## FIBA

## INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL MIGRATION REPORT 2023

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 2023
## ABOUT FIBA

The International Basketball Federation (FIBA), the world governing body for the sport, was originally founded by eight nations in 1932 and now brings together 212 National Basketball Federations worldwide.

The mission of FIBA, which is a non-profit making organization, is to unite the millions of basketball players and fans globally, by developing and promoting the sport. It is the only authority in basketball recognized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). Its main office is located at the Patrick Baumann House of Basketball, in Mies, Switzerland, with the headquarters supported by Regional Offices in Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

Inits primary role ofdeveloping and promoting basketball around the world, FIBA oversees: the establishment, updating and amending of the Official Basketball Rules; the establishment of the specifications for basketball equipment and facilities; the establishment of 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; as well as governing and overseeing the organization of all international competitions.

FIBA's main tournaments are the FIBA Basketball World Cup and the FIBA Women's Basketball World Cup, which are held every four years. These tournaments are underpinned by prestigious youth events for both men and women, in the form of the FIBA U19 Basketball World Cup and the FIBA U17 Basketball World Cup, with each edition being held every two years. There are also multiple Continental events at both senior and youth level.

Also overseeing the Olympic Basketball Tournaments for men and women as well as the Olympic Qualifying Tournaments, FIBA continues to secure the promotion and ever increasing global development of $3 \times 3$ basketball via a variety of competitions worldwide. At the re-scheduled Tokyo 2020 Games, $3 \times 3$ basketball debuted as an Olympic discipline.

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 study centre located in Neuchâtel, Switzerland. It was created as a Foundation in 1995 by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the University of Neuchâtel, the City and State of Neuchâtel.

The CIES Sports Observatory research team gathers experts specializing 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, visit www.cies.ch.


We Are Basketball

## FOREWORD

We are delighted to present the 12th edition of the International Basketball Migration Report (IBMR) which continues to give us an invaluable insight into the global migration of players in our sport.

With an impressive track record extending beyond a decade, we gain an even stronger capacity to effectively consider the trends with this latest IBMR. What does not change is our intense focus on exploring the key topics of global player transfers, the migratory balance per country, and the movement of players between countries.

For the first time FIBA moved past the landmark of 11,000 transfers enroute to a record 11,787 during 2022-23. This illustrates just how important it is that we analyse this data and strive to interpret what it means for basketball moving forward.

For the past couple of years, many of the trends have of course been impacted in different ways by the pandemic, both during its main phase and also during the immediate post-pandemic period.

The IBMR has once again helped us to understand some of the impacts of the pandemic. This time, allowing us to consider that uniquely challenging 2020-2022 period in a wider context and extended timeframe. It's something I am sure National Federations, leagues, clubs, players, coaches and agents will all be interested in.

Meanwhile this report emphasizes yet again how important it is to recognize that basketball is played worldwide by millions of registered players, backed by FIBA and 212 National Federations. With the global nature of the sport always in our minds, we need to be relentless in how we safeguard and grow the popularity of basketball around the world.

A key lever to achieve this is to thoroughly investigate, research and understand all
 aspects of player movement as we guarantee the continuous evolution of the sport. This is also strongly linked to the way that FIBA embraces and harnesses technology and innovation - something that may enhance the IBMR even more in the future.

We remain grateful for the enduring special bond between FIBA and the International Centre for Sport Studies (CIES). Both entities have combined their collective efforts and data on global transfers, leveraging the invaluable knowledge of the CIES Sports Observatory.

I would like to express my gratitude to all FIBA and CIES contributors who offered their collective expertise in producing this report. The global basketball community appreciates what a valuable resource it is. As usual, I am sure everyone will enjoy and benefit from reading it.

Finally, I wish everyone a very successful 2023-24 season.

## Andreas ZAGKLIS <br> FIBA Secretary General

## SAMPLE AND METHODOLOGY

Two main sources of data have been utilized in this report. The first is FIBA's database of all men's and women's international transfers. It records all movements completed by players who are aged 18 and older between two respective National Federations and which have required a 'Letter of Clearance' to be issued by the Federation of origin to the Federation of destination. For the 2022-23 season, 11,787 transfers were recorded involving a total of 9,052 players. The latter figure is in respect to international transfers of both professional and amateur players - male or female.

The second source is FIBA's database of all players registered in 16 of the top division of men's leagues globally (see map). In order to be eligible for inclusion in the statistics, players must have played at least once during the 2022-2023 season. The performance and demographic indicators for each league can be compared between one another.

Our analysis focuses intensely 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 (the number of player changes made each season), 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 undertaken for the US-based competitions (NBA, WNBA, NCAA Men, NCAA Women) and European competitions (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 01/10/2022
- 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
foreigners players born after 01/07/2001
- Nationals
players who have the nationality of the country where they are playing
- National U21 Players
national players born after 01/07/2001
- US Players
players with US nationality
- U21 Players
players born after 01/07/2001


## PLAYING TIME

## - Fielded Players

players who played at least one minute during the 2022-23 regular season

- Five most fielded Players
the five players having the highest playing time with their team during the 2022-23 regular season
- Games and minutes played
games and minutes played during the 2022-23 regular season


## TURNOVER

- National Federation of recruitment

National Federation where the players have been recruited after the end of the 2021-22 season. New players coming from the club's are considered as recruited in the country of the club

Foreigners already in the country/club
with respect to the 2021-22 season. Percentage calculated among foreigners only

- Players already in the country/club with respect to the 2021-22 season
- Players signed during the season players arrived in the team after having played in another team during the 2022-23 season


## HIGHLIGHTS

## A record of international transfers of players

There were more than 11,000 International Transfers for the first time since the introduction of the IBMR report. The numbers for both men and women saw significant increases.

The Americas region remained the main exporter with a positive balance (more exports than imports) of 1,440 . The Europe region remained the biggest importer, with 11 of the 15 largest importers coming from the Continent. Spain, Germany and Italy were the top countries in this category.

USA remains the country with the most important impact in International Transfers: it remains the biggest exporter (page 14) with 1942 exports - almost three times the number of second placed Spain ; 9 out of the top 10 networks were related to USA (page 16).

## Trend: More games recorded and bigger impact from foreign players

More games played were recorded in 2022-23, with Japan reaching a notable increase of $25 \%$ across the last two years at 720. This was followed by China and Argentina with 420 and 380 games respectively.

Australia continued to lead again in average team points scored at 87.1 while there was significant growth in the Adriatic League where it rose from 77.8 to 84.2 .

The number of foreigners continued to increase, with Spain, Germany, Italy, Israel, France, Greece and Turkey the leagues with more foreigners than Nationals. Meanwhile, Spain remained the league with the highest number of nationalities (but decreasing 16.4\% in the number of different nationalities). However, at 16.9 the average minutes per game of foreigners in Spain was the second lowest.

Foreigners had an average of 20 minutes or above in 13 out of 16 leagues. Clubs continue to rely heavily on non-domestic players.

The average for Foreigners already in the country saw a notable overall decrease, fuelled by a reduction of almost 30\% for China. Meanwhile Japan, Spain and Brazil were the only leagues where more than $50 \%$ of Foreigners were already in the country.

In terms of turnover of players, the figures were similar to the previous year, showing that globalization is embedded and players are open to finding opportunities abroad.

## Limited playing time and development opportunities for National U21 Players

There was a lack of playing time for young players and less opportunity to develop within their own country. No league averaged more than 10 minutes per game for National U21 players and there was a notable decrease in minutes for both the Adriatic League and in Turkey.

The average percentage of National U21 Players is decreasing with just $15.8 \%$ compared to $17 \%$ in 2022. Only Argentina, Brazil, Israel, France and the BNXT League had more than 20\% of National U21 players.

Players seeking more playing time could be a primary reason for the record number of International Players in the NCAA.

## US-Based Leagues

There was a significant decrease in the number of international transfers, with fewer inward and outward transfers in the NBA. This came after a record number of inward transfers during the previous season, which was attributed to it being the first year after the lifting of COVID restrictions.

Onward and outward transfers in the NBA G-League were broadly similar. Meanwhile in the WNBA, there was only a slight decrease of inward transfers, but there was a decrease in outward transfers of almost 20\% from 167 to 132.

The Europe region was the main network between the three above mentioned leagues $(68 \%)$. The Americas region recorded a significant growth, being the second most represented region. Both regions represent more than $80 \%$ of the transfers.

The overall total of international players in NCAA Men and NCAA Women was very similar to each other. There was a record number of International players in NCAA Women.

For NCAA Men, the Europe, Africa and Asia regions all recorded a record number of players. For NCAA Women the FIBA Europe region increased their representation by 48 players.


# INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS 2022/2023 

## INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

A new record of 11,787 was set for the number of International Transfers - the first time it has ever exceeded the 11,000 landmark.

Both categories saw the highest numbers ever recorded at 9,122 for men ( $77 \%$ ) and 2,665 for women (23\%)

9,052 individual players were involved in International Transfers (either one or multiple transfers). This was an increase of $44 \%$ across the last two years. There was a slight decrease in the frequency of only one transfer, with players perhaps more willing to look for a better opportunity in a new country more often.

EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS


INTERNATIONALTRANSFERS, BY FIBA REGION


International transfers inside FIBA Region

Only flows with at least 50 transfers are represented


AGE OF TRANSFERRED PLAYERS


FREQUENCY OF INTERNATIONALTRANSFERS BY PLAYER (2022-23)


INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY NATIONALITY


## MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY COUNTRY



The trend since 2013-14 season around migratory balance has continued with the Americas region the biggest exporter and the Europe region the biggest importer.

The main importers remain the same, being Spain, Germany, Italy and France inside the top 4. All of them have decreased their numbers since last years. USA and Spain are the main exporters of players. USA exports increased by almost 400 .

The most significant negative balance was Switzerland with -216, due to having more than 300 imports. Regarding positive balance, USA remained on top.

The Africa, Asia and Oceania regions remained the closest to having a zero balance. However, there could be an increase in the positive balance of Africa due to the anticipated growth of the market. More foreigners playing on the Continent is expected due to the standard of leagues being raised alongside enhanced media coverage and better salaries.

HIGHEST NEGATIVE BALANCE

|  |  | Exp. | Imp. | MB |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Switzerland | 98 | 314 | -216 |
| 2. | Australia | 230 | 420 | -190 |
| 3. | Venezuela | 162 | 334 | -172 |
| 4. | Portugal | 177 | 317 | -140 |
| 5. | Germany | 486 | 614 | -128 |
| 6. | Italy | 434 | 555 | -121 |
| 7. | Great Britain | 170 | 285 | -115 |
| 8. | Austria | 95 | 200 | -105 |
| 9. | Spain | 674 | 754 | -80 |
| 10. | Belgium | 123 | 182 | -59 |
| 11. | Ireland | 64 | 118 | -54 |
| 12. | Azerbaijan | 13 | 66 | -53 |
| 13. | Puerto Rico | 157 | 203 | -46 |
| . | Chile | 53 | 99 | -46 |
| 15. | Japan | 69 | 111 | -42 |
| 16. | Romania | 144 | 185 | -41 |
| 17. | Lithuania | 145 | 177 | -32 |
| 18. | Republic of Benin | 8 | 37 | -29 |
| 19. | Poland | 167 | 195 | -28 |
| 20. | Colombia | 88 | 115 | -27 |

HIGHEST POSITIVE BALANCE

|  |  | Exp. | Imp. | MB |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | USA | 1942 | 403 | 1539 |
| 2. | Ukraine | 190 | 38 | 152 |
| 3. | France | 601 | 499 | 102 |
| 4. | Argentina | 305 | 208 | 97 |
| 5. | Canada | 207 | 153 | 54 |
| 6. | Senegal | 62 | 32 | 30 |
| 7. | Brazil | 94 | 70 | 24 |
| 8. | Angola | 40 | 19 | 21 |
| 9. | Nigeria | 27 | 9 | 18 |
| . | Cape Verde | 19 | 1 | 18 |
| 11. | Uruguay | 160 | 146 | 14 |
| . | Mali | 39 | 25 | 14 |
| 13. | Hungary | 149 | 136 | 13 |
| 14. | Iran | 33 | 22 | 11 |
| 15. | Cameroon | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| 16. | New Zealand | 88 | 80 | 8 |
|  | Dem. Rep. of Congo | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| 18. | Turkey | 257 | 250 | 7 |
|  | Ecuador | 16 | 9 | 7 |
| . | Panama | 7 | 0 | 7 |


|  |  | Exp. | Imp. | MB |  |  | Exp. | Imp. | MB |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Venezuela | 158 | 332 | -174 | 1. | USA | 1452 | 285 | 1167 |
| 2. | Switzerland | 69 | 236 | -167 | 2. | Ukraine | 128 | 34 | 94 |
| 3. | Australia | 128 | 226 | -98 | 3. | Argentina | 273 | 183 | 90 |
| 4. | Portugal | 133 | 230 | -97 | 4. | France | 440 | 365 | 75 |
| 5. | Germany | 368 | 457 | -89 | 5. | Mexico | 64 | 26 | 38 |
| 6. | Spain | 454 | 533 | -79 | 6. | Canada | 188 | 153 | 35 |
| 7. | Austria | 84 | 160 | -76 | 7. | Senegal | 37 | 15 | 22 |
| 8. | Great Britain | 132 | 200 | -68 | 8. | Angola | 29 | 10 | 19 |
| 9. | Italy | 332 | 399 | -67 | 9. | Brazil | 68 | 52 | 16 |
| 10. | Azerbaijan | 13 | 66 | -53 | 10. | Uruguay | 139 | 125 | 14 |

WOMEN

|  |  | Exp. | Imp. | MB |  |  | Exp. | Imp. | MB |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Australia | 102 | 194 | -92 |  | 1. | USA | 490 | 118 | 372 |
| 2. | Italy | 102 | 156 | -54 |  | 2. | Ukraine | 62 | 4 | 58 |
| 3. | Switzerland | 29 | 78 | -49 | 3. | France | 161 | 134 | 27 |  |
| 4. | Great Britain | 38 | 85 | -47 | 4. | Canada | 19 | 0 | 19 |  |
| 5. | Portugal | 44 | 87 | -43 | 5. | Mali | 21 | 7 | 14 |  |
| 6. | Germany | 118 | 157 | -39 | 6. | New Zealand | 32 | 19 | 13 |  |
| 7. | Mexico | 42 | 79 | -37 | 7. | Turkey | 102 | 92 | 10 |  |
| 8. | Austria | 11 | 40 | -29 | 8. | Nigeria | 9 | 0 | 9 |  |
| 9. | Ireland | 19 | 43 | -24 | 9. | Brazil | 26 | 18 | 8 |  |
| 10. | Belgium | 34 | 56 | -22 | . | Senegal | 25 | 17 | 8 |  |

HIGHEST EXPORTS PER COUNTRY

|  |  | Exports | \% of national <br> exports |  |  | Exports | \% of national <br> exports |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | USA | 1942 | $72.2 \%$ |  | 16. | Poland | 167 |
| 2. | Spain | 674 | $18.7 \%$ | 17. | Venezuela | 192 | $19.8 \%$ |
| 3. | France | 601 | $36.9 \%$ | 18. | Uruguay | 160 | $14.3 \%$ |
| 4. | Germany | 486 | $23.5 \%$ | 19. | Puerto Rico | 157 | $26.8 \%$ |
| 5. | Italy | 434 | $23.0 \%$ | 20. | Hungary | 149 | $17.4 \%$ |
| 6. | Argentina | 305 | $48.5 \%$ | 21. | Dominican R. | 148 | $35.1 \%$ |
| 7. | Greece | 259 | $24.3 \%$ | 22. | Lithuania | 145 | $44.1 \%$ |
| 8. | Turkey | 257 | $12.8 \%$ | 23. | Romania | 144 | $6.3 \%$ |
| 9. | Serbia | 230 | $62.2 \%$ | 24. | Bosnia and H. | 136 | $34.6 \%$ |
| . | Australia | 230 | $23.5 \%$ | 25. | Sweden | 134 | $29.1 \%$ |
| 11. | Canada | 207 | $51.2 \%$ | 26. | Belgium | 123 | $26.8 \%$ |
| 12. | Ukraine | 190 | $82.1 \%$ | 27. | Finland | 114 | $15.8 \%$ |
| 13. | Portugal | 177 | $14.1 \%$ | 28. | Croatia | 109 | $56.0 \%$ |
| 14. | Israel | 174 | $5.7 \%$ | 29. | Czech Republic | 106 | $17.0 \%$ |
| 15. | Great Britain | 170 | $27.1 \%$ |  | Mexico | 106 | $9.4 \%$ |



## HIGHEST IMPORTS PER COUNTRY

|  |  | Imports | \% of national imports |  |  | Imports | \% of national imports |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Spain | 754 | 8.9\% | 16. | Austria | 200 | 2.5\% |
| 2. | Germany | 614 | 8.0\% | 17. | Poland | 195 | 10.3\% |
| 3. | Italy | 555 | 14.1\% |  | Israel | 186 | 5.9\% |
| 4. | France | 499 | 13.6\% | 19. | Romania | 185 | 7.0\% |
| 5. | Australia | 420 | 28.3\% | 20. | Belgium | 182 | 11.5\% |
| 6. | USA | 403 | 68.0\% | 21. | Lithuania | 177 | 30.5\% |
| 7. | Venezuela | 334 | 18.3\% | 22. | Sweden | 157 | 13.4\% |
| 8. | Portugal | 317 | 7.9\% | 23. | Canada | 153 | 40.5\% |
| 9. | Switzerland | 314 | 6.4\% | 24. | Uruguay | 146 | 8.9\% |
| 10. | Great Britain | 285 | 29.5\% | 25. | Dominican R. | 142 | 23.9\% |
| 11. | Greece | 255 | 9.8\% | 26. | Bosnia and H . | 141 | 29.8\% |
| 12. | Turkey | 250 | 6.4\% | 27. | Hungary | 136 | 6.6\% |
| 13. | Serbia | 226 | 59.7\% | 28. | Finland | 122 | 9.8\% |
| 14. | Argentina | 208 | 29.3\% |  | Ireland | 118 | 5.1\% |
| 15. | Puerto Rico | 203 | 29.6\% | 30. | Croatia | 116 | 41.4\% |



## NEIWORKS

## HIGHEST FLOWS OF PLAYERS EXCLUDING INTRA-EUROPEAN TRANSFERS



There were no major changes in the migratory paths between two countries (excluding Intra-European transfers). The USA remained the main country where there is a strong network, besides Argentina-ltaly and Uruguay. The Top 9 all involved USA to either European countries, Australia or Canada.

