



FIBA

We Are Basketball

INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL MIGRATION REPORT 2017



SPORTS
OBSERVATORY

INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL MIGRATION REPORT 2017

ABOUT FIBA

FIBA, the International Basketball Federation, is the world governing body for basketball. Founded by eight nations in 1932, it brings together 213 National Basketball Federations worldwide. A non-profit making organization, its mission is to develop and promote the game of basketball, uniting the wider basketball community, which counts more than 450 million players and fans.

FIBA is the only authority in basketball recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Its headquarters is the House of Basketball, in Mies, Switzerland, while there are five Regional Offices around the globe for Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

FIBA's activities include but are not limited to: establishing, updating and amending the Official Basketball Rules; establishing the specifications for basketball equipment and facilities; establishing all regulations for international and Olympic competitions, including the system of competition; appointing international referees; regulating the transfer of players from one country to another; governing and overseeing the organization of all international competitions.

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 Cups for Men and Women (held every odd calendar year), the FIBA U17 World Cups 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 organization of the Olympic Basketball Tournaments for Men and Women. FIBA also promotes the worldwide development of 3x3 basketball, a new Olympic discipline, with an array of global tournaments at senior and youth level.

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



ABOUT THE CIES SPORTS OBSERVATORY

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

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

For more information, please visit www.cies.ch or follow us on Twitter (@sportCIES.)



FOREWORD

We are pleased to be presenting our sixth International Basketball Migration Report (IBMR) which remains built on the fruitful relationship between FIBA and the International Centre for Sport Studies (CIES). This collaboration now has an impressive track record of five previous reports - all of which have benefitted from the synergy of FIBA's knowledge and data on international transfers, alongside the renowned expertise of the CIES Observatory.

The primary objective 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. This analysis compares 24 national and international leagues on various criteria, including the place of foreign and U21 players, player and league characteristics, as well as the turnover of players.

I am particularly delighted that this report witnesses the inclusion of the still relatively new Basketball Champions League (BCL) for the first time - a competition which we are monitoring closely.

Most importantly, the report emphasizes how basketball is truly a global sport, encapsulated by 213 national federations and the hundreds of millions of registered players all around the world. This popularity and global appeal highlights our responsibility to secure the continuous healthy development of basketball. That's why the precious data we collect on player movement continues to be integral to that process.

To have taken our valued partnership with the prestigious CIES Observatory into a sixth report is satisfying for everybody involved. Once again, the latest report plays a fundamental role in helping improve our knowledge of basketball. It offers the entire FIBA Family (national federations, leagues, clubs, players, coaches and agents) in addition to all other interested parties, with an analysis on the international transfer of players.

Finally, I am hugely grateful to all FIBA and CIES collaborators who have contributed their valuable expertise to this collaborative project and subsequent report. We are thrilled to be able to look forward to continuing this highly productive partnership moving forward.

Patrick BAUMANN

FIBA Secretary General and IOC Member

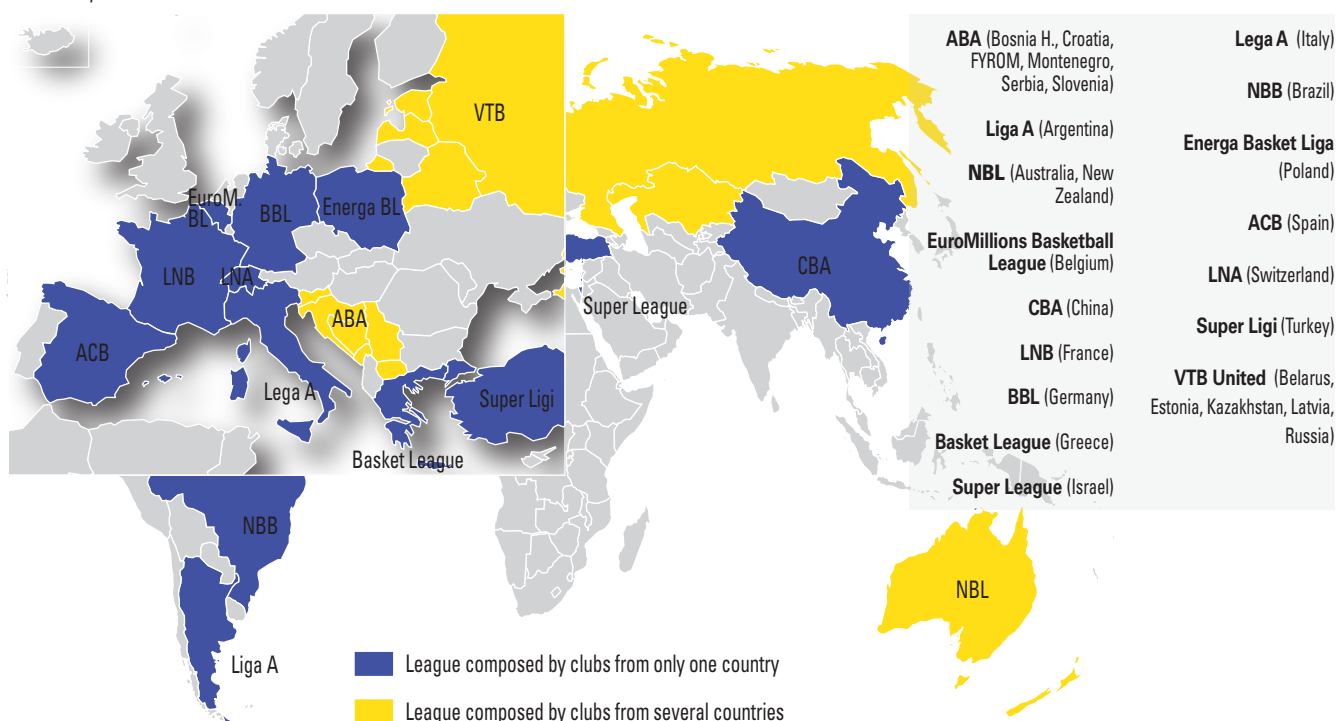


SAMPLE AND METHODOLOGY

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 2016-17 season, 8,737 transfers were recorded involving a total of 6,855 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 2016-17 season and the total sample included 3,630 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, Basketball Champions League, 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 01/10/2016
- **International players**
US league players who do not have the US nationality
- **Foreigners**
players who do not have the nationality of the country where they are playing
- **Foreign U21 players**
foreigner players born after 01/07/1995
- **Nationals**
players who have the nationality of the country where they are playing
- **National U21 players**
national players born after 01/07/1995
- **US players**
players with US nationality
- **U21 players**
players born after 01/07/1995

PLAYING TIME

- **Fielded players**
players who played at least one minute during the 2016-17 regular season
- **Five most fielded players**
the five players having the highest playing time with their team during the 2016-17 regular season
- **Games and minutes played**
games and minutes played during the 2016-17 regular season

TURNOVER

- **National Federation of recruitment**
National Federation where the players have been recruited after the end of the 2015-16 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 2015-16 season. Percentage calculated among foreigners only.
- **Players already in the country/club**
with respect to the 2015-16 season
- **Players signed during the season**
players arrived in the team after having played in another team during the 2016-17 season

HIGHLIGHTS

A new record again for the number of international transfers per season

Another record has been set for the number of international transfers which increased to 8,737 from 8,282 in 2015-16. These increases have been continued for men and women since 2013-14, although the highest increases have been in relation to men.

Other trends have also persisted, including Europe remaining the central focus of international transfers and the Americas remaining the biggest export of players to other continents - thanks to Canada and the USA. It is players from USA who remain the most represented nationality of international transfers with an increase of almost 4% which equates to 150 more players than the previous season.

The most noticeable changes have been in respect of nationality, with Angola, Romania, Cuba, Russia and Brazil seeing decreases, while Senegal, Sweden, Canada, Croatia, Spain and USA have all seen increases.

Eastern European countries are the biggest exporters of national players, including Serbia who exports 81.8% of national players. However, they are also big importers of national players, with 72.1% of imports in Serbia being from that same country. This means that many players look for opportunities and development outside of their home countries, but then they come back. Meanwhile Western European and Central European imports are mainly foreign players. Elsewhere, African countries remain as high exporters of National players that continue to pursue opportunities outside of their homelands.

High number of foreign players + increase of different nationalities within national leagues

As with previous years, the level of foreign players within national leagues and the diversity of nationalities has increased and significantly so, from 41.9% to 44.6%. Due to the regulations of some leagues, 6 out of 16 have more foreign than national players.

Spain remains the league with the highest share of foreign players, increasing from 63.8% to 69.6% and highest number of nationalities represented. This poses a question as to the need to use as many foreign players in comparison to national players. The Brazilian League once again had the lowest share of foreigners with just 12.7% and only 7 different nationalities.

In general, the playing time of foreign players is still high in leagues and this underlines the notion that the prevalence of foreign players limits the development of national players.

Limited development opportunities within leagues for National U21 players

There has been a decrease in the number of National U21 Players participating in several leagues, with Australia having just 5%. There is cause for concern in respect of all leagues where young players are not being given opportunities in their own leagues, since they are likely to pursue their careers elsewhere. However, in contrast, there has been an encouraging increase in this field for countries like Argentina

which went from 24.5% to 30.3%, helped by the introduction of regulations aiming to increase the use of young talent. The minutes played by National U21 players remain broadly like previous years, with China handing more time to their young players at 11.9 minutes per game.

Instability due to the high turnover of players

The trend of players changing teams and the countries they play in has continued as in previous years. This remains a concern, since it is having an impact on club rosters which are often not stable. This also prevents fans from creating and strengthening an important affiliation with their teams and its players. The option of implementing a defined and clear transfer window like in soccer would potentially address these issues and this is something that may need to be explored further.

China looks like the most stable league, with clubs maintaining 60% of their roster and with 87.4% of the players staying in its domestic league. Meanwhile Brazil stands out as a very distinct example, since many of the players change rosters frequently, but within the same league.

International Leagues

There has been another increase in terms of international players in the NBA and this reached the landmark of 1 in every 4 players now being in this category. The number of different nationalities has also moved upwards to 42, but with little difference in the court minutes given to international players. The NBA is also now utilizing more international draftees in the season following the draft. There are similar trends in the WNBA, although there has been an increase in the average number of years played by international players – even if the average minutes handed out during games has decreased. In EuroLeague Women and EuroCup Women, national players have seen participation and playing time increase, with Americans having less minutes.

The Basketball Champions League (BCL), which is an innovative 50-50 partnership between FIBA and 10 top European leagues, is included in the report for the first time. One of the fundamental pillars of the competition is placing the promotion of European players at its heart. And, it has more European players than Euroleague, at 68.2% compared to 64.9%.

To further reduce the court time of non-Europeans, BCL have implemented a rule stating that teams must use at least 5 home-grown players in 11 or 12 player rosters. This will develop national players and encourage clubs and leagues retaining their talented players – something domestic leagues may also implement.



INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

2016/2017

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

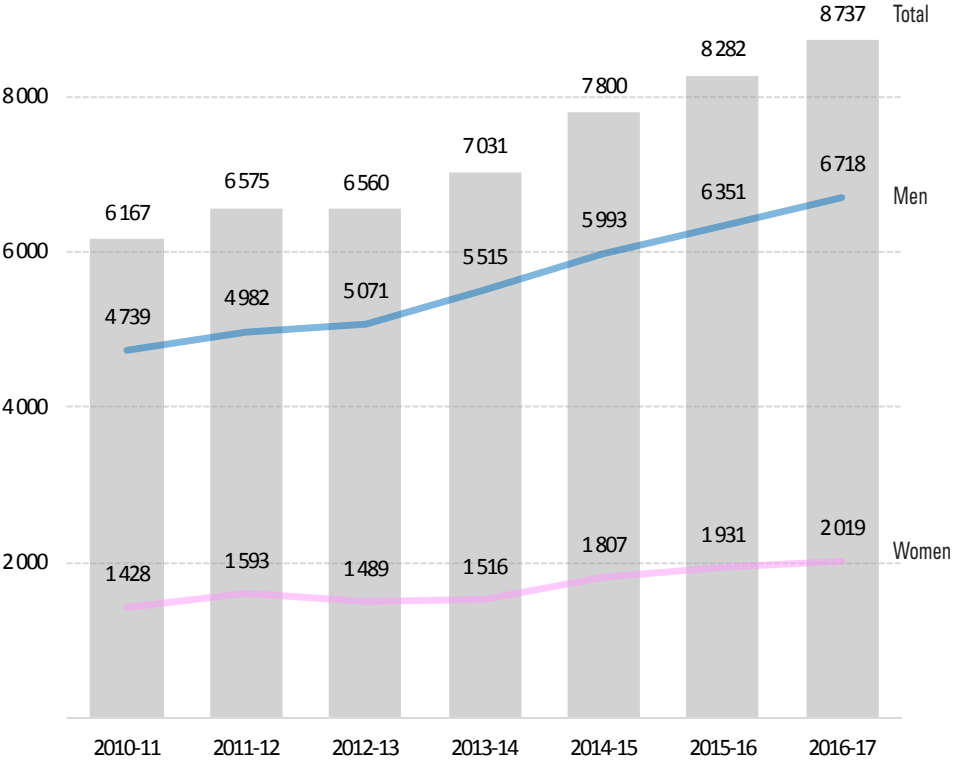
The increase in international transfers for both men and women has continued since 2013-14, although it is largely driven by men. The patterns in this category have largely remained the same, with Europe still the main focus for international transfers.

The Americas remains the biggest exporters of players thanks to both Canada and the USA, with the latter the most represented nationality and having increased by almost 4%, with 150 more players than the previous season.

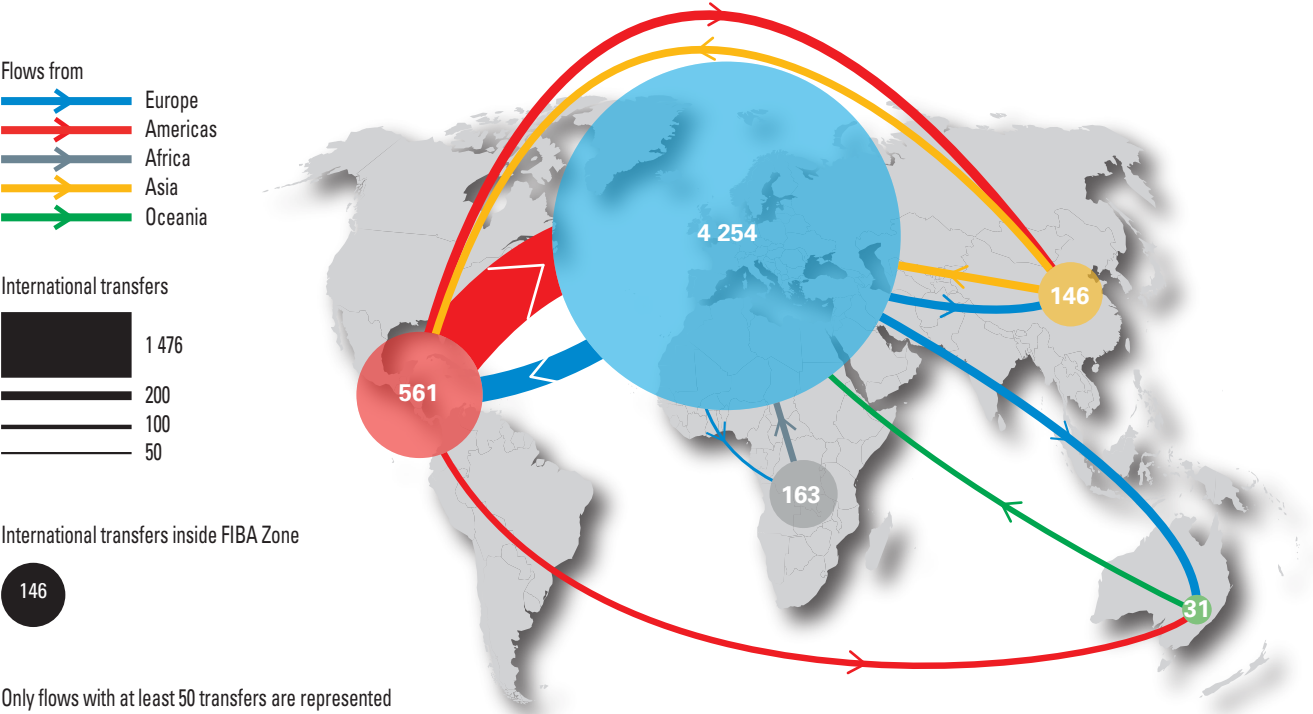
The most noticeable changes have been around nationality, with big decreases for Angola, Romania, Cuba, Russia and Brazil, while Senegal, Sweden, Canada, Croatia, Spain and USA have all witnessed increases.

The average age profile and frequency of international transfers by players both remain stable.

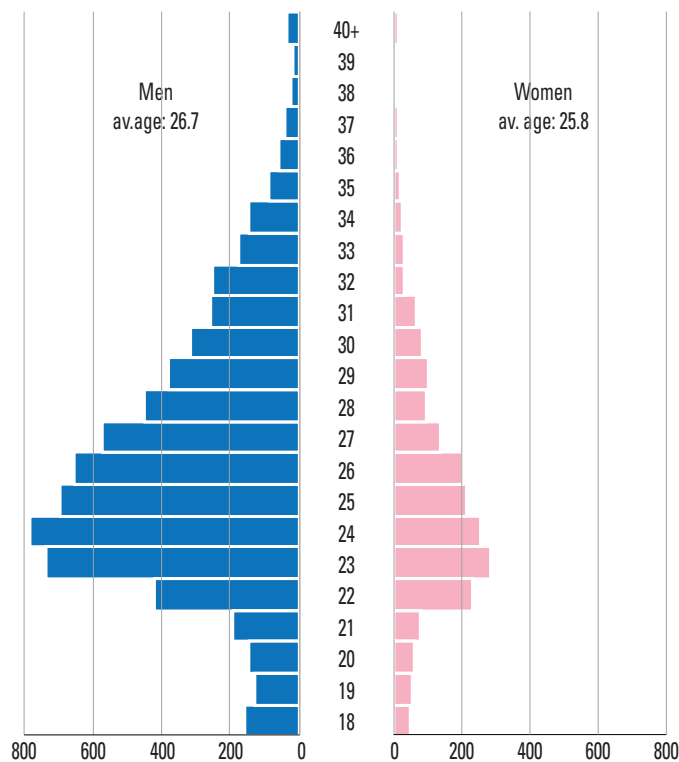
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS



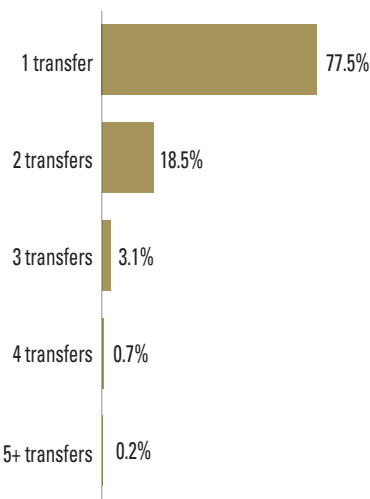
INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY FIBA ZONE



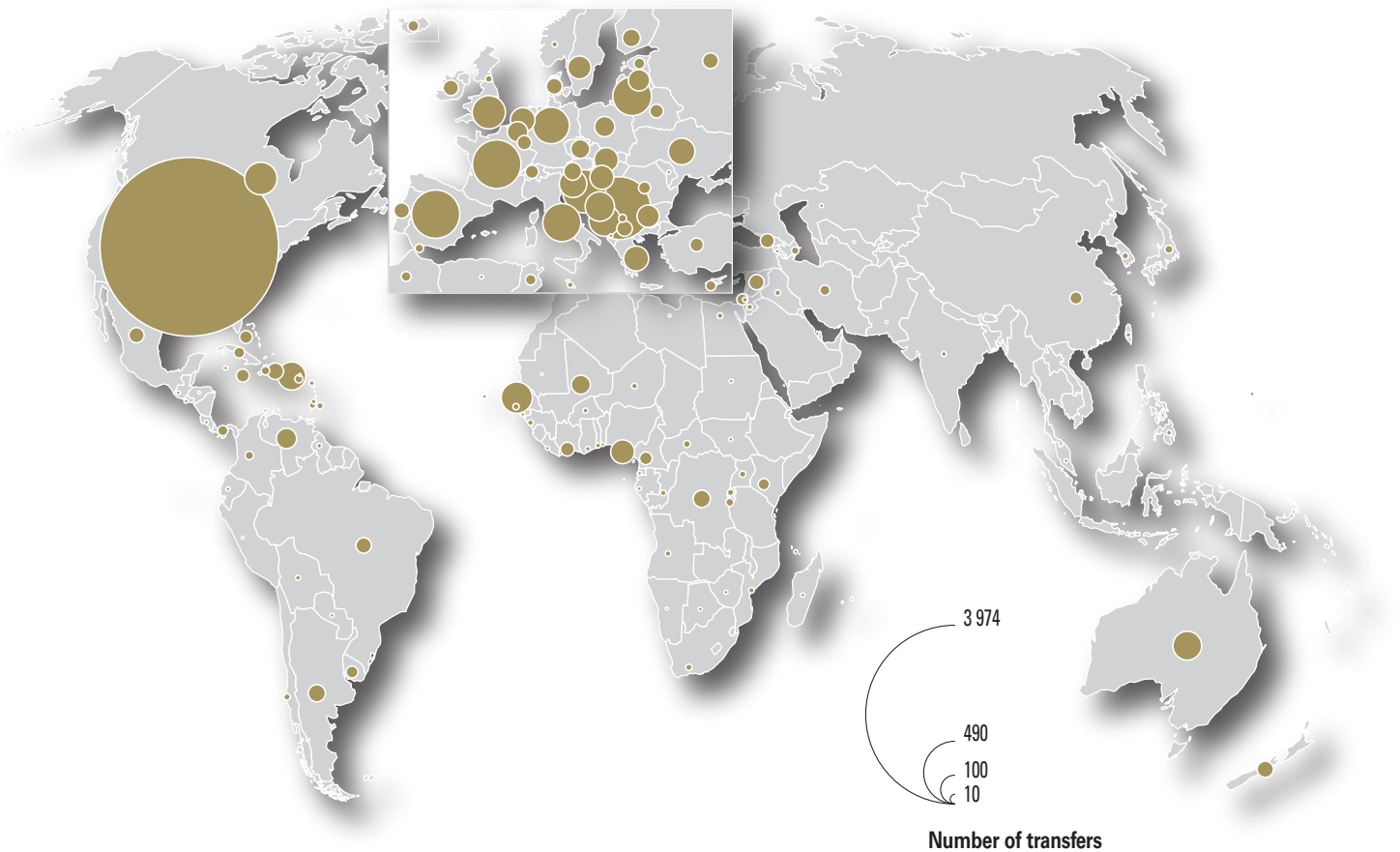
AGE OF TRANSFERRED PLAYERS



FREQUENCY OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS
BY PLAYER (2016-17)

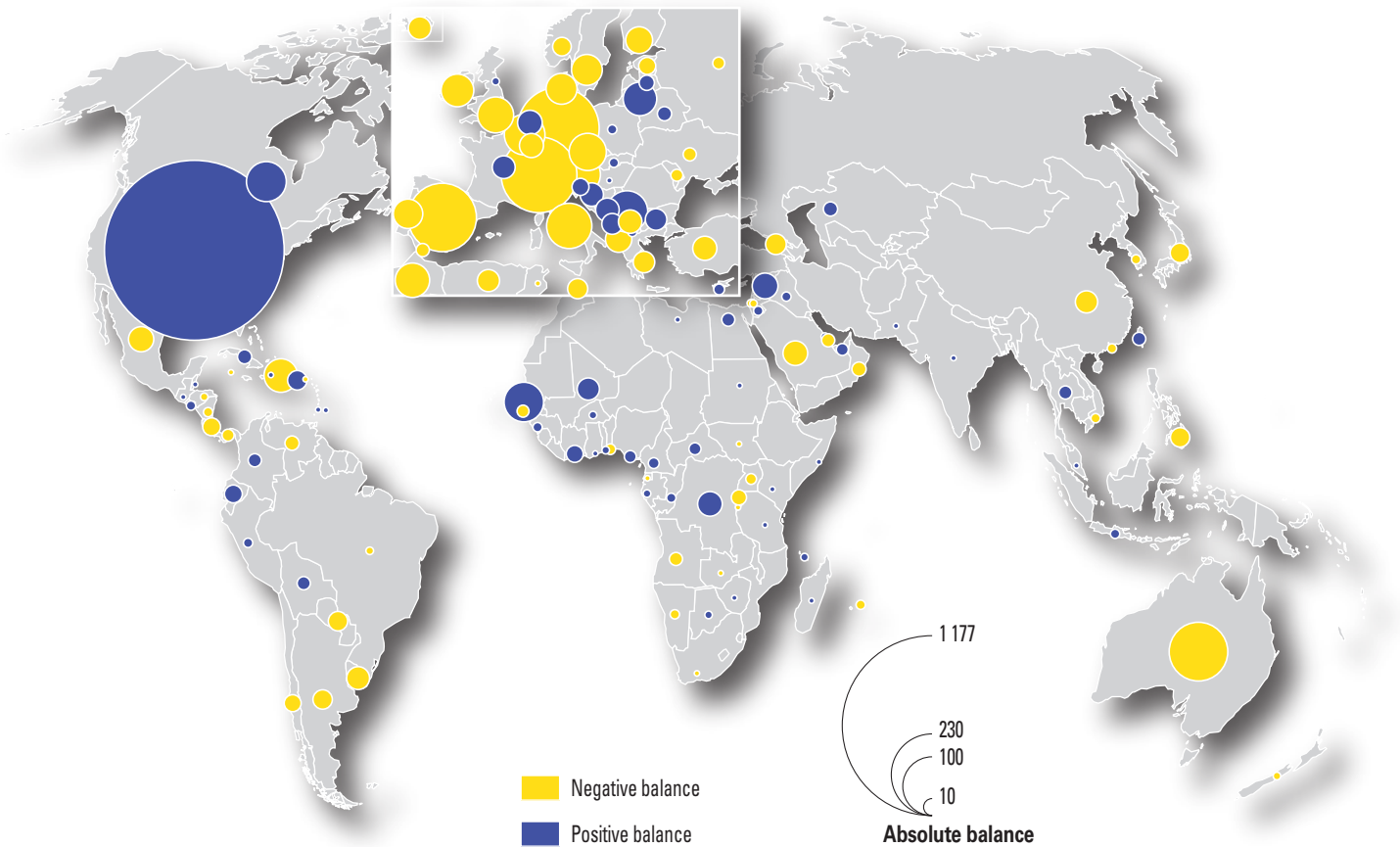


INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY NATIONALITY



MIGRATORY BALANCE

MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY COUNTRY

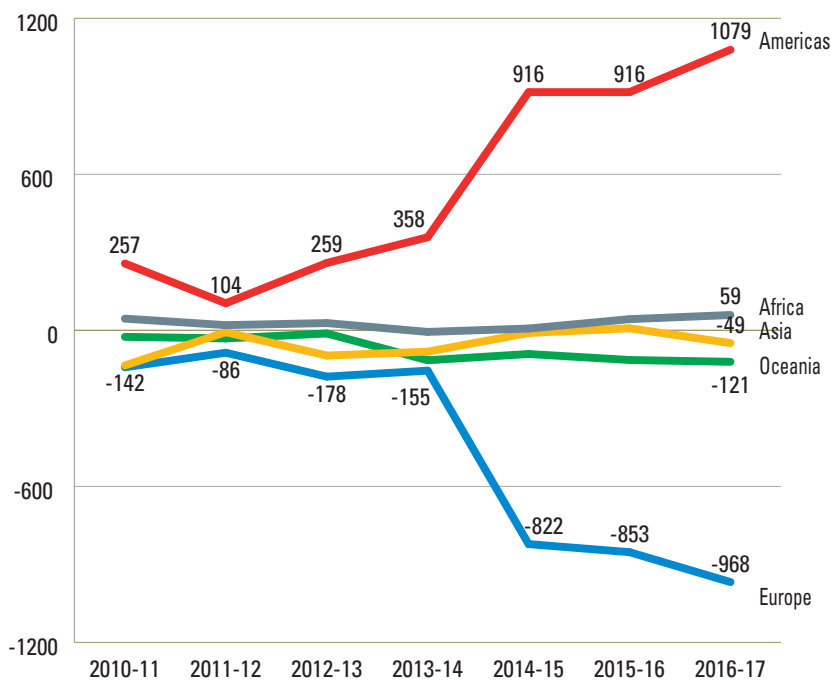


The main patterns continue to show that the Americas migratory balance remains high and keeps growing slowly, the European migratory balance remains very negative and continues decreasing slowly, while Africa, Asia and Oceania remain with a neutral balance and more or less the same exports as imports. However, Oceania's balance keeps decreasing slowly – something that will need to be both monitored and addressed moving forward.

Most Eastern European nations remain as exporter countries, whereas most Western European nations and particularly Germany, Switzerland and Spain have a negative balance by importing more than they export.

At a global level, USA and Canada are big exporters of mainly national players, while for the very first time, an African country finds itself in the top 5 as Senegal had 68 exports which was double than the previous year. At the World level, not many countries are importers, with the main one being Australia, who regularly receives many of their own players back from the USA.

MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY FIBA ZONE



Eastern European countries are big exporters of national players, with Serbia exporting 81.8% of national players, although they so also import a significant 72.1% of national players. This shows that players look for opportunities and development outside of their homeland. but then return.

Meanwhile both Western and Central European nations import mainly foreign players. Additionally, African countries remain as exporters of national players, looking for opportunities outside their own borders.

HIGHEST NEGATIVE BALANCE

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. Germany	438	668	-230
2. Switzerland	44	242	-198
3. Spain	544	706	-162
4. Australia	180	299	-119
5. Italy	355	426	-71
6. Austria	81	138	-57
7. Belgium	136	193	-57
8. Czech Republic	81	129	-48
9. England	143	188	-45
10. Morocco	45	86	-41
11. Dominican Republic	56	95	-39
12. Ireland	31	68	-37
13. Denmark	59	92	-33
14. Sweden	91	124	-33
15. Portugal	84	114	-30
16. Finland	99	124	-25
17. Albania	1	25	-24
18. Lebanon	57	79	-22
19. Mexico	87	109	-22
20. Saudi Arabia	31	52	-21

HIGHEST POSITIVE BALANCE

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. USA	1650	533	1117
2. Serbia	231	172	59
3. Canada	58	3	55
4. Senegal	68	14	54
5. Lithuania	147	108	39
6. Syria	25	2	23
7. Dem. Rep. of Congo	25	4	21
8. Netherlands	74	53	21
9. Bosnia and H.	110	91	19
10. Croatia	115	96	19
11. France	491	473	18
12. Mali	29	12	17
13. Bulgaria	70	54	16
14. Montenegro	75	60	15
15. Puerto Rico	139	126	13
16. Ecuador	24	13	11
17. Cote d'Ivoire	14	4	10
18. Slovenia	96	86	10
19. Latvia	52	44	8
20. Kazakhstan	18	11	7

MEN

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. Germany	338	500	-162
2. Switzerland	33	183	-150
3. Spain	371	513	-142
4. Australia	119	191	-72
5. Italy	290	350	-60
6. Austria	69	116	-47
7. Czech Republic	47	94	-47
8. Dominican Republic	56	95	-39
9. Belgium	109	140	-31
10. Ireland	22	51	-29

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. USA	1212	374	838
2. Serbia	190	135	55
3. Canada	52	3	49
4. Senegal	48	6	42
5. Lithuania	131	94	37
6. Puerto Rico	112	92	20
7. Syria	21	1	20
8. Croatia	96	77	19
9. Dem. Rep. of Congo	17	2	15
10. Netherlands	58	44	14

WOMEN

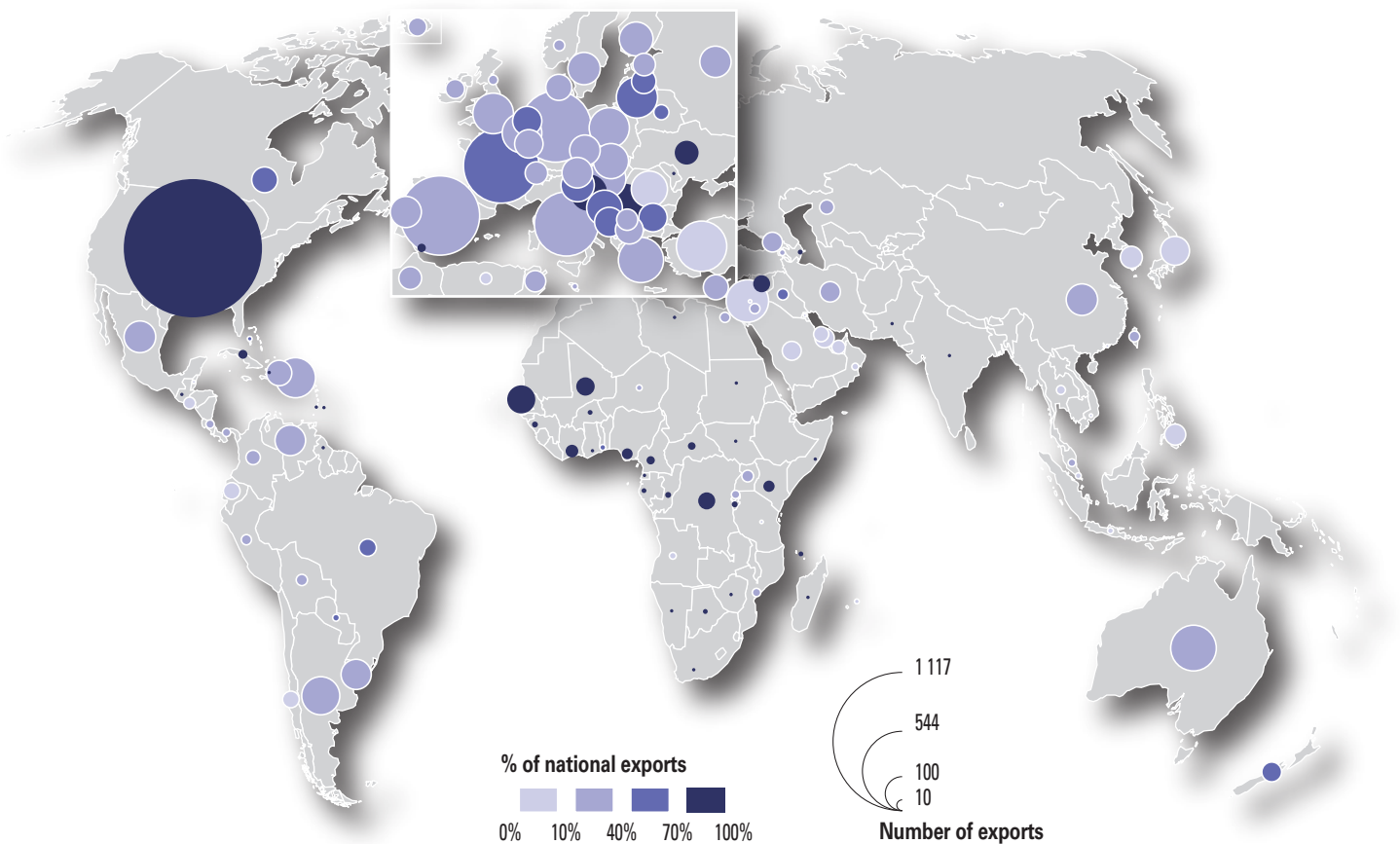
	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. Germany	100	168	-68
2. Switzerland	11	59	-48
3. Australia	61	108	-47
4. Belgium	27	53	-26
5. England	25	46	-21
6. Spain	173	193	-20
7. Argentina	7	25	-18
8. Greece	27	43	-16
9. Morocco	13	28	-15
10. Turkey	81	96	-15

