



# INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL MIGRATION REPORT 2013

# **INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL MIGRATION REPORT 2013**

---

## FOREWORD

---

After a very well-received first International Basketball Migration Report (IBMR) published in 2012, FIBA is happy to introduce the second edition of the report, once again the fruit of a close collaboration between FIBA and the International Centre for Sport Studies (CIES).

Combining FIBA's knowledge and data on international transfers with the renowned expertise of the CIES Observatory, this year's reformatted report again focuses on the international migration of players per basketball season (evolution of international transfers, migratory balance analysis per country, flows of players between countries...) while extending the analysis to profile and compare sixteen national and international leagues on different criteria (such as for example, player and team characteristics, stability of players in the leagues, etc.). Counting 213 national federations and hundreds of millions of registered players all around the world, basketball truly is a global sport.

One therefore needs to remember that with worldwide popularity come great responsibilities. One of them is to fully understand the player data we collect on a daily basis, always having in mind the healthy development of basketball. We are therefore delighted to continue this partnership with the prestigious CIES Observatory and are confident that this report will help improve our knowledge of basketball and provide the FIBA Family (national federations, leagues, clubs, players, coaches and agents) as well as all interested parties with insider information on the international transfer of players.

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

Patrick BAUMANN

FIBA Secretary General and IOC Member

## ABOUT 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 Mies, 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 U18 FIBA 3x3 World Championships.

For more information, visit [fiba.com](http://fiba.com)



## ABOUT CIES OBSERVATORY

The CIES Observatory is a research group within the International Centre for Sports Studies (CIES). The CIES is an 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 sportbusiness 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, visit [www.cies.ch](http://www.cies.ch)

Follow us on Twitter at: [www.twitter.com/@sportCIES](https://www.twitter.com/@sportCIES)

# SAMPLE AND METHODOLOGY

Statistics established for this report were drawn from two main sources. The first is FIBA's database of all men's and women's international transfers. This database compiles all movements completed by players aged 18 and older between two national federations having required a "Letter of Clearance" to be issued by the federation of origin to the federation of destination. For the 2012/13 season, 6'565 transfers were recorded involving a total of 5'178 players. The latter source refers to international transfers of both professional and amateur players, male or female.

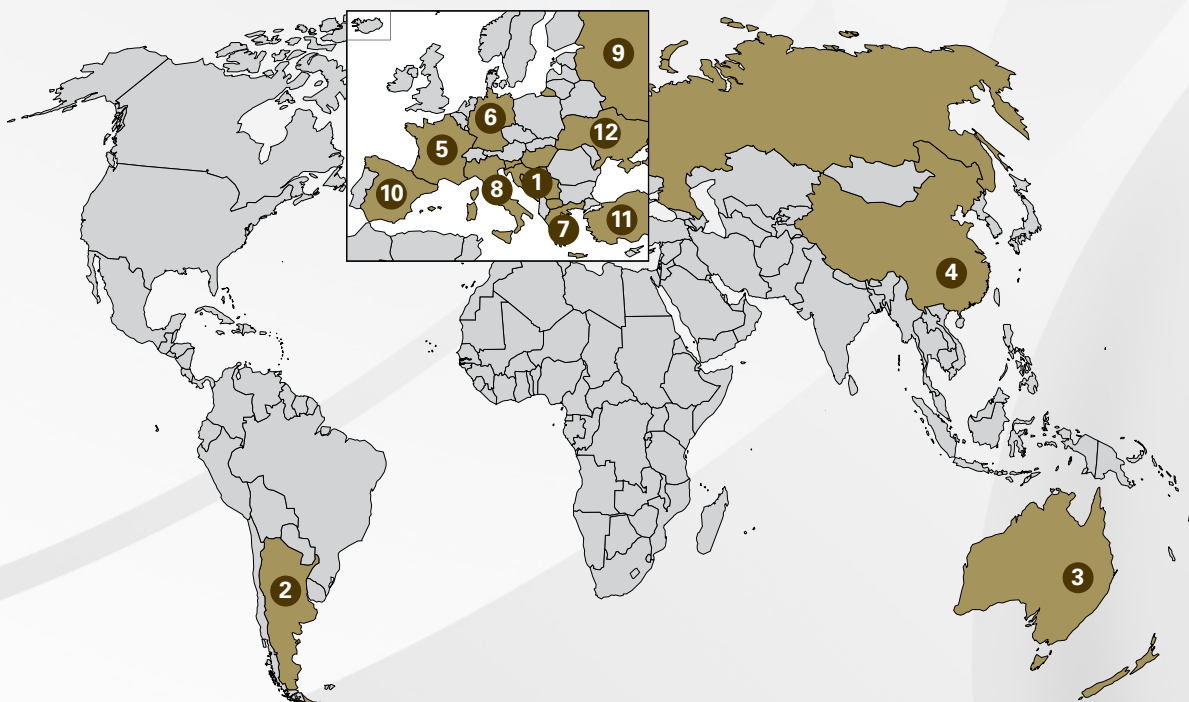
The second source is FIBA's database of all players registered in 12 of the men's top division leagues spread around the world (see map). In order to be eligible for

the statistics, players must have played at least once during a regular game of the 2012/2013 basketball season. The total sample includes 2'529 players.

In the section 'League Comparison', the 12 leagues and their clubs are ranked according to 16 demographic indicators. These allow for a cross-analysis in three main areas which are: players characteristics, composition of teams and stability. In the 'Domestic League' section, a profile of each league is presented based on the recruitment channels and the comparison between national and foreign players. Finally, the 'International League' section provides a cross-view of the NBA, WNBA, Euroleague and EuroLeague Women.

## LEAGUE PROFILE SAMPLE

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



**INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS..... 7**

**LEAGUE COMPARISON ..... 19**

**DOMESTIC LEAGUES ..... 33**

ADRIATIC LEAGUE .....	34
ARGENTINA .....	36
AUSTRALIA .....	38
CHINA .....	40
FRANCE .....	42
GERMANY .....	44
GREECE .....	46
ITALY .....	48
RUSSIA .....	50
SPAIN .....	52
TURKEY .....	54
UKRAINE .....	56

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUES..... 59**

NBA .....	60
WNBA .....	61
EUROLEAGUE .....	62
EUROLEAGUE WOMEN .....	63





**INTERNATIONAL  
TRANSFERS  
2012/2013**

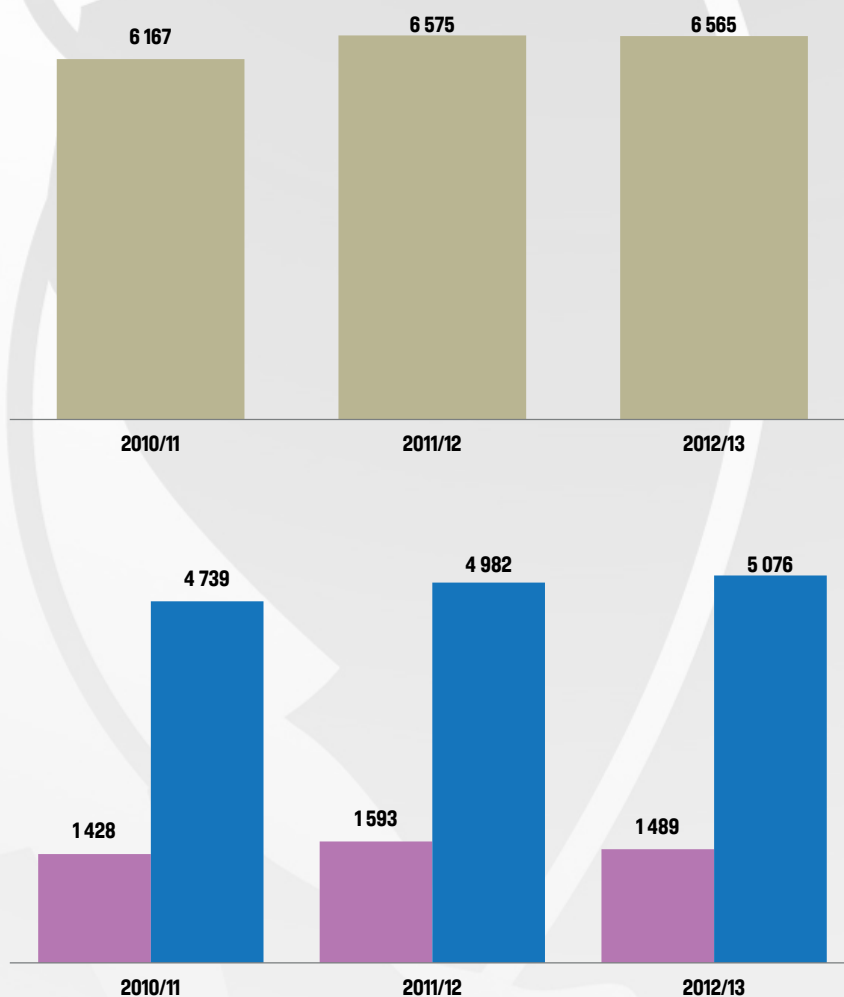
# INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

More than 6'500 international transfers were registered with FIBA over the past two basketball seasons after an increase of 6% between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

The age pyramid shows a sharp increase in transfers between the age of 21 and 23. This coincides with when a player's first contract with his/her club of origin expires and the player decides to move abroad.

The USA was by far the most represented nationality among transferred players (45.2%). However, a majority of the represented nationalities were European, while no Asian countries appear in the top 30 of most represented nationalities. With the exception of the USA, Nigeria (ranked 17th) was the first non-European nationality represented.

## EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

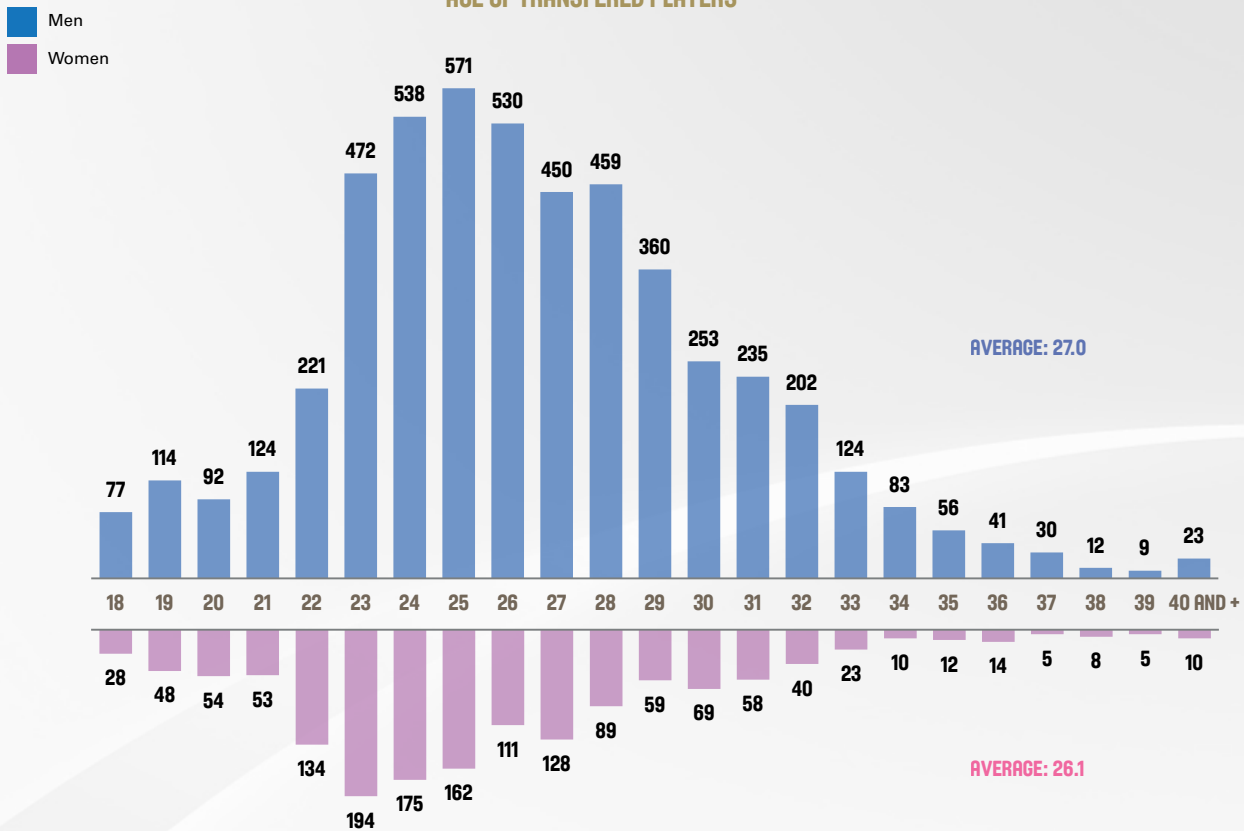


## INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY FIBA ZONE

### DESTINATION

	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
Africa	79	7	21	90	1	198
Americas	19	438	190	741	54	1 442
Asia	14	148	104	121	4	391
Europe	56	561	163	3 547	61	4 388
Oceania	1	33	7	67	38	146
Total	169	1 187	485	4 566	158	6 565

### AGE OF TRANSFERRED PLAYERS



### INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS, BY NATIONALITY

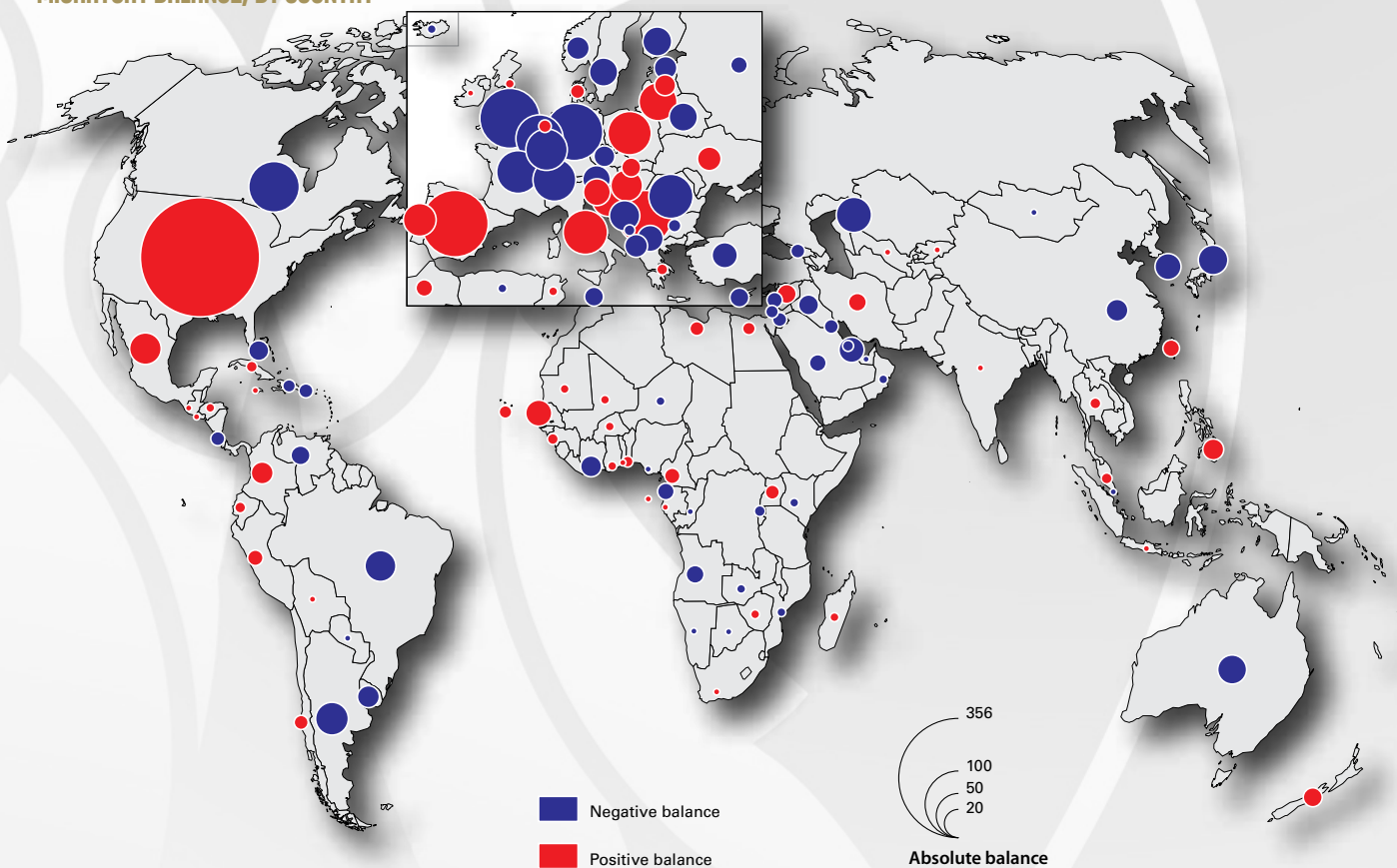
Total: 135 nationalities

1. USA	2969	45.2%
2. Serbia	420	6.4%
3. France	217	3.3%
4. Lithuania	173	2.6%
5. Spain	159	2.4%
6. Germany	126	1.9%
7. Italy	122	1.9%
8. Croatia	115	1.8%
. England	115	1.8%
10. Montenegro	98	1.5%
11. Greece	94	1.4%
12. Slovak Republic	81	1.2%
13. Slovenia	79	1.2%
14. Ukraine	68	1.0%
15. Bulgaria	67	1.0%
16. Poland	65	1.0%
17. Bosnia H.	64	1.0%
. Nigeria	64	1.0%
19. Canada	63	1.0%
. Russia	63	1.0%
21. Latvia	62	0.9%
22. Czech Republic	60	0.9%
23. Senegal	59	0.9%
24. Hungary	58	0.9%
25. Belgium	57	0.9%
26. Netherlands	56	0.9%
27. Puerto Rico	55	0.8%
28. Sweden	46	0.7%
29. Australia	45	0.7%
30. Dominican R.	42	0.6%

# MIGRATORY BALANCE

## EXPORTS - IMPORTS

### MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY COUNTRY



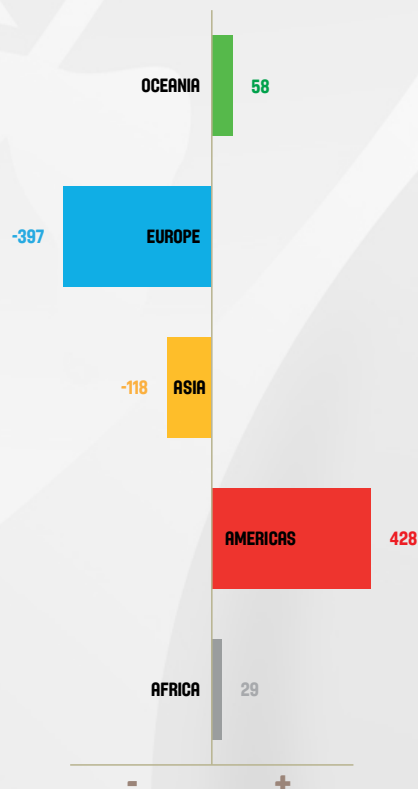
On a continental scale, the Americas (North, Central and South America) had the highest positive migratory balance for the 2012/2013 season (+428), fed in large part by the USA, whose positive balance was the highest registered (+356). Africa and Oceania had marginally positive balances, while Europe registered the highest negative balance (-397) followed by Asia (-118).

On a national scale, a majority of countries have a negative balance for the 2012/2013 season. In other words, they import more players (mostly from the USA) than they produce. England earned the highest negative balance fed by a negative balance for both male and female players. Germany and France – important exporters and importers of players – both also have a significant negative balance.

The international transfer activity in the USA is mainly based on exporting and

re-importing national players. Indeed approximately 85% of players internationally transferred from or to USA were US citizens. On a smaller scale, Serbia and Lithuania were also very active in re-importing and exporting national players. However, this is not the case for a vast majority of countries, for which the nationality of transferred players is more diversified.

### MIGRATORY BALANCE, BY FIBA ZONE



**Migratory balance (MB)**  
players exported - players imported

**Exports (Exp.)**  
players leaving the country

**Imports (Imp.)**  
players coming from abroad

**HIGHEST NEGATIVE BALANCE**

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. England	108	198	-90
2. Germany	343	425	-82
3. Canada	47	111	-64
4. Belgium	128	184	-56
5. Romania	99	148	-49
6. France	347	393	-46
. Switzerland	91	137	-46
8. Luxembourg	34	77	-43
9. Kazakhstan	14	45	-31
10. Argentina	55	82	-27
11. Brazil	22	46	-24
12. Bosnia and H.	40	63	-23
13. Japan	69	91	-22
14. Australia	63	84	-21
. Finland	100	121	-21
16. Belarus	92	112	-20
. Sweden	21	41	-20
18. Austria	80	99	-19
19. Korea	29	46	-17
. FYROM	27	44	-17

**HIGHEST POSITIVE BALANCE**

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. USA	883	527	356
2. Spain	431	320	111
3. Serbia	216	143	73
4. Italy	301	252	49
5. Poland	130	83	47
6. Lithuania	134	98	36
7. Croatia	91	64	27
. Portugal	62	35	27
9. Hungary	72	47	25
. Mexico	110	85	25
11. Slovenia	74	56	18
12. Senegal	22	5	17
13. Ukraine	118	104	14
14. Colombia	14	2	12
15. Latvia	39	28	11
. Philippines	35	24	11
17. New Zealand	126	117	9
. Slovak Republic	10	1	9
. Syria	46	37	9
20. I.R. of Iran	31	23	8

**MEN**

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. Canada	40	110	-70
2. England	86	146	-60
3. France	227	286	-59
4. Germany	278	335	-57
5. Switzerland	67	110	-43
6. Belgium	62	93	-31
. Romania	103	134	-31
8. Austria	63	88	-25
9. Argentina	54	78	-24
. Luxembourg	24	48	-24

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. USA	688	382	306
2. Spain	302	227	75
3. Serbia	183	120	63
4. Italy	235	190	45
5. Lithuania	114	85	29
6. Croatia	74	48	26
7. Mexico	71	47	24
8. Portugal	39	18	21
9. Poland	74	55	19
10. Ukraine	101	85	16

**WOMEN**

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. England	22	52	-30
2. Belgium	65	90	-25
. Germany	25	50	-25
4. Luxembourg	10	29	-19
5. Romania	37	55	-18
6. Sweden	18	35	-17
. Turkey	64	81	-17
8. Australia	32	41	-9
. Czech Republic	35	44	-9
10. Kazakhstan	3	11	-8

	Exp.	Imp.	MB
1. USA	195	145	50
2. Spain	129	93	36
3. Poland	56	28	28
4. France	120	107	13
5. Ecuador	12	0	12
6. Greece	25	15	10
. Hungary	40	30	10
. Serbia	33	23	10
9. Latvia	10	3	7
. Lithuania	20	13	7

