

### **Topics to cover**

WHY an intelligence Centre & HOW created?

WHAT strategic data do we analyse? Example analyses

HOW do we communicate?

WHAT is the Intelligence Centre?

### WHAT is the Intelligence Centre?

"To be a recognised center of excellence for <u>strategic off-pitch</u> football research, delivering <u>balanced</u> insights directly to UEFA policy makers, decision takers and key stakeholders"

Strategic Think Tank & Innovation



Ad-hoc Strategic Studies



### Centre of Excellence

**UEFA Facing** 

Providing base expertise for internal research/analysis projects and servicing requests.

Stakeholder Facing

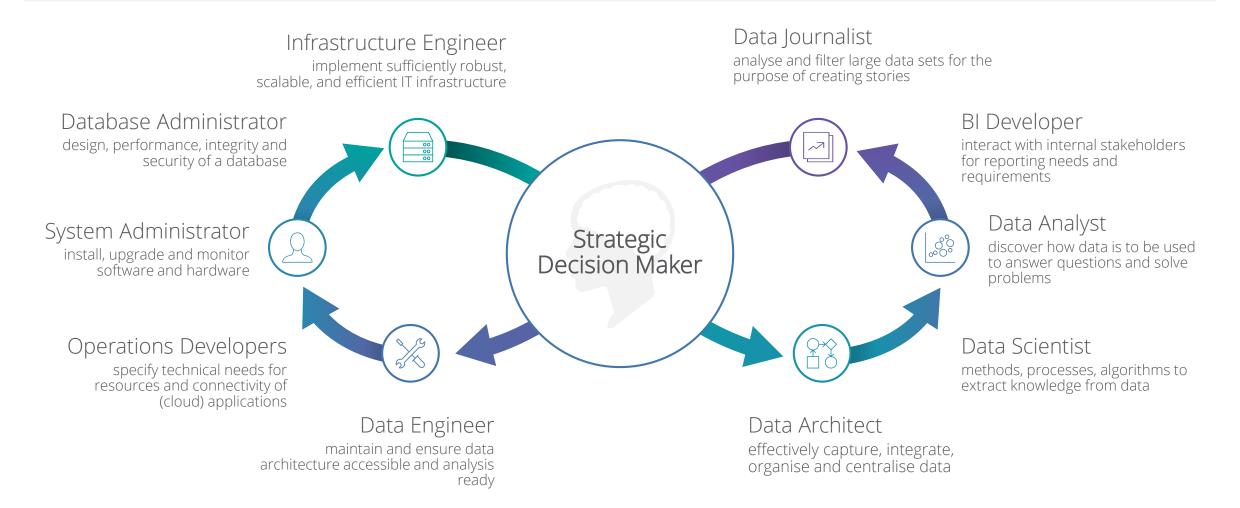
Provide insights and encourage exchange of research with NA's, EPFL, ECA, FIFPRO, Confeds.



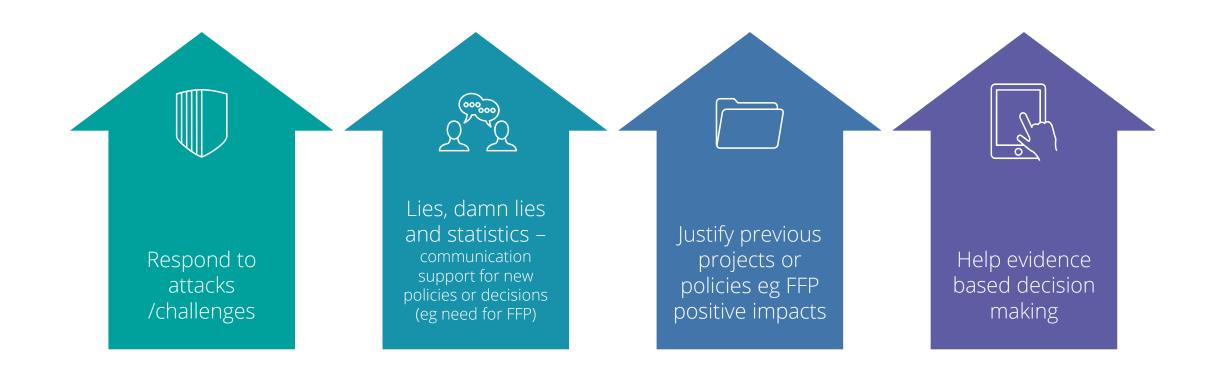
**Public Facing** 

Publishing reports alongside more frequent infographics.

