

The FIFA logo is positioned in the top right corner of the page. It consists of the word "FIFA" in a bold, white, sans-serif font, with a registered trademark symbol (®) to its upper right. The background of the entire page is a photograph of a soccer player, identified as Salvio, in a blue and yellow uniform, running on a green field. He is pointing his right index finger forward. In the background, another player in a white uniform is visible, and a large "M" logo is partially seen on a white banner.

FIFA®

GLOBAL TRANSFER MARKET REPORT 2020

A REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL
TRANSFERS WORLDWIDE

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Foreword

2020 was the year that football at all levels was interrupted in much the same way as most other activities due to the almost worldwide lockdown to halt the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The world of football demonstrated great solidarity and understanding during this period, and football certainly did not grind to a halt.

FIFA, in addition to the significant financial relief package of USD 1,500 million placed at the disposal of its member associations and the confederations, has been working very hard to make specific amendments to various sets of football regulations with the goal of helping member associations, clubs and players during a disrupted year. We immediately set out to assist member associations, clubs and players by providing information and clarifications on this new legal environment, in addition to drafting many publications and holding numerous workshops.

As you will see from this report, member associations and clubs worked effectively within this new framework in what was yet another busy year of transfer activity.

For 2020, we have made some changes to our annual report on international transfers. We wanted to have a more global approach and have therefore included all transfers that were registered with FIFA TMS, which means a single report focusing on transfers of both male and female professional players. As it is now also mandatory to register all international transfers of amateur players in TMS, you will find some very interesting statistics on the amateur game in this report as well. We have also enriched the report with maps and more graphics that we hope that will help to give you a better understanding, not only of the world's largest international employment market with more than 15,000 professionals moving across countries in 2020, but also of the dynamics of international amateur football, which in its first year of registration in TMS recorded 17,632 transfers involving 10,465 clubs.

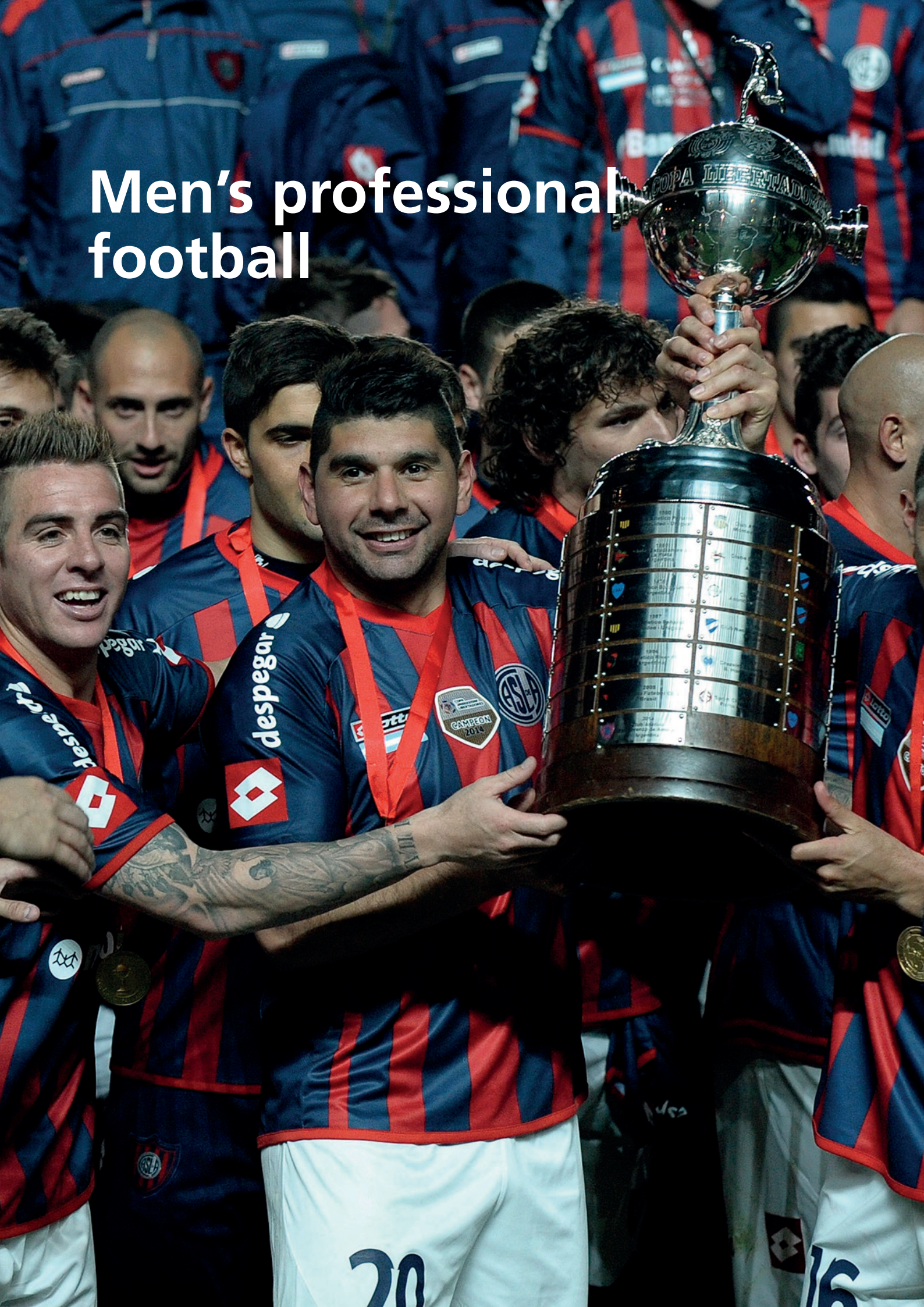
Enjoy the report!



Emilio García Silvero

FIFA Chief Legal & Compliance Officer

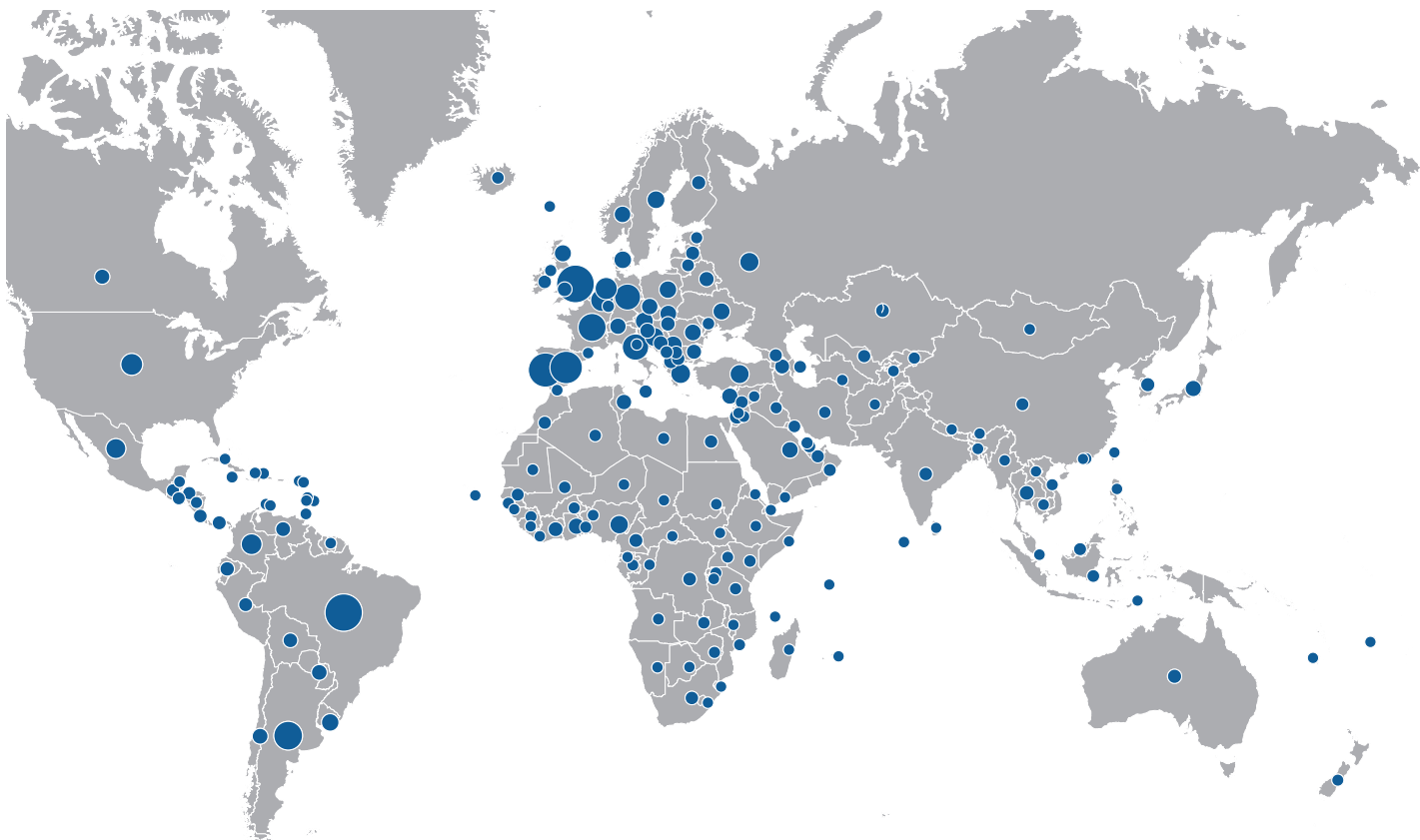
Men's professional football



Overview

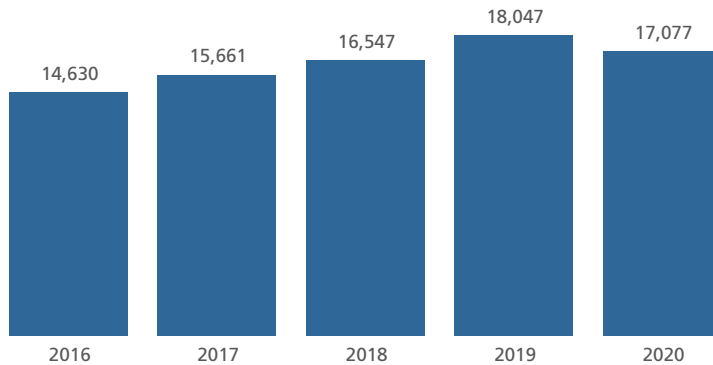
The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the lives of everyone all over the world. Following the initial outbreak in late 2019 and the subsequent spread over the entirety of 2020, all competitions were interrupted or cancelled, and those that restarted initially did so without fans. Like everyone else, players remained in quarantine for long periods, but that did not stop football operating.

Figure 1: Member associations releasing players around the world (2020) (size of bubble is proportional to the transfers effected)



In 2020, more FIFA member associations were engaged in transfers of professional players than ever before. Football remains a vibrant activity with global reach and dynamic development in every single country of the world. Figure 1 above shows the global spread of football transfer activity over the past year.

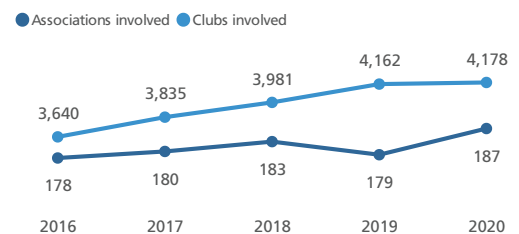
Figure 2: Total number of international transfers by year



Although the absolute numbers show a decline for the first time in the last ten years, the transfer activity of professional football players in 2020 was still high, demonstrating the considerable resistance and strength of football in the worldwide employment activity, with a total of 17,077 international transfers (cf. Figure 2) representing a decrease of 5.4% compared to 2019, while still slightly higher than 2018. It is important to note that only 14,432 distinct players were involved in those 17,077 transfers, as many players moved more than once during the course of the year (e.g. going out on a loan and then returning from that loan). These 14,432 players represented 180 different nationalities.

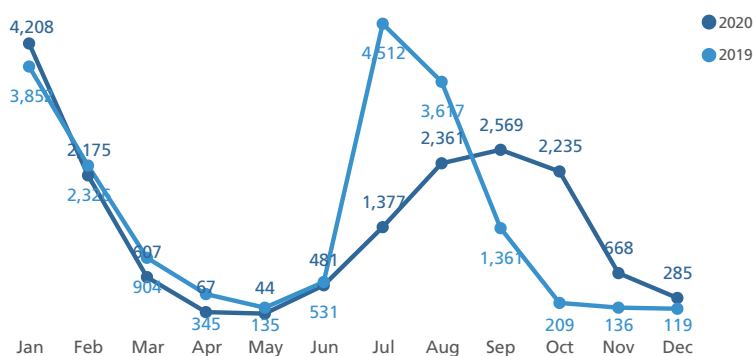
The effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of transfers can be easily identified in Figure 4. In January 2020, the number of international transfers was up 9.2% compared to the same period in the previous year, and this increase would probably have been even more significant in the second transfer window. But after the pandemic started spreading across the globe, the usual peak in July did not happen, with a large number of competitions not being completed and many member associations shifting their registration periods. Instead, there was a longer and more extensive period of transfer activity, beginning in early July and reaching its peak in late September, and even continuing into October.

Figure 3: Number of member associations and clubs involved in international transfers by year



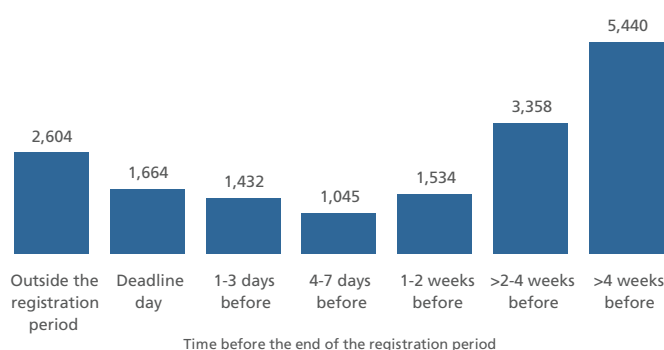
187 out of FIFA's 211 member associations were involved in transfers in 2020, with numbers ranging from just one player to up to thousands. The number of clubs involved in transfers of professional players also increased slightly (by 0.4%), reaching a new high with 4,178 clubs involved (cf. Figure 3).

Figure 4: International transfers by month



It is also interesting to note that despite the shifting of registration periods and the many changes in competition calendars both from the previous season (2019/20) and the new season that started in 2020 (2020/21), most transfers (51.5%) take place well before (at least 2-4 weeks) the end of the registration period (cf. Figure 5), and that a great deal of activity takes place outside transfer periods, mainly for out-of-contract professional players.

Figure 5: Transfers by time before the end of the registration period (2020)



Transfer types

While the media will naturally focus on permanent club-to-club transfers, such transfers represented a relatively small proportion of the activity (11.6%) of all transfers in 2020. Transfers of out-of-contract players were by far the most common activity with an impressive 62.5%. Figure 6 shows that while both of these types of transfers decreased in 2020 compared to 2019 (12.9% and 64.3% respectively in 2019), loans and returns from loans both took a more prominent role than in the previous year with shares of 16.2% (14.2% in 2019) and 9.7% (8.6% in 2019).

Figure 6: Distribution of transfer types over the years

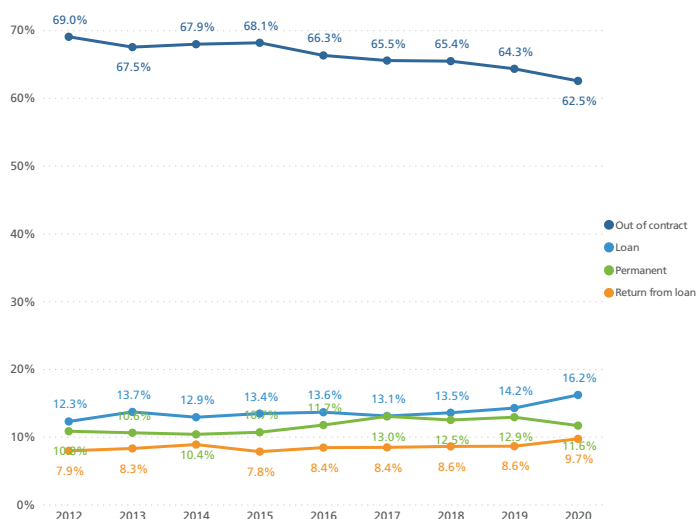
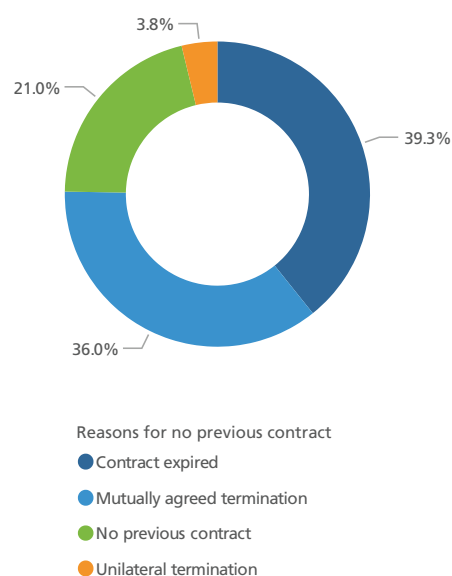


Figure 7: Distribution of the reasons why players moving out of contract had no previous contract

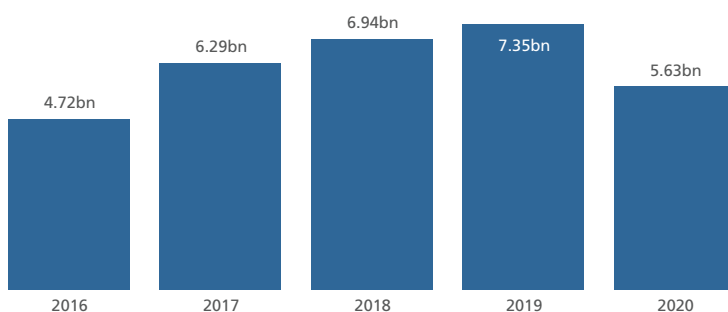


Engaging clubs must state the reason for the termination of the previous employment contract of any player whom they are registering as an out-of-contract player. In this case, there is very little fluctuation among the various reasons, as they have remained practically unchanged down the years. Once again, in 2020 the most common reason (cf. Figure 7) was that the player's previous contract had expired (39.3%), followed by a mutually agreed termination of the contract between the player and his previous club (36.0%). In 21.0% of all out-of-contract transfers, the player actually signed his first professional contract with the new club, and in the remaining 3.8%, the previous contract was unilaterally terminated.

Transfer fees

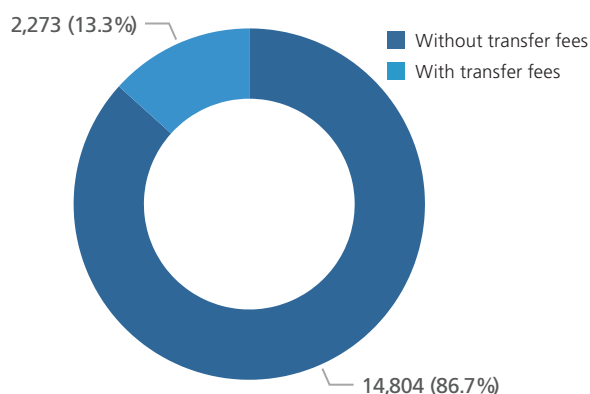
In 2020, transfer fees were impacted significantly more than the actual number of international transfers (a decrease of 23.4% compared to 5.4% respectively), with clubs spending USD 1,743 million less than in 2019 on transfer fees (cf. Figure 8). The 2020 figure even reflects a decrease of slightly more than 10% compared to the same figure from 2017. This means that while the need to renew the squad was there for all clubs, the price that a club was prepared to pay for this renewal was significantly lower than in the previous three years.

Figure 8: Transfer fees by year (USD)



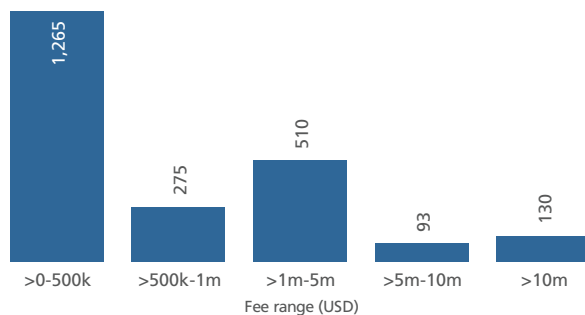
While the number of international transfers with a transfer fee (cf. Figure 9) still represented a small percentage (13.3%) of the total number of transfers, this number was also impacted quite heavily, dropping from 2,686 in 2019 to 2,273 in 2020, a decrease of over 15%.

Figure 9: Share of transfers with and without transfer fees (2020)



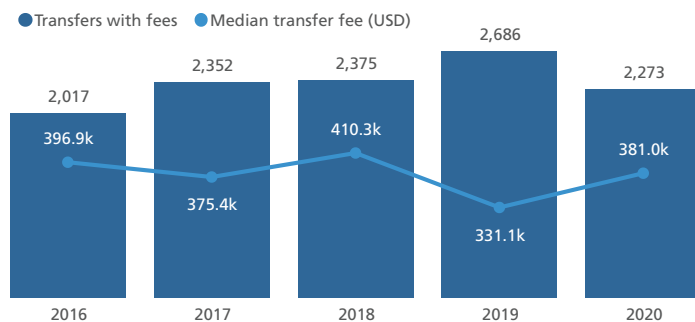
In terms of international transfers with transfer fees (cf. Figure 10), the vast majority (55.7%) involved fees of less than USD 500,000. Those with fees above USD 5 million (when combined with those above USD 10 million) represented around 10% of those with transfer fees or 1.3% of the total transfers.

Figure 10: Transfers by size of the transfer fee in USD (2020)



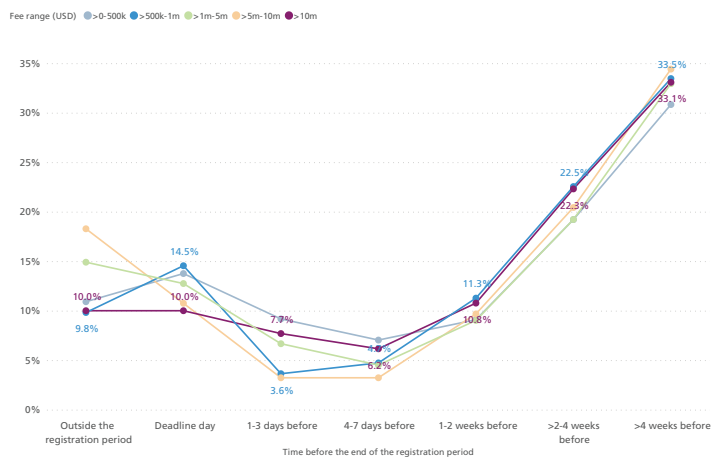
While the number of transfers involving fees has dropped, it is interesting to note that the median transfer fee (cf. Figure 11) in 2020 was 15.1% higher than in 2019.

Figure 11: Number of transfers with fees and median transfer fee in USD by year



When it comes to the correlation between the size of transfer fee paid and the actual date of conclusion of the transfer (cf. Figure 12), a similar percentage of transfers were completed well before the end of the registration period (more than four weeks), irrespective of the size of the transfer fee paid, but in the last 1-3 days before the end of the registration period, the percentage of clubs paying high figures (more than USD 10 million) was more than double that of clubs paying the relatively low (between USD 500,000 and USD 1 million) fees. On deadline day, however, the trend is reversed with far more transfers involving lower fees effected at the last minute.