# EXPORTS / IMPORTS

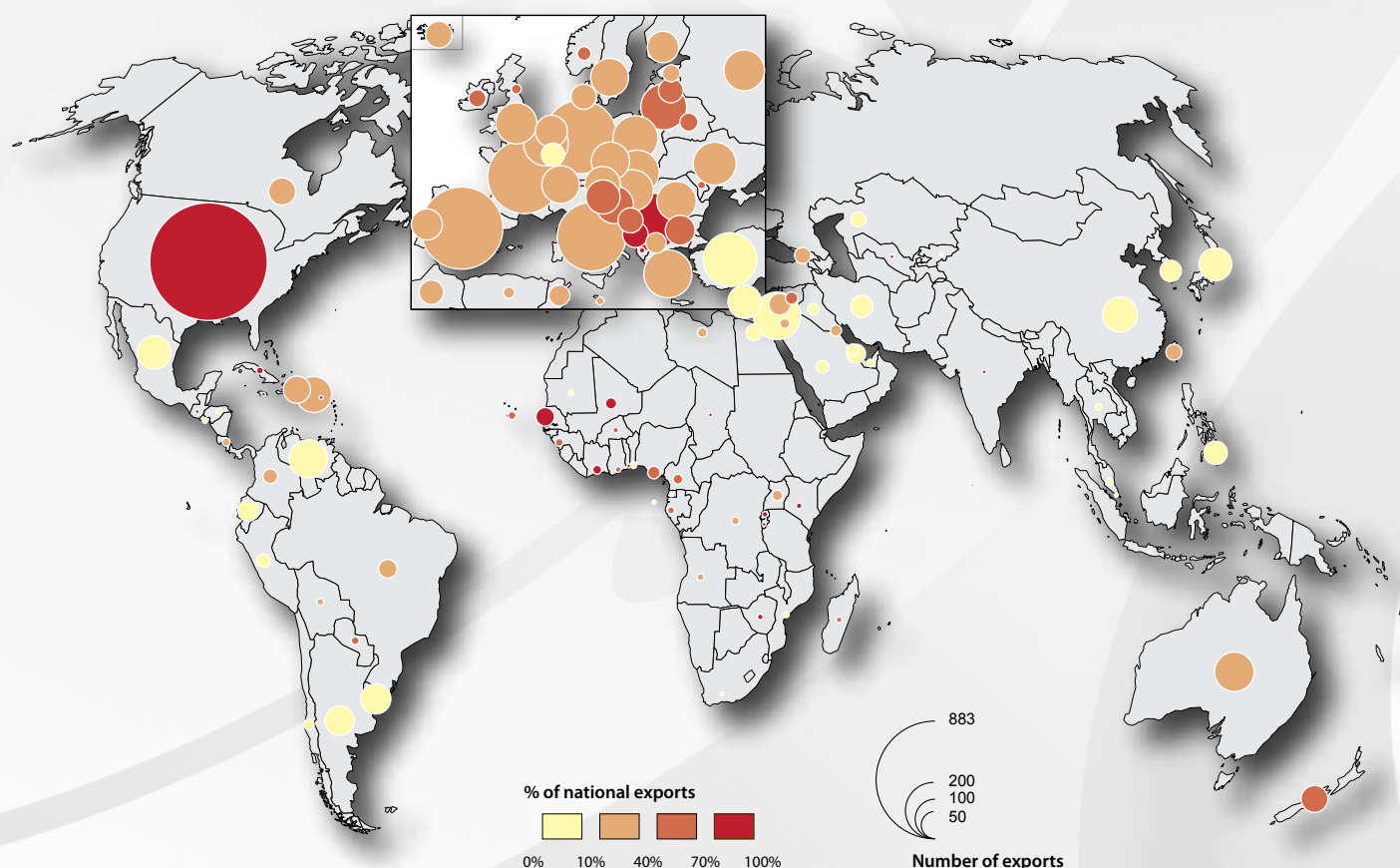
## EXPORTS

### HIGHEST EXPORTS PER COUNTRY

	Exp.	% n.e.		Exp.	% n.e.
1. USA	883	85.6%	20. Venezuela	94	7.4%
2. Spain	431	18.3%	22. Sweden	92	22.8%
3. France	347	17.9%	23. Croatia	91	11.0%
4. Germany	343	10.5%	Switzerland	91	52.7%
5. Italy	301	15.6%	25. Puerto Rico	82	32.9%
6. Serbia	216	77.3%	26. Austria	80	12.5%
7. Turkey	184	3.8%	27. China	78	0.0%
8. Greece	148	27.0%	28. Slovenia	74	43.2%
9. Israel	144	8.3%	29. Mexico	72	4.2%
10. Lithuania	134	61.2%	30. Cyprus	71	7.0%
11. Poland	130	27.7%			
12. Belgium	128	10.9%			
13. Slovak Republic	126	31.0%			
14. Ukraine	118	28.8%			
15. Hungary	110	23.6%			
16. England	108	25.9%			
17. Russia	106	38.7%			
18. Australia	100	23.0%			
19. Romania	99	14.1%			
20. Czech Republic	94	22.3%			

**Exports (Exp.)**  
players leaving the country

**% of national exports (% n.e.)**  
% of players leaving their home country out of total exports



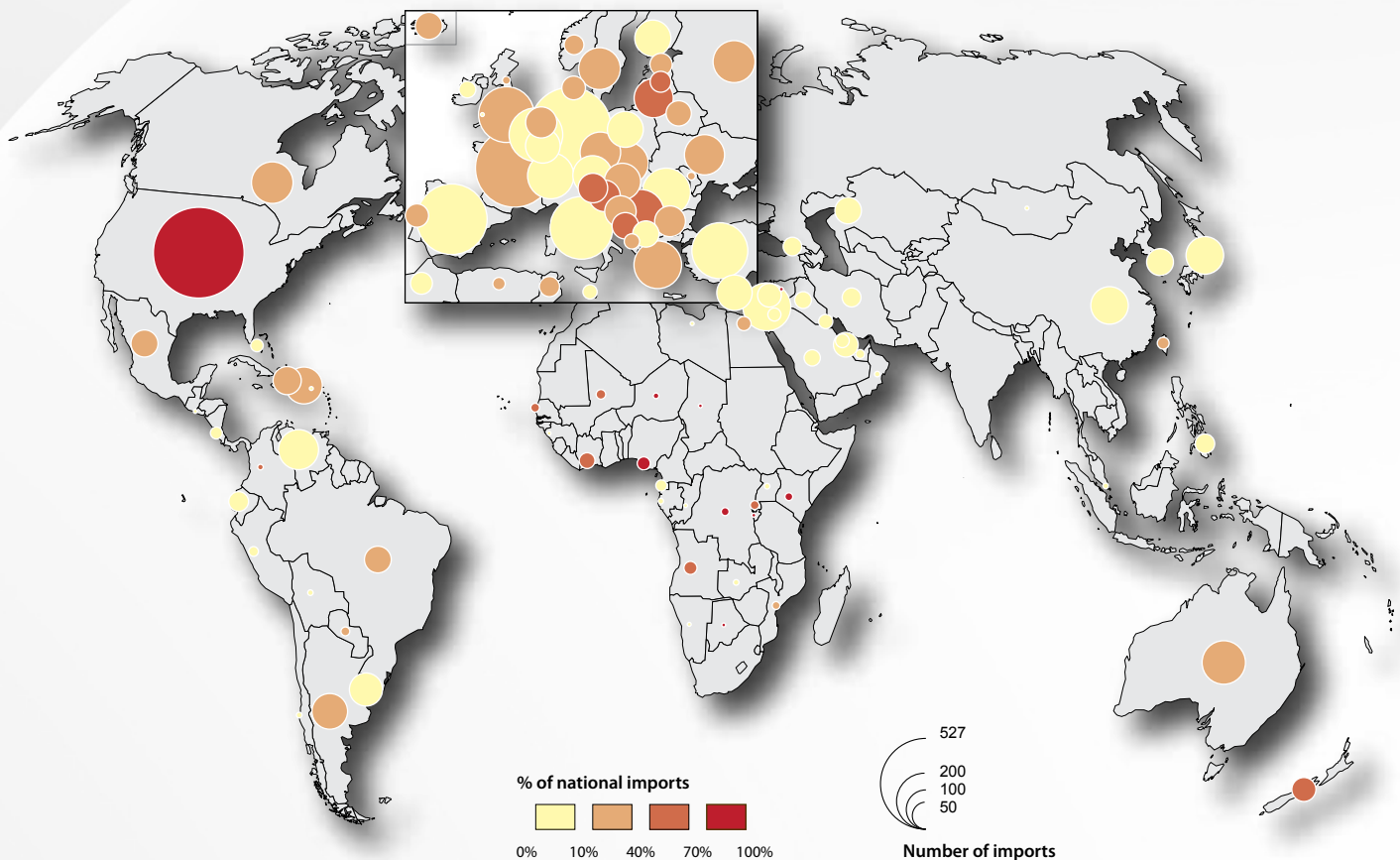
# IMPORTS

## HIGHEST IMPORTS PER COUNTRY

**Imports (Imp.)**  
players coming from abroad

**% of national imports (% n.i.)**  
% of players returning to their home country out of total imports

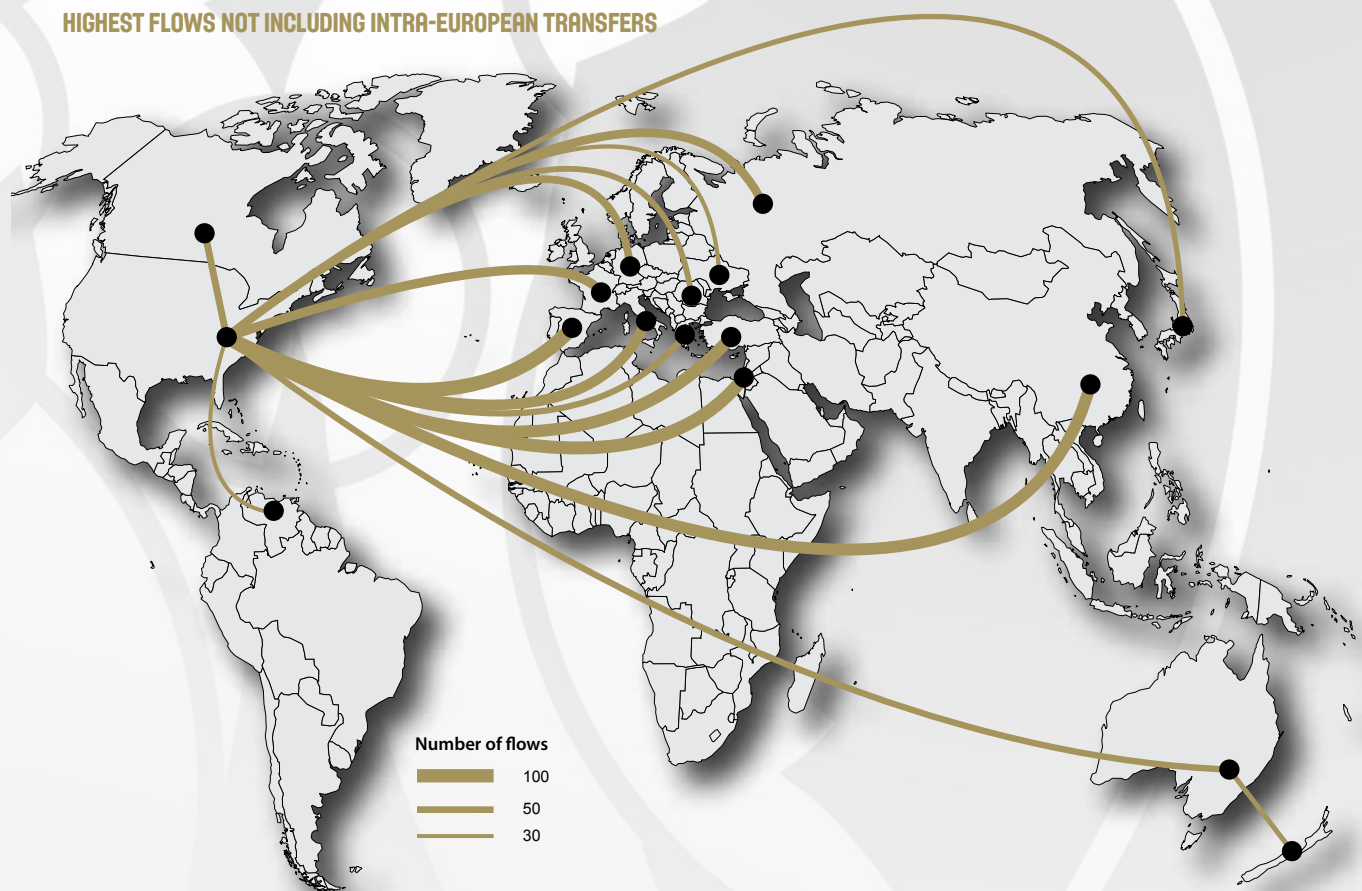
	Imp.	% n.i.		Imp.	% n.i.
1. USA	527	83.7%	21. Venezuela	103	5.8%
2. Germany	425	7.5%	22. Austria	99	3.0%
3. France	393	11.2%	23. Lithuania	98	52.0%
4. Spain	320	6.9%	24. Japan	91	2.2%
5. Italy	252	9.1%	25. China	90	1.1%
6. Turkey	200	2.5%	26. Puerto Rico	87	21.8%
7. England	198	15.7%	27. Hungary	85	12.9%
8. Belgium	184	9.2%	28. Finland	84	4.8%
9. Israel	148	5.4%	29. Poland	83	9.6%
10. Romania	148	6.1%	30. Argentina	82	32.9%
11. Greece	145	18.6%			
12. Serbia	143	53.1%			
13. Switzerland	137	6.6%			
14. Australia	121	15.7%			
15. Slovak Republic	117	25.6%			
16. Russia	113	31.0%			
17. Sweden	112	13.4%			
18. Canada	111	16.2%			
19. Czech Republic	105	12.4%			
20. Ukraine	104	19.2%			



# NETWORKS

## FLOWS OF PLAYERS

### HIGHEST FLOWS NOT INCLUDING INTRA-EUROPEAN TRANSFERS



All major migratory paths between two countries (not including intra-European transfers) involve the USA, which overall has its strongest migratory connections with European countries. However, China, Canada, Australia, Japan and Venezuela also have a close connection with the USA, counting at least 30 players transferred from or to the USA during the 2012/13 season.

The Australia/New Zealand connection is to be noted as the biggest connection between two countries where USA is not involved (not including intra-European transfers).

Within Europe, the strong flow of players can be explained by the overall geographical proximity of all European countries, by a common language shared by two countries (Belgium-France, Bosnia & Herzegovina-Serbia) as well as by the quality of competitions (Italy-Spain), which also stimulate international transfers.

	→	←	Total
1. USA-ESP	74	33	107
2. USA-ISR	56	41	97
3. USA-TUR	47	45	92
4. USA-CHN	50	39	89
5. USA-ITA	40	39	79
6. FRA-USA	36	34	70
7. USA-RUS	38	27	65
8. USA-GER	39	19	58
9. USA-CAN	49	3	52
10. USA-AUS	34	14	48
11. USA-GRE	37	10	47
12. USA-ROU	37	7	44
13. USA-JPN	32	8	40
14. NZL-AUS	22	16	38
15. USA-UKR	21	11	32
16. USA-VEN	21	10	31
17. KOR-USA	15	14	29
18. PUR-USA	16	10	26
19. USA-POL	15	10	25
20. VEN-DOM	16	7	23

	→	←	Total
. MEX-PUR	12	11	23
22. USA-NED	18	4	22
. BEL-USA	13	9	22
. PHI-USA	12	10	22
25. USA-URU	19	2	21
26. VEN-URU	10	8	18
27. RUS-KAZ	15	2	17
. ARG-VEN	13	4	17
. MEX-VEN	13	4	17
. USA-SVK	12	5	17
31. ITA-ARG	16	0	16
32. VEN-PUR	12	3	15
. ESP-ARG	11	4	15
. PUR-DOM	11	4	15
. GER-AUS	10	5	15

HIGHEST FLOWS WITHIN EUROPE



	→	←	Total
1. FRA-BEL	63	52	115
2. ESP-ITA	39	19	58
3. ESP-GER	33	22	55
4. ESP-FRA	41	11	52
5. ESP-ENG	38	12	50
6. GER-FRA	24	22	46
7. AUT-GER	24	21	45
. SVK-CZE	24	21	45
9. FRA-SUI	25	16	41
10. SRB-BIH	28	10	38
11. ENG-GER	24	13	37
12. GER-SUI	21	15	36
13. ITA-GER	21	14	35
14. FRA-ENG	19	15	34
15. GRE-CYP	18	12	30
16. GER-LUX	21	7	28
. ESP-TUR	17	11	28
18. SRB-ROU	17	9	26
. ITA-TUR	16	10	26
20. ITA-FRA	18	7	25

	→	←	Total
. GRE-GER	15	10	25
22. FRA-TUR	16	8	24
. SRB-MNE	15	9	24
. GER-FIN	12	12	24
25. SRB-MKD	18	5	23
26. POL-GER	17	5	22
. ITA-ENG	12	10	22
28. ITA-SUI	16	5	21
. LTU-GER	15	6	21
. POL-FRA	13	8	21
. ESP-LTU	11	10	21
32. SVK-GER	14	6	20
. SRB-ITA	12	8	20
. BEL-GER	11	9	20
36. UKR-BLR	16	3	19
. CZE-ESP	11	8	19
38. ITA-SWE	13	5	18
. NED-BEL	13	5	18
. CZE-GER	12	6	18
. ESP-BEL	12	6	18

	→	←	Total
. GER-TUR	12	6	18
. AUT-SLO	10	8	18
. ITA-ISR	10	8	18
45. LTU-FRA	12	5	17
. ISR-TUR	9	8	17
. ITA-GRE	9	8	17
. ITA-UKR	9	8	17
49. SLO-SRB	11	5	16
. CRO-ESP	9	7	16
. ESP-SVK	9	7	16
. GER-ISR	9	7	16
. ITA-LTU	9	7	16
. NED-GER	9	7	16
. ISR-FRA	8	8	16
. SVK-FRA	8	8	16
57. RUS-TUR	10	5	15
. BEL-LUX	9	6	15
. ESP-GRE	8	7	15
. FIN-FRA	8	7	15

# USA LEAGUES

## NBA, WNBA, NBADL

Since the agreement concluded in 1997 between FIBA and the NBA whereby a Letter of Clearance is requested for each international transfer, a steady growth in the number of international transfers with the NBA has been recorded. In 2009, FIBA and the NBA agreed that international transfers related to the USA Summer Leagues also require a Letter of Clearance. Following this agreement, a significant increase in the number of international transfers from/to the NBA has been observed.

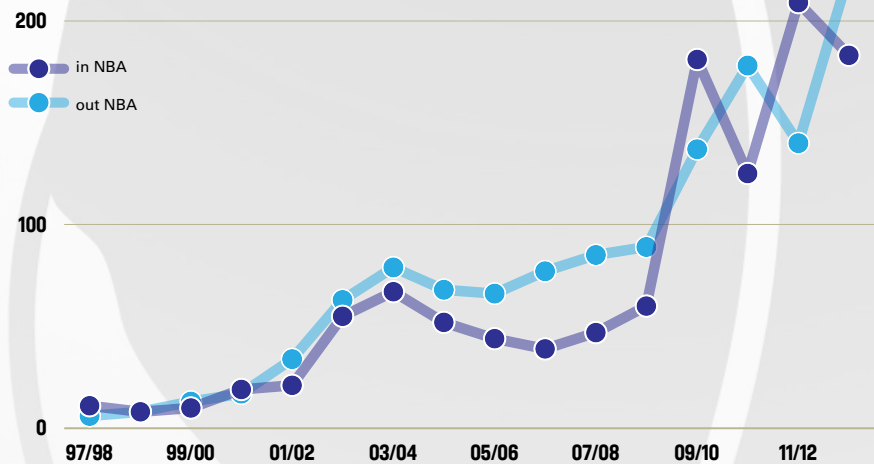
European countries not only play a major role in welcoming players from the NBA, but also in providing players to the NBA. Asia (mostly China) also makes a significant contribution to these transfers by both welcoming and providing players from/to the NBA.

Since a similar agreement between FIBA and WNBA in 1998, there has also been a clear evolution of the number of international transfers from and to the WNBA. However, this trend has stabilized and the figure has remained the same since the 2005/2006 season. The large majority of those transfers also involve European countries, where women's Basketball generates sufficient revenues to attract the best players.

With regards to the NBADL, the European 'dominance' is clearly challenged by other continents, which attract half of the players from the league. The recruitment of NBADL teams is also highly diversified.

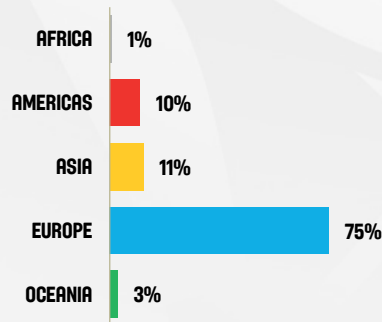
### NBA

#### EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT NBA

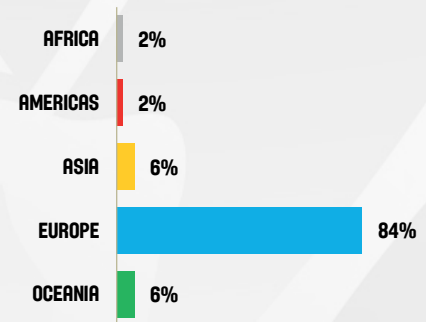


#### ZONE OF ORIGIN (2012/13)

##### ALL PLAYERS

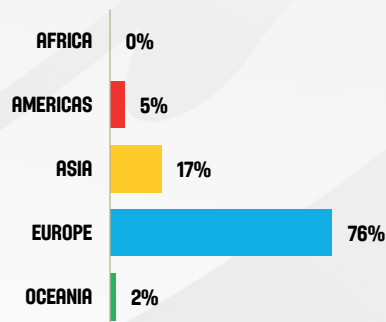


##### NON US PLAYERS

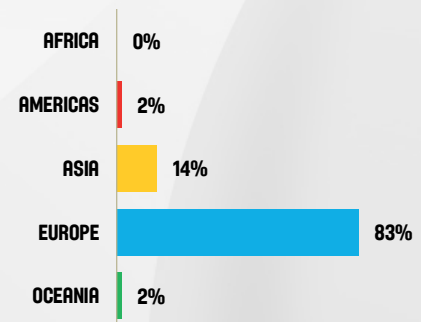


#### ZONE OF DESTINATION (2012/13)

##### ALL PLAYERS

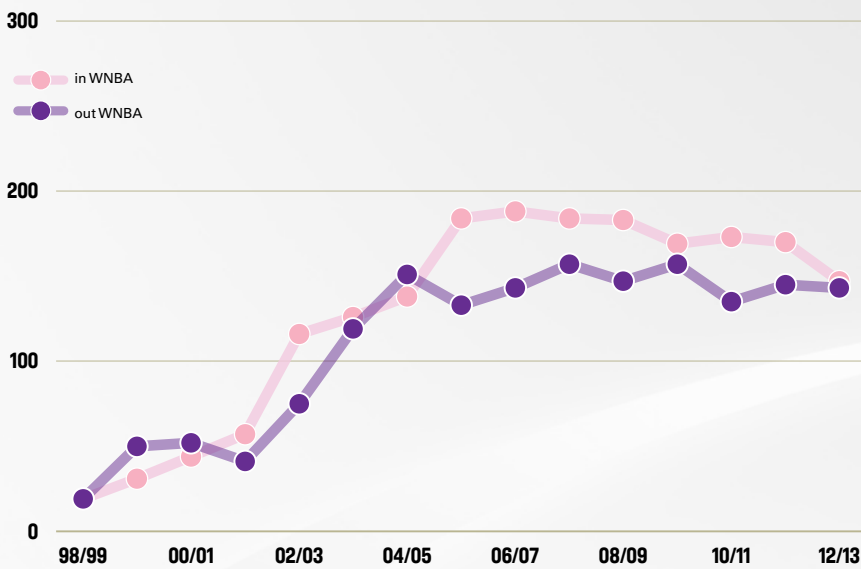


##### NON US PLAYERS

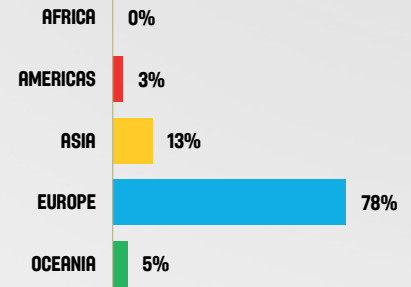


## WNBA

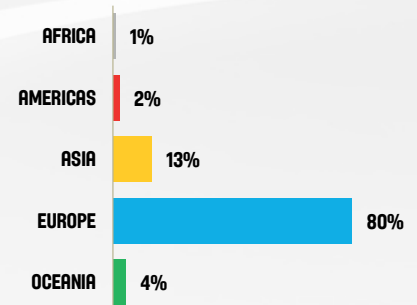
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT WNBA



## ZONE OF ORIGIN (2012/13)

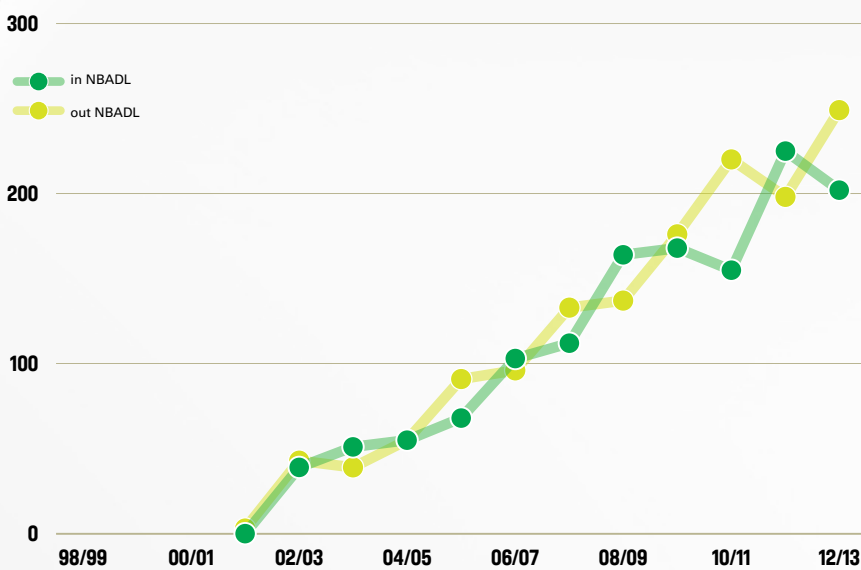


## ZONE OF DESTINATION (2012/13)

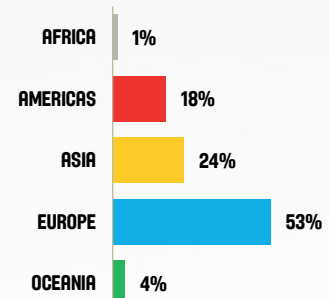


## NBADL

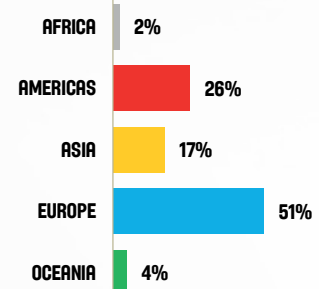
EVOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS IN AND OUT NBADL