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. USA	438	159	279
2. France	129	115	14
3. Senegal	20	8	12
4. Belarus	10	1	9
5. Ecuador	8	0	8
6. Bosnia and H.	18	11	7
7. Mali	13	6	7
8. Netherlands	16	9	7
9. Slovak Republic	25	18	7
10. Canada	6	0	6
11. Dem. Rep. of Congo	8	2	6

EXPORTS

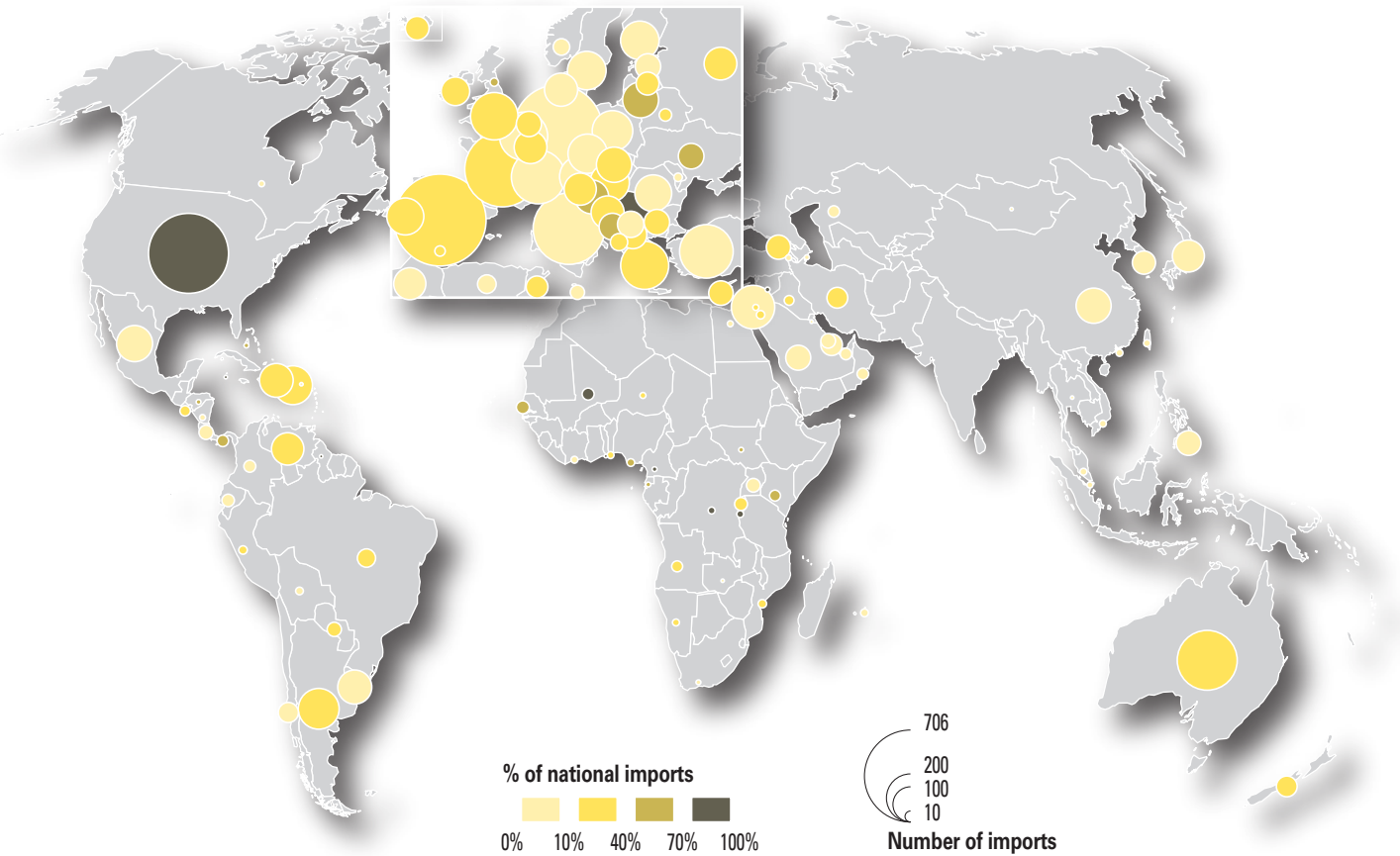
HIGHEST EXPORTS PER COUNTRY

		Exports	% of national exports			Exports	% of national exports
1.	USA	1650	83.1%	16.	Hungary	130	25.4%
2.	Spain	544	33.8%	17.	Argentina	126	19.0%
3.	France	491	40.3%	18.	Croatia	115	75.7%
4.	Germany	438	24.4%	19.	Romania	113	8.0%
5.	Italy	355	31.8%	20.	Bosnia and H.	110	55.5%
6.	Serbia	231	81.8%	21.	Slovak Republic	107	38.3%
7.	Turkey	219	7.8%	22.	Finland	99	17.2%
8.	Australia	180	24.4%	23.	Slovenia	96	40.6%
9.	Greece	177	23.2%	24.	Sweden	91	31.9%
10.	Israel	156	3.2%	25.	Mexico	87	17.2%
11.	Lithuania	147	61.9%	26.	China	86	14.0%
12.	England	143	36.4%	27.	Russia	85	24.7%
13.	Poland	140	22.1%	28.	Portugal	84	16.7%
14.	Puerto Rico	139	33.8%	29.	Venezuela	81	25.9%
15.	Belgium	136	21.3%	.	Austria	81	25.9%

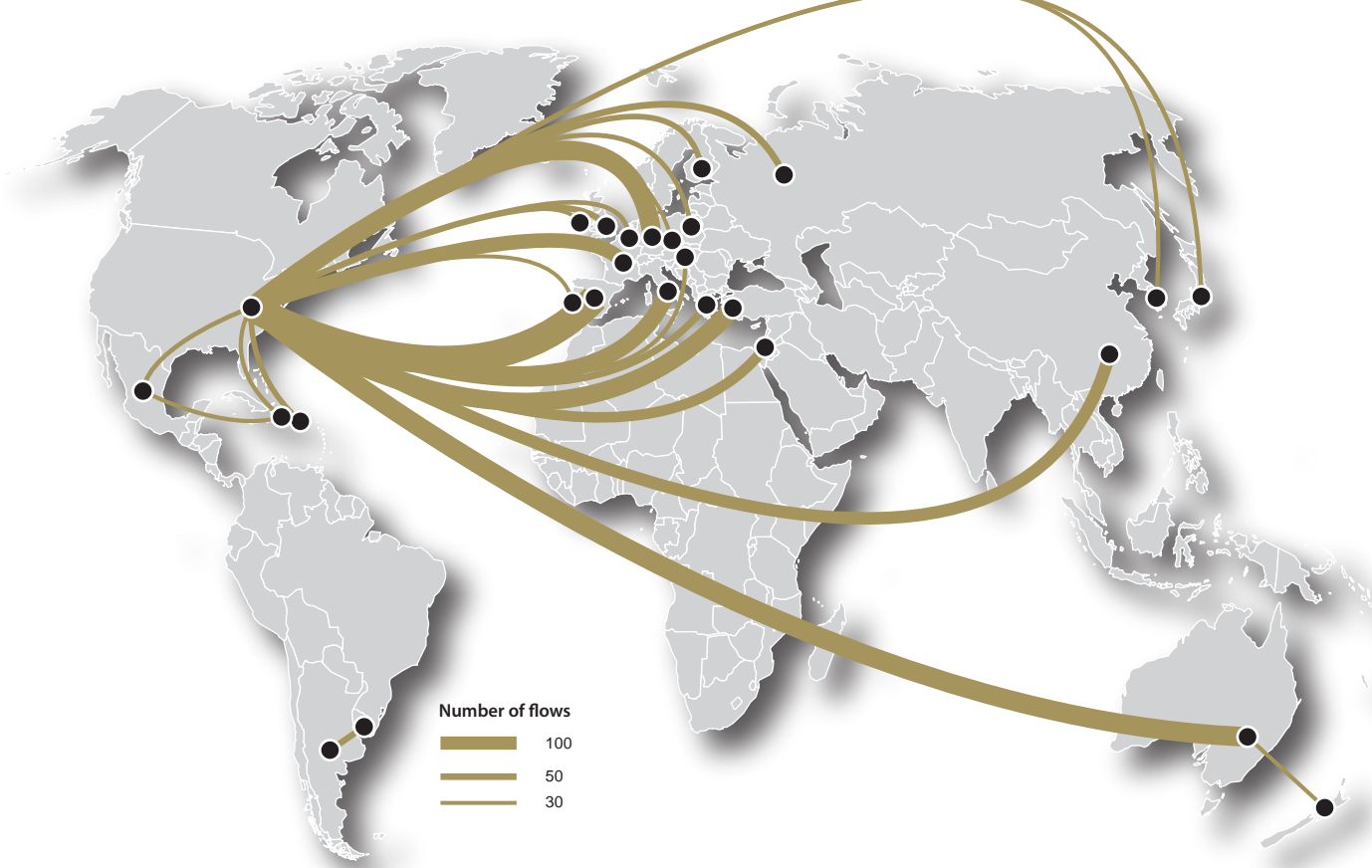


HIGHEST IMPORTS PER COUNTRY

		Imports	% of national imports			Imports	% of national imports
1.	Spain	706	10.5%	16.	Poland	137	5.1%
2.	Germany	668	7.3%	17.	Czech Republic	129	7.8%
3.	USA	533	77.5%	.	Hungary	129	14.0%
4.	France	473	13.3%	19.	Puerto Rico	126	34.1%
5.	Italy	426	9.2%	20.	Finland	124	9.7%
6.	Australia	299	18.7%	.	Sweden	124	8.9%
7.	Switzerland	242	5.8%	22.	Portugal	114	10.5%
8.	Turkey	239	1.7%	23.	Romania	113	5.3%
9.	Belgium	193	6.7%	24.	Mexico	109	8.3%
.	Greece	193	15.5%	25.	Lithuania	108	41.7%
11.	England	188	19.7%	26.	Slovak Republic	104	18.3%
12.	Serbia	172	72.1%	27.	China	103	6.8%
13.	Israel	158	4.4%	28.	Uruguay	97	9.3%
14.	Argentina	139	10.1%	29.	Croatia	96	58.3%
15.	Austria	138	6.5%	30.	Dom. Republic	95	21.1%



HIGHEST FLOWS OF PLAYERS EXCLUDING INTRA-EUROPEAN TRANSFERS



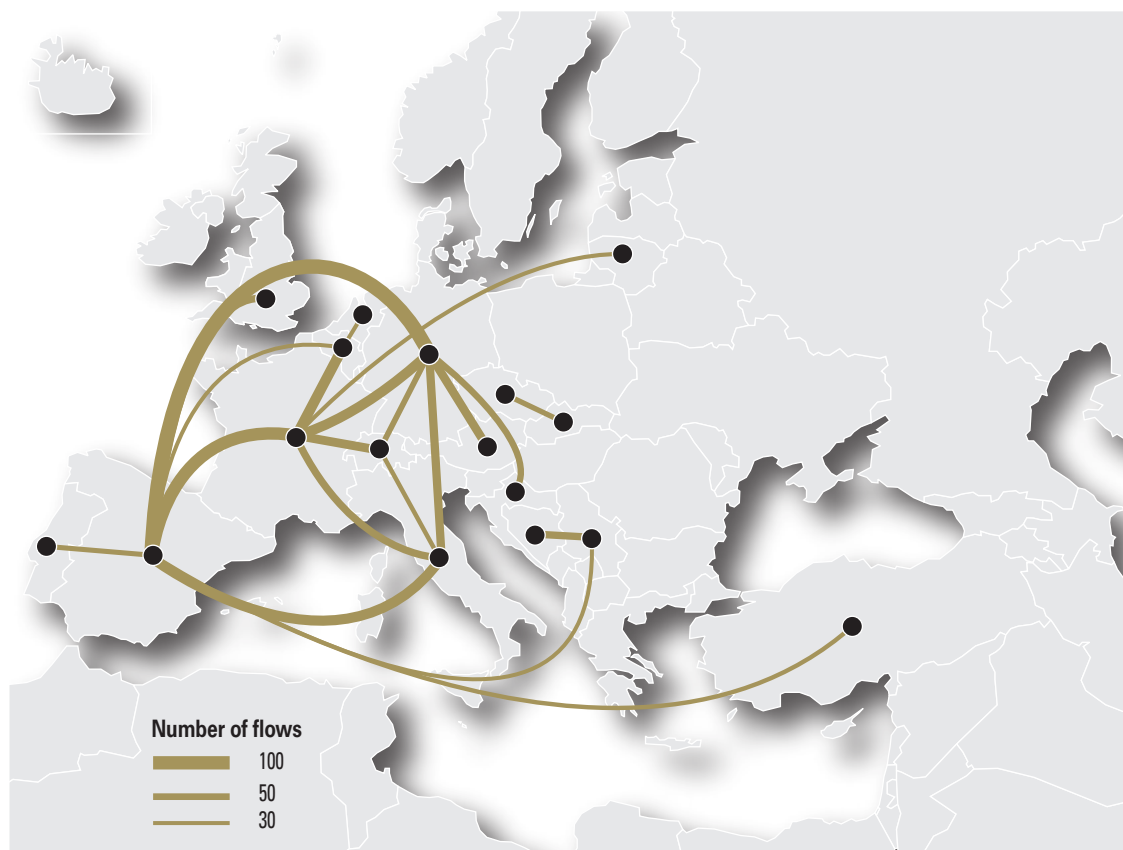
There have been few changes to networks and this is evidenced by the top 9 remaining the same and offering only minimal differences in terms of the numbers.

The Argentina-Uruguay network has become the biggest outside of the USA, with a balance of players transferring from one nation to the other at 24 and 23 respectively. Other notable connections outside of USA and Europe are Puerto Rico-Mexico and New Zealand-Australia, with all three networks driven by cultural factors, language and proximity.

Due to the ease of travel and geographical proximity, the flows within Europe have remained more or less stable.

	-->	<--	Total		-->	<--	Total
1. USA-ESP	169	42	211	20. USA-DOM	18	14	32
2. USA-AUS	123	25	148	. PUR-MEX	22	10	32
3. USA-GER	132	13	145	. USA-KOR	16	16	32
4. USA-TUR	84	55	139	23. NZL-AUS	22	9	31
5. USA-ITA	90	35	125	. USA-IRL	31	0	31
6. USA-FRA	79	31	110	25. USA-POR	28	2	30
7. USA-CHN	54	40	94	. USA-CZE	27	3	30
8. USA-ISR	43	37	80	27. USA-ROU	24	5	29
9. USA-GRE	42	12	54	. USA-ARG	21	8	29
10. USA-RUS	30	21	51	29. USA-SUI	26	1	27
11. USA-ENG	44	3	47	. ENG-AUS	15	12	27
. ARG-URU	24	23	47	. GER-AUS	16	11	27
13. USA-FIN	41	2	43	32. VEN-DOM	19	6	25
14. USA-PUR	30	12	42	. AUS-ESP	16	9	25
15. USA-POL	24	13	37	34. USA-PHI	14	10	24
16. USA-MEX	25	10	35	35. USA-DEN	19	4	23
. USA-BEL	26	9	35	. SEN-MAR	21	2	23
18. USA-JPN	21	13	34	37. SEN-ESP	21	1	22
19. USA-HUN	24	9	33	38. USA-SVK	17	4	21
				. USA-LUX	19	2	21

HIGHEST FLOWS OF PLAYERS WITHIN EUROPE



	-->	<--	Total		-->	<--	Total		-->	<--	Total
1. ESP-GER	60	48	108	. GRE-GER	16	13	29	. SRB-SVK	13	8	21
2. FRA-ESP	51	42	93	24. GRE-ITA	21	7	28	. ROU-SRB	11	10	21
3. FRA-BEL	50	28	78	. TUR-FRA	17	11	28	. SRB-FRA	11	10	21
4. ESP-ITA	42	34	76	. SRB-MKD	14	14	28	48. CRO-ITA	15	5	20
5. FRA-GER	41	34	75	. TUR-ITA	14	14	28	. HUN-GER	15	5	20
6. FRA-SUI	59	7	66	28. BEL-GER	16	11	27	. SWE-GER	13	7	20
7. GER-AUT	38	26	64	29. GER-LTU	16	10	26	. TUR-GRE	12	8	20
8. ITA-GER	40	22	62	. ISR-TUR	14	12	26	. HUN-ESP	11	9	20
9. SRB-BIH	36	19	55	. GRE-ESP	13	13	26				
. ITA-FRA	30	25	55	32. SRB-ITA	19	6	25				
. ENG-ESP	28	27	55	. LUX-GER	15	10	25				
12. CRO-GER	31	17	48	. FRA-ENG	13	12	25				
13. GER-SUI	38	5	43	. POL-ESP	13	12	25				
14. SVK-CZE	28	12	40	. SRB-MNE	13	12	25				
15. ESP-POR	23	15	38	37. ESP-SWE	14	10	24				
16. ITA-SUI	30	4	34	. CYP-GRE	13	11	24				
17. ESP-TUR	19	14	33	. FRA-POL	13	11	24				
18. NED-BEL	22	9	31	40. ESP-LTU	13	10	23				
. LTU-FRA	19	12	31	41. ITA-ENG	12	10	22				
20. ESP-BEL	18	12	30	. ITA-BEL	11	11	22				
. SRB-ESP	16	14	30	43. GER-TUR	13	8	21				
22. ENG-GER	18	11	29	. SLO-GER	13	8	21				

The NBA has witnessed a growth in international transfers ever since 1997, when a landmark agreement was signed with FIBA to implement the need for a Letter of Clearance for each player.

With USA Summer League also coming under this process since 2009, European countries have not only played a prominent role in providing the NBA with players, but also welcoming NBA players. In recent years, Asia and mainly China, as well as the Americas, have also contributed significantly to both inward and outward transfers.

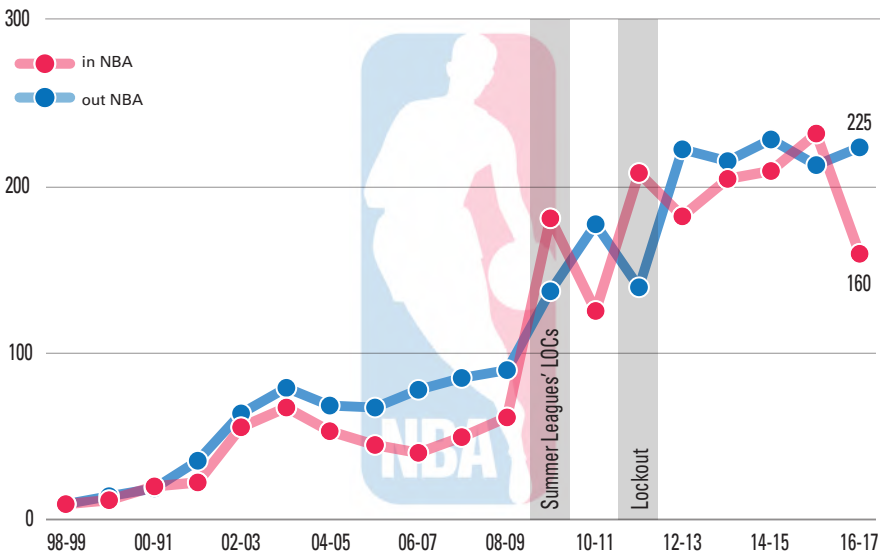
While transfers out of the NBA have remained relatively stable since 2012-13, there has been a marked change in terms of transfers going to the NBA, which has reduced from 233 to 160 and is due to less players going to the Summer League.

The inward and outward transfer trends in the WNBA, which also signed an agreement with FIBA for a revised international transfer protocol during 1998, have been stable and consistent. European countries, still form the largest market for transfers.

For the second successive year, transfers out of the NBADL have increased, although as with the NBA, there was a decrease in terms of inward transfers to the league.

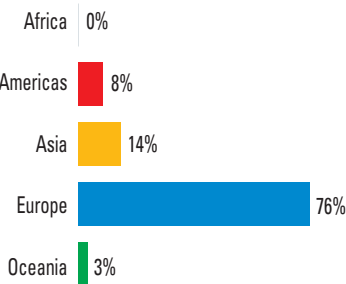
NBA

EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF NBA

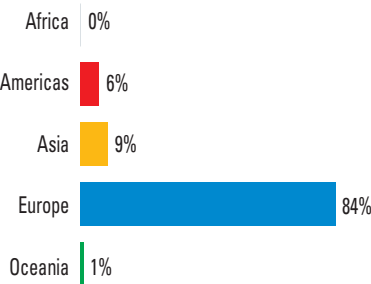


ZONE OF ORIGIN (2016-17)

ALL PLAYERS

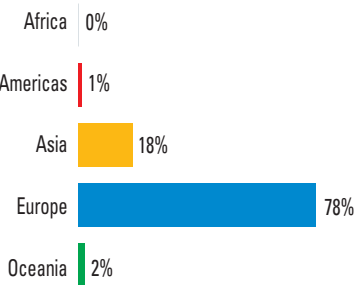


NON US PLAYERS

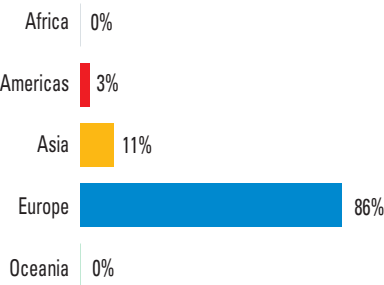


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2016-17)

ALL PLAYERS

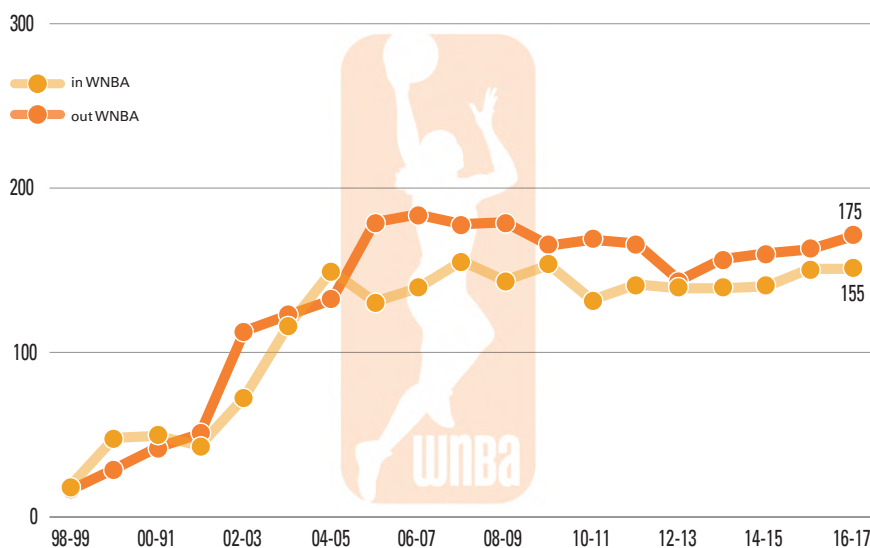


NON US PLAYERS

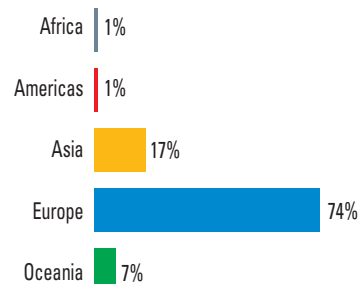


WNBA

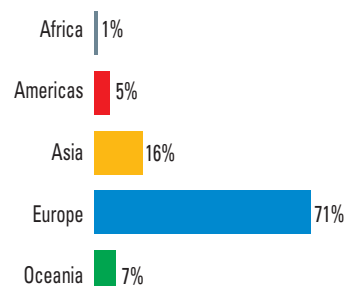
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF WNBA



ZONE OF ORIGIN (2016-17)

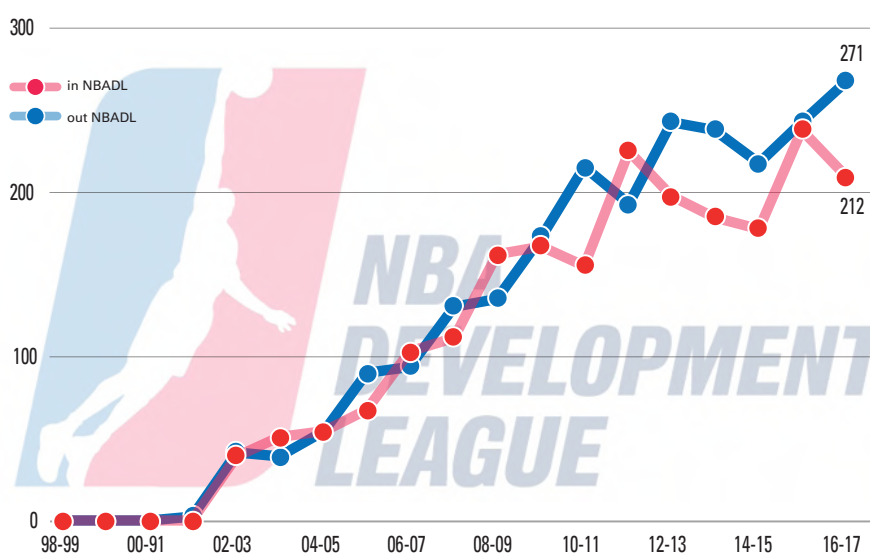


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2016-17)

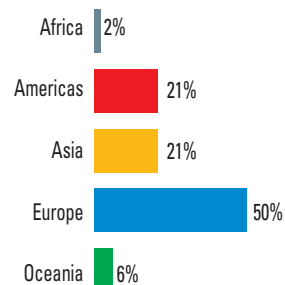


NBADL

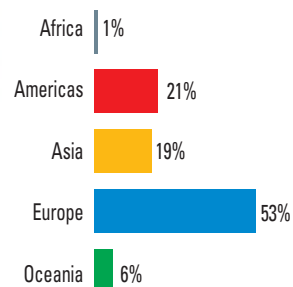
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF NBADL



ZONE OF ORIGIN (2016-17)

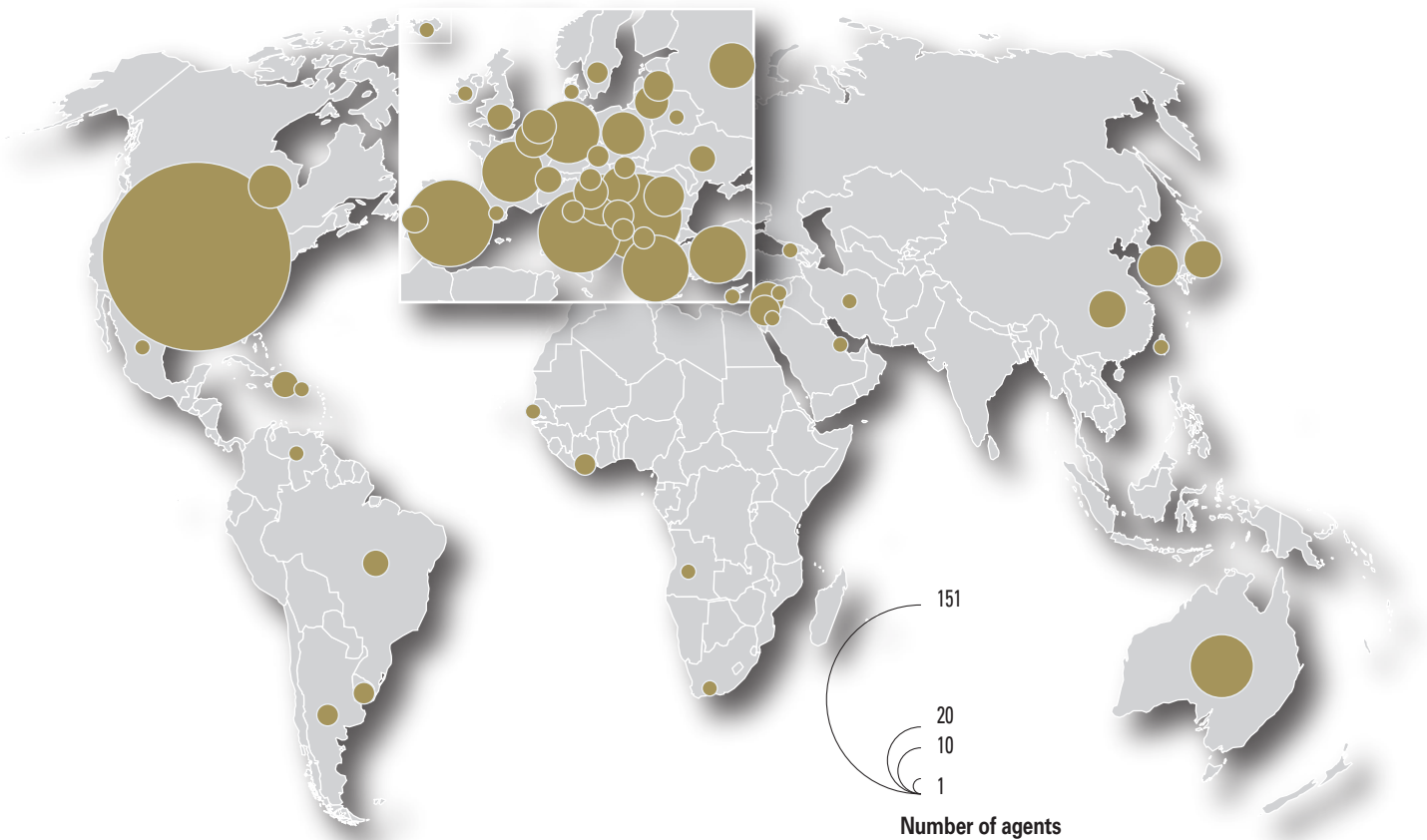


ZONE OF DESTINATION (2016-17)



FIBA CERTIFIED AGENTS

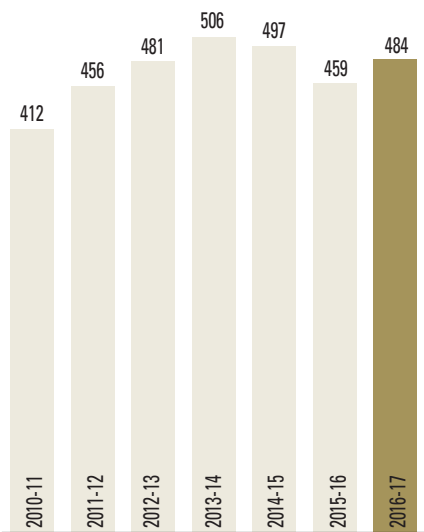
NATIONALITY OF FIBA CERTIFIED AGENTS (2016-17)



The FIBA Agent licensing system was introduced in 2007. A total of 484 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 10 053 players are listed on www.fiba.basketball/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: 60 NATIONALITIES

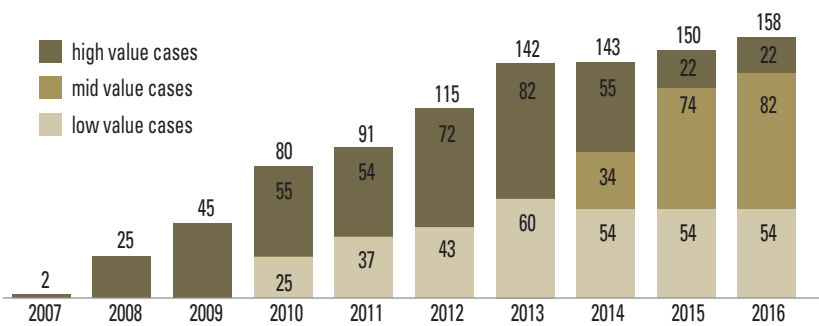
1.	USA	149
2.	Serbia	32
3.	Spain	31
4.	Italy	29
5.	Greece	18
6.	Australia	17
.	Germany	17
8.	France	16
9.	Turkey	14
10.	Croatia	11
11.	Russia	9
12.	Canada	8
.	Poland	8
14.	China	6
.	Japan	6
.	Korea	6
17.	Lebanon	5

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

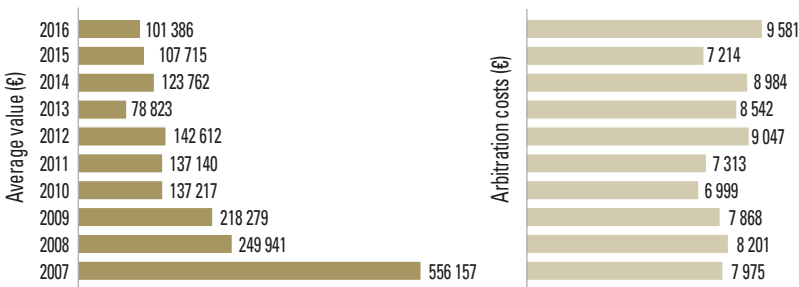
The BAT is an independent body which provides services for the resolution of contractual disputes between players, agents, coaches and clubs through arbitration in a simple, fast and cost-efficient manner.

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.

