



FIBA

We Are Basketball

INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL MIGRATION REPORT 2016



SPORTS
OBSERVATORY

INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL MIGRATION REPORT 2016

ABOUT FIBA

The International Basketball Federation (FIBA) is the world governing body for basketball and an independent association formed by 215 National Basketball Federations throughout the world.

FIBA is a non-profit making organisation based in Mies, Switzerland and is recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as the sole competent authority in basketball.

FIBA's main purpose is to promote and develop the sport of basketball, to bring people together and unite the community. FIBA's core activities include establishing the Official Basketball Rules, the specifications for equipment and facilities, the rules regulating international competitions and the transfer of players, as well as the appointment of referees.

FIBA's main competitions include the FIBA Basketball World Cup and the FIBA Women's Basketball World Cup (both held every four years), the FIBA U19 World Championships for Men and Women (held every odd calendar year), the FIBA U17 World Championships for Men and Women (held every even calendar year), the Olympic Qualifying Tournaments - as well as all senior and youth continental championships held in its various regions.

Additionally, FIBA oversees the organisation of the Olympic Basketball Tournaments for Men and Women. FIBA also promotes the worldwide development of 3x3 basketball by organising the FIBA 3x3 World Tour, as well as the FIBA 3x3 World Championships (for Men and Women) and the FIBA 3x3 U18 World Championships (for Men and Women).

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



ABOUT THE CIES SPORTS OBSERVATORY

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

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

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



FOREWORD

We are delighted to present our fifth International Basketball Migration Report (IBMR) which continues to build on the highly productive relationship between FIBA and the International Centre for Sport Studies (CIES). It is a collaboration which has already been responsible for the successful production of four previous reports. These have benefitted from the effective fusion between FIBA's knowledge and data on international transfers, and the renowned expertise of the CIES Sports Observatory.

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

The report further underlines how basketball truly is a global sport. This is evidenced by the 215 national federations and hundreds of millions of registered players all around the world. That worldwide appeal and popularity means we have to always be mindful of responsibilities to secure the continuous healthy development of basketball and certainly the information we collect on player movement remains absolutely integral to that process.

We are thrilled to have extended our valued partnership with the prestigious CIES Sports Observatory. Once again, the report plays an essential role in helping improve our knowledge of basketball – while also providing the entire FIBA Family (national federations, leagues, clubs, players, coaches and agents) as well as all other interested parties, with valued data and analysis on the international transfer of players.

Finally, I express my sincere gratitude to all FIBA and CIES collaborators who have contributed their hugely valuable expertise to this collaborative project and subsequent report; and we look forward to continuing this productive partnership in the future.

Patrick BAUMANN

FIBA Secretary General and IOC Member

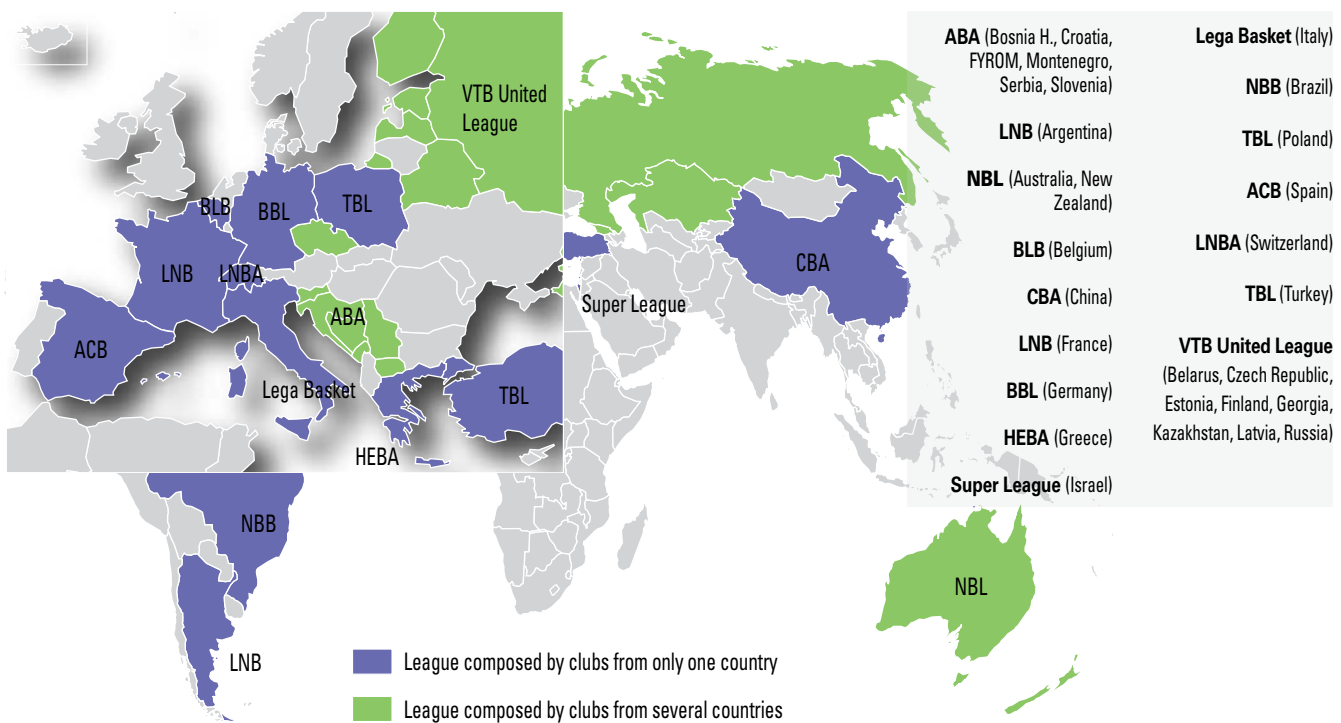


SAMPLE AND METHODOLOGY

Two main sources have been utilised for this report. Firstly, FIBA's own database of all men's and women's international transfers which gathers all movements completed by players who are aged 18 and older between two respective National Federations; which has required a 'Letter of Clearance' to be issued by the Federation of origin to the Federation of destination. For the 2015-16 season, 8,282 transfers were recorded involving a total of 6,510 players. The latter source refers to international transfers of both professional and amateur players, male or female.

The other source is FIBA's database of all players registered in 16 of the top division men's leagues spread around the world (see map). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the statistics, players must have played at least once during the 2015-16 season and the total sample included 3,711 players. The performance and demographic indicators for each league can be compared between one another.

Our analysis is focused strongly on three specific points: a comparison between national players and foreigners (players who have at least one nationality which is different than that of the country in which they play), U21 players and the turnover of players, plus the origin of imported players and a comparison of their profile with that of national players. An analysis on international players has also been conducted for the United States based leagues (NBA, WNBA, NCAA Men, NCAA Women) and European leagues (Euroleague, Eurocup, Euroleague Women and Eurocup Women).



GLOSSARY

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

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

PLAYERS CHARACTERISTICS

- **Age**
age of players on 01/10/2015
- **International players**
US league players who have not the US nationality
- **Foreigners**
players who have not the nationality of the country where they are playing
- **Foreign U21 players**
foreigner players born after 01/07/1994
- **Nationals**
players who have the nationality of the country where they are playing
- **National U21 players**
national players born after 01/07/1994
- **US players**
players with US nationality
- **U21 players**
players born after 01/07/1994

PLAYING TIME

- **Fielded players**
players who played at least one minute during the 2015-16 regular season
- **Five most fielded players**
the five players having the highest playing time with their team during the 2015-16 regular season
- **Games and minutes played**
games and minutes played during the 2015-16 regular season

TURNOVER

- **Association of recruitment**
association where the players have been recruited after the end of the 2014-15 season. New players coming from the academy are considered as recruited in the country of the club.
- **Foreigners already in the country/club**
with respect to the 2014-15 season. Percentage calculated among foreigners only.
- **Players already in the country/club**
with respect to the 2014-15 season
- **Players signed during the season**
players arrived in the team after having played in another team during the 2015-16 season

HIGHLIGHTS

Another record for the number of international transfers per season

A new high tide mark has been set after the number of international transfers increased to a record 8,282 for the 2015-16 season. That eclipsed the previous record of 7,800 set during the 2014-15 season and continues the pattern of international transfers having increased since 2013-14. The 2015-16 increase was largely due to men's transfers.

The trends of previous years largely continued, with Europe remaining the main focus of international transfers. However, the Americas region remains the biggest exporter of players to other continents – thanks to the impact of players exiting the USA and Canada. The USA also remains the most represented nationality of international transfers.

There was a big change during the 2014-15 season, when there was a big increase in Europe's negative balance and a big increase in the Americas positive balance. During 2015-16, these numbers remained stable. One big difference in Europe from the previous year is that in a number of countries including Serbia, Lithuania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Greece, a large percentage of inward international transfers were players returning to their home countries to play. Meanwhile at the global level, USA and Australia were both the biggest exporters and importers of players.

High number of foreign players within national leagues and an increase in different nationalities

The high representation of foreign players within the various national leagues continued in 2015-16, with the average percentage remaining stable at 41.9. Due to the local regulations, a total of 5 out of the 16 leagues had more foreign players than national players.

Spain remains the league with both the highest percentage of foreign players and most nationalities – with those numbers having further increased. Brazil has the lowest number of foreign players with 10.8%. After an increase in the number of nationalities represented during 2014-15, this past year saw that number remain stable with the exception of Greece (-7) and Argentina (+9). The playing time of foreign players is still high and underlines the impact this continues to have on the ongoing decline of national player development.

Limited court time and development opportunities within leagues for National U21 players

The lack of playing time for young players is another issue which continues to be prevalent. The development of the next generation is being affected by reduced court time for U21 players in most national leagues. The number of minutes handed out by coaches actually dropped during 2015-16, to further heighten concerns about the adverse impacts of leagues failing to recognise the importance of protecting the development of emerging players. These numbers are even lower in international leagues such as Euroleague, Eurocup and the NBA.

Instability due to a high turnover of players

The turnover of players within leagues and clubs remains high, with numbers remaining stable in comparison to recent years. The 16 leagues within the study presented an average turnover of a third of their players during the 2015-16 season. The turnover of players reaches 64.7% on a club scale. Figures for foreign players are even starker, since on average, only 32.5% of them played in the same country the previous season, and only 17.0 % of them played at the same club.

These key observations are accompanied by the number of players fielded per team (15.8 players on average), and the important number of players signed during the season per team (1.6 on average) – something which underlines how it is not rare for clubs to replace players after the start of the season.

The continuing trend of instability on club rosters in respect of the high volume of transfers is potentially impacting on the identity, credibility and growth of leagues. This is because fans are not being given time to develop the same affiliation to their teams and to players due to the constant number of changes in what has become an annual ‘churn’ of personnel.

International Leagues

The analysis of international leagues has produced some mixed outcomes. One of the most prominent is yet another increase of international players in the NBA, although this is perhaps diluted by their still limited presence on the court via a low number of minutes per game. There is a similar pattern in the WNBA, with a continued decrease in the number of years played in the league. The NCAA has witnessed a decrease in the number of international players in Division 1 for both men and women.

Meanwhile Euroleague and Eurocup (both men and women) still rely heavily on utilising American players. In terms of both men’s competitions in particular, this could be viewed as very concerning for Euroleague and Eurocup, since the new television contract for the NBA (and NBADL) is likely to lead to a decrease in the overall quality of American players coming to Europe, with potentially better salaries in the US encouraging more high-level players to remain in their home country.



INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

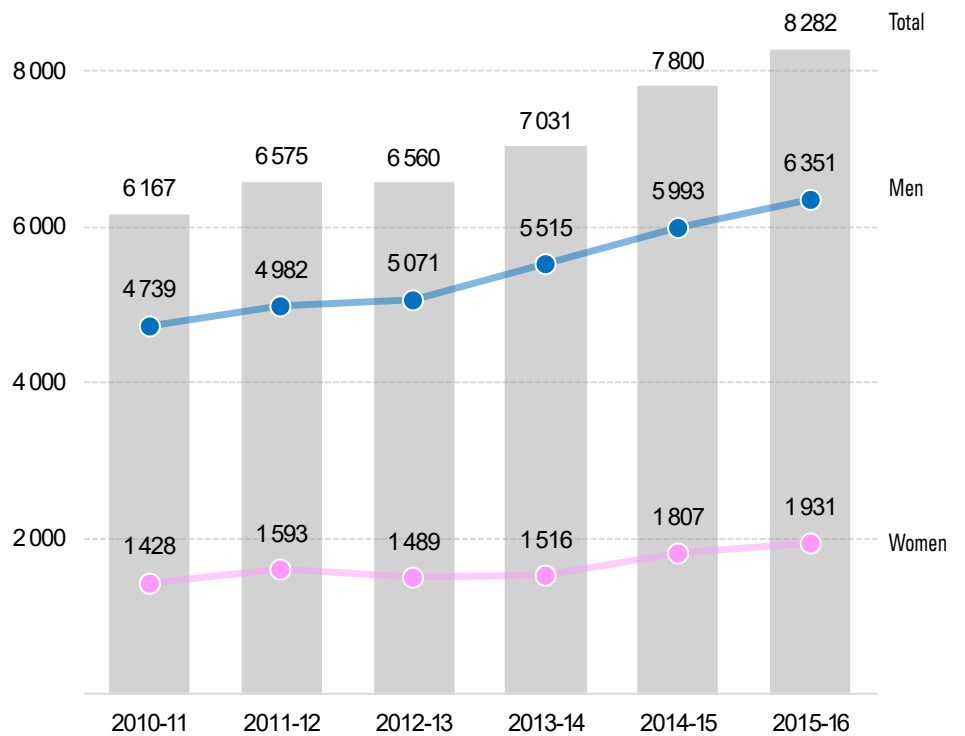
2015/2016

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

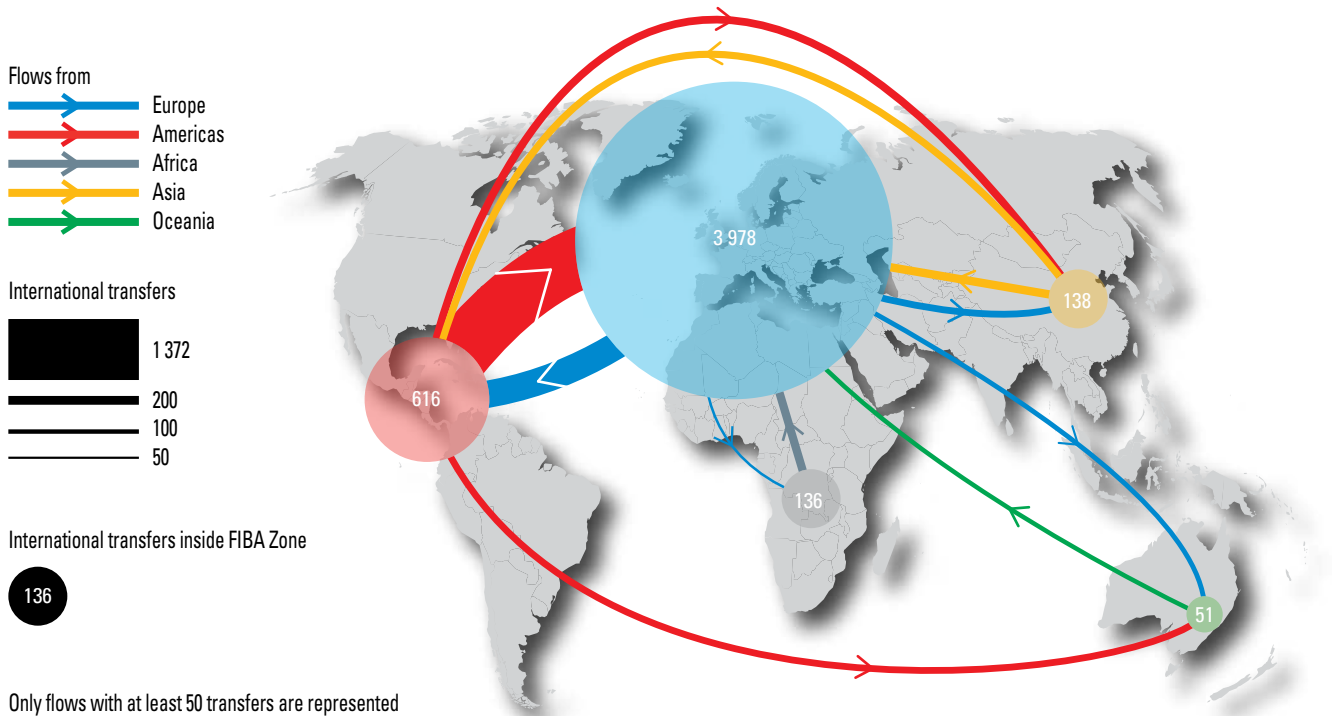
The increase in the number of international transfers has continued since 2013-14 and the increases can be attributed mainly to men, rather than women. The patterns of previous years have continued, with Europe retaining its position as being the main hub for international transfers.

The Americas remains the biggest exporter of players to other continents, thanks again to USA and Canada, with the USA still the most represented nationality of international transfers. The average age profile remains stable and so does the frequency of international transfers by players.

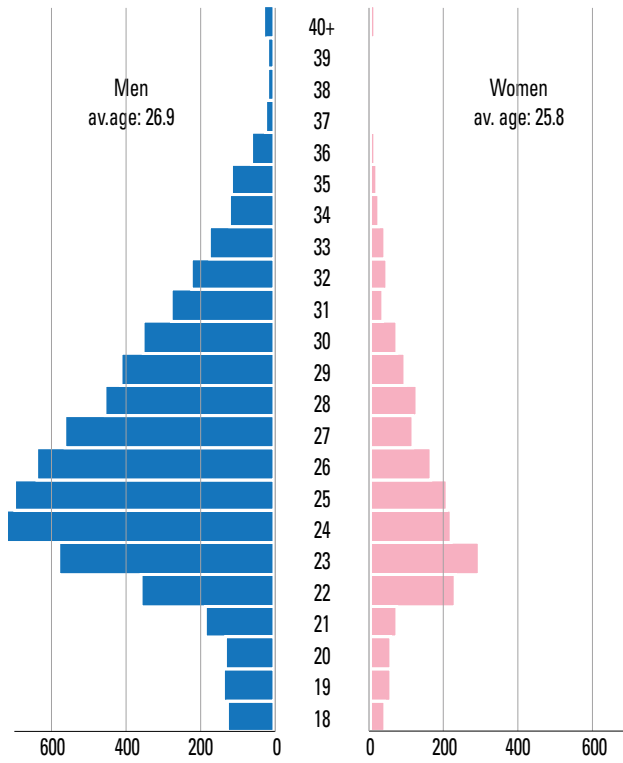
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS



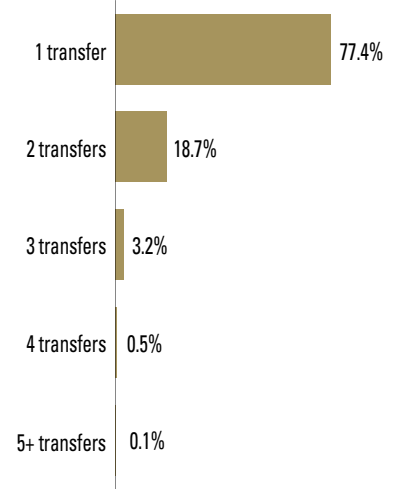
INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY FIBA ZONE



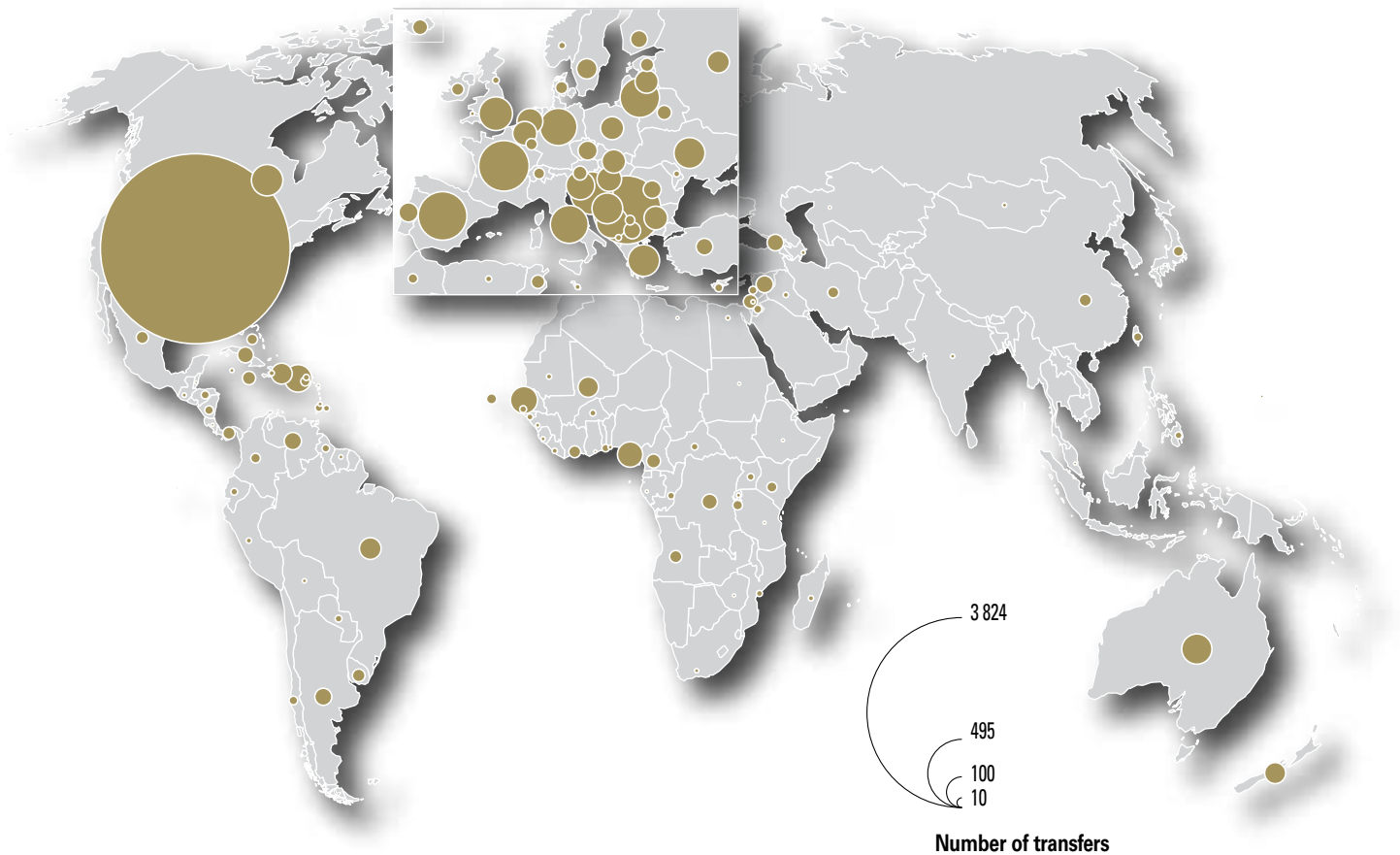
AGE OF TRANSFERRED PLAYERS



FREQUENCY OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS BY PLAYER (2015-16)

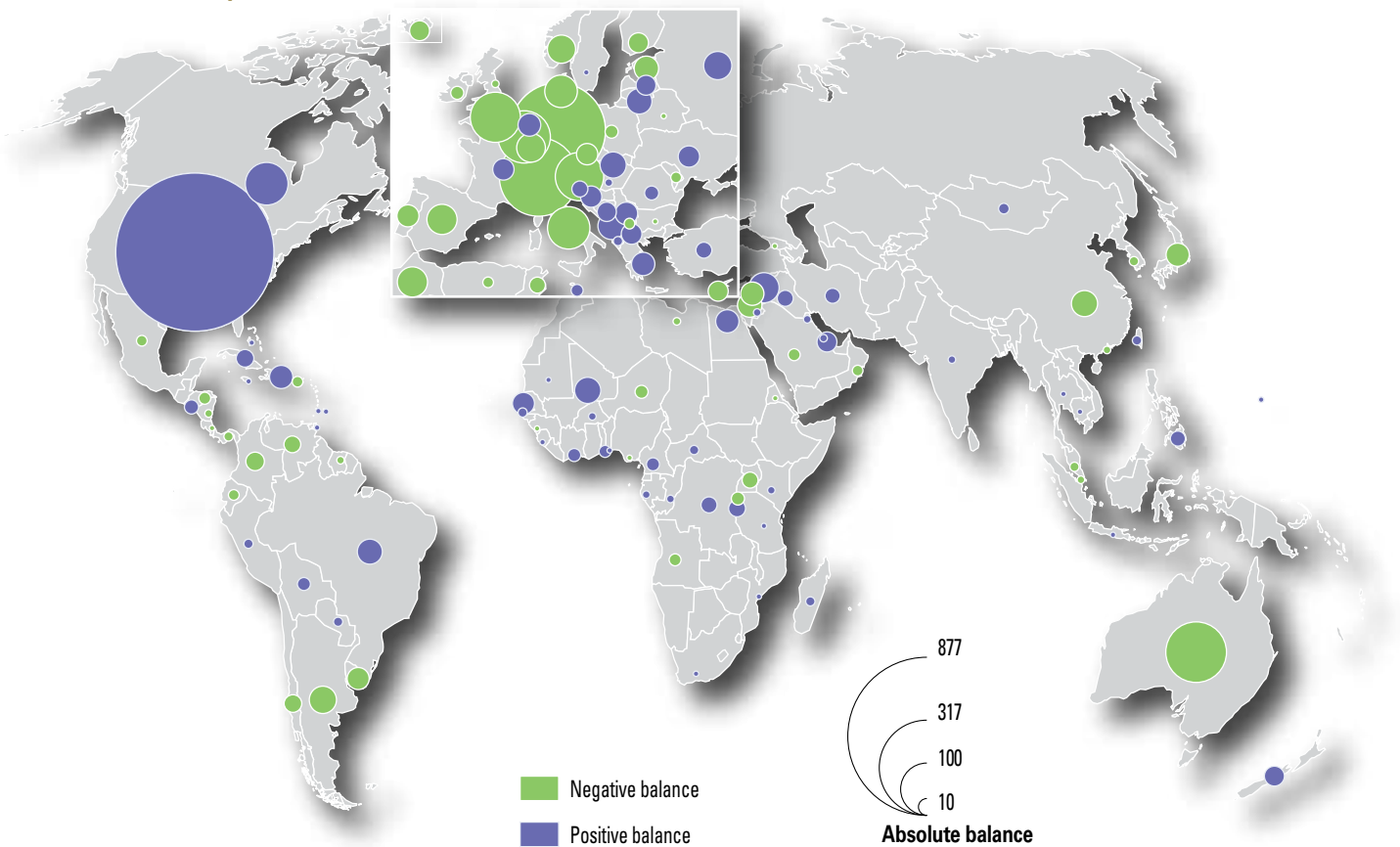


INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY NATIONALITY



MIGRATORY BALANCE

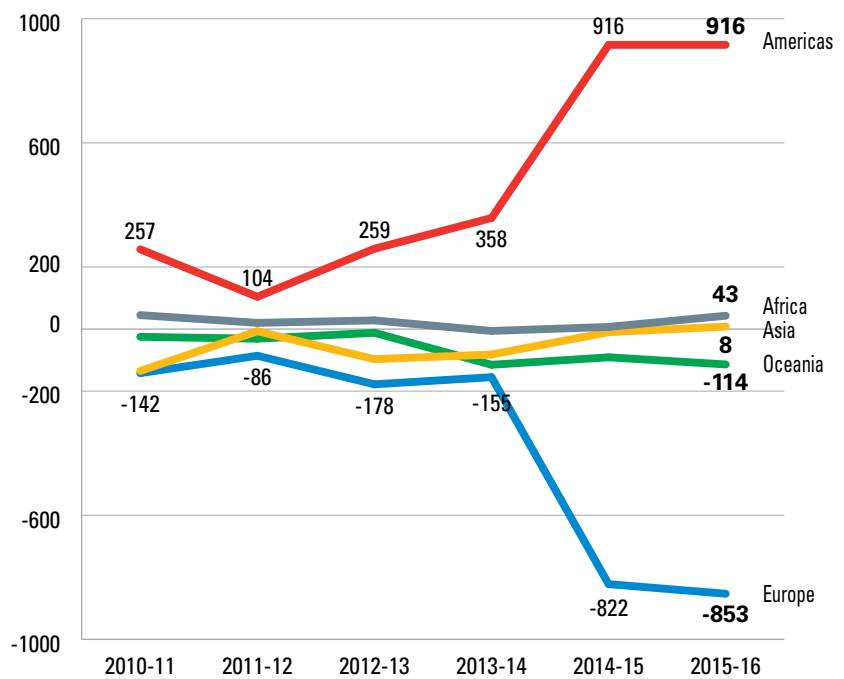
MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY COUNTRY



The change during the 2014-15 season when there was a big increase in Europe's negative balance and a big increase in the Americas positive balance has remained stable during 2015-16. Other zones remain around the zero balance with Oceania having a negative balance due to imports from Australia. Most Eastern European countries remain exporters, whereas others in Western Europe such as Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and England still have a negative balance and import more than they export. Meanwhile at the world level, USA and Australia were both the biggest exporters and importers of players.

One big difference in Europe from 2014-15 is that in a number of countries including Serbia, Lithuania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Greece, a large percentage of inward international transfers were players returning to their home nations.

MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY FIBA ZONE



HIGHEST NEGATIVE BALANCE

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	Germany	415	732	-317
2.	Switzerland	38	254	-216
3.	Australia	151	280	-129
4.	Belgium	125	221	-96
5.	England	124	212	-88
6.	Austria	68	150	-82
7.	Italy	303	366	-63
8.	Denmark	43	80	-37
9.	Morocco	35	67	-32
.	Spain	476	508	-32
11.	Luxembourg	57	86	-29
12.	Norway	5	33	-28
13.	Argentina	113	139	-26
14.	China	70	94	-24
15.	Israel	138	159	-21
.	Estonia	26	47	-21
17.	Japan	76	95	-19
.	Lebanon	44	63	-19
19.	Portugal	82	99	-17
.	Uruguay	70	87	-17

HIGHEST POSITIVE BALANCE

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	USA	1510	633	877
2.	Canada	65	1	64
3.	Syria	32	0	32
4.	Russia	110	82	28
5.	Montenegro	84	58	26
6.	Slovak Republic	92	68	24
.	Mali	29	5	24
8.	Lithuania	129	106	23
9.	Brazil	62	40	22
10.	Greece	189	170	19
.	Dominican Republic	77	58	19
.	Egypt	23	4	19
13.	Serbia	198	180	18
.	Netherlands	66	48	18
15.	Senegal	35	18	17
16.	France	478	462	16
.	Croatia	87	71	16
.	Ukraine	50	34	16
19.	F.Y.R. of Macedonia	58	43	15
20.	Qatar	45	31	14

MEN

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	Germany	330	559	-229
2.	Switzerland	25	180	-155
3.	Australia	100	175	-75
4.	Austria	57	128	-71
5.	Belgium	94	158	-64
6.	Italy	238	297	-59
7.	England	97	154	-57
8.	Argentina	96	135	-39
9.	Denmark	32	60	-28
10.	Spain	328	355	-27

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	USA	1088	475	613
2.	Canada	57	1	56
3.	Syria	31	0	31
4.	Serbia	177	149	28
5.	Russia	75	52	23
.	Montenegro	71	48	23
7.	Lithuania	113	93	20
8.	Dominican Republic	77	58	19
9.	Greece	164	146	18
10.	Senegal	24	8	16

WOMEN

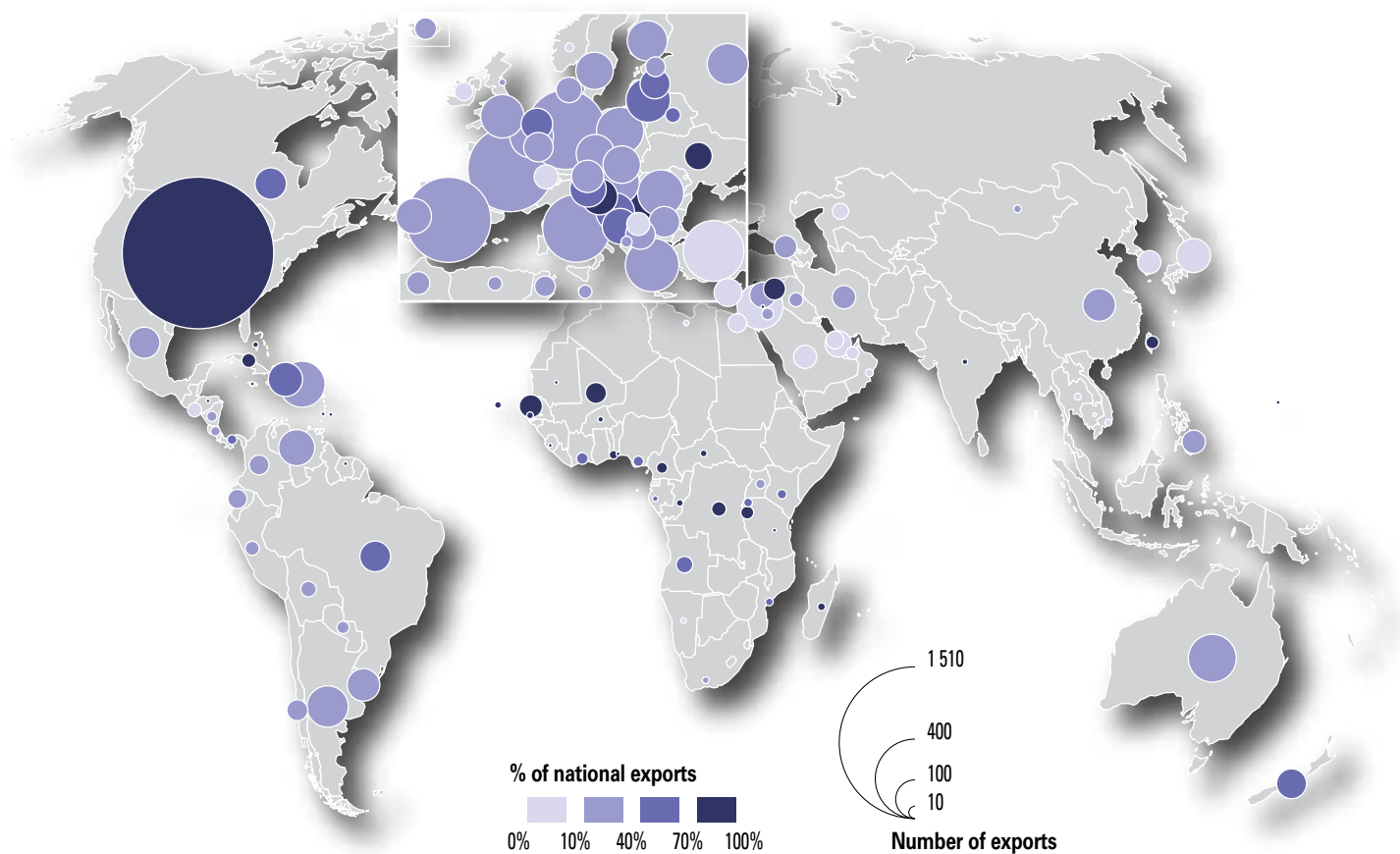
		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	Germany	85	173	-88
2.	Switzerland	13	74	-61
3.	Australia	51	105	-54
4.	Belgium	31	63	-32
5.	England	27	58	-31
6.	Morocco	5	22	-17
7.	Luxembourg	19	34	-15
8.	Portugal	35	49	-14
9.	Austria	11	22	-11
10.	Finland	28	38	-10

		Exp.	Imp.	MB
1.	USA	422	158	264
2.	France	130	115	15
3.	Argentina	17	4	13
4.	Turkey	98	87	11
5.	Mali	11	1	10
6.	Brazil	25	16	9
.	Slovak Republic	24	15	9
.	New Zealand	13	4	9
9.	Canada	8	0	8
10.	Romania	49	42	7