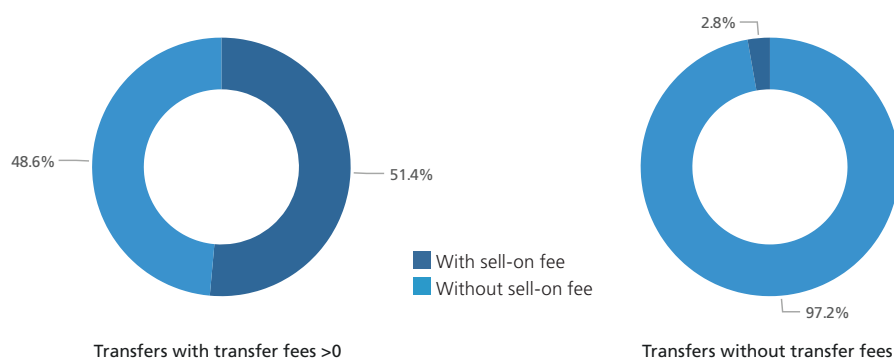
Figure 12: Time before the end of the registration period by size of the transfer fee (2020)



Sell-on fees

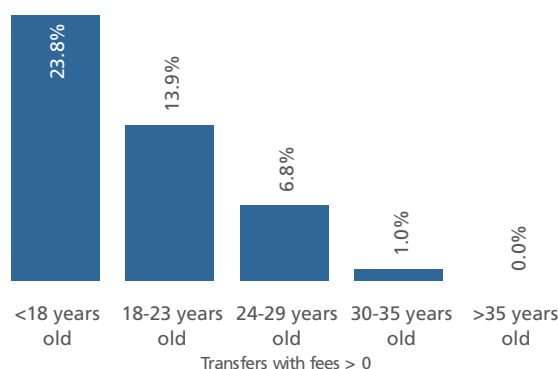
It is becoming increasingly common for clubs to agree on potential benefits for the releasing club in any future transfer between the engaging club and a third club. This is sometimes a proposal from the engaging club as a method of lowering the transfer fee to be paid, or a request from the releasing club that may believe that the potential of the player is much greater than his current status. In 2020, 2.8% of all transfers included such a sell-on fee. However, as shown in Figure 13, this figure changed dramatically if the transfer also involved a transfer fee, in which case it occurred in just over half of all cases.

Figure 13: Percentage of transfers with sell-on fees by transfer fee (2020)



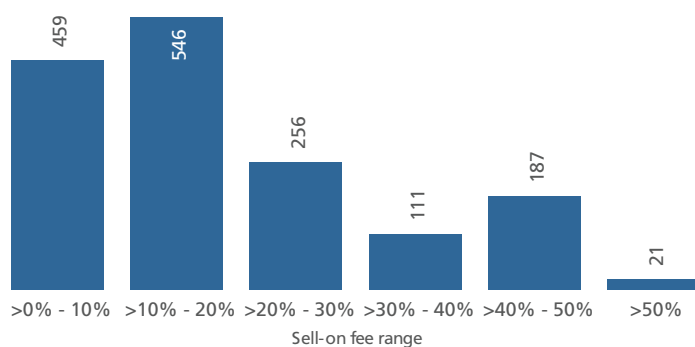
It is interesting to note (cf. Figure 14) that the likelihood of a sell-on fee being included in a transfer contract is more than three times greater for a player under the age of 18 than for a player between 24 and 29 years of age.

Figure 14: Percentage of transfers with sell-on fee by player age (2020)



While it might be expected that sell-on fees would be in the range of 10% or 20%, Figure 15 shows that while that is indeed the case for approximately two thirds of all such transfers, there was also a significant number of transfers (575 of 1,580) in which the sell-on fee was over 20%. In 21 of these cases, the sell-on fee was actually over 50%.

Figure 15: Number of transfers by sell-on fee (2020)



Training rewards

While releasing clubs can be financially rewarded for training and releasing a player, there may also be other clubs that trained the player in his formative years but are not part of the transfer. This scenario is covered by the FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players (RSTP), which stipulate that specific percentages of the transfer fee shall be paid to the clubs that contributed to the player's football education and training between the ages of 12 and 23 (solidarity contribution). Under the same regulations, training compensation is a financial reimbursement for a player's training club(s) in cases when the player signs his first contract with a professional club and in cases when a player is involved in his first international transfer while below the age of 23. The clubs that have such an entitlement can claim the payment through the FIFA dispute resolution system. In 2020, the solidarity contribution calculated by the engaging clubs paying a transfer fee was USD 38.5 million for 354 international transfers, while 1,388 claims for solidarity contribution were submitted to FIFA. It should also be noted that claims could be submitted by more than one club in a transfer (depending on the number of clubs with which a player was registered) and that there could be disagreements regarding the calculated amount due by the engaging club. Training compensation was declared in 117 international transfers for a total amount of USD 13.7 million, and within the same period there were 679 new claims for training compensation. FIFA's transfer system reforms foresee the establishment and operation of a clearing house that will simplify and expedite the process even further, eliminating the time between the actual transfer and the payment of the solidarity contribution or training compensation.

Top transfers 2020

While examining the general characteristics and trends in the global transfer market, it is also interesting to look at the transfers that were the subject of heated debate and many thousands, in some cases millions, of interactions on social media. Figure 16 shows the top ten players for whom clubs paid the highest fees in 2020. Although the exact fees are not mentioned, it is worth seeing the actual moves in a single table. These ten transfers alone generated almost 15% of the total spending on transfer fees in 2020. It is even more interesting to note that of the 2,273 transfers with fees, the top 80 were responsible for 50% of all transfer fees in 2020.

Figure 16: Top ten transfers by total transfer fee in 2020

	PLAYER	FROM	TO
	Kai HAVERTZ	Bayer 04 Leverkusen (Germany)	Chelsea FC (England)
	Arthur MELO	FC Barcelona (Spain)	Juventus FC (Italy)
	Victor OSIMHEN	LOSC Lille (France)	SSC Napoli (Italy)
	Bruno FERNANDES	Sporting CP (Portugal)	Manchester United FC (England)
	Rúben DIAS	SL Benfica (Portugal)	Manchester City FC (England)
	Mauro ICARDI	FC Inter Milan (Italy)	Paris St Germain FC (France)
	Miralem PJANIC	Juventus FC (Italy)	FC Barcelona (Spain)
	Leroy SANE	Manchester City FC (England)	FC Bayern Munich (Germany)
	Alvaro MORATA	Chelsea FC (England)	Atletico Madrid (Spain)
	Thomas PARTEY	Atletico Madrid (Spain)	Arsenal FC (England)

Player characteristics

Age

In general, it is rare for a professional football player to have a career far beyond his 35th birthday, but it is possible to begin a career before the age of 18. In 2020 (cf. Figure 17), 231 players below the age of 18 moved to another country, more than twice the number of players (109) over the age of 35 involved in an international transfer. The golden years still appear to be those between the ages of 18 and 29 with more than 14,000 transfers in 2020.

Figure 17: Number of transfers by player age (2020).

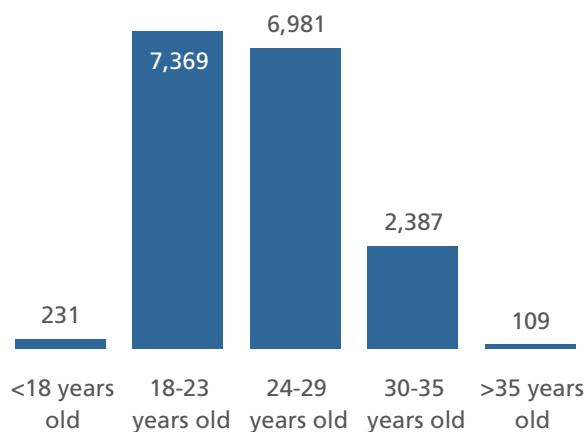


Figure 18 shows the same trend but with an even higher contrast between those under 18 years of age and those over 35 years of age, with clubs paying an impressive 105.8 million for players below the age of 18 as opposed to less than USD 0.5 million for players over the age of 35.

Figure 18: Spending on transfer fees in USD by player age (2020).

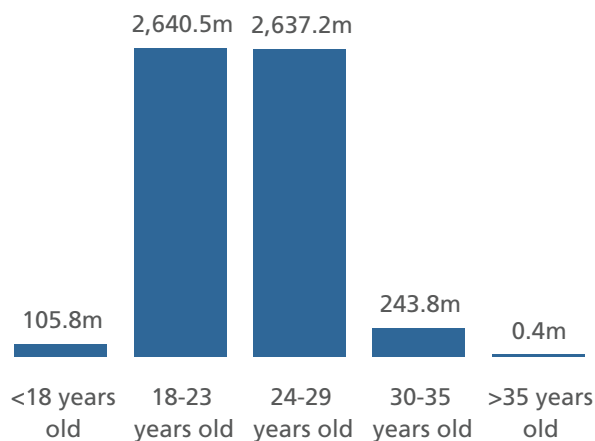
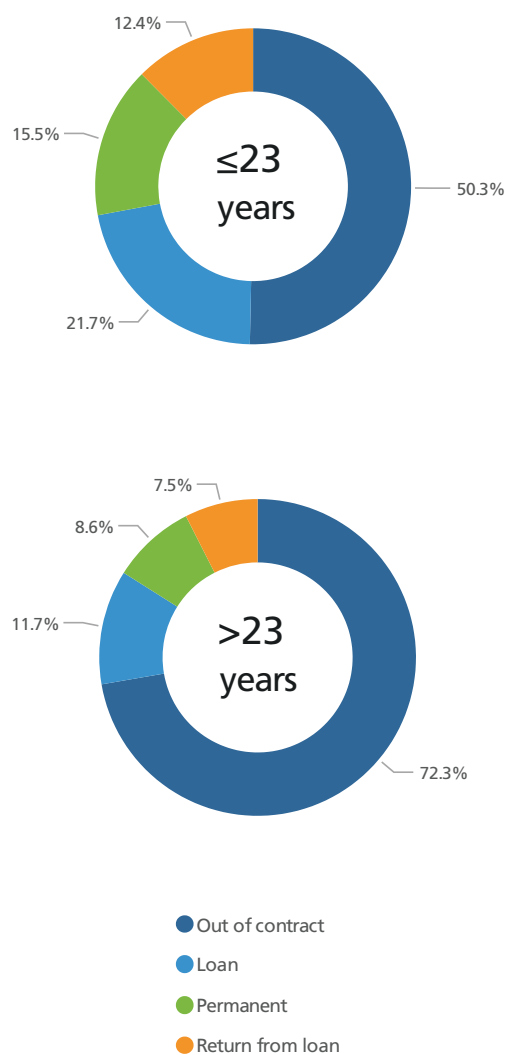


Figure 19: Distribution of transfer types by player age (2020)

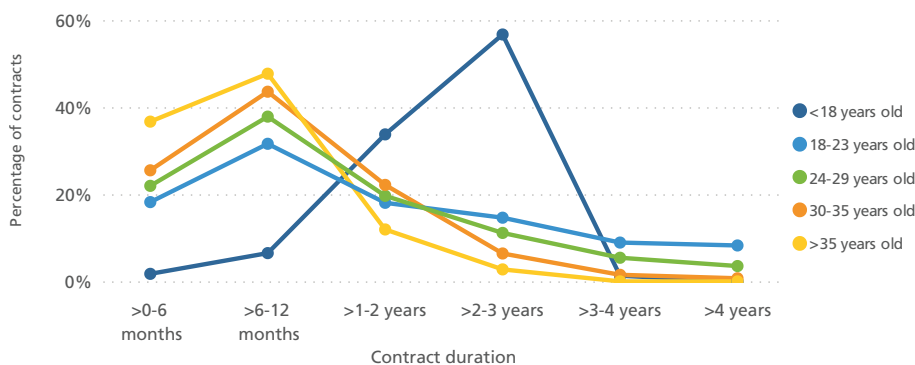


While players over the age of 23 are more likely to be out of contract when they are transferred (in more than two thirds of the transfers in this age category; cf. Figure 19 bottom chart), players younger than 23 are almost twice as likely to be transferred on loan.

Employment contracts

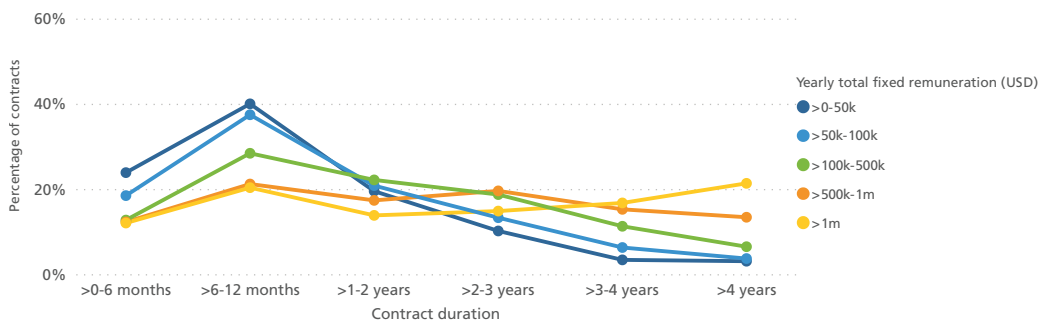
Another aspect is the correlation between a player's age and the duration of his employment contract with his new club (cf. Figure 20). It is clear that players below the age of 18 are more likely to receive a contract of 2-3 years, whereas practically all other age groups have a high possibility of receiving an employment contract of 12 months or less.

Figure 20: Distribution of contract duration by player age (2020)



Another important element is the correlation between the duration of a player's employment contract and his annual fixed remuneration. Figure 21 shows that the higher the annual fixed remuneration, the higher the possibility for a long-term contract, while this possibility practically disappears for those players with a fixed annual remuneration of under USD 50,000.

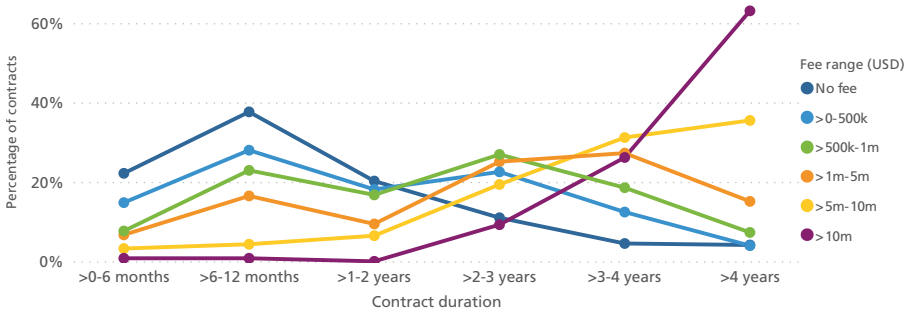
Figure 21: Distribution of contract duration by the player's yearly total fixed remuneration (2020)



The duration of a player's contract is also related to the transfer fee that the engaging club is ready to pay for adding the player to its squad (cf. Figure 22). Some 60% of transfers in which no fee is involved (86.7% of transfers) come with an employment contract of up to one year. Another 20% of the players involved in these transfers signed a contract of up to two years.

The likelihood of a contract of more than four years is close to minimal, which is quite similar to transfers involving fees of less than USD 0.5 million. The picture is reversed, however, when the transfer fee involved is above USD 1 million.

Figure 22: Distribution of contract duration by total transfer fee in USD (2020)



Nationality

As mentioned above, players of 180 nationalities were involved in international transfers in 2020, contributing to the strong and vibrant football ecosystem all over the globe. Almost 50% of these came from ten countries (cf. Figure 24).

Figure 24: Top ten player nationalities by number of transfers in 2020

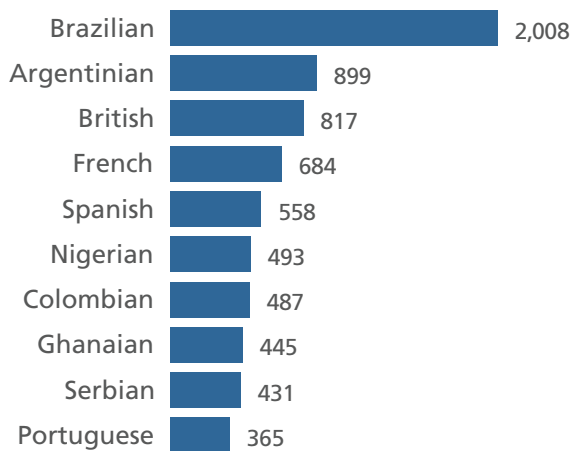
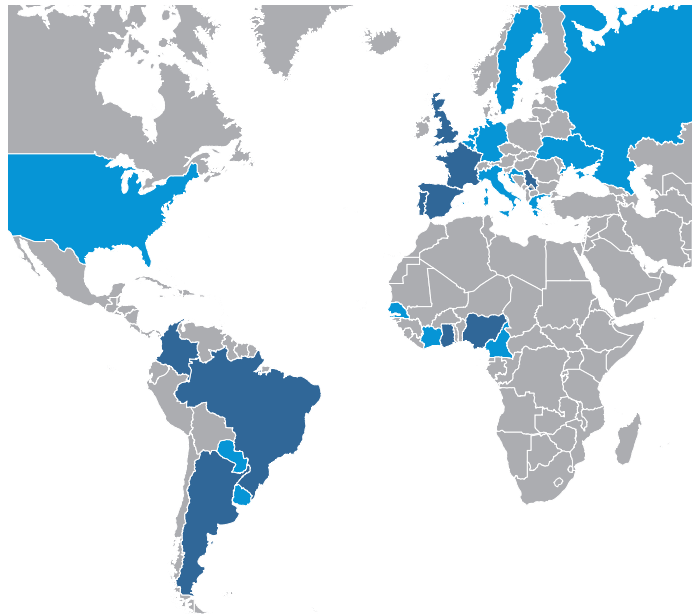
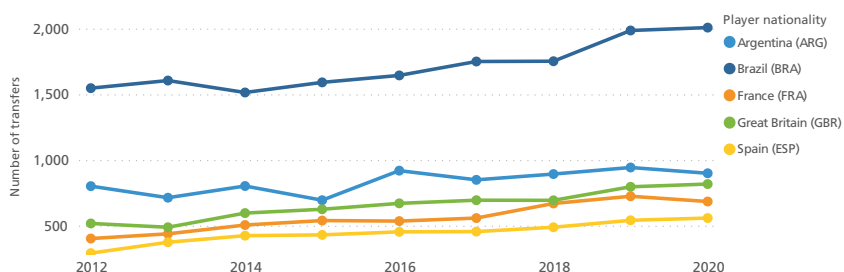


Figure 23: Map of top 25 player nationalities by number of transfers in 2020



A glance at Figure 25 shows that the top five of these countries had a steady increase over the last years, with the number of internationally transferring players from Brazil, the UK and Spain increasing even in 2020.

Figure 25: History of the number of transfers for 2020's top five nationalities by number of transfers



A glance at the transfer fees paid by player nationality (cf. Figure 27) shows that two of the top ten in 2019 (Croatians and Italians) have been replaced by Germans and Nigerians in 2020.

Figure 26: Map of top 25 player nationalities by total spending on transfer fees (USD) in 2020

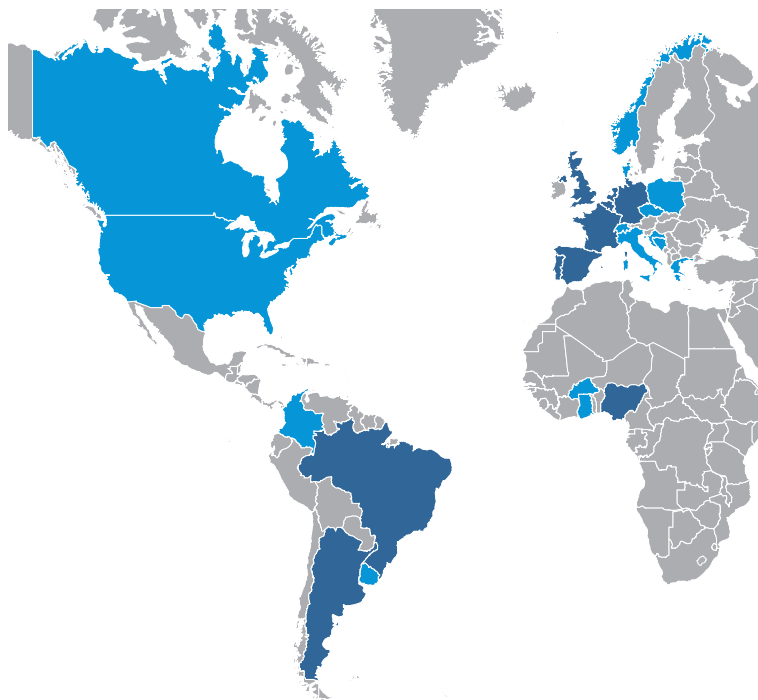
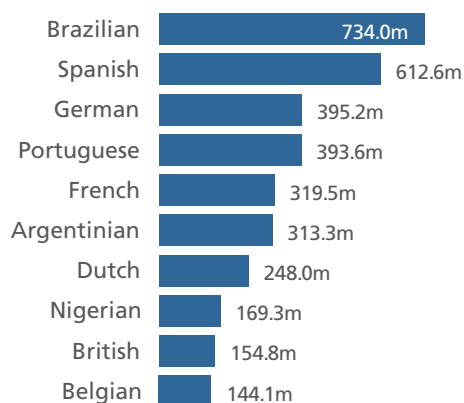
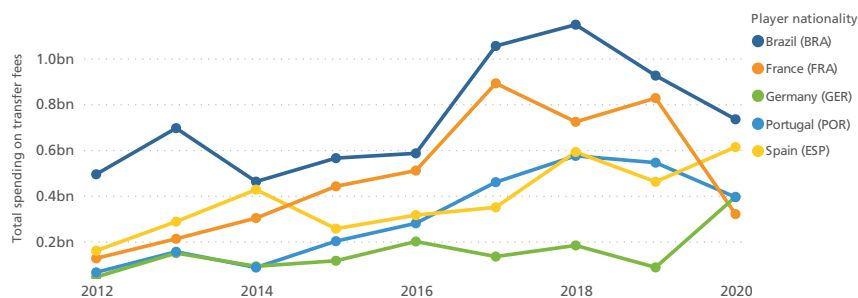


Figure 27: Top ten player nationalities by total spending on transfer fees (USD) in 2020



The historical progress of the top five nationalities by total spending on transfer fees (cf. Figure 28) shows a considerable decrease for Brazilians since 2018 (despite the increase in numbers as shown above in Figure 25) but also for French and Portuguese. Spanish have maintained a relatively stable upwards trend, whereas Germans experienced a sudden increase in 2020, mainly due to the transfers of Kai Havertz, Leroy Sané and Timo Werner.

Figure 28: History of total spending on transfer fees for 2020's top five nationalities by spending on transfer fees in USD



Transfer distribution by confederation

European and South American clubs generally maintained a balance between releasing and engaging players, but only European clubs kept this balance in terms of transfer fees paid and received. South American and African clubs' receipts were more than three times greater than their expenditure on international transfers, while both Asian and Central/North American/Caribbean clubs spent around twice as much as they received (cf. Figure 29). European clubs accounted for almost 90% of transfer fees and a significant proportion (60%) of total transfers.

Figure 29: Transfers and transfer fees by confederation (2020)

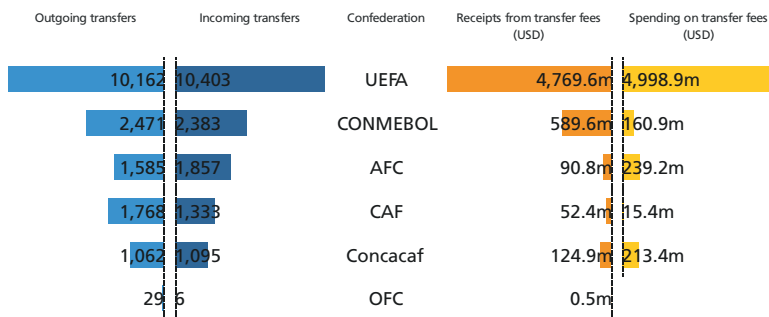


Figure 30: Number of international transfers between confederations and total spending on transfer fees in USD in 2020

Engaging confederation							
Releasing confederation	AFC	CAF	Concacaf	CONMEBOL	OFC	UEFA	
	AFC	694 24.5m	167 0.8m	22 0.7m	247 4.1m	3 0m	452 60.8m
	CAF	298 6.9m	919 5.7m	19 0.8m	22 0m	-	510 39.0m
	Concacaf	45 24.8m	15 0m	371 36.8m	316 23.9m	-	315 39.4m
	CONMEBOL	215 43.8m	12 0m	378 106.7m	1,011 51.2m	-	855 387.9m
	OFC	7 0m	1 0m	2 0m	4 0m	-	15 0.5m
	UEFA	598 139.2m	219 8.9m	303 68.4m	783 81.7m	3 0m	8,256 4,471.4m

Transfer distribution by association

After observing that Brazilian players accounted for the highest number of transfers (cf. Figure 24 above), it comes as no surprise that Brazil was also the association with the highest number of incoming transfers (cf. Figure 32) and the second highest number of outgoing transfers, topped only by the number of outgoing transfers from England (cf. Figure 34). It is also interesting to note that five African nations (Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal) are in the top 25 player nationalities, but there were no African associations in the top 25 engaging associations and only Nigeria was in the top 25 releasing associations. The actual numbers for transfers and transfer fees for all member association can be found in the Appendix on page 61.