## Typology of roles along the path to evidence based insights



### WHY the Intelligence Centre?



## **HOW was Intelligence centre project created?**



Editorially neutral 120 page report – relied upon by leagues/stakeholder decision makers as a complete and balanced review of European club football – 700 clubs;

Lengthy report <u>not</u> designed to be read in full:

- Informal objective to underline UEFA's knowledge and credibility as the guardians of game in Europe;
- Stimulate thoughts/discussions at national level;
- Place 'fake news' and sensationalised media/consultant content in context;

# Revenue footprints

### Benchmarks

By any financial benchmark, club football and individual football clubs are relatively small compared to many brands / companies / groups.



Top 20 European clubs €7,978 million

# Fiat Chrysler

€110,770 million

# **Social media footprints**

### Benchmarks

luventus

By other non-financial benchmarks, the picture is very different. Whether it be newspaper coverage, website visits or social media (Facebook followers presented here) club football, individual football clubs but also prominent players have a relatively larger footprint.

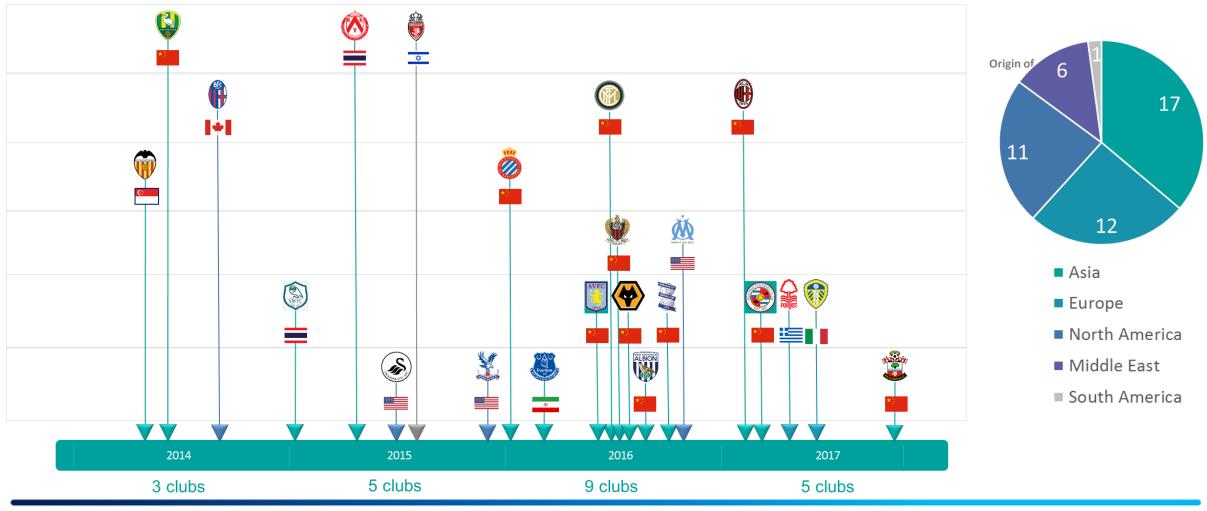
Cristiano Ronaldo 123 million

