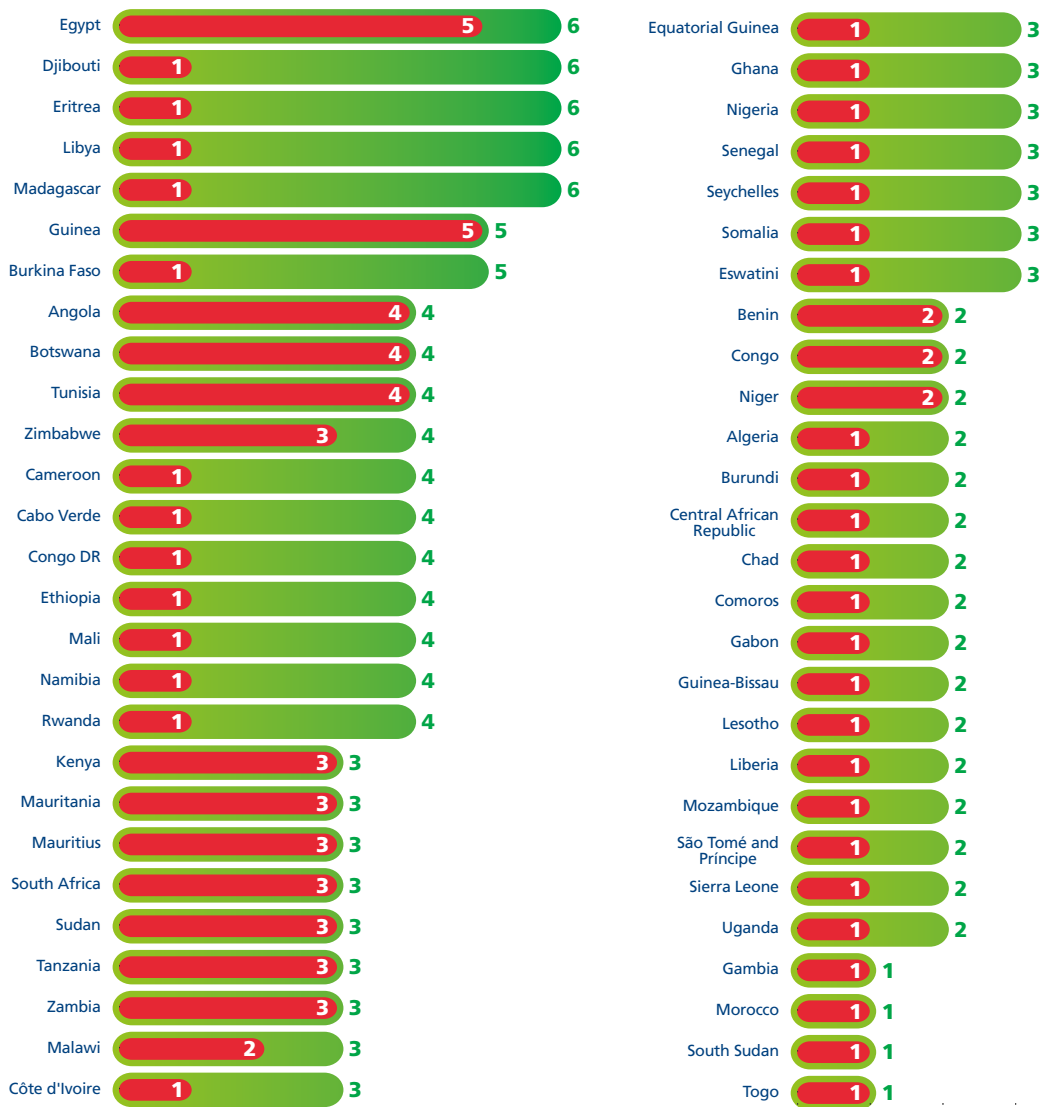
The breakdown of the longest and current streaks in each CAF MA, as shown on the next page, illustrates the relative competitiveness in their respective first divisions.

Current title-winning streaks and proportion of total



CAF

Longest streak v. current longest streak: breakdown by MA



● Longest Streak
● Current Streak



CAF

Member association-specific information

	 ALGERIA	 ANGOLA	 BENIN	 BOTSWANA	 BURKINA FASO	 BURUNDI
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	3	2	1	2	3	4
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	6	6	5	5	6	7
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	2 ES Sétif, USM Alger	4 Primeiro de Agosto	3 Buffles du Borgou FC	4 Township Rollers	2 ASF Bobo, RC Kadiogo	2 Le Messenger Ngozi
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	6 ES Sétif	5 Primeiro de Agosto	3 Buffles du Borgou FC	8 Township Rollers	6 ASFA Yennenga	7 Vital'O FC
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	2	4	2	4	5	2
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	4	2	4	1	1

Member association-specific information

 CAMEROON	 CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	 CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	 CHAD	 COMOROS	 CONGO	
3	3	4	2	3	2	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
5	5	5	5	10	7	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
2 Coton Sport FC, UMS de Loum	3 CS Mindelense	2 Olympic Real de Bangui	2 Elect-Sport FC	2 Volcan Club, Ngaya Club	2 AS Otohô, AC Léopards	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
10 Coton Sport FC	6 Sporting Clube da Praia	4 Olympic Real de Bangui	4 Gazelle FC	3 Coin Nord	4 AC Léopards	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
4	4	2	2	2	2	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	1	1	1	1	2	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

CAF

Member association-specific information

	 CONGO DR	 CÔTE D'IVOIRE	 DJIBOUTI	 EGYPT	 EQUATORIAL GUINEA	 ERITREA
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	2	3	3	1	4	1
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	3	5	4	2	7	4
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 TP Mazembe	2 AS Tanda, ASEC Mimosas	3 ASAS Djibouti Télécom	5 Al Ahly	2 Leones Vegetarianos	1 Red Sea FC
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	10 TP Mazembe	6 ASEC Mimosas	7 ASAS Djibouti Télécom	12 Al Ahly	5 Sony de Elá Nguema	8 Red Sea FC
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	4	3	6	6	3	6
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	1	1	5	1	1

Member association-specific information

 ESWATINI	 ETHIOPIA	 GABON	 GAMBIA	 GHANA	 GUINEA	
3	3	3	4	4	1	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
4	6	7	7	6	4	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
2 Royal Leopards, Mbabane Swallows	3 Saint George SC	2 Mangasport, CF Moutana	2 GAMTEL	1 Asante Kotoko, Aduana Stars, Legon Cities FC, Ashanti Gold	5 Horoya AC	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
6 Mbabane Swallows	10 Saint George SC	6 Mangasport	3 Gambia Ports Authority	6 Asante Kotoko	8 Horoya AC	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
3	4	2	1	3	5	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	1	1	1	1	5	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

CAF

Member association-specific information

	 GUINEA-BISSAU	 KENYA	 LESOTHO	 LIBERIA	 LIBYA	 MADAGASCAR
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	2	2	3	4	2	2
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	8	6	5	7	4	7
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 Sport Bissau e Benfica	4 Gor Mahia	2 Bantu FC, Lioli	2 Barrack Young Controllers	1 Al Ahli, Al Nasr	4 CNaPS Sport
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	4 Sport Bissau e Benfica	6 Gor Mahia	4 Lesotho Correctional Services, Lioli	4 Barrack Young Controllers	6 Al Ittihad	7 CNaPS Sport
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	2	3	2	2	6	6
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	3	1	1	1	1

Member association-specific information

 MALAWI	 MALI	 MAURITANIA	 MAURITIUS	 MOROCCO	 MOZAMBIQUE	
3	1	3	3	4	4	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
5	2	6	4	7	7	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
3 Big Bullets	3 Stade Malien	3 FC Nouadhibou	3 Pamplemousses SC	2 Wydad Casablanca	2 UD Songo	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
5 Big Bullets	10 Stade Malien	6 FC Nouadhibou	6 Pamplemousses SC	5 Wydad Casablanca	4 Ferroviario de Maputo, Liga Desportiva	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
3	4	3	3	1	2	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
2	1	3	3	1	1	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

CAF

Member association-specific information

	 NAMIBIA	 NIGER	 NIGERIA	 RWANDA	 SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	 SENEGAL
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	3	3	3	2	3	4
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	5	7	7	3	7	10
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	2 African Stars	2 AS SONIDEP, AS FAN	2 Enyimba	3 APR	2 Sporting Praia Cruz, UDRA	2 Génération Foot
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	5 Black Africa	4 AS GNN	5 Enyimba	11 APR	4 Sporting Praia Cruz	4 AS Douanes
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	4	2	3	4	2	3
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	2	1	1	1	1

Member association-specific information

 SEYCHELLES	 SIERRA LEONE	 SOMALIA	 SOUTH AFRICA	 SOUTH SUDAN	 SUDAN	
4	1	2	2	3	2	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
6	4	6	5	3	2	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
2 Côte d'Or FC	1 East End Lions	3 Dekedda FC	4 Mamelodi Sundowns	2 Atlabara	3 Al-Merrikh	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
7 St Michel United FC	4 East End Lions	6 Mogadishu City	7 Mamelodi Sundowns	3 Atlabara	8 Al-Hilal	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
3	2	3	3	1	3	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	1	1	3	1	3	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

CAF

Member association-specific information

	 TANZANIA	 TOGO	 TUNISIA	 UGANDA	 ZAMBIA	 ZIMBABWE
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	2	4	2	2	2	3
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	3	9	4	5	4	8
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 Simba S.C	1 ASC Kara, US Koroki, AS Togo-Port, AC Semassi	4 Espérance Sportive de Tunis	3 KCCA FC	4 ZESCO United	3 FC Platinum
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	8 Young Africans S.C.	2 Dynamic Togolais, Maranatha, AS Douanes	10 Espérance Sportive de Tunis	6 KCCA FC	8 ZESCO United	5 Dynamos
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	3	1	4	2	3	4
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	3	1	4	1	3	3

CAF Summary

NO. OF DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS IN WHICH MOST WINNING CHAMPION
IN PAST 5 SEASONS ALSO IS MOST WINNING CHAMPION IN PAST 15 SEASONS

35 (65%)

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 5 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
4	3	1

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 5 SEASONS

5 titles
Al Ahly, Horoya AC

LONGEST WINNING STREAK

6 seasons

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 15 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
10	6	2

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 15 SEASONS

12 titles
Al Ahly

CURRENT LONGEST WINNING STREAK

5 seasons





Concacaf

Recent champions and winning streaks

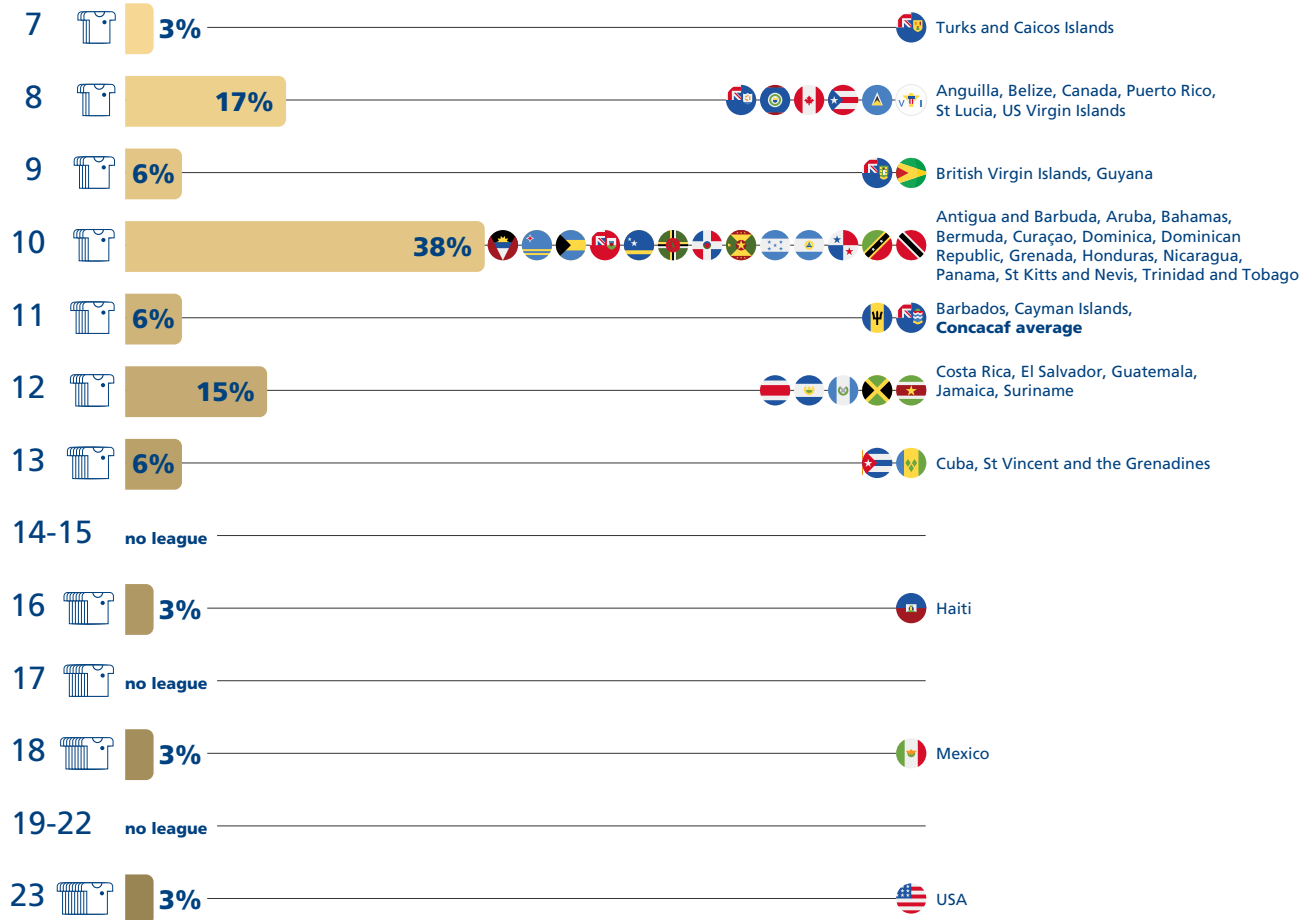


Recent champions and winning streaks

Throughout Concacaf's 35 MAs during the last 15 seasons, there have been a considerable number of interruptions and cancellations (43%). This is due to the formation of new leagues in certain nations (such as the Bahamas, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Guyana and St Vincent and the Grenadines), which caused the closure or merging of old legacy competitions into new national championships.

The average number of clubs per domestic competitions is 11, with the USA having the most with 23 and Turks and Caicos Islands having the fewest with seven.

Average no. of top-tier teams



Concacaf

Recent champions

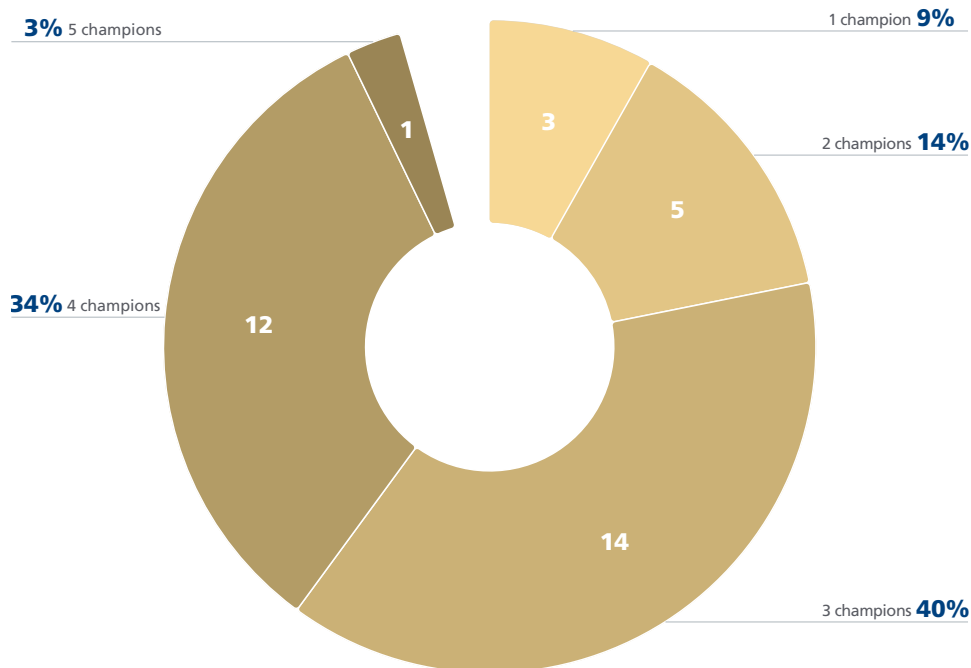
Champions in the last 5 seasons

When analysing the champions during the last five seasons, the Concacaf league results show a good balance of winners across the 35 MAs, with 106 teams winning titles. In 74% of them, there have been three or four winners in this five-season period. In Canada, Montserrat and Puerto Rico, the data shows that there has only been one winner. However, it is worth noting that the Canadian Premier League is only two years old, and there has been disruption in the other two nations.

- Canada: Forge FC
- Montserrat: Royal Montserrat Police Force
- Puerto Rico: Metropolitan FA

In five MAs (British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Suriname and US Virgin Islands), there have been only two different winners, but most other leagues are balanced. A note has to be made on Dominican Republic, the only domestic competition of the region which has seen five different champions in its last five seasons.

No. of champions in past five seasons and proportion of total



Champions in the last 15 seasons

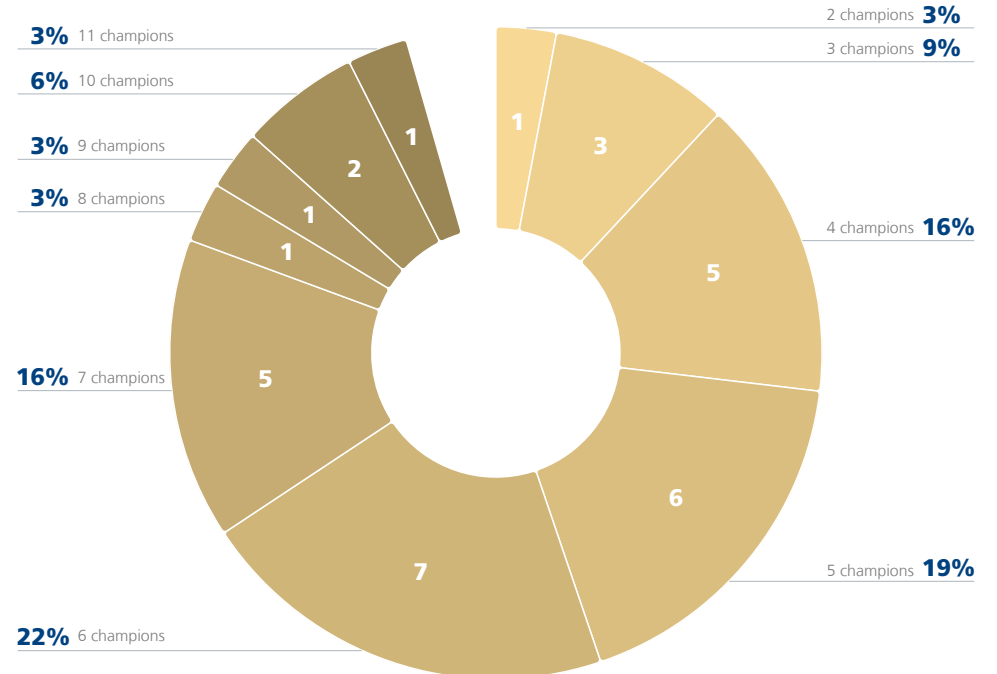
Looking further back at the champions over the last 15 seasons continues to show the balanced nature of Concacaf leagues.

The average is six different champions, with 18 of the 32 MAs having between five and seven winners.

Haiti was the only MA with a top-tier competition to have seen 11 champions in the 15-season time frame. The analysis does not consider Canada, Montserrat and Puerto Rico due to interruptions.

Based on the available data, the least balanced domestic competition was seen in The British Virgin Islands, with only two champions lifting the trophy during this time period.

No. of champions in past fifteen seasons and proportion of total



Recent champions

Haiti stands out with 11 different champions in this time period, closely followed by St Lucia and the USA, which both have ten. The leagues in the British Virgin Islands (two champions) and the Cayman Islands, Grenada and Suriname (three champions) appear less balanced.

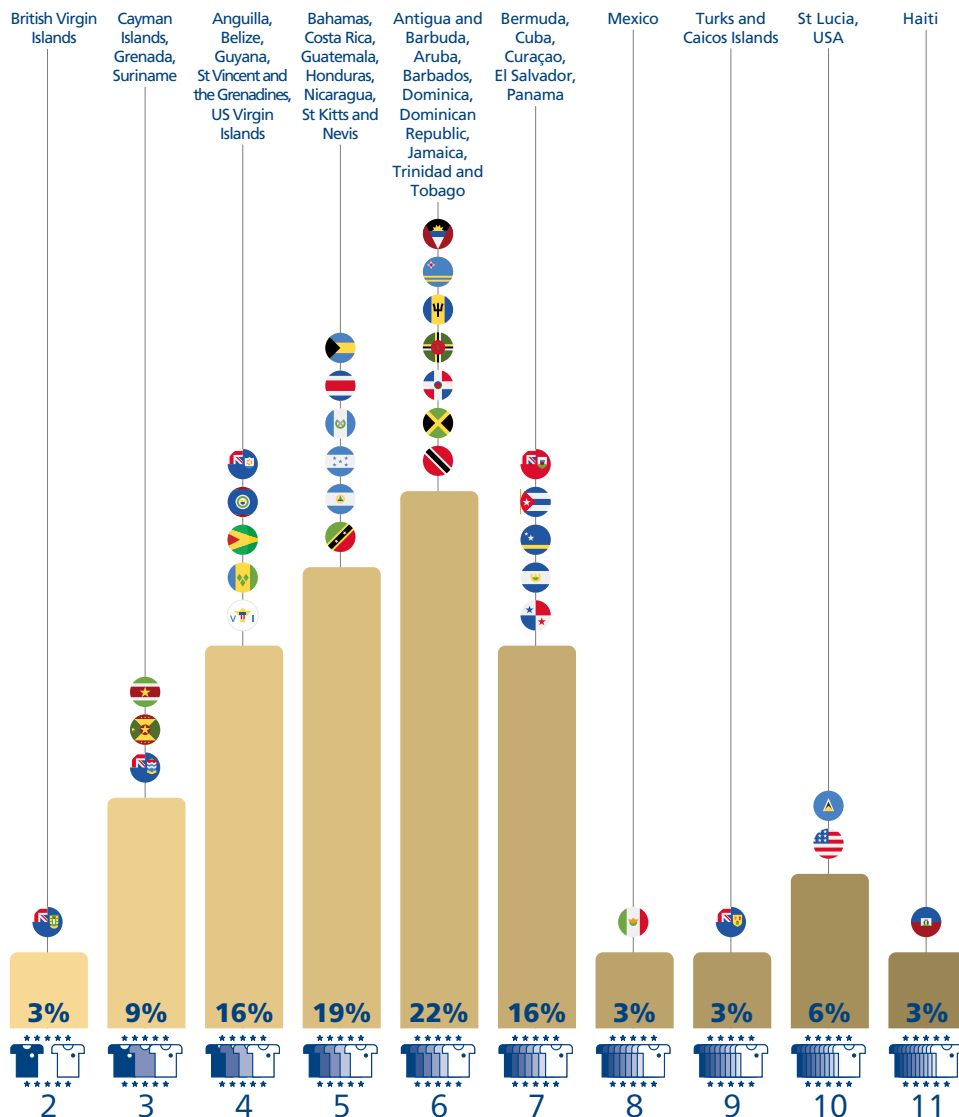
- British Virgin Islands: Islanders FC and One Love United FC
- Cayman Islands: Bodden Town FC, Scholars International SC and Elite SC
- Grenada: Hard Rock FC, Paradise FC International and Hurricanes SC
- Suriname: Inter Moengotapoe, SV Robinhood and Walking Boyz Company

In 18 of the 35 leagues, the top titlists during the last five seasons also hold that honour over the 15-season period, suggesting that there are consistently high-performing sides in nearly 50% of the competitions. However, these champions have regularly rotated, meaning that no single team has completely dominated.

Inter Moengotapoe of Suriname and Real Estelí FC of Nicaragua are the biggest juggernauts, with ten titles in 15 seasons.

The 15-season analysis period is a large data set. If it is broken down into five-season subsets, further trends can be identified. On average, in 30% of the leagues, the number of different winners decreased from the first to the third five-season period. The reverse trend, a growing number of champions, is observed in 47% of the cases, which possibly indicates higher competitiveness in these countries.

Number of champions in past 15 seasons



Highest no. of titles captured by most successful team in past 15 seasons



N/A Canada
 N/A Montserrat
 N/A Puerto Rico

Concacaf Winning streaks

Very few teams have dominated their respective leagues during this period, as indicated by the balanced and well-distributed frequency of winners.

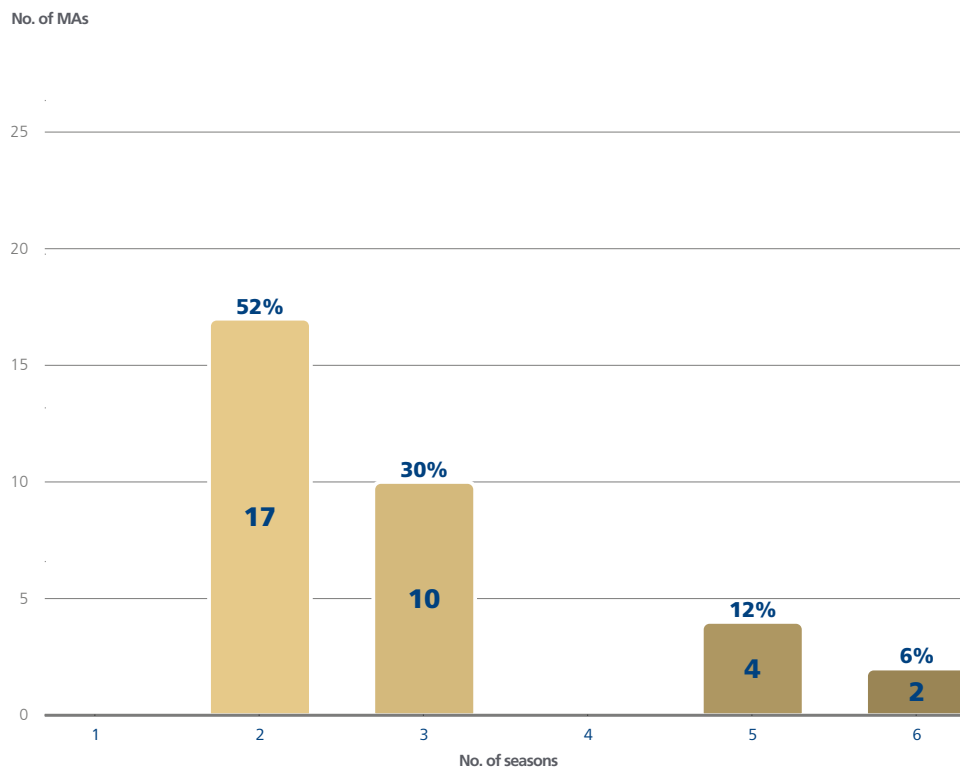
However, there have been a handful of lengthy winning streaks in certain leagues. Guatemala's Comunicaciones FC won six straight titles at the beginning of the 15-season period, along with Nicaragua's Real Estelí FC. The British Virgin Islands' Islanders FC, Suriname's Inter Moengotapoe, the Bahamas' IM Bears FC and Guyana's Alpha United FC have all racked up five titles in a row and represent nations with relatively few different champions during that period.

Aside from these standout winning streaks, the remainder of the leagues have continued to produce a wide range of champions. In 17 of the 33 competitions, the longest winning streak in the last 15 seasons is just two, another example of the competitively balanced nature of the Concacaf leagues.

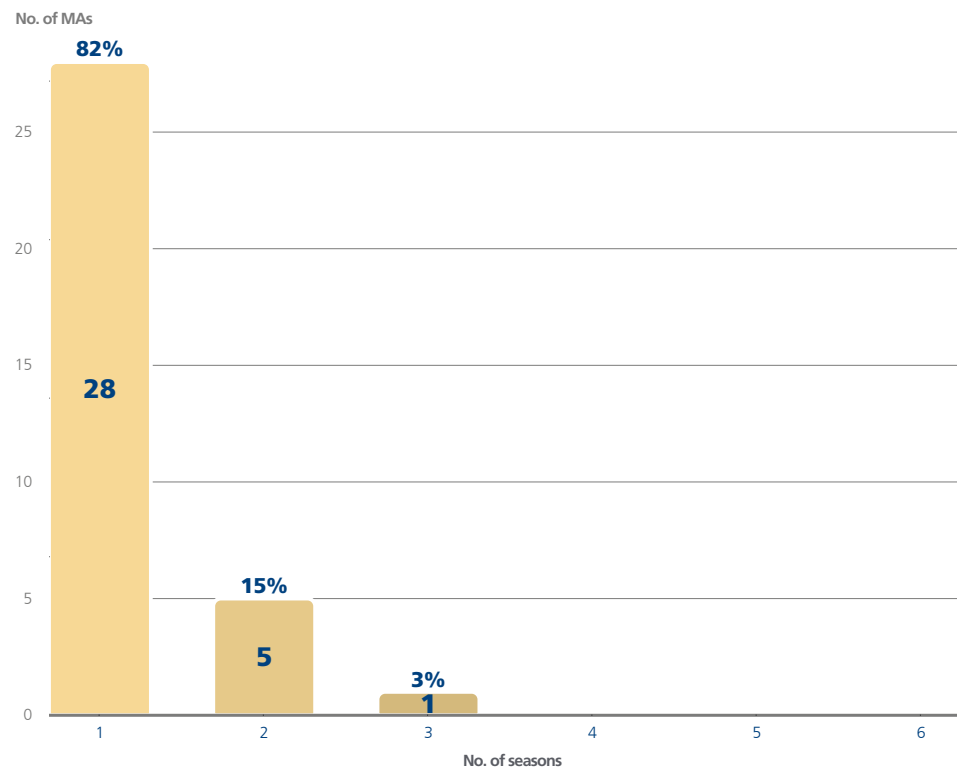
Around 82% of the leagues have no meaningful current streaks. Real Estelí FC of Nicaragua hold the longest streak at present with three consecutive titles.

The breakdown of the longest and current streaks in each of Concacaf's MAs, as shown on the next page, illustrates the relative competitiveness in their respective first divisions.

Longest title-winning streaks in past 15 seasons and proportion of total

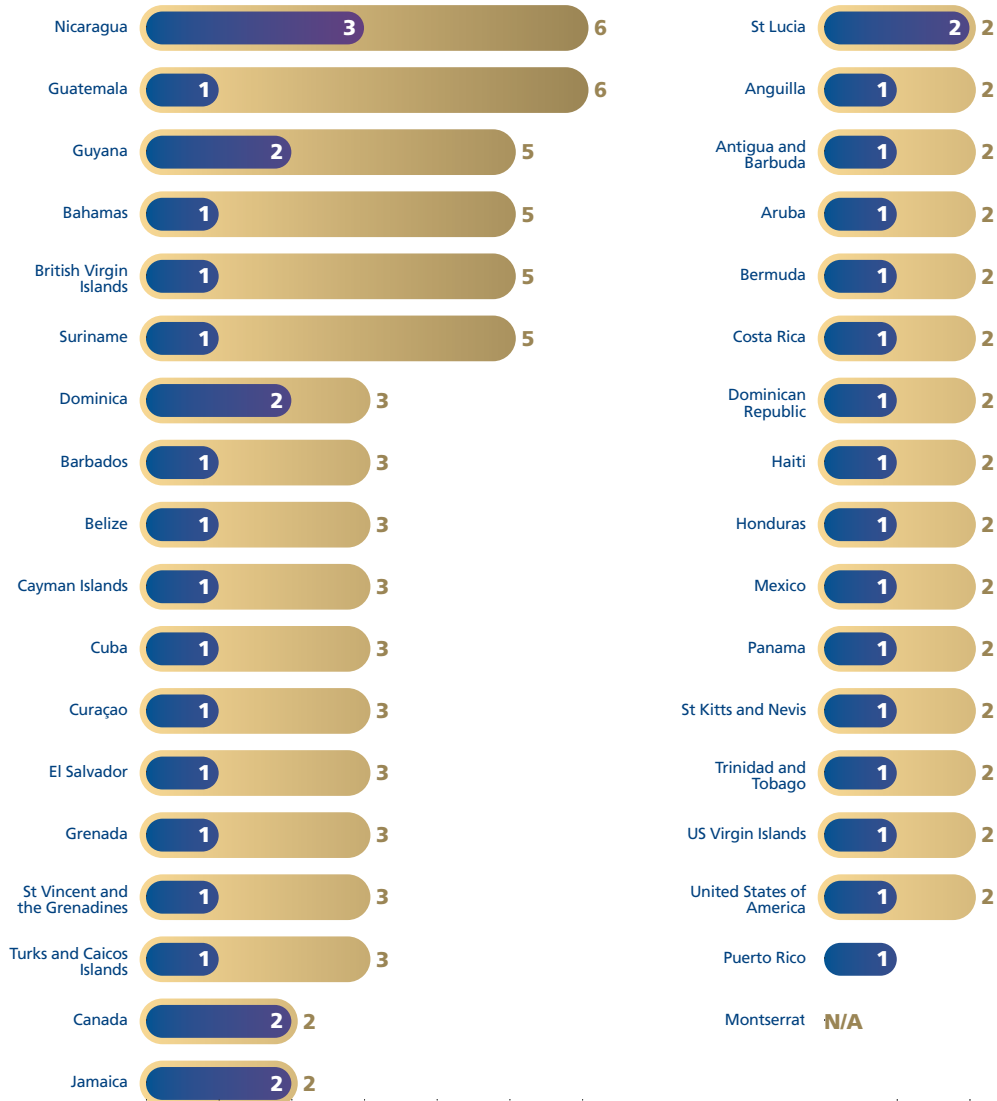


Current title-winning streaks and proportion of total



Concacaf

Longest streak v. current longest streak: breakdown by MA



● Longest Streak
● Current Streak



Member association-specific information

 BERMUDA	 BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	 CANADA	 CAYMAN ISLANDS	 COSTA RICA	 CUBA	
4	2	1	2	3	3	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
7	2	N/A	3	5	7	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
2 PHZ Zebras	2 Islanders, One Love United	2 Forge FC	3 Scholars	2 Saprissa, Herediano	3 Santiago de Cuba	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
4 Dandy Town SC	7 Islanders	N/A	9 Scholars	6 Saprissa, Herediano	4 Villa Clara	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
2	5	2	3	2	3	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	1	2	1	1	1	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

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Member association-specific information

	 CURAÇAO	 DOMINICA	 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	 EL SALVADOR	 GRENADA	 GUATEMALA
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	4	2	5	4	3	3
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	7	6	6	7	3	5
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	2 Centro Dominguito	2 Sagikor South East United, Dublanc FC	1 CD Atletico Pantoja	2 Alianza FC	2 Hurricanes FC	2 Antigua GFC, Guastatoya
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	5 Centro Dominguito	4 Centre Bath Estate	4 CD Atletico Pantoja	4 Santa Tecla FC	4 Hurricanes FC, Paradise FC, Hard Rock FC	6 Comunicaciones
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	3	3	2	3	3	6
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	2	1	1	1	1

Member association-specific information

 GUYANA	 HAITI	 HONDURAS	 JAMAICA	 MEXICO	 MONTSERRAT	
3	4	4	3	4	1	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
4	11	5	6	8	N/A	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
2 Conquerors	2 AS Capoise	2 Motagua	2 Arnett Gardens FC	2 Tigres UANL	1 Royal Montserrat Police Force	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
5 Alpha United	3 Don Bosco	6 Olimpia	5 Portmore United FC	4 Tigres UANL	N/A	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
5	2	2	2	2	N/A	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
2	1	1	2	1	N/A	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

Concacaf

Member association-specific information

	 NICARAGUA	 PANAMA	 PUERTO RICO	 ST KITTS AND NEVIS	 ST LUCIA	 ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	3	3	1	3	4	4
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	5	7	N/A	5	10	4
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 Real Esteli	2 Tauro FC, CAI	1 Metropolitan FA	2 Cayon Rockets	2 Platinum FC	1 System 3 Sports Academy, Avenues United, BESCO Pastures, Hope International
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	10 Real Esteli	4 Tauro FC, Deportivo Arabe Unido	N/A	4 Village Superstars FC, Newtown United FC	3 Northern United	4 Avenues United
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	6	2	N/A	2	2	3
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	3	1	1	1	2	1

Member association-specific information

 SURINAME	 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	 TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	 US VIRGIN ISLANDS	 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
2	4	4	2	4	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
3	6	9	4	10	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
4 Inter Moengotapoe	1 Central, North East Stars, Williams Connection, Defence Force	2 Academy Jaguars, AFC Academy	2 Helenites, Raymix	2 Seattle Sounders	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
10 Inter Moengotapoe	3 Defence Force, Williams Connection	4 AFC Academy	5 Helenites	3 LA Galaxy	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
5	2	3	2	2	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	1	1	1	1	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)



Concacaf Summary

NO. OF DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS IN WHICH MOST WINNING CHAMPION
IN PAST 5 SEASONS ALSO IS MOST WINNING CHAMPION IN PAST 15 SEASONS

18 (51%)

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 5 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
5	3	1

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 5 SEASONS

4 titles
Inter Moengotapoe

LONGEST WINNING STREAK

6 seasons

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 15 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
11	6	2

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 15 SEASONS

10 titles
Real Esteli,
Inter Moengotapoe

CURRENT LONGEST WINNING STREAK

3 seasons





- CONMEBOL -

Recent champions and winning streaks

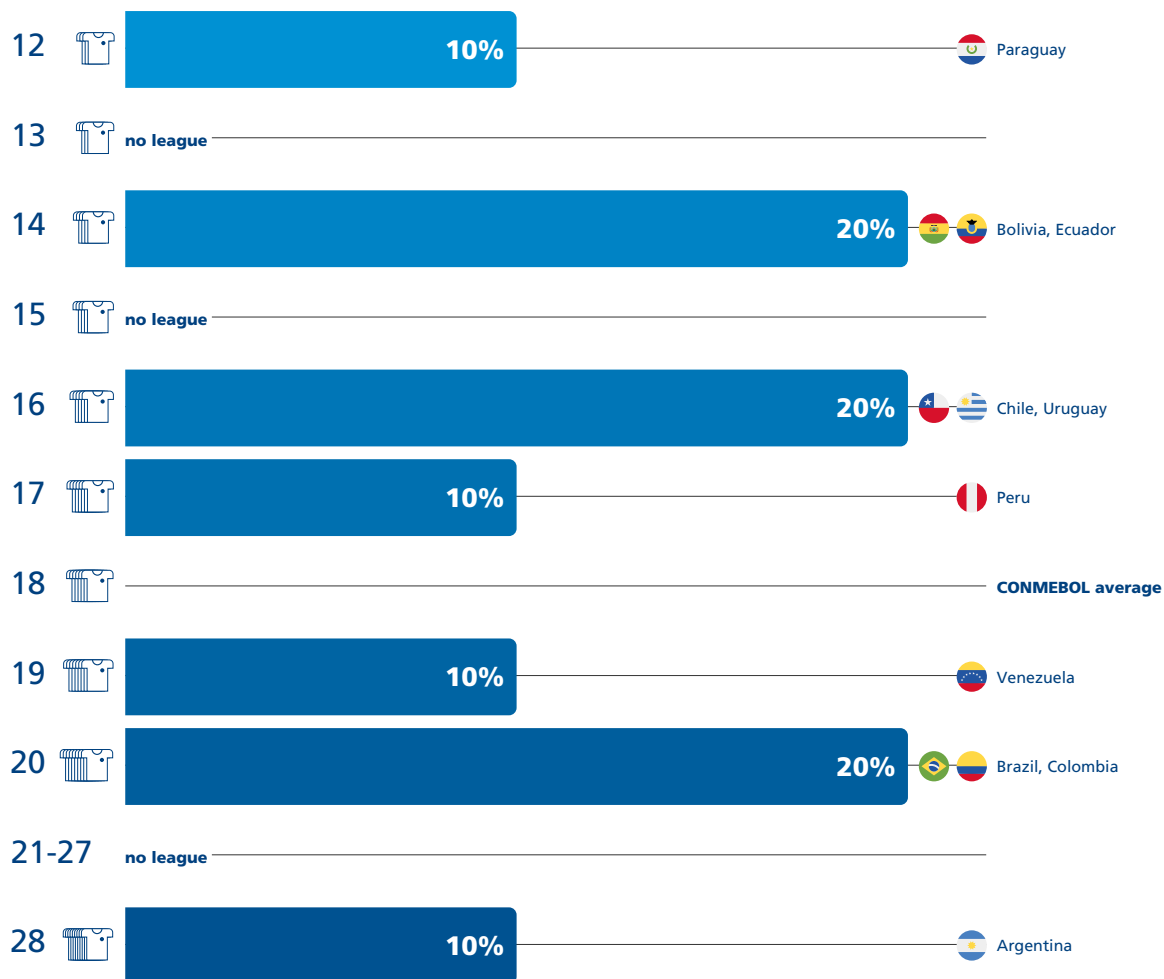


Recent champions and winning streaks

Within CONMEBOL's ten MAs, there have been no interruptions or cancellations during the last 15 seasons. Some of the oldest MAs and leagues on the planet are part of CONMEBOL, which goes some way towards explaining the sustained level of stability.

The league sizes are larger than in most other confederations globally, with 18 clubs per top-tier competition on average. Averagely speaking, Argentina's is the continent's biggest, and indeed one of the world's largest leagues, with 28 clubs, while Paraguay's is the smallest in CONMEBOL with 12.

Average no. of top-tier teams



CONMEBOL

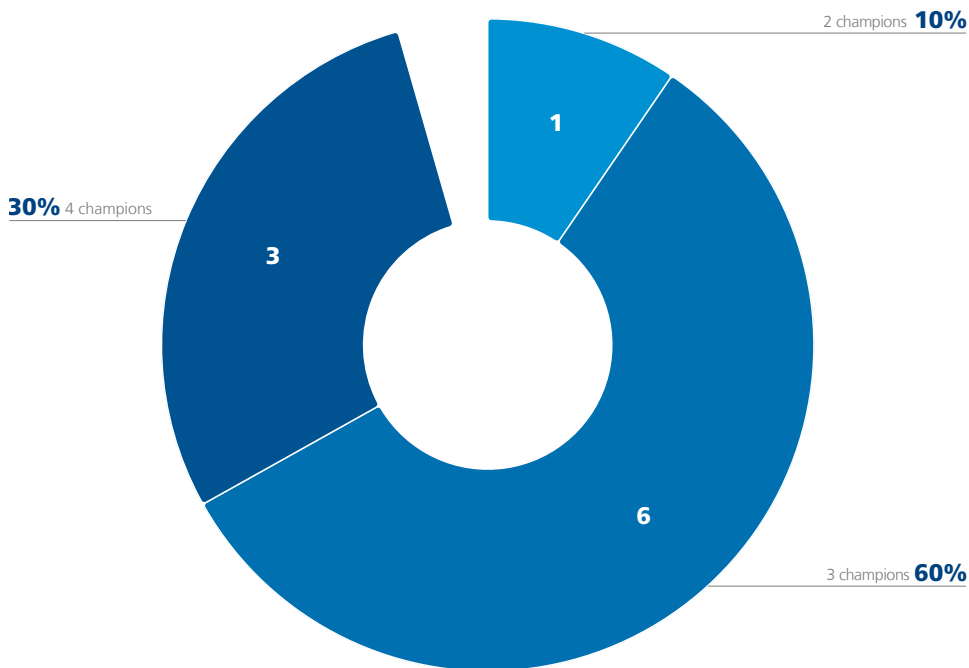
Recent champions

Champions in the last 5 seasons

When analysing how many different sides have won CONMEBOL leagues in the last five seasons, the trend suggests a good degree of competitive balance. No single team has dominated any of the leagues every season, and Paraguay is the only nation to have seen just two winners – Club Olimpia and Club Cerro Porteño.

Six out of the ten leagues have been won by three teams, which is the most common outcome. Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela have been the most competitively balanced in this respect in the past five seasons, with four winners each.

No. of champions in past five seasons and proportion of total

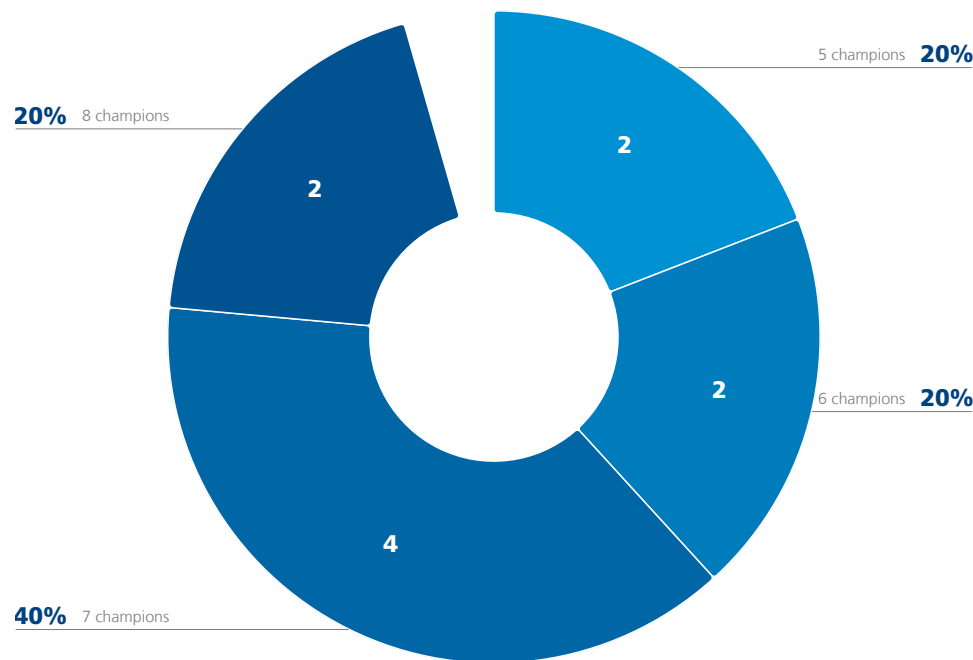


Champions in the last 15 seasons

Extending the analysis from five to 15 seasons shows that an average of six different teams have won each CONMEBOL championship in this longer period.

There is a well-balanced split across the confederation, and the CONMEBOL nations are grouped consistently between five and eight champions in this period.

No. of champions in past fifteen seasons and proportion of total



Recent champions

There have been eight champions in both Argentina and Colombia, the most in the confederation, but this could be explained in part by their above-average league sizes (Argentina with 28 teams and Colombia with 20).

This same characteristic might explain why Paraguay is once again the country, alongside Uruguay, with the lowest number of winners (five), but in a league of only 12 teams, this represents a higher proportion of different champions than in Argentina's top division.

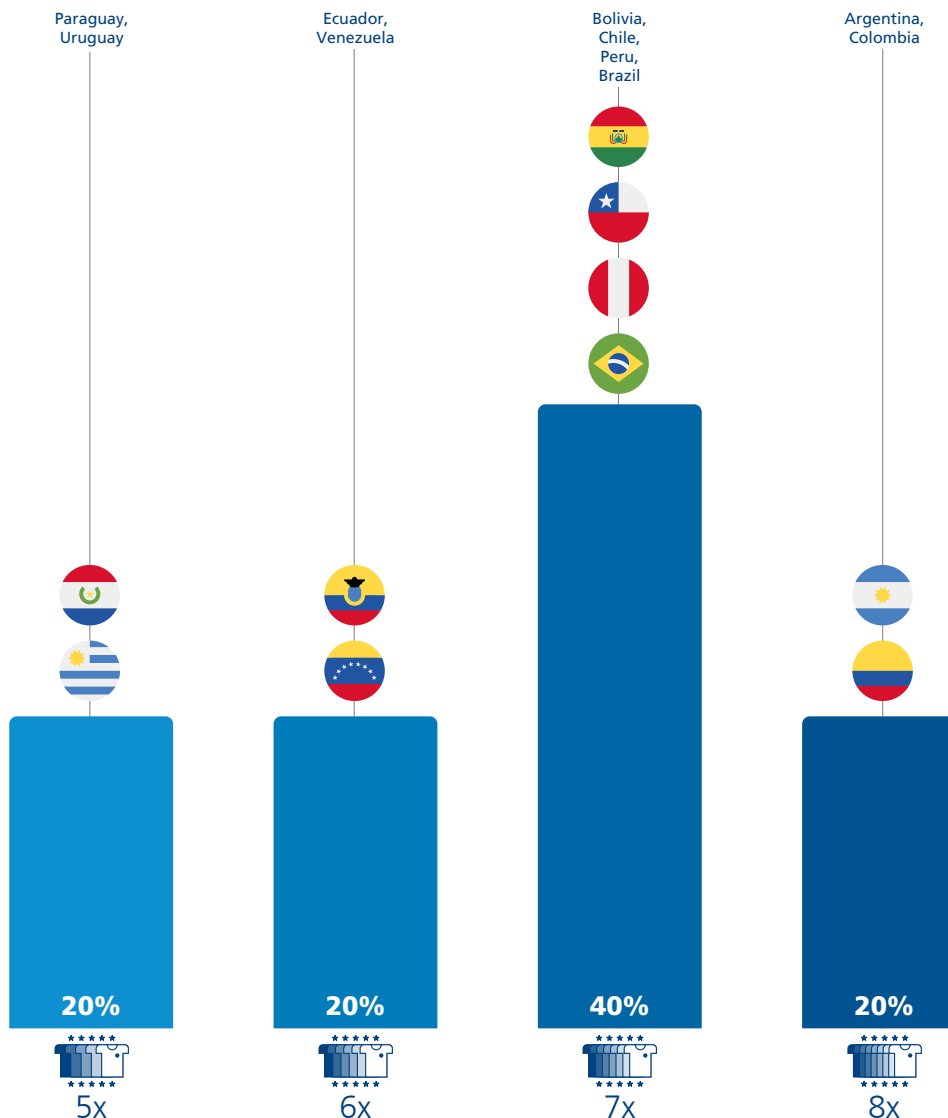
Four of the ten nations have seen one team enjoy consistent success, registering the most titles in both the last five and 15 seasons. These are:

- Argentina: CA Boca Juniors
- Paraguay: Club Olimpia
- Peru: Club Sporting Cristal
- Venezuela: Zamora FC

The most successful sides domestically across the longer sample period have been Club Bolívar of Bolivia and Club Nacional de Football of Uruguay, with six titles in 15 seasons.

The 15-seasons analysis broken down into five-season periods reveals that in 40% of the leagues in question, the trend was for the number of different winners to decrease from the first five-season period to the third, which indicates diminishing competitiveness. The reverse trend, a growing number of champions, is observed in 30% of cases.

Number of champions in past 15 seasons



Highest no. of titles captured by most successful team in past 15 seasons



CONMEBOL

Winning streaks

This level of consistency in competitive balance across CONMEBOL first divisions is also visible when analysing winning streaks. The average longest winning streak is 3 seasons, with Paraguay's Club Olimpia the only team to have won the title four times in a row in the last 15 seasons.

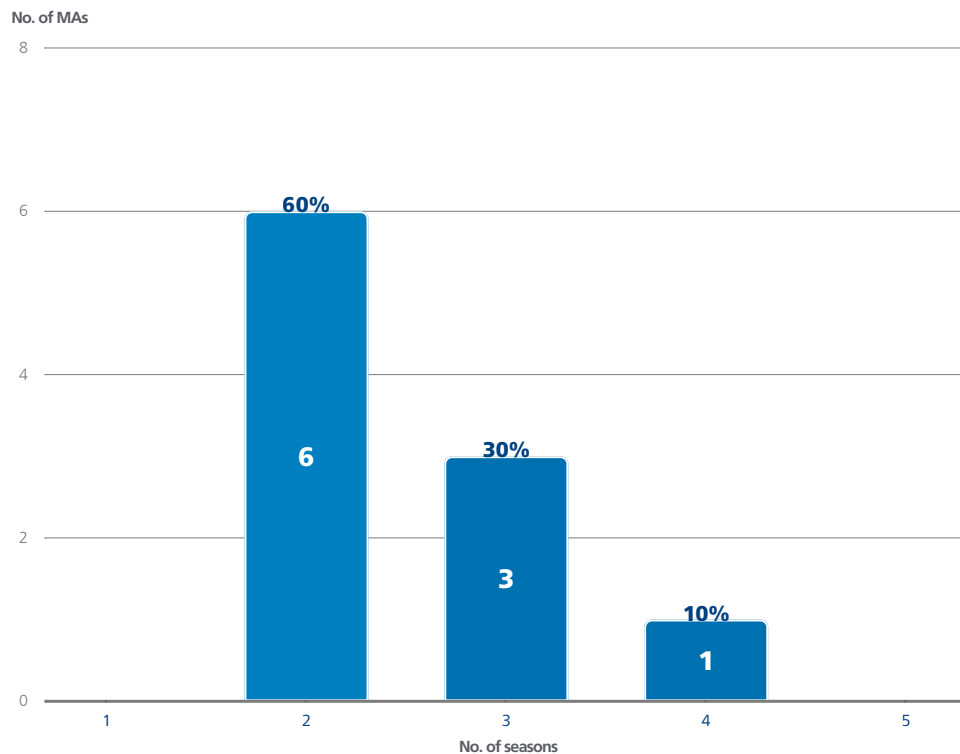
Six of the ten leagues have just two seasons as their longest streaks, but even that does not occur very often, with champions frequently changing across the confederation.

This suggests that, even though there are a handful of clubs in each country that have won multiple titles, their victories alternate and champions often change.

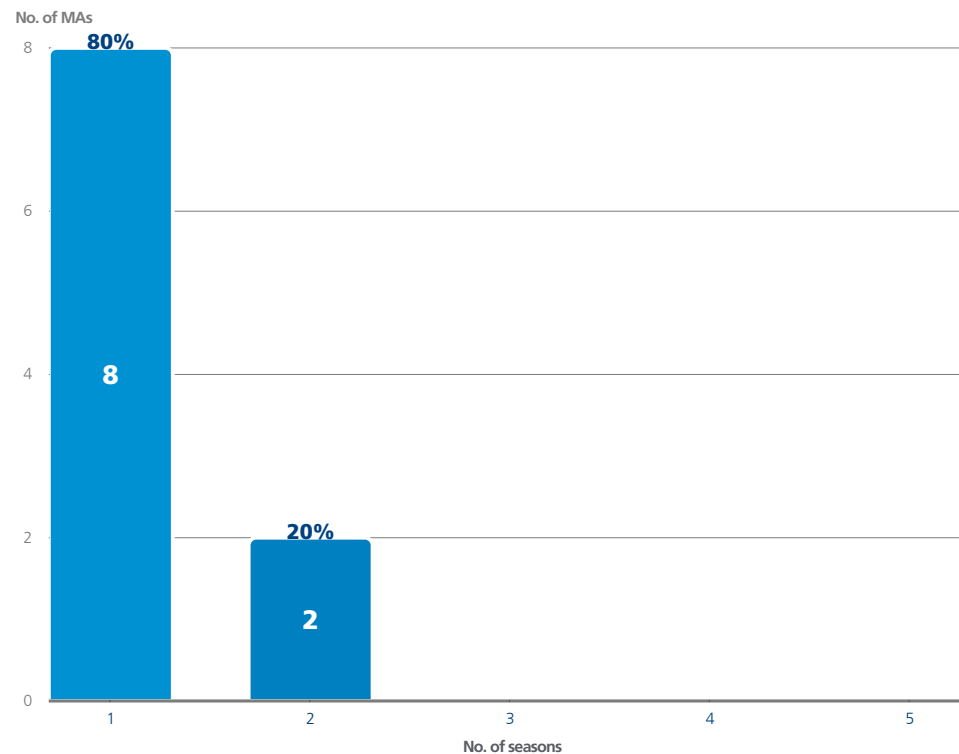
This is confirmed by looking at the current situation, since Chile and Colombia are the only South American countries whose reigning top-flight champions, CD Universidad Católica and América de Cali respectively, have captured the last two crowns. In fact, Chile is the only country in which the current and longest streak coincide, illustrating the fierce competition and competitive balance in south American top-flights.

The breakdown by MA in terms of the longest and current streaks, as shown on the next page, illustrates the competitiveness in each of these leagues.