Figure 31: Map of the top 25 associations by number of incoming transfers in 2020

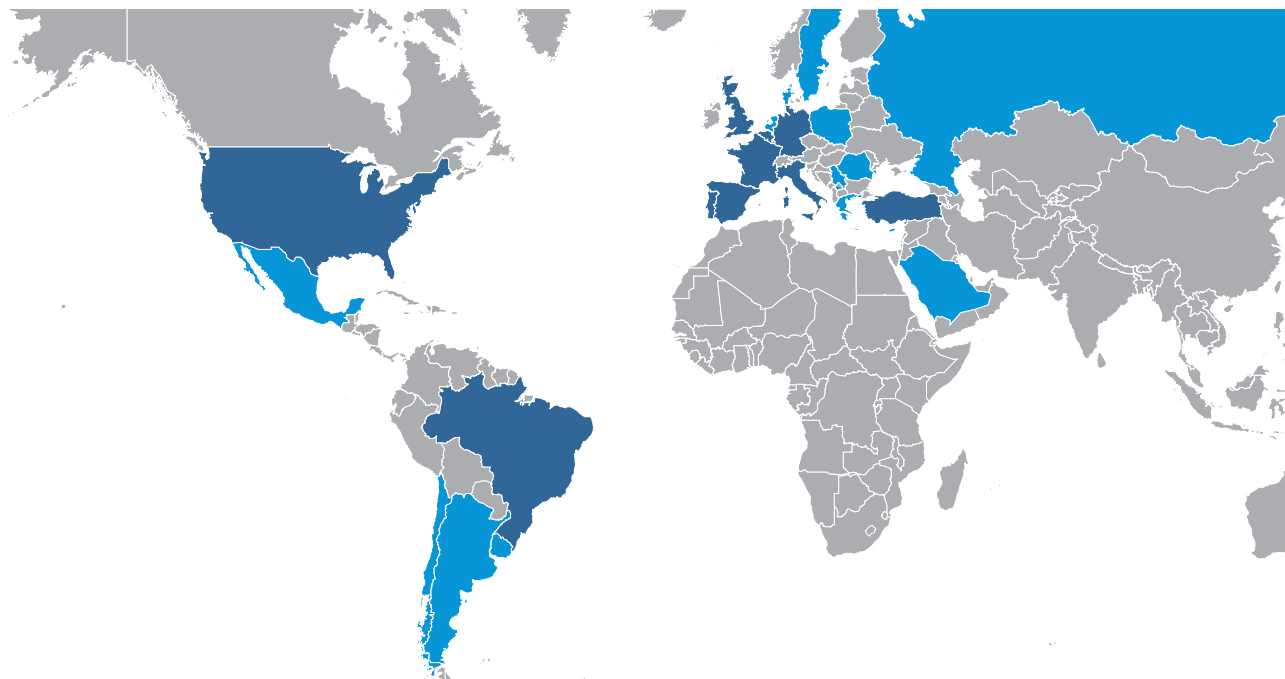


Figure 32: Top ten associations by number of incoming transfers in 2020

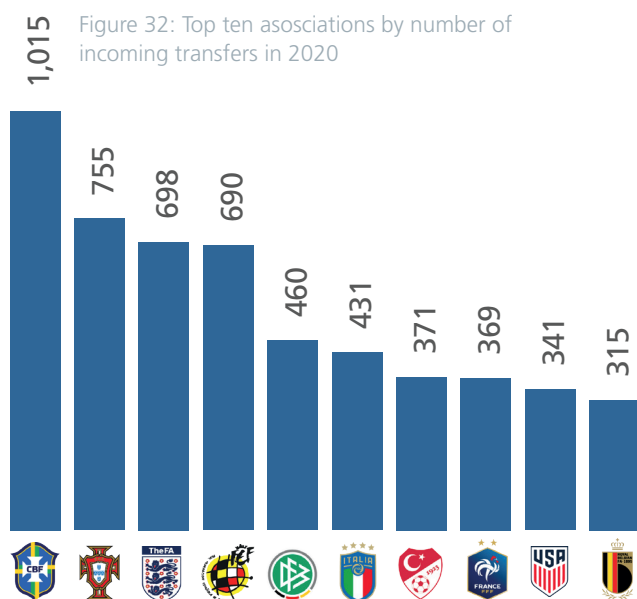


Figure 33: Map of top 25 associations by number of outgoing transfers in 2020

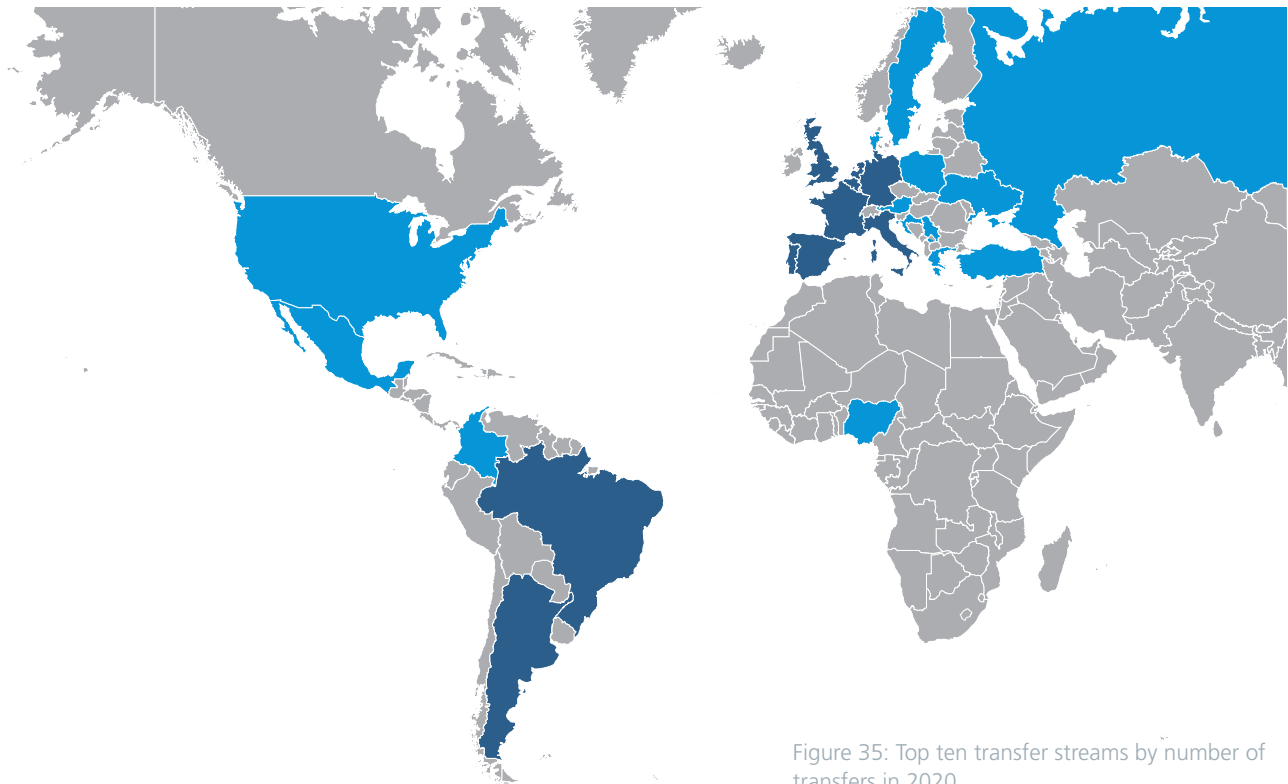


Figure 34: Top ten associations by number of outgoing transfers in 2020

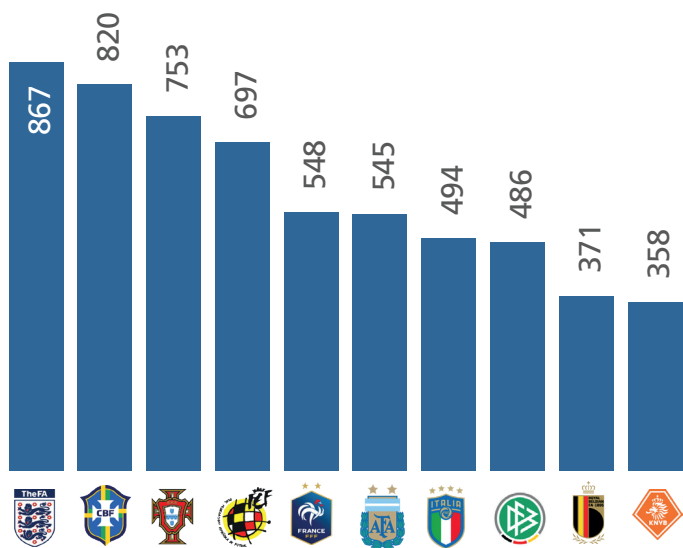
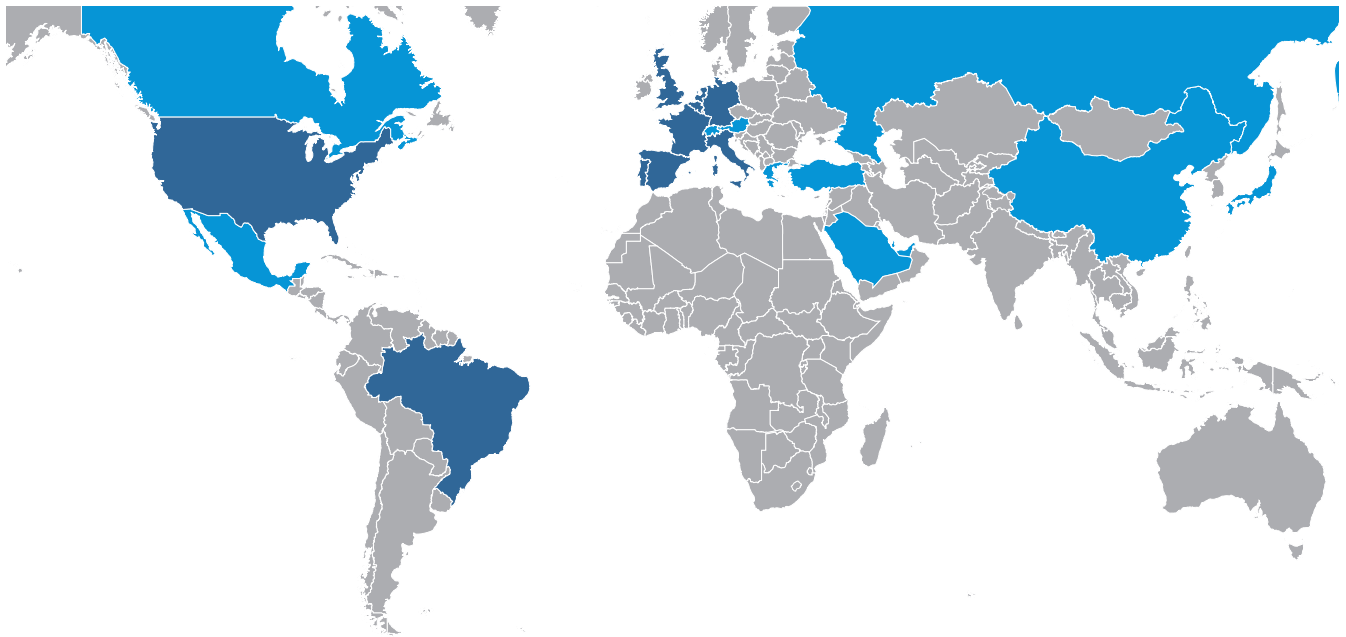


Figure 35: Top ten transfer streams by number of transfers in 2020

From	To	Transfers
Brazil	Portugal	274
Portugal	Brazil	254
England	Spain	96
Argentina	Chile	69
Spain	England	64
Argentina	Uruguay	63
France	Belgium	62
Portugal	Spain	60
Austria	Germany	56
Russia	Belarus	56

The table excludes transfer streams within the United Kingdom.

Figure 36: Map of top 25 associations by spending on transfer fees in USD (2020)



In terms of transfer fees paid, the top ten changes drastically, with European member associations occupying almost all top-ten positions with the exception of numbers 9 and 10 (Brazil and USA). The top 25 also includes three member associations from the Arabic Peninsula as well as China PR and Japan (cf. Figure 36). In 2020, English clubs paid transfer fees totalling USD 1,627.2 million but predominantly for players coming from clubs within Europe. Only six non-European member associations were the releasing party for a very limited number of players moving to England (cf. Figure 38).

Figure 37: Top ten associations by spending on transfer fees in USD (2020)

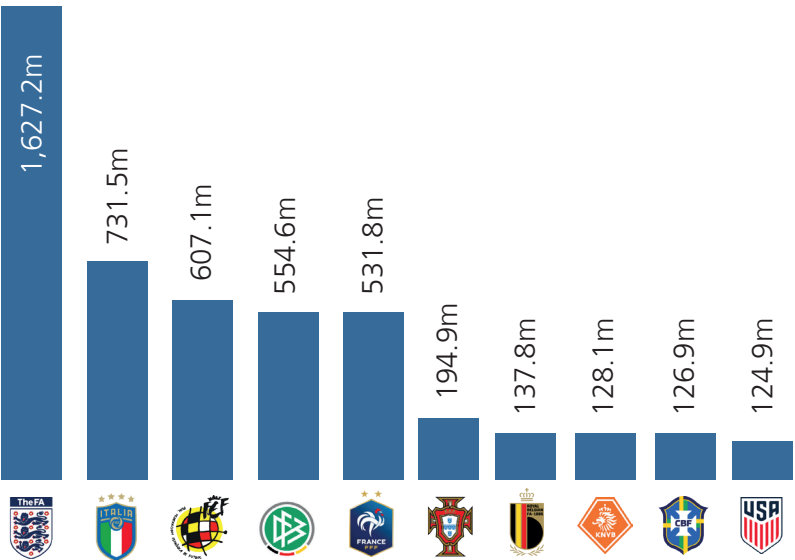
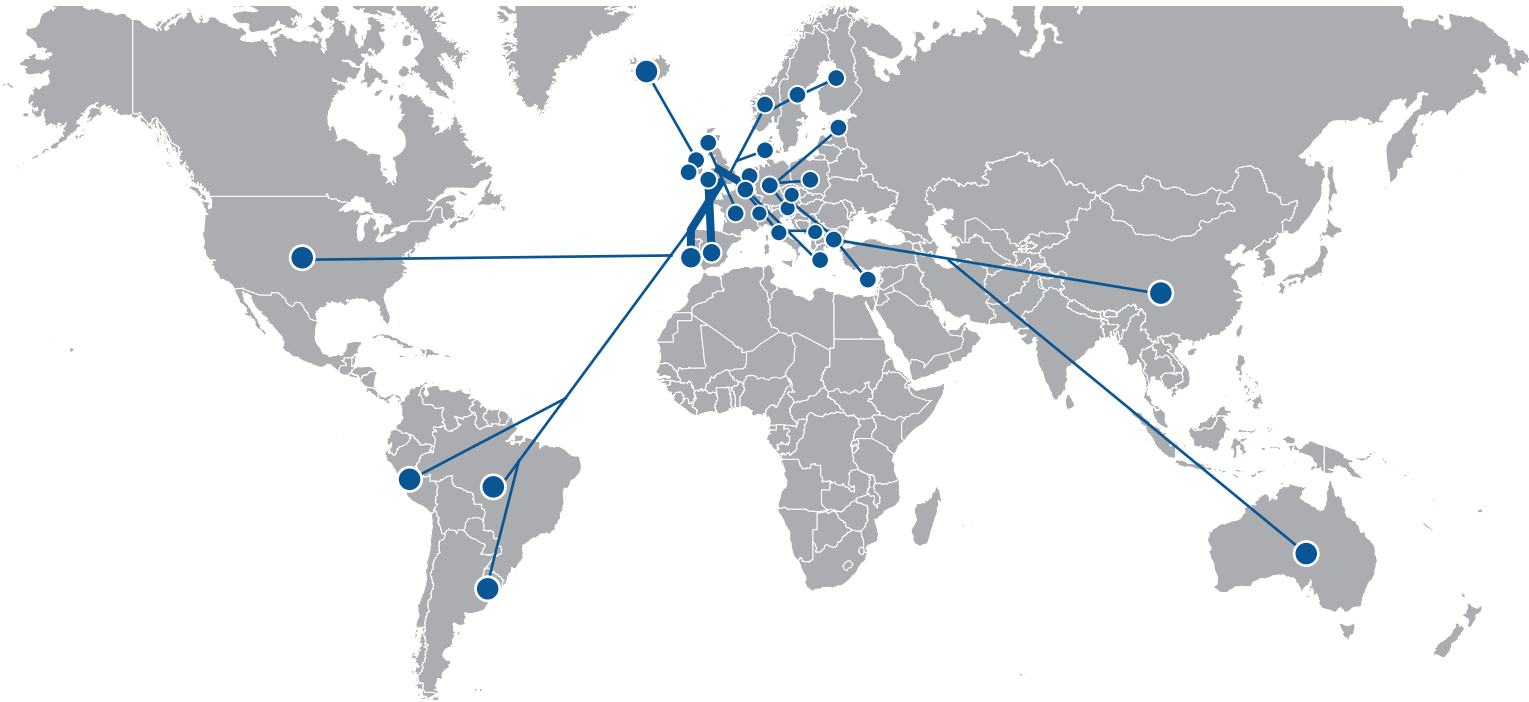
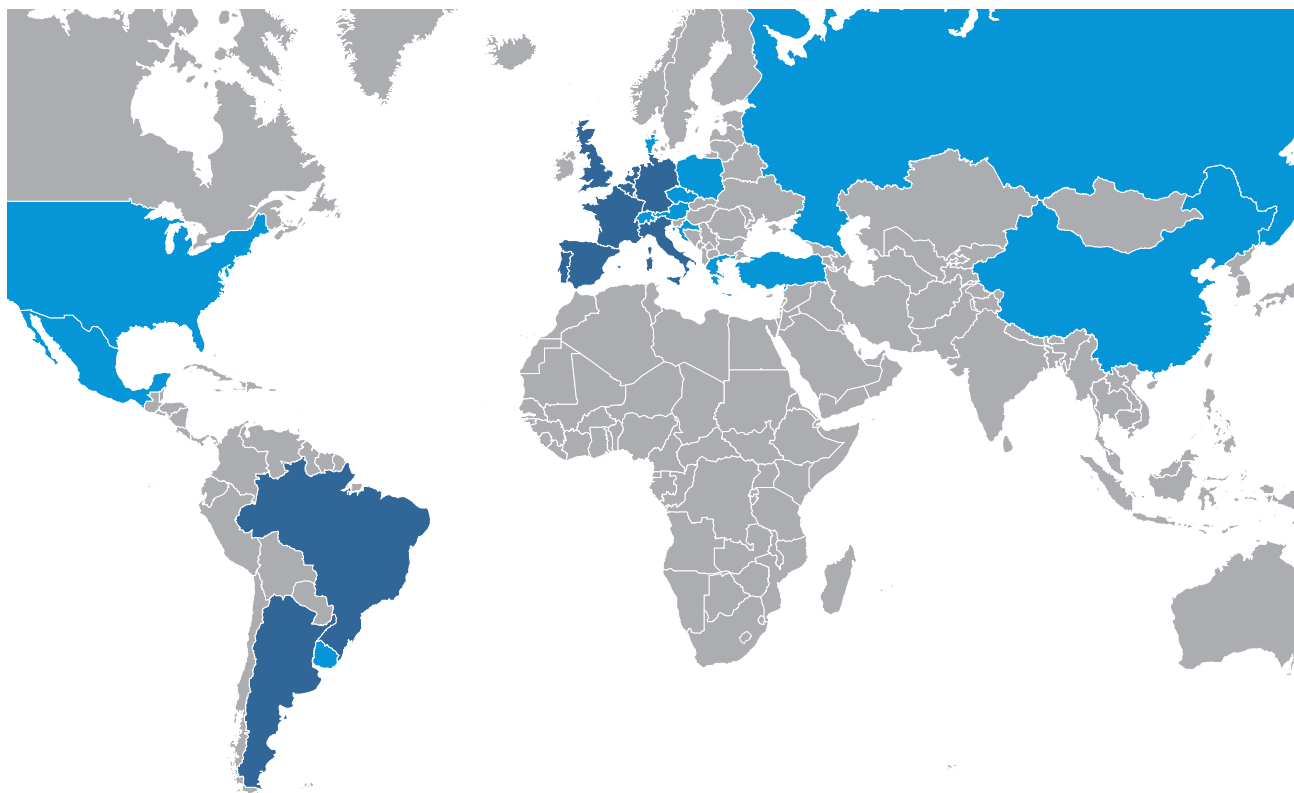


Figure 38: Origin of transfers against transfer fees by English clubs (2020)



The picture is also different when we look at which member associations' clubs benefited the most from transfer fees in 2020 (cf. Figure 39, next page) as there are only six non-European member associations in the top 25. There are no member associations from Africa, and only China PR from Asia. Brazil had the biggest share within CONMEBOL and, together with Argentina, is in the top ten.

Figure 39: Top 25 associations by receipts of transfer fees in USD (2020)



The Spanish FA, whose clubs received a total of USD 785.7 million, tops the list ahead of the Italian FA in second. There was, however, a difference of more than USD 200 million between the two associations' figures. Figure 41 shows the locations of the engaging clubs for players released by Spanish clubs against transfer fees in 2020.

