



INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL MIGRATION REPORT 2012

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2012

Foreword FIBA

FIBA is very happy to introduce the very first International Basketball International Migration Report (IBMR).

This publication is the result of a close and fruitful cooperation which brought together the knowledge and data of FIBA in the area of international transfers of players with that of the International Centre for Sport Studies (CIES) through the expertise of its CIES Observatory.

This report focuses on the international migration of players. As players are the most important actors of the Basketball family, it is important – not to say essential – to dedicate time and resources in understanding their environment, the reasons why they play in a particular country, why they transfer abroad, the age at which they transfer internationally as well as many other interesting parameters which you will find in this report covering the 2011/12 season.

FIBA always strives to improve our knowledge of basketball. The strong influence of American players worldwide, the clubs' economics, the impact of FIBA Regulations on international transfers (in particular Under-18 players) are just a few examples of areas where FIBA and its national member federations need a clear understanding in order to bet-

ter shape policies and further develop our game.

Counting 213 national federations and millions of registered players all around the world, basketball truly is a global sport. One therefore needs to remember that with worldwide popularity comes great responsibilities. One of them is to fully understand the players' data we collect on a daily basis always having in mind the healthy development of basketball.

We are delighted to have put in place this partnership with the renowned CIES Observatory and are confident that this first report will pave the way to many more in the years to come, to provide the Basketball family (players, coaches, national federations, clubs, player's agents) and all interested parties with insider information on international transfer of players.

I wish to thank all FIBA and CIES collaborators who have shared their expertise for this report and I look forward to pursuing this partnership in the future.

Patrick BAUMANN

FIBA Secretary General and IOC Member



Photo credit: FIBA

One year ago, the CIES established the CIES Observatory with the aim of providing top level services to sports governing bodies. The Observatory has specific expertise in surveys, databases, data mining and sport business intelligence reporting.

The CIES Observatory academic team are experts in the statistical analysis of all areas of sport. The team regularly undertakes research activities and develops joint projects with a wide range of sport industry stakeholders both nationally and internationally.

Academic reports from the Observatory have helped various federations and clubs to better understand what is happening in their field of activity and to make better informed decisions for their future. The reputation of the football department of the CIES Observatory is already well established in all continents.

For 2012, the CIES Observatory is delighted to be able to announce a new partnership with the Fédération Internationale de Basketball (FIBA), the world governing body for basketball, based in Geneva. The new partnership has produced the first ever International Basketball Migration Report (IBMR).

The new IBMR report includes detailed analysis by the CIES Observa-

tory academic team of official data supplied by FIBA from the previous calendar year on international transfers. The 64 page illustrated report has for the first time unveiled market trends and highlighted new challenges from a business intelligence perspective.

The world of basketball will now have at its disposal precious information which had previously been ignored. This is the perfect example of academic value being added to existing federation data by our Observatory research team.

The CIES was particularly happy to be able to work with such an important and dynamic federation as FIBA. We hope that all interested individuals and organisations working in the area of basketball will enjoy and find beneficial the results of this first report. Further, the comparisons that the report will allow to be made in future years will provide added value as new trends in the sport are identified and reported.

If you think the CIES Observatory could help your sport please do not hesitate to contact us.

Denis OSWALD
CIES Director and IOC Member



Photo credit: FIBA

Sample and methodology

Statistics established for this report were drawn from two main sources. The first one is FIBA's database of all men's and women's international transfers. This database compiles all movements effected by players between two national federations which required a "Letter of clearance" to be issued by the federation of origin to the federation of destination. For the year 2011, 6'392 transfers were recorded involving a total of 5'160 players.

While the data for Europe, North America and Oceania is very accurate, this is much less the case for South America, Africa and Asia. The number of international transfers in these three continents is undoubtedly higher than the statistics provided, especially as they relate to intra-continental international transfers. The latter refer to international transfers of both professional and amateurs players, as well as both women and men. The report presents data on imports (i.e. foreign players joining a new federation) and exports (i.e. national player leaving his/her federation).

The report also presents data on all players registered in 12 of the men's top division leagues spread around the world (see map). In order to be eligible for the statistics, players

must have played at least once during a regular game of the 2011/2012 basketball season, and still be registered with their club on 1st February 2012. The total sample includes 2'459 players.

For each league, we present data on the age and height of the players, their average stay in their current club and the percentage of foreigners (who have at least one nationality which is different than that of the country in which they play). We have also mapped the origin of players imported and compared their profile with that of nationals.

League Sample

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 Liga ACB (Spain) | 5 Adriatic League (Croatia, Israel, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia) | 9 NBL (Australia) |
| 2 BBL (Germany) | 6 A1 League (Greece) | 10 CBA (PR China) |
| 3 Pro A (France) | 7 TBL (Turkey) | 11 Liga A (Argentina) |
| 4 Serie A (Italy) | 8 PBL (Russia) | 12 Superleague (Ukraine) |



The background features a complex, abstract design. It consists of several overlapping circular and semi-circular shapes in various shades of brown, tan, and cream. One prominent shape in the upper left has a fine, dark grid or mesh pattern. The overall effect is a layered, organic composition that suggests movement and depth.

MAPPING FLOWS

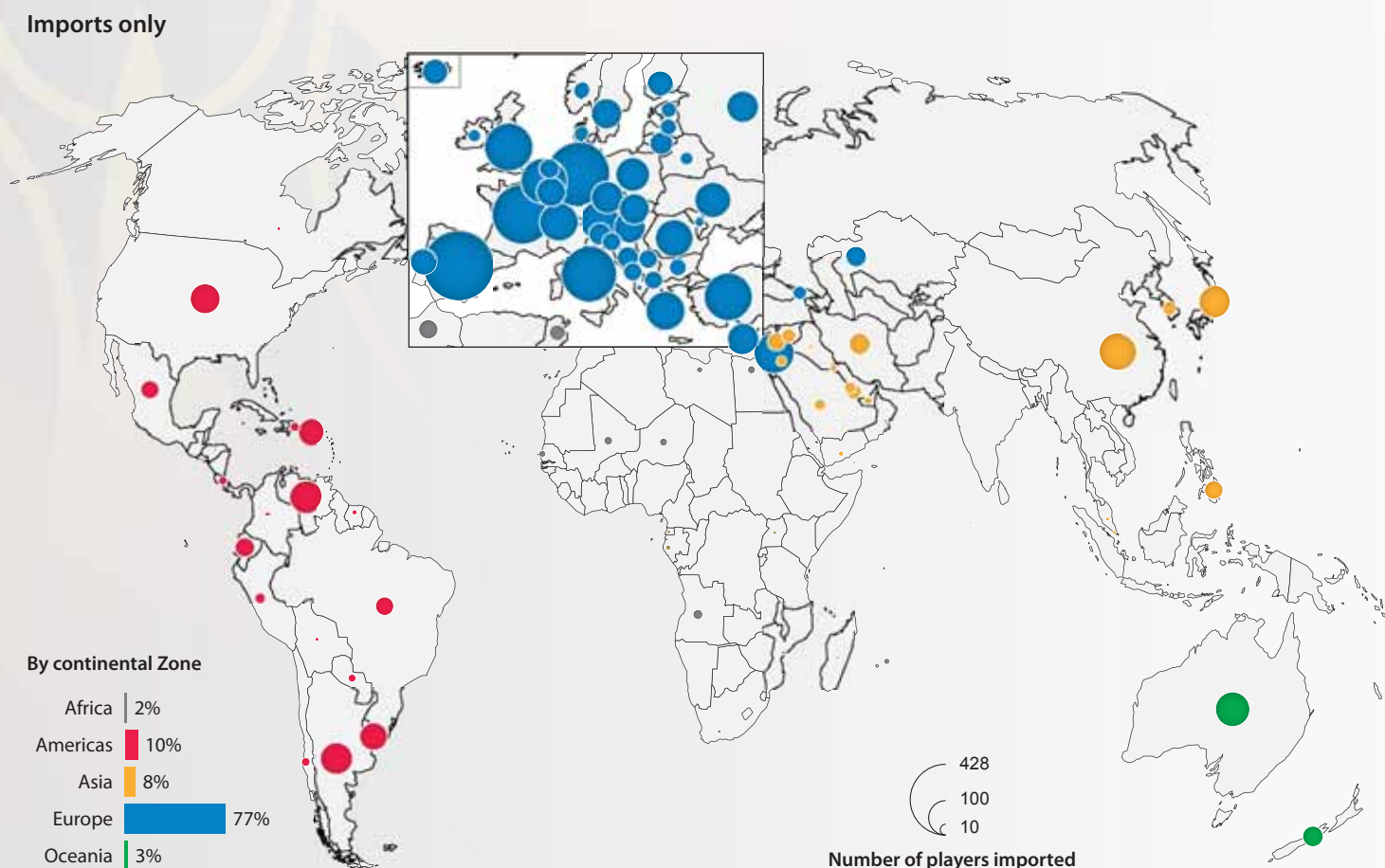
Imports

Which countries import the most players?

In 2011, European countries imported the largest number of foreign players (77% of the total amount of imports). With 428 imports, Spain is by far the number one country in terms of in-

ternational recruitment. The top 10 is composed of European countries only with China appearing as the first non-European federation in 13th position. Except for China, Japan and

Australia, the number of imports is marginal in Africa, Asia and Oceania.



Imports*	Number
1. Spain	428
2. Germany	358
3. France.....	306
4. Italy.....	276
5. Turkey.....	199
6. England.....	191
7. Belgium.....	178
8. Israel.....	141
9. Greece.....	131
10. Austria.....	130
11. Switzerland.....	126
12. Romania.....	122
13. PR China	118
14. Ukraine.....	110
15. Australia.....	100

Re-imports**	Number
1. USA	403
2. Serbia	64
3. Lithuania	38
4. Puerto Rico	32
. Croatia.....	32

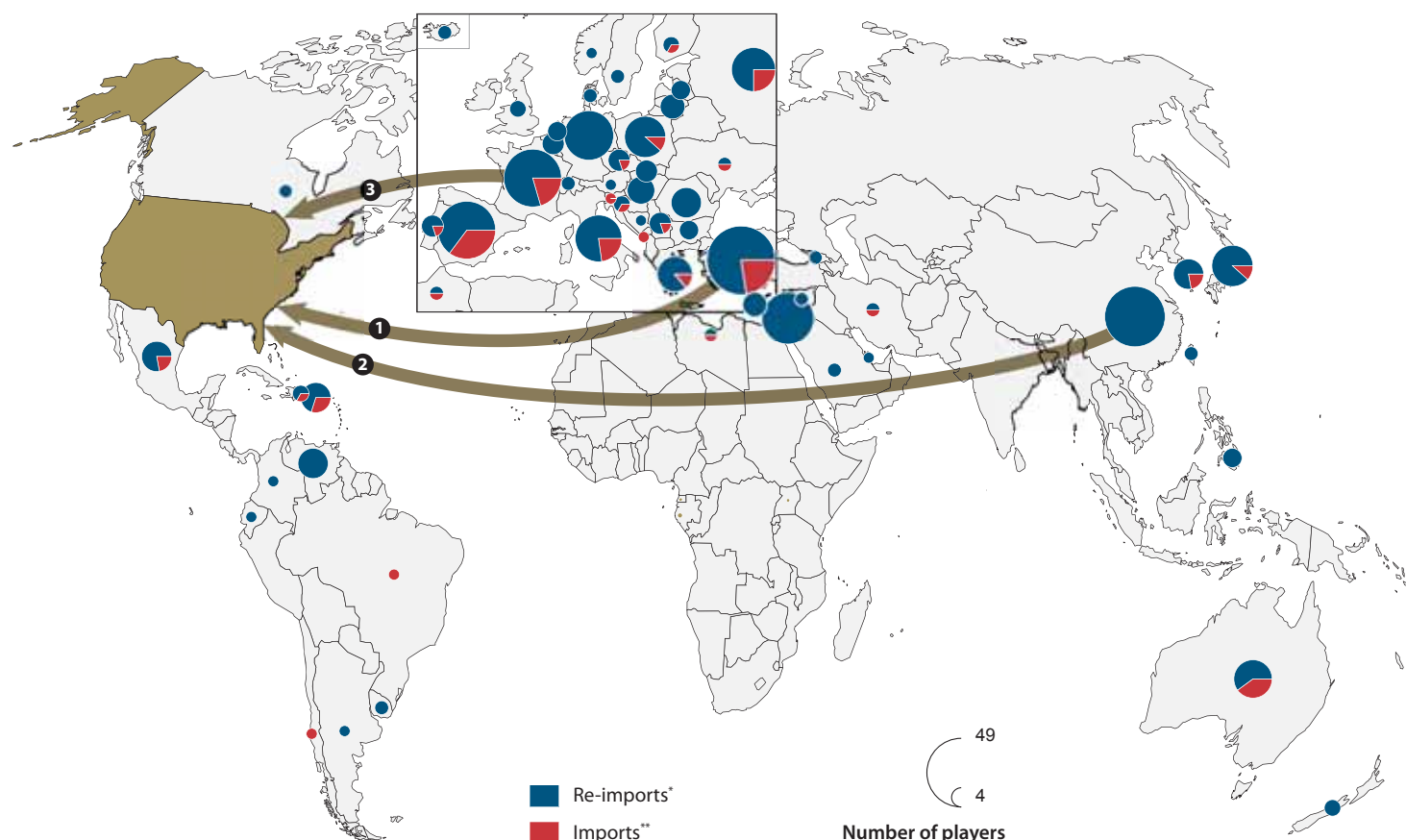
* Imports: foreigners signed from abroad

** Re-imports: players returning to their home country

Home sweet home: USA players returning back to their country

Out of the total number of players moving to the USA in 2011, 84.3% are USA players returning to their home country ("re-imports"). All flows from China, Germany, Israel

and Romania to the USA concern Americans. However, the number of non-American players moving to the USA increases for countries such as Spain, Turkey, France and Australia.



* Re-imports: only USA players

** Imports: only non-USA players

Re-imports*

	Number
1. PR China.....	39
2. Turkey.....	38
3. Israel.....	28
4. France.....	27
5. Germany	26
6. Spain	22
7. Italy.....	17
8. Russia.....	15
. Poland	15
. Japan.....	15

Imports**

1. Spain	12
2. Turkey.....	11
3. France.....	7
4. Australia.....	6
5. Italy.....	5
. Russia.....	5

Imports** (NBA only)

1. Spain	6
. France.....	6
3. Italy.....	3
. Turkey.....	3
5. Australia.....	2

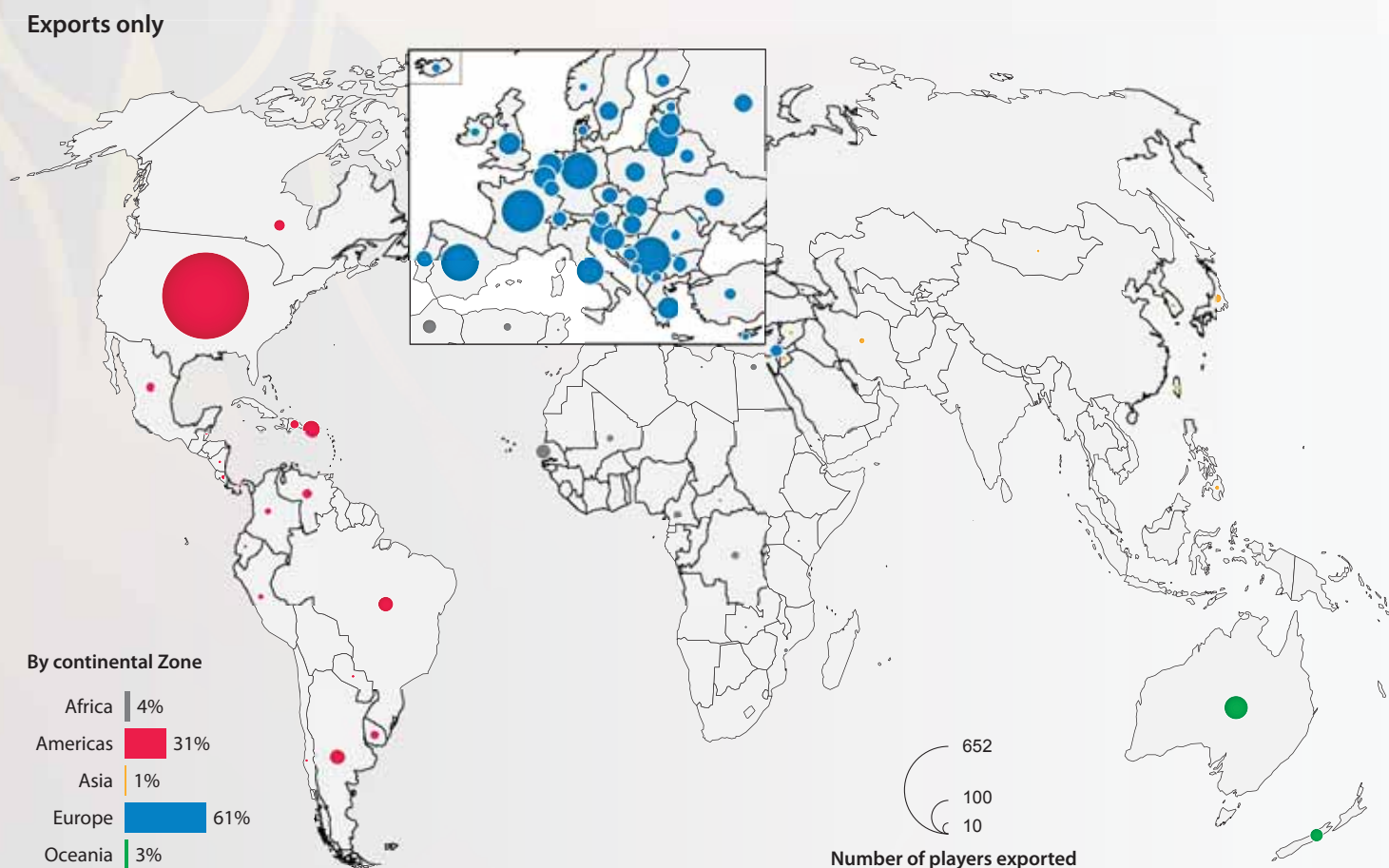
Exports

USA is by far the biggest exporter

The USA has exported 25% of all players in 2011 (652). France is ranked second with 162 exports. Serbia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia are also well ranked which confirms their abil-

ity to develop new talent. The number of exports from South America and Africa is quite low compared to the very high potential of basketball players in these continents. Spain is

the first re-exporter country and confirms its leading role in international basketball.