EXPORTS

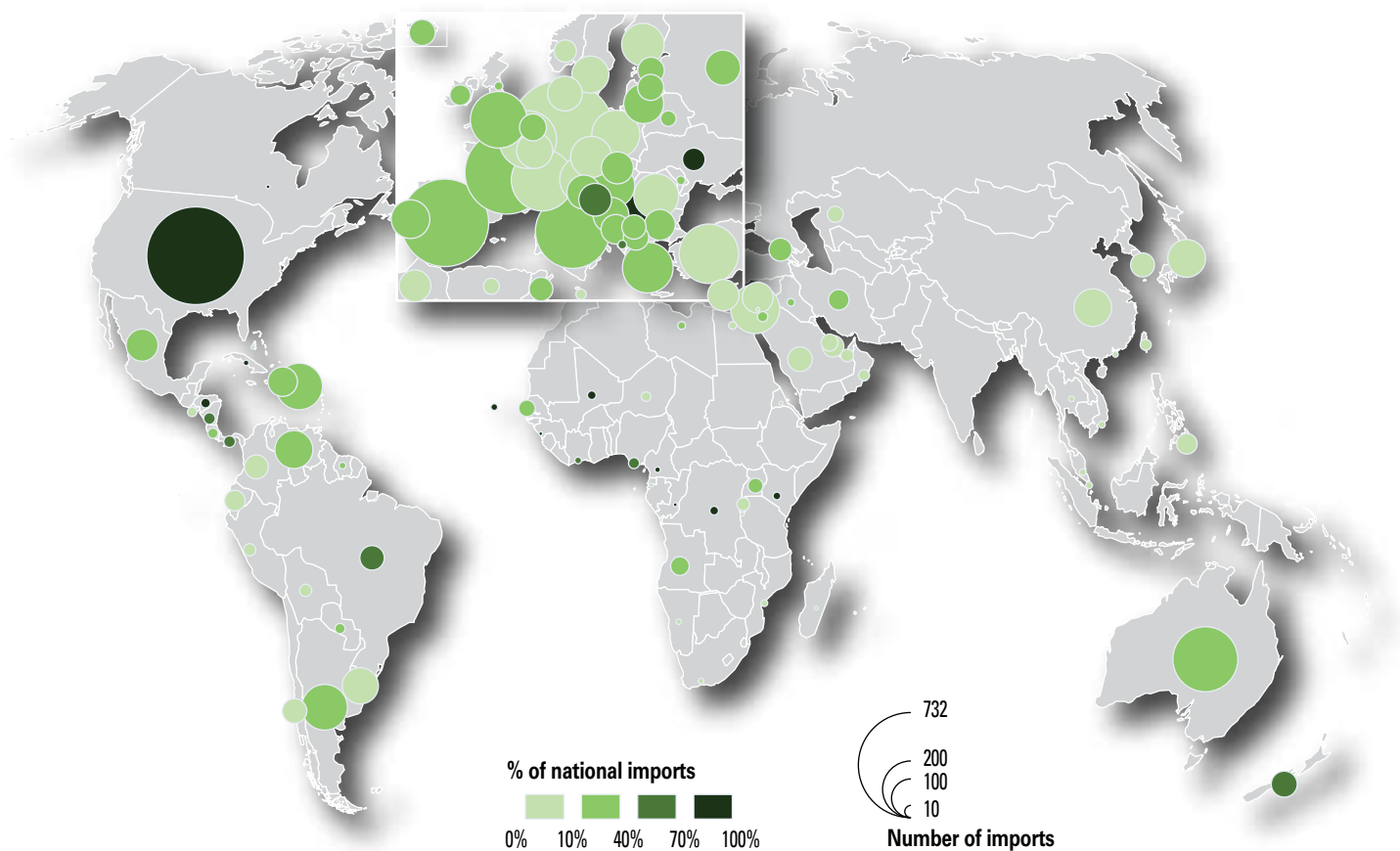
HIGHEST EXPORTS PER COUNTRY

	Exports	% of national exports		Exports	% of national exports
1. USA	1510	83.8%	16. Belgium	125	24.8%
2. France	478	39.5%	17. England	124	28.2%
3. Spain	476	35.1%	18. Argentina	113	17.7%
4. Germany	415	21.9%	19. Russia	110	36.4%
5. Italy	303	29.0%	20. Finland	106	17.0%
6. Turkey	243	6.6%	21. Bosnia H.	98	49.0%
7. Serbia	198	79.8%	22. Czech Republic	97	22.7%
8. Greece	189	32.3%	23. Slovak Republic	92	38.0%
9. Australia	151	25.2%	. Sweden	92	19.6%
10. Poland	147	21.1%	25. Croatia	87	79.3%
11. Puerto Rico	140	27.1%	26. Slovenia	86	48.8%
. Romania	140	16.4%	. Venezuela	86	23.3%
13. Israel	138	8.0%	28. Montenegro	84	53.6%
14. Lithuania	129	65.1%	29. Portugal	82	30.5%
15. Hungary	128	28.1%	30. Dom. Republic	77	41.6%

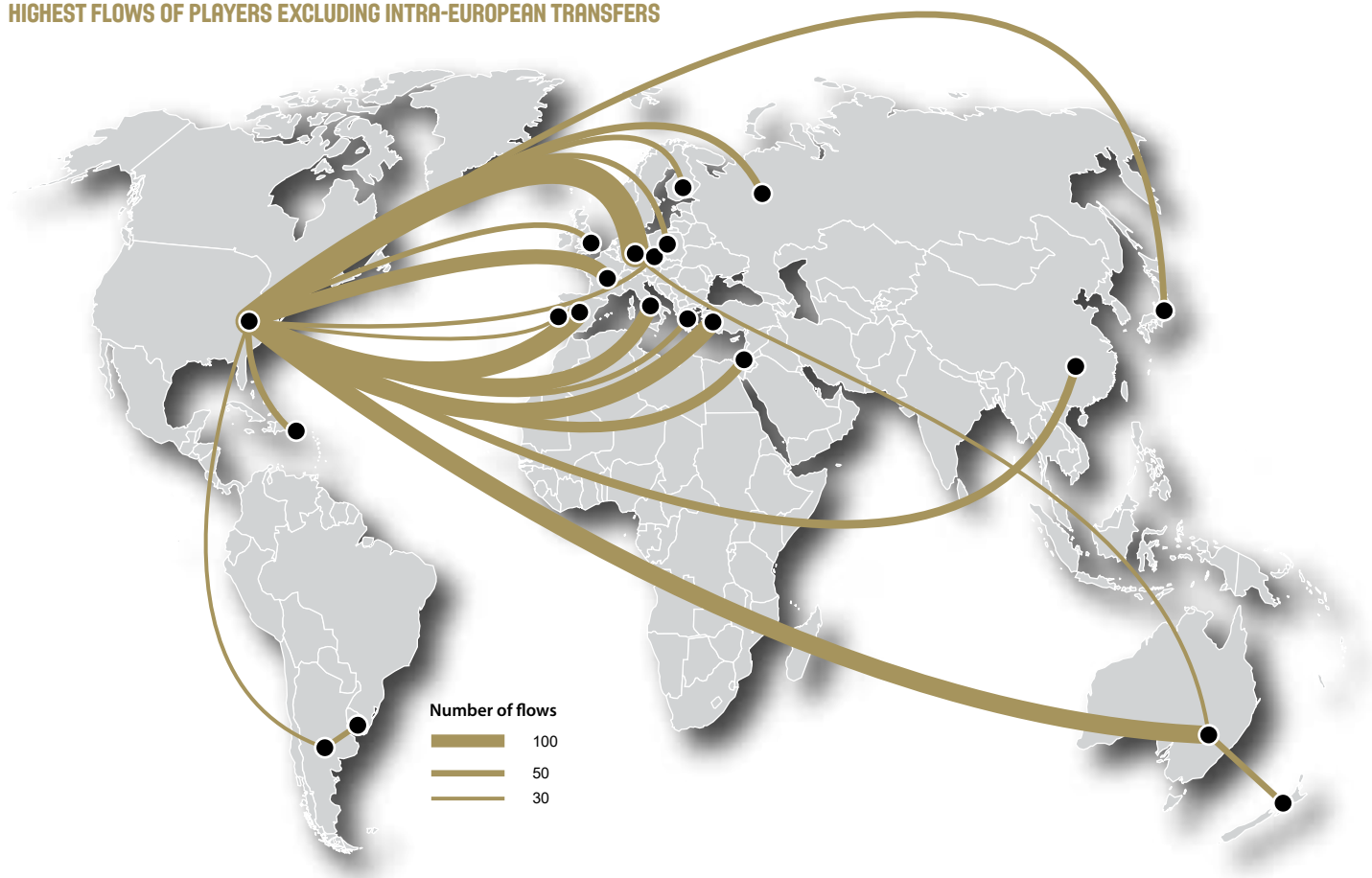


HIGHEST IMPORTS PER COUNTRY

	Imports	% of national imports		Imports	% of national imports
1. Germany	732	6.8%	16. Puerto Rico	144	22.9%
2. USA	633	78.2%	17. Argentina	139	12.2%
3. Spain	508	10.2%	18. Romania	133	6.0%
4. France	462	13.4%	19. Hungary	126	11.1%
5. Italy	366	10.1%	20. Finland	120	6.7%
6. Australia	280	20.7%	21. Czech Republic	113	5.3%
7. Switzerland	254	4.7%	22. Lithuania	106	34.9%
8. Turkey	234	4.7%	23. Portugal	99	13.1%
9. Belgium	221	8.6%	24. Venezuela	96	10.4%
10. England	212	11.3%	25. Japan	95	5.3%
11. Serbia	180	73.9%	26. China	94	2.1%
12. Greece	170	17.6%	27. Sweden	91	8.8%
13. Israel	159	5.7%	28. Uruguay	87	8.0%
14. Poland	153	9.8%	29. Luxembourg	86	3.5%
15. Austria	150	4.7%	30. Bosnia H.	85	31.8%



HIGHEST FLOWS OF PLAYERS EXCLUDING INTRA-EUROPEAN TRANSFERS

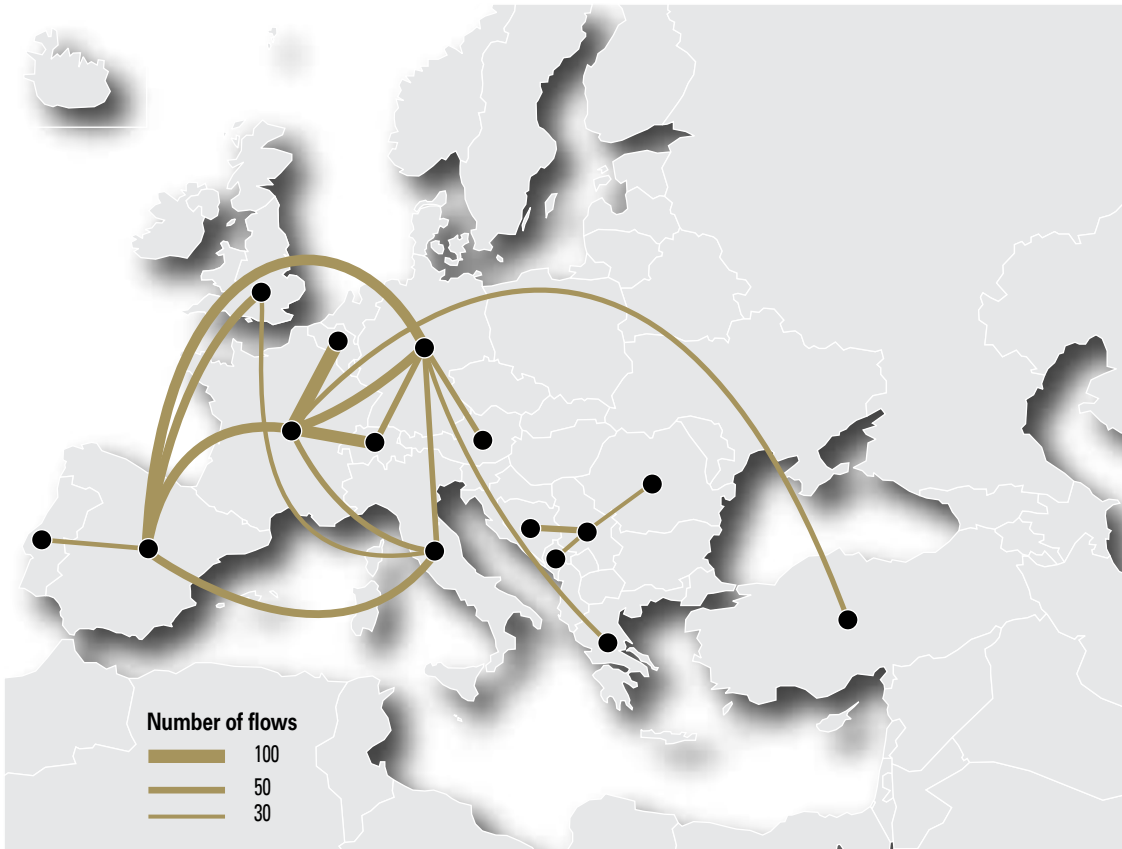


There has been no change in the major migratory paths between two countries (not including intra-European transfers). They still involve the USA to Europe, Australia and China. However, there has been a change of direction between Canada and the USA and a general decrease in the total numbers and especially in terms of those going to the USA.

The biggest network outside of the USA and Europe is between New Zealand and Australia – mainly due to geographical proximity and basketball culture (50 transfers). Next is Uruguay and Argentina (42) and there has also been significant activity between Australia and Germany (31). Flows within Europe remain generally stable, although there was a modest increase in 2015-16, with geographical considerations around the ease of movement and travel, remaining key drivers.

	-->	<--	Total		-->	<--	Total
1. USA-GER	177	39	216	20. USA-POR	25	5	30
2. USA-ESP	119	43	162	. USA-ARG	21	9	30
3. USA-TUR	74	69	143	22. ESP-AUS	17	12	29
4. USA-AUS	123	19	142	. USA-KOR	15	14	29
5. USA-ITA	78	41	119	24. USA-SUI	25	3	28
6. USA-FRA	74	42	116	. USA-LTU	22	6	28
7. USA-ISR	55	29	84	. USA-BEL	18	10	28
8. USA-CHN	37	30	67	27. USA-HUN	17	9	26
9. USA-RUS	30	27	57	. MEX-PUR	14	12	26
10. USA-JPN	34	17	51	29. USA-DEN	22	3	25
. USA-PUR	30	21	51	30. USA-VEN	14	10	24
12. NZL-AUS	35	15	50	. BRA-ARG	14	10	24
13. USA-GRE	33	13	46	32. SYR-GER	23	0	23
. USA-POL	30	16	46	. USA-AUT	21	2	23
15. USA-FIN	40	4	44	. USA-LUX	21	2	23
. USA-ENG	39	5	44	. USA-ISL	17	6	23
17. URU-ARG	27	15	42	36. USA-ROU	19	3	22
18. USA-CZE	25	9	34	37. USA-MEX	15	6	21
19. AUS-GER	17	14	31				

HIGHEST FLOWS OF PLAYERS WITHIN EUROPE



	-->	<--	Total		-->	<--	Total		-->	<--	Total			
1.	FRA-BEL	74	28	102	23.	ENG-FRA	15	12	27	.	SRB-ESP	12	7	19
2.	FRA-SUI	73	8	81	24.	HUN-GER	17	9	26	.	TUR-ISR	11	8	19
3.	ESP-GER	50	29	79	.	ITA-BEL	17	9	26	47.	ROU-GER	15	3	18
4.	ESP-FRA	42	30	72	26.	LTU-GER	20	5	25	.	POL-GER	14	4	18
5.	FRA-GER	38	32	70	.	ENG-GER	13	12	25	.	GRE-TUR	11	7	18
6.	ESP-ENG	43	21	64	28.	TUR-ESP	12	12	24	.	FRA-ISR	10	8	18
7.	ESP-ITA	34	25	59	.	NED-BEL	18	5	23	51.	SLO-GER	13	4	17
8.	GER-SUI	45	2	47	29.	SRB-GER	16	7	23	.	ITA-POL	11	6	17
.	SRB-BIH	24	23	47	.	ITA-ISR	12	11	23	.	BEL-GER	9	8	17
10.	ITA-FRA	26	17	43	32.	LUX-GER	12	10	22	54.	ESP-SUI	15	1	16
11.	GER-AUT	26	16	42	.	TUR-ITA	12	10	22	.	RUS-ESP	12	4	16
.	ITA-GER	24	18	42	.	ESP-BEL	15	6	21	.	POL-FRA	9	7	16
13.	TUR-FRA	21	18	39	35.	RUS-TUR	14	7	21	.	LTU-ESP	8	8	16
14.	GRE-GER	24	11	35	.	SLO-AUT	14	7	21	.	TUR-GER	8	8	16
.	POR-ESP	18	17	35	.	SVK-CZE	13	7	20	59.	ESP-NED	9	6	15
16.	ITA-ENG	18	15	33	38.	TUR-POL	13	7	20	.	GER-ISR	9	6	15
17.	MNE-SRB	21	11	32	.	FIN-GER	12	8	20					
18.	SRB-ROU	15	15	30	.	ESP-GRE	11	9	20					
19.	CRO-GER	23	6	29	41.	CZE-GER	14	5	19					
.	ITA-SUI	22	7	29	.	GRE-CYP	12	7	19					
.	GRE-ITA	20	9	29	.	MKD-SRB	12	7	19					
22.	SRB-FRA	16	12	28	.	NED-GER	12	7	19					

Since an agreement was signed in 1997 with FIBA whereby a Letter of Clearance is requested for each international transfer, the NBA has seen a growth in the number of these transactions. This process was also extended to the USA Summer Leagues during 2009. European countries in particular have not only played a prime role in welcoming players from the NBA, but also in the provision of players. Meanwhile Asia (mostly China) and the Americas also make a significant contribution to these inward and outward transfers.

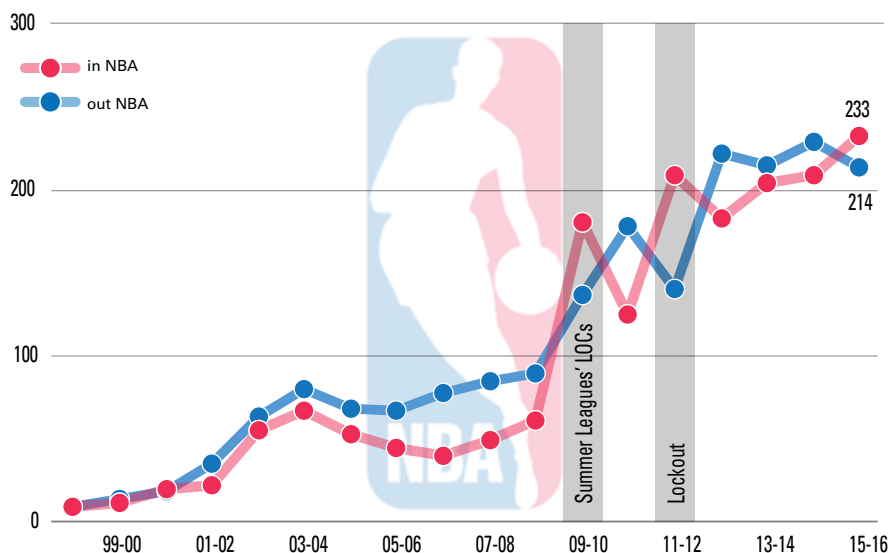
Although transfers out of the NBA have remained more or less stable since 2012-13, for the first time since the lock-out of 2011-12, more transfers have been recorded coming into the NBA than those players leaving.

Ever since 1998, there has also been similar agreement in place between FIBA and the WNBA in respect of international transfers. There has since been a number of international transfers from/to the WNBA, with a very stable pattern which has remained largely unchanged for the last decade. The biggest proportion of transfers has involved European countries, where revenue is sufficient to attract the best talent.

Meanwhile after a decrease in international transfers for successive years in 2013-14 and 2014-15, there was an increase in transfers both in and out of the NBADL in 2015-16. This number is expected to grow during forthcoming years, due to a new television contract that will allow NBADL clubs to attract American players that left the country.

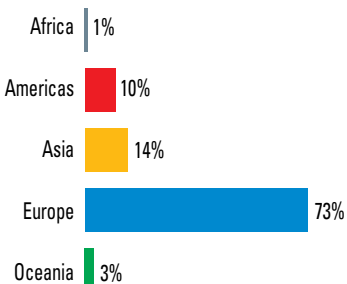
NBA

EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF NBA

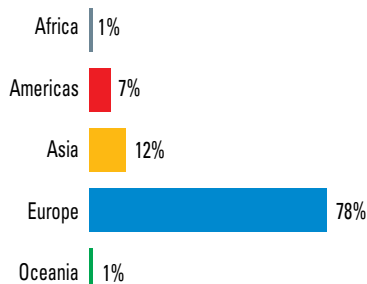


ZONE OF ORIGIN (2015-16)

ALL PLAYERS

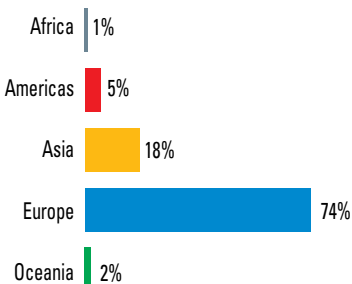


NON US PLAYERS

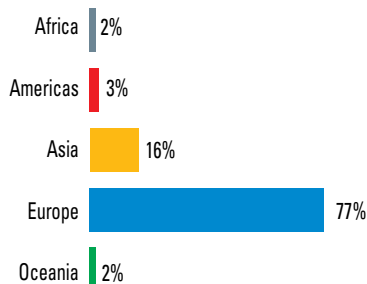


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2015-16)

ALL PLAYERS

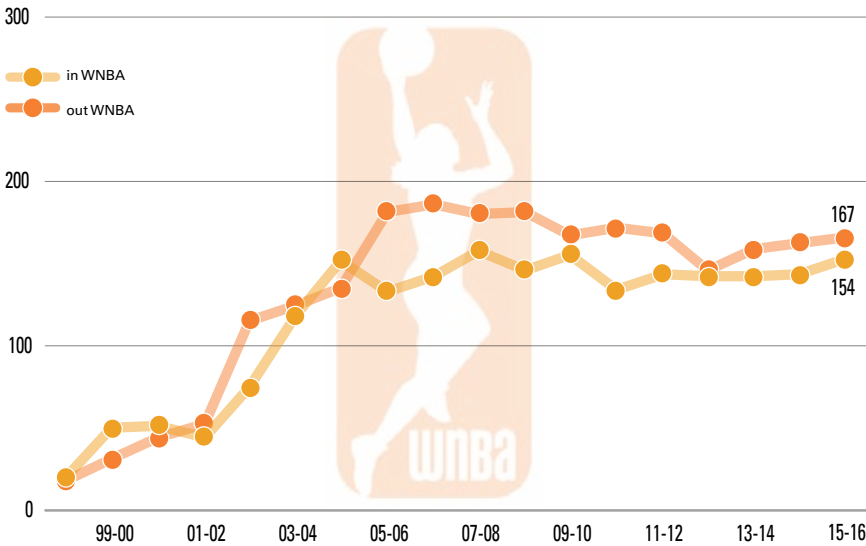


NON US PLAYERS

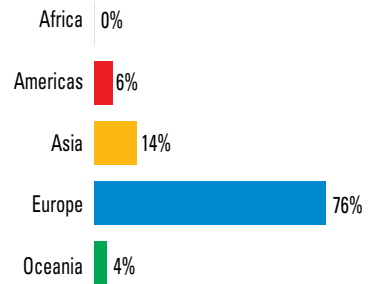


WNBA

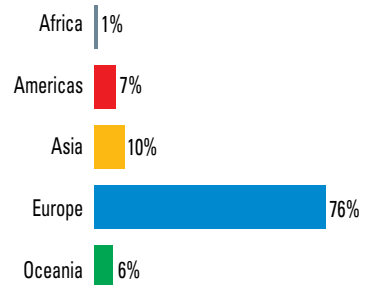
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF WNBA



ZONE OF ORIGIN (2015-16)

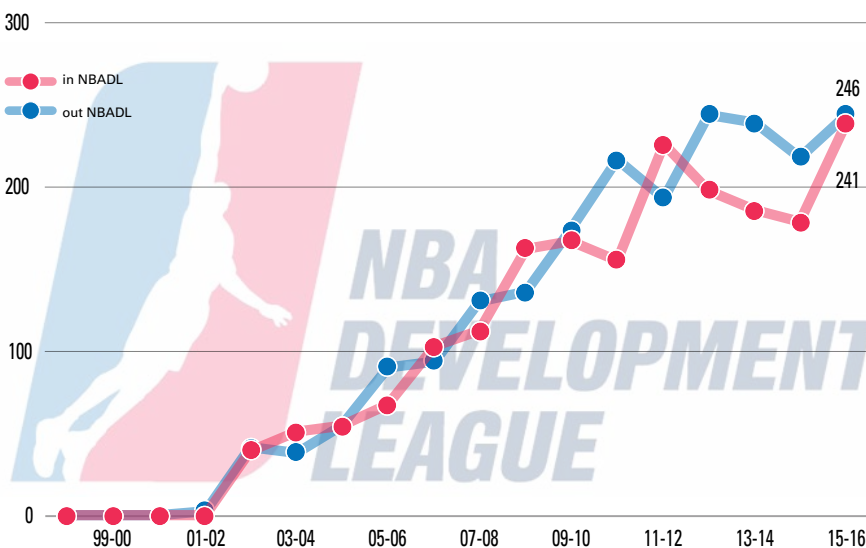


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2015-16)

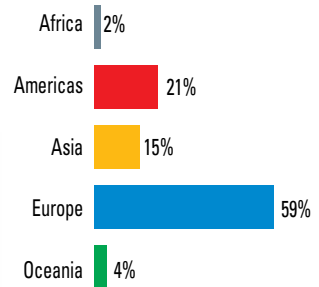


NBADL

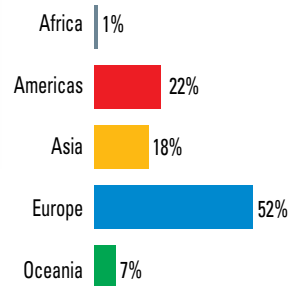
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF NBADL



ZONE OF ORIGIN (2015-16)

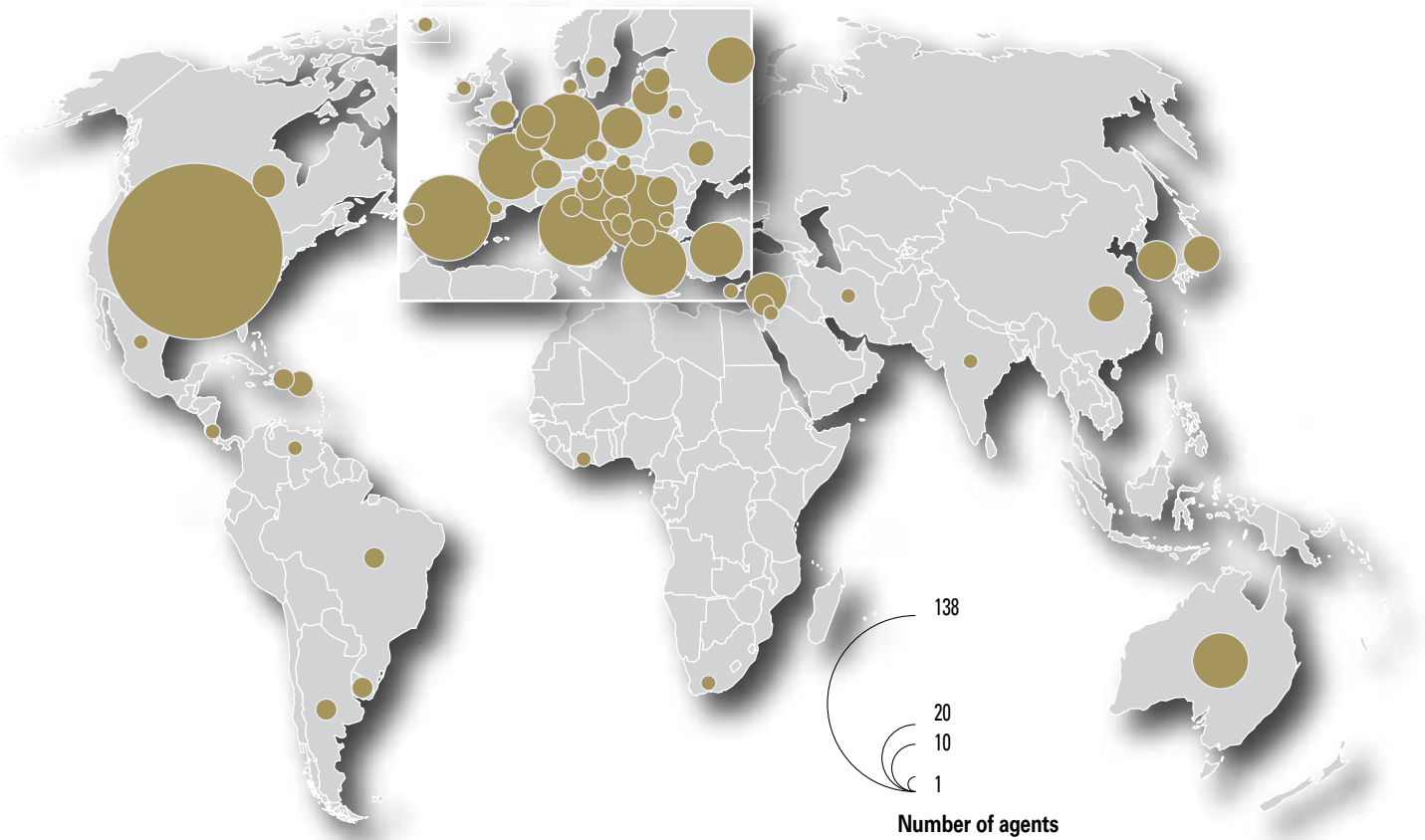


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2015-16)



FIBA CERTIFIED AGENTS

NATIONALITY OF FIBA CERTIFIED AGENTS (2015-16)

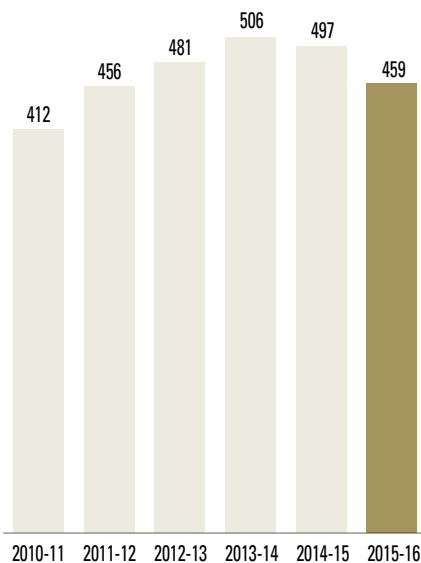


The FIBA Agent licensing system was introduced in 2007. A total of 459 agents are now officially certified by FIBA thus allowing them to represent players and clubs around the globe.

In cooperation with FIBA and its National member Federations, FIBA-certified agents form an integral part of the international transfer market to which they provide greater professionalism, ethics and transparency.

Today, a total of 9675 players are listed on www.fiba.com/agents which highlights the importance of players' agents and the need for a proper framework to regulate their activities thus ensuring a smooth processing of international transfers and the compliance with FIBA's Internal Regulations and ethical standards.

NUMBER OF FIBA CERTIFIED AGENTS EVOLUTION SINCE 2010-11



MOST REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES TOTAL: 57 NATIONALITIES

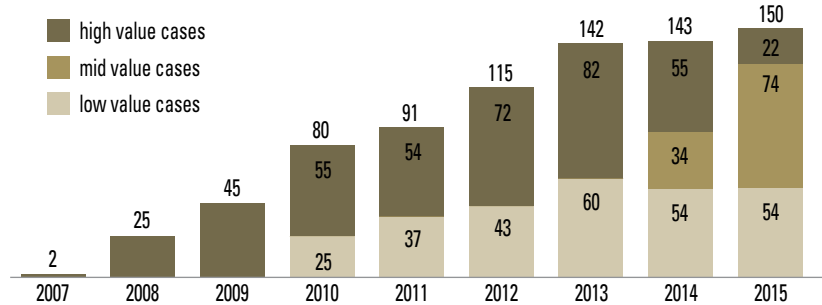
1.	USA	138
2.	Spain	33
3.	Italy	28
4.	Serbia	25
5.	France	20
.	Germany	20
7.	Greece	19
8.	Australia	14
9.	Turkey	13
10.	Croatia	12
11.	Russia	10
12.	Lebanon	8
.	Poland	8
14.	Korea	7

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

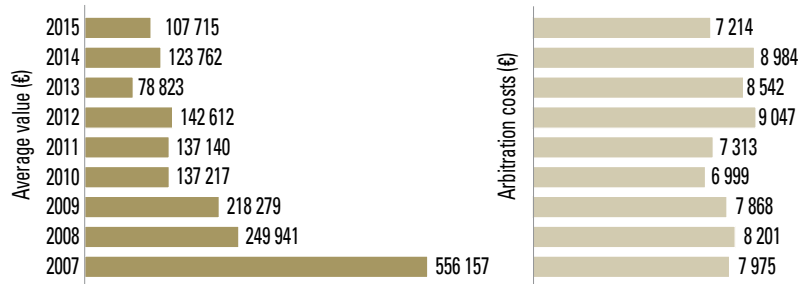
The BAT provides services for the resolution of contractual disputes between players, agents, coaches and clubs through arbitration in a simple, fast and cost-efficient manner.