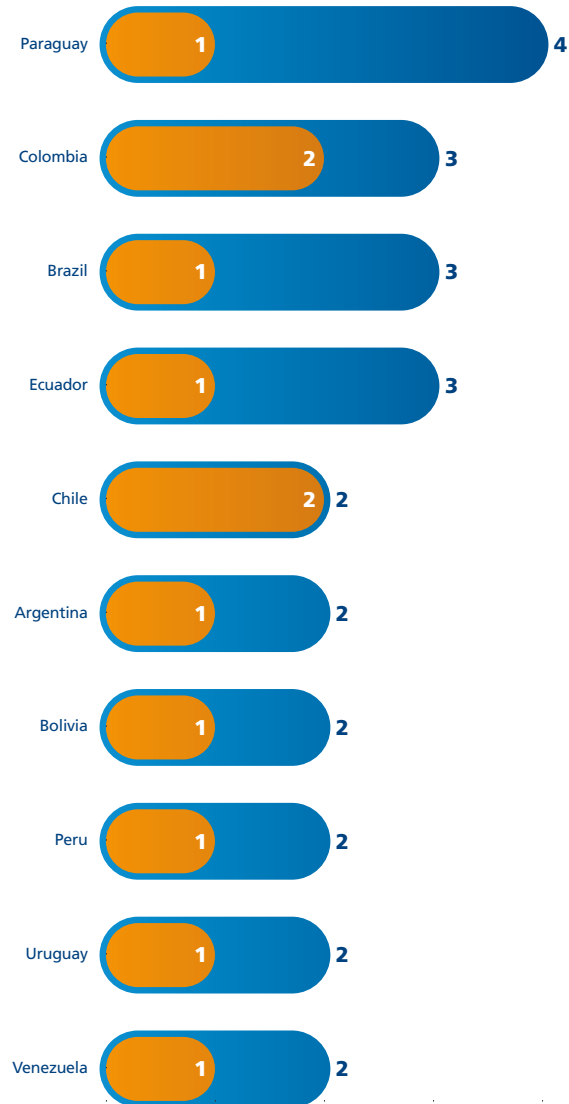
Longest title-winning streaks in past 15 seasons and proportion of total



Current title-winning streaks and proportion of total



Longest streak v. current longest streak: breakdown by MA



● Longest Streak
● Current Streak



CONMEBOL

Member association-specific information

	 ARGENTINA	 BOLIVIA	 BRAZIL	 CHILE	 COLOMBIA
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	3	4	3	3	3
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	8	7	7	7	8
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 CA Boca Juniors	2 Wilstermann, Bolivar	2 Sociedade Esportiva Palmeiras, Sport Club Corinthians	3 Universidad Catolica	2 Junior FC
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	5 CA Boca Juniors	6 Bolivar	4 Sport Club Corinthians	4 Universidad de Chile	5 Atletico Nacional
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	2	2	3	2	3
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	1	1	2	2

Member association-specific information

 ECUADOR	 PARAGUAY	 PERU	 URUGUAY	 VENEZUELA	
4	2	3	3	4	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
6	5	7	5	6	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
2 Emelec	4 Olimpia	3 Sporting Cristal	2 Nacional, Peñarol	2 Zamora FC	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
4 Emelec	5 Olimpia	5 Sporting Cristal	6 Nacional	5 Caracas FC	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
3	4	2	2	2	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	1	1	1	1	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)



CONMEBOL Summary

NO. OF DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS IN WHICH MOST WINNING CHAMPION
IN PAST 5 SEASONS ALSO IS MOST WINNING CHAMPION IN PAST 15 SEASONS

4 (40%)

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 5 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
4	3	2

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 5 SEASONS

4 titles
Olimpia

LONGEST WINNING STREAK

4 seasons

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 15 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
8	7	5

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 15 SEASONS

6 titles
Bolivar, Nacional

CURRENT LONGEST WINNING STREAK

2 seasons



Recent champions and winning streaks



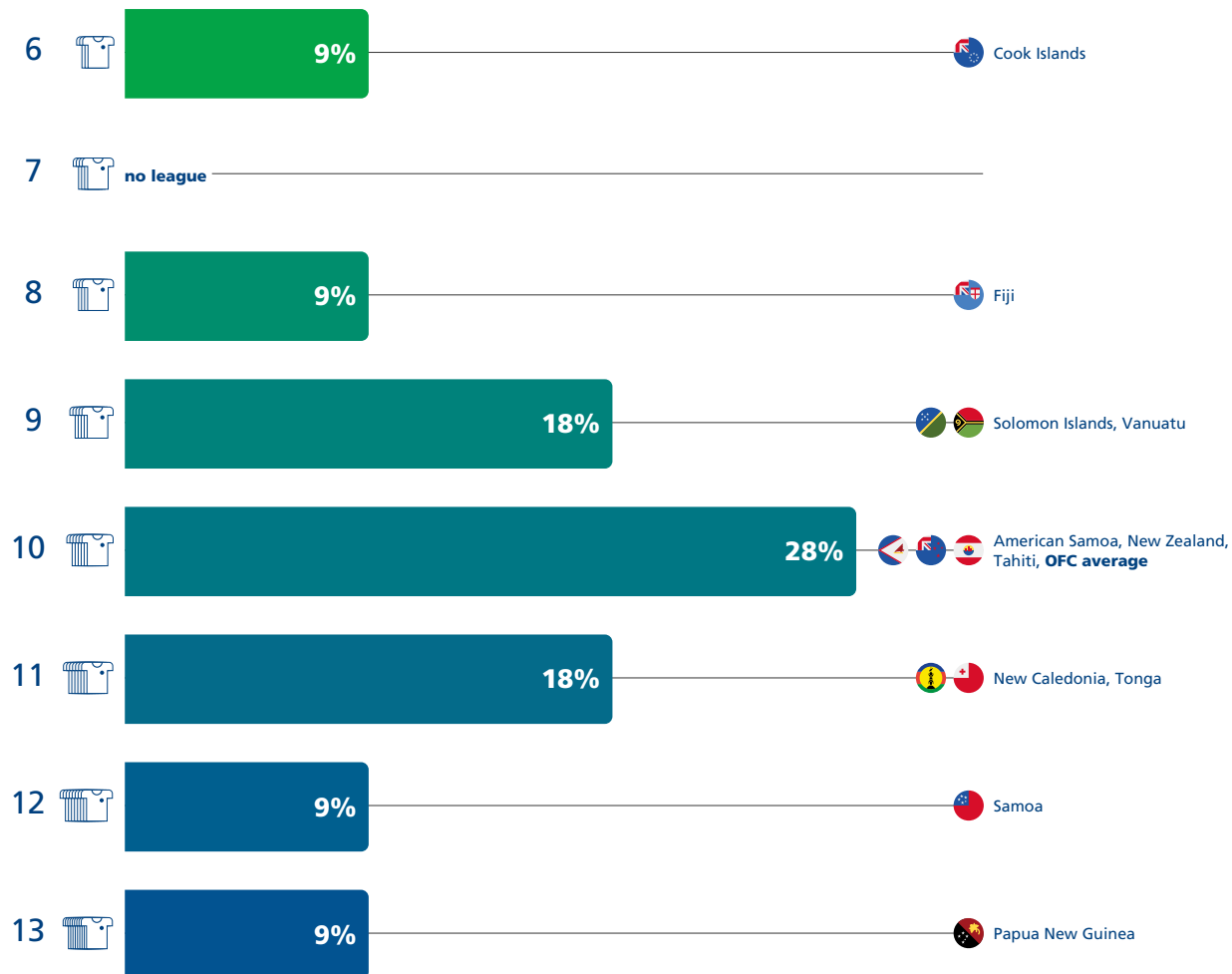
OFC

Recent champions and winning streaks

The OFC MAS' 11 leagues have had occasional inconsistencies over the last 15 seasons, with four nations experiencing cancellations or interruptions during at least one season.

The average number of clubs per domestic competitions is 10, with the Cook Islands having the lowest number with only six and Papua New Guinea the most with 13.

Average no. of top-tier teams



OFC

Recent champions

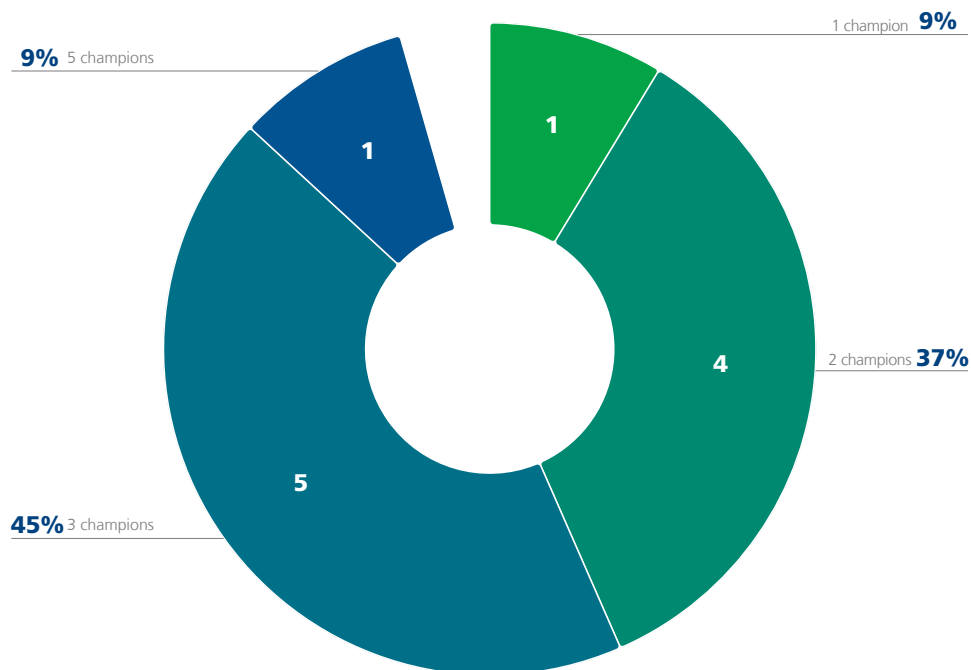
Champions in the last 5 seasons

Despite this smaller scale, the OFC leagues have contributed a range of winners in the last five seasons, with 29 teams clinching titles across the MAs.

During this period, out of 11 OFC leagues, four have had two different champions and five have had three winners. This shows consistency in the spread of victorious clubs across the confederation and suggests that no one team has dominated any of the OFC leagues too heavily.

Tahiti's league stands out as the most competitively balanced, with different champions in each of the last five seasons.

No. of champions in past five seasons and proportion of total

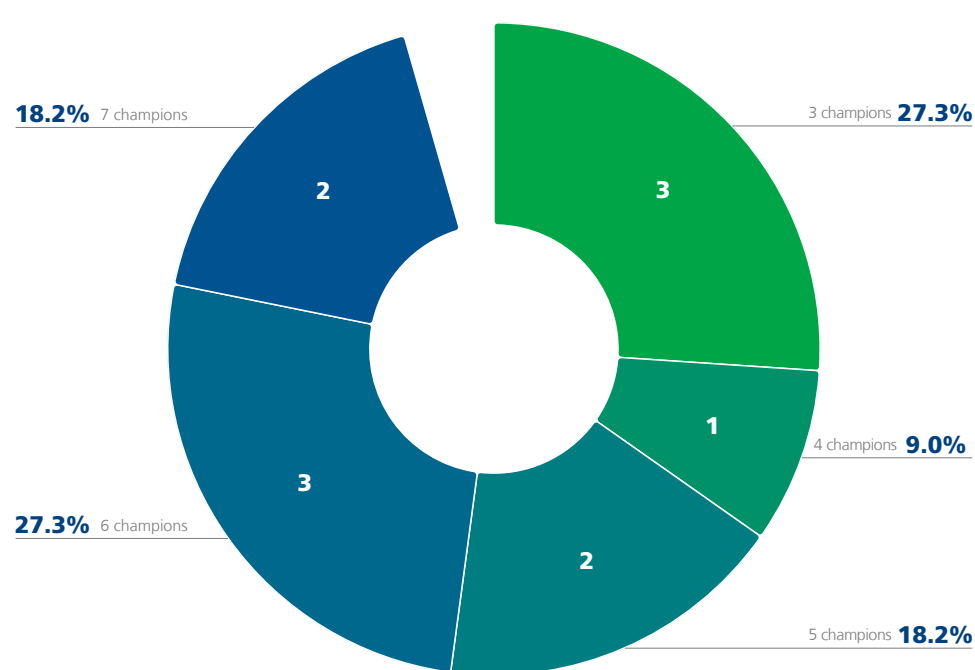


Champions in the last 15 seasons

Extending the period of analysis from five to 15 seasons shows that an average of five teams have won a title per league across the confederation.

Standing out in this 15-season period are American Samoa and Tahiti with seven champions each in this period.

No. of champions in past fifteen seasons and proportion of total



Recent champions

Beginning with leagues that have seen the most winners, two MAs (American Samoa and Tahiti) have had seven different champions during this time period.

At the other end of the scale, the Cook Islands, Tonga and Papua New Guinea have had three teams win their competitions:

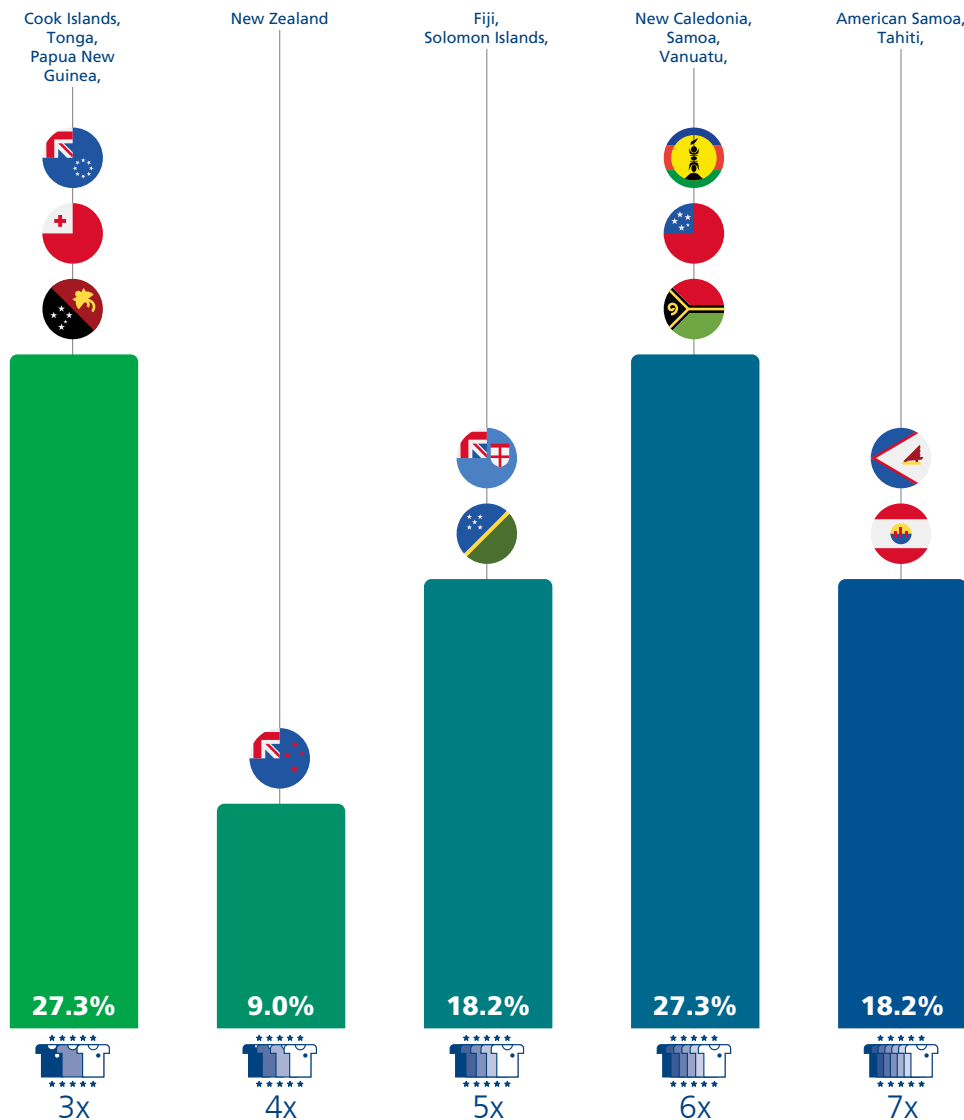
- Cook Islands: Tupapa Maraerenga FC, Nikao Sokattak FC and Puaikura FC
- Papua New Guinea: University Inter F.C., Hekari United FC and Lae City FC
- Tonga: Lotoha'apai United, Marist FC and Veitongo FC

When analysing the winners of these leagues, the team that has clinched the most titles in the last five seasons is often also out in front in the 15-season analysis. This is true in eight of the 11 OFC leagues, with only Papua New Guinea, Tonga and Vanuatu seeing a change in their top-performing team.

The most dominant side is Tupapa Maraerenga FC of the Cook Islands, with a stranglehold of ten titles in 15 seasons, followed by Pago Youth of American Samoa, Ba FC of Fiji, As Magenta of New Caledonia, Hekari United of Papua New Guinea and Lotoha'apai United of Tonga, all of which have won 8 titles in the last 15 seasons.

When broken down into three sub-periods, other patterns may be uncovered. In 18% of OFC leagues, the number of different winners decreased from the first half-decade to the third, which indicates a drop in competitiveness in these domestic divisions. The reverse, a growing number of champions, is also observed in 18% of the cases. This means that the real trend, representing 64% of the cases, is that the domestic competitions in Oceania have experienced relative stability over time in terms of the number of champions.

Number of champions in past 15 seasons



Highest no. of titles captured by most successful team in past 15 seasons



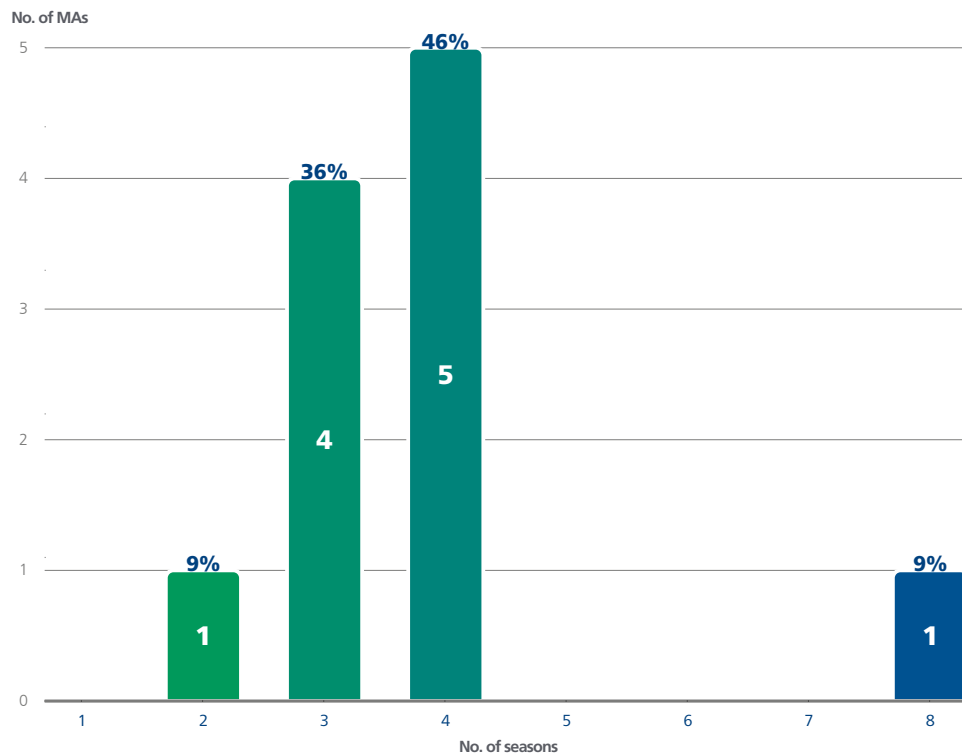
OFC

Winning streaks

There have been a few impressive winning streaks in the OFC leagues during the last 15 seasons. Most notable are those of Papua New Guinea's two powerhouse teams, with Hekari United FC stringing together eight titles in a row between 2006 and 2014, and Lae City FC winning six on the spin since then.

However, this is an exception to the trend, as shown in the bar chart. The majority of MAs have only seen winning streaks lasting three to four seasons. This grouping of nine MAs represents 82% of the longest streaks in the OFC, suggesting that this is a balanced confederation in terms of the variety and frequency of past champions.

Longest title-winning streaks in past 15 seasons and proportion of total

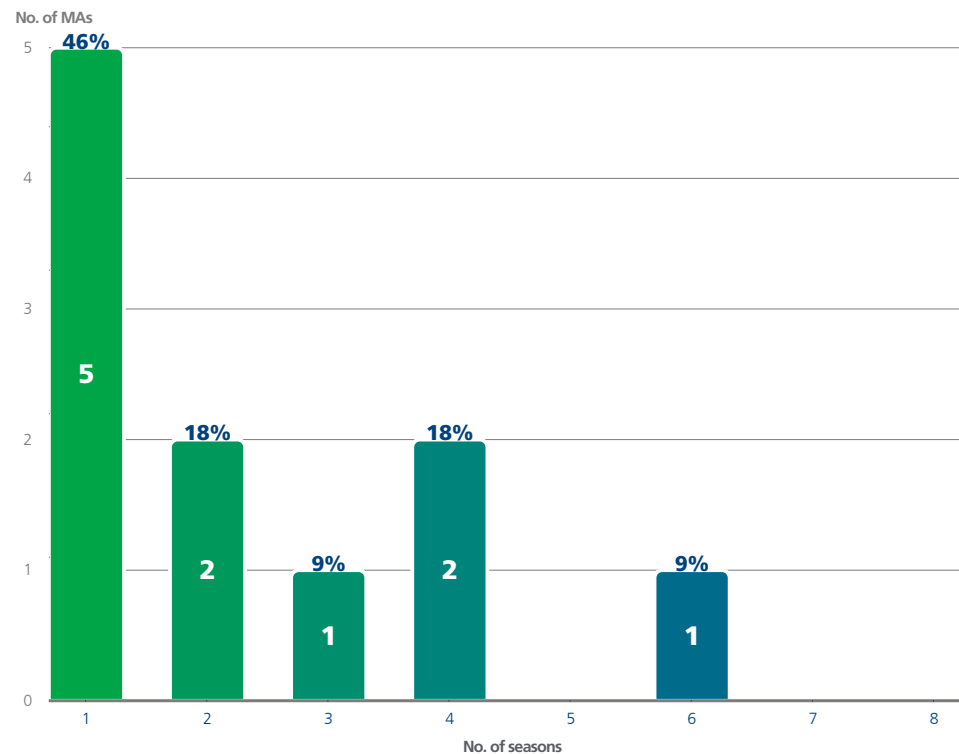


By contrast, only three competitions have seen streaks lasting three or four seasons in the last decade and a half, although these could yet be extended in the coming campaigns.

It is also worth comparing these findings with the analysis of the number of past different champions. New Caledonia, Samoa and Vanuatu, with six champions each in the last 15 seasons, are up near the top for numbers of champions, and consequently have not seen many streaks, reinforcing their status as competitively balanced countries.

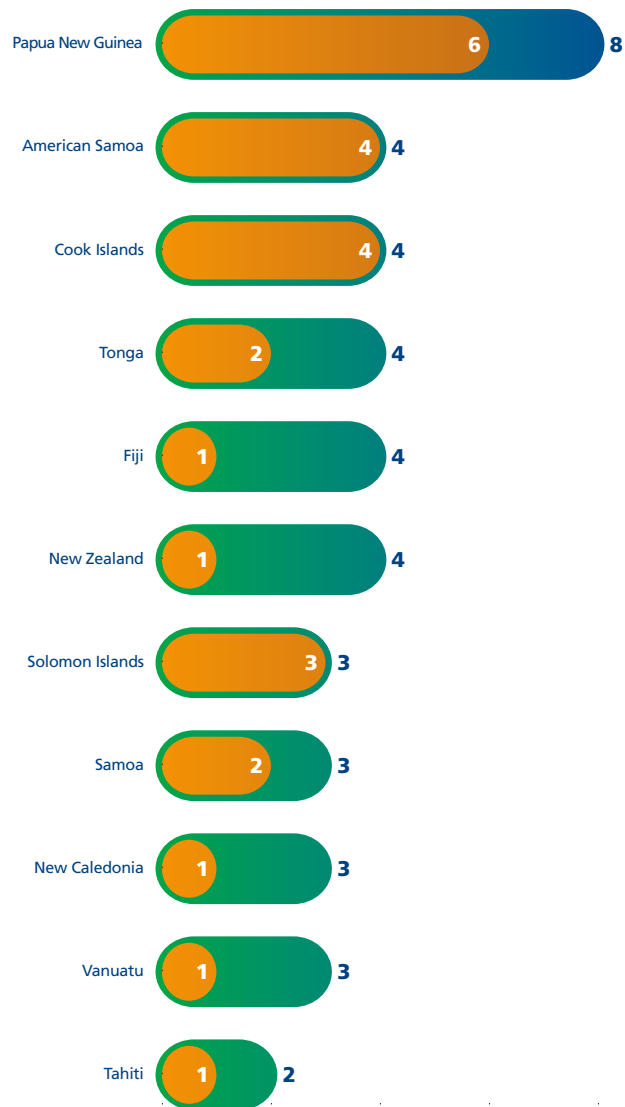
The breakdown by MA, as shown on the next page, in terms of the longest and current streaks illustrates the relative competitiveness in each of the leagues. Papua New Guinea's is the least balanced top flight, having both the highest longest and current streaks of the entire confederation.

Current title-winning streaks and proportion of total



OFC

Longest streak v. current longest streak: breakdown by MA



● Longest Streak
● Current Streak



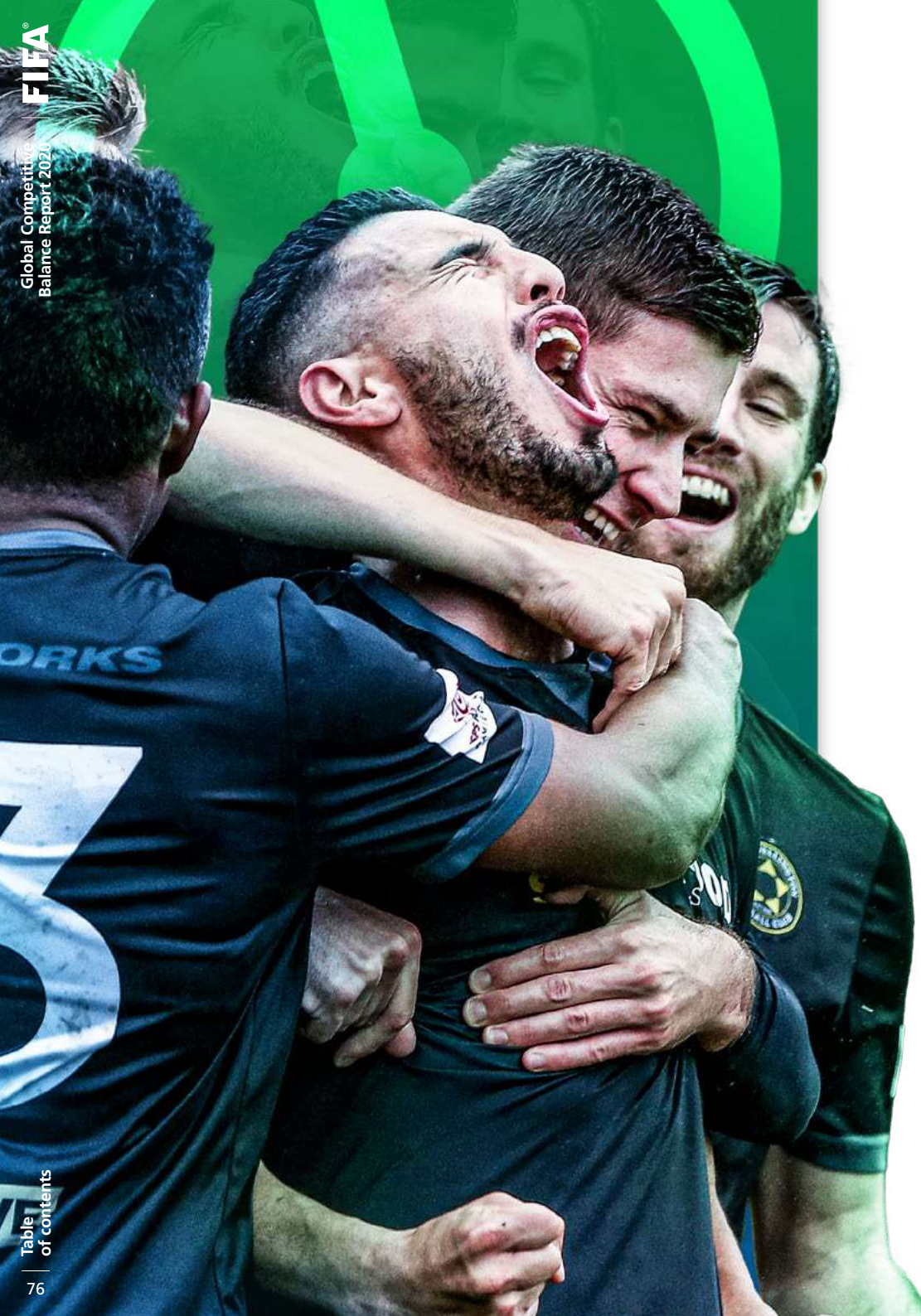
OFC

Member association-specific information

	 AMERICAN SAMOA	 COOK ISLANDS	 FUJI	 NEW CALEDONIA	 NEW ZEALAND	 PAPUA NEW GUINEA
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	2	2	3	3	3	1
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	7	3	5	6	4	3
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	4 Pago Youth	4 Tupapa Maraerenga	2 Ba FC	2 AS Magenta	2 Auckland City, Team Wellington	2 Lae City
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	8 Pago Youth	10 Tupapa Maraerenga	8 Ba FC	8 AS Magenta	6 Auckland City	8 Hekari United
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	4	4	4	3	4	8
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	4	4	1	1	1	6

Member association-specific information

 SAMOA	 SOLOMON ISLANDS	 TAHITI	 TONGA	 VANUATU	
2	3	5	2	3	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
6	5	7	3	6	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
4 Lupe ole Soaga	3 Solomon Warriors FC	1 AS Tefana, AS Dragon, Central Sport, AS Venus, AS Pirae	4 Veitongo	2 Malampa Revivors	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
6 Lupe ole Soaga	5 Solomon Warriors FC	4 AS Tefana	8 Lotoha'apai United	4 Tafea FC, Amicale	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
3	3	2	4	3	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
2	3	1	2	1	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)



OFC Summary

NO. OF DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS IN WHICH MOST WINNING CHAMPION
IN PAST 5 SEASONS ALSO IS MOST WINNING CHAMPION IN PAST 15 SEASONS

8 (73%)

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 5 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
5	3	1

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 5 SEASONS

4 titles

**Pago Youth, Tupapa Maraerenga,
Lupe ole Soaga, Veitongo**

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 15 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
7	5	3

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 15 SEASONS

10 titles

Tupapa Maraerenga

LONGEST WINNING STREAK

8 seasons

CURRENT LONGEST WINNING STREAK

6 seasons



Recent champions and winning streaks

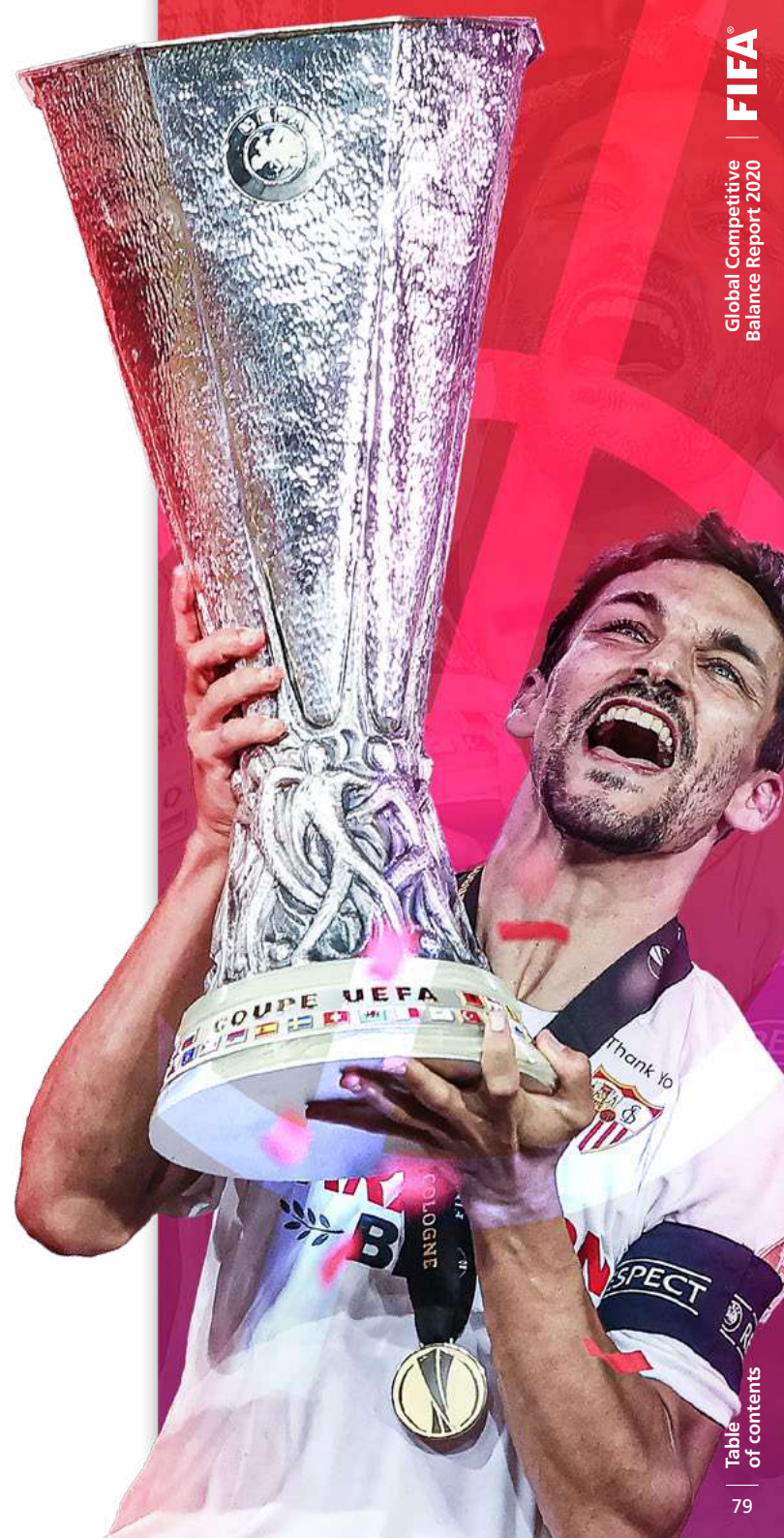
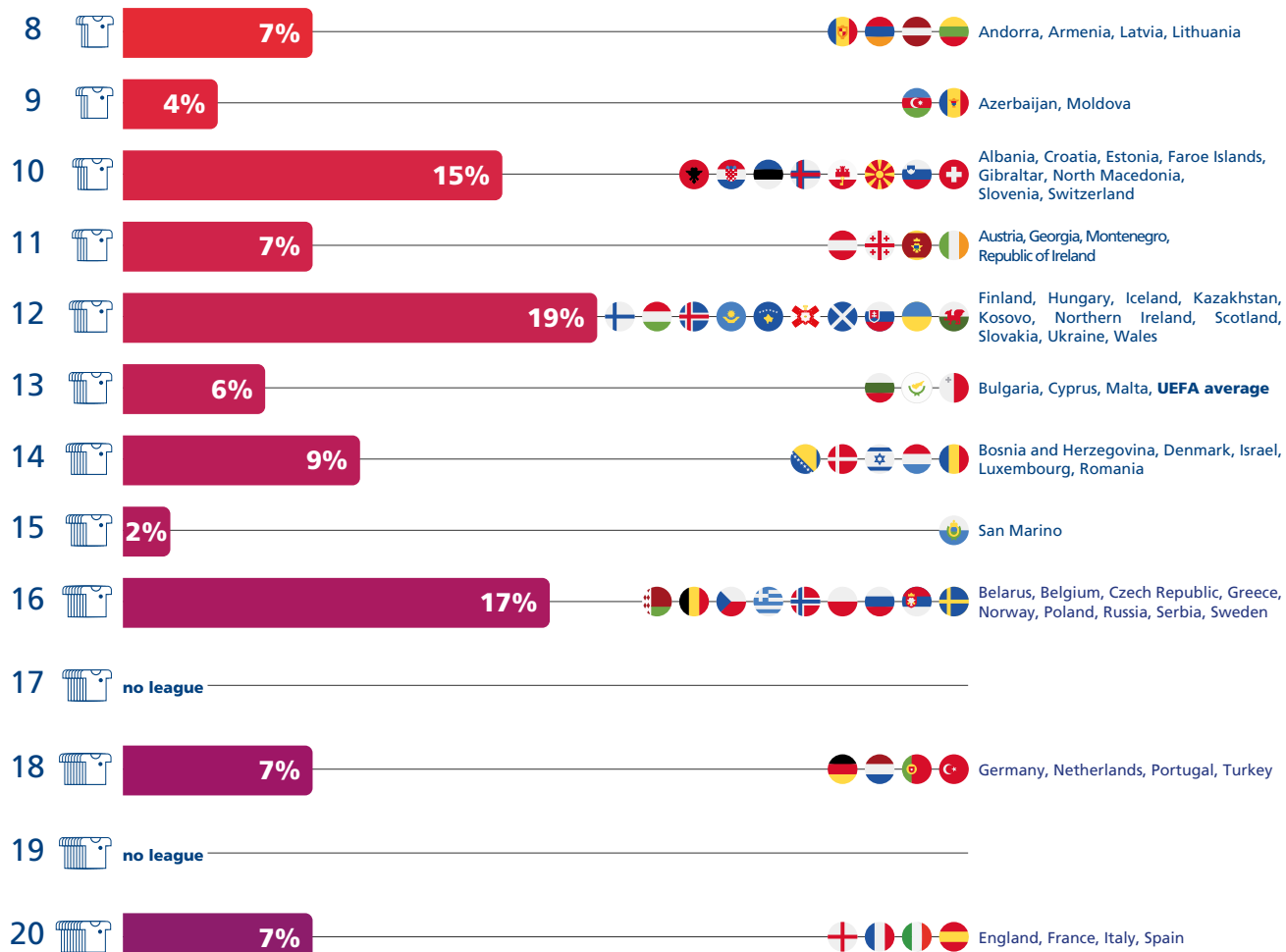


Recent champions and winning streaks

The competitions in UEFA's 55 MAs are very mature and stable. Set aside the leagues cancelled and/or voided due to COVID-19, there has been a "clean sheet" during the past 15 seasons, that is to say that no cancellations or interruptions of the domestic leagues took place.

UEFA's domestic leagues vary substantially in terms of the average number of teams, with with Andorra, Armenia, Latvia and Lithuania having just eight teams and England, France, Italy and Spain having 20. The average UEFA top-tier league contains 13 teams.

Average no. of top-tier teams



UEFA

Recent champions

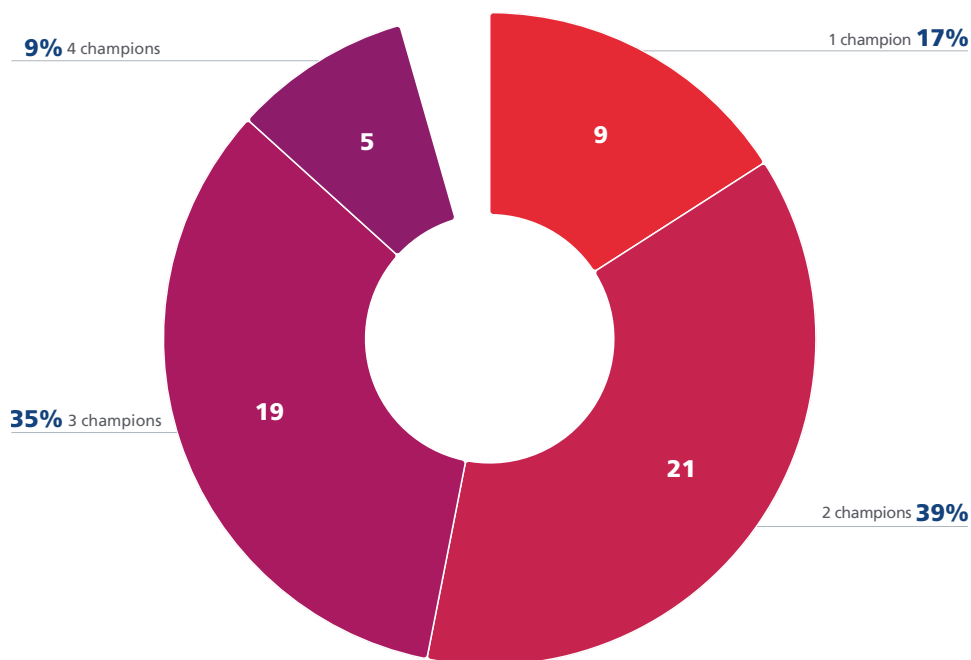
Champions in the last 5 seasons

An analysis of the last five league seasons reveals the following distribution of champions. On the one hand, there are nine countries whose top tiers have only seen a single team clinch the title over the past five seasons, namely FC Red Bull Salzburg in Austria, Qarabağ FK in Azerbaijan, PFC Ludogorets in Bulgaria, APOEL FC in Cyprus, FC Bayern Munich in Germany, Juventus FC in Italy, FC Sheriff Tiraspol in Moldova Celtic FC in Scotland and The New Saints FC in Wales.

On the other hand, Albania, England, Georgia, Russia and Slovakia have had four top-tier winners over that period, revealing a much greater degree of domestic competitive balance. The most common trend, over this five-season period, is to have two champions, which was the case in 21 of the 54 leagues in question.

From a competitive point of view, taking into consideration the average number of teams in the league over the five-season period, Albania stands out with four different winners out of ten participating teams. Italy's Serie A is at the other end of the spectrum, with Juventus FC having won the last five titles in a 20-club league, which represents the lowest percentage representation across the MAs.

No. of champions in past five seasons and proportion of total



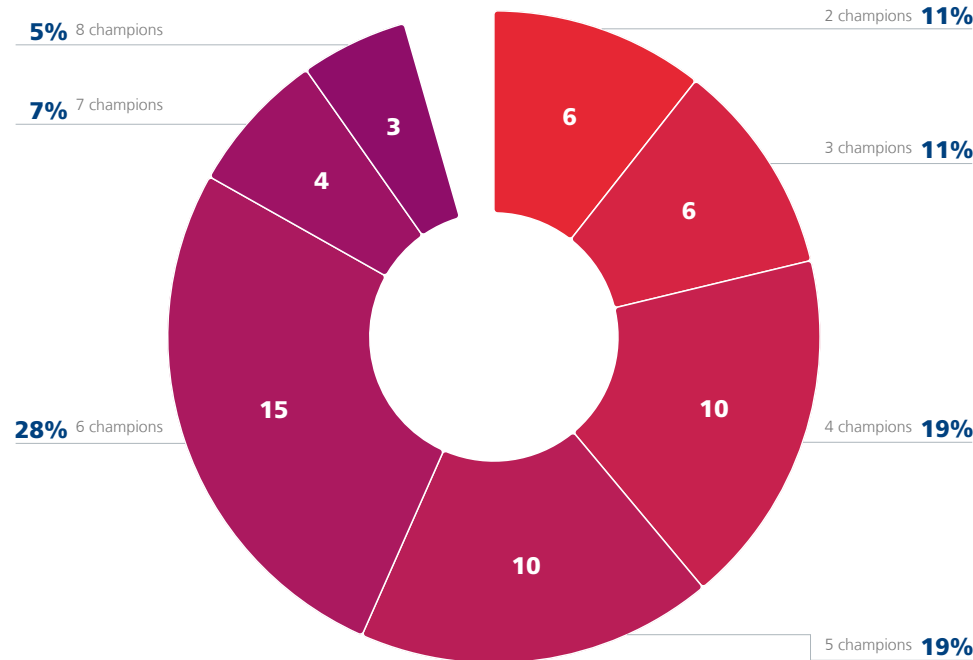
Champions in the last 15 seasons

Enlarging the period under analysis from five to 15 season reveals a slightly different picture. Over the latter period, there have been 262 different top-flight champions in Europe and most of the MAs (66%) have witnessed four to six winners.

On the extremes, with only two champions, there are six different domestic competitions: Croatia, Gibraltar, Portugal, Scotland, Serbia and Ukraine.

On the other hand, the top-tier competitions in Georgia, Republic of Ireland and Sweden have had eight different champions over the period under analysis.

No. of champions in past fifteen seasons and proportion of total



Recent champions

The most balanced domestic competitions can be found in Georgia, Republic of Ireland and Sweden, where there have been eight different winners during the past 15 seasons. The most unbalanced and predictable countries, with only two regular winners over that period, are as follows:

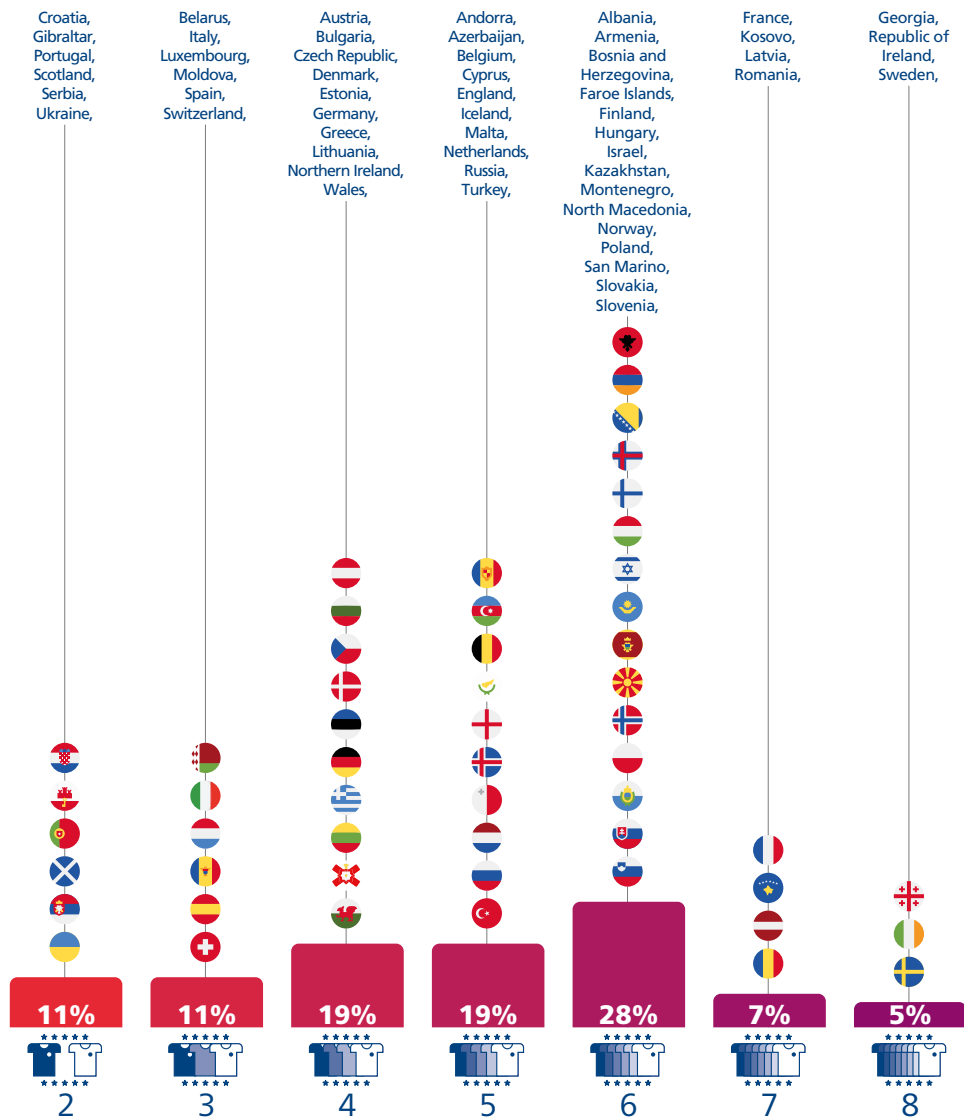
- Croatia: GNK Dinamo Zagreb and HNK Rijeka
- Gibraltar: Lincoln Red Imps FC and Europa FC (the latter with just one title)
- Portugal: FC Porto and SL Benfica
- Scotland: Rangers FC and Celtic FC
- Serbia: FK Partizan and FK Red Star
- Ukraine: FC Dynamo Kyiv and FC Shakhtar Donetsk

The trend is for the team with the most titles in the last five seasons also to lead the way in the 15-season analysis. This is true in 38 of the 54 MAs, i.e. more than two thirds.

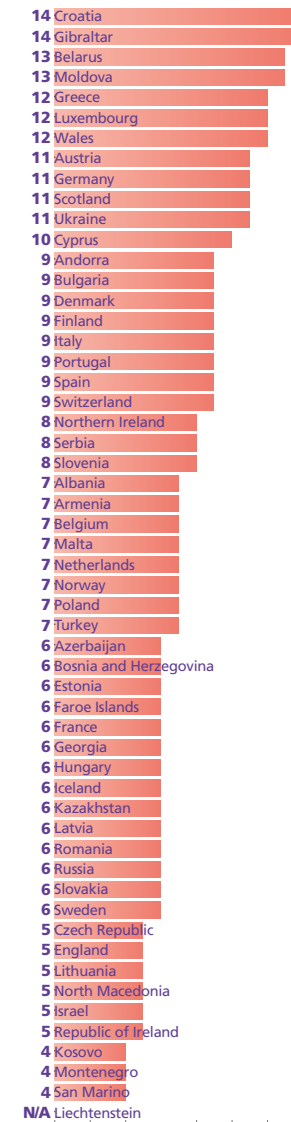
Lincoln Red Imps FC (Gibraltar) and GNK Dinamo Zagreb (Croatia) are the most dominant forces across the confederation, with a stranglehold of 14 titles in 15 seasons. However, it is also worth mentioning that the top flights in these countries are among UEFA's smallest, with only ten teams.

Different patterns can be discerned by breaking down the 15-season analysis period into five-season subsets. In 41% of the leagues, the trend involved the number of different winners decreasing from the first five-season subset to the third, which indicates declining competitiveness in these divisions. The reverse trend, with a growing number of champions, is observed in only 24% of the cases.

Number of champions in past 15 seasons



Highest no. of titles captured by most successful team in past 15 seasons



UEFA

Winning streaks

FC BATE Borisov (Belarus) boast the longest recent streak, having won an impressive 13 titles in a row from 2006 onwards before seeing their run ended by FC Dynamo Brest in 2019.

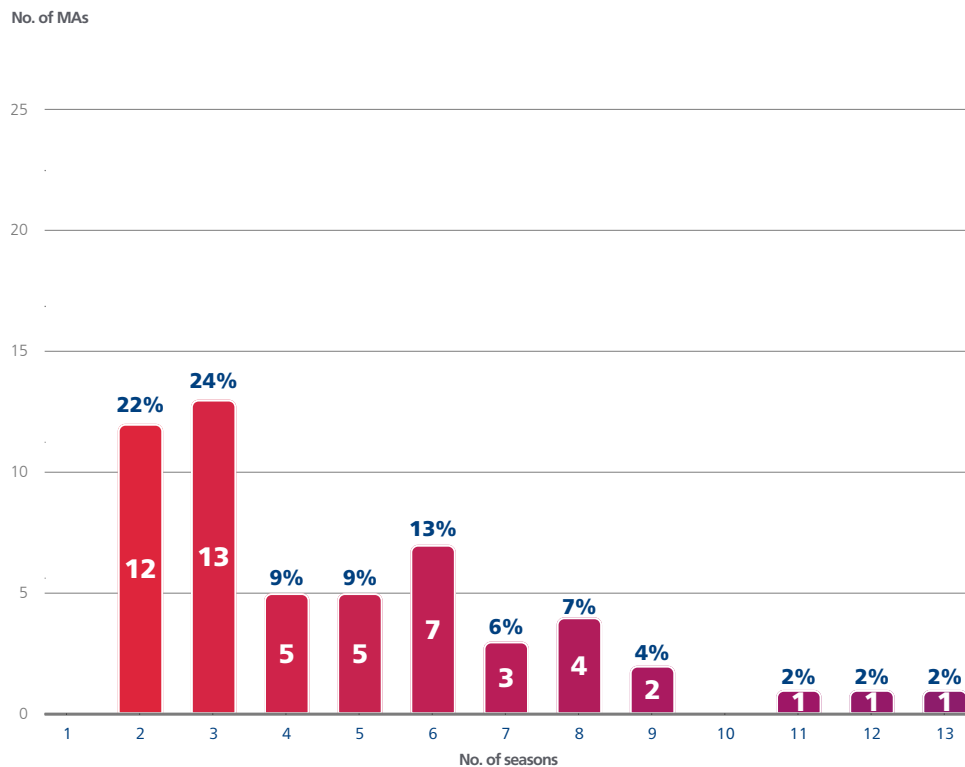
Lincoln Red Imps FC from Gibraltar and GNK Dinamo Zagreb for Croatia, closely follow with respectively 12 and 11 championship streaks in the past 15 seasons.

There are currently no meaningful streaks in half (50%) of UEFA top flights. On the other hand, Bulgaria's PFC Ludogorets and Italy's Juventus FC stand out as recent juggernauts, having both captured nine titles on the bounce.

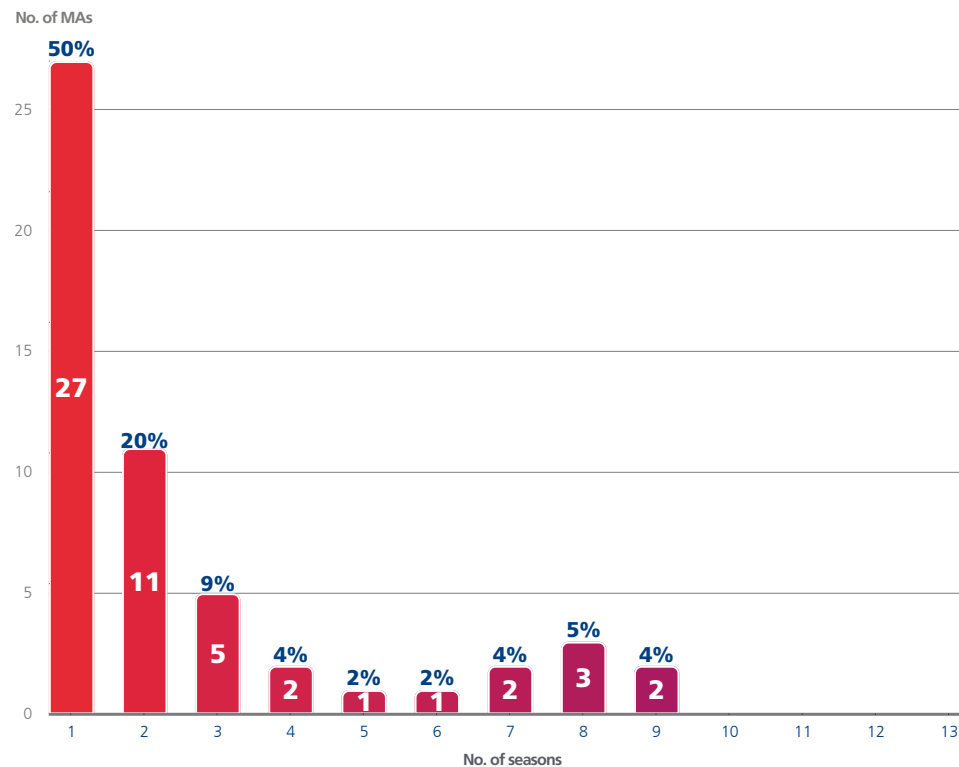
These champions are narrowly ahead of the likes of FC Bayern Munich, Celtic FC and The New Saints FC (Wales), all with eight consecutive titles.

The breakdown by MA, as shown on the next page, in terms of the longest and current streaks illustrates the relative competitiveness in each of the leagues.