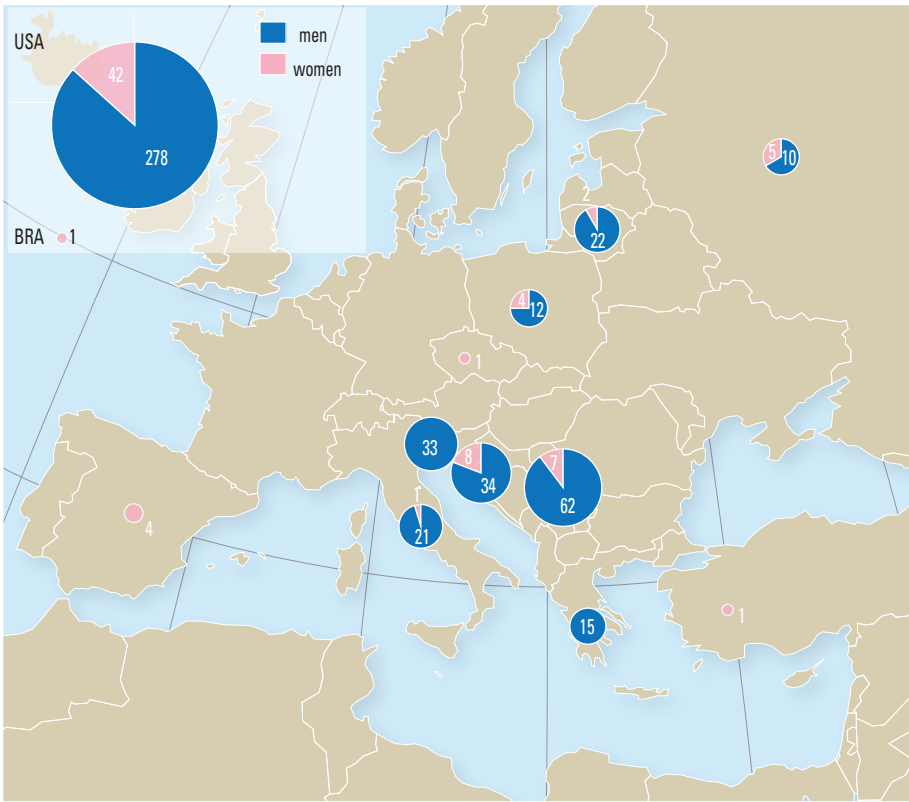
REQUESTS FOR ARBITRATION FILED WITH BAT EVOLUTION SINCE 2007



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	203
2.	Italy	107
3.	Poland	77
4.	Russia	73
5.	Greece	58
6.	Spain	40
7.	Ukraine	38
8.	Croatia	32
9.	Slovenia	28
10.	Romania	25
11.	Lithuania	18
12.	China	14

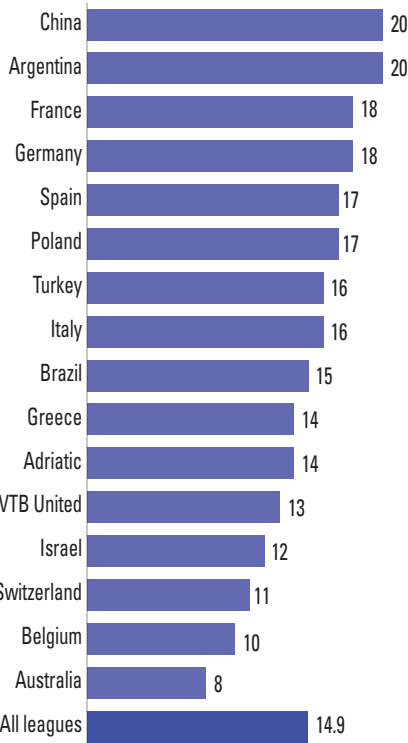


COMPARISON OF LEAGUES

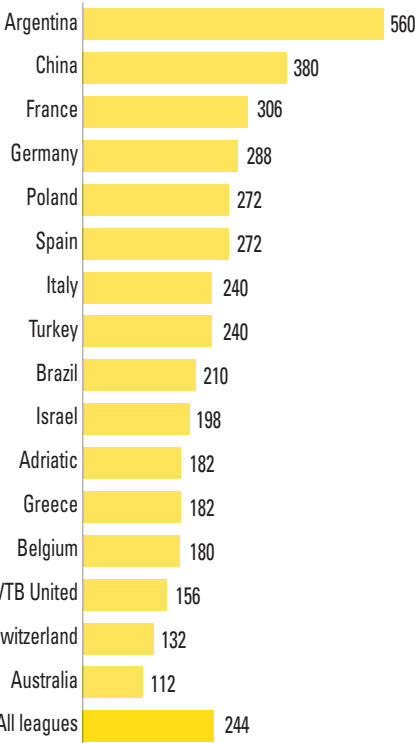
2016/2017

OVERVIEW OF LEAGUES

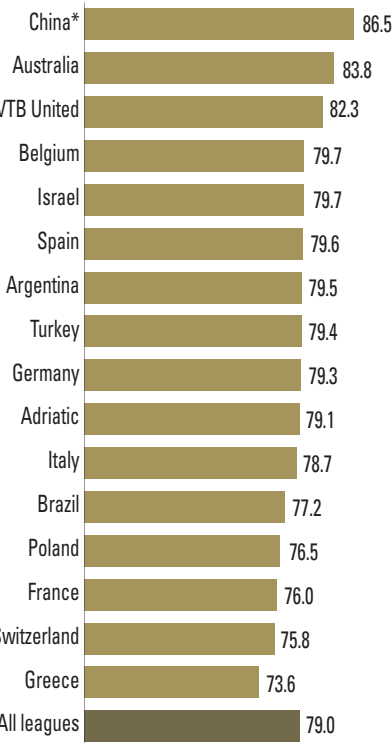
NUMBER OF TEAMS



NUMBER OF GAMES



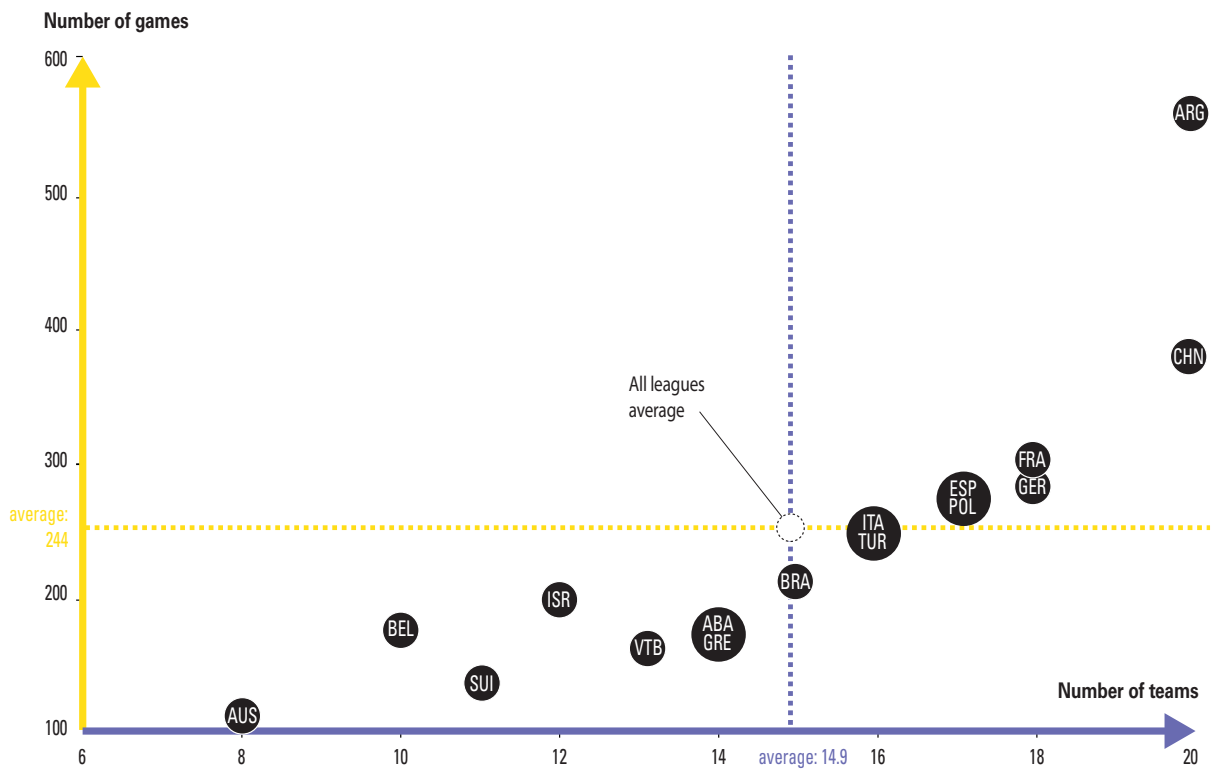
AV. TEAM POINTS PER GAME



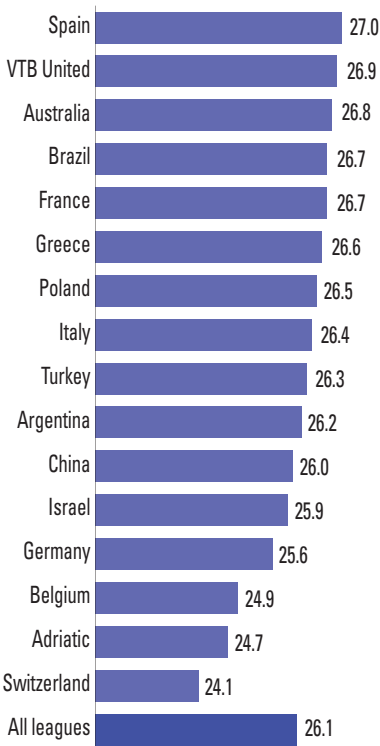
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

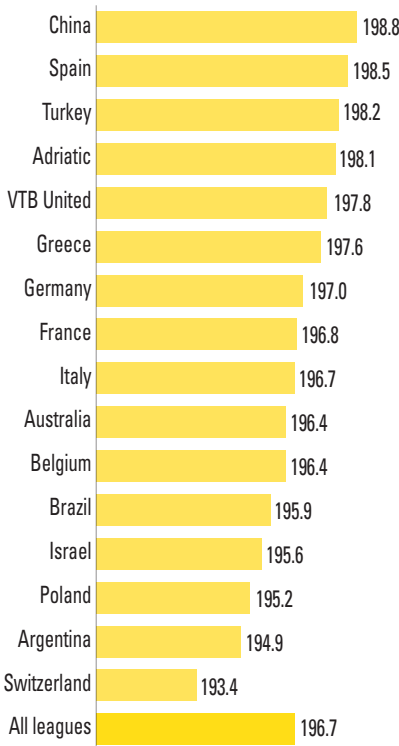
BASED ON THE NUMBER OF TEAMS AND THE NUMBER OF GAMES PER SEASON



AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (cm)



AVERAGE AGE

1.	Vasco de Gama (BRA)	34.1
2.	Tsmoki-Minsk (BLR)	30.6
3.	Stal Ostrow W. (POL)	30.1
4.	Gaziantep Basketbol (TUR)	29.8
5.	Iberostar Tenerife (ESP)	29.3

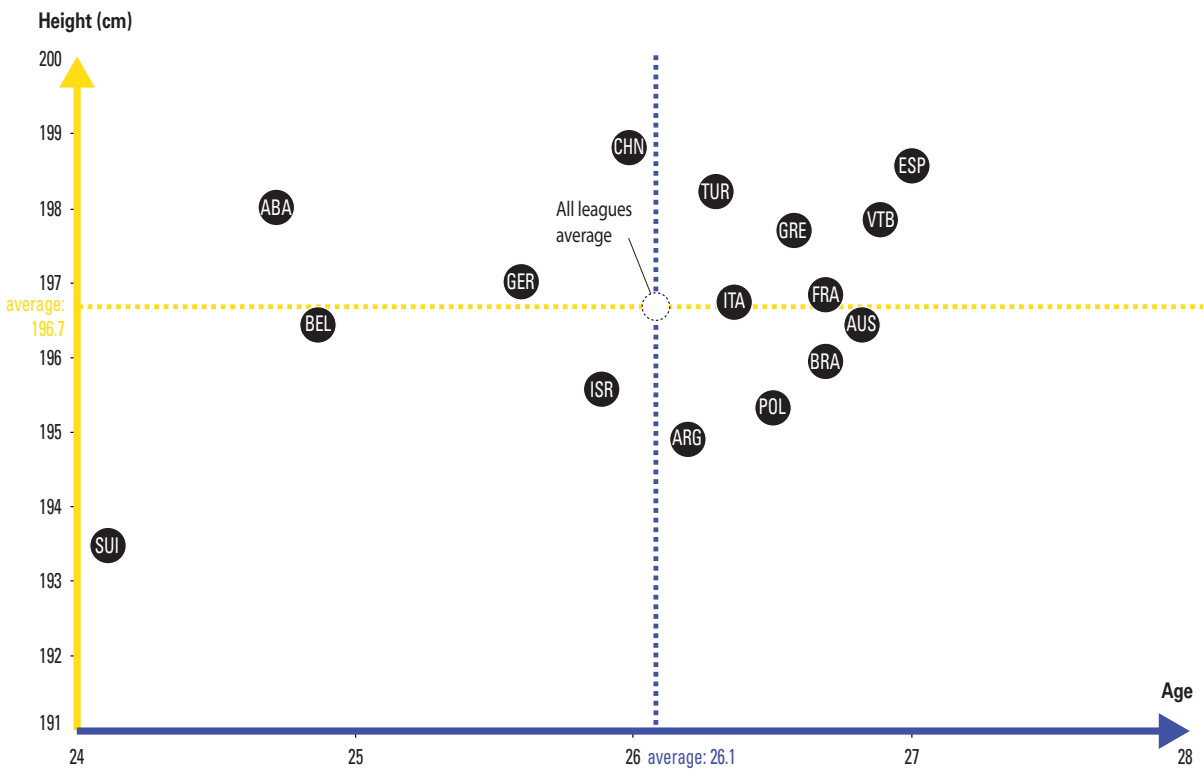
1.	KK Mega (SRB)	21.8
2.	BBC Lausanne (SUI)	22.2
3.	KK FMP (SRB)	22.4
4.	Asseco Gdynia (POL)	22.7
5.	BC Winterthur (SUI)	22.7

AVERAGE HEIGHT (cm)

1.	Zhejiang Golden Bulls (CHN)	201.9
2.	Unicaja (ESP)	201.5
3.	Bayi Rockets (CHN)	201.4
4.	EWE Basket Oldenburg (GER)	201.3
5.	Panathinaikos (GRE)	200.9

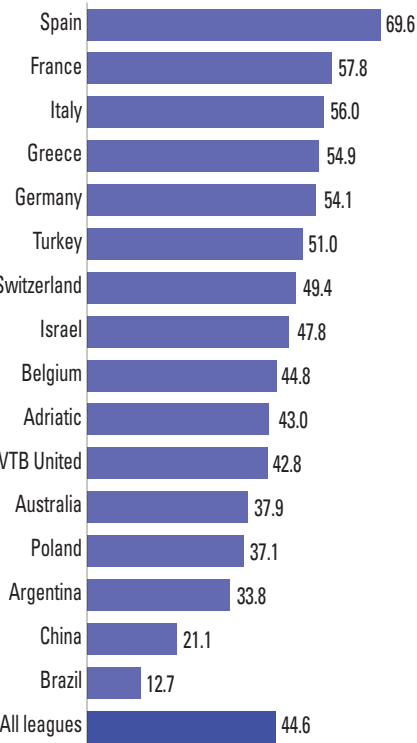
1.	BBC Lausanne (SUI)	189.7
2.	Fribourg (SUI)	191.1
3.	Hispano Americano (ARG)	192.7
4.	Siarka Tarnobrzeg (POL)	192.7
5.	Basquete Cearense (BRA)	192.9

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES
BASED ON AGE AND HEIGHT

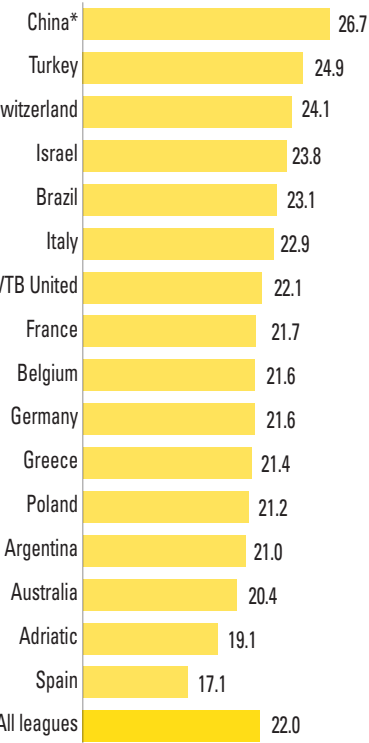


FOREIGNERS

% OF FOREIGNERS



AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS



% OF FOREIGNERS

TOP 5	1. Baskonia (ESP)	93.8
	2. KK Igokea (BIH)	84.6
	3. Limoges (FRA)	76.5
	4. F.C. Barcelona (ESP)	75.0
	5. Andorra (ESP)	73.3

BOTTOM 5	1. Banrisul Caxias do Sul (BRA)	0.0
	2. Bayi Rockets (CHN)	0.0
	3. Asseco Gdynia (POL)	0.0
	4. Franca (BRA)	5.9
	5. UniCEUB/BRB Brasilia (BRA)	6.7

AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS

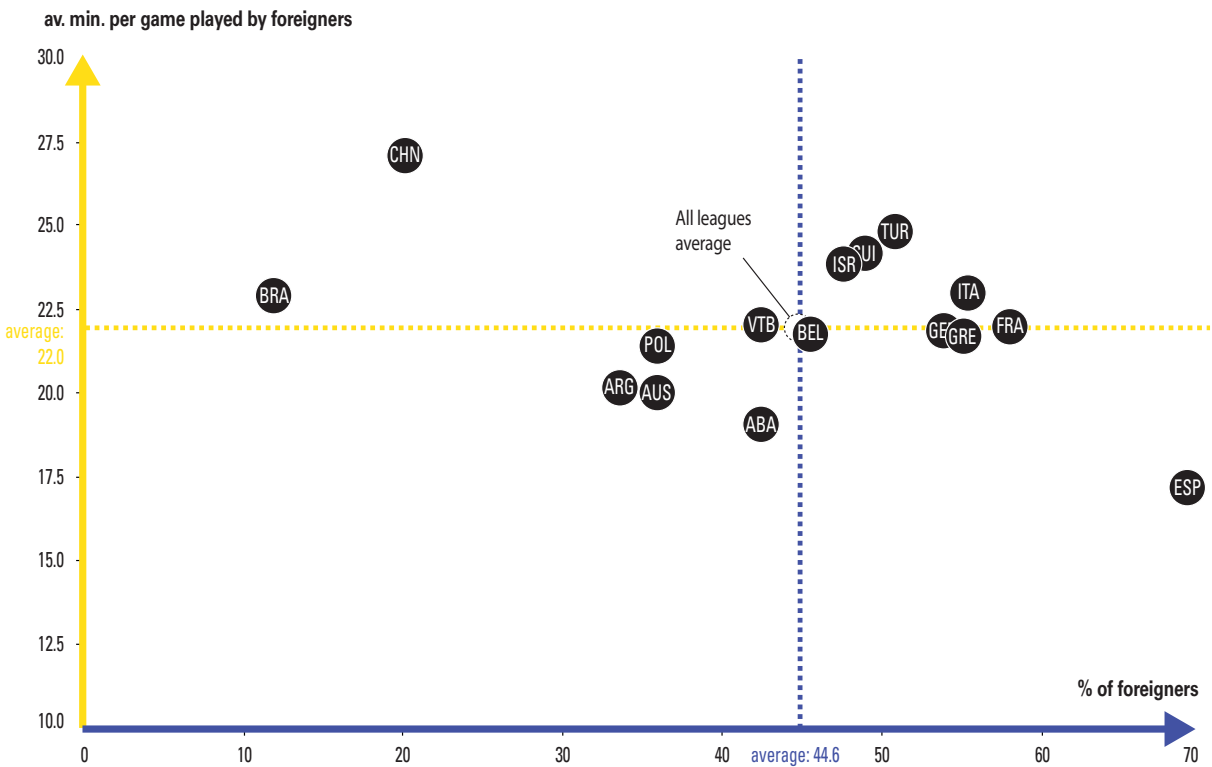
TOP 5	1. Pinheiros (BRA)	32.4
	2. Swiss Central Basket (SUI)	31.8
	3. UniCEUB/BRB Brasilia (BRA)	30.9
	4. Jiangsu Tongxi (CHN)	30.3
	5. Shandong Golden Stars (CHN)	29.4

BOTTOM 5	1. Bauru (BRA)	6.2
	2. Regatas (ARG)	13.4
	3. Joventut de Badalona (ESP)	13.8
	4. Valencia (ESP)	13.9
	5. KK FMP (SRB)	14.1

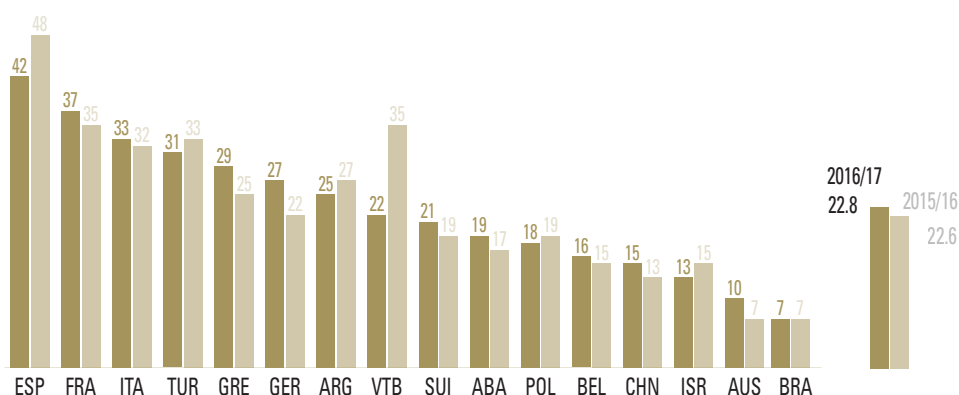
* The playing time for China has been adjusted relative to 40 min. per game

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON % AND AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS



NUMBER OF NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED

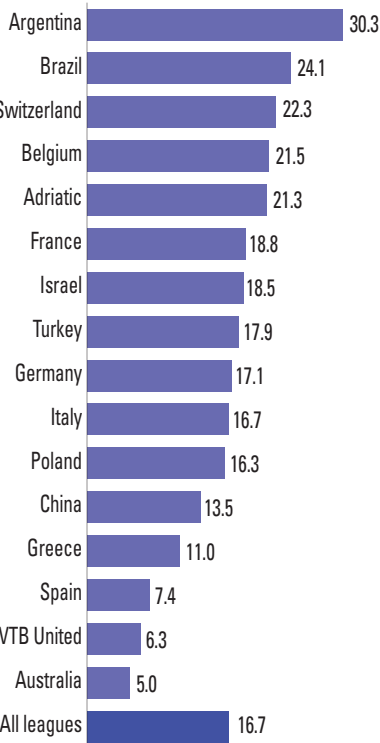


INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

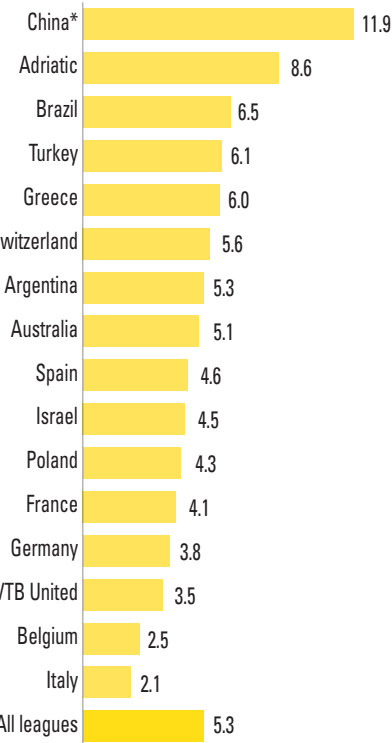
ABA	No limitation regarding foreign players.	ARG	No limitation regarding foreign players.
AUS	The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster.	BEL	The league imposed a minimum of 6 Home-Grown players on the scoresheet, regardless of the total number of players on the scoresheet.
BRA	The league 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. The league allowed a maximum of 2 non UE + EEA + Switzerland + Cotonou players on the roster.	FRA	The league allowed 6 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 7 non-Home-Grown players per team on the roster. The league allowed 4 non-Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet, but only 3 can play together.
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



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

% OF NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

TOP 10

1.	Asseco Gdynia (POL)	66.7
2.	Paulistano (BRA)	56.7
3.	Flamengo (BRA)	50.0
4.	Yesilgiresun Belediye (TUR)	44.1
5.	Atenas (ARG)	42.9
6.	KK Zadar (CRO)	41.2
7.	Quilmes (ARG)	40.0
8.	Penarol (ARG)	40.0
9.	Obras Basket (ARG)	38.9
10.	KK Mega (SRB)	38.9

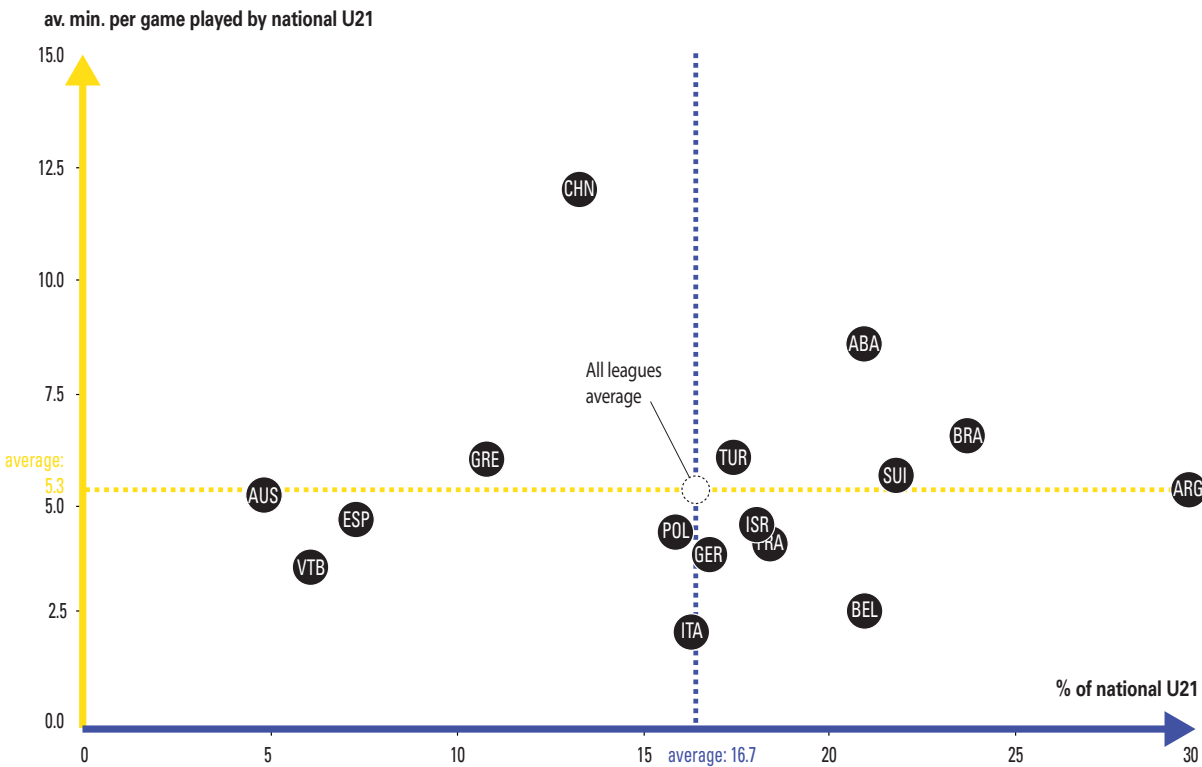
AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY NATIONAL U21

TOP 10

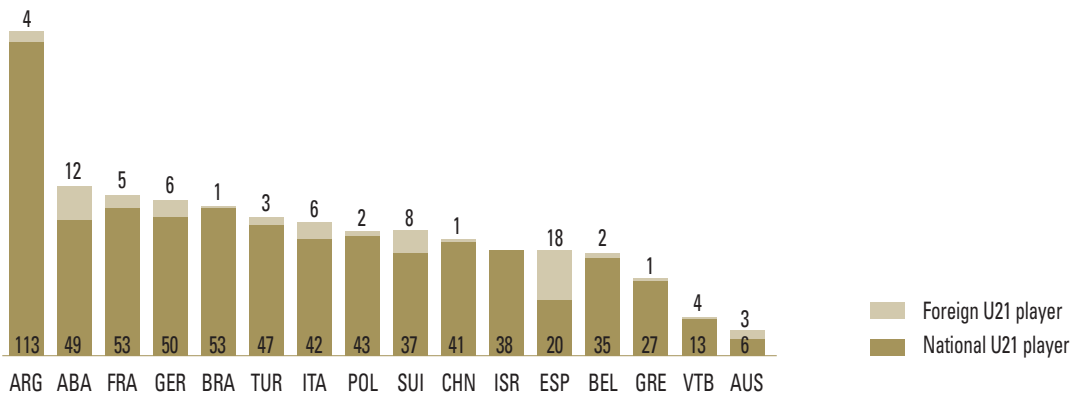
1.	Zhejiang Golden Bulls (CHN)	19.5
2.	KK FMP (SRB)	19.1
3.	Kymis Seajets (GRE)	18.8
4.	Beikong Fly Dragons (CHN)	18.6
5.	Bayi Rockets (CHN)	18.1
6.	KK Cedevita (CRO)	16.0
7.	Liaoning Flying L. (CHN)	15.6
8.	Qingdao Eagles (CHN)	15.5
9.	Minas Storm (BRA)	14.6
10.	Tianjin Gold Lions (CHN)	14.4

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

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



NUMBER OF U21 PLAYERS

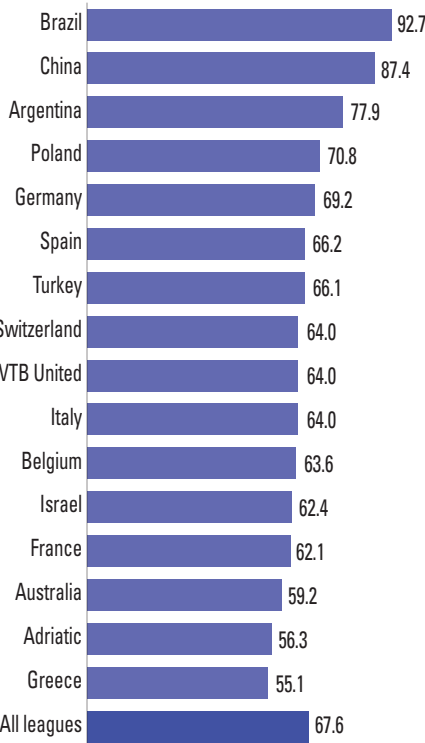


INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

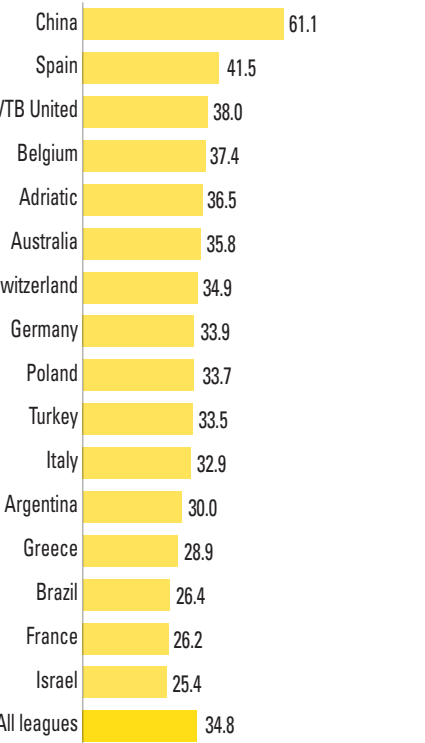
ABA	No specific regulations.	ARG	The league allowed 8 U20 players + 2 U23 players on the roster.
AUS	No specific regulations.	BEL	No specific regulations.
BRA	No specific regulations.	CHN	No specific regulations.
ESP	No specific regulations.	FRA	No specific regulations.
GER	No specific regulations.	GRE	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	
TUR	No specific regulations.	VTB	No specific regulations.

TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB



% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY

TOP 5

1.	San Martin (ARG)	100.0
.	Franca (BRA)	100.0
.	Banrisul Caxias do Sul (BRA)	100.0
.	UniCEUB/BRB Brasilia (BRA)	100.0
.	Basquete Cearense (BRA)	100.0
.	Bayi Rockets (CHN)	100.0
.	Liaoning Flying L. (CHN)	100.0

BOTTOM 5

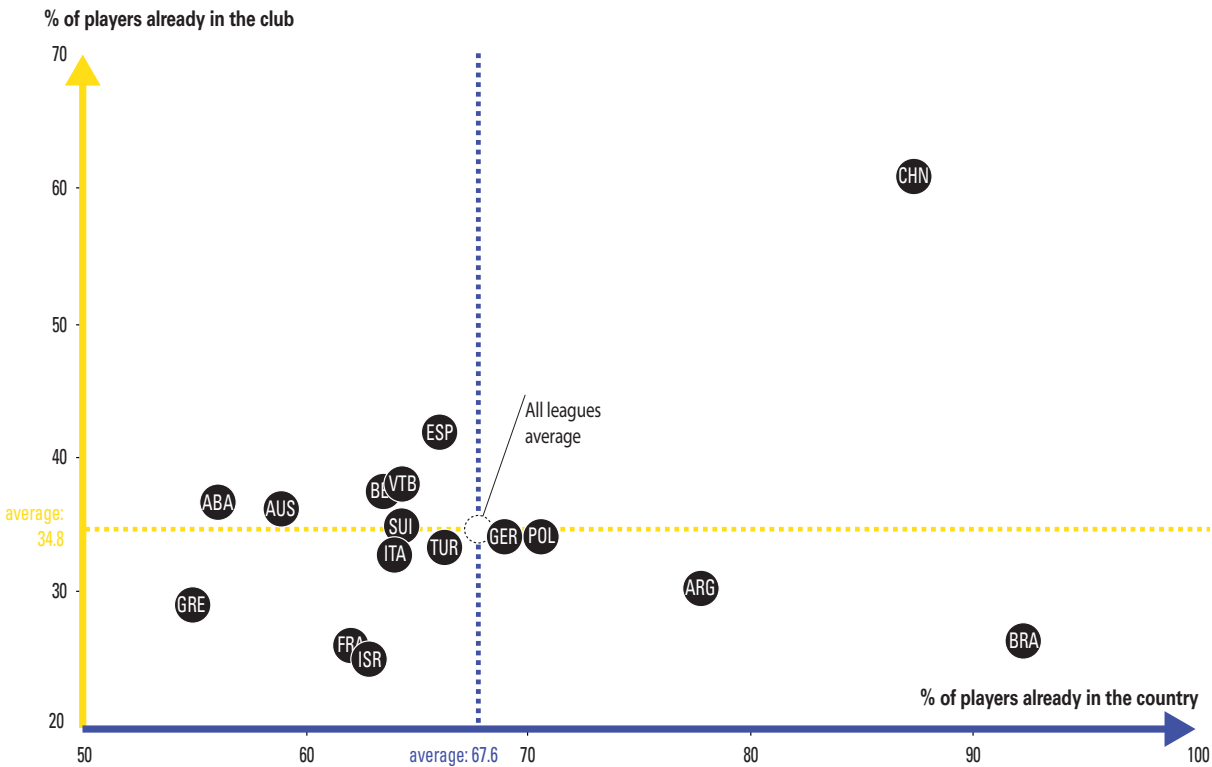
1.	Limoges (FRA)	35.3
2.	New Zealand Breakers (NZL)	41.2
3.	Apollon Patras Cerna (GRE)	42.1
.	KK MZT Skopje (MKD)	42.1
5.	VL Pesaro (ITA)	42.9

% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

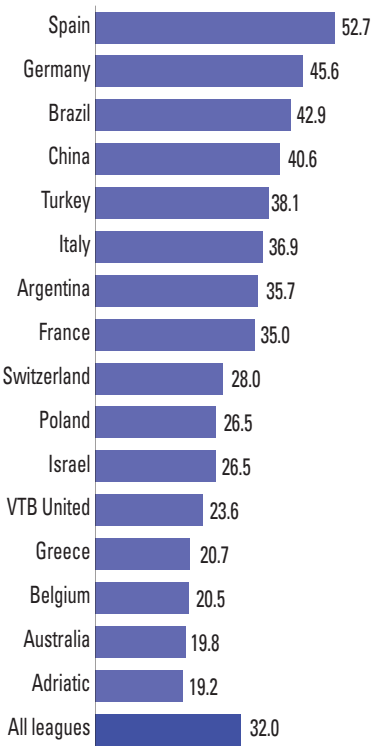
TOP 5

1.	Bayi Rockets (CHN)	92.3
2.	Liaoning Flying L. (CHN)	85.7
3.	Beijing Ducks (CHN)	84.6
4.	CSKA Moscow (RUS)	81.3
5.	Olympiacos (GRE)	80.0

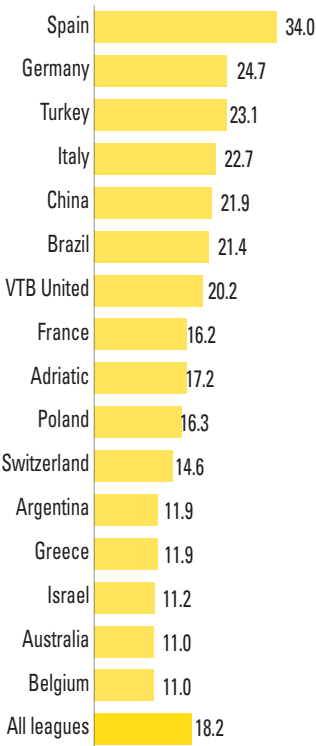
COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES
BASED ON % OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY/CLUB