A combination of geographical proximity and a similar level of competition means that flows within Europe have remained stable. Spain, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland remain the top countries.

| 1. | USA-AUS | 174 | 28 | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | USA-ESP | 113 | 29 | 142 |
| 3. | USA-GER | 113 | 16 | 129 |
| 4. | USA-GBR | 120 | 2 | 122 |
| . | USA-FRA | 88 | 34 | 122 |
| 6. | USA-ITA | 62 | 31 | 93 |
| 7. | USA-POR | 84 | 5 | 89 |
| 8. | USA-TUR | 53 | 33 | 86 |
| 9. | USA-CAN | 43 | 32 | 75 |
| 10. | ARG-ITA | 62 | 11 | 73 |
| . | ARG-URU | 39 | 34 | 73 |
| 12. | USA-PUR | 57 | 14 | 71 |
| 13. | USA-GRE | 54 | 16 | 70 |
| . | DOM-VEN | 39 | 31 | 70 |
| 15. | NZL-AUS | 37 | 23 | 60 |
| 16. | COL-VEN | 31 | 27 | 58 |
| 17. | USA-ISR | 30 | 20 | 50 |
| . | ARG-CHI | 35 | 15 | 50 |
| 19. | USA-FIN | 41 | 6 | 47 |
| 20. | ARG-VEN | 33 | 13 | 46 |
| 21. | URU-VEN | 32 | 13 | 45 |
| 22. | USA-SUI | 39 | 3 | 42 |


|  |  | $->$ | Total |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22. | USA-POL | 30 | 12 | 42 |
| . | USA-IRL | 42 | 0 | 42 |
| 25. | ARG-ESP | 27 | 14 | 41 |
| 26. | USA-SWE | 35 | 1 | 36 |
| . | USA-SRB | 31 | 5 | 36 |
| . | GER-AUS | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| 29. | VEN-ESP | 11 | 23 | 34 |
| . | ARG-COL | 23 | 11 | 34 |
| 31. | USA-CHN | 20 | 11 | 31 |
| . | USA-NZL | 27 | 4 | 31 |
| 33. | USA-VEN | 25 | 5 | 30 |
| . | USA-GEO | 29 | 1 | 30 |
| . | NCA-PUR | 17 | 13 | 30 |
| . | GER-CAN | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| 37. | USA-DOM | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| 38. | USA-LUX | 27 | 1 | 28 |
| . | BRA-POR | 19 | 9 | 28 |
| . | ARG-BRA | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| 41. | USA-NED | 26 | 1 | 27 |
| 42. | USA-ARM | 26 | 0 | 26 |
| 43. | USA-LTU | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| . | USA-MKD | 24 | 1 | 25 |

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|  |  | $->$ | $<-$ | Total |
| :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | FRA-ESP | 75 | 48 | 123 |
| 2. | ITA-ESP | 63 | 58 | 121 |
| 3. | GER-ESP | 38 | 61 | 99 |
| 4. | FRA-SUI | 81 | 15 | 96 |
| 5. | GER-AUT | 55 | 20 | 75 |
| 6. | BIH-SRB | 33 | 34 | 67 |
| 7. | FRA-BEL | 44 | 19 | 63 |
| 8. | GER-FRA | 33 | 27 | 60 |
| 9. | GER-ITA | 28 | 30 | 58 |
| 10. | FRA-ITA | 35 | 22 | 57 |
| 11. | SRB-MNE | 24 | 23 | 47 |
| 12. | TUR-ESP | 21 | 23 | 44 |
| 13. | GER-SUI | 37 | 5 | 42 |
| 14. | ITA-LTU | 27 | 14 | 41 |
| 15. | GRE-CYP | 23 | 17 | 40 |
| 16. | UKR-ITA | 34 | 3 | 37 |
| 17. | ITA-SUI | 26 | 9 | 35 |
| 18. | TUR-FRA | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| 19. | ESP-POR | 32 | 0 | 32 |
| 20. | LUX-GER | 17 | 14 | 31 |
| . | GRE-ESP | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| 1. | ESP-IRL | 20 | 11 | 31 |


|  |  | $->$ | $\langle--$ | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 24. | GBR-ESP | 8 | 23 | 31 |
| 25. | SRB-ESP | 16 | 14 | 30 |
| . | LTU-ESP | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| . | ESR-RUS | 18 | 11 | 29 |
| 28. | POL-ITA | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| . | BIH-CRO | 19 | 9 | 28 |
| 30. | GRE-GER | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| . | GRE-TUR | 16 | 11 | 27 |
| . | FRA-ISR | 16 | 11 | 27 |
| 33. | TUR-GER | 15 | 11 | 26 |
| . | TUR-ISR | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| . | SWE-ESP | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| . | GRE-FRA | 15 | 11 | 26 |
| . | GBR-GER | 16 | 10 | 26 |
| 38. | UKR-GER | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| . | NED-GER | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| . | BEL-GER | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| 41. | SVK-CZE | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| . | GER-CRO | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| 43. | NED-ESP | 12 | 11 | 23 |
| . | POR-ESP | 23 | 0 | 23 |


|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| . | FRA-LTU | 14 | 9 | Total |
| . | ESP-AUT | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| 47. | FRA-GBR | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| 48. | SRB-MKD | 11 | 10 | 21 |
| . | GER-POR | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| . | CRO-ITA | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| 51. | POL-ESP | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| . | NED-BEL | 14 | 6 | 20 |
| . | GRE-ITA | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| . | ISR-ITA | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| . | BIH-MNE | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| . | SLO-SRB | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| . | DEN-ESP | 8 | 12 | 20 |

## USA LERGUES

The agreement between FIBA and the NBA provides that a Letter of Clearance is requested for each International Transfer.

The number of inward and outward transfers was significantly less in the NBA, especially in comparison to last years' record number of inward transfers, which was attributed to it being the first year after the lifting of COVID restrictions. Inward and outward transfers in the NBA G-League and WNBA remained broadly similar, except for outward transfers in the WNBA which fell almost 20\% from 167 to 132.

The difference between International Transfers 'from' and 'to' the NBA is probably due to more opportunities for players to stay in the league (or NBA G-League). With the latest NBA regulations, more roster spots are available. There were also more teams in the NBA G-League ( 30 in tota in the 2021-22 season compared to 18 in the $2020-21$ season) with more teams willing to give more opportunities to foreigners - highlighting the globalization of basketball in general.

The Regular season of the NBA G-League finishes in early April. This period allows players in the nonqualified teams for the Final Phase to get opportunity to play overseas. This is one of the main reasons that outward transfers were higher than those inward.
The International Transfers trend shows that now figures are similar to before the pandemic. There is a downward trend for the WNBA in terms of inward and outward since the noticeable highs of 2016-2017. Meanwhile the NBA G-League outward transfer trend is increasing, with a record-breaking high of 301 .

The Europe region is the main network for the three USA leagues (between $65 \%$ to $84 \%$ in the NBA and WNBA, with between $48-51 \%$ in the NBA G-League). For the FIBA Oceania region, it is essentially Australia that makes the contribution to International Transfers in the NBA and WNBA. For the NBA G-League, American countries are naturally involved, but the fact that a Mexican team has also joined potentially opens the door for more South American players and could be an indicator of a future trend around an increased globalization of the G-League rosters.

## NBA

EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONALTRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF NBB


REGION OF ORIGIN (2022-23)

## ALL PLAYERS



REGION OF DESTINATION (2022-23)

ALL PLAYERS


NON US PLAYERS


## NON US PLAYERS



## WNBA

EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF WNBA


## NBA G LEAGUE

EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT OF NBA G LEAGUE


REGION OF ORIGIN (2022-23)


REGION OF DESTINATION (2022-23)


REGION OF ORIGIN (2022-23)


REGION OF DESTINATION (2022-23)


## FIBA-LICENSED AGENTS

NATIONALITY OF FIBA-LICENSED AGENTS (2022-23)


The FIBA-Licensed Agent system was introduced in 2007. A total of 634 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-Licensed Agents form an integral part of the international transfer market to which they provide greater professionalism, ethics and transparency.

The role and influence of a FIBA-Licensed Agent continues to grow. They take a leading role in the safeguarding of players' image rights, the management of their financial affairs while also providing career and transfer guidance.