## ZONE OF ORIGIN (2012/13)

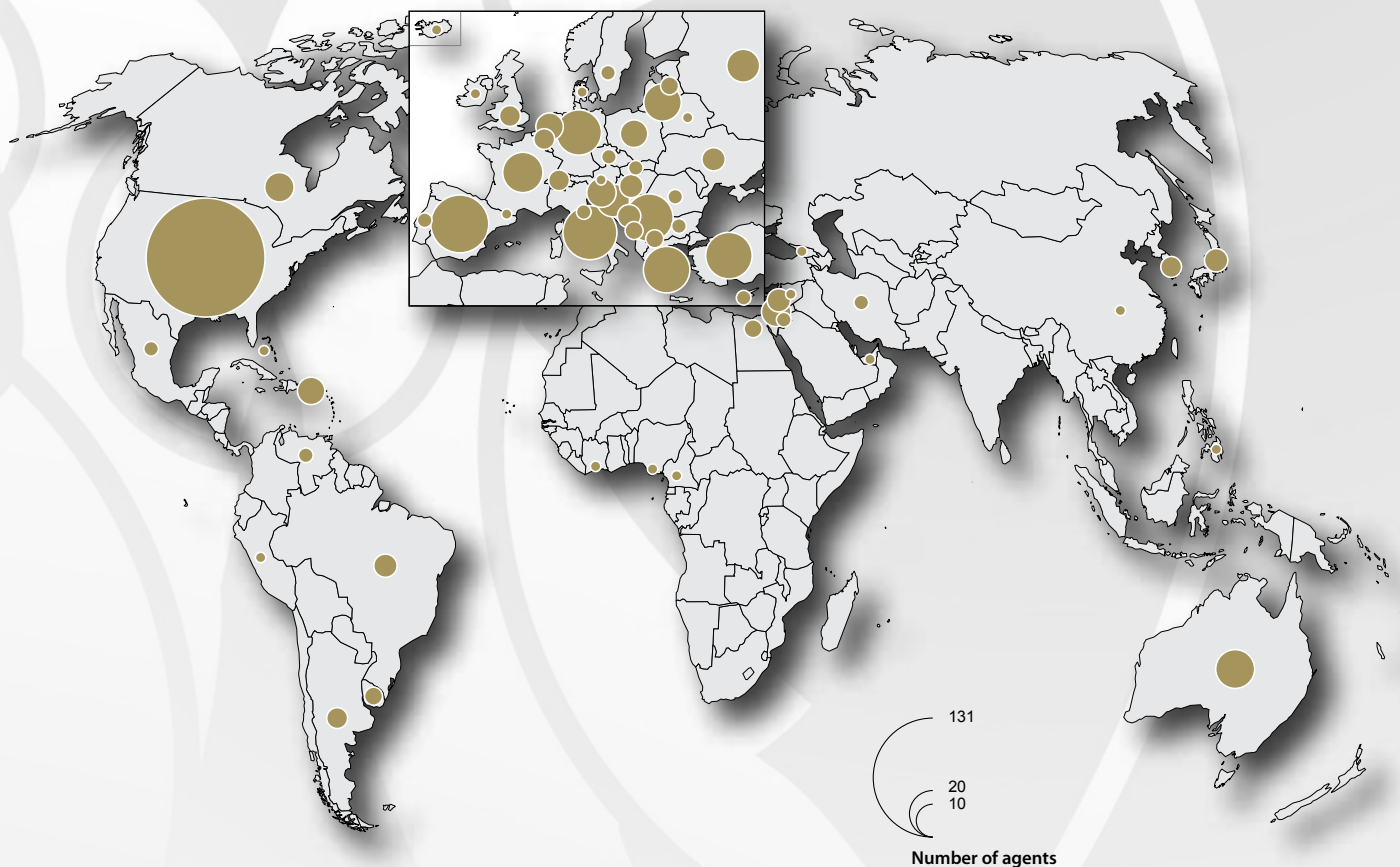


## ZONE OF DESTINATION (2012/13)



# FIBA AGENTS

## NATIONALITY OF FIBA AGENTS (2012/13)

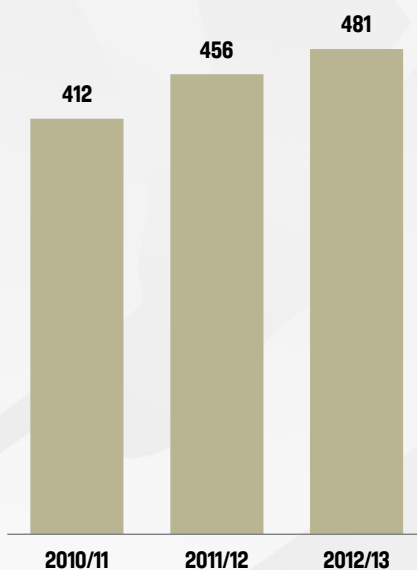


The very first FIBA Agents test session took place in March 2007 and by 2011 the FIBA Agents' Certification Process already amounted to more than 400 licensed agents, with a peak of 481 today. With an average of three sessions a year on offer, respectively in Switzerland, in the Americas and in Oceania, the number of licensees is still increasing steadily.

Unsurprisingly, a significant majority is spread across the USA and throughout Europe. With such active and efficient representatives operating on a global scale and working in close collaboration with its National Member Federations, FIBA has managed to regulate the international transfers of players thus noticeably improving the basketball landscape.

The evolution illustrated shows FIBA's constant efforts to adjust to fast-changing conditions in order to keep its values and ideals intact.

### NUMBER OF FIBA AGENTS Evolution since 2010/11



### MOST REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES Total: 62 nationalities

1. USA	131
2. Spain	31
3. Italy	27
4. Serbia	21
5. Greece	20
6. Turkey	20
7. Germany	19
8. France	15
9. Australia	14
10. Lithuania	13
11. Croatia	10
12. Russia	10
13. Canada	8
14. Israel	8
15. Slovenia	8



**LEAGUE COMPARISON**  
**2012/2013**

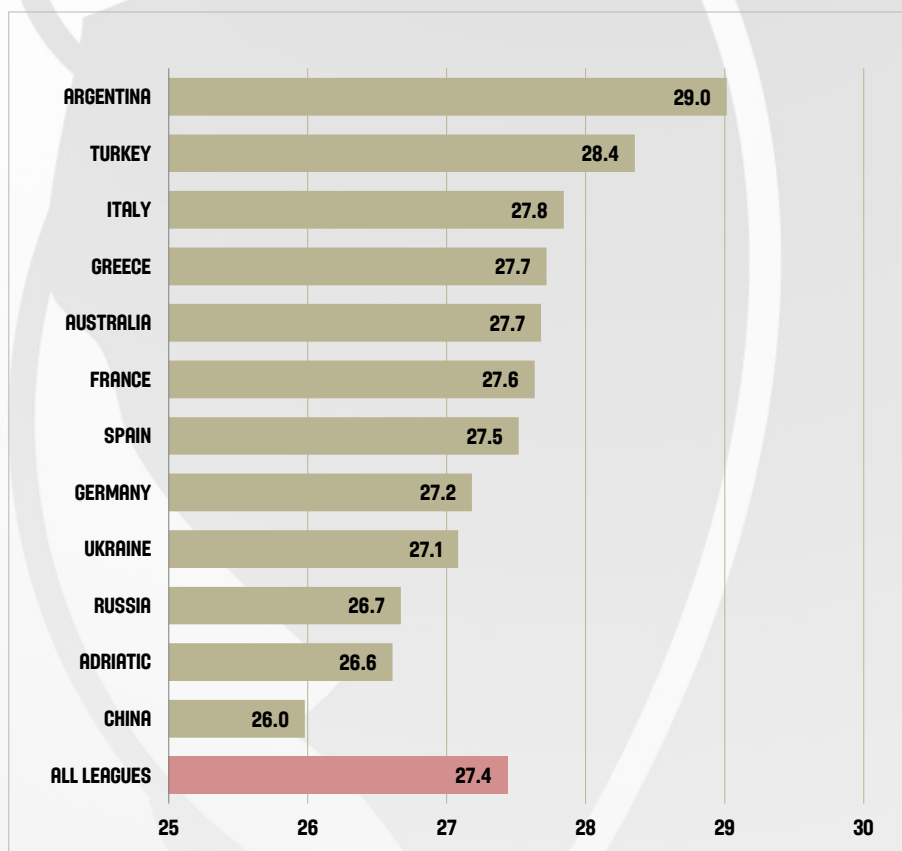
# PLAYERS CHARACTERISTICS

## AGE AND HEIGHT

Within the scoped leagues of this survey, the average age of players composing teams is 27.4. The league with the oldest average age by far is Argentina (average age of 29), and the fact that five teams feature in the top 10 of oldest teams illustrates this fact perfectly. The Union Progresista (Argentina) earns the title of the oldest team during the 2012/13 season with an average age of 31.4.

By contrast China, which is 3 years younger in average than Argentina, earns the title of the youngest league (average age of 26). However, Partizan Beograd from the Adriatic League, is the youngest team with an impressive average age of 21.8, which finds its explanation in the history of the team and its willingness to give the opportunity to young players to play and develop.

### AVERAGE AGE ON THE COURT



**Average age on the court**  
average age of players adjusted by their playing time. Age on 01/10/2012.

### OLDEST TEAMS

1. Union Progresista (ARG)	31.4
2. Umana Venezia (ITA)	31.0
3. TED Kolejliler Ankara (TUR)	30.9
4. Unics Kazan (RUS)	30.6
5. Boca Juniors (ARG)	30.6
6. Atenas (ARG)	30.5
7. LA Union Formosa (ARG)	30.4
8. BS Sassari (ITA)	30.4
9. Kolossos Rodou (GRE)	30.0
10. Regatas (ARG)	29.9
11. Quimsa (ARG)	29.9
12. Mersin BSB. (TUR)	29.7
13. Iberostar Canarias (ESP)	29.7
14. KK Igokea (ADL)	29.7
15. BC Odessa (UKR)	29.6

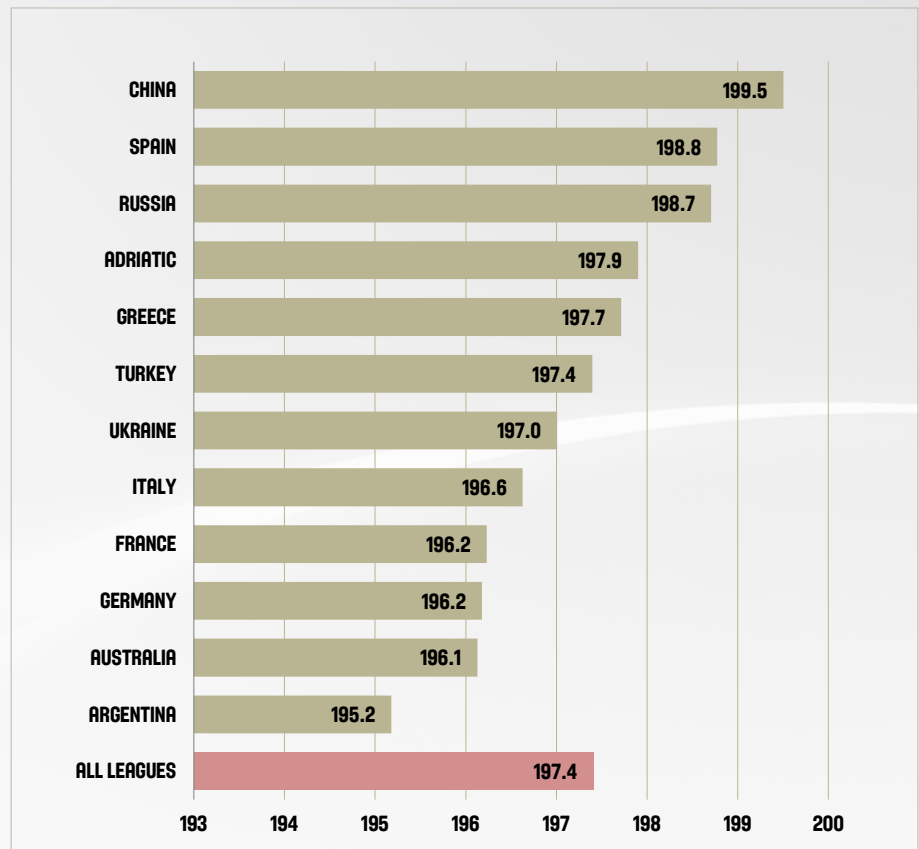
### YOUNGEST TEAMS

1. Partizan Beograd (ADL)	21.8
2. BC Kyiv (UKR)	23.4
3. Liaoning Hunters (CHN)	23.9
4. Triumph Moscow Reg. (RUS)	24.1
5. Olimpija Ljubljana (ADL)	24.2
6. Tuingen (GER)	24.2
7. Siroki WWin (ADL)	24.3
8. CSF Sevilla (ESP)	24.6
9. BC Dnipro (UKR)	24.6
10. Buducnost (ADL)	24.6
11. Peristeri (GRE)	24.9
12. Shandong Flaming Bulls (CHN)	24.9
13. TBB Trier (GER)	25.0
14. Shanxi (CHN)	25.2
15. KK Zadar (ADL)	25.3

**AVERAGE HEIGHT ON THE COURT (CM)**

The average height of players composing teams is 197.4 centimeters. The league in Argentina is not only the oldest among the scoped leagues, but is also by far the shortest one (195.2 cm). This fact is perfectly illustrated by the presence of three teams from Argentina among the top four shortest teams.

Yet again China finds itself at the opposite end of the scale, not only it is the youngest, but it also earns the title of the tallest league with 199.5 centimeters per player in average. Chinese team Bayi Fubang Rockets is by far the tallest with an impressive 204.2 centimeters per player, while seven Chinese teams feature among the top 15 of tallest teams, all with an average over 200 centimeters.



**Average height on the court**  
average height (in centimeters) of players adjusted by their playing time.

**TALLEST TEAMS (CM)**

1.	Bayi Fubang Rockets (CHN)	204.2
2.	Dongguan Leopards (CHN)	202.6
3.	CSKA Moscow (RUS)	202.2
4.	Guangsha Lions (CHN)	202.2
5.	Partizan Beograd (ADL)	202.0
6.	Tianjin Gold Lions (CHN)	201.5
7.	Cajasol (ESP)	201.5
8.	FC Barcelona (ESP)	201.2
9.	Qingdao Double Star (CHN)	201.2
10.	Guangdong Tigers (CHN)	200.6
11.	Budivelnyk (UKR)	200.5
12.	Lokomotiv Kuban (RUS)	200.5
13.	Blusens Monbús (ESP)	200.3
14.	Shanghai Sharks (CHN)	200.2
15.	Bilbao Basket (ESP)	200.1

**SHORTEST TEAMS (CM)**

1.	JSF Nanterre (FRA)	192.3
2.	Unión Progresista (ARG)	192.8
3.	Ciclista Olímpico (ARG)	192.9
4.	Atenas (ARG)	193.0
5.	Mersin BB (TUR)	193.2
6.	JDA Dijon Basket (FRA)	193.5
7.	s.Oliver B. Würzburg (GER)	193.9
8.	Vanoli Cremona (ITA)	194.0
9.	LTi Giessen 46ers (GER)	194.1
10.	DB Skyliners Frankfurt (GER)	194.1
11.	Cimberio Varese (ITA)	194.3
12.	Juventud Sionista (ARG)	194.4
13.	Lanús (ARG)	194.5
14.	Quimsa (ARG)	194.7
15.	Phoenix Hagen (GER)	194.8

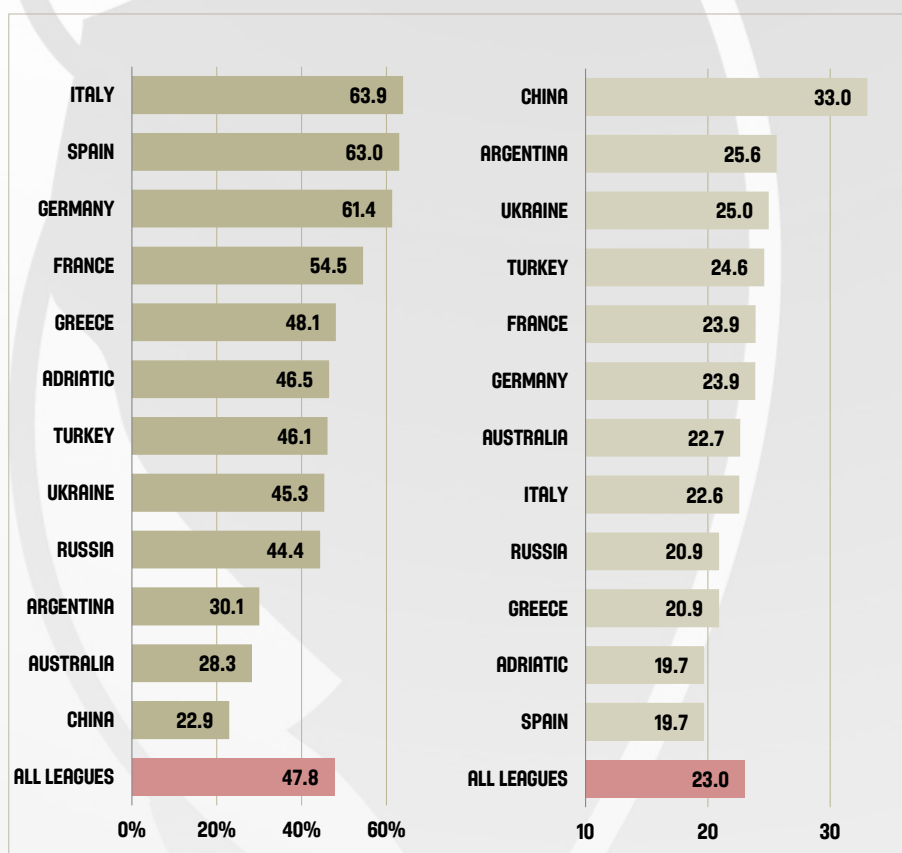
# TEAM COMPOSITION

## FOREIGNERS

On average, scoped leagues are composed of 47.8% foreign players, giving them 23 minutes court-time per game. Italy, Spain and Germany are the leagues that have the highest percentages of foreign players (all over 60%).

On the opposite end of the scale, China, Australia and Argentina are the leagues where foreigners are the least represented (30% and less). However, these leagues use their foreigners more, giving them more minutes on the court.

% OF FOREIGNERS



### Foreigners

players who haven't the nationality of the country where they are playing

HIGHEST AV. MIN. PER GAME

1. Jilin Northeast Tigers (CHN)	35.8
2. Foshan Dralions (CHN)	35.2
3. Beijing Shougang Ducks (CHN)	35.2
4. Tianjin Gold Lions (CHN)	35.0
5. Guangsha Lions (CHN)	34.8
6. Fujian SBS Sturgeons (CHN)	34.6
7. Qingdao Double Star (CHN)	34.3
8. Dongguan Leopards (CHN)	34.2
9. Zhejiang Golden Bulls (CHN)	33.9
10. Shandong Lions (CHN)	33.4
11. Liaoning Leopards (CHN)	33.2
12. Unión Progresista (ARG)	30.7
13. Xinjiang Flying Tigers (CHN)	30.6
14. Gimnasia y Esgrima (ARG)	30.1
15. Jiangsu Dragons (CHN)	30.1

LOWEST AV. MIN. PER GAME

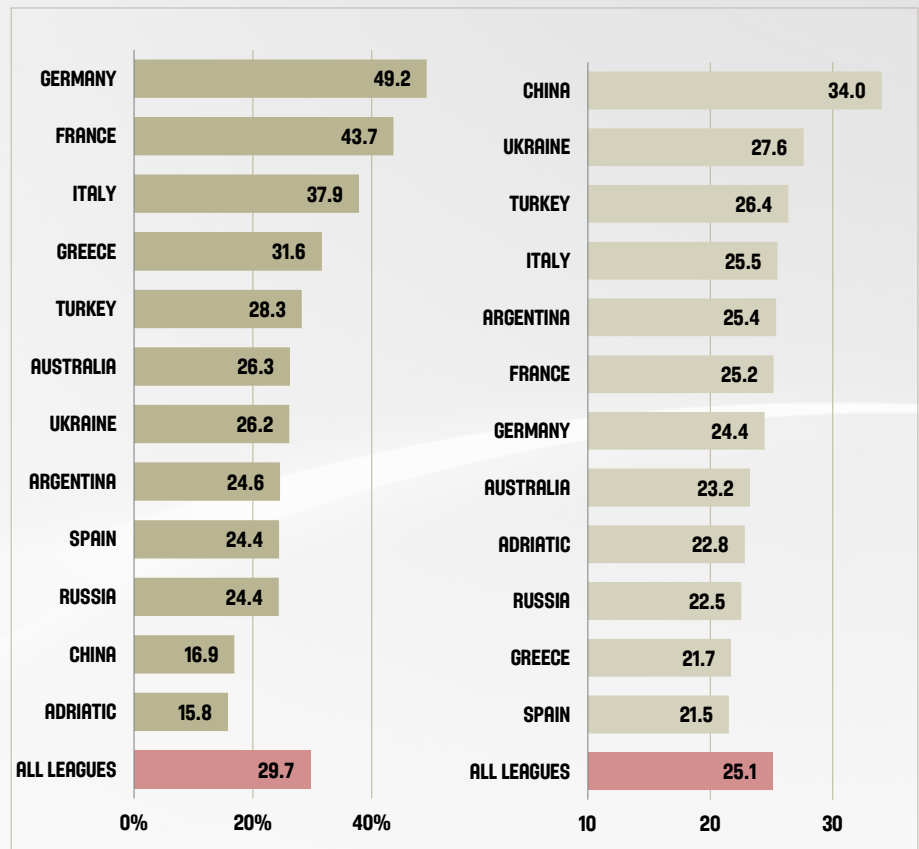
1. KK Split (ADL)	7.2
2. Adelaide 36ers (AUS)	12.6
3. Olympiacos (GRE)	14.9
4. Real Madrid (ESP)	16.3
5. Cajasol (ESP)	17.4
6. Buducnost Podgorica (ADL)	17.4
7. Panelefsiniakos (GRE)	17.6
8. Khimki Moscow Region (RUS)	17.7
9. Unicaja de Málaga (ESP)	17.7
10. Igokea Aleksandrovac (ADL)	17.9
11. Bilbao Basket (ESP)	18.1
12. Limoges CSP (FRA)	18.2
13. FC Barcelona (ESP)	18.5
14. Peristeri (GRE)	18.7
15. La Bruixa d'Or (ESP)	18.9

Among foreign players, players hailing from the USA generally occupy a very large proportion. Germany is by far the league where US players are the most represented, with almost half of all players in the league being US citizens, playing almost 24.4 minutes per game.

China, being one of the leagues with the least US players (16.9%) is by far the league where US players receive the most court-time, with 34 minutes per game.