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

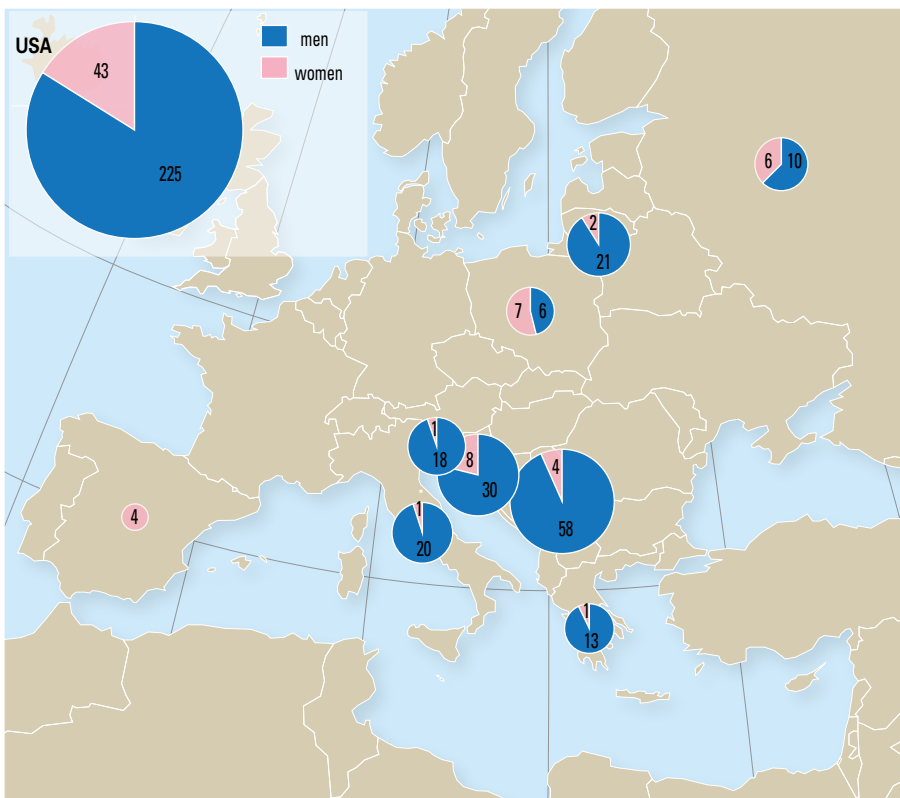
REQUESTS FOR ARBITRATION FILED WITH BAT EVOLUTION SINCE 2007



AVERAGE VALUE AND ARBITRATION COSTS OF REGULAR CASES EVOLUTION SINCE 2007



NATIONALITIES OF PLAYERS INVOLVED TOTAL: 10 NATIONALITIES



TOP 12 COUNTRIES OF CLUBS INVOLVED IN BAT PROCEEDINGS

1.	Turkey	141
2.	Italy	92
3.	Russia	65
4.	Greece	52
5.	Spain	38
6.	Poland	32
.	Ukraine	32
8.	Croatia	30
9.	Romania	20
10.	China	18
11.	Lithuania	16
12.	Slovenia	14
13.	Puerto Rico	5

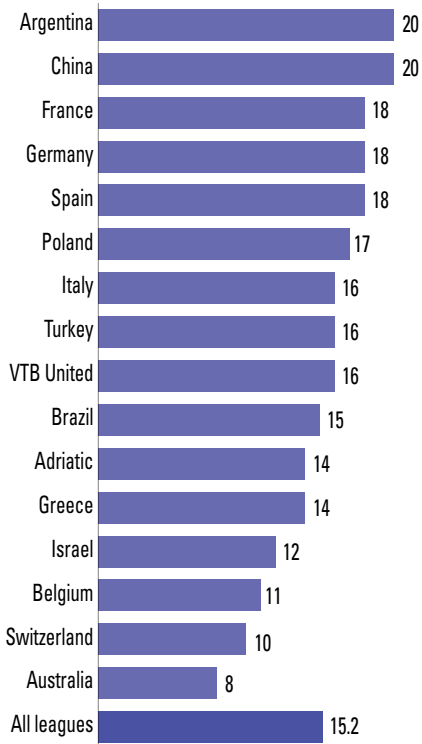


COMPARISON OF LEAGUES

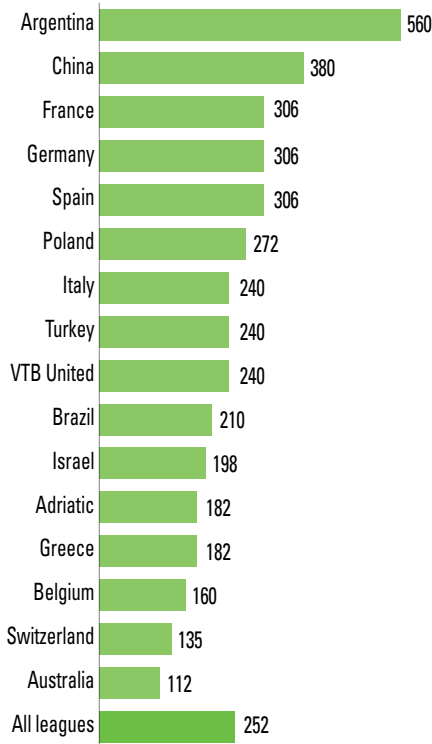
2015/2016

OVERVIEW OF LEAGUES

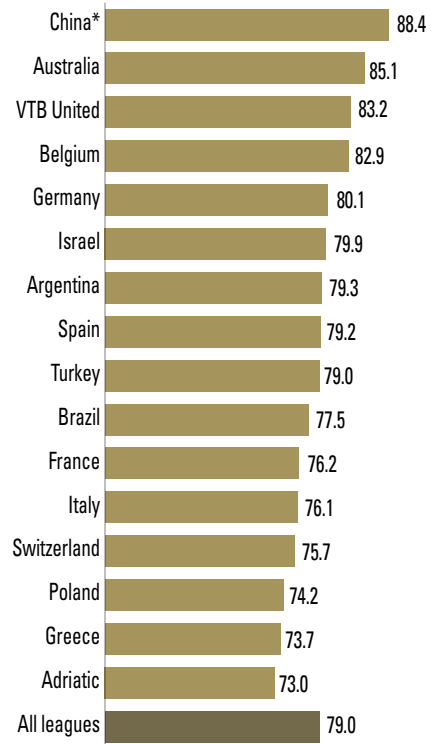
NUMBER OF TEAMS



NUMBER OF GAMES



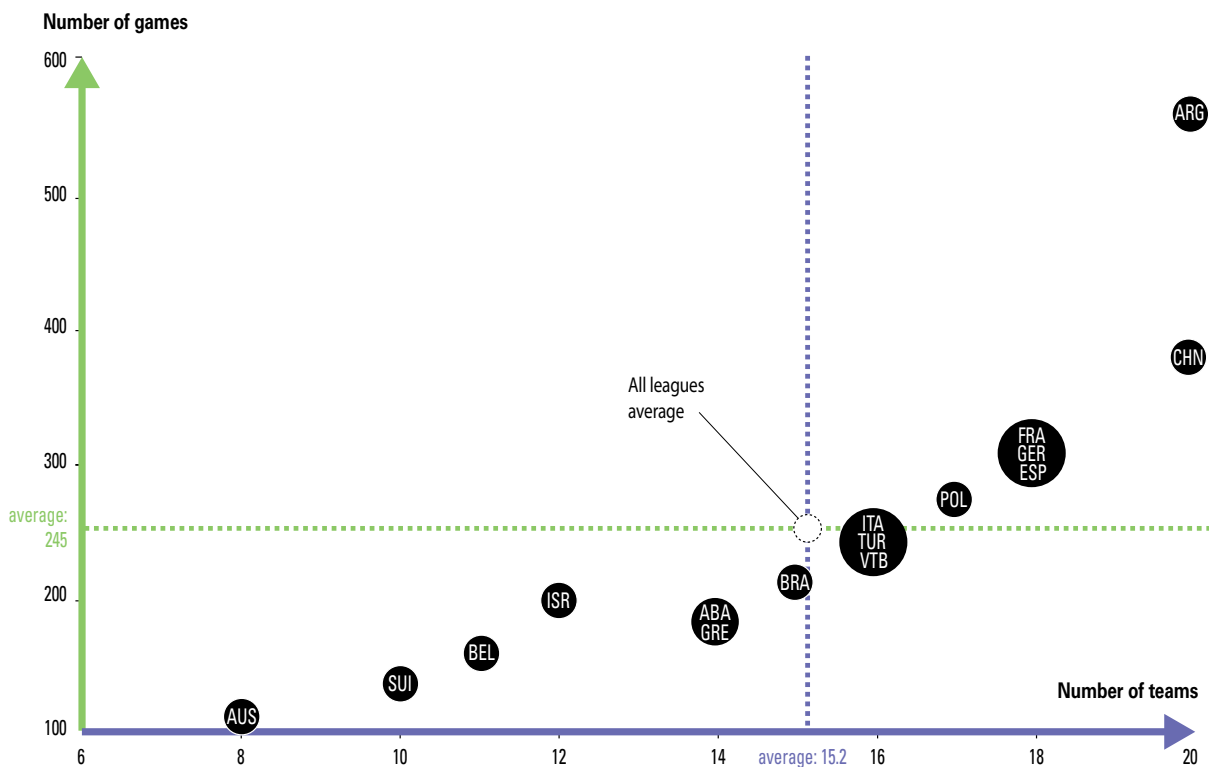
AV. TEAM POINTS PER GAME



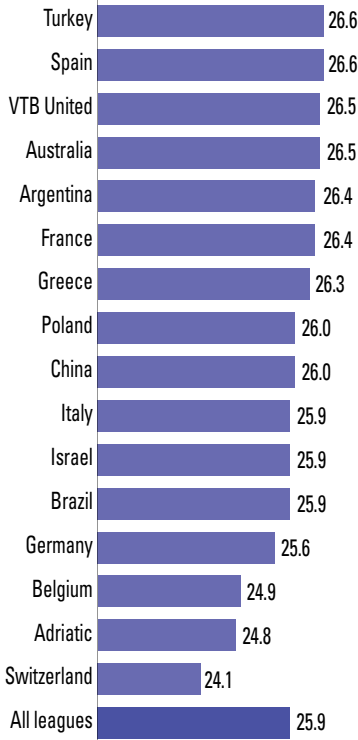
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

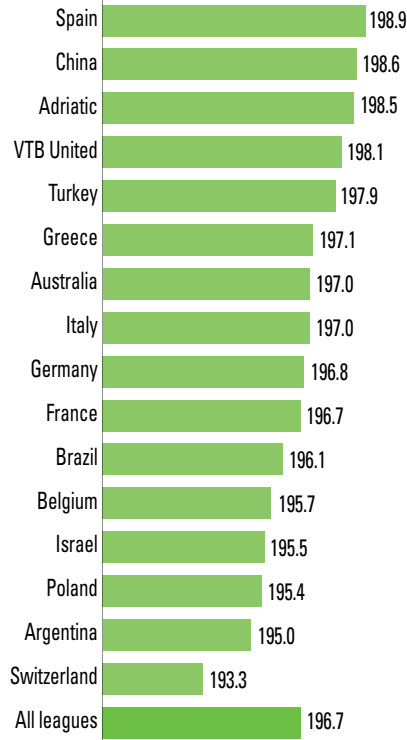
BASED ON THE NUMBER OF TEAMS AND THE NUMBER OF GAMES PER SEASON



AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



AVERAGE AGE

TOP 5

1. Gaziantep BSB (TUR)	29.8
2. Sassari (ITA)	29.5
3. Tsmoki-Minsk (BLR)	29.5
4. Türk Telekom (TUR)	29.4
5. Caxias do sul Bas. (BRA)	29.0

BOTTOM 5

1. Mega Vizura (SRB)	21.3
2. Prokom Trefl Sopot (POL)	22.3
3. Basket Regio Basel (SUI)	22.3
4. Metalac (SRB)	22.8
5. SAM Basket Massagno (SUI)	22.9

AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

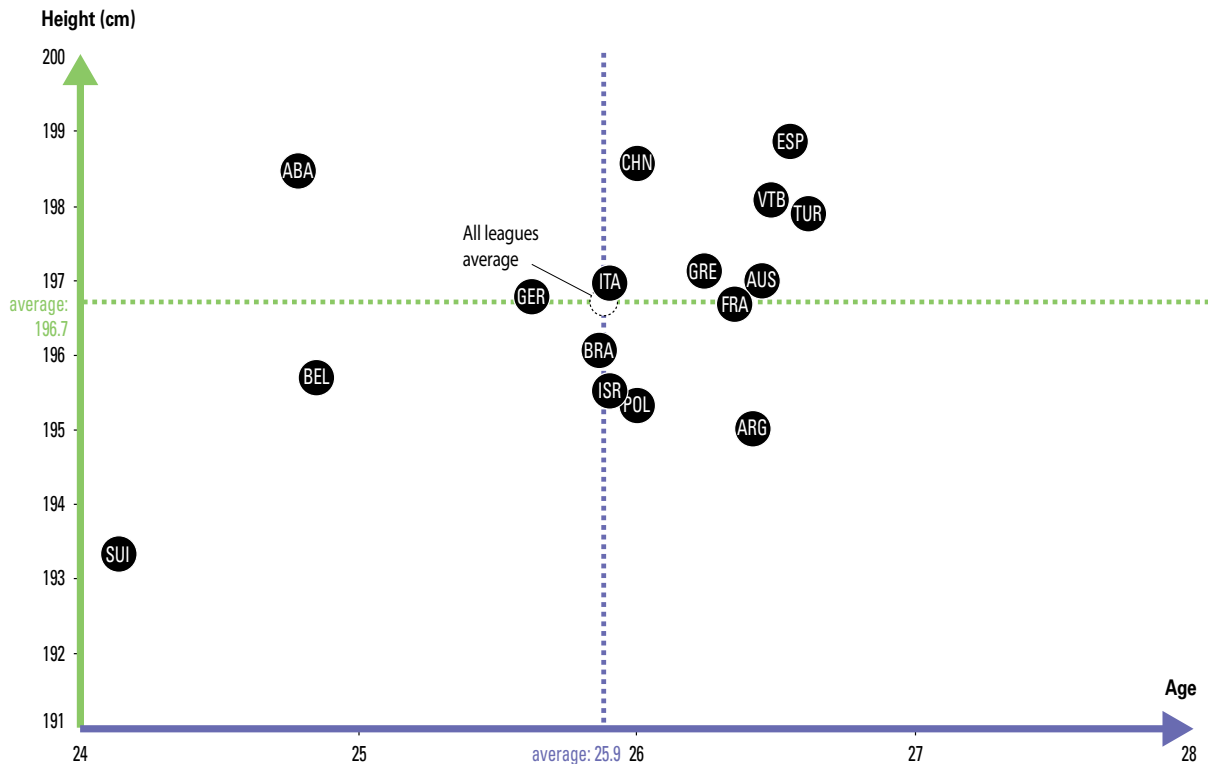
TOP 5

1. Pinheiros (BRA)	201.3
2. Khimki Moscow (RUS)	201.2
3. Mega Vizura (SRB)	201.1
4. Xinjiang Flying Tigers (CHN)	200.9
5. Tau Ceramica (ESP)	200.8

BOTTOM 5

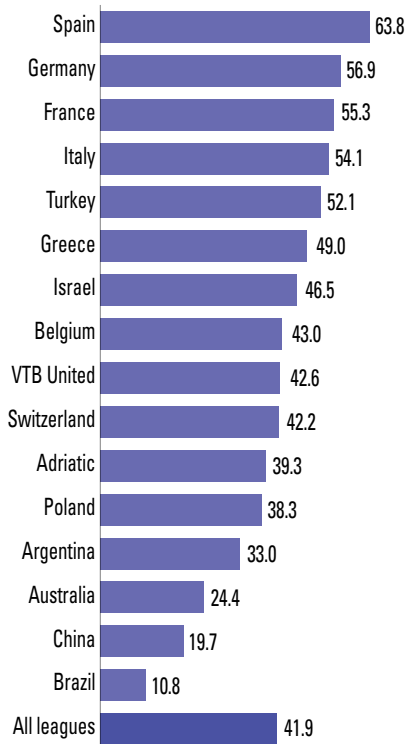
1. Jezioro Tarnobrzeg (POL)	191.7
2. BC Boncourt Red Team (SUI)	192.2
3. Swiss Central Basket (SUI)	192.2
4. BC Winterthur (SUI)	192.2
5. Union Neuchatel (SUI)	192.2

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

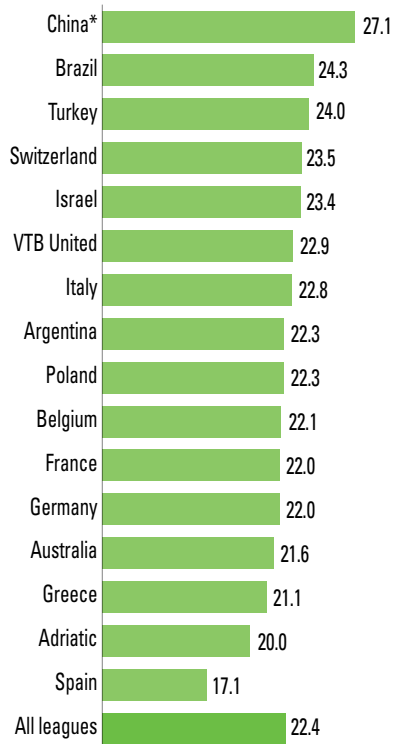


FOREIGNERS

% OF FOREIGNERS



AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS



% OF FOREIGNERS

TOP 5	Country	% of Foreigners
1.	KK Igokea (BIH)	83.3
2.	FC Barcelona (ESP)	80.0
3.	Tau Ceramica (ESP)	78.6
4.	Neckar Ludwigsburg (GER)	78.6
5.	Baloncesto Seville (ESP)	75.0

BOTTOM 5	Country	% of Foreigners
1.	Bayi Fubang (CHN)	0.0
.	Franca (BRA)	0.0
.	Rio Claro Basquete (BRA)	0.0
.	Caxias do sul Bas. (BRA)	0.0
.	Universo/BRB (BRA)	0.0

AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS

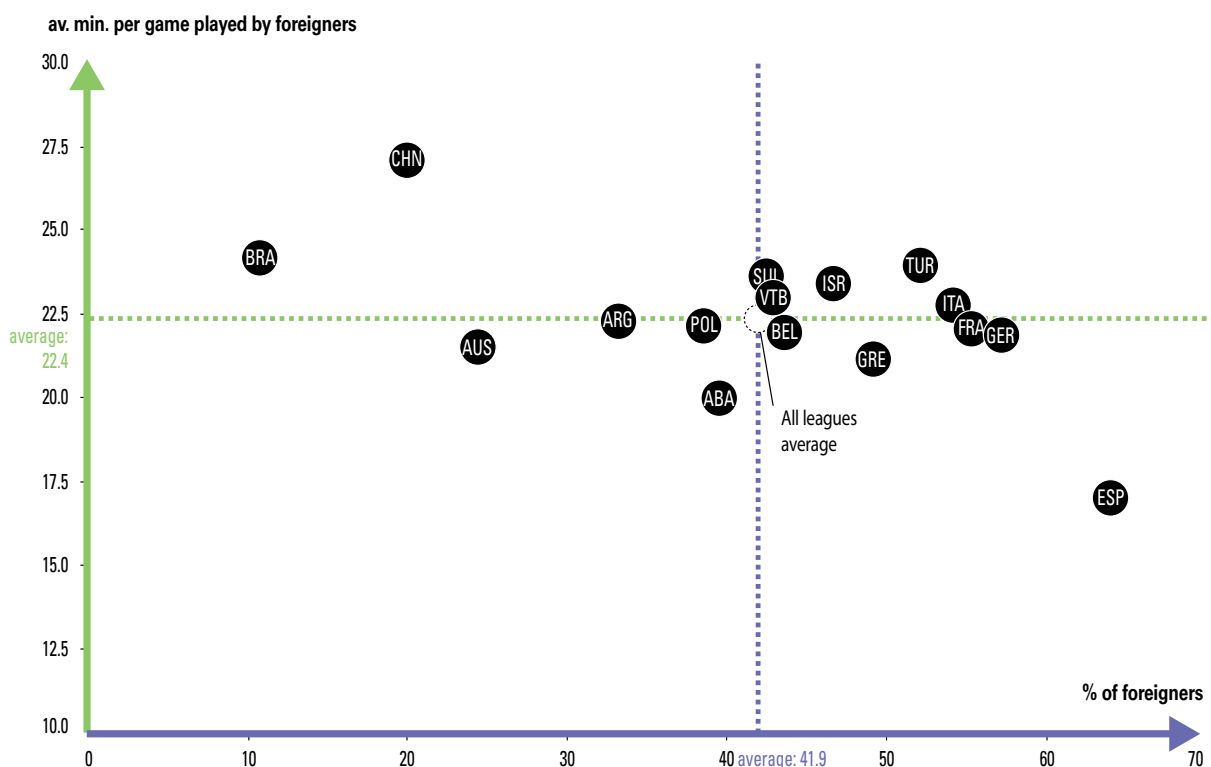
TOP 5	Country	Av. Min. per Game
1.	Basket Regio Basel (SUI)	35.8
2.	Uberlandia (BRA)	30.7
3.	Jilin Tigers (CHN)	30.5
4.	Vita Tbilisi (GEO)	30.4
5.	Zhejiang Cyclones (CHN)	30.2

BOTTOM 5	Country	Av. Min. per Game
1.	Prokom Trefl Sopot (POL)	9.9
2.	Iberostar Tenerife (ESP)	14.1
3.	Real Madrid (ESP)	14.4
4.	Wollongong Hawks (AUS)	15.3
.	Unicaja (ESP)	15.3

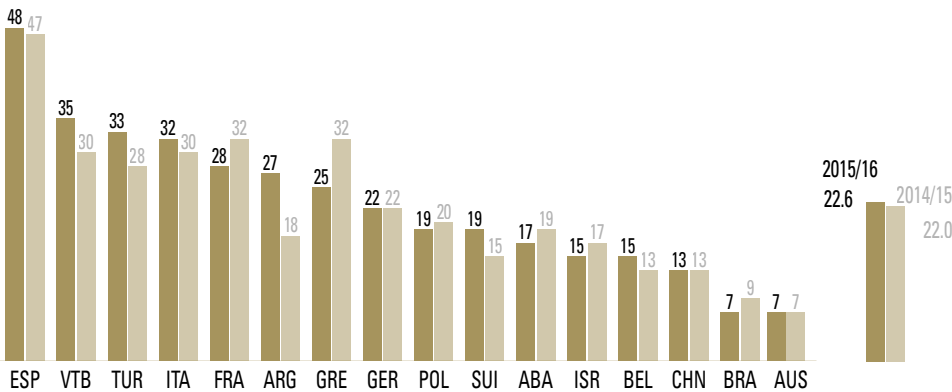
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON % AND AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS



NUMBER OF NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED

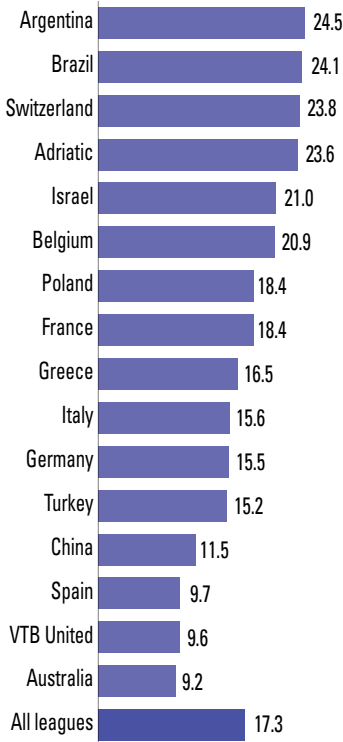


INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

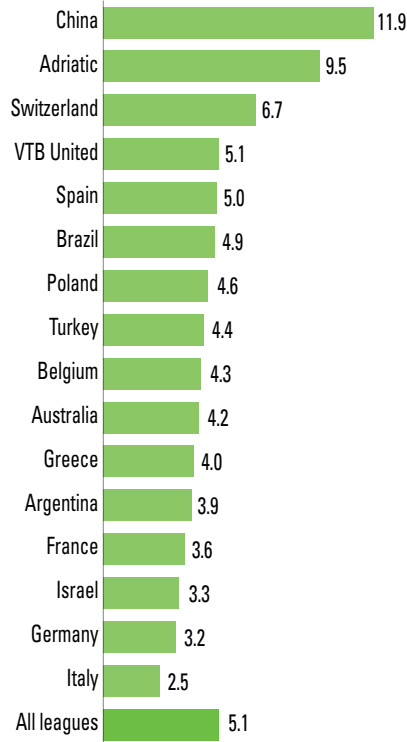
ABA	No limitation regarding foreign players.	ARG	The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster.
AUS	The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the roster.	BEL	The league imposed a minimum of 6 Home-Grown players on the scoresheet, regardless of the total number of players on the scoresheet.
BRA	The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster. The league allowed 3 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.	CHN	The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the roster and 1 additional player from Asia under restricted conditions. The league also imposed playing time restrictions for foreign players.
ESP	The league imposed 4 Home-Grown players per team on the roster if the team was composed by 10-12 players, or 3 if composed by 8-9 players. Allowed a maximum of 2 non UE + EEA + Switzerland + Cotonou players on the roster.	FRA	The league allowed 5 non Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet.
GER	The league allowed 6 foreign players per team on the scoresheet.	GRE	The league allowed 6 foreign players per team on the scoresheet. Among them, 4 players could come from outside the EU + EEA + Switzerland area.
ISR	The league allowed 5 foreign players per team on the scoresheet, and 2 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.	ITA	The league allowed 5 foreign players per team (10-man roster) + 3 extra FIBA Europe players (12-man roster) on the roster.
POL	The league imposed 6 Home-Grown players on the scoresheet. The league allowed 3 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.	SUI	The league allowed 6 non-Home-Grown players per team on the roster. The league allowed 3 non-Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet.
TUR	The league allowed 7 foreign players on the roster. The league allowed 6 foreign players on the scoresheet. The league allowed 5 foreign players on the court.	VTB	Restrictions on number of foreign players depending on National Championships (except for Russian teams: 7 max). The league imposed a minimum of 6 national players on the scoresheet.

NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

% OF NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS



AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY NATIONAL U21



% OF NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

Rank	League	% of National U21 Players
1.	Mega Vizura (SRB)	53.3
2.	Weber Bahia Blanca (ARG)	47.1
3.	Basket Regio Basel (SUI)	46.2
4.	Santiago Del Estero (ARG)	45.0
5.	Quilmes Mar del Plata (ARG)	42.1
6.	Macaé Basquete (BRA)	41.2
7.	Prokom Trefl Sopot (POL)	41.2
8.	Metalac (SRB)	41.2
9.	Mutlu Akü Selçuk Üniv. (TUR)	40.9
10.	Bauru (BRA)	40.0

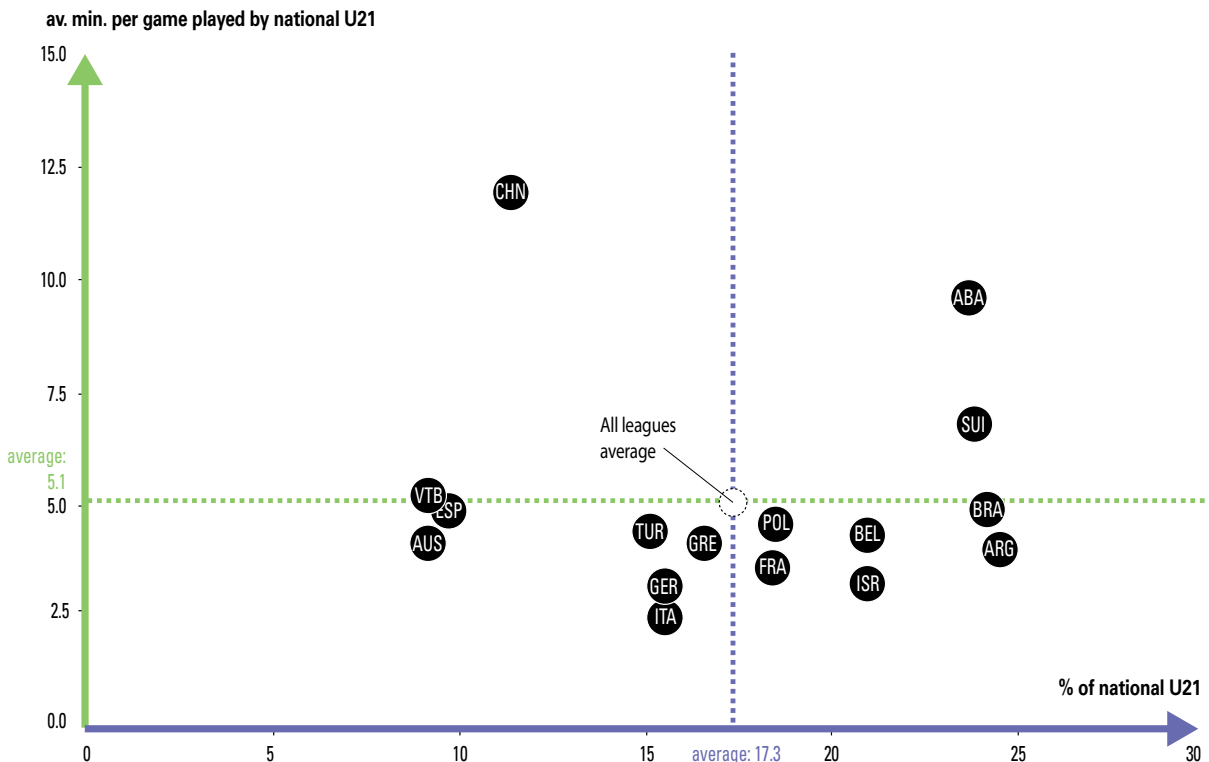
AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY NATIONAL U21

Rank	League	Av. Min. per Game Played
1.	Xinjiang Flying Tigers (CHN)	28.5
2.	Tianjin (CHN)	23.6
3.	Shanxi (CHN)	22.2
4.	Chongqing Fly Dragon (CHN)	18.4
5.	Bayi Fubang (CHN)	16.8
6.	Dolomiti Energia Trento (ITA)	16.0
7.	Estudiantes Madrid (ESP)	15.5
8.	Guangsha Lions (CHN)	14.4
9.	AZS Koszalin (POL)	13.8
10.	KRKA Novo Mesto (SLO)	13.6

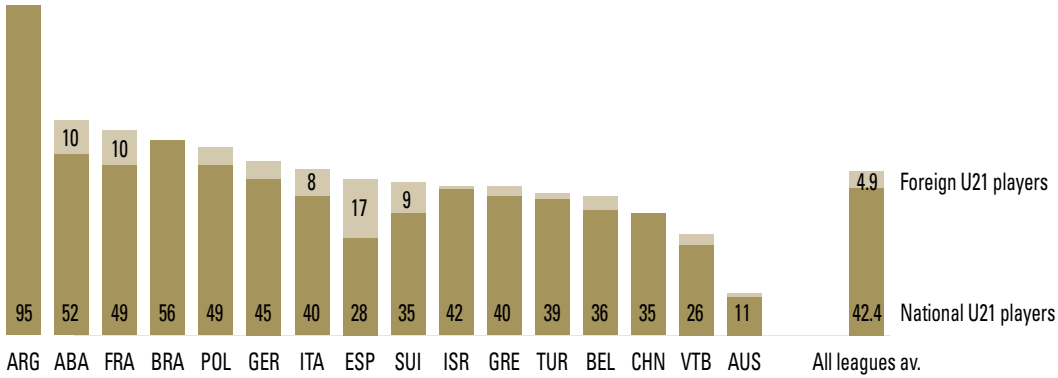
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

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



NUMBER OF U21 PLAYERS

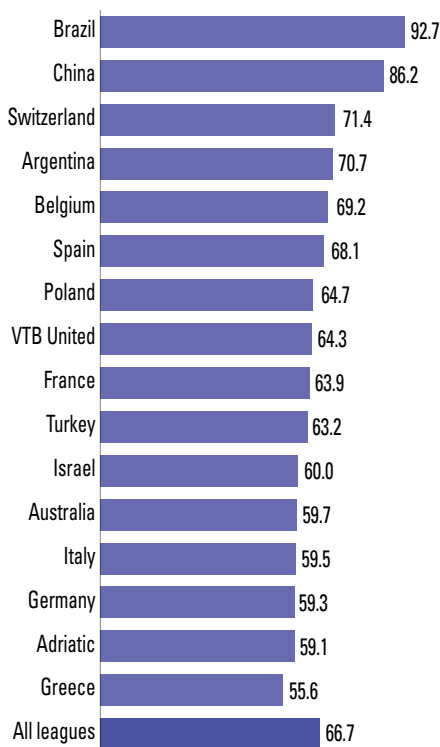


INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

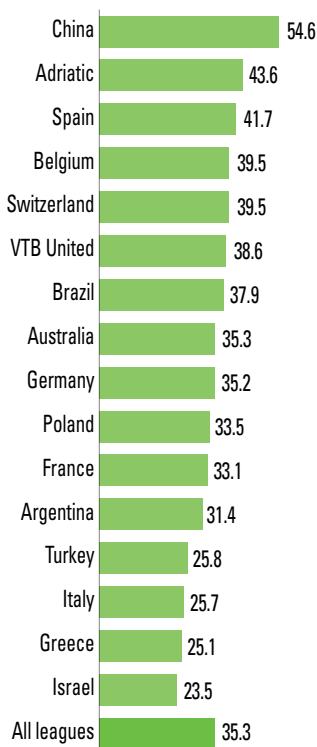
ABA	No specific regulations.	ARG	The league allowed 8 U20 players + 2 U23 players on the roster.
AUS	No specific regulations.	BEL	No specific regulations.
BRA	No specific regulations.	CHN	No specific regulations.
ESP	No specific regulations.	FRA	No specific regulations.
GER	No specific regulations.	GRE	No specific regulations.
ISR	The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players. However, the league imposed a minimum of 2 U22 players on the scoresheet.	ITA	The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players. However, U19 players are not taken into account on the maximum of 16 contracts.
POL	No specific regulations.	SUI	No specific regulations.
TUR	No specific regulations.	VTB	No specific regulations.

TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB



% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY

Rank	Team (Country)	% of Players
1.	Basquete Cearense (BRA)	100.0
.	Bauru (BRA)	100.0
.	Bayi Fubang (CHN)	100.0
.	Beijing Ducks (CHN)	100.0
.	Mogi das Cruzes (BRA)	100.0

Rank	Team (Country)	% of Players
1.	KK Igokea (BIH)	25.0
2.	Orlandina Basket (ITA)	29.4
3.	Kavala/Panorama (GRE)	31.6
4.	BBC Bayreuth (GER)	32.4
5.	La Bruixa d'Or Manresa (ESP)	35.0

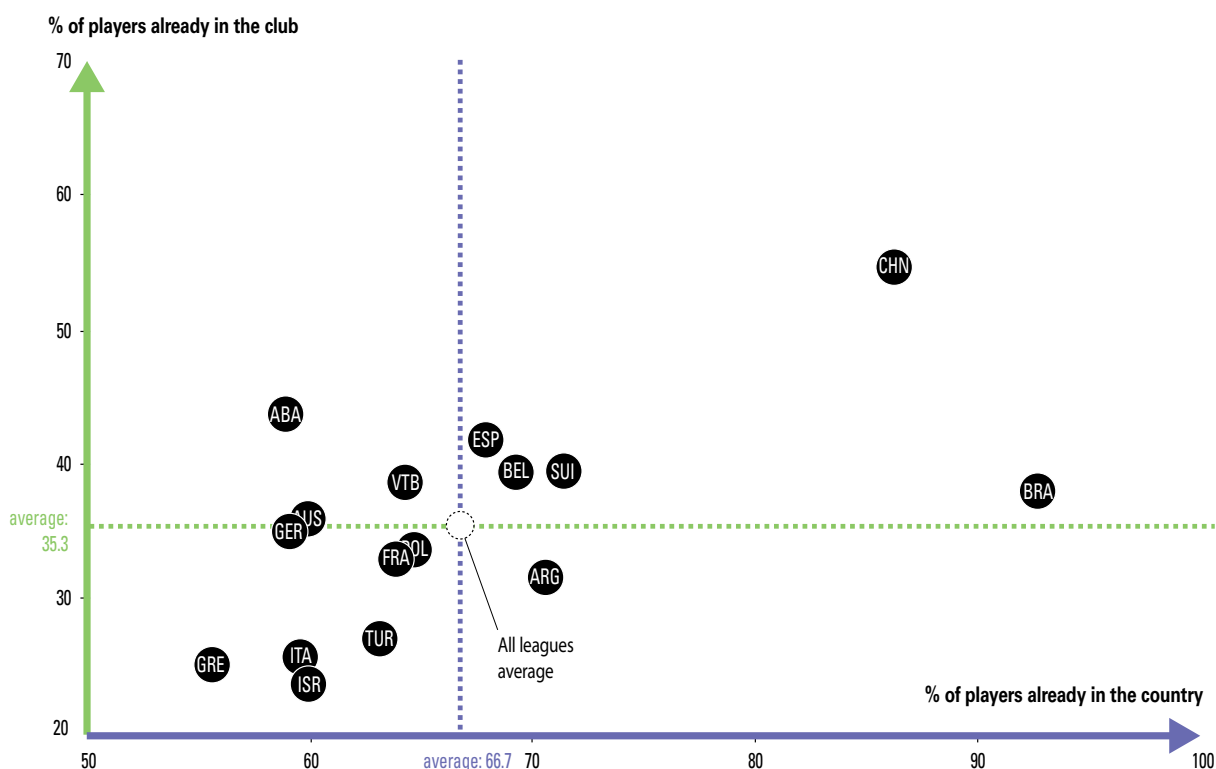
% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

Rank	Team (Country)	% of Players
1.	Beijing Ducks (CHN)	80.0
2.	Liaoning Hunters (CHN)	76.9
3.	Shandong FB (CHN)	76.9
.	Bayi Fubang (CHN)	73.3
5.	Basic-Fit Brussels (BEL)	69.2

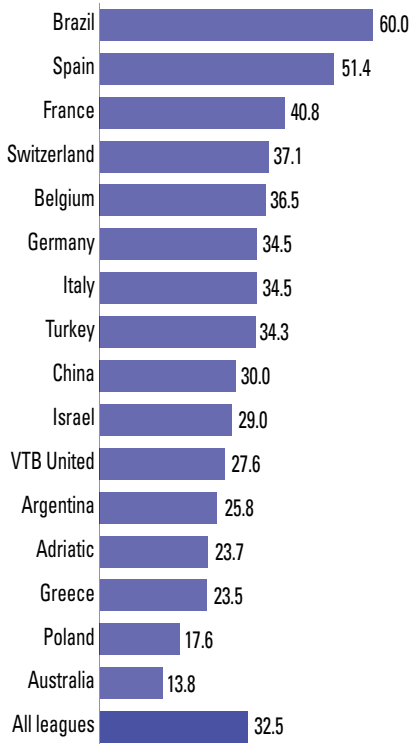
Rank	Team (Country)	% of Players
1.	San Lorenzo (ARG)	0.0
.	Shenzen Yikan (CHN)	0.0
.	Vita Tbilisi (GEO)	0.0
.	Crailsheim Merlins (GER)	0.0
.	Usak (TUR)	0.0

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

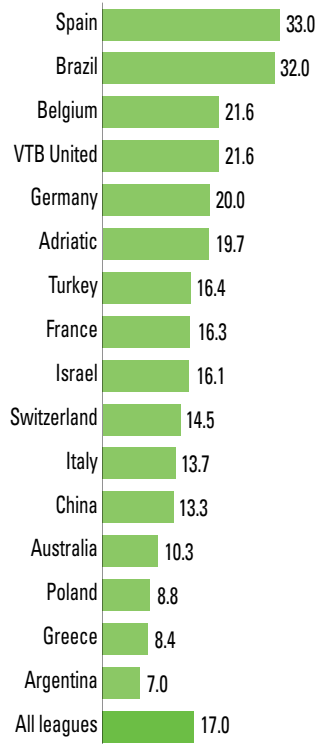
BASED ON % OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY/CLUB



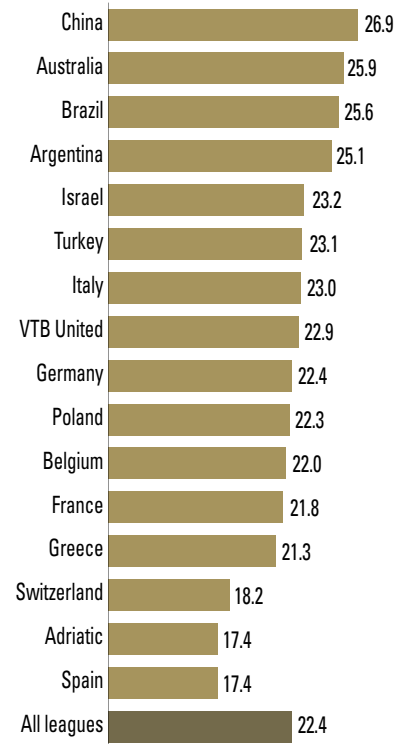
% OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



% OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB



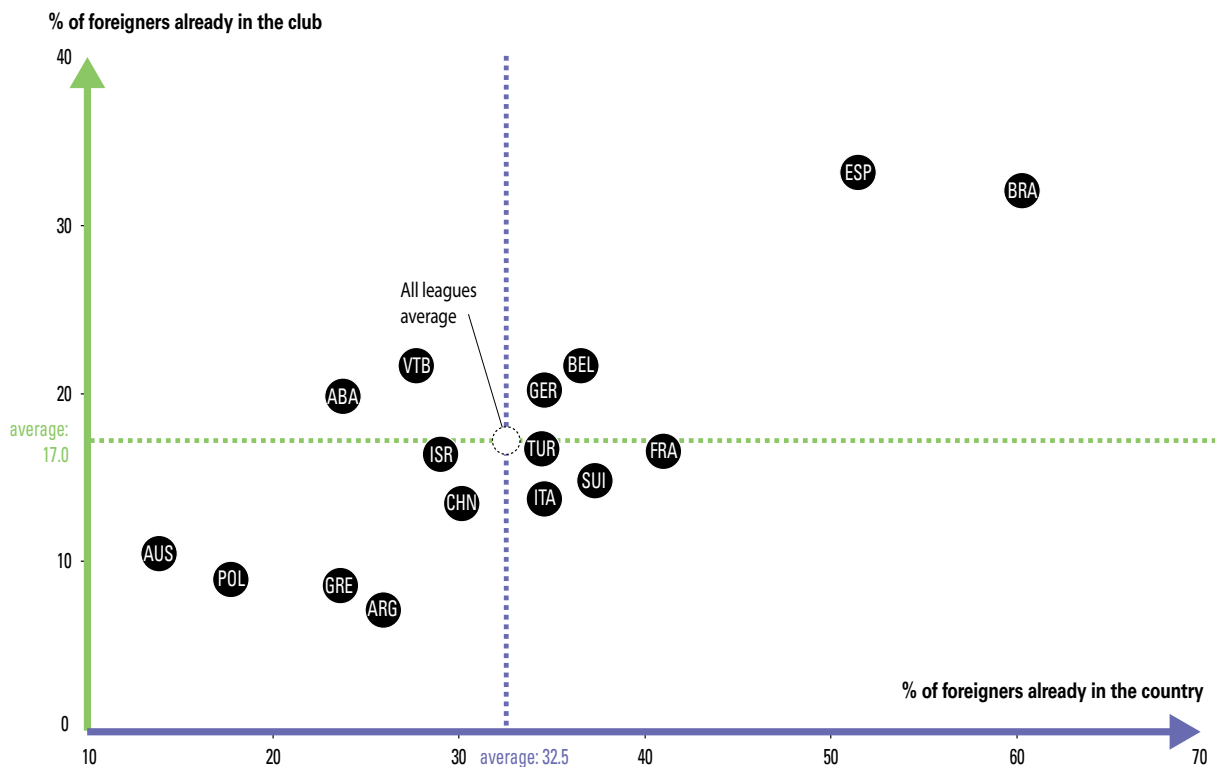
AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



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

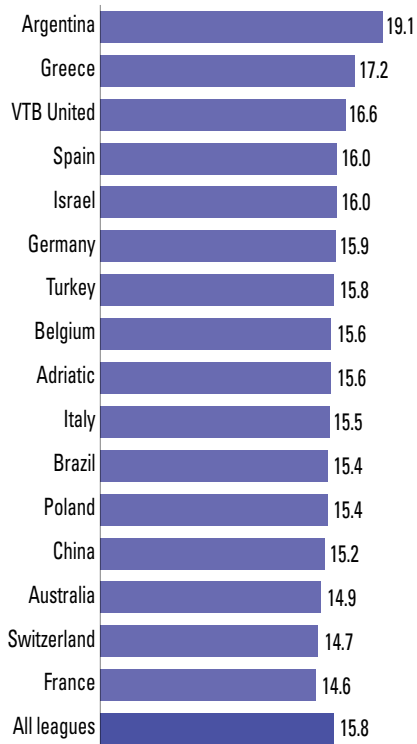
COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON % OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY/CLUB

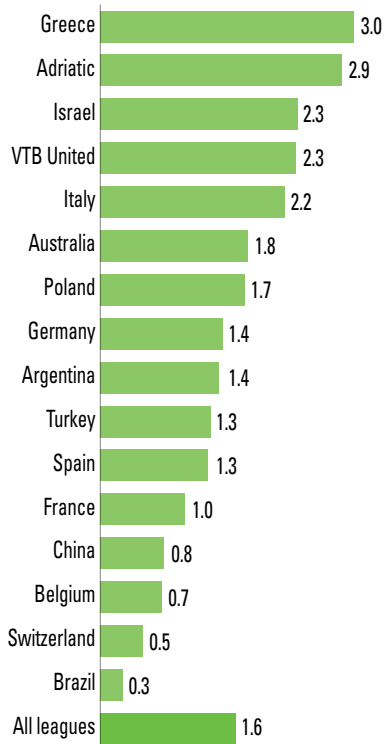


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

AV. NUMBER OF PLAYERS FIELDIED PER TEAM



AV. NUMBER OF PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON PER TEAM



PLAYERS FIELDIED

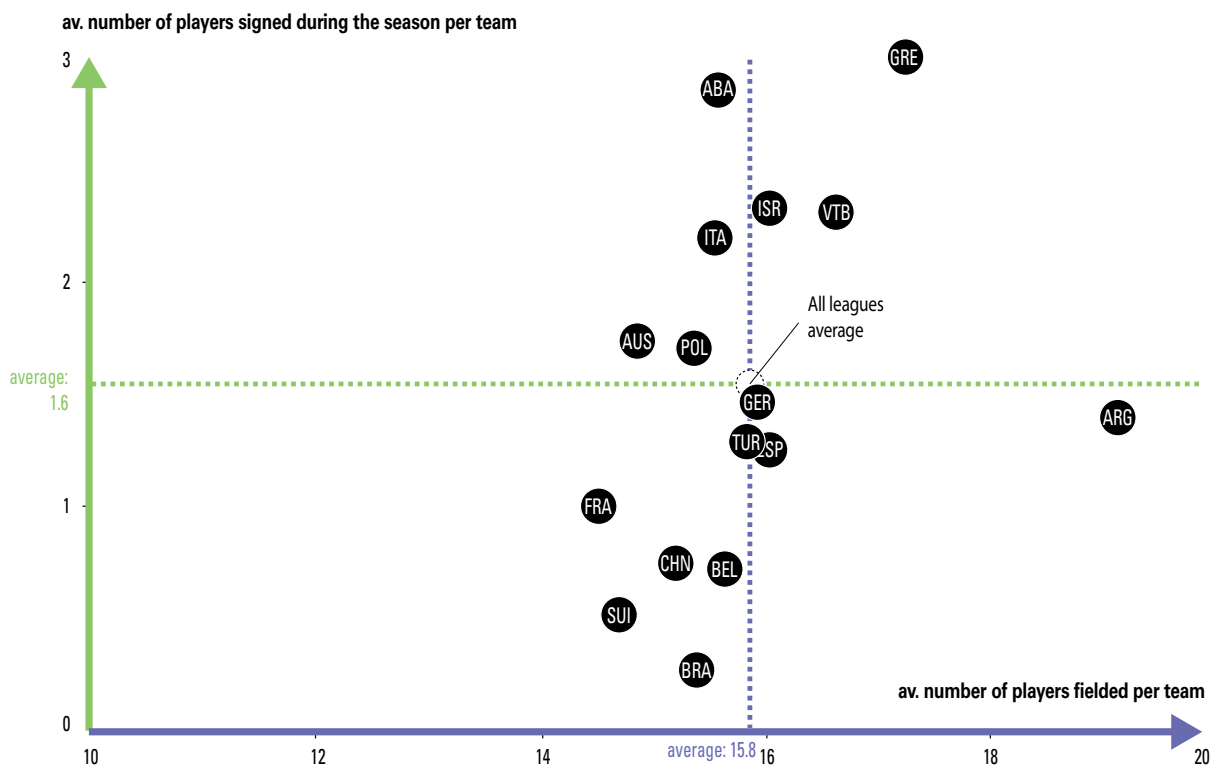
Rank	Team (Country)	Number of Players
1.	Atenas Cordoba (ARG)	23
2.	Estudiantes Concordia (ARG)	22
.	Libertad Sunchales (ARG)	22
.	Mutlu Akü Selçuk Üniv. (TUR)	22
4.	Juventud Sionista (ARG)	21
.	Penarol Mar de Plata (ARG)	21
.	Regatas Corrientes (ARG)	21
.	Apollon Patras (GRE)	21
.	WKS Slask Wroclaw (POL)	21
.	Avtodor Saratov (RUS)	21
.	Sao Jose (BRA)	21

PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON

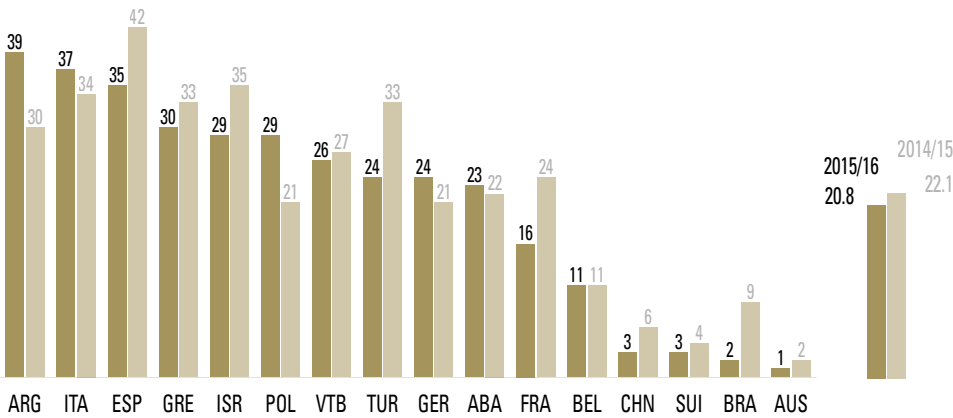
Rank	Team (Country)	Number of Players
1.	Khimki Moscow (RUS)	8
2.	AEK Athens (GRE)	6
.	KK Sutjeska (MNE)	6
4.	KK Igokea (BIH)	5
.	Konkarit Loimaa Bisons (FIN)	5
.	Apollon Patras (GRE)	5
.	Hapoel Holon (ISR)	5
.	PMS Torino (ITA)	5
.	AZS Koszalin (POL)	5

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

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



NUMBER OF PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

ABA	The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 20 contracts throughout the season.	ARG	The league allowed the replacement of 8 players per team (2 Nationals + 6 Foreign players).
AUS	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.	BEL	The league allowed 4 replacements per team during the season but did not allow any national transfers during the season.
BRA	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements per team during the first round of the regular season. Allowed national transfers under special restrictions related to the status of the concerned transferred player during the first round of the regular season.	CHN	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.
ESP	The league allowed 10 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.	FRA	The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 16 contracts throughout the season.
GER	The league allowed 4 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.	GRE	The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 17 contracts throughout the season. The league allowed 3 replacements per team during the first leg of the regular season and 3 more during the second leg. The league allowed only one national transfer the final weekend of the first round of the regular season.
ISR	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. However, the league did not allow more than one national transfer per player.	ITA	The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 16 contracts throughout the season.
POL	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.	SUI	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. The league allowed one national transfer per player.
TUR	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.	VTB	The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season and did not allow a player to play for more than 2 VTB clubs during the season.



DOMESTIC LEAGUES

2015/2016

LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

Buducnost Pogdoric (MNE)
Cedevita Zagreb (CRO)
Cibona (CRO)
Crvena zvezda (SRB)
KK Igokea (BIH)
KK Sutjeska (MNE)
KK Zadar (CRO)
KRKA Novo Mesto (SLO)
Mega Vizura (SRB)
Metalac (SRB)
MZT Skopje (MKD)
Partizan NIS Belgrade (SRB)
Tajfun Sentjur (SLO)
Union Olimpija (SLO)

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	14	14
Number of games per season	182	182
Number of games per team	26	26
Number of players	218	235
% of foreigners	39%	33%
Number of nationalities represented	17	19
Average age	24.8	24.4
Average height (cm)	198.5	198.7
Average team points per game	73.0	73.9
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.0	25.3
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.6	16.8

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

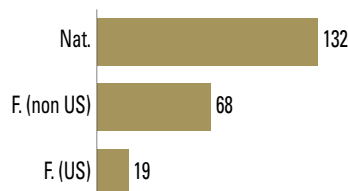
The league did not have any limitations regarding the number of foreign players.

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

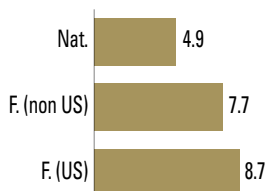
The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 20 contracts throughout the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



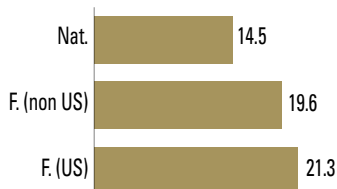
POINTS PER GAME



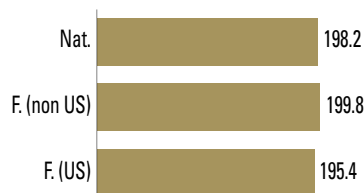
AVERAGE AGE



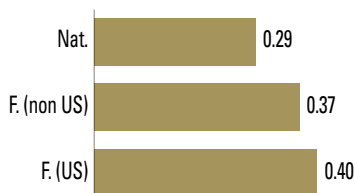
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

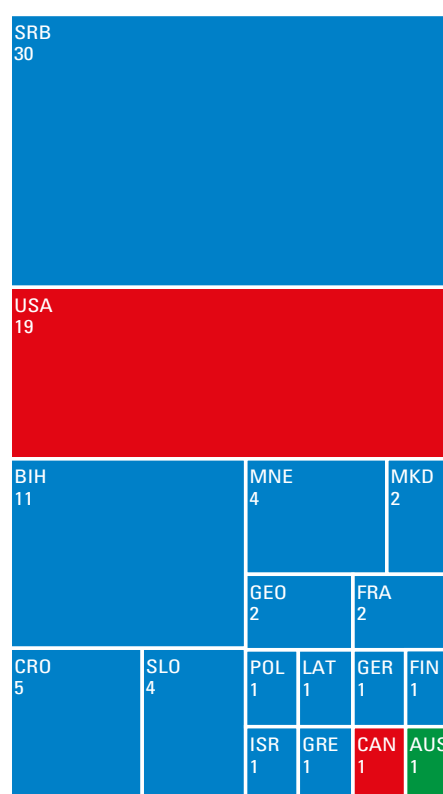


POINTS PER MINUTE



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

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

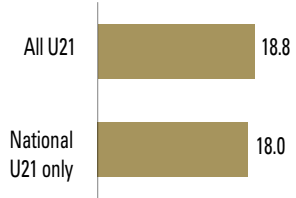


U21 PLAYERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

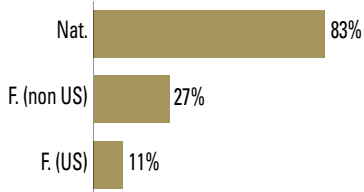


MINUTES PER GAME

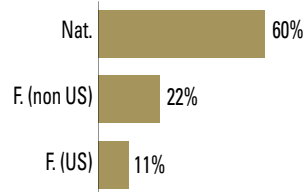


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

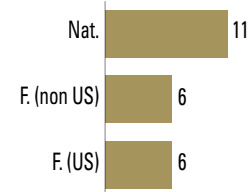
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

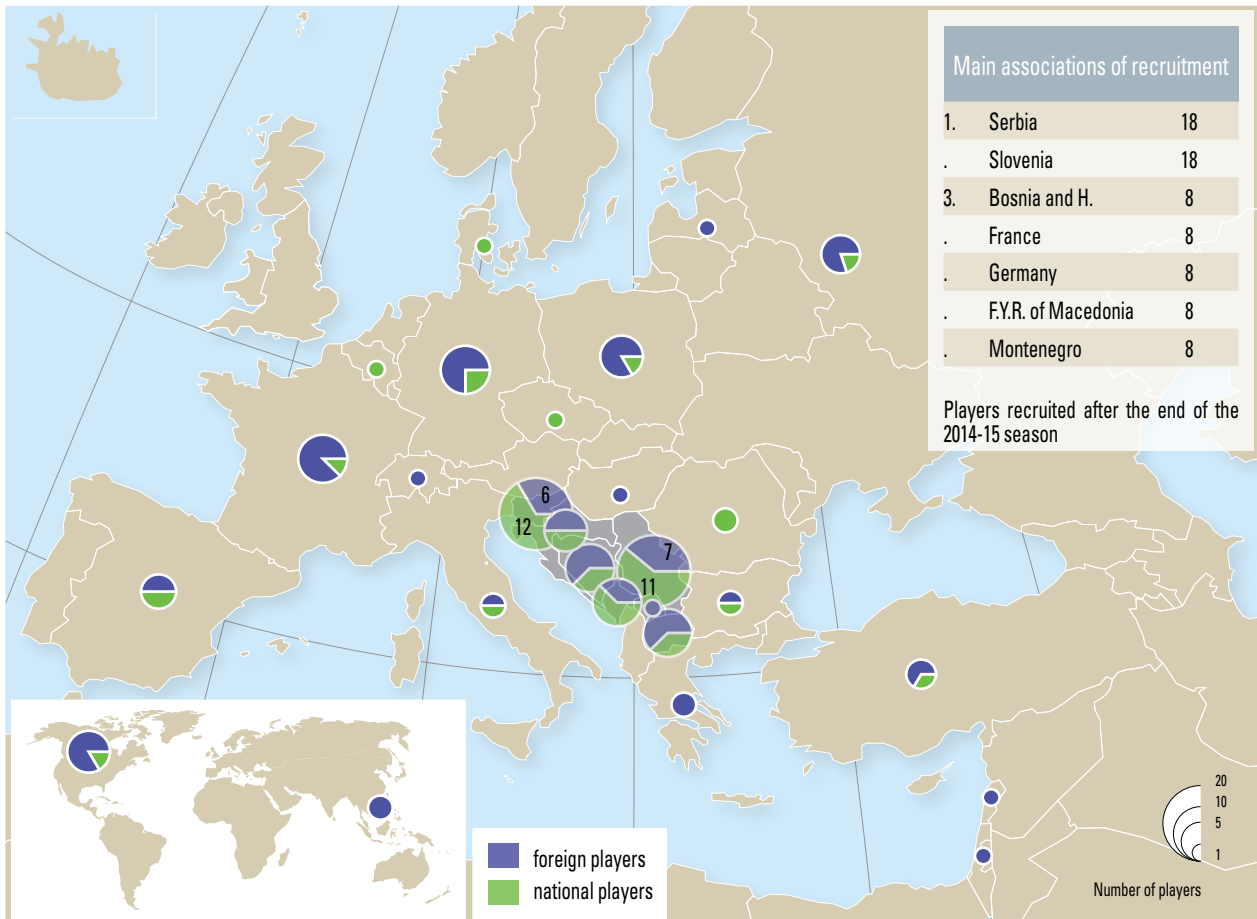


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

Argentino Junin Buenos Aires (ARG)
Atenas Cordoba (ARG)
Boca Juniors Buenos Aires (ARG)
Ciclista Olimpico La Banda (ARG)
Estudiantes Concordia (ARG)
Ferro Carril Oeste (ARG)
GEGR-Indalo Comodoro (ARG)
Instituto A. C. Cordoba (ARG)
Juventud Sionista Parana (ARG)
La Union Formosa (ARG)
Lanus Buenos Aires (ARG)
Libertad Sunchales (ARG)
Obras Buenos Aires (ARG)
Penarol Mar de Plata (ARG)
Quilmes Mar del Plata - Buenos Aires (ARG)
Quimsa Santiago Del Estero (ARG)
Regatas Corrientes (ARG)
San Lorenzo (ARG)
San Martin Corrientes (ARG)
Weber Bahia Blanca (ARG)

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	20	18
Number of games per season	560	468
Number of games per team	56	52
Number of players	382	311
% of foreigners	33%	27%
Number of nationalities represented	27	18
Average age	26.4	25.2
Average height (cm)	195.0	194.9
Average team points per game	79.3	78.8
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.2	26.8
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	19.1	17.3

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

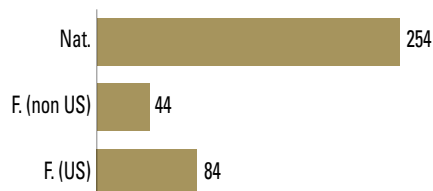
The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster.

The league allowed 8 U20 players + 2 U23 players on the roster.

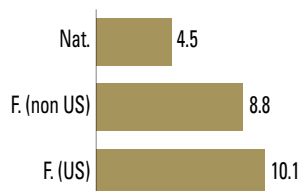
The league allowed the replacement of 8 players per team (2 Nationals + 6 Foreign players).

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

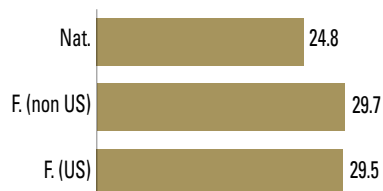
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



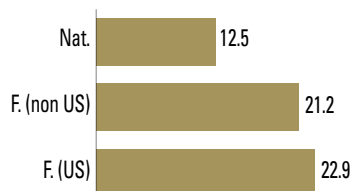
POINTS PER GAME



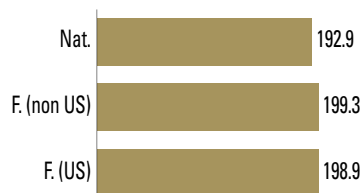
AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

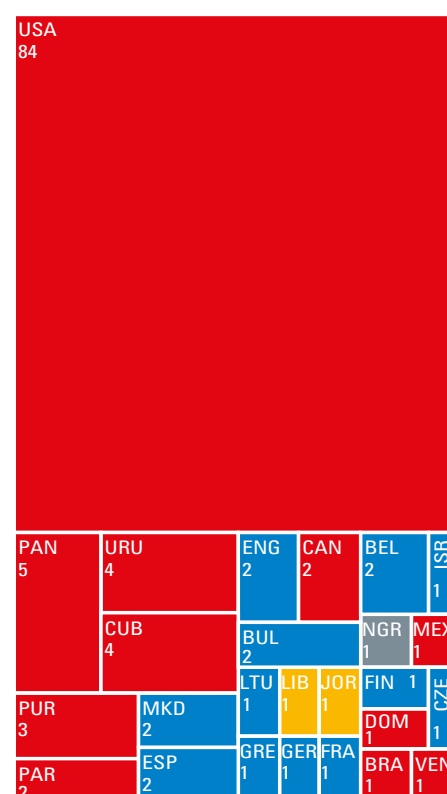


POINTS PER MINUTE



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

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



U21 PLAYERS

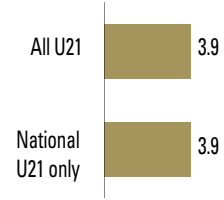
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

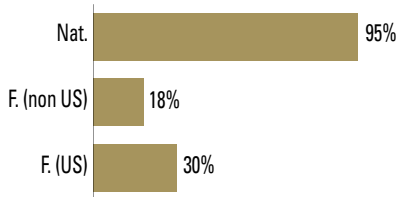


MINUTES PER GAME

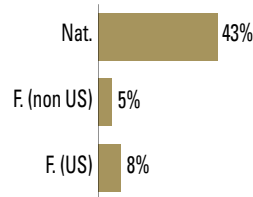


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

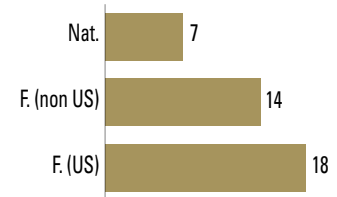
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

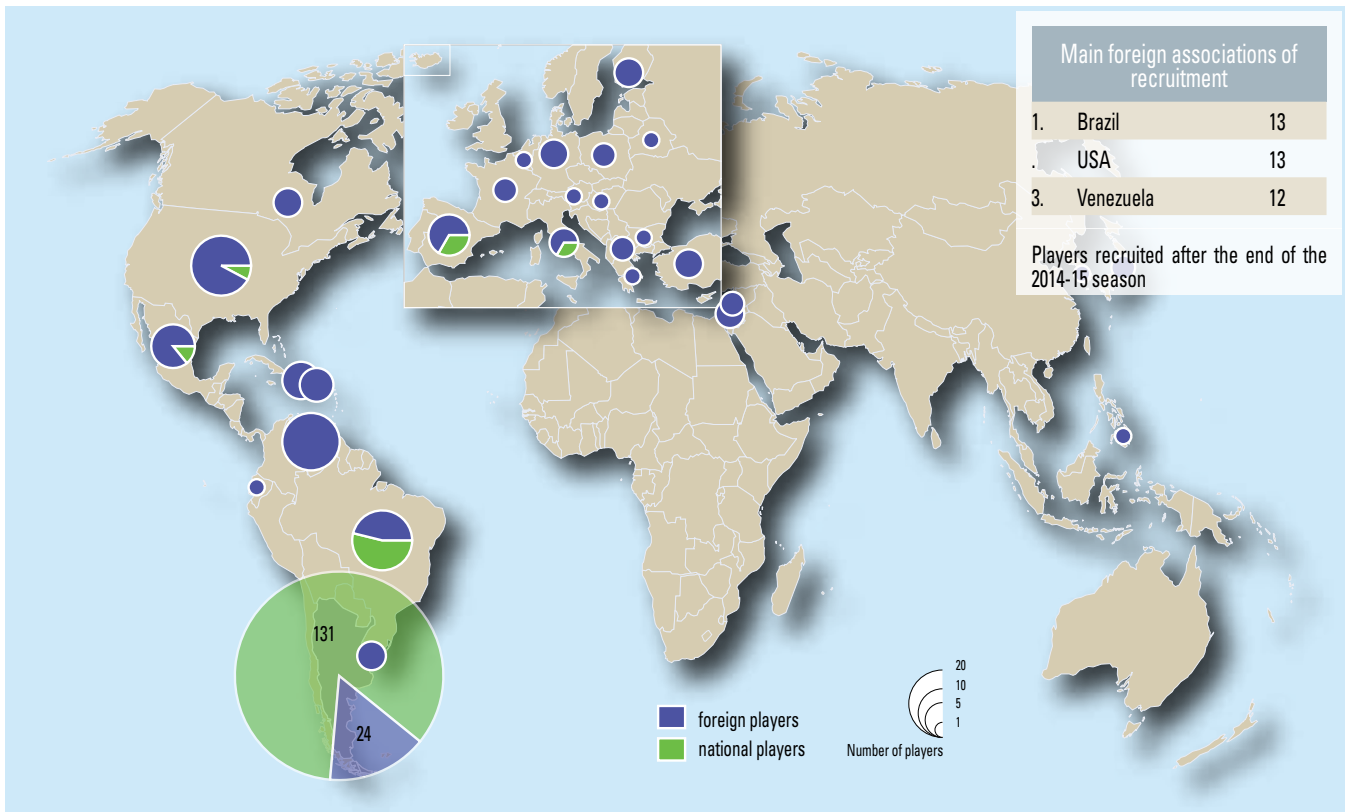


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

Adelaide 36ers
Cairns Taipans
Melbourne United
New Zealand Breakers (NZL)
Perth Wildcats
Sydney Kings
Townsville Crocodiles
Wollongong Hawks

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	8	8
Number of games per season	112	112
Number of games per team	28	28
Number of players	119	114
% of foreigners	24%	25%
Number of nationalities represented	7	7
Average age	26.5	26.1
Average height (cm)	197.0	197.2
Average team points per game	85.1	82.0
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.4	27.4
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.9	14.3

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

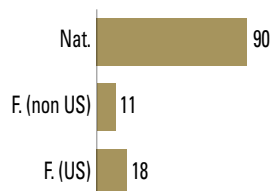
The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the roster.

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

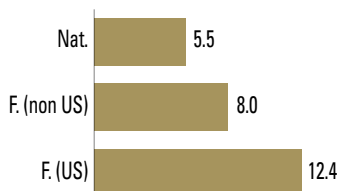
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

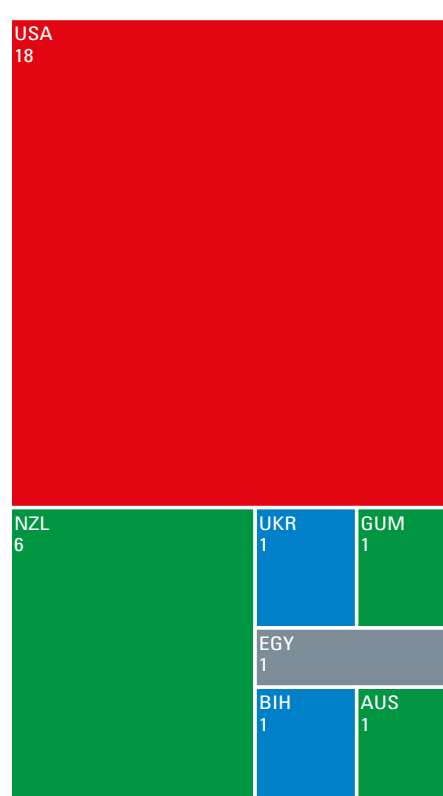
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



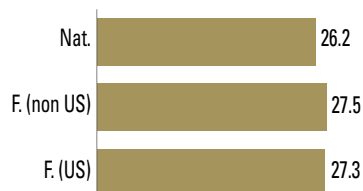
POINTS PER GAME



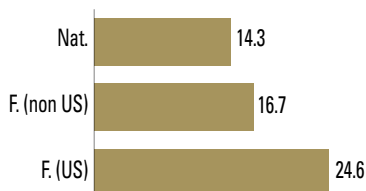
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



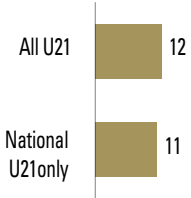
POINTS PER MINUTE



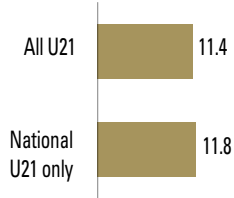
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

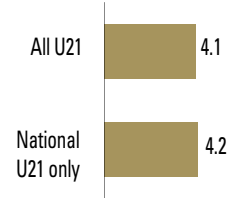
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

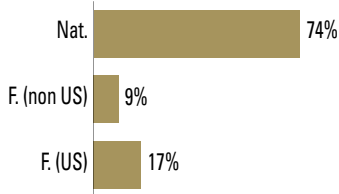


MINUTES PER GAME

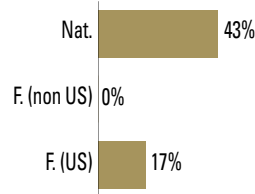


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

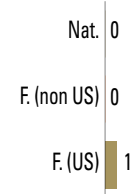
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

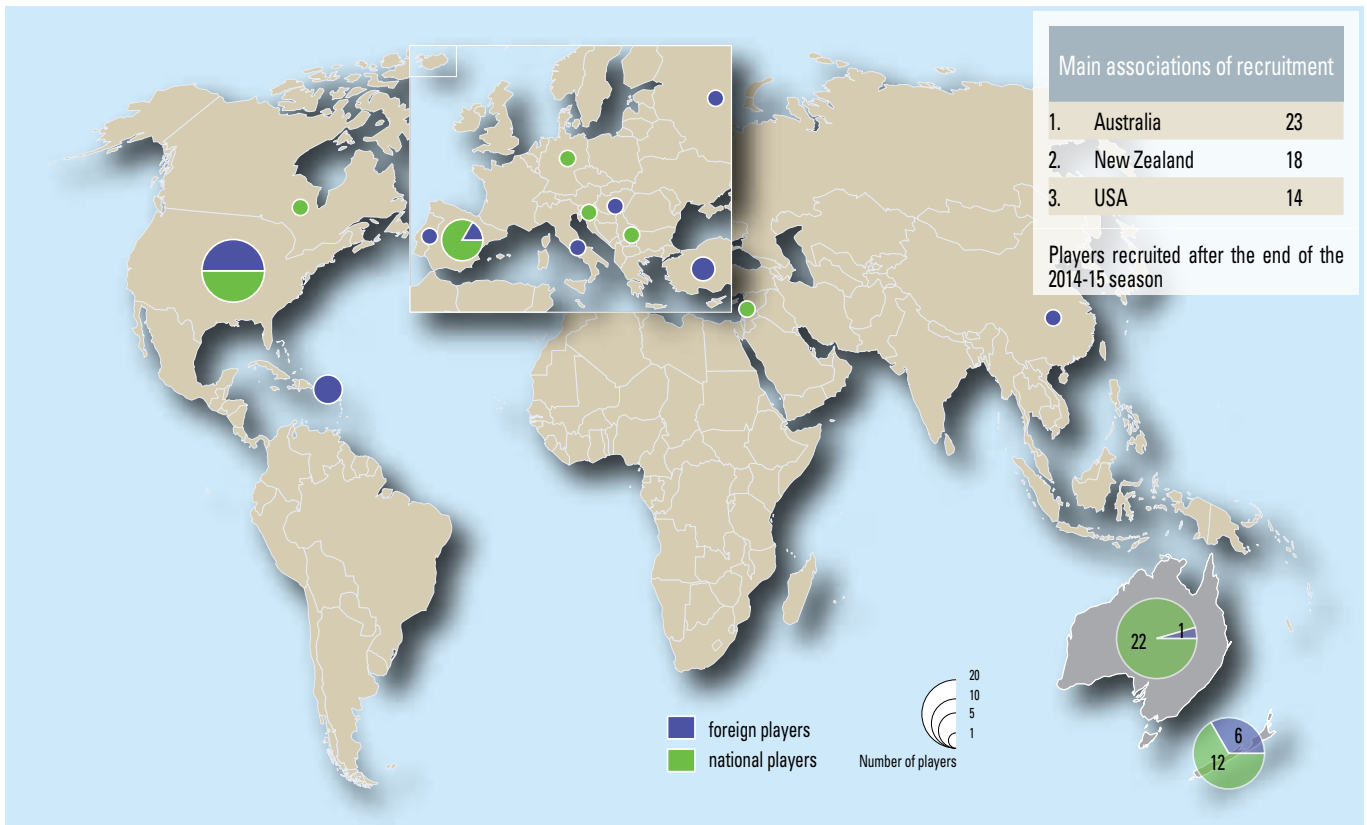


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016	LEAGUE PROFILE	2015-16	2014-15
		Basic-Fit Brussels	Number of teams
Belgacom Liège Basket	Number of games per season	160	160
Belgacom Spirou	Number of games per team	30	30
Dexia Mons-Hainaut	Number of players	172	177
Hubo Limburg United	% of foreigners	43%	45%
Kangoeroes Basket Willebroek	Number of nationalities represented	15	13
Okapi Aalstar	Average age	24.9	24.2
Port Of Antwerp Giants	Average height (cm)	195.7	196.4
Stella Artois Leuven Bears	Average team points per game	82.9	80.4
Telenet BC Oostende	Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.7	26.5
VOO Wolves Verviers-Pepinster	Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.6	16.1

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

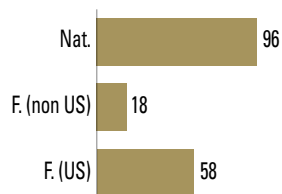
The league imposed a minimum of 6 Home-Grown players on the scoresheet, regardless of the total number of players on the scoresheet.