NUMBER OF FIBA-LICENSED RGENTS EVOLUTION SINCE 2010-11

# BASKETBALL ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL (BAT) 

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

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

In view of the fact that the use of BAT to resolve contractual disputes is entirely voluntary, the failure to honor 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 2010


NATIONALITIES OF PLAYERS INVOLVED
TOTAL: 16 NATIONALITIES

TOP 10 COUNTRIES OF CLUBS INVOLVED IN BAT PROCEEDINGS


| 1. | Turkey | 426 |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 2. | Greece | 162 |
| 3. | Italy | 153 |
| 4. | Russia | 99 |
| 5. | Serbia | 96 |
| 6. | Poland | 86 |
| 7. | Croatia | 52 |
| 8. | China | 52 |
| 9. | Spain | 51 |
| 10. | Ukraine | 43 |
| 11. | Lithuania | 42 |
| 12. | Slovenia | 34 |



## GOMPARISON OF LERGUES 2022/2023

## OVERVIEW OF LERGUES

NUMBER OF TEAMS


NUMBER OF GAMES


* 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 RGE



AVERAGE AGE

|  | 1. | Unifacisa (BRA) | 30.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Kawasaki Brave T. (JPN) | 30.8 |
| $\begin{gathered} \circ \\ \stackrel{0}{2} \end{gathered}$ | 3 | Betram D. Tortona (ITA) | 30.5 |
|  |  | Gunma Crane T. (JPN) | 30.5 |
|  |  | Sao Paulo FC (BRA) | 30.4 |
|  |  | Banco di S. Sassari (ITA) | 30.4 |
| $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}$ | 1. | Basketbal A. Limburg (NED) | 20.9 |
|  | 2. | Apollo Amsterdam (NED) | 21.9 |
|  | 3. | KK Mega (SRB) | 22.0 |
|  | 4. | Paulistano/Corpore (BRA) | 23.1 |
|  |  | Lavrio BC (GRE) | 23.3 |

AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)

|  | 1. | Real Madrid (ESP) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Guangdong Tigers (CHN) | 201.7 |
| 3. | KK Partizan (SRB) | 200.7 |
|  | Carpegna P. Pesaro (ITA) | 200.6 |
|  | Adelaide 36ers (AUS) | 200.4 |


| 号 | 1. | Fighting Eagles Nagoya (J | 187.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2. | Akita N. Happinets (JPN) | 188.3 |
|  | 3. | Osaka Evessa (JPN) | 189.5 |
|  | 4. | Instituto (ARG) | 189.6 |
|  |  | Levanga Hokkaido (JPN) | 190.3 |

COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES
BASED ON AGE AND HEIGHT


## FOREICNERS

\% OF FOREIGNERS



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

| 1. | Cazoo Baskonia (ESP) | 93.3 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | UCAM Murcia (ESP) | 88.2 |
| 3. | BAXI Manresa (ESP) | 86.4 |
|  | Real Betis (ESP) | 85.7 |
|  | Gran Canaria (ESP) | 82.4 |



AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREIGNERS


## COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

## BASED ON \% AND AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME PLAYED BY FOREGINERS



## NUMBER OF NATIONALITIES REPRESENTED



## INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

## ABA

No limitation regarding foreign players.

The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster of 11 players. The league could also assign a maximum of one additional local or foreign player as part of a centrally run program targeting potential NBA draft prospects. One player from Asia under restricted conditions is allowed within the team roster of 11 .

The league allowed 4 foreign players per team on the roster and on the court at the same time.

The league imposed 4 Home-Grown players per team on the roster registered into the competition iftheteam was composed by 10-12 players, or3ifcomposed by8-9 players. The league allowed a maximum of 2 non EU + EEA + Switzerland + Cotonou players on the roster.

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

The league allowed 10 foreign players per team throughout the season. Each team can register 5 foreign players at the scoresheet. A team which will register a maximum number of 4 foreign players for all the games of the season will receive 210,000 euros bonus.Teams with 4 foreign players must register at least 7 home grown players for each game. Teams with 5 foreign players must register at least 6 home grown players for each game.

The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster and the scoresheet and allowed 2 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team. In addition of the above 3 foreign players per team, each team is allowed to have 1 naturalized player or 1 Asian player (China, Chinese Taipei, Korea, Philippines, Indonesia) on the roster and on the scoresheet. These players can play without any restrictions.

The league allowed a maximum 10 foreign players on the roster and 5 foreign players on the scoresheet. The league allowed 5 foreign players on the court.


A minimum of 10 and a maximum of 12 players must be entered on the score sheet for all BNXT League games. Regardless of the total number of players entered on the score sheet, each club may include a maximum of 6 non-homegrown players on the score sheet.

The league allowed 4 foreign players per team on the roster. The league also imposed playing time restrictions for foreign players.

The league allowed 6 non Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet. The league allowed a maximum of 4 non EU + EEA + Switzerland+ Cotonou players from the 6 non Home-Grown players.

The league allowed the registration of maximum 20 professional contracts throughout the season. It allowed up to 3 replacements of foreign players per team during the firstleg of the RS and up to 3 more during the second leg. The league allowed up to 2 national transfers until the conclusion of the first leg of the RS and up to 1 more no later than 6 game days before the conclusion of the RS.

The league allowed 5 foreign players per team ( 10 -men roster) or 6 foreign players per team (12-men roster) on the scoresheet.

7 home-grown players and 5 foreign players on the scoresheet per team for teams not participating in European Cups. 6 home-grown players and 6 foreign players on the scoresheet per team for teams participating in European Cups.

One foreign player per team may be registered on team's roster with limitation to play for the team in international competitions only (EL/EC/BCL/FIBA Europe Cup). This player may substitute the injured foreign player in case injured player is taken off the team roster (team passport). Just for Russian teams : minimum 6 Russian players must be registered for a game; maximum of 6 foreign players may be registered for a team (team passport).

## NATIONALU21 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

| Franca Basquete (BRA) | 56.3 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Basketbal A. Limburg (NED) | 55.6 |
| Instituto (ARG) | 47.4 |
| Paulistano/Corpore (BRA) | 46.7 |
| KK Mega (SRB) | 40.0 |
| Atenas (ARG) | 39.1 |
| 123 Minas (BRA) | 38.9 |
| San Martin (ARG) | 37.5 |
| Esporte Clube Pinheiros (BRA) | 37.5 |
| Apollo Amsterdam (NED) | 37.5 |

AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY NATIONAL U21

| 1. | Perth Wildcats (AUS) | 24.6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Den Helder Suns (NED) | 22.4 |
| 3. |  |  |
| 응 | Okapi Aalst (BEL) | 22.0 |
| 4. | Spirou Basket Charleroi (BEL) | 19.1 |
| 5. | Utsunomiya Brex (JPN) | 15.7 |
| 6. | Fos Provence Basket (FRA) | 15.2 |
| 7. | KK Partizan (SRB) | 14.9 |
| 8. | Nizhniy Novgorod (RUS) | 14.3 |
| 9. | KK Borac (SRB) | 13.3 |
| 10. | Unahotels Reggio Emilia (ITA) | 13.0 |

## 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

Home Grown players are players who played at least 2 full seasons in Israel between 13 to 18, or National team players or players who played in Israel more than 3 seasons.

Number of team roster is limited to 10 to 13 players. Clubs can register 2 of local U21 players under "Special Designated Player" and 2 of local U18 and U15 players who belong to the B.LEAGUE youth clubs. These players are exempt from the limit on the number of team roster.

TUR
No specific regulations.

| ARG | U23 Players from the academy:4-0ne year minimum in the <br> club; U19 Players: unlimited. |
| :--- | :--- |
| BNX | No specific regulations. |
| OHN | No specific regulations. |
| FRR | No specific regulations. |
| ORE | No specific regulations. <br> The league did not have any specific regulations |
| regarding U21 players. However, U20 players are not |  |
| taken into account on the maximum of 18 contracts. |  |

## TURNOVER OF PLAYERS

\% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY

\% OF PLAYERS ALEARDY IN THE COUNTRY

| Instituto (ARG) | 100.0 |
| :---: | :---: |
| San Lorenzo (ARG) | 100.0 |
| BRB/Brasilia Basquete (BRA) | 100.0 |
| Caxias do Sul Basquete (BRA) | 100.0 |
| Paulistano/Corpore (BRA) | 100.0 |
| Sao Paulo FC (BRA) | 100.0 |
| Jilin N. Tigers (CHN) | 100.0 |
| Osaka Evessa (JPN) | 100.0 |
| Sunrockers Shibuya (JPN) | 100.0 |


| $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}$ |  | GeVi Napoli Basket (ITA) | 31.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2. | KK Mornar-Barsko (MNE) | 35.0 |
|  |  | Rio Breogan (ESP) | 35.7 |
|  | 4. | Brose Bamberg (GER) | 37.5 |
|  |  | Apollon BC (GRE) | 40.0 |

\% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB

| 1. | Liaoning F. Leopards (CHN) | 89.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Jilin N. Tigers (CHN) | 86.7 |
| n | Sunrockers Shibuya (JPN) | 84.6 |
| 은 | 4. | Alba Berlin (GER) |
|  | Kawasaki Brave T. (JPN) | 83.3 |

## COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

BASED ON \% OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRYYCLUB

\% 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




## PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON

| 1. | Besiktas (TUR) | 7.0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ㅇ. | BAXI Manresa (ESP) | 6.0 |
|  | Real Betis (ESP) | 6.0 |
|  | Tezenis Verona (ITA) | 6.0 |

## COMPARATIVE POSITIONING OF LEAGUES

based on fv. NuMber of players fielded per team and av. number of players signed during the season per team
av. number of players signed during the season per team



## INTERNAL REGULATIONS OF EACH LEAGUE

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

No new registrations accepted after a team has played 75\% of its matches. No restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season nor regarding the number of national transfers. Team is allowed to sign 11 full contracts and up to 4 development contracts, replacement players are tied to one of the full contracts (e.g if a full contract player is injured a replacement player can be signed).