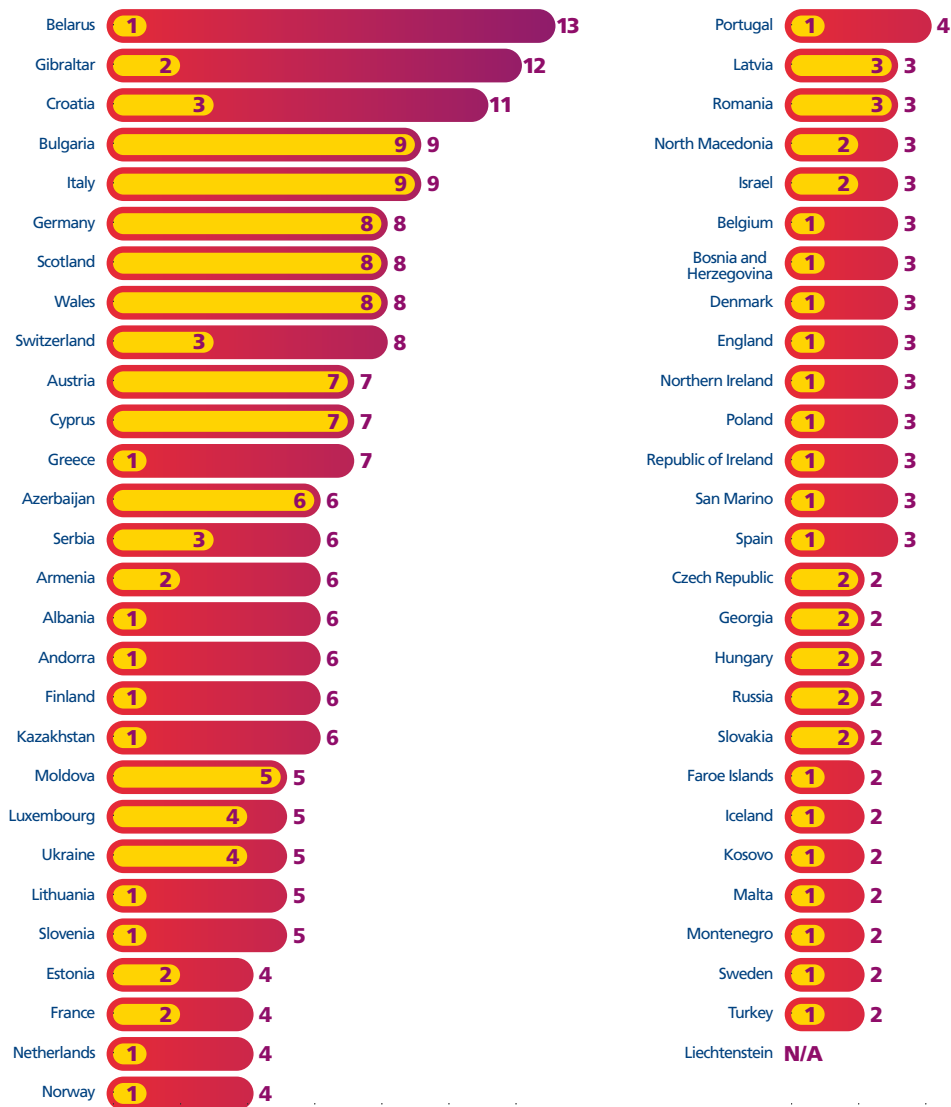
Longest title-winning streaks in past 15 seasons and proportion of total



Current title-winning streaks and proportion of total



Longest streak v. current longest streak: breakdown by MA



UEFA

Member association-specific information







	 ALBANIA	 ANDORRA	 ARMENIA	 AUSTRIA	 AZERBAIJAN	 BELARUS
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	4	2	2	1	1	3
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	6	5	6	4	5	3
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	2 KF Skënderbeu Korçë	4 FC Santa Coloma	3 FC Alashkert	5 FC Red Bull Salzburg	5 Qarabag FK	3 BATE Borisov
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	7 KF Skënderbeu Korçë	9 FC Santa Coloma	7 FC Pyunik	11 FC Red Bull Salzburg	6 Qarabag FK	13 BATE Borisov
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	6	6	6	7	6	13
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	1	2	7	6	1

Member association-specific information







 BELGIUM	 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	 BULGARIA	 CROATIA	 CYPRUS	 CZECH REPUBLIC	
3	2	1	2	1	2	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
5	6	4	2	5	4	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
3 Club Brugge KV	3 Zrinjski Mostar	5 PFC Ludogorets Razgrad	4 GNK Dinamo Zagreb	5 APOEL FC	3 SK Slavia Prague	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
7 R.S.C. Anderlecht	6 Zrinjski Mostar	9 PFC Ludogorets Razgrad	14 GNK Dinamo Zagreb	10 APOEL FC	5 SK Slavia Prague	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
3	3	9	11	7	2	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	1	9	3	7	2	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

UEFA

Member association-specific information







	 DENMARK	 ENGLAND	 ESTONIA	 FAROE ISLANDS	 FINLAND	 FRANCE
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	2	4	3	3	3	2
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	4	5	4	6	6	7
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 F.C. Copenhagen	2 Manchester City F.C.	3 FC Flora	2 Vikingur Gøta	3 HJK Helsinki	4 Paris Saint-Germain F.C.
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	9 F.C. Copenhagen	5 Manchester United F.C.	6 FCI Levadia Tallinn	6 Havnar Bóltfelag	9 HJK Helsinki	6 Paris Saint-Germain F.C.
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	3	3	4	2	6	4
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	1	2	1	1	2

Member association-specific information




 GEORGIA	 GERMANY	 GIBRALTAR	 GREECE	 HUNGARY	 ICELAND	
4	1	2	3	3	3	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
8	4	2	4	6	5	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
2 FC Dinamo Tbilisi	5 FC Bayern Munich	4 Lincoln Red Imps F.C.	3 Olympiacos F.C.	3 Ferencvárosi TC	3 FH	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
6 FC Dinamo Tbilisi	11 FC Bayern Munich	14 Lincoln Red Imps F.C.	12 Olympiacos F.C.	6 Debreceni VSC	6 FH	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
2	8	12	7	2	2	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
2	8	2	1	2	1	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

UEFA

Member association-specific information





	 ISRAEL	 ITALY	 KAZAKHSTAN	 KOSOVO	 LATVIA	 LIECHTENSTEIN
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	2	1	2	3	2	2
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	6	3	6	7	7	3
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 Hapoel Be'er Sheva F.C.	5 Juventus F.C.	4 FC Astana	2 KF Feronikeli	3 FK Spartaks Jurmala	3 BSC Young Boys
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	5 Maccabi Tel Aviv F.C.	9 Juventus F.C.	6 FC Astana	4 FC Prishtina	6 FK Ventspils	9 FC Basel
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	3	9	6	2	3	8
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	2	9	1	1	3	3

Member association-specific information







 LITHUANIA	 LUXEMBOURG	 MALTA	 MOLDOVA	 MONTENEGRO	 NETHERLANDS	
2	2	3	1	3	3	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
4	3	5	3	6	5	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
3 FK Suduva	4 F91 Dudelange	3 Valletta F.C.	5 FC Sheriff Tiraspol	2 FK Buducnost Podgorica, FK Sutjeska	3 PSV Eindhoven	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
5 FK Ekranas	12 F91 Dudelange	7 Valletta F.C.	13 FC Sheriff Tiraspol	4 FK Buducnost Podgorica, FK Sutjeska	7 PSV Eindhoven	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
5	5	2	5	2	4	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
1	4	1	5	1	1	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

UEFA

Member association-specific information

	 NORTH MACEDONIA	 NORTHERN IRELAND	 NORWAY	 POLAND	 PORTUGAL	 REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	2	2	3	2	2	3
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	6	4	6	6	2	8
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	3 FK Vardar	3 Crusaders F.C.	3 Rosenborg BK	4 Legia Warsaw	3 S.L. Benfica	3 Dundalk F.C.
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	5 FK Vardar	8 Linfield F.C.	7 Rosenborg BK	7 Legia Warsaw	9 FC Porto	5 Dundalk F.C.
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	3	3	4	3	4	3
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	2	1	1	1	1	1

Member association-specific information

 ROMANIA	 RUSSIA	 SAN MARINO	 SCOTLAND	 SERBIA	 SLOVAKIA	
3	4	3	1	2	4	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS
7	5	6	2	2	6	NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS
3 CFR Cluj	2 FC Zenit Saint Petersburg	0 S.P. Tre Penne, S.P. La Fiorita	5 Celtic F.C.	4 Red Star Belgrade	2 ŠK Slovan Bratislava	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
6 CFR Cluj	6 FC Zenit Saint Petersburg	4 S.P. Tre Penne	11 Celtic F.C.	8 FK Partizan	6 ŠK Slovan Bratislava	MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)
3	2	3	8	6	2	LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)
3	2	1	8	3	2	CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)

UEFA

Member association-specific information

	 SLOVENIA	 SPAIN	 SWEDEN	 SWITZERLAND	 TURKEY	 UKRAINE	 WALES
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	3	2	3	2	3	2	1
NO. OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	6	3	8	3	5	2	4
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 5 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	2 NK Olimpija Ljubljana	3 FC Barcelona	3 Malmö FF	3 BSC Young Boys	2 Besiktas J.K.	4 FC Shakhtar Donetsk	5 The New Saints F.C.
MOST WINNING CLUB OF PAST 15 SEASONS (NO. TITLES)	8 NK Maribor	9 FC Barcelona	6 Malmö FF	9 FC Basel	7 Galatasaray S.K.	11 FC Shakhtar Donetsk	12 The New Saints F.C.
LONGEST WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	5	3	2	8	2	5	8
CURRENT WINNING STREAK (NO. TITLES)	1	1	1	3	1	4	8

UEFA Summary

NO. OF DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS IN WHICH MOST WINNING CHAMPION
IN PAST 5 SEASONS ALSO IS MOST WINNING CHAMPION IN PAST 15 SEASONS

38 (69%)

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 5 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
4	2	1

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 5 SEASONS

5 titles

**Qarabag FK, FC Red Bull Salzburg,
PFC Ludogorets Razgrad, APOEL FC,
FC Bayern Munich, Juventus F.C.,
FC Sheriff Tiraspol, Celtic F.C.,
The New Saints F.C.**

LONGEST WINNING STREAK

13 seasons

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN
PAST 15 SEASONS

HIGHEST	AVERAGE	LOWEST
8	5	2

MOST WINNING CLUB OF
PAST 15 SEASONS

14 titles

**GNK Dinamo Zagreb,
Lincoln Red Imps F.C.**

CURRENT LONGEST WINNING STREAK

9 seasons



Confederation summary

Recent champions and winning streaks

	AFC		CAF		Concacaf	
AVERAGE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST	5 SEASONS 3	15 SEASONS 6	5 SEASONS 3	15 SEASONS 6	5 SEASONS 3	15 SEASONS 6
NUMBER OF DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS IN WHICH SAME CLUB HAS MOST TITLES IN PAST 5 AND 15 SEASONS	34 (74%)		35 (65%)		18 (51%)	
NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS	HIGHEST 5	LOWEST 1	HIGHEST 4	LOWEST 1	HIGHEST 5	LOWEST 1
NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS	HIGHEST 10	LOWEST 2	HIGHEST 10	LOWEST 2	HIGHEST 11	LOWEST 2
AVERAGE WINNING STREAK	LONGEST 4	CURRENT 2	LONGEST 3	CURRENT 2	LONGEST 3	CURRENT 1
MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS WITH UNINTERRUPTED COMPETITIONS IN PAST SEASONS*	5 SEASONS 41 (89%)	15 SEASONS 36 (78%)	5 SEASONS 41 (76%)	15 SEASONS 37 (69%)	5 SEASONS 24 (69%)	15 SEASONS 20 (57%)

*Seasons truncated by COVID-19 have been excluded.





CONMEBOL

OFC

UEFA

5 SEASONS		15 SEASONS		5 SEASONS		15 SEASONS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST
3	7	3	5	2	5			
4 (40%)		8 (73%)		38 (69%)		NUMBER OF DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS IN WHICH SAME CLUB HAS MOST TITLES IN PAST 5 AND 15 SEASONS		
HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 5 SEASONS		
4	2	5	1	4	1			
HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	HIGHEST	LOWEST	NUMBER OF DIFFERENT CHAMPIONS IN PAST 15 SEASONS		
8	5	7	3	8	2			
LONGEST	CURRENT	LONGEST	CURRENT	LONGEST	CURRENT	AVERAGE WINNING STREAK		
3	1	4	2	5	3			
5 SEASONS	15 SEASONS	5 SEASONS	15 SEASONS	5 SEASONS	15 SEASONS	MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS WITH UNINTERRUPTED COMPETITIONS IN PAST SEASONS*		
10 (100%)	10 (100%)	10 (91%)	7 (64%)	55 (100%)	55 (100%)			



Chapter 2

Formats and point differences

<u>AFC</u>	<u>CAF</u>	<u>Concacaf</u>	<u>CONMEBOL</u>	<u>OFC</u>	<u>UEFA</u>
98	114	130	144	154	164

Formats and point differences

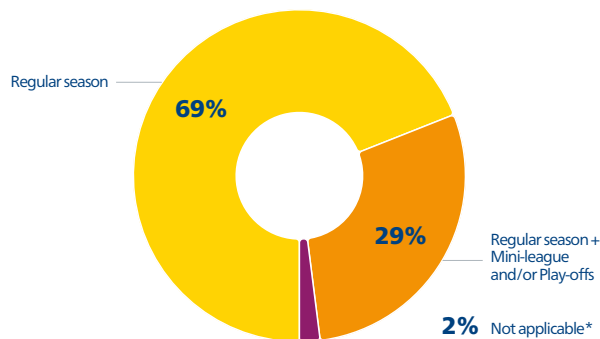


Formats and points differences

League formats

League formats in the AFC vary from a regular season (69%) to additional tournament formats (29%).

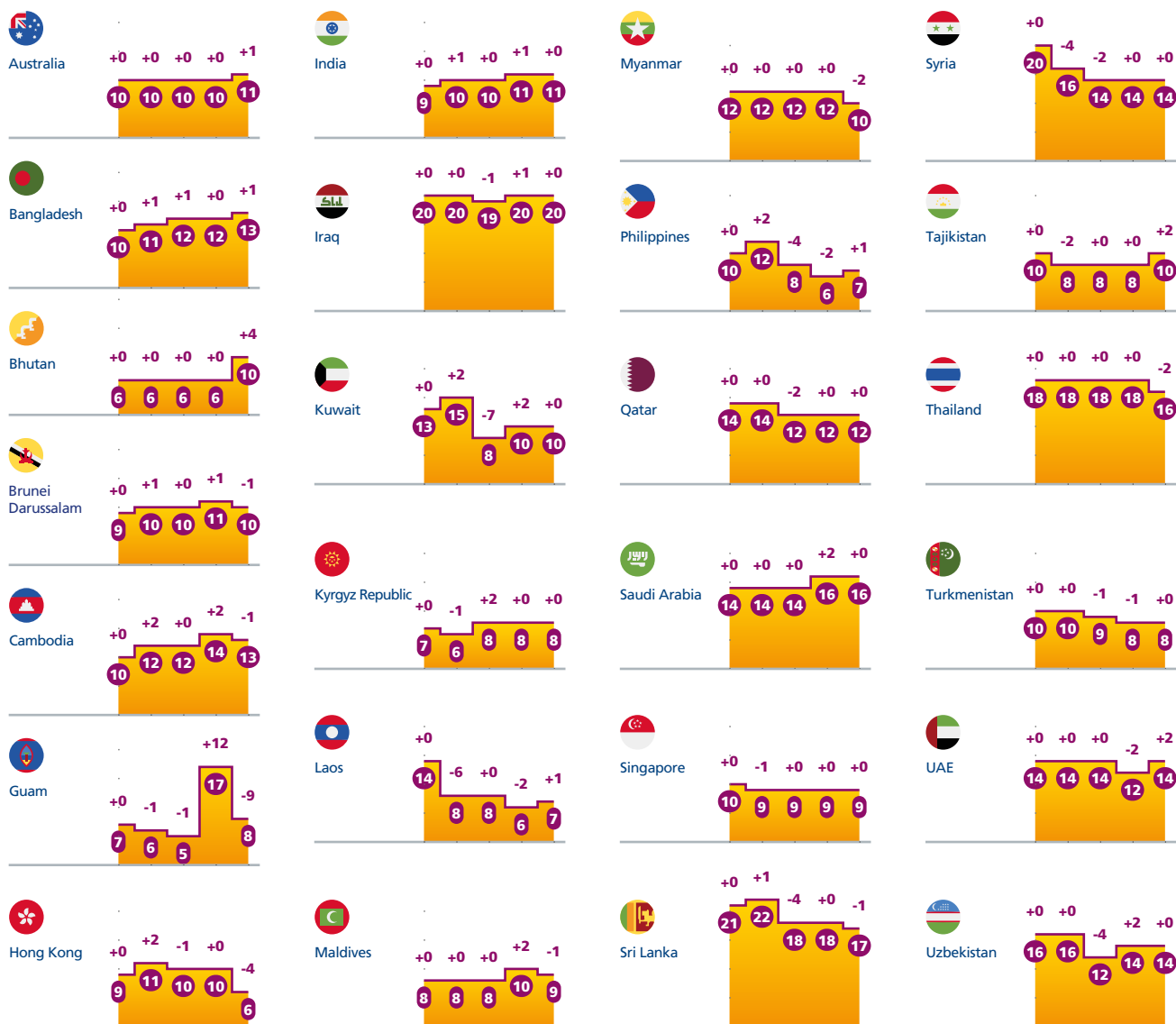
This ratio suggests a more traditional approach to leagues across the confederation, with more than half of the competitions following this regular format.



League profile

A total of 25 out of 45 AFC leagues have altered their number of teams in the past five seasons, as shown in the chart. Most of the leagues have grown in size, but a handful have reduced their number of teams, with Laos (from 14 to seven) and Syria (from 20 to 14) being the most significant examples.

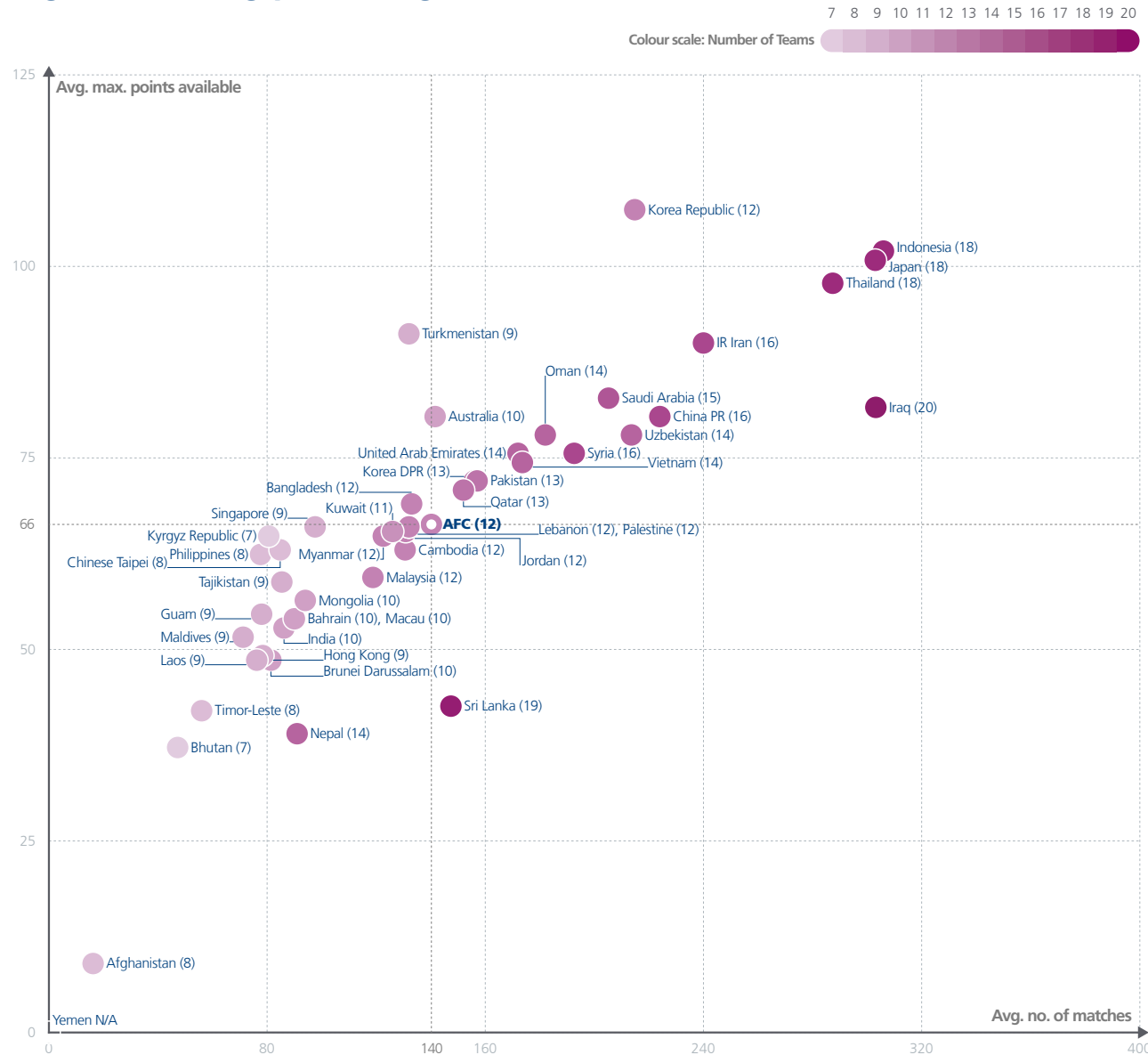
Change in No. of Clubs playing in top league in last five seasons



*Yemen is included in this category as it has been unable to consistently hold its top-tier competition in the past five seasons.

AFC League profile

Avg. matches v. avg. points v. avg. teams



Iraq, Indonesia, Japan and Thailand mark the trend at the top end of the scale, whilst as the number of teams decreases, typically, the number of matches and maximum points likewise drop proportionally.

However, across such a large confederation, with a wide variety of league sizes and calendars, there are understandably many outliers.

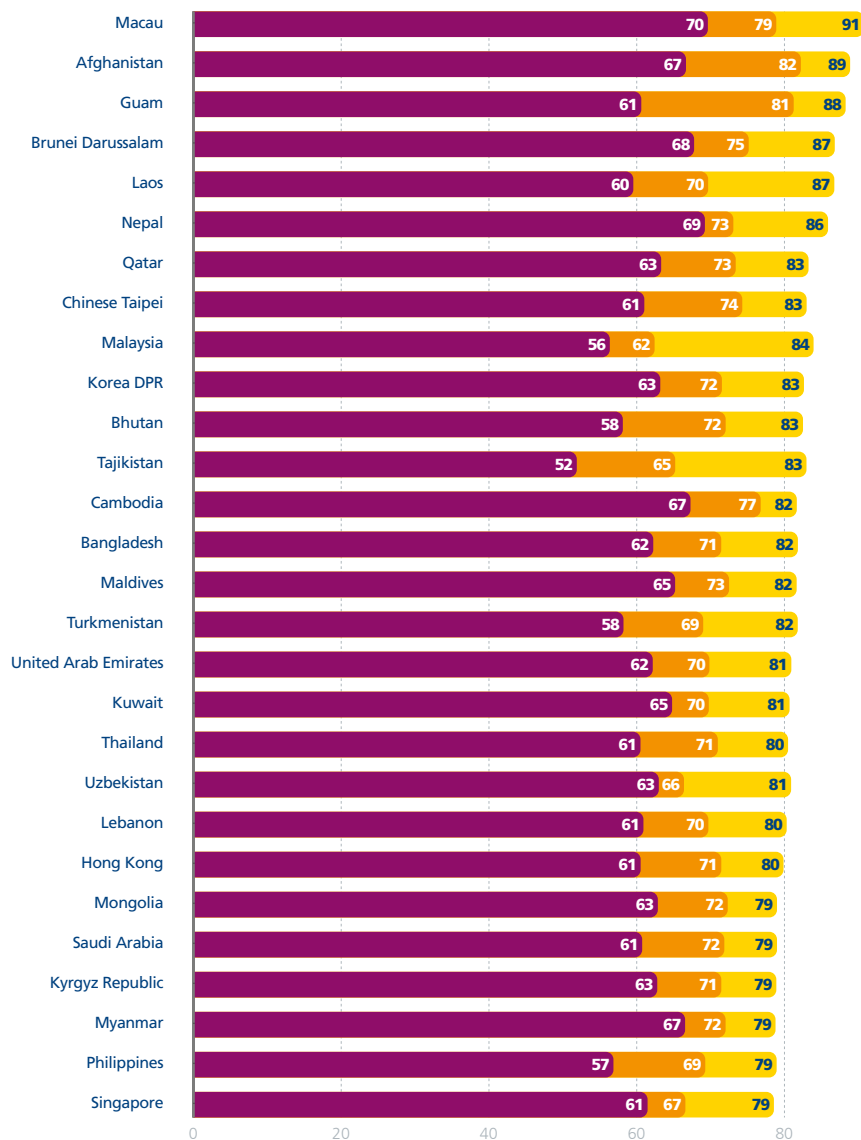
The average for the AFC is a league with 140 matches played over 22 matchdays and with 12 participating teams. The extremes have the following patterns:

	MA	AVG no. of Teams	AVG no. of matches	AVG no. of matchdays	AVG max no. of points available
Fewest matches	Afghanistan	8	16	3	9
	Bhutan	7	42	12	35
	Timor-Leste	8	56	14	42
	Maldives	9	71	15	52
Most matches	Thailand	18	287	33	98
	Iraq	20	303	27	82
	Indonesia	18	303	34	101
	Japan	18	306	34	102
AFC AVG	12	140	22	66	

With different competition formats shaping the number of matchdays and matches played, it is clear that larger competitions do not necessarily mean more points.

Average season points

Ranking of MAs by average season points

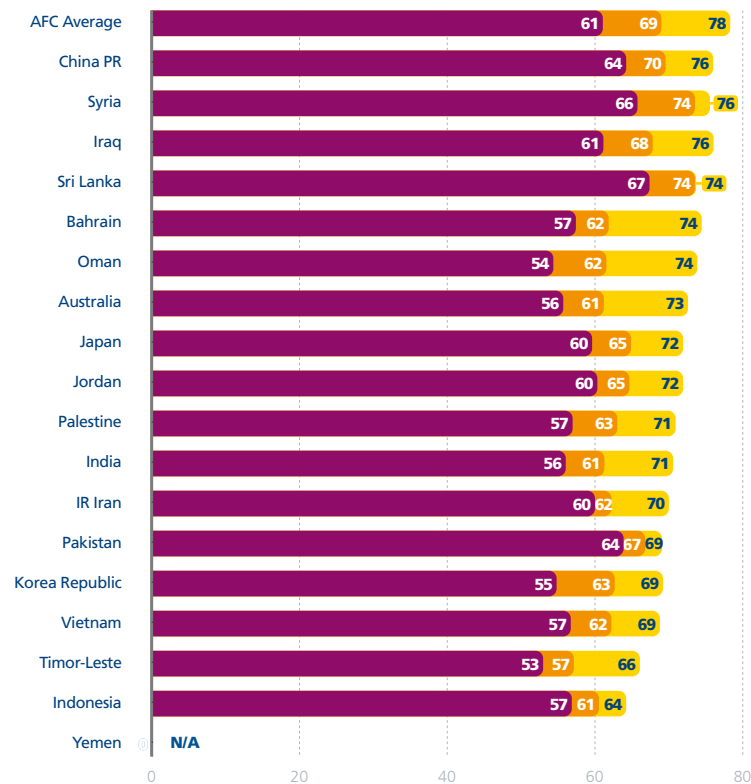


The breakdown of how the top three teams across the AFC's leagues have performed during the last five seasons, and specifically what percentage of the total points available they have obtained, allows for a better understanding of the relative competitiveness of each division.

The results of the AFC's championships reveal that:

- The champions have chalked up between 64% and 91% of the total points available, with the average for the champions sitting at 78%.
- The runners-up have obtained between 57% and 82% of the points up for grabs, at an average of 69%.
- The third-placed team has amassed between 52% and 70% of the maximum possible points, with the average third finisher ending with 61%.

■ Avg. % of points obtained by champions
 ■ Avg. % of points obtained by runners-up
 ■ Avg. % of points obtained by 3rd placed team



AFC

Average season points

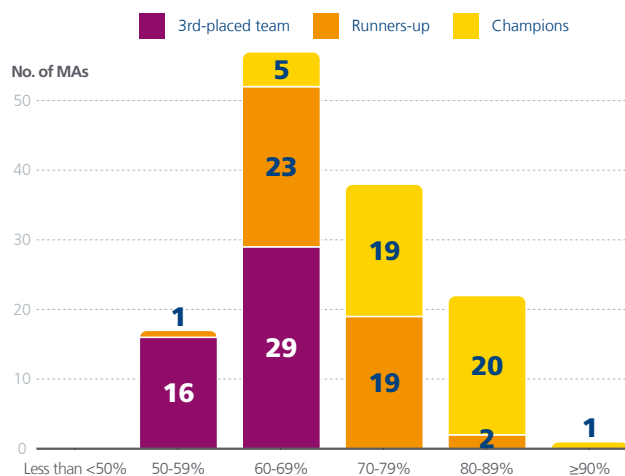
Based on the previous table, the league where the most points are obtained, on average, is Macau's, with 91% of the maximum tally. The runners-up in Afghanistan reach the 82% mark, which means that they would be champions in many of the countries under analysis. Finally, it is in Macau again that the third-placed team averages the highest proportion of the available points, namely a solid 70%.

At the lower end, we have Indonesia and Timor-Leste, where the winners and runners-up respectively collect 64% and 57% of the maximum possible points. Tajikistan is the country where, on average, the third-placed team is the least successful, with only 52% of the available points.

Delving deeper into this analysis of the top three teams and their points tallies, the chart in the right-hand side of the page illustrates the average percentage points difference between these high performers.

Given that it is such a large confederation, it is perhaps unsurprising that significant variation can be found.

% of points obtained by champions, runners-up and 3rd-placed teams across all AFC MAs

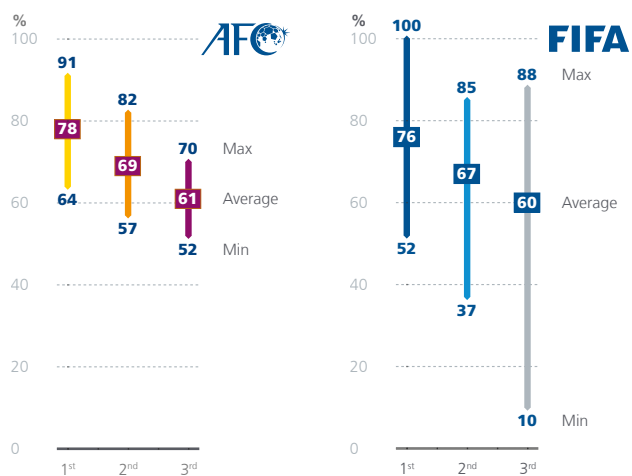


A total of 16 of the 45 leagues have an average percentage point difference of less than 10%, suggesting that there remains fierce competition in the upper reaches of these divisions throughout the season. The average percentage point difference for the whole confederation is 11%, which further shows the AFC's competitively balanced nature overall.

It is noteworthy that many of the leagues whose top three obtain a low average percentage of the maximum points available also feature relatively small percentage point differences between those teams. Indonesia, Pakistan, Vietnam, Japan, Sri Lanka, Jordan and IR Iran all occupy the bottom ten in both rankings. This suggests that low-point-scoring competitions often include many teams vying for top spot, making this a sign of competitively balanced leagues.

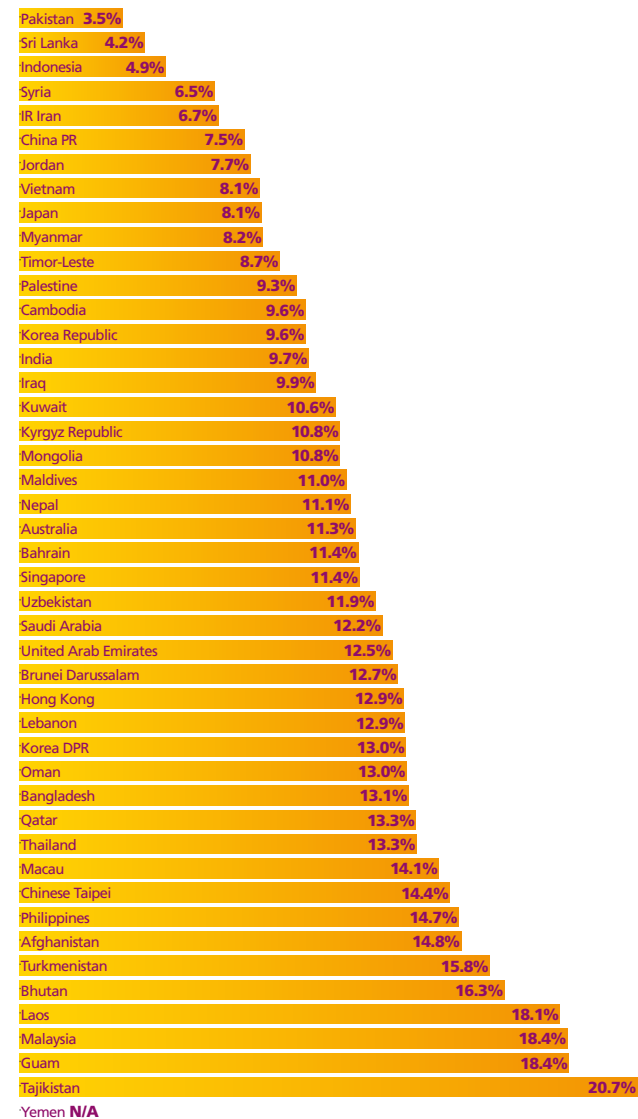
The opposite trend is observed when turning to teams at the other ends of these scales. Many leagues with a high percentage of points obtained by the top three teams, particularly the champions, also have larger gaps between sides. Nations such as Malaysia and Guam are all evidence of this trend in action and suggestive of less balanced leagues where dominant teams win by big margins.

% of points available obtained by the top 3 teams: max., min. and avg.



*These figures were obtained by 1) taking the already calculated average % of possible points obtained by the champions, runners-up and third-placed team, 2) calculating the differences between the previous figures (i.e. champions minus runners-up, champions minus third-placed team, and runners-up minus third-placed team) and 3) adding the aforementioned differences and dividing them by three.

Average % of maximum points available made by the top 3 teams*



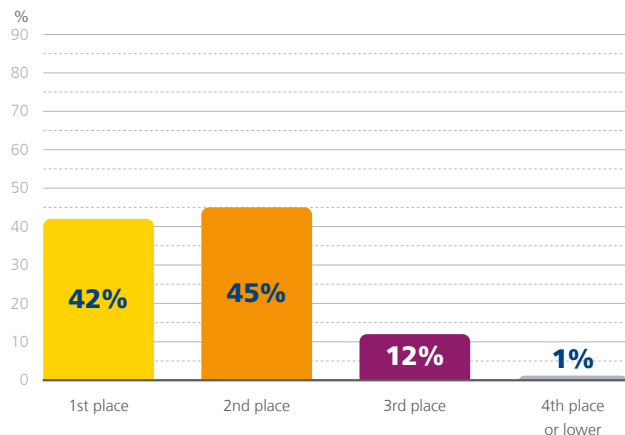
Leagues with a mini-league and/or play-off system

In the AFC, 29% of the leagues have adopted additional competitions to finish their seasons. Over the last five campaigns in those competitions, 42% of the teams finishing first in the regular season have gone on to become champions. The remaining outcomes are split between second-placed finishers (45%), third-placed teams (12%) and sides that came fourth or lower (1%). This demonstrates that new league formats do create chances for lower-finishing teams to win titles, and that for every top finisher that prevails, another will ultimately fall to a lower-ranked competitor.

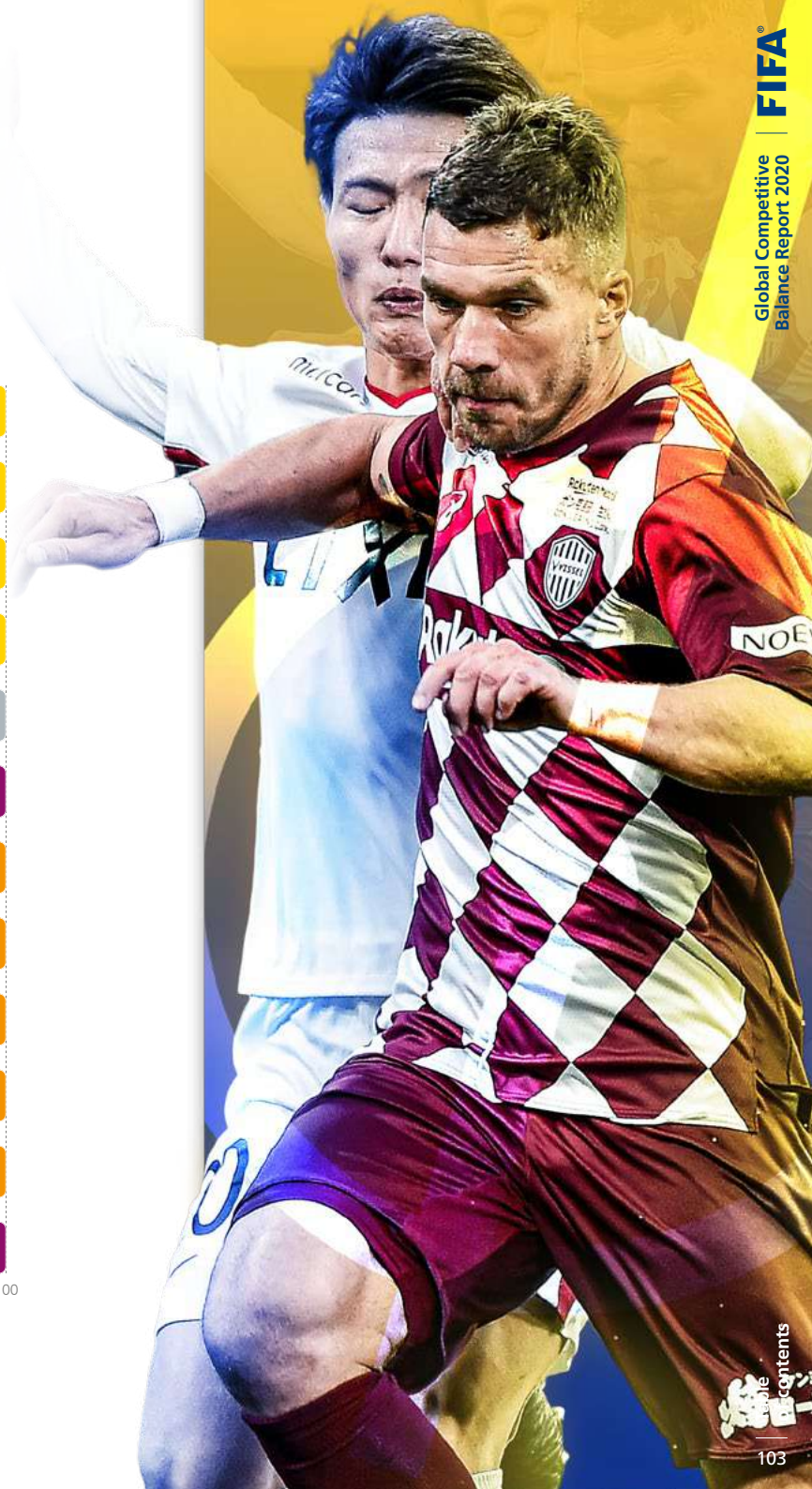
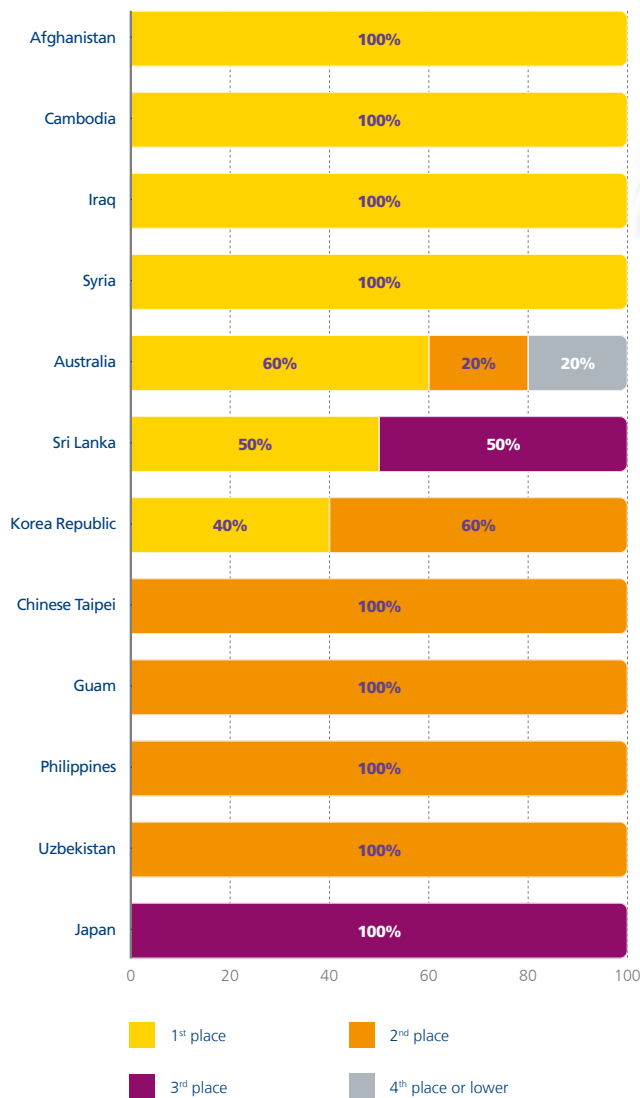
Expanding this analysis to look at the percentage of winners from different positions in each league, one sees three clear groupings of outcomes.

Firstly, four competitions have never seen these measures result in different champions than the first-placed team from the regular season. Secondly, at the other extreme, in four leagues, only the second-placed team from the regular season has tasted post-season glory in the past half-decade. In between, there are four competitions with a more varied profile of winners. Whether by chance or by design, the new formats introduced in Australia, Japan, Sri Lanka and Korea Republic have achieved more balanced outcomes.

Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS









Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS: breakdown by MA









AFC

Member association-specific information







	 AFGHANISTAN	 AUSTRALIA	 BAHRAIN	 BANGLADESH	 BHUTAN	 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	8	10	10	12	7	10
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	3	27	18	23	12	16
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	16	142	90	133	47	81
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 8 2 ND 7 3 RD 6	1 ST 58 2 ND 49 3 RD 45	1 ST 40 2 ND 33 3 RD 31	1 ST 56 2 ND 49 3 RD 43	1 ST 31 2 ND 27 3 RD 22	1 ST 42 2 ND 37 3 RD 33
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 1 1 ST /3 RD 2 2 ND /3 RD 1	1 ST /2 ND 9 1 ST /3 RD 14 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 7 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 7 1 ST /3 RD 13 2 ND /3 RD 6	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 6 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 4
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 89% 2 ND 82% 3 RD 67%	1 ST 73% 2 ND 61% 3 RD 56%	1 ST 74% 2 ND 62% 3 RD 57%	1 ST 82% 2 ND 71% 3 RD 62%	1 ST 83% 2 ND 72% 3 RD 58%	1 ST 87% 2 ND 75% 3 RD 68%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 60% 2 ND 20% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 20%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league

Member association-specific information







 CAMBODIA	 CHINA PR	 CHINESE TAIPEI	 GUAM	 HONG KONG	 INDIA	
12	16	8	9	9	10	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
21	27	21	18	16	18	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
131	224	85	78	78	86	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 51	1 ST 60	1 ST 52	1 ST 48	1 ST 40	1 ST 37	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 48	2 ND 56	2 ND 47	2 ND 44	2 ND 36	2 ND 33	
3 RD 43	3 RD 52	3 RD 38	3 RD 33	3 RD 30	3 RD 30	
1 ST /2 ND 3	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /2 ND 5	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /2 ND 5	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /3 RD 9	1 ST /3 RD 9	1 ST /3 RD 14	1 ST /3 RD 15	1 ST /3 RD 10	1 ST /3 RD 7	
2 ND /3 RD 5	2 ND /3 RD 4	2 ND /3 RD 9	2 ND /3 RD 11	2 ND /3 RD 6	2 ND /3 RD 3	
1 ST 82%	1 ST 76%	1 ST 83%	1 ST 88%	1 ST 80%	1 ST 71%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 77%	2 ND 70%	2 ND 74%	2 ND 81%	2 ND 71%	2 ND 61%	
3 RD 67%	3 RD 64%	3 RD 61%	3 RD 61%	3 RD 61%	3 RD 56%	
1 ST 100%	1 ST 0%	1 ST 0%	1 ST 0%	No play-offs or mini-league		PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION
2 ND 0%	2 ND 100%	2 ND 100%	2 ND 100%	No play-offs or mini-league		
3 RD 0%	3 RD 0%	3 RD 0%	3 RD 0%			
4 TH OR LOWER 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%			

AFC



Member association-specific information

	 INDONESIA	 IR IRAN	 IRAQ	 JAPAN	 JORDAN	 KOREA DPR
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	18	16	20	18	12	13
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	34	30	27	34	22	24
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	306	240	303	303	131	156
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 66 2 ND 62 3 RD 58	1 ST 63 2 ND 56 3 RD 54	1 ST 62 2 ND 58 3 RD 52	1 ST 72 2 ND 65 3 RD 60	1 ST 47 2 ND 42 3 RD 39	1 ST 60 2 ND 52 3 RD 46
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 3 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 7 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 10 2 ND /3 RD 6	1 ST /2 ND 7 1 ST /3 RD 12 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 8 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 8 1 ST /3 RD 14 2 ND /3 RD 6
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 64% 2 ND 61% 3 RD 57%	1 ST 70% 2 ND 62% 3 RD 60%	1 ST 76% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 61%	1 ST 72% 2 ND 65% 3 RD 60%	1 ST 72% 2 ND 65% 3 RD 60%	1 ST 83% 2 ND 72% 3 RD 63%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 0% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 100% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league

Member association-specific information






 KOREA REPUBLIC	 KUWAIT	 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	 LAOS	 LEBANON	 MACAU	
12	11	7	9	12	10	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
36	22	22	16	22	18	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
215	126	81	76	132	90	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 74 67 58	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 53 46 43	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 51 46 40	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 43 35 30	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 53 46 40	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 49 43 38	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 7 16 8	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 7 10 4	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 5 11 6	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 8 13 5	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 7 13 6	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 6 11 5	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 69% 63% 55%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 81% 70% 65%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 79% 71% 63%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 87% 70% 60%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 80% 70% 61%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 91% 79% 70%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST 2 ND 40% 60% 3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 0% 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION

Member association-specific information

 PAKISTAN	 PALESTINE	 PHILIPPINES	 QATAR	 SAUDI ARABIA	 SINGAPORE	
13	12	8	13	15	9	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
24	22	21	24	28	22	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
157	132	78	152	205	98	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 50	1 ST 47	1 ST 49	1 ST 59	1 ST 65	1 ST 52	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 48	2 ND 42	2 ND 43	2 ND 52	2 ND 60	2 ND 44	
3 RD 46	3 RD 38	3 RD 35	3 RD 45	3 RD 50	3 RD 40	
1 ST /2 ND 2	1 ST /2 ND 5	1 ST /2 ND 6	1 ST /2 ND 7	1 ST /2 ND 6	1 ST /2 ND 8	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /3 RD 4	1 ST /3 RD 9	1 ST /3 RD 14	1 ST /3 RD 14	1 ST /3 RD 15	1 ST /3 RD 12	
2 ND /3 RD 1	2 ND /3 RD 4	2 ND /3 RD 8	2 ND /3 RD 7	2 ND /3 RD 9	2 ND /3 RD 3	
1 ST 69%	1 ST 71%	1 ST 79%	1 ST 83%	1 ST 79%	1 ST 79%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 67%	2 ND 63%	2 ND 69%	2 ND 73%	2 ND 72%	2 ND 67%	
3 RD 64%	3 RD 57%	3 RD 57%	3 RD 63%	3 RD 61%	3 RD 61%	
No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION
		2 ND 100%				
		3 RD 0%				
		4 TH OR LOWER 0%				

AFC

Member association-specific information

	 SRI LANKA	 SYRIA	 TAJKISTAN	 THAILAND	 TIMOR-LESTE	 TURKMENISTAN
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	19	16	9	18	8	9
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	14	25	20	33	14	30
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	147	193	85	287	56	132
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 32 2 ND 31 3 RD 29	1 ST 56 2 ND 54 3 RD 49	1 ST 49 2 ND 38 3 RD 30	1 ST 79 2 ND 69 3 RD 59	1 ST 28 2 ND 24 3 RD 22	1 ST 75 2 ND 63 3 RD 54
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 1 1 ST /3 RD 3 2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 2 1 ST /3 RD 7 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 11 1 ST /3 RD 18 2 ND /3 RD 8	1 ST /2 ND 10 1 ST /3 RD 20 2 ND /3 RD 10	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 13 1 ST /3 RD 22 2 ND /3 RD 9
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 74% 2 ND 74% 3 RD 67%	1 ST 76% 2 ND 74% 3 RD 66%	1 ST 83% 2 ND 65% 3 RD 52%	1 ST 80% 2 ND 71% 3 RD 61%	1 ST 66% 2 ND 57% 3 RD 53%	1 ST 82% 2 ND 69% 3 RD 58%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 50% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 50% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league

Member association-specific information

 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES			 UZBEKISTAN			 VIETNAM			 YEMEN				
14			14			14			N/A			AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	
25			26			25			N/A			AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	
172			214			174			N/A			AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	
1 ST 61	2 ND 53	3 RD 47	1 ST 63	2 ND 52	3 RD 49	1 ST 51	2 ND 46	3 RD 42	1 ST N/A	2 ND N/A	3 RD N/A	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	
1 ST /2 ND 8	1 ST /3 RD 14	2 ND /3 RD 6	1 ST /2 ND 11	1 ST /3 RD 14	2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 5	1 ST /3 RD 9	2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND N/A	1 ST /3 RD N/A	2 ND /3 RD N/A	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	
1 ST 81%	2 ND 70%	3 RD 62%	1 ST 81%	2 ND 66%	3 RD 63%	1 ST 69%	2 ND 62%	3 RD 57%	1 ST N/A%	2 ND N/A%	3 RD N/A%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	
No play-offs or mini-league			1 ST 0%	2 ND 100%	3 RD 0%	No play-offs or mini-league			1 ST N/A	2 ND N/A	3 RD N/A	4 TH OR LOWER N/A	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION



AFC Summary

AVERAGE POINTS TALLIES:
1ST/2ND/3RD

51 | 45 | 40

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

6

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 2ND v. 3RD

5

SMALLEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

1 | 2 Times

AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED:
1ST/2ND/3RD

78% | 69% | 61%

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 3RD

11

BIGGEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

13 | 2 Times

% OF PLAY-OFF/MINI-LEAGUE TITLES WON PER REGULAR SEASON POSITION:

1ST

42%

2ND

45%

3RD OR LOWER

13%





Formats and point differences

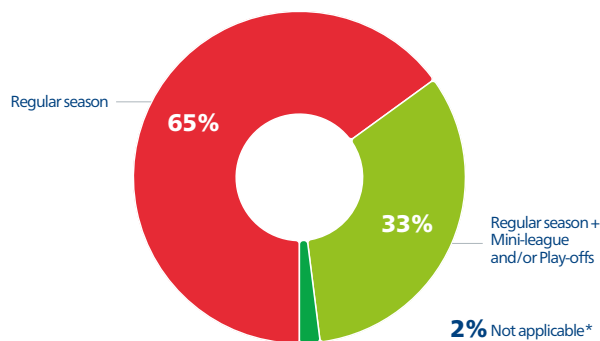


Formats and points differences

League formats

A regular season only format is used in 65% of CAF leagues, with 33% adopting additional competitions to finish their seasons.

This represents a traditional approach, with CAF's proportion of regular leagues second only to the AFC's 69% on the global scale.

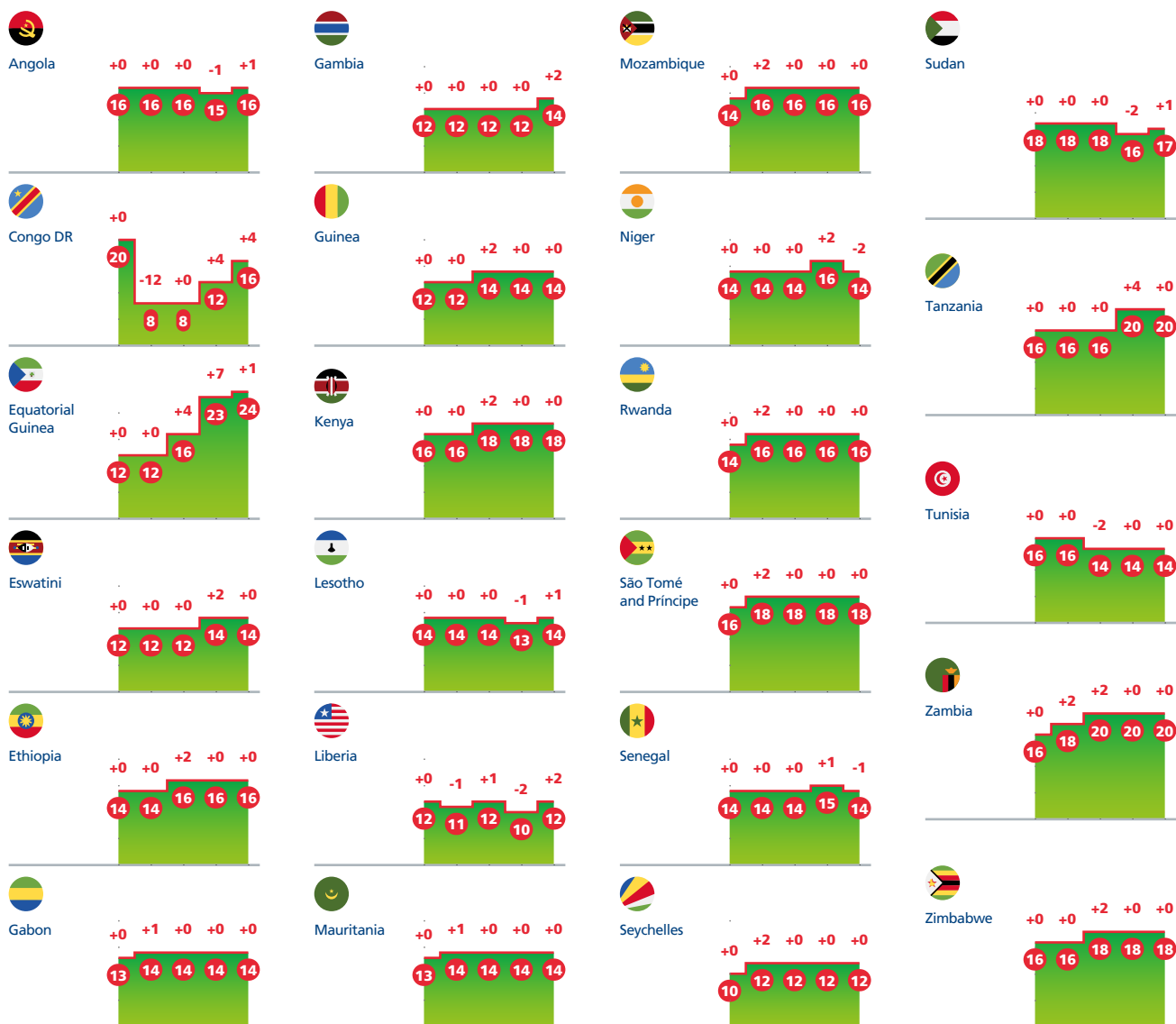


League profile

A total of 23 out of 54 CAF leagues have altered their number of teams in the past five seasons, as depicted in the chart.

The majority of these changes and fluctuations have been small. Most of the leagues have grown larger; the most significant example is Equatorial Guinea, where 12 teams have been added.

Change in No. of Clubs playing in top league in last five seasons



*Central African Republic is included in this category as no information was found regarding its competition formats in the past five seasons.

CAF League profile

Avg. matches v. avg. points v. avg. teams



There is a large amount of variance among CAF leagues. The number of teams and the competition format have the biggest influence on the total number of matches and consequently the average number of points.

The size of the league does have an impact upon the number of matches and the maximum points up for grabs (generally, the more teams there are, the higher these figures are likely to be) but this is by no means consistent throughout the confederation.

The average CAF league has 15 teams and 187 matches played over 24 matchdays.