**% OF US PLAYERS**

**AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY US PLAYERS**



**US players**  
players with US nationality

**HIGHEST AV. MIN. PER GAME**

1. Tianjin Gold Lions (CHN)	37.9
2. Shanxi Brave Dragons (CHN)	36.9
3. Jilin NortheastTigers (CHN)	35.8
4. Dnipro (UKR)	35.5
5. Qingdao Double Star (CHN)	35.3
6. Foshan Dralions (CHN)	35.1
7. Fujian SBS Sturgeons (CHN)	34.6
8. Beijing Shougang Ducks (CHN)	34.5
9. Jiangsu Dragons (CHN)	34.3
10. Dongguan Leopards (CHN)	34.2
11. Xinjiang FlyingTigers (CHN)	34.1
12. Shanghai Sharks (CHN)	34.0
13. Zhejiang Golden Bulls (CHN)	33.9
14. Politekhnikha-Halychyna (UKR)	33.9
15. Guangsha Lions (CHN)	32.0

**LOWEST AV. MIN. PER GAME**

1. Adelaide 36ers (AUS)	12.6
2. Fenerbahçe Istanbul (TUR)	13.4
3. Olin Edirne Basket (TUR)	14.8
4. Olympiacos (GRE)	16.5
5. Real Madrid (ESP)	16.6
6. Blusens Monbús (ESP)	17.2
7. Panathinaikos (GRE)	17.4
8. Panelefsiniakos (GRE)	17.6
9. Khimki Moscow Region (RUS)	18.1
10. Panionios (GRE)	18.2
11. Olimpija Ljubljana (ADL)	18.6
12. Peristeri (GRE)	18.7
13. UNICS Kazan (RUS)	18.8
14. Lokomotiv Kuban (RUS)	19.1
15. Cajasol (ESP)	19.4

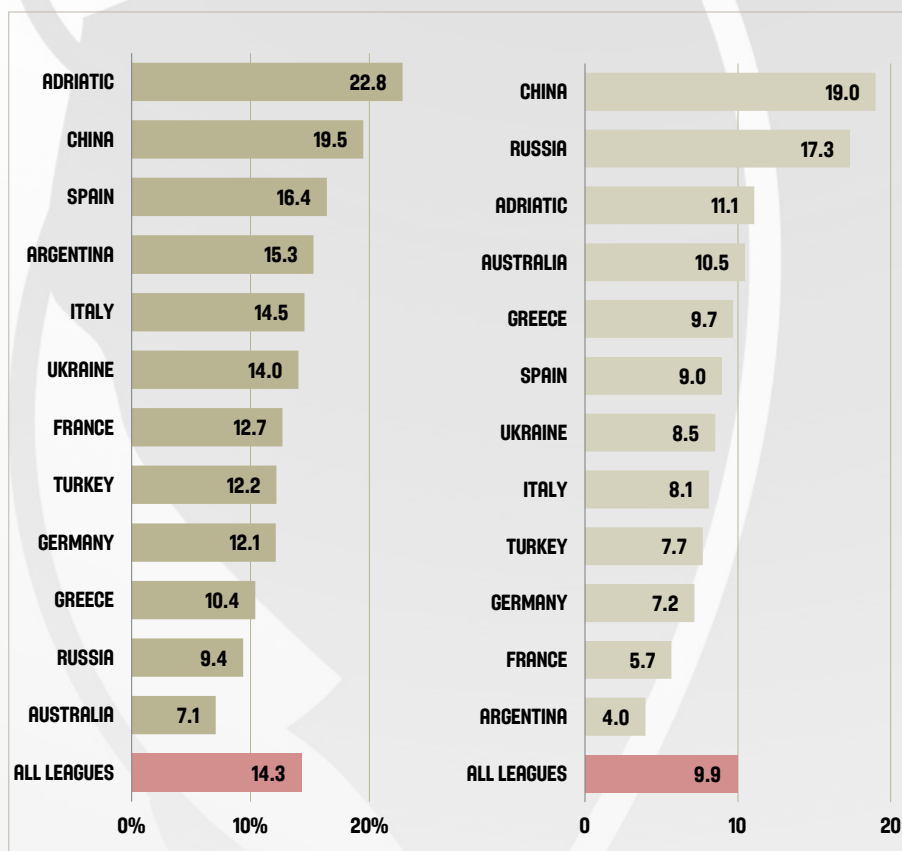
# TEAM COMPOSITION

## UNDER 21 PLAYERS

The study shows that within the scoped leagues, the place given to U21 players in terms of percentage of players and in terms of average minutes per game is limited. China is the league giving the most opportunities to its young players. It is the league with the second most U21 players (19.5%) and the league where these players play the most (19 minutes per game). On the other hand, Russia is the league using the second least U21 players (only 9.4%). However, these players are highly used, playing an average of 17.3 minutes per game.

Argentina is the league giving the fewest chances to its U21 players. Although it is the league with the fourth most U21 players, these players only average 4.0 minutes per game.

% OF UNDER 21 PLAYERS



HIGHEST AV. MIN. PER GAME

1. Tianjin Gold Lions (CHN)	34.0
2. Fujian SBS Sturgeons (CHN)	27.3
3. Beijing Shougang Ducks (CHN)	25.6
4. Phantoms Braunschweig (GER)	24.7
5. Shandong Lions (CHN)	21.1
6. Foshan Dralions (CHN)	20.6
7. Lokomotiv Kuban (RUS)	20.5
8. Liaoning Leopards (CHN)	20.1
9. Dongguan Leopards (CHN)	19.9
10. Shanxi Brave Dragons (CHN)	19.7
11. Ilysiakos (GRE)	19.4
12. Triumph Lyubertsy (RUS)	18.7
13. Shanghai Sharks (CHN)	17.7
14. Krasnye Krylya Samara (RUS)	17.5
15. Olimpija Ljubljana (ADL)	17.3

TEAMS WITHOUT U21 PLAYERS, BY LEAGUE

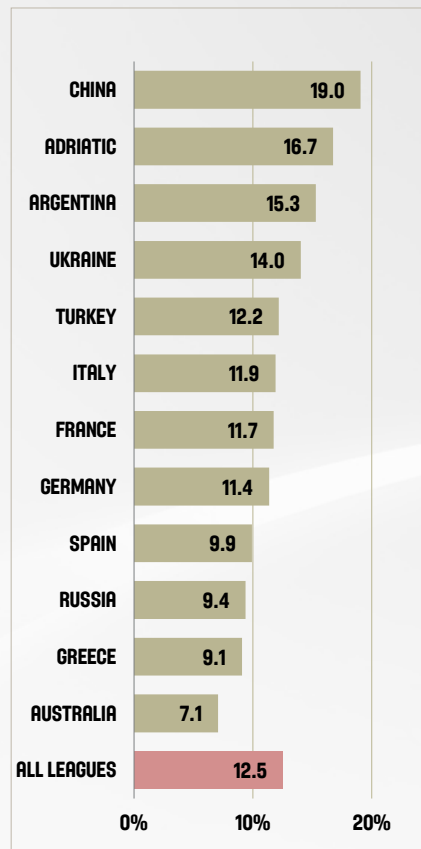
1 Russia	5
2 France	4
. Ukraine	4
4 Australia	3
. Germany	3
. Turkey	3
7 Greece	2
. Spain	2
9 Adriatic	1
. Argentina	1
. China	1
. Italy	1

**Under 21 players**  
players born after 01/07/1991

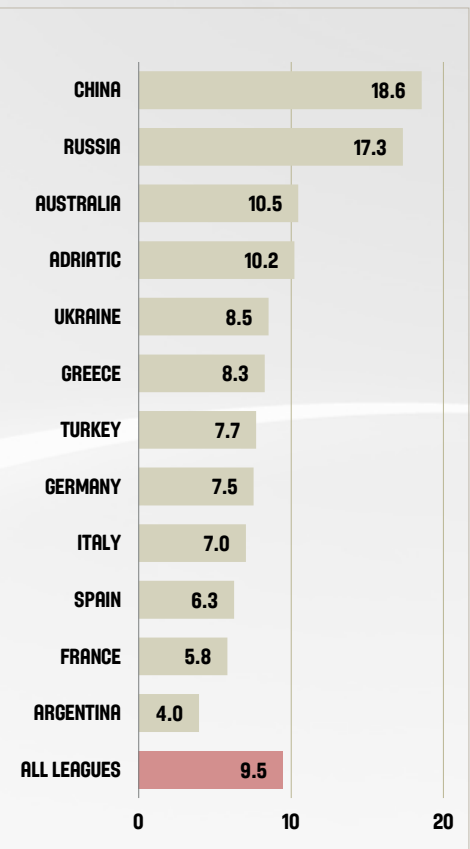
After the observations made on the average minutes per game given to U21 players regardless of origin, it is unsurprising that the playing time of national U21 players is smaller. On average, a national U21 player played 9.5 minutes per game during the 2012/13 season. Out of 177 teams (all leagues combined), 30 teams (17%) did not have a single U21 player in their rosters hailing from their own country.

Chinese teams are offering by far the highest playing time to their own U21 players, with nine teams offering them more than 17 minutes per game. The Tianjin Gold Lions and the Fujian SBS Sturgeons perfectly illustrate importance that China places in its young talents with them playing 34.0 and 27.3 minutes per game respectively.

**% OF NATIONAL UNDER 21 PLAYERS**



**AV. MIN. PER GAME PLAYED BY NATIONAL U21**



**National Under 21 players**  
Under 21 players who are playing in their home country

**HIGHEST AV. MIN. PER GAME**

1.	Tianjin Gold Lions (CHN)	34.0
2.	Fujian SBS Sturgeons (CHN)	27.3
3.	Beijing Shougang Ducks (CHN)	25.6
4.	Phantoms Braunschweig (GER)	24.7
5.	Cajasol (ESP)	21.9
6.	Foshan Dralions (CHN)	20.6
7.	Lokomotiv Kuban (RUS)	20.5
8.	Liaoning Leopards (CHN)	20.1
9.	Dongguan Leopards (CHN)	19.9
10.	Shanxi Brave Dragons (CHN)	19.7
11.	Triumph Lyubertsy (RUS)	18.7
12.	Shanghai Sharks (CHN)	17.7
13.	Krasnye Krylya Samara (RUS)	17.5
14.	Guangsha Lions (CHN)	17.3
15.	EA7 Armani Milano (ITA)	17.0

**TEAMS WITHOUT NAT. U21 PLAYERS, BY LEAGUE**

1	Russia	5
2	France	4
.	Ukraine	4
4	Australia	3
.	Germany	3
.	Turkey	3
7	Greece	2
.	Spain	2
9	Adriatic	1
.	Argentina	1
.	China	1
.	Italy	1

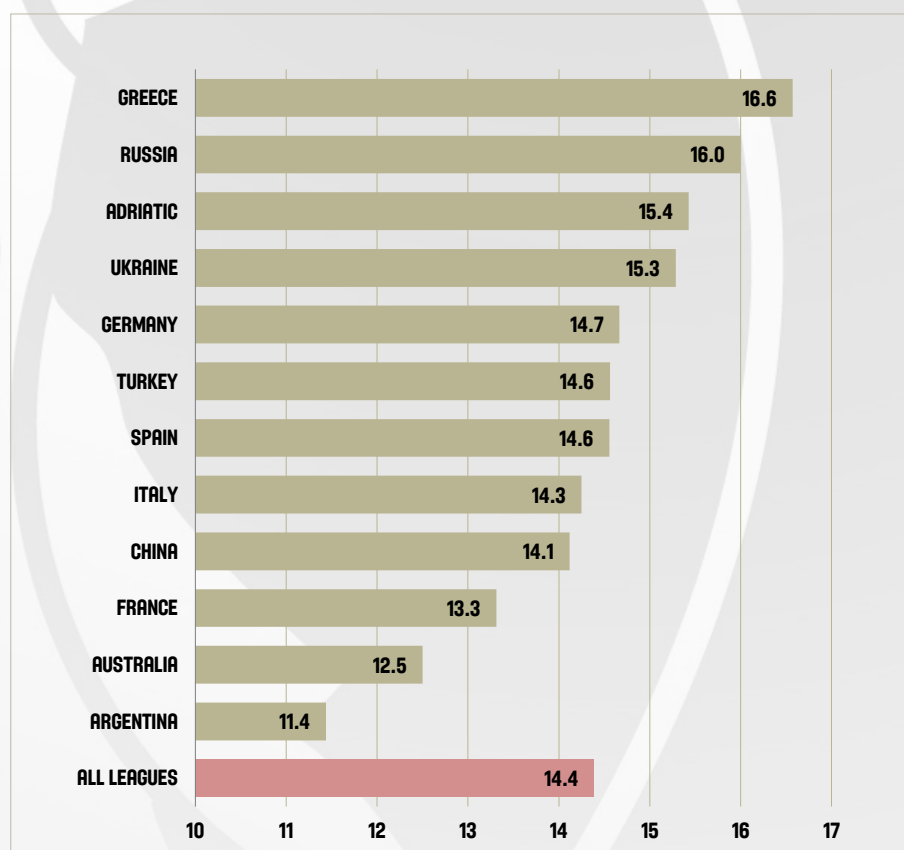
# TEAM COMPOSITION

## TURNOVER

Greece is closely followed by Russia in the ranking of leagues with the highest average number of players fielded per team (which participated in at least one game) during the regular season, while Argentina and Australia are by far the leagues where this number is the lowest. In Russia, the team Krasnye Krylya Samara reached a peak with 23 players fielded during the 2012/13 season, while the ranking of teams having the lowest number of players fielded clearly illustrates the fact that Argentina has the league registering the lowest turnover of players during the regular season.

The overall difference of results obtained can in most cases be explained by the differences of league regulations, whose recruitment restrictions vary considerably.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PLAYERS FIELDIED PER TEAM DURING THE REGULAR SEASON



### Players fielded

players having participated in at least one game over the regular season

### HIGHEST NUMBER OF PLAYERS FIELDIED

1. Krasnye Krylya Samara (RUS)	23
2. Angelico Biella (ITA)	20
. LTi Giessen 46ers (GER)	20
4. Kavala (GRE)	19
. Ilysiakos (GRE)	19
. Valencia BC (ESP)	19
7. Orléans Loiret Basket (FRA)	18
. Kryvbasbasket (UKR)	18
. Donetsk (UKR)	18
. Cibona Zagreb (ADL)	18
. KK Zadar (ADL)	18
. EA7 Armani Milano (ITA)	18
. Panathinaikos (GRE)	18
. Panelefsiniakos (GRE)	18
. Blancos Rueda Valladolid (ESP)	18

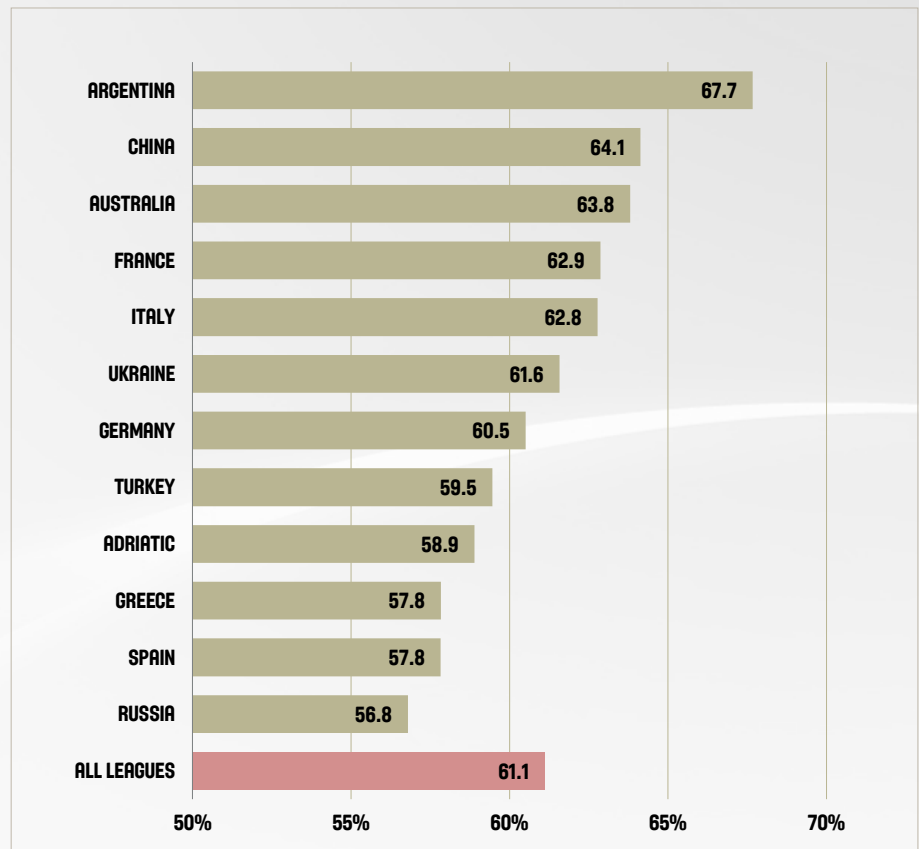
### LOWEST NUMBER OF PLAYERS FIELDIED

1. Regatas, Peñarol (ARG)	10
. Gimnasia y Esgrima (ARG)	10
. Enel Brindisi (ITA)	10
6. Cairns Taipans (AUS)	11
. Townsville Crocodiles (AUS)	11
. Argentino, Boca juniors (ARG)	11
. Ciclista Olímp., Libertad (ARG)	11
. Obras Sanitarias (ARG)	11
. Unión Progresista (ARG)	11
. JDA Dijon Basket (FRA)	11
. Chorale Roanne Basket (FRA)	11
. BCM Gravelines (FRA)	11
. Trenk. Reggio Emilia (ITA)	11
. Mersin BB (TUR)	11
. Jilin Northeast Tigers (CHN)	11
. TBB Trier (GER)	11

**% OF MINUTES PLAYED BY THE FIVE MOST FIELDIED PLAYERS**

Results obtained regarding the percentage of minutes played by the five most fielded players, coincide perfectly with those obtained on the previous page. Indeed, leagues having the highest percentages are those having used the lowest number of players fielded per team during the regular season (Argentina, Australia, China) and vice versa (Russia, Greece). Both characteristics may be correlated with, as a common denominator, the rosters 'stability' throughout the regular season.

The team Cimberio Varese (Italy) had its five most fielded players occupying 75.1 % of the playing time during the 2012/13 season. By contrast, the team Ilysiakos (Greece) had the lowest percentage of minutes played by its five most fielded players (44.3%).



**Five most fielded players**  
the five players having the highest playing time within their team

**HIGHEST % OF MIN. PLAYED**

1. Cimberio Varese (ITA)	75.1
2. Fujian SBS Sturgeons (CHN)	74.5
3. Jiangsu Dragons (CHN)	72.9
4. Walter Tigers Tübingen (GER)	72.7
5. Adelaide 36ers (AUS)	72.1
6. Libertad (ARG)	71.8
7. Gimnasia y Esgrima (ARG)	71.8
8. Peñarol (ARG)	71.8
9. Acea Virtus Roma (ITA)	71.7
10. La Unión (ARG)	71.5
11. JDA Dijon Basket (FRA)	71.4
12. Politekhnikha-Halychyna (UKR)	70.7
13. Obras Sanitarias (ARG)	70.6
14. BS Sassari (ITA)	70.5
15. Ciclista Olímpico (ARG)	70.1

**LOWEST % OF MIN. PLAYED**

1. Ilysiakos (GRE)	44.3
2. Hacettepe Univ. (TUR)	47.1
3. CSKA Moscow (RUS)	48.9
4. Panathinaikos (GRE)	49.9
5. FC Barcelona (ESP)	50.0
6. Galatasaray (TUR)	50.4
7. Olympiacos (GRE)	50.4
8. Donetsk (UKR)	50.5
9. Lokomotiv Kuban (RUS)	50.6
10. Anadolu Efes Istanbul (TUR)	51.0
11. Kavala (GRE)	51.1
12. Joventut de Badalona (ESP)	51.4
13. Real Madrid (ESP)	51.6
14. Kryvbasbasket (UKR)	52.0
15. Besiktas Istanbul (TUR)	52.3

# STABILITY

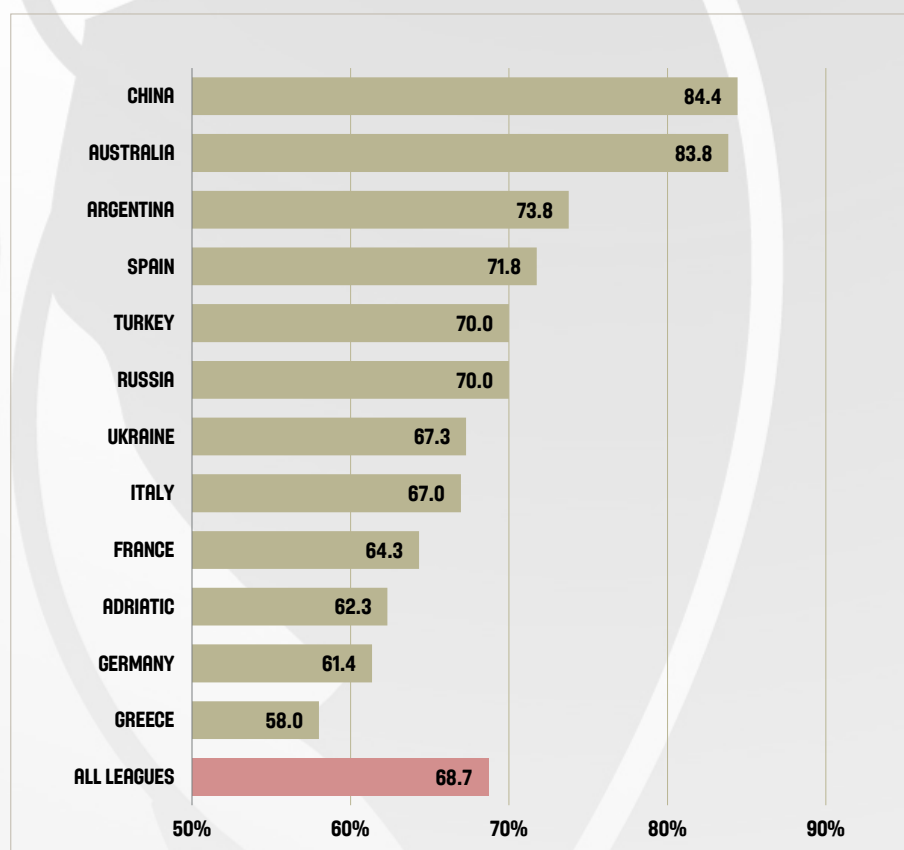
## WITHIN THE COUNTRY

This statistic is a reliable indicator of the leagues' stability in terms of player movement in and out of the league. On average 68.7% of players, all leagues combined, were playing in the same league the previous year.

As previously observed, China and Australia are the most stable in terms of player movement in and out of the league. For these countries, compared to the previous basketball season, more than 83% of players played in the same leagues during both the 2011/12 and 2012/13 seasons. Some teams even kept the same roster from one season to the other.

By contrast, with 42% of players in the league during the 2012/2013 season having played in another league the season before, Greece is by far the league where the turnover of players from one season to the next was highest.

### % OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY



**Players already in the country**  
with respect to the 2011/12 season

### HIGHEST PERCENTAGES

1. Beijing Shougang Ducks (CHN)	100
. Bayi Fubang Rockets (CHN)	100
. CB Canarias (ESP)	100
. Aris (GRE)	100
5. KK Split (ADL)	94.1
6. Adelaide 36ers (AUS)	92.3
7. Lanús (ARG)	91.7
. New Zealand Breakers (AUS)	91.7
. Estudiantes (ESP)	91.7
10. Ciclista Olímpico (ARG)	90.9
11. Anadolu Efes Istanbul (TUR)	87.5
. Shanghai Sharks (CHN)	87.5
13. Shanxi Brave Dragons (CHN)	86.7
. La Bruixa d'Or (ESP)	86.7
. Baloncesto Fuenlabrada (ESP)	86.7

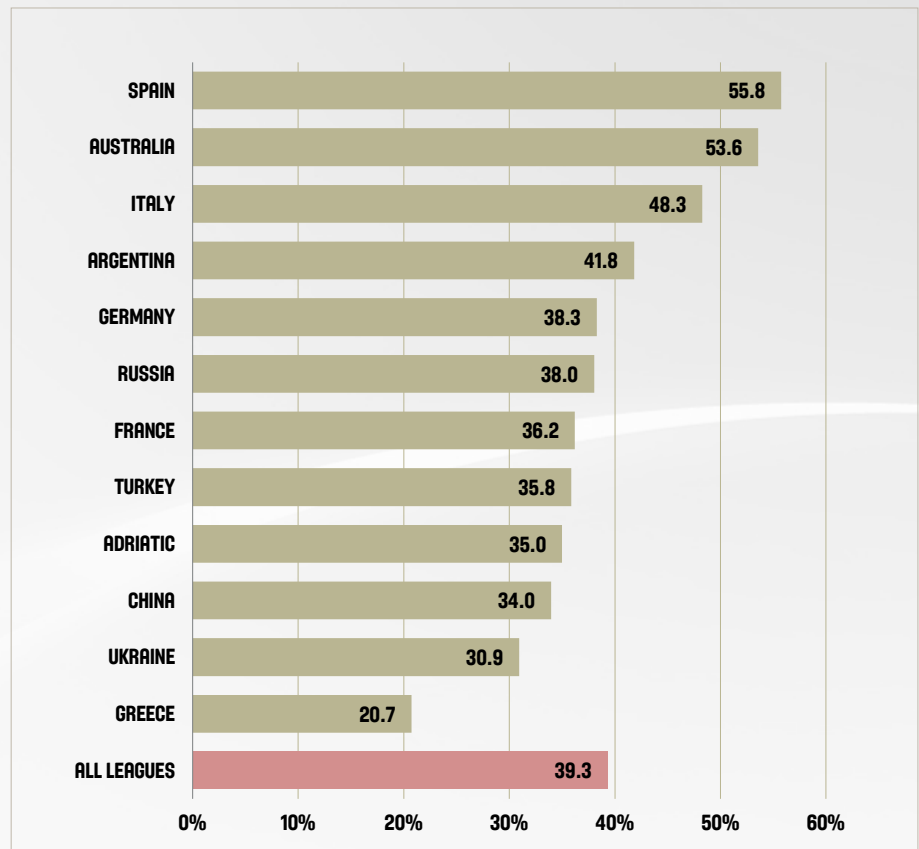
### LOWEST PERCENTAGES

1. Panathinaikos (GRE)	33.3
2. Chorale Roanne Basket (FRA)	36.4
3. Kavala (GRE)	36.8
4. Azovmash (UKR)	40.0
5. Artland Dragons (GER)	41.2
6. Acea Virtus Roma (ITA)	41.7
7. Radni ki Kragujevac (ADL)	43.8
8. BB Estudiantes (ARG)	46.2
9. Kolossos (GRE)	47.1
. Mykolaiv (UKR)	47.1

**% OF FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY**

When we focus more specifically on foreigners already in the country during the previous season, all percentages obtained decrease dramatically. Overall only 39.3% of foreign players belonging to the scoped leagues played in the same league during the 2011/12 season. Greece is also the league where the turnover of foreign players in and out of the league between seasons was the highest, with only 20.7% of foreigners playing in the league both seasons.