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.

The league allowed the signature of a maximum 34 contracts throughout the season. The league allowed 22 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers. February 28th is the deadline for a player transfer among the league teams.

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

The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 20 contracts throughout the season. The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 10 contracts for foreign players throughout the season.

There is a deadine for registering players to a club which is at the $3 / 4$ of the season and it was March 13 th 2023 for the 2022-23 season. No limitations regarding the number of transfers nor number of replacements.

The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 18 contracts for HomeGrown players and 12 contracts for foreign players throughout the season.

## ARC

Maximum of 4 players signed during the season.

From 1 January to 15 March, a maximum of 2 more players can be added to the roster. No more additions to player list possible after 15 March.

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

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

The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 20 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.

The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 18 contracts throughout the season.

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

The league allowed 20 replacements per team during the season. However, only 16 simultaneously can be in team passport.


## DOMESTIC LERGUES 2022/2023

## ADRIATIC LEAGUE

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

| TEAMS 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| KK Borac Mozzart (SRB) |
| KK Buducnost VOLI (MNE) |
| KK Cedevita Olimpija (SLO) |
| KK Cibona (CRO) |
| KK Crvena zvezda Meridianbet (SRB) |
| KK FMP Soccerbet (SRB) |
| KK Igokea M:Tel (BIH) |
| KK Mega MIS (SRB) |
| KK Mornar-Barsko Zlato (MNE) |
| KK Partizan Mozzart Bet (SRB) |
| KK SC Derby (MNE) |
| KK Split (CRO) |
| KK Zadar (CRO) |
| MZT Skopje Aerodrom (MKD) |


| LERGUE PROFLLE | 2022-23 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - 2 2}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | 14 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{1 8 2}$ | 182 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{2 6}$ | 26 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 2 5}$ | 220 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{4 9 \%}$ | $44 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | 17 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 5 . 5}$ | 25.5 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 8 . 0}$ | 198.7 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{8 4 . 2}$ | 77.8 |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 4 . 9}$ | 24.1 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 6 . 4}$ | 15.8 |
| LERGUE'S INTERNPLL 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 with additional 10 U18 players possible to be added to their rosters.

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## fVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


Nat.: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players

## POINTS PER GAME



MINUTES PER GAME


POINTS PER MINUTE


FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

country without figure $=1$ foreigner


Nat: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players


## ARGENTINA

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

## TEAMS 2022-2023

| Argentino |
| :--- |
| Atenas |
| Boca |
| Comunicaciones |
| Ferro |
| Gimnasia |
| Independiente de Oliva |
| Instituto |
| La Union FSA |
| Obera |
| Obras |
| Olimpico |
| Peñarol |
| Platense |
| Quimsa |
| Regatas |
| Riachuelo |
| San Lorenzo |
| San Martin |
| Union |


| LERGUE PROFILE | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 - \mathbf { 2 3 }}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - \mathbf { 2 2 }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | 20 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{3 8 0}$ | 380 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{3 8}$ | 38 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{3 4 2}$ | 351 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{2 8 \%}$ | $26 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0}$ |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 6 . 0}$ | 25.9 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 3 . 6}$ | 193.8 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{7 9 . 7}$ | 80.3 |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 5 . 4}$ | 26.3 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 7 . 3}$ | 18.0 |

## LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

The league did not have any limitations regarding the number of foreign players.
U23 Players from the academy: 4 with one year minimum in the club ; unlimited for U19 Players.
The league allowed a maximum of 4 players signed during the season.

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## fVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


POINTS PER GAME


MINUTES PER GAME


POINTS PER MINUTE


FOREIGN NATIONALITIES


[^0]

Nat.: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players


## AUSTRALIA

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

| TEAMS 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| Adelaide 36ers (AUS) |
| Brisbane Bullets (AUS) |
| Cairns Taipans (AUS) |
| Illawarra Hawks (AUS) |
| Melbourne United (AUS) |
| New Zealand Breakers (NZL) |
| Perth Wildcats (AUS) |
| South East Melbourne Phoenix (AUS) |
| Sydney Kings (AUS) |
| Tasmania JackJumpers (AUS) |


| LERGUE PROFLLE | 2022-23 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - 2 2}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 10 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{1 4 0}$ | 140 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{2 8}$ | 28 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{1 5 7}$ | 150 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{3 9 \%}$ | $41 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 13 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 6 . 5}$ | 26.1 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 7 . 9}$ | 198.1 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{8 7 . 1}$ | 83.7 |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 6 . 8}$ | 27.2 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 5 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 0}$ |

## LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster of 11 players. The league could also assign a maximum of one additional local or foreign player as part of a centrally run program targeting potential NBA draft prospects. One player from Asia under restricted conditions is allowed within the team roster of 11 .

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.
No new registrations accepted after a team has played $75 \%$ of its matches. No restrictions regarding the number of replacements during the season nor regarding the number of national transfers. Team is allowed to sign 11 full contracts and up to 4 development contracts, replacement players are tied to one of the full contracts (e.g if a full contract player is injured a replacement player can be signed).

NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## AVERAGE RGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


## POINTS PER GAME


minutes per game


POINTS PER MINUTE


FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

country without figure $=1$ foreigner


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



## BNXT LERGUE

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

## TEAMS 2022-2023

Apollo Amsterdam (NED)
Aris Leeuwarden (NED)
Basketbal Academie Limburg (NED)
Belfius Mons-Hainaut (BEL)
Circus Brussels Basketball (BEL)
Den Helder Suns (NED)
Donar Groningen (NED)
Filou Oostende (BEL)
Heroes Den Bosch (NED)
Hubo Limburg United (NED)
Kangoeroes Willebroek (BEL)
Landstede Hammers (NED)
Okapi Aalst (BEL)
RSW Liège Basket (BEL)
Spirou Basket Charleroi (BEL)
Stella Artois Leuven Bears (BEL)
Telenet Giants Antwerp (BEL)
Yoast United (NED)
Zeeuw \& Zeeuw Feyenoord Basketball (NED)
Zorg en Zekerheid Leiden Basketball (NED)

| LEAGUE PROFLLE | 2022-23 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - \mathbf { 2 2 }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{2 0}$ | 21 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{1 8 0}$ | 315 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | 30 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 9 0}$ | 305 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{4 1 \%}$ | $40 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{2 8}$ | 28 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 4 . 7}$ | 24.5 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 5 . 7}$ | 196.2 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{7 8 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 0}$ |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 6 . 2}$ | 26.3 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6}$ | 14.6 |

## LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

A minimum of 10 and a maximum of 12 players must be entered on the score sheet for all BNXT League games. Regardless of the total number of players entered on the score sheet, each club may include a maximum of 6 nonhomegrown players on the score sheet.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.
From 1 January to 15 March, a maximum of two more players can be added to the roster. No more additions to player list possible after 15 March.added to the roster. No more additions to player list possible after 15 February.

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


## POINTS PER GAME



MINUTES PER GAME


POINTS PER MINUTE


FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

country without figure $=1$ foreigner


Nat.: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players


## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

| TEAMS 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| 123 Minas |
| Bauru Basket |
| BRB/Brasilia Basquete |
| Caxias do Sul Basquete |
| Cerrado Basquete |
| Clube de Regatas do Flamengo |
| Esporte Clube Pinheiros |
| Fortaleza Basquete Cearense |
| Franca Basquete |
| Luvix/Uniao Corinthians |
| Pato Basquete |
| Paulistano/Corpore |
| Rio Claro Basquete |
| Sao Jose Basketball |
| Sao Paulo Futebol Clube |
| Sport Club Corinthians Paulista |
| Unifacisa |


| LEAGUE PROFLLE | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 - 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - \mathbf { 2 2 }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | 17 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{2 7 2}$ | 272 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | 32 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 4 5}$ | 250 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{2 1 \%}$ | $20 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{8}$ | 9 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 6 . 2}$ | 25.9 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 5 . 2}$ | 194.9 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{7 9 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 7}$ |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 6 . 8}$ | 27.4 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 4 . 6}$ | 14.8 |
| LEAGUE'S INTERNQL REGULATIONS |  |  |

The league allowed 4 foreign players per team on the roster and on the court at the same time.
The league allowed a maximum of 10 athletes over the age of 23 ( 24 or older).
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



## fVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


POINTS PER GAME

minutes per game


POINTS PER MINUTE


Nat:: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

country without figure $=1$ foreigner


Nat: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players


## CHINA

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

## TEAMS 2022-2023

Beijing Ducks
Beikong Royal Fighters
Fujian SBS Xunxing Sturgeons
Guangdong Tigers
Guangzhou Loon Lions
Jiangsu Dragons
Jilin Northeast Tigers
Liaoning Flying Leopards
Nanjing Monkey Kings
Ningbo Rockets
Qingdao Eagles
Shandong Kylins
Shanghai Sharks
Shanxi Loongs
Shenzhen Leopards
Sichuan Whales
Tianjin Pioneers
Xinjiang Flying Tigers
Zhejiang Golden Bulls
Zhejiang Lions
NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS


fVErage fge


AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


POINTS PER GAME*

MINUTES PER GAME*


POINTS PER MINUTE


Nat:: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED


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 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| ADA Blois 41 |
| AS Monaco Basket |
| BCM Gravelines-Dunkerque |
| Boulogne Levallois Metropolitan 92 |
| Cholet Basket |
| Chorale Roanne Basket |
| Elan Béarnais Pau-Lacq-Orthez |
| ESSM Le Portel |
| Fos Provence Basket |
| JDA Dijon Basket |
| JL Bourg Basket |
| Le Mans Sarthe Basket |
| Limoges CSP |
| Lyon-Villeurbanne |
| Nanterre 92 |
| Paris Basketball |
| SLUC Nancy |
| SIG Strasbourg |


| LEAGUE PROFILE | 2022-23 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - \mathbf { 2 2 }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | 18 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{3 0 6}$ | 306 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{3 4}$ | 34 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 9 3}$ | 279 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{5 3 \%}$ | $56 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{3 5}$ | 36 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 6 . 3}$ | 26.9 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 6 . 8}$ | 196.5 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{8 2 . 9}$ | 81.3 |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 5 . 5}$ | 25.2 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 6 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 . 9}$ |
| LERGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS |  |  |

The league allowed 6 non Home-Grown players per team on the scoresheet. The league allowed a maximum of 4 non EU + EEA + Switzerland + Cotonou players from the 6 non Home-Grown players.

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



## AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEICHT (CM)


POINTS PER GAME


MINUTES PER GAME


POINTS PER MINUTE


Nat.: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

country without figure $=1$ foreigner

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



GERMANY

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

| TEAMS 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| Alba Berlin |
| Basketball Lowen Braunschweig |
| BG Göttingen |
| Brose Bamberg |
| EWE Baskets Oldenburg |
| FC Bayern München Basketball |
| Fraport Skyliners |
| Hakro Merlins Crailsheim |
| Medi Bayreuth |
| MHP Riesen Ludwigsburg |
| MLP Academics Heidelberg |
| Niners Chemnitz |
| Ratiopharm Ulm |
| Rostock Seawolves |
| s.Oliver Wurzburg |
| Syntainics MBC |
| Telekom Baskets Bonn |
| Veolia Towers Hamburg |


| LEAGUE PROFILE | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 - \mathbf { 2 3 }}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - \mathbf { 2 2 }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 8}$ |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{3 0 6}$ | 306 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{3 4}$ | 34 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 9 2}$ | 298 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{6 0 \%}$ | $57 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{3 9}$ | 32 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 5 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 . 8}$ |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 6 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 6 . 7}$ |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{8 4 . 0}$ | 81.8 |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 4 . 5}$ | 25.4 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 6 . 4}$ | 16.8 |
| LERGUE'S INTERNAL RECULRTIONS |  |  |

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



## AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


## POINTS PER GAME


minutes per game


POINTS PER MINUTE


Nat:: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

country without figure $=1$ foreigner

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 2022-2023
AEK Athens BC
Apollon BC
Aris BC
AS Karditsa
lonikos BC
Kolossos BC
Lavrio BC
Olympiacos BC
Panathinaikos BC
PAOK BC
Peristeri BC
Promitheas BC

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

| LEAGUE PROFILE | 2022-23 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - 2 2}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 13 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{1 3 2}$ | 156 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | 24 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 0 5}$ | 237 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{5 3 \%}$ | $54 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 21 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 6 . 6}$ | 26.5 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 7 . 7}$ | 197.6 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 . 2}$ |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 3 . 6}$ | 24.8 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 7 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 . 7}$ |

## LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

The league allowed the registration of maximum 20 professional contracts in force throughout the season. The league allowed up to 3 replacements of foreign players per team during the first leg of the regular season and up to 3 more during the second leg. The league allowed up to 2 national transfers until the conclusion of the first leg of the regular season and up to 1 more no later than 6 game days before the conclusion of the regular season.

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. 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 two national transfers up to the day before the final weekend of the first round of the regular season and one more national transfer up to the day before the sixth game before the end of the regular season provided that the transferred national player was playing in the same team up to that point.

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## fVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


## POINTS PER GAME


minutes per game


POINTS PER MINUTE


## FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



NUMBER OF PIOYERS


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


## ISRAEL

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

| TEAMS 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| Bnei Hertzliya |
| Hapoel Be'er Sheva/Dimona |
| Hapoel Eilat |
| Hapoel Gali Elion |
| Hapoel Gilboa Galil |
| Hapoel Haifa |
| Hapoel Holon |
| Hapoel Jerusalem |
| Hapoel Tel Aviv |
| Ironi Kyriat Ata |
| Ironi Ness Ziona |
| Maccabi Tel Aviv |


| LEAGUE PROFILE | 2022-23 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - 2 2 ~}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 12 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{1 3 2}$ | 162 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | 27 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 0 4}$ | 193 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{5 4 \%}$ | $56 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{1 3}$ | 16 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 6 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 1}$ |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 5 . 7}$ | 196.1 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{8 3 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 . 9}$ |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 7 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 6 . 7}$ |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 7 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 8}$ |

## LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

The league allowed 10 foreign players per team throughout the season. Each team can register 5 foreign players at the scoresheet. A team which will register a maximum number of 4 foreign players for all the games of the season will receive 210,000 Euro bonus. Teams with 4 foreign players must register at least 7 home grown players for each game. Teams with 5 foreign players must register at least 6 home grown players for each game.

Home Grown players are players who played at least 2 full seasons in Israel between 13 to 18, or National team players or players who played in Israel more than 3 seasons.
The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 20 contracts throughout the season. The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 10 contracts for foreign players throughout the season.

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## fVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


## POINTS PER GAME



MINUTES PER GAME


POINTS PER MINUTE


## FOREIGN NATIONALITIES




AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

| All U21 |  |
| :---: | :---: |

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


## ITALY

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

| TEAMS 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| Banco di Sardegna Sassari |
| Betram Yatchs Derthona Tortona |
| Carpegna Prosciutto Pesaro |
| Dolomiti Energia Trentino |
| EA7 Emporio Armani Milano |
| Germani Brescia |
| GeVi Napoli Basket |
| Givova Scafati |
| Happy Casa Brindisi |
| NutriBullet Treviso Basket |
| Openjobmetis Varese |
| Pallacanestro Trieste |
| Tezenis Verona |
| Umana Reyer Venezia |
| Unahotels Reggio Emilia |
| Virtus Segafredo Bologna |


| LEAGUE PROFLLE | 2022-23 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - 2 2}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 16 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{2 4 0}$ | 240 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | 30 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 5 1}$ | 260 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{5 8 \%}$ | $55 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{2 6}$ | 24 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 7 . 6}$ | 26.8 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 7 . 2}$ | 197.2 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{8 0 . 9}$ | 80.3 |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 5 . 4}$ | 25.3 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 6 . 0}$ | 16.8 |
| LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGLLATIONS |  |  |

The league allowed 5 foreign players per team (10-men roster) or 6 foreign players per team ( 12 -men roster) on the scoresheet.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players. However, U20 players are not taken into account on the maximum of 18 contracts.

The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 18 contracts throughout the season.

## NATIONALS vS FOREIGNERS

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


## POINTS PER GAME



MINUTES PER GAME


POINTS PER MINUTE


FOREIGN NATIONALITIES


Nat.: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players
country without figure $=1$ foreigner


Nat: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players

## RECRUITMENT OF PLAYERS



## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

TEAMS 2022-2023
Akita Northern Happinets
Alvark Tokyo
Chiba Jets
Fighting Eagles Nagoya
Gunma Crane Thunders
Hiroshima Dragonflies
Ibaraki Robots
Kawasaki Brave Thunders
Kyoto Hannaryz
Levanga Hokkaido
Nagoya Diamond Dolphins
Niigata Albirex BB
Osaka Evessa
Ryukyu Golden Kings
San-en Neophoenix
Seahorses Mikawa
Sendai 89 ers
Shiga Lakes
Shimane Susanoo Magic
Shinshu Brave Warriors
Sunrockers Shibuya
Toyama Grouses
Utsunomiya Brex
Yokohama B-Corsairs

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

| LEAGUE PROFILE | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 - 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - 2 2}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | 22 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{7 2 0}$ | 649 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{6 0}$ | 59 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{3 5 4}$ | 312 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{3 6 \%}$ | $32 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | 19 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 8 . 5}$ | 28.4 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 1 . 8}$ | 191.6 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{7 8 . 8}$ | 80.2 |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 5 . 8}$ | 25.4 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 4 . 9}$ | 14.4 |

## Lehgue's internal regulations

The league allowed 3 foreign players per team on the roster and the scoresheet and allowed 2 foreign players on the court at the same time, per team. In addition of the above 3 foreign players per team, each team is allowed to have 1 naturalized player or 1 Asian player (China, Chinese Taipei, Korea, Philippines, Indonesia) on the roster and on the scoresheet. These players can play without any restrictions.