Figure 40: Top 10 associations by receipts of transfer fees in USD (2020)

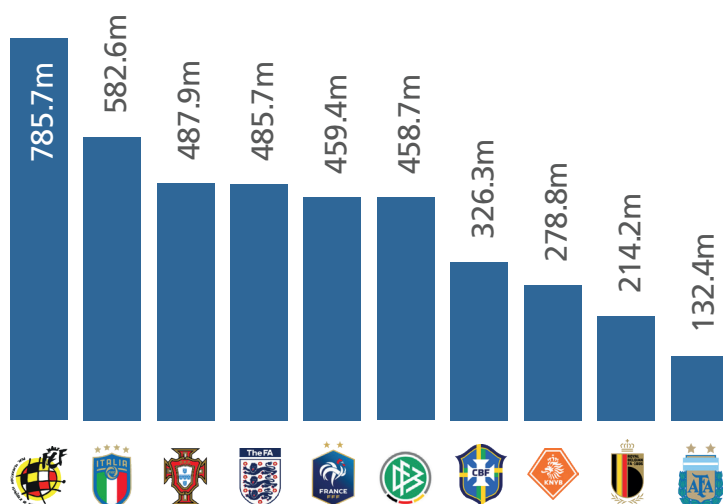
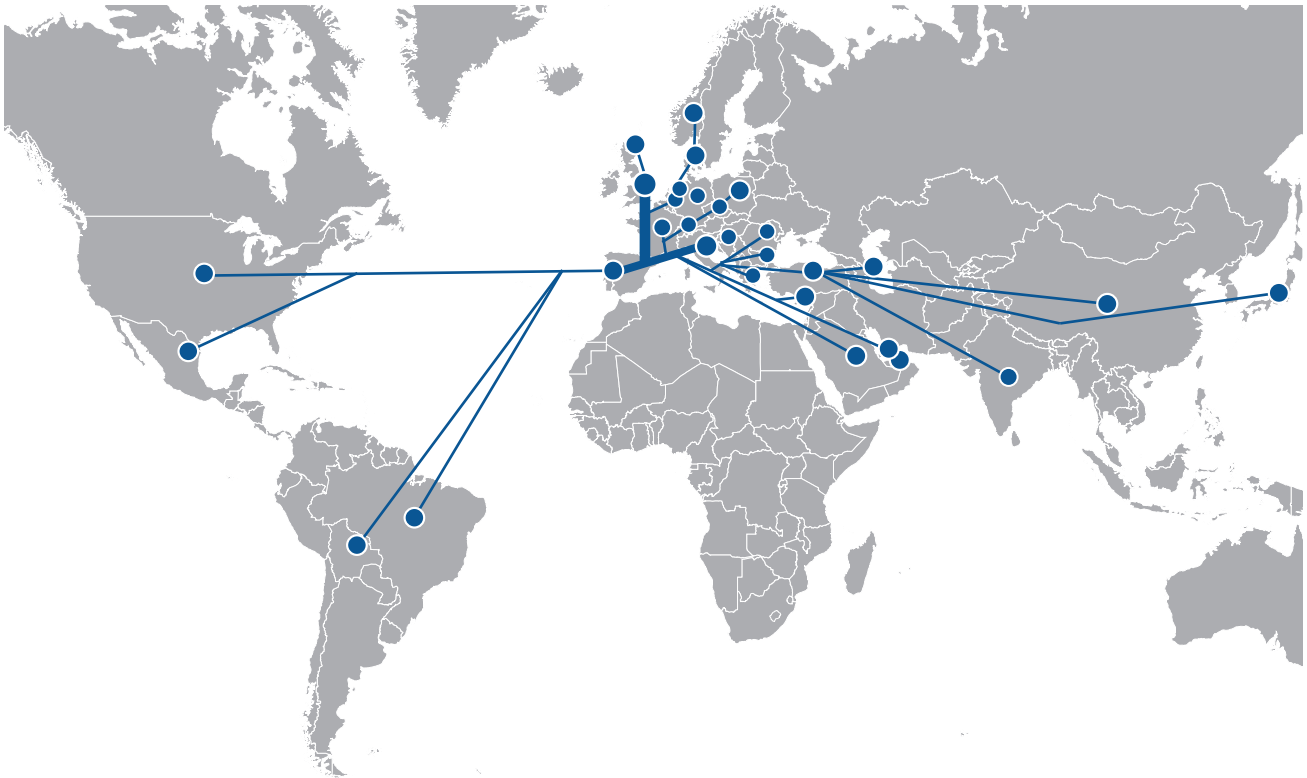


Figure 41: Destinations of transfers against transfer fees by Spanish clubs (2020)



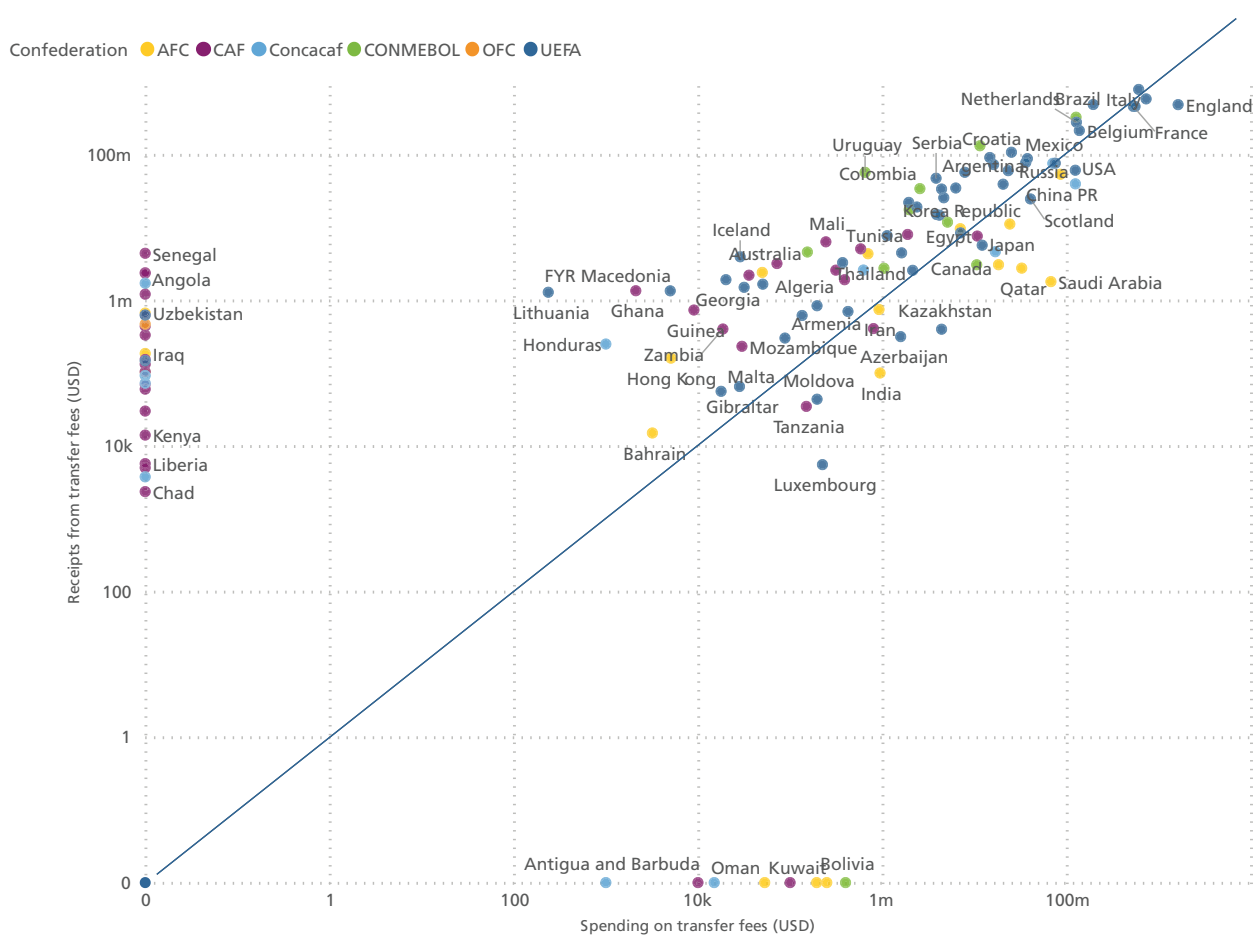
Once again, the lion's share of the fees paid to Spanish clubs came from England and Italy (cf. Figure 42). At the same time, English clubs remain the top destinations for players from Portuguese and other European clubs.

Figure 42: Top ten transfer streams by total transfer fee in USD (2020)

From	To	Total transfer fee (USD)
Spain	England	340.2m
Portugal	England	261.7m
Germany	England	244.7m
Spain	Italy	225.6m
France	England	216.4m
Italy	France	167.0m
Netherlands	England	148.4m
England	Spain	134.7m
Italy	Spain	130.6m
France	Italy	116.7m

The scatter chart in Figure 43 shows how clubs from different member associations perform in respect of transfer fees, with the majority above the diagonal, which means that they received more than they spent.

Figure 43: Distribution of associations by spending on and receipts from transfer fees in USD (2020)



Club characteristics

The vast majority (2,475) of the 4,178 clubs that were involved in transfers in 2020 only engaged players, but a significant number (1,502 clubs) not only engaged new players but also released players (cf. Figure 43). It is also interesting that most clubs made more than just one international transfer, with a significant number transferring more than six players (cf. Figure 44).

Figure 44: Number of clubs completing only engaging, only releasing or both engaging and releasing transfers (2020)

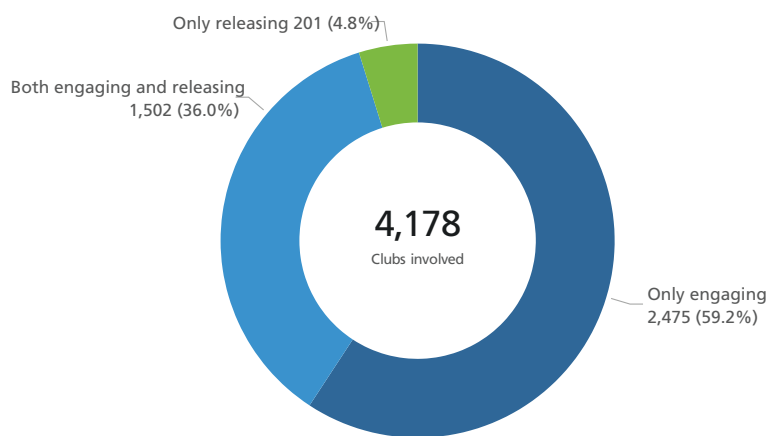
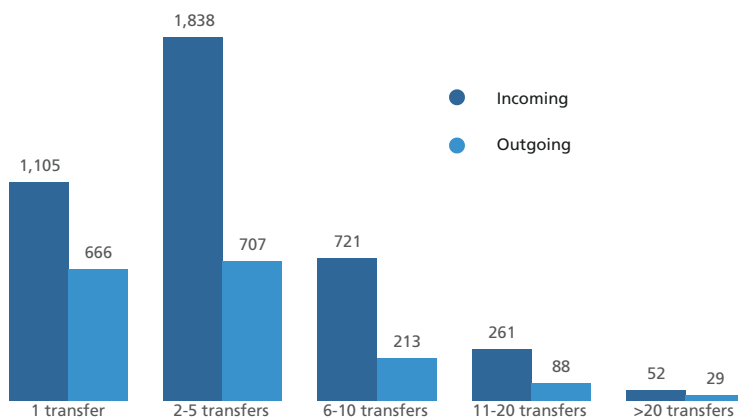
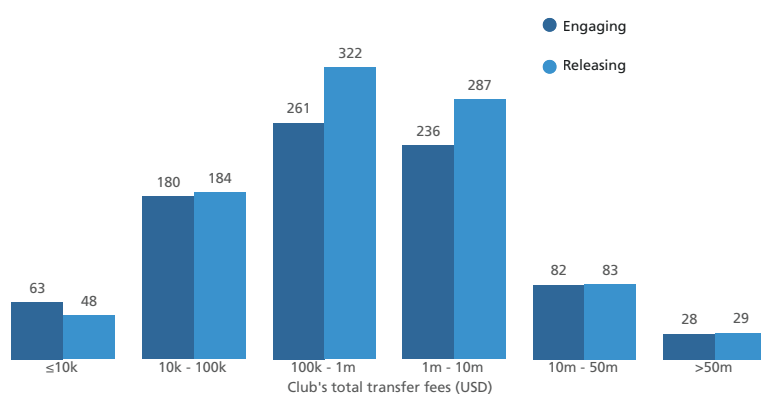


Figure 45: Number of clubs by their number of completed incoming and outgoing transfers (2020)



Although the number of releasing clubs is significantly higher than the number of engaging clubs in the categories of transfer fees between USD 100,000 and USD 10 million (cf. Figure 46), the higher amounts are balanced. It is only in the extremely low transfer fees that the number of releasing clubs is lower than the number of engaging clubs.

Figure 46: Number of clubs by total value of their international transfer fees in USD (2020)



Over the last five years (cf. Figure 47), there has been relative stability in the number of clubs involved in transfers (either engaging or releasing players) for amounts greater than USD 1 million (with roughly 350 and 400 respectively on each side). However, the dynamic in the area of transfer fees of less than USD 1 million appears to have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic to a much greater degree, with a sharp decline of more than 25% in the number of clubs expecting to benefit from relatively small transfer fees.

Figure 47: Number of clubs by spending on and receipts from transfer fees in USD over the years

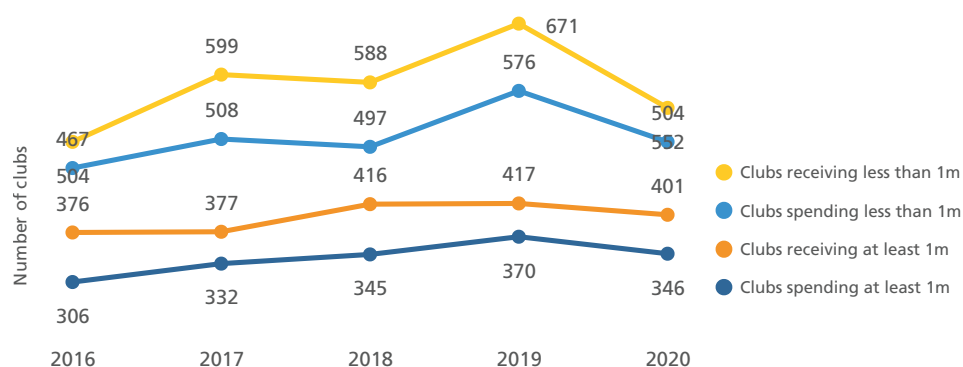
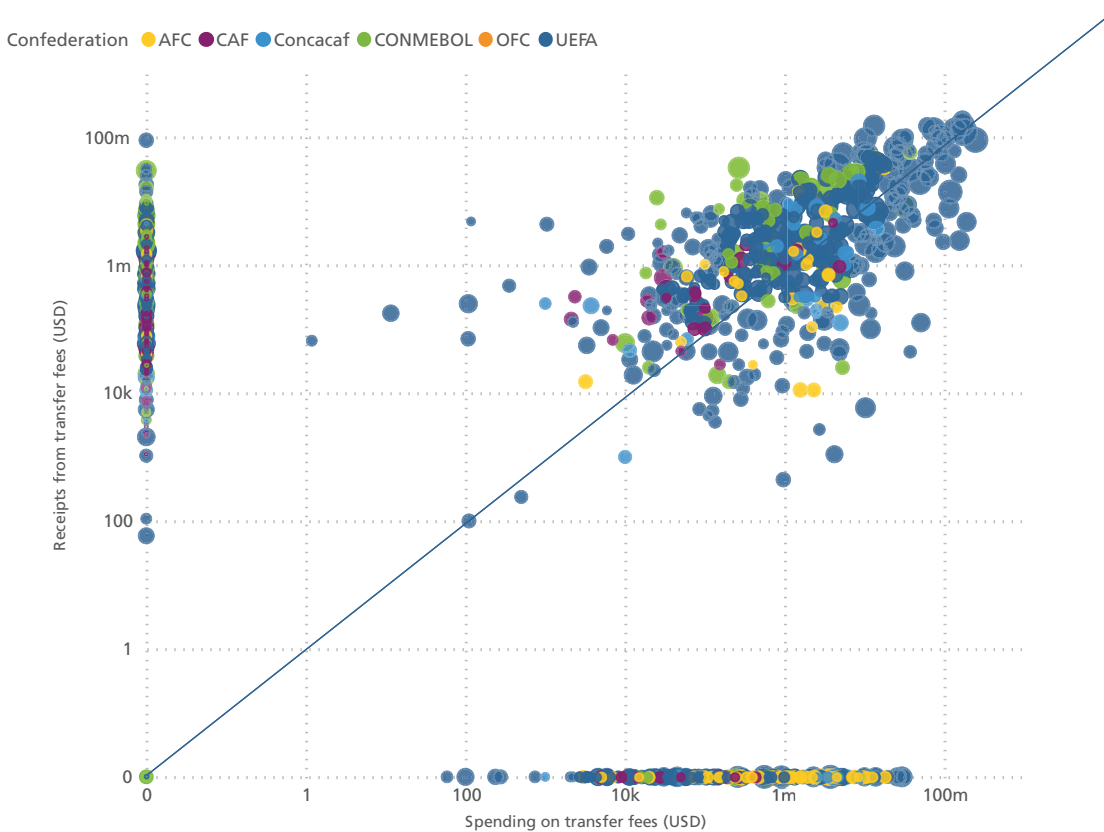


Figure 48: Distribution of clubs by spending on and receipts from transfer fees in USD (2020)



When comparing spending on and receipts from transfer fees of individual clubs (cf. Figure 48), we see that the majority of clubs (58.5%) spent less on transfer fees than they received. This tendency is particularly strong in CAF and CONMEBOL where 84.5% and 78.8% respectively spent less than they received.

The following pages present the confederations' top clubs in terms of spending on transfer fees and the number of outgoing transfers.

Figure 49: Top 20 clubs from UEFA by spending on transfer fees in 2020



Figure 50: Top 20 clubs from UEFA by spending on transfer fees in 2020

Rank	Club
1	Chelsea FC (England)
2	Manchester United FC (England)
3	Manchester City FC (England)
4	FC Barcelona (Spain)
5	Juventus FC (Italy)
6	Leeds United FC (England)
7	Tottenham Hotspur FC (England)
8	SL Benfica (Portugal)
9	SSC Napoli (Italy)
10	Wolverhampton Wanderers FC (England)
11	Arsenal FC (England)
12	FC Bayern Munich (Germany)
13	Atletico Madrid (Spain)
14	Paris St Germain FC (France)
15	FC Inter Milan (Italy)
16	Borussia Dortmund (Germany)
17	RB Leipzig (Germany)
18	Olympique Lyonnais (France)
19	Bayer 04 Leverkusen (Germany)
20	Leicester City FC (England)

Figure 51: Top ten clubs from CONMEBOL by spending on transfer fees in 2020



Figure 52: Top ten clubs from CONMEBOL by spending on transfer fees in 2020

Rank	Club
1	CR Flamengo (Brazil)
2	Atletico MG (Brazil)
3	SE Palmeiras (Brazil)
4	Red Bull Bragantino (Brazil)
5	SC Corinthians (SP) (Brazil)
6	Santos FC (Brazil)
7	Sao Paulo FC (Brazil)
8	Club Libertad (Paraguay)
9	Club Olimpia (Paraguay)
10	SC Internacional (Brazil)

Figure 53: Top ten clubs from Concacaf by spending on transfer fees in 2020

Rank	Club
1	Vancouver Whitecaps FC (Canada)
2	Portland Timbers (USA)
3	LA Galaxy (USA)
4	Chicago Fire FC (USA)
5	Club Guadalajara (Mexico)
6	Club Tijuana (Mexico)
7	Club America (Mexico)
8	Tigres de la UANL (Mexico)
9	Sporting Kansas City (USA)
10	Atlanta United FC (USA)



Figure 54: Top ten clubs from Concacaf by spending on transfer fees in 2020

Figure 55: Top ten clubs from the AFC by spending on transfer fees in 2020



Figure 56: Top ten clubs from the AFC by spending on transfer fees in 2020

Rank	Club
1	Al Duhail SC (Qatar)
2	Al Nassr (Saudi Arabia)
3	Dalian Professional FC (China PR)
4	Shanghai SIPG FC (China PR)
5	Beijing Guoan FC (China PR)
6	Hebei China Fortune FC (China PR)
7	Al Ittihad (Saudi Arabia)
8	Al Hilal SFC (Saudi Arabia)
9	Shenzhen FC (China PR)
10	Al Ahli (Saudi Arabia)

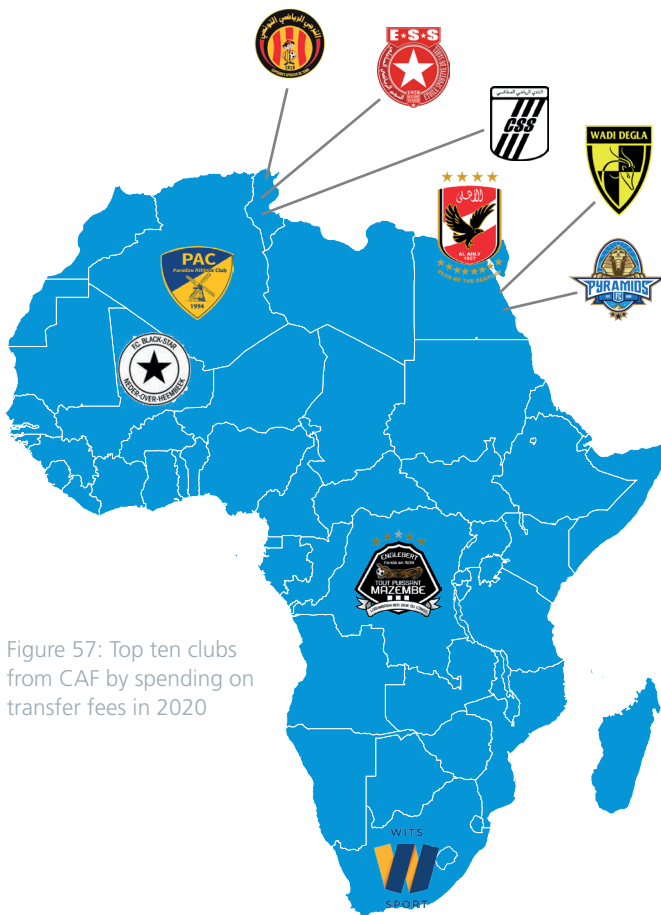


Figure 57: Top ten clubs from CAF by spending on transfer fees in 2020

Figure 58: Top ten clubs from CAF by spending on transfer fees in 2020

Rank	Club
1	Al Ahly (Egypt)
2	Pyramids FC (Egypt)
3	Wadi Degla (Egypt)
4	ES Tunis (Tunisia)
5	CS Sfaxien (Tunisia)
6	Wits University FC (South Africa)
7	ES Sahel (Tunisia)
8	TP Mazembe (Congo DR)
9	Ceramica Cleopatra (Egypt)
10	Black Star (Mali)

Figure 59: Top ten clubs from UEFA by number of outgoing transfers in 2020

Club	Outgoing transfers
 Manchester City FC (England)	45
 GNK Dinamo Zagreb (Croatia)	43
 Watford FC (England)	43
 SL Benfica (Portugal)	40
 AS Monaco FC (France)	38
 FC Porto (Portugal)	37
 SC Braga (Portugal)	37
 Juventus FC (Italy)	36
 Wolverhampton Wanderers FC (England)	35
 Chelsea FC (England)	34



Figure 60: Top ten clubs from CONMEBOL by number of outgoing transfers in 2020

Club	Outgoing transfers
 Fluminense FC (Brazil)	26
 SE Palmeiras (Brazil)	25
 Athletico Paranaense (Brazil)	23
 CR Flamengo (Brazil)	23
 CA Boca Juniors (Argentina)	22
 Londrina EC (Brazil)	19
 Atletico MG (Brazil)	19
 CA Talleres de Cordoba (Argentina)	18
 Club Olimpia (Paraguay)	18
 SC Corinthians (SP) (Brazil)	18



Figure 61: Top ten clubs from Concacaf by number of outgoing transfers in 2020

Club	Outgoing transfers
 Toronto FC (Canada)	19
 Club Tijuana (Mexico)	19
 Pachuca (Mexico)	15
 Cancun FC (Mexico)	14
 Costa del Este FC (Panama)	14
 Vancouver Whitecaps FC (Canada)	14
 CD Plaza Amador (Panama)	12
 Tauro FC (Panama)	12
 Tigres de la UANL (Mexico)	12
 Mazatlán FC (Mexico)	12



Figure 62: Top ten clubs from the AFC by number of outgoing transfers in 2020

Club	Outgoing transfers
 Adelaide United FC (Australia)	8
 FC Kaganat (Kyrgyz Republic)	8
 Kerala Blasters (India)	8
 Lokomotiv FC (Uzbekistan)	8
 Persepolis FC (IR Iran)	8
 Ulsan Hyundai FC (Korea Republic)	8
 Al Ahed (Lebanon)	8
 Kazma (Kuwait)	7
 Brisbane Roar FC (Australia)	7
 Central Coast Mariners FC (Australia)	8



Figure 63: Top ten clubs from CAF by number of outgoing transfers in 2020

Club	Outgoing transfers
 ES Sahel (Tunisia)	15
 ASEC Mimosas (Côte d'Ivoire)	14
 TP Mazembe (Congo DR)	13
 Cheetah FC (Ghana)	12
 Stade Tunisien (Tunisia)	12
 Club Africain (Tunisia)	11
 CS Sfaxien (Tunisia)	11
 US Ben Guerdane (Tunisia)	11
 Young Africans SC (Tanzania)	11
 Buildcon FC (Zambia)	9



Women's professional football



Overview

Women's professional football is still going from strength to strength. As the registration of international transfers in women's professional football follows the same procedure as the men's game, i.e. through FIFA TMS, we are witnessing consistent growth. Despite the fact that numbers are significantly smaller and the amounts of transfers and fees considerably lower in comparison to the figures in men's professional football, there is still a clear trend towards a constant increase, even during the time of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is probably safe to say that if the pandemic had not happened, we would have witnessed a much sharper rise in the number of transfers and an even higher increase in terms of transfer fees.