On the other hand, Spain proves to be the league where foreigners stayed the most from one season to the next (55.8% remained). This can be explained by the important financial capacity of Spanish teams, ensuring that the best foreign players stay within the league.



**Foreigners already in the country** with respect to the 2011/12 season. Percentage calculated among foreigners.

**HIGHEST PERCENTAGES**

1.	CB Canarias (ESP)	100
.	Lanús (ARG)	100
.	KK Split (ADL)	100
.	Aris (GRE)	100
.	Beijing Shougang Ducks (CHN)	100
6.	Anadolu Efes Istanbul (TUR)	87.5
.	Estudiantes (ESP)	87.5
8.	EWE Baskets Oldenburg (GER)	85.7
9.	Baloncesto Fuenlabrada (ESP)	77.8
10.	Real Madrid (ESP)	75.0
.	La Bruixa d'Or (ESP)	75.0
.	Perth Wildcats, Cairns T. (AUS)	75.0
.	New Zealand Breakers (AUS)	75.0
.	Juventud Sionista (ARG)	75.0
.	EA7 Armani Milano (ITA)	75.0
.	Trenk. Reggio Emilia (ITA)	75.0
.	Umans Venezia, Sassari (ITA)	75.0

**TEAMS WITHOUT FOREIGNERS ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY, BY LEAGUE**

1.	China	5
2.	Argentina	4
.	Greece	4
4.	Ukraine	3
5.	Australia	2
.	Turkey	2
7.	France	1
.	Italy	1
.	Russia	1

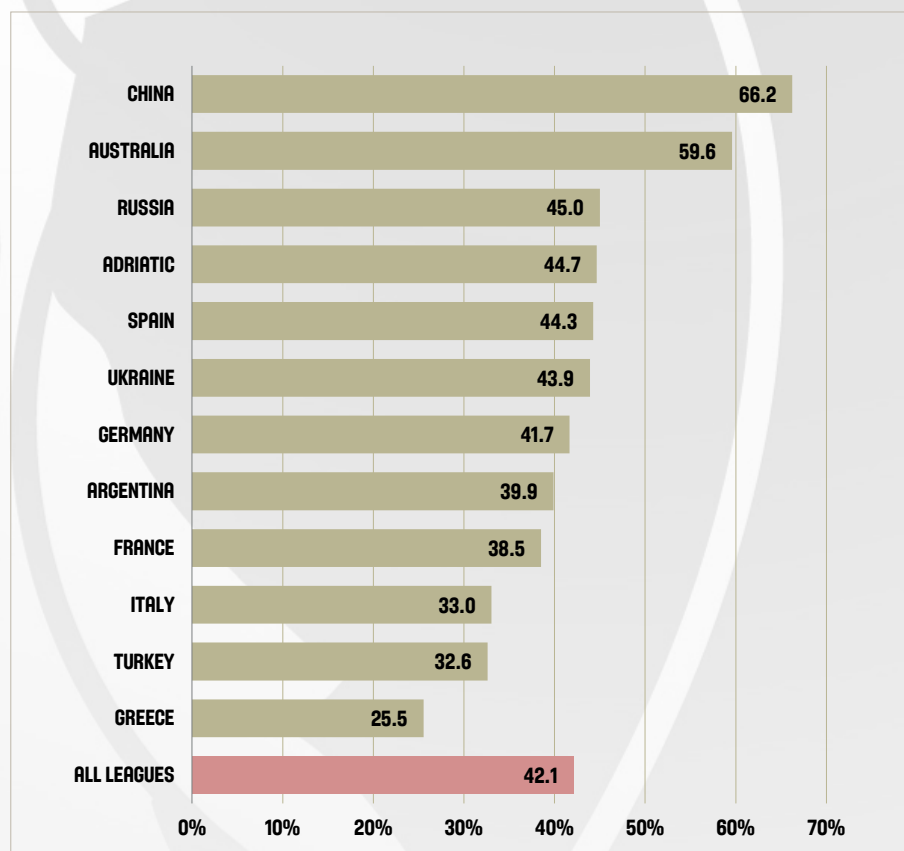
# STABILITY

## WITHIN THE CLUB

From a team perspective, the stability or instability of leagues becomes even more obvious. Overall only 42.1% of players of the 2012/13 season had played with the same club during the previous season. Germany, Argentina, France, Italy, Turkey and Greece all fall below this average, which means that a majority of players within those leagues left their team the previous year for another within or outside the same league.

The French team Chorale Roanne Basket saw all its players leaving the team at the end of the 2011/12 season.

### % OF PLAYERS ALREADY IN THE CLUB



**Players already in the club**  
with respect to the 2011/12 season

### HIGHEST PERCENTAGES

1. Beijing Shougang Ducks (CHN)	92.3
2. Bayi Fubang Rockets (CHN)	90.9
3. Perth Wildcats (AUS)	85.7
4. Fujian SBS Sturgeons (CHN)	83.3
5. Ferro-ZNTU (UKR)	83.3
6. Obras Sanitarias (ARG)	81.8
7. Guangdong Tigers (CHN)	80.0
8. Shandong Lions (CHN)	76.9
9. Dnipro (UKR)	75.0
10. Jilin Northeast Tigers (CHN)	72.7
11. Townsville Crocodiles (AUS)	72.7
12. Guangsha Lions (CHN)	71.4
13. Real Madrid (ESP)	71.4

### LOWEST PERCENTAGES

1. Chorale Roanne Basket (FRA)	0.0
2. Kavala (GRE)	5.3
3. Blancos Rueda Valladolid (ESP)	5.6
4. Vanoli Cremona (ITA)	7.1
5. PAOK (GRE)	7.7
6. Gimnasia y Esgrima (ARG)	10.0
7. Panathinaikos (GRE)	11.1
8. Peristeri (GRE)	11.8
9. Olin Edirne Basket (TUR)	11.8
10. Pinar Karsiyaka Izmir (TUR)	13.3
11. Türk Telekom Ankara (TUR)	13.3
12. Ilysiakos (GRE)	15.8
13. TED Ankara Kolejliler (TUR)	16.7
14. Acea Virtus Roma (ITA)	16.7
15. Kolossos (GRE)	17.6
16. Sidigas Avellino (ITA)	17.6

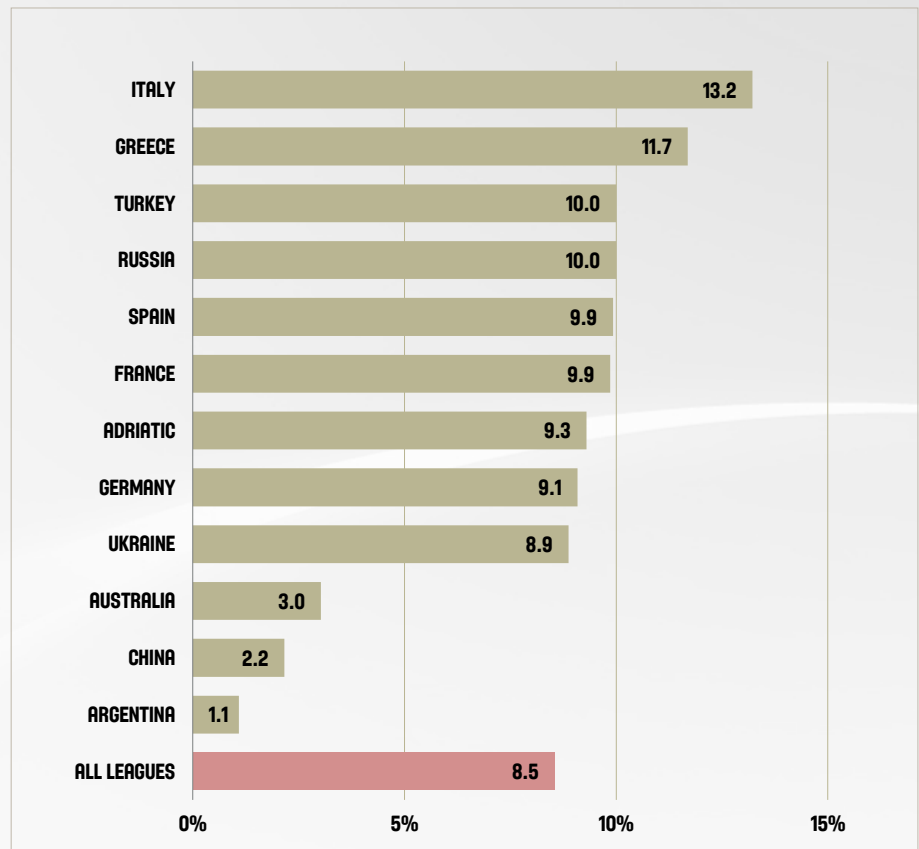
**% OF PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON OUT OF TOTAL PLAYERS IN THE CLUB**

The percentage of players signed during the season is also often a clear indicator of a team's stability within a league.

Italy, closely followed by Greece, is the league that signs the most players during the season (13.2% of the players in the league were signed during the season).

On the other hand, Argentina, China and Australia stick out as the leagues in which the number of players signed during the season is the lowest (all less than 3% of all players in the league). Argentina had 14 teams that did not sign a single player during the 2012/13 season while China had 12.

Once again, the differences can be attributed to respective league regulations, which differently restrict recruitment during the regular season.



**Players signed during the season**  
players signed after the beginning of the 2012/13 season

**HIGHEST PERCENTAGES**

1.	Spartak Saint Petersburg (RUS)	33.3
2.	Olin Edirne Basket (TUR)	29.4
.	Sidigas Avellino (ITA)	29.4
4.	Orléans Loiret Basket (FRA)	27.8
5.	Valencia BC (ESP)	26.3
6.	Acea Virtus Roma (ITA)	25.0
7.	Le Mans Sarthe Basket (FRA)	23.1
8.	Blancos Rueda Valladolid (ESP)	22.2
.	EA7 Armani Milano (ITA)	22.2
.	Panelfsiniakos (GRE)	22.2
11.	Cholet Basket (FRA)	21.4
12.	Eisbären Bremerhaven (GER)	20.0
.	Royal Hali Gaziantep (TUR)	20.0
.	MZT Skopje Aerodrom (ADL)	20.0
15.	Phantoms Braunschweig (GER)	18.8
.	Brose Baskets Bamberg (GER)	18.8
.	Budivelnyk (UKR)	18.8
.	Ikaros (GRE)	18.8

**TEAMS WITHOUT PLAYERS SIGNED DURING THE SEASON, BY LEAGUE**

1	Argentina	14
2	China	12
3	Germany	6
4	Australia	5
.	France	5
.	Spain	5
.	Ukraine	5
8	Adriatic	3
.	Russia	3
.	Turkey	3
11	Greece	2
.	Italy	2





**DOMESTIC LEAGUES**  
**2012/2013**

# ADRIATIC LEAGUE

## 7 COUNTRIES - 14 TEAMS - 215 PLAYERS

The Adriatic League comprises the best teams from the six former Yugoslavian countries, as well as the Hungarian side Szolnoki Olaj. These teams also participate in their respective national championships.

With 36.5% of national players and 16% of foreign players being under the age of 22, the teams are clearly focused on the development of young players, especially of local talents. It should however be noted that foreigners, especially US players, usually play more minutes per game than nationals.

The percentage of foreigners, especially US players, who played in the Adriatic League the previous season, is extremely low (45.5% for foreigners non-US, 14.7% of US only) compared to nationals (86.2%). This observation is truer still if we focus on players who played in the same team the previous season.

### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### INDICATORS

	Champion P. Beograd	Adriatic league	All leagues
Age (on the court)	21.8	<b>26.6</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	202.0	<b>197.9</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	46.7%	<b>46.5%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	19.7	<b>19.7</b>	23.0
US players (%)	13.3%	<b>15.8%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	23.6	<b>22.8</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	40.0%	<b>22.8%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	15.8	<b>11.1</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	20.0%	<b>16.7%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	10.8	<b>10.2</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	15.0	<b>15.4</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	58.6%	<b>58.9%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	66.7%	<b>62.3%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	28.6%	<b>35.0%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	46.7%	<b>44.7%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	13.3%	<b>9.3%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

### NATIONALITIES

Total: 16 nationalities

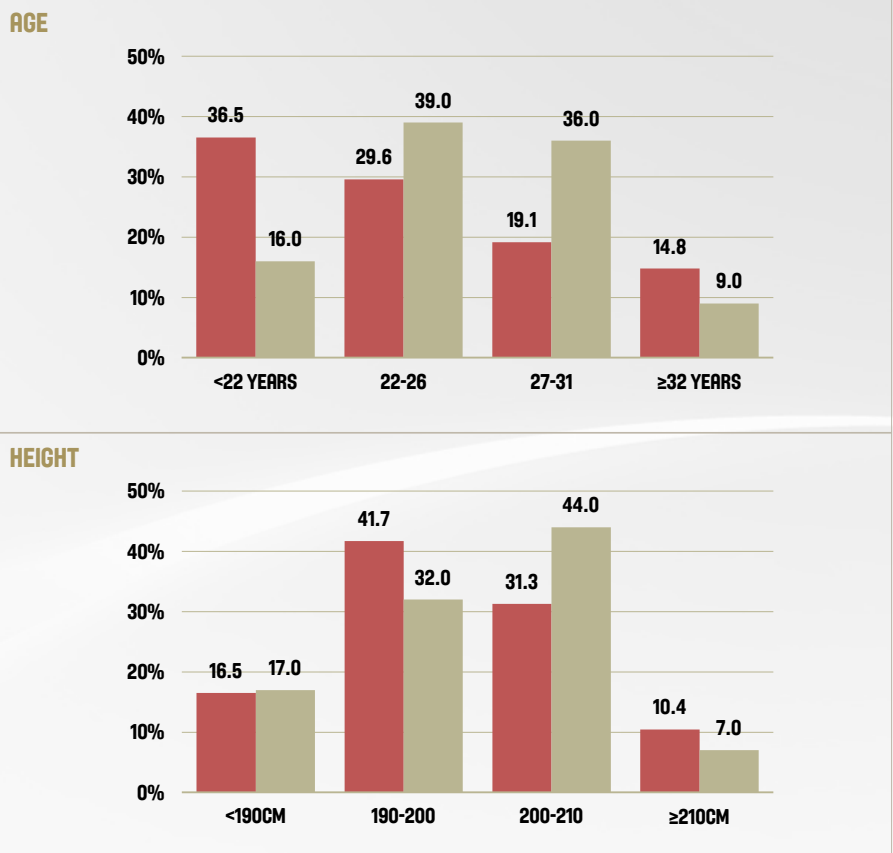
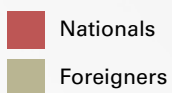
1. Croatia	61
2. Serbia	45
3. USA	34
4. Slovenia	16
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina	13
6. FYROM	10
. Hungary	10
. Montenegro	10
9. Finland	4
10. Australia	3
. France	3
12. Latvia	2
13. Bulgaria	1
. Canada	1
. Denmark	1
. England	1

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

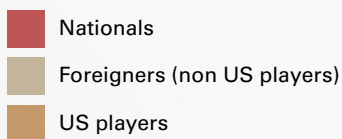
Total: 29 countries

1. Croatia	18
2. Serbia	15
3. Italy	9
. Turkey	9
5. Germany	7
. Slovenia	7
. USA	7
8. Bosnia and Herzegovina	5
. France	5
10. Hungary	4
11. Belgium	3
. Greece	3
. Israel	3
. Russia	3
. Ukraine	3

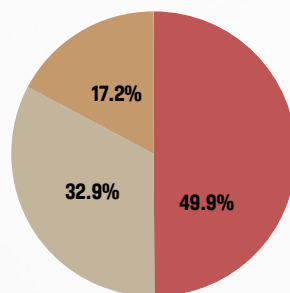
## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS



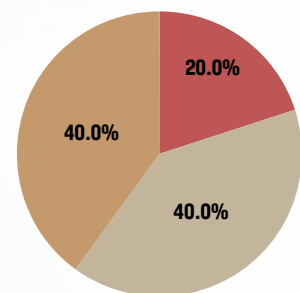
	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	115	66	34
Age (on the court)	26.3	26.8	26.6
Height (cm, on the court)	197.9	199.5	194.8
Players already in the club (%)*	61.2%	34.8%	8.8%
Players already in the country (%)*	86.2%	45.5%	14.7%
Minutes/game	16.0	18.5	22.8
Points/game	5.9	6.7	9.0
Points/minute	0.37	0.36	0.39



### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# ARGENTINA

## LIGA NACIONAL DE BÁSQUET - 16 TEAMS - 183 PLAYERS

The Argentinean Liga Nacional de Basquet is in many respects different from the other leagues studied.

Top division Argentinean teams comprise the shortest players (in average 195.2 cm). The percentage of foreigners is limited (30.1%) and the vast majority of them originate from the USA. Players recruited at the start or during the 2012/13 season were recruited mainly from other teams within the Argentinean league (64 players out of 106).

The recruitment of foreigners is mainly focused on compensating for the lack of size of nationals (54.6% of foreigners are 200 cm and more), and to a lesser degree, their lack of experience on court.

### INDICATORS

	Champion Regatas	Argentina	All leagues
Age (on the court)	30.3	<b>29.0</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	195.1	<b>195.2</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	30.0%	<b>30.1%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	23.9	<b>25.6</b>	23.0
US players (%)	20.0%	<b>24.6%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	21.8	<b>25.4</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	10.0%	<b>15.3%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	2.7	<b>4.0</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	10.0%	<b>15.3%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	2.7	<b>4.0</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	10.0	<b>11.4</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	62.1%	<b>67.7%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	70.0%	<b>73.8%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	66.7%	<b>41.8%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	30.0%	<b>39.9%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	0.0%	<b>1.1%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### NATIONALITIES

Total: 9 nationalities

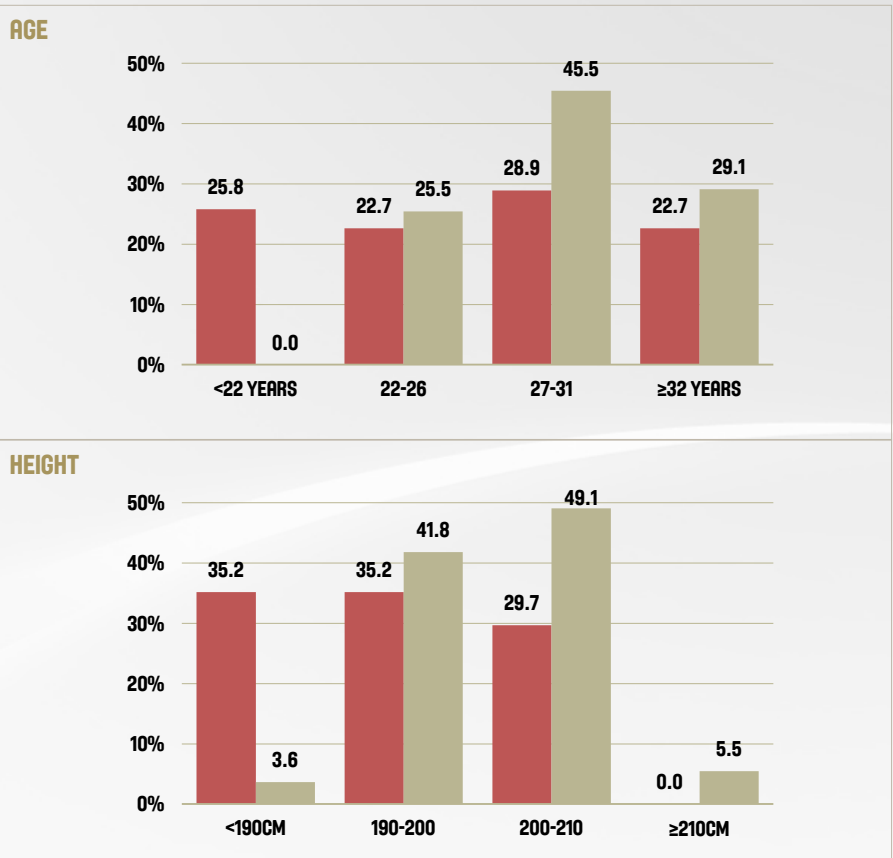
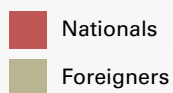
1. Argentina	128
2. USA	45
3. Puerto Rico	3
4. Panama	2
5. England	1
. Italy	1
. Nigeria	1
. Paraguay	1
. Uruguay	1

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

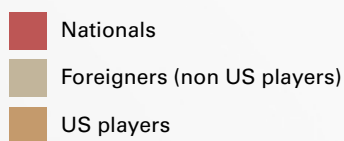
Total: 17 countries

1. Argentina	64
2. Spain	11
3. Puerto Rico	6
4. USA	5
5. Italy	4
6. Brazil	3
7. Australia	2
. France	2
9. Canada	1
. Chinese Taipei	1
. Dominican Republic	1
. Japan	1
. Mexico	1
. Romania	1
. Switzerland	1
. Ukraine	1
. Venezuela	1

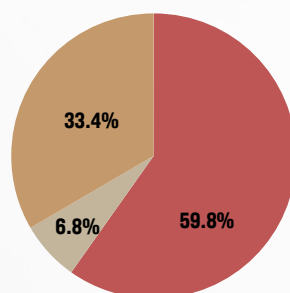
## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS



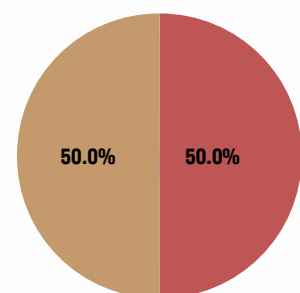
	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	128	10	45
Age (on the court)	28.4	30.7	29.9
Height (cm, on the court)	193.0	200.3	199.1
Players already in the club (%)*	50.0%	20.0%	15.6%
Players already in the country (%)*	87.5%	30.0%	44.4%
Minutes/game	18.5	26.8	25.4
Points/game	6.4	11.1	11.3
Points/minute	0.35	0.41	0.44



### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# AUSTRALIA

## NATIONAL BASKETBALL LEAGUE - 8 TEAMS - 99 PLAYERS

The Australian National Basketball League includes teams from Australia and one from New Zealand. During the 2012/13 season, only three nationalities of players were represented in the league (Australia, USA and New Zealand), and as a consequence, the league registered one of the lowest percentages of foreign players (28.3%) among those considered in this report.

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

The place given to the development of young talent is very limited in the league as only 7.1% of the players are U21 (the lowest of all leagues). However, these players receive decent time on court, averaging a relatively high 10.5 minutes per game during the 2012/2013 season.