Number of team roster is limited to 10 to 13 players. Clubs can register 2 of local U21 players under "Special Designated Player" and 2 of local U18 and U15 players who belong to the B.LEAGUE youth clubs. These players are exempt from the limit on the number of team roster.

There is a deadline for registering players to a club which is at the $3 / 4$ of the season and it was March 13th 2023 for the $2022-23$ season. No limitations regarding the number of transfers nor number of replacements.

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


## POINTS PER GAME

minutes per game


POINTS PER MINUTE


Nat:: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

country without figure $=1$ foreigner


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


## POLAND

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

| TEAMS 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| Anwil Wloclawek |
| Arriva Twarde Pierniki Torun |
| BM Stal Ostrów Wielkopolski |
| Enea Abramczyk Astoria Bydgoszcz |
| Enea Zastal BC Zielona Góra |
| Grupa Sierleccy Czarni Slupsk |
| King Szczecin |
| Legia Warszawa |
| MKS Dabrowa Górnicza |
| PGE Spójina Stargard |
| Polsi Cukier Start Lublin |
| Rawlplug Sokól Lancut |
| Susuki Arka Gdynia |
| Tauron GTK Gliwice |
| Trefl Sopot |
| WKS Slask Wrocrlaw |


| LERGUE PROFLLE | 2022-23 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - \mathbf { 2 2 }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 16 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{2 4 0}$ | 240 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | 30 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 4 9}$ | 263 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{4 6 \%}$ | $45 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | 19 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 6 . 5}$ | 26.3 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 6 . 0}$ | 195.5 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{8 2 . 0}$ | 81.7 |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 6 . 5}$ | 25.8 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 6 . 0}$ | 17.1 |
| LERGUE'S INTERNPLL REGULATIONS |  |  |

7 home-grown players and 5 foreign players on the scoresheet per team for teams not participating in European Cups. 6 home-grown players and 6 foreign players on the scoresheet per team -for teams participating in European Cups.

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



## fVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


## POINTS PER GAME



MINUTES PER GAME


POINTS PER MINUTE


FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

country without figure $=1$ foreigner


AVERAGE NUMBER OF GAMES PLAYED

| All U21 |  |
| :---: | :---: |

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


## SPAIN

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

| TEAMS 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| Barça |
| Basquet Girona |
| BAXI Manresa |
| Carplus Fuenlabrada |
| Casademont Zaragoza |
| Cazoo Baskonia |
| Coviran Granada |
| Gran Canaria |
| Joventut Badalona |
| Lenovo Tenerife |
| Monbus Obradoiro |
| Real Betis Baloncesto |
| Real Madrid |
| Rio Breogan |
| Surne Bilbao Basket |
| UCAM Murcia CB |
| Unicaja Malaga |
| Valencia Basket |


| leggue profle | 2022-23 | 2021-22 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | 18 | 18 |
| Number of games per season | 306 | 306 |
| Number of games per team | 34 | 34 |
| Number of players | 313 | 302 |
| \% of foreigners | 70\% | 72\% |
| Number of nationalities represented | 46 | 55 |
| Average age | 26.9 | 27.1 |
| Average height (cm) | 198.5 | 198.5 |
| Average team points per game | 80.9 | 81.1 |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | 21.7 | 22.9 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | 18.1 | 17.2 |
| LEAGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS |  |  |

The league imposed 4 Home-Grown players per team on the roster registered into the competition 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 EU + EEA + Switzerland + Cotonou players on the roster.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.
The league allowed the signature of a maximum 34 contracts throughout the season. The league allowed 22 replacements per team during the season. The league did not have any restrictions regarding the number of national transfers. February 28th is the deadline for a player transfer among the league teams.

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## AVERAGE AGE



AVERAGE HEIGHT (CM)


## POINTS PER GAME



MINUTES PER GAME


POINTS PER MINUTE


FOREIGN NATIONALITIES

country without figure $=1$ foreigner

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 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| Anadolu Efes |
| Bahcesehir |
| Besiktas |
| Bursaspor |
| Buyukcekmece |
| Darussafaka |
| Fenerbahce |
| Galatasaray |
| Gaziantep |
| Karsiyaka |
| Konyaspor |
| Manisa |
| Merkezefendi Belediyesi |
| Petkim |
| Tofas |
| TURK Telekom |


| LERGUE PROFILE | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2 - \mathbf { 2 3 }}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - \mathbf { 2 2 }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 6}$ |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{2 4 0}$ | 240 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | 30 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 7 3}$ | 289 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{5 1 \%}$ | $\mathbf{4 9 \%}$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{2 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 7 . 1}$ | 26.3 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 7 . 4}$ | 196.9 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{8 1 . 4}$ | 80.0 |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 7 . 3}$ | 26.2 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 7 . 8}$ | 18.6 |
| LEAGUE'S INTERNAL RECULATIONS |  |  |

The league allowed maximum 10 foreign players on the roster. The league allowed 5 foreign players on the scoresheet. The league allowed 5 foreign players on the court.

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.
The league allowed the signature of a maximum of 18 contracts for Home-Grown players and 12 contracts for foreign players throughout the season.

## NATIONALS vS FOREIGNERS

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## POINTS PER GAME



MINUTES PER GAME


POINTS PER MINUTE


Nat.: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ;F. (US): US Players

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES



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


VTB UNITED LERGUE

## LEAGUE OVERVIEW

| TEAMS 2022-2023 |
| :--- |
| Astana ( KAZ) |
| Avtodor Saratov (RUS) |
| CSKA Moscow (RUS) |
| Enisey (RUS) |
| Lokomotiv-Kuban (RUS) |
| MBA Moscow (RUS) |
| Minsk (BLR) |
| Nizhniy Novgorod (RUS) |
| Parma Pari Perm (RUS) |
| Samara (RUS) |
| UNICS Kazan (RUS) |
| Zenith Saint-Petersburg (RUS) |


| LEAGUE PROFLLE | 2022-23 | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1 - \mathbf { 2 2 }}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Number of teams | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 12 |
| Number of games per season | $\mathbf{1 3 2}$ | 120 |
| Number of games per team | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | 20 |
| Number of players | $\mathbf{2 0 3}$ | 220 |
| \% of foreigners | $\mathbf{3 6 \%}$ | $40 \%$ |
| Number of nationalities represented | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 19 |
| Average age | $\mathbf{2 7 . 2}$ | 26.9 |
| Average height (cm) | $\mathbf{1 9 7 . 3}$ | 197.5 |
| Average team points per game | $\mathbf{7 7 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 8 . 2}$ |
| Average minutes per game played by the five most fielded players | $\mathbf{2 3 . 9}$ | 24.1 |
| Average number of players fielded per team during the season | $\mathbf{1 7 . 7}$ | 18.8 |

## LERGUE'S INTERNAL REGULATIONS

One foreign player per team may be registered on team's roster with limitation to play for the team in international competitions only (EL/EC/BCLFIBA Europe Cup). This player may substitute the injured foreign player in case injured player is taken off the team roster (team passport). Just for Russian teams : minimum 6 Russian players must be registered for a game ; maximum of 6 foreign players may be registered for a team (team passport).

The league did not have any specific regulations regarding U21 players.
The league allowed 20 replacements per team during the season. However, only 16 simultaneously can be in team passport.

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

## NUMBER OF PLAYERS



## POINTS PER GAME



MINUTES PER GAME


POINTS PER MINUTE


Nat:: National Players ; F. (non US): Foreign Players (non US) ; F. (US): US Players

FOREIGN NATIONALITIES


country without figure $=1$ foreigner


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



# INTERNATIONAL LEAGUES 2022/2023 

## NBA

## NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2022-23) - 42 NATIONALITIES



FIBA REGIONS OF ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2022-23)


International players accounted for $21 \%$, with most non-US players coming from European countries as there were 55 out of the total of 112 international players.

For the 5th consecutive time, an international player was named Most Valuable Player (MVP) of the Regular Season. These figures confirm a globalization within the league and that international players have a significant role. There was stability in terms of games played at 54.3 - the highest number since 2018. With an average 21 minutes per game, this further highlights the important role of the NBA's international players.

At 22, the second highest number of international players were drafted since the start of the IBMR report in 2010. 15 of them were drafted in the First Round.

AGE PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONALPLAYERS (2022-23)


20

## DRAFT OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS

NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS DRAFTED DURING THE FIRST OR SECOND ROUND


HEIGHT PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2022-23)


AVERAGE AGE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS at the draft


INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS ENTERING IN NBA


## WNBA

NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2021)-12 NATIONALITIES


The WNBA Commissioner's Cup was played for only the second time ever. It is an in-season competition played during the first half of the campaign. The format is 10 games per team, designated to count toward Cup play. The team from each Conference with the best record in designated 'Cup games' compete for the Commissioner's Cup title.