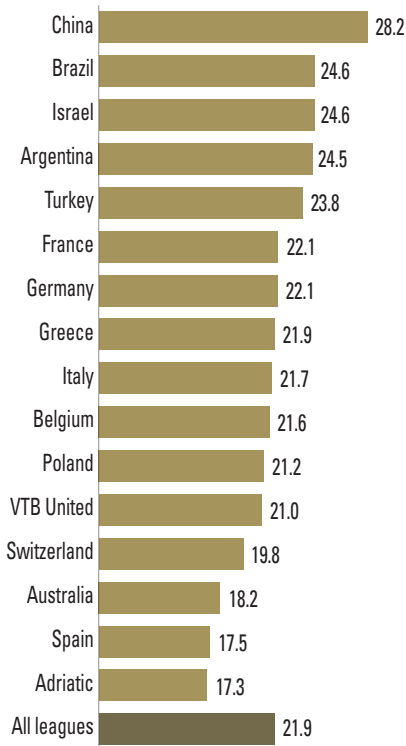
% OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



% OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB



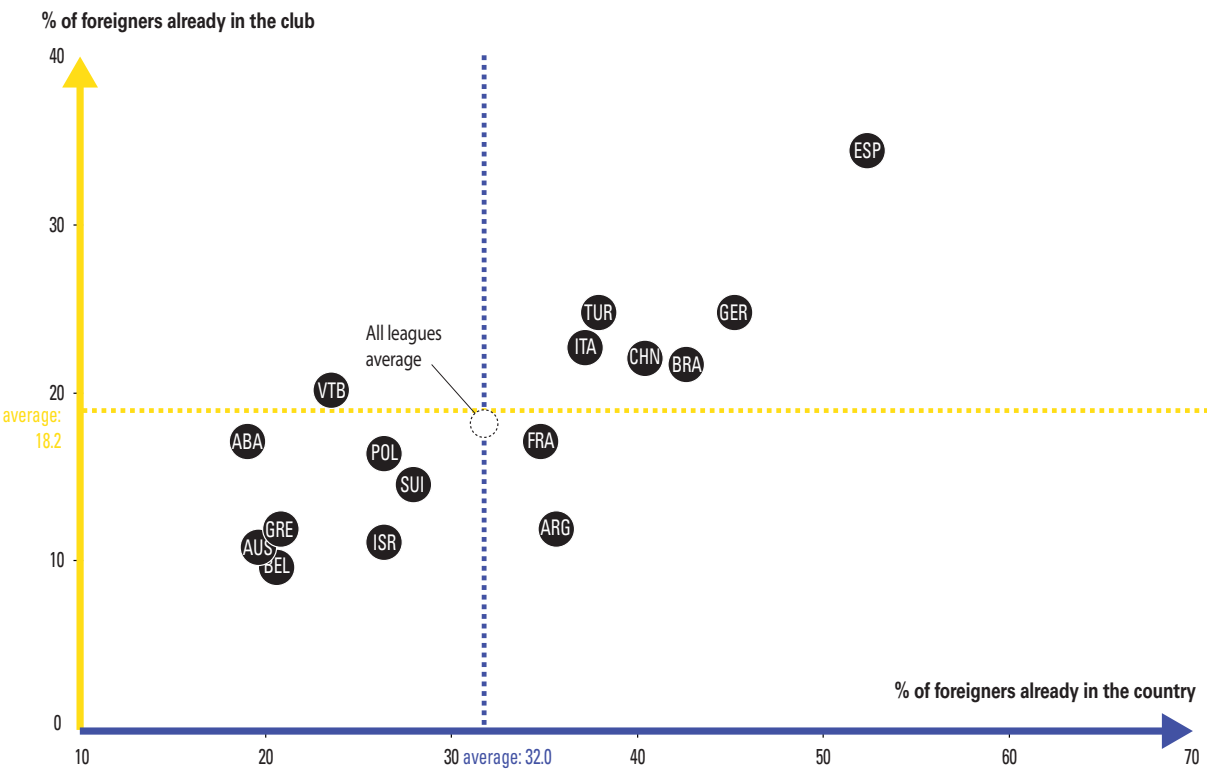
AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS
ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



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

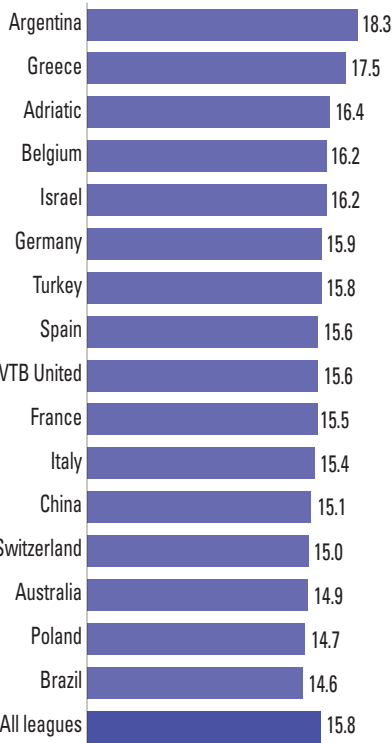
COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON % OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY/CLUB

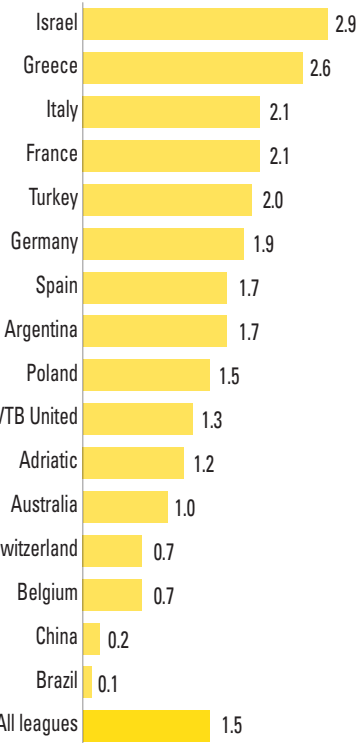


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

AV. NUMBER OF PLAYERS FIELDIED PER TEAM



AV. NUMBER OF PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON PER TEAM



PLAYERS FIELDIED

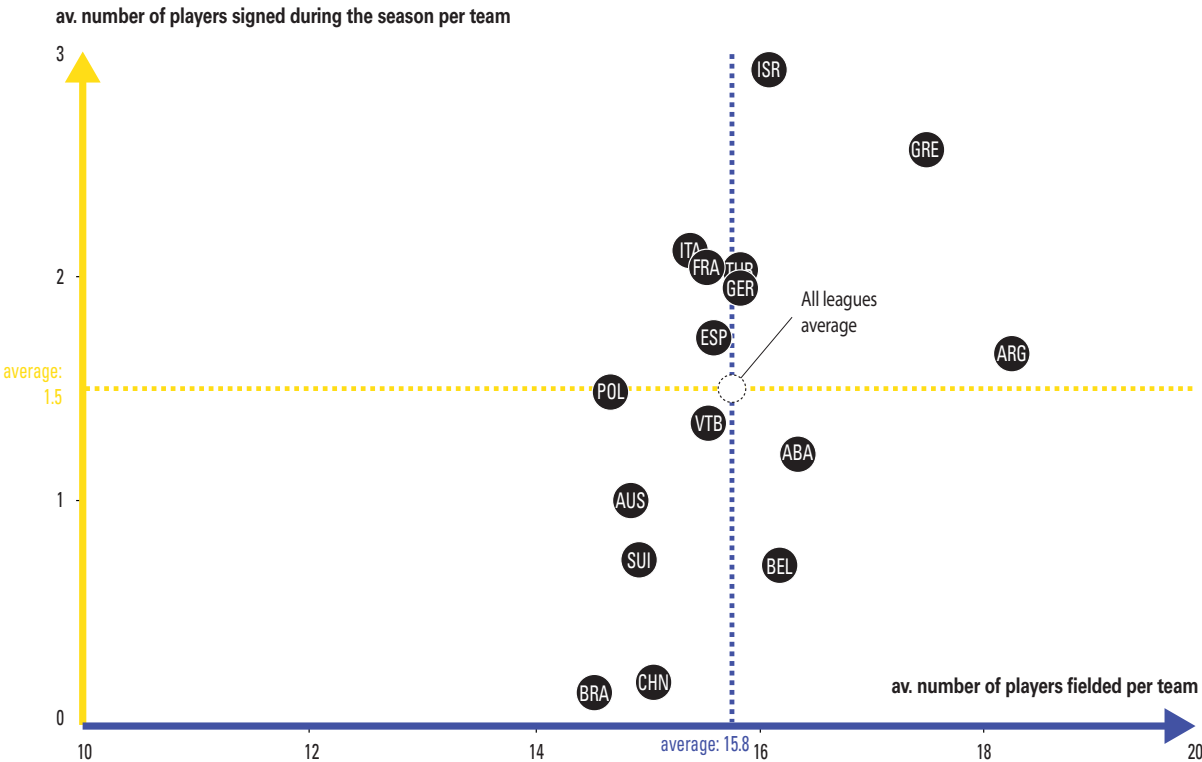
TOP	1.	Echague (ARG)	24
	2.	Atenas (ARG)	21
	.	Boca Juniors (ARG)	21
	.	Hispano Americano (ARG)	21
	.	Quimsa (ARG)	21
	.	Ratiopharm Ulm (GER)	21

PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON

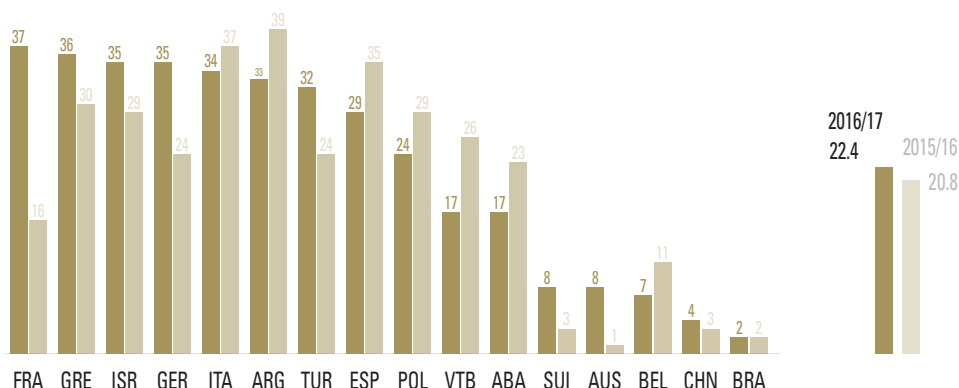
TOP	1.	Best Balikesir (TUR)	8
	2.	Hapoel Tel Aviv (ISR)	6
	3.	Koroivos (GRE)	5
	.	Promitheas Patras (GRE)	5
	.	F.C. Barcelona (ESP)	5
	.	Real Betis Energia Plus (ESP)	5
	.	Maccabi Kiryat Gat (ISR)	5
	.	Siarka Tarnobrzeg (POL)	5

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 6 players per team (regardless their nationality).
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 RS. Allowed national transfers under special restrictions related to the status of the concerned transferred player during the first round of the RS.	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, 3 replacements per team during the first leg of the RS and 3 more during the second leg. The league allowed only one national transfer the final weekend of the first round of the RS.
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

2016/2017

LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

KK Buducnost VOLI (MNE)
KK Cedevita (CRO)
KK Cibona (CRO)
KK Crvena Zvezda (SRB)
KK FMP (SRB)
KK Igokea (BIH)
KK Karpos Sokoli (MKD)
KK KRKA (SLO)
KK Mega (SRB)
KK Mornar (MNE)
KK MZT Skopje Aerodrom (MKD)
KK Olimpija Ljubljana (SLO)
KK Partizan NIS (SRB)
KK Zadar (CRO)

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	14	14
Number of games per season	182	182
Number of games per team	26	26
Number of players	229	218
% of foreigners	43%	39%
Number of nationalities represented	19	17
Average age	24.7	24.8
Average height (cm)	198.1	198.5
Average team points per game	79.1	73.0
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	24.8	25.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	16.4	15.6

LEAGUE’S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

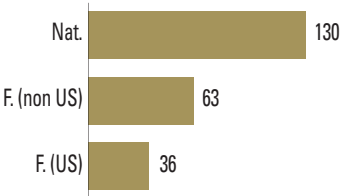
The league did not have any limitations regarding the number of foreign players.

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

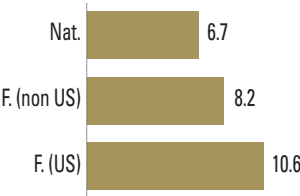
The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 20 contracts throughout the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

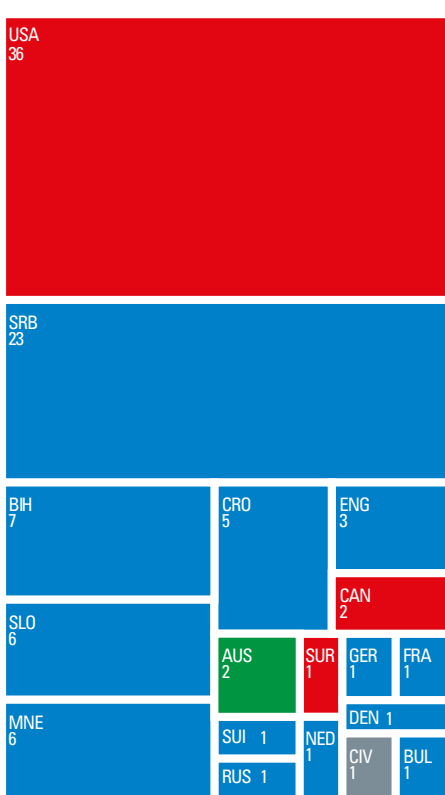
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



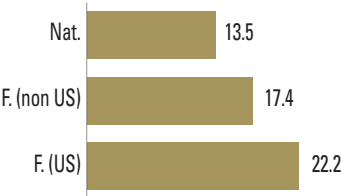
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



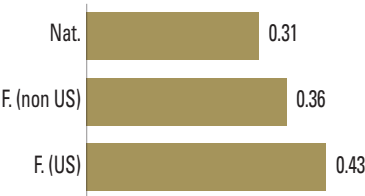
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



POINTS PER MINUTE



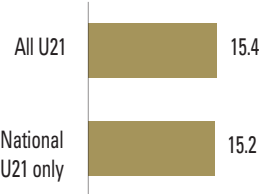
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

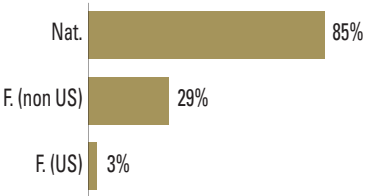


MINUTES PER GAME

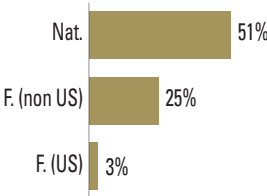


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

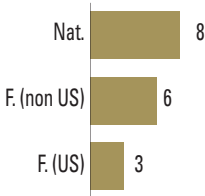
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

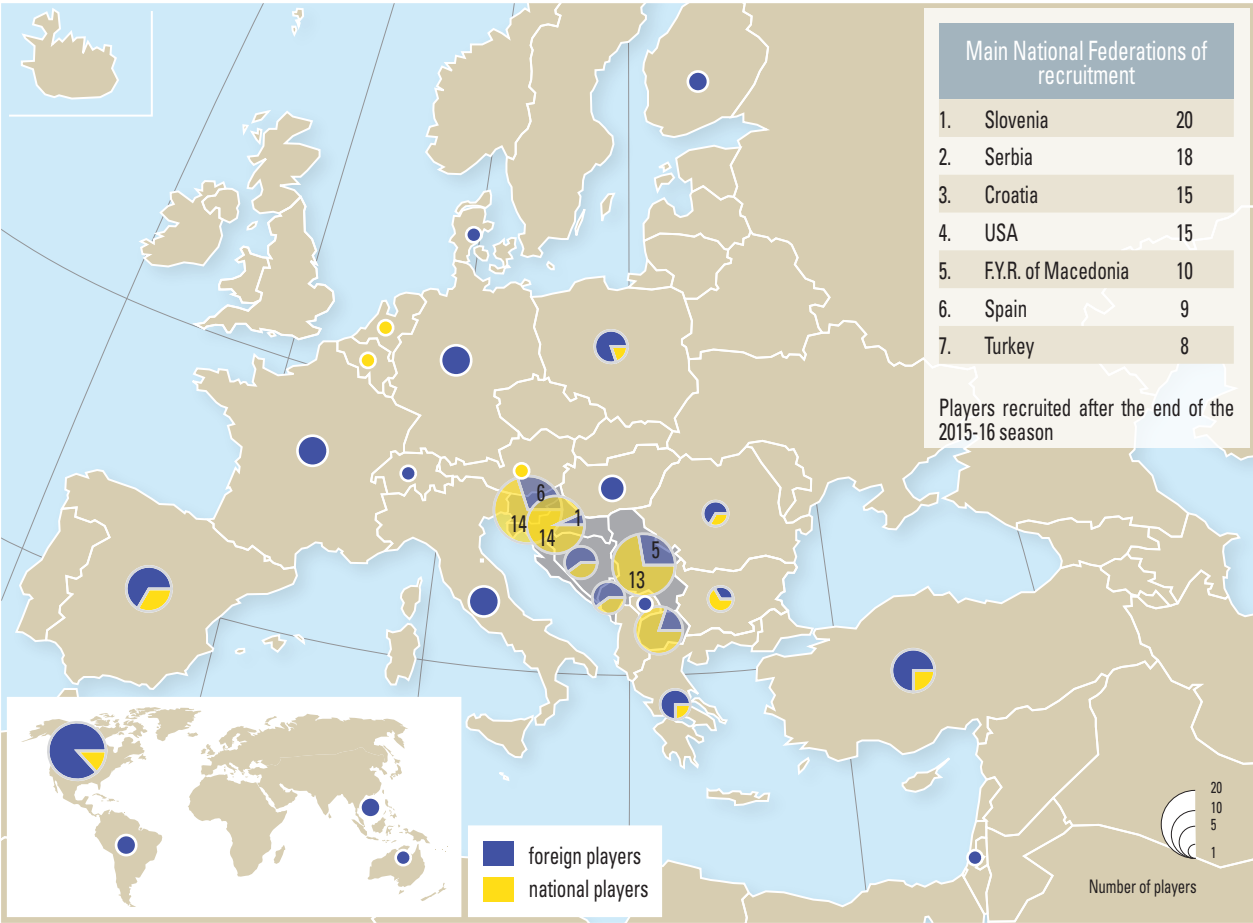


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Argentino
Atenas
Boca Juniors
Ciclista Olímpico
Echague
Estudiantes Concordia
Ferro Carril Oeste
Gimnasia Y Esgrima
Hispano Americano
Instituto
La Unión Formosa
Libertad
Obras Basket
Penarol
Quilmes
Quimsa
Regatas
San Lorenzo
San Martin
Weber Bahía

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	20	20
Number of games per season	560	560
Number of games per team	56	56
Number of players	366	382
% of foreigners	34%	33%
Number of nationalities represented	25	27
Average age	26.2	26.4
Average height (cm)	194.9	195.0
Average team points per game	79.5	79.3
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	27.1	26.2
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	18.3	19.1

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

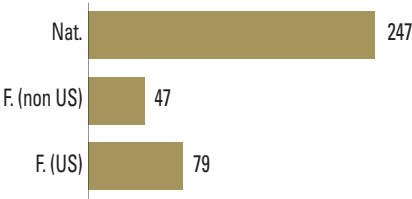
The league did not have any limitations regarding the number of foreign players.

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

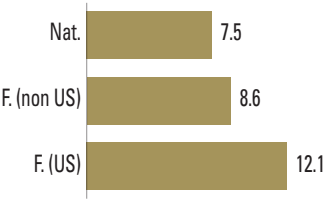
The league allowed the replacement of 6 players per team (regardless their nationality).

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

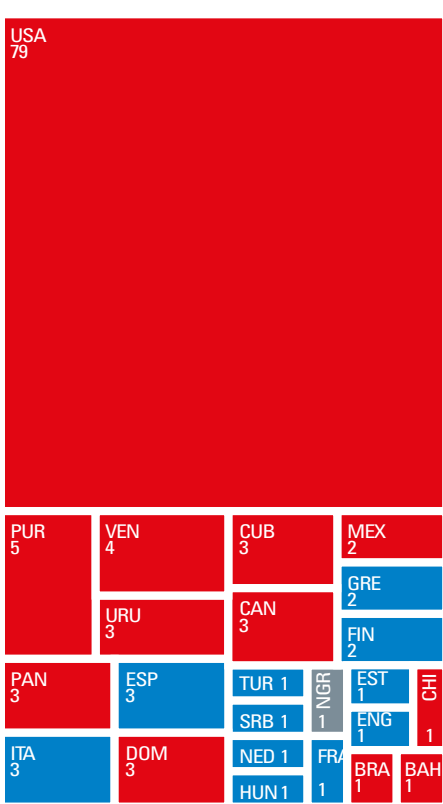
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



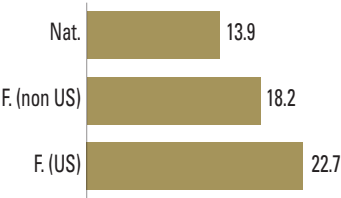
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



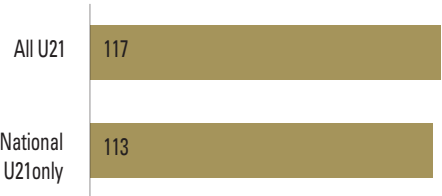
POINTS PER MINUTE



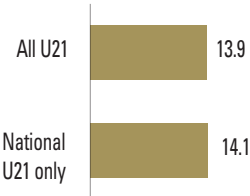
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

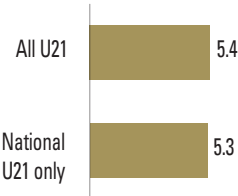
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

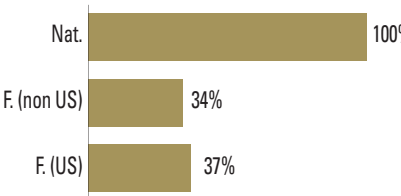


MINUTES PER GAME

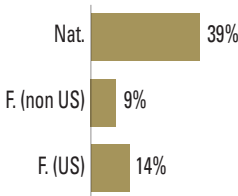


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

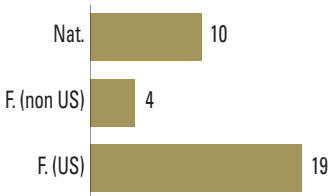
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

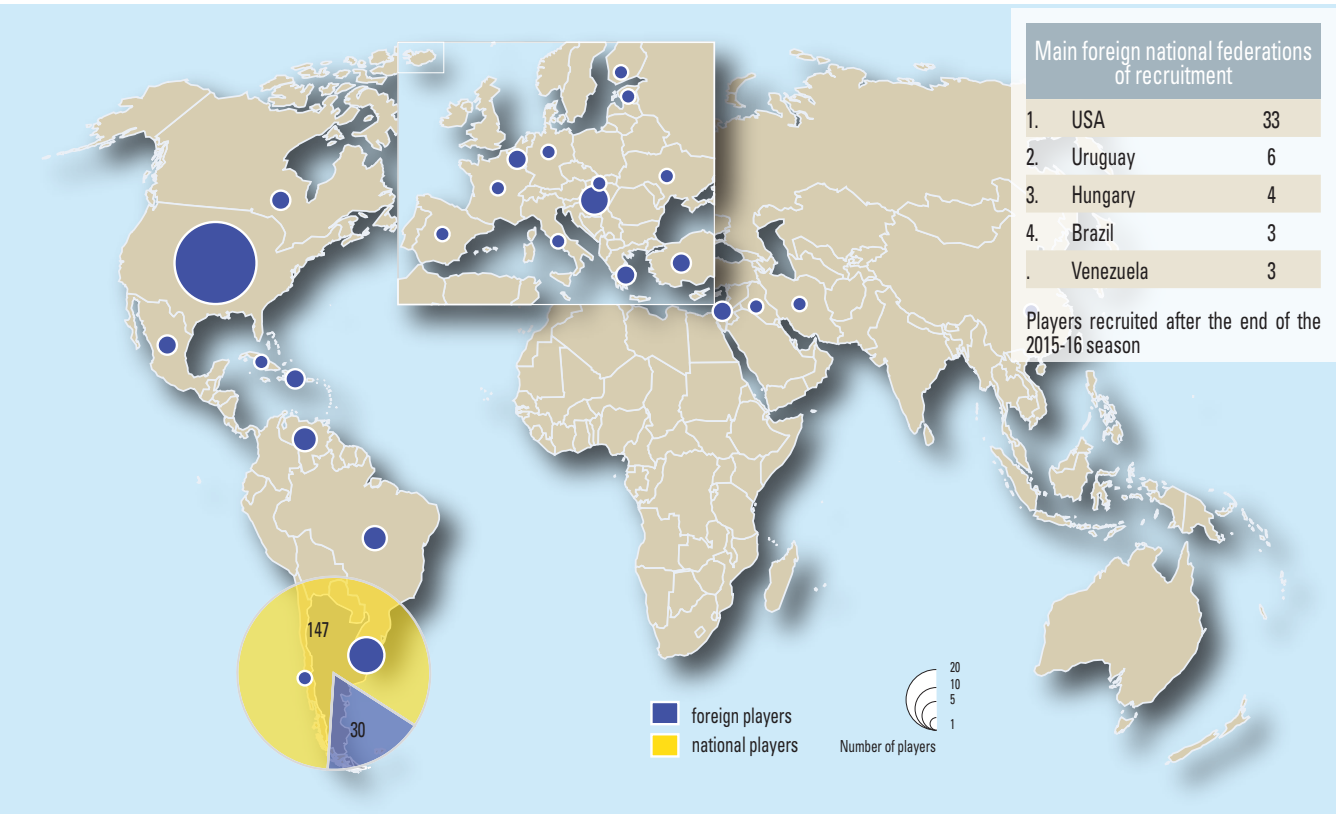


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Adelaide 36ers (AUS)
Brisbane Bullets (AUS)
Cairns Taipans (AUS)
Illawarra Hawks (AUS)
Melbourne United (AUS)
New Zealand Breakers (NZL)
Perth Wildcats (AUS)
Sydney Kings (AUS)

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	8	8
Number of games per season	112	112
Number of games per team	28	28
Number of players	119	119
% of foreigners	38%	24%
Number of nationalities represented	10	7
Average age	26.8	26.5
Average height (cm)	196.4	197.0
Average team points per game	83.8	85.1
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.6	26.4
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.9	14.9

LEAGUE’S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

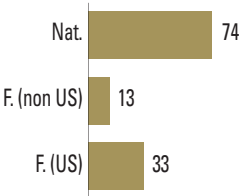
The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster.

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

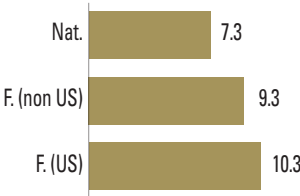
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

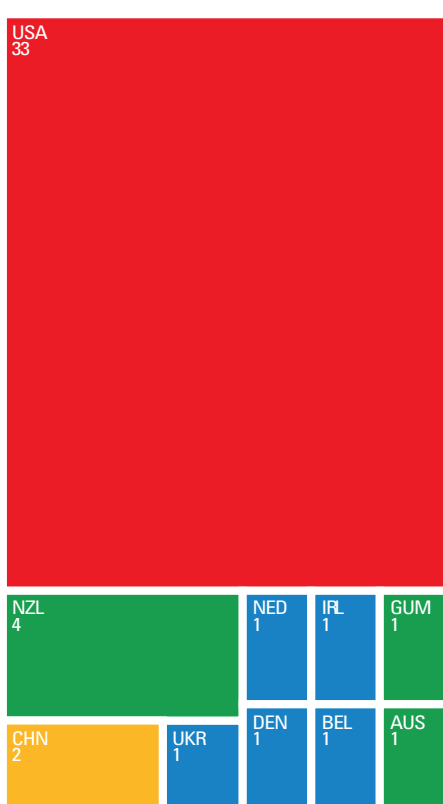
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



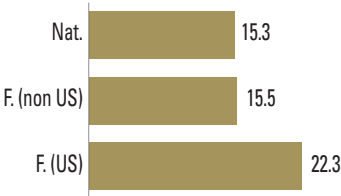
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



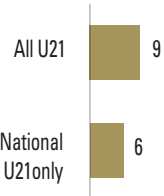
POINTS PER MINUTE



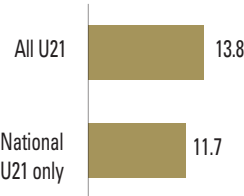
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

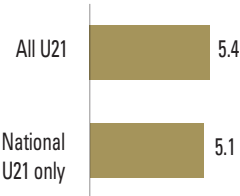
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

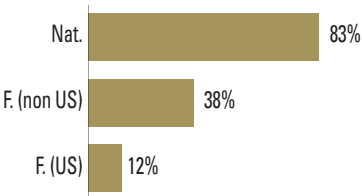


MINUTES PER GAME

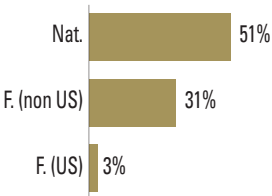


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

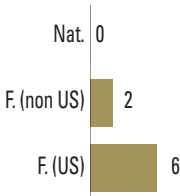
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

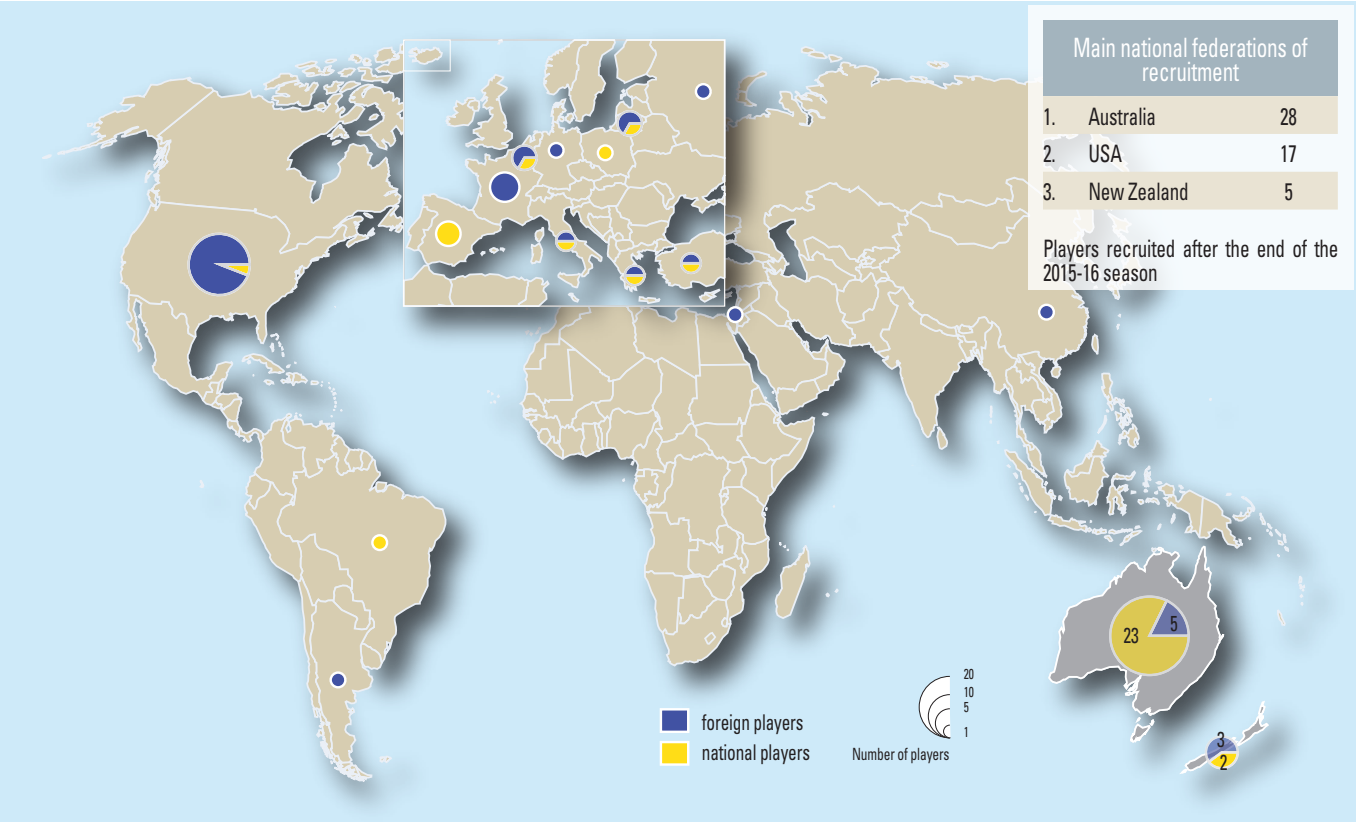


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

BC Oostende
Belfius Mons-Hainaut
Excelsior Brussels
Kangoeroes Willebroek
Leuven Bears
Liege Basket
Limburg United
Okapi Aalstar
PO Antwerp Giants
Spirou Charleroi

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	10	11
Number of games per season	180	160
Number of games per team	36	30
Number of players	162	172
% of foreigners	45%	43%
Number of nationalities represented	16	15
Average age	24.9	24.9
Average height (cm)	196.4	195.7
Average team points per game	79.7	82.9
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.1	25.7
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	16.2	15.6

LEAGUE’S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

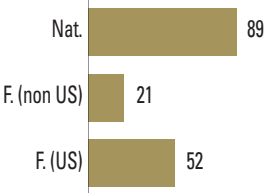
The league imposed a minimum of 6 Home-Grown players on the scoresheet, regardless of the total number of players on the scoresheet.