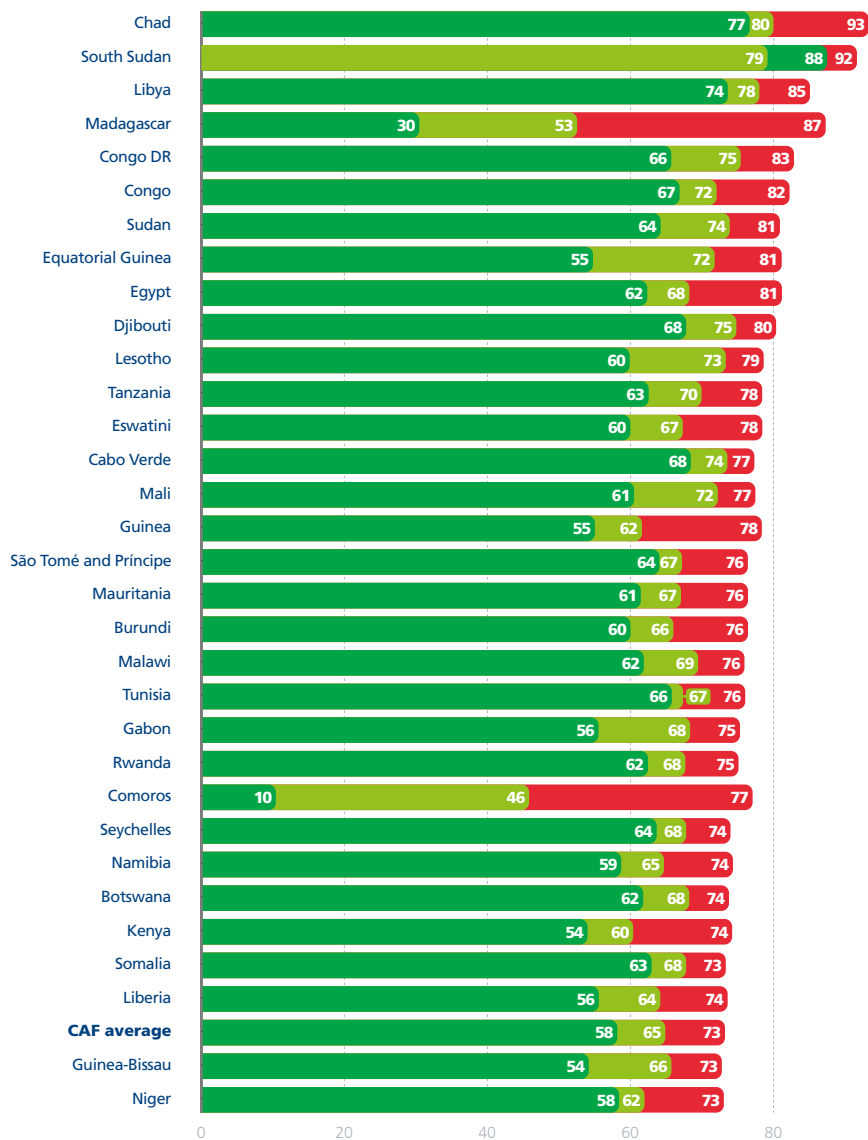
	MA	AVG no. of Teams	AVG no. of matches	AVG no. of matchdays	AVG max no. of points available
Fewest matches	Comoros	3	5	4	11
	South Sudan	11	29	4	12
	Chad	12	33	12	12
	Cabo Verde	12	39	6	17
Most matches	Zambia	19	298	32	95
	Cameroon	18	308	30	91
	Egypt	18	306	34	102
	Nigeria	21	342	34	101
CAF AVG	15	187	24	72	

The top flights in Nigeria, Cameroon and Egypt are prime examples of large leagues, with over 300 matches and 18 or more teams. However, the results in these divisions differ vastly despite their similar structure: Egypt has only had two champions in the last 15 seasons despite this big size, compared to five in Cameroon and seven in Nigeria in the same period.

Aside from occasional outliers, often due to league cancellations or disruptions during previous seasons, a large number of leagues have similar characteristics. The majority of CAF leagues have between 170 and 240 matches, a maximum points haul of between 70 and 90 and a league size of 14-16 teams.

Average season points

Ranking of MAs by average season points

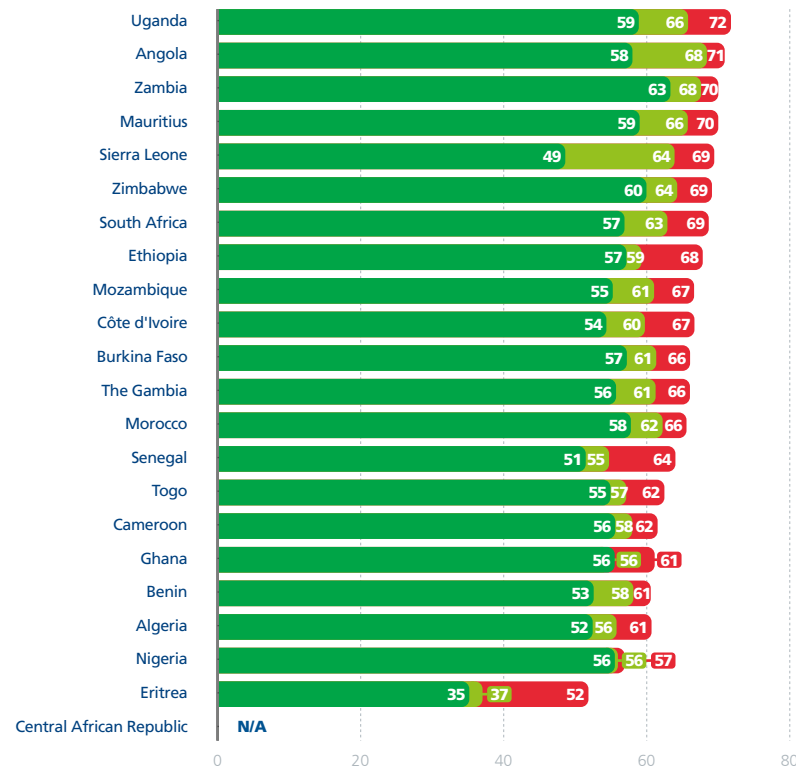


The breakdown of how the top three teams across CAF's leagues have performed during the last five seasons, namely what percentage of the total points available they have amassed, sheds further light on the relative competitiveness of each top flight.

The CAF results reveal that:

- The first-placed teams average 73% of the points available, between the range of 52% and 93%.
- The runners-up average 65% of the points on offer, ranging from 37% to 80%.
- The third-placed teams average 58% of the possible points, with 10% and 88% marking the lower and upper limits respectively.

■ Avg. % of points obtained by champions
 ■ Avg. % of points obtained by runners-up
 ■ Avg. % of points obtained by 3rd placed team



CAF

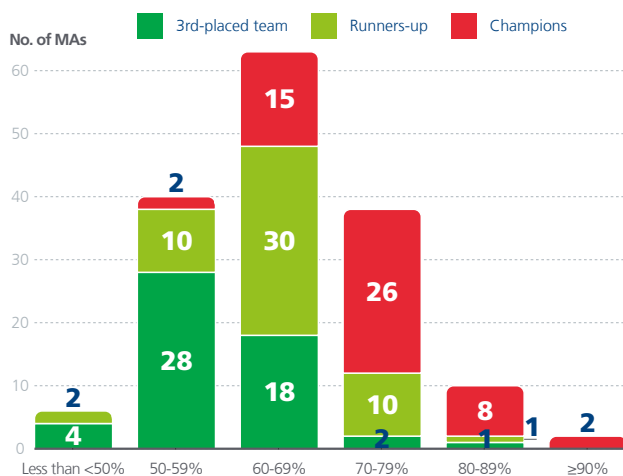
Average season points

Based on the previous table, the league in which the most points are obtained by the champions, on average, is Chad's, with 93% of the maximum possible haul. Likewise, the runners-up in Chad reach the 80% mark, which means that they would be champions in many of the countries under analysis. Finally, in South Sudan, the third-placed finishers average a solid 88% of the points on offer.

Eritrea sits at the lower end where its champions and runners-up are concerned; they respectively pick up 52% and 37% of the maximum possible points. Meanwhile, Comoros is the country where, on average, the third-placed team ranks lowest, with only 10% of the available points; however, this is strongly skewed because the competition, at least when it enters its national phase, only includes three teams. Extending this analysis to the regional leagues of said country would likely reveal a different picture.

Probing deeper into these top three teams and their points tallies, the chart in the right-hand side of the page illustrates the percentage difference between these high performers.

% of points obtained by champions, runners-up and 3rd-placed teams across all CAF MAs



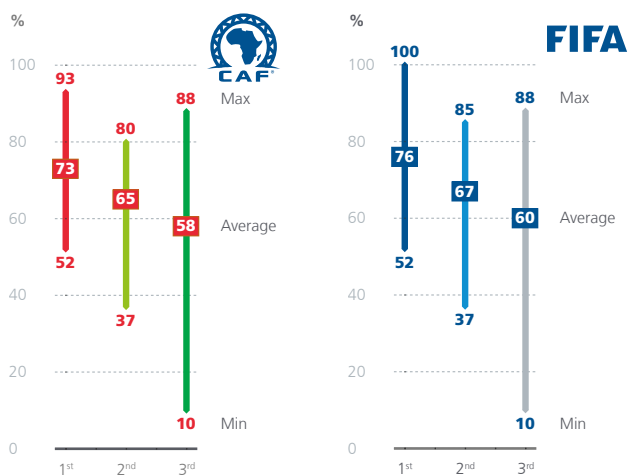
Nigeria stands out as the country with the most competitively balanced league by this metric, with only a 1% point difference between its top three sides. As it happens, its top flight has seen seven different champions in the last 15 seasons and is the African first division with the most matches on average.

However, the other countries with a small point percentage difference around Nigeria on this chart are of different sizes and formats, again indicating that the size of the league does not have a clear impact on its competitive balance.

31 (57%) of CAF's top tiers have a less than 10% average difference between their top three sides, suggesting a healthy level of competitive balance across the confederation as a whole.

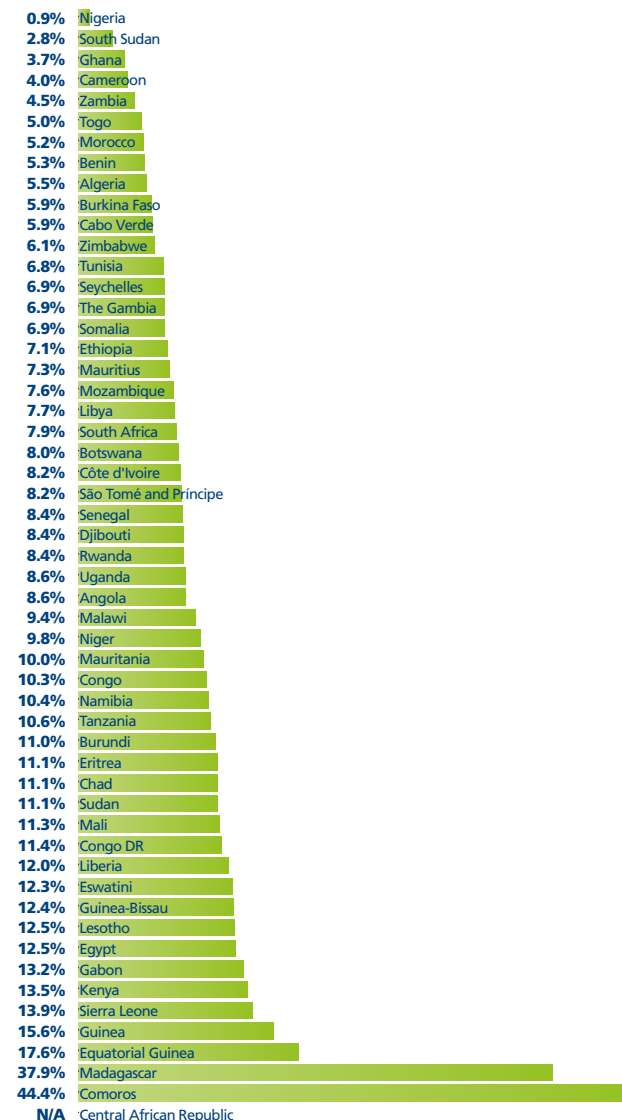
When comparing these figures to the analysis of winning streaks, the countries with the longest streaks in the last five seasons (Egypt and Guinea) both feature towards the higher end when it comes to percentage differences between the top three, corroborating a possible competitive imbalance in these leagues.

% of points available obtained by the top 3 teams: max., min. and avg.



*These figures were obtained by 1) taking the already calculated average % of possible points obtained by the champions, runners-up and third-placed team, 2) calculating the differences between the previous figures (i.e. champions minus runners-up, champions minus third-placed team, and runners-up minus third-placed team) and 3) adding the aforementioned differences and dividing them by three.

Average % of maximum points available made by the top 3 teams*

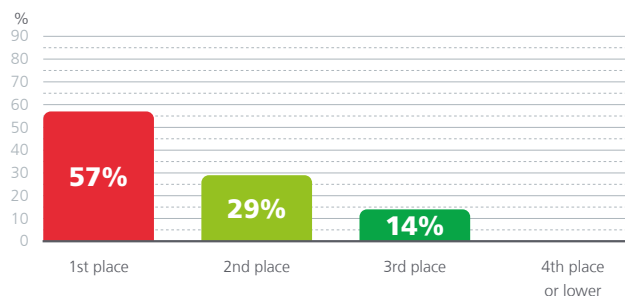


Leagues with a mini-league and/or play-off system

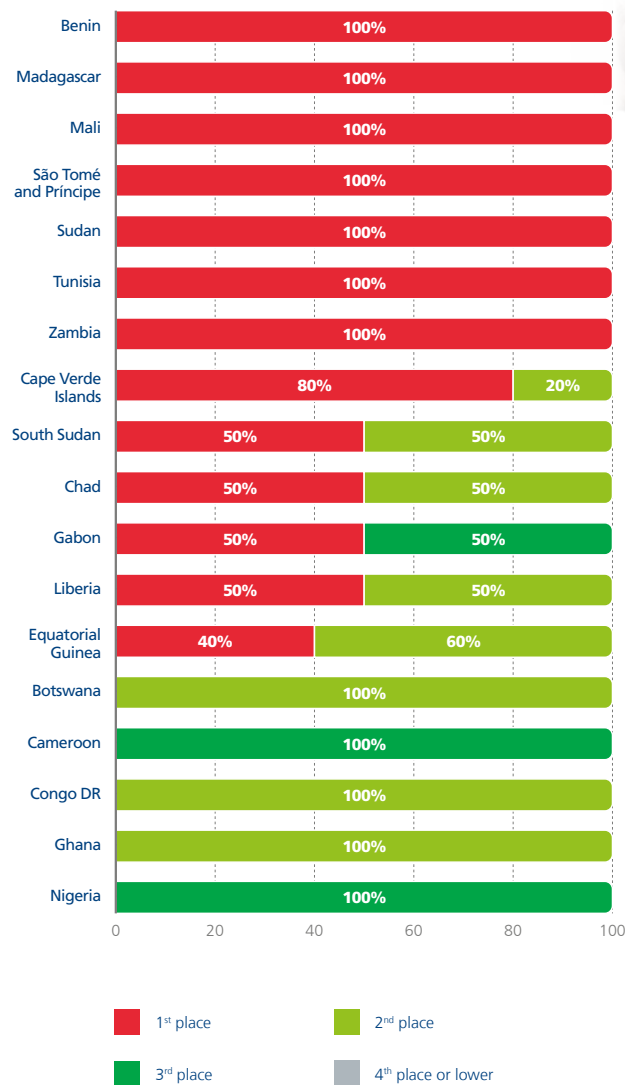
In CAF, 33% of the leagues have adopted additional competitions to finish their seasons. Within this sample, there is a 57% probability that the team topping the table prior to the post-season will go on to win the title. The remaining 43% of victories are split between the teams finishing in second (29%) and third (14%) in the regular season. No teams from fourth place or lower have claimed a championship in CAF mini-leagues or play-offs in the last five seasons. Despite introducing measures to create more chances for others to taste glory at the end of the season, seven of these leagues have consistently seen the top-placed team ultimately crowned champions. This suggests that although extra drama may be created by the additional competition, it has not recently had an impact on the outcome.

At the other end of the scale, five leagues have never seen the original table-toppers claim the post-season title, with the second- and third-placed teams always running out victorious. It is interesting to note that Nigeria, the league with the smallest percentage difference between the points hauls of its top three teams, has witnessed its third-placed team go on to win its season finale every year for the last five seasons. There are six leagues that represent a more balanced sample, with the first-, second- and third-placed teams lifting the trophy in various combinations. In overall terms, the fact that the first-placed team does not win the championship in 27% of cases shows that these measures have had an impact. When comparing how the leagues with extra tournaments feature on the percentage points difference chart, nine of the 18 leagues (50%) feature in the most competitive third of CAF top flights. This suggests that these leagues are already suitably competitive.

Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS



Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS: breakdown by MA






CAF

Member association-specific information


	 ALGERIA	 ANGOLA	 BENIN	 BOTSWANA	 BURKINA FASO	 BURUNDI
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	16	16	17	16	16	16
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	30	30	25	30	29	30
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	240	234	276	240	230	240
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 55 2 ND 50 3 RD 47	1 ST 63 2 ND 61 3 RD 52	1 ST 46 2 ND 44 3 RD 39	1 ST 66 2 ND 61 3 RD 56	1 ST 57 2 ND 53 3 RD 49	1 ST 69 2 ND 59 3 RD 54
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 7 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 2 1 ST /3 RD 11 2 ND /3 RD 9	1 ST /2 ND 2 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 11 2 ND /3 RD 6	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 8 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 9 1 ST /3 RD 15 2 ND /3 RD 5
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 61% 2 ND 56% 3 RD 52%	1 ST 71% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 58%	1 ST 61% 2 ND 58% 3 RD 53%	1 ST 74% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 62%	1 ST 66% 2 ND 61% 3 RD 57%	1 ST 76% 2 ND 66% 3 RD 60%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 0% 2 ND 100% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league

Member association-specific information

 CAMEROON	 CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	 CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	 CHAD	 COMOROS	 CONGO	
18	12	11	12	3	17	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
30	6	N/A	5	4	32	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
308	39	N/A	33	5	277	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 58 53 50	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 13 12 11	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD N/A N/A N/A	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 14 12 12	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 8 5 1	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 79 69 64	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 5 7 2	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 1 1 1	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD N/A N/A N/A	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 2 3 1	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 3 7 4	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 10 15 5	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 62% 58% 56%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 77% 74% 68%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD N/A% N/A% N/A%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 93% 80% 77%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 77% 46% 10%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 82% 72% 67%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST 2 ND 0% 0%	1 ST 2 ND 80% 20%	1 ST 2 ND N/A N/A	1 ST 2 ND 50% 50%	No play-offs or mini-league		PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION
3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 100% 0%	3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 0% 0%	3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER N/A N/A	3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 0% 0%			

CAF

Member association-specific information






	 CONGO DR	 CÔTE D'IVOIRE	 DJIBOUTI	 EGYPT	 EQUATORIAL GUINEA	 ERITREA
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	13	14	10	18	17	10
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	18	26	18	34	16	18
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	124	182	90	306	160	90
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 45 2 ND 41 3 RD 36	1 ST 52 2 ND 47 3 RD 42	1 ST 43 2 ND 40 3 RD 37	1 ST 83 2 ND 70 3 RD 64	1 ST 38 2 ND 35 3 RD 24	1 ST 28 2 ND 20 3 RD 19
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 10 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 3 1 ST /3 RD 7 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 13 1 ST /3 RD 19 2 ND /3 RD 6	1 ST /2 ND 3 1 ST /3 RD 14 2 ND /3 RD 10	1 ST /2 ND 8 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 1
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 83% 2 ND 75% 3 RD 66%	1 ST 67% 2 ND 60% 3 RD 54%	1 ST 80% 2 ND 75% 3 RD 68%	1 ST 81% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 62%	1 ST 81% 2 ND 72% 3 RD 55%	1 ST 52% 2 ND 37% 3 RD 35%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 0% 2 ND 100% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 40% 2 ND 60% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league

Member association-specific information







 ESWATINI	 ETHIOPIA	 GABON	 GAMBIA	 GHANA	 GUINEA	
13	15	14	12	16	13	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
24	28	19	23	26	24	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
152	217	136	142	205	162	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 55 48 43	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 58 51 49	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 45 40 33	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 45 42 38	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 47 43 42	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 58 45 40	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 7 13 5	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 7 9 2	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 5 12 7	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 3 7 4	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 4 5 1	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 13 17 5	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 78% 67% 60%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 68% 59% 57%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 75% 68% 56%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 66% 61% 56%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 61% 55% 56%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 78% 62% 55%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 2 ND 50% 0% 3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 50% 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 2 ND 0% 100% 3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 0% 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION

CAF

Member association-specific information

	 GUINEA-BISSAU	 KENYA	 LESOTHO	 LIBERIA	 LIBYA	 MADAGASCAR
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	14	17	14	11	25	24
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	26	32	26	16	12	6
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	176	280	177	95	146	98
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 56 2 ND 50 3 RD 42	1 ST 72 2 ND 59 3 RD 53	1 ST 60 2 ND 56 3 RD 46	1 ST 37 2 ND 32 3 RD 27	1 ST 30 2 ND 27 3 RD 22	1 ST 14 2 ND 9 3 RD 5
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 6 1 ST /3 RD 14 2 ND /3 RD 9	1 ST /2 ND 13 1 ST /3 RD 19 2 ND /3 RD 6	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 14 2 ND /3 RD 10	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 3 1 ST /3 RD 8 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 4
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 73% 2 ND 66% 3 RD 54%	1 ST 74% 2 ND 60% 3 RD 54%	1 ST 79% 2 ND 73% 3 RD 60%	1 ST 74% 2 ND 64% 3 RD 56%	1 ST 85% 2 ND 78% 3 RD 74%	1 ST 87% 2 ND 53% 3 RD 30%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 50% 2 ND 50% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%

Member association-specific information




 MALAWI	 MALI	 MAURITANIA	 MAURITIUS	 MOROCCO	 MOZAMBIQUE	
16	18	14	10	16	16	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
30	20	26	31	30	29	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
234	185	177	153	240	228	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 67	1 ST 47	1 ST 59	1 ST 64	1 ST 59	1 ST 59	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 62	2 ND 43	2 ND 51	2 ND 60	2 ND 56	2 ND 54	
3 RD 55	3 RD 37	3 RD 47	3 RD 55	3 RD 52	3 RD 48	
1 ST /2 ND 6	1 ST /2 ND 3	1 ST /2 ND 7	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /2 ND 3	1 ST /2 ND 5	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /3 RD 12	1 ST /3 RD 9	1 ST /3 RD 11	1 ST /3 RD 10	1 ST /3 RD 7	1 ST /3 RD 10	
2 ND /3 RD 7	2 ND /3 RD 6	2 ND /3 RD 4	2 ND /3 RD 6	2 ND /3 RD 4	2 ND /3 RD 5	
1 ST 76%	1 ST 77%	1 ST 76%	1 ST 70%	1 ST 66%	1 ST 67%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 69%	2 ND 72%	2 ND 67%	2 ND 66%	2 ND 62%	2 ND 61%	
3 RD 62%	3 RD 61%	3 RD 61%	3 RD 59%	3 RD 58%	3 RD 55%	
No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 100%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION
	2 ND 0%					
	3 RD 0%					
	4 TH OR LOWER 0%					

CAF

Member association-specific information







	 NAMIBIA	 NIGER	 NIGERIA	 RWANDA	 SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	 SENEGAL
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	16	14	21	16	18	14
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	30	27	34	29	21	26
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	233	194	342	228	186	188
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 66 2 ND 57 3 RD 52	1 ST 59 2 ND 50 3 RD 47	1 ST 58 2 ND 56 3 RD 55	1 ST 66 2 ND 59 3 RD 55	1 ST 46 2 ND 43 3 RD 40	1 ST 51 2 ND 43 3 RD 41
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 9 1 ST /3 RD 14 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 9 1 ST /3 RD 12 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 2 1 ST /3 RD 3 2 ND /3 RD 1	1 ST /2 ND 7 1 ST /3 RD 11 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 3 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 7 1 ST /3 RD 10 2 ND /3 RD 3
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 74% 2 ND 65% 3 RD 59%	1 ST 73% 2 ND 62% 3 RD 58%	1 ST 57% 2 ND 56% 3 RD 56%	1 ST 75% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 62%	1 ST 76% 2 ND 67% 3 RD 64%	1 ST 64% 2 ND 55% 3 RD 51%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 0% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 100% 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 0% 0%	No play-offs or mini-league

Member association-specific information

 SEYCHELLES	 SIERRA LEONE	 SOMALIA	 SOUTH AFRICA	 SOUTH SUDAN	 SUDAN	
12	13	10	16	11	17	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
21	24	18	30	4	26	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
123	78	90	240	29	245	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 47	1 ST 50	1 ST 40	1 ST 62	1 ST 11	1 ST 63	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 43	2 ND 46	2 ND 37	2 ND 57	2 ND 10	2 ND 58	
3 RD 40	3 RD 35	3 RD 34	3 RD 51	3 RD 8	3 RD 50	
1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /2 ND 3	1 ST /2 ND 5	1 ST /2 ND 2	1 ST /2 ND 5	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /3 RD 6	1 ST /3 RD 15	1 ST /3 RD 6	1 ST /3 RD 11	1 ST /3 RD 4	1 ST /3 RD 13	
2 ND /3 RD 3	2 ND /3 RD 11	2 ND /3 RD 3	2 ND /3 RD 5	2 ND /3 RD 2	2 ND /3 RD 8	
1 ST 74%	1 ST 69%	1 ST 73%	1 ST 69%	1 ST 92%	1 ST 81%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 68%	2 ND 64%	2 ND 68%	2 ND 63%	2 ND 79%	2 ND 74%	
3 RD 64%	3 RD 49%	3 RD 63%	3 RD 57%	3 RD 88%	3 RD 64%	
No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 50%	1 ST 100%	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION
				2 ND 50%	2 ND 0%	
				3 RD 0%	3 RD 0%	
				4 TH OR LOWER 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	

CAF

Member association-specific information

	 TANZANIA	 TOGO	 TUNISIA	 UGANDA	 ZAMBIA	 ZIMBABWE
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	18	14	15	16	19	17
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	33	26	24	30	32	32
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	296	184	186	240	298	280
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 78 2 ND 70 3 RD 62	1 ST 49 2 ND 45 3 RD 43	1 ST 56 2 ND 50 3 RD 49	1 ST 65 2 ND 59 3 RD 53	1 ST 67 2 ND 64 3 RD 61	1 ST 67 2 ND 62 3 RD 58
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 9 1 ST /3 RD 16 2 ND /3 RD 7	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 6 1 ST /3 RD 8 2 ND /3 RD 1	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 12 2 ND /3 RD 6	1 ST /2 ND 3 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 4
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 78% 2 ND 70% 3 RD 63%	1 ST 62% 2 ND 57% 3 RD 55%	1 ST 76% 2 ND 67% 3 RD 66%	1 ST 72% 2 ND 66% 3 RD 59%	1 ST 70% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 63%	1 ST 69% 2 ND 64% 3 RD 60%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league

CAF Summary

AVERAGE POINTS TALLIES:
1ST/2ND/3RD

52 | 47 | 42

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

5

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 2ND v. 3RD

5

SMALLEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

1 | 1 Time

% OF PLAY-OFF/MINI-LEAGUE TITLES WON PER REGULAR SEASON POSITION:

1ST

57%

2ND

29%

3RD OR LOWER

14%

AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED:
1ST/2ND/3RD

73% | 65% | 58%

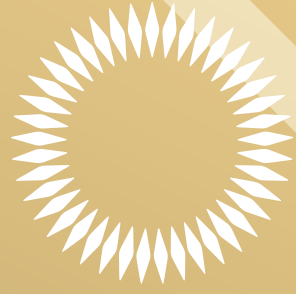
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 3RD

10

BIGGEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

13 | 3 Times





Concacaf

Formats and point differences

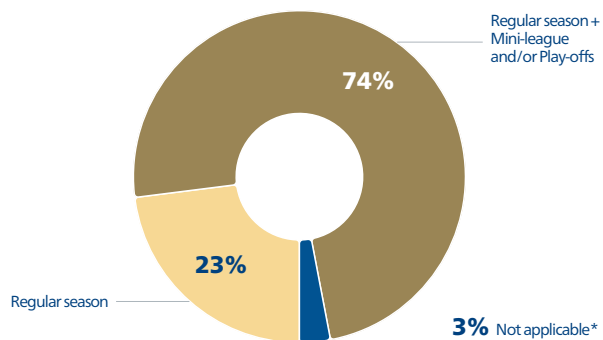


Formats and points differences

League formats

The majority of Concacaf leagues are now structured with mini-leagues or play-offs at their conclusion, with 74% of competitions ending in this manner.

This is the highest percentage to adopt such formats in any of the confederations, slightly exceeding CONMEBOL's 70%. This suggests that both confederations have taken active measures to increase the entertainment and competitiveness at the end of their seasons.



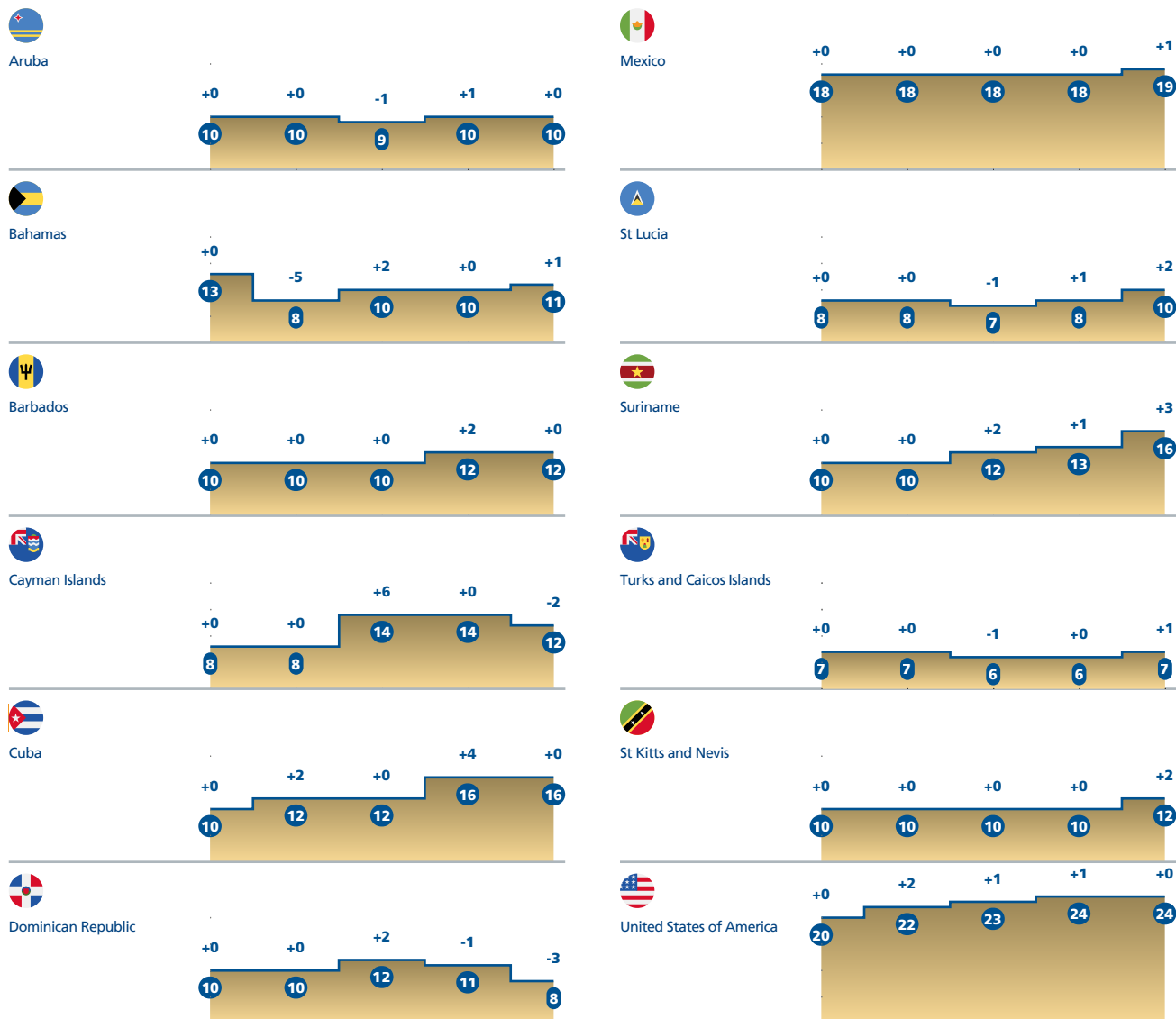
League profile

There has been a change in the number of participating teams in 12 of Concacaf's first divisions (35%) in the last five seasons, with Suriname and Cuba witnessing the biggest of such shake-up (six teams added).

Generally speaking, the trend is for MAs to expand their competitions in order to allow more clubs into the top division.

There are, however, examples of the opposite scenario, such as in the Bahamas and the Dominican Republic.

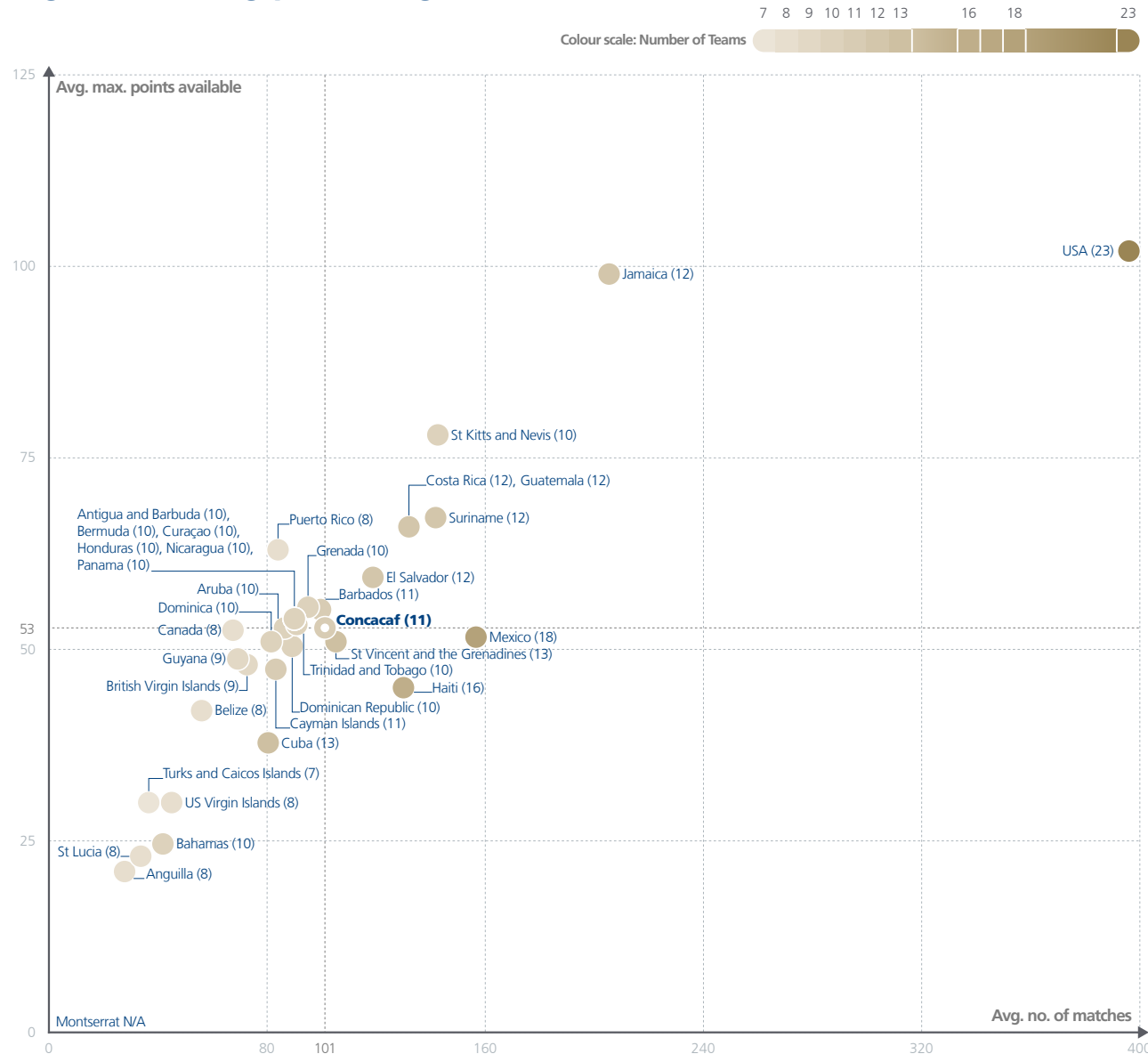
Change in No. of Clubs playing in top league in last five seasons



*Montserrat is included in this category as it has been unable to consistently hold its top-tier competition in the past five seasons

Concacaf League profile

Avg. matches v. avg. points v. avg. teams



The presence of MLS has a significant impact on the figures that appear in the table below, with the US first division topping the ranks for average matches, maximum points and number of teams. Mexico, another dominant force in Concacaf, ranks third for number of matches and second for number of clubs, but its average maximum points tally of 52 is just below the confederation average.

As shown on the left-hand side table, the average maximum number of points is fairly consistent across many of the competitions, despite big differences in the average number of matches played.

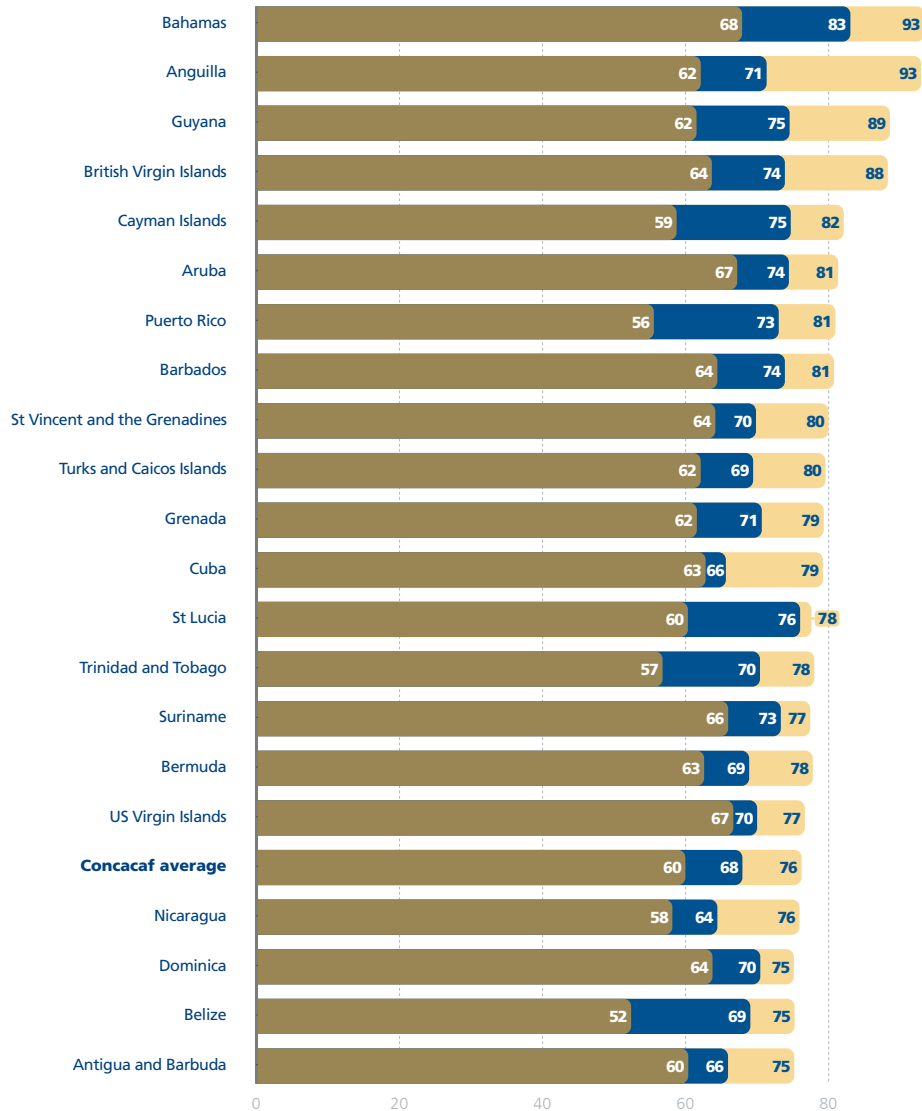
The competitions with only ten teams follow very similar trends, and all fall very close to the Concacaf average. Except for the Bahamas and St Kitts and Nevis, the remaining nations with ten teams in their competitions (11 in total) all average between 82 and 95 matches, and a maximum points tally of between 50 and 56.

The average for Concacaf is a league with 101 matches played over 18 matchdays and involving 11 participating teams. The following patterns have been identified at either extreme:

	MA	AVG no. of Teams	AVG no. of matches	AVG no. of matchdays	AVG max no. of points available
Fewest matches	Anguilla	8	28	7	21
	Bahamas	10	42	8	25
	St Lucia	8	34	8	23
	Turks and Caicos Islands	7	37	10	30
Most matches	Jamaica	12	205	33	99
	Mexico	18	157	17	52
	St Kitts and Nevis	10	143	26	78
	USA	23	396	34	102
CONCACAF AVG		11	101	18	53

Average season points

Ranking of MAs by average season points

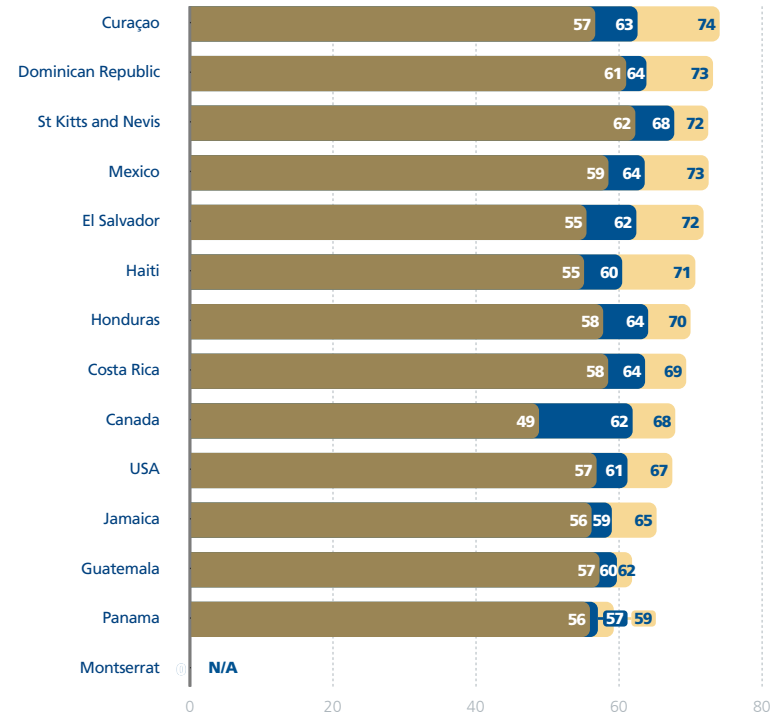


The breakdown of how the top three teams across Concacaf leagues have performed during the last five seasons, and specifically the percentage of the total points available that they have registered, allows for a better understanding of the relative competitiveness of each division

Results from Concacaf leagues reveal that:

- The winners averaged between 59% and 93% of the total points available, representing the largest variance across any of the confederations.
- The second-placed teams finished in the broad range of 57-83% of average total points.
- The third-placed clubs spanned the narrowest range of percentage points, winning between 49% and 68% of the points on offer.
- On average, the winners of Concacaf top flights obtain 76% of the available points, whilst the runners-up claim 68% and the third-placed team a mere 60%.

■ Avg. % of points obtained by champions
 ■ Avg. % of points obtained by runners-up
 ■ Avg. % of points obtained by 3rd placed team



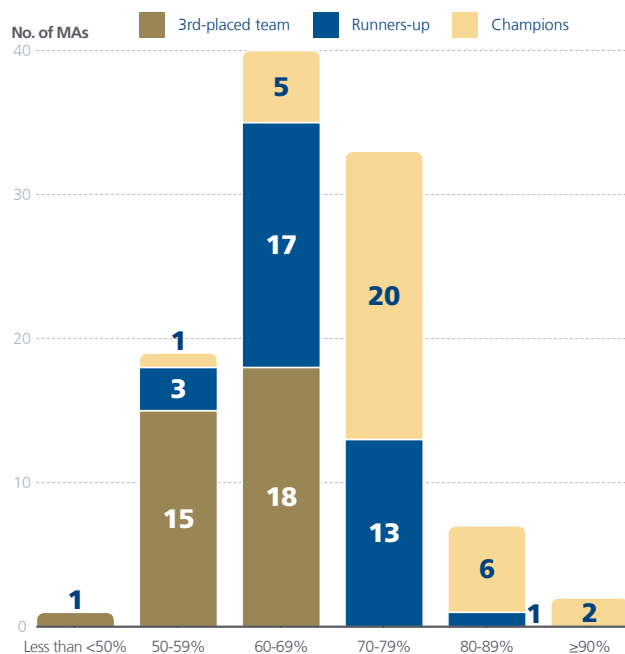
Concacaf

Average season points

Based on the previous table, the countries where the most points are obtained, on average, are Anguilla and the Bahamas with 93% of the maximum points available. The runners-up and third-placed sides rack up the most points in the Bahamas with 83% and 68% respectively.

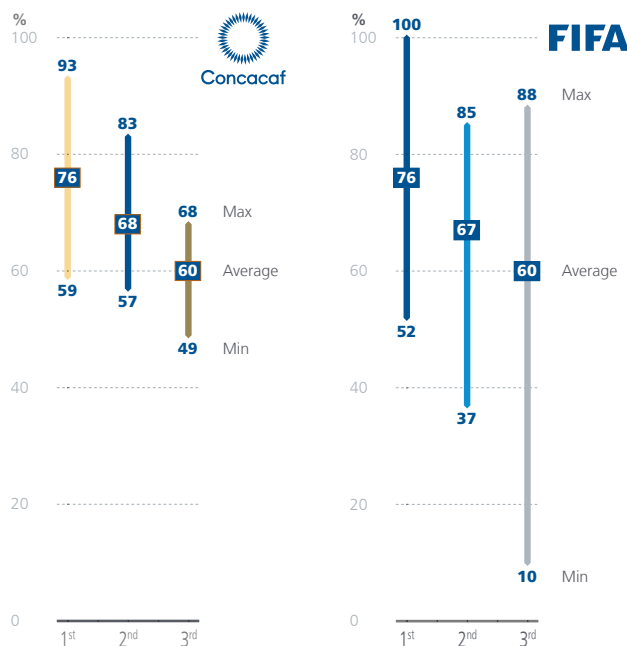
At the lower end, we have Panama, where the winners and runners-up score 59% and 57% respectively. Canada has the league where the third-placed side registers the fewest points, with only 49% of the available tally; however, the league has only had one year of existence.

% of points obtained by champions, runners-up and 3rd-placed teams across all Concacaf MAs



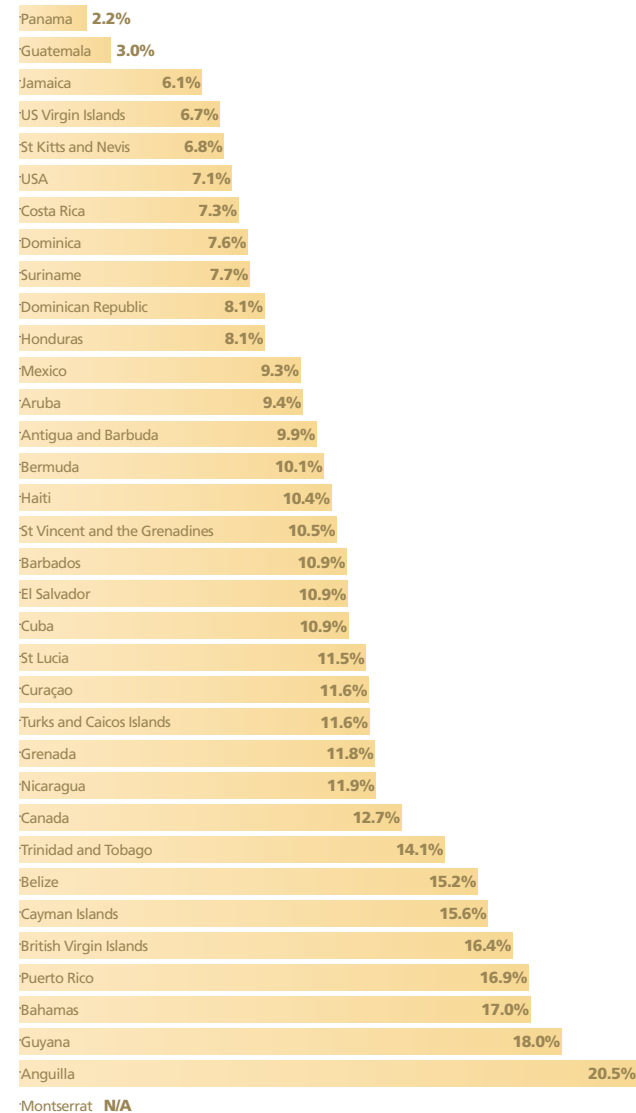
Probing deeper into these top three teams and their points tallies, the chart in the right-hand side of the page depicts that the average percentage point difference between teams is 11%, ranging from 2% (lowest) to 21% (highest). Fourteen leagues have a single-figure average percentage point difference, which could suggest a more balanced and tightly contested competition compared to those twenty leagues that have a double-figure.

% of points available obtained by the top 3 teams: max., min. and avg.



*These figures were obtained by 1) taking the already calculated average % of possible points obtained by the champions, runners-up and third-placed team, 2) calculating the differences between the previous figures (i.e. champions minus runners-up, champions minus third-placed team, and runners-up minus third-placed team) and 3) adding the aforementioned differences and dividing them by three.

Average % of maximum points available made by the top 3 teams*



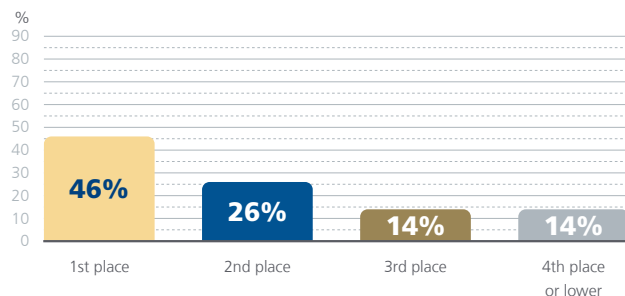
Leagues with a mini-league and/or play-off system

A total of 74% of Concacaf competitions end with an additional phase. This represents the highest proportion of tournaments to do so from any confederation, and data shows that this has been effective in varying the winners of their competitions. In the last five seasons, under half (46%) of teams that have finished first in the regular season have gone on to clinch the championship, which is the second-lowest conversion rate for winners across the confederations. Championship victories for teams finishing second, third and lower make up the majority of outcomes. More than a quarter of these were ultimately won by the runners-up, with third-placed and lower teams making up almost a third (28%) of the total champions.

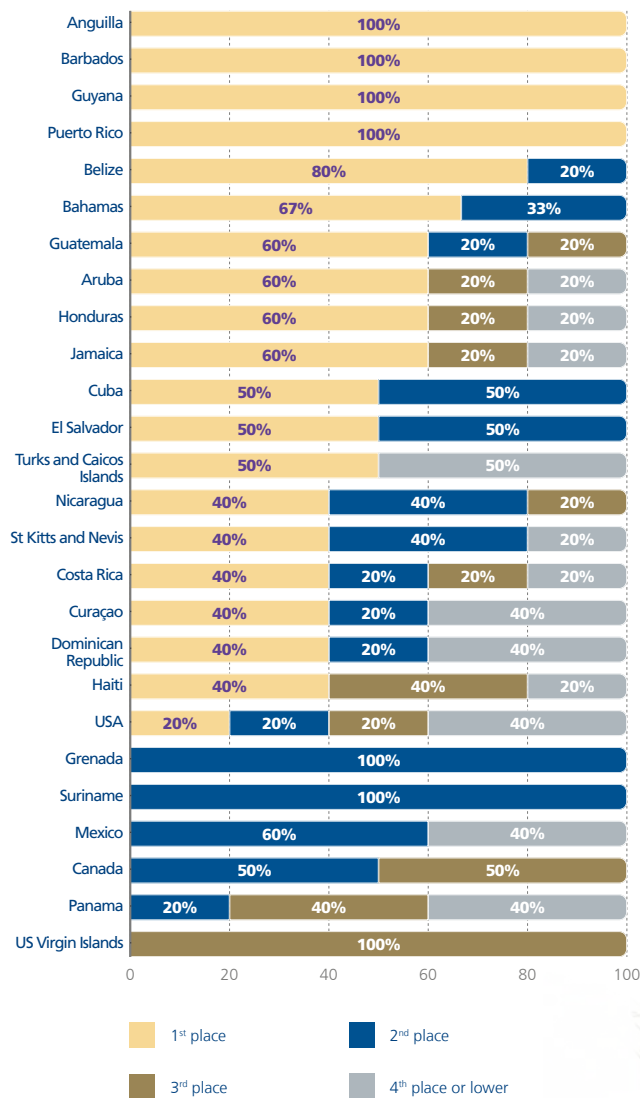
The bar-graph on the right-hand side suggests that these formats may have contributed in giving more teams a chance of winning the competition. When analysing nation by nation, the largest Concacaf leagues (in the USA and Mexico) are perfect examples of this trend, with only one table-topping team in MLS being crowned ultimate champions in the past five seasons and in the case of Mexico none.

The top flights in Canada, Grenada, Panama, Suriname and the US Virgin Islands join Mexico's Liga MX as leagues not to have seen the first-placed team claim the championship in that period. Four nations have experienced the opposite outcome, with the table-toppers in Anguilla, Barbados, Guyana and Puerto Rico victorious in both the regular and post-season competitions. In total, 19 of the 26 leagues have seen winners from at least two different league positions at the end of the season, suggesting that these measures have been effective in creating more opportunities for different teams to achieve success across the confederation.

Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS









Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS: breakdown by MA









Concacaf

Member association-specific information


	 ANGUILLA	 ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	 ARUBA	 BAHAMAS	 BARBADOS	 BELIZE
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	8	10	10	10	11	8
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	7	18	18	8	18	14
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	28	90	86	42	100	56
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 19 2 ND 16 3 RD 13	1 ST 41 2 ND 36 3 RD 33	1 ST 43 2 ND 39 3 RD 36	1 ST 23 2 ND 20 3 RD 16	1 ST 44 2 ND 41 3 RD 36	1 ST 32 2 ND 29 3 RD 22
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 8 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 7 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 3 1 ST /3 RD 7 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 3 1 ST /3 RD 10 2 ND /3 RD 7
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 93% 2 ND 71% 3 RD 62%	1 ST 75% 2 ND 66% 3 RD 60%	1 ST 81% 2 ND 74% 3 RD 67%	1 ST 93% 2 ND 83% 3 RD 68%	1 ST 81% 2 ND 74% 3 RD 64%	1 ST 75% 2 ND 69% 3 RD 52%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 60% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 20% 4 TH OR LOWER 20%	1 ST 67% 2 ND 33% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 80% 2 ND 20% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%

Member association-specific information







 BERMUDA	 BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	 CANADA	 CAYMAN ISLANDS	 COSTA RICA	 CUBA	
10	9	8	11	12	13	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
18	16	18	16	22	13	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
90	73	68	83	132	80	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 42	1 ST 42	1 ST 38	1 ST 38	1 ST 46	1 ST 29	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 37	2 ND 35	2 ND 34	2 ND 34	2 ND 42	2 ND 25	
3 RD 34	3 RD 31	3 RD 23	3 RD 27	3 RD 39	3 RD 24	
1 ST /2 ND 5	1 ST /2 ND 7	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /2 ND 4	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /3 RD 8	1 ST /3 RD 11	1 ST /3 RD 15	1 ST /3 RD 12	1 ST /3 RD 7	1 ST /3 RD 5	
2 ND /3 RD 3	2 ND /3 RD 5	2 ND /3 RD 11	2 ND /3 RD 8	2 ND /3 RD 3	2 ND /3 RD 1	
1 ST 78%	1 ST 88%	1 ST 68%	1 ST 82%	1 ST 69%	1 ST 79%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 69%	2 ND 74%	2 ND 62%	2 ND 75%	2 ND 64%	2 ND 66%	
3 RD 63%	3 RD 64%	3 RD 49%	3 RD 59%	3 RD 58%	3 RD 63%	
No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 40%	1 ST 50%	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION
		2 ND 50%		2 ND 20%	2 ND 50%	
		3 RD 50%		3 RD 20%	3 RD 0%	
		4 TH OR LOWER 0%		4 TH OR LOWER 20%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	

Concacaf

Member association-specific information







	 CURAÇAO	 DOMINICA	 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	 EL SALVADOR	 GRENADA	 GUATEMALA
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	10	10	10	12	10	12
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	18	17	17	20	19	22
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	90	82	89	119	95	132
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 40 2 ND 34 3 RD 31	1 ST 38 2 ND 36 3 RD 33	1 ST 37 2 ND 32 3 RD 31	1 ST 43 2 ND 37 3 RD 33	1 ST 44 2 ND 39 3 RD 34	1 ST 41 2 ND 39 3 RD 38
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 6 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 2 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 6 1 ST /3 RD 10 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 10 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 1 1 ST /3 RD 3 2 ND /3 RD 2
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 74% 2 ND 63% 3 RD 57%	1 ST 75% 2 ND 70% 3 RD 64%	1 ST 73% 2 ND 64% 3 RD 61%	1 ST 72% 2 ND 62% 3 RD 55%	1 ST 79% 2 ND 71% 3 RD 62%	1 ST 62% 2 ND 60% 3 RD 57%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 40% 2 ND 20% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 40%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 40% 2 ND 20% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 40%	1 ST 50% 2 ND 50% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 0% 2 ND 100% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 60% 2 ND 20% 3 RD 20% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%

Member association-specific information






 GUYANA			 HAITI			 HONDURAS			 JAMAICA			 MEXICO			 MONTSERRAT					
9			16			10			12			N/A			AVG. LEAGUE SIZE					
16			15			18			33			17			N/A			AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS		
69			130			90			205			157			N/A			AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON		
1 ST 42	2 ND 35	3 RD 31	1 ST 32	2 ND 27	3 RD 25	1 ST 38	2 ND 35	3 RD 31	1 ST 65	2 ND 58	3 RD 56	1 ST 37	2 ND 33	3 RD 30	1 ST N/A	2 ND N/A	3 RD N/A	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD		
1 ST /2 ND 7	1 ST /3 RD 11	2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 5	1 ST /3 RD 7	2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 3	1 ST /3 RD 7	2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 6	1 ST /3 RD 9	2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 5	1 ST /3 RD 7	2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND N/A	1 ST /3 RD N/A	2 ND /3 RD N/A	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD		
1 ST 89%	2 ND 75%	3 RD 62%	1 ST 71%	2 ND 60%	3 RD 55%	1 ST 70%	2 ND 64%	3 RD 58%	1 ST 65%	2 ND 59%	3 RD 56%	1 ST 73%	2 ND 64%	3 RD 59%	1 ST N/A%	2 ND N/A%	3 RD N/A%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD		
1 ST 100%	2 ND 0%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 40%	2 ND 0%	3 RD 40%	4 TH OR LOWER 20%	1 ST 60%	2 ND 0%	3 RD 20%	4 TH OR LOWER 20%	1 ST 60%	2 ND 0%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 40%	1 ST N/A	2 ND N/A	3 RD N/A	4 TH OR LOWER N/A	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION

Concacaf

Member association-specific information

	 NICARAGUA	 PANAMA	 PUERTO RICO	 ST KITTS AND NEVIS	 ST LUCIA	 ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	10	10	8	10	8	13
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	18	18	21	26	8	17
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	90	90	84	143	34	105
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 41 2 ND 35 3 RD 31	1 ST 32 2 ND 31 3 RD 30	1 ST 51 2 ND 46 3 RD 35	1 ST 56 2 ND 52 3 RD 48	1 ST 18 2 ND 18 3 RD 14	1 ST 41 2 ND 36 3 RD 32
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 6 1 ST /3 RD 10 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 1 1 ST /3 RD 2 2 ND /3 RD 1	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 16 2 ND /3 RD 11	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 8 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 0 1 ST /3 RD 4 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 4
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 76% 2 ND 64% 3 RD 58%	1 ST 59% 2 ND 57% 3 RD 56%	1 ST 81% 2 ND 73% 3 RD 56%	1 ST 72% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 62%	1 ST 78% 2 ND 76% 3 RD 60%	1 ST 80% 2 ND 70% 3 RD 64%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 40% 2 ND 40% 3 RD 20% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 0% 2 ND 20% 3 RD 40% 4 TH OR LOWER 40%	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 40% 2 ND 40% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 20%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league

Member association-specific information

 SURINAME			 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO			 TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS			 US VIRGIN ISLANDS			 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
12			10			7			8			23			AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
22			18			10			10			34			AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
142			91			37			45			396			AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 53	2 ND 50	3 RD 45	1 ST 42	2 ND 38	3 RD 30	1 ST 24	2 ND 21	3 RD 19	1 ST 23	2 ND 21	3 RD 20	1 ST 69	2 ND 62	3 RD 58	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /2 ND 2	1 ST /3 RD 7	2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /3 RD 11	2 ND /3 RD 7	1 ST /2 ND 3	1 ST /3 RD 5	2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 2	1 ST /3 RD 3	2 ND /3 RD 1	1 ST /2 ND 6	1 ST /3 RD 11	2 ND /3 RD 4	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST 77%	2 ND 73%	3 RD 66%	1 ST 78%	2 ND 70%	3 RD 57%	1 ST 80%	2 ND 69%	3 RD 62%	1 ST 77%	2 ND 70%	3 RD 67%	1 ST 67%	2 ND 61%	3 RD 57%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST 0%	2 ND 100%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league			1 ST 50%	2 ND 0%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 50%	1 ST 0%	2 ND 0%	3 RD 100%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION



Concacaf Summary

AVERAGE POINTS TALLIES:
1ST/2ND/3RD

39 | 35 | 31

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

4

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 2ND v. 3RD

4

SMALLEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

0 | 1 Time

AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED:
1ST/2ND/3RD

76% | 68% | 60%

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 3RD

8

BIGGEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

7 | 2 Times

% OF PLAY-OFF/MINI-LEAGUE TITLES WON PER REGULAR SEASON POSITION:

1ST

46%

2ND

26%

3RD OR LOWER

28%





- CONMEBOL -

Formats and point differences

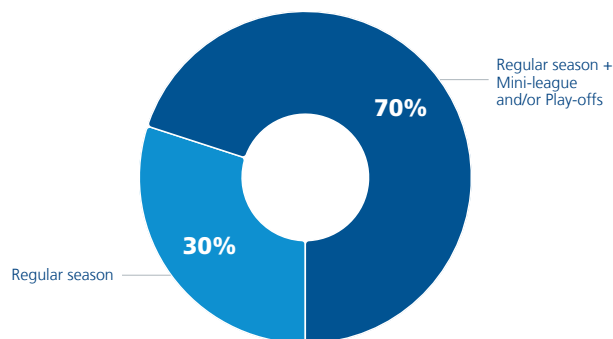


League formats and League profile

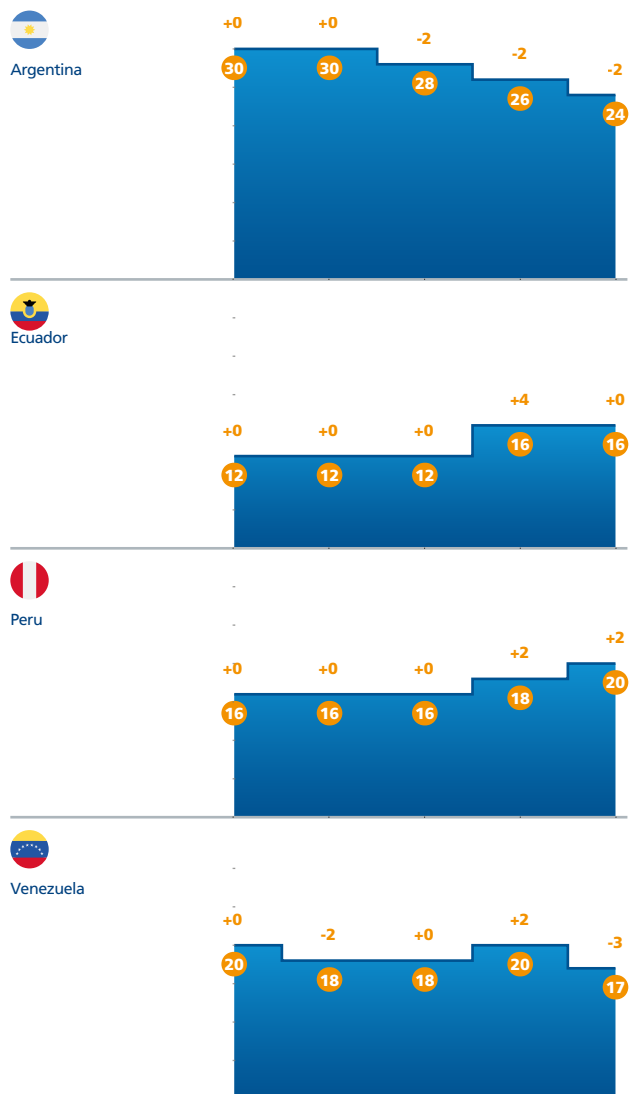
League formats

In the most recently concluded season, 5 of 10 competitions (50%) in CONMEBOL featured a mini-league or play-offs format following the regular season and the other half featured a regular season only. Over the last five seasons, competitions in 70% of CONMEBOL's top-tier competitions featured a mini-league or play-offs format following the regular season at least once.

There is variety within these two formats, with leagues of varying lengths and with different structures played seasonally around the continent.



Change in No. of Clubs playing in top league in last five seasons



League profile

CONMEBOL averages 18 clubs per league: the Argentinian first division is the continent's largest with 28 teams, while the Paraguayan top tier is the smallest with 12.

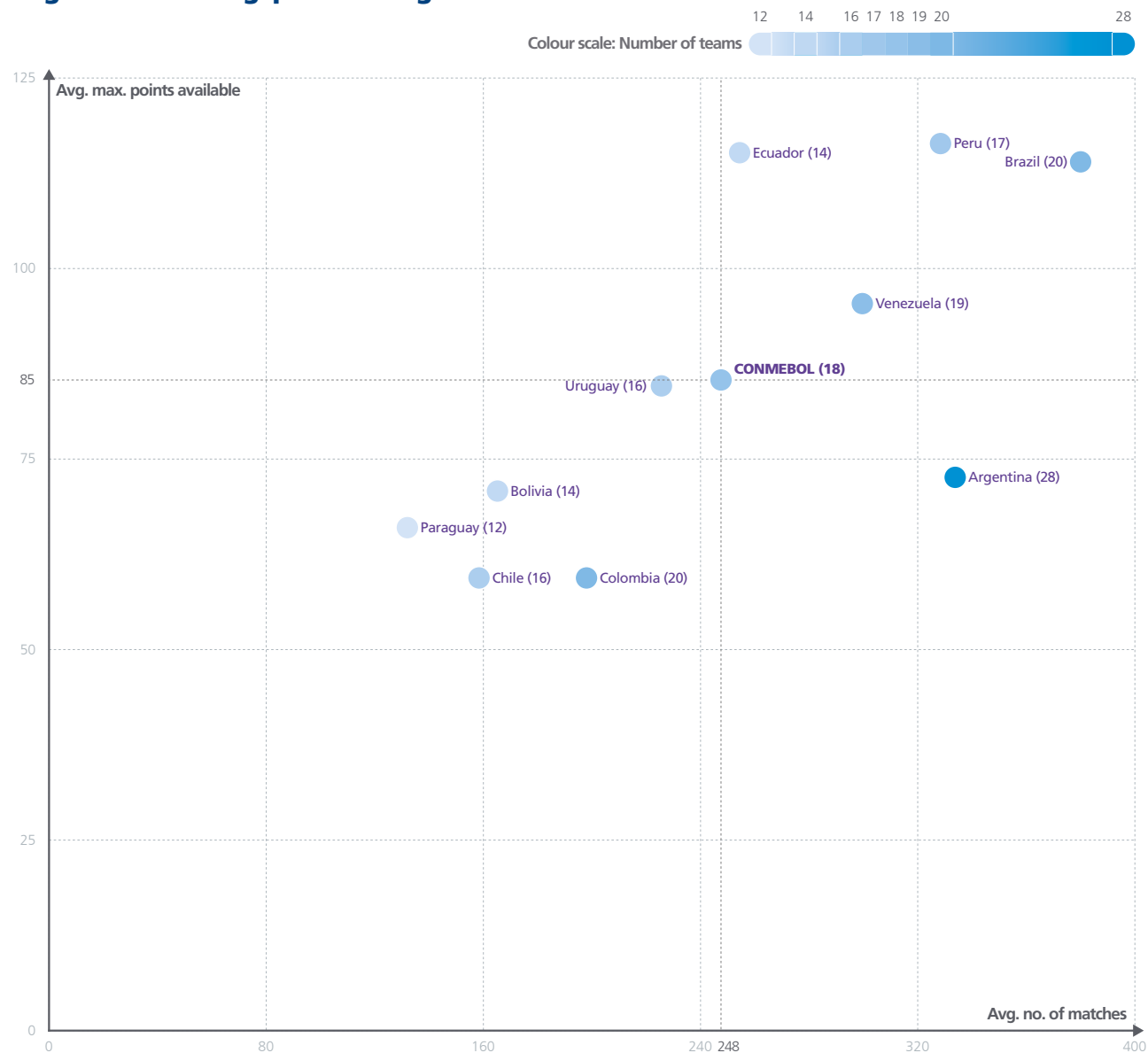
In total, over the past five seasons, 40% of the leagues have made changes to the number of teams, with Argentina's top flight still being one of the world's largest despite it shrinking by six. There has been small growth in two other leagues, with Ecuador and Peru both standing out with a four-team increase.



CONMEBOL

League profile

Avg. matches v. avg. points v. avg. teams



As seen in the left-hand side graph, there is a large amount of fluctuation in the average number of matches played and points up for grabs across CONMEBOL. There is a correlation between the number of teams and the number of matches played, with Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Venezuela all finishing in the top five for both metrics. This correlation, as seen on the table below, extends to the average maximum number of points, with the top flight in three out of those four countries also above average for maximum points available. The odd one out is Argentina, where the average of 73 maximum points in such a big league evidences the different formats that have been played with in that country.

At the other end of the scale, leagues with fewer teams deliver fewer matches and have lower averages for maximum points available, with the top divisions in Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile examples of this trend.

However, these patterns are not applicable across every nation, with Ecuador's 254 matches and 115 average maximum points (the highest in the confederation) coming from a league with just 14 teams.

	MA	AVG no. of Teams	AVG no. of matches	AVG no. of matchdays	AVG max no. of points available
Fewest matches	Paraguay	12	132	22	66
	Bolivia	14	155	23	68
	Chile	16	158	20	59
	Colombia	20	198	20	59
Most matches	Venezuela	19	310	32	97
	Peru	17	327	40	119
	Argentina	28	334	24	73
	Brazil	20	380	38	114
CONMEBOL AVG	18	248	28	85	

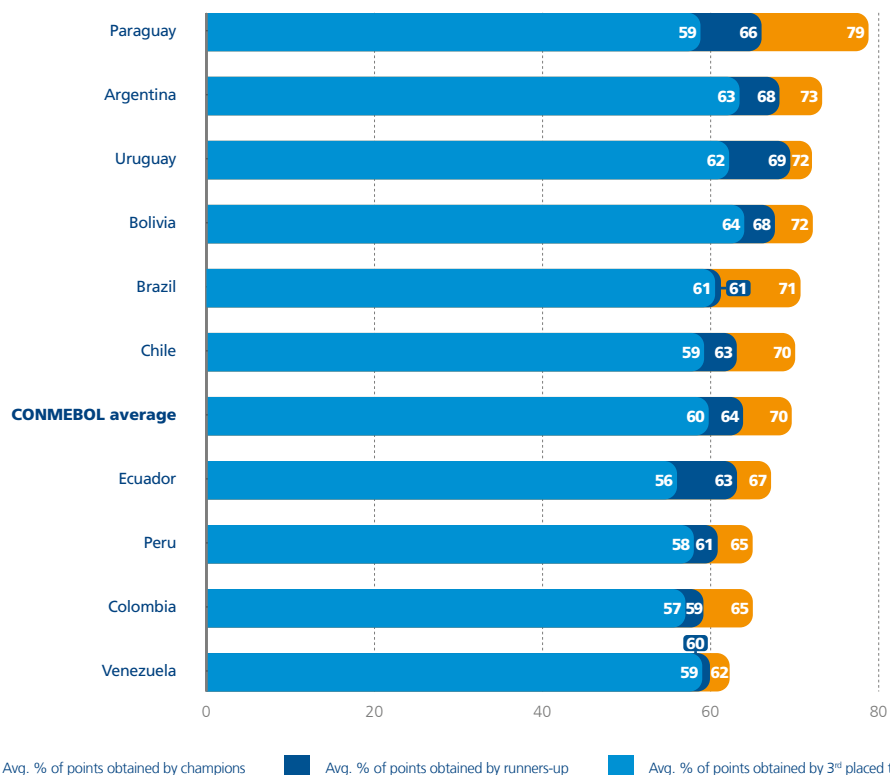
Average season points

The breakdown of how the top three teams across CONMEBOL leagues have performed during the last five seasons, and specifically what percentage of the total points available they have obtained, sheds further light on the relative competitiveness of each division.

The results from CONMEBOL's leagues reveal that:

- All of the first-placed teams obtained between 62% and 79% of the total points available, averaging 70%.
- The runners-up all mustered between 59% and 69%, averaging 64%, only 6 percentage points lower than the table-toppers.
- The third-placed clubs registered between 56% and 64%, averaging 60%.

Ranking of MAs by average season points



CONMEBOL

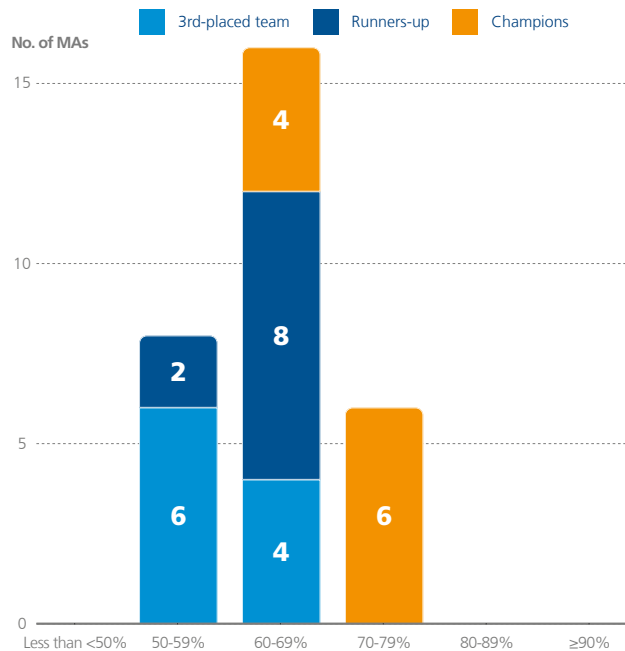
Average season points

If we refer ourselves to the right-hand side table with exception of Paraguay, all the CONMEBOL nations have experienced narrow point gaps between the top teams. This suggests that the competitions are tightly contested and effectively balanced.

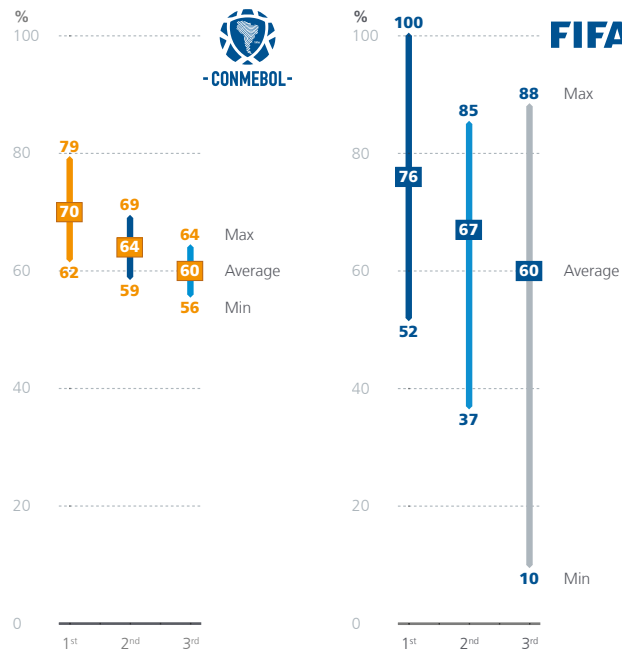
These findings correlate with CONMEBOL's diverse range of champions across the last 15 seasons, as well as short winning streaks, both suggestive of the same trend.

Colombia and Peru stand out on account of having one of the lowest average percentage points and the lowest average percentage points difference, suggesting that these leagues are particularly open and balanced. Furthermore, they have recorded some of the highest numbers for different champions in the last 15 seasons: Colombia with eight and Peru with seven.

% of points obtained by champions, runners-up and 3rd-placed teams across all CONMEBOL MAs

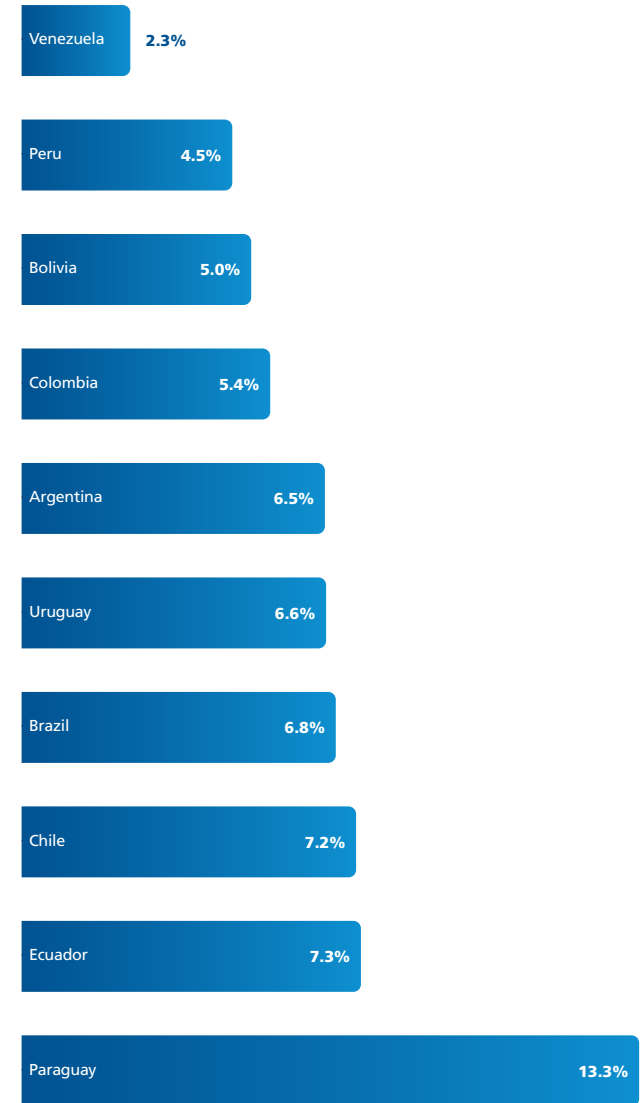


% of points available obtained by the top 3 teams: max., min. and avg.



*These figures were obtained by 1) taking the already calculated average % of possible points obtained by the champions, runners-up and third-placed team, 2) calculating the differences between the previous figures (i.e. champions minus runners-up, champions minus third-placed team, and runners-up minus third-placed team) and 3) adding the aforementioned differences and dividing them by three.

Average % of maximum points available made by the top 3 teams*



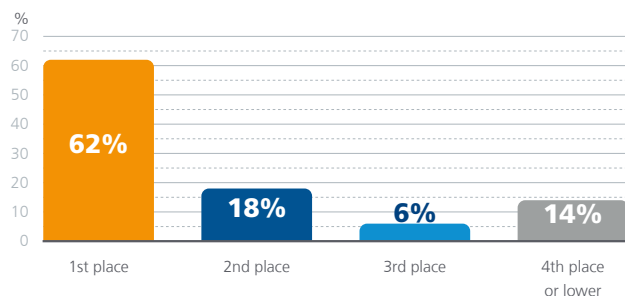
Leagues with a mini-league and/or play-off system

Considering that 70% of CONMEBOL's leagues have adopted such formats at least once during the last five seasons, this analysis is useful to see the effectiveness and impact of such a decision. Over the last five seasons, 62% of teams that finished top in the regular season went on to win the tournament overall, and this average is a result of a wide range of scenarios that have occurred in that time. In the specific cases of Argentina and Bolivia, one out of the last five seasons had a play-offs format after the regular season, and the winner of the regular season won said play-off.

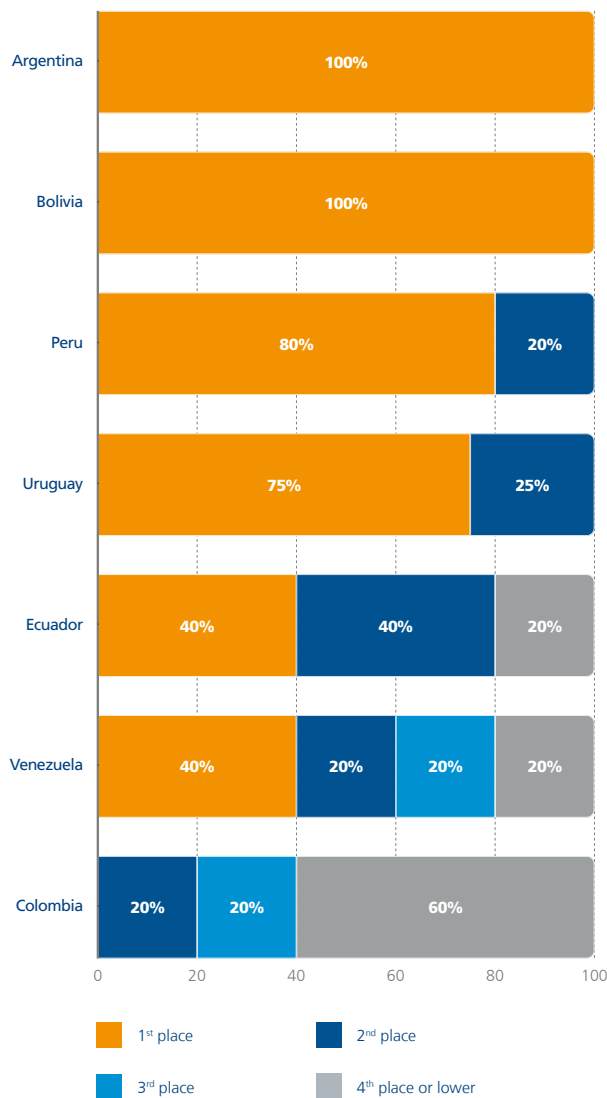
The post-season format has resulted in a much wider variety of winners based on the standings at the end of the regular campaign. Colombia's regular-season champions have lost to lower-placed teams in each of the past five seasons, with 60% of winners coming from third place or below. Both Venezuela and Ecuador have seen their first-placed teams lose more often than they win from that position, with second-placed clubs triumphing in Ecuador 40% of the time and in Venezuela 20% of the time.

The breakdown on the right-hand side of the page shows breakdown shows that although first-placed teams are still crowned champions the most across the continent, there is an opportunity for lower-ranking teams to clinch success. It is worth highlighting the fact that 14% of winners come from fourth place or below, which is far higher than the global average in this tournament format. This is perhaps a contributing factor to the high numbers of different champions seen in CONMEBOL during the past 15 seasons, and suggestive of the positive impact of introducing these new formats to achieve more competitive balance.

Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS



Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS: breakdown by MA








CONMEBOL

Member association-specific information

	 ARGENTINA	 BOLIVIA	 BRAZIL	 CHILE	 COLOMBIA
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	28	14	20	16	20
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	24	24	38	20	20
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	334	165	380	158	198
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 53 2 ND 49 3 RD 46	1 ST 51 2 ND 48 3 RD 46	1 ST 81 2 ND 70 3 RD 69	1 ST 42 2 ND 37 3 RD 35	1 ST 39 2 ND 35 3 RD 34
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 7 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 3 1 ST /3 RD 5 2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 11 1 ST /3 RD 12 2 ND /3 RD 1	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 5 2 ND /3 RD 1
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 73% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 63%	1 ST 72% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 64%	1 ST 71% 2 ND 61% 3 RD 61%	1 ST 70% 2 ND 63% 3 RD 59%	1 ST 65% 2 ND 59% 3 RD 57%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 0% 2 ND 20% 3 RD 20% 4 TH OR LOWER 60%

Member association-specific information

 ECUADOR			 PARAGUAY			 PERU			 URUGUAY			 VENEZUELA				
14			12			17			16			19			AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	
38			22			39			28			32			AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	
254			132			328			226			300			AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	
1 ST 77	2 ND 73	3 RD 64	1 ST 52	2 ND 44	3 RD 39	1 ST 75	2 ND 71	3 RD 67	1 ST 62	2 ND 60	3 RD 53	1 ST 59	2 ND 56	3 RD 55	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	
1 ST /2 ND 5	1 ST /3 RD 13	2 ND /3 RD 9	1 ST /2 ND 8	1 ST /3 RD 13	2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /3 RD 8	2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 1	1 ST /3 RD 9	2 ND /3 RD 7	1 ST /2 ND 2	1 ST /3 RD 3	2 ND /3 RD 1	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	
1 ST 67%	2 ND 63%	3 RD 56%	1 ST 79%	2 ND 66%	3 RD 59%	1 ST 65%	2 ND 61%	3 RD 58%	1 ST 72%	2 ND 69%	3 RD 62%	1 ST 62%	2 ND 60%	3 RD 59%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	
1 ST 40%	2 ND 40%	3 RD 0%	No play-offs or mini-league			1 ST 80%	2 ND 20%	3 RD 0%	1 ST 75%	2 ND 25%	3 RD 0%	1 ST 40%	2 ND 20%	3 RD 20%	4 TH OR LOWER 20%	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION



CONMEBOL Summary

AVERAGE POINTS TALLIES:
1ST/2ND/3RD

59 | 54 | 51

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

5

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 2ND v. 3RD

4

SMALLEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

1 | 1 Time

AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED:
1ST/2ND/3RD

70% | 64% | 60%

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 3RD

8

BIGGEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

11 | 2 Times

% OF PLAY-OFF/MINI-LEAGUE TITLES WON PER REGULAR SEASON POSITION:

1ST

62%

2ND

18%

3RD OR LOWER

20%





Formats and point differences

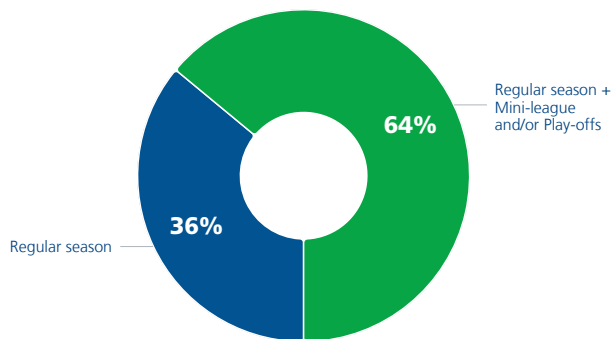


League formats and League profile

League formats

In the OFC, domestic championships typically follow one of two formats, with occasional variations. The first is a traditional round-robin league, with teams playing each other home and away, and the table-toppers crowned champions. Variations can occur based on how many rounds of home-and-away encounters teams play, influenced by geographical and travel factors considering the nature of the Oceanian continent. The second extends the traditional system with mini-leagues and/or play-offs to determine the winners at the season's climax.

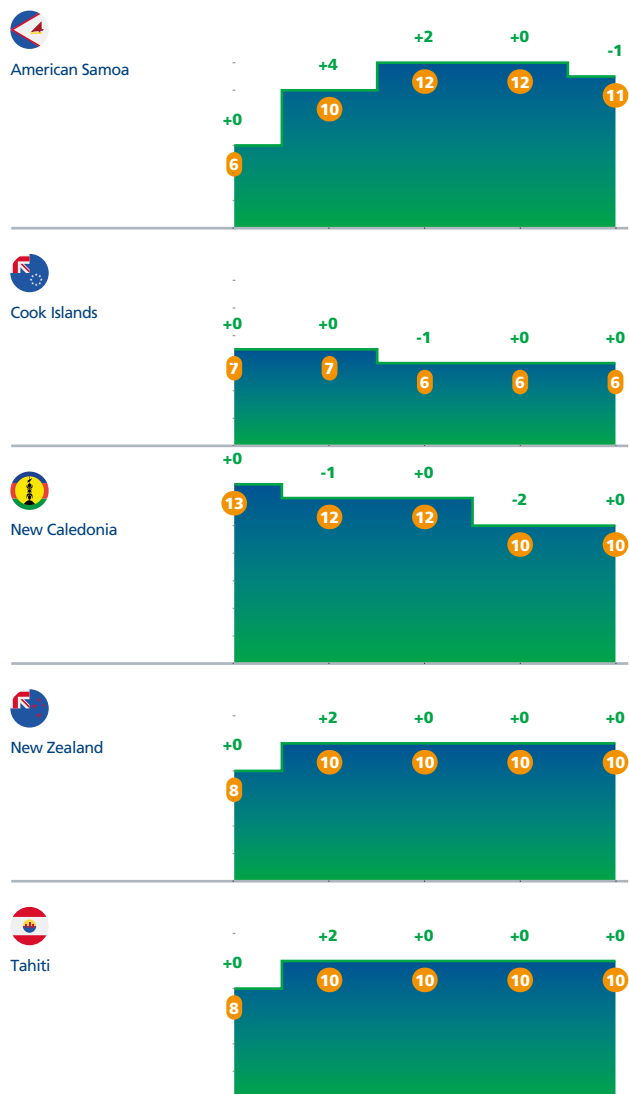
There is a fairly leaned split between the two structures in the OFC for the last five seasons, with 36% of the MAs sticking to regular top-flight seasons and 64% finishing with mini-leagues and/or play-offs following the regular season.



League profile

A total of five out of 11 OFC leagues have altered their number of teams in the past five seasons, with the table showing the changes made. On average, and with the exception of American Samoa which increased by five, these did not significantly modify the profile of the competitions.

Change in No. of Clubs playing in top league in last five seasons



OFC League profile

Avg. matches v. avg. points v. avg. teams



As evidenced in the left-hand side graph, there is a substantial amount of fluctuation within the average total number of matches in the leagues, and a higher number of teams does not necessarily correlate with more fixtures. New Caledonia and Tahiti both average over 100 matches a season, with 11 and ten teams in their respective leagues. Despite having the same number of teams as Tahiti, American Samoa averages only 52 matches, less than 50% of the Tahitian total. Despite the variance, there is a set of leagues that follows a trend, regardless of the difference in the number of teams. Papua New Guinea, Samoa and New Zealand all have just over 80 matches on average, and their average maximum points available is between 35 and 50. However, the leagues range in size from the largest (Papua New Guinea, 13) to the smallest (New Zealand, ten), suggesting that the number of teams is not a defining factor in the number of matches played and points up for grabs.

However, there is little evidence to indicate how this analysis directly relates to how competitive the leagues are. Cross-referencing the number of matches and teams with the analysis of recent champions shows that in fact, American Samoa and Tahiti have had seven different champions in the past 15 seasons. But both nations have contrasting combinations of average games, matchdays and points, and yet they still achieved the same number of different champions in this analysis area. The table below provides additional details on top of showing that the average for OFC's domestic competitions during the last five seasons is a top-tier with ten teams and 72 matches played over 14 matchdays.

	MA	AVG no. of Teams	AVG no. of matches	AVG no. of matchdays	AVG max no. of points available
Fewest matches	Vanuatu	9	23	4	12
	Cook Islands	6	44	14	41
	Solomon Islands	9	51	15	46
	American Samoa	10	52	10	30
Most matches	Samoa	12	82	14	41
	Tonga	11	97	16	47
	New Caledonia	11	111	19	76
	Tahiti	10	113	23	94
OFC AVG		10	72	14	47

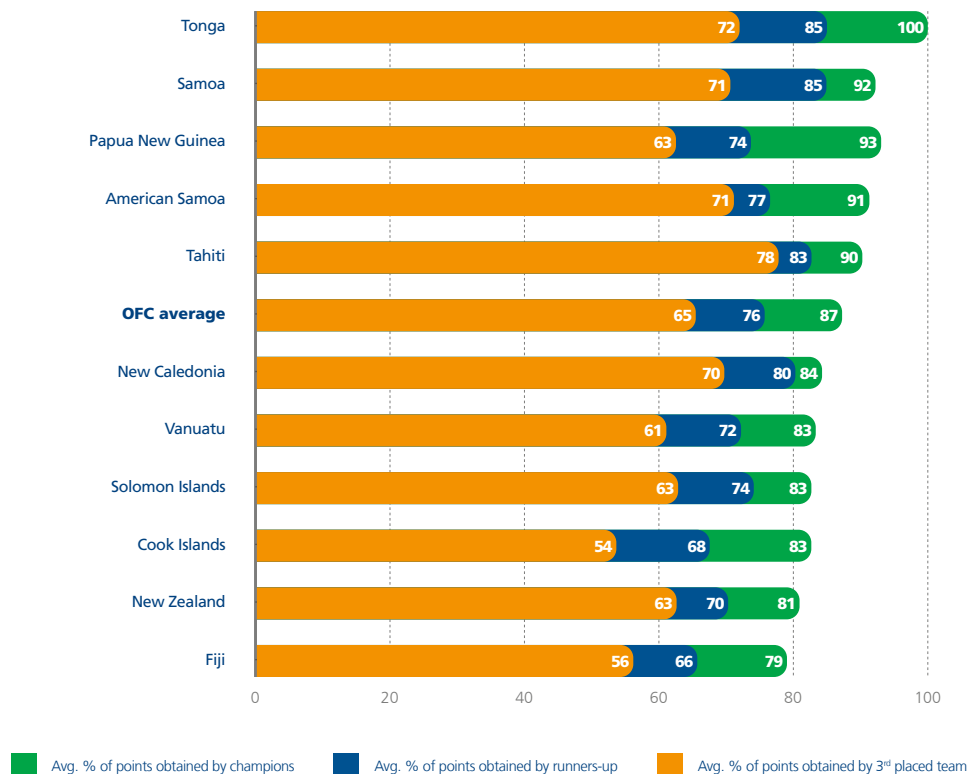
Average season points

The breakdown of how the top three teams across the OFC's leagues have performed during the last five seasons, and specifically what percentage of the total points available they have obtained, allows for a better understanding of the relative competitiveness of each division.

The results from the OFC leagues reveal that:

- All of the champions obtain 79% or more of the total points available, with an average of 87%. It is worth mentioning that the champions in Tonga consistently managed to win all their matches.
- The runners-up are mostly in the 70-77% interval, with the average being 76%.
- There is slightly more variance among the third-placed teams, but the members of this group lie between 54% and 78%, with a 65% average.

Ranking of MAs by average season points



OFC

Analysis of Championship Point Differences

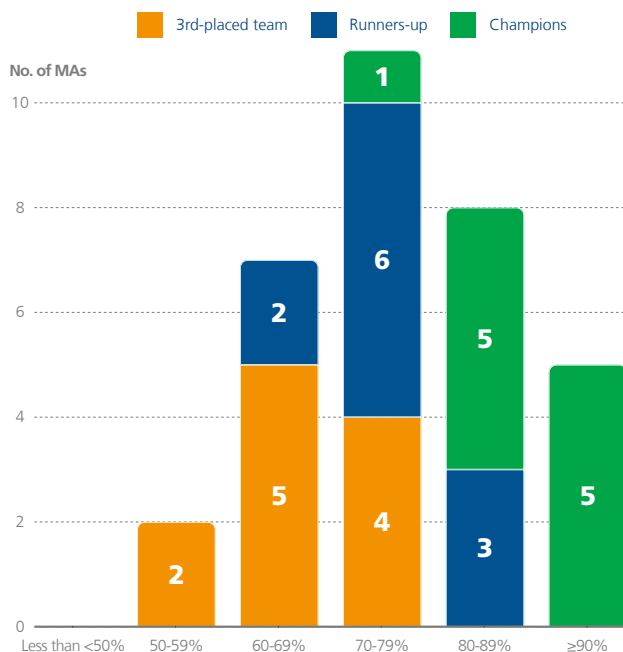
Going deeper into this analysis of the top three teams and their points tallies, the chart on the right-hand side of the table presents the percentage difference between these high performers.

Tahiti's league appears the most balanced, with only an 8% average difference, and Papua New Guinea's the least, with an average percentage points difference of 20%.

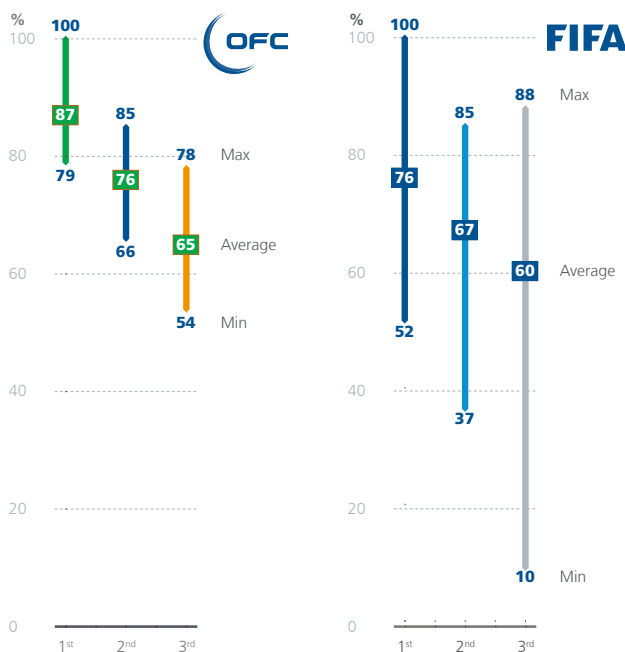
Aside from these outliers, most OFC leagues follow a similar pattern. The average percentage difference in the confederation is around 15%, with most competitions grouped around this figure.

*These figures were obtained by 1) taking the already calculated average % of possible points obtained by the champions, runners-up and third-placed team, 2) calculating the differences between the previous figures (i.e. champions minus runners-up, champions minus third-placed team, and runners-up minus third-placed team) and 3) adding the aforementioned differences and dividing them by three.

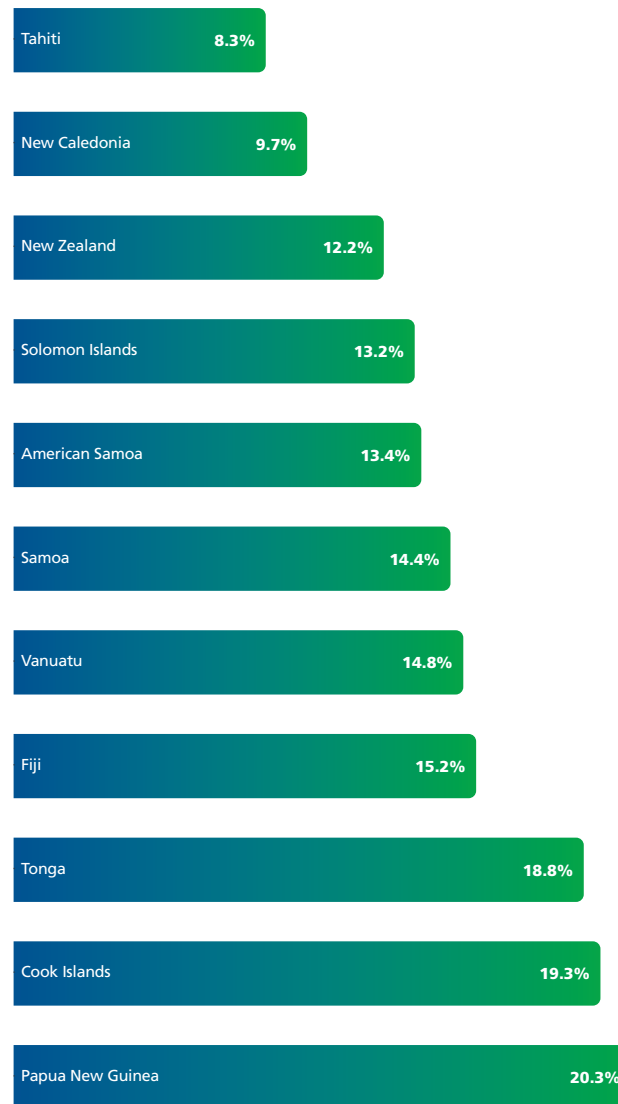
% of points obtained by champions, runners-up and 3rd-placed teams across all OFC MAs



% of points available obtained by the top 3 teams: max., min. and avg.



Average % of maximum points available made by the top 3 teams*



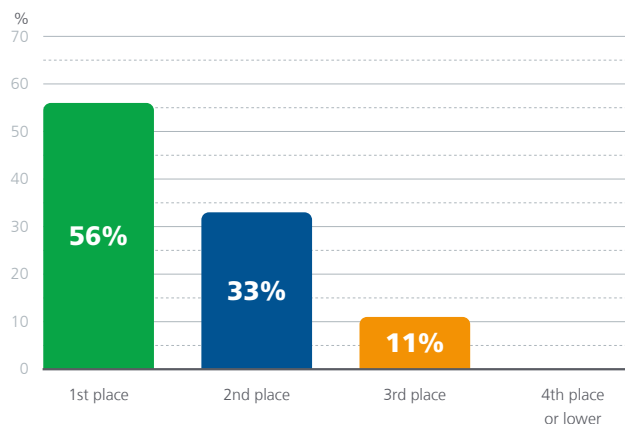
Leagues with a mini-league and/or play-off system

Over the last five campaigns, 56% of the teams finishing first in the regular season have gone on to become champions. The remaining outcomes are split between second-placed finishers, third-placed teams with respectively 33% and 11%. This proves that it is possible for clubs ranked lower during the regular season to upset the odds and win the title.

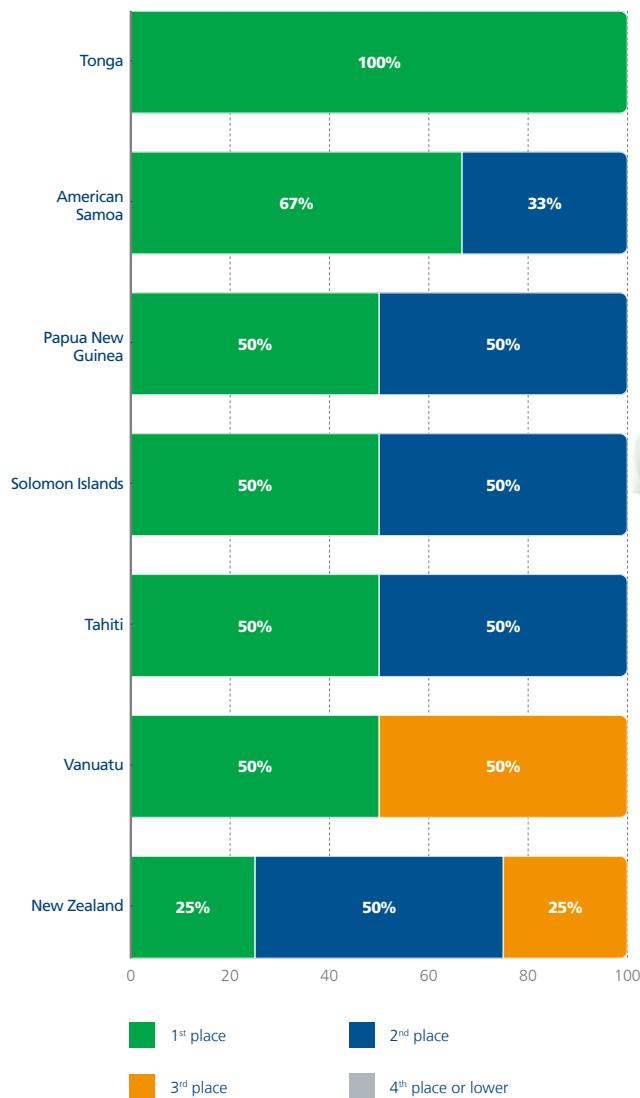
According to the right-hand side graph, and although table-toppers dominate and no team finishing lower than third has tasted glory in the last five seasons, the initiative of adding a final mini-league and/or play-offs has generated new winners and appealing end-of-season drama.

There is also a clear link between the nations that have adopted these new end-of-season formats and those with the greatest variety of different winners in recent seasons. American Samoa, Tahiti, and Vanuatu have had at least six different champions in the last 15 seasons, with victories from either second or third-placed teams.

Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS




Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS: breakdown by MA








OFC

Member association-specific information

	 AMERICAN SAMOA	 COOK ISLANDS	 FIJI	 NEW CALEDONIA	 NEW ZEALAND	 PAPUA NEW GUINEA
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	10	6	8	11	10	13
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	10	14	14	19	17	12
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	52	44	56	111	81	82
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 27 2 ND 23 3 RD 21	1 ST 34 2 ND 28 3 RD 22	1 ST 33 2 ND 28 3 RD 24	1 ST 64 2 ND 61 3 RD 53	1 ST 41 2 ND 35 3 RD 32	1 ST 32 2 ND 26 3 RD 22
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 2	1 ST /2 ND 6 1 ST /3 RD 12 2 ND /3 RD 6	1 ST /2 ND 6 1 ST /3 RD 10 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 11 2 ND /3 RD 8	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 7 1 ST /3 RD 11 2 ND /3 RD 4
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 91% 2 ND 77% 3 RD 71%	1 ST 83% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 54%	1 ST 79% 2 ND 66% 3 RD 56%	1 ST 84% 2 ND 80% 3 RD 70%	1 ST 81% 2 ND 70% 3 RD 63%	1 ST 93% 2 ND 74% 3 RD 63%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 67% 2 ND 33% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 25% 2 ND 50% 3 RD 25% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 50% 2 ND 50% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%

Member association-specific information

 SAMOA			 SOLOMON ISLANDS			 TAHITI			 TONGA			 VANUATU			
12			9			10			11			9			AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
14			15			23			16			4			AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
82			51			113			97			23			AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 37	2 ND 35	3 RD 29	1 ST 38	2 ND 34	3 RD 29	1 ST 84	2 ND 78	3 RD 73	1 ST 47	2 ND 38	3 RD 32	1 ST 10	2 ND 9	3 RD 7	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /2 ND 2	1 ST /3 RD 8	2 ND /3 RD 6	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /3 RD 9	2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 7	1 ST /3 RD 11	2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 9	1 ST /3 RD 15	2 ND /3 RD 7	1 ST /2 ND 1	1 ST /3 RD 3	2 ND /3 RD 1	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST 92%	2 ND 85%	3 RD 71%	1 ST 83%	2 ND 74%	3 RD 63%	1 ST 90%	2 ND 83%	3 RD 78%	1 ST 100%	2 ND 85%	3 RD 72%	1 ST 83%	2 ND 72%	3 RD 61%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
No play-offs or mini-league			1 ST 50%	2 ND 50%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 50%	2 ND 50%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 100%	2 ND 0%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION
			1 ST 50%	2 ND 50%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 50%	2 ND 50%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 100%	2 ND 0%	3 RD 50%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	



OFC Summary

AVERAGE POINTS TALLIES:
1ST/2ND/3RD

41 | 36 | 31

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

5

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 2ND v. 3RD

5

SMALLEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

1 | 1 Time

AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED:
1ST/2ND/3RD

87% | 76% | 65%

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 3RD

10

BIGGEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

9 | 1 Time

% OF PLAY-OFF/MINI-LEAGUE TITLES WON PER REGULAR SEASON POSITION:

1 ST	2 ND	3 RD OR LOWER
56%	33%	11%



Formats and point differences



Formats and points differences

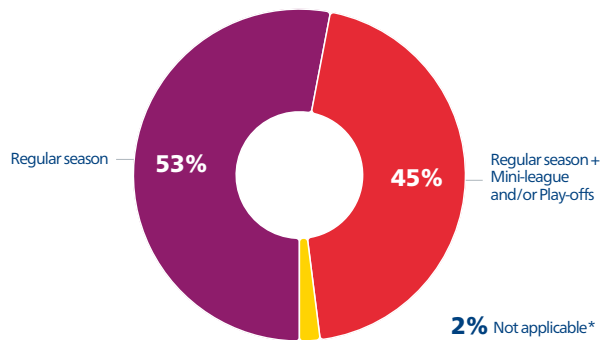
League formats

UEFA's domestic leagues traditionally follow two different competition formats, with some specific variations.

On the one hand, we have the round-robin format (53%) with traditional home-and-away matches. Variations entail, for instance, a double home-and-away format or even an intermediate model in which clubs face off home and away and subsequently meet for a third time.

On the other hand, there are a number of leagues (45%) that have a regular season culminating in a mini-league and/or play-offs.

The overall scenario shows a relatively even split between the different type of competition formats. It is worth mentioning the case of Liechtenstein, which does not have its own league, as there is an agreement that its teams may participate in the Swiss Super League.



League profile

During the past five seasons, there have been variations in the number of teams in 18 of the confederation's first divisions. Out of these aforementioned variations, Georgia and Bosnia and Herzegovina stand out with a decrease of minus four and so does Bulgaria with a positive increase of the same amount.

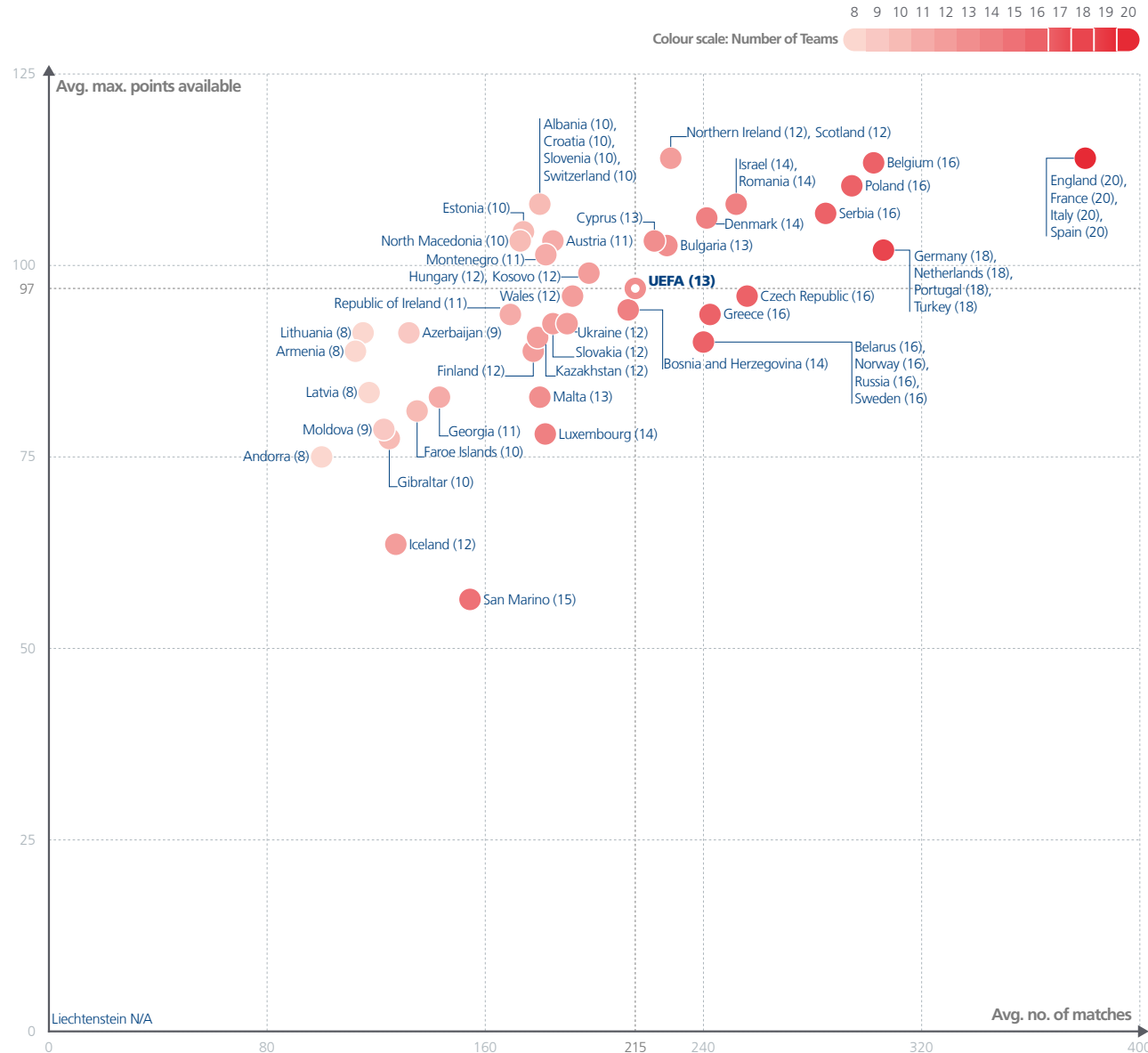
Change in No. of Clubs playing in top league in last five seasons



*Liechtenstein is included in this category

UEFA League profile

Avg. matches v. avg. points v. avg. teams



The size of the league, the competition format and the season length may influence the total number of matches played per season. The graph on the left-hand side of the page illustrates these complex interaction.