There were 18 international players participating in the WNBA, composed of 12 different nationalities. The Europe region had the most players represented with 6 . The Oceania region was second with 5 . In total, only $12 \%$ of WNBA players are non-US.

However, international players still had a significant average number of games played and minutes per game. International players in the WNBA played an average of more than 26 games in the 2022 season which is the most since back in 2011.

AGE PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2022)


AGE OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS ENTERING IN WNBA


HEIGHT PYRAMID OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2022)


NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS PER TEAM (202२)

| Team | International players |
| :--- | :---: |
| Chicago Sky | 3 |
| Minnesota Lynx | 3 |
| New York Liberty | 3 |
| Dallas Wings | 2 |
| Seattle Storm | 2 |
| Atlanta Dream | 1 |
| Connecticut Sun | 1 |
| Las Vegas Aces | 1 |
| Los Angeles Sparks | 1 |
| Washington Mystics | 1 |

## NGAA MEN - DIVISION 1

## NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONALPLAYERS (2022-23) - 98 NATIONALITIES




The total of international players playing in NCAA Women (773) was similar to the total playing in NCAA Men (781). The number of NCAA Women international players is a record after increasing from 731.

There were only very slight falls in the numbers of international players in NCAA Women from the Oceania and Africa regions. Meanwhile the Europe region witnessed a record number of international players at 425 - up from 371. This meant that more than $54 \%$ of International players are from European countries.

For NCAA Men, there were record numbers of international players in every FIBA region except for the Americas and Africa.

This competition is one of the highest level for young players. Foreigners are willing to play at a top level and have better opportunity, also due to their limited playing time with their former team. This fact can be stressed by the average minutes per game played by National U21 in the top leagues.

## NGAA WOMEN - DIVISION 1

## NATIONALITY OF INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS (2022-23) - 67 NATIONALITIES



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


## EUROLEAGUE AND BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS LEAGUE - MEN

TEAMS PARTICIPATING (2022-23)


MAIN REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

|  | Nationality | EuroL <br> players | BCL <br> players | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | USA | 95 | 152 | 246 |
| 2. | FRA | 22 | 23 | 44 |
| 3. | TUR | 10 | 33 | 43 |
| 4. | GRE | 17 | 22 | 38 |
| 5. | ESP | 17 | 19 | 36 |
| 6. | SRB | 23 | 10 | 33 |
| 8. | GER | LTU | 20 | 14 |
| 9. | ITA | 18 | 13 | 31 |
| 10. | ISR | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| 11. | LAT | 5 | 15 | 20 |
| 12. | BEL | 2 | 16 | 18 |
| 13. | CAN | 3 | 9 | 12 |
| 14. | CZE | 4 | 7 | 11 |
|  | Total | 2 | 8 | 10 |


| EuroL. | BCL <br> Teams | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | 32 | 50 |

NATIONALITIES, BY FIBA REGION euroleague


BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS LEAGUE


The Basketball Champions League [BCL] is included for the seventh consecutive year. BCL is a partnership between FIBA and top European leagues and founded on a number of key pillars. These include 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 clubs equally to advance common interests.

These Continental Leagues rely heavily on US Players. They had the most playing time both during the Regular Season and the Final Phases, with average points among the highest and especially in the Basketball Champions League where US players scored twice as much as Nationals. Along with the USA, France, Turkey and Greece remained the most represented nationalities in both leagues.

Nationals had less game-time compared to the previous seasons. However, there was more opportunity in the BCL with more playing time in this competition. In general, the impact of Nationals was similar to last year, with the average points per game more or less the same.

The average minutes played by foreign players in the EuroLeague have decreased, along with a reduced number in their average points per game. The average age and percentage of U21 players have remained consistent compared to last year.
aVERAGE fGE

| League |  | Nationals |  | Foreigners <br> (non US) | US plavers | All plavers |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EuroLeague |  | 25.9 |  | 27.9 | 29.2 | 27.6 |
| EuroLeague Final four |  | 28.1 |  | 28.2 | 29.6 | 28.6 |
| BCL | 26.1 |  | 28.0 | 29.1 | 27.6 |  |
| BCL Final four | 26.7 |  | 30.6 | 28.3 | 28.5 |  |

## AVERAGE HEIGHT

| League | Nationals | Foreigners <br> (non US) | US players | All players |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EuroLeague | 199.1 | 200.1 | 196.3 | 198.5 |
| EuroLeague Final four | 197.4 | 203.8 | 198.8 | 200.2 |
| BCL | 197.1 | 199.1 | 196.3 | 197.3 |
| BCL Final four | 198.4 | 200.1 | 195.9 | 198.1 |

## AVERAGE MINUTES PER GAME

| League | Nationals |  | Foreigners <br> (nonUS) | US players |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EuroLeague | 10.2 |  | 15.8 | 20.3 |
| EuroLeague Final four | 12.9 |  | 17.8 | 16.2 |
| BCL | 12.5 |  | 20.0 | 23.5 |
| BCL Final four | 13.0 |  | 17.5 | 21.1 |

## AVERAGE POINTS PER GAME

| League | Nationals | Foreigners <br> (nonUS) | US players |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EuroLeague | 5.5 | 7.6 | 8.9 |
| EuroLeague Final four | 6.4 | 8.5 | 7.6 |
| BCL | 4.7 | 8.2 | 11.0 |
| BCL Final four | 5.1 | 7.0 | 10.3 |

## NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

| League | \% of Nationals U21 |
| :--- | :---: |
| EuroLeague | 7.2 |
| EuroLeague Final four | 5.1 |
| BCL | 9.2 |
| BCL Final four | 5.9 |

## EUROLERGUE AND EUROCUP - WOMEN

TEAMS PARTICIPATING (2022-23)


MAIN REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

|  | Nationality | EuroL. <br> players | EuroC. <br> players | Total | EuroL. Teams | EuroC Teams | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | USA | 38 | 98 | 135 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 2. | FRA | 21 | 49 | 70 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 3. | ESP | 23 | 35 | 57 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
|  | TUR | 12 | 43 | 55 | 2 | 6 | 8 |
|  | HUN | 22 | 16 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
|  | POL | 9 | 29 | 37 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
|  | BEL | 10 | 21 | 31 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|  | SVK | 2 | 25 | 26 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
|  | SRB | 7 | 19 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  | ITA | 14 | 10 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
|  | CZE | 4 | 19 | 23 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|  | ISR | 0 | 21 | 21 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
|  | CRO | 1 | 18 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  | LTU | 3 | 17 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  | GRE | 12 | 7 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
|  | LUX | 0 | 15 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Total | 207 | 541 | 743 | 16 | 48 | 64 |

NATIONALITIES, BY FIBA REGION EUROLEAGUE

Oceania (2.4\%) Africa (0.5\%)


EUROCUP


There were no major changes in these competitions. The average minutes and points per game for Nationals and Foreigners (including US Players) remained stable. There were more opportunities for U21 Nationals in EuroLeague Women, rising from 17.2\% to 21.4\%.

The most represented FIBA Region outside of Europe ( $78.85 \%$ ) was the Americas with just over 19\%.

The USA, France, Spain, Turkey and Hungary remained the top nationalities in both competitions combined.
fVERAGE AGE

| League | Nationals | Foreigners <br> (non US) | US plavers | All plavers |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Euroleague Women | 24.7 | 27.8 | 29.3 | 26.3 |
| Euroleague Women Final four | 27.2 | 28.0 | 30.0 | 28.3 |
| Eurocup Women | 24.4 | 28.0 | 28.2 | 25.9 |
| Eurocup Women Final four | 23.6 | 26.9 | 26.5 | 24.9 |

## AVERAGE HEICHT

| League | Nationals | Foreigners <br> (non US) | US players | All players |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Euroleague Women | 180.1 | 186.1 | 183.3 | 182.3 |
| Euroleague Women Final four | 180.2 | 186.2 | 186.1 | 184.0 |
| Eurocup Women | 178.4 | 182.5 | 183.8 | 180.3 |
| Eurocup Women Final four | 182.5 | 180.8 | 188.3 | 183.0 |

fiverage minutes per game

| League | Nationals | Foreigners <br> (nonUS) | US players |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Euroleague Women | 15.6 | 21.8 | 27.6 |
| Euroleague Women Final four | 12.6 | 20.6 | 28.4 |
| Eurocup Women | 17.4 | 22.8 | 28.6 |
| Eurocup Women Final four | 16.7 | 24.2 | 26.8 |

AVERAGE POINTS PER GAME

| League | Nationals | Foreigners <br> $($ non US) | US players |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Euroleague Women | 5.1 | 8.8 | 12.6 |
| Euroleague Women Final four | 4.2 | 8.3 | 13.1 |
| Eurocup Women | 5.6 | 8.2 | 13.6 |
| Eurocup Women Final four | 6.0 | 9.4 | 14.3 |

NATIONAL U21 PLAYERS

| League | \% of Nationals U21 |
| :--- | :---: |
| Euroleague Women | 21.4 |
| Euroleague Women Final four | 3.5 |
| Eurocup Women | 19.4 |
| Eurocup Women Final four | 22.9 |

## 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 2022 and June 2023.

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


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[^0]:    country without figure $=1$ foreigner