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

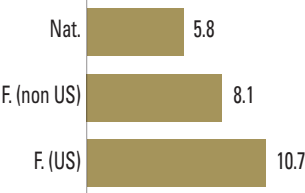
The league allowed 4 replacements per team during the season but did not allow any national transfers during the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

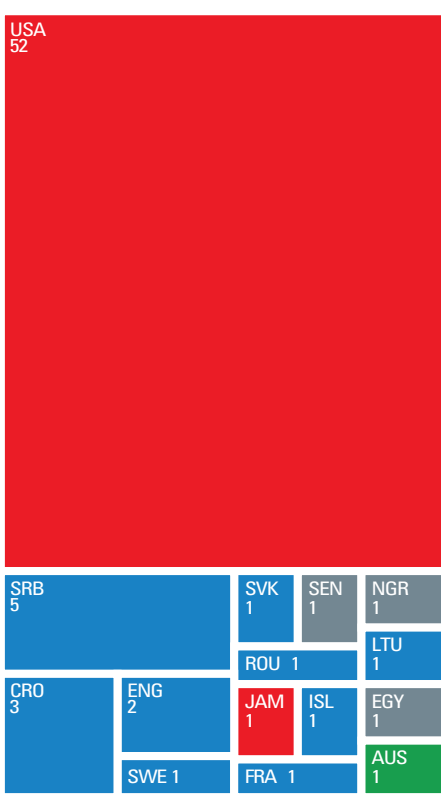
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



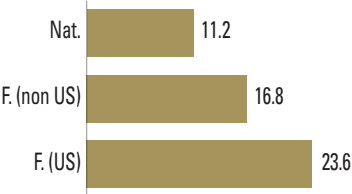
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



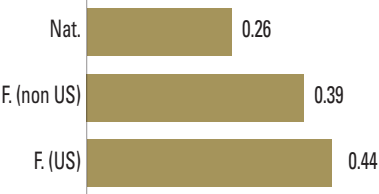
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



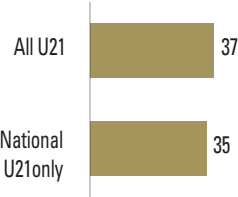
POINTS PER MINUTE



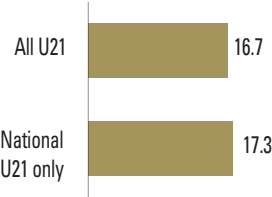
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

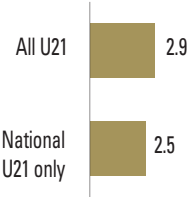
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

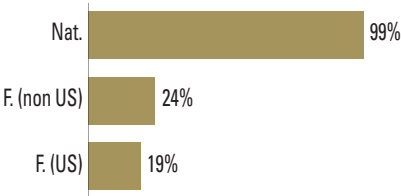


MINUTES PER GAME

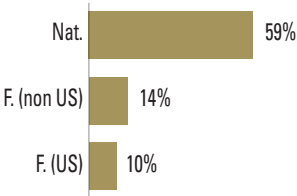


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

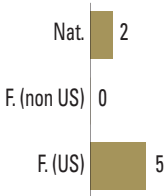
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

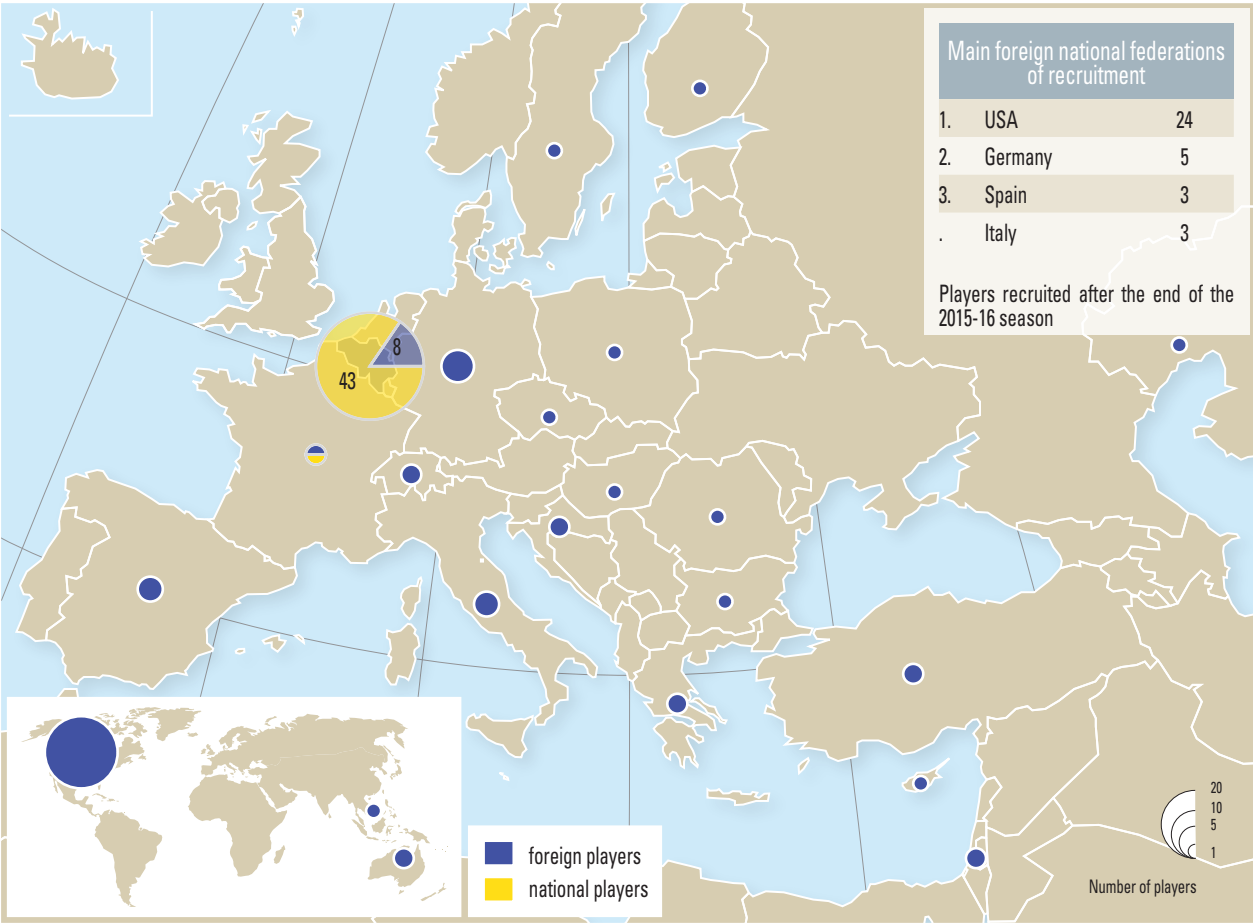


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Banrisul Caxias do Sul
Basquete Cearense
Bauru
Campo Mourao Basquete
Flamengo
Franca
Liga Sorocabana
Macaé
Minas Storm
Mogi das Cruzes
Paulistano
Pinheiros
UnicEUB/BRB Brasília
Universo Vitoria
Vasco de Gama

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	15	15
Number of games per season	210	210
Number of games per team	28	28
Number of players	219	231
% of foreigners	13%	11%
Number of nationalities represented	7	7
Average age	26.7	25.9
Average height (cm)	195.9	196.1
Average team points per game	77.2	77.5
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.9	26.9
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.6	15.4

LEAGUE’S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

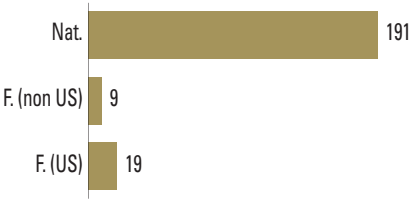
The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster. The league allowed 3 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

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

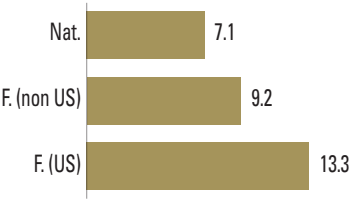
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements per team during the first round of the regular season. The league allowed national transfers under special restrictions related to the status of the concerned transferred player during the first round of the regular season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

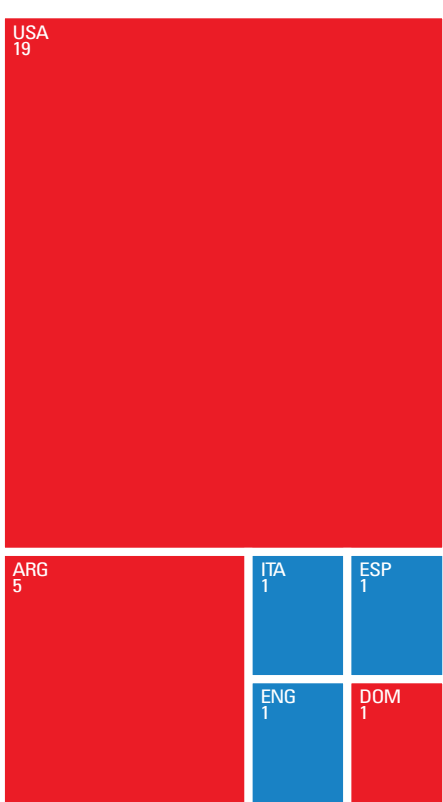
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



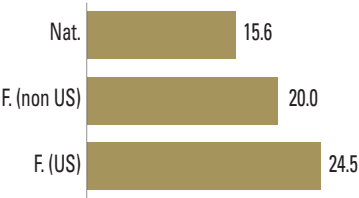
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



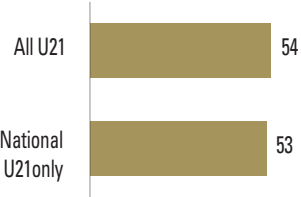
POINTS PER MINUTE



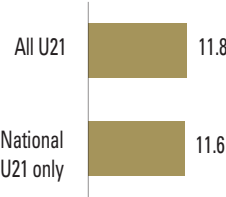
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

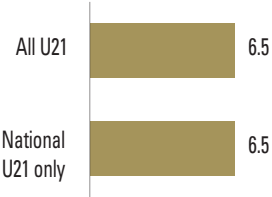
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

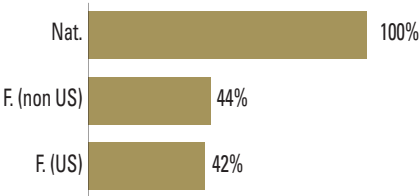


MINUTES PER GAME

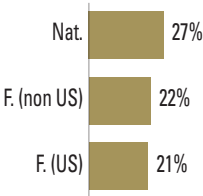


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

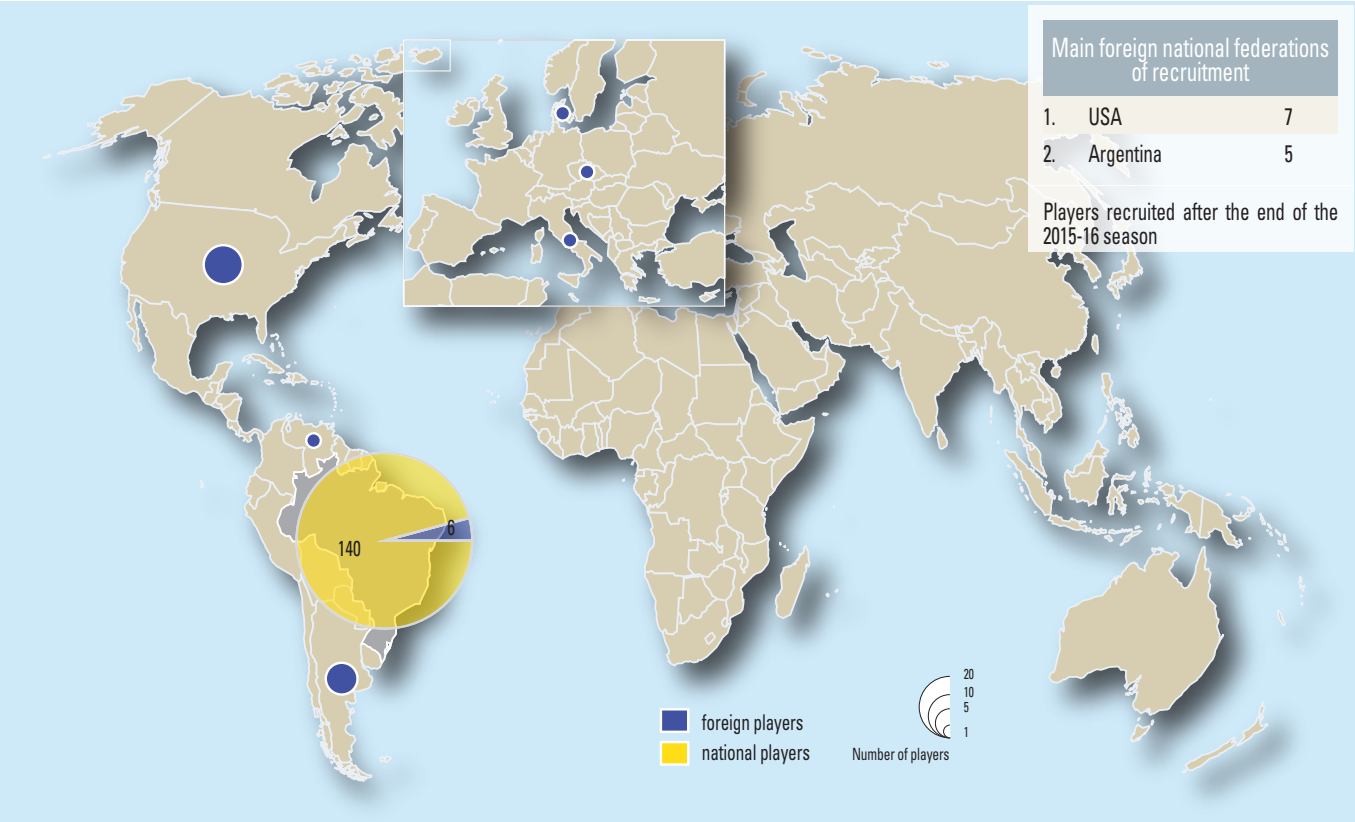


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Bayi Rockets
Beijing Ducks
Beikong Fly Dragons
Fujian Sturgeons
Guangdong Southern Tigers
Guangzhou Long-Lions
Jiangsu Dragons
Jiangsu Tongxi Monkey King
Jilin Northeast Tigers
Liaoning Flying Leopards
Qingdao Eagles
Shandong Golden Stars
Shanghai Sharks
Shanxi Brave Dragons
Shenzhen Leopards
Sichuan Blue Whales
Tianjin Gold Lions
Xinjiang Flying Tigers
Zhejiang Golden Bulls
Zhejiang Guangsha Lions

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	20	20
Number of games per season	380	380
Number of games per team	38	38
Number of players	302	304
% of foreigners	21%	20%
Number of nationalities represented	15	13
Average age	26.0	26.0
Average height (cm)	198.8	198.6
Average team points per game*	86.5	88.4
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players*	26.6	27.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.1	15.2

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

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

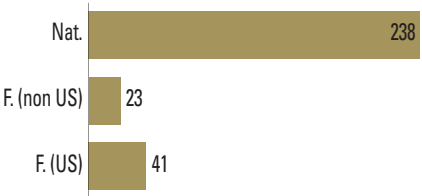
The league allowed 2 foreign players per team on the roster and 1 additional player from Asia under restricted conditions. The league also imposed playing time restrictions for foreign players.

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

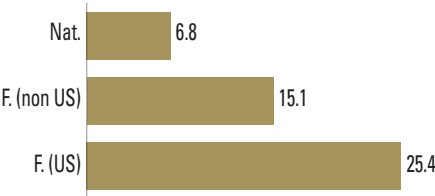
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

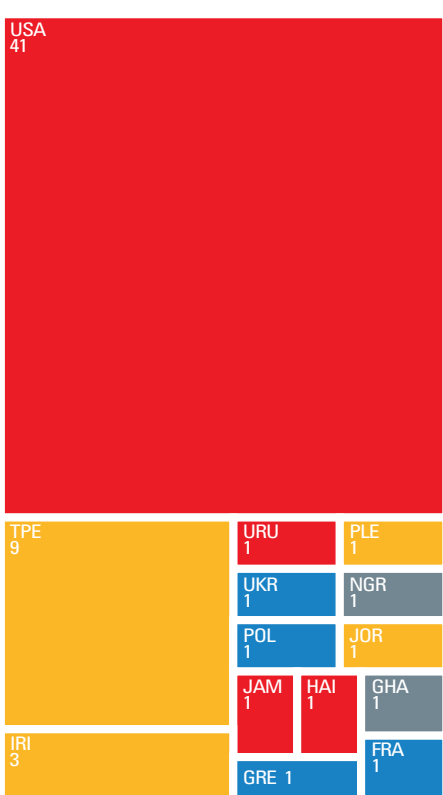
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME*



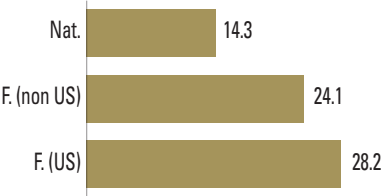
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



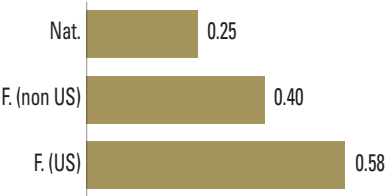
MINUTES PER GAME*



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



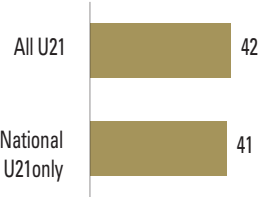
POINTS PER MINUTE



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

U21 PLAYERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

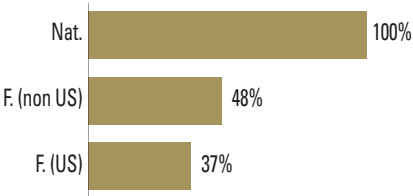


MINUTES PER GAME*

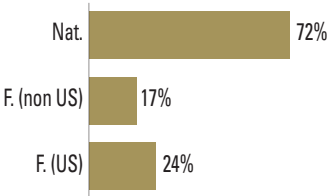


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

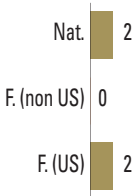
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

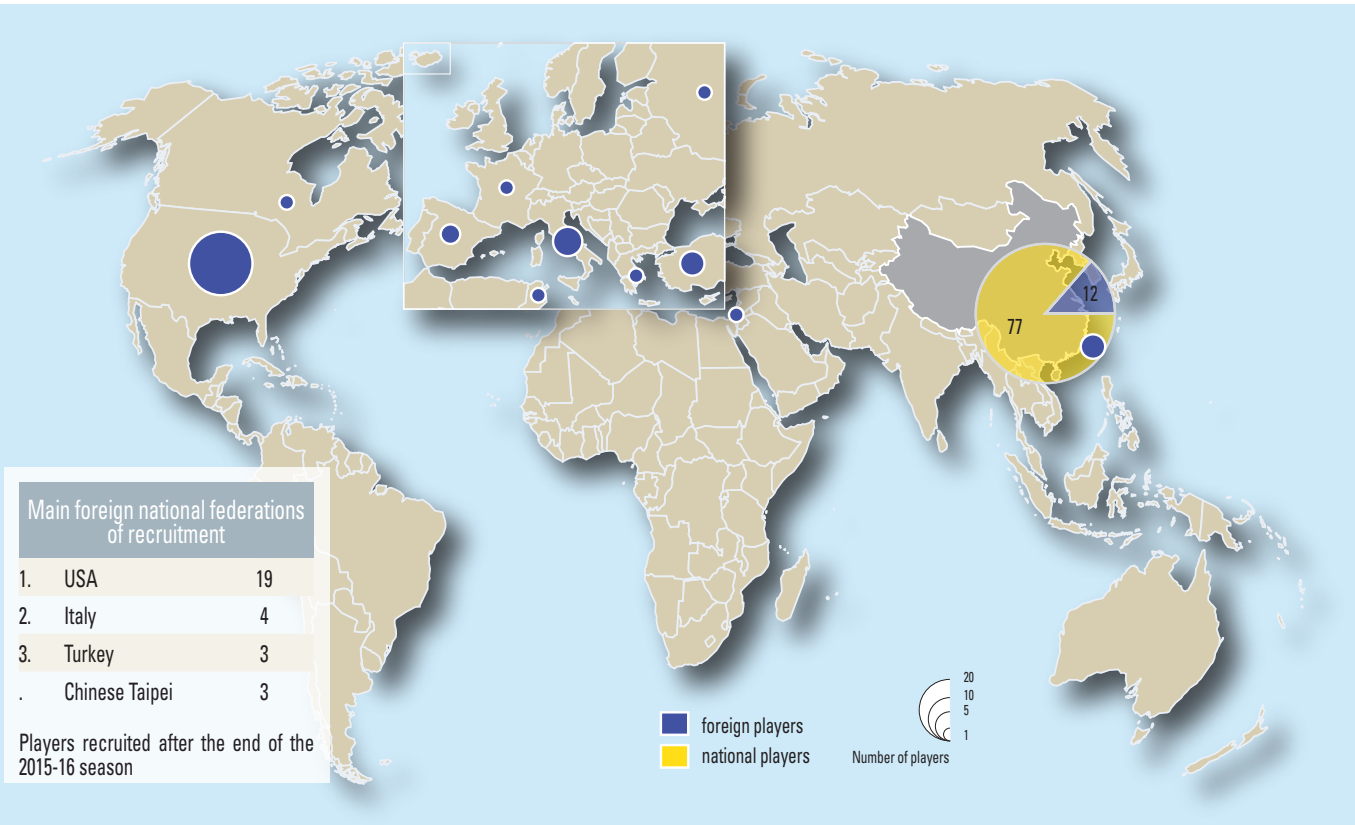


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Antibes
ASVEL Basket Lyon-Villeurbanne
BCM Gravelines Dunkerque
Cholet Basket
Elan Bearnais Pau-Lacq-Orthez
Elan Chalon
Entente Orleanaise
Hyerres Toulon Var
Le Mans Sarthe Basket
Le Portel
Limoges
Monaco
Nanterre 92
Paris Levallois
Reims
SASP JDA Dijon Basket
SASP SLUC Nancy Basket
SIG 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	280	262
% of foreigners	58%	55%
Number of nationalities represented	37	28
Average age	26.7	26.4
Average height (cm)	196.8	196.7
Average team points per game	76.0	76.2
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.2	26.4
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.6	14.6

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

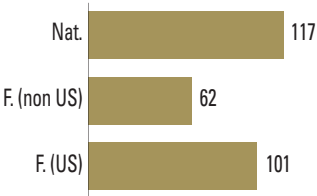
The league allowed 6 non Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet.

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

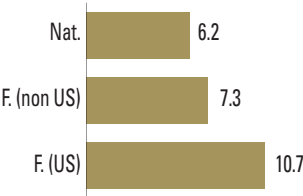
The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 16 contracts throughout the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

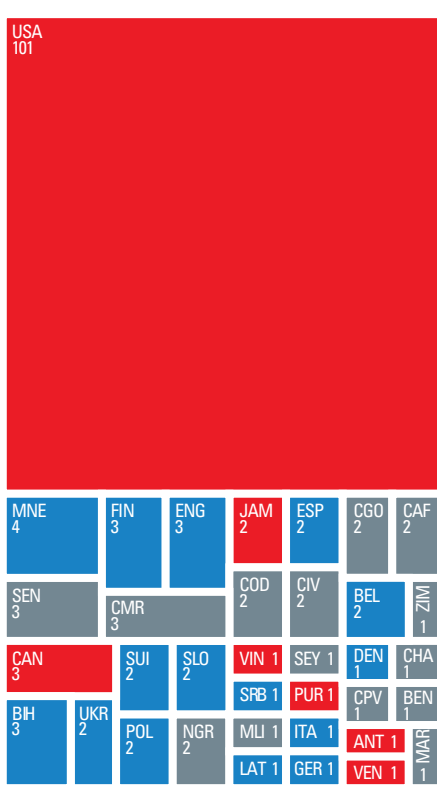
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



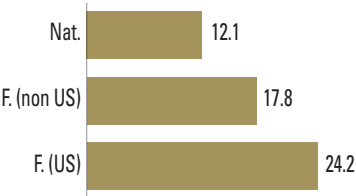
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



POINTS PER MINUTE



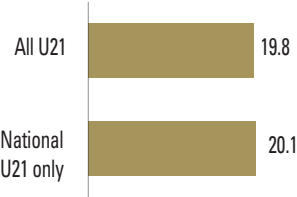
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

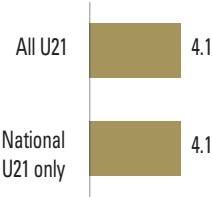
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

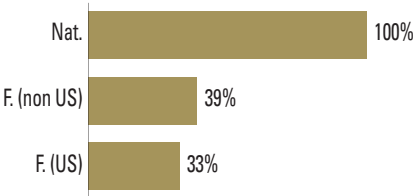


MINUTES PER GAME

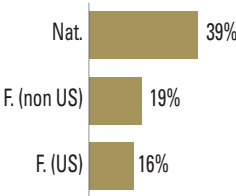


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

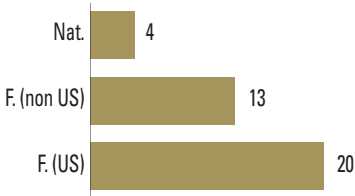
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

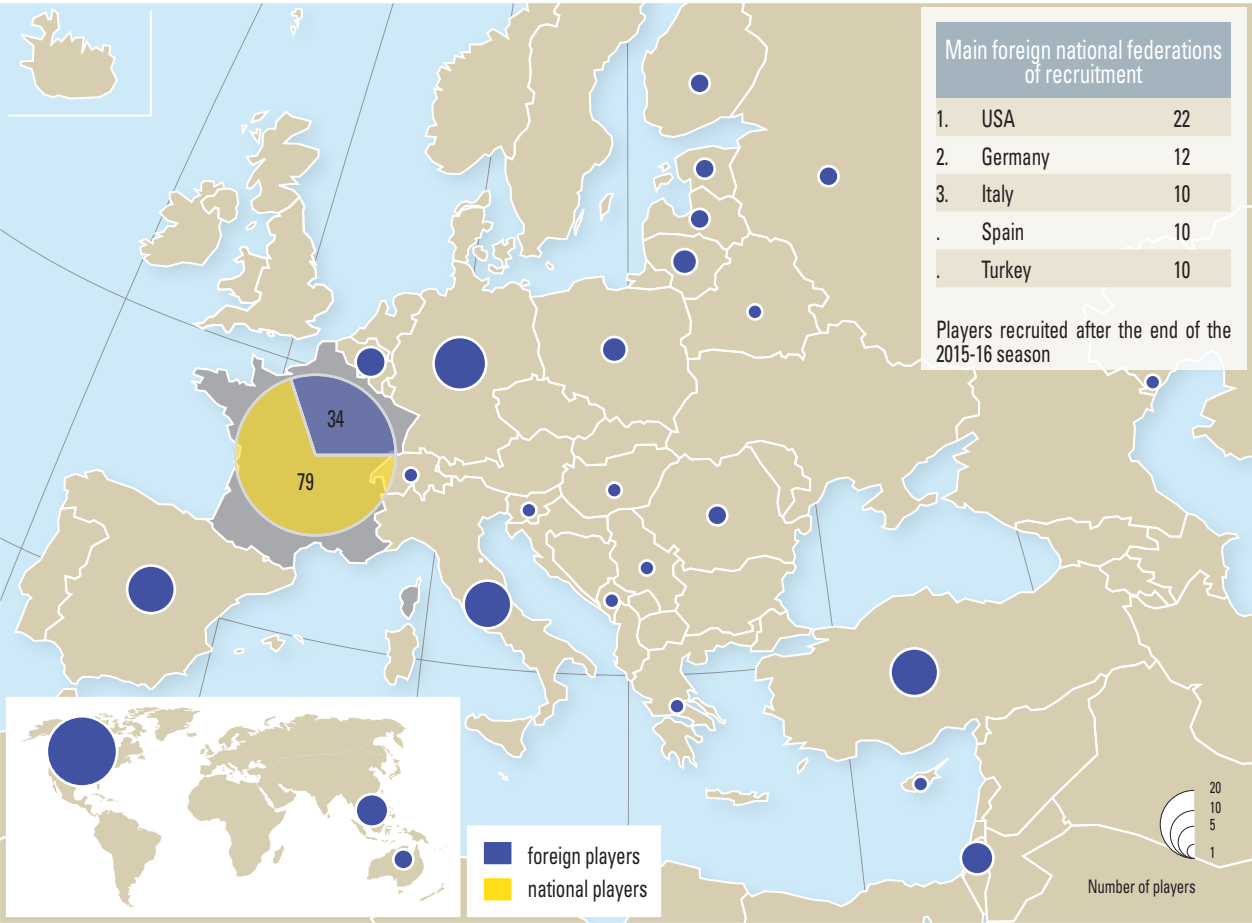


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Alba Berlin
Basketball Lowen Braunschweig
BG Gottingen
Brose Bamberg
Eisbaren Bremerhaven
EWB Baskets Oldenburg
FC Bayern Munchen
Giessen 46ers
Medi Bayreuth
MHP Riesen Ludwigsburg
Phoenix Hagen
Rasta Vechta
Ratiopharm Ulm
s. Oliver Wurzburg
Science City Jena
Skyliners Frankfurt
Telekom Baskets Bonn
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	286
% of foreigners	54%	57%
Number of nationalities represented	27	22
Average age	25.6	25.6
Average height (cm)	197.0	196.8
Average team points per game	79.3	80.1
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.1	26.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.9	15.9

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

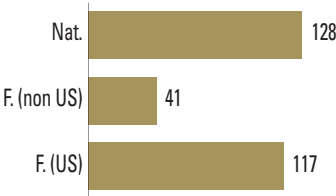
The league allowed 6 foreign players per team on the scoresheet.

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

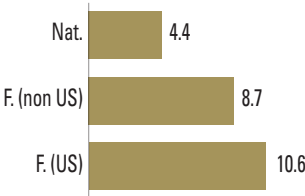
The league allowed 4 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



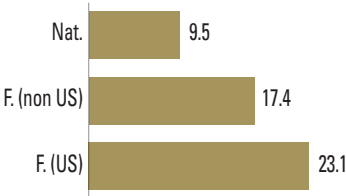
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



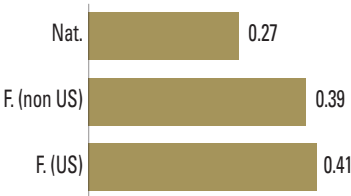
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



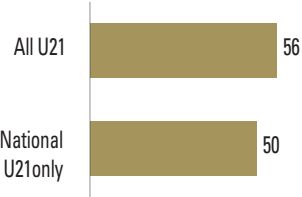
POINTS PER MINUTE



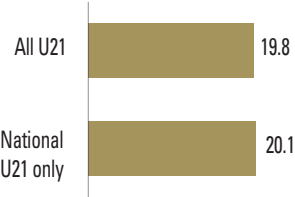
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

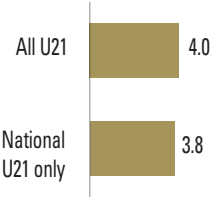
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

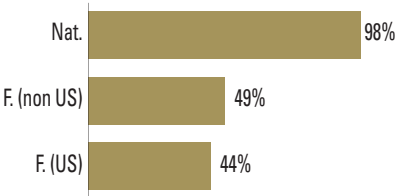


MINUTES PER GAME

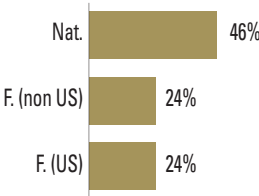


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

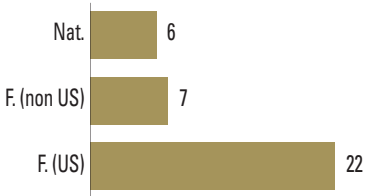
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

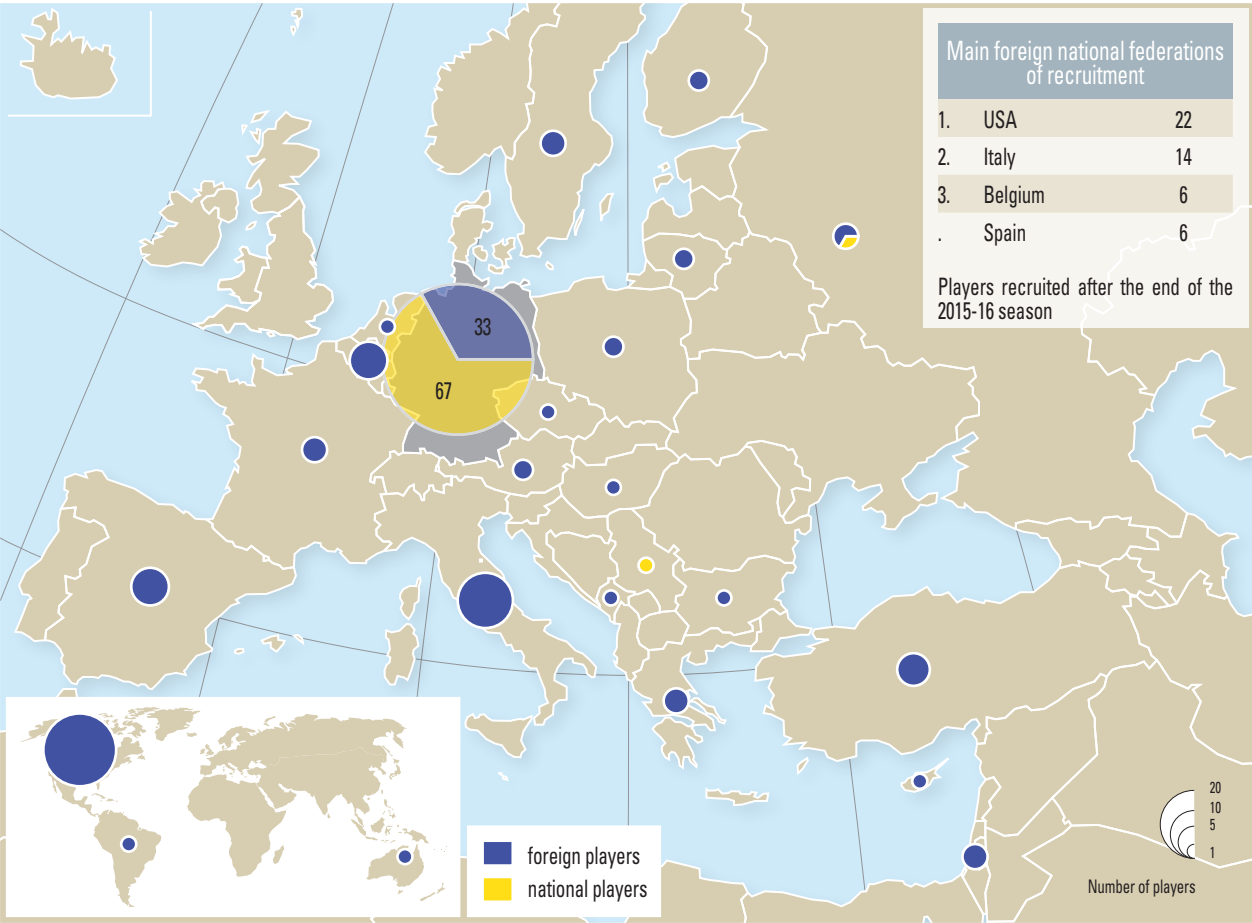


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

AEK
Apollon Patras Carna
Aris
Doxa Lefkadas
Kolossos
Koroivos
Kymis Seajets
Lavrio DHI
Olympiacos
Panathinaikos
PAOK
Promitheas Patras
Rethymno Creatan Kings
Trikala

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	14	14
Number of games per season	182	182
Number of games per team	26	26
Number of players	245	241
% of foreigners	55%	49%
Number of nationalities represented	29	25
Average age	26.6	26.3
Average height (cm)	197.6	197.1
Average team points per game	73.6	73.7
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	24.3	24.5
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	17.5	17.2

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

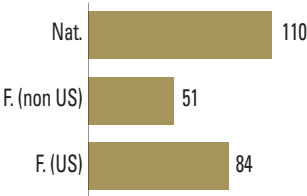
The league allowed 6 foreign players per team on the scoresheet. Among them, 4 players could come from outside the EU + EEA + Switzerland area.