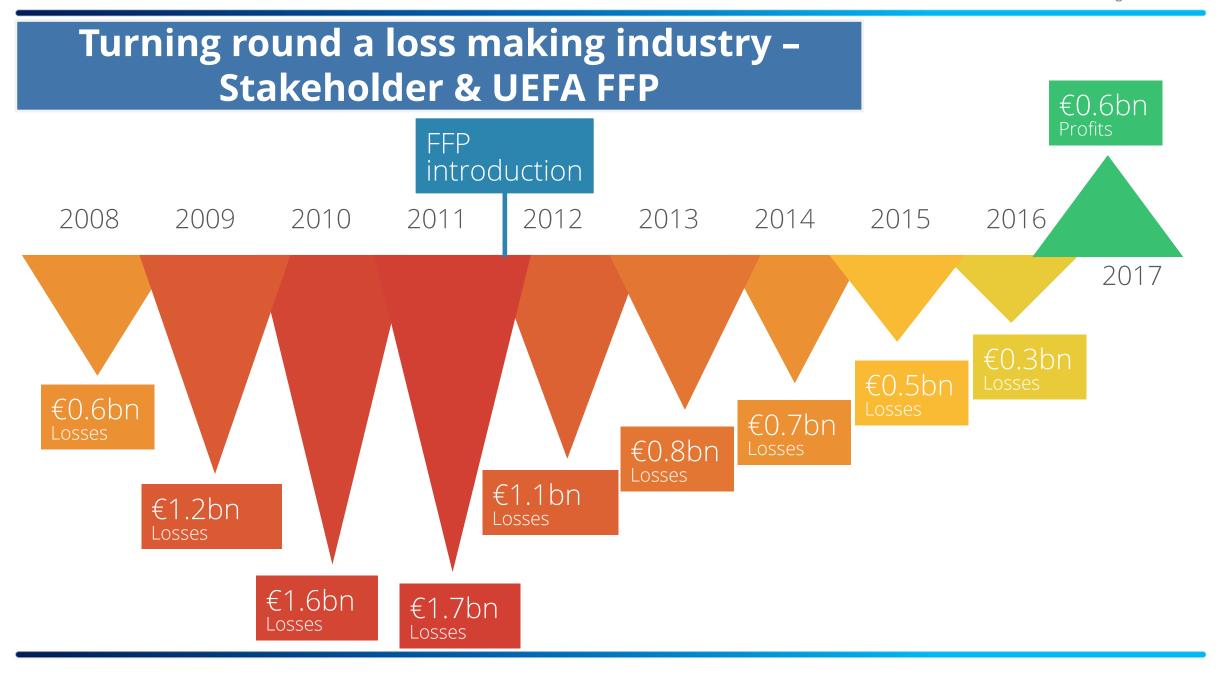
32 million Ferrari 17 million

> Fiat Chrysler 4 million

## **Example report analyses**

 Differing club investor aims; League clubs compete but also rely on each other; Checks on buyer intentions and financial means difficult when buyer unknown and based overseas





### Selection of 150+ mainstream media articles





## **UEFA Intelligence Centre Decision Support Landscape**



Club Finances Database



Club Ownership Database



N.A. Finance Database



Commercial& Sponsorship Database



Stadium Projects Database



Supporters Database



Domestic Results Database



League Structures Database



Transfer& Loans Database



Head Coach Database



Player Careers Database



Agents Database



Football Demographic Database



Integrity Database



In progress

UEFA Club Competitions Database



National Competitions Database

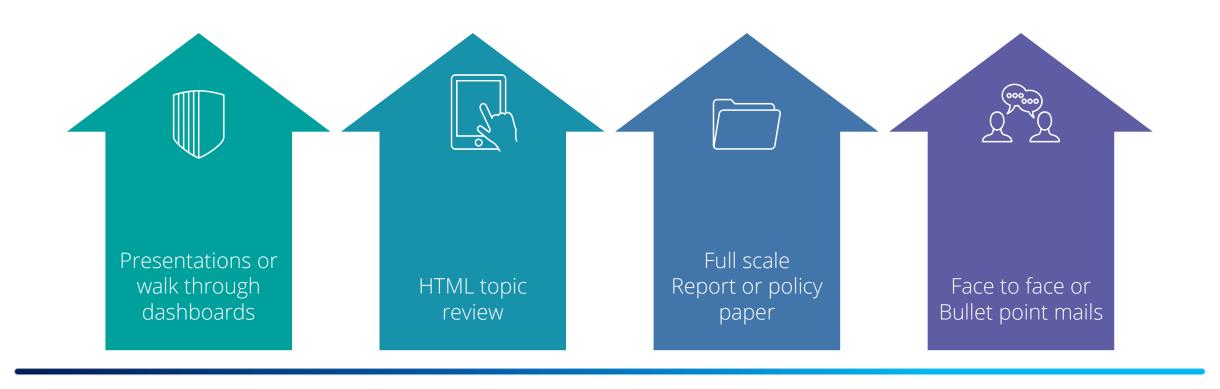






### **HOW do we communicate? Tailored to specific case**

### Tailored to specific case



### **To Summarise**

- Strategic not operational research
- 70 To support internal UEFA and external football policy & decision making
- 03 Communication needs to be tailored
- 04 Lots of unrealised potential Exciting project