Clubs in women's professional football around the globe completed a total of 1,035 international transfers in 2020. This represents an increase of 23.7% compared to the previous year.

The 948 players involved in these transfers represented 94 different nationalities, which is a record high in comparison with the two previous years. The number of member associations that engaged or released at least one player also reached a new high, with 99 of the 211 FIFA member associations involved in transfers in 2020. At the same time, the number of active clubs increased by an impressive 26.4% from 276 in 2019 to 349 in 2020 (cf. Figure 66). This is also an indicator not only of the growth of women's football, with an ever-increasing number of clubs eager to improve the performances of their women's team by engaging foreign players, but also of the dynamic development of clubs that are now producing a larger number of professionals.

Figure 65: Total number of international transfers by year

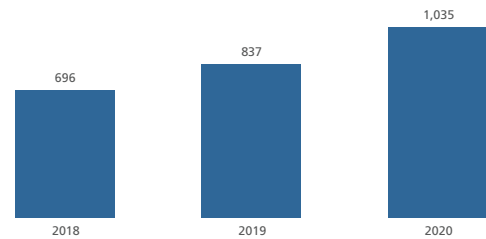


Figure 66: Number of member associations and clubs involved in international transfers by year

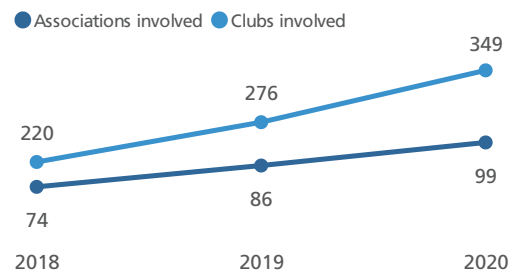
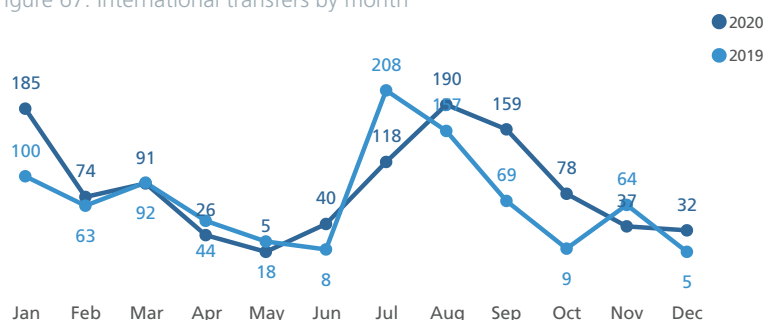


Figure 64: Member associations releasing players around the world (2020) (size of bubble is proportional to the transfers effected)



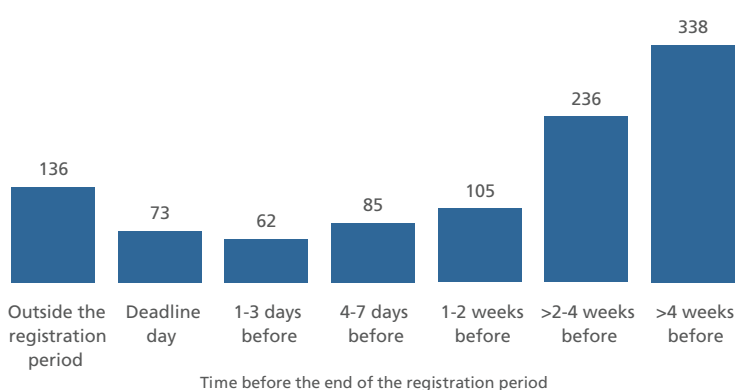
In respect of the timing that clubs use to engage players and conclude transfers, it appears that the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic was not as pronounced in the women's game as it was in men's professional football, and that the shifting of registration periods, which was necessary to adapt to the changes to the calendar due to the pandemic, did not prevent an increase in the numbers (cf. Figure 67). The peak in the summer period was shifted slightly to August, from July in the previous year. There was a very dynamic start to the year with almost twice as many transfers at the beginning of the year in the January transfer period compared to the previous year.

Figure 67: International transfers by month



As in men's football, clubs also tend to conclude transfers well before the end of the registration period, with clubs in more than 50% of the transfers actually concluding their deals two weeks, or even earlier, prior to the end of the registration period. This demonstrates a well-planned management of the squad (cf. Figure 68) and a timely reaction to the needs of the club.

Figure 68: Transfers by time before the end of the registration period (2020)



Transfer types

In the women's professional game, out-of-contract players accounted for most international transfers with an impressive 87.6%, with loans in second place at just 5.5%. In 2020, permanent transfers remained more or less at the levels of 2019 (cf. Figure 69).

Figure 69: Distribution of transfer types (2020)

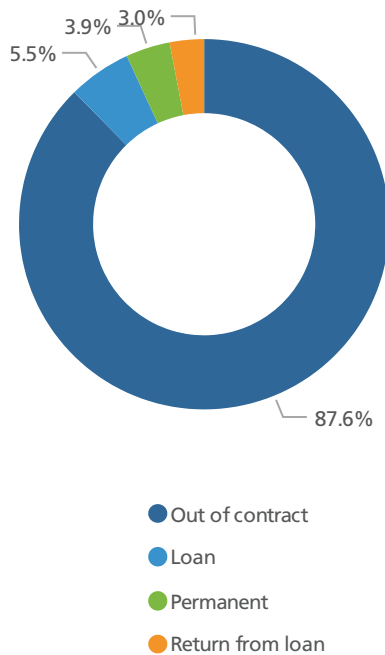
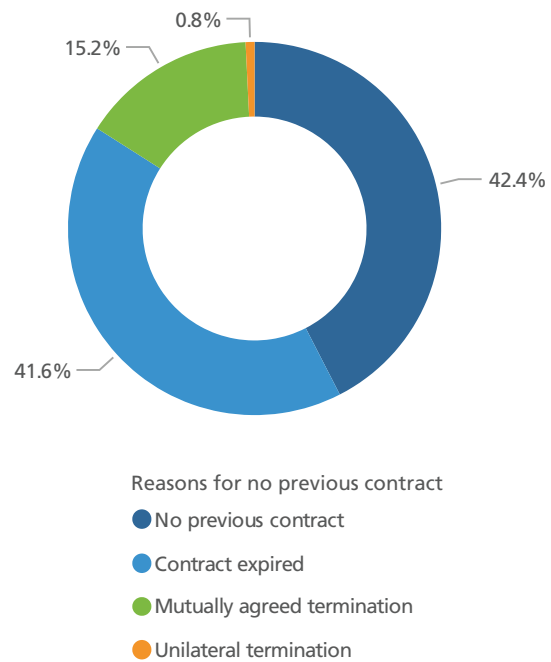


Figure 70: Distribution of the reasons why players moving out of contract had no previous contract

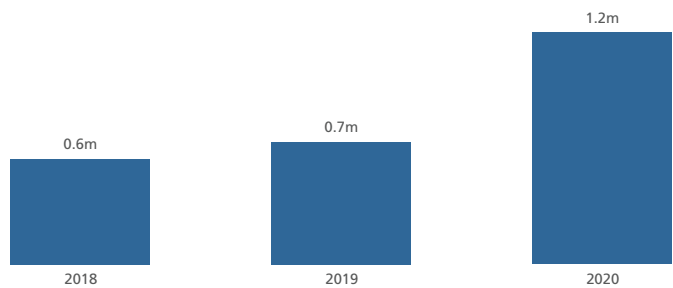


42.4% of the players transferred had no previous contract, obviously playing as an amateur with their previous club. In 2019, this figure was higher (46.9%). On the other side, in 2019 some 36.5% of out-of-contract transfers were due to the expiration of the previous contract, but this number increased to 41.6% in 2020 (cf. Figure 70).

Transfer fees

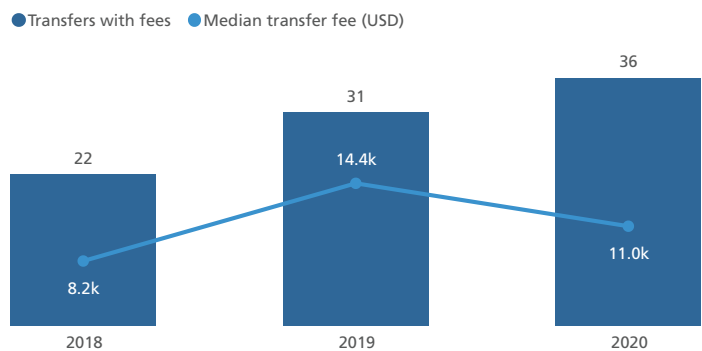
As already mentioned, although transfer fees for professional players in the women's game are considerably lower than those in the men's game, this area is also experiencing an extremely dynamic growth, with the figures in 2020 almost double those of 2019 (cf. Figure 71), even though this period presented financial challenges for every club around the world.

Figure 71: Spending on transfer fees in USD by year



The increase in the total transfer fees should be looked at together with the simultaneous increase in the number of transfers, which also explains the decrease in the median transfer fee (cf. Figure 72) in comparison to 2019. Most transfers (96.5%) were once again without a transfer fee, as was more or less the case in the previous two years as well.

Figure 72: Number of transfers with fees (share of total in parentheses) and median transfer fee in USD by year



Top transfers 2020

Figure 73 shows the ten transfers that generated the highest transfer fees in 2020. These five transfers alone generated almost 75% of the total spending on transfer fees in 2020.

Figure 73: Top five transfers by total transfer fee in 2020

	PLAYER	FROM	TO
	Pernille HARDER	VfL Wolfsburg (Germany)	Chelsea FC Women (England)
	Temwa CHAWINGA	Kvarnsvedens IK (Sweden)	Wuhan Jiangda Women's FC (China PR)
	Barbra BANDA	CD EDF Logroño (Spain)	Shanghai Women's FC (China PR)
	Ellie CARPENTER	Portland Thorns FC (USA)	Olympique Lyonnais (France)
	Valérie GAUVIN	Montpellier HSC (France)	Everton (England)

Player characteristics

Age

Practically 90% of female players transferred in 2020 were between the ages of 18 and 29, with the two age groups of 18-23 and 24-29 on almost equal numbers. The over 30s represented a little more than 10% of the total players transferred in 2020 (cf. Figure 74). This is also reflected in the breakdown of the transfer fees paid per age category (cf. Figure 75).

Figure 74: Number of transfers by player age (2020)

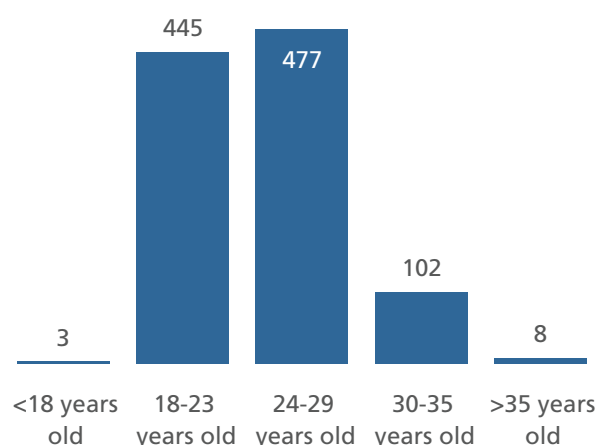


Figure 75: Spending on transfer fees in USD by player age (2020)

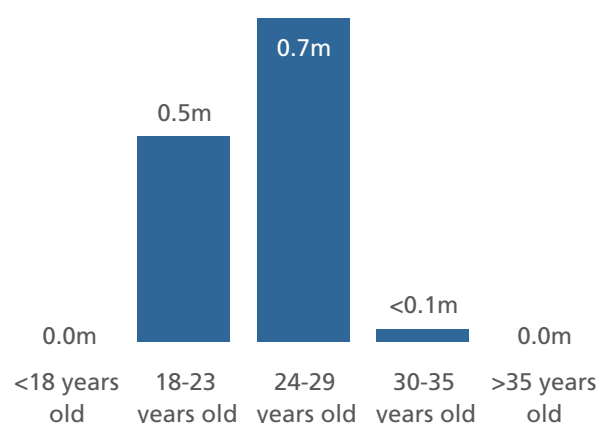
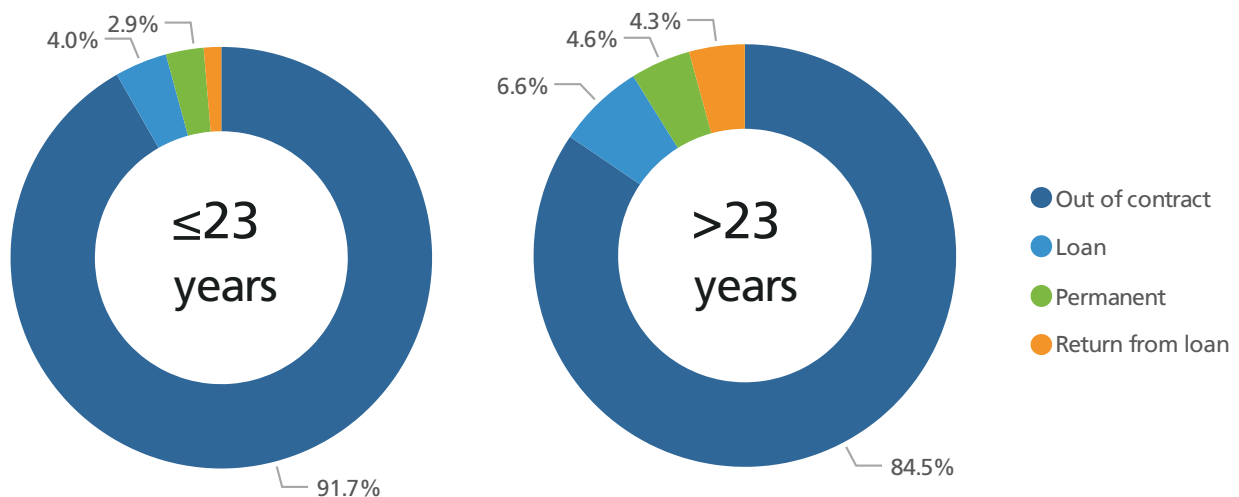
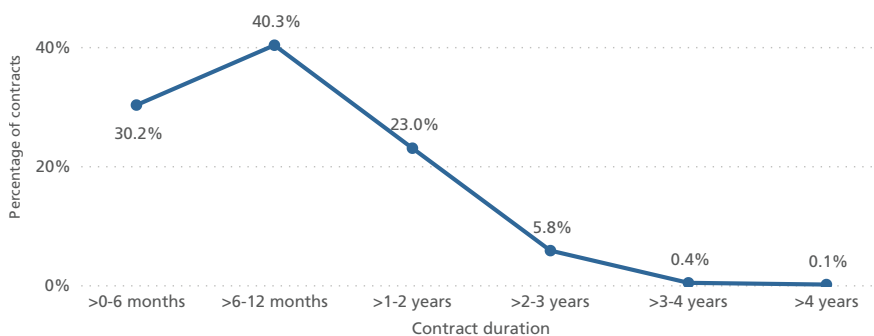


Figure 76: Distribution of transfer types by player age (2020)



As shown in Figure 77, most professional transfers of female players come with contracts with a duration of up to one year (70.5%), and only very few contracts have a duration of more than two years (6.3%).

Figure 77: Distribution of contract duration (2020)



Nationality

When it comes to the nationality of the players transferred in 2020, FIFA Women's World Cup 2019™ champions the USA dominated the list of top ten nationalities with a little more than 20% of all transfers, with Brazilians in second place followed by Australian, British and Canadian players, all of whom were on similar numbers.

Figure 78: Top 25 player nationalities by number of transfers in 2020

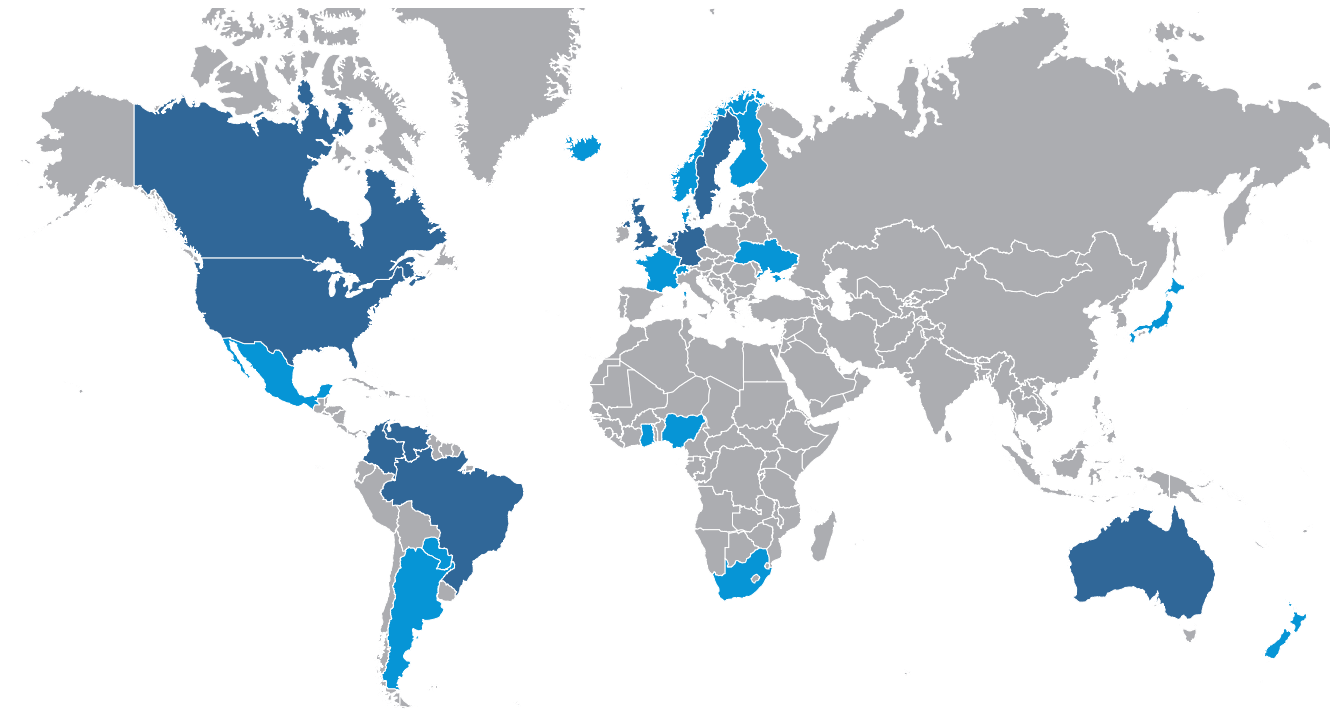
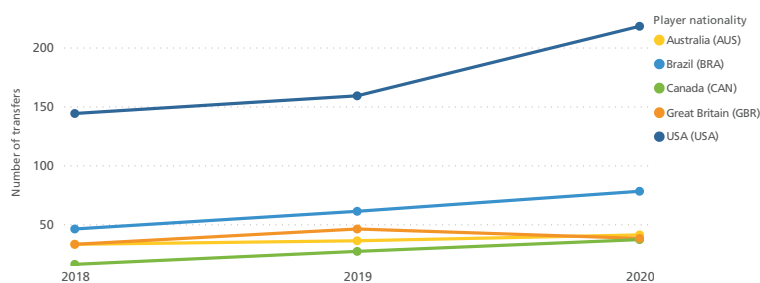
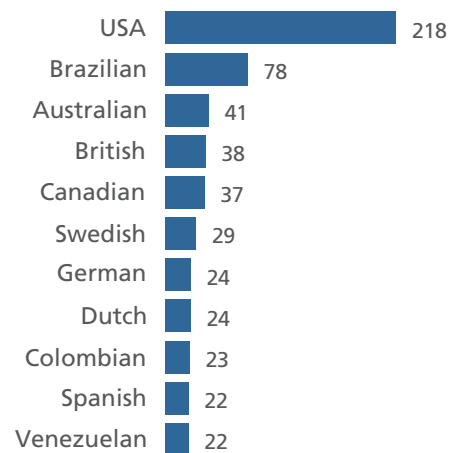


Figure 79: History of the number of transfers for 2020's top five nationalities by number of transfers



Americans dominated the top ten, with their numbers increasing by more than 30% in the post-FIFA Women's World Cup 2019™ year. Conversely, there was a slight decline in numbers for British and Australians.

Figure 80: Top ten player nationalities by number of transfers in 2020



A closer look at the migration paths of US players around the world

It is interesting to follow the paths of the players transferred out of the USA, which is the most populous group, and with the exception of a very limited number of players who moved to Mexico, Japan or Australia, American players are predominantly engaged by clubs in Europe. These routes are also reflected when we look at the origin of USA nationals returning to the USA.