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

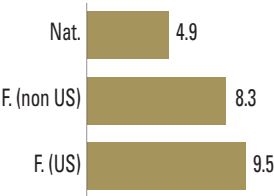
The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 17 contracts throughout the season. The league allowed 3 replacements per team during the first leg of the regular season and 3 more during the second leg. The league allowed only one national transfer the final weekend of the first round of the regular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

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

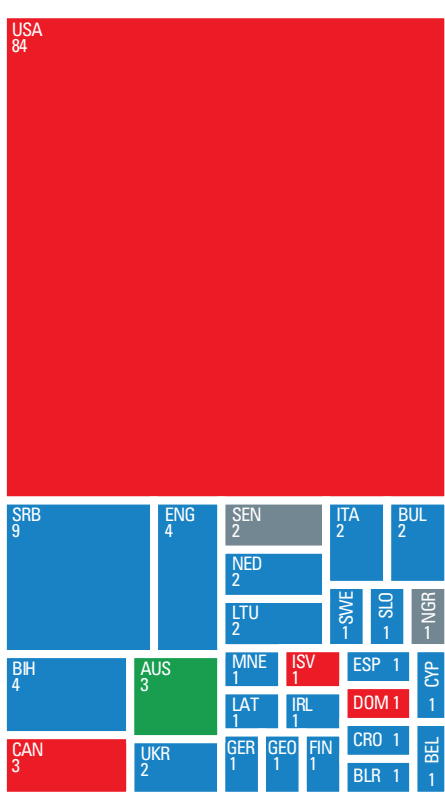
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



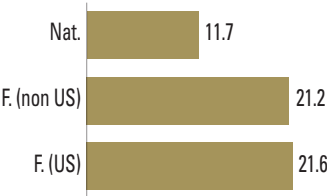
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



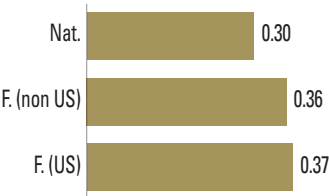
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



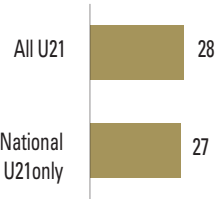
POINTS PER MINUTE



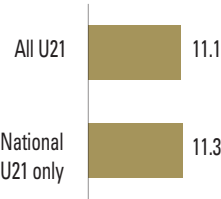
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

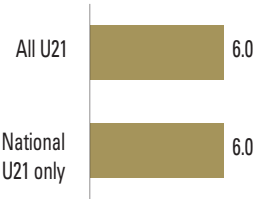
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

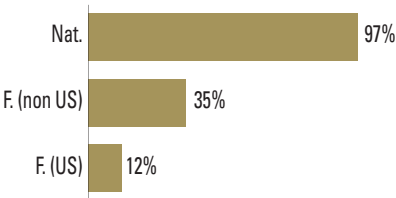


MINUTES PER GAME

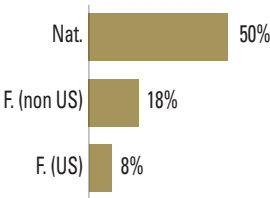


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

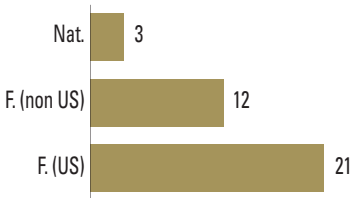
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

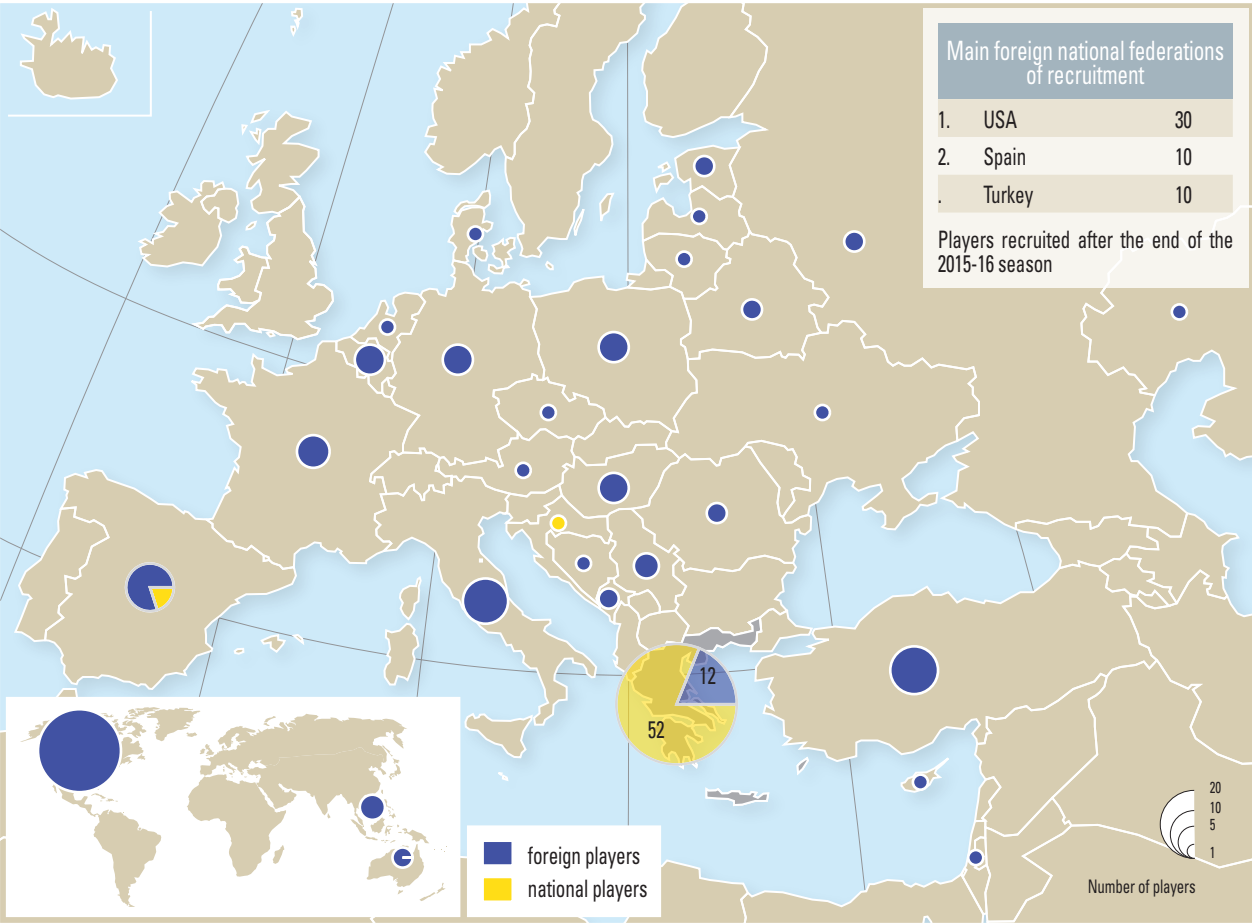


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Bnei Hasharon
Hapoel Jerusalem
Hapoel Eilat
Hapoel Gilboa Galil
Hapoel Holon
Hapoel Tel Aviv
Ironi Nahariya
Maccabi Ashdod
Maccabi Haifa
Maccabi Kiryat Gat
Maccabi Rishon LeZion
Maccabi Tel Aviv

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	12	12
Number of games per season	198	198
Number of games per team	33	33
Number of players	194	192
% of foreigners	48%	47%
Number of nationalities represented	13	15
Average age	25.9	25.9
Average height (cm)	195.6	195.5
Average team points per game	79.7	79.9
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.9	27.4
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	16.2	16.0

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

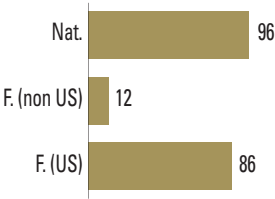
The league allowed 5 foreign players per team on the scoresheet, and 2 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

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

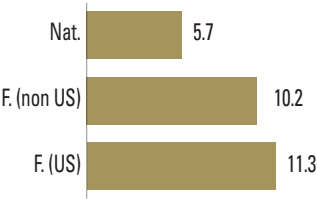
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. However, the league did not allow more than one national transfer per player.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

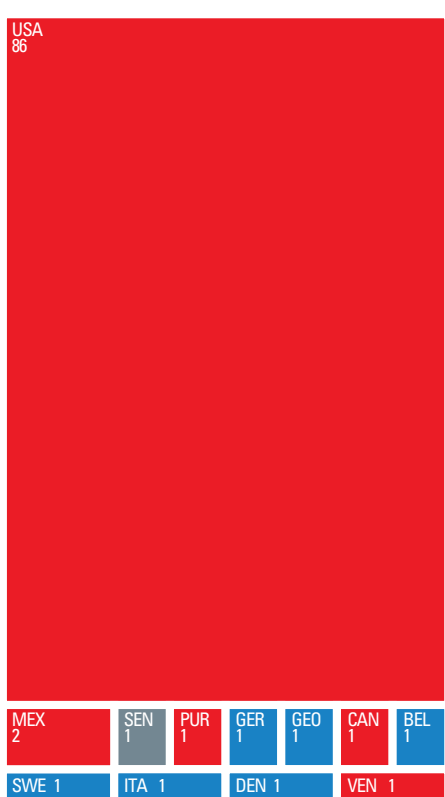
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



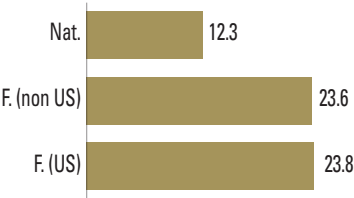
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



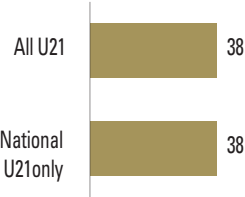
POINTS PER MINUTE



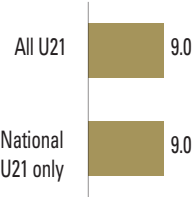
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

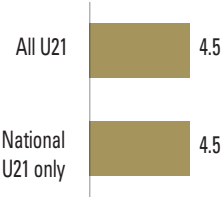
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

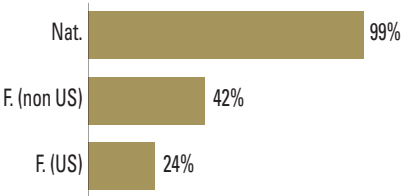


MINUTES PER GAME

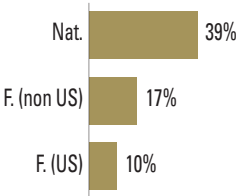


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

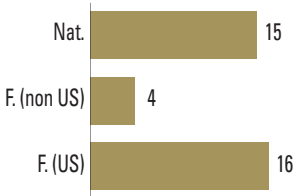
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

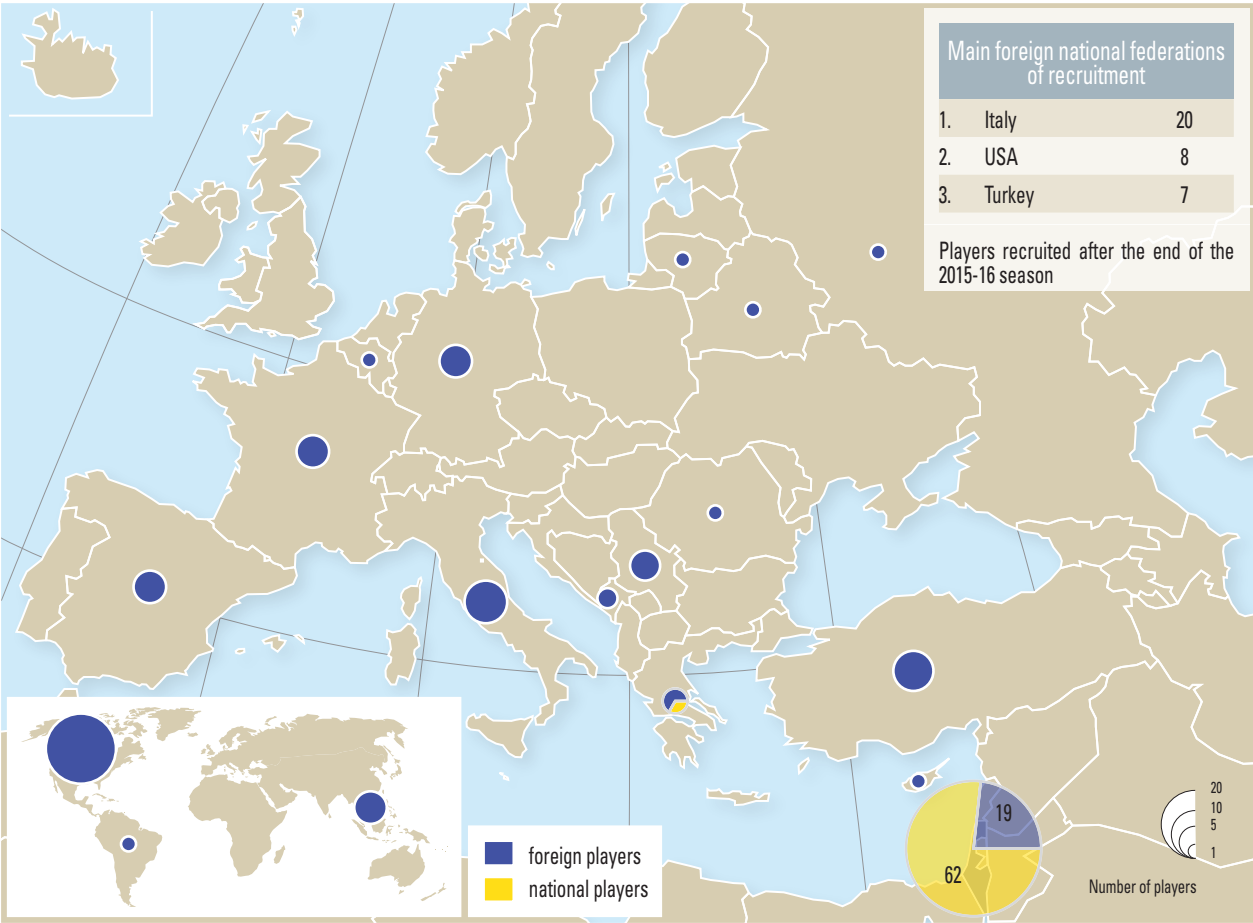


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Aquila Basket Trento
Auxilium Pallacanestro Torino
Basket Brescia Leonesa
Dinamo Basket Sassari
EA7 Emporio Armani Milano
Grissin Bon Reggio Emilia
Guerino Vanoli
JuveCaserta Basket
New Basket Brindisi
Orlandina Basket
Pallacanestro Cantu
Pallacanestro Varese
Pistoia Basket
Reyer Venezia
Sidigas Avellino
VL Pesaro

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	16	16
Number of games per season	240	240
Number of games per team	30	30
Number of players	247	248
% of foreigners	56%	54%
Number of nationalities represented	33	32
Average age	26.4	25.9
Average height (cm)	196.7	197.0
Average team points per game	78.7	76.1
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	26.2	26.0
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.4	15.5

LEAGUE’S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

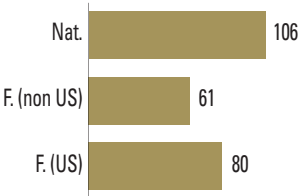
The league allowed 5 foreign players per team (10-man roster) + 3 extra FIBA Europe players (12-man roster) on the roster.

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.

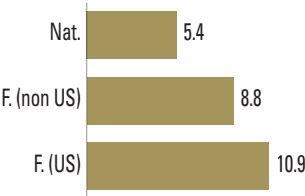
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

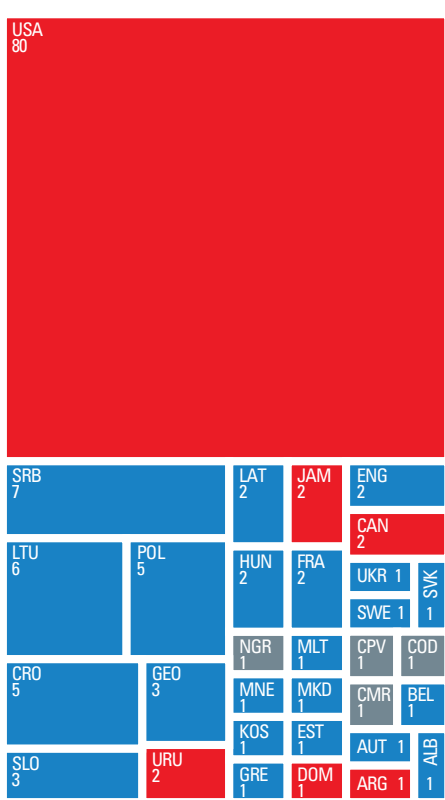
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



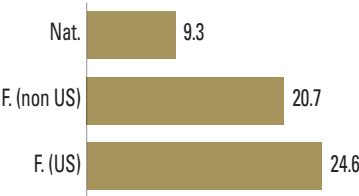
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



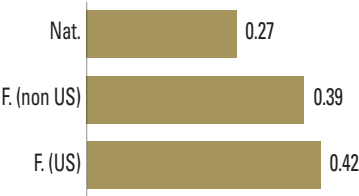
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



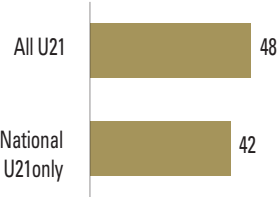
POINTS PER MINUTE



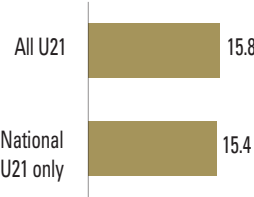
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

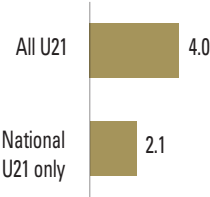
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

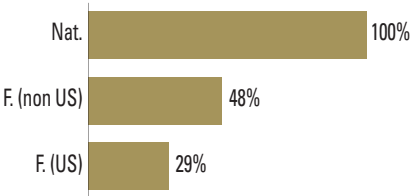


MINUTES PER GAME

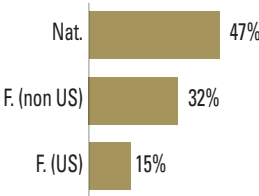


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

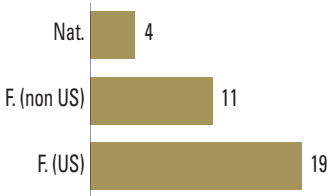
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

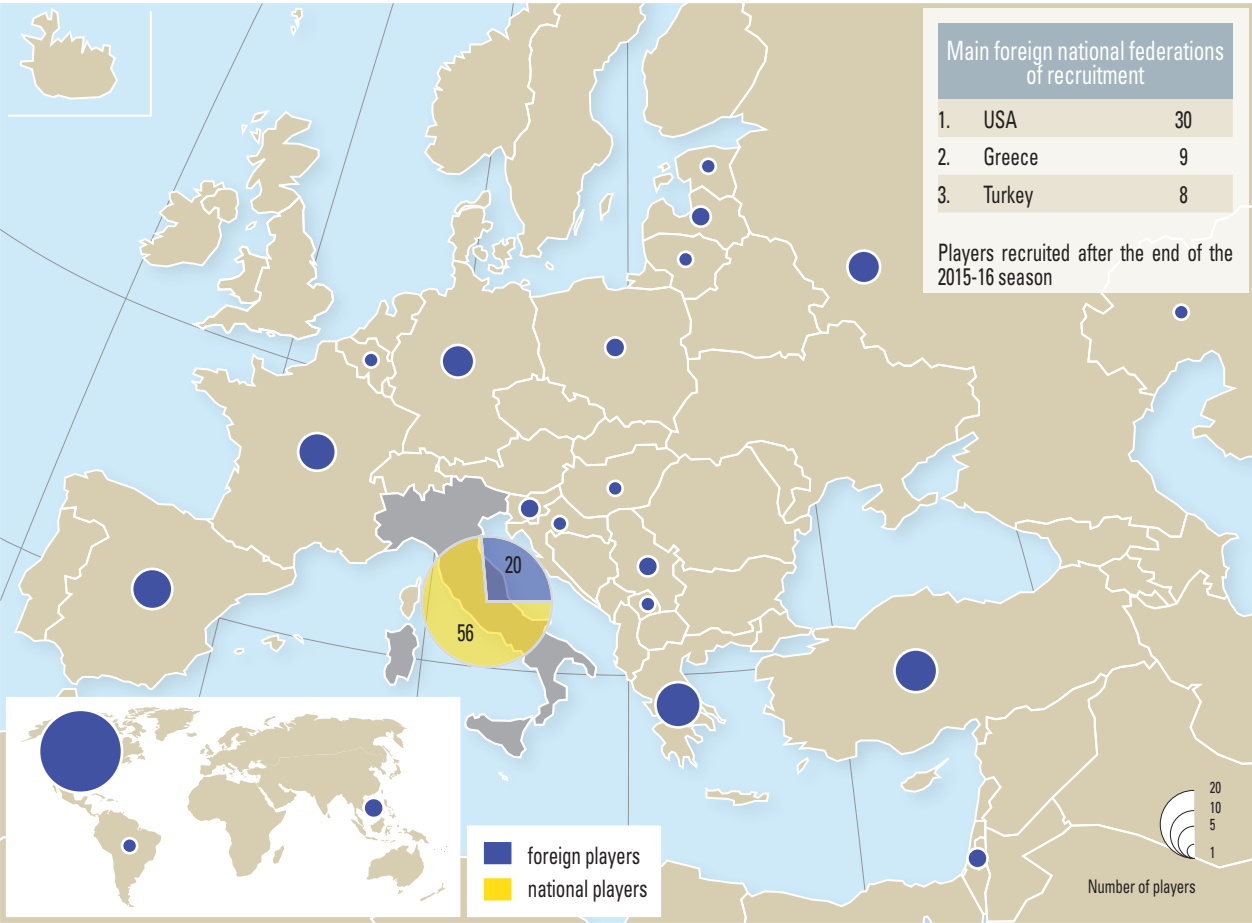


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Anwil Wrocław
Asseco Gdynia
AZS Koszalin
Energa Czarni Słupsk
King Szczecin
Miasto Szkła Krosno
MKS Dąbrowa Górnicza
PGE Turów Zgorzelec
Polfarmex Kutno
Polpharma Starogard Gdański
Polski Cukier Toruń
Rosa Radom
Siarka Tarnobrzeg
Stal Ostrow Wielkopolski
TBV Start Lublin
Trefl Sopot
Zielona Góra

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	17	17
Number of games per season	272	272
Number of games per team	30	30
Number of players	250	261
% of foreigners	37%	38%
Number of nationalities represented	18	19
Average age	26.5	26.0
Average height (cm)	195.2	195.4
Average team points per game	76.5	74.2
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	25.7	25.9
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	14.7	15.4

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

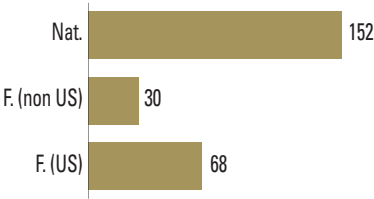
The league imposed 6 Home-Grown players on the scoresheet. The league allowed 3 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team.

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

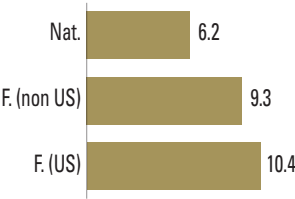
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

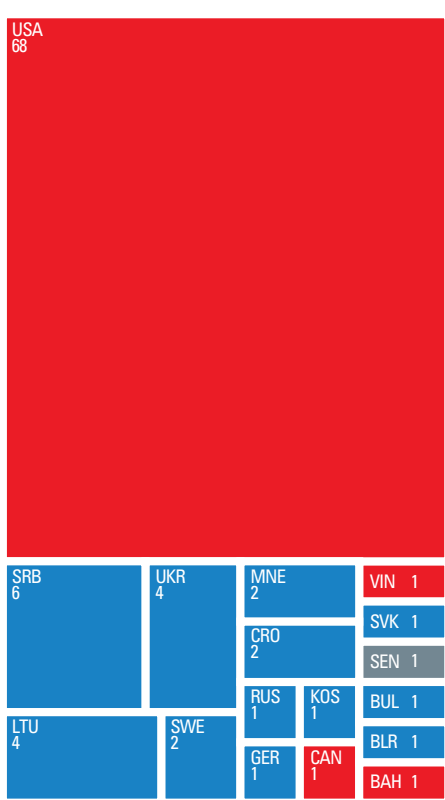
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



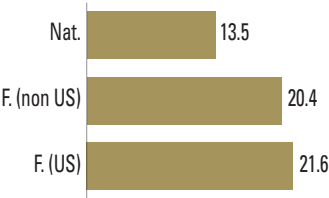
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



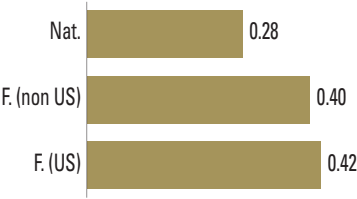
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



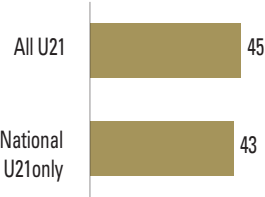
POINTS PER MINUTE



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

U21 PLAYERS

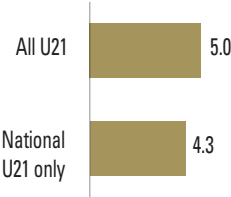
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

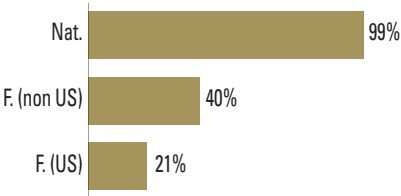


MINUTES PER GAME

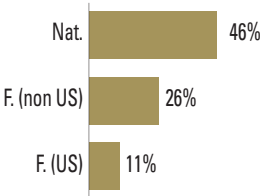


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

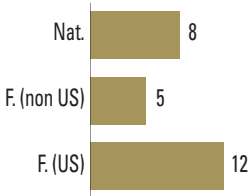
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

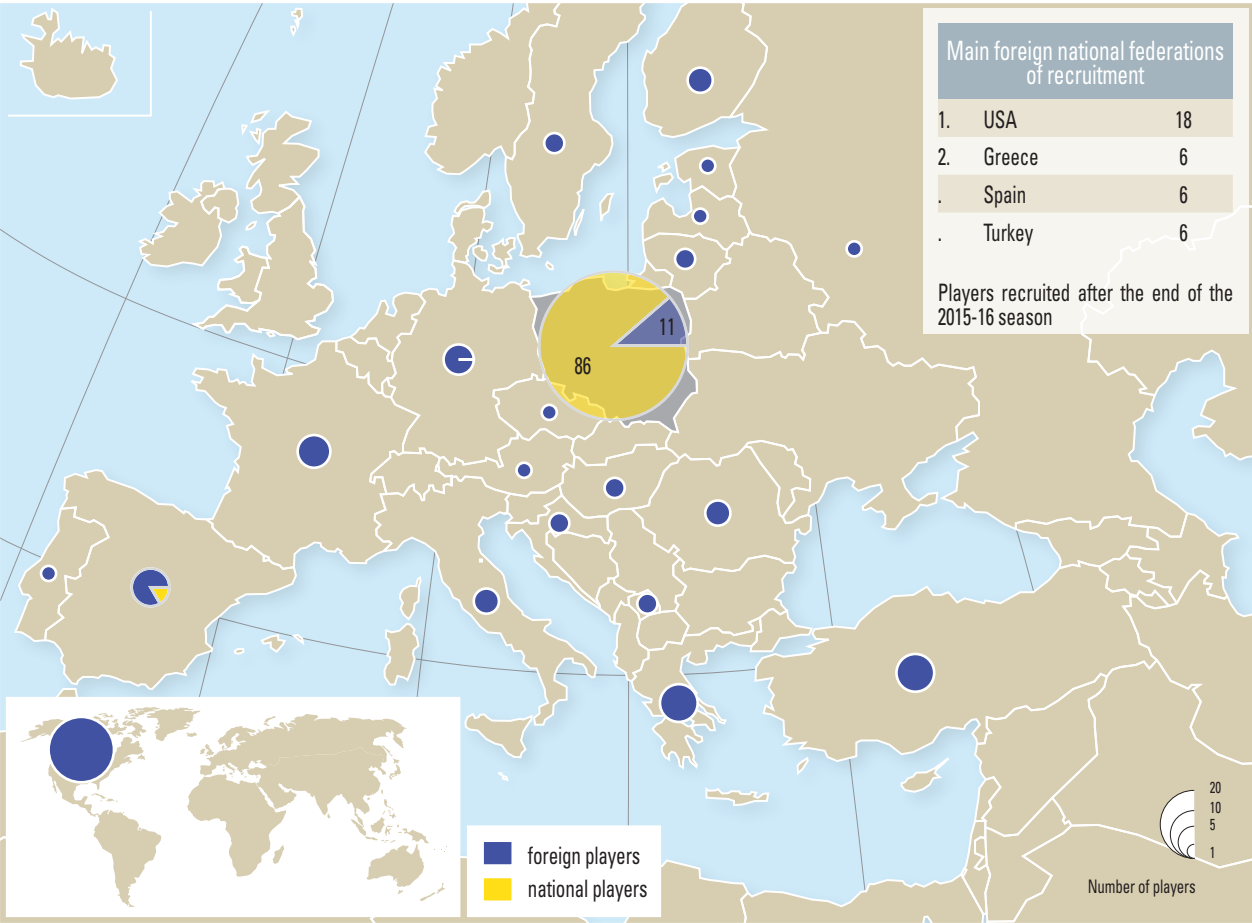


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Andorra
Baskonia
Bilbao Basket
CB Gran Canaria
Estudiantes
F.C. Barcelona
Fuenlabrada
Iberostar Tenerife
Joventut de Badalona
Manresa
Obradoiro
Real Betis Energia Plus
Real Madrid
UCAM Murcia
Unicaja
Valencia
Zaragoza

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	17	18
Number of games per season	272	306
Number of games per team	32	34
Number of players	266	288
% of foreigners	70%	64%
Number of nationalities represented	42	48
Average age	27.0	26.6
Average height (cm)	198.5	198.9
Average team points per game	79.6	79.2
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	22.8	23.2
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.6	16.0

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

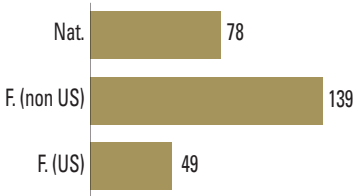
The league imposed 4 Home-Grown players per team on the roster if the team was composed by 10-12 players, or 3 if composed by 8-9 players. The league allowed a maximum of 2 non UE + EEA + Switzerland + Cotonou players on the roster.

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

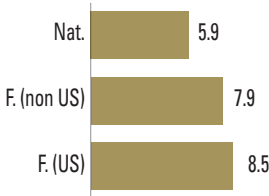
The league allowed 10 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

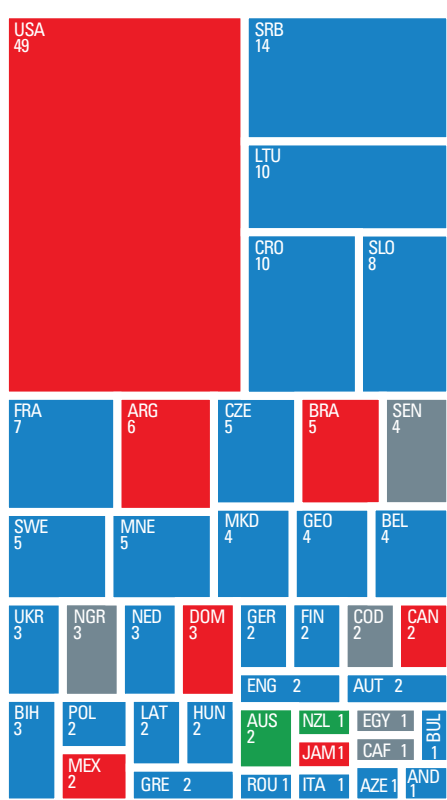
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



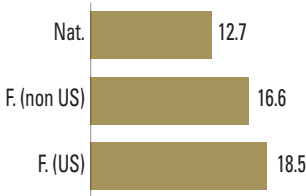
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



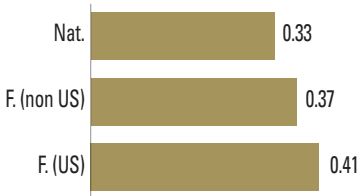
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



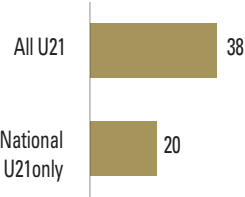
POINTS PER MINUTE



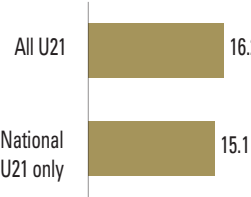
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

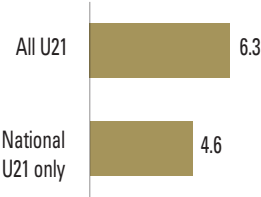
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

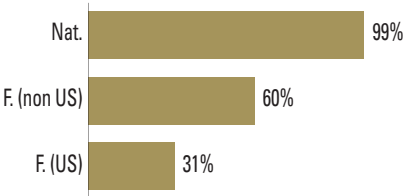


MINUTES PER GAME

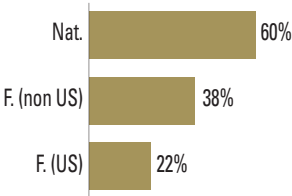


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

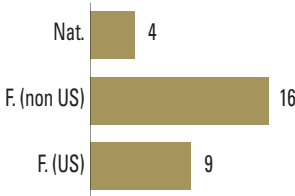
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

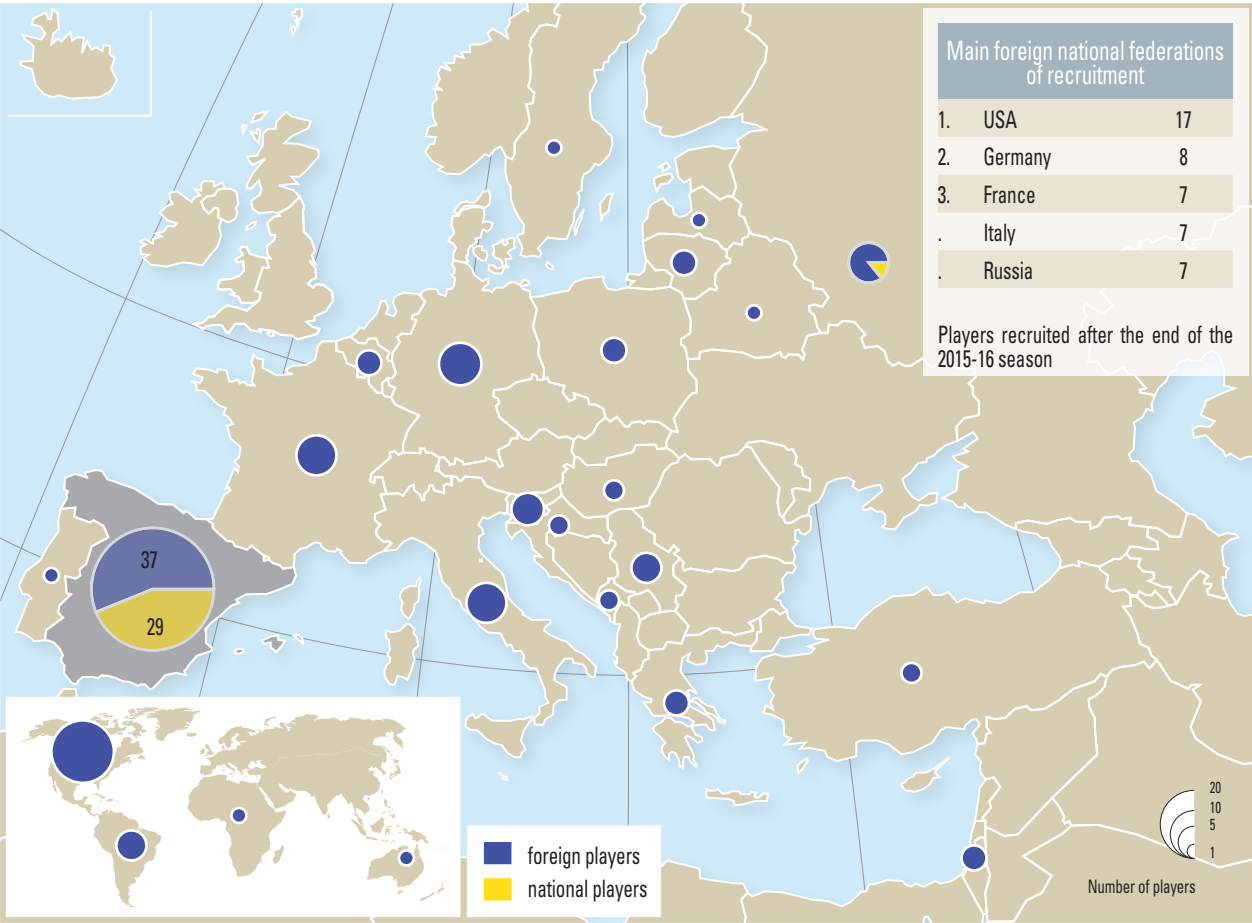


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

BBC Lausanne
BBC Monthey
BC Boncourt
BC Winterthur
Fribourg
Lions de Genève
Lugano Tigers
SAM Basket Massagno
Starwings Regio Basel
Swiss Central Basket
Union Neuchatel

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	11	10
Number of games per season	132	135
Number of games per team	25	27
Number of players	165	147
% of foreigners	49%	42%
Number of nationalities represented	21	19
Average age	24.1	24.1
Average height (cm)	193.4	193.4
Average team points per game	75.8	75.7
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	28.5	29.4
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.0	14.7

LEAGUE’S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

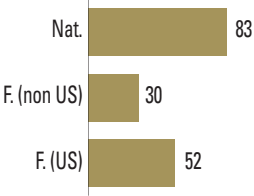
The league allowed 7 non-Home-Grown players per team on the roster. The league allowed 4 non-Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet, but only 3 can play together.