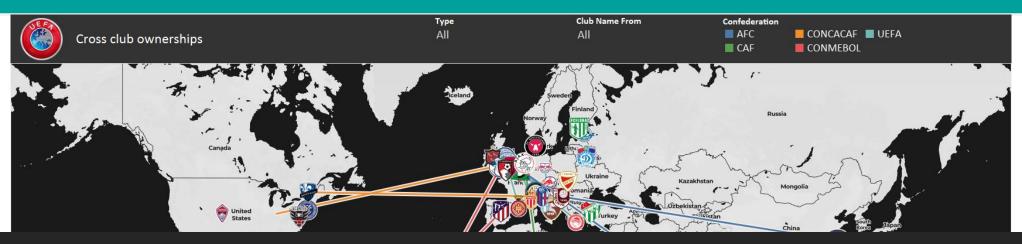




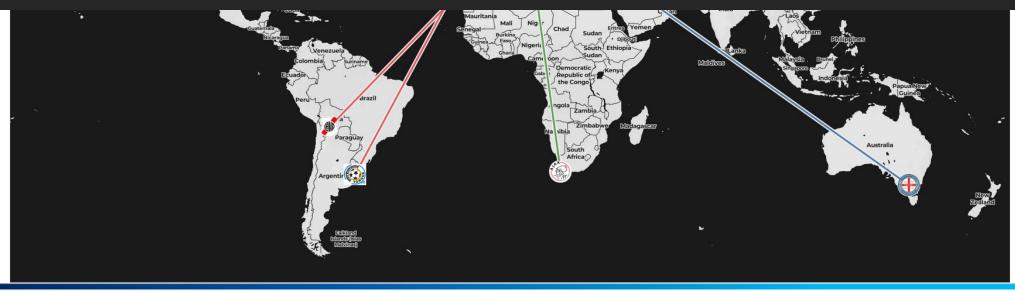
Sample Visualisations - Tableau

WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL

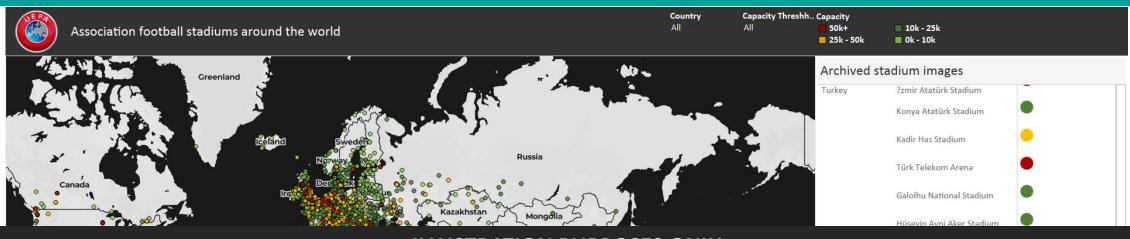
# **Cross ownerships analysis**



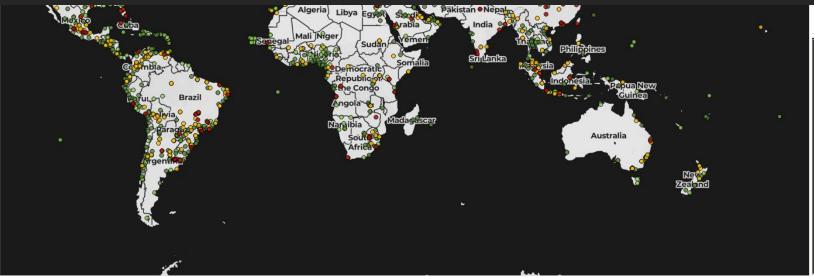
#### **ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY**



### Association football stadiums around the world



#### **ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY**



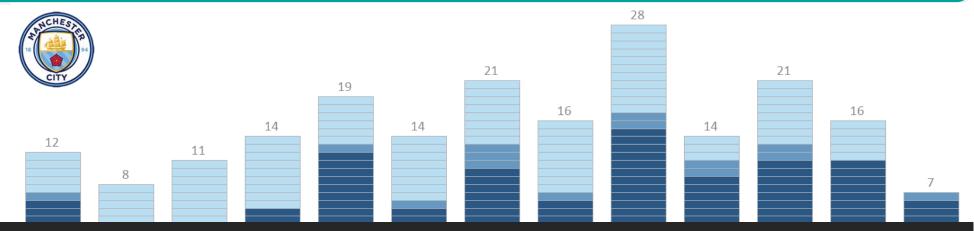


Cebeci ?nönü Stadium

# Club youth players graduating by Nationality

This series of charts illustrates several ways to analyse and compare youth football systems of clubs/countries. The data has not been subject to a full check and has only been extracted for two clubs (Man City & Man Utd) as a 'mock-up' to illustrate potential.

Number of youth players by year of birth:



#### **ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY**

number of players who have played professional league football by year (note 'year' means year of birth and not academy year)

#### How to interact with this chart?

Hover over chart to get details of player:

> Year of birth..