Exports*	Number
1. USA	652
2. France.....	162
3. Serbia	141
4. Spain	125
5. Germany	121
6. Lithuania	95
7. Italy.....	65
8. Slovenia	58
9. Holland.....	51
10. Australia.....	49
11. Latvia.....	48
12. England.....	46
13. Belgium.....	46
14. Greece.....	45
15. Slovakia.....	43

Re-exports**	Number
1. Spain	311
2. Germany	236
3. France.....	227
4. Italy.....	190
5. Turkey.....	169

* Exports: only national players (not including foreign players migrating abroad)

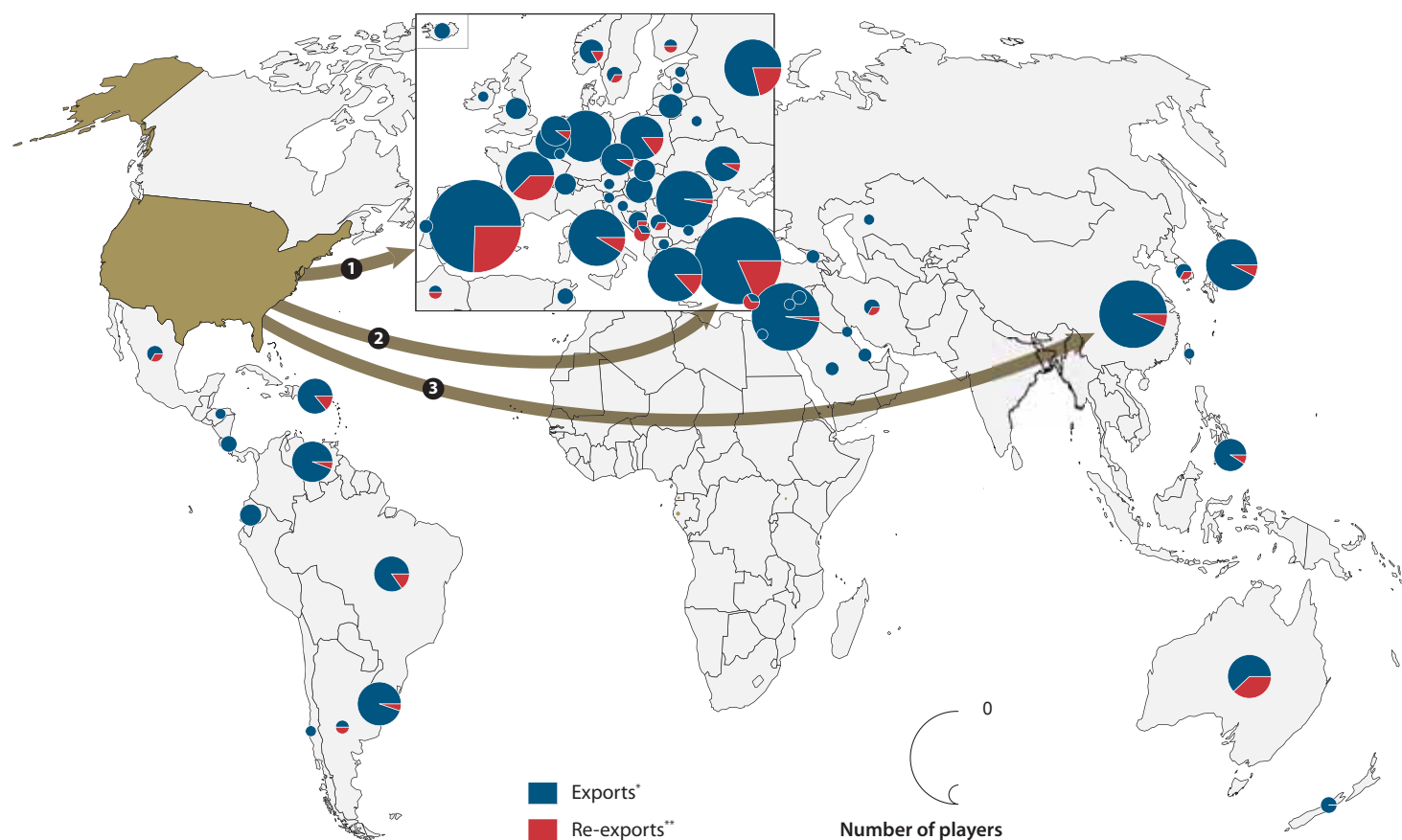
** Re-exports: only players leaving a country from which they do not originate

Where to go from the USA?

86% of players exported from the USA are USA citizens. Most of them migrated to Europe, above all in Spain and Turkey (67). A significant number have also transferred to Chi-

na (47) and Japan (25). USA players bring their experience and skills with the view to improving the team's performance. An increasing number of former NBA players go to China,

where clubs offer attractive playing conditions.



Exports*

1. Spain	67
2. Turkey.....	67
3. PR China.....	47
4. Israel.....	47
5. Romania.....	35
6. Italy.....	31
7. Germany	28
8. Russia.....	26
9. Greece.....	26
10. Japan.....	25

Exports* (NBA only)

1. PR China.....	22
2. Italy.....	10
3. Israel.....	10
4. Russia.....	8
5. Spain	7

Re-exports**

1. Spain	23
2. Turkey.....	15
3. France.....	9
4. Australia.....	8
5. Russia.....	7

* Only USA players

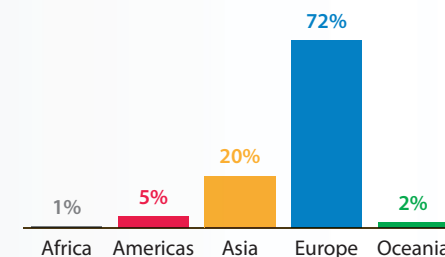
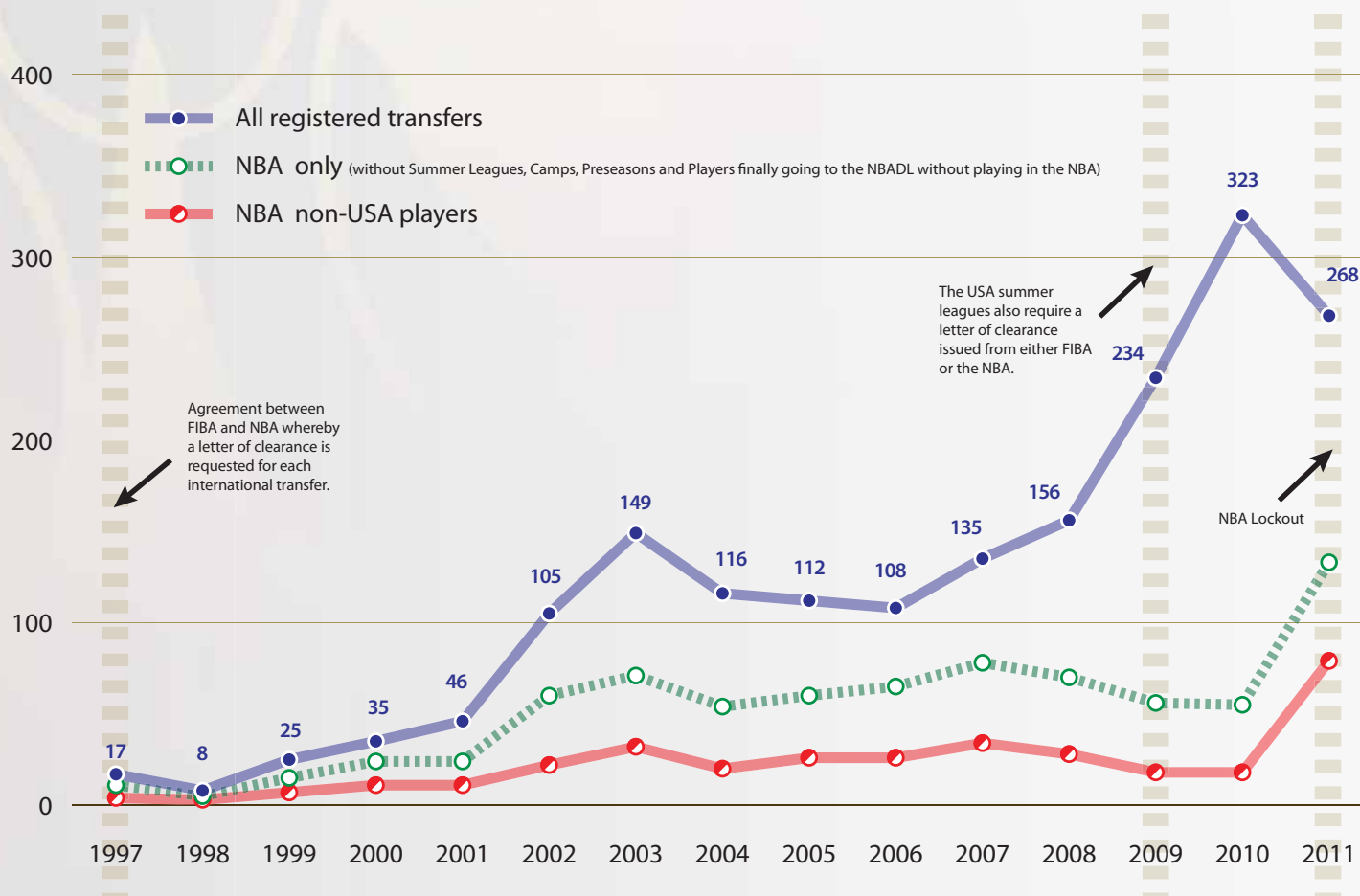
** Only non-USA players

USA Leagues

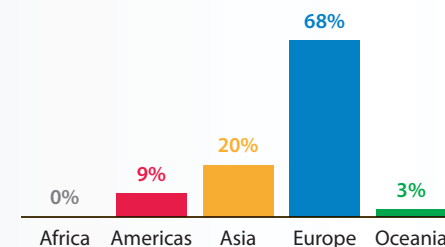
The increase of international transfers in NBA

Our analysis shows a steady growth in the number of international transfers to leagues in the USA. European countries play a major role in welcoming players from the USA

leagues but also in providing players. Asia too makes a significant contribution to these transfers with 20% of USA players joining Asian teams, mostly Chinese ones.



Continental destination (2011), players from NBA (all registered transfers)



Continental origin (2011), players to NBA (all registered transfers)

The evolution of international transfers in WNBA and NBADL

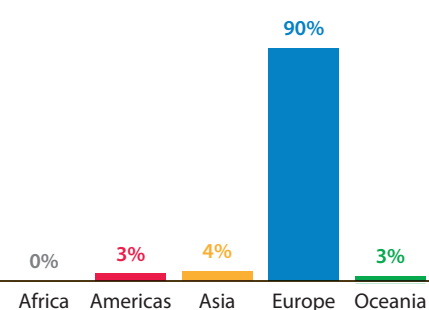
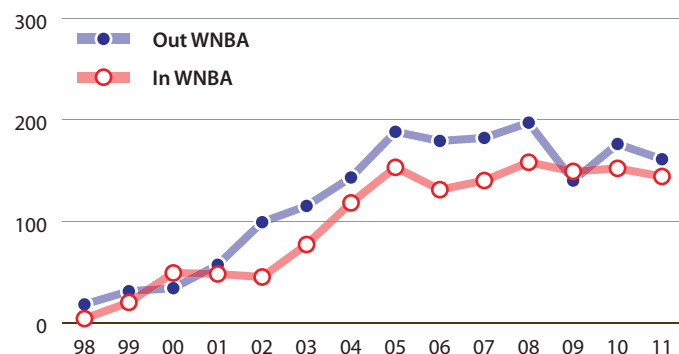
The FIBA – WNBA Agreement dates back from 1998. Since then, there is a clear evolution in the number of international transfers from and to the WNBA. The large majority of these

transfers involve European countries (90%). Women's basketball in Europe generates enough revenues to attract the best players, whatever their origin.

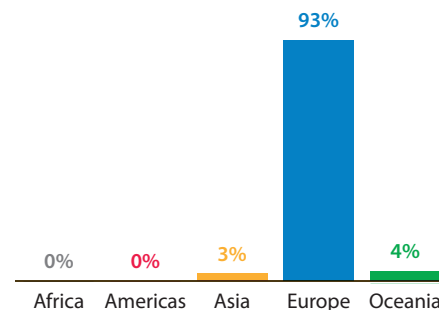
With regard to the NBADL, this European dominance is clearly challenged. Clubs of other continents attract almost half of all transfers. The recruitment by NBADL teams is also

well diversified, as well as the destinations of NBADL players. At the end of the season, the latter regularly sign professional contracts in FIBA clubs.

WNBA

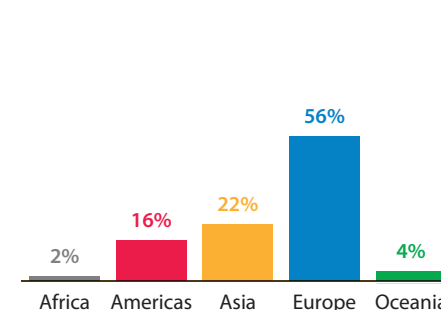
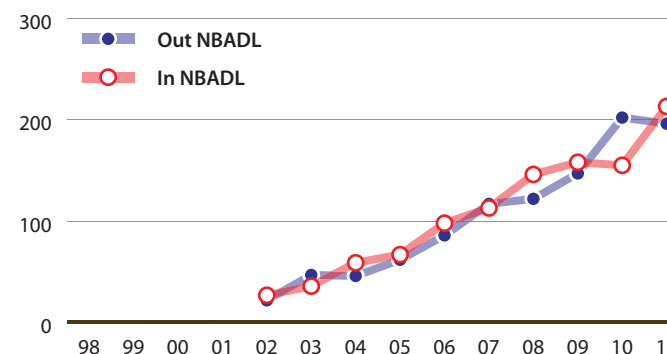


Continental destination (2011), players from WNBA

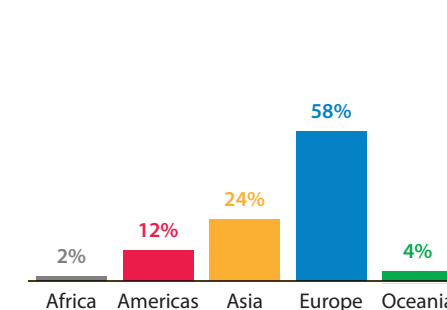


Continental origin (2011), players to WNBA

NBADL



Continental destination (2011), players from NBADL



Continental origin (2011), players to NBADL

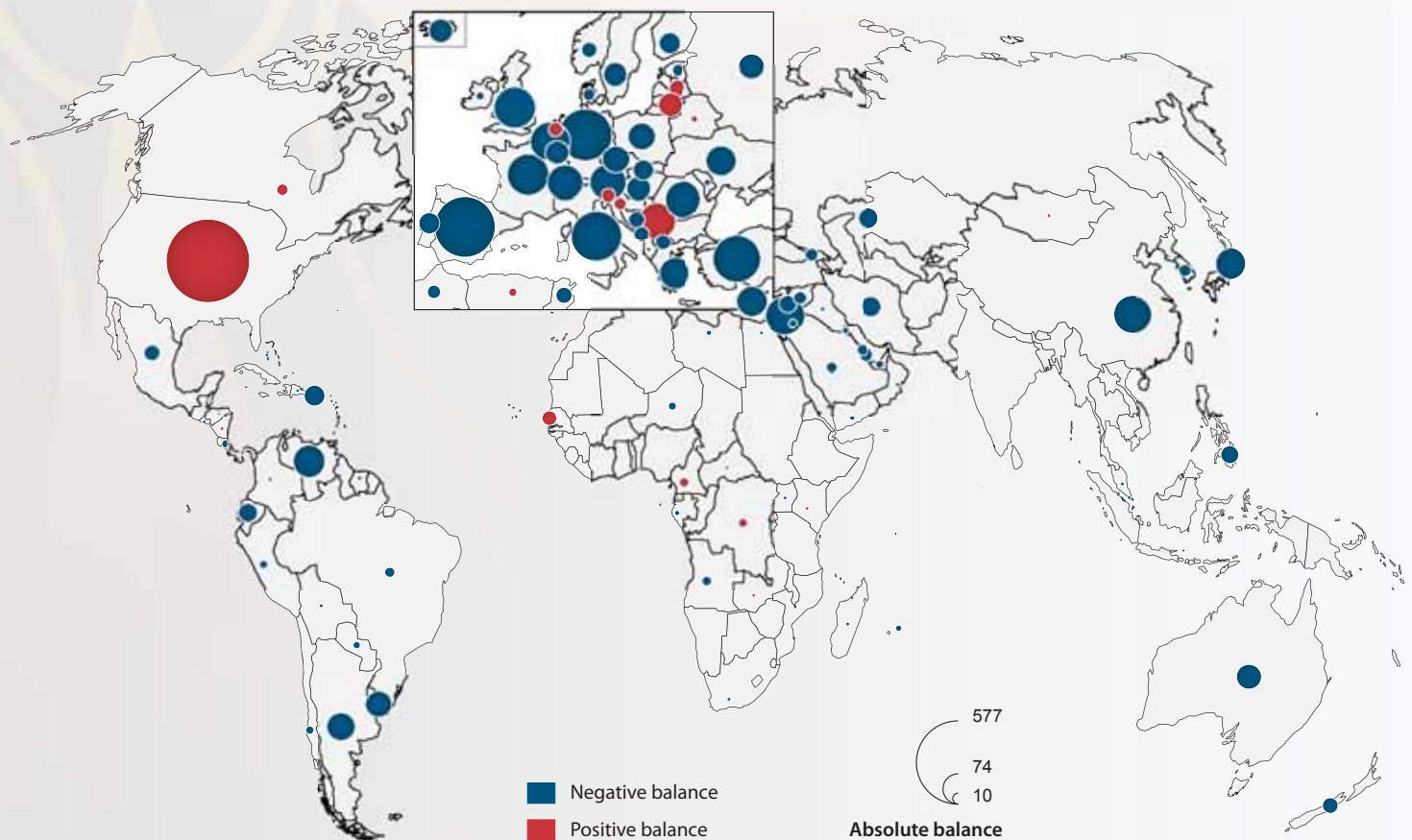
Migratory balance

Only a few countries export more than they import

The most positive migratory balance in 2011 was for the USA with 652 exports against only 75 imports. A positive balance is also to be found for Serbia, Latvia and Lithuania. These

three countries play the role of nurturing talent for foreign clubs. The vast majority of countries have a negative balance. They import more players (mostly USA players) than

they produce. The biggest negative gaps are observed in European countries, such as Spain, Germany, Italy and Turkey.



Highest negative balance

	Import*	Export**	M.B.
1. Spain	428	125	-303
2. Germany	358	121	-237
3. Italy	277	65	-212
4. Turkey	199	13	-186
5. France	307	162	-145
6. England	191	46	-145
7. Belgium	178	46	-132
8. Israel	141	14	-127
9. PR China	118	0	-118
10. Romania	122	12	-110

Highest positive balance

	Import*	Export**	M.B.
1. USA	75	652	+577
2. Serbia	30	141	+111
3. Lithuania	46	95	+49
4. Latvia	24	48	+24
5. Netherlands	34	51	+17
6. Senegal	4	21	+17
7. Slovenia	43	58	+15
8. Croatia	30	43	+13
9. Canada	1	11	+10
10. Cameroon	0	8	+8

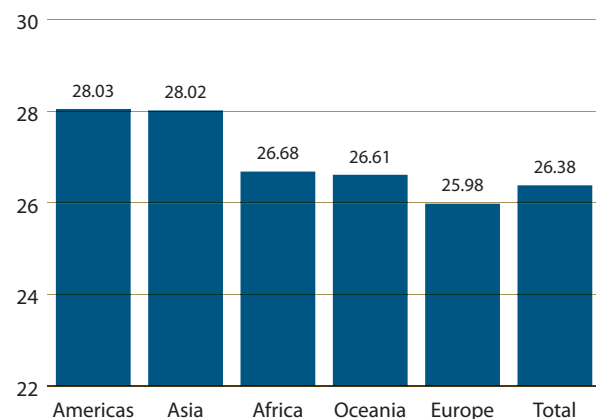
* Foreign players only / ** National players only

Age of migration

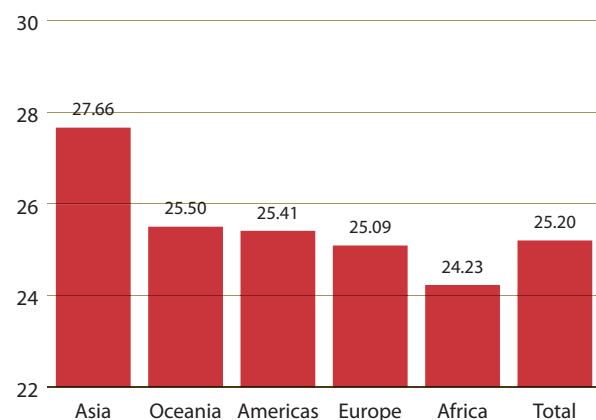
The average age for player migration in 2011 was 26.3 years. The age pyramid shows a sharp increase of transfers between the age of 21 and 23. This is usually when the player's

first contract with his/her club of origin runs out and the player decides to move abroad. Transfers from Africa concern the youngest players (24.29). At the opposite end of the ta-

ble, Asian players leave on average their country three years later (27.66).