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

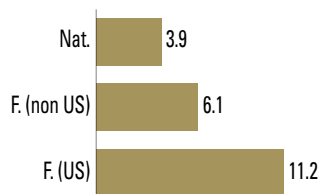
The league allowed 4 replacements per team during the season but did not allow any national transfers during the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



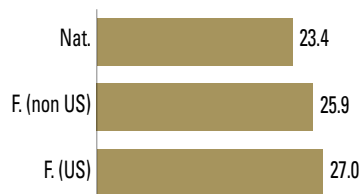
POINTS PER GAME



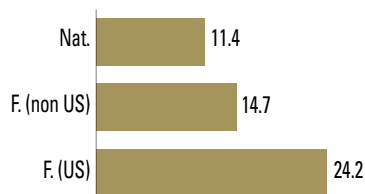
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



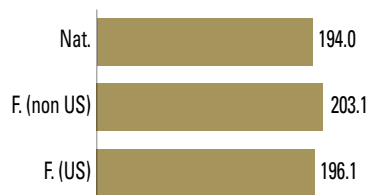
AVERAGE AGE



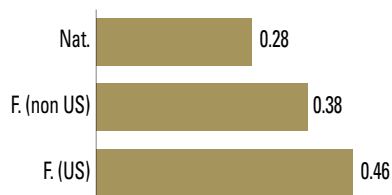
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



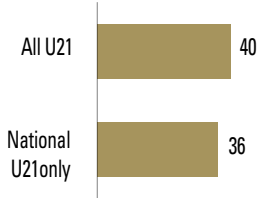
POINTS PER MINUTE



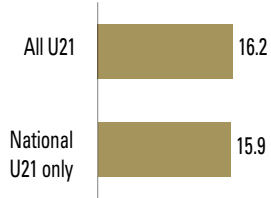
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

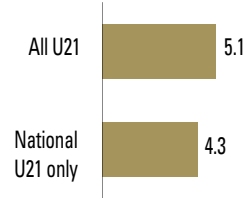
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

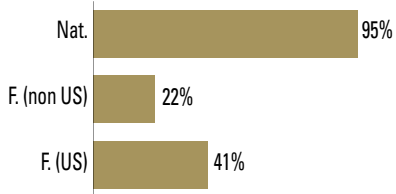


MINUTES PER GAME

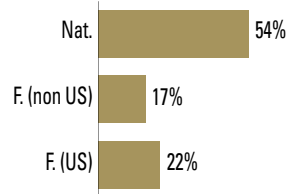


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

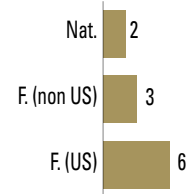
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

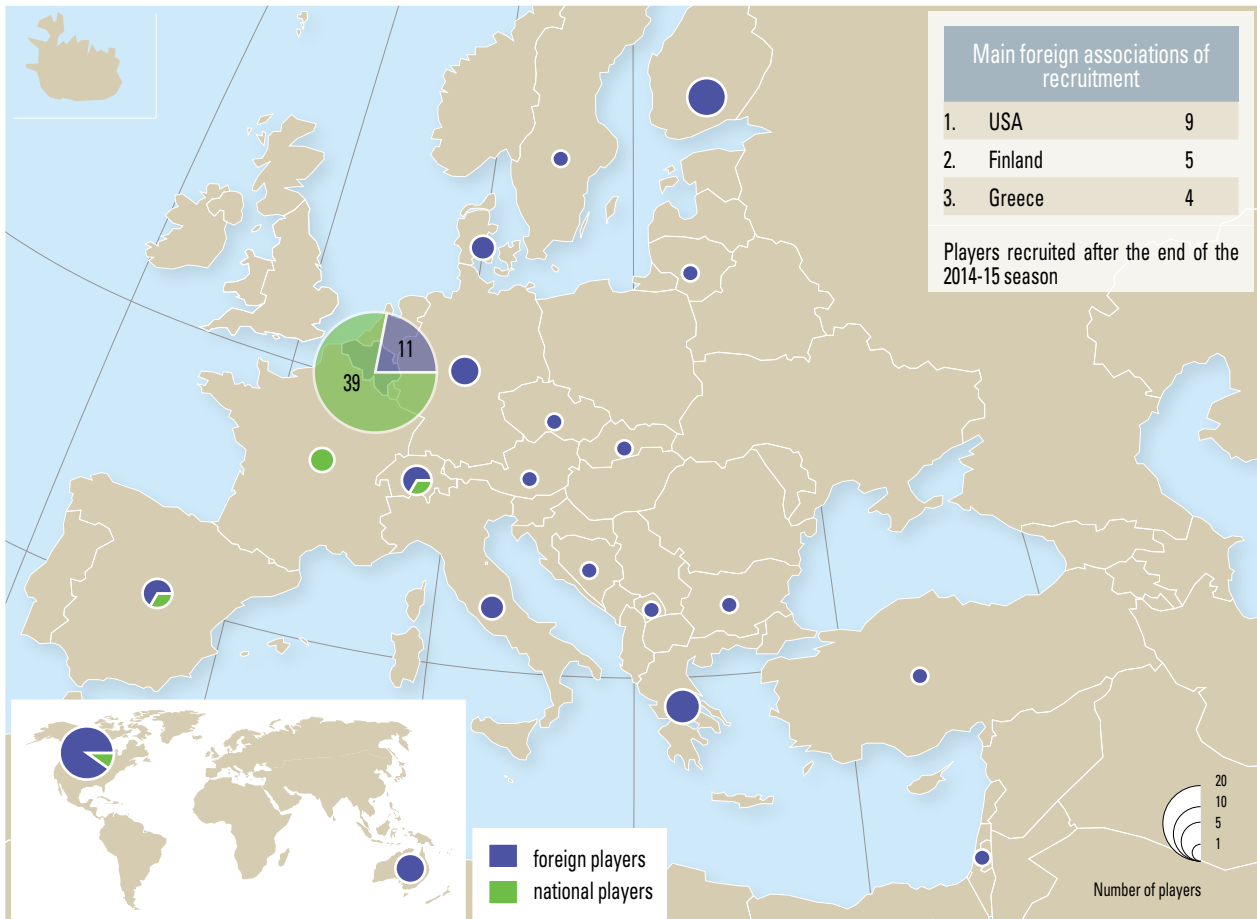


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

Basquete Cearense
Bauru
Caxias do sul Basquetetrices
Flamengo
Franca
Liga Sorocabana
Macaé Basquete
Minas
Mogi das Cruzes
Paulistano
Pinheiros
Rio Claro Basquete
Sao Jose
Uberlandia
Universo/BRB

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	15	16
Number of games per season	210	240
Number of games per team	28	30
Number of players	231	250
% of foreigners	11%	16%
Number of nationalities represented	7	9
Average age	25.9	26.0
Average height (cm)	196.1	196.1
Average team points per game	77.5	80.2
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.9	26.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.4	15.6

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

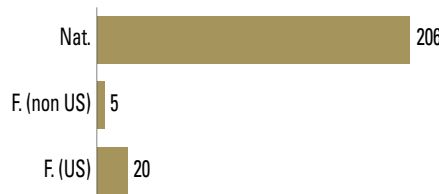
The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster. The league allowed 3 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

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

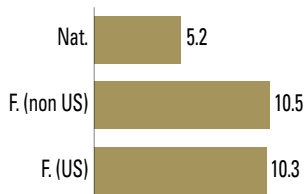
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements per team during the first round of the regular season. The league allowed national transfers under special restrictions related to the status of the concerned transferred player during the first round of the regular season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



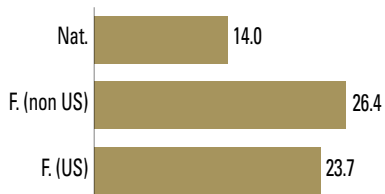
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



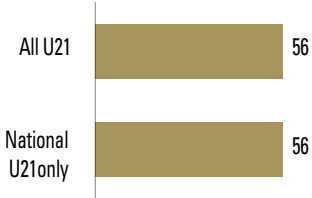
POINTS PER MINUTE



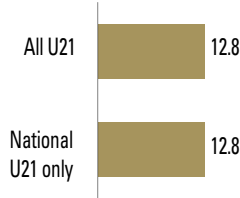
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

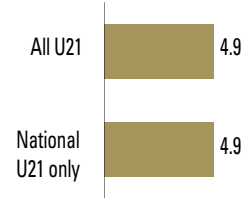
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

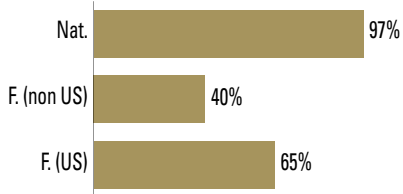


MINUTES PER GAME

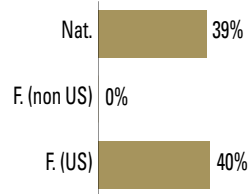


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

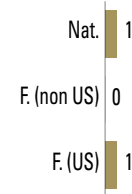
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

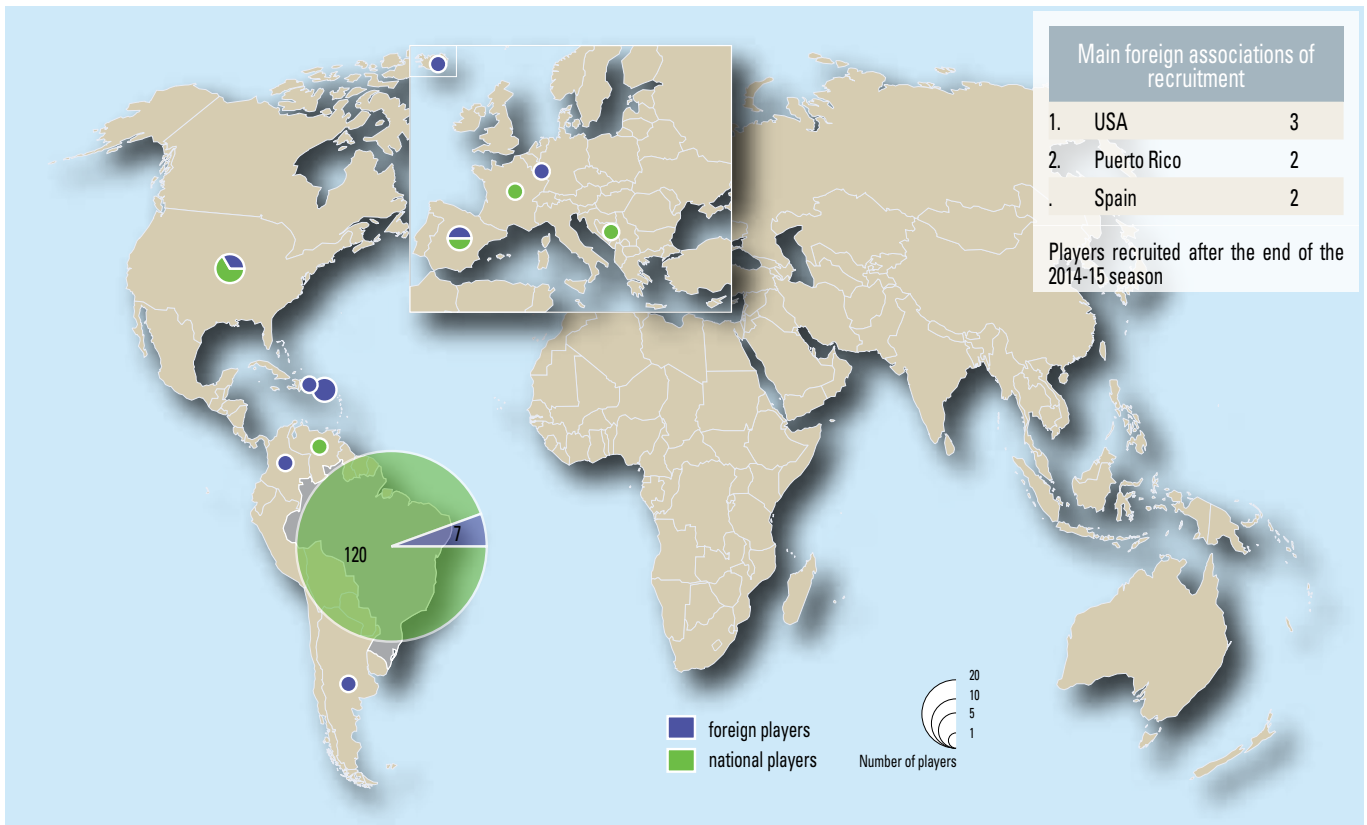


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

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

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	20	20
Number of games per season	380	380
Number of games per team	38	38
Number of players	304	295
% of foreigners	20%	21%
Number of nationalities represented	13	13
Average age	26.0	25.4
Average height (cm)	198.6	198.6
Average team points per game*	88.4	90.4
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players*	27.0	26.3
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.2	14.8

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

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

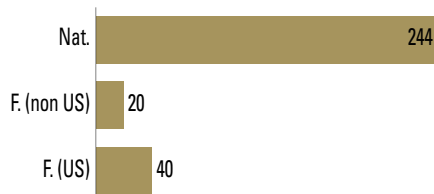
The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the roster and 1 additional player from Asia under restricted conditions. The league also imposed playing time restrictions for foreign players.

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

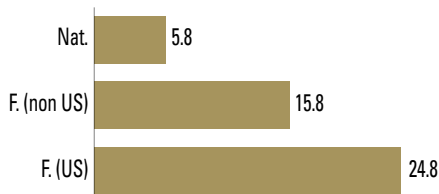
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

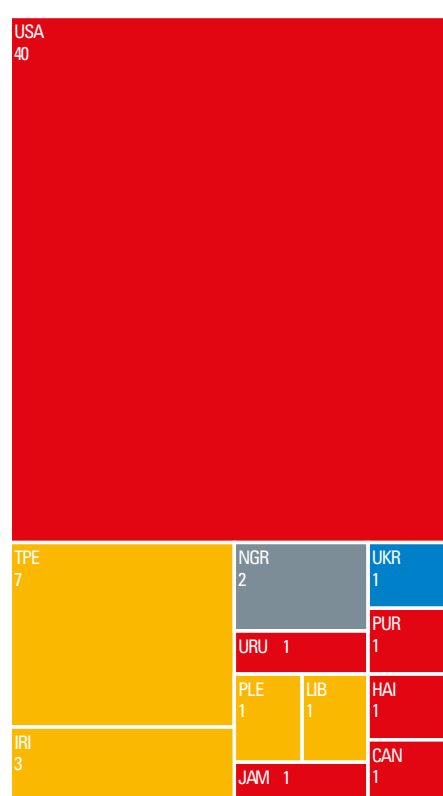
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME*



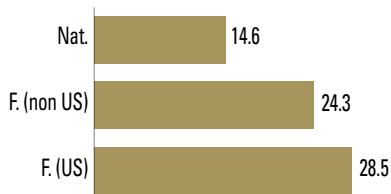
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



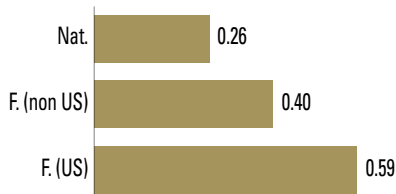
MINUTES PER GAME*



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



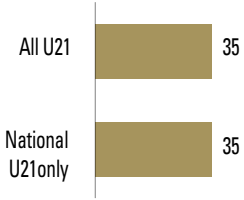
POINTS PER MINUTE



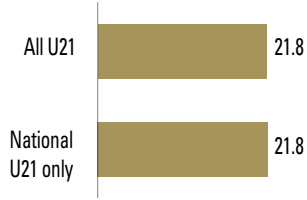
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

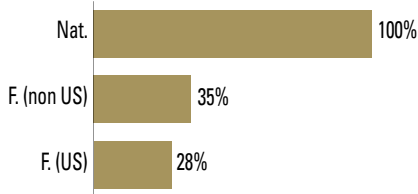


MINUTES PER GAME*

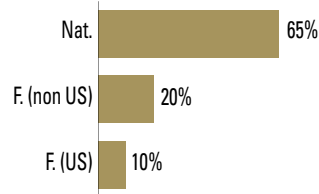


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

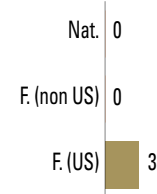
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

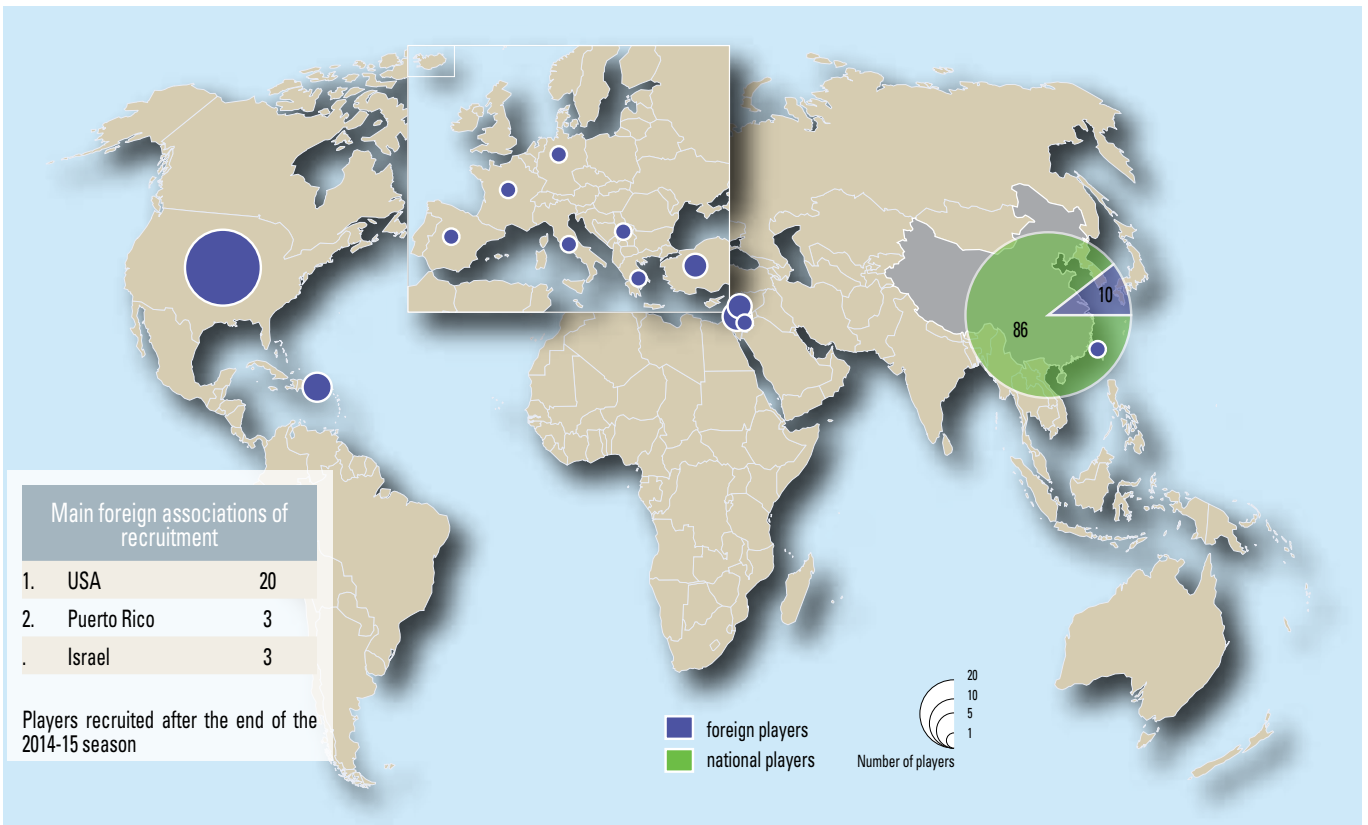


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

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

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	18	18
Number of games per season	306	306
Number of games per team	34	34
Number of players	262	268
% of foreigners	55%	55%
Number of nationalities represented	28	32
Average age	26.4	26.7
Average height (cm)	196.7	196.3
Average team points per game	76.2	76.3
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.4	26.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.6	14.9

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

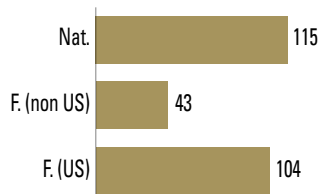
The league allowed 5 non Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet.

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

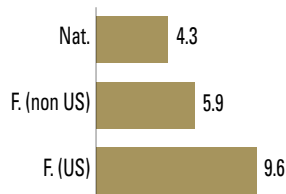
The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 16 contracts throughout the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

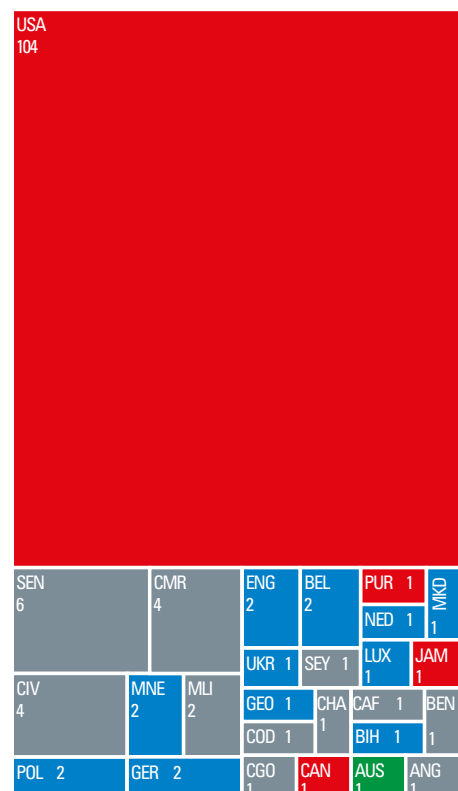
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



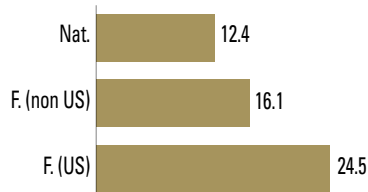
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



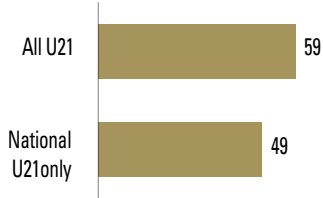
POINTS PER MINUTE



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

U21 PLAYERS

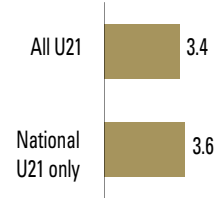
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

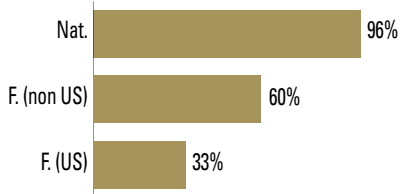


MINUTES PER GAME

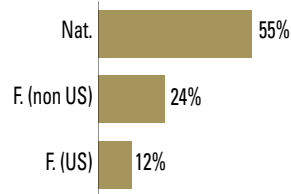


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

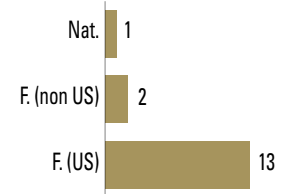
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

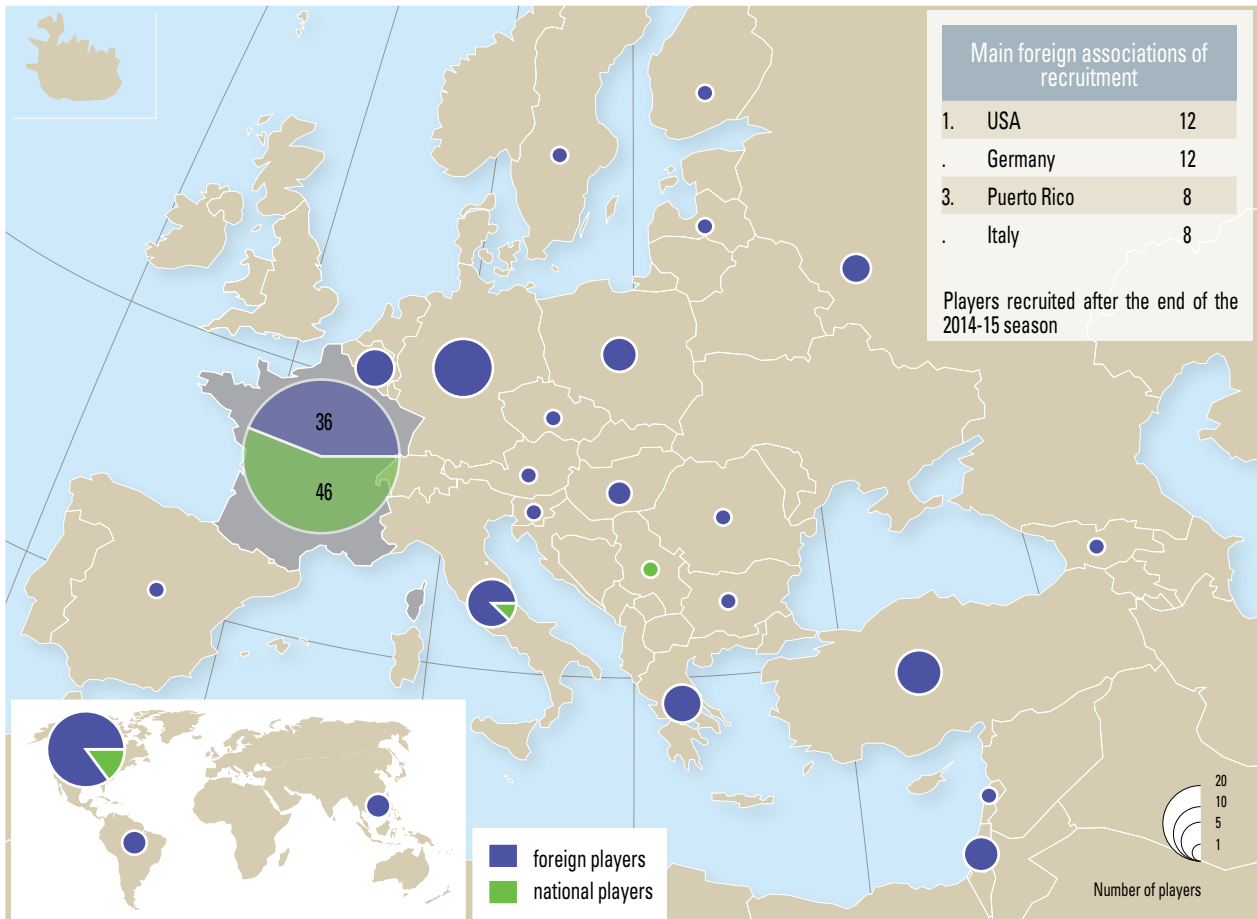


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

Alba Berlin
BBC Bayreuth
BG Gottingen
Brose Baskets Bamberg
Crailsheim Merlins
Eisbaren Bremerhaven
EWE Baskets Oldenburg
FC Bayern Munich
Fraport Skyliners
GIESSEN 46ers
Mitteldeutscher BC
Neckar RIESEN Ludwigsburg
New Yorker Phantoms Braunschweig
Phoenix Hagen
Ratiopharm Ulm
s.Oliver Baskets
Telekom Bonn
Walter Tigers Tubingen

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	18	18
Number of games per season	306	306
Number of games per team	34	34
Number of players	286	281
% of foreigners	57%	55%
Number of nationalities represented	22	22
Average age	25.6	25.9
Average height (cm)	196.8	197.0
Average team points per game	80.1	79.4
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.0	26.1
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.9	15.6

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

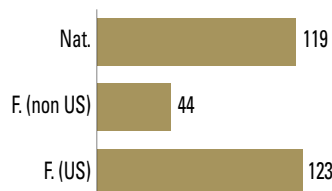
The league allowed 6 foreign players per team on the scoresheet.

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

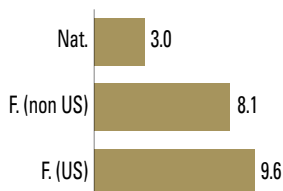
The league allowed 4 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

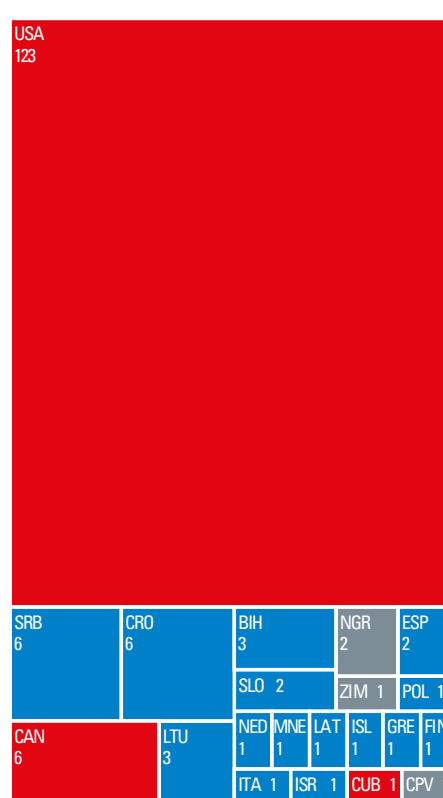
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



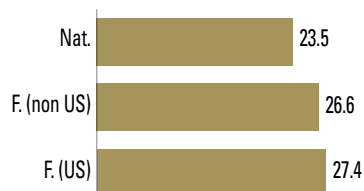
POINTS PER GAME



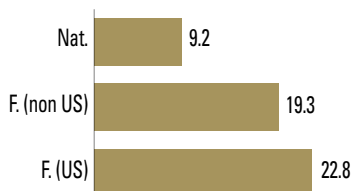
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



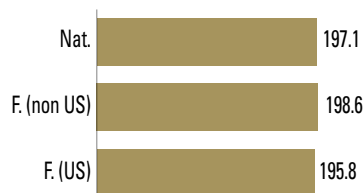
AVERAGE AGE



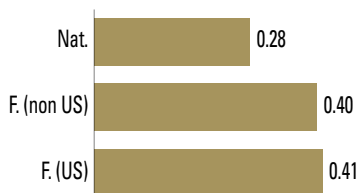
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



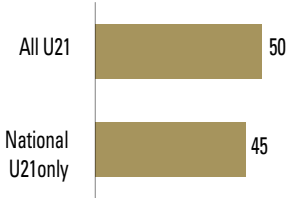
POINTS PER MINUTE



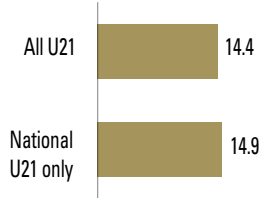
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

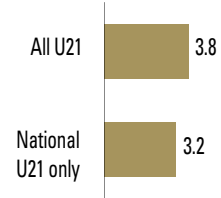
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

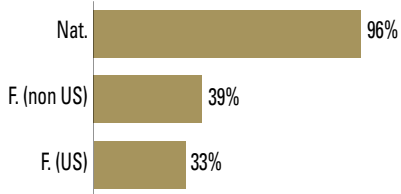


MINUTES PER GAME

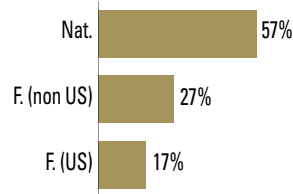


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

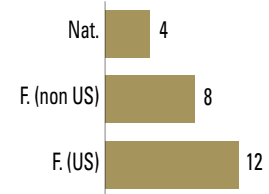
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

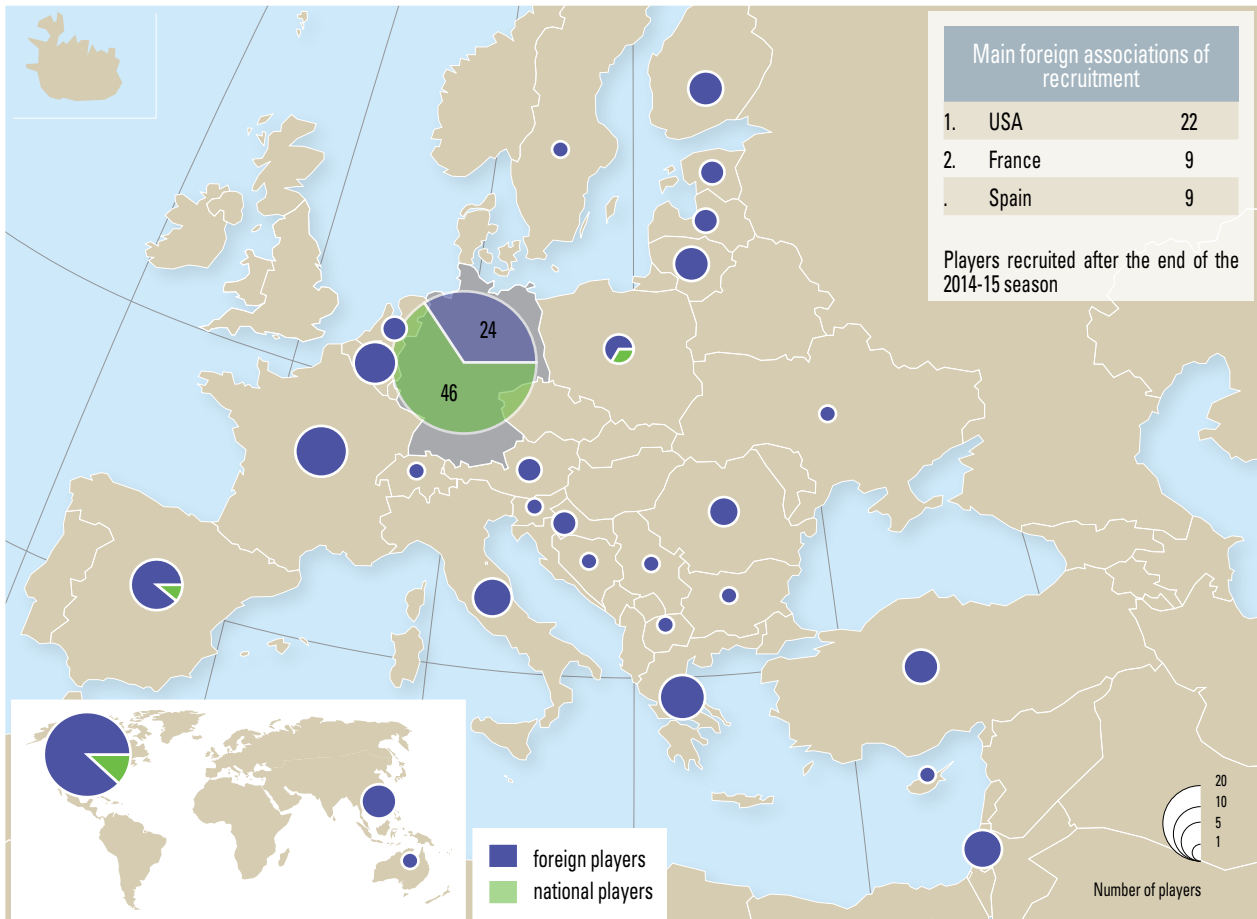


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

AEK Athens
AGOR
Apollon Patras
Aris
GS Lavrio
Kavala/Panorama
Kolossos Rodou
Koroivos
NEA Kifisia
Olympiacos
Panathinaikos
PAOK BC
SEF Arkadikos
Trikalla

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	14	14
Number of games per season	182	182
Number of games per team	26	26
Number of players	241	250
% of foreigners	49%	48%
Number of nationalities represented	25	32
Average age	26.3	26.1
Average height (cm)	197.1	197.6
Average team points per game	73.7	73.7
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	24.5	24.3
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	17.2	17.9

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

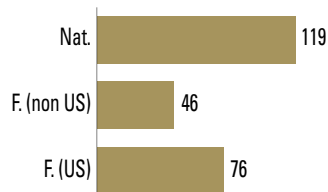
The league allowed 6 foreign players per team on the scoresheet. Among them, 4 players could come from outside the EU + EEA + Switzerland area.