### INDICATORS

	Champion NZ Breakers	Australia	All leagues
Age (on the court)	28.7	<b>27.7</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	196.4	<b>196.1</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	33.3%	<b>28.3%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	22.9	<b>22.7</b>	23.0
US players (%)	25.0%	<b>26.3%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	23.4	<b>23.2</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	16.7%	<b>7.1%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	3.6	<b>10.5</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	16.7%	<b>7.1%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	3.6	<b>10.5</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	12.0	<b>12.5</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	62.0%	<b>63.8%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	91.7%	<b>83.8%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	75.0%	<b>53.6%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	66.7%	<b>59.6%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	0.0%	<b>3.0%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

#### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### NATIONALITIES

Total: 3 nationalities

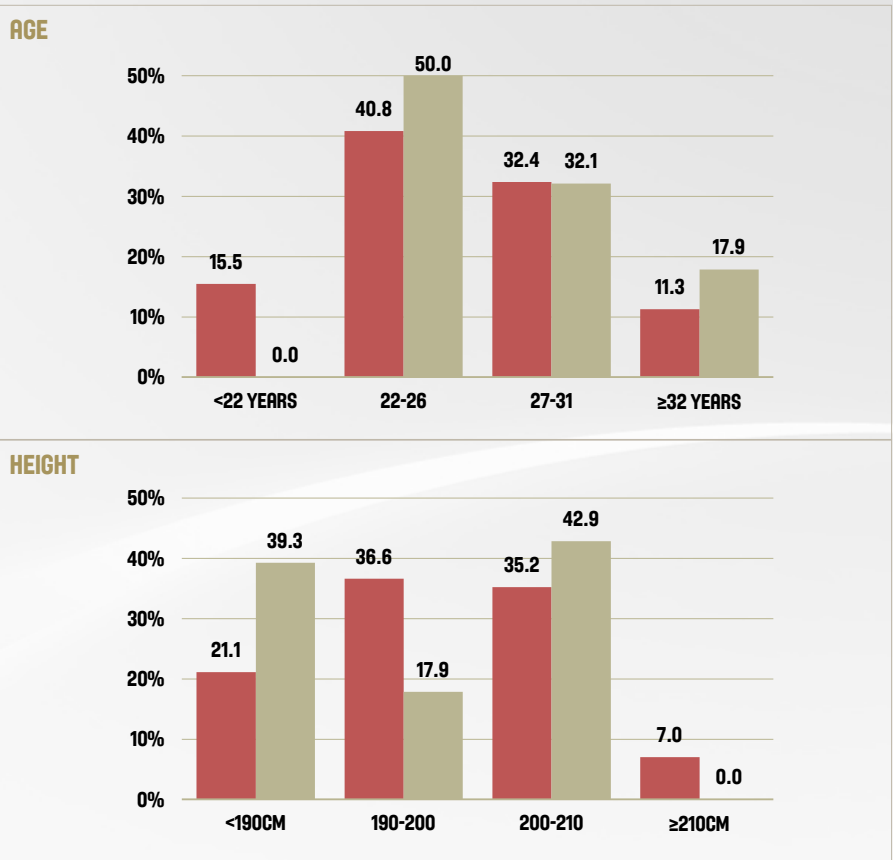
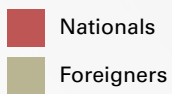
1. Australia	64
2. USA	26
3. New Zealand	9

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

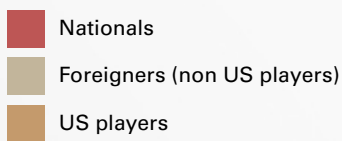
Total: 10 countries

1. Australia	23
2. New Zealand	5
. USA	5
4. Ukraine	2
5. Belarus	1
. Canada	1
. Cyprus	1
. Denmark	1
. Mexico	1
. Sweden	1

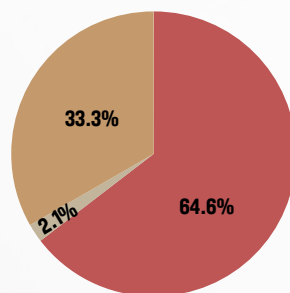
## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS



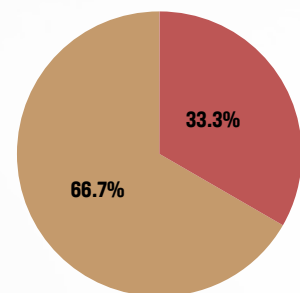
	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	71	2	26
Age (on the court)	27.4	29.0	28.2
Height (cm, on the court)	197.7	195.5	192.2
Players already in the club (%)*	66.7%	100.0%	34.6%
Players already in the country (%)*	95.8%	100.0%	50.0%
Minutes/game	20.3	16.9	23.2
Points/game	7.1	6.4	10.3
Points/minute	0.35	0.38	0.45



### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# CHINA

## CHINESE BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION - 17 TEAMS - 231 PLAYERS

On several levels, the Chinese Basketball Association League differs the most from the average results observed among the leagues studied. Significantly, it contains the youngest players (26 years old on average), and the smallest percentage of foreign players (22.9%). It also has the greatest average height of players (199.5 cm), the longest stay of players within the league and within the same team and is by far the league giving the most minutes to U21 players.

The vast majority of foreign players have US nationality (73.5%). A proportion of players are also recruited from Asian countries.

The gap between national and foreign players is significant. Indeed, nationals are much younger than foreigners, which expresses the fact that foreigners are recruited to compensate for the lack of experience of young national players.

### INDICATORS

	Champion Guandong T.	China	All leagues
Age (on the court)	25.8	<b>26.0</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	200.6	<b>199.5</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	20.0%	<b>22.9%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	29.6	<b>33.0</b>	23.0
US players (%)	20.0%	<b>16.9%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	29.6	<b>34.0</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	20.0%	<b>19.5%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	8.4	<b>19.0</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	20.0%	<b>19.0%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	8.4	<b>18.6</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	15.0	<b>14.1</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	62.0%	<b>64.1%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	80.0%	<b>84.4%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	33.3%	<b>34.0%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	80.0%	<b>66.2%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	6.7%	<b>2.2%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

#### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### NATIONALITIES

Total: 10 nationalities

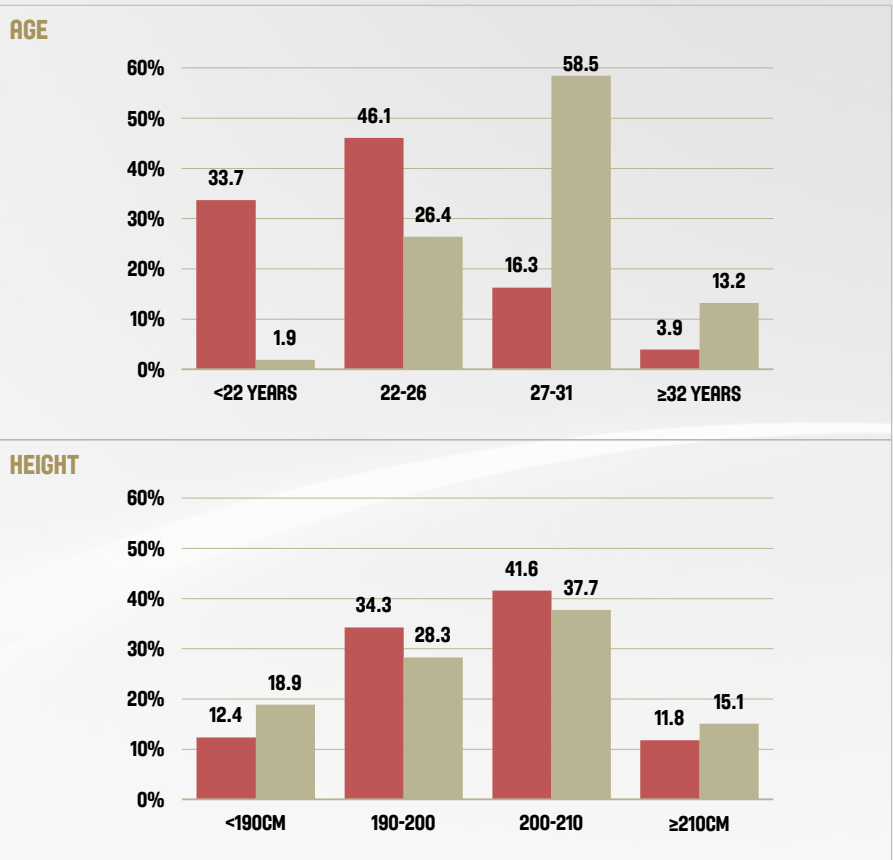
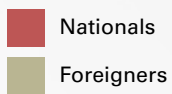
1. China	178
2. USA	39
3. Chinese Taipei	5
4. Jordan	3
5. Nigeria	1
. Panama	1
. Puerto Rico	1
. RD Congo	1
. Senegal	1
. Syria	1

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

Total: 10 countries

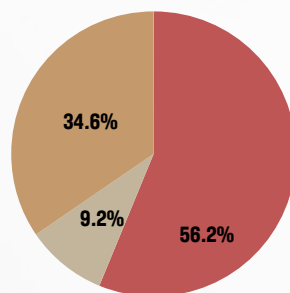
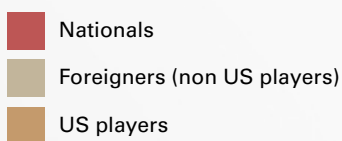
1. China	51
2. USA	18
3. Spain	3
4. Chinese Taipei	2
. Lebanon	2
. Philippines	2
. Ukraine	2
8. Islamic Republic of Iran	1
. Korea	1
. Puerto Rico	1

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

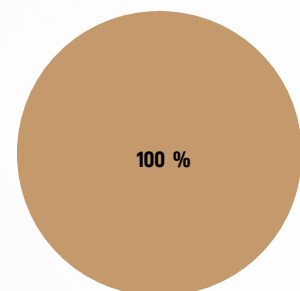


	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	178	14	39
Age (on the court)	24.1	28.7	29.1
Height (cm, on the court)	198.7	196.2	199.9
Players already in the club (%)*	75.9%	35.7%	23.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	99.5%	50.0%	28.2%
Minutes/game	21.1	30.8	34.0
Points/game	7.3	14.2	22.6
Points/minute	0.35	0.46	0.67

### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# FRANCE

## PRO A - 16 TEAMS - 213 PLAYERS

Since the 2010/11 season, the French Pro A League has required its clubs to employ at least four "locally trained players". Between the age of 12 and 21, these players must have participated for a minimum of four years in a competition organized by the French Basketball Federation.

The league is one of the most diversified with 22 nationalities. US players represent 80% of players with a foreign nationality and they are almost as numerous as French players. In total, 54.5% of players are foreigners, which is almost 7 percentage points above the average of all leagues (47.8%).

At a first glance, the place given to young players seems to be important as 32% of nationals are U21 (62.9% of nationals are younger than 27), but this statistic is compensated by the weak playing time of national U21 players who played 5.8 minutes per game.

### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### INDICATORS

	Champion Nanterre	France	All leagues
Age (on the court)	27.0	<b>27.6</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	192.3	<b>196.2</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	50.0%	<b>54.5%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	24.7	<b>23.9</b>	23.0
US players (%)	42.9%	<b>43.7%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	25.7	<b>25.2</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	0.0%	<b>12.7%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	n.a.	<b>5.7</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	0.0%	<b>11.7%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	n.a.	<b>5.8</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	14.0	<b>13.3</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	60.3%	<b>62.9%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	71.4%	<b>64.3%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	42.9%	<b>36.2%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	35.7%	<b>38.5%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	0.0%	<b>9.9%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

### NATIONALITIES

Total: 22 nationalities

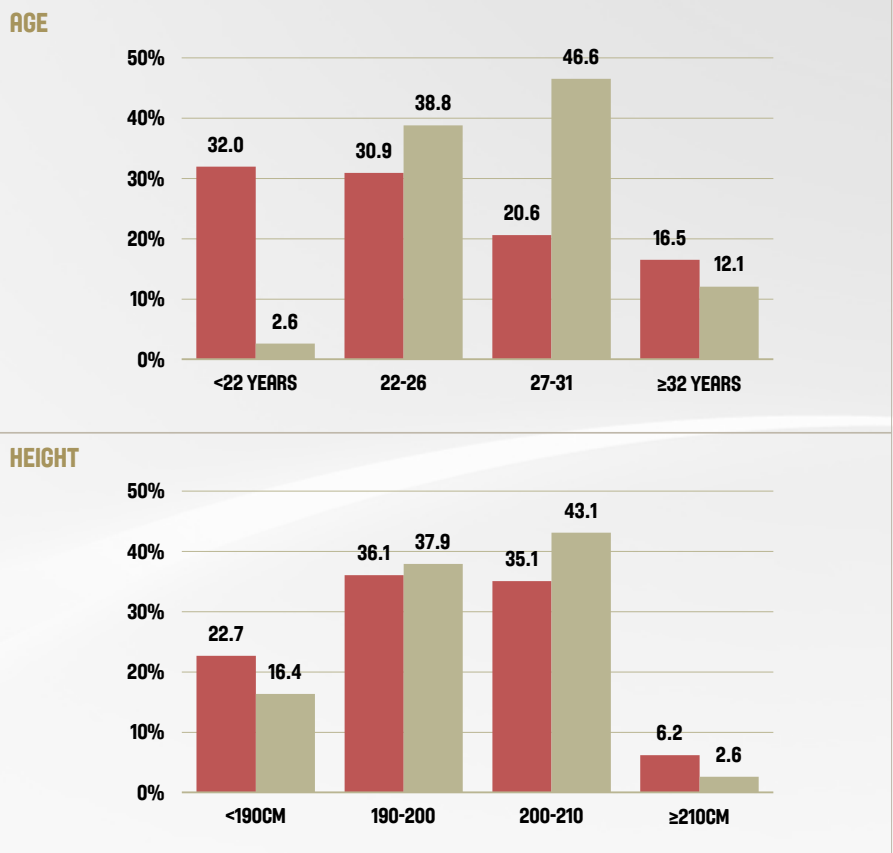
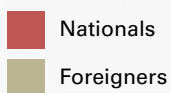
1. France	97
2. USA	93
3. Dominican Republic	2
. Nigeria	2
. Serbia	2
6. Bosnia and Herzegovina	1
. Brazil	1
. Bulgaria	1
. Burkina Faso	1
. Colombia	1
. Cote d'Ivoire	1
. Dem. Rep. of Congo	1
. Greece	1
. RD Congo	1
. Romania	1
. Senegal	1
. Seychelles	1
. St. Vincent and the G.	1
. Sweden	1
. Switzerland	1
. Ukraine	1
. Virgin Islands	1

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

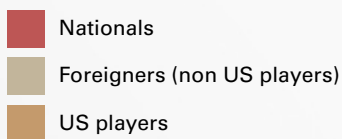
Total: 26 countries

1. France	55
2. USA	14
3. Germany	9
4. Belgium	8
5. Italy	6
6. Israel	5
7. Greece	4
. Spain	4
9. Turkey	3
. Ukraine	3
11. Argentina	2
. Latvia	2
. Poland	2
. Russia	2

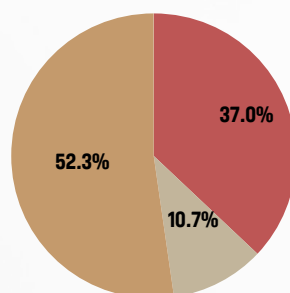
## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS



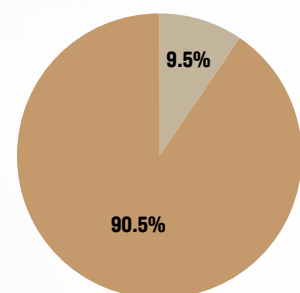
	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	97	23	93
Age (on the court)	27.0	29.1	27.9
Height (cm, on the court)	196.4	198.8	195.5
Players already in the club (%)*	62.9%	30.4%	15.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	97.9%	47.8%	33.3%
Minutes/game	16.1	19.7	25.2
Points/game	5.4	7.0	10.4
Points/minute	0.33	0.36	0.41



### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# GERMANY

## BASKETBALL BUNDESLIGA - 18 TEAMS - 264 PLAYERS

Among the leagues surveyed, the German BBL League is one of the most dependent on foreign players (61.4% of foreigners in the league), especially on US players (130) who are even more represented than German players (102). Besides US players, 19 other nationalities were represented during the 2012/13 season (most of them Europeans). The high number of expatriates goes hand in hand with very high levels of player turnover. Only 38.3% of foreigners played in the league during the previous season.

National players are in vast majority young with 34.3% of them being younger than 22 (76.5% of them are younger than 27 years old). However, their playing time is very limited as testified by their average minutes per game (7.2 minutes overall, 7.5 minutes for U21 nationals).

### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### INDICATORS

	Champion Bamberg	Germany	All leagues
Age (on the court)	28.3	<b>27.2</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	197.7	<b>196.2</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	62.5%	<b>61.4%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	23.4	<b>23.9</b>	23.0
US players (%)	43.8%	<b>49.2%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	22.8	<b>24.4</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	18.8%	<b>12.1%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	7.5	<b>7.2</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	18.8%	<b>11.4%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	7.5	<b>7.5</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	16.0	<b>14.7</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	58.1%	<b>60.5%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	56.3%	<b>61.4%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	30.0%	<b>38.3%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	43.8%	<b>41.7%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	18.8%	<b>9.1%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

### NATIONALITIES

Total: 21 nationalities

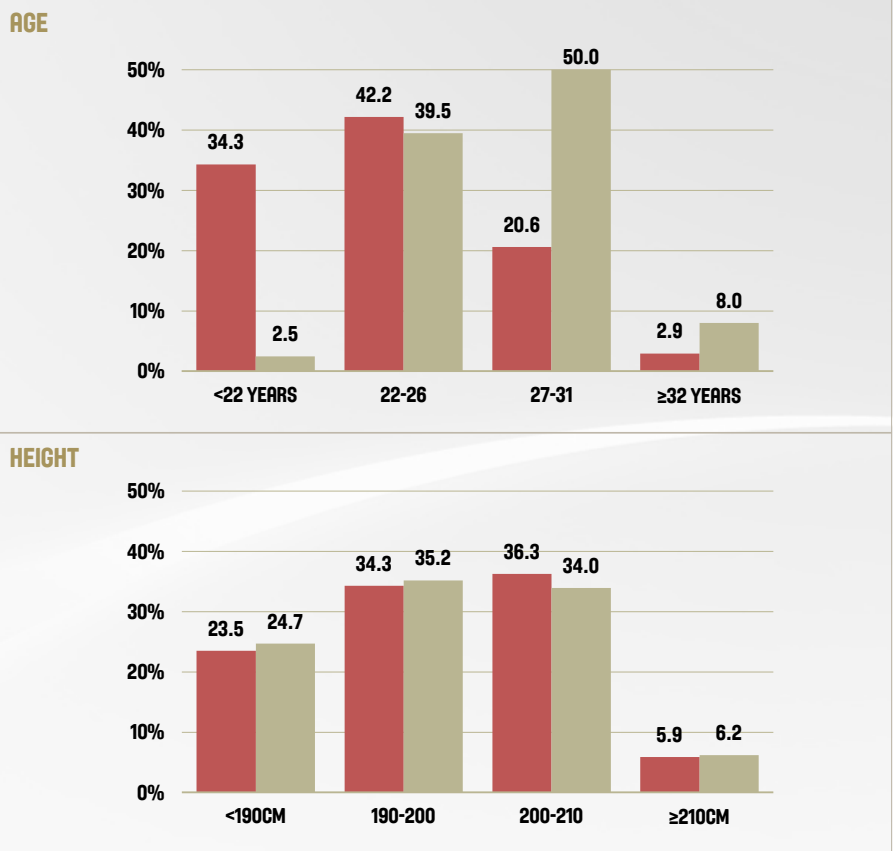
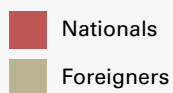
1. USA	130
2. Germany	102
3. Serbia	5
4. Canada	4
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
. England	3
7. Czech Republic	2
. Lithuania	2
9. Australia	1
. Austria	1
. Cameroon	1
. Croatia	1
. Egypt	1
. France	1
. Iceland	1
. Israel	1
. Latvia	1
. Slovak Republic	1
. Slovenia	1
. Spain	1
. Zimbabwe	1

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

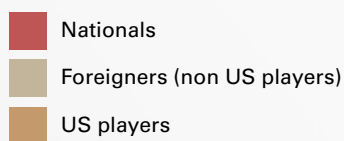
Total: 31 countries

1. Germany	56
2. USA	17
3. France	7
. Poland	7
5. Belgium	6
. Italy	6
. Spain	6
8. Ukraine	5
9. Russia	4
. Turkey	4
11. Czech Republic	3
. Finland	3
. Greece	3
. Lithuania	3
. Netherlands	3
. Slovenia	3
17. Austria	2
. Canada	2
. Hungary	2
. Sweden	2

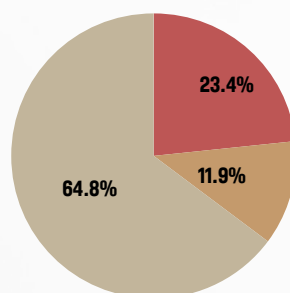
## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS



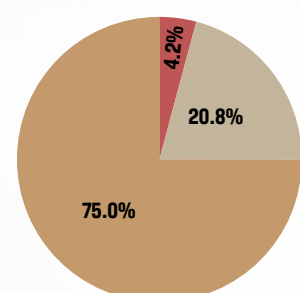
	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	102	32	130
Age (on the court)	25.4	28.9	27.7
Height (cm, on the court)	196.6	199.3	195.4
Players already in the club (%)*	68.6%	21.9%	25.4%
Players already in the country (%)*	98.0%	31.3%	40.0%
Minutes/game	11.9	21.3	24.4
Points/game	3.9	8.6	10.0
Points/minute	0.33	0.40	0.41



### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# GREECE

## HELLENIC BASKETBALL CLUBS ASSOCIATION - 14 TEAMS - 231 PLAYERS

The Hellenic Basketball Clubs Association differentiates itself primarily by the number of players fielded (16.6 per team) which is the highest value observed among all leagues studied.

As is often the case elsewhere, US players represent the majority of foreigners (66%). A large proportion of the remaining foreigners are of a European nationality, most of them hailing from the countries of former Yugoslavia.

The Greek league also differentiates itself by the percentage of players already in the league the previous season. Indeed, if the percentage is high for nationals (92.6%), it is very low for non-US foreigners (36.8%), and extremely low for US players (12.3%). It is interesting to note that only 37.2% of nationals played in the same team during the 2011/12 season, which means that Greek players often change teams but stay within the league.

### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### INDICATORS

	Champion Panathinaikos	Greece	All leagues
Age (on the court)	28.7	<b>27.7</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	199.4	<b>197.7</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	55.6%	<b>48.1%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	19.2	<b>20.9</b>	23.0
US players (%)	38.9%	<b>31.6%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	17.4	<b>21.7</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	5.6%	<b>10.4%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	4.5	<b>9.7</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	5.6%	<b>9.1%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	4.5	<b>8.3</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	18.0	<b>16.6</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	49.9%	<b>57.8%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	33.3%	<b>58.0%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	0.0%	<b>20.7%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	11.1%	<b>25.5%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	11.1%	<b>11.7%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

### NATIONALITIES

Total: 22 nationalities

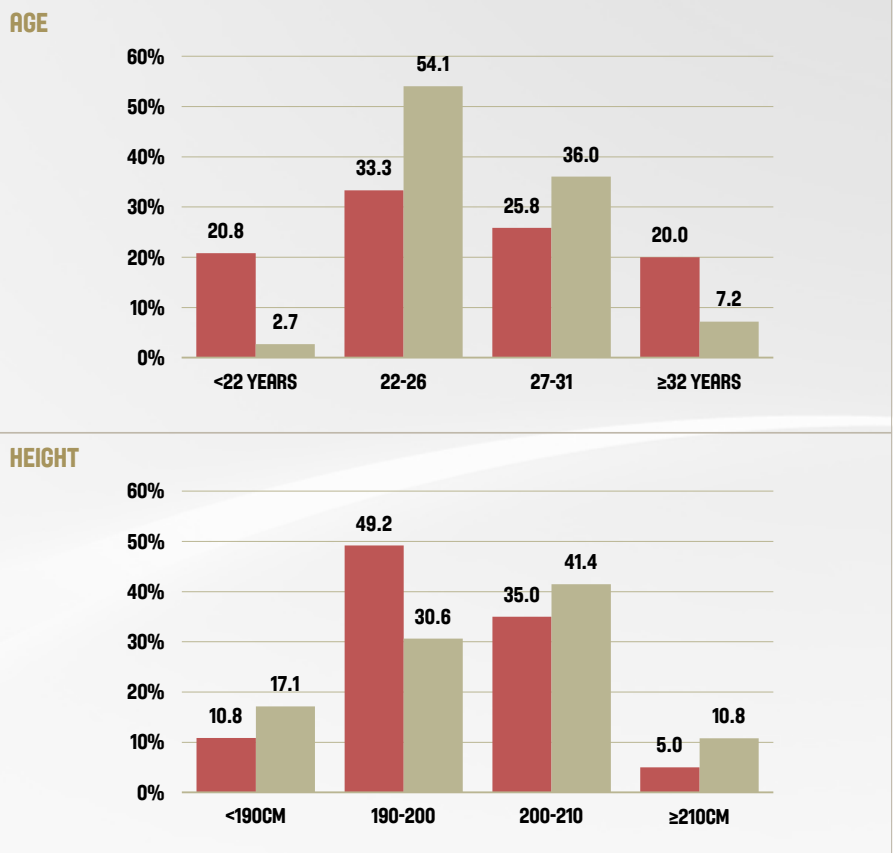
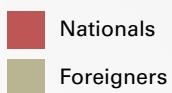
1. Greece	120
2. USA	73
3. Serbia	9
4. Croatia	4
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
6. Bulgaria	2
. FYROM	2
. France	2
. Lithuania	2
. Montenegro	2
11. Canada	1
. Cyprus	1
. England	1
. Estonia	1
. Gabon	1
. Georgia	1
. Guyana	1
. Nigeria	1
. Scotland	1
. Senegal	1
. Slovenia	1
. Sweden	1

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

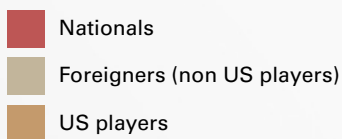
Total: 32 countries

1. Greece	74
2. USA	23
3. Spain	8
4. France	7
5. Germany	6
. Israel	6
. Italy	6
8. Turkey	5
9. Ukraine	4
10. Croatia	3
. Japan	3
12. Belgium	2
. Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
. Bulgaria	2
. Cyprus	2
. Czech Republic	2
. Lithuania	2
. Romania	2
. Slovak Republic	2

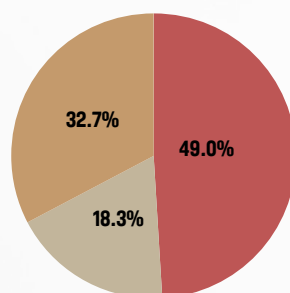
## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS



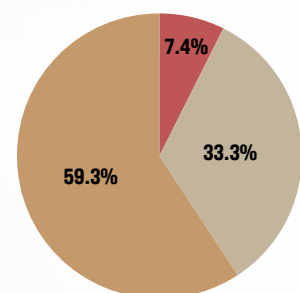
	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	120	38	73
Age (on the court)	28.3	27.2	26.9
Height (cm, on the court)	197.6	201.5	195.7
Players already in the club (%)*	37.2%	23.7%	8.2%
Players already in the country (%)*	92.6%	36.8%	12.3%
Minutes/game	15.2	19.7	21.7
Points/game	5.2	7.7	8.9
Points/minute	0.34	0.39	0.41



### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# ITALY

## LEGA BASKET SERIE A - 16 TEAMS - 227 PLAYERS

The Italian Serie A is one of the most international leagues with 29 nationalities represented. Foreign players amount to an imposing 63.9% of all players in the league, which is 15 points above the global average (47.8%). The US (37.9% of all players) is the most represented nationality, before Italy. The main connections for recruitment are quite diversified but are almost exclusively European.