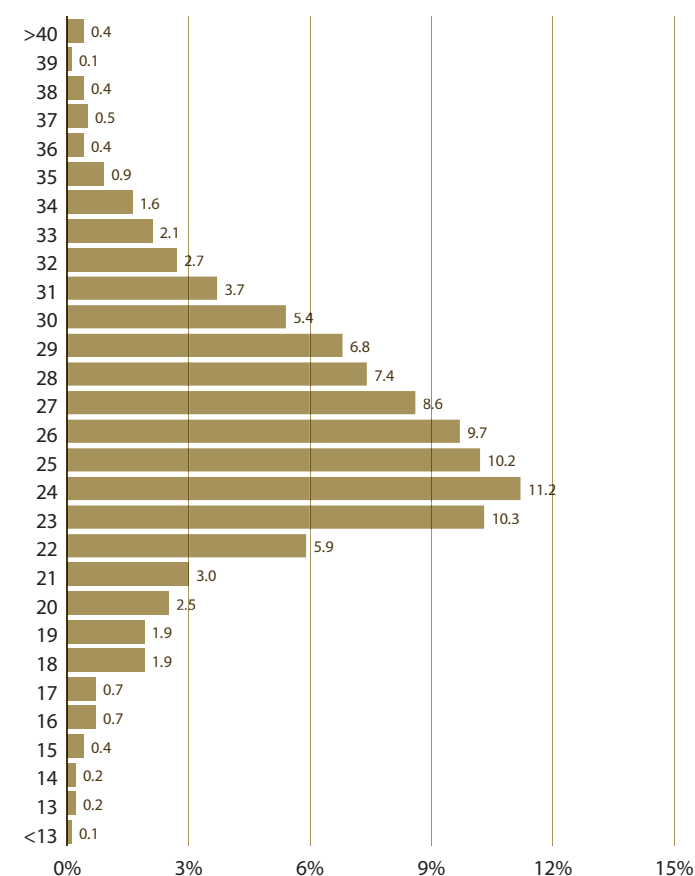
Age of imports*
by continental Zone



Age of exports**
by continental Zone

* Foreign players only / ** National players only

% of players
per age of migration



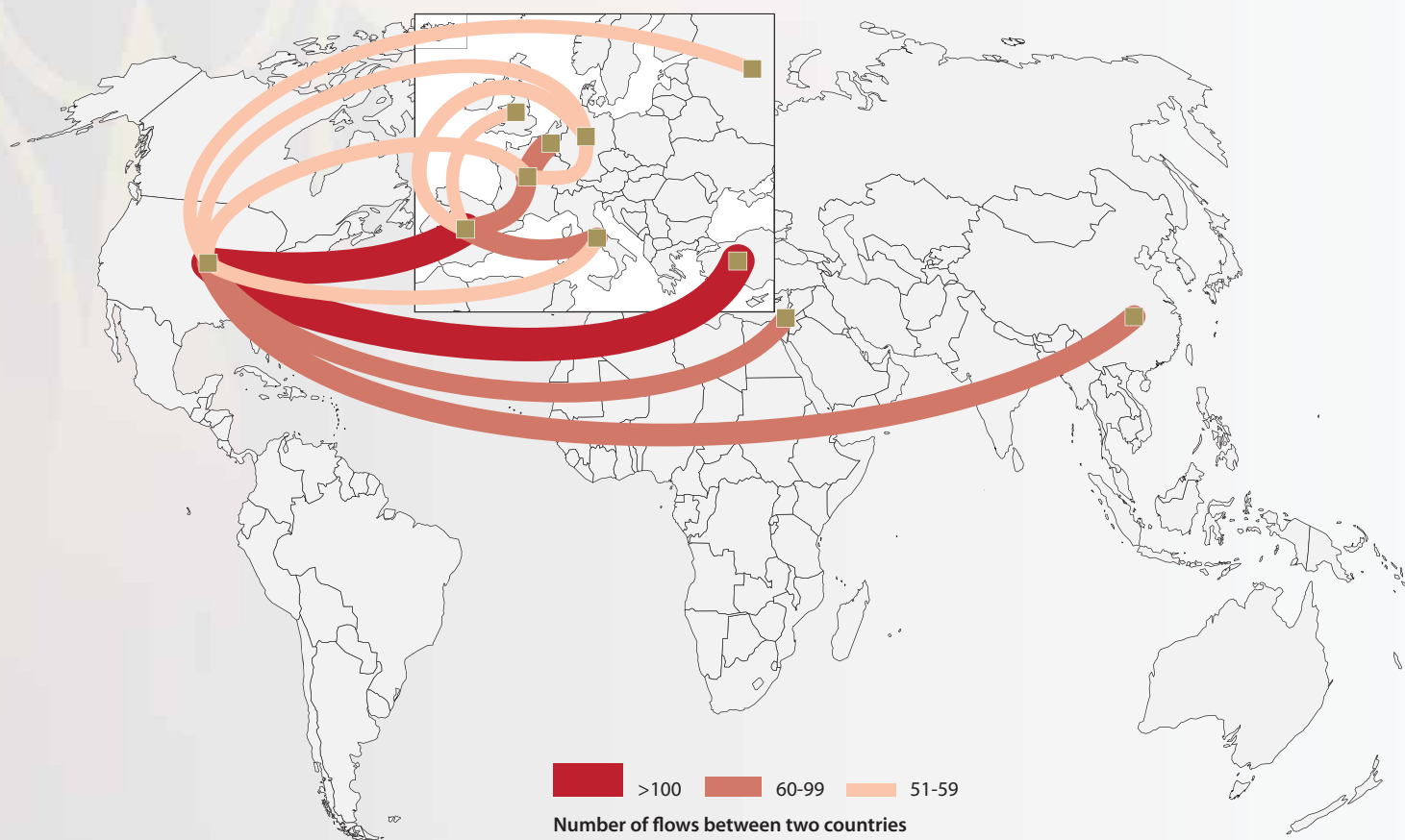
Networks

What are the most important migration paths?

Half of the migratory paths between two countries which concerned more than 50 players in 2011 involve the USA. With the exception of transfers from the USA and China, all

other paths involve European countries. All other important flows are within Europe. This is explained by the geographical proximity (France – Belgium) as well as by the quality

of competitions (Spain – Italy) which stimulates international transfers.



	→	←	Total
1. USA-TUR	82	49	131
2. USA-ESP	90	34	124
3. FRA-BEL	70	23	93
4. USA-CHN	50	39	89
5. ESP-ITA	47	35	82
6. USA-ISR	48	28	76
7. ESP-FRA	40	36	76
8. ESP-GER	41	18	59
9. FRA-USA	34	24	58
10. USA-ITA	34	22	56
11. GER-FRA	31	24	55
12. USA-GER	28	26	54
13. USA-RUS	33	20	53
14. ESP-ENG	34	17	51

The background features a complex abstract design. It consists of several overlapping circles and curved shapes in various shades of brown, tan, and cream. A prominent circular area in the upper left and lower left contains a fine grid or mesh pattern. The overall aesthetic is modern and sophisticated.

LEAGUE PROFILE

The background of the page features a large, stylized silhouette of two basketball players in action. One player is in the foreground, jumping or shooting, while another is slightly behind. The entire graphic is rendered in a dark brown color against a lighter brown background with abstract, flowing shapes.

LIGA ACB (SPAIN)

The ACB League is one of the most competitive basketball leagues in the world. This is clearly illustrated by at least three demographic indicators. Firstly, clubs are composed of experienced players. Their average age is the second highest of all the leagues studied in this report. Secondly, the proportion of foreigners is very high (59.6%). Finally, players are among the tallest of all leagues covered (on average 199cm, just behind Russia).

In a roster of 12 players, ACB league clubs must have at least 5 who - irrespective of their nationality - have been registered with a Spanish club during three seasons between the youth and senior categories. Moreover, the number of foreign players who were not trained by Spanish clubs is limited to two. However, this limit does not apply to players coming from a country affiliated to FIBA Europe.

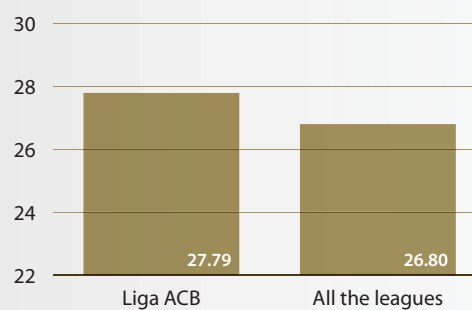
Key Indicators

* Who played at least one game in the national championship 2011-2012 and who is still in the club on February 1st 2012.

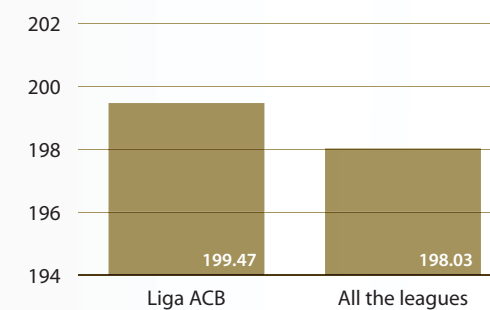
Number of players*, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. Baloncesto Fuenlabrada	16	7
2. Blancos de Rueda Valladolid	14	9
. Unicaja Malaga	14	8
4. Valencia Basket	13	9
. Lagun Aro Gipuzkoa BC	13	7
. CAI Zaragoza	13	6
7. Gescrap Bizkaia Bilbao	12	9
. Regal FC Barcelona	12	8
. Blusens Monbus Obradoiro	12	7
. Cajasol Banca Civica Sevilla	12	7
. Asefa Estudiantes Madrid	12	7
. UCAM Murcia	12	6
13. Lucentum Alicante	11	7
. Assignia Manresa	11	6
. Real Madrid	11	5
16. Caja Laboral Vitoria	10	8
. C.B. Gran Canaria 2014	10	7
. Fiatc Joventut Badalona	10	7
Total	218	130

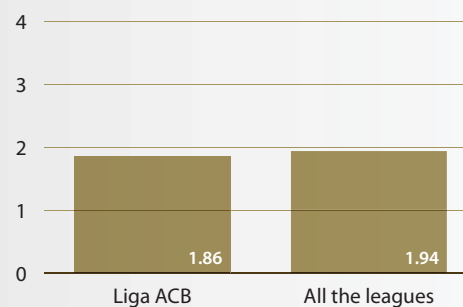
Average age



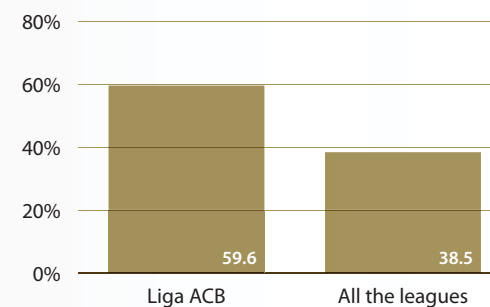
Average height



Average stay**



% of foreign players



** Average number of seasons in the employer club

Liga ACB (Spain)

Origin of foreign players

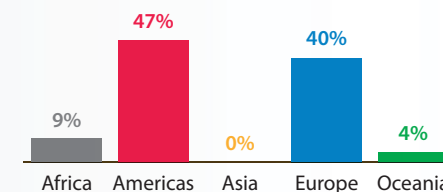
Players of 38 different nationalities are under contract with ACB league clubs. This is by far the greatest figure of the leagues studied. The USA is the highest provider with 41 play-

ers, which represents 31% of all foreigners. Top level Spanish clubs also recruit a high proportion of South American and European players. The strong international dimension of

the ACB league reflects the financial power of clubs and their ability to attract high-level players from all over the world.



Origin	Number
1. USA	41
2. Serbia	6
3. Brazil.....	5
. Croatia.....	5
. France.....	5
6. Argentina	4
. Australia.....	4
. Czech Republic	4
. Greece.....	4
. Nigeria.....	4



National vs foreign players

In comparison with other leagues, demographic gaps between national and foreign players are smaller in Spain. The latter are slightly taller, older and more experienced than the

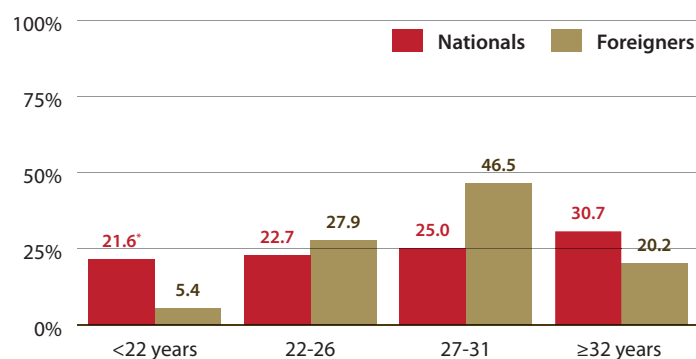
former. Nevertheless, while almost 17% of foreign players are taller than 210cm, this proportion is only applicable for 3.4% of Spanish players. This shows the difficulty that lo-

cal clubs face in identifying very tall players in the national market and the necessity of relying on imports to fill in the gaps.

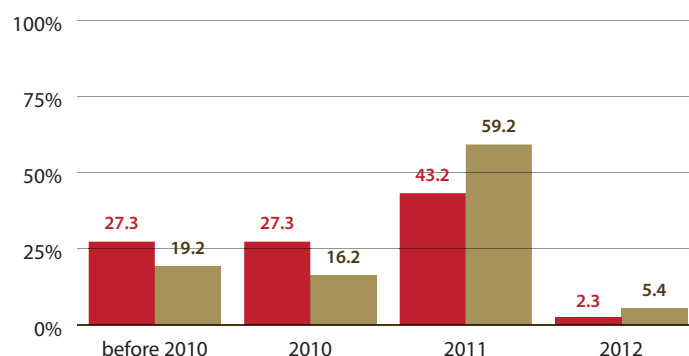
* 21.6% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	27.32	28.11
Av. height	198.13	200.38
Av. stay	2.23	1.61
Av. min/game	15.10	19.62

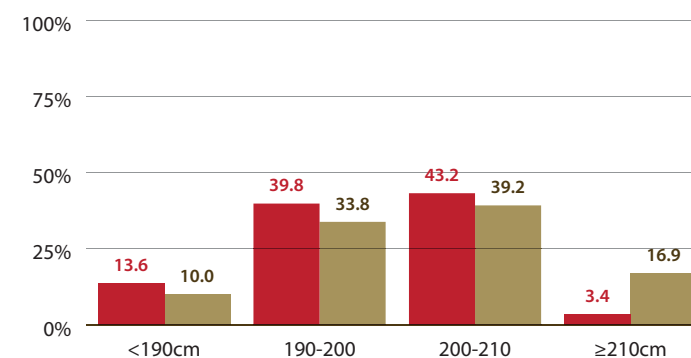
Age



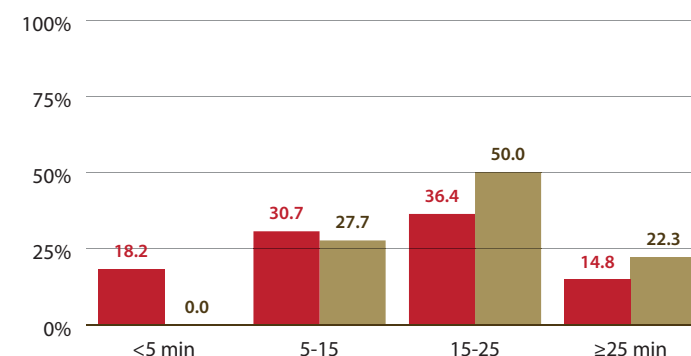
Year of recruitment



Height



Number of minutes per game



The background of the page features a large, stylized silhouette of two basketball players in action. One player is in the foreground, jumping or shooting, while another is behind him. The entire graphic is rendered in a dark brown color against a lighter brown background with abstract, flowing shapes.

BASKETBALL BUNDESLIGA (GERMANY)

Among the leagues surveyed, the BBL League is the most dependent on foreign players (61.8% of all squad members). This is related to the fact that the only restriction is that teams must have a minimum of 5 national players out of 12 on the match sheet.

The high number of expatriates goes hand in hand with very high levels of player turnover. On average, squad members have been with their team for only 1.54 seasons. This is the lowest figure among leagues covered in this report.

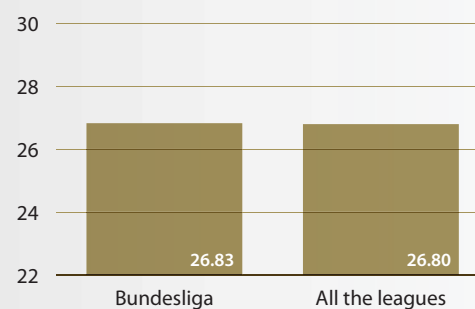
Germany is the second highest re-exporting country of players (see p. 8), which shows the importance of this nation to the international basketball player transfer market.

Key Indicators

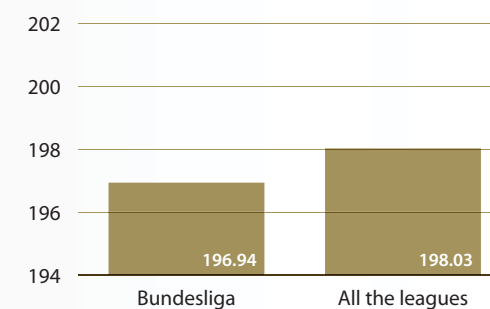
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. BG Goettingen	16	9
2. ENBW Ludwigsburg	14	9
. Artland Dragons	14	9
4. LTI Giessen 46ers	13	9
. BBC Bayreuth	13	8
. Fraport Skyliners Frankfurt	13	7
. NY Phantoms Braunschweig	13	7
. EWE Baskets Oldenburg	13	7
9. S.Oliver Baskets Wuerzburg	12	8
. Phoenix Hagen	12	8
. Telekom Baskets Bonn	12	7
. Bayern Muenchen	12	6
13. WalterTigersTuebingen	11	7
. TBB Trier	11	6
15. Brose Baskets Bamberg	10	7
. Eisbaeren Bremerhaven	10	7
17. Ratiopharm Ulm	9	7
. Alba Berlin	9	6
Total	217	134

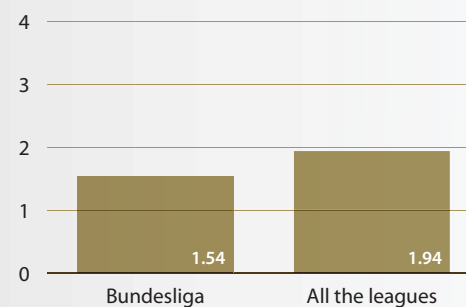
Average age



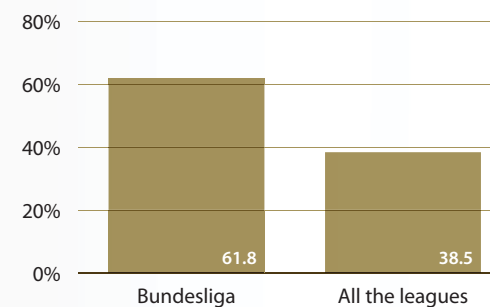
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players



Basketball Bundesliga

Origin of foreign players

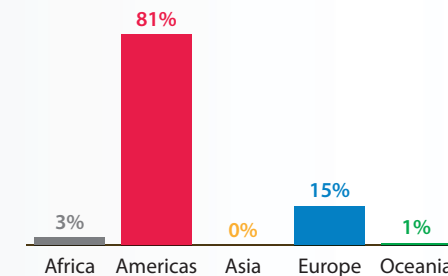
Out of all the foreign players evolving in Germany, 77.6% are Americans. This is one of the highest figures measured among the 12 leagues of this study. As a consequence, only 14

nationalities are represented in the BBL League. Most of the remaining foreign players come from Eastern Europe. With the exception of one Brazilian, no South American play-

ers are under contract with a BBL League club. The same holds true for players from Asia.



Origin	Number
1. USA	104
2. Serbia	7
3. Bosnia Herzegovina	5
4. Lithuania	5
5. Nigeria.....	3
6. Canada	2



National vs foreign players

Foreign players differentiate themselves from nationals above all in relation to playing time. The former are on average fielded twice as long as the latter. Half of foreigners

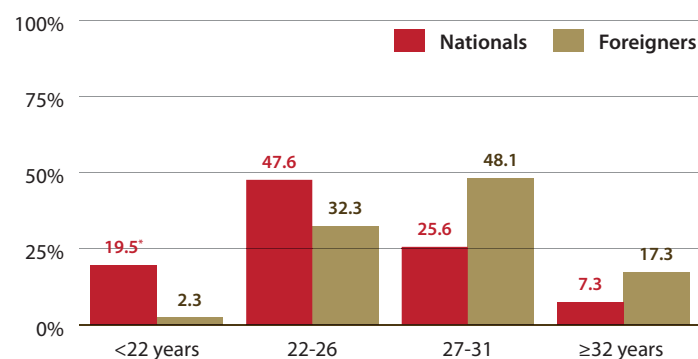
play on average more than 25 minutes per game (3.6% for nationals). Foreign players are also more experienced than nationals: 65.4% are older than 27 as opposed to 32.9%.

Contrary to the vast majority of other leagues surveyed, foreign players are shorter than nationals. Only the Ukrainian and Russian leagues have a comparable situation.