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

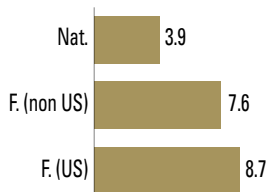
The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 17 contracts throughout the season. The league allowed 3 replacements per team during the first leg of the regular season and 3 more during the second leg. The league allowed only one national transfer the final weekend of the first round of the regular season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

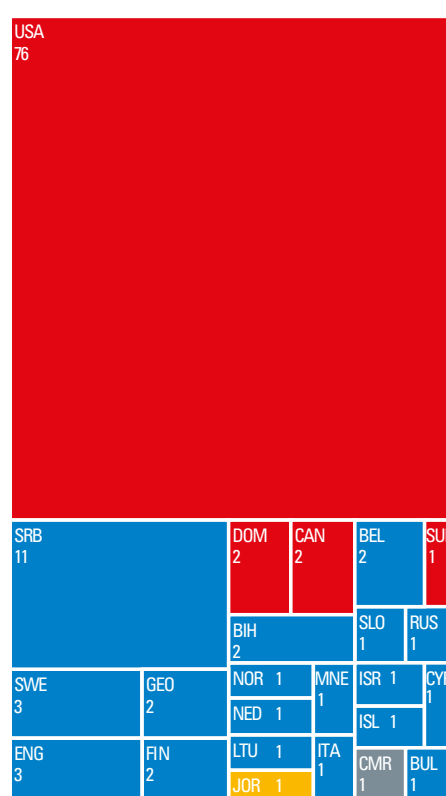
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



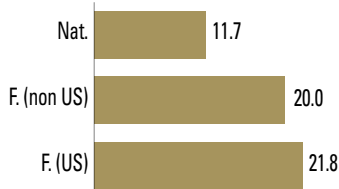
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



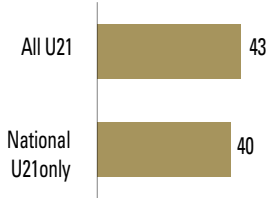
POINTS PER MINUTE



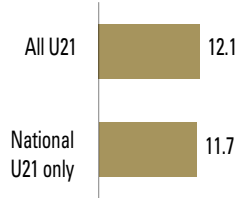
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

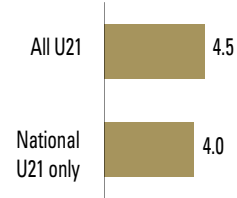
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

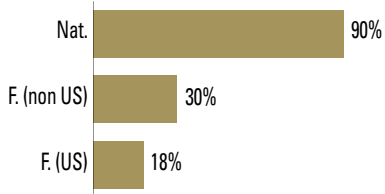


MINUTES PER GAME

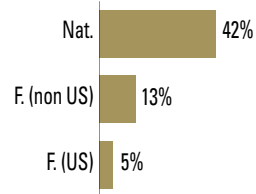


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

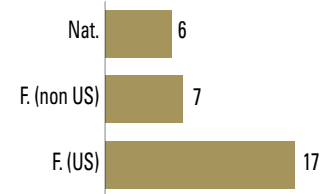
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

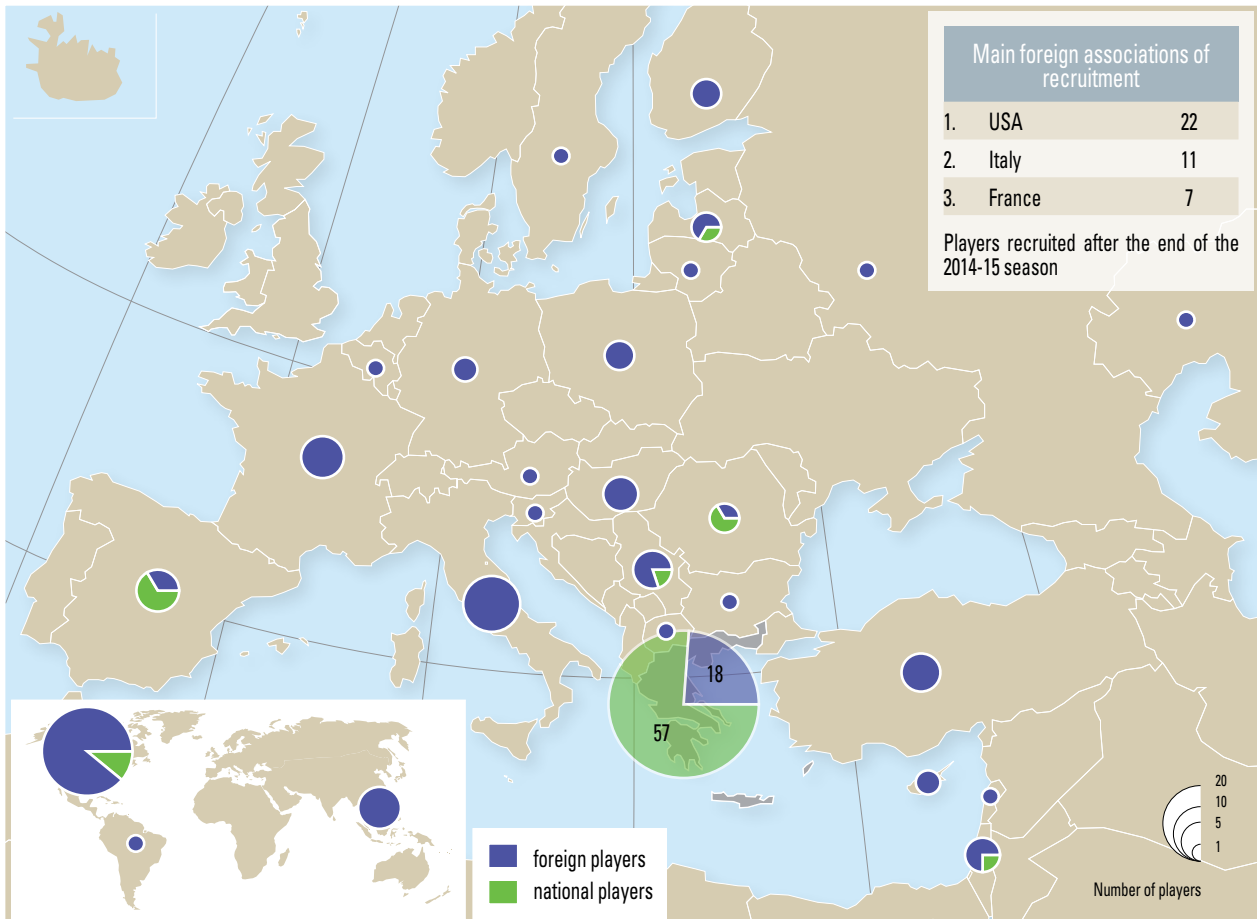


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016	LEAGUE PROFILE	2015-16	2014-15
Bnei Herzliya	Number of teams	12	12
Hapoel Eilat	Number of games per season	198	198
Hapoel Holon	Number of games per team	33	33
Hapoel Jerusalem	Number of players	192	186
Hapoel Tel Aviv	% of foreigners	47%	48%
Ironi Naharia	Number of nationalities represented	15	17
Ironi Nes Ziona	Average age	25.9	26.1
Maccabi Ashdod	Average height (cm)	195.5	196.4
Maccabi Elite T.A.	Average team points per game	79.9	81.0
Maccabi Haifa	Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	27.4	27.8
Maccabi Kiryat Gat	Average number of players fielded per team during the season	16.0	15.5
Rishon Lezion			

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

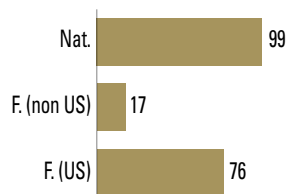
The league allowed 5 foreign players per team on the scoresheet, and 2 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

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

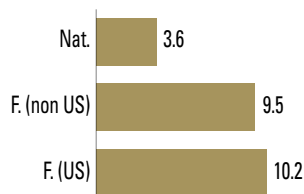
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. However, the league did not allow more than one national transfer per player.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



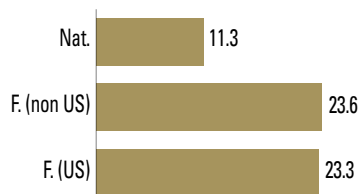
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



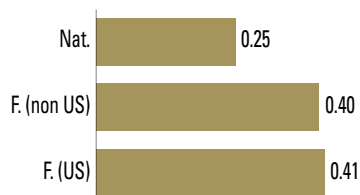
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



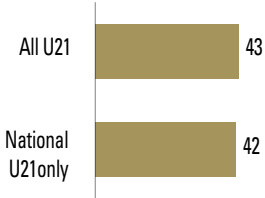
POINTS PER MINUTE



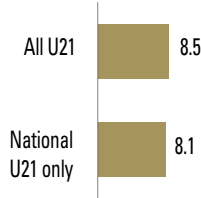
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

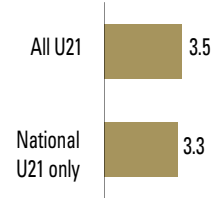
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

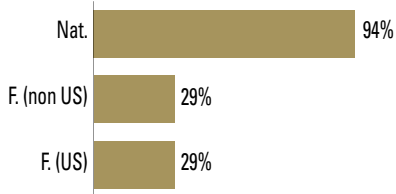


MINUTES PER GAME

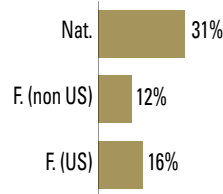


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

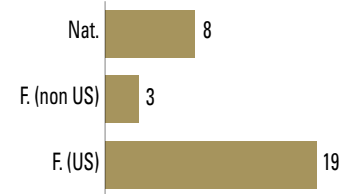
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

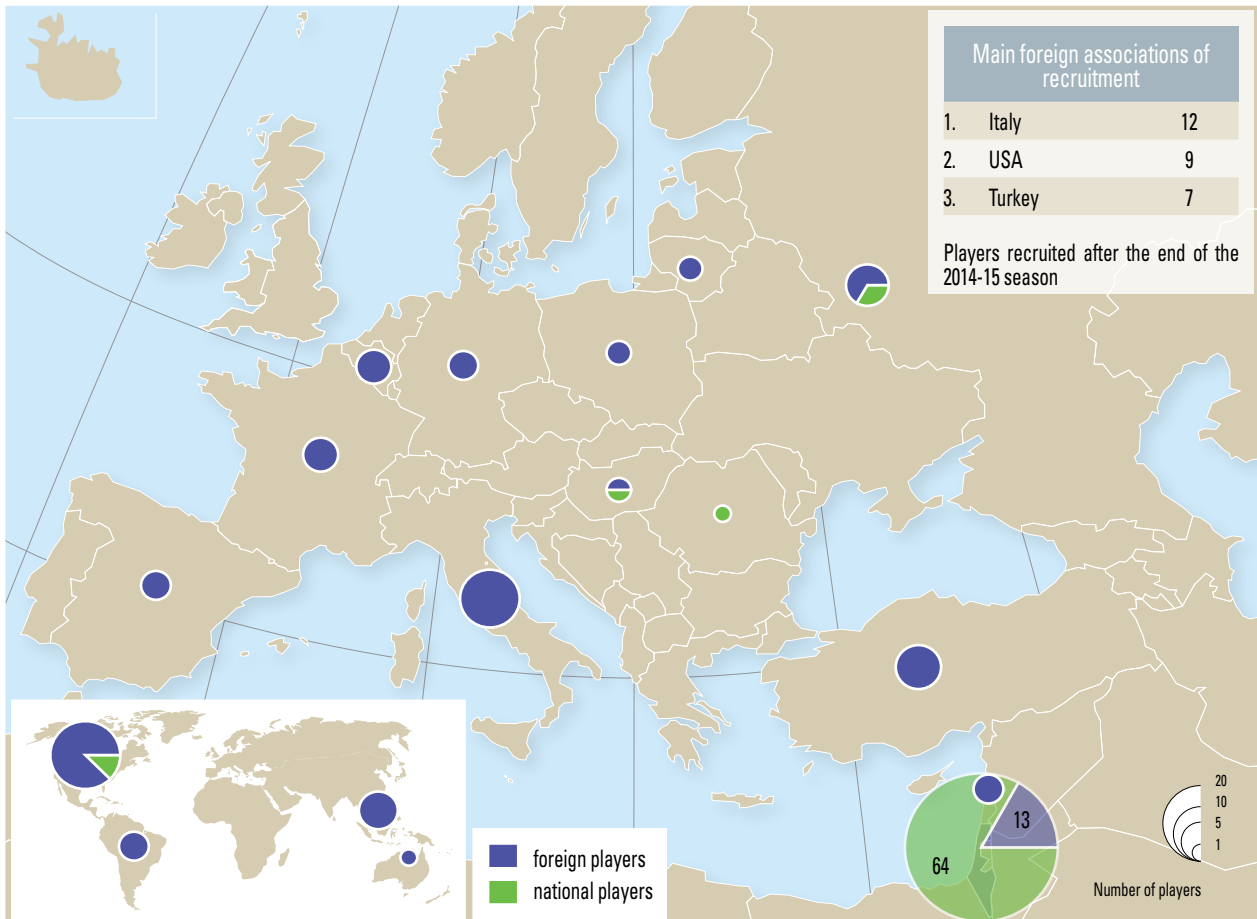


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

Air
Armani
Cantu'
Carmatic
Dinamo Banco di Sardegna Sassari
Dolomiti Energia Trento
Enel
Grissin Bon Reggio Emilia
Orlandina Basket
Pepsi
PMS Torino
Scavolini-Spar
Umana Venezia
Vanoli
Vidivici
Whirpool

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	16	16
Number of games per season	240	240
Number of games per team	30	30
Number of players	248	241
% of foreigners	54%	54%
Number of nationalities represented	32	30
Average age	25.9	25.5
Average height (cm)	197.0	196.5
Average team points per game	76.1	77.1
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.0	27.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.5	15.1

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

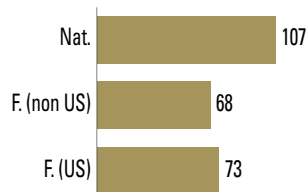
The league allowed 5 foreign players per team (10-man roster) + 3 extra FIBA Europe players (12-man roster) on the roster.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players. However, U19 players are not taken into account on the maximum of 16 contracts.

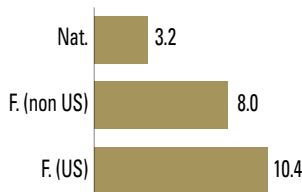
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



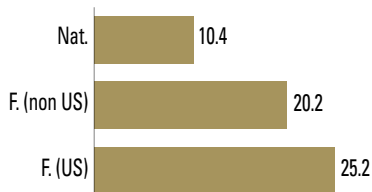
POINTS PER GAME



AVERAGE AGE



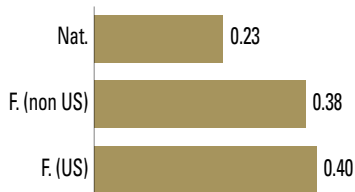
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

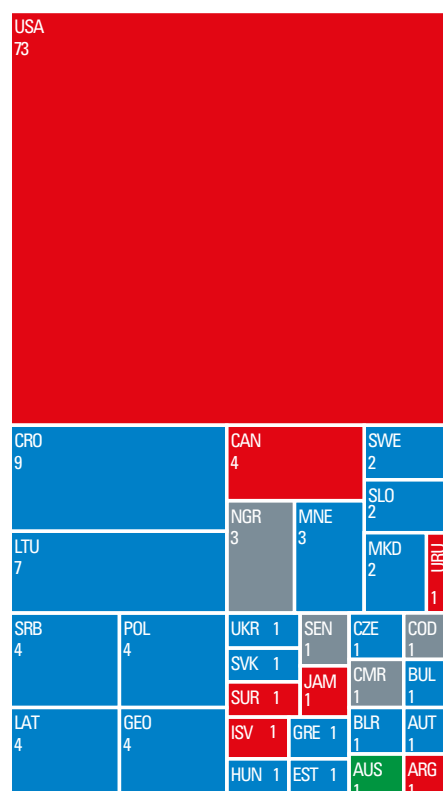


POINTS PER MINUTE



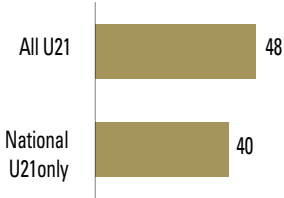
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

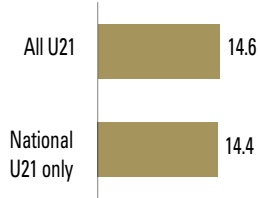


U21 PLAYERS

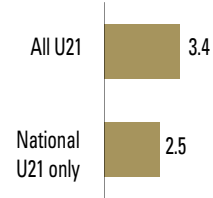
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

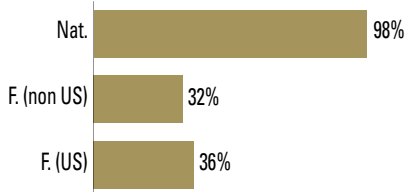


MINUTES PER GAME

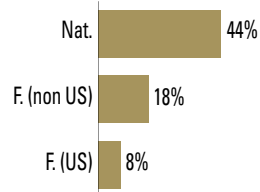


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

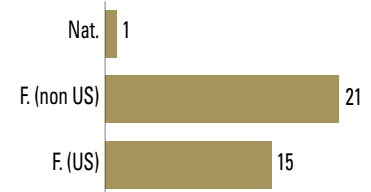
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

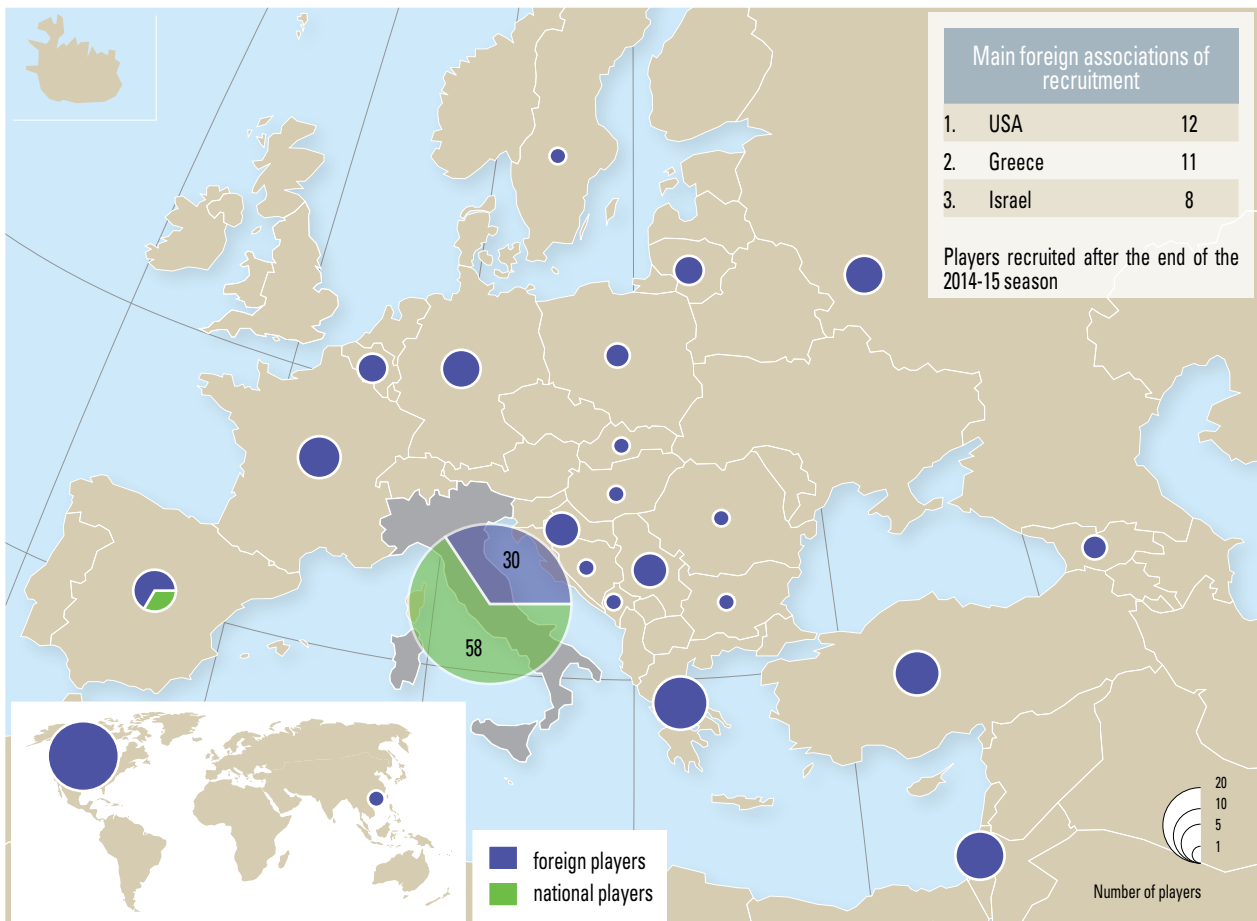


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

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

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	17	16
Number of games per season	272	240
Number of games per team	32	30
Number of players	261	236
% of foreigners	38%	39%
Number of nationalities represented	19	20
Average age	26.0	26.4
Average height (cm)	195.4	195.3
Average team points per game	74.2	79.9
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.9	27.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.4	14.8

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

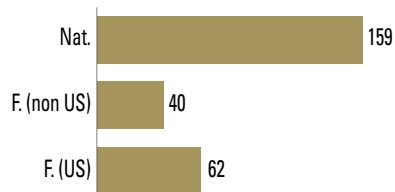
The league imposed 6 Home-Grown players on the scoresheet. The league allowed 3 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

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

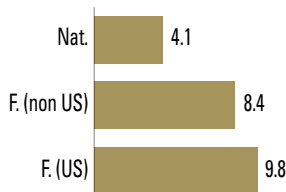
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

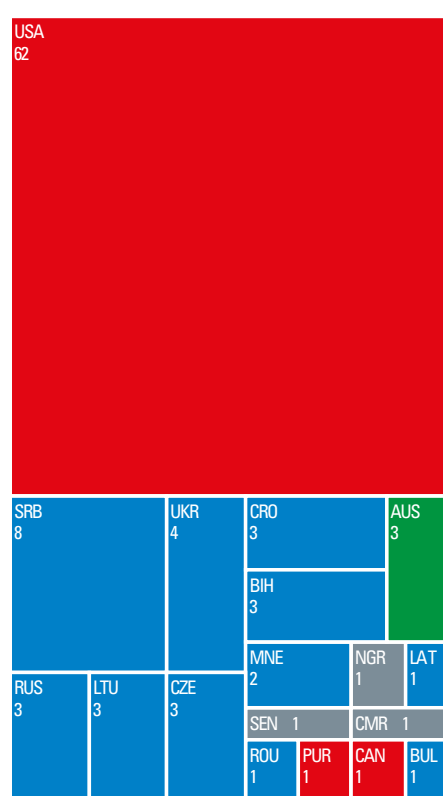
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



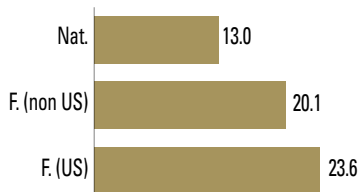
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



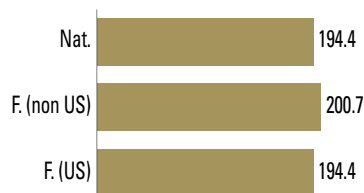
AVERAGE AGE



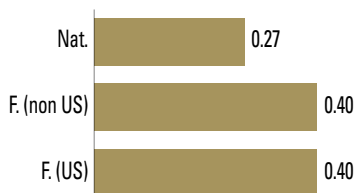
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



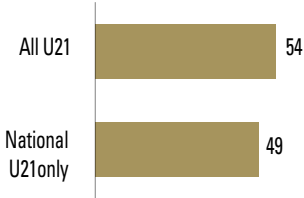
POINTS PER MINUTE



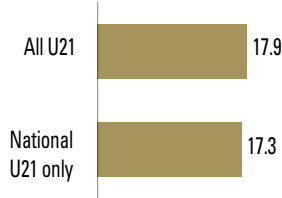
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

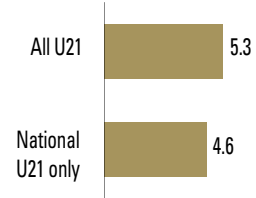
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

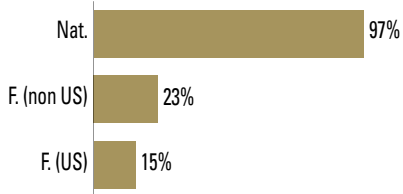


MINUTES PER GAME

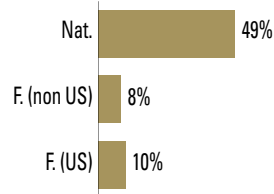


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

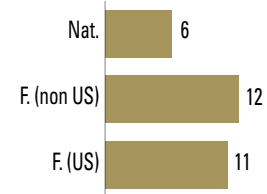
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

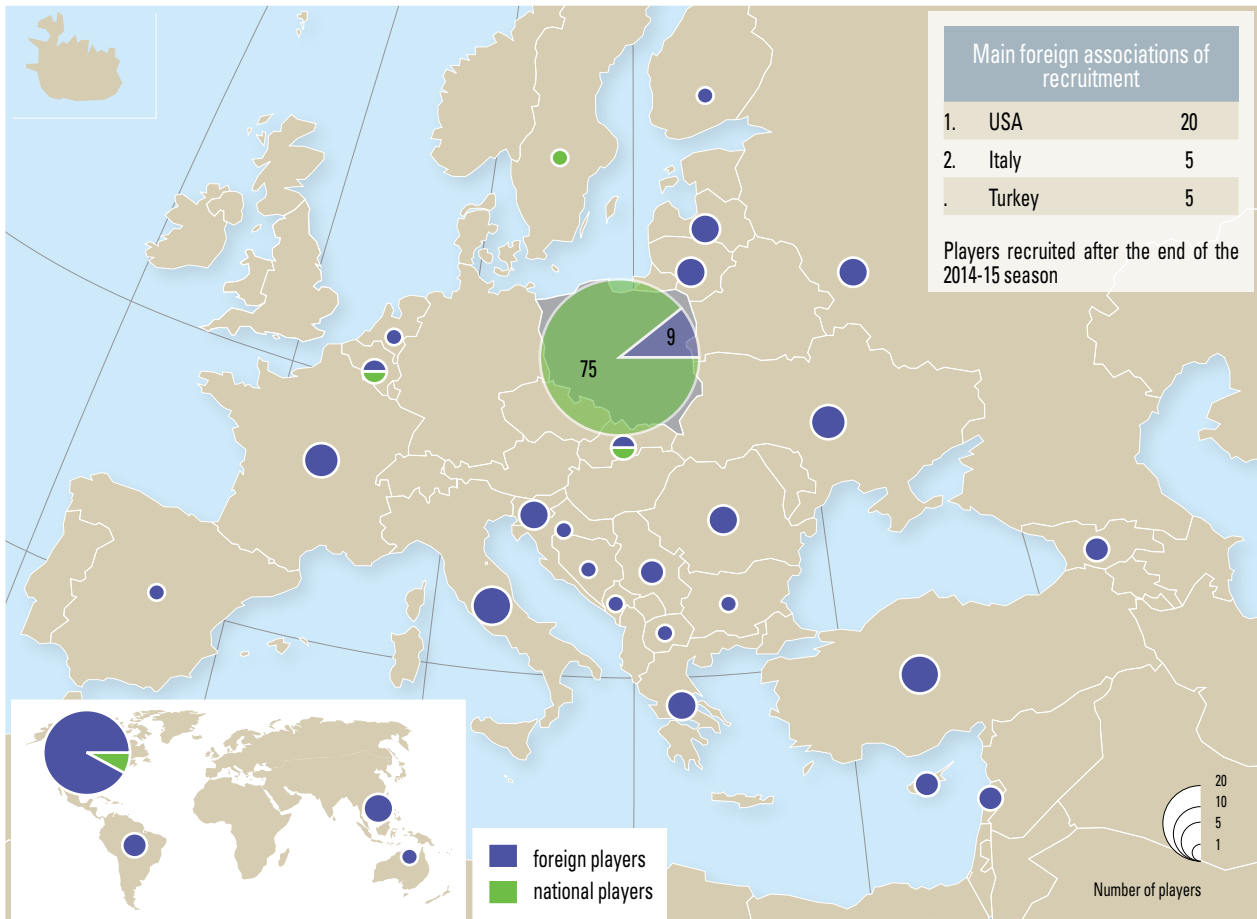


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

Baloncesto Fuenlabrada
Baloncesto Seville
Bilbao Basket
Cai Zaragoza
DKV Joventut
Estudiantes Madrid
Gipuzkoa Basket San Sebastian
Herbalife Gran Canaria Las Palmas
Iberostar Tenerife
La Bruixa d'Or Manresa
MoraBanc Andorra
Real Madrid
Rio Natura Monbus Obradoiro
Tau Ceramica
UCAM Murcia CB
Unicaja
Valencia Basket
Winterthur F.C. Barcelona

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	18	18
Number of games per season	306	306
Number of games per team	34	34
Number of players	288	285
% of foreigners	64%	64%
Number of nationalities represented	48	47
Average age	26.6	26.4
Average height (cm)	198.9	198.2
Average team points per game	79.2	77.0
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	23.2	23.2
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	16.0	15.8

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

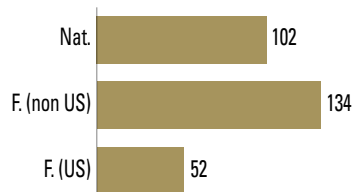
The league imposed 4 Home-Grown players per team on the roster if the team was composed by 10-12 players, or 3 if composed by 8-9 players. The league allowed a maximum of 2 non UE + EEA + Switzerland + Cotonou players on the roster.