Nationality type United

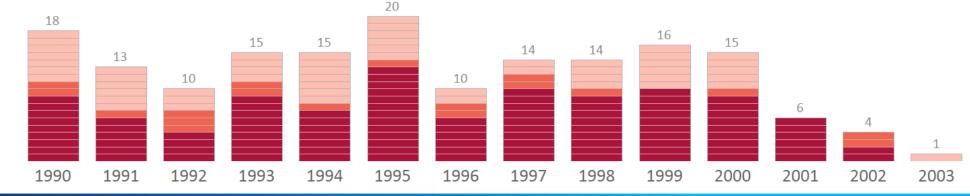
■ Dual English

English





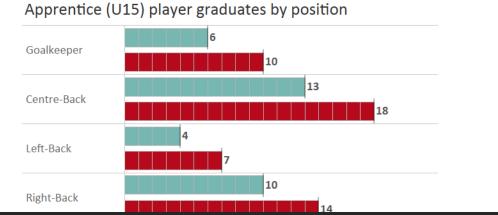


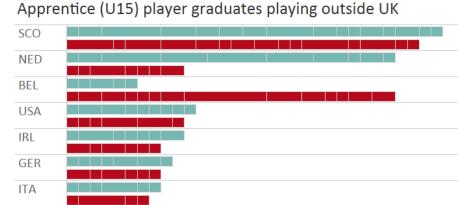


# Number of apprentice players graduating to senior football

This series of charts illustrates several ways to analyse and compare youth football systems of clubs/countries. The data has not been subject to a full check and has only been extracted for two clubs (Man City & Man Utd) as a 'mock-up' to illustrate potential.

Number of apprentice players graduating to senior football:





#### **ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY**

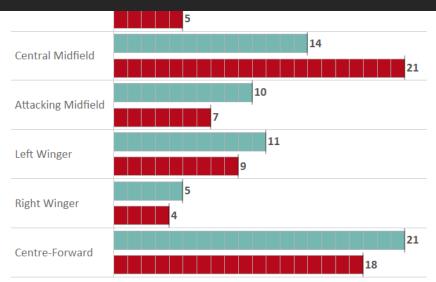
played U15 football rather than all youth player.

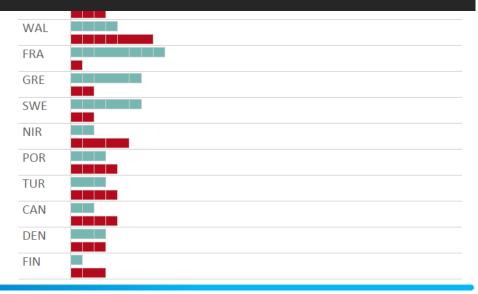
On the left hand side the chart indicates graduate apprentice players by position. On the right hand side the chart presents graduate apprentice players by country where they have gone on to play senior football (excluding England).