The stability of players in teams (33%) is lower than in other leagues (42.1%), which clearly shows that the movement of players between teams within the league, was high (74 movements in total) at the start or during the 2012/13 season.

Similar to what has been observed in the vast majority of the leagues covered, foreign players, especially from the USA, are much more fielded than national players.

### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### INDICATORS

	Champion Siena	Italy	All leagues
Age (on the court)	28.7	<b>27.8</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	198.6	<b>196.6</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	75.0%	<b>63.9%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	20.1	<b>22.6</b>	23.0
US players (%)	37.5%	<b>37.9%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	25.2	<b>25.5</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	6.3%	<b>14.5%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	0.3	<b>8.1</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	6.3%	<b>11.9%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	0.3	<b>7.0</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	16.0	<b>14.3</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	59.4%	<b>62.8%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	68.8%	<b>67.0%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	58.3%	<b>48.3%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	25.0%	<b>33.0%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	12.5%	<b>13.2%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

### MOST REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

Total: 29 nationalities

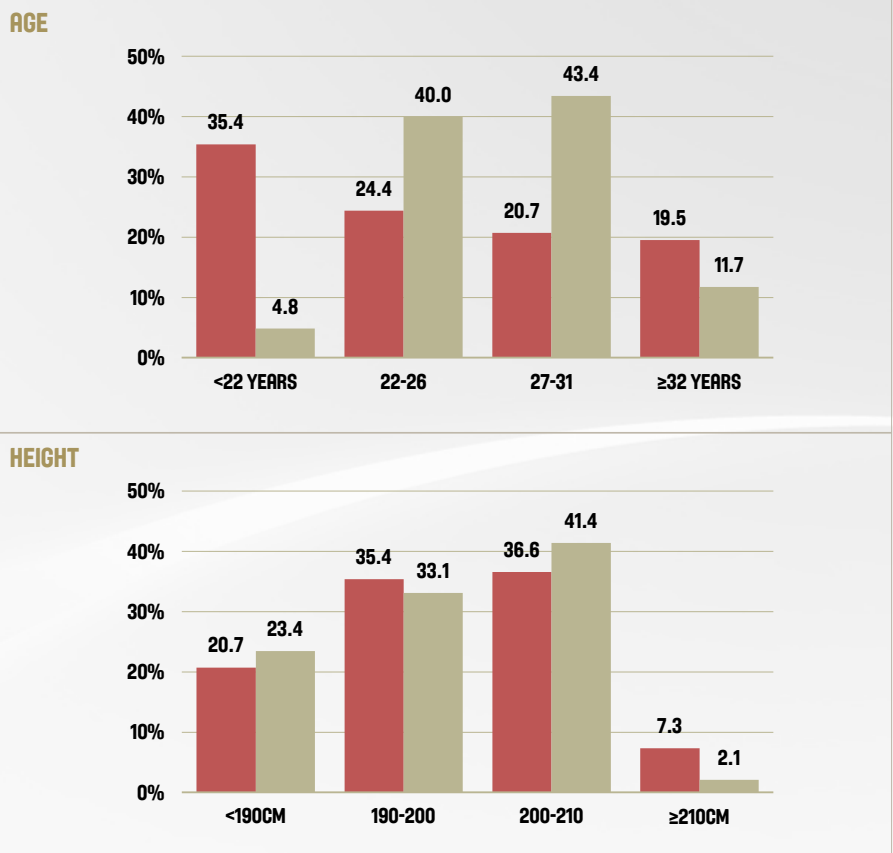
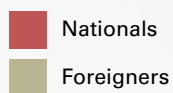
1. USA	86
2. Italy	82
3. Serbia	9
4. Slovenia	5
5. Croatia	4
. Greece	4
. Poland	4
8. Czech Republic	3
. Latvia	3
10. Argentina	2
. Bulgaria	2
. England	2
. Estonia	2
. Finland	2
. Georgia	2
. Lithuania	2
. Nigeria	2

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

Total: 25 countries

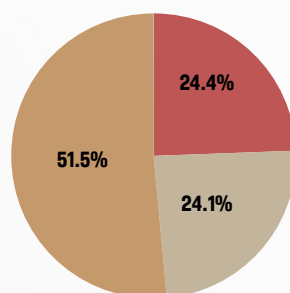
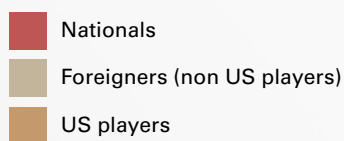
1. Italy	74
2. Turkey	11
3. USA	10
4. Spain	8
5. Israel	7
6. Russia	6
7. Croatia	5
. Germany	5
. Serbia	5
10. Greece	4
11. France	3
. Lithuania	3
13. Islamic Republic of Iran	2
. Ukraine	2

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

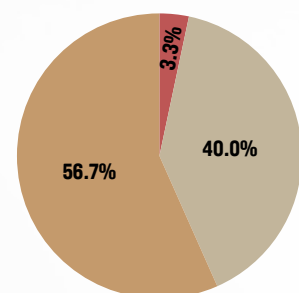


	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	81	60	86
Age (on the court)	27.5	27.5	28.0
Height (cm, on the court)	197.1	201.2	194.1
Players already in the club (%)*	54.9%	25.0%	17.4%
Players already in the country (%)*	100.0%	55.0%	43.0%
Minutes/game	13.9	18.5	25.5
Points/game	4.7	7.0	10.9
Points/minute	0.34	0.38	0.43

### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# RUSSIA

## PROFESSIONALNAYA BASKETBOLNAYA LIGA - 10 TEAMS - 160 PLAYERS

The PBL is one of the tallest leagues among all leagues studied. It is also, after Greece, the league that on average fielded the most players per team (16) during the 2012/13 season. This can be explained by league regulations that are less restrictive in terms of in-season recruitment.

Again, the USA is the most represented nationality, well above Greece and Serbia. However, US players represent 24.4% of players in the league, which is below the average of all leagues (29.7%).

In total, 77.5% of national players in the league are 26 years old or younger. The recruitment of foreign players clearly consists of older players and it is interesting to note that non-US foreigners in the league are considerably taller than those from the USA (203.1cm versus 195.1cm).

### INDICATORS

	Champion CSKA Moscow	Russia	All leagues
Age (on the court)	27.5	<b>26.7</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	202.2	<b>198.7</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	56.3%	<b>44.4%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	19.7	<b>20.9</b>	23.0
US players (%)	25.0%	<b>24.4%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	20.1	<b>22.5</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	0.0%	<b>9.4%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	n.a.	<b>17.3</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	0.0%	<b>9.4%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	n.a.	<b>17.3</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	16.0	<b>16.0</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	48.9%	<b>56.8%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	56.3%	<b>70.0%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	22.2%	<b>38.0%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	50.0%	<b>45.0%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	0.0%	<b>10.0%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

#### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### NATIONALITIES

Total: 18 nationalities

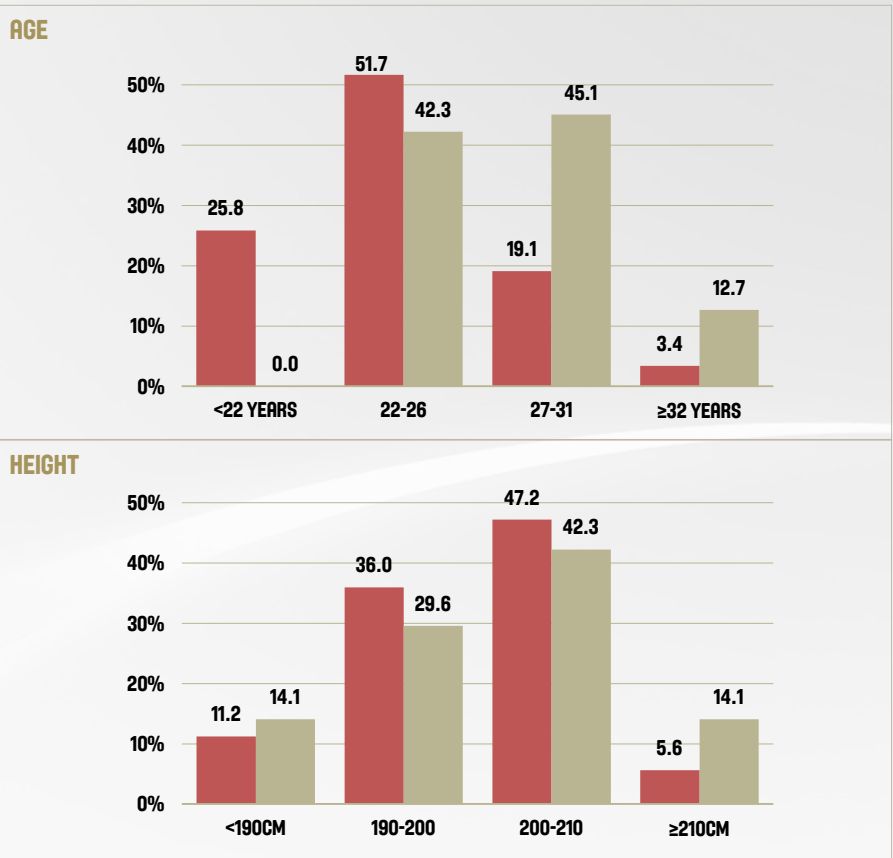
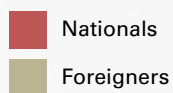
1. Russia	89
2. USA	39
3. Greece	5
. Serbia	5
5. Lithuania	4
6. Australia	2
. Belarus	2
. Bosnia and Herzegovina	2
. Croatia	2
. Kazakhstan	2
11. Bulgaria	1
. Canada	1
. Finland	1
. France	1
. Israel	1
. Latvia	1
. Montenegro	1
. Slovenia	1

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

Total: 18 countries

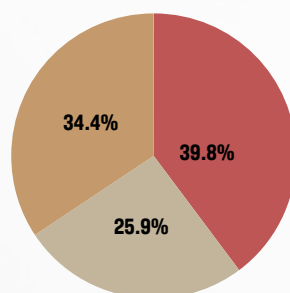
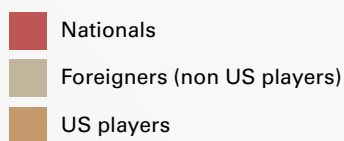
1. Russia	41
2. Italy	7
. Spain	7
. USA	7
5. Israel	6
6. Greece	5
7. Lithuania	4
. Turkey	4
9. Croatia	1
. Czech Republic	1
. Estonia	1
. France	1
. Georgia	1
. Hungary	1
. Korea	1
. Montenegro	1
Poland	1
Serbia	1

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

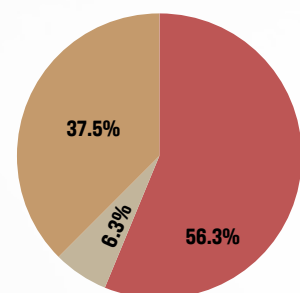


	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	89	32	39
Age (on the court)	25.6	27.6	27.7
Height (cm, on the court)	198.9	203.1	195.1
Players already in the club (%)*	56.2%	50.0%	15.4%
Players already in the country (%)*	95.5%	56.3%	23.1%
Minutes/game	15.1	19.0	22.5
Points/game	4.6	8.1	9.3
Points/minute	0.30	0.43	0.41

### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# SPAIN

## ASOCIACIÓN DE CLUBES DE BALONCESTO - 18 TEAMS - 262 PLAYERS

The ACB league is one of the most competitive basketball leagues in the world and the most international with 34 nationalities. The league is also identified as the tallest European league.

Demographic gaps between national and foreign players are smaller in Spain. Nevertheless, while 11.5% of foreign players are taller than 210cm, this proportion is only applicable for 4.1% of national players. This shows the difficulty that local teams face in identifying very tall players in the national market and the necessity of relying on imports to fill the gap.

The ACB league also registered the highest percentage of foreign players who stayed in the league between the 2011/12 and the 2012/13 seasons (55.8%). This can be explained by the financial capacity of Spanish teams, which tend to attract the best players to the league, and keep them.

### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### INDICATORS

	Champion Real Madrid	Spain	All leagues
Age (on the court)	27.0	<b>27.5</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	198.9	<b>198.8</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	57.1%	<b>63.0%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	16.3	<b>19.7</b>	23.0
US players (%)	28.6%	<b>24.4%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	16.6	<b>21.5</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	7.1%	<b>16.4%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	2.3	<b>9.0</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	7.1%	<b>9.9%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	2.3	<b>6.3</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	14.0	<b>14.6</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	51.6%	<b>57.8%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	78.6%	<b>71.8%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	75.0%	<b>55.8%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	71.4%	<b>44.3%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	14.3%	<b>9.9%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

### MOST REPRESENTED NATIONALITIES

Total: 34 nationalities

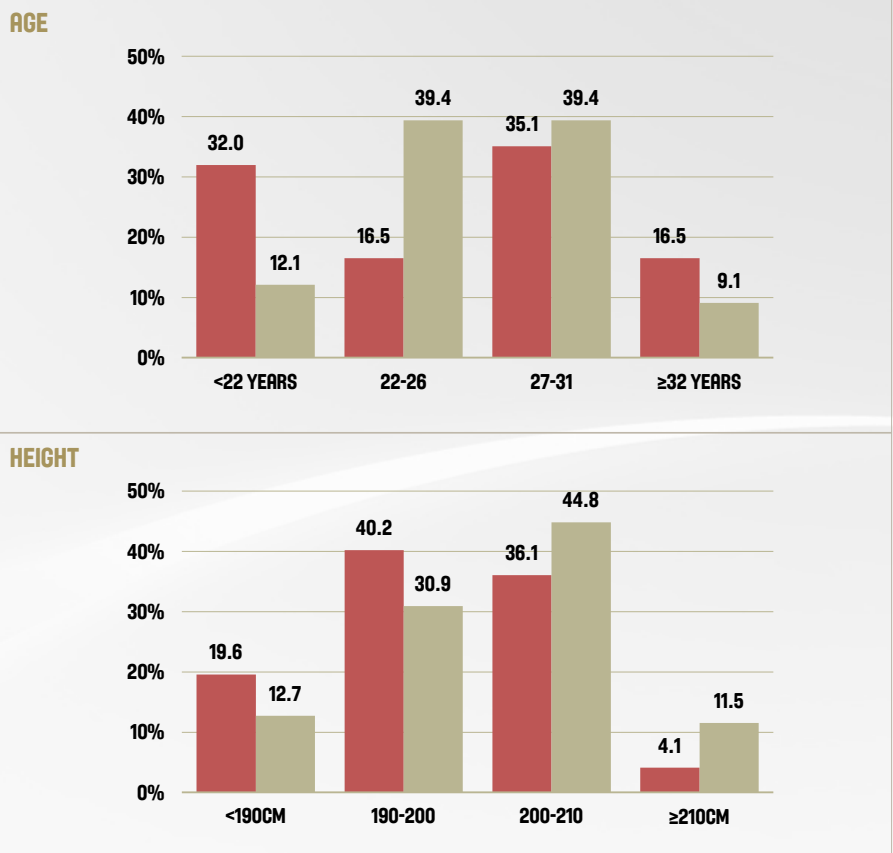
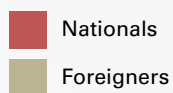
1. Spain	97
2. USA	64
3. Serbia	12
4. Brazil	8
5. France	7
6. Montenegro	6
7. Argentina	5
. Croatia	5
. Greece	5
10. Australia	4
. Czech Republic	4
. Latvia	4
. Lithuania	4
. Senegal	4
15. Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
. Dominican Republic	3
. Slovak Republic	3
. Slovenia	3

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

Total: 24 countries

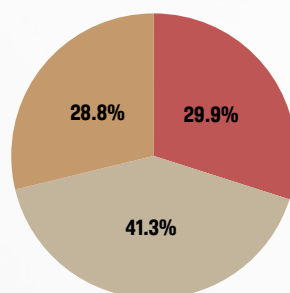
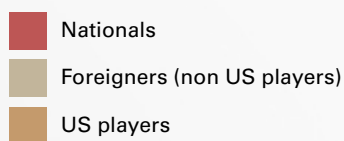
1. Spain	68
2. USA	10
3. France	9
4. Turkey	8
5. Germany	7
. Italy	7
7. Russia	5
8. Croatia	4
. Greece	4
. Lithuania	4
11. Belgium	3
. Israel	3
. Ukraine	3
14. Argentina	2
. Serbia	2

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

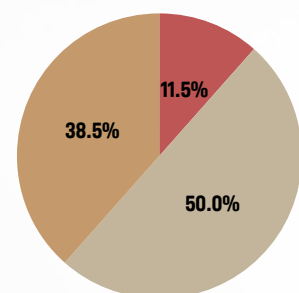


	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	97	101	64
Age (on the court)	28.2	26.4	28.4
Height (cm, on the court)	196.6	201.3	197.6
Players already in the club (%)*	60.8%	45.5%	17.2%
Players already in the country (%)*	99.0%	66.3%	39.1%
Minutes/game	14.9	18.6	21.5
Points/game	5.3	7.4	8.9
Points/minute	0.35	0.40	0.41

### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# TURKEY

## TÜRKİYE 1. BASKETBOL LIGI - 16 TEAMS - 230 PLAYERS

The TBL differentiates itself from the other leagues studied by the low percentage of players who stayed with their teams between the 2011/12 and the 2012/13 seasons (32.6%). While national players almost exclusively stayed in the league during both seasons (99.2% of players), they are much more mobile between clubs in Turkey than any other leagues except Greece. This reflects the existence of a very active internal transfer market.

The league is also one of the oldest (28.4 years old in average), mainly due to foreign players, with 66.9% of them being 27 or above. The difference of playing time between nationals and foreigners (especially US players) is also to be noted.

### INDICATORS

	Champion Galatasaray	Turkey	All leagues
Age (on the court)	27.7	<b>28.4</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	197.8	<b>197.4</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	52.9%	<b>46.1%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	22.4	<b>24.6</b>	23.0
US players (%)	23.5%	<b>28.3%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	23.7	<b>26.4</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	23.5%	<b>12.2%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	7.2	<b>7.7</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	23.5%	<b>12.2%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	7.2	<b>7.7</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	17.0	<b>14.6</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	50.4%	<b>59.5%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	70.6%	<b>70.0%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	44.4%	<b>35.8%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	29.4%	<b>32.6%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	11.8%	<b>10.0%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

#### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### NATIONALITIES

Total: 23 nationalities

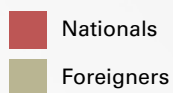
1. Turkey	124
2. USA	65
3. Serbia	8
4. Slovenia	6
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina	5
6. Croatia	4
7. Montenegro	2
8. Albania	1
. Australia	1
. Azerbaijan	1
. Belarus	1
. Bulgaria	1
. Central African Republic	1
. Czech Republic	1
. FYROM	1
. Georgia	1
. Greece	1
. Lithuania	1
. New Zealand	1
. Nigeria	1
. Puerto Rico	1
. Senegal	1
. Uruguay	1

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

Total: 18 countries

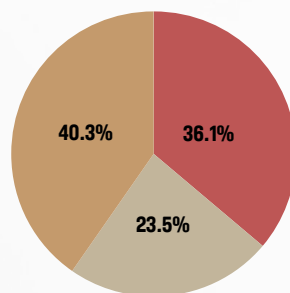
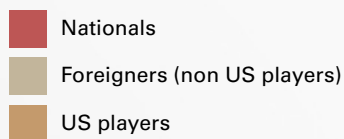
1. Turkey	89
2. Italy	10
3. Spain	9
4. France	8
. Russia	8
6. USA	7
7. Greece	5
8. Germany	4
. Slovenia	4
. Ukraine	4
11. Georgia	2
. Croatia	2
. Czech Republic	2
. Georgia	2
. Israel	2
15. Argentina	1
. China	1
. Serbia	1
. Venezuela	1

## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS

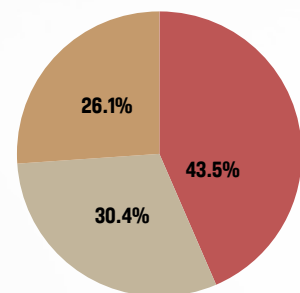


	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	124	41	65
Age (on the court)	27.6	29.1	28.8
Height (cm, on the court)	196.6	203.3	194.2
Players already in the club (%)*	41.7%	31.7%	15.4%
Players already in the country (%)*	99.2%	46.3%	29.2%
Minutes/game	13.8	22.1	26.4
Points/game	4.3	9.7	11.5
Points/minute	0.31	0.44	0.44

### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13

# UKRAINE

## UKRAINIAN BASKETBALL SUPERLEAGUE - 14 TEAMS - 214 PLAYERS

The profile of the Ukrainian Basketball Superleague is similar to the average of the twelve leagues surveyed. While US players represent the majority of foreign players under contract with local teams (57.7%), there are also many players originating from other Eastern European countries. Serbia is the second most represented country among foreign players, and 16 nationalities were represented within the Ukrainian league during the 2012/13 season.

Percentages of foreign players either already in the league or the team (US and non-US players) are very low, which indicates that foreigners tend to leave Ukraine very quickly after their arrival.