Taking into consideration the last five seasons the situation across UEFA is a league with 13 teams playing 215 matches across 32 matchdays. The extremes have the following patterns:

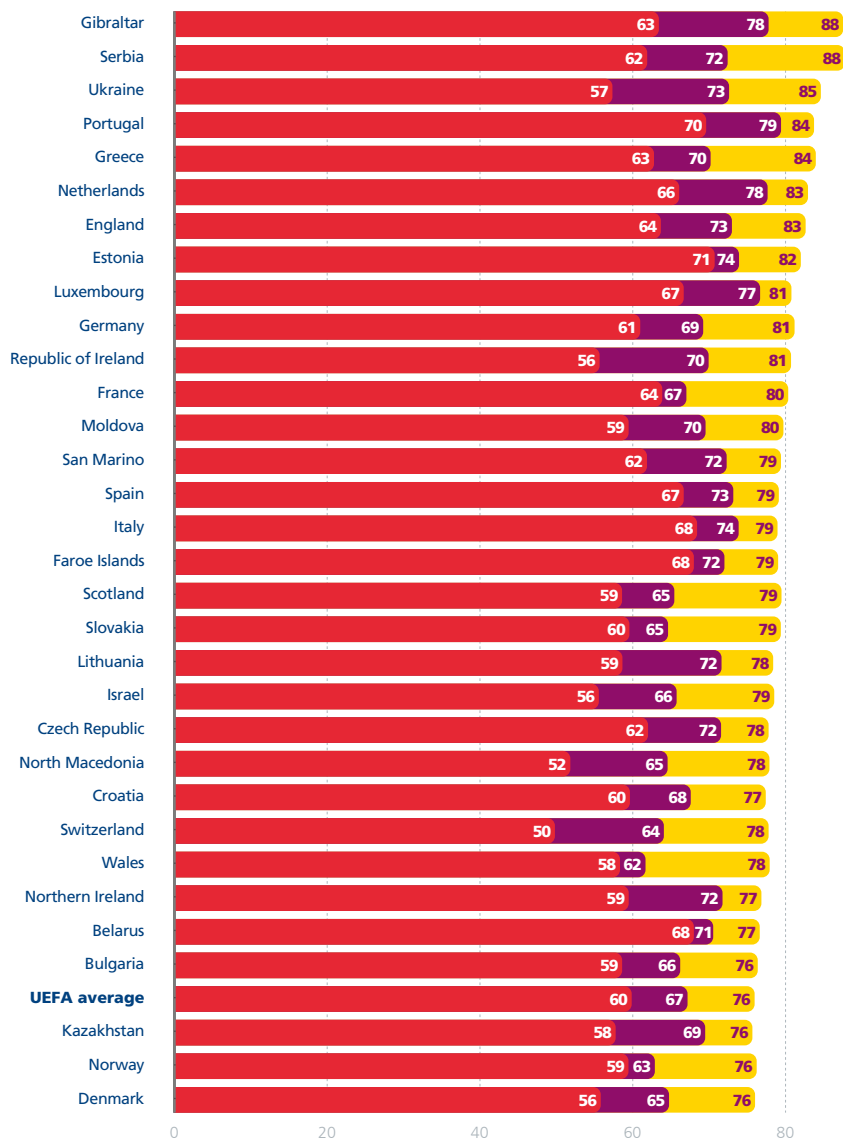
	MA	AVG no. of Teams	AVG no. of matches	AVG no. of matchdays	AVG max no. of points available
Fewest matches	Andorra	8	100	25	75
	Armenia	8	112	30	89
	Latvia	8	117	28	83
	Lithuania	8	115	30	91
Most matches	England	20	380	38	114
	France	20	380	38	114
	Italy	20	380	38	114
	Spain	20	380	38	114
UEFA AVG		13	215	32	97

The leagues with the lowest tallies of teams and matches shed light on the influence that different competition formats have on the number of matchdays and matches played. For instance, the Lithuanian top flight, with eight teams, has more matches and a higher number of points up for grabs than several of its counterparts with a similar number of teams.

At the upper end of this scale, we have the round-robin leagues with 20 teams, which feature 38 matchdays and a total of 380 matches. Another important cluster that can be identified consists of the divisions with 18 teams, 34 matchdays and a total of 306 matches. There are four MAs in Europe in said group, this being Germany, Netherlands, Portugal and Turkey.

Average season points

Ranking of MAs by average season points

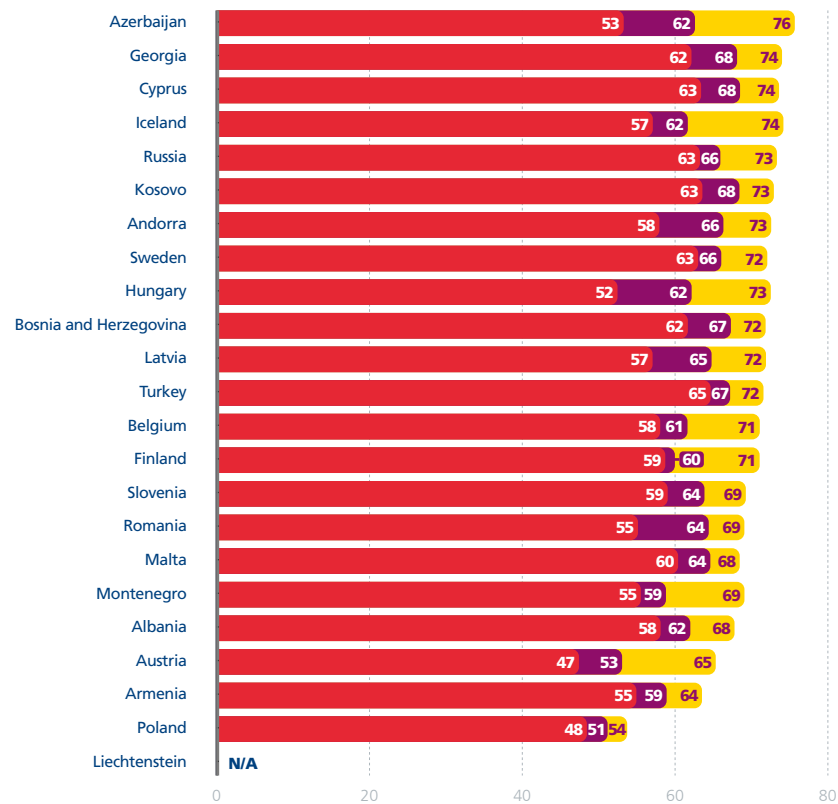


The breakdown of how the top three teams across UEFA leagues have performed during the last five seasons, and specifically what percentage of the total points available they have collected, allows for a better understanding of the relative competitiveness of each division.

The results from UEFA's top flights reveal that:

- Most of the champions amass 70-79% of the available points.
- The runners-up mostly occupy the 60-69% range.
- There is a significant amount of variation among the third-placed teams, although the 50-59% cluster is the commonest.
- On average, the winners of UEFA top flights obtain 76% of the available points, whilst the runners-up amass 67% and the third-placed sides a mere 60%.

■ Avg. % of points obtained by champions
 ■ Avg. % of points obtained by runners-up
 ■ Avg. % of points obtained by 3rd placed team



UEFA

Average season points

Based on the previous table, the countries where the champions obtain the highest proportion of the available points (88%), on average, are Gibraltar and Serbia. The runners-up in Portugal reach the 79% mark. Finally, in Estonia, the third-placed team averages a solid 71% of the points on offer.

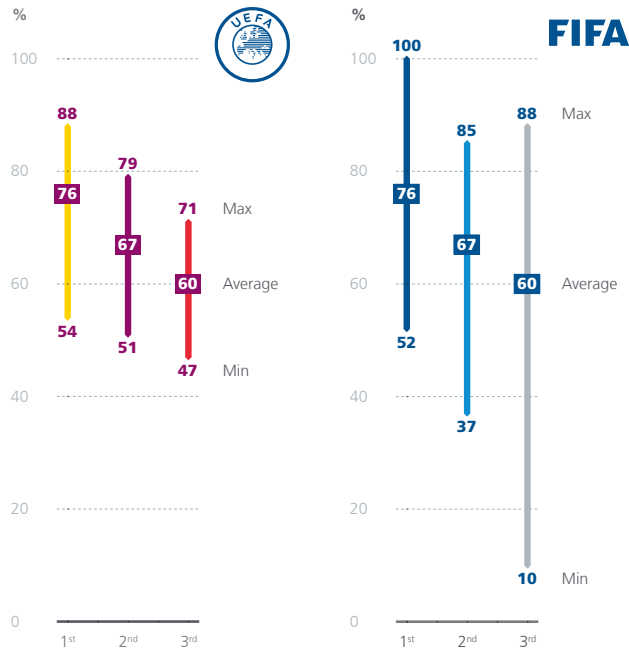
At the lower end, we have Poland, where the winners and runners-up respectively only pick up 54% and 51% of the available points. Austria is the country where, on average, the third-placed side bags the lowest percentage of the possible points (only 47%).

% of points obtained by champions, runners-up and 3rd-placed teams across all UEFA MAs



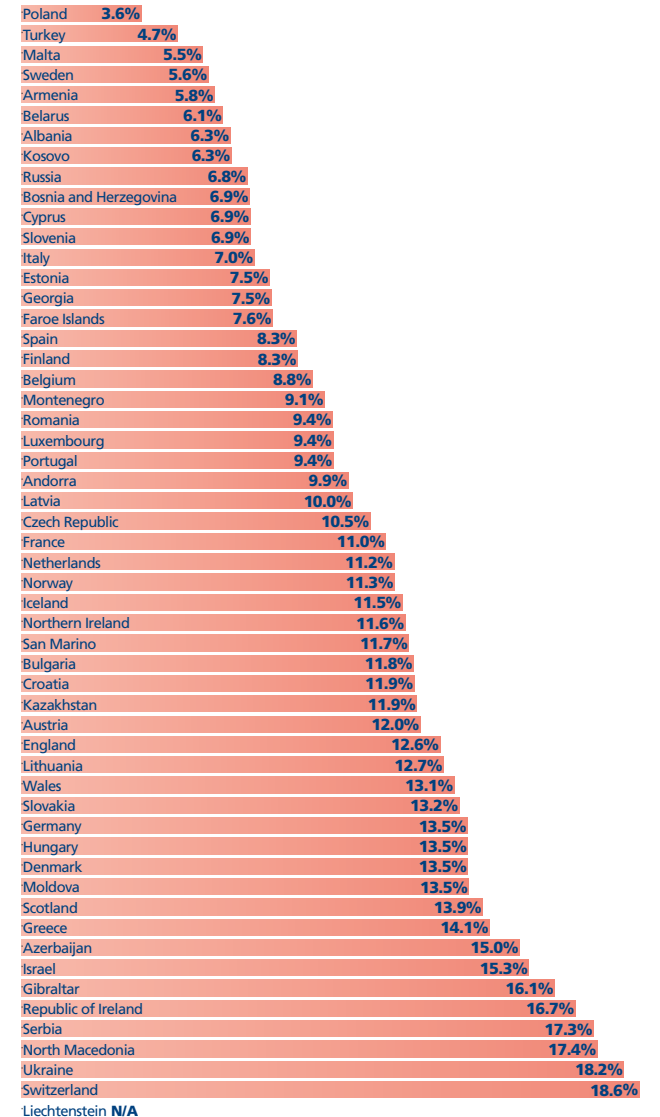
A relative competitiveness ranking can be established based on the point difference between the top three teams, as shown on the right-hand side table: Poland still has the most competitive league, with a mere 4 point average percentage difference, whilst Switzerland has the biggest gap (19%).

% of points available obtained by the top 3 teams: max., min. and avg.



*These figures were obtained by 1) taking the already calculated average % of possible points obtained by the champions, runners-up and third-placed team, 2) calculating the differences between the previous figures (i.e. champions minus runners-up, champions minus third-placed team, and runners-up minus third-placed team) and 3) adding the aforementioned differences and dividing them by three.

Average % of maximum points available made by the top 3 teams*



Leagues with a mini-league and/or play-off system

A total of 45% of UEFA top flights have an additional set of matches after the regular season, in the form of either mini-leagues or play-offs at least once in the last five seasons. This is aimed at delivering more excitement and competitiveness through matches between the strongest teams.

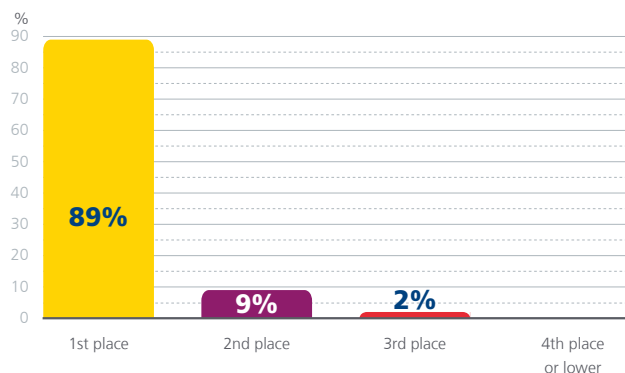
As is to be expected, the first-placed teams in the regular season are the favourites to prevail in this additional phase and become ultimate champions. Based on historical data, the regular-season table-toppers have an 89% chance of claiming the title in the post-season.

The runners-up have emerged as champions in 9% of cases and teams finishing third have triumphed a meagre 2% of the time

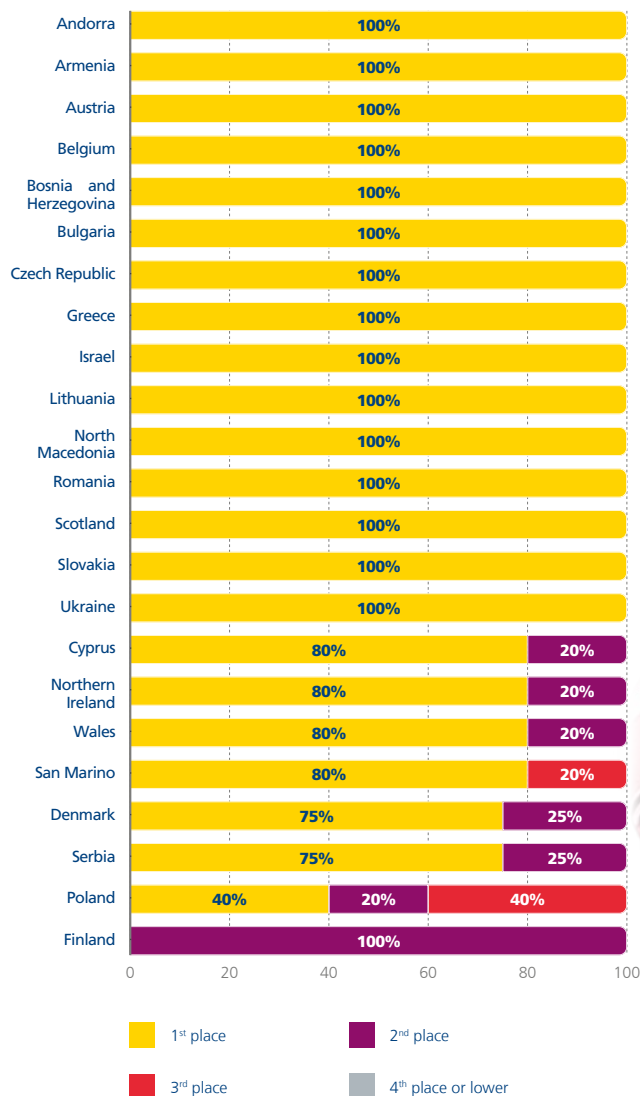
Thus, where UEFA is concerned, the additional phases largely do not lead to different title-winners as opposed to the regular season, but may still play an important role in promoting competitiveness, serving up drama, heightening the league's visibility through high-profile matches and providing an additional income-generation opportunity.

As shown on the right-hand side chart, there are eight leagues that differ from the norm. In seven of them, the runners-up have managed to win the title, whilst in San Marino and Poland, third-placed finishers have overcome the odds to lift the trophy.

Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS









Proportion of ML/PO titles won according to position in RS: breakdown by MA






UEFA

Member association-specific information







	 ALBANIA	 ANDORRA	 ARMENIA	 AUSTRIA	 AZERBAIJAN	 BELARUS
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	10	8	8	11	9	16
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	36	25	30	34	30	30
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	180	100	112	185	132	240
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 73 2 ND 67 3 RD 63	1 ST 54 2 ND 50 3 RD 44	1 ST 56 2 ND 52 3 RD 49	1 ST 68 2 ND 55 3 RD 49	1 ST 69 2 ND 57 3 RD 49	1 ST 69 2 ND 64 3 RD 61
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 9 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 11 2 ND /3 RD 6	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 8 2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 11 1 ST /3 RD 16 2 ND /3 RD 5	1 ST /2 ND 12 1 ST /3 RD 20 2 ND /3 RD 8	1 ST /2 ND 5 1 ST /3 RD 8 2 ND /3 RD 3
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 68% 2 ND 62% 3 RD 58%	1 ST 73% 2 ND 66% 3 RD 58%	1 ST 64% 2 ND 59% 3 RD 55%	1 ST 65% 2 ND 53% 3 RD 47%	1 ST 76% 2 ND 62% 3 RD 53%	1 ST 77% 2 ND 71% 3 RD 68%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league

Member association-specific information

 BELGIUM	 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	 BULGARIA	 CROATIA	 CYPRUS	 CZECH REPUBLIC	
16	14	13	10	13	16	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
38	31	34	36	34	32	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
302	212	227	180	222	256	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 80	1 ST 68	1 ST 78	1 ST 84	1 ST 76	1 ST 75	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 70	2 ND 63	2 ND 68	2 ND 73	2 ND 71	2 ND 69	
3 RD 65	3 RD 58	3 RD 60	3 RD 64	3 RD 65	3 RD 59	
1 ST /2 ND 10	1 ST /2 ND 4	1 ST /2 ND 10	1 ST /2 ND 11	1 ST /2 ND 5	1 ST /2 ND 6	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /3 RD 15	1 ST /3 RD 10	1 ST /3 RD 18	1 ST /3 RD 19	1 ST /3 RD 11	1 ST /3 RD 15	
2 ND /3 RD 4	2 ND /3 RD 5	2 ND /3 RD 8	2 ND /3 RD 9	2 ND /3 RD 5	2 ND /3 RD 9	
1 ST 71%	1 ST 72%	1 ST 76%	1 ST 77%	1 ST 74%	1 ST 78%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 61%	2 ND 67%	2 ND 66%	2 ND 68%	2 ND 68%	2 ND 72%	
3 RD 58%	3 RD 62%	3 RD 59%	3 RD 60%	3 RD 63%	3 RD 62%	
1 ST 100%	1 ST 100%	1 ST 100%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 80%	1 ST 100%	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION
2 ND 0%	2 ND 0%	2 ND 0%		2 ND 20%	2 ND 0%	
3 RD 0%	3 RD 0%	3 RD 0%		3 RD 0%	3 RD 0%	
4 TH OR LOWER 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%		4 TH OR LOWER 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	

UEFA

Member association-specific information

	 DENMARK	 ENGLAND	 ESTONIA	 FAROE ISLANDS	 FINLAND	 FRANCE														
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	14	20	10	10	12	20														
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	35	38	35	27	30	38														
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	241	380	174	135	178	380														
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 81	2 ND 69	3 RD 59	1 ST 94	2 ND 83	3 RD 73	1 ST 85	2 ND 78	3 RD 74	1 ST 64	2 ND 59	3 RD 55	1 ST 63	2 ND 53	3 RD 52	1 ST 92	2 ND 76	3 RD 73		
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 12	1 ST /3 RD 22	2 ND /3 RD 10	1 ST /2 ND 11	1 ST /3 RD 22	2 ND /3 RD 11	1 ST /2 ND 8	1 ST /3 RD 11	2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 6	1 ST /3 RD 9	2 ND /3 RD 4	1 ST /2 ND 10	1 ST /3 RD 11	2 ND /3 RD 1	1 ST /2 ND 15	1 ST /3 RD 19	2 ND /3 RD 4		
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 76%	2 ND 65%	3 RD 56%	1 ST 83%	2 ND 73%	3 RD 64%	1 ST 82%	2 ND 74%	3 RD 71%	1 ST 79%	2 ND 72%	3 RD 68%	1 ST 71%	2 ND 60%	3 RD 59%	1 ST 80%	2 ND 67%	3 RD 64%		
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 75%	2 ND 25%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league			No play-offs or mini-league			No play-offs or mini-league			1 ST 0%	2 ND 100%	3 RD 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league		

Member association-specific information







 GEORGIA	 GERMANY	 GIBRALTAR	 GREECE	 HUNGARY	 ICELAND	
11	18	10	16	12	12	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
28	34	26	31	33	21	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
143	306	125	242	198	127	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 60 2 ND 55 3 RD 52	1 ST 83 2 ND 71 3 RD 62	1 ST 68 2 ND 61 3 RD 49	1 ST 79 2 ND 66 3 RD 59	1 ST 72 2 ND 61 3 RD 52	1 ST 47 2 ND 39 3 RD 36	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 8 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 12 1 ST /3 RD 21 2 ND /3 RD 8	1 ST /2 ND 7 1 ST /3 RD 18 2 ND /3 RD 11	1 ST /2 ND 13 1 ST /3 RD 20 2 ND /3 RD 7	1 ST /2 ND 10 1 ST /3 RD 20 2 ND /3 RD 10	1 ST /2 ND 8 1 ST /3 RD 11 2 ND /3 RD 3	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST 74% 2 ND 68% 3 RD 62%	1 ST 81% 2 ND 69% 3 RD 61%	1 ST 88% 2 ND 78% 3 RD 63%	1 ST 84% 2 ND 70% 3 RD 63%	1 ST 73% 2 ND 62% 3 RD 52%	1 ST 74% 2 ND 62% 3 RD 57%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION

UEFA

Member association-specific information







	 ISRAEL	 ITALY	 KAZAKHSTAN	 KOSOVO	 LATVIA	 LIECHTENSTEIN
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	14	20	12	12	8	N/A
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	36	38	30	33	28	N/A
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	252	380	179	198	117	N/A
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 85 71 60	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 90 84 78	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 69 63 52	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 72 68 63	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 60 55 47	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD N/A N/A N/A
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 14 25 11	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 6 12 6	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 5 16 11	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 5 9 5	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 5 13 7	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD N/A N/A N/A
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 79% 66% 56%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 79% 74% 68%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 76% 69% 58%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 73% 68% 63%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 72% 65% 57%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD N/A% N/A% N/A%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 2 ND 100% 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 2 ND 100% 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 2 ND N/A N/A
	3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 0% 0%		3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 0% 0%			3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER N/A N/A

Member association-specific information







 LITHUANIA	 LUXEMBOURG	 MALTA	 MOLDOVA	 MONTENEGRO	 NETHERLANDS	
8	14	13	9	11	18	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
30	26	28	26	34	34	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
115	182	180	123	182	306	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 71	1 ST 63	1 ST 56	1 ST 62	1 ST 70	1 ST 85	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 65	2 ND 60	2 ND 53	2 ND 54	2 ND 59	2 ND 79	
3 RD 53	3 RD 52	3 RD 49	3 RD 48	3 RD 56	3 RD 67	
1 ST /2 ND 6	1 ST /2 ND 3	1 ST /2 ND 3	1 ST /2 ND 8	1 ST /2 ND 11	1 ST /2 ND 5	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /3 RD 18	1 ST /3 RD 11	1 ST /3 RD 7	1 ST /3 RD 15	1 ST /3 RD 14	1 ST /3 RD 17	
2 ND /3 RD 12	2 ND /3 RD 8	2 ND /3 RD 3	2 ND /3 RD 7	2 ND /3 RD 3	2 ND /3 RD 12	
1 ST 78%	1 ST 81%	1 ST 68%	1 ST 80%	1 ST 69%	1 ST 83%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 72%	2 ND 77%	2 ND 64%	2 ND 70%	2 ND 59%	2 ND 78%	
3 RD 59%	3 RD 67%	3 RD 60%	3 RD 59%	3 RD 55%	3 RD 66%	
1 ST 100%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION
2 ND 0%						
3 RD 0%						
4 TH OR LOWER 0%						

UEFA

Member association-specific information








	 NORTH MACEDONIA	 NORTHERN IRELAND	 NORWAY	 POLAND	 PORTUGAL	 REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	10	12	16	16	18	11
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	34	38	30	37	34	31
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	173	228	240	294	306	169
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 80 2 ND 66 3 RD 53	1 ST 88 2 ND 82 3 RD 68	1 ST 69 2 ND 57 3 RD 53	1 ST 59 2 ND 56 3 RD 53	1 ST 85 2 ND 81 3 RD 71	1 ST 75 2 ND 66 3 RD 53
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 14 1 ST /3 RD 27 2 ND /3 RD 13	1 ST /2 ND 6 1 ST /3 RD 20 2 ND /3 RD 14	1 ST /2 ND 12 1 ST /3 RD 15 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 3 1 ST /3 RD 6 2 ND /3 RD 3	1 ST /2 ND 4 1 ST /3 RD 14 2 ND /3 RD 10	1 ST /2 ND 9 1 ST /3 RD 22 2 ND /3 RD 13
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 78% 2 ND 65% 3 RD 52%	1 ST 77% 2 ND 72% 3 RD 59%	1 ST 76% 2 ND 63% 3 RD 59%	1 ST 54% 2 ND 51% 3 RD 48%	1 ST 84% 2 ND 79% 3 RD 70%	1 ST 81% 2 ND 70% 3 RD 56%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	1 ST 100% 2 ND 0% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	1 ST 80% 2 ND 20% 3 RD 0% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 40% 2 ND 20% 3 RD 40% 4 TH OR LOWER 0%	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league

Member association-specific information

 ROMANIA	 RUSSIA	 SAN MARINO	 SCOTLAND	 SERBIA	 SLOVAKIA	
14	16	15	12	16	12	AVG. LEAGUE SIZE
36	30	19	38	36	31	AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS
252	240	154	228	285	185	AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON
1 ST 75	1 ST 66	1 ST 44	1 ST 91	1 ST 94	1 ST 73	AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 69	2 ND 59	2 ND 41	2 ND 75	2 ND 77	2 ND 60	
3 RD 59	3 RD 57	3 RD 36	3 RD 67	3 RD 66	3 RD 55	
1 ST /2 ND 5	1 ST /2 ND 7	1 ST /2 ND 3	1 ST /2 ND 16	1 ST /2 ND 16	1 ST /2 ND 13	AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
1 ST /3 RD 15	1 ST /3 RD 9	1 ST /3 RD 8	1 ST /3 RD 24	1 ST /3 RD 28	1 ST /3 RD 18	
2 ND /3 RD 10	2 ND /3 RD 2	2 ND /3 RD 5	2 ND /3 RD 8	2 ND /3 RD 12	2 ND /3 RD 5	
1 ST 69%	1 ST 73%	1 ST 79%	1 ST 79%	1 ST 88%	1 ST 79%	AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD
2 ND 64%	2 ND 66%	2 ND 72%	2 ND 65%	2 ND 72%	2 ND 65%	
3 RD 55%	3 RD 63%	3 RD 62%	3 RD 59%	3 RD 62%	3 RD 60%	
1 ST 100%	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 80%	1 ST 100%	1 ST 75%	1 ST 100%	PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION
2 ND 0%		2 ND 0%	2 ND 0%	2 ND 0%	2 ND 0%	
3 RD 0%		3 RD 20%	3 RD 0%	3 RD 0%	3 RD 0%	
4 TH OR LOWER 0%		4 TH OR LOWER 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	4 TH OR LOWER 0%	

UEFA

Member association-specific information

							
	SLOVENIA	SPAIN	SWEDEN	SWITZERLAND	TURKEY	UKRAINE	WALES
AVG. LEAGUE SIZE	10	20	16	10	18	12	12
AVG. NO. OF MATCHDAYS	36	38	30	36	34	31	32
AVG. NO. OF TOTAL GAMES PER SEASON	180	380	240	180	306	190	192
AVG. POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 75 69 64	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 90 83 76	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 65 60 57	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 84 69 54	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 73 68 66	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 78 67 53	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 75 59 56
AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 6 11 5	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 7 14 7	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 5 8 3	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 15 30 15	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 5 7 3	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 11 25 14	1 ST /2 ND 1 ST /3 RD 2 ND /3 RD 16 19 3
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 69% 64% 59%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 79% 73% 67%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 72% 66% 63%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 78% 64% 50%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 72% 67% 65%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 85% 73% 57%	1 ST 2 ND 3 RD 78% 62% 58%
PROPORTION OF ML/PO TITLES PER RS POSITION	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	No play-offs or mini-league	1 ST 2 ND 100% 0%	1 ST 2 ND 80% 20%
						3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 0% 0%	3 RD 4 TH OR LOWER 0% 0%

UEFA Summary

AVERAGE POINTS TALLIES:
1ST/2ND/3RD

73 | 65 | 58

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

8

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 2ND v. 3RD

7

SMALLEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

3 | 3 Times

% OF PLAY-OFF/MINI-LEAGUE TITLES WON PER REGULAR SEASON POSITION:

1ST

88%

2ND

9%

3RD OR LOWER

3%

AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED:
1ST/2ND/3RD

76% | 67% | 60%

AVG. POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 3RD

15

BIGGEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

16 | 3 Times



Confederation summary

Formats and point differences

	AFC	CAF	Concacaf
AVERAGE POINTS TALLIES: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	51 45 40	52 47 42	39 35 31
AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1 ST /2 ND /3 RD	78% 69% 61%	73% 65% 58%	76% 68% 60%
AVERAGE POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST v. 2 ND	6	5	4
AVERAGE POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST v. 3 RD	11	10	8
AVERAGE POINTS DIFFERENCE: 2 ND v. 3 RD	5	5	4
SMALLEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST v. 2 ND	1 2 Times	1 1 Time	0 1 Time
BIGGEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1 ST v. 2 ND	13 2 Times	13 3 Times	7 2 Times
% OF PLAYOFF/ MINI-LEAGUE TITLES WON PER POSITION IN REGULAR SEASON:	1 ST 42% 2 ND 45% 3 RD OR LOWER 13%	1 ST 57% 2 ND 29% 3 RD OR LOWER 14%	1 ST 46% 2 ND 26% 3 RD OR LOWER 28%





CONMEBOL

OFC

UEFA

59 | 54 | 51

41 | 36 | 31

73 | 65 | 58

AVERAGE POINTS TALLIES: 1ST/2ND/3RD

70% | 64% | 60%

87% | 76% | 65%

76% | 67% | 60%

AVERAGE % OF POINTS AVAILABLE OBTAINED: 1ST/2ND/3RD

5

5

8

AVERAGE POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

8

10

15

AVERAGE POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 3RD

4

5

7

AVERAGE POINTS DIFFERENCE: 2ND v. 3RD

1

1 Time

1

1 Time

3

3 Times

SMALLEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

11

1 Time

9

1 Time

16

3 Times

BIGGEST POINTS DIFFERENCE: 1ST v. 2ND

1ST 2ND 3RD OR LOWER
62% 18% 20%

1ST 2ND 3RD OR LOWER
56% 33% 11%

1ST 2ND 3RD OR LOWER
88% 9% 3%

% OF PLAYOFF/ MINI-LEAGUE TITLES WON PER POSITION IN REGULAR SEASON:

Formats and point differences

Annexe 1

 Regular season only
 RS with mini-league a/o play-offs



AFC

Format breakdown over the past 5 seasons

Top-tier competitions		
Afghanistan	0	5
Australia	0	5
Cambodia	3	2
China PR	4	1
Chinese Taipei	4	1
Guam	4	1
Iraq	3	2
Japan	4	1
Korea Republic	0	5
Philippines	4	1
Sri Lanka	3	2
Syria	4	1
Uzbekistan	4	1



CAF

Format breakdown over the past 5 seasons

Top-tier competitions		
Benin	4	1
Botswana	4	1
Cameroon	4	1
Cabo Verde	0	5
Chad	3	2
Congo DR	4	1
Equatorial Guinea	0	5
Gabon	3	2
Ghana	4	1
Liberia	3	2
Madagascar	0	5
Mali	3	2
Nigeria	4	1
São Tomé and Príncipe	0	5
South Sudan	3	2
Sudan	3	2
Tunisia	4	1
Zambia	4	1



Concacaf

Format breakdown over the past 5 seasons

Top-tier competitions		
Anguilla	4	1
Aruba	0	5
Bahamas	2	3
Barbados	3	2
Belize	0	5
Canada	3	2
Costa Rica	0	5
Cuba	1	4
Curaçao	0	5
Dominican Republic	0	5
El Salvador	1	4
Grenada	4	1
Guatemala	0	5
Guyana	4	1
Haiti	0	5
Honduras	0	5
Jamaica	0	5
Mexico	0	5
Nicaragua	0	5
Panama	0	5
Puerto Rico	4	1
St Kitts and Nevis	0	5
Suriname	4	1
Turks and Caicos Islands	3	2
US Virgin Islands	4	1
USA	0	5



CONMEBOL

Format breakdown over the past 5 seasons

Top-tier competitions		
Argentina	4	1
Bolivia	4	1
Colombia	0	5
Ecuador	0	5
Peru	0	5
Uruguay	1	4
Venezuela	0	5



OFC

Format breakdown over the past 5 seasons

Top-tier competitions		
American Samoa	2	3
New Zealand	1	4
Papua New Guinea	1	4
Solomon Islands	3	2
Tahiti	3	2
Tonga	4	1
Vanuatu	3	2

UEFA

Format breakdown over the past 5 seasons

Top-tier competitions		
Andorra	0	5
Armenia	4	1
Austria	3	2
Belgium	1	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	2
Bulgaria	1	4
Cyprus	0	5
Czech Republic	3	2
Denmark	1	4
Finland	4	1
North Macedonia	3	2
Georgia	4	1
Greece	4	1
Israel	0	5
Kazakhstan	4	1
Lithuania	1	4
Northern Ireland	1	4
Poland	0	5
Romania	0	5
San Marino	0	5
Scotland	0	5
Serbia	1	4
Slovakia	3	2
Ukraine	1	4
Wales	0	5



Regular season only



RS with mini-league a/o play-offs



Chapter 3

Founding of member associations and clubs

<u>AFC</u>	<u>CAF</u>	<u>Concacaf</u>	<u>CONMEBOL</u>	<u>OFC</u>	<u>UEFA</u>
186	202	218	232	242	252



Founding of member associations and clubs



AFC

Introduction

The Asian Football Confederation (AFC) was one of the first confederations to be founded, being established in 1954, 50 years after the formation of FIFA. It was created in Manila, the Philippines, with 14 founding members.

List of MAs

Afghanistan	Macau
Australia	Malaysia
Bahrain	Maldives
Bangladesh	Mongolia
Bhutan	Myanmar
Brunei Darussalam	Nepal
Cambodia	Oman
China PR	Pakistan
Chinese Taipei	Palestine
Guam	Philippines
Hong Kong	Qatar
India	Saudi Arabia
Indonesia	Singapore
IR Iran	Sri Lanka
Iraq	Syria
Japan	Tajikistan
Jordan	Thailand
Korea DPR	Timor-Leste
Korea Republic	Turkmenistan
Kuwait	United Arab Emirates
Kyrgyz Republic	Uzbekistan
Laos	Vietnam
Lebanon	Yemen



AFC Member associations

This confederation has 46 member associations (MAs), with an average foundation year of 1948. The oldest is Singapore's, which was founded in 1892, and the most recent is Timor-Leste's, established in 2002.

Around two thirds of the MAs were founded before the confederation itself, with a large number being formed during the 1930s. Soon after the confederation was established, the AFC Asian Cup was launched in 1956. The second-oldest continental tournament on the planet continued to raise the profile of football in Asia, inspiring more MAs to form and compete. The next few decades saw continued growth in the number of MAs in Asia, with another 16 joining the fray from the 1950s to the 1970s.

MA formation timeline: no. of MAs founded per decade and percentage representation



AFC Clubs

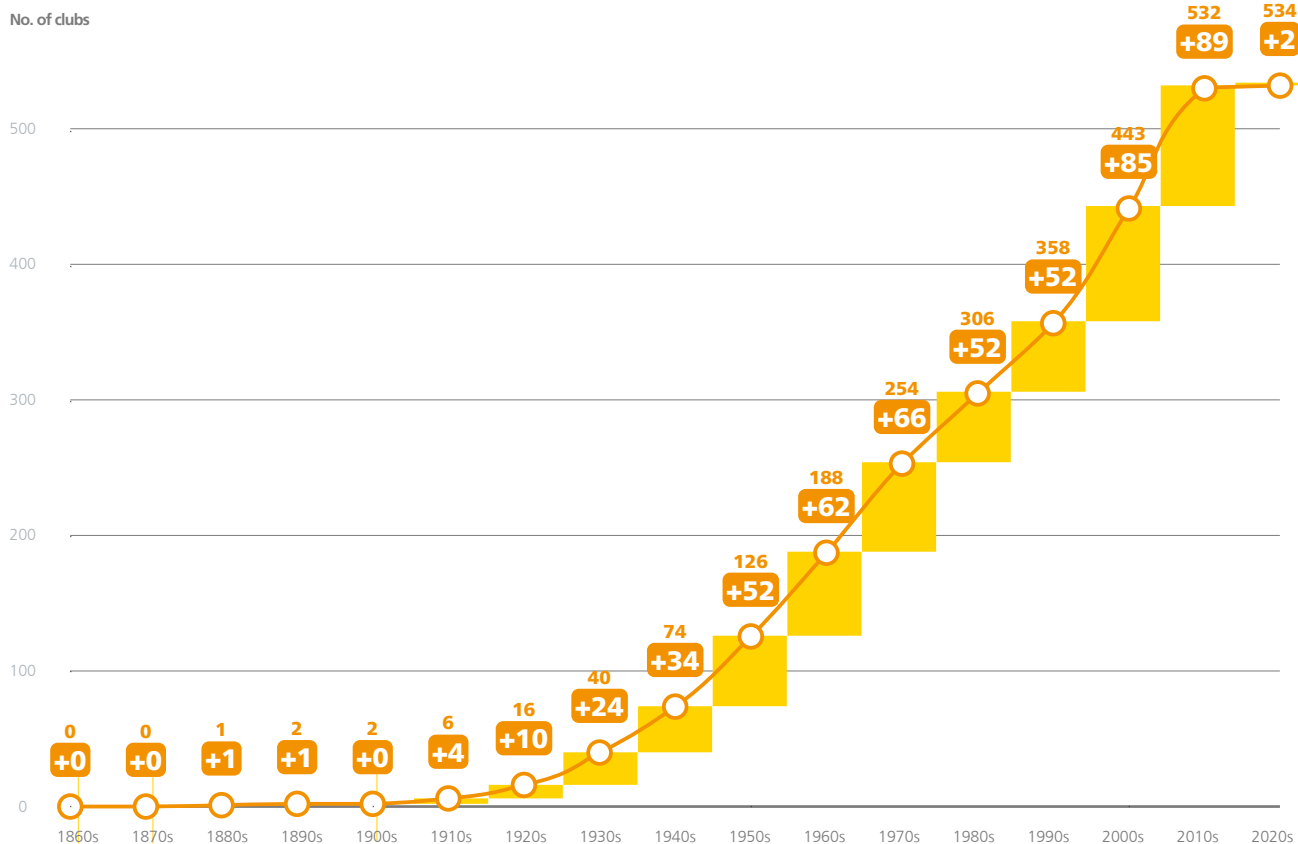
A total of 534 AFC clubs were analysed in this report, representing around 20% of the professional clubs from around the world, for the purpose of this report.

The average AFC club dates back 40 years, which equates to an average foundation year of 1981. The most prolific year when it comes to the establishment of clubs was 2009, when 19 were formed.

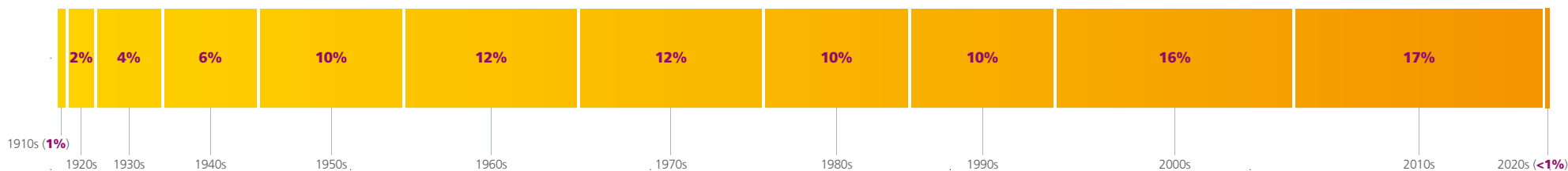
The AFC has an interesting blend of old and new, with over 30% of the clubs having been established in the 21st century. Some countries, such as India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Singapore and Sri Lanka, have a gap of over 100 years between the oldest and youngest clubs, which is a testament to the rich footballing heritage across the continent.

The oldest club is India's Mohun Bagan AC. The newest clubs are the Azkals Development Team and Lion City Sailors FC, founded in 2020 in the Philippines and Singapore respectively. Since the 1950s, there has been a steady stream of new clubs, continuing well into the 21st century.

Club formation timeline: number of clubs founded per decade

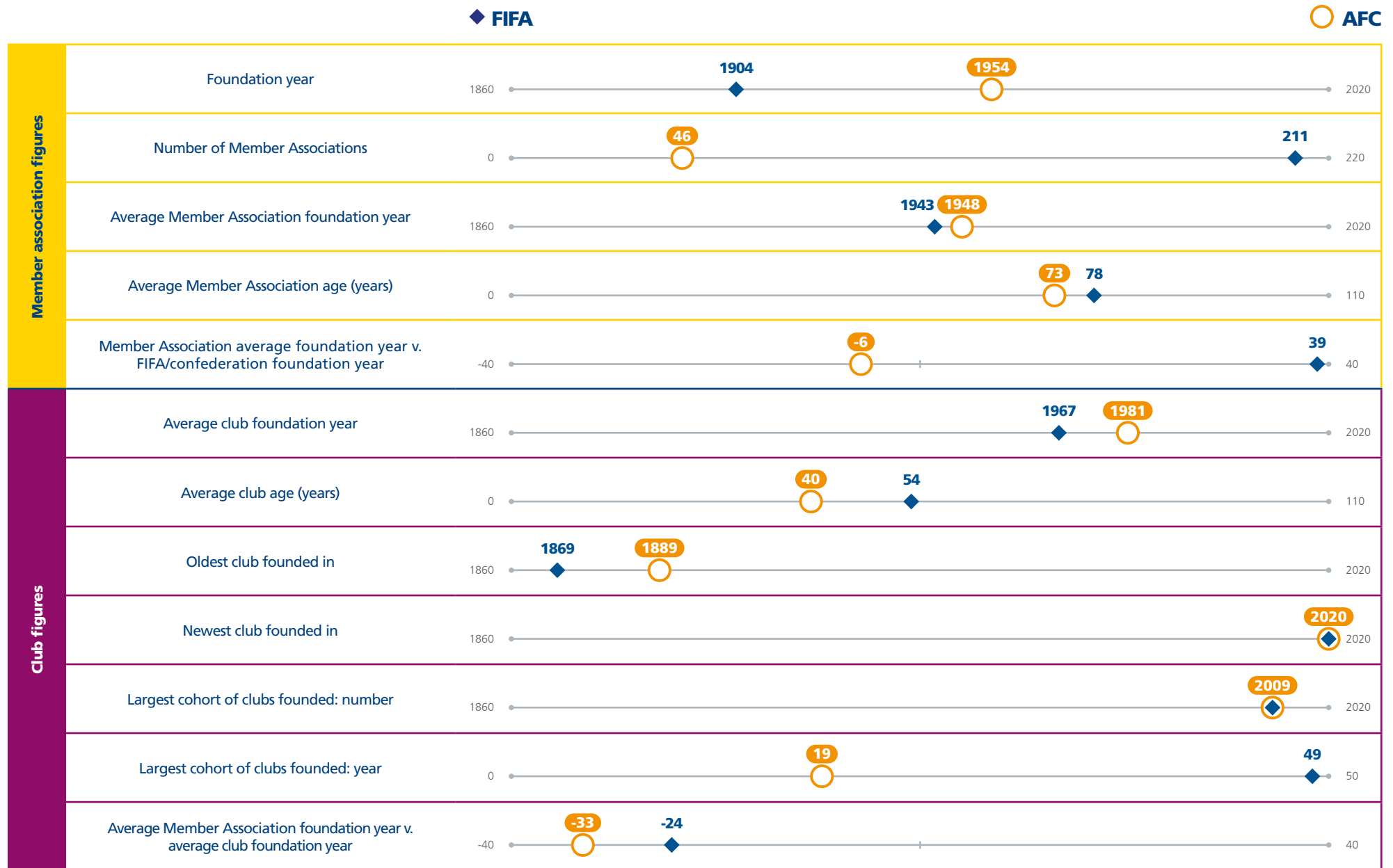


Club formation timeline: share of clubs founded per decade



AFC

Comparison with FIFA averages

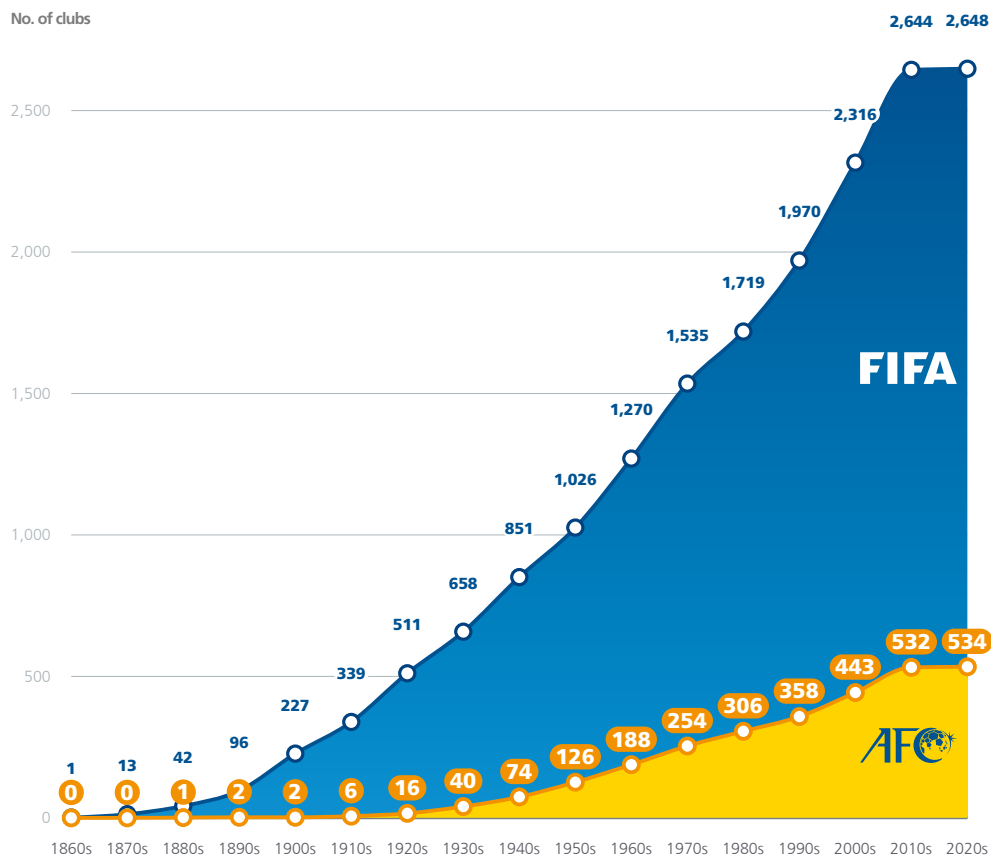


Comparison with FIFA averages

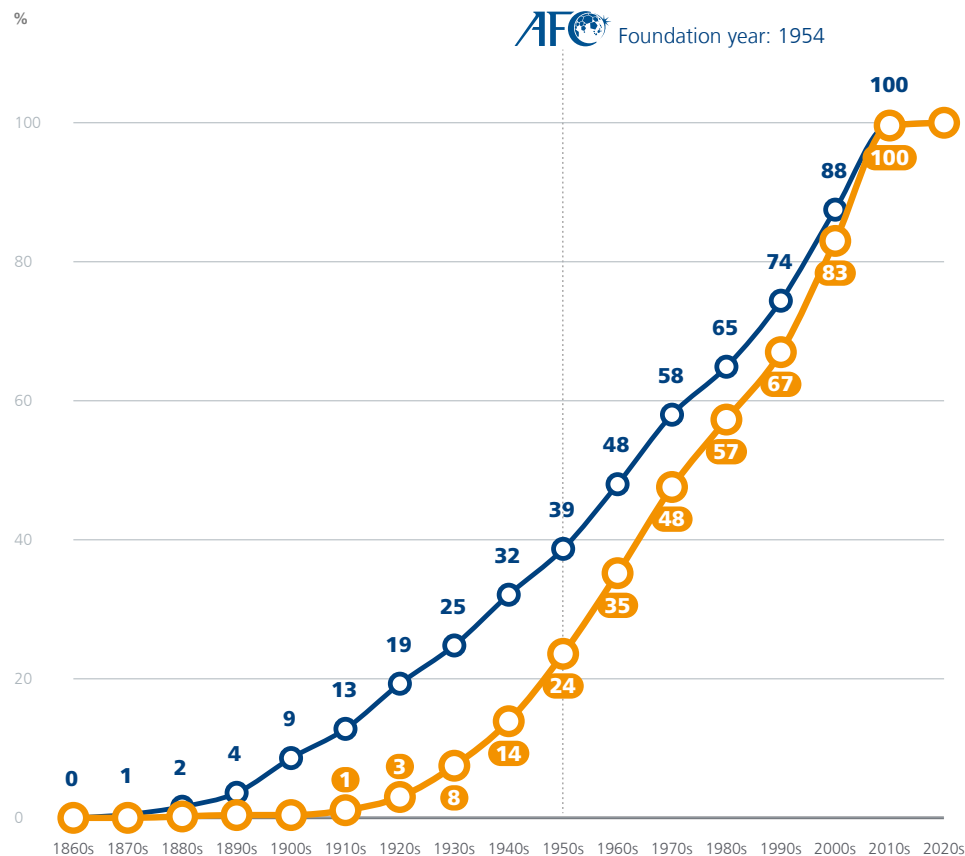
The AFC's average MA foundation year is only five years later than the global average, suggesting that the development of football in Asia has similarities to patterns seen worldwide. This is corroborated by the decade-by-decade analysis of MA and club foundation years, which showed small-scale beginnings in the 19th century, followed by increasing numbers of MAs joining in more recent decades. It is worth noting that 2009 was the most prolific year for both the AFC and FIFA with regard to club formation, with the AFC contributing 19 of the 49 clubs established.

Considering the decades in which clubs were founded, Asia was lagging behind the worldwide situation up to the 1970s. This perhaps indicates that football was not present at as large a scale as it was in other parts of the world. Up to that decade, 58% of the world's current clubs had already been established, whilst the equivalent figure in the AFC stood at only 48%. However, this gap diminished considerably from the 1980s and by the turn of the century, the relative weight was almost the same. Both the AFC and FIFA saw their highest number of clubs formed in the 2000s and 2010s, with the AFC contributing 176 of the 678 clubs formed globally during that period.

Club formation timeline in cumulative absolute terms: comparison with FIFA



Club formation timeline in cumulative percentages: comparison with FIFA





AFC

Member association-specific information


	 AFGHANISTAN	 AUSTRALIA	 BAHRAIN	 BANGLADESH	 BHUTAN	 BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
MA FOUNDED	1922	1961	1957	1972	1983	1959
AVG. CLUB FY	2012	2006	1951	1974	2013	1996
AVG. CLUB AGE	9	15	70	47	8	25
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-90	-45	6	-2	-30	-37
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	2012	1996	1928	1933	1998	1970
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2012	2017	2001	2016	2019	2019
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	0	21	73	83	21	49

Member association-specific information







 CAMBODIA	 CHINA PR	 CHINESE TAIPEI	 GUAM	 HONG KONG	 INDIA	
1933	1931	1924	1975	1914	1937	MA FOUNDED
2010	1996	1990	2001	1978	1972	AVG. CLUB FY
11	25	31	20	43	49	AVG. CLUB AGE
-77	-65	-66	-26	-64	-35	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1997	1951	1961	1984	1931	1889	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2017	2013	2016	2018	2017	2017	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
20	62	55	34	86	128	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

AFC

Member association-specific information


	 INDONESIA	 IR IRAN	 IRAQ	 JAPAN	 JORDAN	 KOREA DPR
MA FOUNDED	1930	1920	1948	1921	1949	1945
AVG. CLUB FY	1969	1972	1970	1975	1963	1984
AVG. CLUB AGE	52	49	51	46	58	37
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-39	-52	-22	-54	-14	-39
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1915	1942	1931	1935	1932	1947
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2016	2013	2009	1999	2002	2013
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	101	71	78	64	70	66

Member association-specific information







 KOREA REPUBLIC	 KUWAIT	 KYRGYZ REPUBLIC	 LAOS	 LEBANON	 MACAU	
1933	1952	1992	1951	1933	1939	MA FOUNDED
1992	1963	1980	2005	1962	1982	AVG. CLUB FY
29	58	41	16	59	39	AVG. CLUB AGE
-59	-11	12	-54	-29	-43	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1973	1953	1947	1975	1939	1926	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2010	1967	2018	2019	2000	2009	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
37	14	71	44	61	83	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

AFC

Member association-specific information







	 MALAYSIA	 MALDIVES	 MONGOLIA	 MYANMAR	 NEPAL	 OMAN
MA FOUNDED	1933	1982	1959	1947	1951	1978
AVG. CLUB FY	1964	1991	2008	2010	1972	1973
AVG. CLUB AGE	57	30	13	11	49	48
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-31	-9	-49	-63	-21	5
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1921	1971	1996	2003	1934	1942
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2008	2015	2016	2019	2008	2003
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	87	44	20	16	74	61

Member association-specific information



 PAKISTAN	 PALESTINE	 PHILIPPINES	 QATAR	 SAUDI ARABIA	 SINGAPORE	
1948	1962	1907	1960	1956	1892	MA FOUNDED
1977	1965	2004	1967	1955	1979	AVG. CLUB FY
44	56	17	54	66	42	AVG. CLUB AGE
-29	-3	-97	-7	1	-87	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1913	1933	1991	1938	1937	1898	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2017	1994	2020	1996	1984	2020	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
104	61	29	58	47	122	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

AFC

Member association-specific information

	 SRI LANKA	 SYRIA	 TAJIKISTAN	 THAILAND	 TIMOR-LESTE	 TURKMENISTAN
MA FOUNDED	1939	1936	1936	1916	2002	1992
AVG. CLUB FY	1986	1943	1981	1998	2014	1988
AVG. CLUB AGE	35	78	40	23	7	33
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-47	-7	-45	-82	-12	4
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1918	1928	1938	1967	2002	1947
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2018	1971	2018	2019	2018	2015
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	100	43	80	52	16	68

Member association-specific information

 UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	 UZBEKISTAN	 VIETNAM	 YEMEN	
1971	1946	1962	1962	MA FOUNDED
1972	1975	1980	N/A	AVG. CLUB FY
49	46	41	N/A	AVG. CLUB AGE
-1	-29	-18	N/A	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1945	1912	1952	N/A	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2000	2005	2015	N/A	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
55	93	63	N/A	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB



AFC Summary

AVERAGE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS
FOUNDATION YEAR

1948

AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

1981

OLDEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

Syria
1943

CONFEDERATION FOUNDATION
YEAR MINUS AVERAGE
FOUNDATION YEAR OF CLUBS

-33

AVERAGE CLUB AGE

40

YOUNGEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

Timor-Leste
2014

LARGEST COHORT OF NEW CLUBS:
YEAR AND NUMBER

2009
19 Clubs



Founding of member associations and clubs



CAF

Introduction

The Confederation of African Football (CAF) was the fourth confederation to take shape, being founded in Sudan in 1957, 53 years after FIFA's establishment. The founding members were Egypt, Ethiopia, South Africa and Sudan, and the confederation is now based in Cairo, Egypt.

CAF was one of the leading pan-African institutions during the era of independence on the continent. The FIFA Congress acknowledged Africa as a zonal group in 1954, which paved the way for the confederation's formation three years later.

List of MAs

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



CAF

Member associations

This confederation has 54 MAs, with an average foundation year of 1960.