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

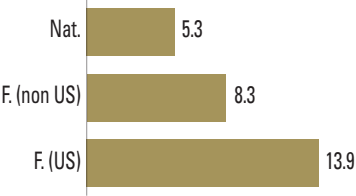
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season. The league allowed one national transfer per player.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

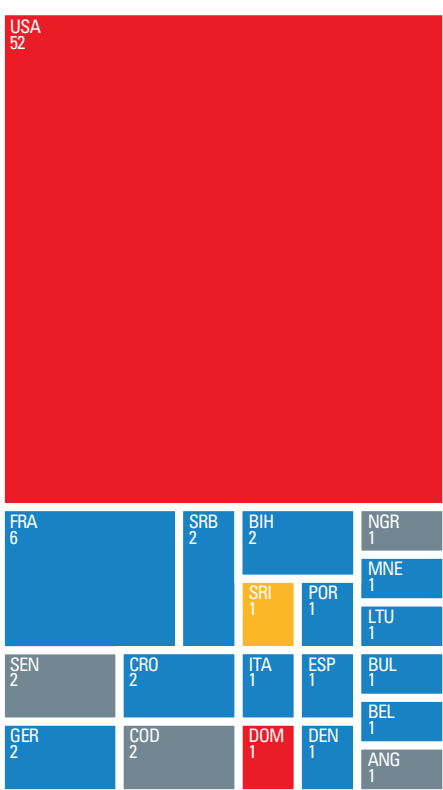
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



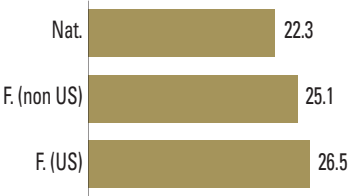
POINTS PER GAME



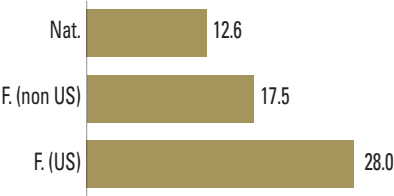
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



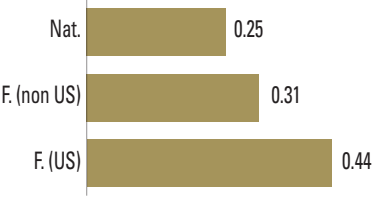
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



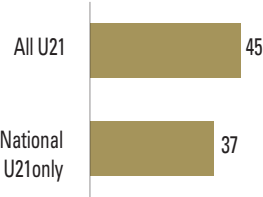
POINTS PER MINUTE



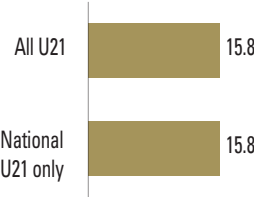
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

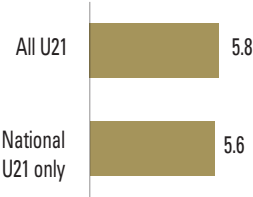
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

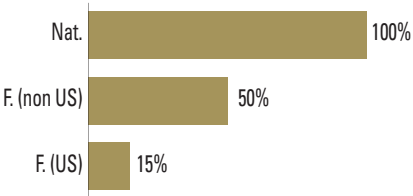


MINUTES PER GAME

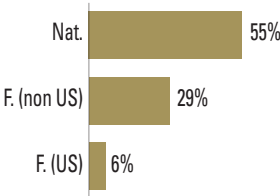


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

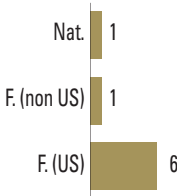
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

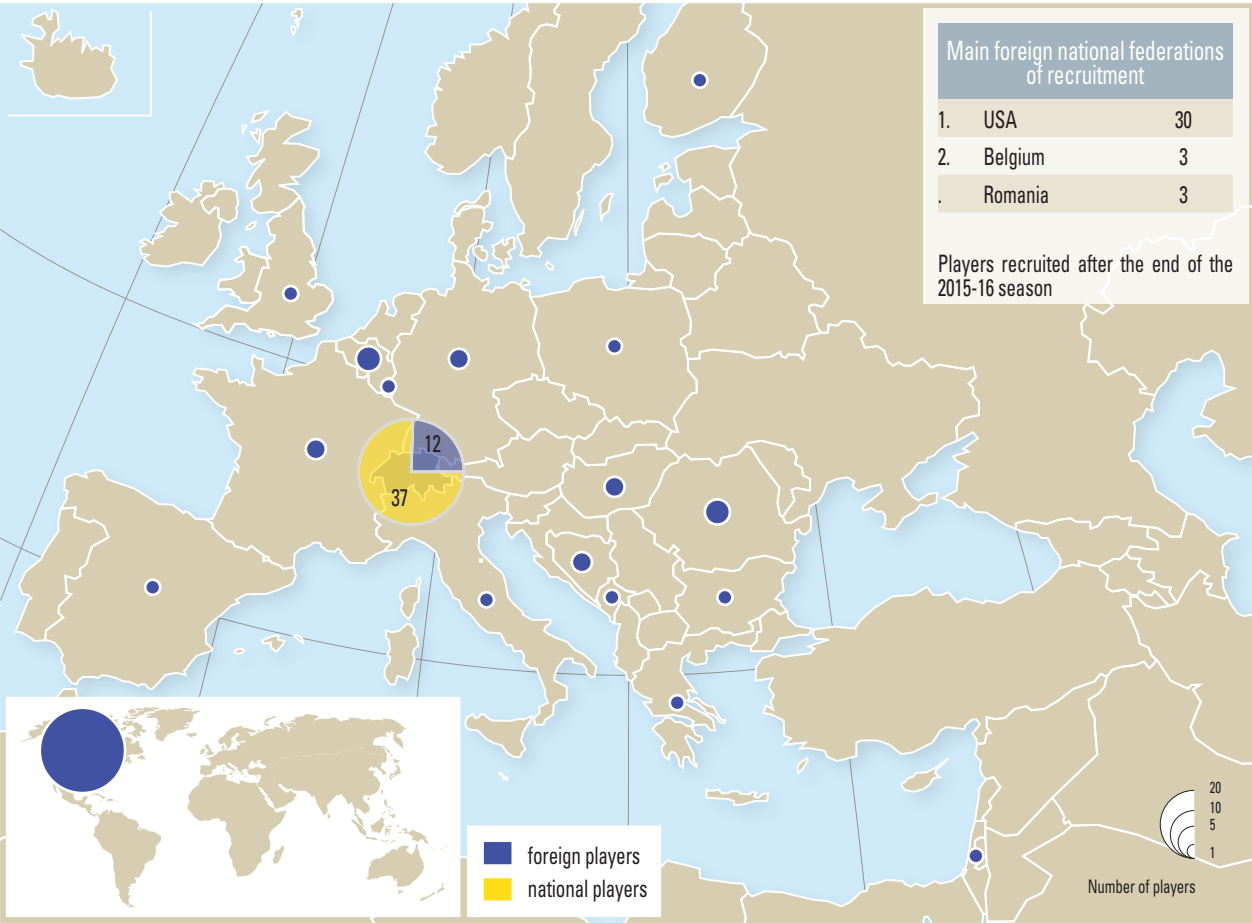


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Anadolu Efes
Banvit
Besiktas
Best Balikesir
Darussafaka
Demir Insaat Büyükçekmece
Fenerbahce
Galatasaray
Gaziantep Basketbol
Istanbul BB
Muratbey Usak Sportif
Pinar Karsiyaka
TED Ankara
Tofas
Trabzonspor
Yesilgiresun Belediye

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	16	16
Number of games per season	240	240
Number of games per team	30	30
Number of players	254	253
% of foreigners	51%	52%
Number of nationalities represented	31	33
Average age	26.3	26.6
Average height (cm)	198.2	197.9
Average team points per game	79.4	79.0
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	27.8	26.6
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.9	15.8

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

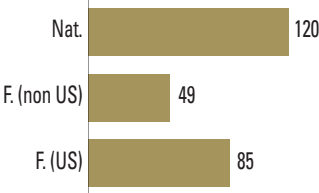
The league allowed 7 foreign players on the roster, 6 foreign players on the scoresheet and 5 foreign players on the court.

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

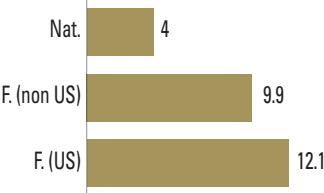
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season, nor regarding the number of national transfers.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

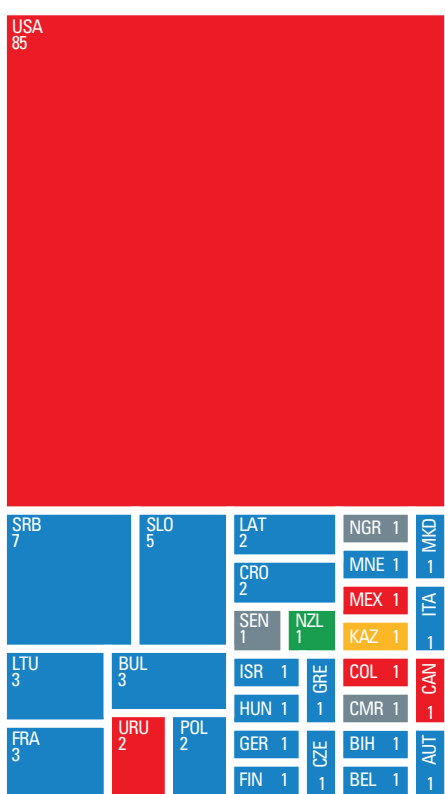
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



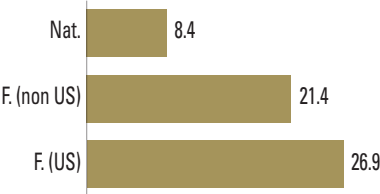
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



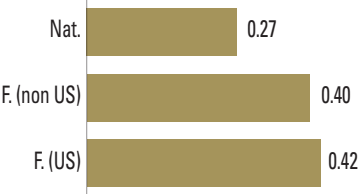
MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



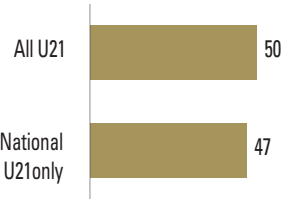
POINTS PER MINUTE



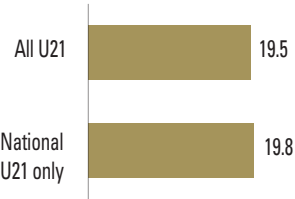
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

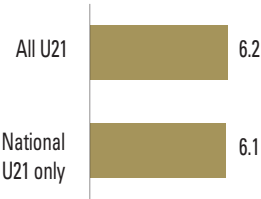
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

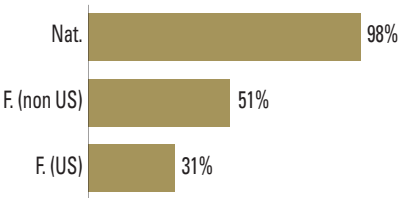


MINUTES PER GAME

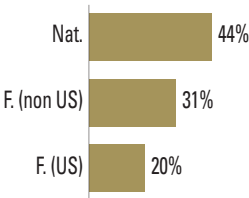


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

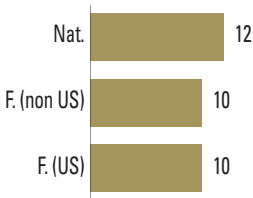
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

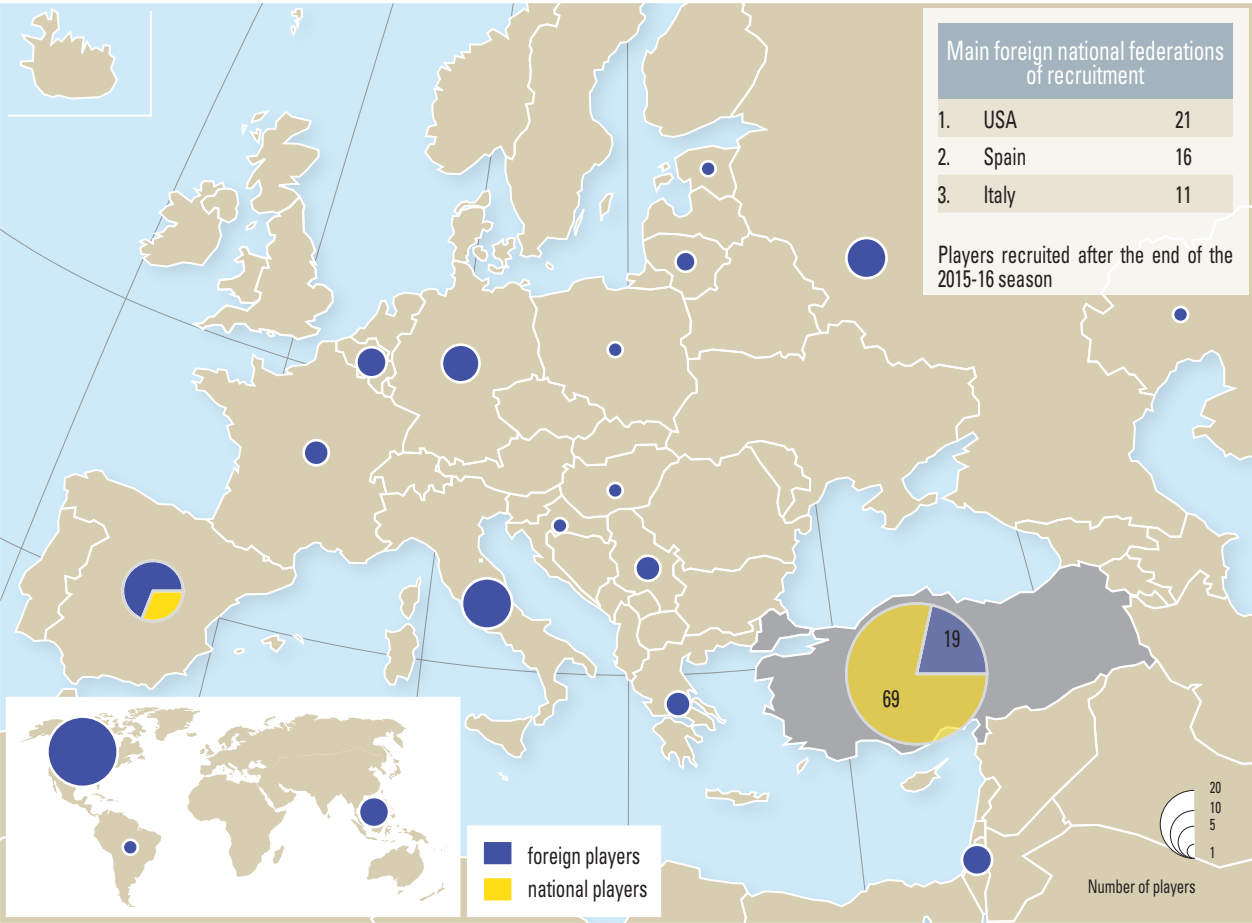


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2016-2017

Astana (KAZ)
Avtodor Saratov (RUS)
BC Kalev/Cramo (EST)
CSKA Moscow (RUS)
Enisey Krasnoyarsk Territory (RUS)
Khimki (RUS)
Lokomotiv Kuban (RUS)
Nizhny Novgorod (RUS)
Parma (RUS)
Tsmoki-Minsk (BLR)
TTT Riga (LAT)
UNICS Kazan (RUS)
Zenit Saint Petersburg (RUS)

LEAGUE PROFILE

	2016-17	2015-16
Number of teams	13	16
Number of games per season	156	240
Number of games per team	24	30
Number of players	203	266
% of foreigners	43%	43%
Number of nationalities represented	22	35
Average age	26.9	26.5
Average height (cm)	197.8	198.1
Average team points per game	82.3	83.2
Average minutes per game played by the five most field players	24.9	24.9
Average number of players fielded per team during the season	15.6	16.6

LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

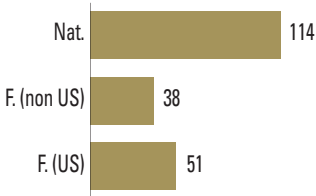
The number of allowed foreign players depends on National Championships (except for Russian teams: 7 max). The league imposed a minimum of 6 national players on the scoresheet.

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

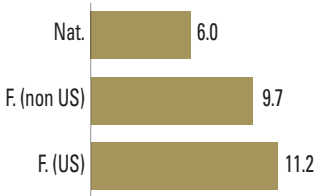
The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season but did not allow a player to play for more than 2 VTB clubs during the season.

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

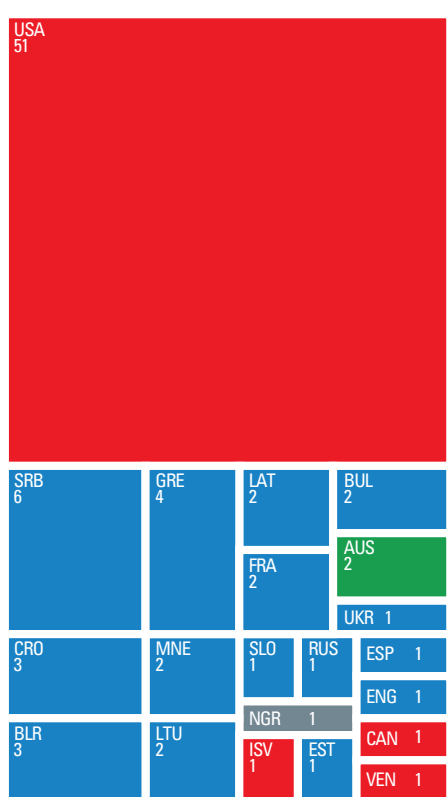
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



POINTS PER GAME



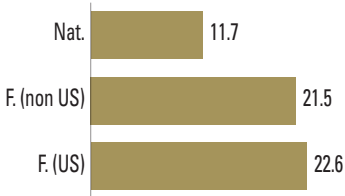
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE AGE



MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)



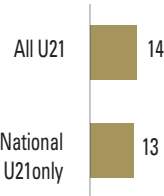
POINTS PER MINUTE



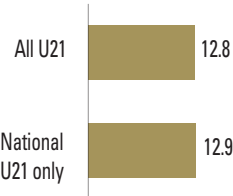
Nat.: national players ; F. (non US): foreign players (non US) ; F. (US): US players

U21 PLAYERS

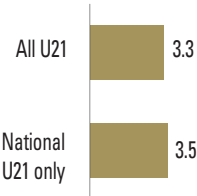
NUMBER OF PLAYERS



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

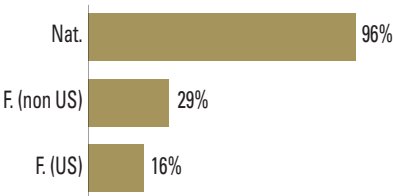


MINUTES PER GAME

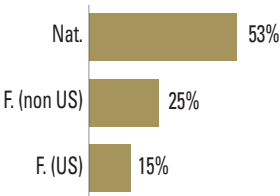


TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

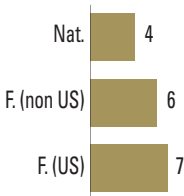
PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

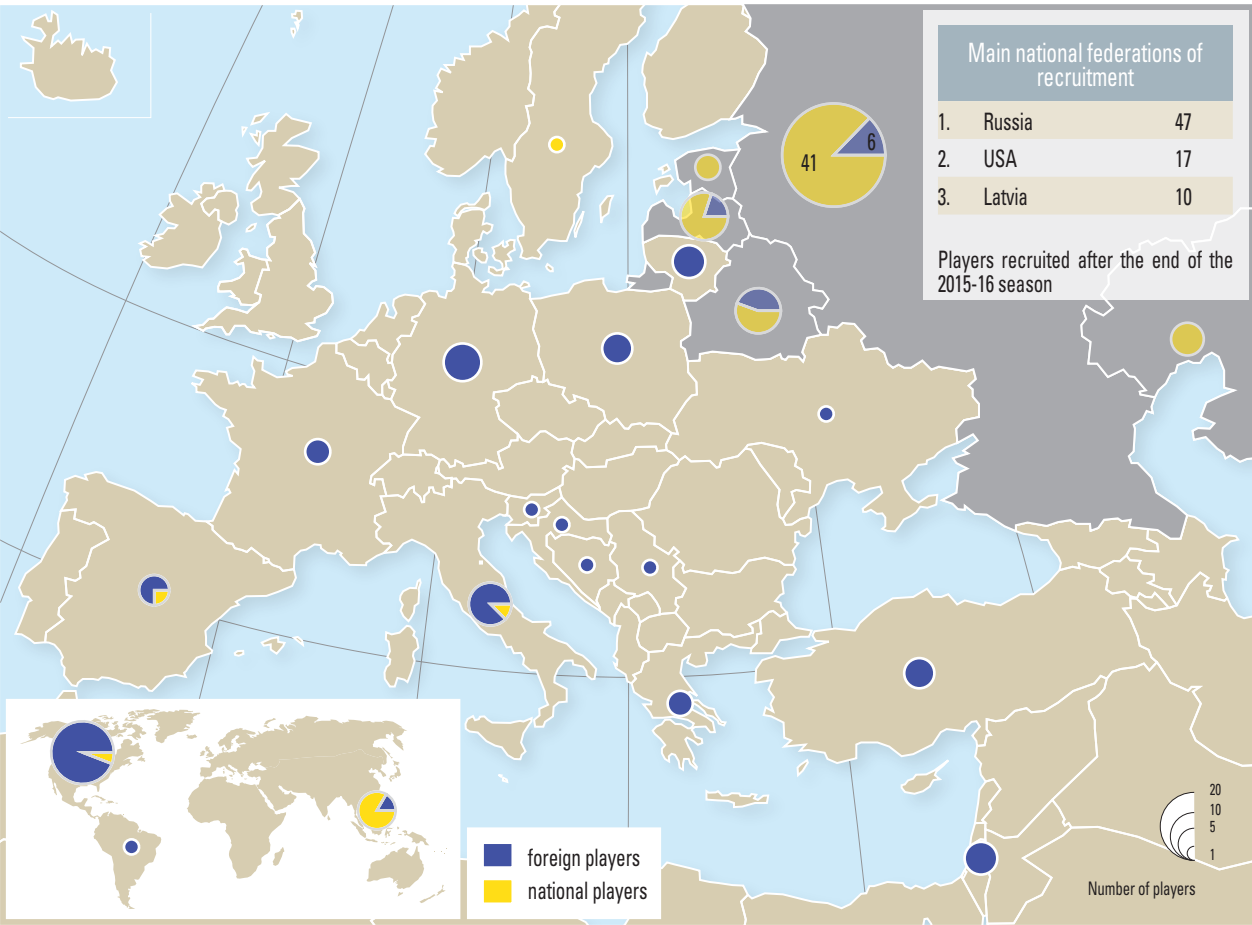


PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON



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

RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS

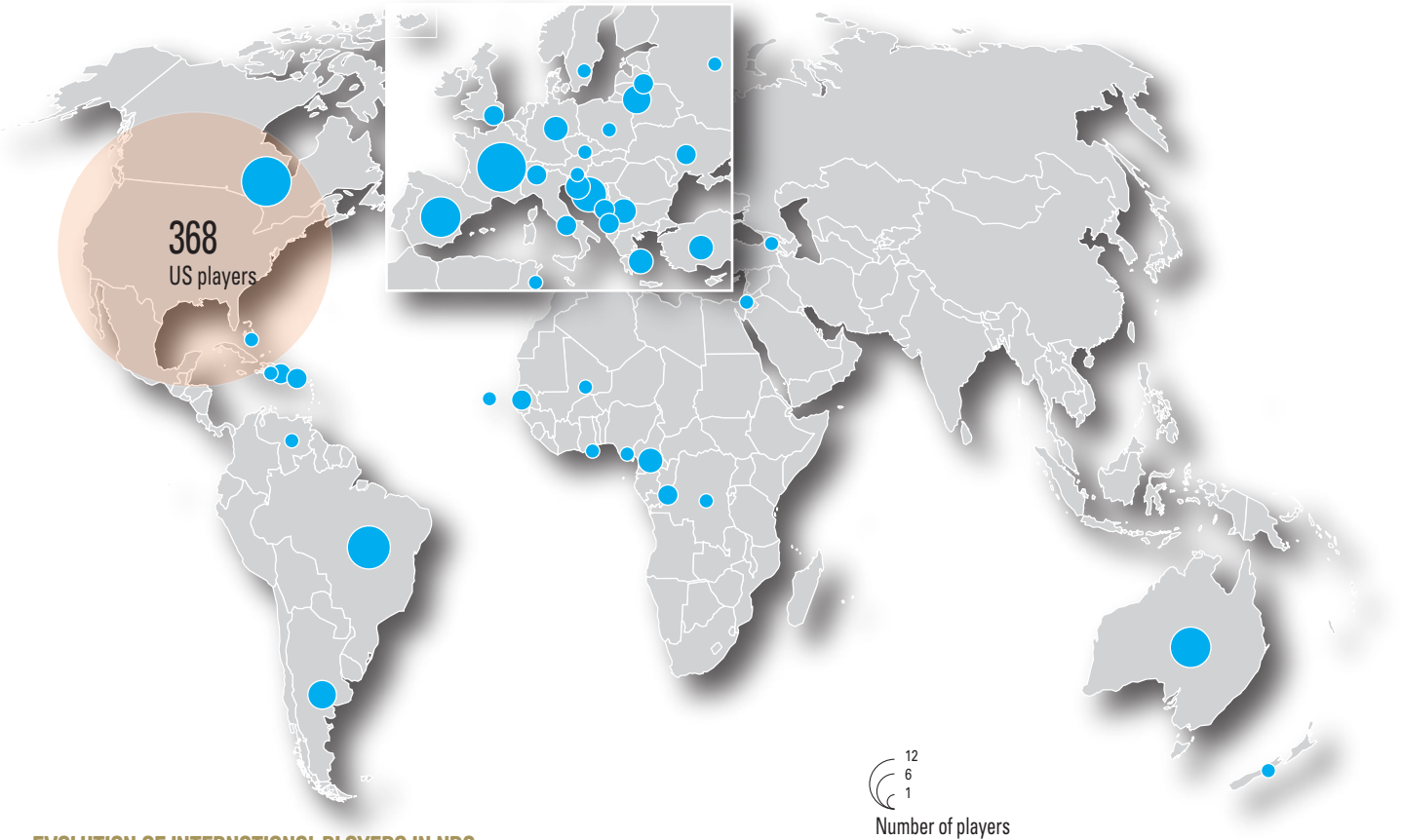




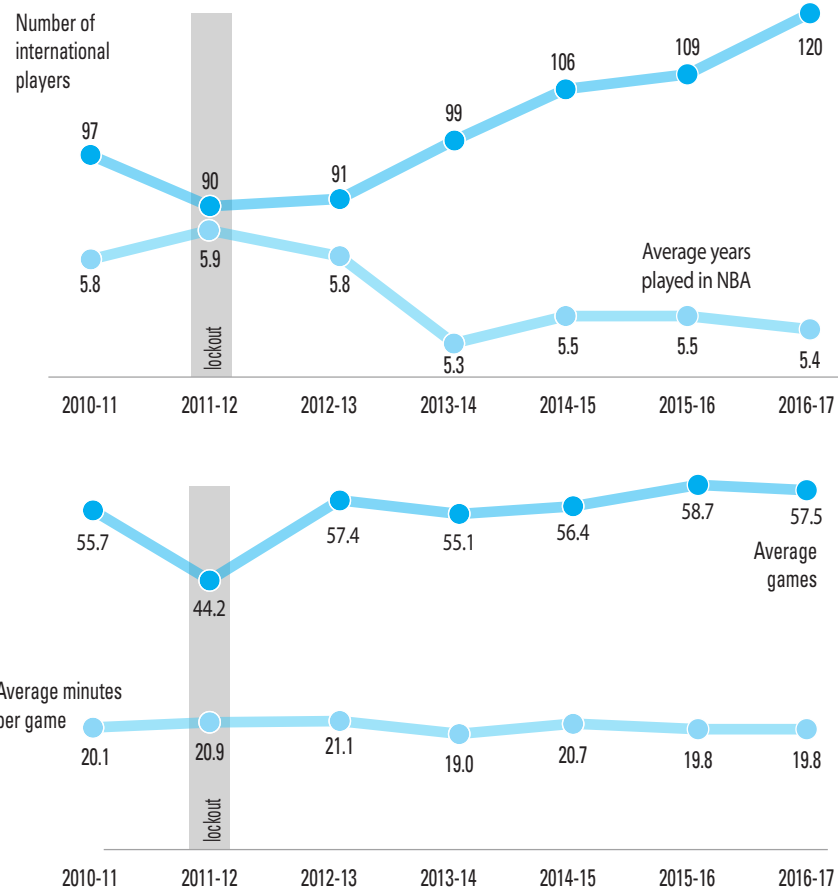
INTERNATIONAL LEAGUES

2016/2017

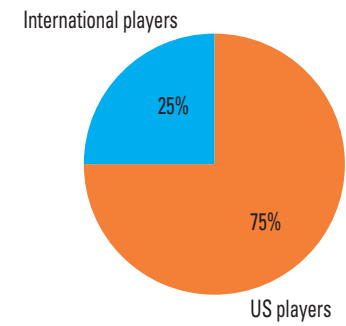
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2016-17) - 42 NATIONALITIES



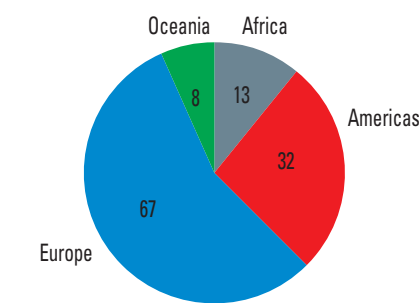
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NBA



INTERNATIONAL VS US PLAYERS (2016-17)



FIBA ZONES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2016-17)

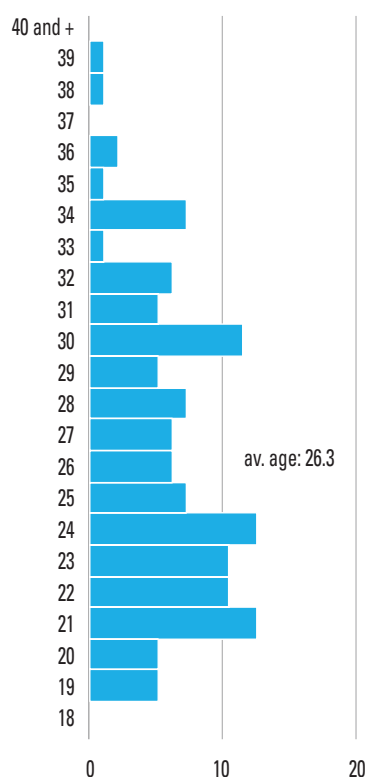


The growth of international players in the NBA continues and with an additional 11 competing, it meant that for the first time, a quarter (25%) of players were non-American. This was also mirrored in the diversity of nationalities, with 42 different nations represented.

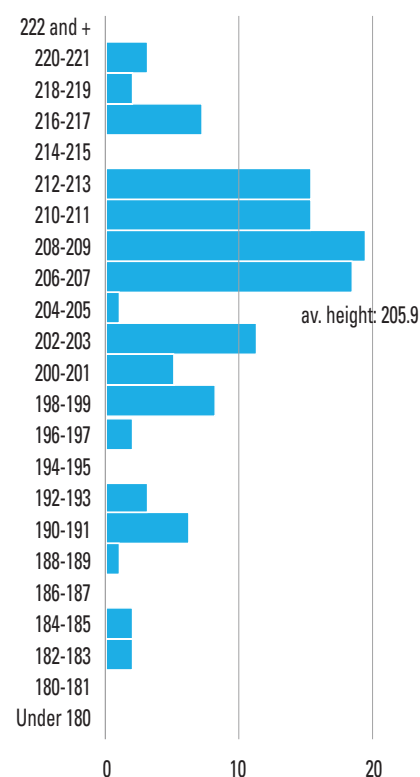
The average number of minutes, games and years played by international players remained broadly similar – as did the necessity of having height, with the average 205.9cm.

There was a considerable rise in the number of drafted international players and particularly those selected in the First Round which jumped from 6 to 15. This is further evidence of other countries successfully developing their young players and also the interest of the NBA in recruiting future stars at a youthful age. The average age being 20.6 years old and with 59% of draftees entering the NBA in the season following the draft.