Figure 81: Destinations of the 107 US players leaving the USA to associations around the globe (2020)

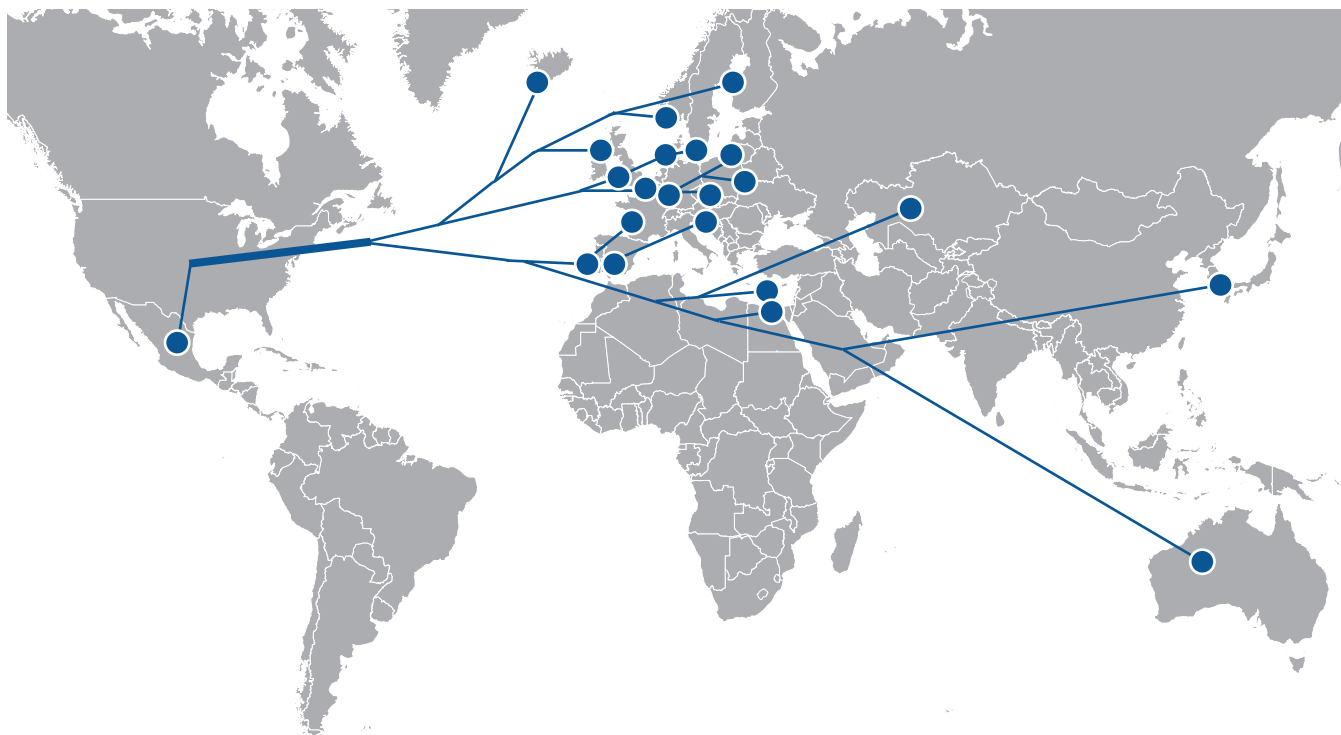
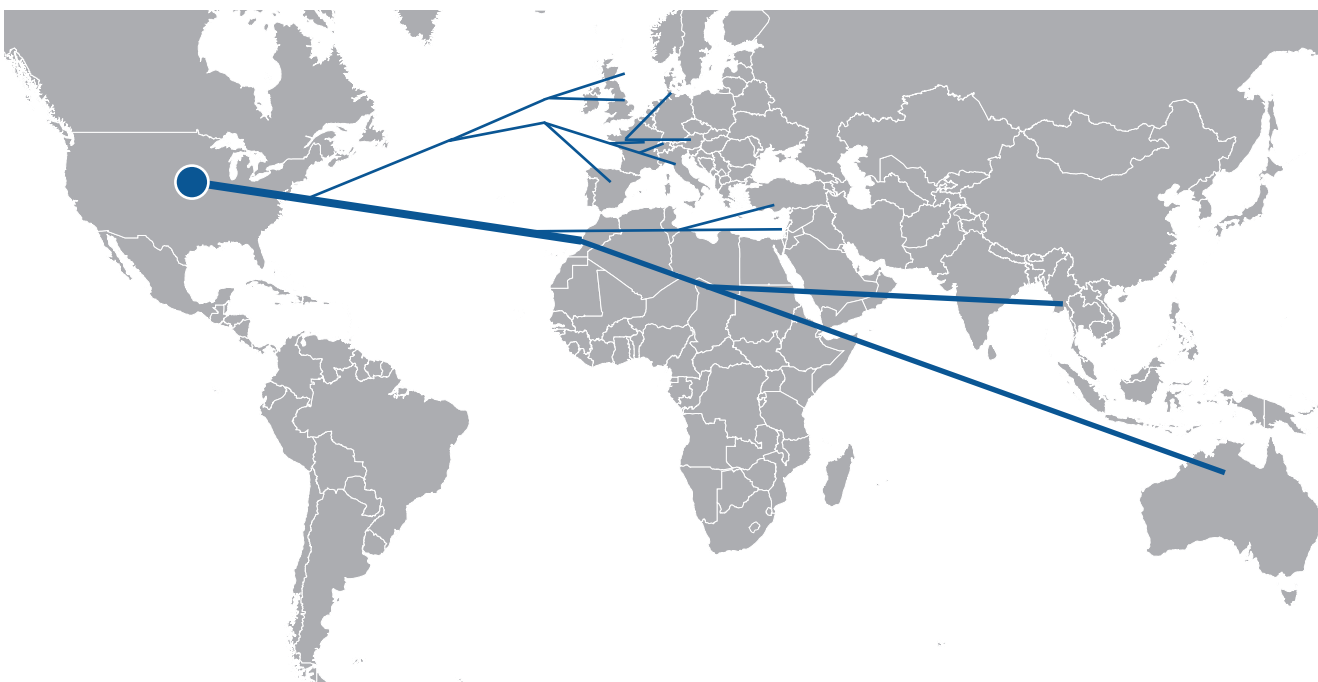


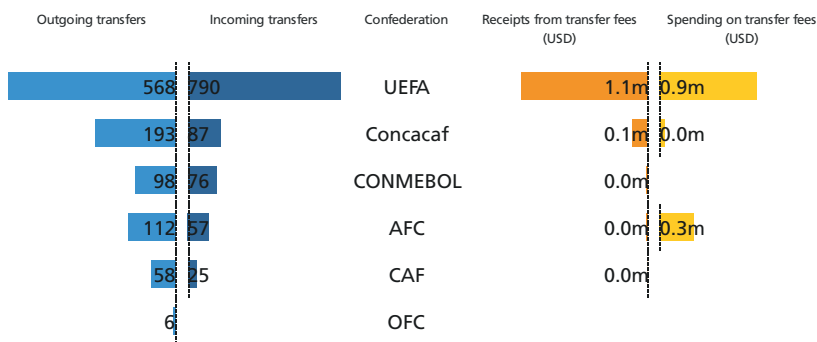
Figure 82: Origins of the 46 US players going to the USA from around the globe (2020)



Transfer distribution by confederation

In 2020, as in 2019, UEFA members were the most active in engaging and releasing players in international transfers. 47 (two more than in 2019) of UEFA's 55 members were active in international transfers with 246 clubs involved in 2020, and actually paid and received almost the total of the transfer fees. Nevertheless, only one confederation – CONMEBOL saw all of its member associations participate, one more than last year, with 38 clubs involved. Concacaf, although second in terms of the actual number of transfers, saw only nine of 35 member associations (as in 2019) participate in international transfers, with 18 clubs (two more than last year) involved.

Figure 83: Transfers and transfer fees by confederation (2020)



The transfer streams below between the six confederations maintained the same trend as previous years, with those within the member associations of UEFA accounting for most (471 transfers with some 60% of the total transfer fees paid in 2020) followed by transfers from Concacaf member associations to those of UEFA (164 transfers with some 10% of the total transfer fees paid in 2020), and further down in third place transfers from CONMEBOL member associations to those of UEFA (66 transfers with less than 1% of the total transfer fees paid in 2020).

Figure 84: Number of international transfers between confederations and total spending on transfer fees in USD in 2020

Engaging confederation							
Releasing confederation	AFC		CAF	Concacaf	CONMEBOL	OFC	UEFA
	AFC	14 -	1 -	35 -	13 -		49 16.8k
	CAF	1 -	8 -				39 1.5k
	Concacaf	8 -		14 3.0k	7 -		164 125.0k
	CONMEBOL	6 -			26 -		66 10.9k
	OFC	5 -					1 -
	UEFA	23 310.2k	6 -	38 36.4k	30 -		471 732.7k

Transfer distribution by association

Volume

In 2020, as in 2019, the Spanish FA was the association with the most incoming transfers (133), followed by the US Soccer Federation (71) and the Portuguese and the Swedish FA (both 63). Brazil was in tenth place with 32 transfers. Detailed numbers for all member association transfers can be found in the Appendix on page 68.

Figure 85: Top 25 associations by number of incoming transfers in 2020

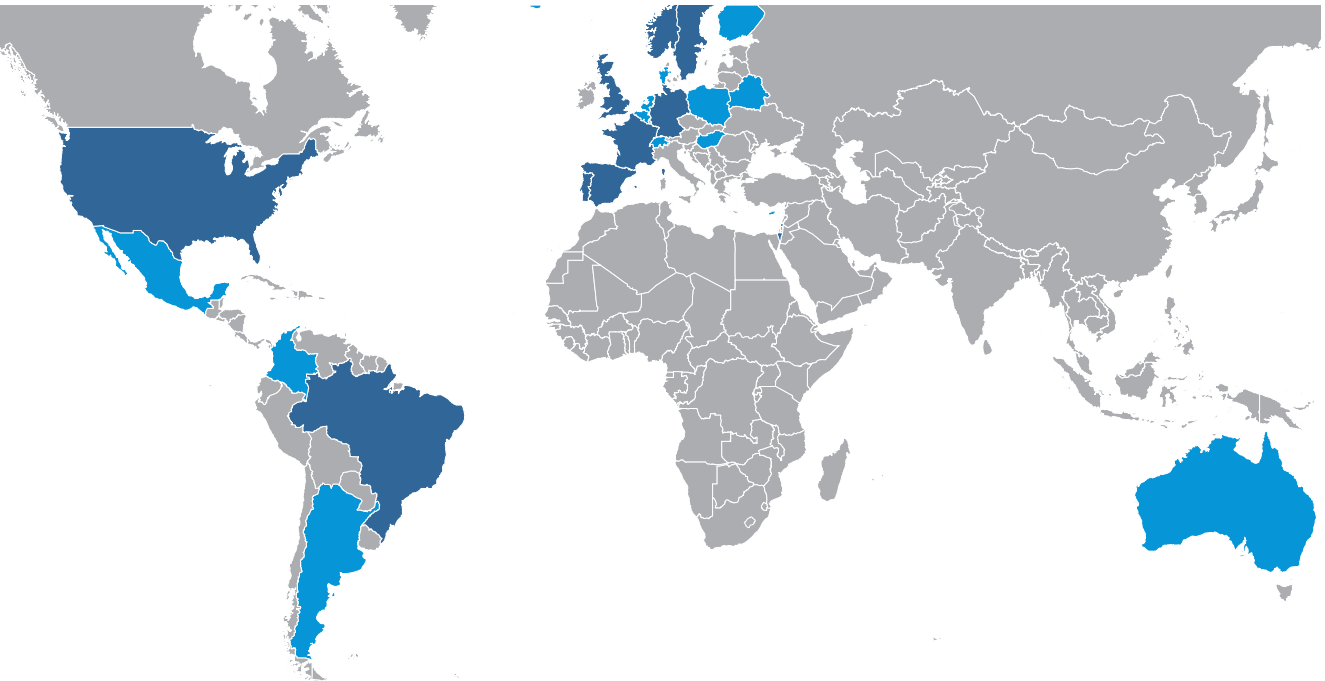
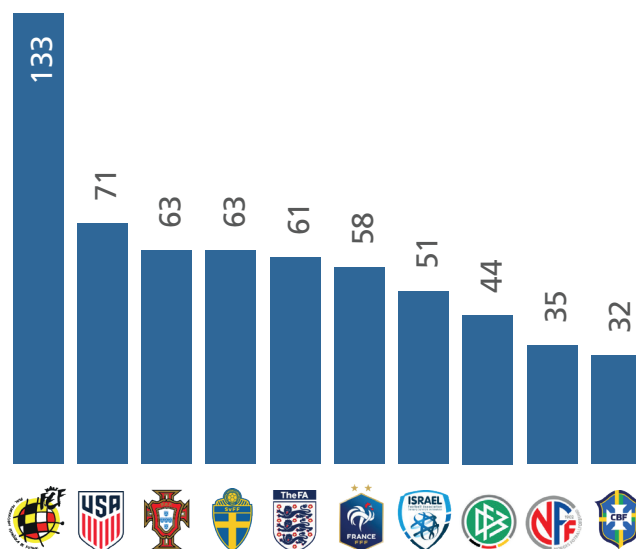


Figure 86: Top ten associations by number of incoming transfers in 2020



In terms of outgoing transfers, clubs affiliated to the US Soccer Federation were the most active with 161 players. Football Federation Australia was second with 69 players, followed by the Spanish FA in third with 60 outgoing transfers. The most common transfer stream was from Football Federation Australia to the US Soccer Federation (32), followed by the US Soccer Federation to the Spanish FA (22) and, in third place, from the Brazilian FA to the Portuguese FA (21). Tenth place was shared by five different pairs of member associations, with each involved in the transfer of nine players.

Figure 87: Top 25 associations by number of outgoing transfers in 2020

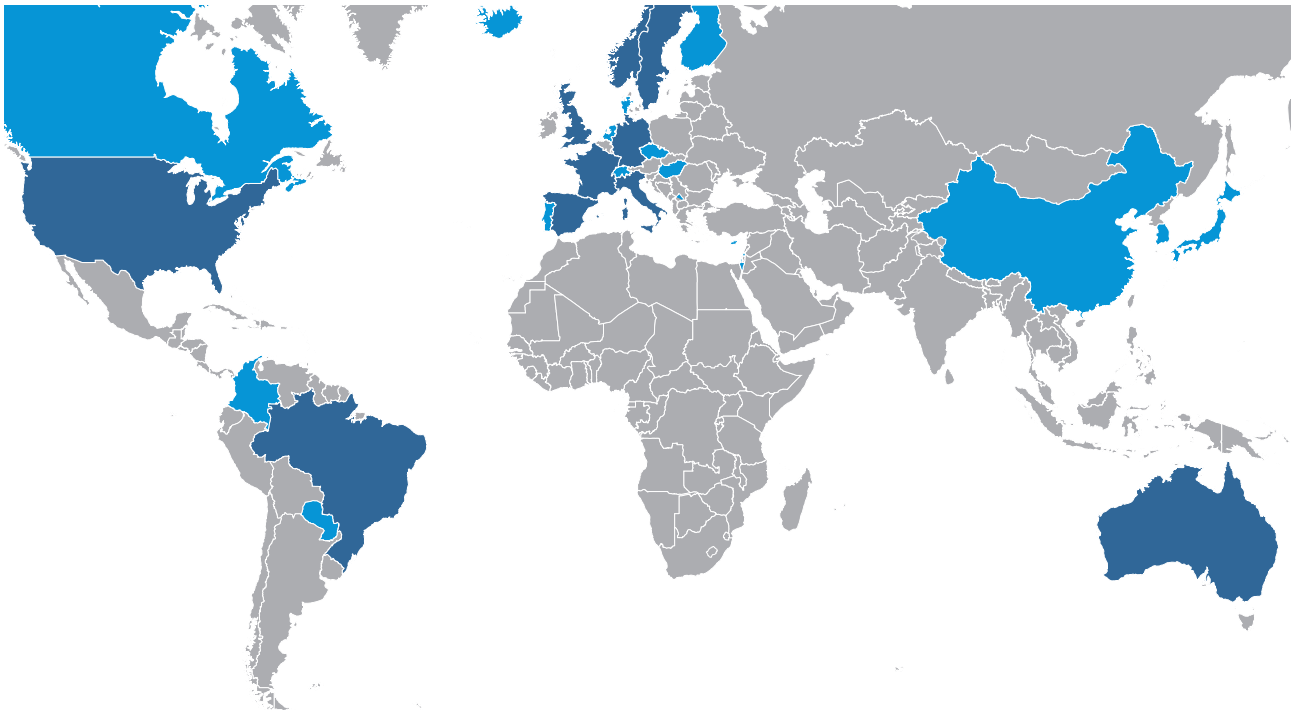
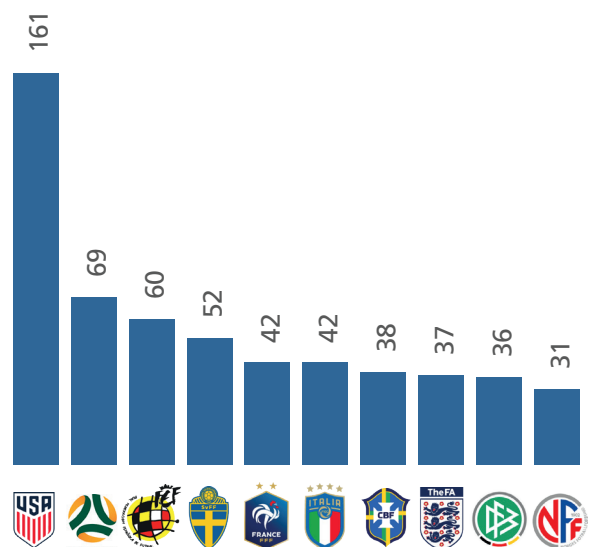


Figure 88: Top ten transfer streams by number of transfers in 2020

From	To	Transfers
Australia	USA	32
USA	Spain	22
Brazil	Portugal	21
USA	England	16
USA	Sweden	16
USA	Israel	14
USA	France	12
USA	Iceland	12
Colombia	Spain	12
Kosovo	Albania	9
France	England	9
USA	Mexico	9
Sweden	Norway	9
France	Spain	9

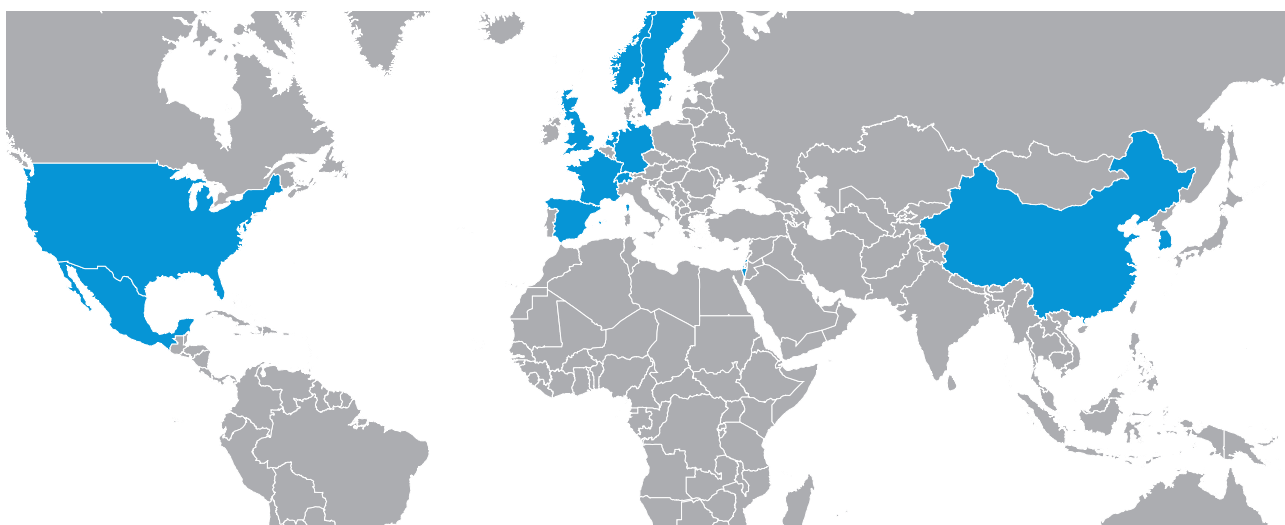
Figure 89: Top ten associations by number of outgoing transfers in 2020



Value

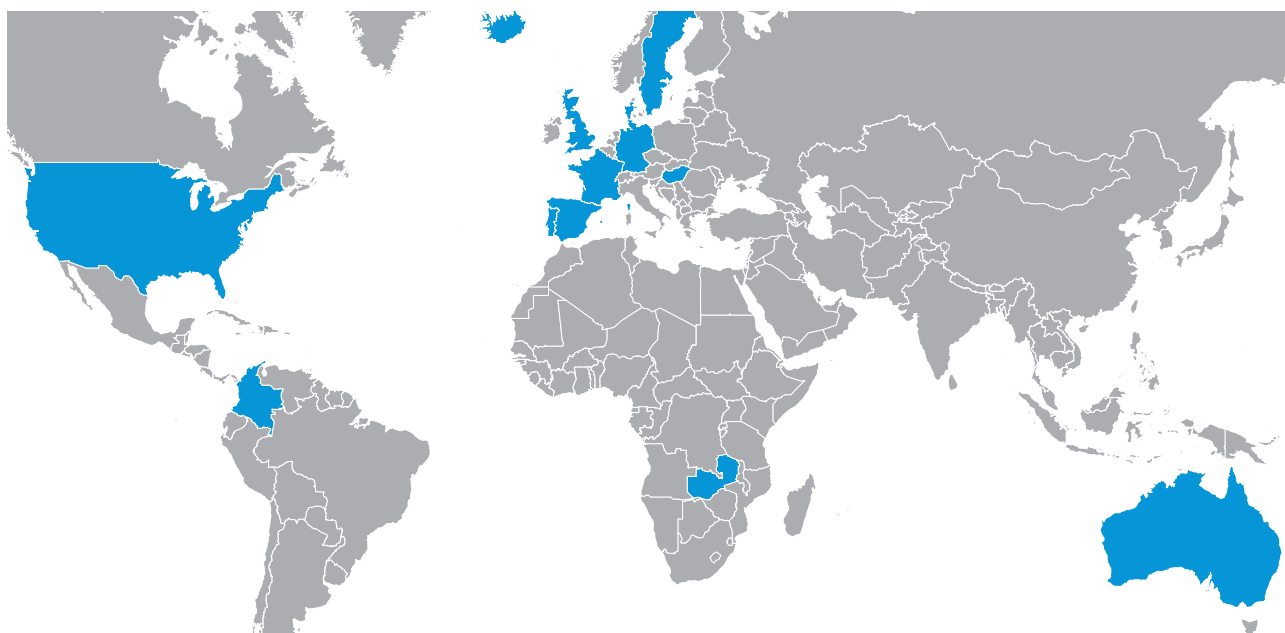
While both the number of transfers against transfer fees and the level of transfer fees are rather low in comparison to the equivalent figures in the men's game, it is worth looking at the geographic distribution of these transfers in the women's game. For instance, it is clear that clubs affiliated to associations in Europe lead the way, but at the same time clubs from the USA and Mexico as well as from Israel, China PR and Korea Republic are willing to pay the releasing club a fee to complete a transfer. This a clear indicator of the global character that professional women's football has started to gain over the last three years.

Figure 90: Associations with clubs engaging players against transfer fees (2020)



On the releasing side, it is noteworthy that clubs in Zambia and Colombia are amongst those to have benefited from transfers against fees, which is another sign of the development that women's football is undergoing in Africa and South America.

Figure 91: Associations with clubs releasing players against transfer fees (2020)



Club characteristics

As mentioned earlier in the report, the number of clubs involved in international transfers in 2020 was higher than in previous years. As most transfers involved players without a previous contract, most clubs only engaged players (83.1% or 290 clubs) whereas an extremely low percentage (1.4% or 5 clubs) only released players (cf. Figure 92).

The lion's share (52.0%) of all clubs involved in transfers completed more than one (and up to five) incoming transfers in 2020, which demonstrates their increasing need for elite players via international transfers. Nevertheless, a high number of clubs (121) completed just one transfer in 2020 (cf. Figure 93).

Spending on transfer fees for the majority of clubs ranged between USD 10,000 and 100,000 (cf. Figure 94), with only five clubs paying and receiving amounts higher than that.

In terms of incoming transfers, OL Reign (USA) lead the way in the top ten clubs with an impressive 13 players joining them from abroad in 2020 (cf. Figure 95, next page). Apollon Ladies FC (Cyprus), FC Lugano Femminile (Switzerland) and North Carolina Courage (USA) each added 12 new players to their squad from abroad.

Although no Australian clubs feature in the top ten clubs for engaging international players, there were three (in 2nd, 3rd and 7th place) in the top ten table of clubs releasing players for international transfers (cf. Figure 96), with a total of 33 players released in 2020. Once again, first place was occupied by a club in the USA, namely Orlando Pride, who released 17 players during 2020.