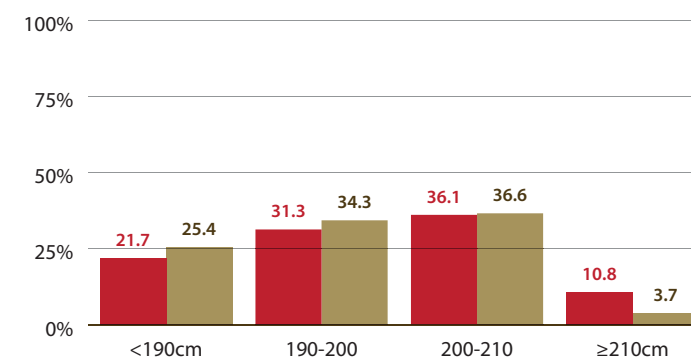
* 19.5% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	24.89	28.02
Av. height	198.13	196.21
Av. stay	1.80	1.38
Av. min/game	10.84	23.47

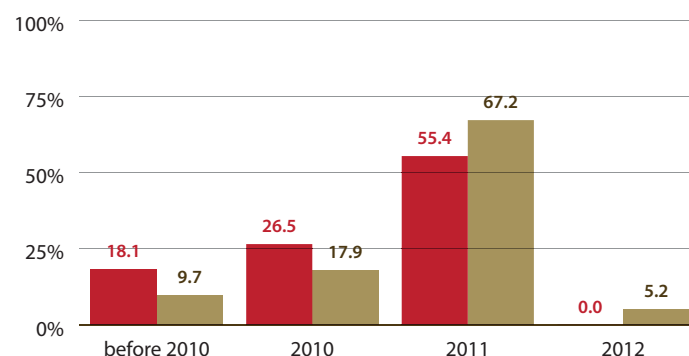
Age



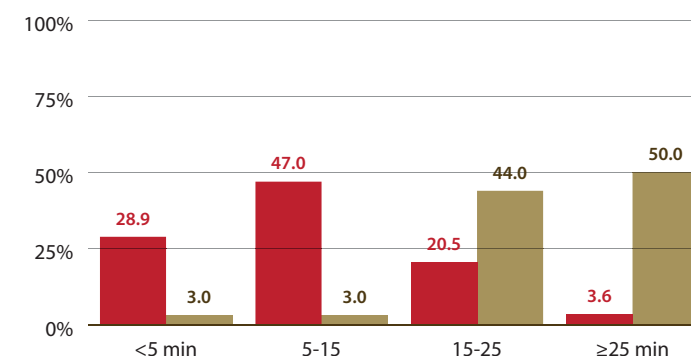
Height



Year of recruitment



Number of minutes per game



A large, stylized silhouette of a basketball player in mid-air, holding a basketball. The player is positioned on the left side of the page, with their body and arms extending towards the center. The background is a solid olive green color. The text 'PRO A (FRANCE)' is written in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters, positioned over the player's torso and arms.

PRO A (FRANCE)

French Pro A clubs are, on average, composed of younger players than in the other leagues covered. This is particularly true for national players. This reflects the importance France places on the training, development and promotion of local players.

Since the 2010/11 season, French clubs are required to employ at least four “locally-trained players”. These players must have participated for four years, between the age of 12 and 21, in a competition organised by the French Basketball Federation.

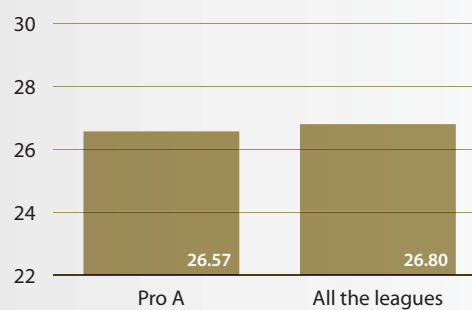
The average stay of players in their current club is also greater in France than in the majority of other leagues (2.13 seasons).

Key Indicators

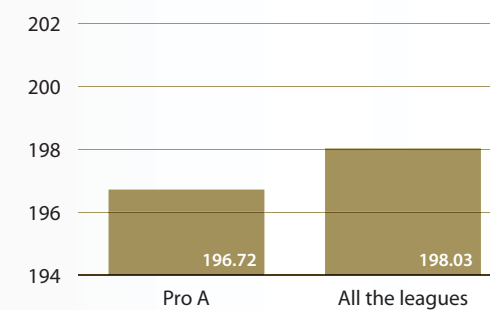
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. Chorale de Roanne Basket	14	6
2. Hyeres-Toulon Var Basket	14	6
3. Le Mans Sarthe Basket	13	7
. Union Poitiers Basket 86	13	5
. EB Pau-Lacq-Orthez	13	5
. Strasbourg IG	13	3
7. Paris-Levallois	12	6
. Entente Orleans 45	12	4
. BCM Gravelines Dunkerque	12	3
10. JDA Dijon Bourgogne	11	6
. Cholet Basket	11	5
. JSF Nanterre	11	4
. ES Chalon-Sur-Saone	11	4
. Asvel Basket	11	3
15. SLUC Nancy Basket Pro	10	6
. STB Le Havre	10	4
Total	191	77

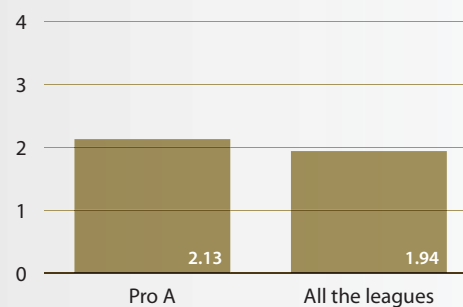
Average age



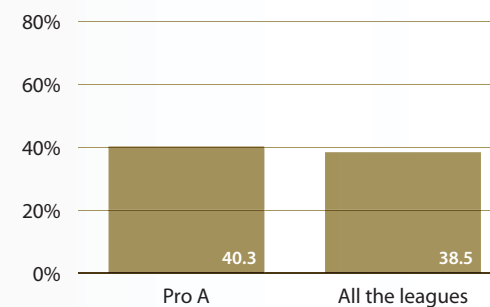
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players



Pro A

Origin of foreign players

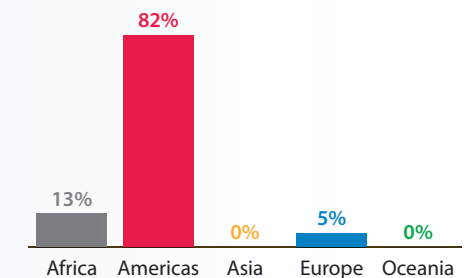
Four out of five players in the French Pro A are from the USA. The majority of the remaining foreign players comes from Africa (13%). This proportion is much greater than in any

other league. This can be explained by the former colonial links between France and several countries in Africa. Despite geographical proximity, only a few players are recruited

from neighbouring European countries.



Origin	Number
1. USA	62
2. Nigeria.....	4
3. Senegal	3
4. Congo.....	2
5. Bosnia Herzegovina	1
. Brazil.....	1
. Croatia.....	1
. Mali.....	1
. Slovenia	1
. Sweden	1



National vs foreign players

The age gap between national and foreign players is notable in France: 24.9 against 29.1 years of age. The same holds true for the average stay. Despite their younger age, nation-

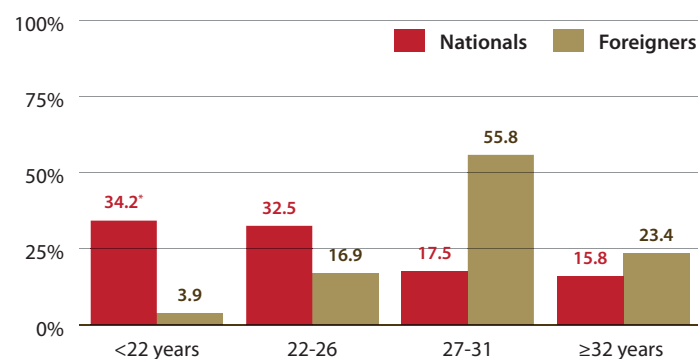
als stay much longer in their current club than foreigners: 2.52 as opposed to 1.56. Almost 60% of foreign players are on court for more than 25 minutes per game. This figure is only

18.4% for French players. However, more than half of the latter play on average for more than 15 minutes per game.

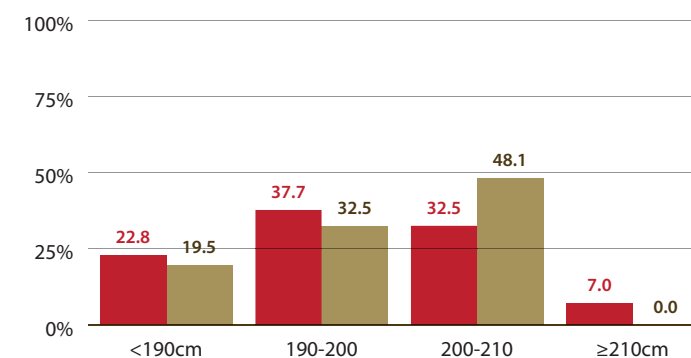
* 34.2% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	24.87	29.08
Av. height	196.55	196.96
Av. stay	2.52	1.56
Av. min/game	14.58	24.76

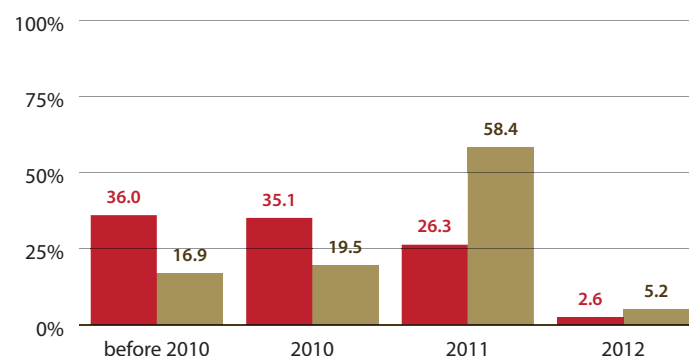
Age



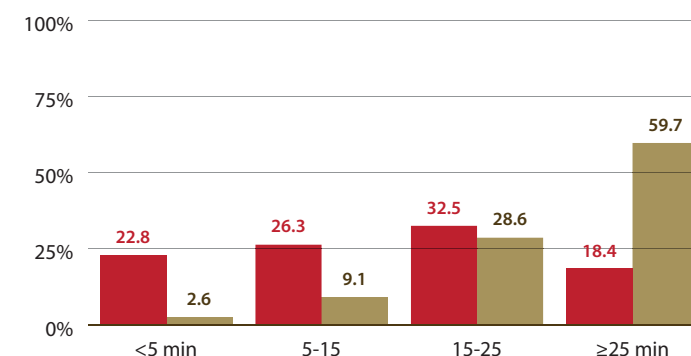
Height



Year of recruitment



Number of minutes per game



The background of the page features a large, stylized silhouette of basketball players in action. One player in the foreground is jumping high, reaching for a ball, while another player is positioned below him. The entire scene is rendered in dark brown and black tones against a lighter, olive-green background.

SERIE A (ITALY)

The Italian Serie A is the “oldest” league reviewed. Italian clubs are composed of players aged on average 28.2 years. Foreigners are on average one year older than Italian nationals (28.7 compared to 27.7). Generally speaking, top division Italian clubs prefer experienced players. From a demographic perspective, the Italian Serie A shares many similarities with the Spanish ACB League.

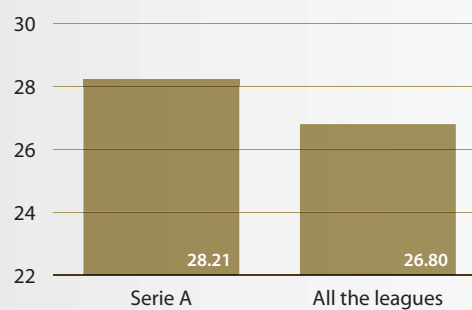
The percentage of foreign players among squad members is 51.5%. This figure is significantly greater than that measured in all leagues as a whole (38.5%). Italian clubs can only have on their roster up to six foreign players, of whom no more than 2 can be non European (EU), or alternatively up to five, of whom no more than 3 can be non European (EU).

Key Indicators

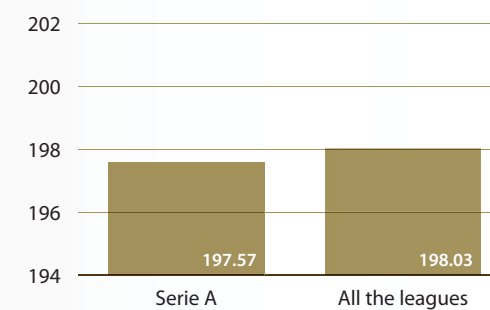
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. Montepaschi Siena	15	9
2. EA7 Emporio Armani Milano	13	7
3. Cimberio Varese	12	7
. Novipiu Casale Monferrato	12	6
. Canadian Solar Bologna	12	6
. Banca Tercas Teramo	12	6
. Banco Di Sardegna Sassari	12	5
. Benetton Treviso	12	5
. Umana Venezia	12	5
. Bennet Cantu	12	5
. Acea Virtus Roma	12	5
12. Otto Caserta	11	8
. Angelico Biella	11	6
. Sidigas Avellino	11	6
. Scavolini Saviglia Pesaro	11	5
16. Vanoli-Braga Cremona	10	7
. Fabi Shoes Montegranaro	10	5
Total	200	97

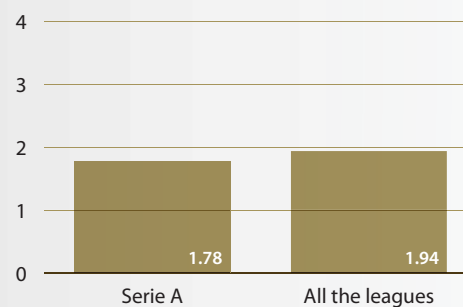
Average age



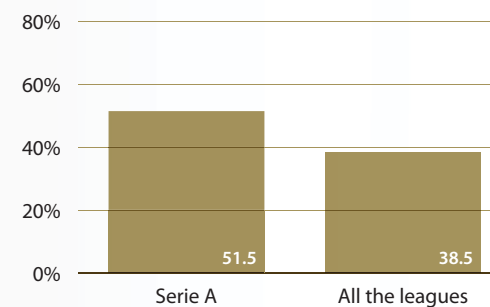
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players



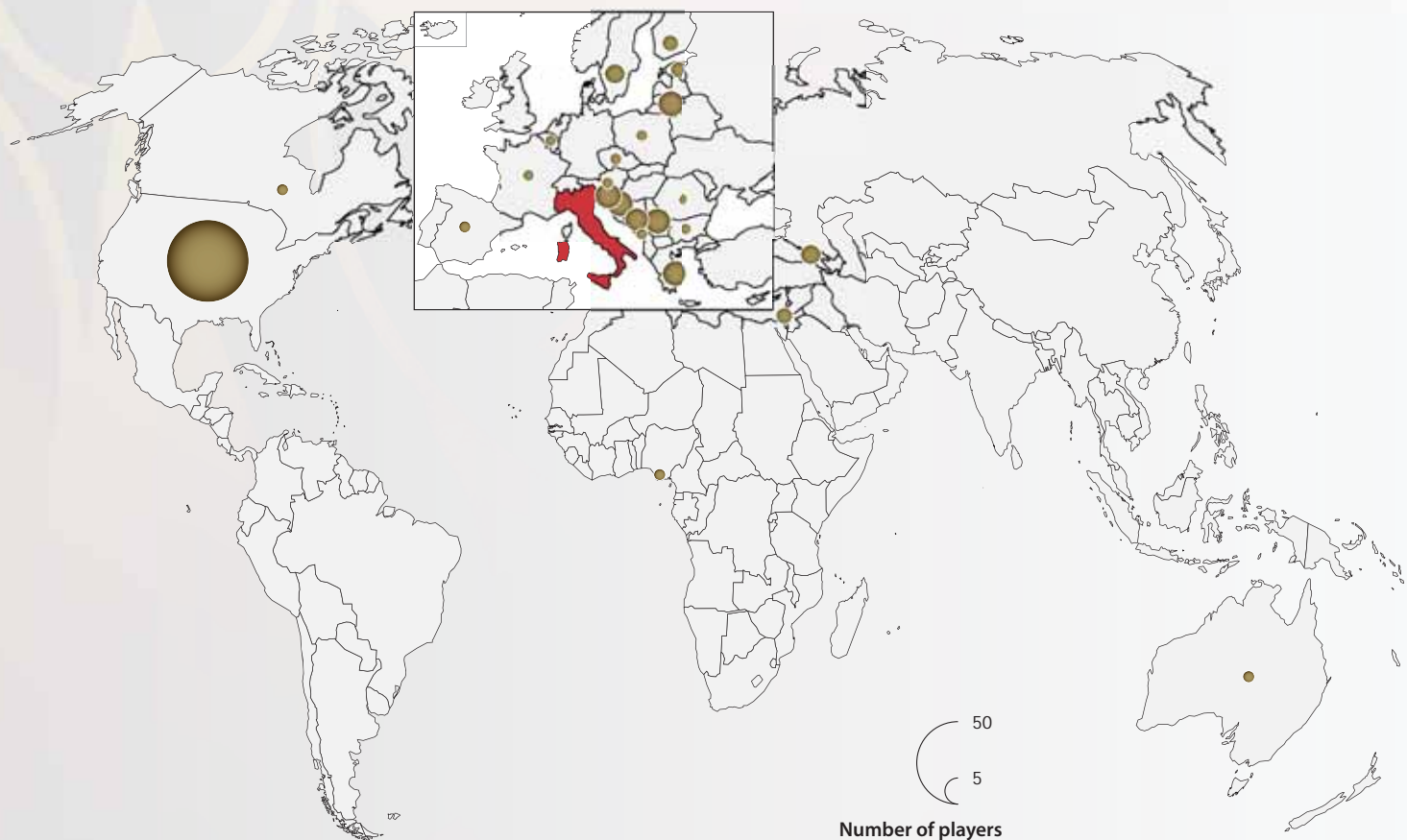
Serie A

Origin of foreign players

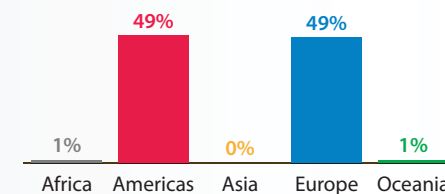
Twenty-four nationalities are represented in the Italian Serie A. Half of all foreigners come from the Americas and the other half from Europe. The vast majority of European for-

eign players originate from the Balkans. There are also several players from Baltic and Scandinavian countries. With the exception of one Canadian player, the recruitment from

the Americas only concerns the USA.



Origin	Number
1. USA	50
2. Croatia.....	5
. Greece.....	5
. Lithuania.....	5
. Serbia.....	5
. Slovenia.....	5
7. Bosnia Herzegovina.....	4
8. Georgia.....	3
. Sweden.....	3



National vs foreign players

Similar to what is observed in the vast majority of the leagues covered, foreign players are much more fielded than national players. Half of the former play on average more than

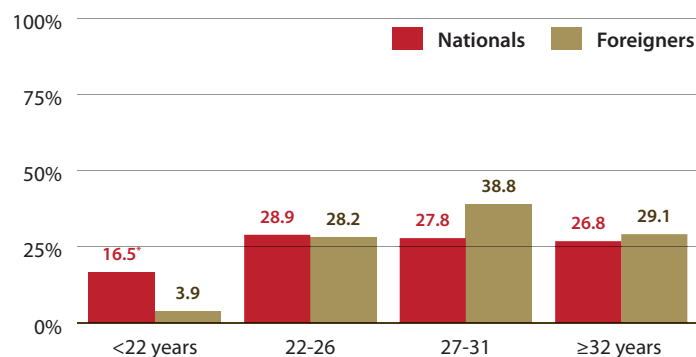
25 minutes per game, compared to only 11.3% of the latter. Nationals are revealed to be based at their current club much longer than foreigners: 2.21 against 1.37 seasons. However,

this latter figure is higher in Italy than in most of the other leagues. This can be explained by the good conditions offered by Italian clubs to foreign players.