AGE PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2016-17)

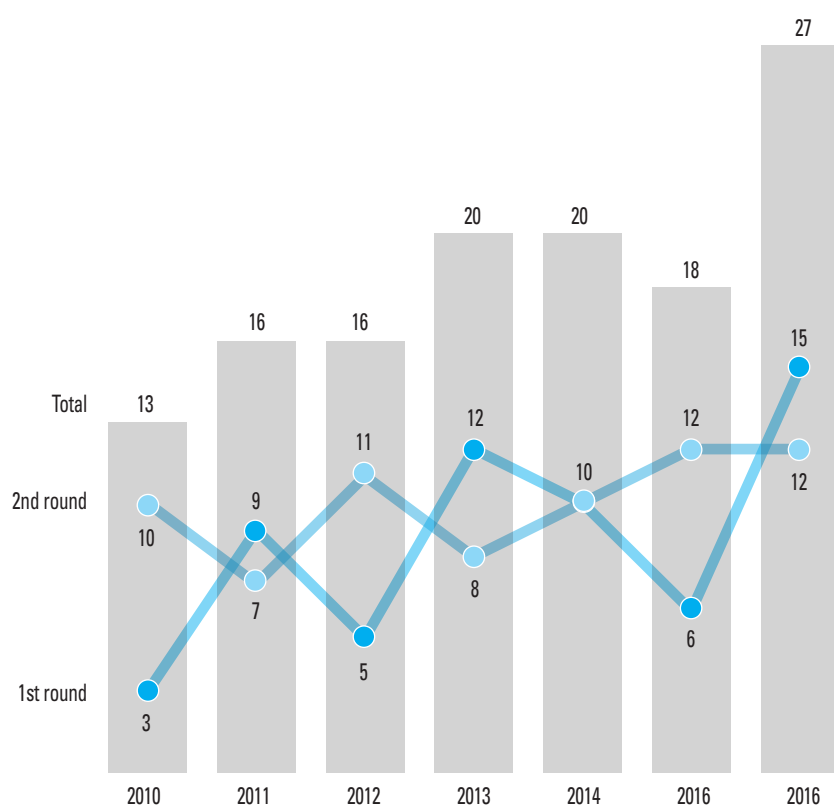


HEIGHT PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2016-17)

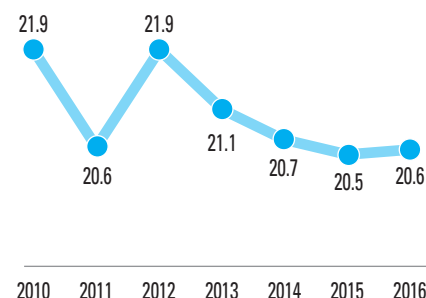


DRAFT OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS

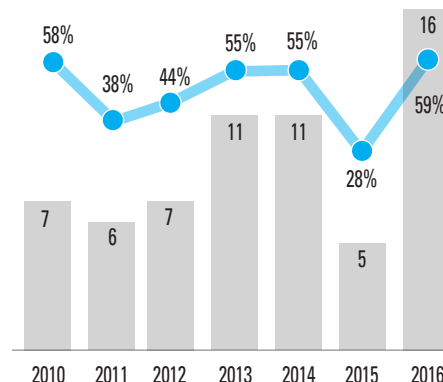
NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS DRAFTED DURING THE FIRST OR SECOND ROUND



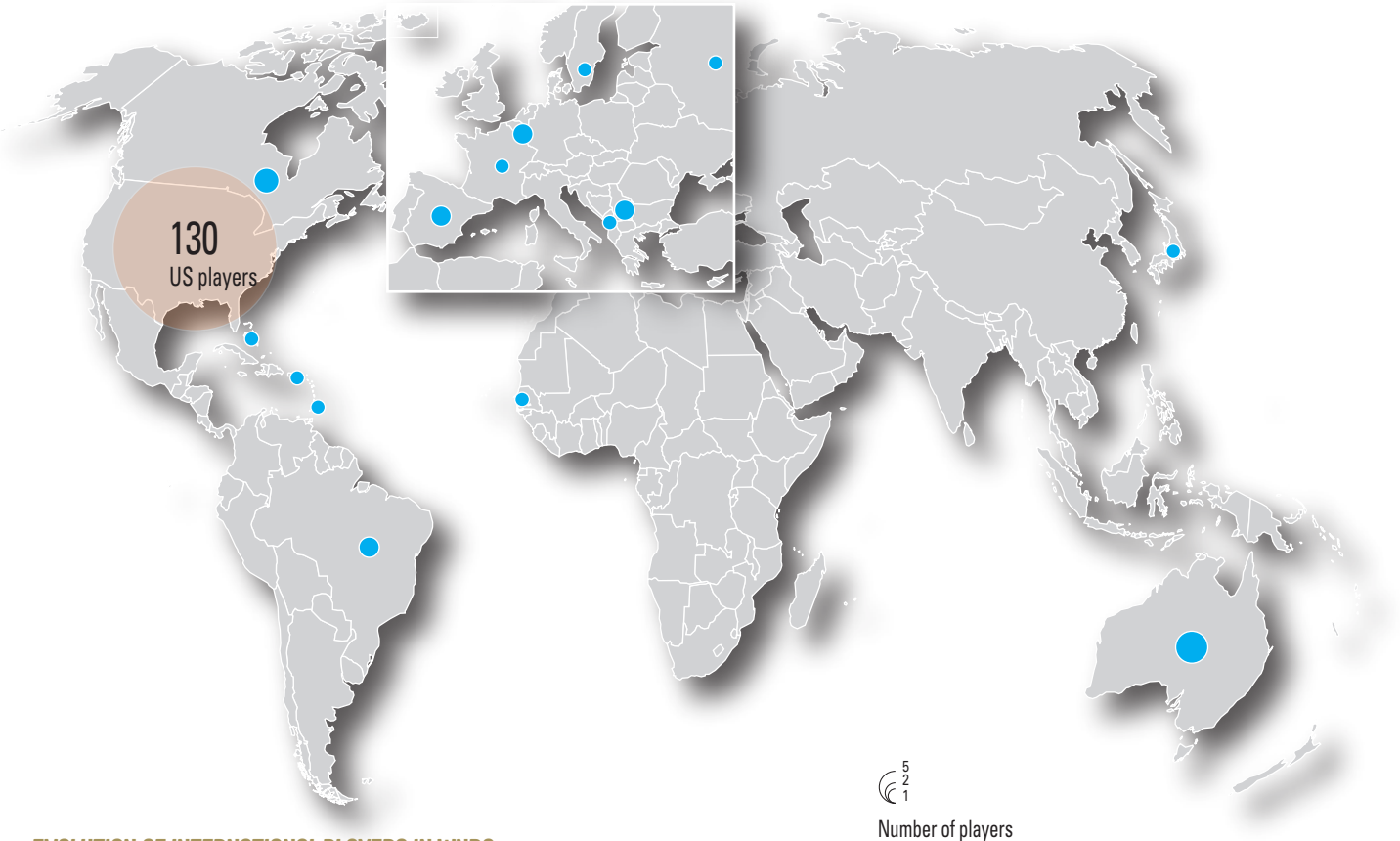
AVERAGE AGE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS AT THE DRAFT



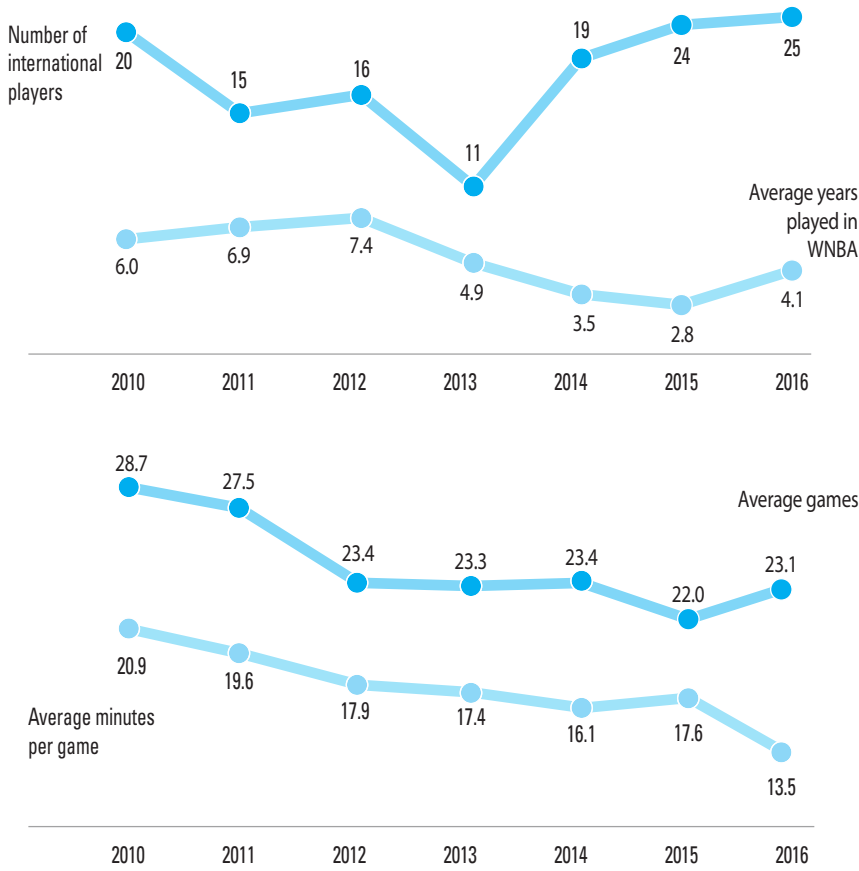
INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS ENTERING IN NBA THE SEASON FOLLOWING THEIR DRAFT



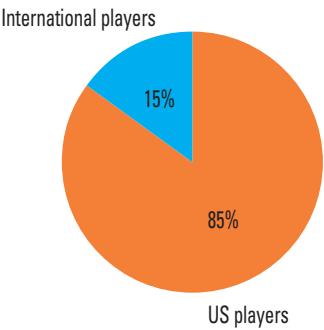
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2016) - 15 NATIONALITIES



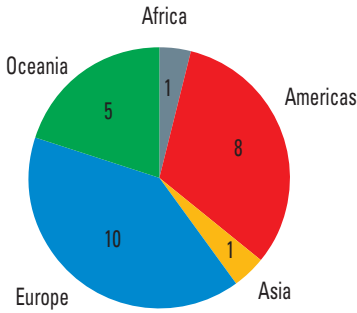
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN WNBA



INTERNATIONAL VS US PLAYERS (2016)



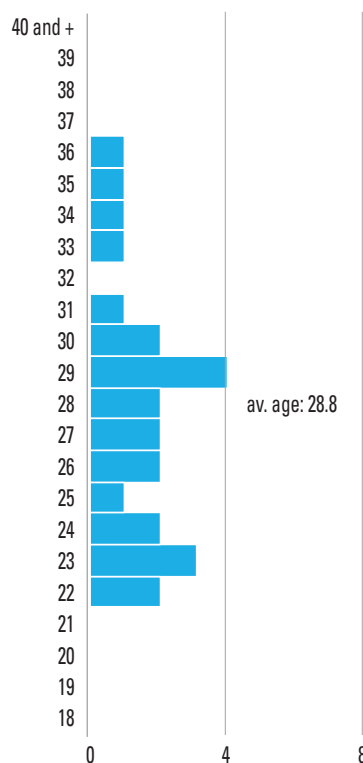
FIBA ZONES OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2016)



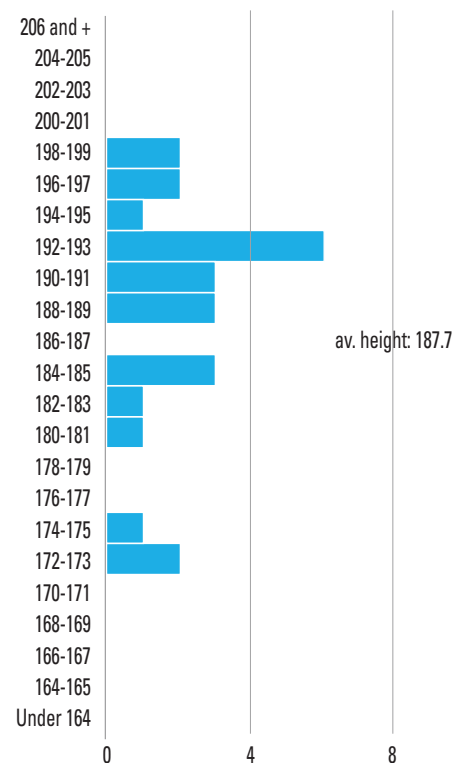
The trend of an increasing number of international players competing in the WNBA continued for the third successive year, although there was a shift to the average number of years played by international players. After decreasing in recent seasons, this figure finally increased to an average of 4.1 years.

The average number of games played by international players has also increased, but there is a clear decrease in terms of minutes per game. It was noticeable the Los Angeles Sparks like recruiting and using international players, since they had five on their roster.

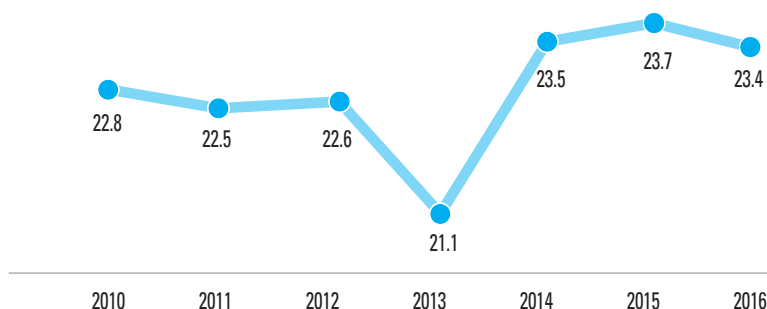
AGE PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2016)



HEIGHT PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2016)



AGE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS ENTERING IN WNBA

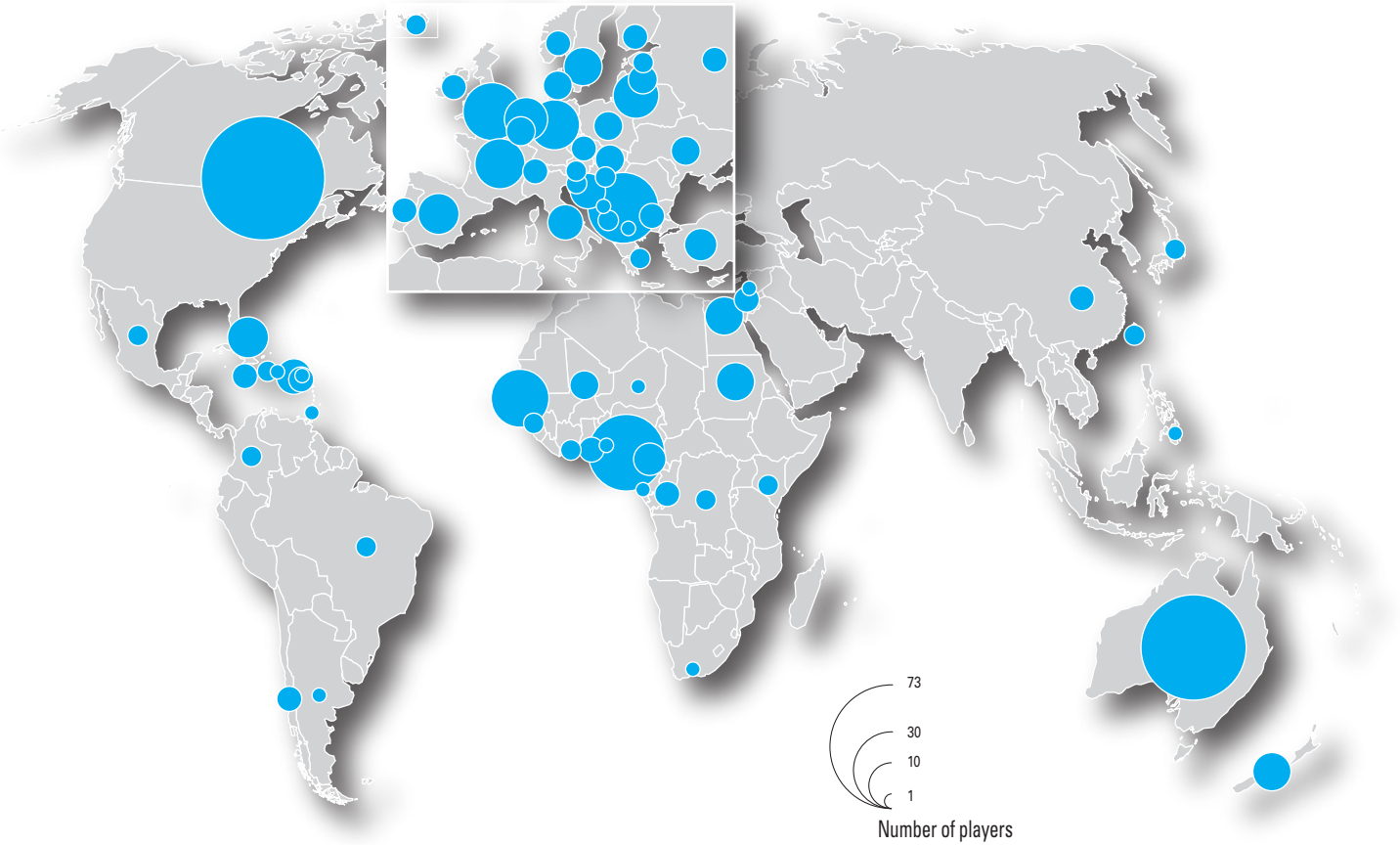


NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS PER TEAM (2016)

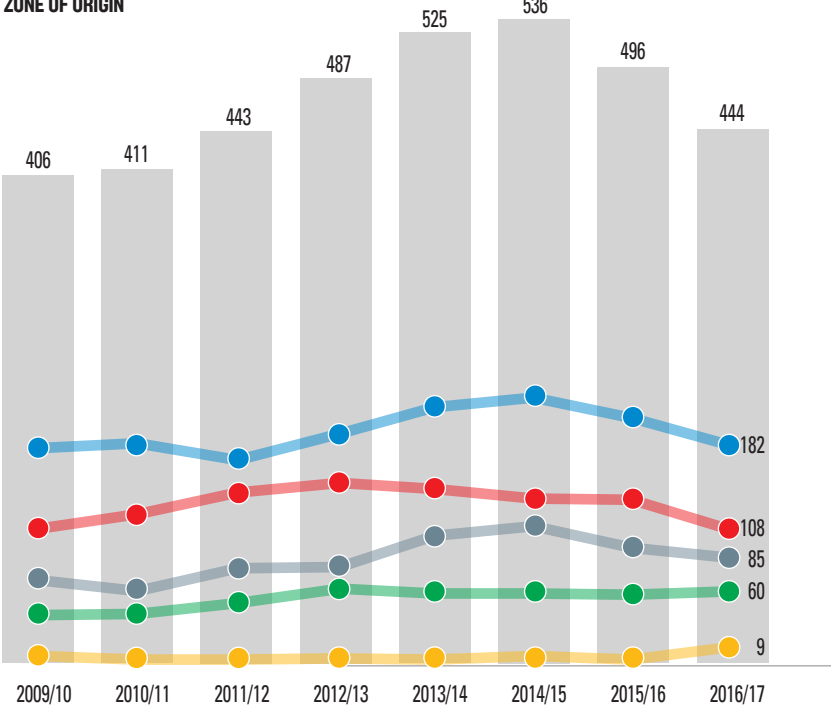
Team	International players
Los Angeles Sparks	5
Phoenix Mercury	3
Seattle Storm	3
Atlanta Dream	2
Chicago Sky	2
Dallas Wings	2
New York Liberty	2
San Antonio Stars	2
Connecticut Sun	1
Indiana Fever	1
Minnesota Lynx	1
Washington Mystics	1

NCAA MEN - DIVISION 1

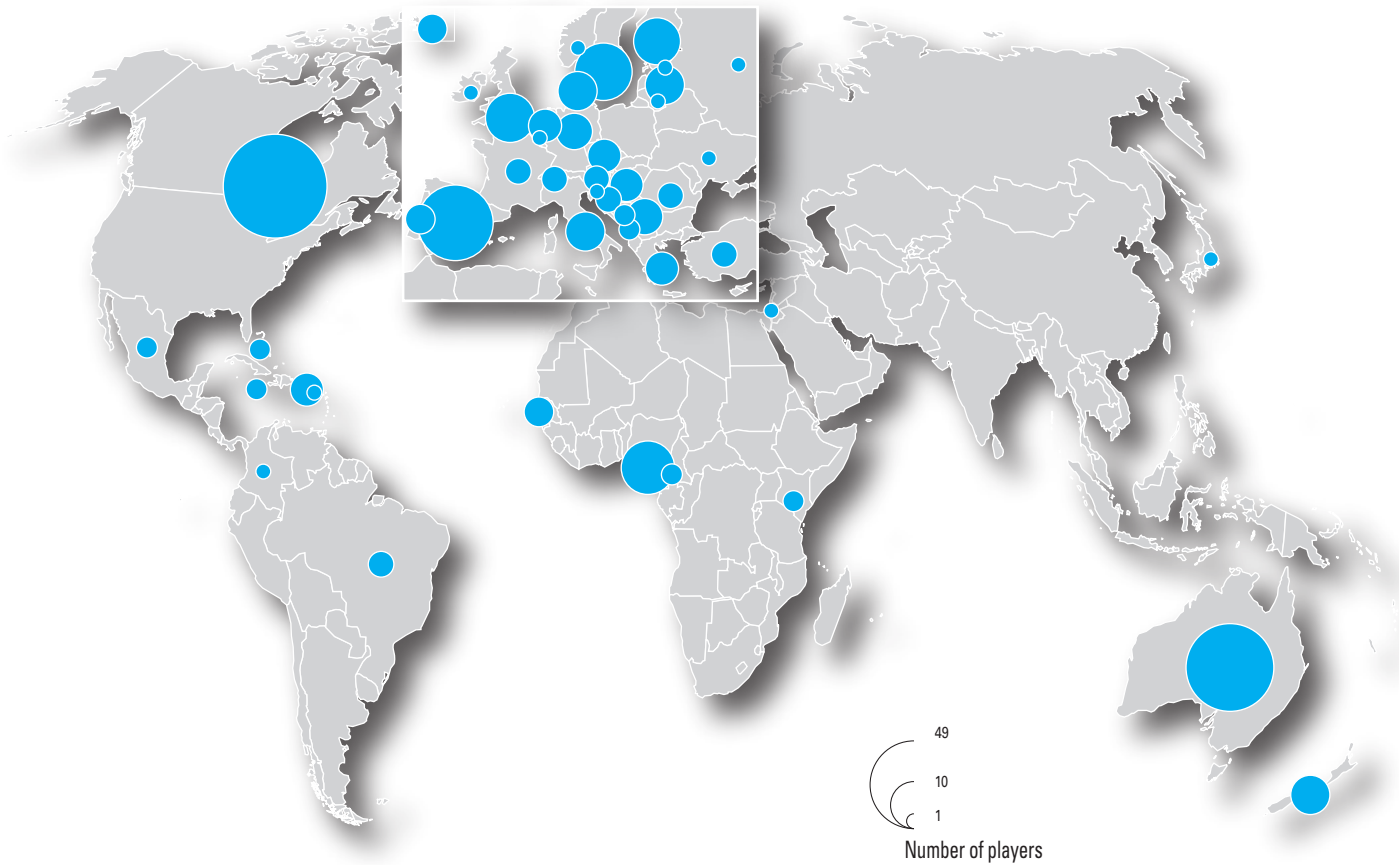
NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2016-17) - 73 NATIONALITIES



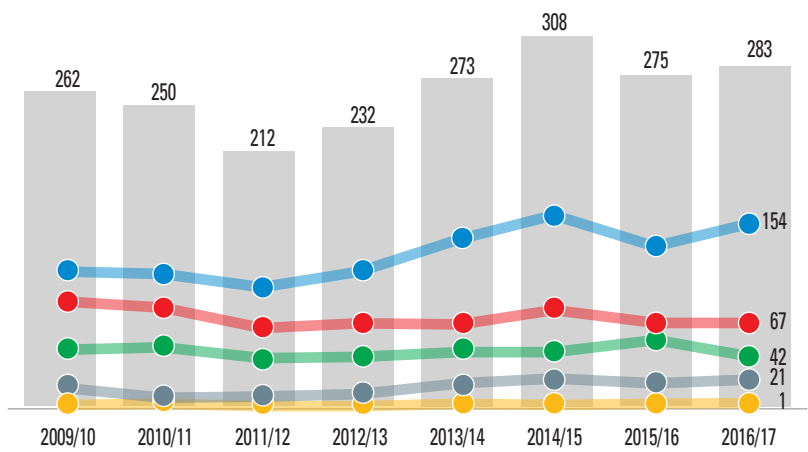
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS IN NCAA DIVISION 1 - MEN
BY FIBA ZONE OF ORIGIN



NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2016-17) - 47 NATIONALITIES



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



EUROLEAGUE AND BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS LEAGUE - MEN

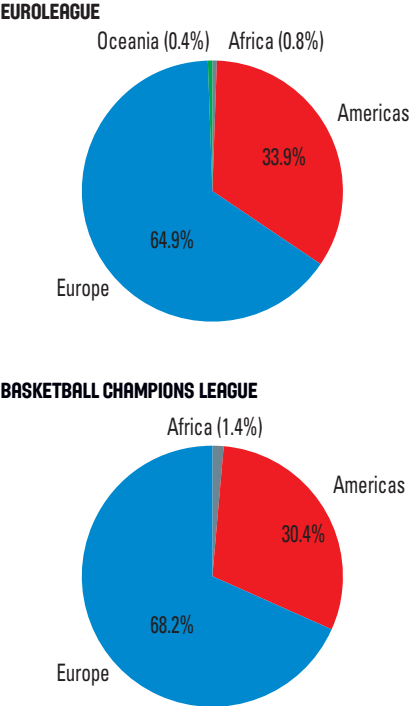
TEAMS PARTICIPATING (2016-17)



MAIN REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

Nationality	EuroL. players	BCL players	Total	EuroL. Teams	BCL Teams	Total
1. USA	68	159	226	0	0	0
2. Serbia	19	39	57	1	2	3
3. Turkey	24	28	50	4	4	8
4. Greece	18	24	42	2	3	5
5. France	7	28	35	0	4	4
6. Lithuania	11	23	34	1	2	3
7. Italy	10	22	32	1	4	5
8. Germany	10	19	29	1	3	4
9. Croatia	5	20	24	0	1	1
10. Israel	8	16	23	1	2	3
11. Russia	14	9	22	2	1	3
12. Slovenia	5	15	20	0	1	1
13. Montenegro	1	19	20	0	1	1
14. Belgium	1	17	18	0	2	2
15. Poland	0	18	18	0	2	2
Total	242	565	800	16	40	56

NATIONALITIES, BY FIBA ZONE

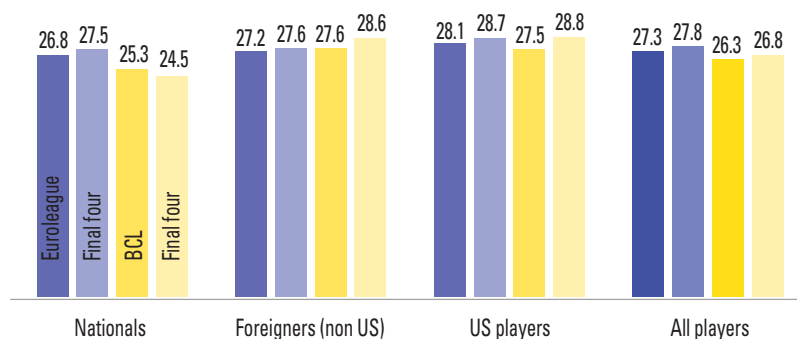


For the first time, the Basketball Champions League (BCL) is included in the report. The BCL is an innovative 50-50 joint partnership between FIBA and 10 top European leagues; based on a number of fundamentals such as the sporting principles of teams qualifying through their respective national competitions, the nurturing of European talent, the protection of domestic leagues, bringing coherence, transparency and unity to European club competitions, protecting the integrity of the game and treating all clubs equally to advance common interests.

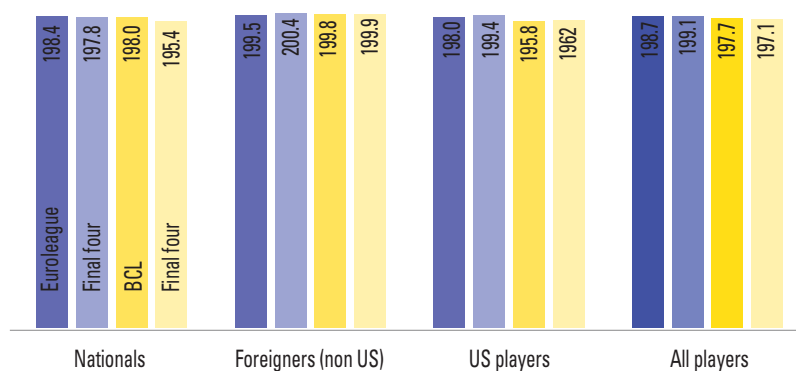
As an explicit promoter of European basketball, the BCL has more European players at 68.2%, compared to 64.9% in Euroleague, which has witnessed a decrease from 71%. Euroleague also has 4.25 Americans per team, due to the fact that Euroleague maintains its policy of having no eligibility restrictions for foreign players.

However, the playing time of foreigners and especially US players is high in BCL and similar to Euroleague – although these figures are expected to decrease in the future. The BCL have implemented a rule stating that teams must use at least 5 home-grown players in 11 or 12-players-rosters (starting on the 2017-18 season). This will develop national players and encourage clubs/leagues retaining their talented players. It is a hope to have more national leagues putting these rules in their domestic competitions in the future.

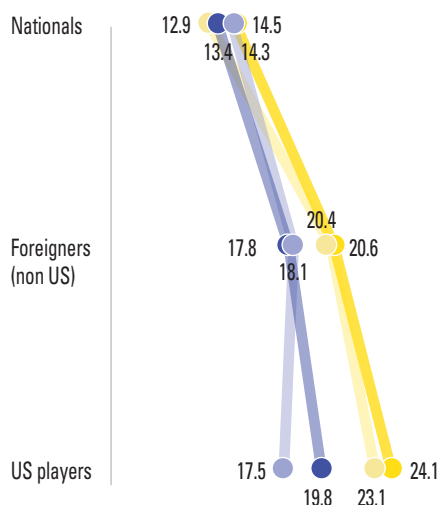
AVERAGE AGE



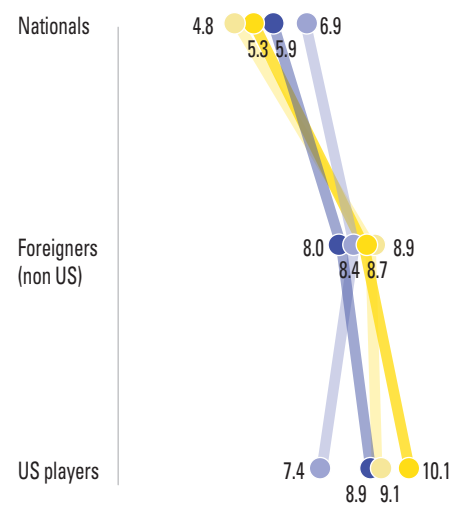
AVERAGE HEIGHT



AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME



AVERAGE POINTS PER GAME



EUROLEAGUE AND EUROCUP - WOMEN

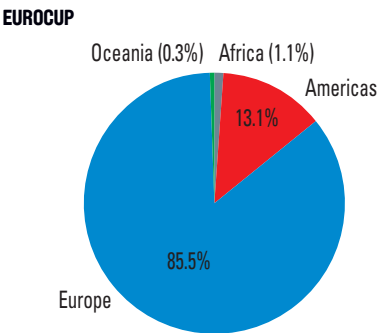
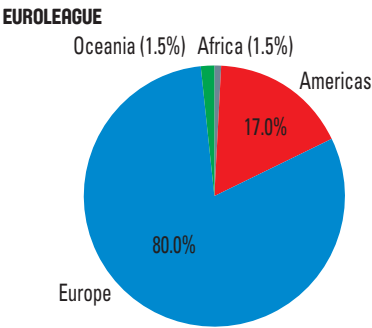
TEAMS PARTICIPATING (2016-17)



MAIN REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

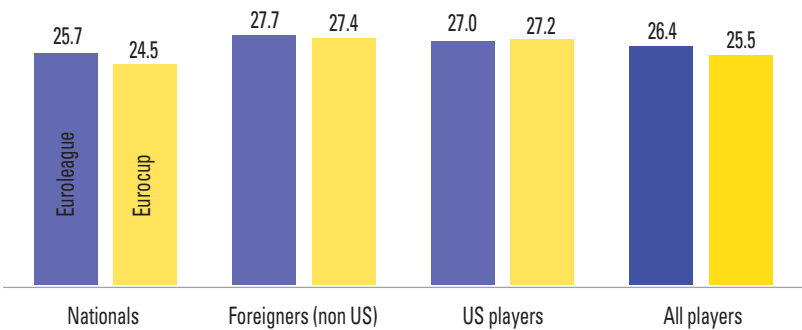
	Nationality	EuroL. players	EuroC. players	Total	EuroL. Teams	EuroC. Teams	Total
1.	USA	30	41	71	0	0	0
2.	France	27	33	60	3	4	7
3.	Russia	24	34	58	3	3	6
4.	Hungary	18	34	52	2	4	6
5.	Turkey	22	26	48	3	4	7
6.	Italy	8	17	25	1	2	3
7.	Spain	13	11	24	1	1	2
8.	Serbia	7	13	20	0	0	0
9.	Czech Republic	9	11	20	1	1	2
10.	Sweden	4	16	19	0	2	2
11.	Belgium	3	14	17	0	2	2
12.	Latvia	1	13	14	0	1	1
13.	Lithuania	1	13	14	0	1	1
14.	Greece	1	12	13	0	1	1
15.	Poland	12	1	13	2	0	2
16.	Slovak Republic	2	8	10	0	1	1
	Total	206	359	564	16	36	48

NATIONALITIES, BY FIBA ZONE

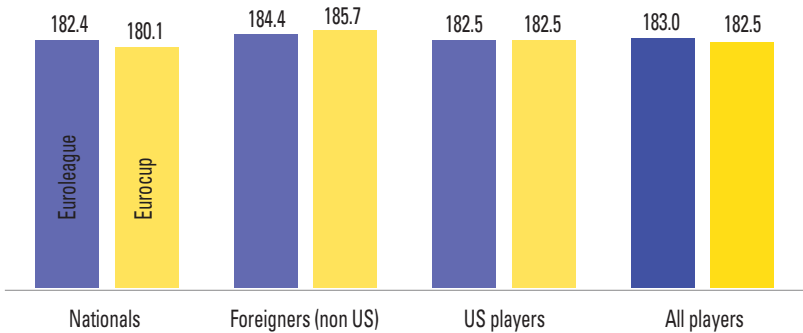


In contrast to the men’s competitions, the presence of USA players does not have the same relevance in EuroLeague Women and EuroCup Women, where there is more of a reliance on European players. There are no significant changes, with participation stable and players in EuroLeague Women still taller and older than those in EuroCup Women. In terms of participation in both competitions, nationals have had more playing time than in previous years, with American players having less court time.

AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT

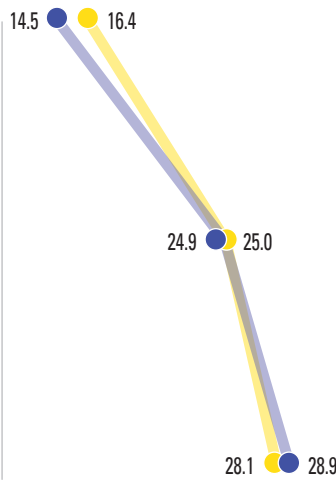


AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME

Nationals

Foreigners (non US)

US players

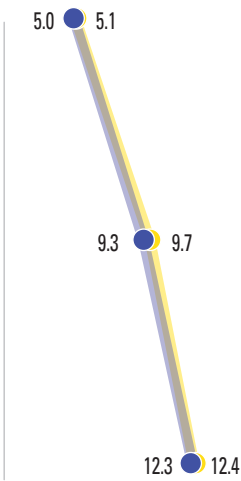


AVERAGE POINTS PER GAME

Nationals

Foreigners (non US)

US players



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 2016 and June 2017.

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



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