Figure 92: Number of clubs completing only engaging, only releasing or both engaging and releasing transfers (2020)

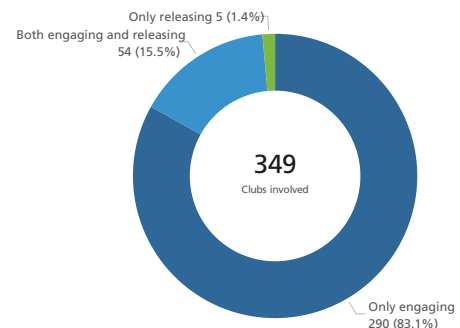


Figure 93: Number of clubs by their number of completed incoming and outgoing transfers (2020)

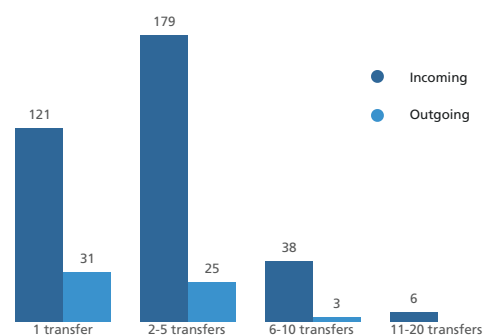


Figure 94: Number of clubs by total value of their international transfer fees in USD (2020)

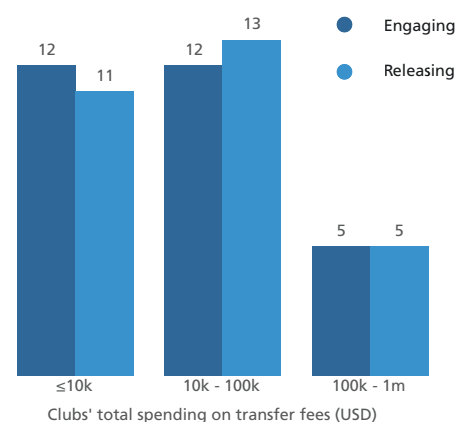


Figure 95: Top ten clubs by number of incoming transfers (2020)

Club	Incoming transfers
 OL Reign (USA)	13
 Apollon Ladies FC (Cyprus)	12
 FC Lugano Femminile (Switzerland)	12
 North Carolina Courage (USA)	12
 Atletico Madrid (Spain)	11
 Futebol Clube Famalicão (Portugal)	11
 CD Akeki de Tenerife (Spain)	10
 FK Gintra Universitetas (Lithuania)	10
 Orlando Pride (USA)	10
 Zaragoza CFF (Spain)	10

Figure 95: Top ten clubs by number of outgoing transfers (2020)

Club	Outgoing transfers
 Orlando Pride (USA)	17
 Melbourne City FC (Australia)	13
 Brisbane Roar FC (Australia)	12
 OL Reign (USA)	12
 SL Benfica (Portugal)	11
 FC Lugano Femminile (Switzerland)	11
 Canberra United (Australia)	8
 Chicago Red Stars (USA)	8
 Houston Dash (USA)	8
 Portland Thorns FC (USA)	8





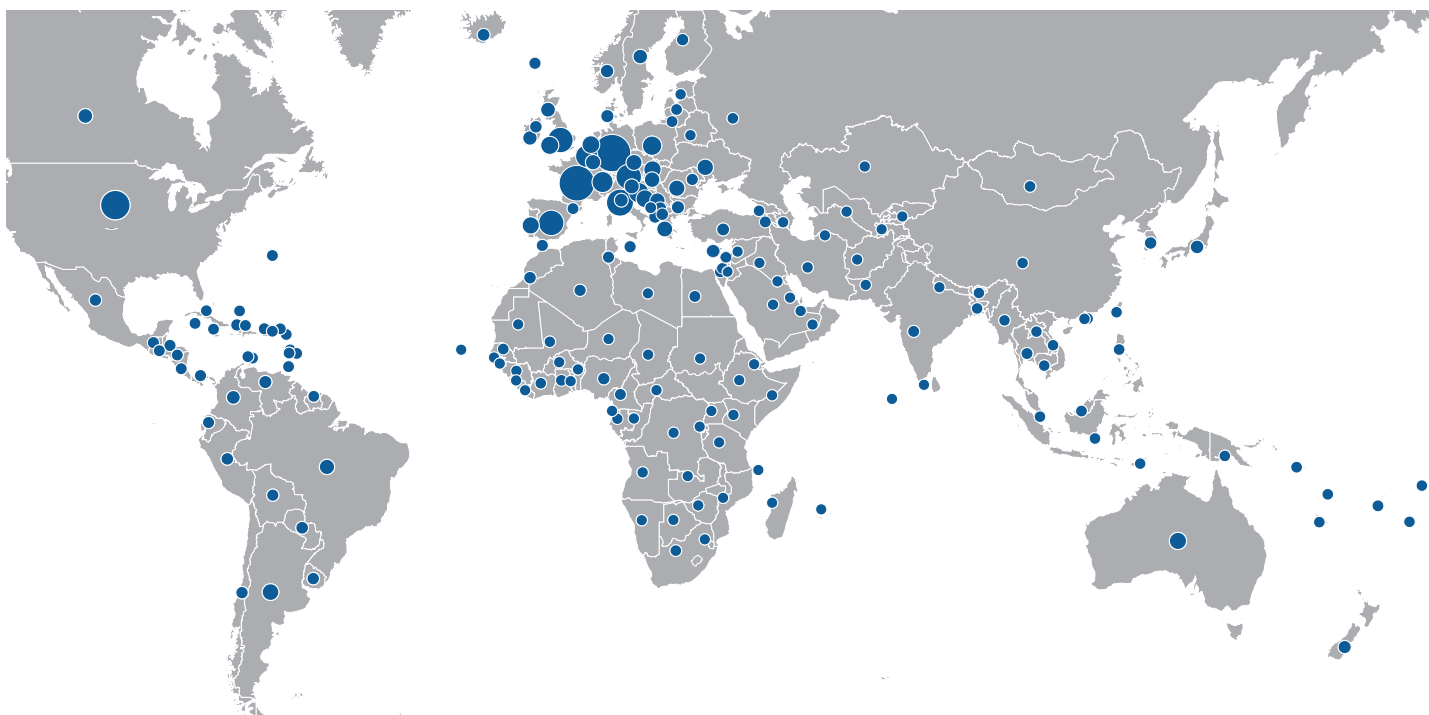
Amateur football

Overview

Amateur football is also highly organised and extremely competitive, and in many member associations, especially in Europe and the Americas but increasingly in Asia and Africa, there are numerous structured and well-developed divisions and championship categories in which hundreds of thousands of players (both men and women) participate. With the increased mobility of recent years, especially within the European Union where restrictions on employment and residence between member states do not apply, we have witnessed an increasing number of amateurs moving mostly for reasons other than football (e.g. studies, employment, family, etc.). They have not had to abandon their passion for football but have been able to continue playing in organised football competitions, which also gain new talents as the clubs take on board more qualified and developed players.

On 1 July 2020, it became mandatory for international transfers of amateurs to also be processed through FIFA TMS. This will facilitate and accelerate the release of player passports, but it will also ensure that players' registration

Figure 97: Associations releasing amateur players around the world (2020)



history can be traced for training compensation and/or solidarity contribution purposes. At the same time, it will also help to map more accurately the development of football and of players, which will lead to further developing football at all levels and in every country of the world.

In just six months, clubs around the globe completed a total of 17,632 international transfers of amateurs through TMS – even more than the number of men's professional transfers throughout the entire year.

Most of these transfers involved male players, with just 8.0% of these transfers involving female players.

A total of 10,465 clubs were actively involved in at least one international amateur transfer, and 196 of FIFA's 211 member associations were involved in engaging or releasing at least one amateur. The 17,382 players involved in these transfers represented 177 different nationalities, while just 246 players participated more than once in an international transfer within the six months between 1 July and 30 December 2020.

Timing

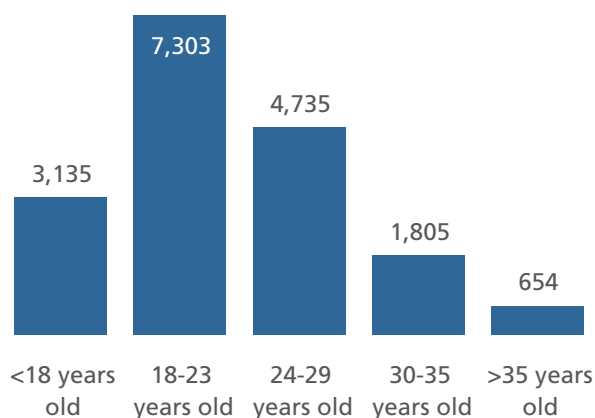
Although member associations also have to enter registration periods for amateurs in TMS, there are no restrictions on the length of these periods which means that amateurs could still be transferred at any time during the year. However, most transfers took place between the months of July and October, which is more or less the same as in the professional men's game. This could be explained by the fact that extensive lockdowns with travel restrictions were imposed in many countries, especially in Europe, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Player characteristics

Age

More than 15,000 of the 17,632 transfers involved players below the age of 30, but a significant number – more than 2,000 – involved players aged 30 and up. Naturally, the age group with the most transfers was 18-23 with 7,303 transfers.

Figure 98: Number of transfers by player age (2020)



Nationality

Although 196 member associations were involved in amateur international transfers, the top ten table of nationalities involved is dominated by Europeans, the only exception being US nationals. France lead the way at the top with more than 2,000 players.

Figure 99: Top 25 player nationalities by number of amateur transfers in 2020

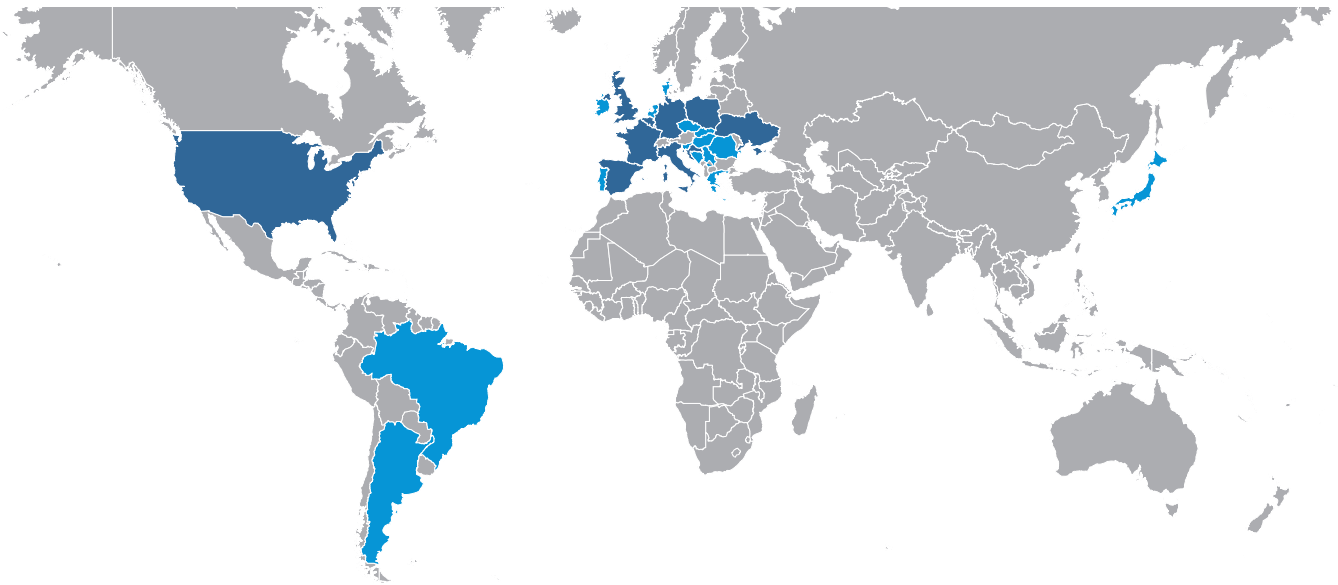
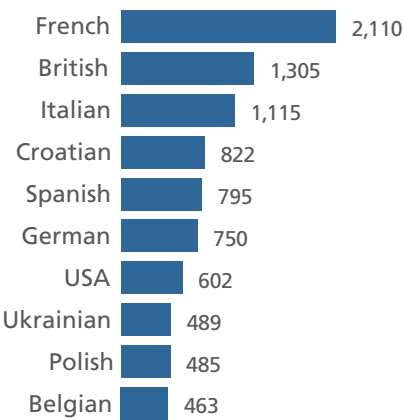


Figure 100: Top ten player nationalities by number of amateur transfers in 2020



A closer look at the migration paths of French amateur players around the world

Figure 101: Destinations of the 1,044 French amateur players leaving France to associations around the globe (2020)

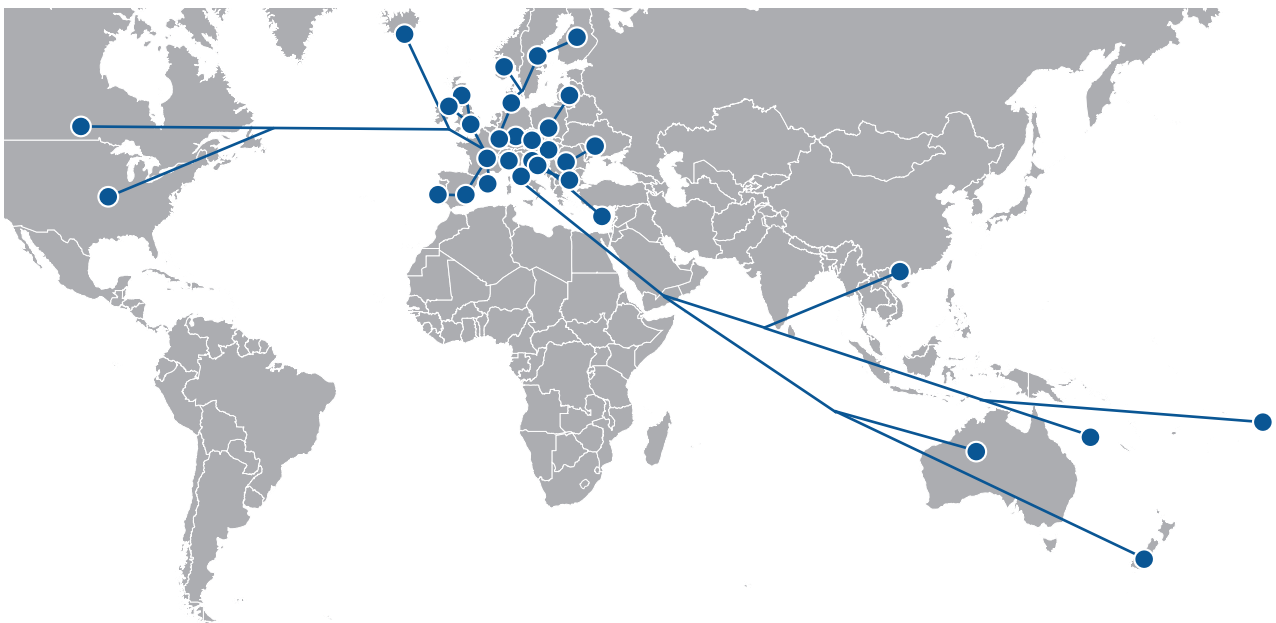
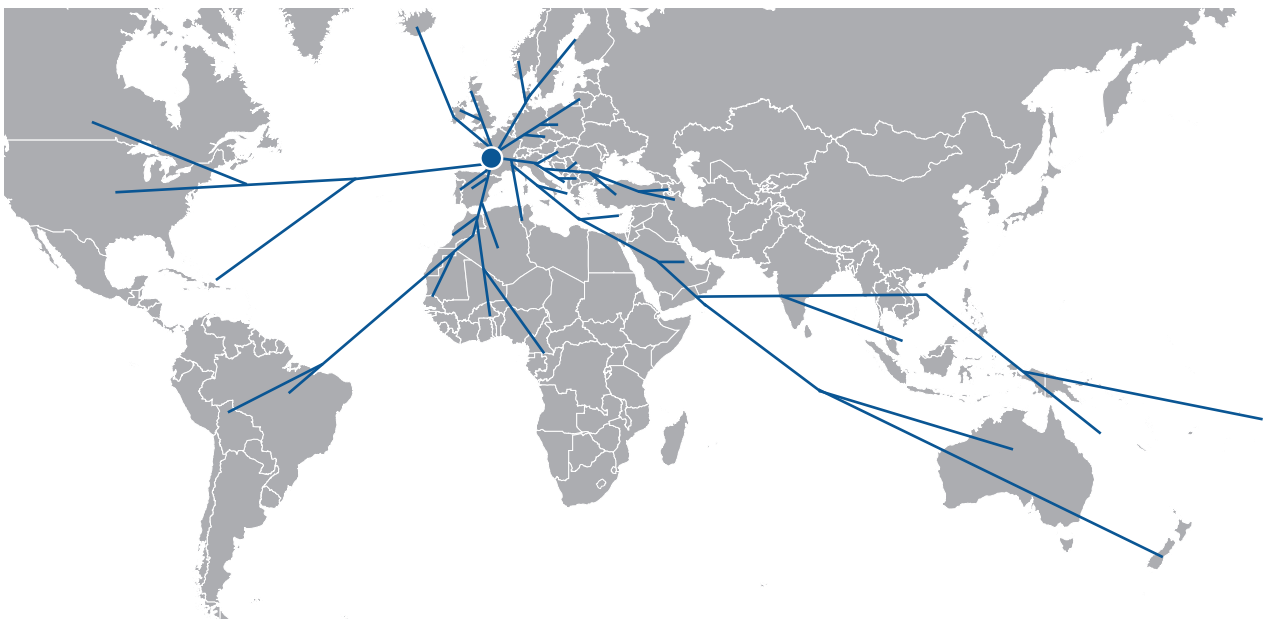


Figure 102: Origins of the 933 French amateur players returning to France from around the globe (2020)



Transfer distribution by confederation

European member associations received 93% of the amateurs transferred during the last six months of the year, most of whom came from other European member associations. Asian and Oceanian member associations appear to have more or less balanced numbers of outgoing and incoming players, while the associations from Concacaf, CONMEBOL and CAF registered far more outgoing than incoming players.

Figure 103: Transfers and number of involved associations and clubs by confederation (2020)

Outgoing transfers	Incoming transfers	Confederation	Associations involved	Clubs involved
14,040	16,359	UEFA	54	9,653
745	618	AFC	42	419
1,282	232	Concacaf	31	146
789	164	CONMEBOL	10	115
165	140	OFC	11	88
611	119	CAF	48	45

Figure 104: Number of international transfers between confederations in 2020

Engaging confederation							
Releasing confederation	AFC	CAF	Concacaf	CONMEBOL	OFC	UEFA	
	AFC	143	6	20	3	22	551
	CAF	70	99	4	2	4	432
	Concacaf	45		64	31	8	1,134
	CONMEBOL	22		38	73	14	642
	OFC	25		1	1	54	84
	UEFA	313	14	105	54	38	13,516

Transfer distribution by association

27 FIFA member associations are established in member states of the European Union, which allows players to move freely (save for the limitations for minor players as per the FIFA Regulations on Status and Transfer of Players) within those member states. This is probably why almost all of the top 25 associations in terms of incoming transfers of amateur players are located in this area, which until the end of 2020 also included the English, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Irish member associations.

Figure 105: Top 25 associations by number of incoming amateur transfers in 2020

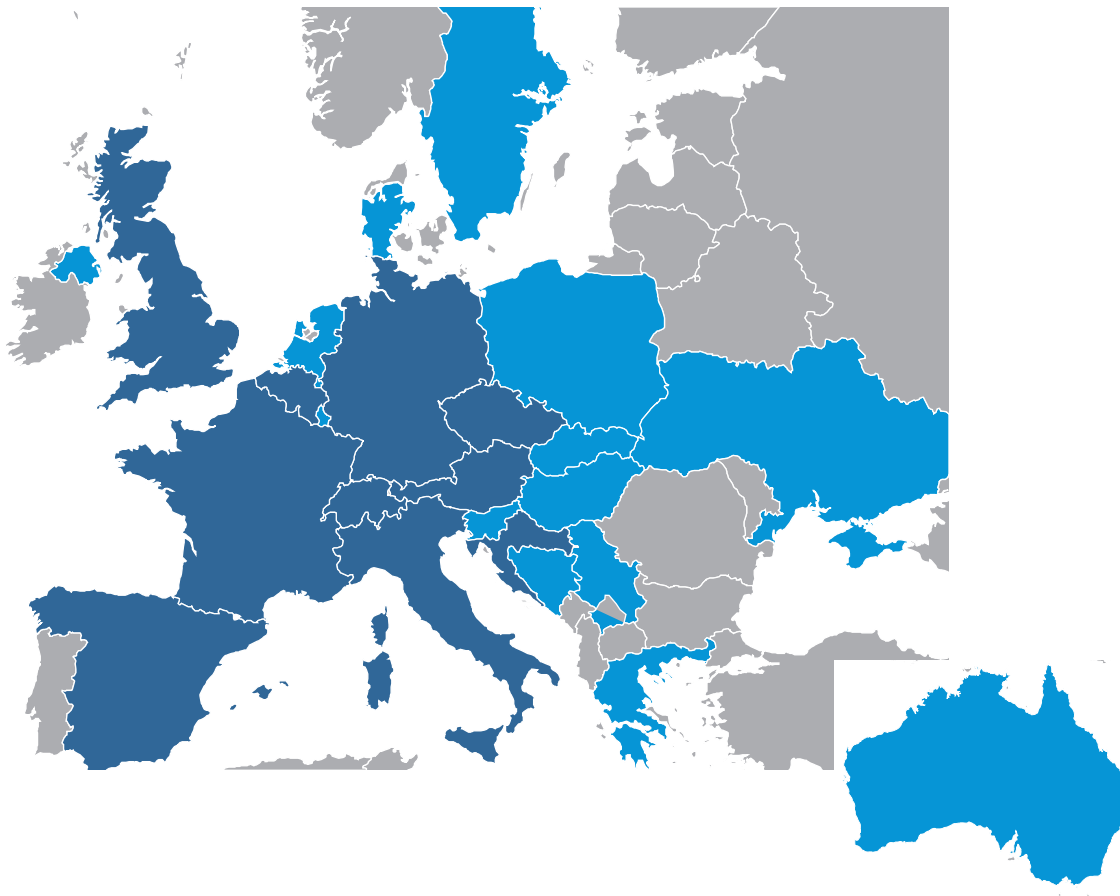


Figure 106: Top 10 associations by number of incoming amateur transfers in 2020

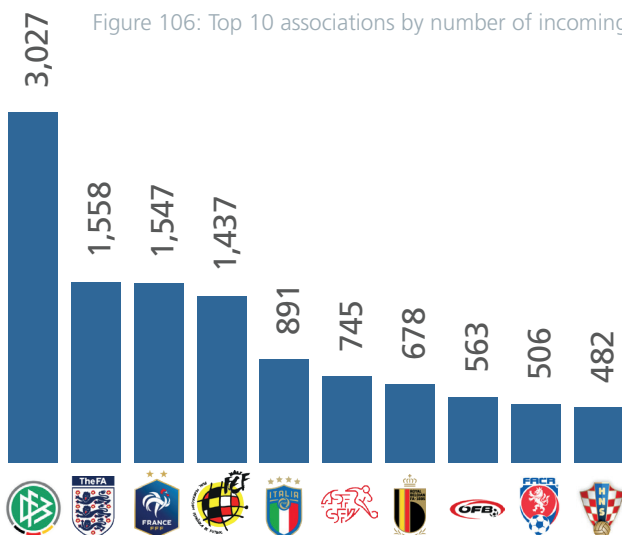
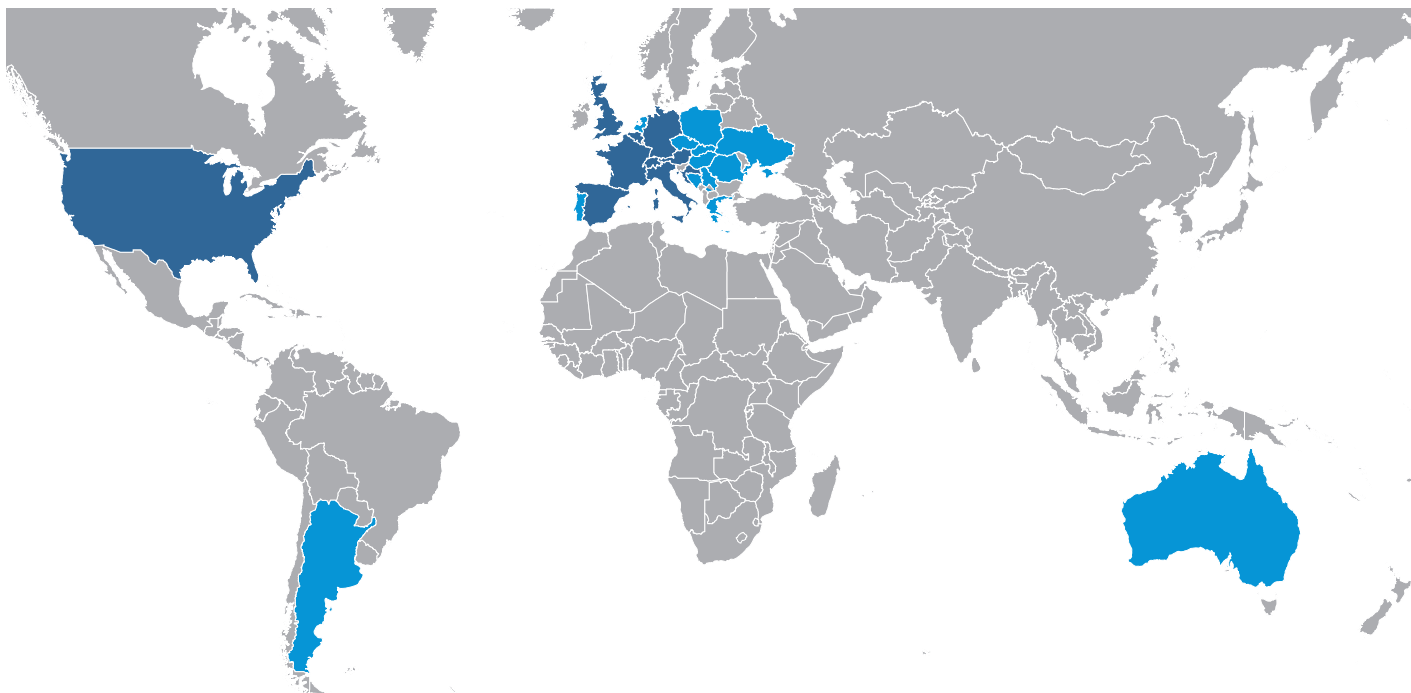


Figure 107: Map of top 25 associations by number of outgoing amateur transfers in 2020



In terms of outgoing transfers, Germany leads the way with 1,442 transfers, with the USA (the only non-European association in the top ten) in third place. More than half of the players leaving the USA head for either England or Germany only (cf. Figure 109), which can probably be explained by the large numbers of expats moving between these countries for either studies or work. The same can also be deduced for the considerably high streams between neighbouring countries in Europe.