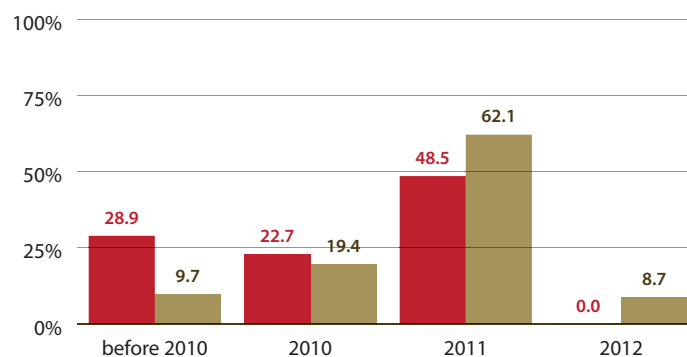
* 16.5% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	27.73	28.66
Av. height	196.86	198.23
Av. stay	2.21	1.37
Av. min/game	13.68	25.05

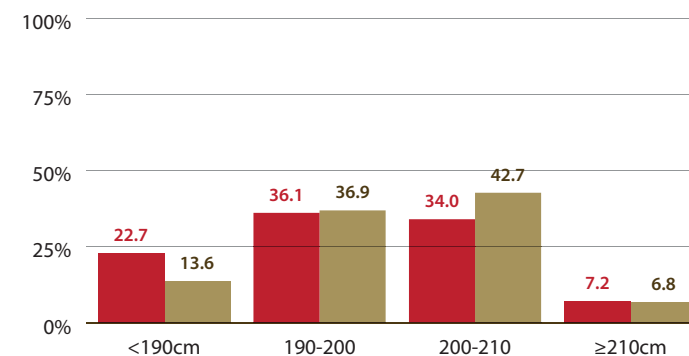
Age



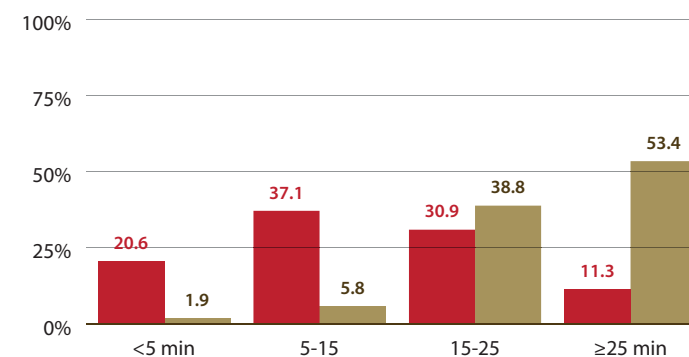
Year of recruitment



Height



Number of minutes per game



The background of the page features a large, stylized silhouette of two basketball players in action. One player is in the foreground, jumping or shooting, while another is behind him. The entire graphic is rendered in a dark brown color against a lighter brown background with abstract circular patterns.

ADRIATIC LEAGUE

(BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, ISRAEL, MONTENEGRO, SERBIA, SLOVENIA)

The Adriatic League comprises the best teams from five former Yugoslavian countries, as well as the Israeli side Maccabi Tel-Aviv. These teams also participate in their respective national championships. Gathering high profile teams with a great sporting tradition, the Adriatic League allows for the enhancement and increased profile of the best basketball players of this region.

From a methodological perspective, the definition of a foreign player is based on the national federation to which its employer club is affiliated. Consequently, a Serbian player playing for a Croatian club is considered as a foreign player in this league.

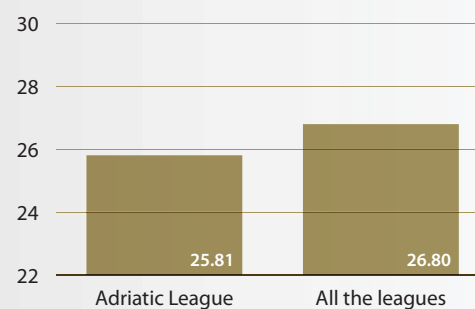
The Adriatic League is mainly composed of national players (66.1%). The average age is much lower than in other leagues surveyed (25.81) and there is a dominance of very tall players (199cm on average).

Key Indicators

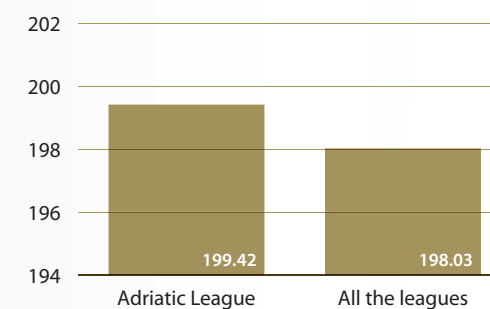
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. KK Zagreb CO (CRO)	15	5
2. Radnicki Kragujevac (SRB)	14	5
. Zlatorog Lasko (SLO)	14	3
. Crvena Zvezda Beograd (SRB)	14	2
. Partizan Mt:S Beograd (SRB)	14	1
6. HKK Siroki Wwin (BIH)	13	7
7. Maccabi Tel-Aviv (ISR)	12	8
. Buducnost Podgorica (MNE)	12	6
. KK Cedevita Zagreb (CRO)	12	4
. KRKA Novo Mesto (SLO)	12	4
. KK Hemofarm Vrsac (SRB)	12	1
12. Olimpija Ljubljana (SLO)	11	6
. Helios Domzale (SLO)	11	5
. KK Cibona VIP Zagreb (CRO)	11	3
Total	177	60

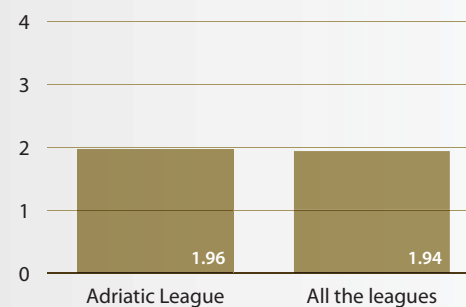
Average age



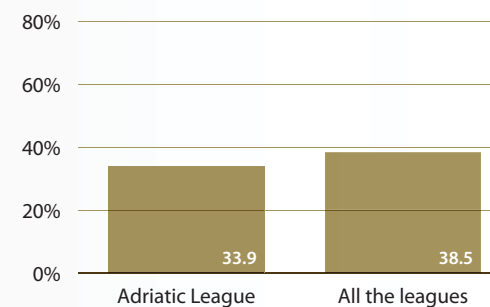
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players



Adriatic League

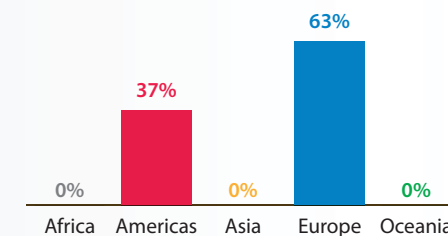
Origin of foreign players

The majority of foreign players come from other European countries (63%), and more specifically from the other national associations whose teams are represented in the League. With the

exception of North Americans (37%), there are no players coming from other continents. Clubs participating in the Adriatic League clearly focus on the development of local talent.



Origin	Number
1. USA	21
2. Croatia.....	10
3. Bosnia Herzegovina	9
4. Montenegro	6
5. Serbia	5
6. Greece.....	2
. Slovenia	2



National vs foreign players

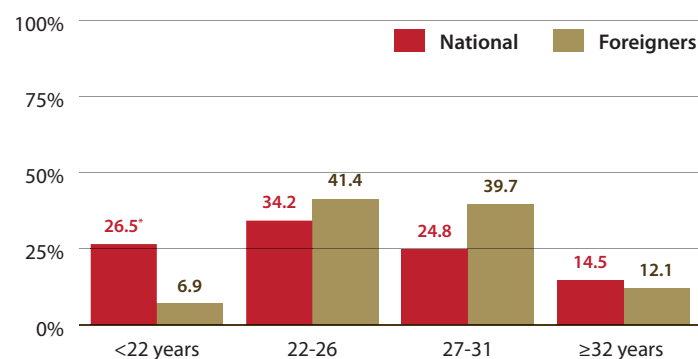
The indicator for average stay is the only one for which there is a clear discrepancy between national and foreign players (2.36 seasons versus 1.18). This is related to the fact that the

majority of foreign players originate from neighbouring countries. While 30% of nationals have been with their clubs for more than two seasons, this percentage drops to 3% for foreigners.

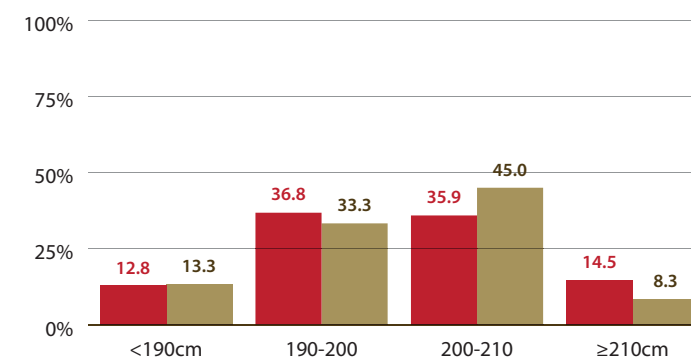
* 26.5% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	25.21	27.03
Av. height	199.76	198.75
Av. stay	2.36	1.18
Av. min/game	16.22	20.66

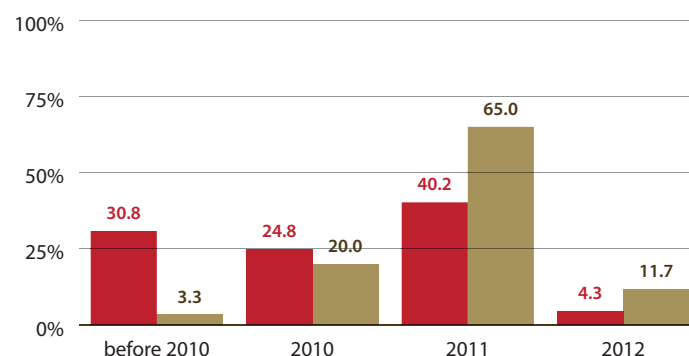
Age



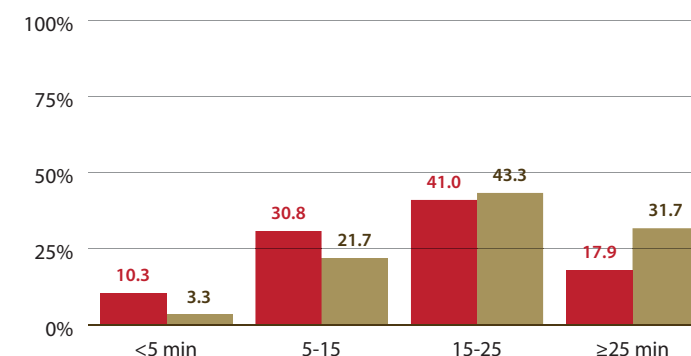
Height



Year of recruitment



Number of minutes per game



The background of the page features a large, stylized silhouette of two basketball players in action. One player is in the foreground, jumping or shooting, while another is behind him. The entire graphic is rendered in a dark brown color against a lighter brown background with abstract, flowing shapes.

A1 LEAGUE (GREECE)

The A1 Greek League differentiates itself from other European leagues included in this analysis primarily by the lower proportion of foreign players. In average, only one third of a greek squad is made up of this category of players. This is even more noticeable since each team can potentially have up to six foreign players on its roster, with three coming from outside Europe.

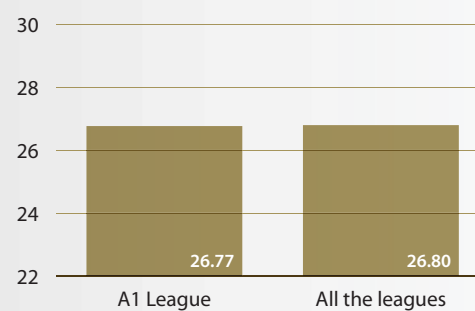
The quality of national players certainly explains the league's minimal dependence on importing foreign talents. A1 League teams re-group slightly taller players than in other leagues. However, the average height remains lower than in Russia, Ukraine and the Adriatic league.

Key Indicators

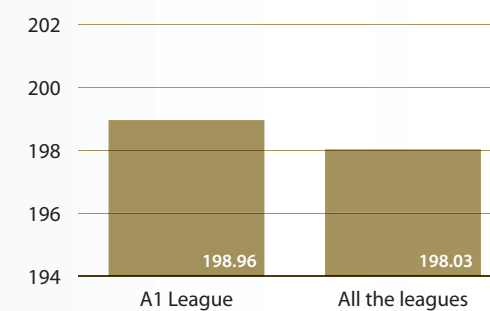
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. Karos Kallitheas	16	6
2. Olympiakos S.F.P. Pireus	15	6
3. Panathinaikos Athens	15	6
4. Panionios Athens	14	5
5. EK Kavalas	14	5
6. KAO Dramas	14	4
7. VAP Kolossos Rodou	14	3
8. PAOK Thessaloniki	13	5
9. Aris Thessaloniki	13	5
10. A.G.O Rethymno Aegean	13	5
11. Ilysiakos Athens	13	4
12. Dash Peristeri GS Athens	12	3
13. Marousi BC	10	1
Total	176	58

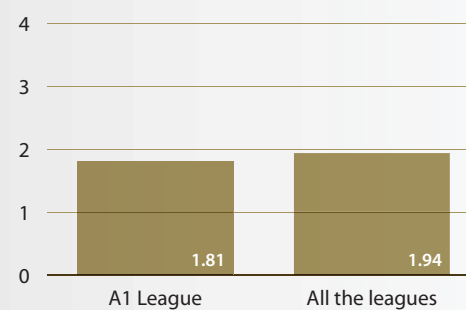
Average age



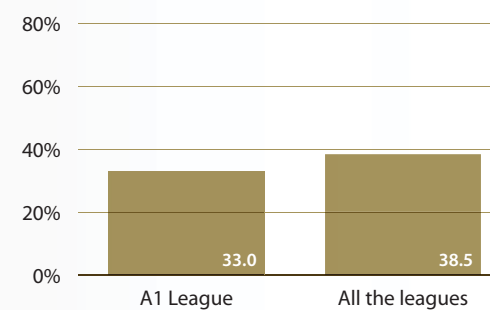
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players



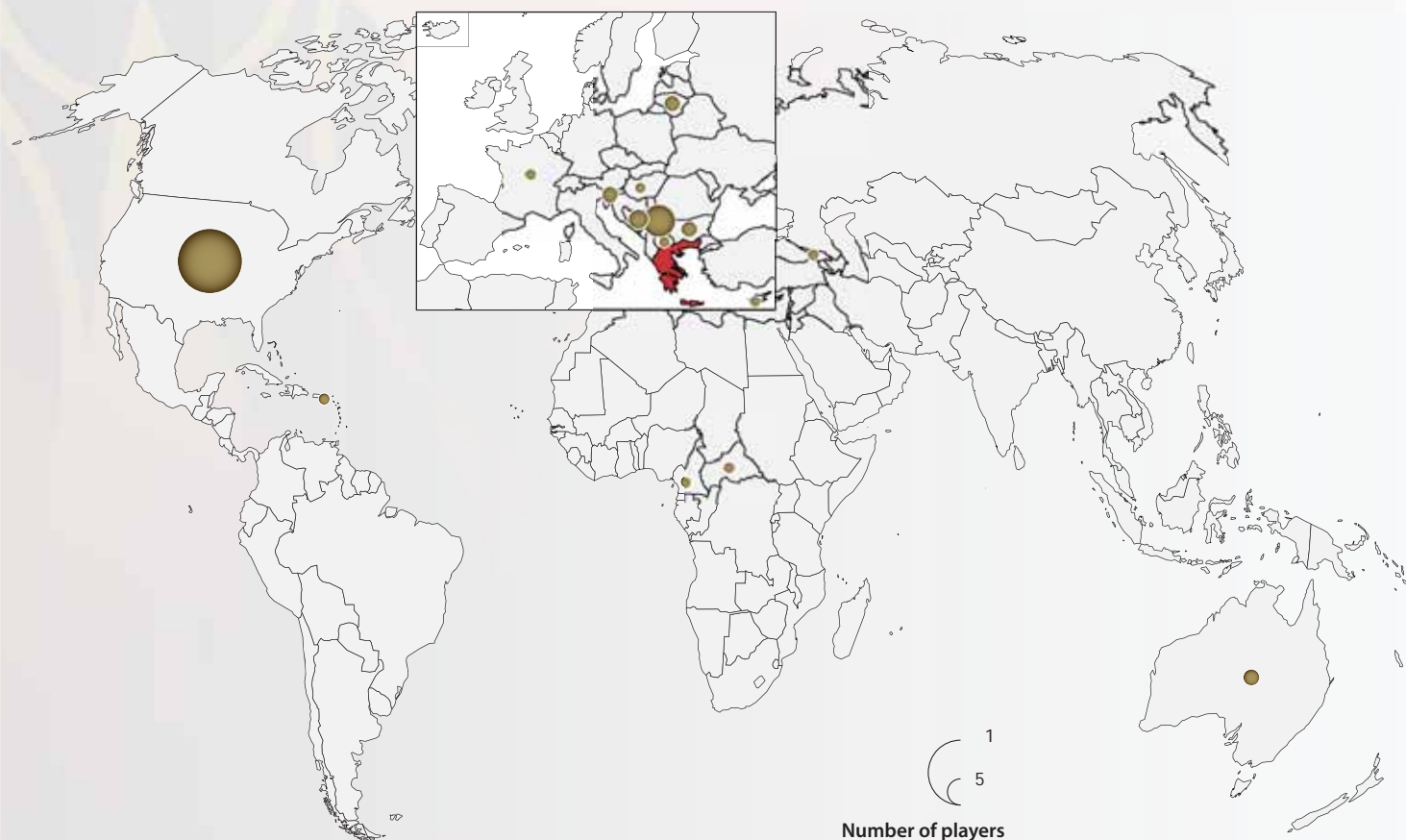
A1 League

Origin of foreign players

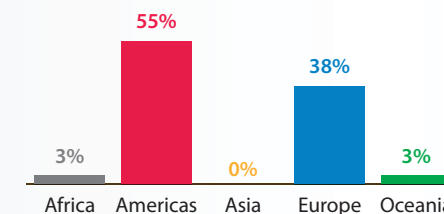
Compared to other European leagues such as those of Spain and Italy, the Greek top division championship is much less internationalized, with only 15 different nationalities

represented. However, this does not prevent local clubs from being very competitive at European level. As with almost everywhere, USA players represent the majority of foreign-

ers (53.4%). The greater part of players from other European countries originate from the former Yugoslavia.



Origin	Number
1. USA	31
2. Serbia	8
3. Bosnia Herzegovina	3
4. Australia.....	2
. Bulgaria.....	2
. Lithuania	2
. Slovenia	2



National vs foreign players

Foreign players are on average 1.5 years older than their national counterparts (27.8 versus 26.3). In terms of height, the averages measured for these two categories of players

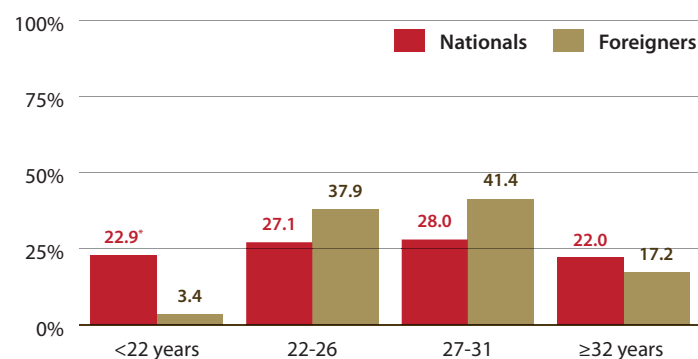
are very similar. Foreigners are much more fielded than nationals. While almost one third of the former play on average more than 25 minutes per game, this figure is only 10.2%

for the latter. Only 15% of foreign players were recruited by their current club before 2011.

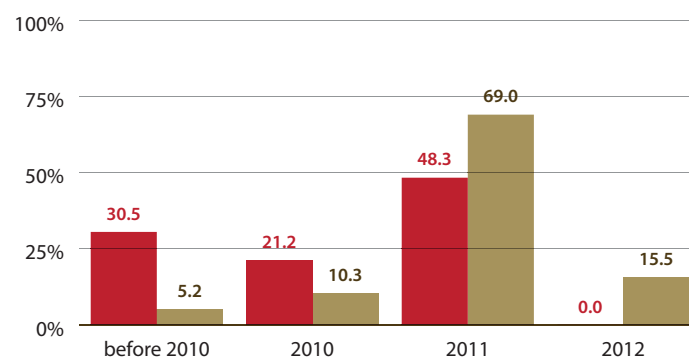
* 22.9% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	26.27	27.79
Av. height	198.87	199.14
Av. stay	2.14	1.16
Av. min/game	13.13	20.56

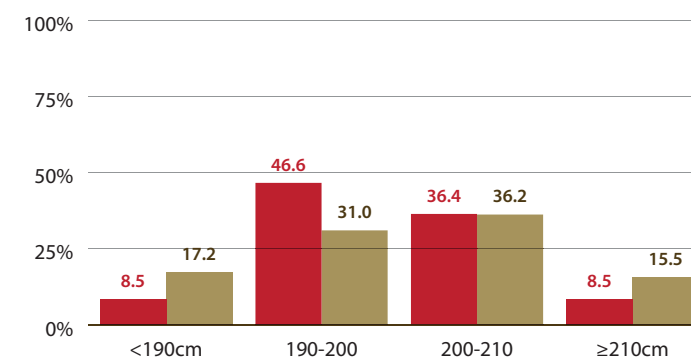
Age



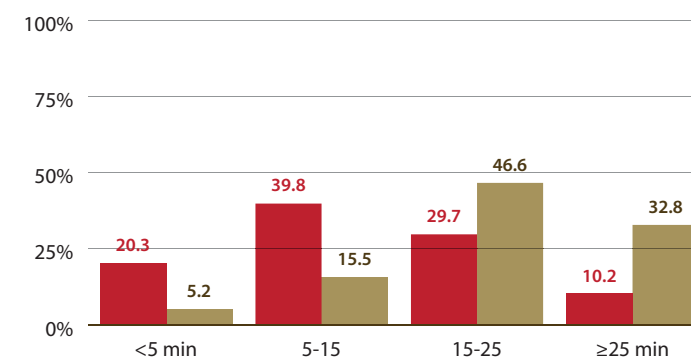
Year of recruitment



Height



Number of minutes per game



A large, stylized silhouette of a basketball player in mid-air, shooting a ball. The silhouette is dark brown and set against a lighter brown background with abstract curved lines. The player's right arm is extended upwards, and a basketball is visible near the hand. The overall design is minimalist and graphic.