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

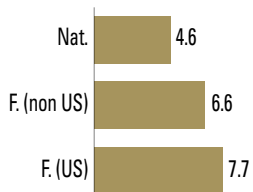
The league allowed 10 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

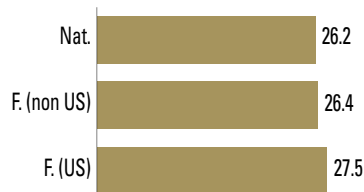
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



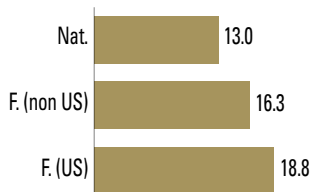
POINTS PER GAME



AVERAGE AGE



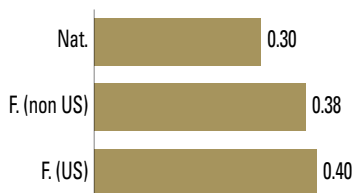
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

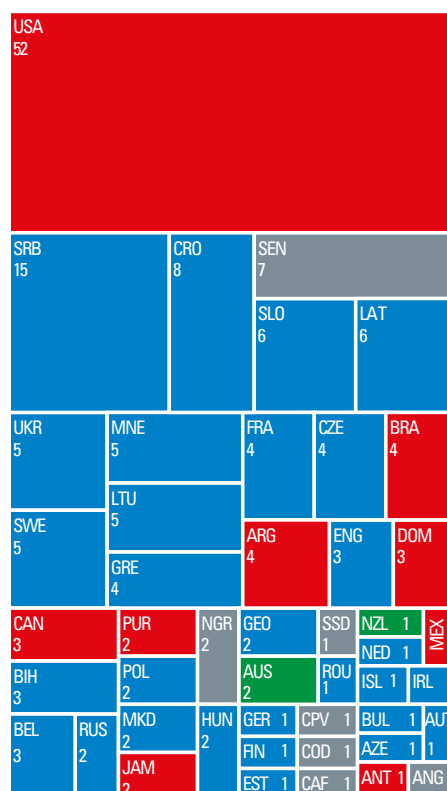


POINTS PER MINUTE



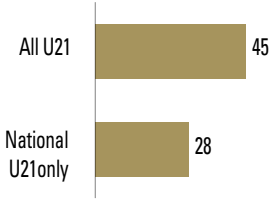
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

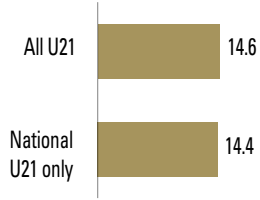


U21 PLAYERS

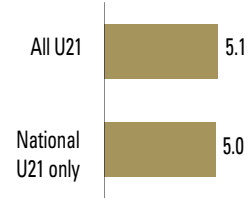
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

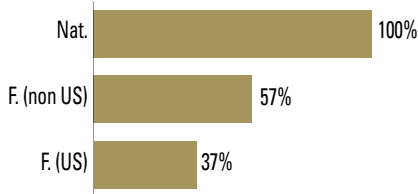


MINUTES PER GAME

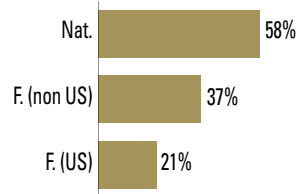


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

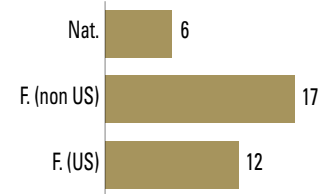
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

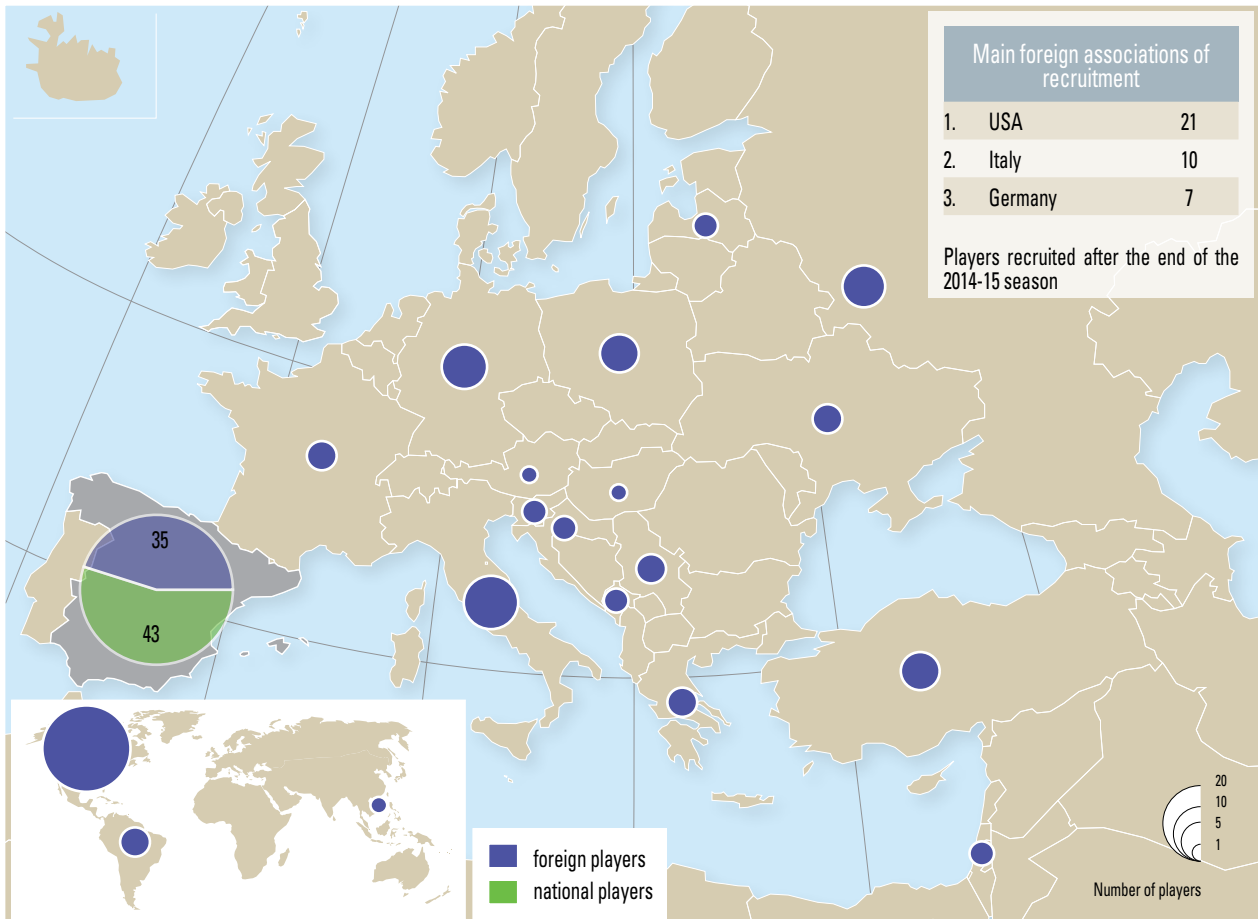


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

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

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	10	8
Number of games per season	135	114
Number of games per team	27	31
Number of players	147	115
% of foreigners	42%	46%
Number of nationalities represented	19	15
Average age	24.1	24.4
Average height (cm)	193.4	193.6
Average team points per game	75.7	78.6
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	29.4	31.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.7	14.4

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

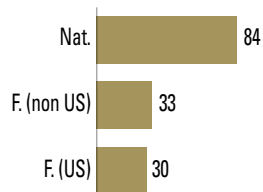
The league allowed 6 non-Home-Grown players per team on the roster. The league allowed 3 non-Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet.

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

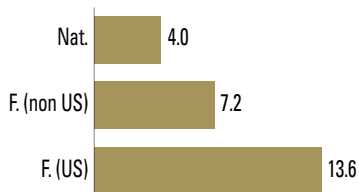
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. The league allowed one national transfer per player.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

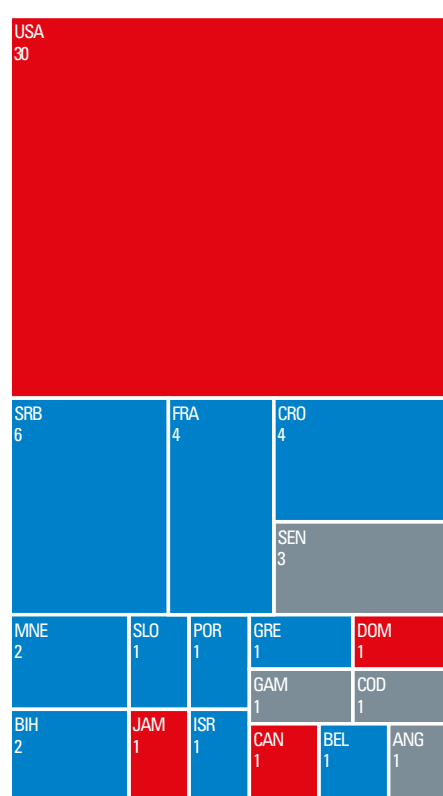
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



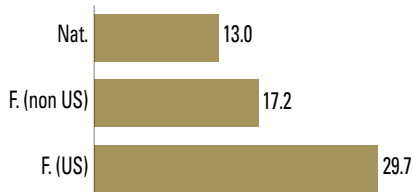
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



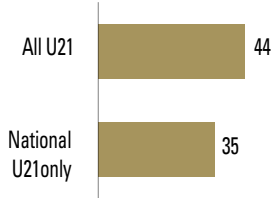
POINTS PER MINUTE



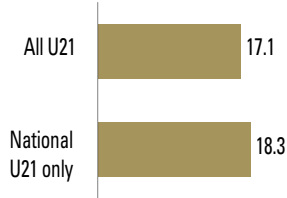
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

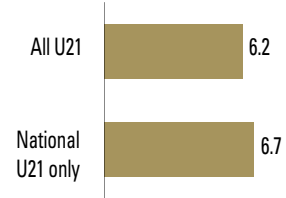
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

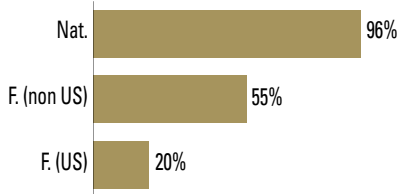


MINUTES PER GAME

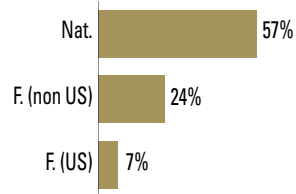


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

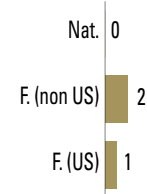
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

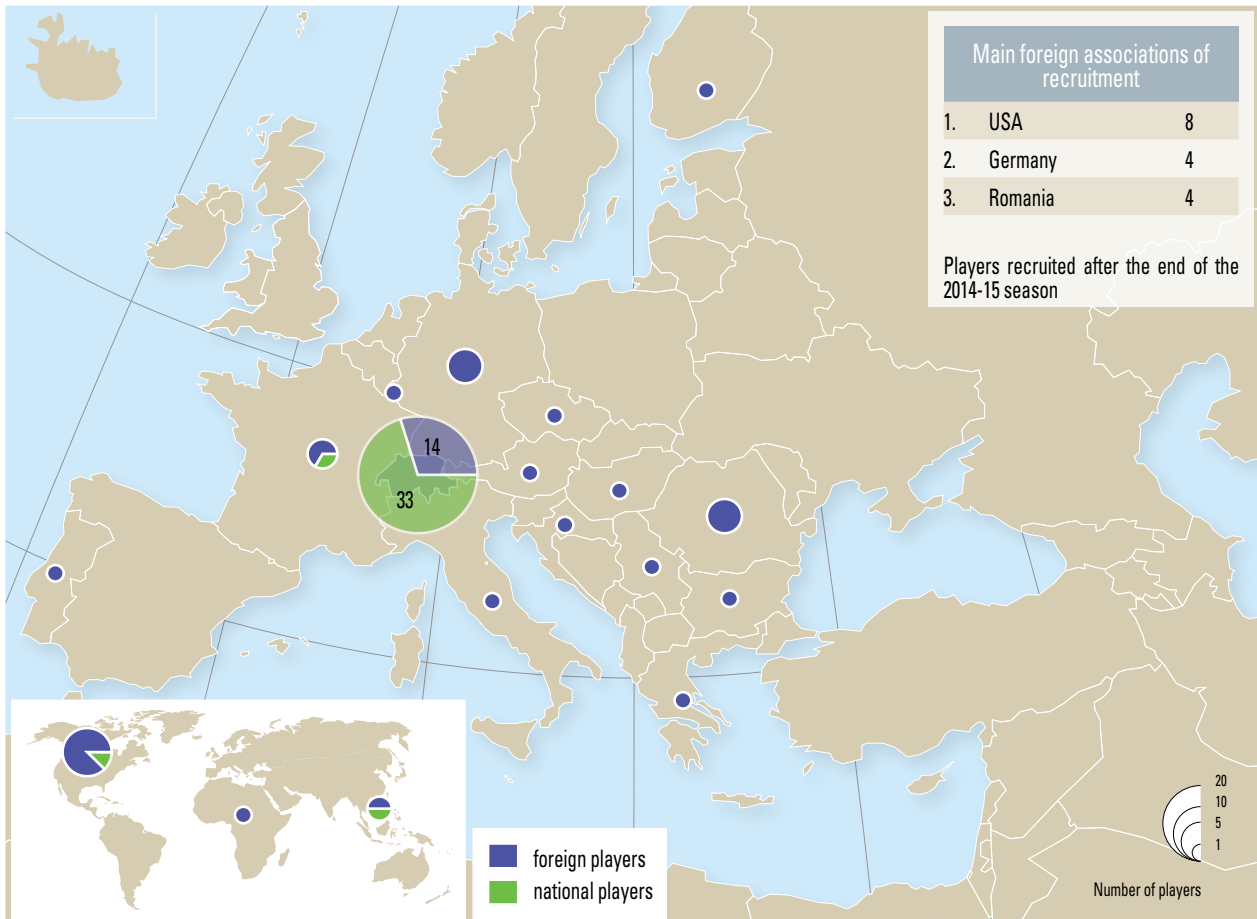


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

Banvit
Besiktas CT
Buyukcekmece
Darüssafaka Istanbul
Efes Pilsen
Fenerbahçe Istanbul
Galatasaray Istanbul
Gaziantep BSB.
Istanbul B.B.
Mutlu Akü Selçuk Üniversitesi
Pinar Karsiyaka
TED Kolejliler
Trabzonspor
Türk Telekom
Usak
Yesilgiresun Belediye

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	16	16
Number of games per season	240	240
Number of games per team	30	30
Number of players	253	251
% of foreigners	52%	50%
Number of nationalities represented	33	28
Average age	26.6	26.9
Average height (cm)	197.9	198.0
Average team points per game	79.0	78.2
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.6	26.7
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.8	15.7

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

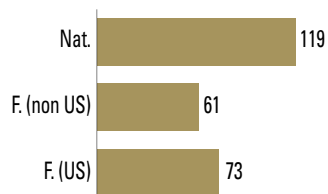
The league allowed 7 foreign players on the roster, 6 foreign players on the scoresheet and 5 foreign players on the court.

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

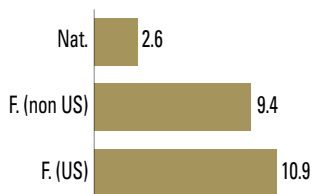
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



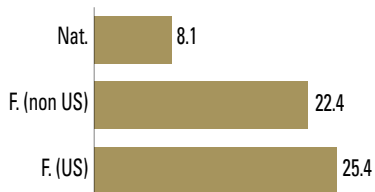
POINTS PER GAME



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

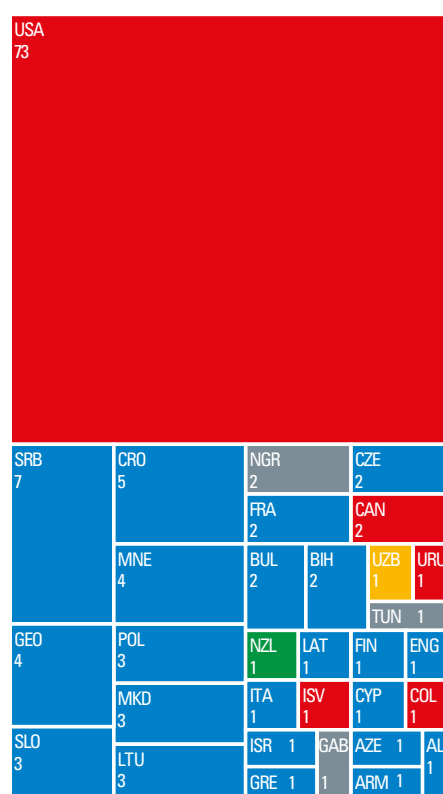


POINTS PER MINUTE



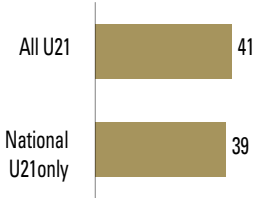
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

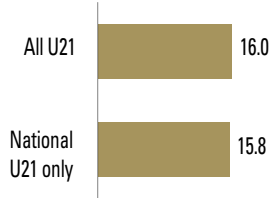


U21 PLAYERS

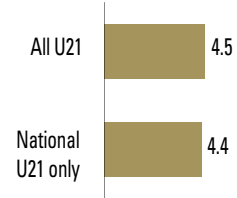
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

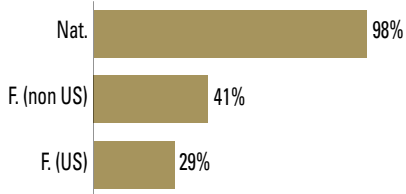


MINUTES PER GAME

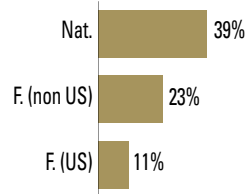


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

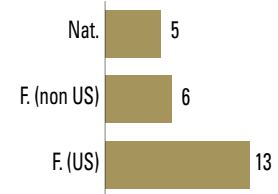
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

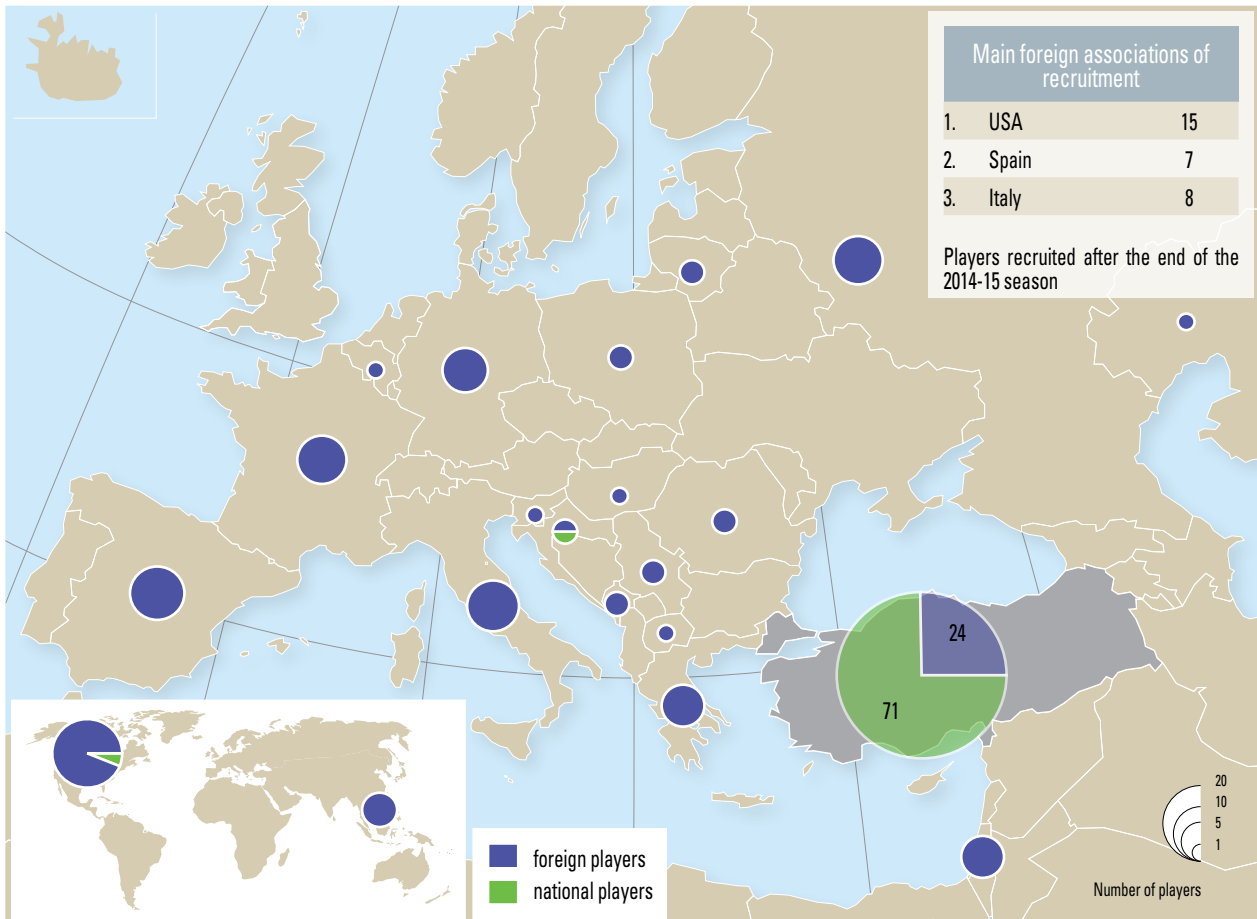


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2015-2016

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

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2015-16	2014-15
Number of teams	16	16
Number of games per season	240	240
Number of games per team	30	30
Number of players	266	263
% of foreigners	43%	42%
Number of nationalities represented	35	30
Average age	26.5	26.3
Average height (cm)	198.1	198.2
Average team points per game	83.2	81.0
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	24.9	26.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	16.6	16.4

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

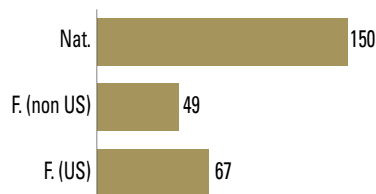
The number of allowed foreign players depends on National Championships (except for Russian teams: 7 max). The league imposed a minimum of 6 national players on the scoresheet.

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

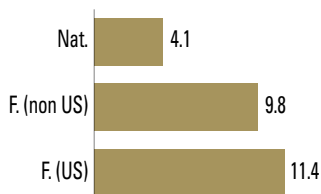
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season but did not allow a player to play for more than 2 VTB clubs during the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

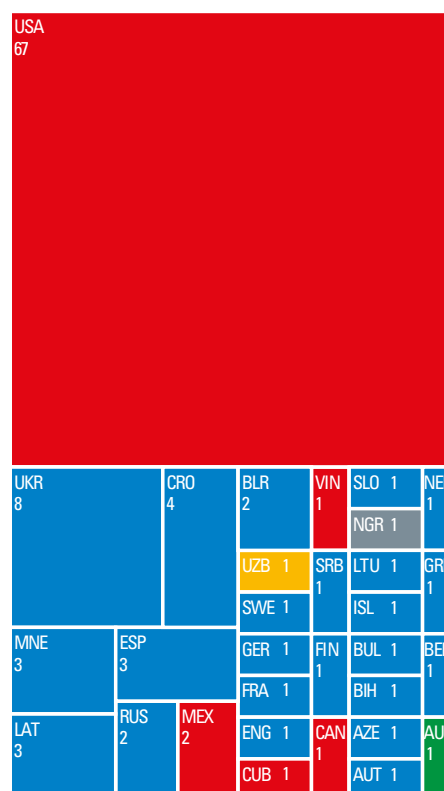
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



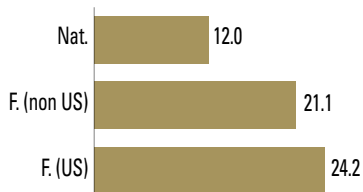
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



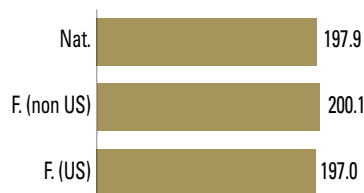
AVERAGE AGE



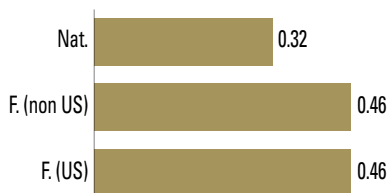
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



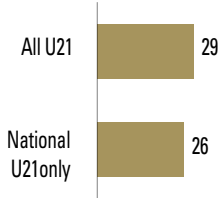
POINTS PER MINUTE



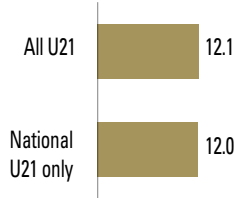
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

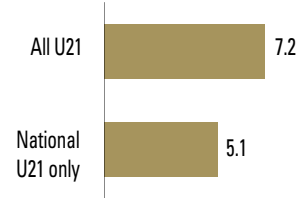
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

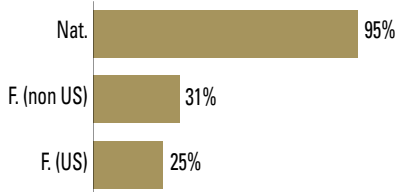


MINUTES PER GAME

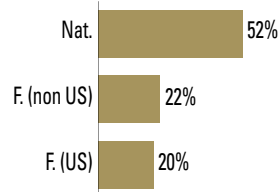


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

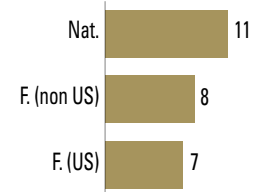
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

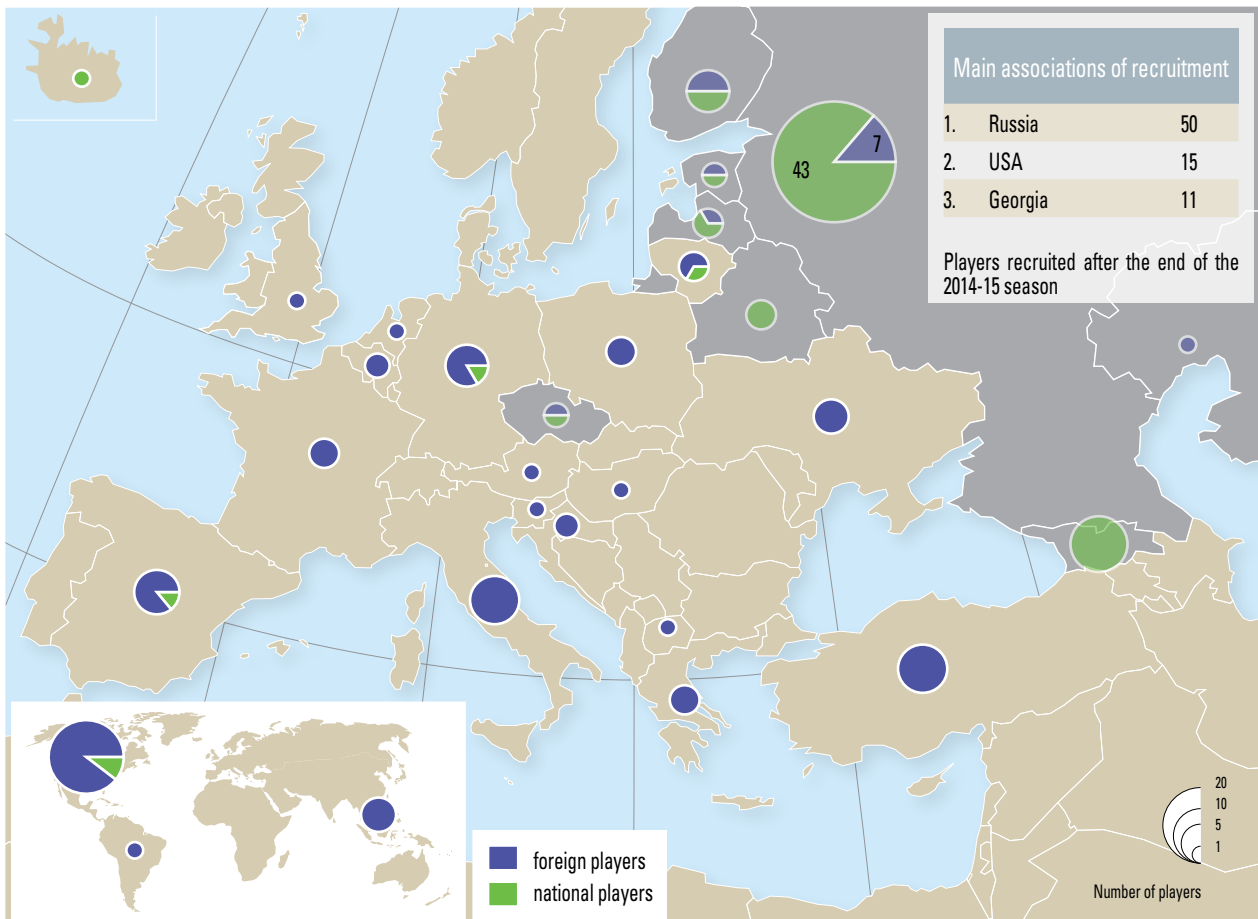


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS





© NBAE/Getty Images



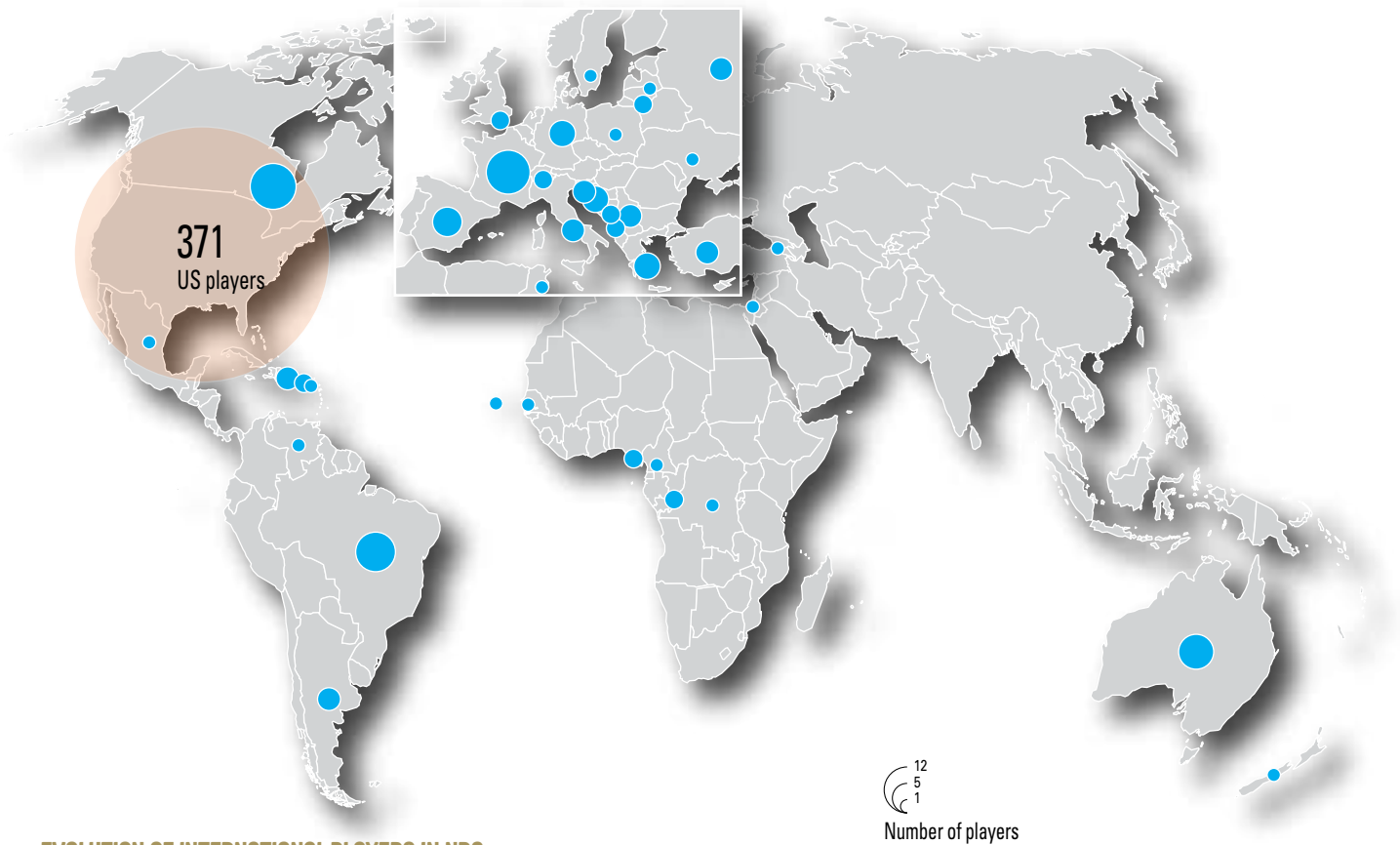
© WNBAE/Getty Images



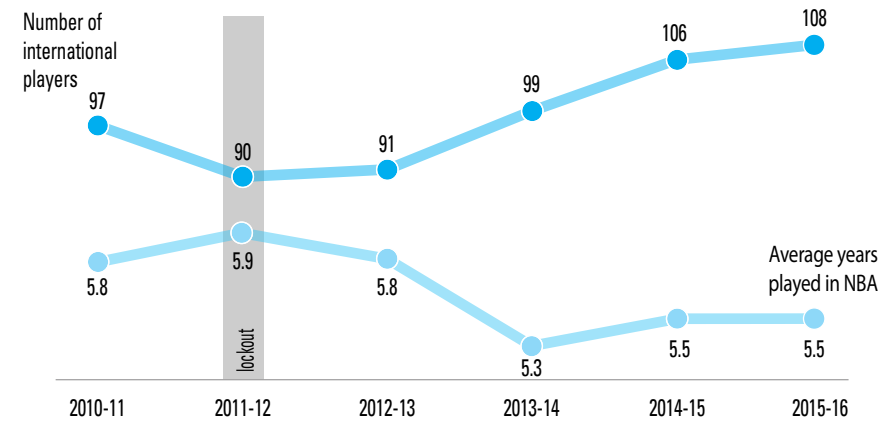
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUES

2015/2016

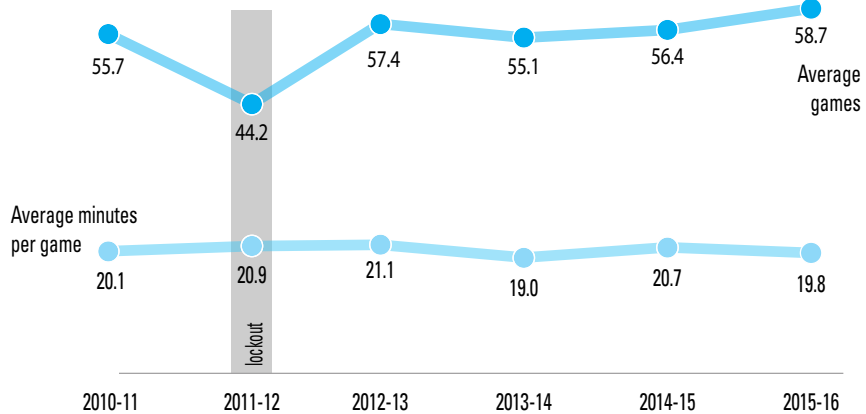
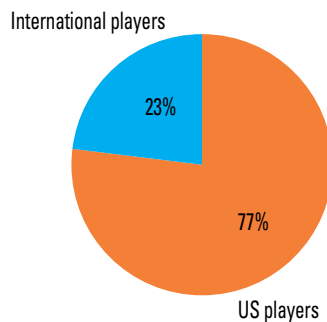
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2015-16) - 37 NATIONALITIES



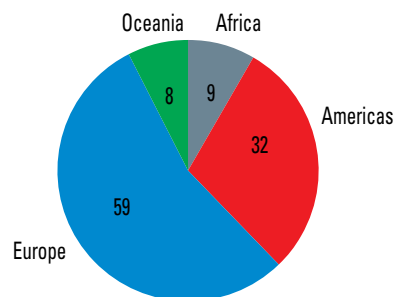
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NBA



INTERNATIONAL VS US PLAYERS (2015-16)



FIBA ZONES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2015-16)

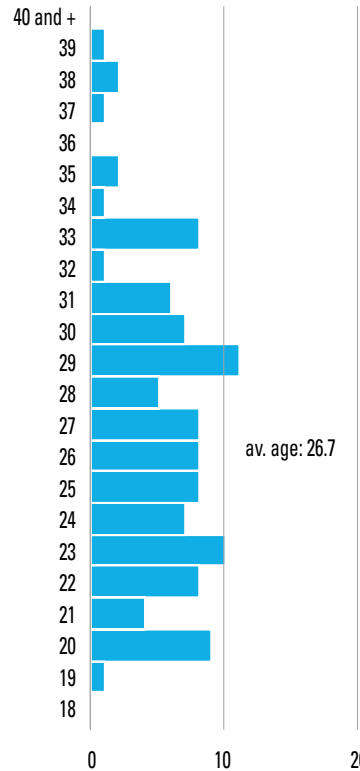


Ever since the 2011-12 season lock-out, the number of international players in the NBA has increased and during 2015-16 it was 108 players, which was 23% of the total number of players who played. It is still Europeans (59 players) who dominate in terms of continental identity, although representation from the Americas (discounting USA) remains strong, with 32 active players. There were a total of 37 nationalities represented.

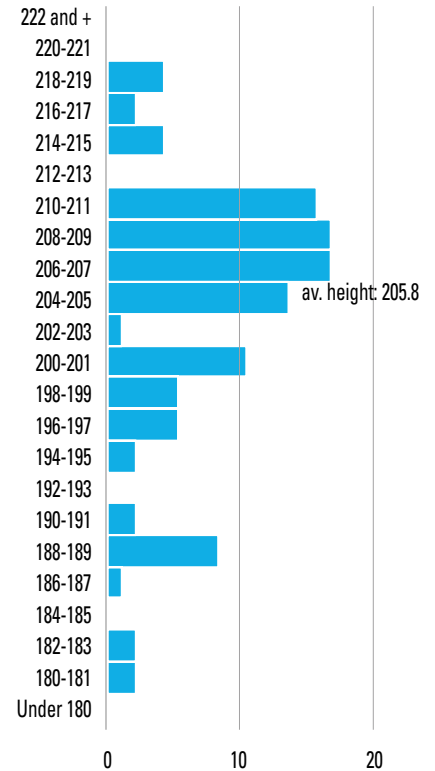
There is continued stability in terms of the average number of games played and the average minutes per game. One of the leading factors in the recruitment of international players would appear to be their height. In 2015-16, this was an average of 205.8cm.

The number of drafted international players reduced in 2015-16, with more of them chosen in the second round. They were also younger and overall there were fewer players who entered the season following the draft – instead, mainly continuing their development in their home country.