#### Club

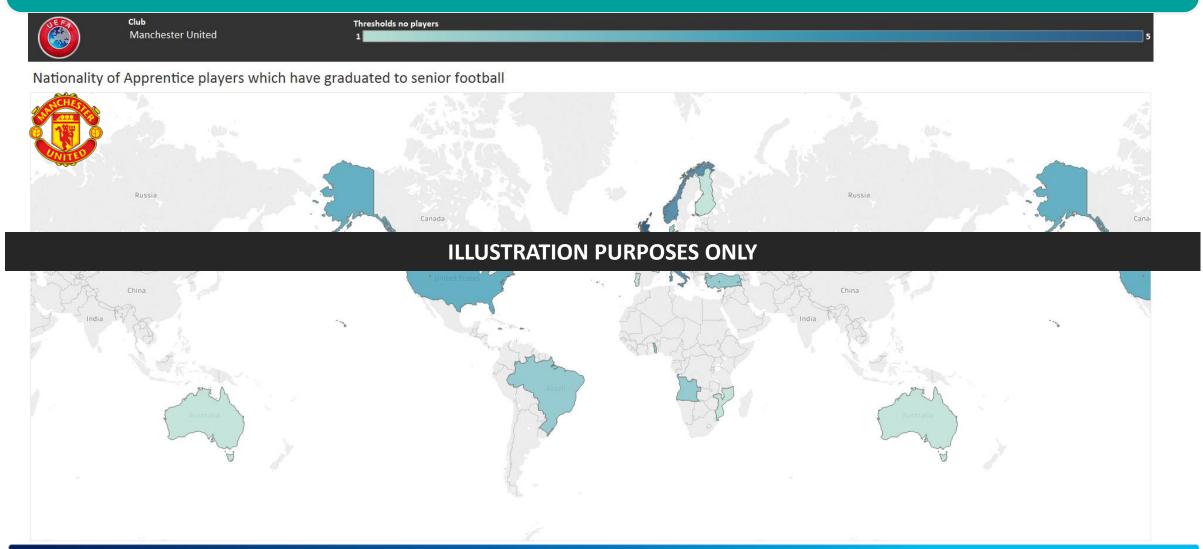
■ Manchester City

Manchester United

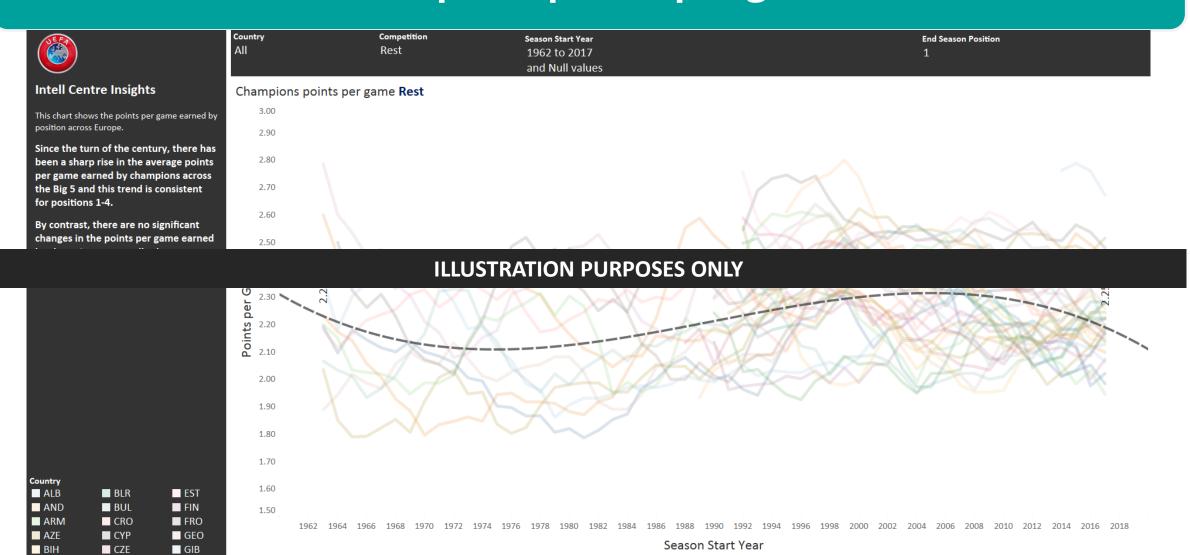




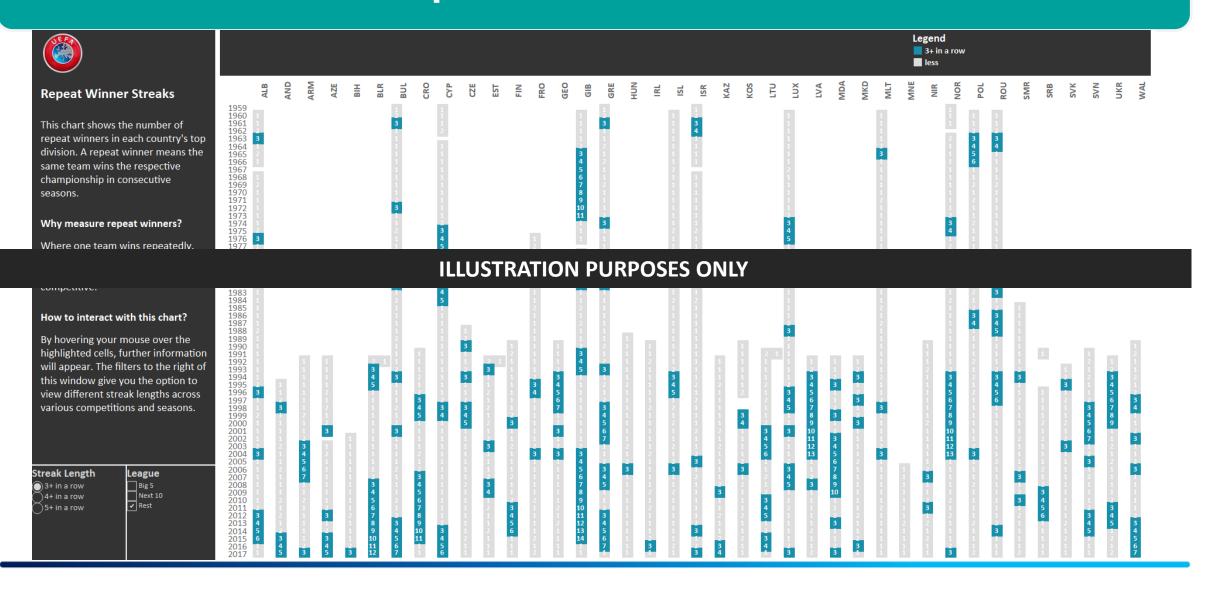
# Nationality of Apprentice players which have graduated to senior football



## Champions points per game



# Repeat winner streaks



# Percentage of domestic uneven matches (3+ goal difference)



#### **Repeat Winner Streaks**

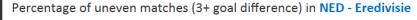
This chart shows the percentage of matches in a competition that ended **uneven**. An **uneven** match is one that ends with a team winning by a goal difference of 3 or more (e.g. 3-0, 4-1, 2-5, etc.)