BASKETBALL LEAGUE (TURKEY)

From a demographic perspective, the Turkish league differentiates itself from the other leagues studied with data revealing the very short average stay of its players (1.58 seasons only in their current team). National players are much more mobile in Turkey than in other leagues. This reflects the existence of an important internal transfer market.

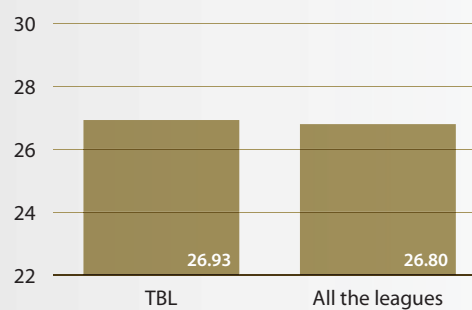
While clubs are allowed to have up to six foreigners on their roster, a minority of clubs take full advantage of this opportunity. As a consequence, the percentage of foreign players is slightly lower than the average measured for all leagues surveyed (36.2% compared to 38.5%). The USA is by far the most represented origin among foreigners.

Key Indicators

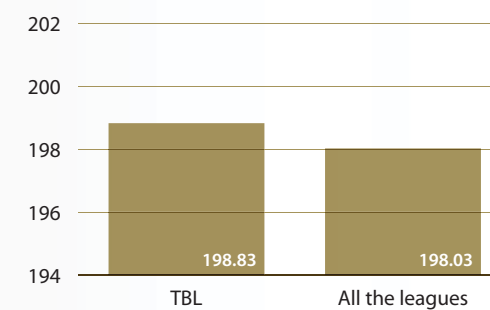
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. Galatasaray Istanbul	16	7
. Fenerbahce Istanbul	16	6
3. Besiktas Istanbul	15	6
. Trabzonspor Basketbol	15	5
. Bandirma Kirmizi	15	2
6. Tofas Bursa	14	5
7. Anadolu Efes Istanbul	13	7
. Mersin Buyuksehir Belediyesi	13	5
. Turk Telekom Ankara	13	5
. Olin Edirne Basketball	13	4
. Erdemirspor	13	3
12. Banvit Basketbol Kulubu	12	6
. Antalya Buyuksehir Belediye	12	5
14. Aliaga Petkim	11	4
. Hacettepe University	11	4
. Pinar Karsiyaka SK Izmir	11	3
Total	213	77

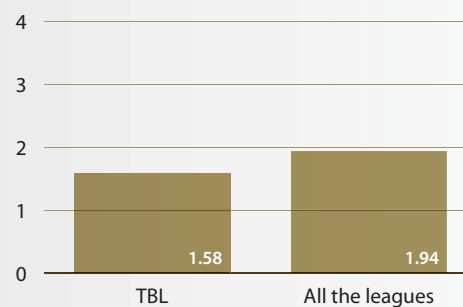
Average age



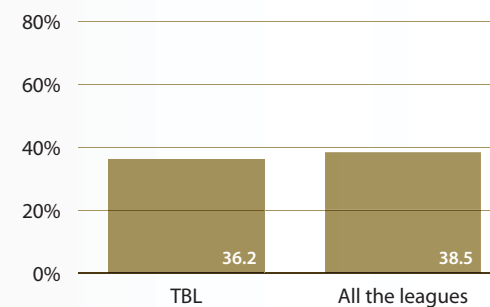
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players



Turkish Basketball League

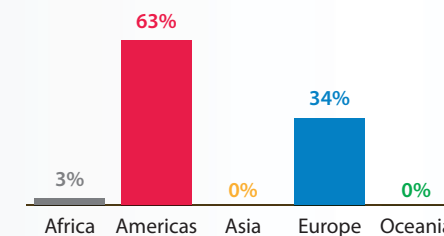
Origin of foreign players

The data on the number of American players in the Turkish Basketball League is remarkable. They represent up to 61% of all foreign players under contract with local clubs.

Almost all the remaining foreigners originate from Balkan countries, with Africa and Latin America also represented, contrary to Asia and Oceania.



Origin	Number
1. USA	47
2. Serbia	8
3. Croatia.....	5
4. Bosnia Herzegovina	4
5. Slovenia	3
6. Lithuania	2
. Macedonia FYR	2



National vs foreign players

The age difference between Turkish players and foreigners is significant, with the former on average 2.7 years younger than the latter. While foreign players are on average as tall as na-

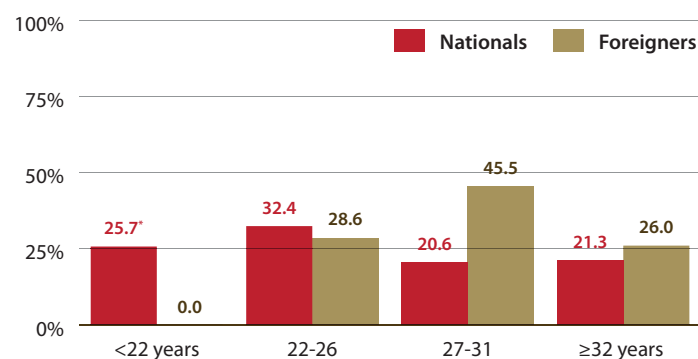
tionals, only 6.5% of them are more than 210cm. This percentage goes up to 12.1% for Turkish players. Foreign players enjoy significant playing time, with 50% appearing on average

for more than 25 minutes per game (8.8% only for nationals).

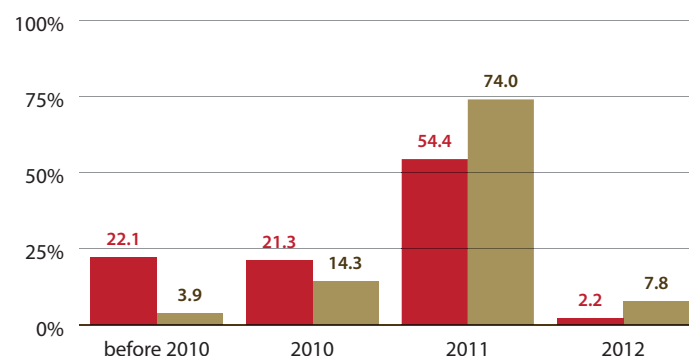
* 25.7% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	25.93	28.71
Av. height	198.86	198.79
Av. stay	1.82	1.16
Av. min/game	13.77	24.40

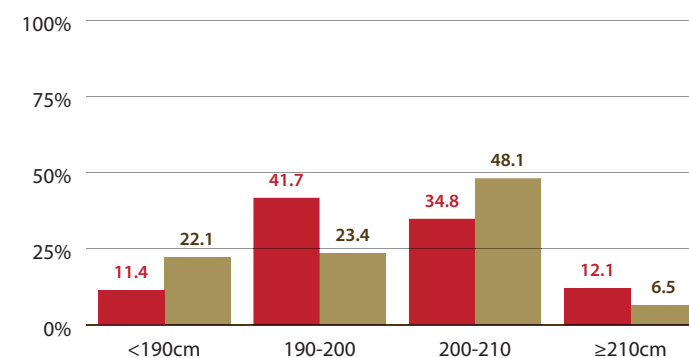
Age



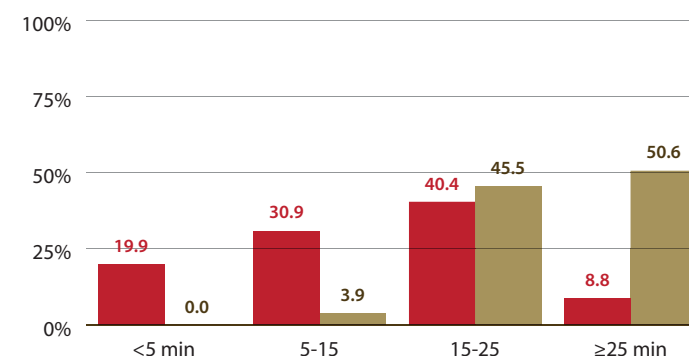
Year of recruitment



Height



Number of minutes per game



The background of the page features a large, stylized silhouette of two basketball players in action. One player is in the foreground, jumping or shooting, while another is slightly behind. The entire graphic is rendered in a dark brown color against a lighter brown background with abstract, flowing shapes.

PREMIER BASKETBALL LEAGUE (RUSSIA)

Russian top division clubs employ relatively seasoned players (27.3 years of age on average). They also gather the tallest players of all leagues with an average height of 199.6 cm. The majority of squad members are more than 200 cm.

The percentage of foreign players is just below the average observed in all the leagues covered in the report (37.4 versus 38.5%). While clubs are allowed up to seven foreign players on their roster, only two teams took full advantage of this opportunity.

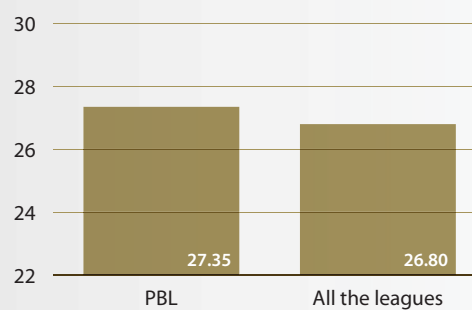
The average stay for players at their current club is significantly lower in the Russian top division than in the other championships analysed. This reflects a greater player turnover both for national and foreign players.

Key Indicators

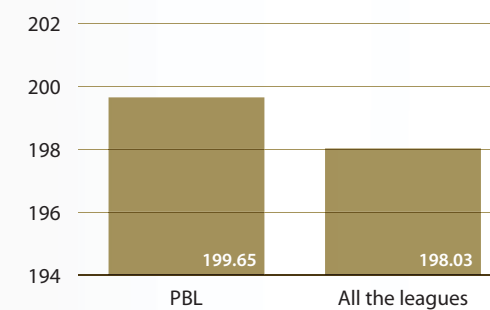
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. Spartak Primorie Vladivostok	16	4
2. CSKA Moskva	15	6
. Krasnie Krilya Samara	15	5
. BC Nizhny Novgorod	15	3
5. Spartak St. Petersburg	14	7
6. BC Khimky Moskva Region	13	7
. Lokomotiv Kuban	13	6
. Enisey Krasnoyarsk	13	5
. Triumph Lyubertsy	13	3
10. Unics Kazan	12	6
Total	139	52

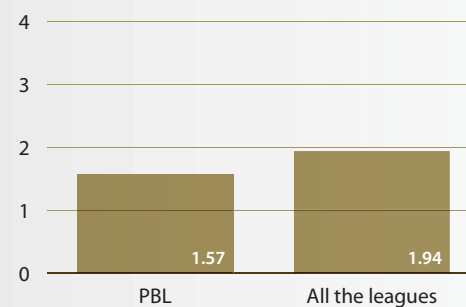
Average age



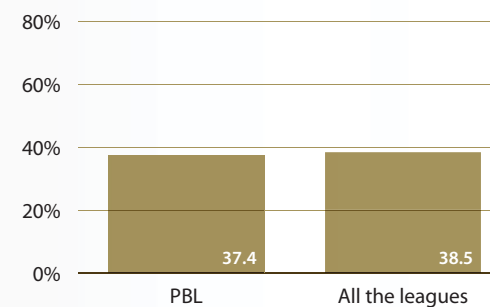
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players

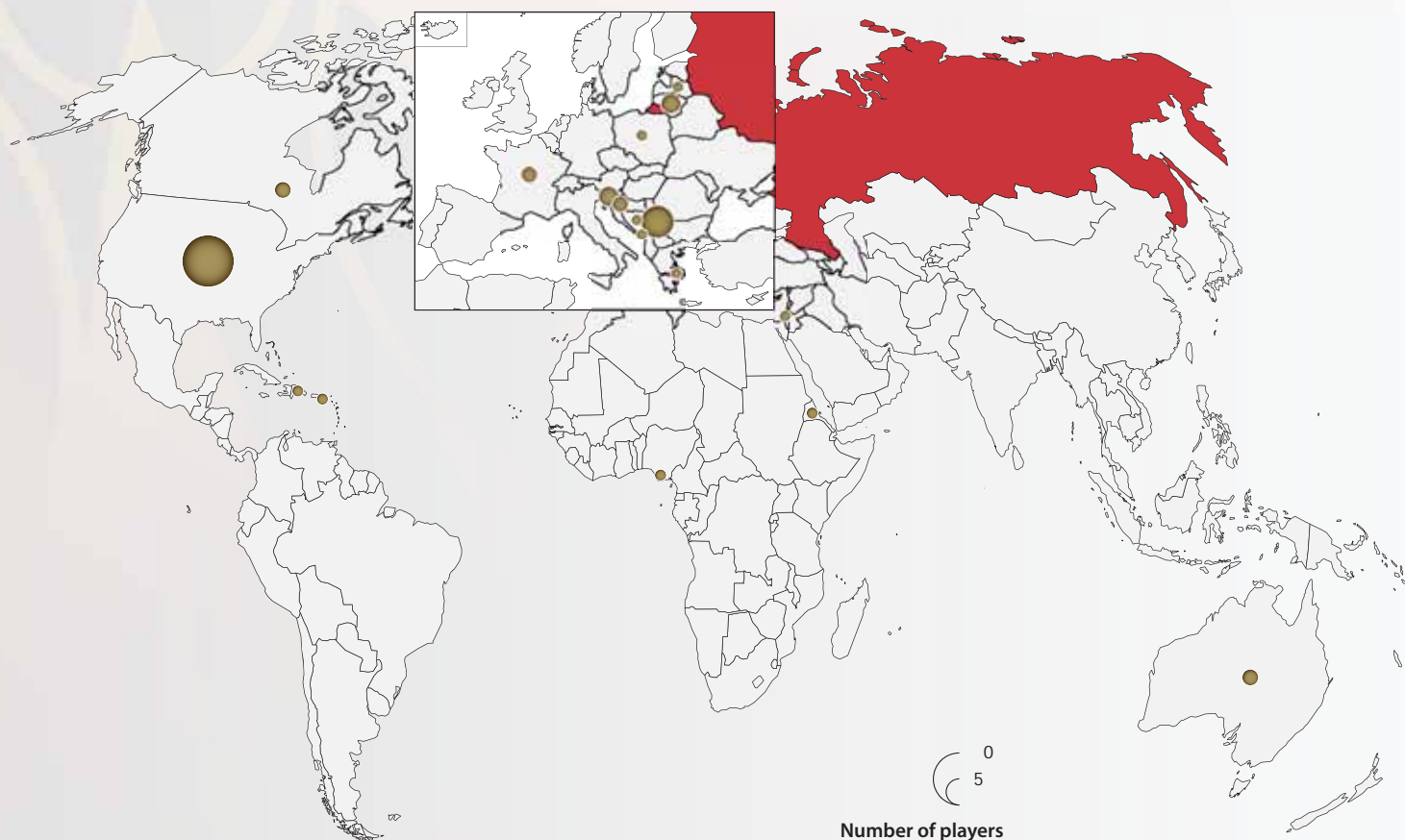


Premier Basketball League

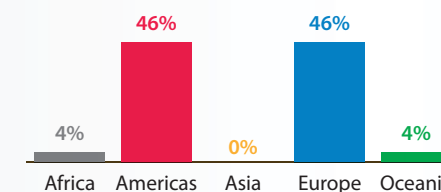
Origin of foreign players

Contrary to the majority of other leagues surveyed, USA players represent a minority of foreigners (38.4%). However, they remain the most represented national origin,

well above Serbia. On the whole, 18 different nationalities are to be found in Russia's top division teams. With the exception of Asia, all the continents are represented.



Origin	Number
1. USA	20
2. Serbia	8
3. Lithuania	3
. Slovenia	3
5. Australia.....	2
. Canada	2
. Croatia.....	2
. France.....	2



National vs foreign players

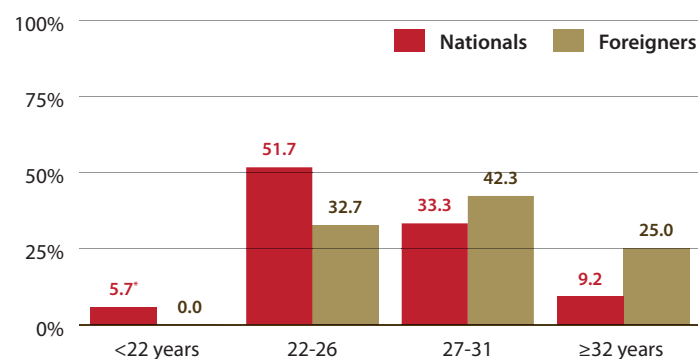
Russian players are almost 1.5 cm taller than their foreign counterparts (200.2cm versus 198.8). Almost one quarter of the latter are shorter than 190cm, while this percentage is only

5.7% for national players. As in all the leagues studied, foreigners play on average a greater number of minutes per game. However, Russia has the smallest gap on this indicator (20.3 minutes compared to 14.4).

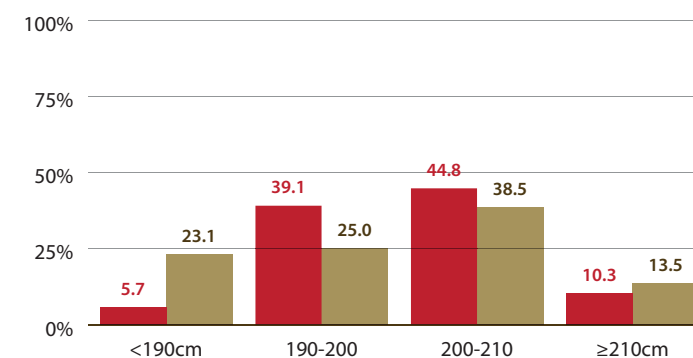
* 5.7% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	26.48	28.81
Av. height	200.17	198.77
Av. stay	1.76	1.25
Av. min/game	14.37	20.31

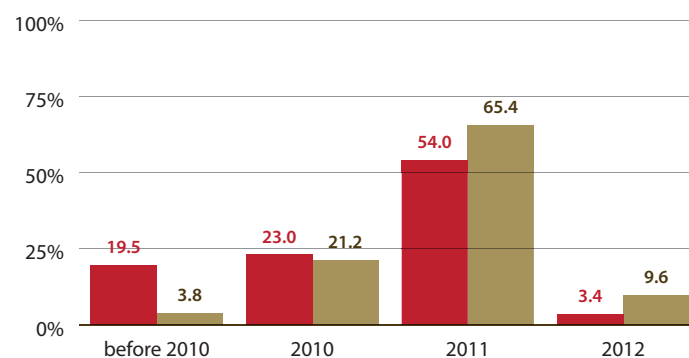
Age



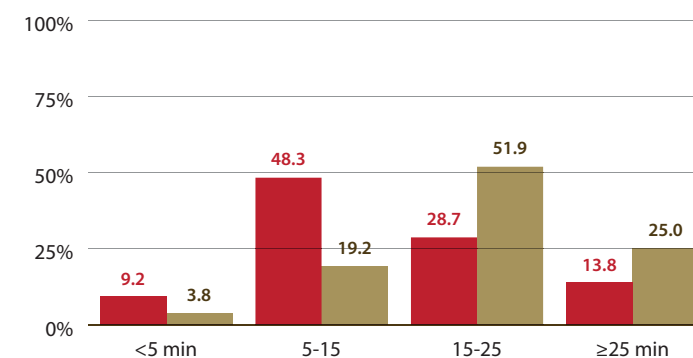
Height



Year of recruitment



Number of minutes per game



The background of the page features a large, stylized silhouette of two basketball players in action. One player is in the foreground, jumping or shooting a ball, while another player is behind them. The entire graphic is rendered in dark brown and black tones against a lighter brown background.

NATIONAL BASKETBALL LEAGUE (AUSTRALIA)

The Australian National Basketball League consists of nine teams for the 2011/12 season, with eight from Australia and one from New Zealand. The percentage of foreign players is the lowest among the leagues analysed in this report. This is the direct consequence of the existence of drastic limits.