Around 40% of the MAs were established during the decade just after CAF's foundation, which evidences the transformative effect that the confederation had upon the growth of African football. In many cases, the MAs' creation coincided with the nations gaining independence and thereby promoting and celebrating their national identity through football.

However, there were several MAs founded prior to CAF, in regions across the continent. The oldest African MA is Congo DR's, founded in 1919, and the newest is South Sudan's, established in 2011.

MA formation timeline: no. of MAs founded per decade and percentage representation



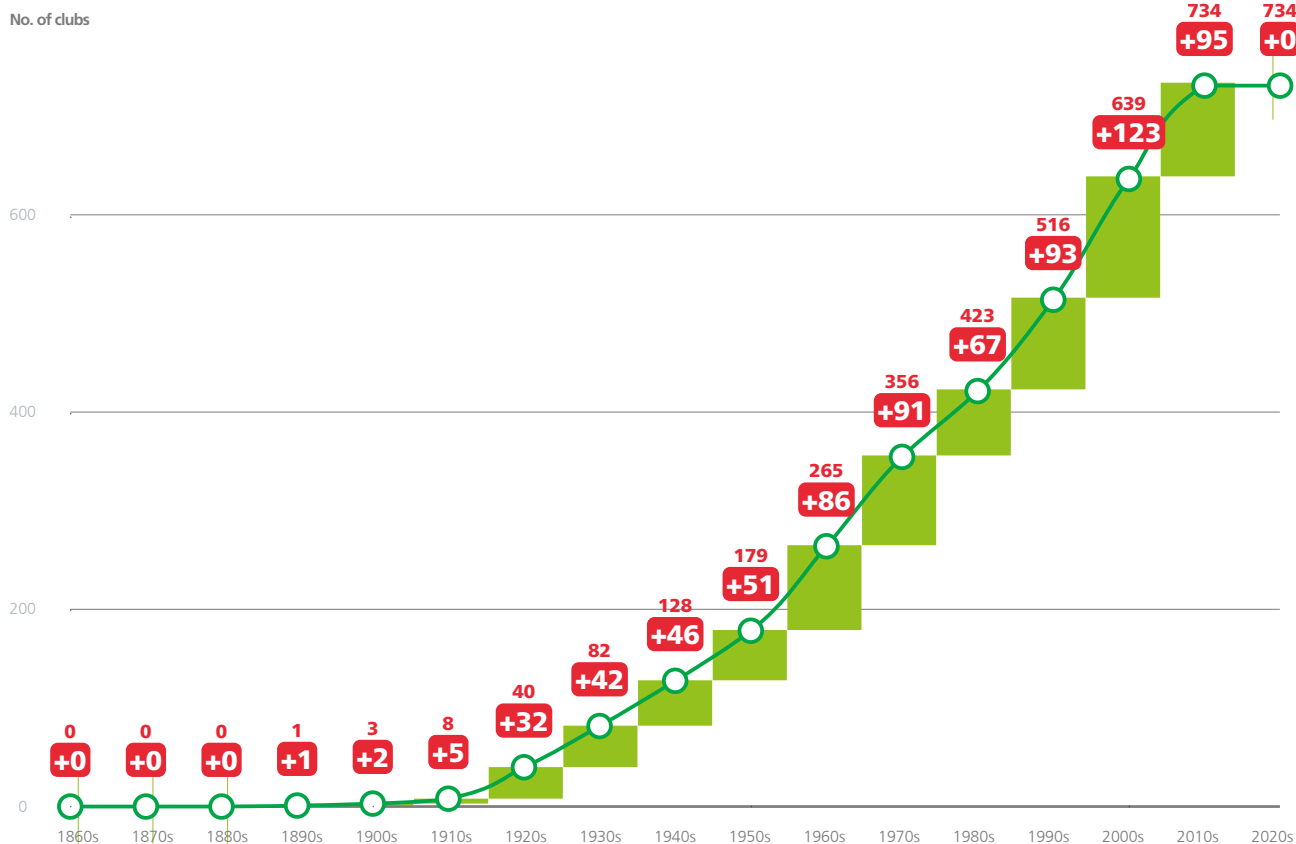
A total of 734 CAF clubs were analysed, representing 28% of the professional clubs from around the world.

The average CAF club is 42 years old, making 1979 the average foundation year across the confederation. In the most prolific year, 1997, 19 clubs were established.

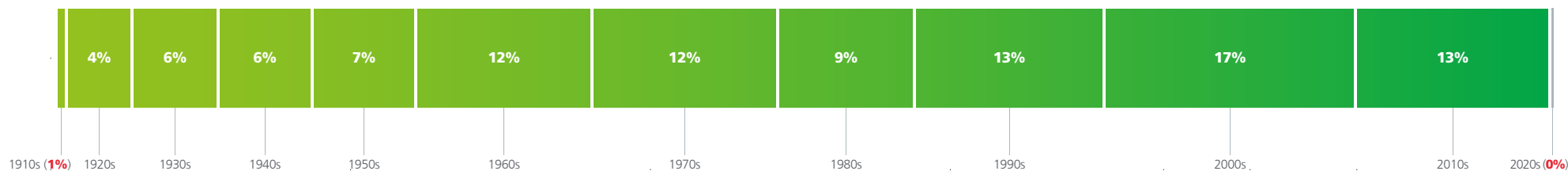
After a steady increase in the number of clubs emerging from the 1920s onwards, there was a surge during the 1960s and 1970s, a consequence of the formation of MAs across the continent. This trend has continued up to the present day, with 30% of CAF clubs having been established in the 21st century. Interestingly, some countries, such as Algeria, Egypt and Ghana, have a gap of over 100 years between the oldest and newest clubs.

The oldest club on the continent is Algeria's CS Constantine, founded in 1898. The latest arrival is FC Trarza Athletic Club of Mauritania, founded in 2019.

Club formation timeline: number of clubs founded per decade



Club formation timeline: share of clubs founded per decade



CAF

Comparison with FIFA averages

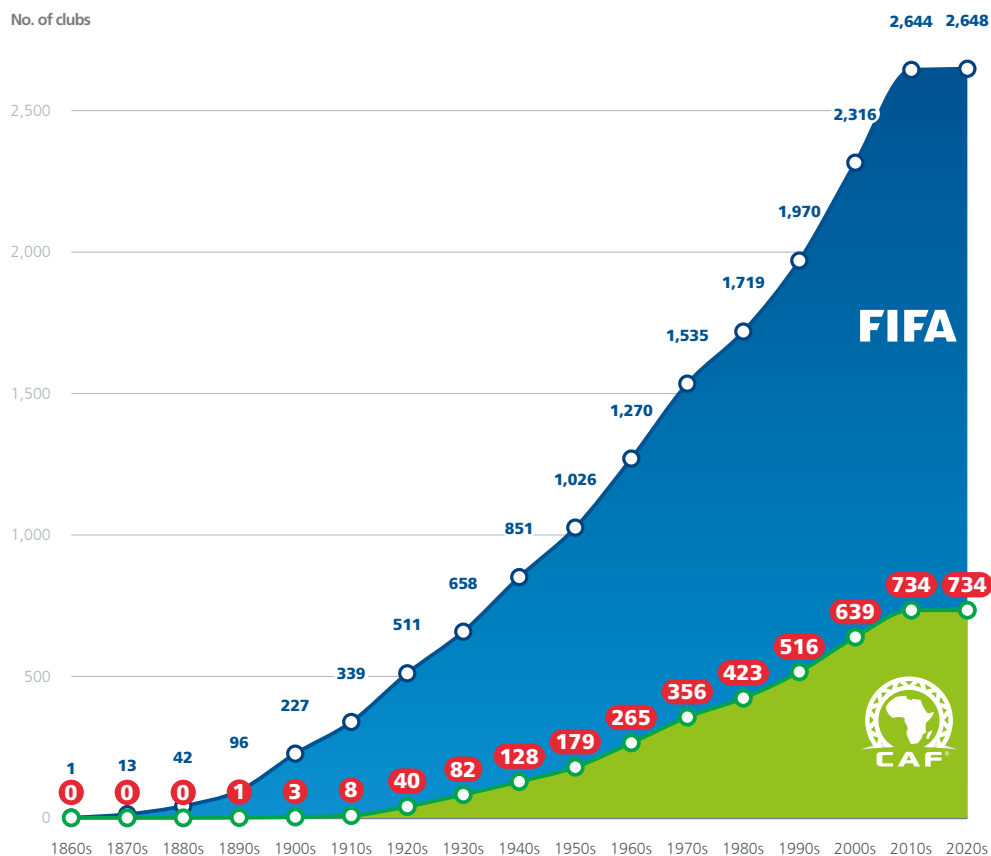


Comparison with FIFA averages

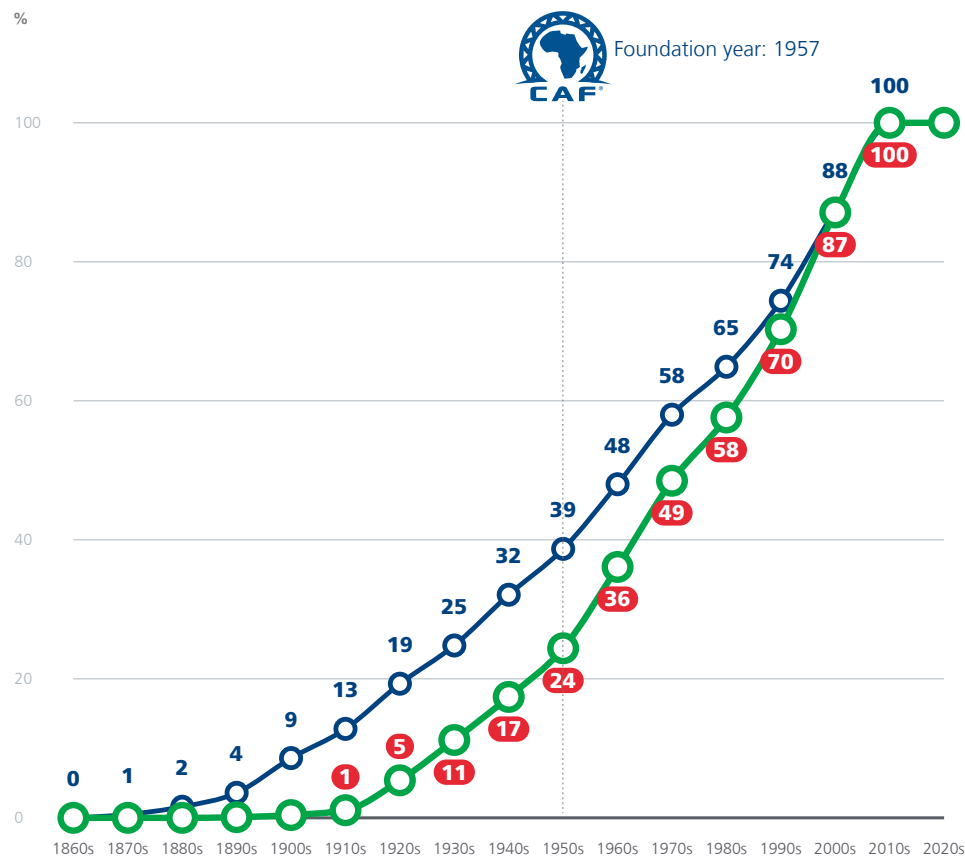
Considering the decades in which its clubs were founded, CAF was behind the global development rate up to the 1960s. Up to that decade, 48% of the world's current clubs had already been established, whilst at CAF level, this number stood at only 36%. The growth in club formation at global (FIFA-wide) level somewhat predated the equivalent upturn within Africa. Coinciding with CAF's formation and many African nations gaining independence, this gap diminished considerably from the 1960s onwards, with the relative weight very similar by the end of the century.

CAF and FIFA are the only two organisations covered in this report to have been founded before the average formation year of their MAs. This is an indication of the influence they both had, inspiring associations to form and join them once they had blazed the trail. In average terms, CAF clubs and MAs were established more recently than their global counterparts, with the fact that many African nations formed associations and clubs post-independence contributing towards this. The continued formation of CAF clubs on a greater scale in the decades sandwiching the turn of the 21st century was a significant factor in FIFA's global club numbers rising substantially during this period.

Club formation timeline in cumulative absolute terms: comparison with FIFA



Club formation timeline in cumulative percentages: comparison with FIFA



CAF

Member association-specific information

	 ALGERIA	 ANGOLA	 BENIN	 BOTSWANA	 BURKINA FASO	 BURUNDI
MA FOUNDED	1962	1979	1962	1970	1960	1948
AVG. CLUB FY	1948	1978	1995	1981	1981	1995
AVG. CLUB AGE	73	43	26	40	40	26
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	14	1	-33	-11	-21	-47
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1898	1930	1962	1961	1947	1955
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2008	2018	2018	2014	2014	2017
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	110	88	56	53	67	62

Member association-specific information

 CAMEROON	 CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	 CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	 CHAD	 COMOROS	 CONGO	
1959	1982	1961	1962	1979	1962	MA FOUNDED
1979	1970	1976	1992	1986	1970	AVG. CLUB FY
42	51	45	29	35	51	AVG. CLUB AGE
-20	12	-15	-30	-7	-8	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1930	1922	1940	1954	1958	1935	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2012	1994	2009	2017	2012	2014	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
82	72	69	63	54	79	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

CAF

Member association-specific information


	 CONGO DR	 CÔTE D'IVOIRE	 DJIBOUTI	 EGYPT	 EQUATORIAL GUINEA	 ERITREA
MA FOUNDED	1919	1960	1979	1921	1957	1996
AVG. CLUB FY	1967	1978	1996	1958	1992	1945
AVG. CLUB AGE	54	43	25	63	29	76
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-48	-18	-17	-37	-35	51
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1929	1947	1980	1907	1936	1944
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2014	2007	2012	2009	2018	1945
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	85	60	32	102	82	1

Member association-specific information

 ESWATINI	 ETHIOPIA	 GABON	 GAMBIA	 GHANA	 GUINEA	
1968	1943	1962	1952	1957	1960	MA FOUNDED
1974	1990	1993	1995	1980	1989	AVG. CLUB FY
47	31	28	26	41	32	AVG. CLUB AGE
-6	-47	-31	-43	-23	-29	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1948	1935	1947	1966	1911	1963	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
1999	2012	2014	2015	2013	2013	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
51	77	67	49	102	50	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

CAF

Member association-specific information

	 GUINEA-BISSAU	 KENYA	 LESOTHO	 LIBERIA	 LIBYA	 MADAGASCAR
MA FOUNDED	1974	1960	1932	1936	1962	1961
AVG. CLUB FY	1957	1989	1958	1998	1960	1998
AVG. CLUB AGE	64	32	63	23	61	23
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	17	-29	-26	-62	2	-37
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1936	1964	1927	1975	1944	1974
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	1997	2010	2014	2011	1986	2017
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	61	46	87	36	42	43

Member association-specific information



 MALAWI	 MALI	 MAURITANIA	 MAURITIUS	 MOROCCO	 MOZAMBIQUE	
1966	1960	1961	1952	1955	1976	MA FOUNDED
1987	1986	1998	1998	1944	1955	AVG. CLUB FY
34	35	23	23	77	66	AVG. CLUB AGE
-21	-26	-37	-46	11	21	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1962	1946	1965	1978	1921	1920	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2015	2015	2019	2004	1983	2011	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
53	69	54	26	62	91	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

CAF

Member association-specific information


	 NAMIBIA	 NIGER	 NIGERIA	 RWANDA	 SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE	 SENEGAL
MA FOUNDED	1990	1961	1945	1972	1975	1960
AVG. CLUB FY	1977	1989	1993	1995	1973	1970
AVG. CLUB AGE	44	32	28	26	48	51
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	13	-28	-48	-23	2	-10
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1927	1974	1970	1963	1915	1933
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2018	2014	2016	2017	1997	2003
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	91	40	46	54	82	70

Member association-specific information

 SEYCHELLES	 SIERRA LEONE	 SOMALIA	 SOUTH AFRICA	 SOUTH SUDAN	 SUDAN	
1979	1960	1951	1991	2011	1936	MA FOUNDED
1993	1970	1978	1976	1964	1940	AVG. CLUB FY
28	51	43	45	57	81	AVG. CLUB AGE
-14	-10	-27	15	47	-4	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1957	1923	1942	1922	1946	1908	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2018	2006	1999	2016	1982	1962	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
61	83	57	94	36	54	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

CAF

Member association-specific information

	 TANZANIA	 TOGO	 TUNISIA	 UGANDA	 ZAMBIA	 ZIMBABWE
MA FOUNDED	1930	1960	1957	1924	1929	1965
AVG. CLUB FY	1985	1980	1942	1992	1979	1984
AVG. CLUB AGE	36	41	79	29	42	37
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-55	-20	15	-68	-50	-19
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1935	1961	1919	1957	1935	1926
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2016	2003	1996	2018	2013	2017
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	81	42	77	61	78	91

CAF Summary

AVERAGE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS
FOUNDATION YEAR

1960

AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

1979

OLDEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

Sudan 1940

CONFEDERATION FOUNDATION
YEAR MINUS AVERAGE
FOUNDATION YEAR OF CLUBS

-19

AVERAGE CLUB AGE

42

YOUNGEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

Mauritius 1998

LARGEST COHORT OF NEW CLUBS:
YEAR AND NUMBER

1997 19 Clubs





Concacaf

Founding of member associations and clubs



Concacaf

Introduction

Concacaf was officially founded in September 1961 in Mexico City, as the North American Football Confederation and the Football Confederation of Central America and the Caribbean merged together. There were 13 founding members.

List of MAs

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



Concacaf

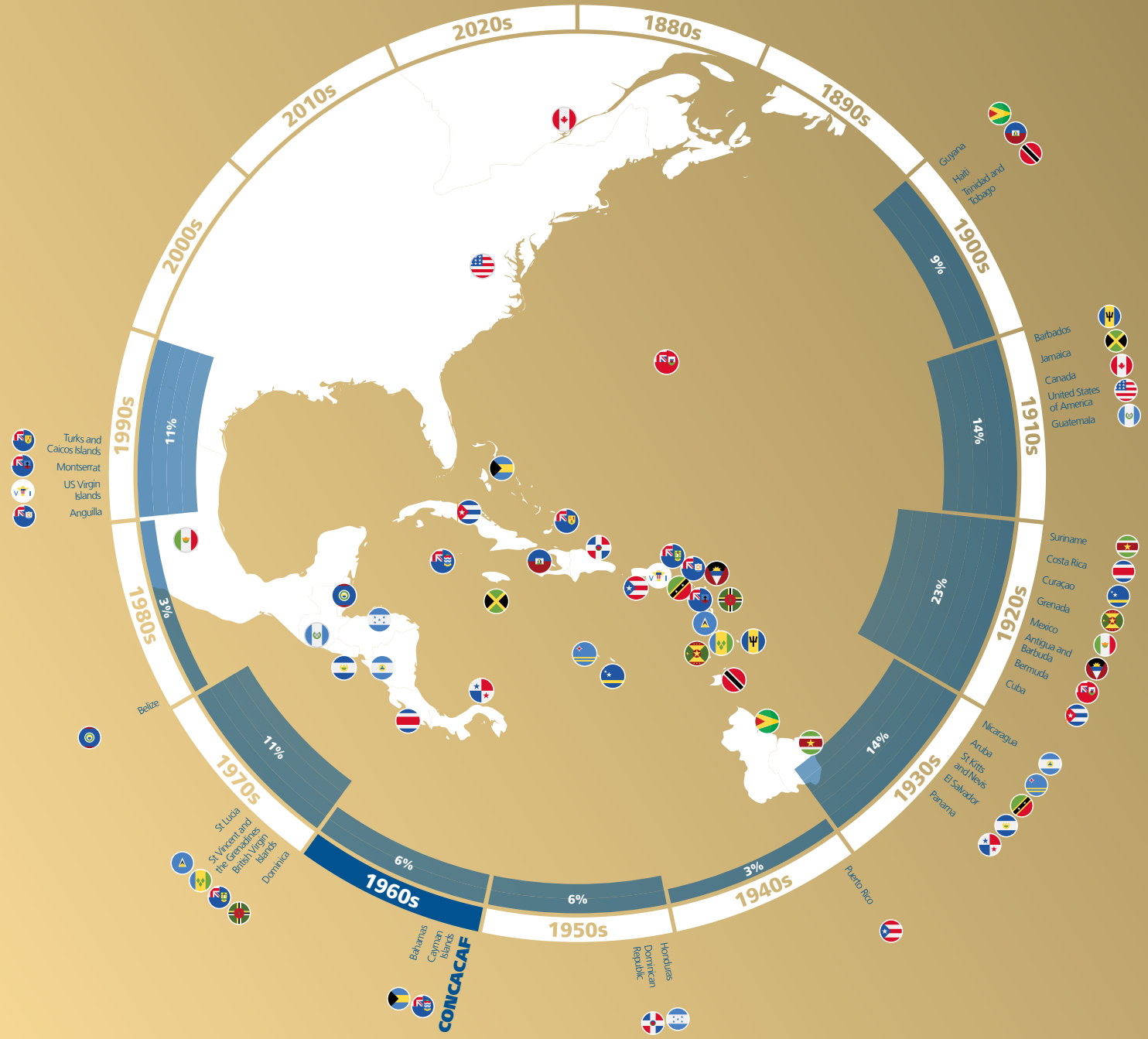
Member associations

This confederation has 35 MAs, with an average foundation year of 1942; in fact, 24 of them were founded before Concacaf. This was partly due to the pre-existing associations of which many teams were members in North America as well as in Central America and the Caribbean.

The 1920s saw a sharp increase in the number of MAs being formed. There was also a sizeable increase in Caribbean MAs joining in the 1970s, coinciding with the football union between the island nations in 1978. This was instantly recognised as the governing body for the region, but within the larger structure of Concacaf, and was a contributing factor to the growth of Caribbean clubs in the 1970s and 1980s, as explored in the following section.

The oldest MA is Guyana's, which was founded in 1902, and the newest is the Turks and Caicos Islands', which was established in 1996.

MA formation timeline: no. of MAs founded per decade and percentage representation



Concacaf Clubs

A total of 392 Concacaf clubs were analysed in this report, representing around 15% of the professional teams globally considered.

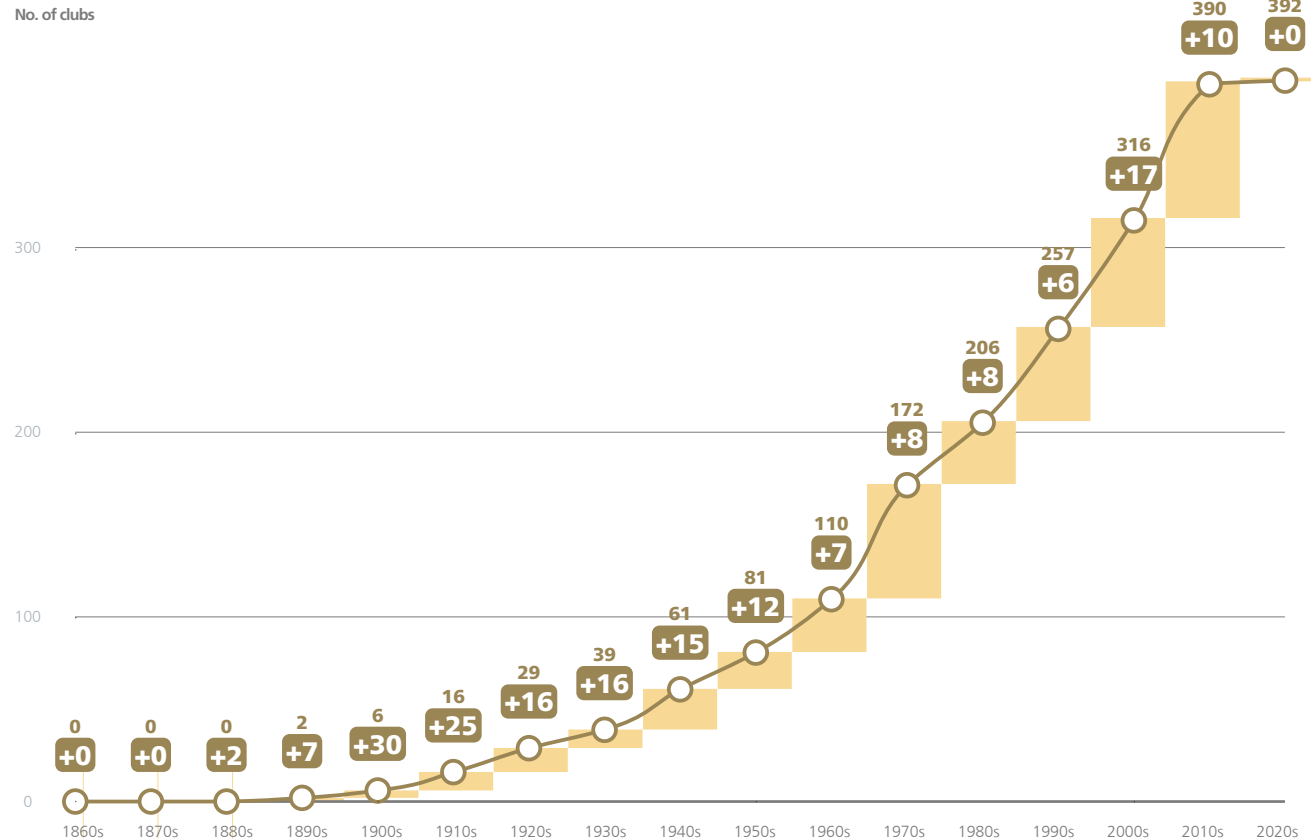
Concacaf clubs have an average age of 39 years, which makes for an average foundation year of 1982. 2008 was the most prolific year in that regard, with 13 clubs formed.

Although only 10% of clubs had been formed by the end of the 1930s, a fairly consistent number has been established decade by decade since. Most top-flight leagues have a wide range of old and new clubs, with more than half of the current Concacaf teams (56%) having been founded since 1980. The Honduran league has the oldest average club foundation year of 1949, closely followed by Bermuda (1950). Many leagues have their average club foundation year in the 2010s, with 74 of the region's 392 teams established in this decade.

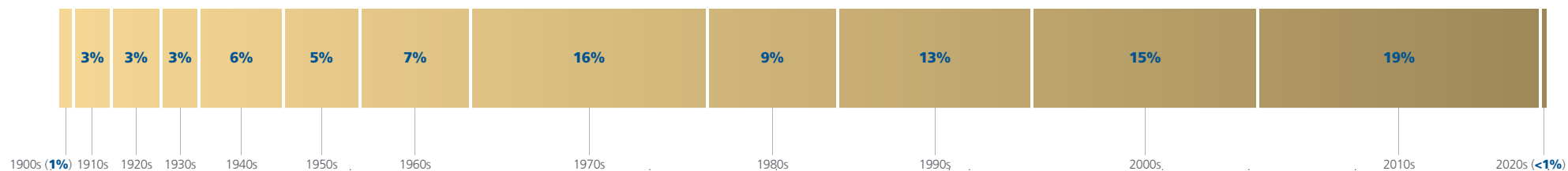
MLS was founded in 1993, and its franchise model and heavy investment have seen the launch of a large number of clubs since. In fact, only three MLS clubs (Portland Timbers, Vancouver Whitecaps FC and CF Montréal) had been created before the birth of the league. The average club formation year in MLS is 2002, and along with the Canadian Premier League, these two competitions contributed the majority of the new Concacaf teams formed in the 2000s and 2010s.

The oldest clubs are St Georges Colts of Bermuda and Honduras Progreso, established in 1892. The newest clubs are AFA Development Team of Anguilla and Atlético Ottawa of Canada, founded in 2020.

Club formation timeline: number of clubs founded per decade



Club formation timeline: share of clubs founded per decade



Concacaf

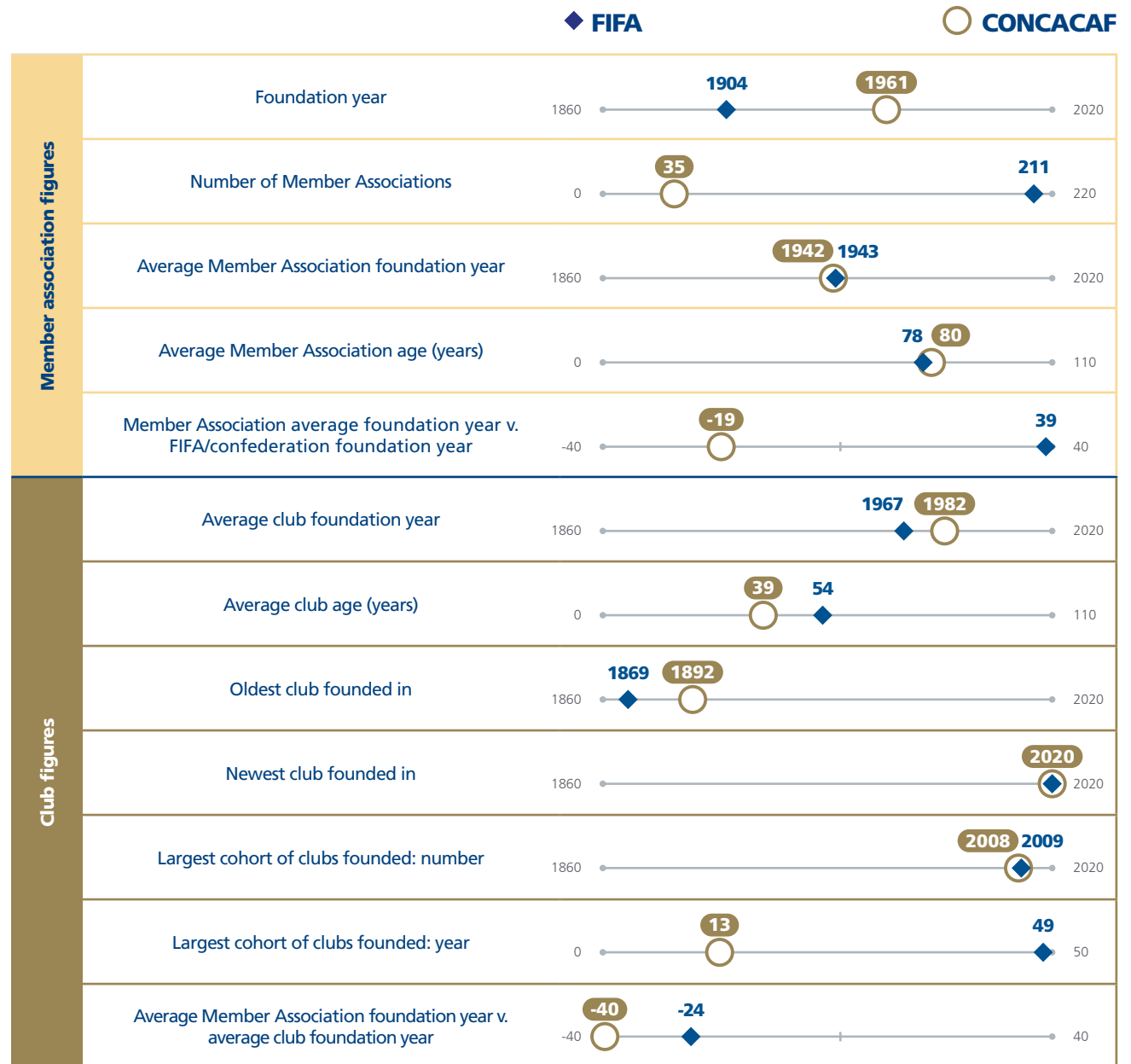
Comparison with FIFA averages

The table on the right compares averages between Concacaf and FIFA in terms of their MAs and affiliated clubs.

The average MA foundation year in Concacaf (1942) is only one year earlier than FIFA's global average (1943). This suggests that the development of MAs within the region happened gradually throughout the 20th century, mirroring the global trend as long-standing confederations and MAs were caught up by emerging ones. A major contributor to this closeness in the growth rate from a Concacaf perspective was the boom in new Caribbean MAs in the 1970s.

Concacaf clubs are, on average, 15 years younger than those from the global sample. In line with the trend seen in the OFC, a contributing factor here could be the geographical difficulties associated with Concacaf's MAs and leagues being split across different continents and island nations. Compared to global growth, the huge numbers of clubs formed in Europe and South America in the early decades of the 20th century means that Concacaf's club development was always behind the global growth rate, hence this lower average age.

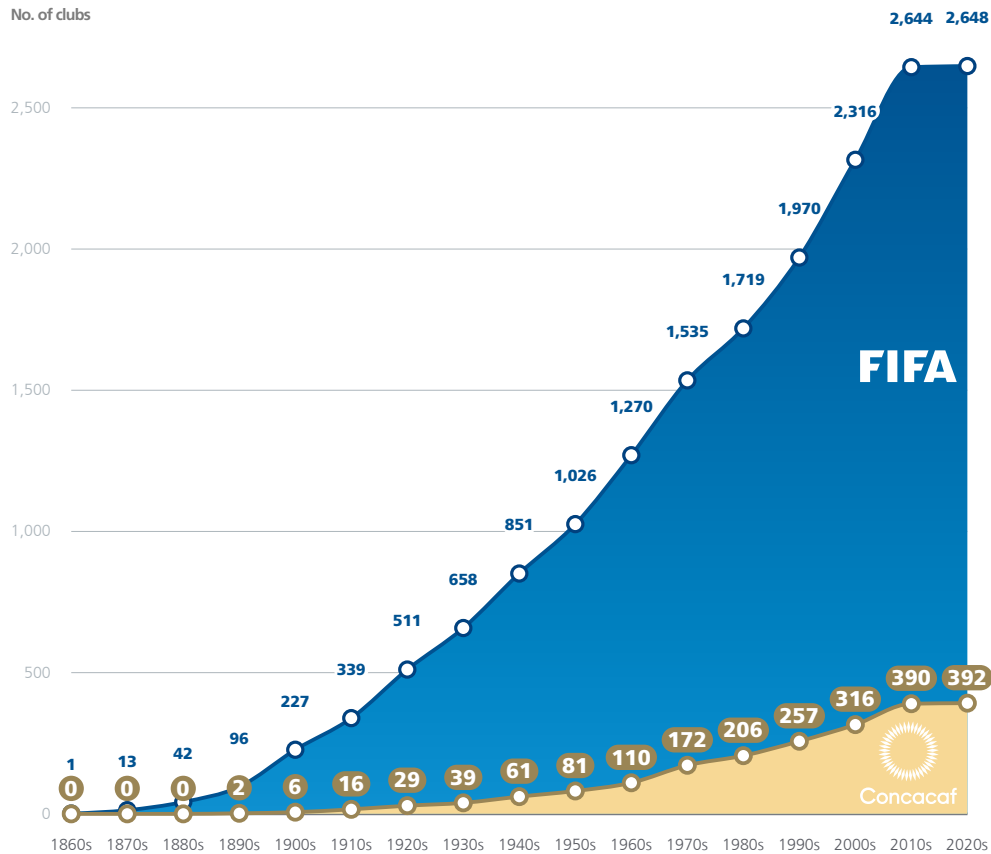
The 40-year difference between the average MA and club foundation year is 16 years bigger than FIFA's global average difference. This is the biggest difference reported across all the confederations in this report, which further indicates the same trend of more gradual club growth in the region.



Comparison with FIFA averages

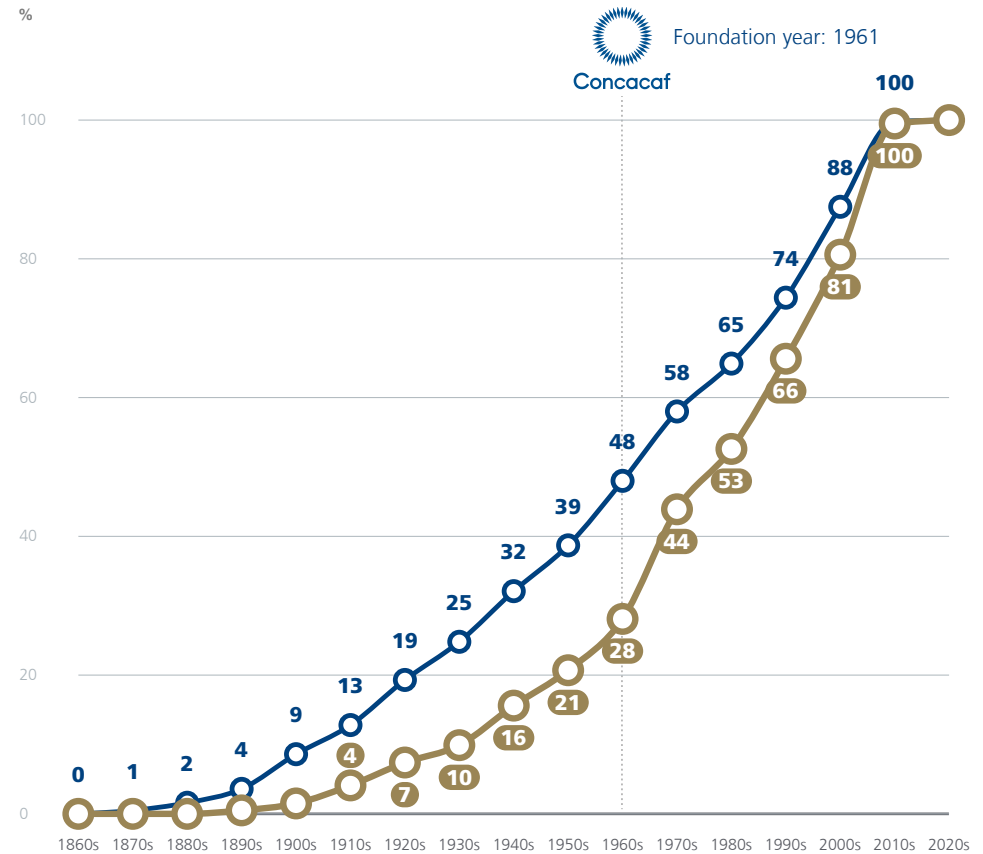
Concacaf was one of the latest confederations to develop significant numbers of clubs in comparison with the global averages. By 1920, only 16 clubs from the sample had been formed, representing only 4% of the global total, suggesting that football was slower to develop across the region. However, after gradual growth for the following few decades, from 1970s onwards, the region saw a rise in the number of new clubs from the sample being formed. The cumulative percentage of Concacaf top-flight clubs then began to increase, getting much closer to the global cumulative figure, but never overtaking it.

Club formation timeline in cumulative absolute terms: comparison with FIFA









As established confederations and their top-flight clubs were stabilising, as was the case for UEFA and CONMEBOL, the emerging Concacaf leagues and clubs began to make up a higher percentage of the overall global sample. This trend has continued throughout the last 50 years. New teams from the region, thanks significantly to clubs from MLS and the Canadian Premier League, contributed 23% of the global total of new competitors formed in the 2010s.

Club formation timeline in cumulative percentages: comparison with FIFA



Concacaf

Member association-specific information

	 ANGUILLA	 ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	 ARUBA	 BAHAMAS	 BARBADOS	 BELIZE
MA FOUNDED	1990	1928	1932	1967	1910	1980
AVG. CLUB FY	2006	1984	1959	1986	1977	2003
AVG. CLUB AGE	15	37	62	35	44	18
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-16	-56	-27	-19	-67	-23
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1972	1962	1934	1957	1914	1976
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2020	2008	2014	2017	2012	2015
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	48	46	80	60	98	39

Member association-specific information

 BERMUDA	 BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	 CANADA	 CAYMAN ISLANDS	 COSTA RICA	 CUBA	
1928	1974	1912	1966	1921	1929	MA FOUNDED
1950	2008	2016	1991	1956	1980	AVG. CLUB FY
71	13	5	30	65	41	AVG. CLUB AGE
-22	-34	-104	-25	-35	-51	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1892	1993	2010	1970	1906	1951	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
1992	2019	2020	2014	2017	2011	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
100	26	10	44	111	60	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

Concacaf

Member association-specific information






	 CURAÇAO	 DOMINICA	 DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	 EL SALVADOR	 GRENADA	 GUATEMALA
MA FOUNDED	1921	1970	1953	1935	1924	1919
AVG. CLUB FY	1952	1996	2006	1964	1977	1960
AVG. CLUB AGE	69	25	15	57	44	61
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-31	-26	-53	-29	-53	-41
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1919	1970	1971	1921	1927	1932
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	1994	2017	2018	2019	2008	2010
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	75	47	47	98	81	78

Member association-specific information






 GUYANA	 HAITI	 HONDURAS	 JAMAICA	 MEXICO	 MONTSERRAT	
1902	1904	1951	1910	1927	1994	MA FOUNDED
1987	1977	1949	1985	1953	N/A	AVG. CLUB FY
34	44	72	36	68	N/A	AVG. CLUB AGE
-85	-73	2	-75	-26	N/A	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1964	1918	1892	1962	1900	N/A	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2014	2016	2012	2016	2015	N/A	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
50	98	120	54	115	N/A	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

Concacaf

Member association-specific information

	 NICARAGUA	 PANAMA	 PUERTO RICO	 ST KITTS AND NEVIS	 ST LUCIA	 ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
MA FOUNDED	1931	1937	1940	1932	1979	1978
AVG. CLUB FY	1984	1982	2001	1981	1996	1995
AVG. CLUB AGE	37	39	20	40	25	26
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-53	-45	-61	-49	-17	-17
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1917	1955	1952	1962	1951	1972
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2011	2008	2019	2007	2018	2016
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	94	53	67	45	67	44

Member association-specific information

 SURINAME	 TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	 TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	 US VIRGIN ISLANDS	 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
1920	1908	1996	1992	1913	MA FOUNDED
1963	1986	2006	1991	2002	AVG. CLUB FY
58	35	15	30	19	AVG. CLUB AGE
-43	-78	-10	1	-89	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1919	1968	1998	1970	1973	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2015	2012	2014	2009	2018	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
96	44	16	39	45	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB



Concacaf Summary

AVERAGE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS
FOUNDATION YEAR

1942

AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

1982

OLDEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

Honduras
1949

CONFEDERATION FOUNDATION
YEAR MINUS AVERAGE
FOUNDATION YEAR OF CLUBS

-40

AVERAGE CLUB AGE

39

YOUNGEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

Canada
2016

LARGEST COHORT OF NEW CLUBS:
YEAR AND NUMBER

2008
13 Clubs





- CONMEBOL -

Founding of member associations and clubs



CONMEBOL

Introduction

CONMEBOL was formed in 1916, which makes it the oldest continental confederation in world football. It was founded by the four members competing in the first edition of the Copa América (or the *Campeonato Sudamericano de Fútbol* as it was named at the time). The tournament was staged in Argentina, and representatives from the four nations – Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and the hosts – met in Buenos Aires to officially create the governing body.

Even though FIFA had been created in Europe, and was managed predominantly by Europeans, the South American football confederation led the way in forging a continent-focused body for the organisation of tournaments and the targeted growth of the game in its region. This led to great success in the development of the Copa América, South American teams performing well in the Olympics, and eventually, the first FIFA World Cup™ being hosted in Uruguay in 1930.

List of MAs

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Paraguay
Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela



CONMEBOL

Member associations

This confederation has ten MAs, with an average foundation year of 1913, and the four founding associations, as well as Paraguay's, were established prior to CONMEBOL. The remaining five nations' associations were all founded shortly after in the 1920s, with most joining the confederation within a year or two. Colombia (1924) and Venezuela (1926) took longer to become affiliated with FIFA and CONMEBOL.

CONMEBOL membership has remained at ten nations ever since those MAs joined. It is the only confederation to be fully based on its own continental land mass, with no members from external regions. These long-standing rivalries between the powerhouse nations, as well as the frequent upsets caused by continental underdogs, particularly during World Cup qualifiers, are responsible for the confederation's reputation for fierce competitiveness.

The oldest MA is Argentina's, which was founded in 1893, and the most recent is Venezuela's, established in the mid-1920s.

MA formation timeline: no. of MAs founded per decade and percentage representation



CONMEBOL Clubs

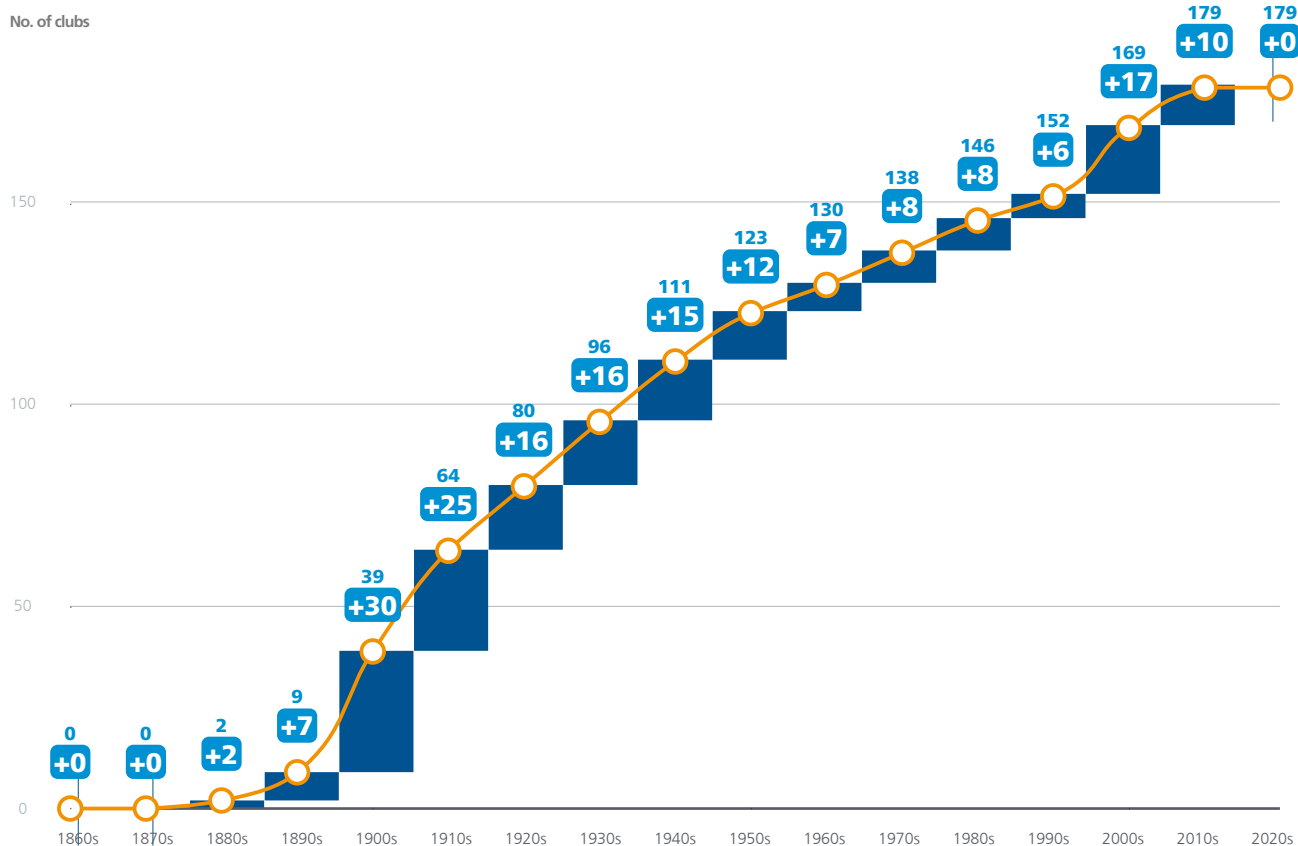
The CONMEBOL sample for this report comprised a total of 179 clubs, representing 7% of the professional clubs from across the world that are analysed herein. CONMEBOL's first-division clubs have an average age of 77 years, which gives them an average foundation year of 1944. Six of these clubs were founded in 1905, which was South American club football's most expansive year.

Argentina has the oldest teams still competing in their top flights, with an average club foundation year in 1909. By comparison, there is a more balanced blend of old and new clubs in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, where the average club foundation years are in the early 1960s. Venezuela has the newest collection of clubs in its top tier, with over 50% founded this century and an average formation year of 1996. The oldest club is Club de Gimnasia y Esgrima La Plata, or Gimnasia, founded in 1887 in Buenos Aires. The Argentinian capital is home to more clubs than any other city on the planet, many of which date back to the late 1800s and early 1900s. The newest team in the sample is Guaireña FC from Villarrica, Paraguay, formed in 2016.

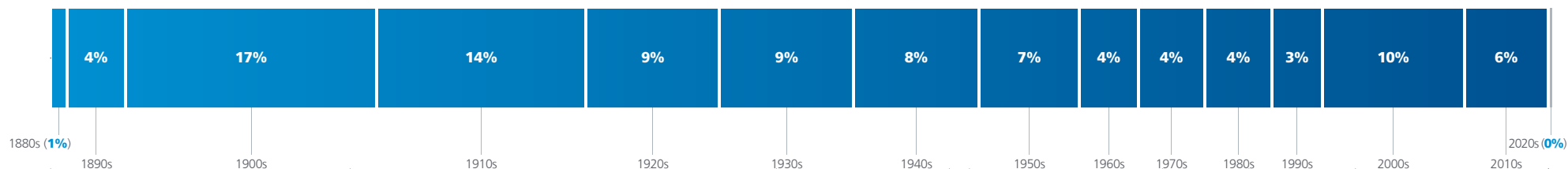
The biggest flurries of club formations across the continent came in the 1900s (30) and 1910s (25), with most of these coming from Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay. The following four decades saw consistent club growth from around the other MAs, a growth that represented 33% of additional clubs.

Due to the confederation's long-standing existence and consistency in MAs and league formats, fewer clubs from the sample were founded in the latter half of the century. However, a boom occurred in the 2000s and 2010s, with 27 new clubs being formed since the turn of the millennium, ten of which are in Venezuela.

Club formation timeline: number of clubs founded per decade



Club formation timeline: share of clubs founded per decade



CONMEBOL

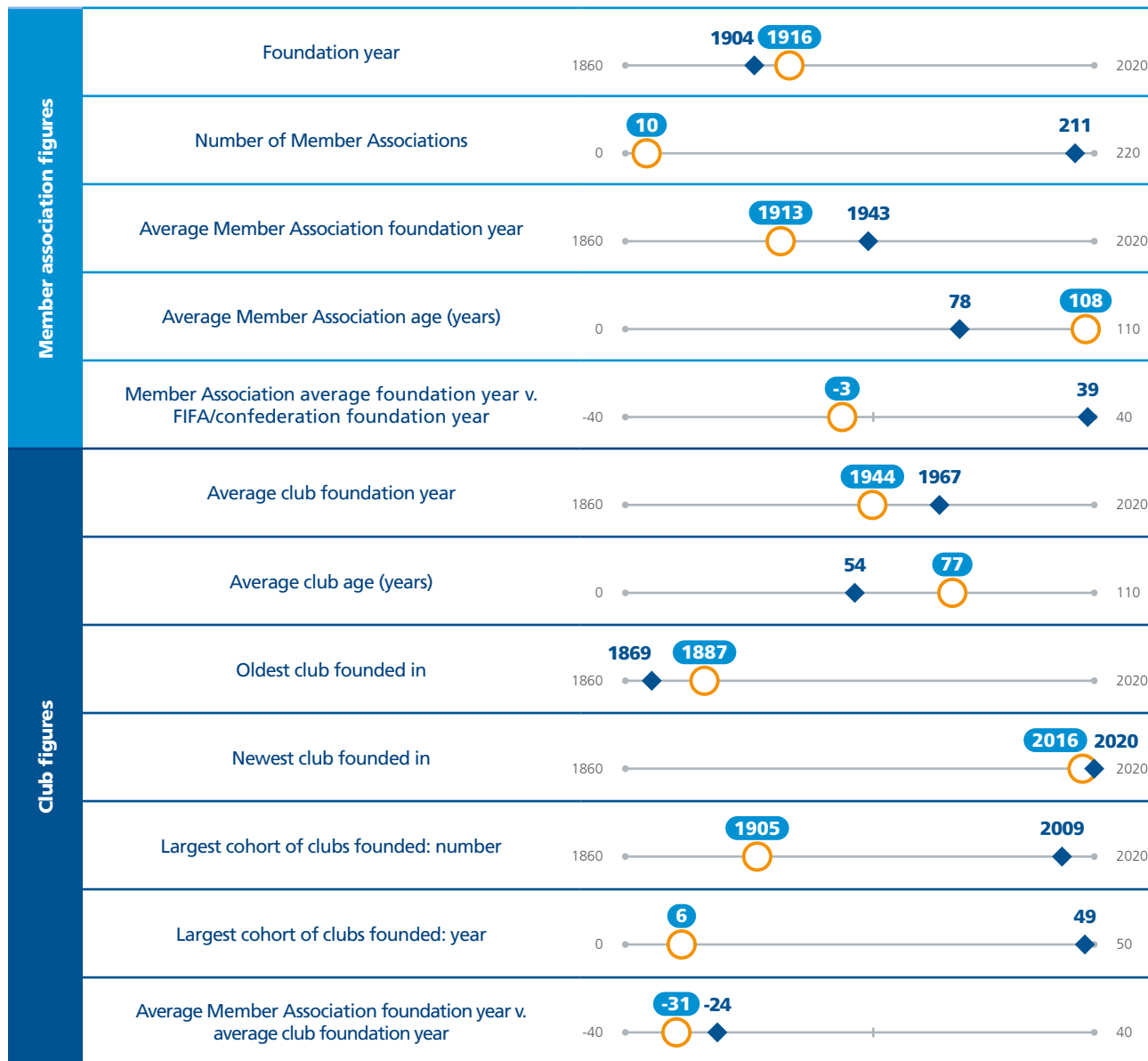
Comparison with FIFA averages

CONMEBOL was the first confederation to be founded, only 12 years after the formation of FIFA. It has remained stable in terms of its ten continentally bound member states since the 1920s, contributing towards CONMEBOL having the oldest average MA age of 108 years, 30 more than FIFA's global mean. The same trend occurs in club-related averages, with CONMEBOL clubs 23 years older than FIFA's overall. Many of the South American clubs are amongst the oldest in the world, with an average age of 77 years; only UEFA (80 years) has an older average. This early development is also reflected by the fact that the highest influx of new CONMEBOL clubs came in 1905. By comparison, the sharp rise in global club formation in the 21st century (illustrated by FIFA's highest volume of new clubs in 2009) shows that CONMEBOL legacy clubs were well established and stable by the time the global game developed at scale much later.

The small three-year difference between CONMEBOL's average MA foundation year and the foundation of the confederation itself is also indicative of this trend. However, there is a difference of 31 years between the average MA and club foundation years across CONMEBOL. This is potentially a sign that club development at scale across the region took considerable time, despite the early formation and stability of the MAs. This is compared to a difference of only 24 years in the FIFA global average.