AGE PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2015-16)

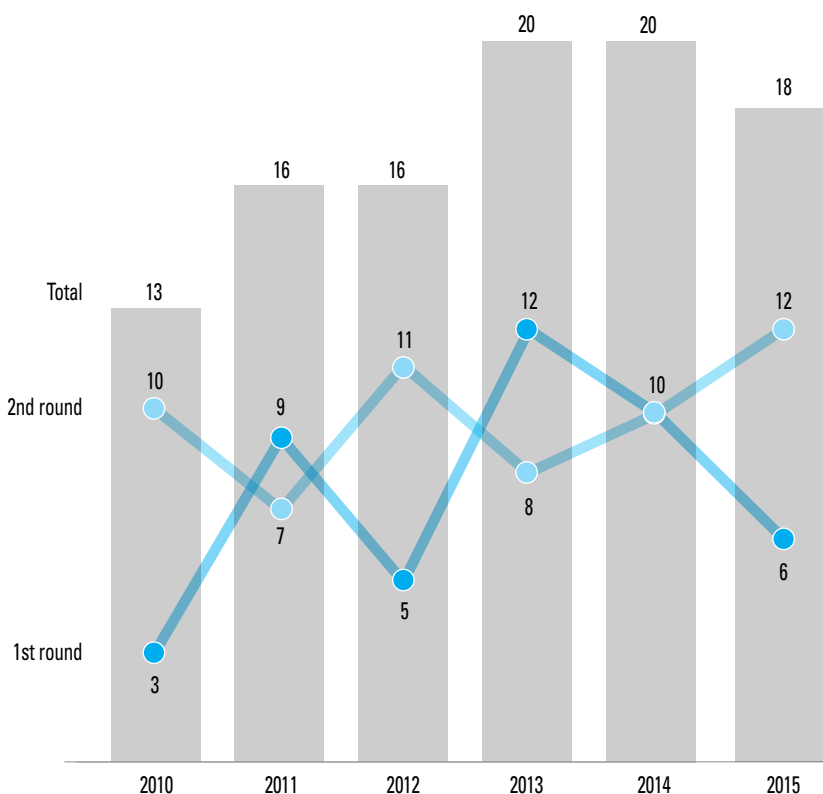


HEIGHT PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2015-16)

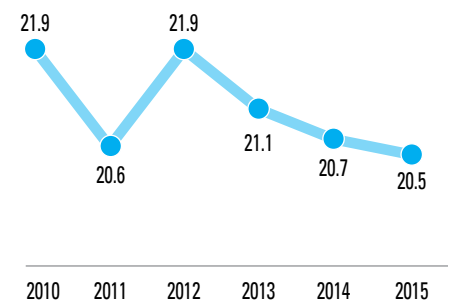


DRAFT OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS

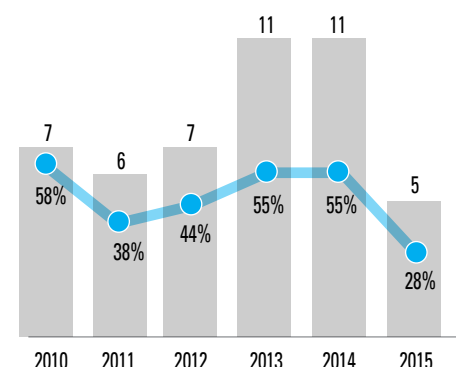
NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS DRAFTED DURING THE FIRST OR SECOND ROUND



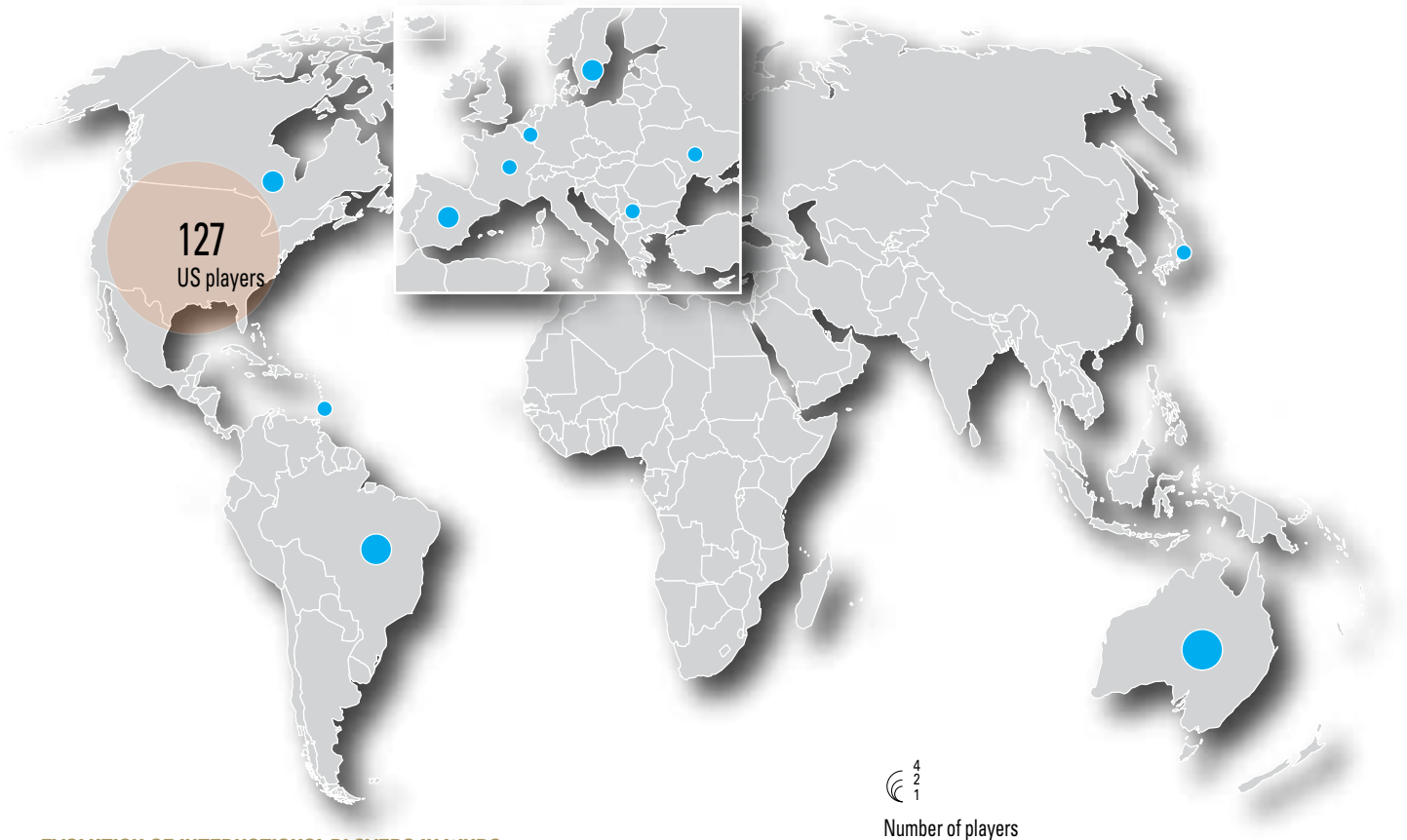
AVERAGE AGE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS AT THE DRAFT



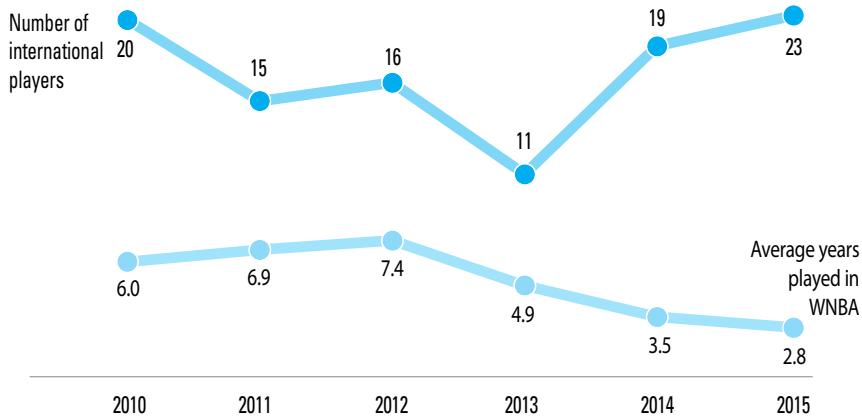
INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS ENTERING IN NBA THE SEASON FOLLOWING THEIR DRAFT



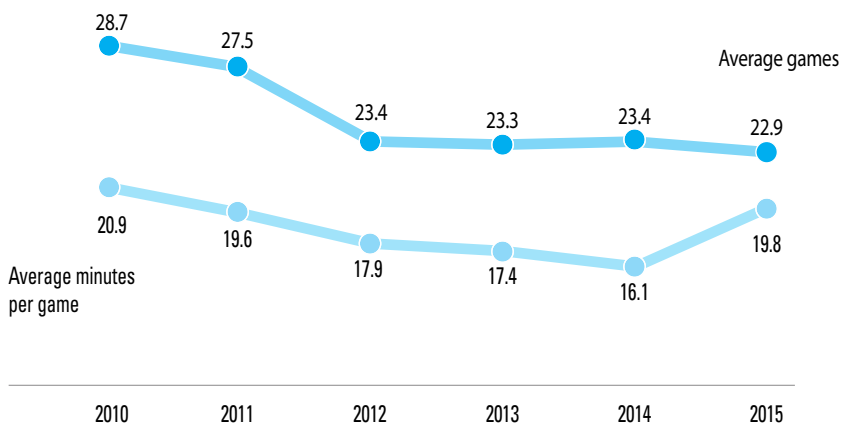
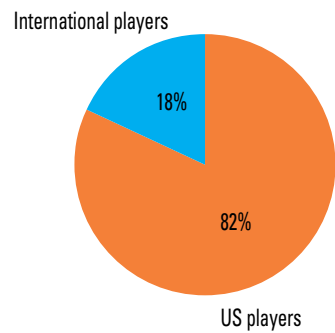
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2015) - 13 NATIONALITIES



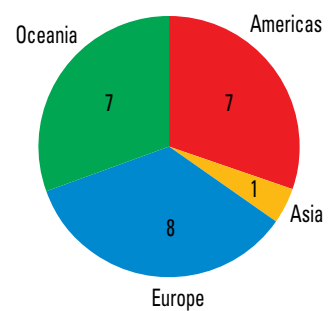
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN WNBA



INTERNATIONAL VS US PLAYERS (2015)

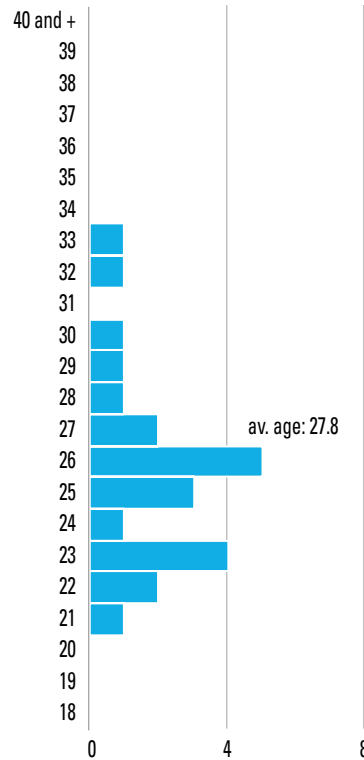


FIBA ZONES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2015)

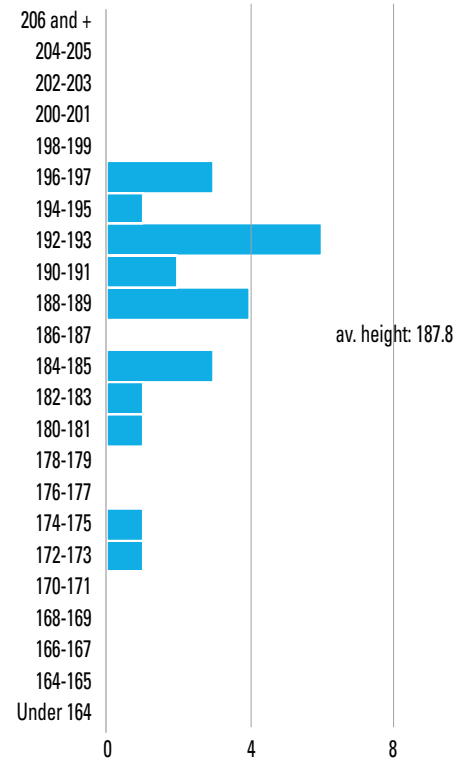


The significant increase in the number of international players competing in the WNBA during 2014 continued in 2015, with the number rising from 12% to 18%. However, their average years played in the WNBA continues to decrease to a little less than three years. Although the number of games played by international players has now remained constant since 2012, their playing time has increased noticeably from 16.1 minutes in 2014, to 19.8 minutes during the 2015 season. The height and age pyramid of the WNBA shows that it is likely to be largely the same players as 2014, since the height remains largely unchanged and the age is one year older.

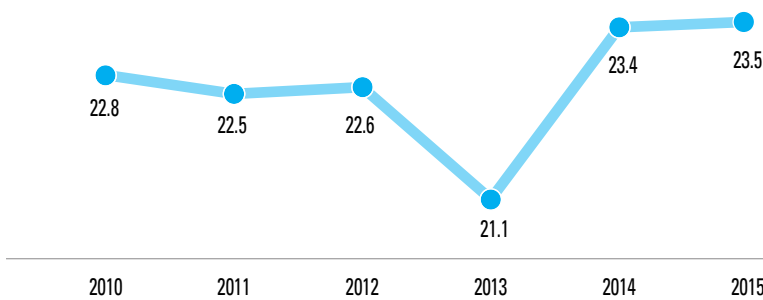
AGE PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2015)



HEIGHT PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2015)



AGE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS ENTERING IN WNBA

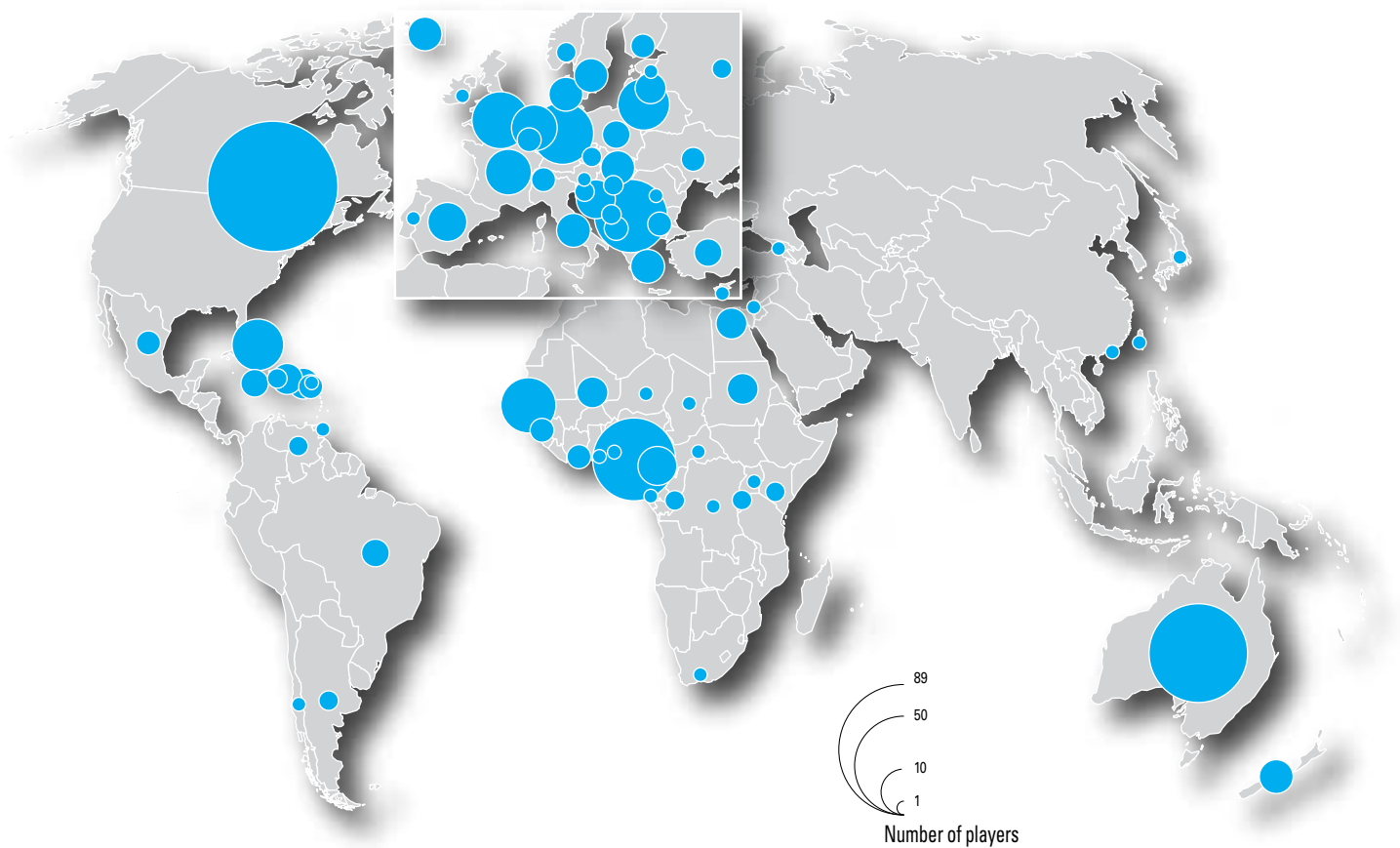


NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS PER TEAM (2015)

Team	International players
Atlanta Dream	4
Los Angeles Sparks	4
Phoenix Mercury	3
Seattle Storm	3
San Antonio Stars	2
Chicago Sky	1
Connecticut Sun	1
Indiana Fever	1
Minnesota Lynx	1
New York Liberty	1
Tulsa Shock	1
Washington Mystics	1

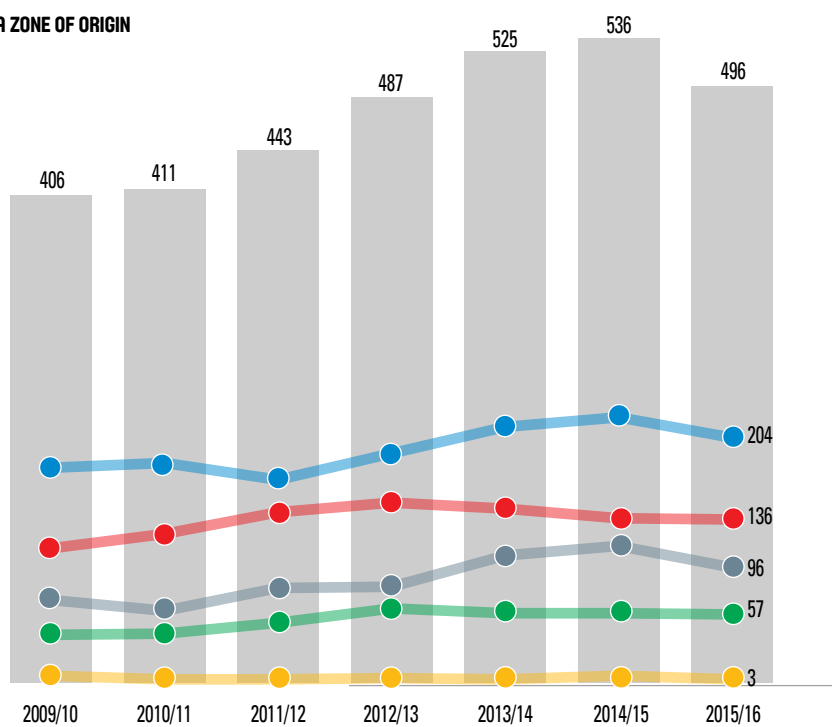
NCAA MEN - DIVISION 1

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2015-16) - 77 NATIONALITIES

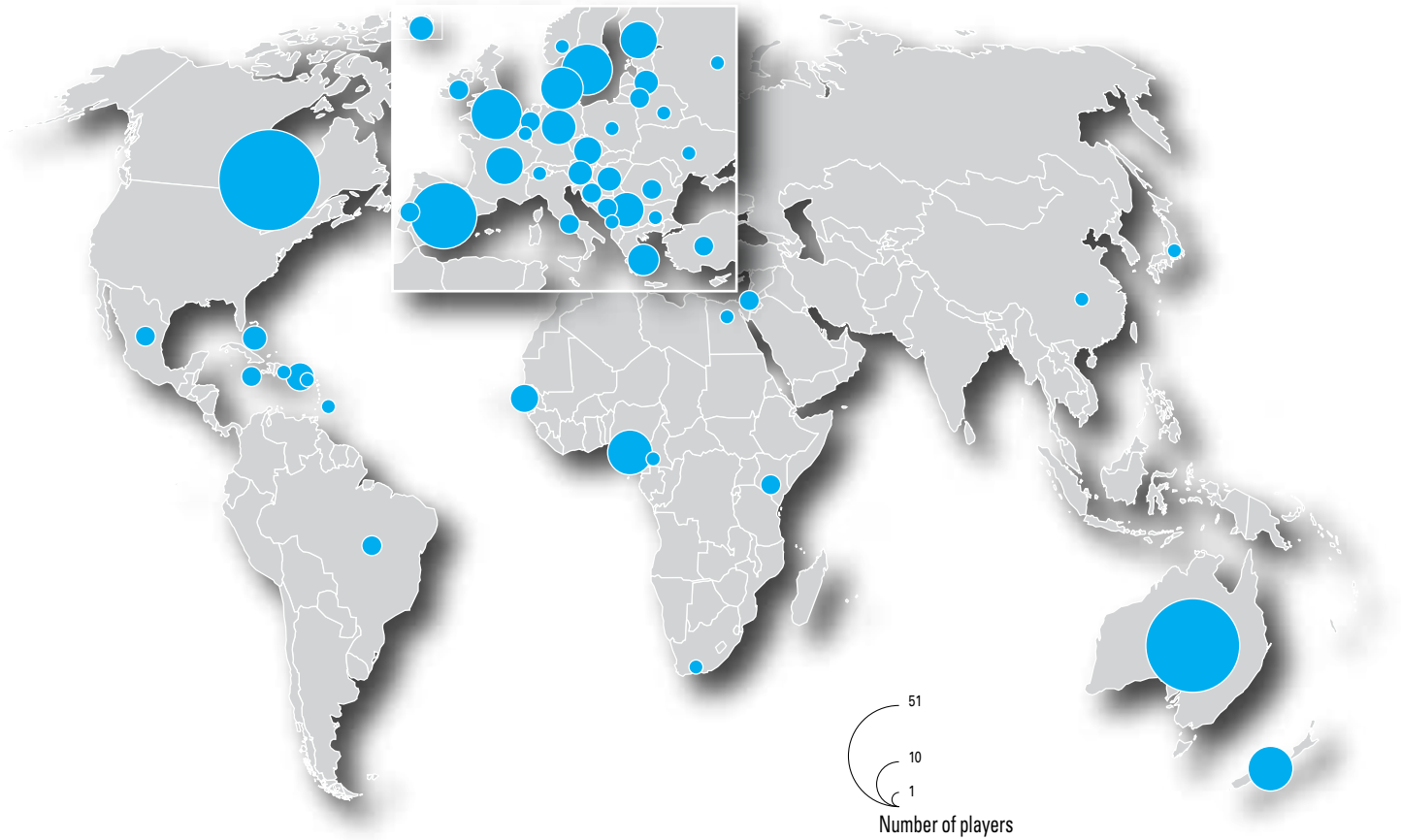


EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NCAA DIVISION 1 - MEN

BY FIBA ZONE OF ORIGIN

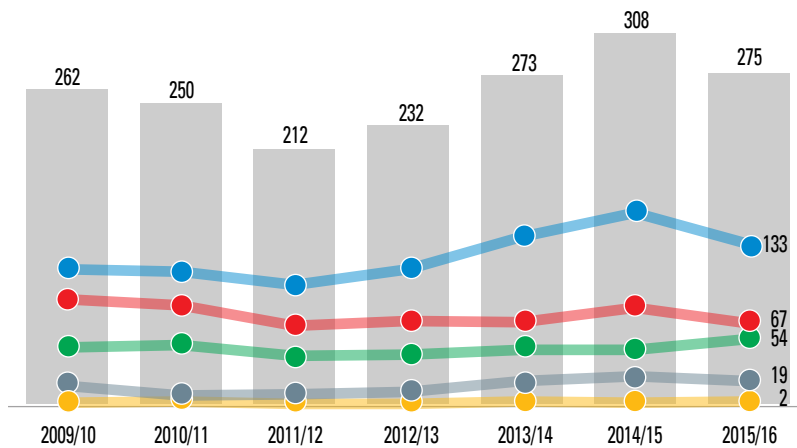


NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2015-16) - 52 NATIONALITIES



EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NCAA DIVISION 1 - WOMEN

BY FIBA ZONE OF ORIGIN



EUROLEAGUE AND EUROCUP - MEN

TEAMS PARTICIPATING (2015-16)

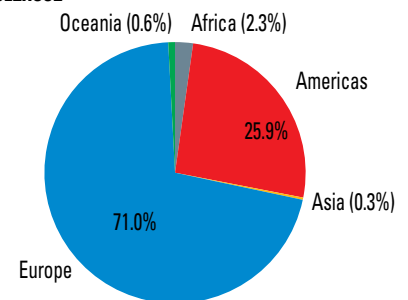


MAIN REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

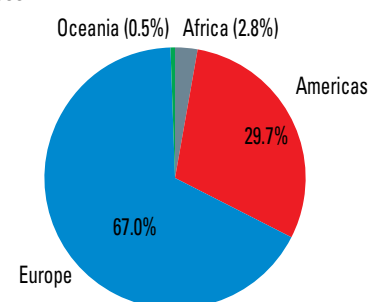
Nationality	EuroL. players	EuroC. players	Total	EuroL. Teams	EuroC. Teams	Total
1. USA	80	168	215	0	0	0
2. Russia	22	47	68	3	5	8
3. Turkey	29	33	55	4	5	8
4. Greece	24	27	50	2	3	5
5. Serbia	25	23	45	1	0	1
6. Spain	17	21	38	4	4	8
7. Germany	11	31	37	2	6	7
8. Italy	14	31	36	2	6	6
9. France	15	30	35	2	5	5
10. Lithuania	11	25	35	1	2	3
11. Croatia	19	14	27	1	0	1
12. Montenegro	6	14	17	0	1	1
13. Slovenia	4	12	16	0	1	1
14. Israel	6	12	14	1	2	2
15. Poland	10	12	14	1	1	1
Total	350	600	850	24	44	60

NATIONALITIES, BY FIBA ZONE

EUROLEAGUE



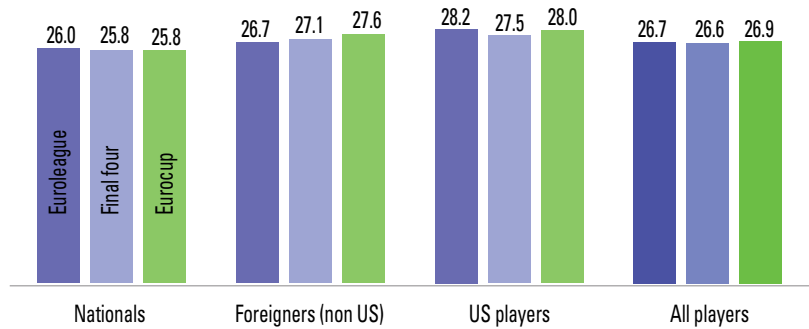
EUROCUP



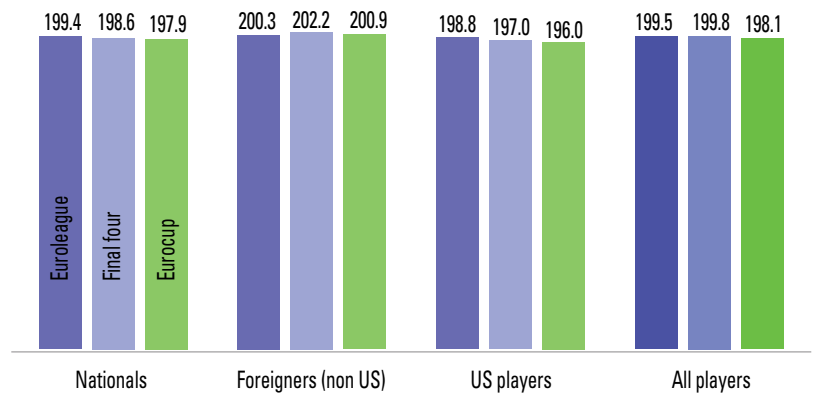
There are no relevant differences between Euroleague and Eurocup in terms of the core demographic factors such as zone of origin, age and height. European teams appear to be widening their net and utilising cheaper players from a wider range of nations – although the number of players from these various countries remains small.

The USA still remains as the most represented nationality, while they are also playing the most and scoring the most. This is likely to be viewed as a serious concern within the context of the new television contract for the NBA (and NBADL) - something which may attract talented overseas players and secure the retention of even mid-level American players in their home nation.

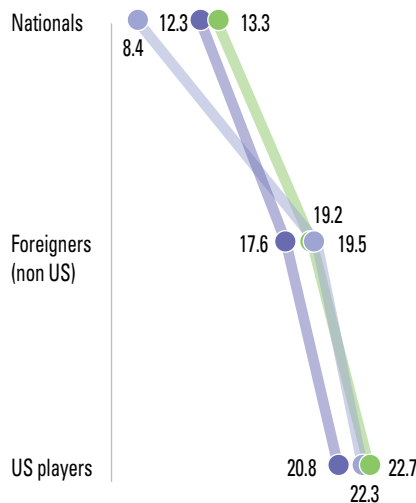
AVERAGE AGE



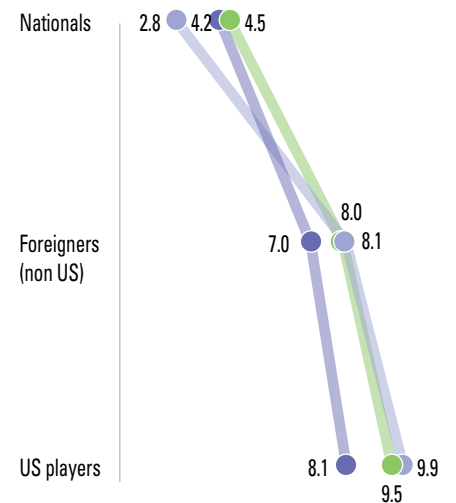
AVERAGE HEIGHT



AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE POINTS PER GAME



EUROLEAGUE AND EUROCUP - WOMEN

TEAMS PARTICIPATING (2015-16)

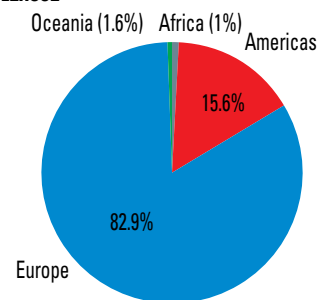


MAIN REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

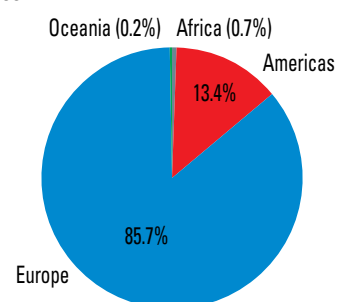
	Nationality	EuroL. players	EuroC. players	Total	EuroL. Teams	EuroC. Teams	Total
1.	Russia	22	52	74	3	5	8
2.	USA	30	49	74	0	0	0
3.	Turkey	21	40	57	3	6	8
4.	France	18	41	46	2	5	5
5.	Hungary	11	33	44	1	4	5
6.	Czech Republic	8	21	28	1	2	3
7.	Italy	8	17	25	1	2	3
8.	Spain	19	3	21	2	0	2
9.	Slovak Republic	9	16	20	1	2	2
10.	Serbia	5	14	18	0	0	0
11.	Sweden	3	16	18	0	2	2
12.	Belgium	7	10	16	1	1	2
13.	Netherlands	0	15	15	0	1	1
14.	Latvia	3	13	15	0	1	1
	Total	199	426	581	16	36	48

NATIONALITIES, BY FIBA ZONE

EUROLEAGUE

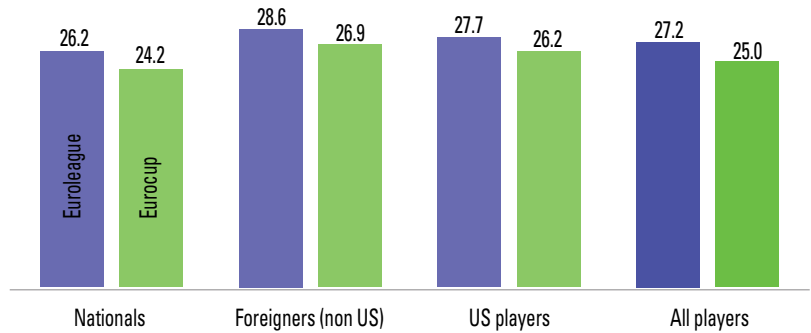


EUROCUP

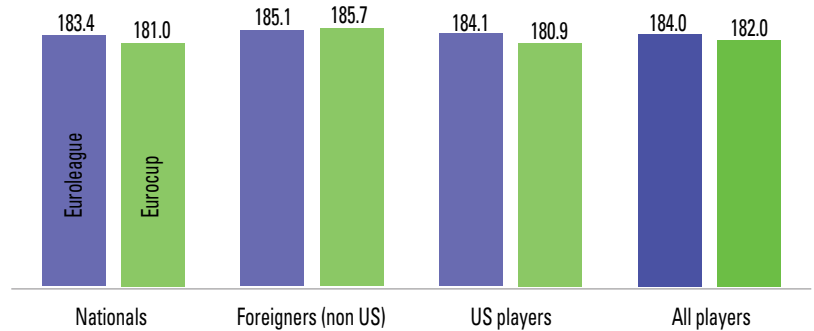


Unlike the men's competitions, there is more of a reliance on European players and therefore the presence of USA players is not as relevant in EuroLeague and EuroCup Women. There have not been any major changes, with participation levels remaining stable. Once again, the players in EuroLeague Women were both older and taller than those in EuroCup Women.

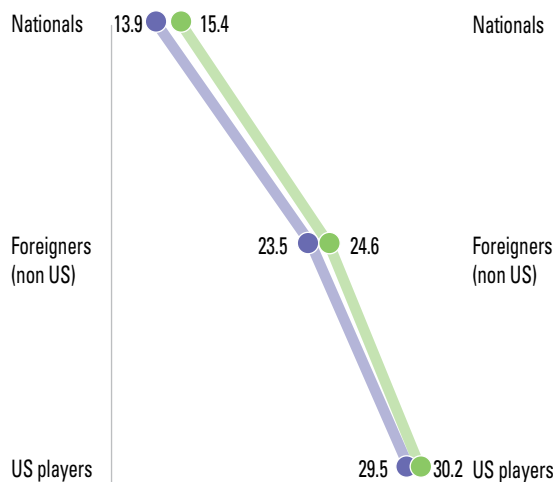
AVERAGE AGE



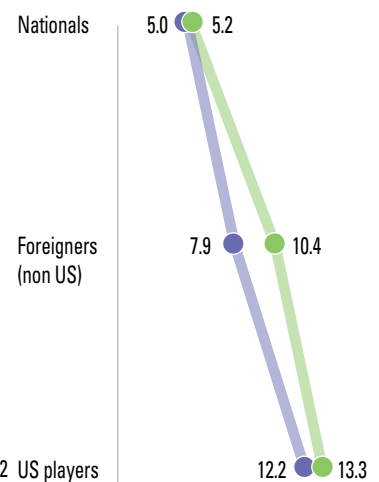
AVERAGE HEIGHT



AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE POINTS PER GAME



ABSTRACT

A collaboration between the CIES Sports Observatory academic team and FIBA, the International Basketball Migration Report provides a detailed analysis of official data on international transfers for the period between July 2015 and June 2016.

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



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