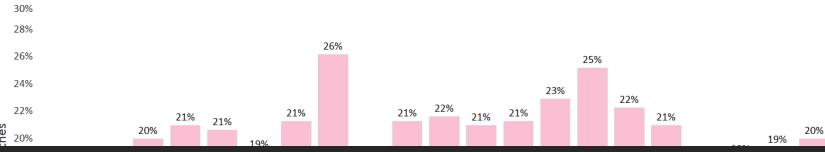
#### Why measure uneven matches?

Uneven matches are a measure of how competitive a particular match is. It



Competition



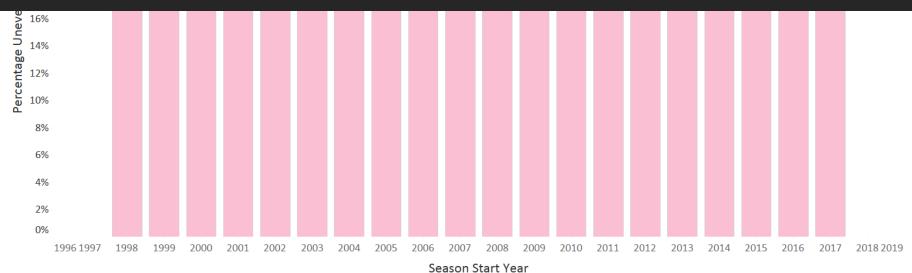


#### **ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES ONLY**

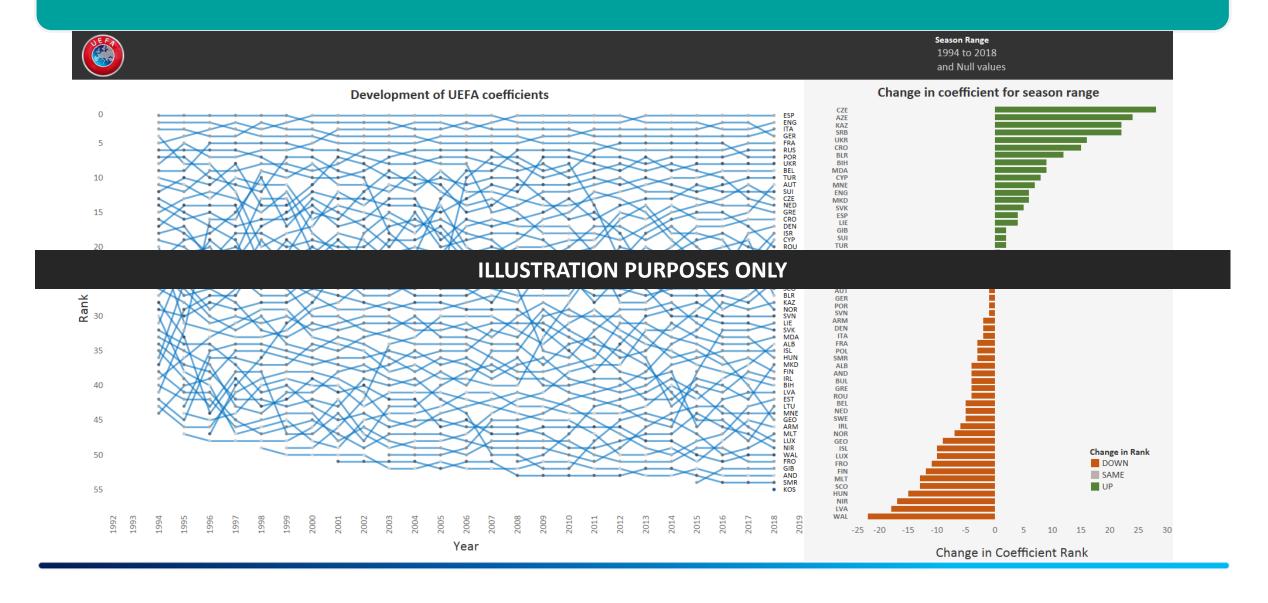
### How are changes in uneven matches interpreted?

they are closely contested.