No team is permitted to have more than two players who do not hold Australian or New Zealand citizenship. While an Australian team can have as many New Zealanders as it wishes, and a New Zealand team as many Australians as desired, there is no significant flow between these two countries.

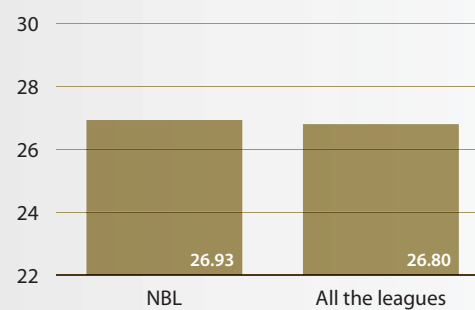
The average age of players in the Australian National Basketball League is similar to that measured in all of the leagues surveyed, although the average height is significantly lower.

Key Indicators

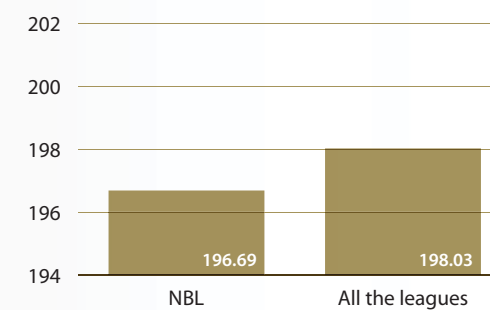
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. Gold Coast Blaze	13	2
. Cairns Taipans	13	2
. Perth Wildcats	13	2
4. New Zealand Breakers	12	4
. Wollongong Hawks	12	2
6. Townsville Crocodiles	11	2
. Melbourne Tigers	11	2
8. Sydney Kings	10	2
. Adelaide 36Ers	10	2
Total	105	20

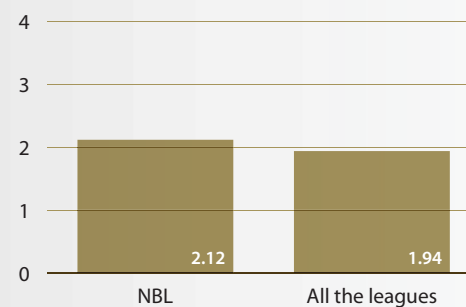
Average age



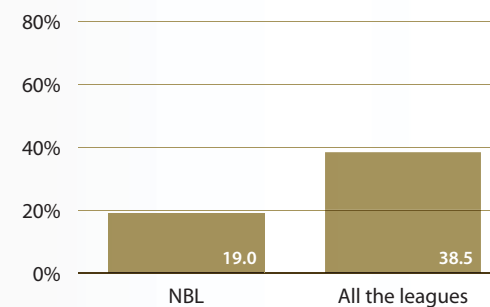
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players



National Basketball League

Origin of foreign players

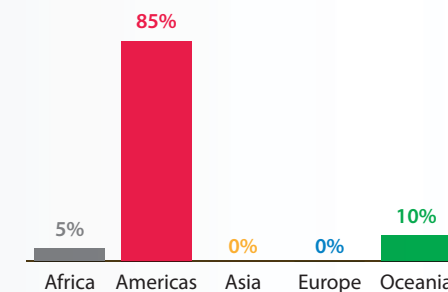
Players from the USA represent almost the total number of foreign players under contract with top division Australian clubs with a figure of 16 out of 20. Interestingly, no Eu-

ropean country is represented in the local league. From a basketball migration perspective, this result could be partially explained by the fact that the code of nationality in Australia al-

lows for numerous players residing in Australia to gain citizenship and quickly be considered as nationals.



Ranking	Number
1. USA	16
2. New Zealand.....	2
2. Guinea-Bissau	1
. Dominican Republic.....	1



National vs foreign players

Foreign players differentiate themselves from nationals mainly in terms of height. The average height of the former is 4cm lower than that of the latter (193.2 compared to

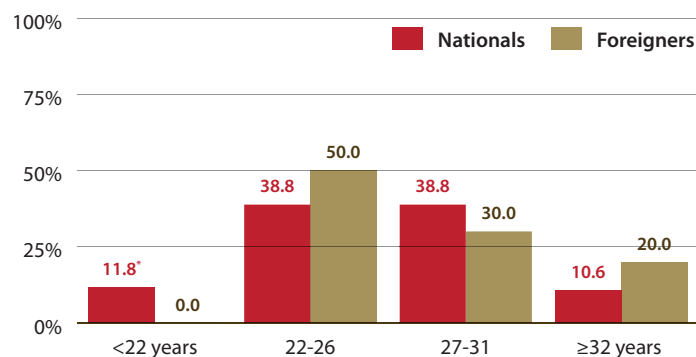
197.5cm). While 95% of foreign players were fielded for at least 15 minutes per game, this holds true for only 55% of nationals. Eight foreign players out of ten were recruited in

2011 or 2012. This percentage is 40% for nationals.

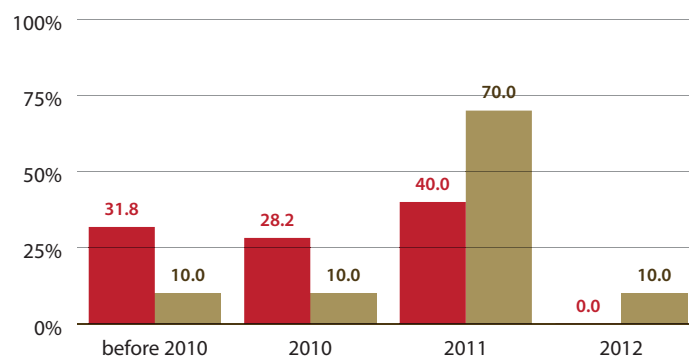
* 11.8% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	26.71	27.90
Av. height	197.51	193.20
Av. stay	2.33	1.25
Av. min/match	16.23	25.58

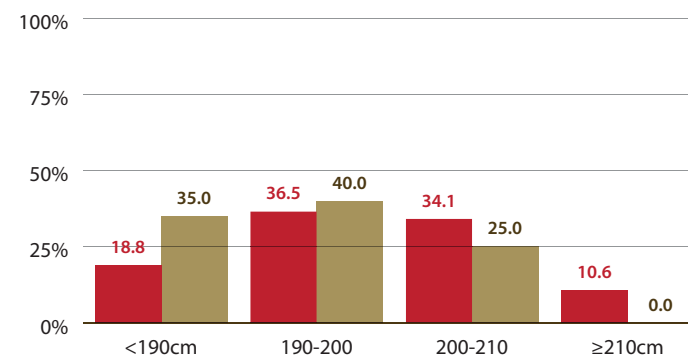
Age



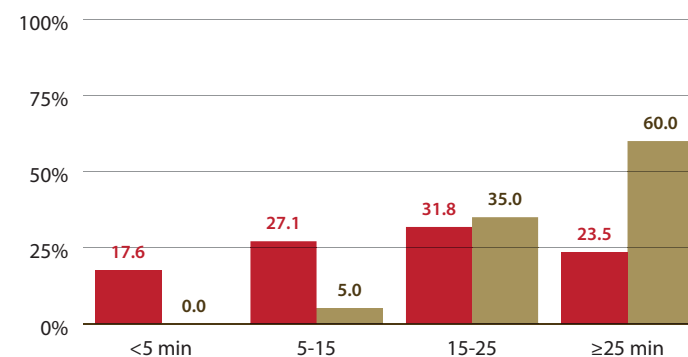
Year of recruitment



Height



Number of minutes per match



The background of the page features a large, stylized silhouette of two basketball players in action. One player is in the foreground, jumping or shooting, while another is behind him. The entire graphic is rendered in a dark brown color against a lighter brown background with abstract circular patterns.

BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION (PR CHINA)

The Chinese Basketball Association League provides the biggest contrast to all of the leagues studied. Significantly, it contains the youngest players (25.1 years on average) and the smallest percentage of foreign players (18.8%). Conversely, it has the greatest average stay (3.51 seasons in the current club).

The relatively low representation of foreign players can be explained by the strict limits in place for the employment of this category of player. Teams are only allowed to have two in their squad. The five teams at the bottom of the standings have the possibility to sign an additional foreign player. However, this player must come from the Asian Zone.

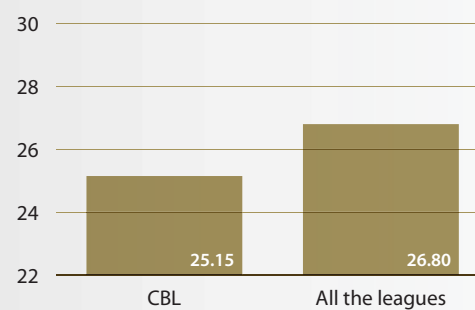
The case of the Buyi Fubang Rockets is exceptional. As the team represents the People's Liberation Army, it is not allowed to recruit any foreign players. This results in a competitive disadvantage compared to other league clubs.

Key Indicators

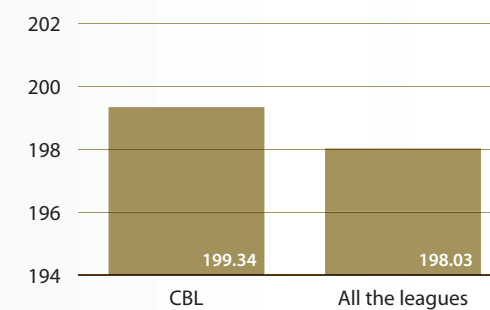
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. Tianjin Rongcheng	16	4
2. Foshan	15	3
3. Fujian Sbs Xunxin	14	4
. Shanghai Dongfang Sharks	14	3
. Zhejiang Wanma Cyclones	14	2
. Dongguan Leopards	14	2
. Xinjiang Flying Tigers	14	2
. Bayi Fubang	14	0
9. Zhejiang Guangsha Lions	13	4
. Jilin Northeast Tigers	13	3
. Qingdao Double Star	13	3
. Shandong Flaming Bulls	13	2
. Shanxi Zhongyu	13	2
. Guangdong Southern Tigers	13	2
15. Shougang Beijing Ducks	12	3
. Liaoning Panpan Hunters	12	2
. Jiangsu Dragons Nanjing	12	2
Total	229	43

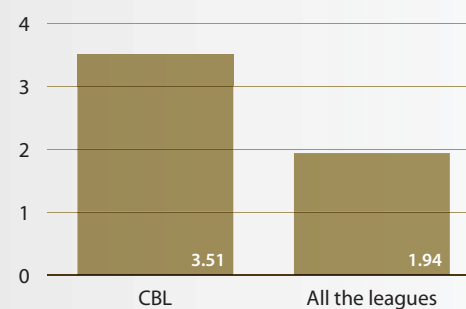
Average age



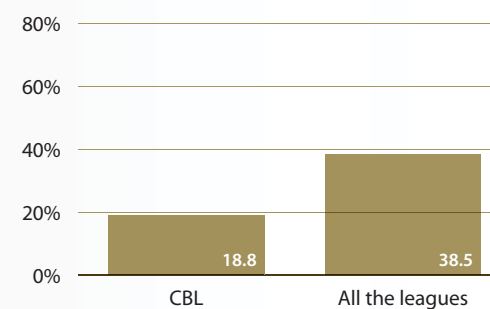
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players

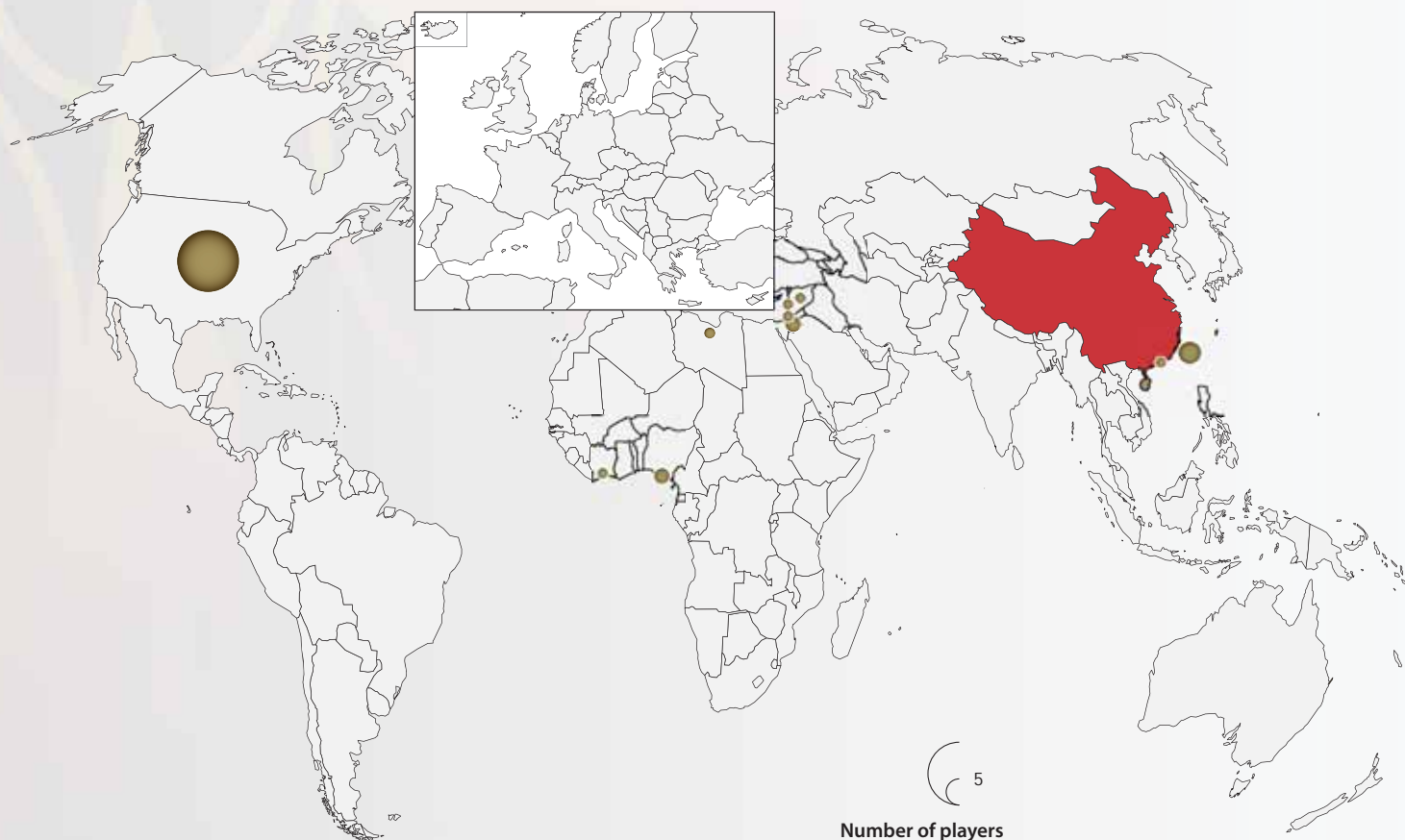


Chinese Basketball Association

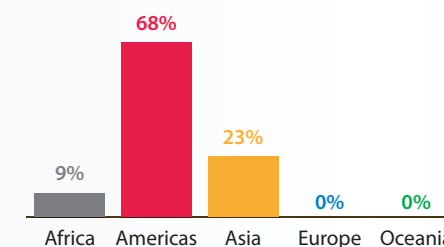
Origin of foreign players

Two-thirds of foreign players under contract with top division Chinese clubs come from the USA (29 players out of 43). A proportion of players are also recruited from Asian

countries, mostly in the Western part of the continent, and Africa. On the whole, only ten foreign nationalities are represented in the highest level of Chinese basketball.



Origin	Number
1. USA	29
2. Chinese Taipei	4
3. Jordan	2
. Nigeria.....	2
5. Hong Kong.....	1
. Ivory Coast.....	1
. Lebanon	1
. Libya.....	1
. Palestine.....	1
. Syria	1



National vs foreign players

The gap between national and foreign players in the Chinese Basketball Association (CBA) league is remarkable. The former are much younger than the latter: 24.2 years old com-

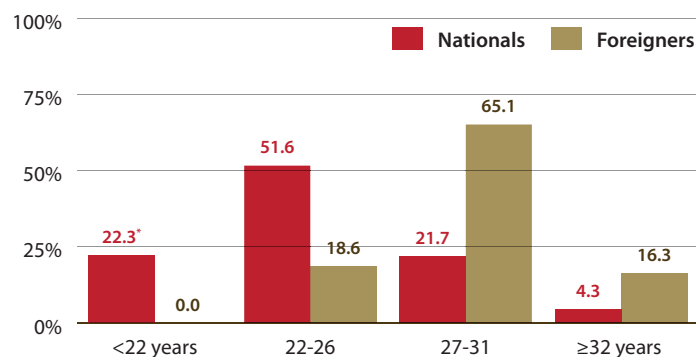
pared to 29. Foreign players are also much less stable than national: 86% of them were recruited by their current club in 2011 or 2012, as opposed to only 20% for Chinese. While the

CBA allows teams to change foreign players up to three times per season, the latter cannot play for more than one club per season.

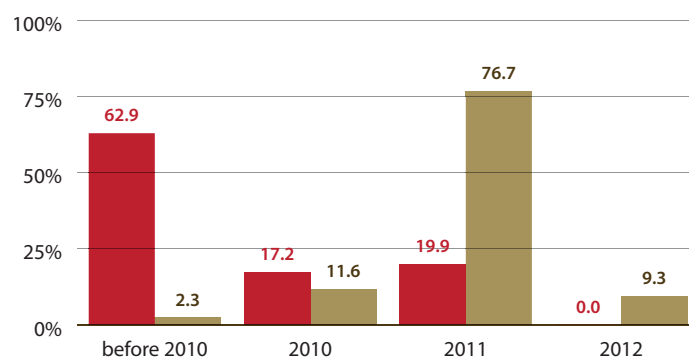
* 22.3% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	24.25	29.00
Av. height	199.21	199.93
Av. stay	4.08	1.07
Av. min/game	17.43	32.63

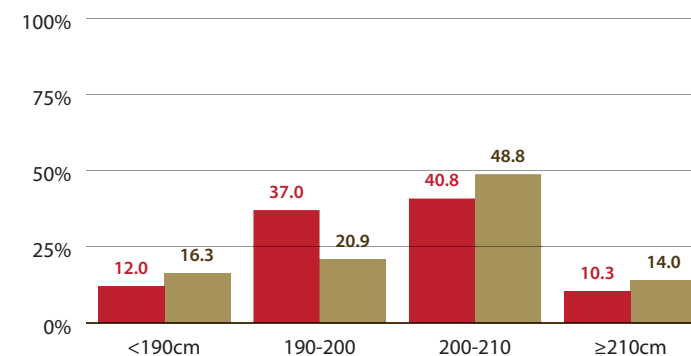
Age



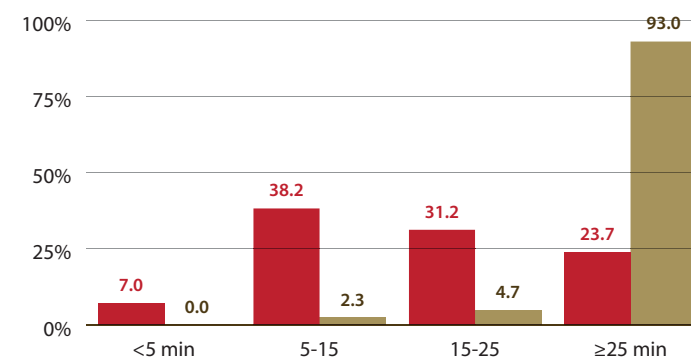
Year of recruitment



Height



Number of minutes per game



The background of the page features a large, stylized silhouette of two basketball players in action. One player is in the foreground, jumping or shooting, while another player is behind him. The entire graphic is rendered in a dark brown color against a lighter brown background with abstract, flowing shapes.

LIGA A (ARGENTINA)

The Argentinean Liga Nacional de Bàsquet is in many respects different from the other leagues studied. Firstly, top division Argentinean clubs gather the shortest players (in average 194.7cm in comparison with 198cm in the other leagues surveyed).

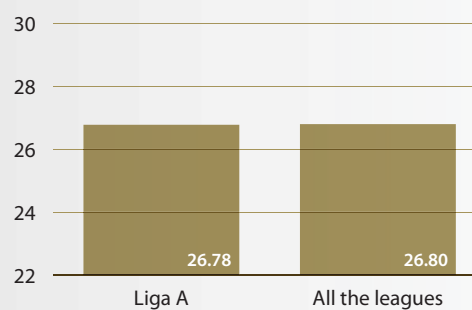
Similar to the situation observed in Australia and China, the percentage of foreigners is limited (21.6% versus 38.5% in all the leagues studied). This is related to the existence of quotas allowing clubs to have only three foreign players at the same time on their roster. Almost all foreign players originate from the USA (40 players out of 46).