◆ FIFA

○ CONMEBOL

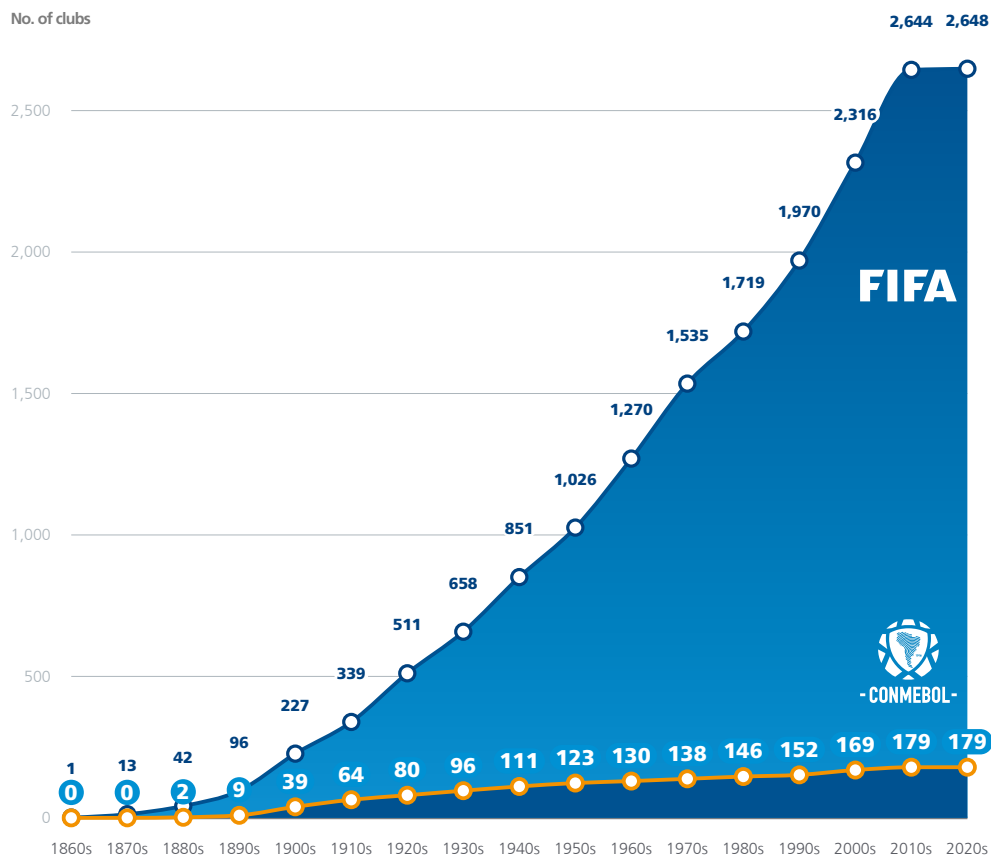


Comparison with FIFA averages

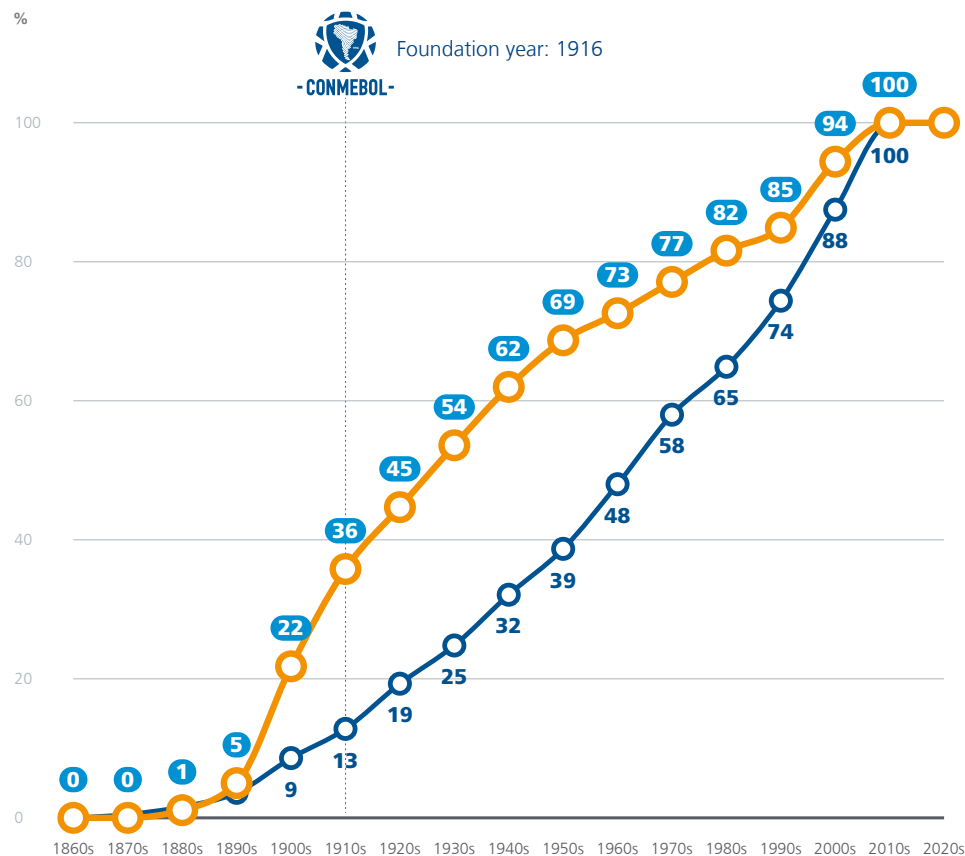
With CONMEBOL being the first continental confederation, it is no surprise that South American clubs were consistently founded prior to the global FIFA average. British and Portuguese immigrants in Argentina and Brazil respectively had an impact on this trend due to their prominent roles in the development of the game from the mid-1800s onwards. South America's club formation boom in the early 1900s coincided with a similar trend in Europe. In fact, both continents had 50% of their current clubs from this sample formed by the early 1930s, developing at far faster speeds than other regions globally.

There was rapid development in the CONMEBOL region, paired with a smaller number of nations and leagues compared to FIFA and other confederations. This meant that clubs and leagues were formed and settled, and very few new clubs were able to break into the established hierarchy. By 1910, South American teams made up 17% of the total global clubs in this sample, with 39 out of 227. As the years went by and clubs continued to be formed in other confederations, the South American share steadily diminished, and it now represents 7% of the global sample from top flights.

Club formation timeline in cumulative absolute terms: comparison with FIFA



Club formation timeline in cumulative percentages: comparison with FIFA



CONMEBOL

Member association-specific information

	 ARGENTINA	 BOLIVIA	 BRAZIL	 CHILE	 COLOMBIA
MA FOUNDED	1893	1925	1914	1895	1924
AVG. CLUB FY	1909	1952	1915	1943	1960
AVG. CLUB AGE	112	69	106	78	61
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-16	-27	-1	-48	-36
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1887	1908	1895	1892	1912
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	1957	2013	1943	1994	2012
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	70	105	48	102	100

Member association-specific information

 ECUADOR	 PARAGUAY	 PERU	 URUGUAY	 VENEZUELA	
1925	1906	1922	1900	1926	MA FOUNDED
1960	1919	1962	1929	1996	AVG. CLUB FY
61	102	59	92	25	AVG. CLUB AGE
-35	-13	-40	-29	-70	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1919	1902	1901	1891	1971	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2009	2016	2012	2007	2014	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
90	114	111	116	43	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB



CONMEBOL Summary

AVERAGE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS
FOUNDATION YEAR

1913

AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

1944

OLDEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

Argentina
1909

CONFEDERATION FOUNDATION
YEAR MINUS AVERAGE
FOUNDATION YEAR OF CLUBS

-31

AVERAGE CLUB AGE

77

YOUNGEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

Venezuela
1996

LARGEST COHORT OF NEW CLUBS:
YEAR AND NUMBER

1905
6 Clubs



Founding of member associations and clubs



OFC

Introduction

The OFC was formed in 1966, with Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Papua New Guinea as founding members and several other Pacific Islands joining in subsequent years. It was not until 1996 that FIFA recognised the OFC as a full confederation by granting them a seat on the Executive Committee, as it was known at the time.

List of MAs

American Samoa
Cook Islands
Fiji
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tahiti
Tonga
Vanuatu



OFC

Member associations

This confederation has 11 MAs, with an average foundation year of 1955. Four MAs were formed before the confederation, while the remaining seven subsequently joined.

Due to the remote nature of Oceania, the scarce population and the often huge geographical distances between nations, the growth and development of MAs have been very gradual. Australia, traditionally the OFC's biggest footballing nation, transferred to the larger AFC in 2006 to improve the standard of its domestic and international game.

The oldest MA is New Zealand's, founded in 1891, and the most recent one is Tahiti's, established in 1989. This difference can partly be explained by the British influence on the development of the game in New Zealand and Australia. Furthermore, it highlights the remote nature of many of the Pacific Islands, and the slower pace of football development there.

MA formation timeline: no. of MAs founded per decade and percentage representation



OFC Clubs

A total of 98 OFC teams were analysed for the purposes of this report, representing around 3% of the global data collected. The remote and sparse populations of OFC nations contribute towards this smaller sample size for the confederation, attesting to the challenges of forming and organising regular competitions in Oceanian football.

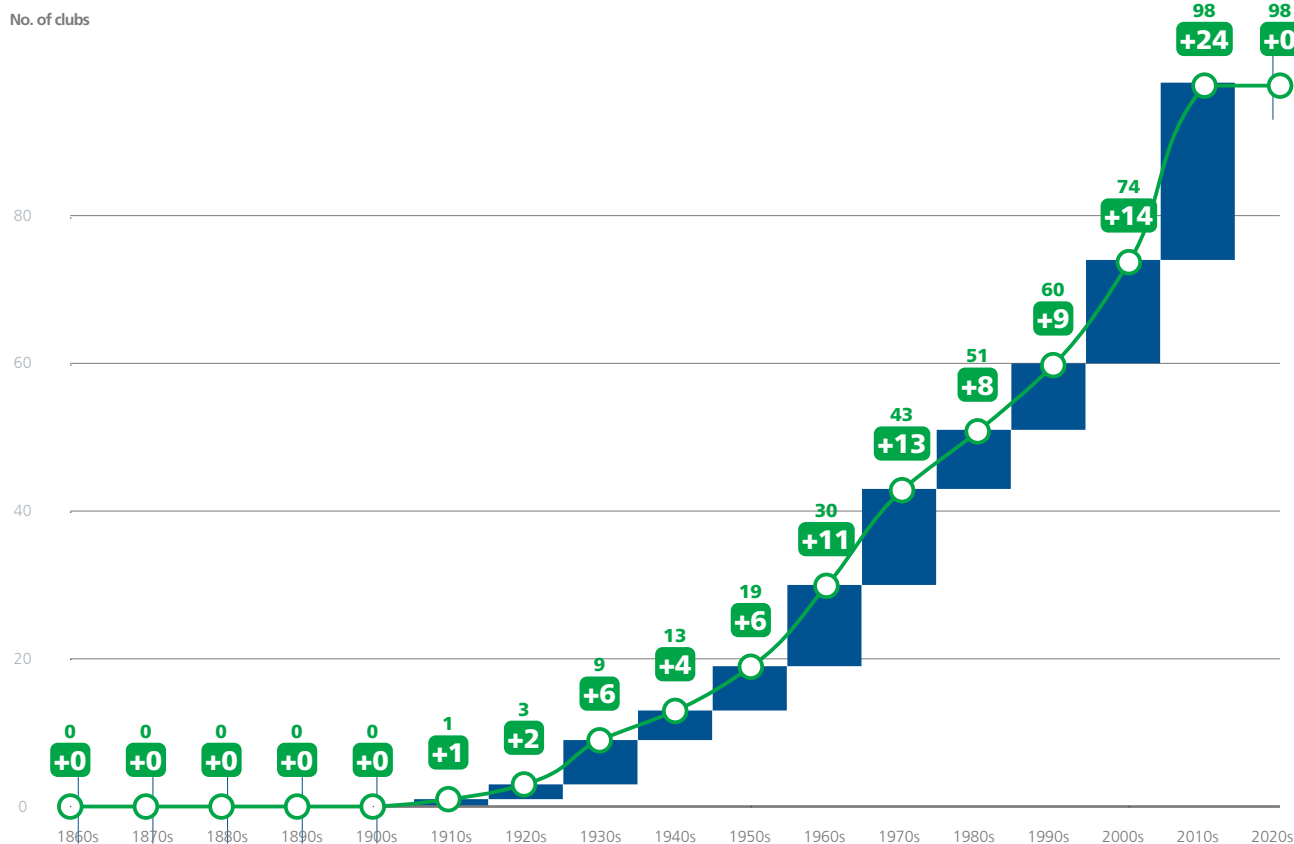
OFC clubs have a mean age of 37 years, with an average foundation year of 1984. Five teams were established in 1968, 1998 and 2010 respectively, which were the most prolific years in that regard.

Throughout the last century, new clubs have been founded in small batches decade by decade, with a particular boom in the 1960s and 1970s, when 24 teams were created. The 2000s and 2010s have seen a significant increase in the proportion of clubs founded, with many of them in New Zealand. This can be explained by the advent of the New Zealand Football Championship in 2004, which was the successor to a range of short-lived national competitions. The franchise system triggered the birth of new teams around the country, partially explaining this recent upturn in club formation.

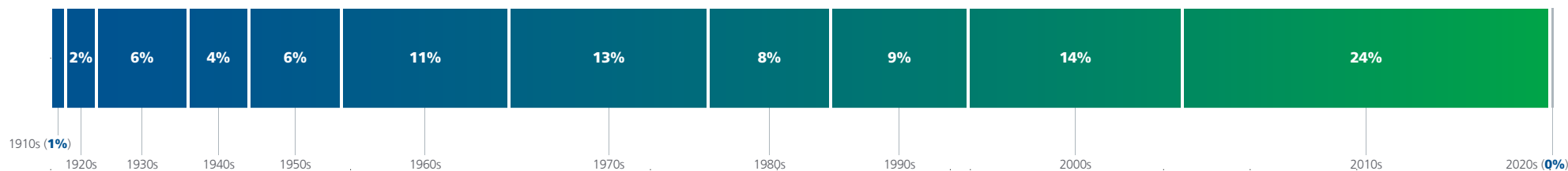
This same process occurred in Papua New Guinea with the launch of its new league and a host of new clubs to play in it. By comparison, the Tahitian league has existed in its current format since 1948, with its clubs having an average formation year of 1963, despite the fact that its football association was not established until 1989.

The oldest OFC-affiliated club is New Zealand's Hamilton Wanderers AFC, founded in 1913, and the newest are Papua New Guinea's FC Kutubu and Tusbab Stallions, as well as Solomon Islands' Isabel United, all of which were created in 2019.

Club formation timeline: number of clubs founded per decade



Club formation timeline: share of clubs founded per decade

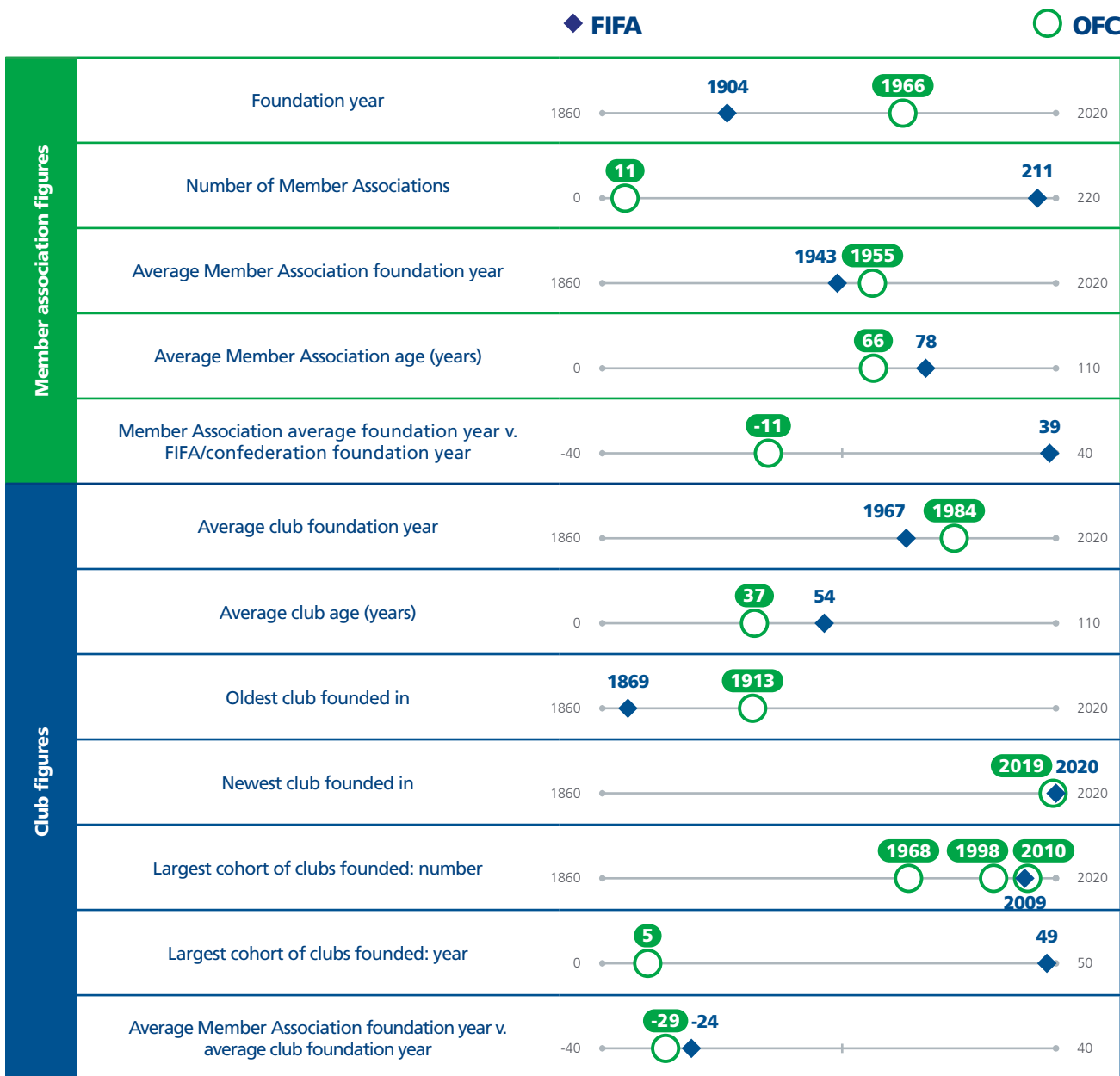


OFC

Comparison with FIFA averages

The OFC is the youngest and one of the smallest FIFA confederation, in part due to the remote geographical nature of its members, most of which are island nations. As a result, the OFC's average MA foundation year is 12 years later than the global FIFA equivalent. The early development of football in New Zealand (whose association was formed in 1891) significantly lowers this average, as the next MA, New Caledonia's, was not created until 1928, and over 60% of them have been formed since 1960. Club development in Oceania is also 17 years behind the global average, perhaps as a consequence of the slower development of MAs and leagues (again, except for New Zealand). However, the OFC had two highly active decades for club foundation in the 2000s and 2010s, overlapping with FIFA's most prolific year in 2009.

The late formation of both the confederation and the majority of MAs is reflected in the 11-year difference between these averages, with only CONMEBOL's difference being smaller (three years). This is indicative of the OFC's timely formation in line with the development of its MAs. However, the gap of 29 years between the average MA and club foundation years (compared to FIFA's 24-year difference) shows how widely club formation occurred throughout the century, from New Zealand's early development through to the late-blooming Pacific Island nations.

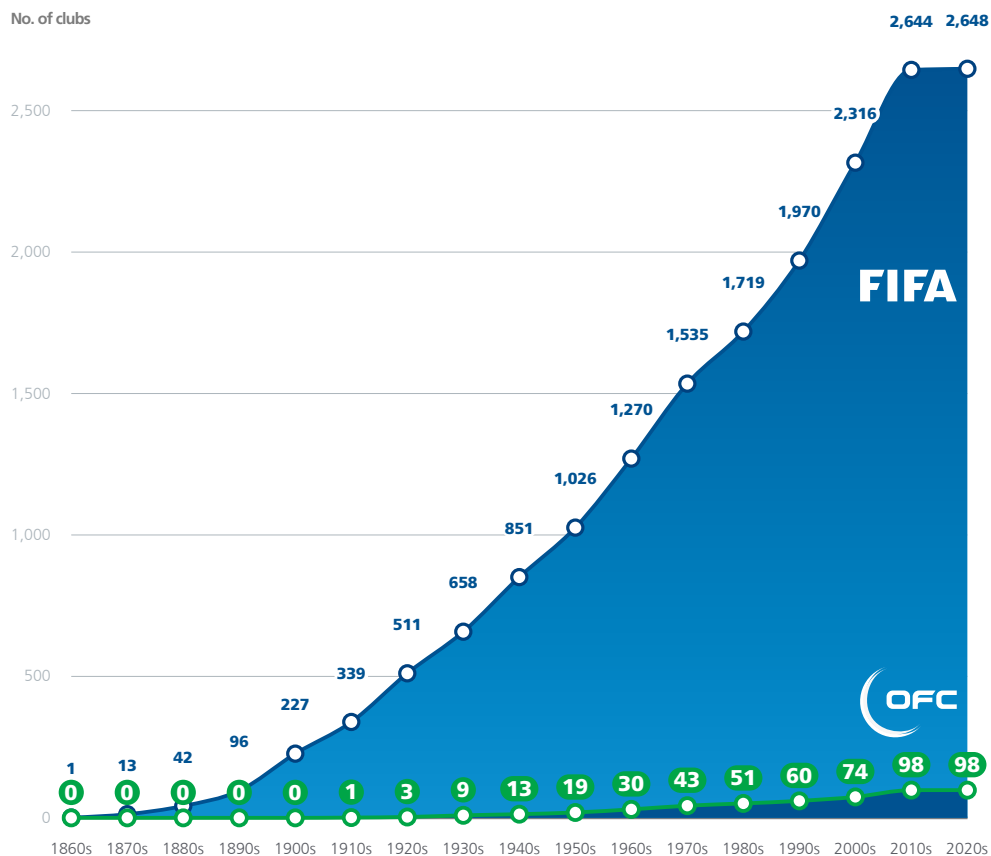


Comparison with FIFA averages

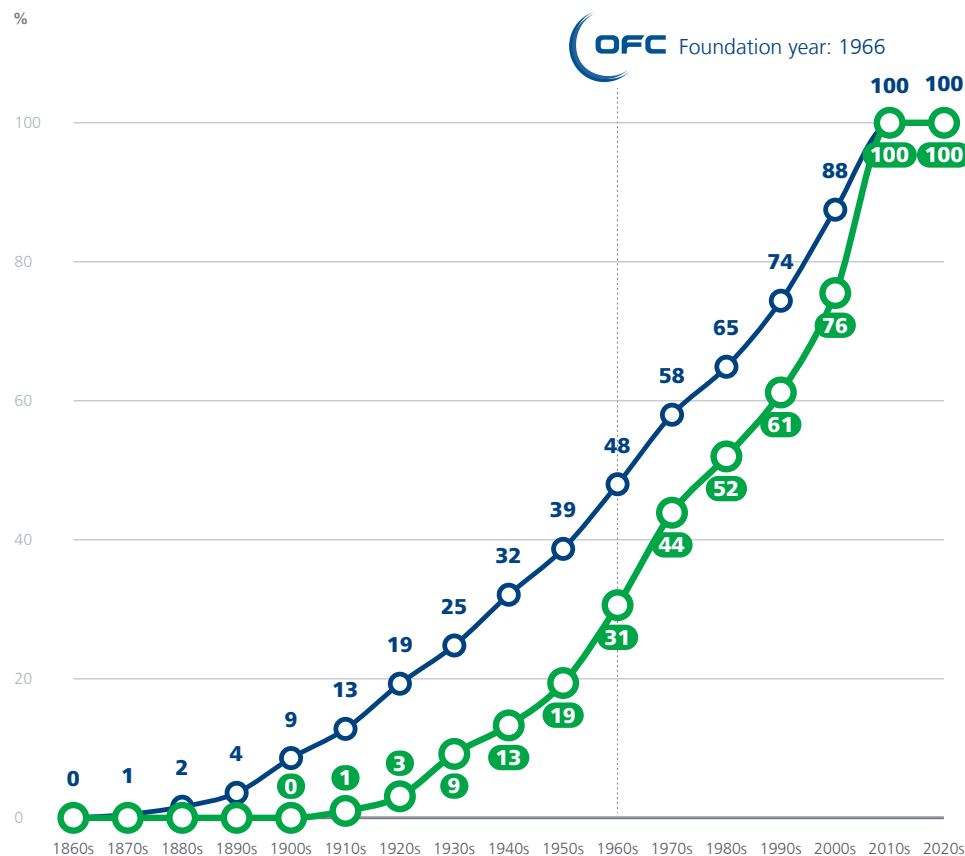
The small scale of the OFC and the emerging nature of many of the leagues and football cultures in its more remote MAs contribute towards its slow rate of club development in comparison with global FIFA growth. Although teams and leagues were formed in New Zealand during the early years, coinciding with their MA as one of the first to be formed in 1891, growth elsewhere across the continent was sporadic and gradual by comparison. Australia's exit from the OFC in 2006 is also worth considering here, with the largest nation of the geographical area taking its clubs and national MA away inevitably making a significant impact on such a small confederation.

Furthermore, the role of rugby in the OFC region cannot be underestimated, serving as the national sport of many of the Pacific Islands and New Zealand. The OFC's two busiest decades in terms of club registration, the 2000s and 2010s, coincide with FIFA's two most prolific periods globally. The formation of new leagues and clubs hand in hand with the franchise model, as seen through the examples of New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, is a trend that has occurred across continents in recent years, with growing commercial investment in domestic football.

Club formation timeline in cumulative absolute terms: comparison with FIFA



Club formation timeline in cumulative percentages: comparison with FIFA








OFC

Member association-specific information

	 AMERICAN SAMOA	 COOK ISLANDS	 FIJI	 NEW CALEDONIA	 NEW ZEALAND	 PAPUA NEW GUINEA
MA FOUNDED	1984	1971	1938	1928	1891	1962
AVG. CLUB FY	2002	1970	1941	1975	1990	2014
AVG. CLUB AGE	19	51	80	46	31	7
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-18	1	-3	-47	-99	-52
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1983	1950	1928	1955	1913	1999
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2016	1998	1976	2008	2015	2019
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	33	48	48	53	102	20

Member association-specific information

 SAMOA	 SOLOMON ISLANDS	 TAHITI	 TONGA	 VANUATU	
1968	1978	1989	1965	1934	MA FOUNDED
1985	1994	1963	1993	1989	AVG. CLUB FY
36	27	58	28	32	AVG. CLUB AGE
-17	-16	26	-28	-55	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1964	1957	1923	1966	1958	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2012	2019	2012	2017	2016	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
48	62	89	51	58	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB



OFC Summary

AVERAGE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS
FOUNDATION YEAR

1955

AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

1984

OLDEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

Fiji
1941

CONFEDERATION FOUNDATION
YEAR MINUS AVERAGE
FOUNDATION YEAR OF CLUBS

-29

AVERAGE CLUB AGE

37

YOUNGEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

**Papua
New Guinea**
2014

LARGEST COHORT OF NEW CLUBS:
YEAR AND NUMBER

1968, 1998, 2010
5 Clubs



Founding of member associations and clubs



Introduction

UEFA was founded in Basel, Switzerland in 1954 after consultation between 31 founding members. Like the AFC, it was created 50 years after the formation of FIFA itself. This half-century delay can be partially explained by the impact of the two world wars, which hampered the development of both sport and society, as well as the dominance European nations had over FIFA itself. Not all national football associations recognised any need for a continental governing body at the time, since seven European nations had founded FIFA, and the continent was always represented in its senior leadership. However, thanks to an agreement and initial proposal from the Italian, Belgian and French associations, the confederation was created on the eve of the 1954 FIFA World Cup Switzerland™, with 25 of the 31 founding nations present at the inaugural meeting.

List of MAs

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

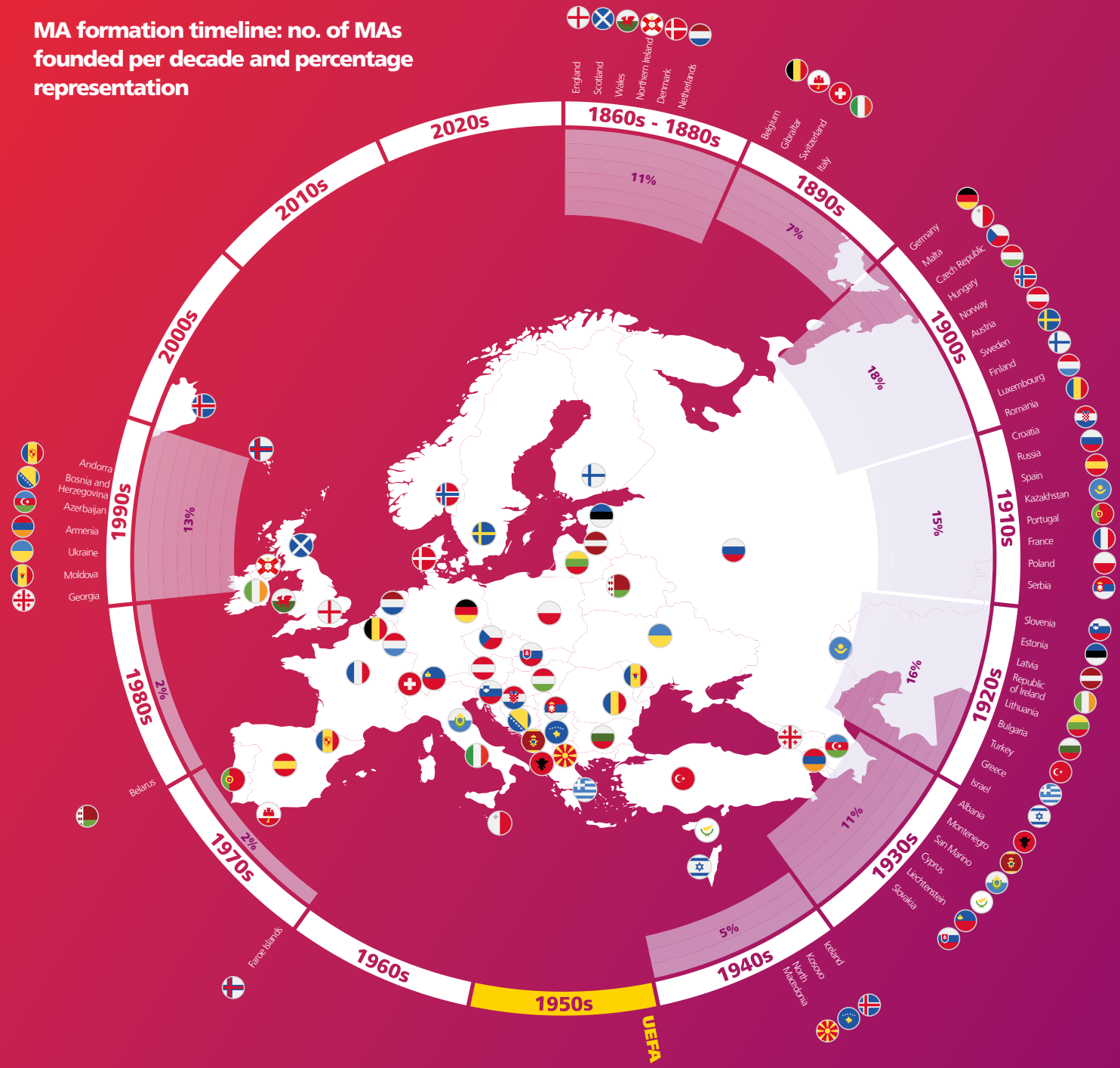


UEFA Member associations

This confederation has 55 MAs, with an average foundation year of 1925. The oldest is England's, which dates back to 1863, and the newest is Andorra's, which was established in 1994.

Due to the rapid development of European football infrastructure during the first half of the 20th century, most of the associations were founded prior to UEFA. Only nine associations have been formed, including a handful of nations that gained independence and developed their own football associations after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

MA formation timeline: no. of MAs founded per decade and percentage representation



A total of 711 UEFA clubs were analysed in this report, representing 27% of the top-flight clubs from across the world that were included in the sample.

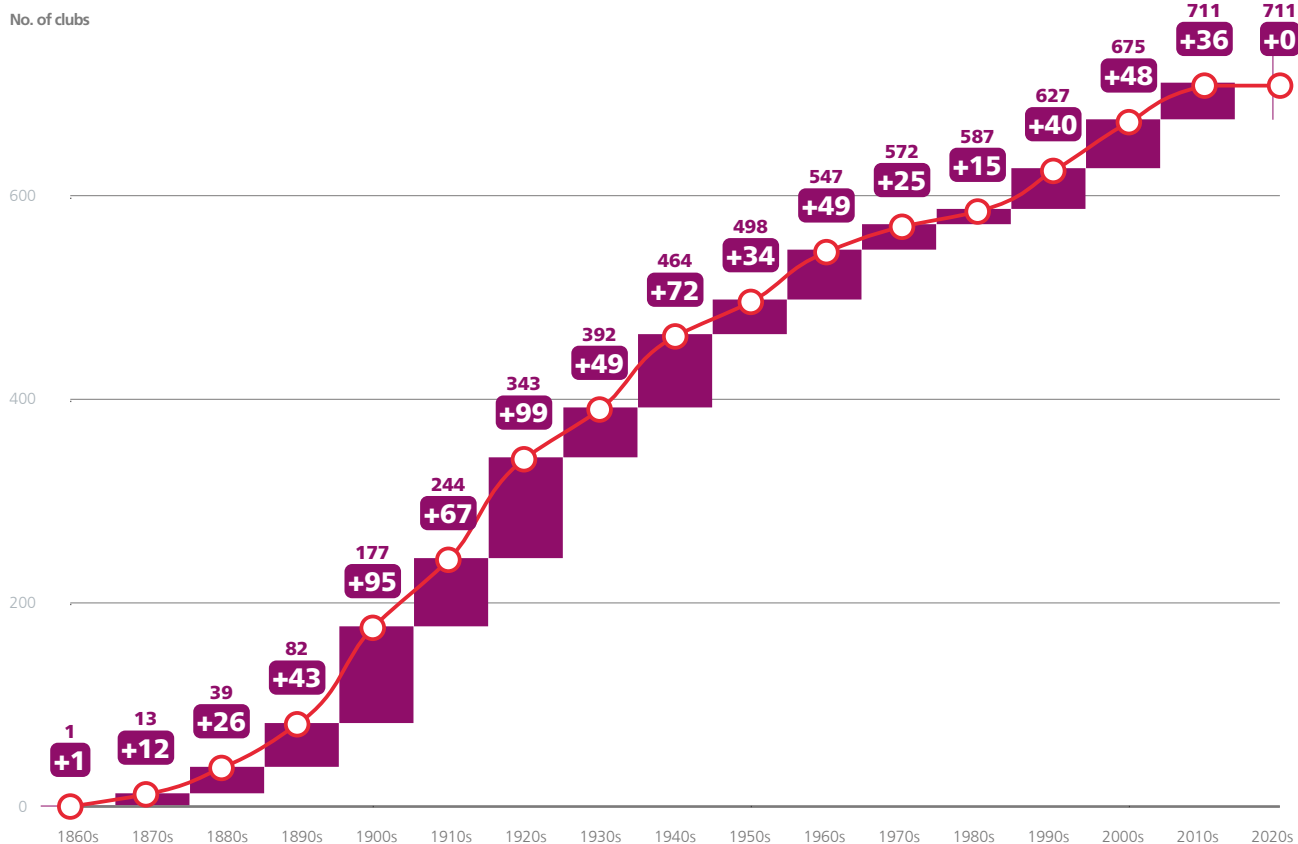
With an average foundation year of 1941, UEFA clubs' mean age is 80 years. The confederation's busiest year with regard to club creation was 1919, when 17 clubs were born.

In terms of key decades, the period from 1900 to 1930 saw 261 of UEFA's 711 clubs formed, 37% of the total. This coincided with the professionalisation of the game in many European countries, following the example set by the earliest nations to form clubs and leagues, such as England, Scotland and Switzerland. This trio are the only three MAs to have their average club foundation year in the 19th century and were also amongst the first ten national associations registered.

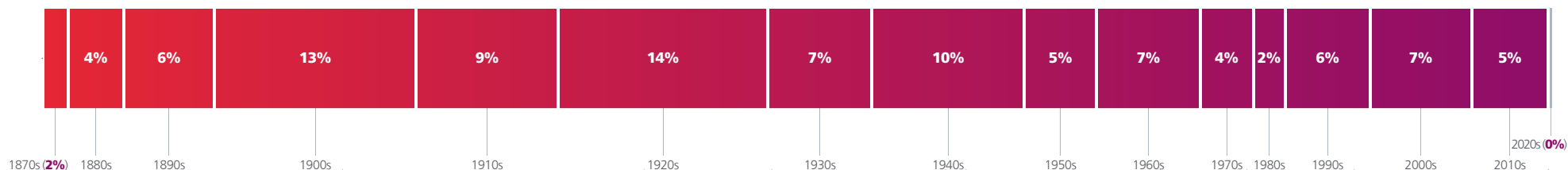
As amateurism in their top competitions was replaced by professionalism, the league model adopted by these nations provided a template for the rest of the continent and indeed the world, leading to the boom in club foundations in the 30-year period until 1960. With leagues and associations well established by the middle of the century across most of the continent, the 1970s and 1980s saw the smallest influx of new UEFA clubs since the late 19th century. However, there was a resurgence from 1990 onwards, coinciding with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the addition of six new MAs in this geographical area.

The oldest club in the sample is Kilmarnock, founded in Scotland in 1869. The newest is PFC Sochi, established in Russia in 2018 after the relocation of FC Dynamo Saint Petersburg to Sochi, the Black Sea city.

Club formation timeline: number of clubs founded per decade



Club formation timeline: share of clubs founded per decade



UEFA

Comparison with FIFA averages

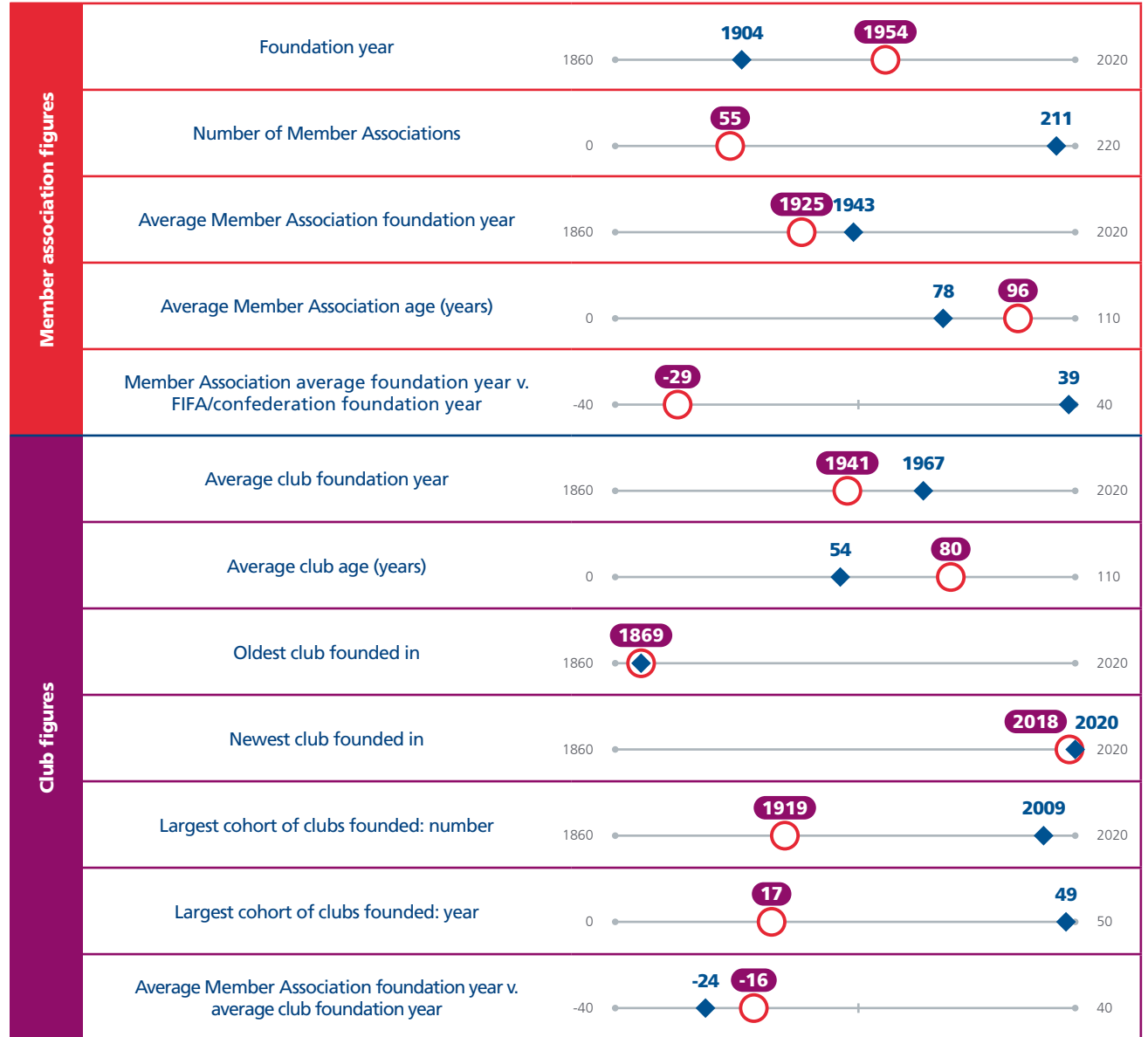
UEFA has the highest number of FIFA MAs, surpassing CAF's total by just one. The highly compact nature of the continent, large number of nations and fast development rate of European football all contribute to this scale. This also explains the higher average age (by 18 years) of UEFA MAs compared to the FIFA-wide average.

The same trend is true of the clubs, with a very similar ratio: the UEFA clubs in the sample are 26 years older, on average, than their global counterparts. The most prolific year for club formation globally was in 2009, but UEFA's peak came far earlier in 1919, again thanks to the rapid development of football around the continent in the early part of the 20th century. It is interesting to note that 17 clubs were founded in 1919, which is potentially evidence of the game experiencing a resurgence in the year after the First World War ended.

The 29-year difference between the average UEFA MA foundation year and the confederation's establishment year is the largest difference of all confederations in this report. This is indicative of UEFA's relatively late formation by comparison to its early-moving MAs, explained by the strong founding presence of key European nations at FIFA and the lack of immediate need for a European governing body during the early years.

◆ FIFA

○ UEFA

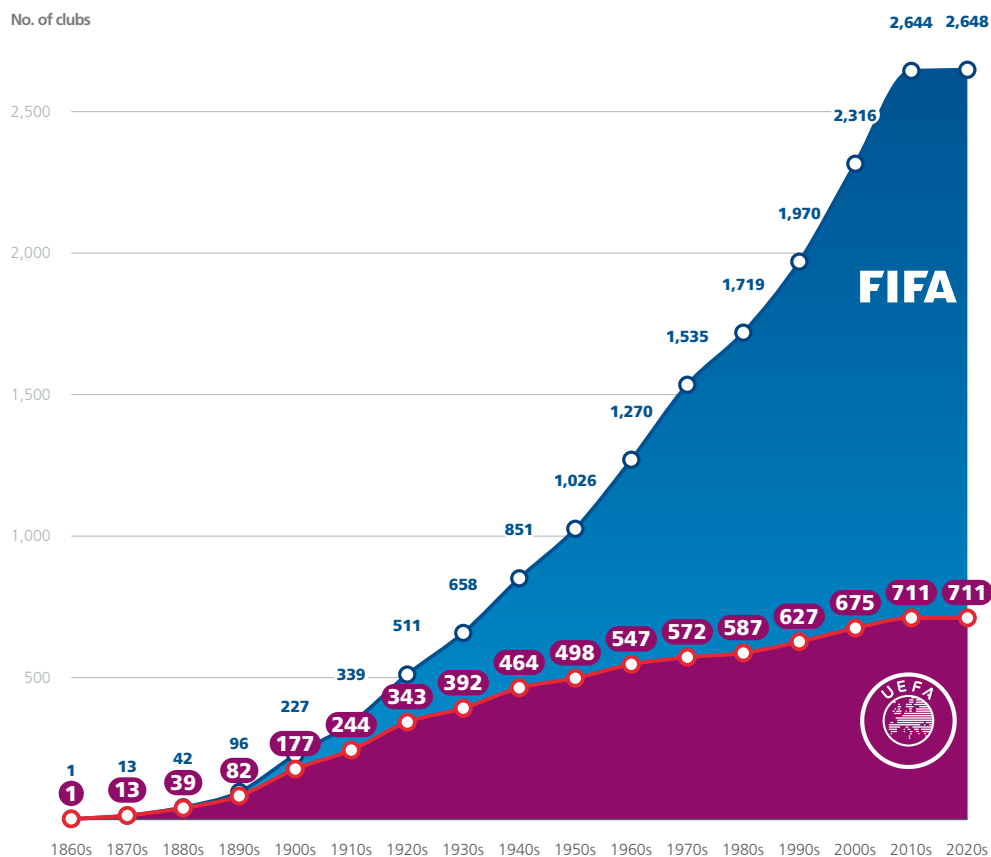


Comparison with FIFA averages

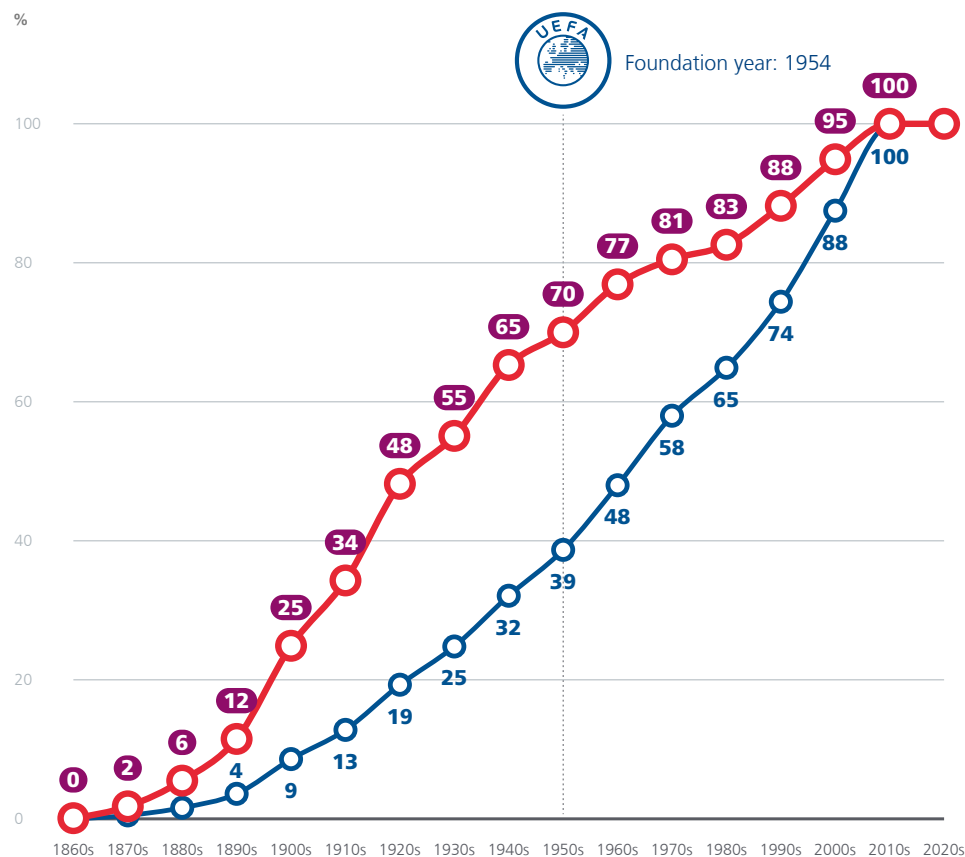
From the 1860s until 1900, again based on the early development of clubs and leagues on the continent, European clubs made up 85% of all clubs in world football, representing 82 of the 96 in existence. European clubs continued to account for nearly half of the world's total until the 1960s, with the growth rate of UEFA clubs understandably far quicker than the more gradual global expansion. The 1900s and 1920s were peak decades for new clubs in Europe, with 95 and 99 additions respectively.

In the 1970s and 1980s, club growth at UEFA level slowed by comparison to other confederations, particularly the AFC and CAF. The development of the other confederations and continued founding of clubs saw UEFA's contribution to the number of global clubs continue to go down. UEFA clubs made up 32% of the world's total by the end of the century, as opposed to 85% at the beginning of it. FIFA's biggest influxes of clubs have come since the turn of the millennium, in 2000s (346 new clubs) and 2010s (328 new clubs).

Club formation timeline in cumulative absolute terms: comparison with FIFA









Club formation timeline in cumulative percentages: comparison with FIFA



UEFA

Member association-specific information

	 ALBANIA	 ANDORRA	 ARMENIA	 AUSTRIA	 AZERBAIJAN	 BELARUS
MA FOUNDED	1930	1994	1992	1904	1992	1989
AVG. CLUB FY	1933	1996	1984	1927	1993	1982
AVG. CLUB AGE	88	25	37	94	28	39
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-3	-2	8	-23	-1	7
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1909	1978	1935	1899	1937	1927
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	1972	2014	2017	2000	2017	2016
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	63	36	82	101	80	89

Member association-specific information

 BELGIUM	 BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	 BULGARIA	 CROATIA	 CYPRUS	 CZECH REPUBLIC	
1895	1992	1923	1912	1934	1901	MA FOUNDED
1919	1942	1934	1948	1951	1931	AVG. CLUB FY
102	79	87	73	70	90	AVG. CLUB AGE
-24	50	-11	-36	-17	-30	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1880	1905	1912	1907	1911	1893	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2001	2009	2015	2012	2014	2003	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
121	104	103	105	103	110	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

UEFA

Member association-specific information

	 DENMARK	 ENGLAND	 ESTONIA	 FAROE ISLANDS	 FINLAND	 FRANCE
MA FOUNDED	1889	1863	1921	1979	1907	1919
AVG. CLUB FY	1948	1888	1971	1948	1945	1928
AVG. CLUB AGE	73	133	50	73	76	93
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-59	-25	-50	31	-38	-9
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1880	1874	1909	1892	1907	1881
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2004	1905	2008	2008	2007	1998
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	124	31	99	116	100	117

Member association-specific information

 GEORGIA	 GERMANY	 GIBRALTAR	 GREECE	 HUNGARY	 ICELAND	
1990	1900	1895	1926	1901	1947	MA FOUNDED
1956	1916	1978	1936	1928	1944	AVG. CLUB FY
65	105	43	85	93	77	AVG. CLUB AGE
34	-16	-83	-10	-27	3	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1923	1892	1912	1890	1885	1899	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2016	2009	2014	2017	2005	1988	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
93	117	102	127	120	89	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

UEFA

Member association-specific information

	 ISRAEL	 ITALY	 KAZAKHSTAN	 KOSOVO	 LATVIA	 LIECHTENSTEIN
MA FOUNDED	1928	1898	1914	1948	1921	1934
AVG. CLUB FY	1944	1911	1967	1949	2006	N/A
AVG. CLUB AGE	77	110	54	72	15	N/A
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-16	-13	-53	-1	-85	N/A
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1906	1893	1949	1922	1996	N/A
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2000	1946	2009	1992	2014	N/A
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	94	53	60	70	18	N/A

Member association-specific information







 LITHUANIA	 LUXEMBOURG	 MALTA	 MOLDOVA	 MONTENEGRO	 NETHERLANDS	
1922	1908	1900	1990	1931	1889	MA FOUNDED
1984	1942	1936	1995	1941	1925	AVG. CLUB FY
37	79	85	26	80	96	AVG. CLUB AGE
-62	-34	-36	-5	-10	-36	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1947	1906	1894	1947	1919	1888	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2015	2005	1974	2009	1970	1971	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
68	99	80	62	51	83	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

UEFA

Member association-specific information

	 NORTH MACEDONIA	 NORTHERN IRELAND	 NORWAY	 POLAND	 PORTUGAL	 REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
MA FOUNDED	1949	1880	1902	1919	1914	1921
AVG. CLUB FY	1963	1913	1932	1934	1921	1933
AVG. CLUB AGE	58	108	89	87	100	88
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-14	-33	-30	-15	-7	-12
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1919	1879	1894	1906	1893	1890
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2015	1987	2008	1973	1950	1985
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	96	108	114	67	57	95

Member association-specific information

 ROMANIA	 RUSSIA	 SAN MARINO	 SCOTLAND	 SERBIA	 SLOVAKIA	
1909	1912	1931	1873	1919	1938	MA FOUNDED
1974	1956	1965	1893	1933	1935	AVG. CLUB FY
47	65	56	128	88	86	AVG. CLUB AGE
-65	-44	-34	-20	-14	3	CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS
1907	1911	1928	1869	1912	1904	OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED
2015	2018	2000	1995	1958	2012	YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED
108	107	72	126	46	108	AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB

UEFA

Member association-specific information

	 SLOVENIA	 SPAIN	 SWEDEN	 SWITZERLAND	 TURKEY	 UKRAINE	 WALES
MA FOUNDED	1920	1913	1904	1895	1923	1991	1876
AVG. CLUB FY	1947	1917	1916	1899	1945	1970	1935
AVG. CLUB AGE	74	104	105	122	76	51	86
CONFEDERATION FY MINUS AVG. FY OF CLUBS	-27	-4	-12	-4	-22	21	-59
OLDEST CLUB FOUNDED	1911	1890	1891	1879	1903	1923	1875
YOUNGEST CLUB FOUNDED	2012	1983	1996	1916	1990	2017	2013
AGE DIFFERENCE: YOUNGEST V. OLDEST CLUB	101	93	105	37	87	94	138

UEFA
Summary

AVERAGE MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS
FOUNDATION YEAR

1925

AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

1941

OLDEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

England
1888

CONFEDERATION FOUNDATION
YEAR MINUS AVERAGE
FOUNDATION YEAR OF CLUBS

-16

AVERAGE CLUB AGE

80

YOUNGEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR

Latvia
2006

LARGEST COHORT OF NEW CLUBS:
YEAR AND NUMBER

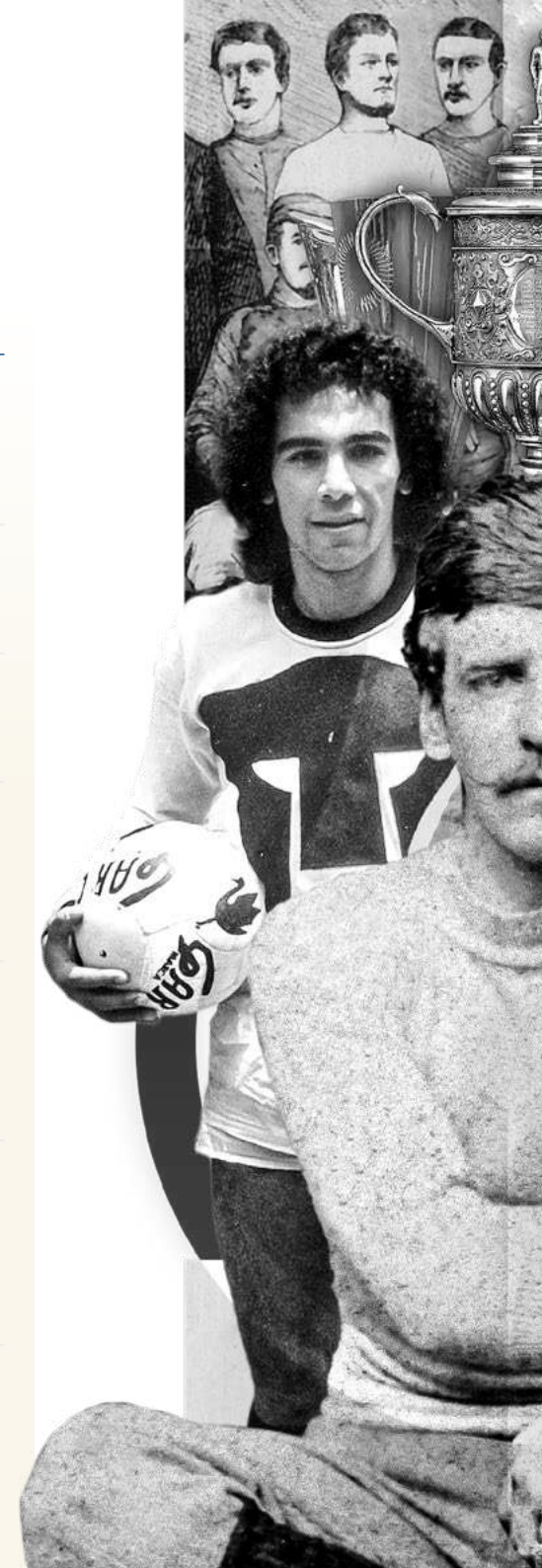
1919
17 Clubs



Confederation summary

Founding of member associations and clubs

	AFC	CAF	Concacaf
AVERAGE MEMBER ASSOCIATION FOUNDATION YEAR	1948	1960	1942
AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR	1981	1979	1982
AVERAGE CLUB AGE	40	42	39
OLDEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR	Syria 1943	Sudan 1940	Honduras 1949
YOUNGEST MEMBER ASSOCIATION PER AVERAGE CLUB FOUNDATION YEAR	Timor-Leste 2014	Mauritius 1998	Canada 2016
CONFEDERATION FOUNDATION YEAR MINUS AVERAGE FOUNDATION YEAR OF CLUBS	-33	-19	-40
LARGEST COHORT OF NEW CLUBS: NUMBER AND YEAR	19 2009	19 1997	13 2008





CONMEBOL

OFC

UEFA

1913

1955

1925

AVERAGE MEMBER
ASSOCIATION
FOUNDATION YEAR

1944

1984

1941

AVERAGE CLUB
FOUNDATION YEAR

77

37

80

AVERAGE CLUB
AGE

Argentina

1909

Fiji

1941

England

1888

OLDEST MEMBER
ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB
FOUNDATION YEAR

Venezuela

1996

**Papua
New Guinea**

2014

Latvia

2006

YOUNGEST MEMBER
ASSOCIATION PER
AVERAGE CLUB
FOUNDATION YEAR

-31

-29

-16

CONFEDERATION
FOUNDATION YEAR
MINUS AVERAGE
FOUNDATION YEAR
OF CLUBS

6

1905

5

1968. 1998, 2010

17

1919

LARGEST COHORT
OF NEW CLUBS:
NUMBER AND
YEAR

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