### INDICATORS

	Champion Budivelnik	Ukraine	All leagues
Age (on the court)	27.5	<b>27.1</b>	27.4
Height (cm, on the court)	200.5	<b>197.0</b>	197.4
Foreigners (%)	56.3%	<b>45.3%</b>	47.8%
Foreigners (min./game)	21.3	<b>25.0</b>	23.0
US players (%)	25.0%	<b>26.2%</b>	29.7%
US players (min./game)	25.6	<b>27.6</b>	25.1
Under 21 (%)	6.3%	<b>14.0%</b>	14.3%
Under 21 (min./game)	9.3	<b>8.5</b>	9.9
National Under 21 (%)	6.3%	<b>14.0%</b>	12.5%
National Under 21 (min./game)	9.3	<b>8.5</b>	9.5
Players fielded (av.)	16.0	<b>15.3</b>	14.4
Five most fielded players (% min.)	63.2%	<b>61.6%</b>	61.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	50.0%	<b>67.3%</b>	68.7%
Foreigners already in the country (%)*	11.1%	<b>30.9%</b>	39.3%
Players already in the club (%)*	25.0%	<b>43.9%</b>	42.1%
Players signed during the season (%)	18.8%	<b>8.9%</b>	8.5%

\*: with respect to the 2011/12 season

### Country of recruitment

Country of the club where the players were recruited from at the start or during the 2012/13 season

### NATIONALITIES

Total: 16 nationalities

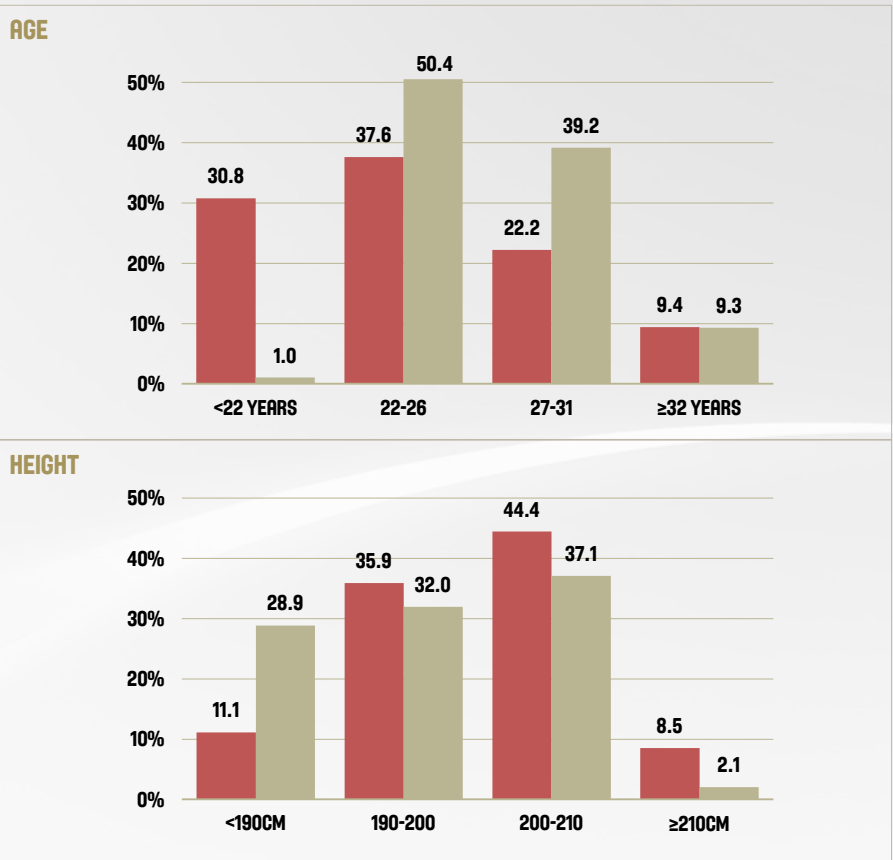
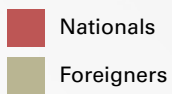
1. Ukraine	117
2. USA	56
3. Serbia	10
4. Lithuania	7
5. Russia	5
6. Latvia	4
7. Bosnia and Herzegovina	3
. Montenegro	3
9. Australia	2
10. Bulgaria	1
. Canada	1
. England	1
. FYROM	1
. Georgia	1
. Moldova	1
. Poland	1

### COUNTRY OF RECRUITMENT

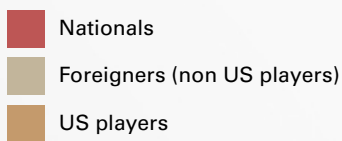
Total: 22 countries

1. Ukraine	52
2. USA	15
3. Italy	7
4. Spain	6
5. Greece	5
. Lithuania	5
7. France	3
. Germany	3
. Poland	3
10. Cyprus	2
. Czech Republic	2
. Estonia	2
. Georgia	2
. Israel	2
. Latvia	2
. Romania	2
. Russia	2
. Serbia	2
19. Austria	1
. Dominican Republic	1
. Turkey	1
. Uruguay	1

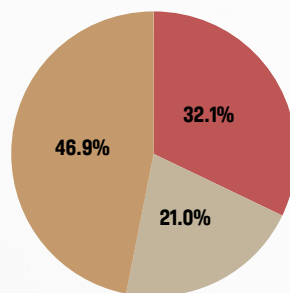
## NATIONALS VS FOREIGNERS



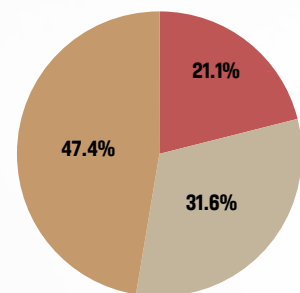
	Nationals	Foreigners (non US players)	US players
Number	117	41	56
Age (on the court)	26.7	27.8	27.2
Height (cm, on the court)	199.1	198.1	194.3
Players already in the club (%)*	66.7%	17.1%	16.1%
Players already in the country (%)*	97.4%	34.1%	28.6%
Minutes/game	12.5	21.0	27.6
Points/game	3.8	8.6	12.7
Points/minute	0.30	0.41	0.46



### ORIGIN OF SCORERS



### RECRUITMENTS DURING THE SEASON\*\*



\*\* : players signed after the start of 2012/13





**INTERNATIONAL  
LEAGUES  
2012/2013**

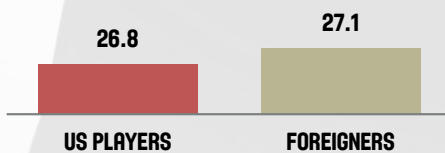
# USA

## NBA - 30 TEAMS - 512 PLAYERS

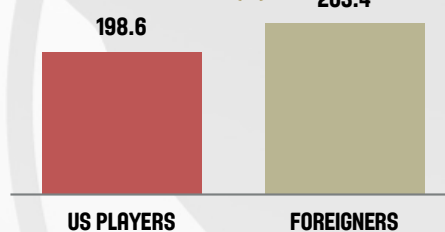
The survey shows that the NBA recruits foreign players with big sizes, as international players in the NBA are 203.4cm on average, which is almost five centimeters more than US Players (198.6cm).

Foreigners are also older than US players, with 27.1 being the average age for foreigners. The pyramid of age illustrates this fact: 26% of foreigners are over 30 and 46.9% being over 27.

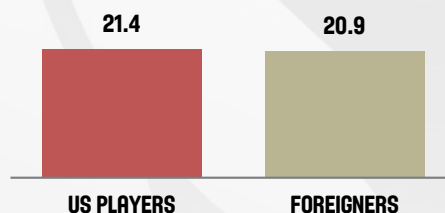
AGE ON THE COURT



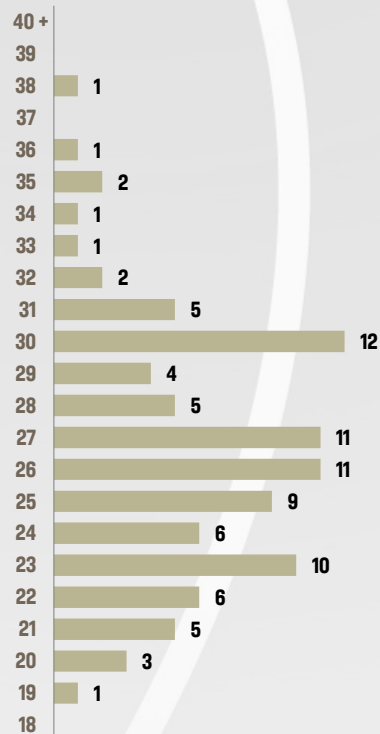
HEIGHT ON THE COURT (CM)



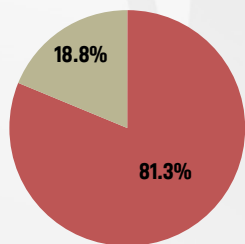
AV. MIN. PER GAME



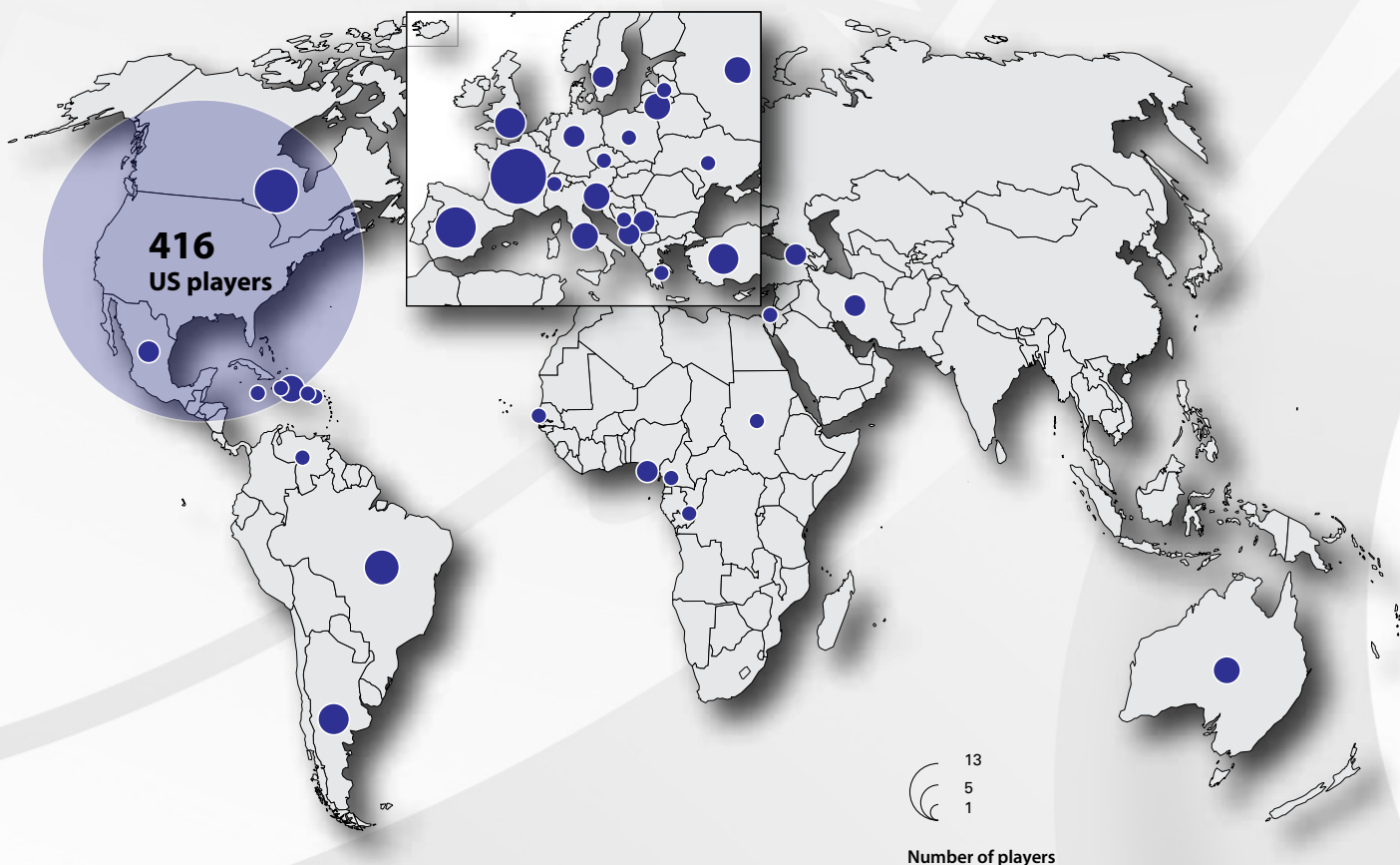
AGE PYRAMID (FOREIGNERS ONLY)



US PLAYERS VS FOREIGNERS



NATIONALITY OF PLAYERS

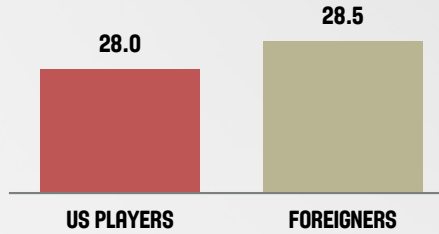


# WNBA - 12 TEAMS - 149 PLAYERS

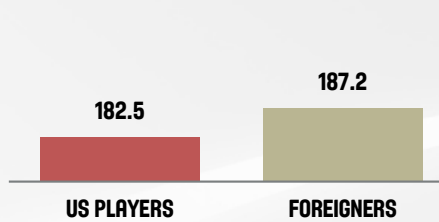
Similar to the observations previously made for the NBA, international players in WNBA are taller than US players, but their playing time is significantly lower than that of US players (four minutes less per game on average).

Foreign players are even older and more experienced than in NBA. Indeed, 52.4% of the players are over the age of 30.

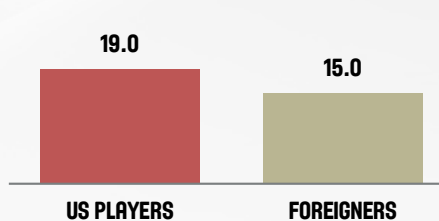
AGE ON THE COURT



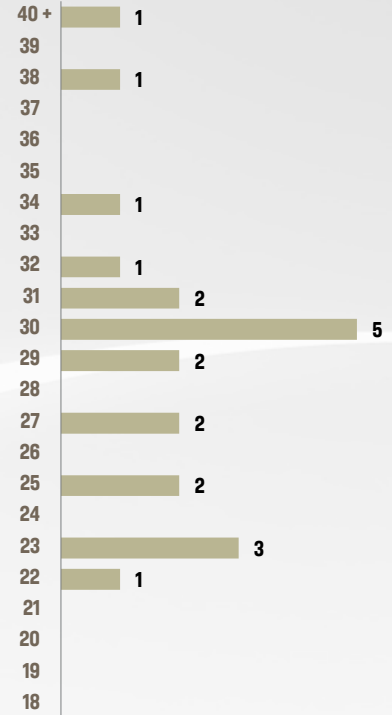
HEIGHT ON THE COURT (CM)



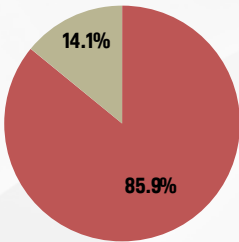
AV. MIN. PER GAME



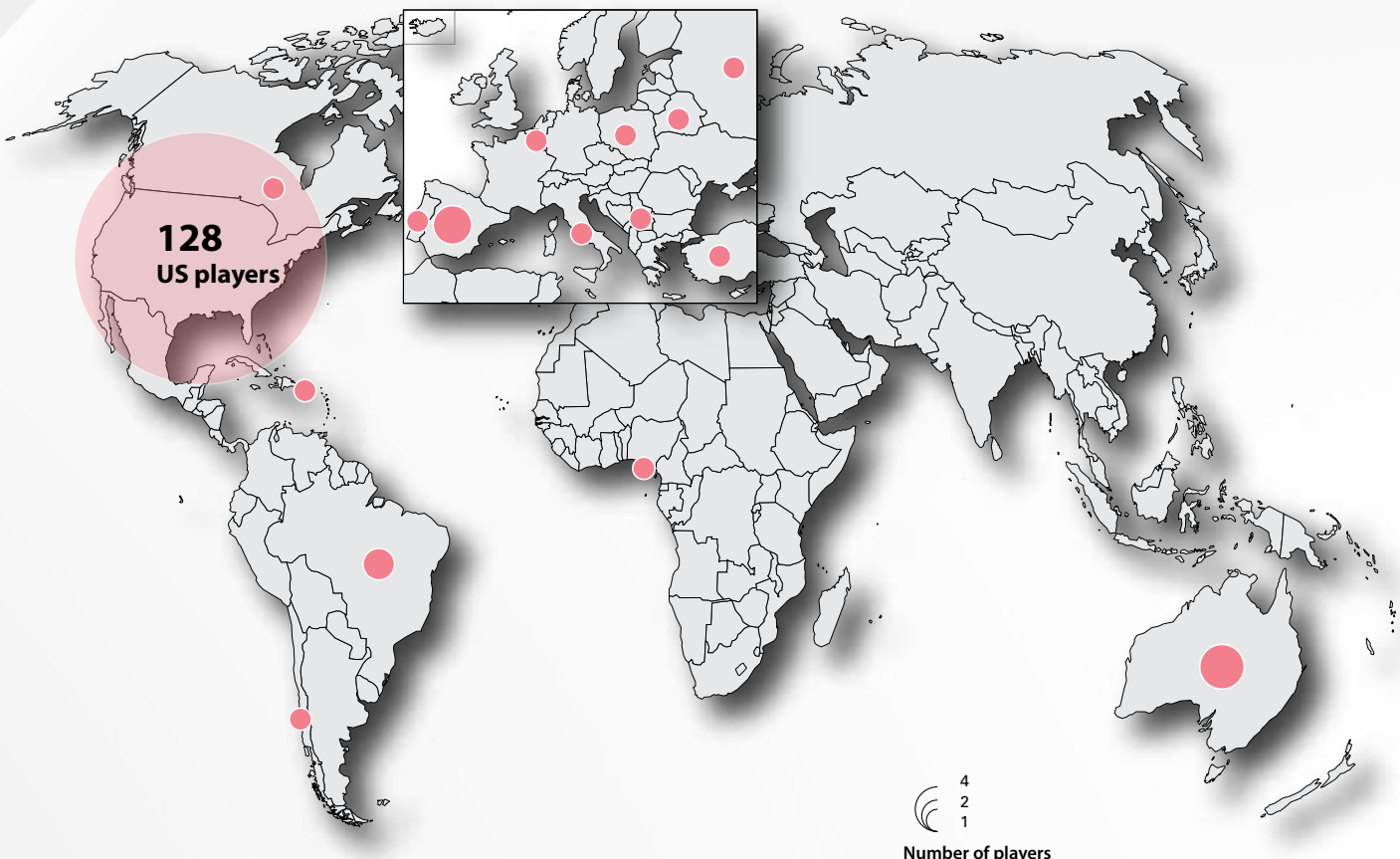
AGE PYRAMID (FOREIGNERS ONLY)



US PLAYERS VS FOREIGNERS



NATIONALITY OF PLAYERS

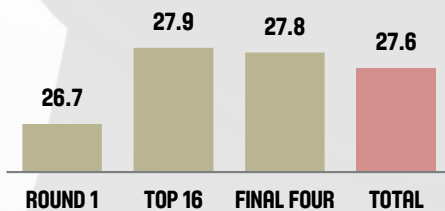


# EUROPE

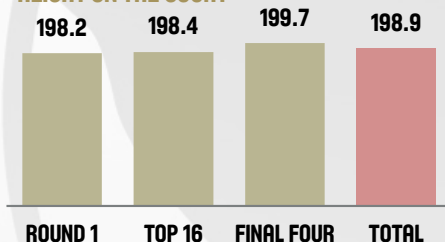
## EUROLEAGUE - 24 TEAMS - 326 PLAYERS

During the 2012/13 season, 37 nationalities were represented in the Euroleague. The USA is by far the most represented country (93 players), and we can note that, rationally compared to the origin of teams playing in Euroleague this season, the representation of Croatia and Serbia is also important. Spain was the country the most represented in terms of teams (four) participating in the 2012/13 season.

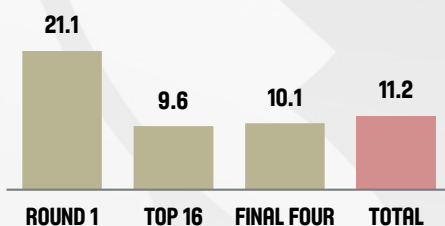
### AGE ON THE COURT



### HEIGHT ON THE COURT



### FOREIGNERS (AV. MIN. PER GAME)



### NATIONALITIES

Total: 37 nationalities

Rank	Nationality	Players	Teams
1.	USA	93	0
2.	Croatia	24	1
3.	Lithuania	20	2
4.	Serbia	20	1
5.	Greece	18	2
6.	Spain	18	4
7.	Turkey	18	3
8.	Slovenia	13	1
9.	France	12	1
10.	Russia	10	2
11.	Italy	9	3
12.	Germany	8	2
13.	Poland	8	1
14.	Australia	7	0
15.	Bosnia H.	5	0
16.	FYROM	4	0
17.	Finland	4	0
18.	Georgia	4	0
19.	Israel	4	1
20.	Montenegro	4	0

#### Round 1

clubs qualified only for the first round

#### Top 16

clubs qualified only for the Top 16

#### Final Four

clubs qualified for the Final Four



# EUROLEAGUE WOMEN - 21 TEAMS - 301 PLAYERS

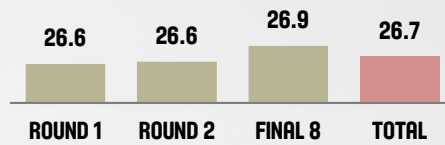
The EuroLeague Women saw 33 nationalities represented in the league during the 2012/13 season, with the USA being the most represented country (52 players). Besides the USA, Hungary, Spain and Serbia are the best represented nations in terms of number of players, rationally compared to the origin of teams playing in the EuroLeague Women this season. France, Russia and Turkey had the highest number of teams in the league (three each).

**Round 1**  
clubs qualified only for the first round

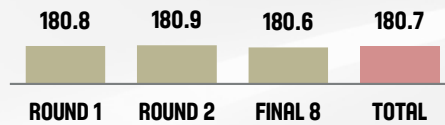
**Round 2**  
clubs qualified only for the round 2

**Final 8**  
clubs qualified for the Final 8

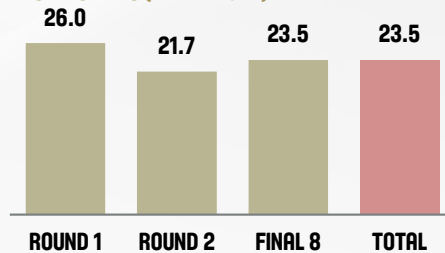
### AGE ON THE COURT



### HEIGHT ON THE COURT



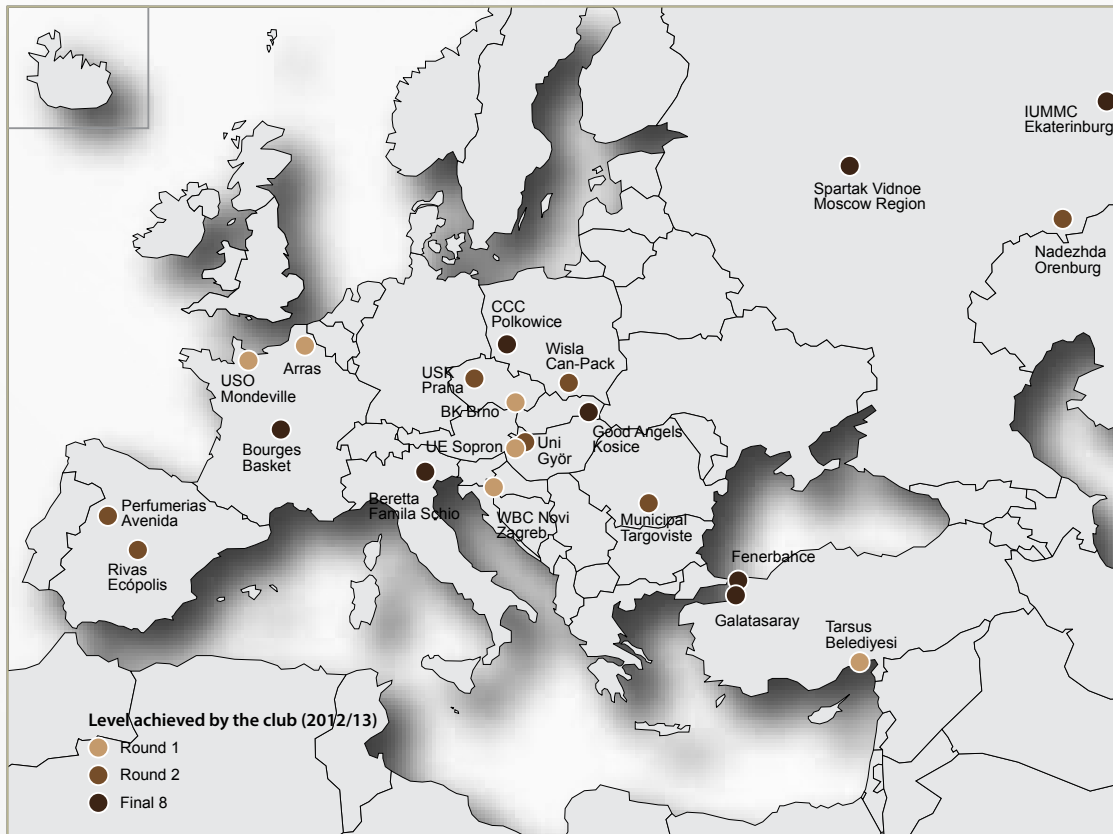
### FOREIGNERS (AV. MIN. PER GAME)



### NATIONALITIES

Total: 33 nationalities

Rank	Nationality	Players	Teams
1.	USA	52	0
2.	Turkey	30	3
3.	Hungary	27	2
4.	Spain	26	2
5.	France	23	3
.	Russia	23	3
7.	Czech Republic	17	2
8.	Poland	15	2
9.	Croatia	14	1
10.	Serbia	10	0
11.	Italy	9	1
12.	Latvia	7	0
13.	Romania	6	1
14.	Slovak Republic	5	1
15.	Sweden	4	0
16.	Australia	3	0
.	Belgium	3	0
.	Bulgaria	3	0
.	Ukraine	3	0





## **ABSTRACT**

A collaboration between the CIES 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 2012 and June 2013.

The 64-page illustrated report outlines market trends and highlights new challenges within the field of basketball transfers and migration.

---

### **FIBA – International Basketball Federation**

5, route Suisse – P.O. Box 29  
1295 Mies – Switzerland

[www.fiba.com](http://www.fiba.com)

### **CIES OBSERVATORY**

Avenue DuPeyrou 1  
2000 Neuchâtel - Switzerland

[www.cies.ch](http://www.cies.ch)