Key Indicators

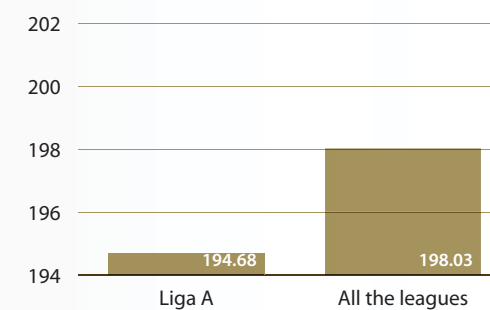
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. CJ Sionista de Parana	16	2
2. Club 9 de Julio Rio Tercero	15	5
. Quilmes Mar del Plata	15	5
. GECR Rivadavia	15	4
5. Obras S. Buenos Aires	14	4
. Asociacion Quimsa Santiago	14	3
. Regatas Corrientes	14	3
8. WE Bahia Blanca	13	3
. Atenas Cordoba	13	3
. Lanus Buenos Aires	13	3
. San Martin Corrientes	13	1
. Penarol Mar del Plata	13	1
13. CO de La Banda	12	3
. LA Union Formosa	12	2
15. Boca Juniors Capital Feder	11	2
16. Libertad Sunchales	10	2
Total	213	46

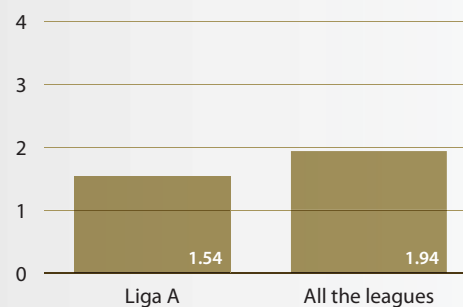
Average age



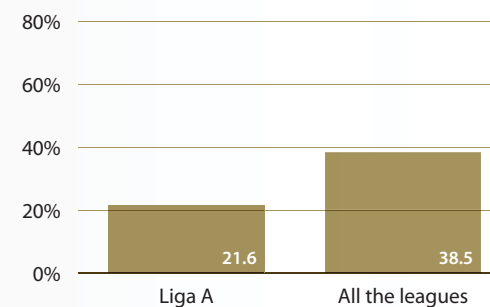
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players



Liga A

Origin of foreign players

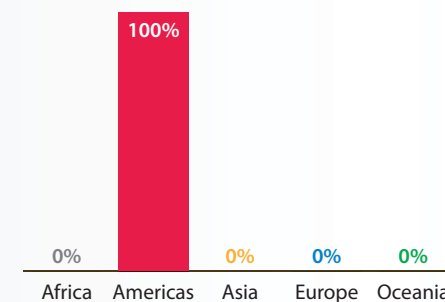
All foreign players in Argentina originate from the Americas, with the vast majority from the USA (87%). Apart from one Uruguayan player, there are no players from neighbouring

countries such as Chile, Paraguay or Brazil in the top division of the Argentinean league. This reflects the fact that teams are allowed to have a maximum of three foreign players,

and most teams opt to sign players from the USA.



Origin	Number
1. USA	40
2. Panama	3
3. Puerto Rico	2
4. Uruguay	1



National vs foreign players

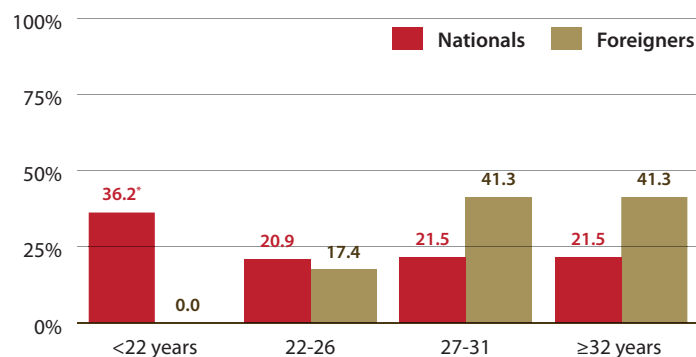
Argentinean players are on average 7 centimetres shorter than their foreign counterparts. While 63% of the latter are more than 200cm in height, this percentage is only 31.7%

for the former. Another distinction is the very high mobility of expatriates: 23% of them were signed in January 2012 to reinforce the team for the league's second round and playoffs.

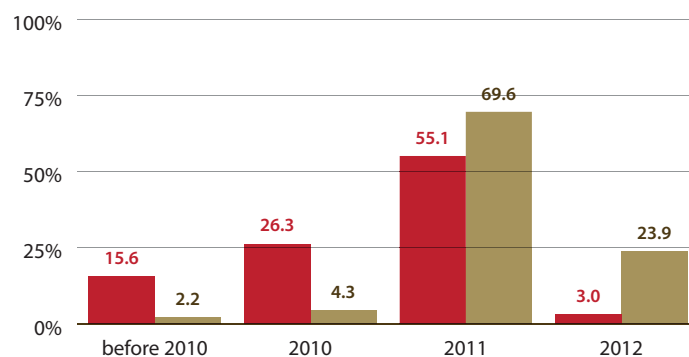
* 36.2% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	25.73	30.50
Av. height	193.13	200.20
Av. stay	1.74	0.85
Av. min/game	14.44	24.13

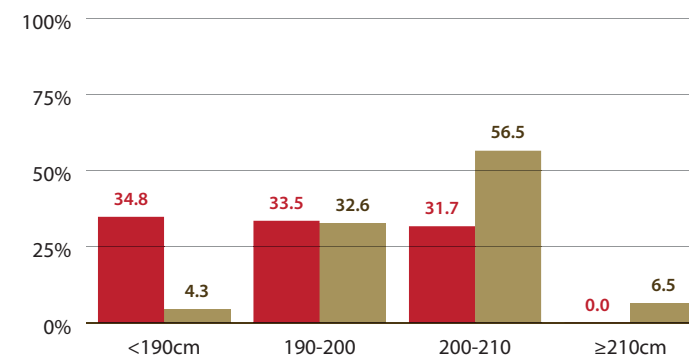
Age



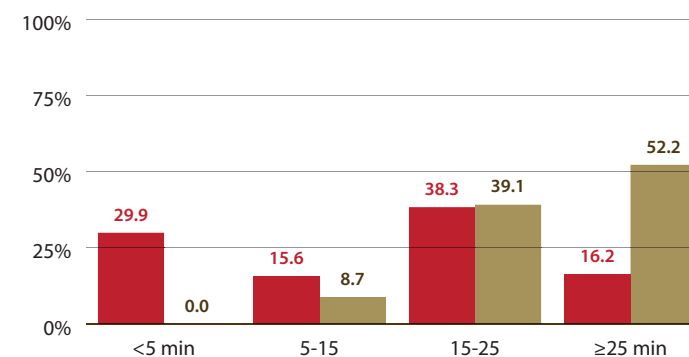
Year of recruitment



Height



Number of minutes per game



The background of the page features a large, stylized silhouette of two basketball players in action. One player is in the foreground, jumping or shooting, while another is behind him. The entire graphic is rendered in a dark brown color against a lighter brown background with abstract, flowing shapes.

SUPERLEAGUE (UKRAINE)

The demographic profile of players in the Ukrainian Superleague is similar to that observed in the twelve leagues surveyed. This holds true in terms of age, height, average stay and the relative presence of foreign players.

While USA players represent two thirds of foreigners under contract with local clubs, there are also many players originating from other Eastern European countries. Similar to Russia, Serbia is the second most represented country among foreign players.

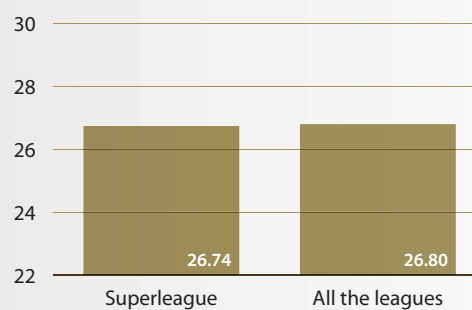
Clubs are obliged to permanently field a national player. Moreover, they can simultaneously have no more than five foreign players on their roster.

Key Indicators

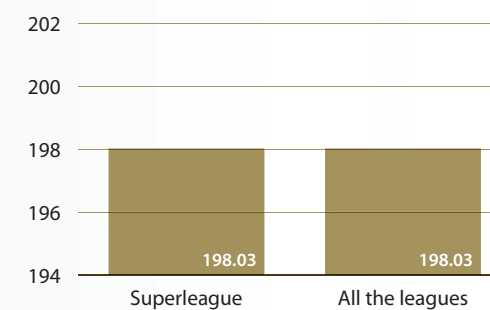
Number of players, by club

Club	Players	Foreigners
1. MBC Mykolaiv	16	6
. Khimik-Opz Yuzny	16	5
3. Kryvbasket-Lux Kryvyi Rih	15	5
4. SK Dnipro Azot	14	7
. Dnipro Dnepropetrovsk	14	5
6. BC Donetsk	13	5
. BC Odessa	13	5
. Budivelnik Kyiv	13	5
. Azovmash Mariupol	13	5
. BC Kyiv	13	4
11. Politekhnik-Halychyna	12	4
12. Ferro-Zntu Zaporozhye	11	6
. SK Cherkasy Monkeys	11	5
. Hoverla Ivano-Frankivsk	11	5
Total	185	72

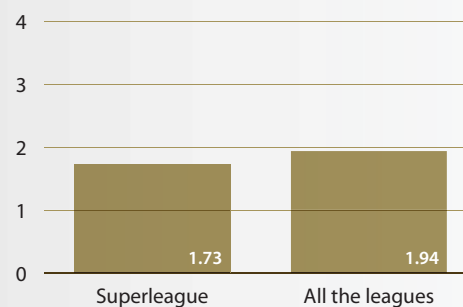
Average age



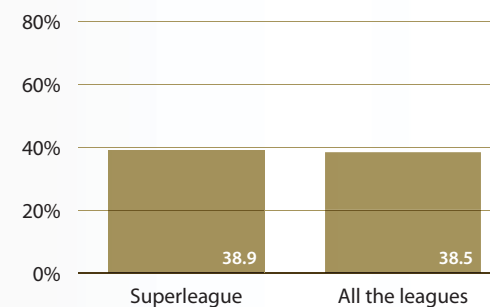
Average height



Average stay



% of foreign players



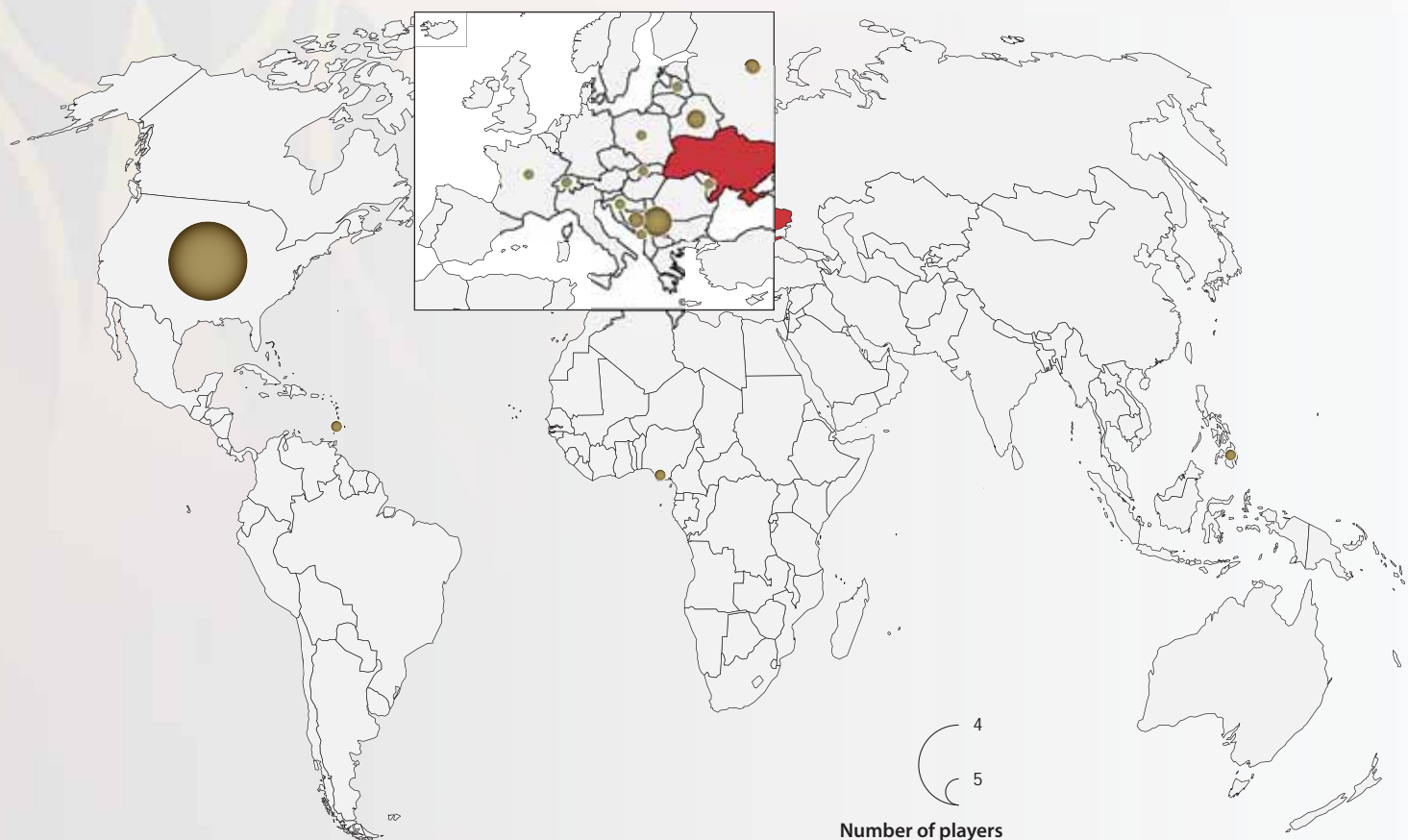
Superleague

Origin of foreign players

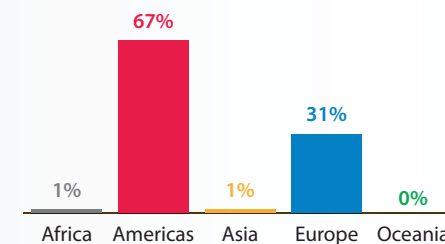
Sixteen nationalities are represented in the top division Ukrainian league. Two-thirds of them originate from the USA. This proportion is much greater than that measured in the

neighbouring country of Russia. As in many other European leagues, Serbians are the most represented European players. This confirms the important role played by Serbia as a

training and exporting country.



Origin	Number
1. USA	47
2. Serbia	7
3. Belarus	3
4. Bosnia Herzegovina	2
. Russia	2



National vs foreign players

There are important differences between nationals and foreigners. As in other Eastern European leagues, foreign players are on average much shorter (2.5cm) and older (2.4 years)

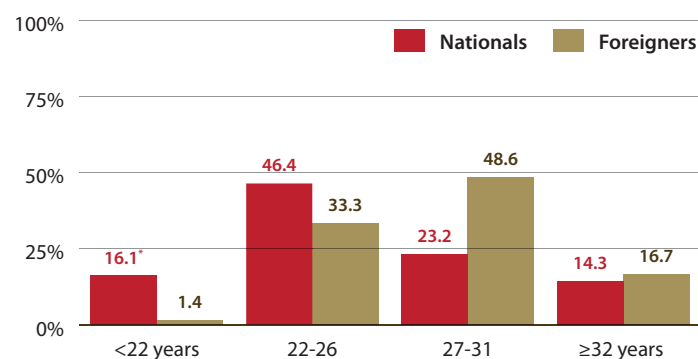
than their national counterparts. More than anywhere else, except with the exception of China, the average stay of foreign players is shorter (2.5cm) and older (2.4 years) than that of nationals (negative gap

of 1.15 seasons). Foreign players tend to leave Ukraine very quickly after their arrival.

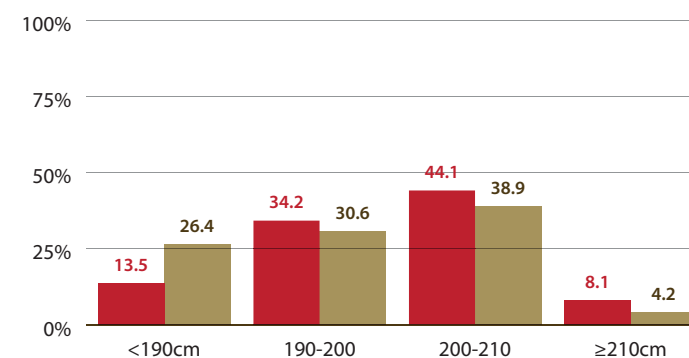
* 16.1% of national players are under 22 years old

	Nationals	Foreigners
Av. age	25.81	28.18
Av. height	199.00	196.54
Av. stay	2.18	1.03
Av. min/game	12.18	25.10

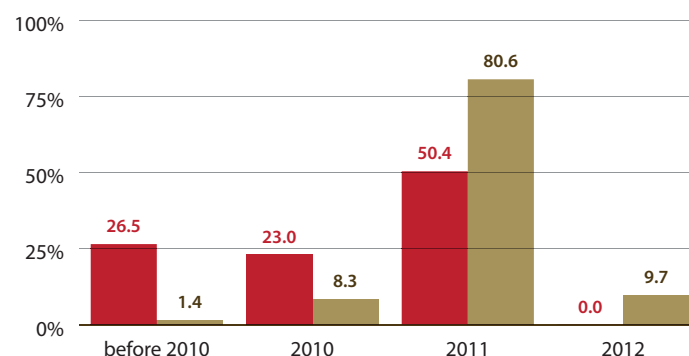
Age



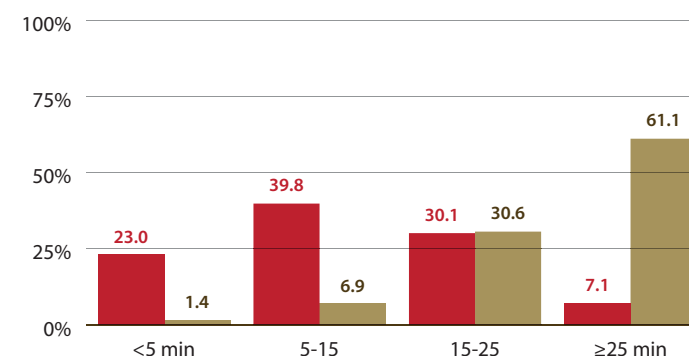
Height



Year of recruitment



Number of minutes per game



About FIBA and CIES Observatory

FIBA

The International Basketball Federation (FIBA) is the world governing body for basketball and is an independent association formed by 213 National Basketball Federations throughout the world. FIBA is a non-profit making organisation based in Geneva, Switzerland and is recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as the sole competent authority in basketball.

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

FIBA's main competitions include the FIBA Basketball World Cup and the FIBA World Championship for Women (both held every four years), the U17 FIBA World Championships for men and women (held every even calendar year) and the U19 FIBA World Championships for men and women (held every odd calendar year). Additionally, FIBA oversees the organisation of the Olympic Basketball Tournaments for men and women.

FIBA also promotes the worldwide development for 3x3 Basketball, hosting the FIBA 3x3 World Tour, and the senior and youth FIBA 3x3 World Cups.

FIBA's upcoming tournaments include the 2012 Olympic Qualifying Tournaments for men and women in Venezuela and Turkey respectively, and the FIBA U17 World Championships for men and women in Lithuania and the Netherlands, while the inaugural FIBA 3x3 World Tour and the FIBA 3x3 World Cups will also be held in 2012.

The 2014 FIBA World Cup will be held in Spain.

For more information, visit www.fiba.com

CIES Observatory

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

The CIES Observatory research team gathers experts specialized 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.

Since 2005, the CIES has also endorsed the Professional Football Players Observatory (PFPO) which was set up by the CIES Observatory chief researchers - Dr Raffaele Poli and Dr Loïc Ravenel. It was renamed as the CIES Football Observatory in 2011.

For more information, please visit www.cies.ch

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ABSTRACT

The International Basketball Migration Report includes detailed analysis by the CIES Observatory academic team of official data supplied by FIBA from the previous calendar year on international transfers. The 64 page illustrated report has for the first time unveiled market trends and highlighted new challenges from a business intelligence perspective.

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