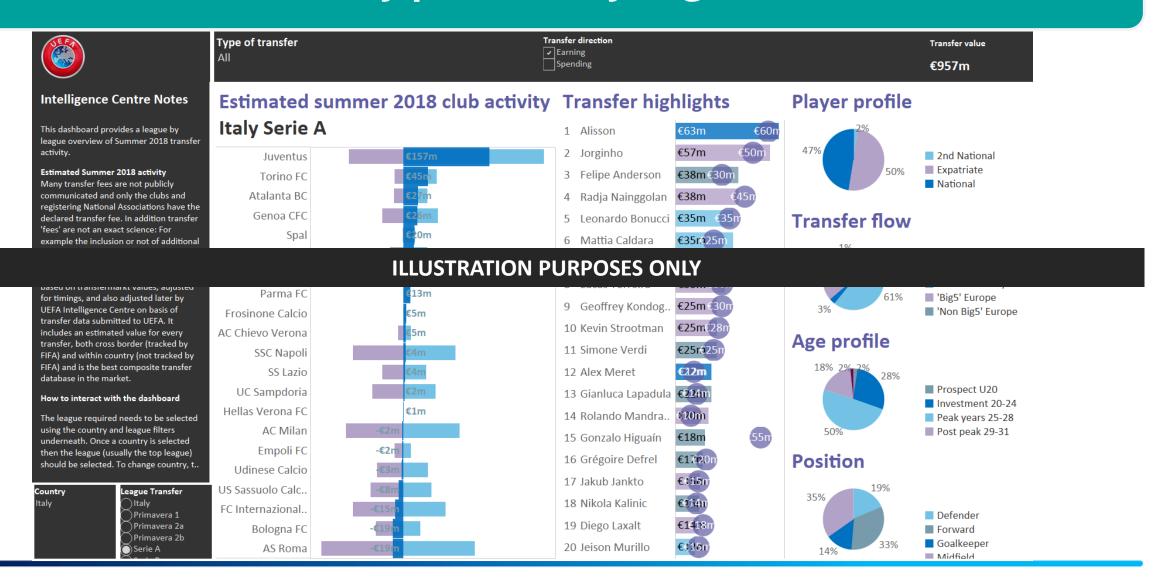
An increase in the percentage of uneven matches gives some indication that matches in a competition are becoming less competitive. Alternatively, a decrease in the percentage of uneven matches indicate improvement in competitiveness. However, one should interpret the chart with consideration that this measure does not take into account the many other factors that should be considered when assessing the competitiveness of a match (e.g. minutes goals were scored, importance of the match, etc.).



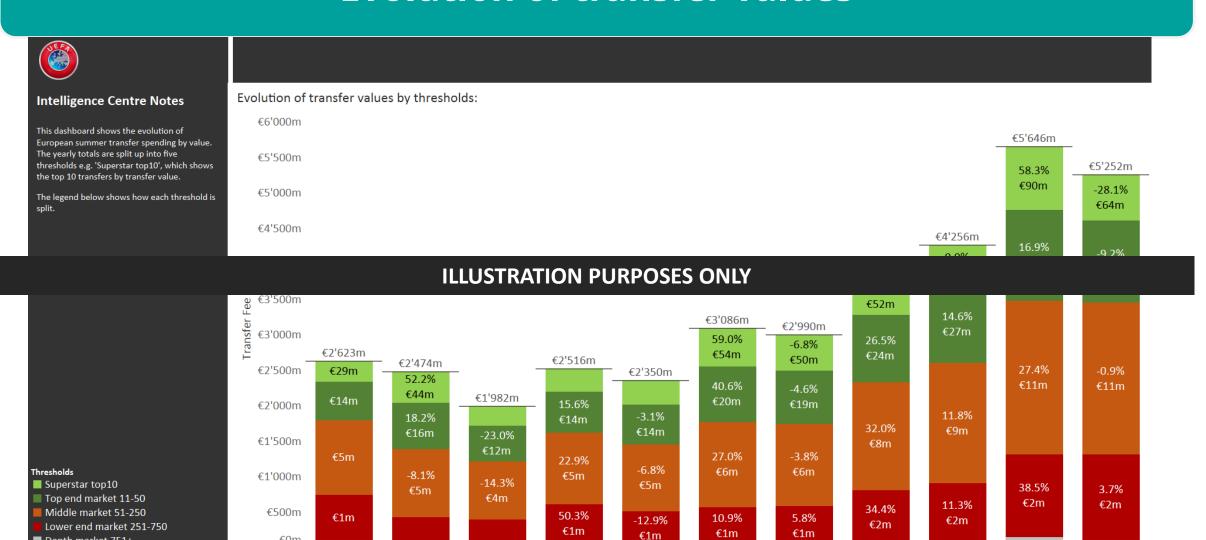
### The rise and fall of the UEFA coefficient's



### Transfer activity per country (E.g. Italian Serie A)



### **Evolution of transfer values**



■ Depth market 751+

€0m