Figure 108: Top ten associations by number of outgoing amateur transfers in 2020

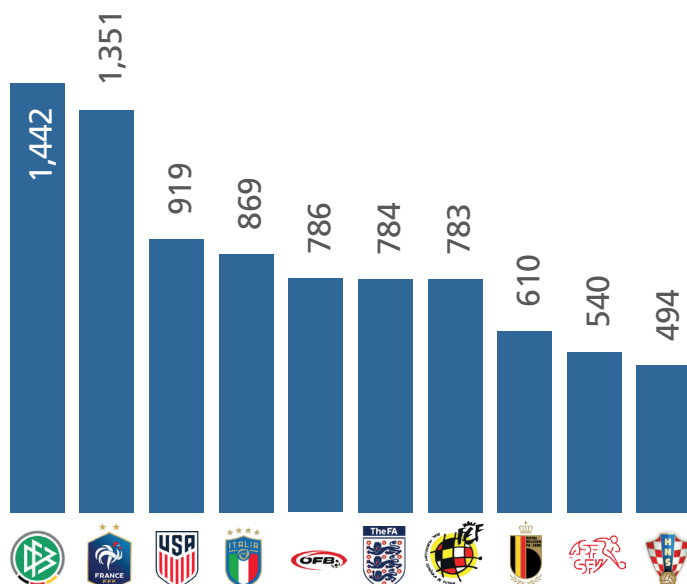


Figure 109: Top ten amateur transfer streams by number of transfers in 2020

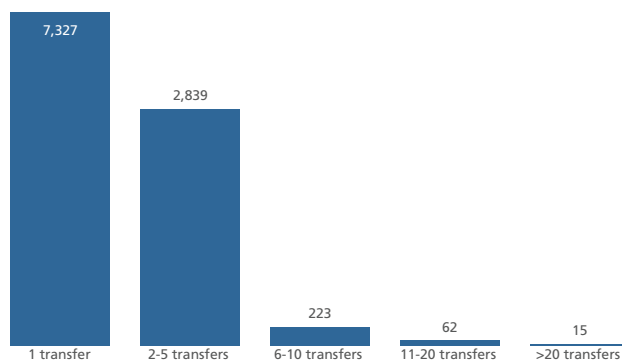
From	To	Transfers
France	Switzerland	294
France	Belgium	292
Belgium	France	289
Croatia	Germany	258
Poland	Germany	236
USA	England	230
USA	Germany	208
Italy	Germany	207
Switzerland	France	192
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	191
France	Luxembourg	191

The table excludes transfer streams within the United Kingdom.

Club characteristics

As all transfers of amateur players are always out of contract, a releasing club is never actively involved in an amateur transfer. Hence, all 10,465 clubs involved in amateur transfers only completed engaging transfers. Figure 110 shows the distribution of clubs by their number of incoming amateur transfers. By far the most common group was clubs that completed exactly one transfer (70.0%) and only very few completed more than five (2.9%).

Figure 110: Number of clubs by their number of completed incoming transfers (2020)



Appendix: overview of associations



Figure 111: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers, clubs involved and total spending and receipts by association, men's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved	Spending on fees (USD)	Receipts from fees (USD)
Afghanistan (AFC)	0	1	0	0		
Albania (UEFA)	153	106	24	7	0.2m	0.8m
Algeria (CAF)	38	43	15	5		2.6m
Andorra (UEFA)	43	10	7	0		
Angola (CAF)	11	23	4	3		
Antigua and Barbuda (Concacaf)	3	1	3	1		
Argentina (CONMEBOL)	281	545	91	46	11.5m	132.4m
Armenia (UEFA)	186	121	20	8	0.1m	
Aruba (Concacaf)	0	2	0	0		
Australia (AFC)	55	96	17	8		2.4m
Austria (UEFA)	182	219	31	23	37.6m	88.1m
Azerbaijan (UEFA)	61	51	10	3		
Bahrain (AFC)	75	32	16	5		
Bangladesh (AFC)	35	21	13	0		
Barbados (Concacaf)	0	1	0	0		
Belarus (UEFA)	162	130	32	13	1.6m	4.5m
Belgium (UEFA)	315	371	37	27	137.8m	214.2m
Belize (Concacaf)	12	2	5	0		
Benin (CAF)	56	19	19	2		
Bhutan (AFC)	0	4	0	0		
Bolivia (CONMEBOL)	76	97	21	9		
Bosnia and Herzegovina (UEFA)	131	115	17	9		1.5m
Botswana (CAF)	20	8	11	1		
Brazil (CONMEBOL)	1015	820	322	98	126.9m	326.3m
Brunei Darussalam (AFC)	16	0	4	0		
Bulgaria (UEFA)	124	127	23	10	3.9m	15m
Burkina Faso (CAF)	26	30	10	2		
Burundi (CAF)	40	14	12	3		
Cambodia (AFC)	25	14	10	0		

Figure 111: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers, clubs involved and total spending and receipts by association, men's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved	Spending on fees (USD)	Receipts from fees (USD)
Cameroon (CAF)	52	88	19	11		2.2m
Canada (Concacaf)	75	113	11	10	16.9m	4.6m
Cape Verde Islands (CAF)	0	3	0	1		
Central African Republic (CAF)	0	1	0	0		
Chad (CAF)	0	7	0	1		
Chile (CONMEBOL)	207	133	44	24	5.1m	11.8m
China PR (AFC)	145	59	40	13	86.1m	53.7m
Chinese Taipei (AFC)	6	1	3	0		
Colombia (CONMEBOL)	134	291	32	20	2.6m	34.1m
Comoros (CAF)	0	2	0	0		
Congo (CAF)	1	8	1	2		
Congo DR (CAF)	34	84	10	8		1.9m
Costa Rica (Concacaf)	71	65	19	11	0.6m	2.6m
Côte d'Ivoire (CAF)	26	119	8	14		2.4m
Croatia (UEFA)	179	253	21	13	14.7m	91.3m
Cuba (Concacaf)	0	2	0	0		
Curaçao (Concacaf)	0	1	0	0		
Cyprus (UEFA)	273	162	39	13	7.1m	8.4m
Czech Republic (UEFA)	159	169	30	20	7.9m	57.2m
Denmark (UEFA)	195	209	30	19	23.3m	60.2m
Djibouti (CAF)	24	2	9	0		
Dominican Republic (Concacaf)	30	13	8	0		
Ecuador (CONMEBOL)	147	90	45	16	2m	17.5m
Egypt (CAF)	69	71	38	8	10.8m	7.6m
El Salvador (Concacaf)	69	44	23	2		
England (UEFA)	698	867	126	79	1627.2m	485.7m
Equatorial Guinea (CAF)	0	3	0	0		
Eritrea (CAF)	0	1	0	0		
Estonia (UEFA)	48	32	10	6		

Figure 111: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers, clubs involved and total spending and receipts by association, men's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved	Spending on fees (USD)	Receipts from fees (USD)
Ethiopia (CAF)	12	9	8	0		
Faroe Islands (UEFA)	42	14	12	1		
Fiji (OFC)	0	1	0	0		
Finland (UEFA)	150	97	30	12	0.4m	3.3m
France (UEFA)	369	548	94	42	531.8m	459.4m
FYR Macedonia (UEFA)	63	71	11	4		
Gabon (CAF)	4	20	1	0		
Gambia (CAF)	14	31	4	5	0.1m	3.2m
Georgia (UEFA)	95	64	24	7		1.9m
Germany (UEFA)	460	486	137	41	554.6m	458.7m
Ghana (CAF)	106	165	37	39		1.3m
Gibraltar (UEFA)	25	18	7	2		
Greece (UEFA)	296	278	42	15	36.1m	77.9m
Guatemala (Concacaf)	95	51	31	4		
Guinea (CAF)	29	27	8	2		
Guinea-Bissau (CAF)	0	2	0	0		
Haiti (Concacaf)	0	4	0	1		
Honduras (Concacaf)	56	54	24	5		
Hong Kong (AFC)	31	24	12	2		
Hungary (UEFA)	144	105	30	17	12.2m	5.7m
Iceland (UEFA)	63	49	26	13		3.9m
India (AFC)	84	76	24	4	0.9m	
Indonesia (AFC)	35	49	15	0		
IR Iran (AFC)	22	38	11	3	0.9m	
Iraq (AFC)	52	33	14	3		
Israel (UEFA)	110	116	29	12	4.2m	14.7m
Italy (UEFA)	431	494	66	45	731.5m	582.6m
Jamaica (Concacaf)	11	12	4	4		0.1m
Japan (AFC)	106	162	46	30	24.2m	11.1m

Figure 111: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers, clubs involved and total spending and receipts by association, men's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved	Spending on fees (USD)	Receipts from fees (USD)
Jordan (AFC)	53	18	18	1		
Kazakhstan (UEFA)	117	83	20	9	4.4m	0.4m
Kenya (CAF)	22	41	5	3		
Korea Republic (AFC)	75	94	21	12	7m	9.6m
Kosovo (UEFA)	82	55	14	5		0.1m
Kuwait (AFC)	63	42	15	3	0.3m	
Kyrgyz Republic (AFC)	26	29	7	0		
Laos (AFC)	16	5	4	0		
Latvia (UEFA)	122	93	12	8	2.1m	2.6m
Lebanon (AFC)	8	52	4	2		
Lesotho (CAF)	11	1	5	0		
Liberia (CAF)	13	8	7	2		
Libya (CAF)	25	34	6	3		
Lithuania (UEFA)	41	52	10	5	0m	1.3m
Luxembourg (UEFA)	75	37	13	4	0.2m	
Macau (AFC)	0	1	0	0		
Madagascar (CAF)	0	1	0	1		
Malawi (CAF)	4	5	4	3		
Malaysia (AFC)	61	53	18	5		
Maldives (AFC)	14	9	5	0		
Mali (CAF)	4	42	2	9		6.3m
Malta (UEFA)	134	67	33	6	0m	0.1m
Mauritania (CAF)	10	15	5	1		
Mauritius (CAF)	18	4	10	2		
Mexico (Concacaf)	203	261	52	31	67.6m	72.3m
Moldova (UEFA)	84	43	12	3	0.2m	
Mongolia (AFC)	19	13	7	0		
Montenegro (UEFA)	54	49	17	2		
Morocco (CAF)	90	60	31	9	0.6m	5.1m

Figure 111: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers, clubs involved and total spending and receipts by association, men's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved	Spending on fees (USD)	Receipts from fees (USD)
Mozambique (CAF)	21	25	8	3		
Myanmar (AFC)	12	10	6	1		
Namibia (CAF)	0	8	0	0		
Nepal (AFC)	6	4	5	0		
Netherlands (UEFA)	272	358	42	34	128.1m	278.8m
New Caledonia (OFC)	0	1	0	0		
New Zealand (OFC)	6	26	1	1		
Nicaragua (Concacaf)	46	16	11	0		
Niger (CAF)	33	13	9	0		
Nigeria (CAF)	42	236	17	40		2.4m
Northern Ireland (UEFA)	43	32	10	7		0.6m
Norway (UEFA)	151	174	47	25	4.4m	33.7m
Oman (AFC)	89	56	28	1		
Palestine (AFC)	5	7	4	0		
Panama (Concacaf)	82	77	17	10		1.7m
Paraguay (CONMEBOL)	128	129	24	15	10.6m	3.1m
Peru (CONMEBOL)	92	75	28	10	1m	2.7m
Philippines (AFC)	25	9	4	0		
Poland (UEFA)	270	206	68	22	16.2m	72.9m
Portugal (UEFA)	755	753	111	46	194.9m	487.9m
Qatar (AFC)	60	52	16	4	32.6m	
Republic of Ireland UEFA)	84	78	14	9	0.4m	0.7m
Romania (UEFA)	259	182	55	20	4.7m	25.5m
Russia (UEFA)	194	260	60	20	124.6m	61m
Rwanda (CAF)	65	24	18	1		
San Marino (UEFA)	0	2	0	0		
Saudi Arabia (AFC)	242	173	66	17	67.7m	
Scotland (UEFA)	201	192	45	22	40.7m	24.6m
Senegal (CAF)	21	57	10	10		4.4m
Serbia (UEFA)	213	215	37	18	3.8m	47.4m

Figure 111: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers, clubs involved and total spending and receipts by association, men's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved	Spending on fees (USD)	Receipts from fees (USD)
Seychelles (CAF)	0	3	0	0		
Sierra Leone (CAF)	0	5	0	2		
Singapore (AFC)	32	13	7	1		
Slovakia (UEFA)	179	180	22	15	2.4m	19.1m
Slovenia (UEFA)	130	127	19	16	1.1m	7.7m
Somalia (CAF)	0	2	0	0		
South Africa (CAF)	49	74	23	5	0.8m	
South Sudan (CAF)	0	3	0	0		
Spain (UEFA)	690	697	142	70	607.1m	785.7m
Sri Lanka (AFC)	0	2	0	0		
St. Kitts and Nevis (Concacaf)	0	3	0	0		
St. Lucia (Concacaf)	0	1	0	0		
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Concacaf)	0	1	0	0		
Sudan (CAF)	22	14	10	0		
Suriname (Concacaf)	0	2	0	0		
Swaziland (CAF)	30	1	11	0		
Sweden (UEFA)	223	214	61	33	6.3m	34.8m
Switzerland	176	166	24	14	25.3m	107.8m
Syria (AFC)	12	7	7	0		
Tahiti (OFC)	0	1	0	0		
Tajikistan (AFC)	38	16	10	0		
Tanzania (CAF)	50	35	14	7		
Thailand (AFC)	98	114	32	8		
Timor-Leste (AFC)	0	1	0	0		
Togo (CAF)	2	30	2	1		
Trinidad and Tobago (Concacaf)	0	7	0	1		
Tunisia (CAF)	118	137	25	9	1.9m	8m
Turkey (UEFA)	371	255	62	28	75.5m	76.3m
Turkmenistan (AFC)	4	9	3	0		

Figure 111: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers, clubs involved and total spending and receipts by association, men's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved	Spending on fees (USD)	Receipts from fees (USD)
Uganda (CAF)	18	24	9	5		0.6m
Ukraine (UEFA)	192	191	47	14	1.9m	22.1m
United Arab Emirates (AFC)	115	66	25	11	18.3m	
Uruguay (CONMEBOL)	224	186	28	21	0.7m	57.1m
USA (Concacaf)	341	326	78	48	124.9m	39.7m
Uzbekistan (AFC)	51	66	18	5		
Venezuela (CONMEBOL)	79	105	26	18		4.6m
Vietnam (AFC)	25	29	12	0		
Wales (UEFA)	132	113	16	9	20.5m	39.2m
Yemen (AFC)	10	3	3	0		
Zambia (CAF)	78	42	28	7		0.4m
Zimbabwe (CAF)	5	32	2	1		

Figure 111 only shows spending on transfer fees and receipts from transfer fees for associations with at least 5 incoming and outgoing transfers with transfer fees.

Figure 112: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, women's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved
Albania (UEFA)	12	2	2	0
Argentina (CONMEBOL)	13	9	7	0
Armenia (UEFA)	2	0	1	0
Australia (AFC)	27	69	9	8
Austria (UEFA)	1	6	1	0
Belarus (UEFA)	17	5	4	0
Belgium (UEFA)	14	5	5	0
Benin (CAF)	1	0	1	0
Bolivia (CONMEBOL)	0	1	0	0
Brazil (CONMEBOL)	32	38	15	2
Bulgaria (UEFA)	0	3	0	0
Burkina Faso (CAF)	0	3	0	0
Cameroon (CAF)	0	7	0	0
Canada (Concacaf)	0	14	0	0
Chile (CONMEBOL)	8	4	3	1
China PR (AFC)	7	15	3	1
Chinese Taipei (AFC)	3	1	3	0
Colombia (CONMEBOL)	18	18	10	1
Costa Rica (Concacaf)	0	7	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire (CAF)	0	8	0	0
Croatia (UEFA)	1	3	1	1
Cyprus (UEFA)	26	10	7	1
Czech Republic (UEFA)	6	10	3	0
Denmark (UEFA)	15	20	4	2
Ecuador (CONMEBOL)	4	1	2	0
Egypt (CAF)	0	1	0	0
England (UEFA)	61	37	16	8
Estonia (UEFA)	0	2	0	0
Ethiopia (CAF)	1	0	1	0
Faroe Islands (UEFA)	1	0	1	0

Figure 112: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, women's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved
Finland (UEFA)	21	14	8	0
France (UEFA)	58	42	22	4
FYR Macedonia (UEFA)	0	1	0	0
Gabon (CAF)	0	2	0	0
Georgia (UEFA)	1	0	1	0
Germany (UEFA)	44	36	19	3
Ghana (CAF)	5	3	2	1
Greece (UEFA)	0	2	0	0
Guinea (CAF)	0	1	0	0
Haiti (Concacaf)	0	1	0	0
Hong Kong (AFC)	0	2	0	0
Hungary (UEFA)	15	11	4	1
Iceland (UEFA)	30	25	12	2
India (AFC)	1	1	1	0
Israel (UEFA)	51	10	10	1
Italy (UEFA)	0	42	0	0
Japan (AFC)	10	9	8	0
Jordan (AFC)	0	1	0	0
Kazakhstan (UEFA)	5	4	2	1
Kenya (CAF)	0	5	0	1
Korea Republic (AFC)	8	9	3	0
Kosovo (UEFA)	2	9	1	0
Latvia (UEFA)	0	4	0	0
Lebanon (AFC)	0	1	0	0
Liberia (CAF)	3	0	2	0
Lithuania (UEFA)	10	7	1	0
Luxembourg (UEFA)	0	1	0	0
Mali (CAF)	0	1	0	0
Malta (UEFA)	1	2	1	0
Mauritania (CAF)	0	2	0	0

Figure 112: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, women's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved
Mexico (Concacaf)	14	2	8	1
Moldova (UEFA)	0	2	0	0
Morocco (CAF)	12	1	6	0
Netherlands (UEFA)	16	20	5	0
New Zealand (OFC)	0	6	0	0
Nicaragua (Concacaf)	2	0	1	0
Nigeria (CAF)	0	7	0	0
Northern Ireland (UEFA)	0	2	0	0
Norway (UEFA)	35	31	11	2
Panama (Concacaf)	0	6	0	0
Paraguay (CONMEBOL)	0	14	0	0
Peru (CONMEBOL)	0	2	0	0
Poland (UEFA)	17	8	10	0
Portugal (UEFA)	63	22	14	1
Puerto Rico (Concacaf)	0	1	0	0
Republic of Ireland (UEFA)	0	3	0	0
Romania (UEFA)	5	3	2	0
Russia (UEFA)	8	5	5	0
Scotland (UEFA)	23	4	4	2
Serbia (UEFA)	0	6	0	0
Sierra Leone (CAF)	0	4	0	0
Slovakia (UEFA)	0	4	0	0
Slovenia (UEFA)	1	2	1	1
South Africa (CAF)	1	8	1	0
Spain (UEFA)	133	60	35	2
Suriname (Concacaf)	0	1	0	0
Sweden (UEFA)	63	52	20	2
Switzerland (UEFA)	20	20	6	0
Thailand (AFC)	0	2	0	0
Turkey (UEFA)	0	6	0	0

Figure 112: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, women's professional football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved	Releasing clubs involved
Uganda (CAF)	1	0	1	0
Ukraine (UEFA)	12	5	6	0
United Arab Emirates (AFC)	0	1	0	0
Uruguay (CONMEBOL)	0	3	0	0
USA (Concacaf)	71	161	9	8
Uzbekistan (AFC)	1	1	1	0
Venezuela (CONMEBOL)	1	8	1	0
Zambia (CAF)	1	4	1	1
Zimbabwe (CAF)	0	1	0	0

Figure 113: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, amateur football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved
Afghanistan (AFC)	0	2	0
Albania (UEFA)	12	75	8
Algeria (CAF)	0	58	0
American Samoa (OFC)	1	0	1
Andorra (UEFA)	28	39	11
Angola (CAF)	1	11	1
Anguilla (Concacaf)	0	2	0
Antigua and Barbuda (Concacaf)	0	5	0
Argentina (CONMEBOL)	36	253	30
Armenia (UEFA)	12	40	4
Aruba (Concacaf)	6	3	4
Australia (AFC)	240	301	172
Austria (UEFA)	563	786	384
Azerbaijan (UEFA)	2	8	2
Bahrain (AFC)	0	3	0
Bangladesh (AFC)	0	2	0
Barbados (Concacaf)	0	1	0
Belarus (UEFA)	7	13	4
Belgium (UEFA)	678	610	324
Belize (Concacaf)	2	0	2
Benin (CAF)	0	4	0
Bermuda (Concacaf)	5	8	3
Bhutan (AFC)	0	1	0
Bolivia (CONMEBOL)	10	21	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina (UEFA)	167	361	92
Botswana (CAF)	0	1	0
Brazil (CONMEBOL)	26	179	22
Bulgaria (UEFA)	71	107	51
Burkina Faso (CAF)	2	7	2
Cambodia (AFC)	0	3	0

Figure 113: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, amateur football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved
Cameroon (CAF)	17	42	6
Canada (Concacaf)	59	149	35
Cape Verde Islands (CAF)	0	4	0
Cayman Islands (Concacaf)	0	6	0
Central African Republic (CAF)	0	7	0
Chad (CAF)	0	7	0
Chile (CONMEBOL)	10	31	9
China PR (AFC)	0	1	0
Chinese Taipei (AFC)	0	4	0
Colombia (CONMEBOL)	15	100	11
Comoros (CAF)	2	2	2
Congo (CAF)	4	7	2
Congo DR (CAF)	9	3	3
Cook Islands (OFC)	8	1	4
Costa Rica (Concacaf)	10	8	6
Côte d'Ivoire (CAF)	0	23	0
Croatia (UEFA)	482	494	265
Cuba (Concacaf)	0	1	0
Curaçao (Concacaf)	0	9	0
Cyprus (UEFA)	111	110	81
Czech Republic (UEFA)	506	259	360
Denmark (UEFA)	276	107	148
Djibouti (CAF)	0	1	0
Dominica (Concacaf)	4	0	2
Dominican Republic (Concacaf)	1	3	1
Ecuador (CONMEBOL)	10	16	8
Egypt (CAF)	0	42	0
El Salvador (Concacaf)	0	7	0
England (UEFA)	1558	784	759
Equatorial Guinea (CAF)	40	6	2

Figure 113: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, amateur football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved
Estonia (UEFA)	11	12	10
Ethiopia (CAF)	0	3	0
Faroe Islands (UEFA)	14	57	8
Fiji (OFC)	17	19	8
Finland (UEFA)	60	63	41
France (UEFA)	1547	1,351	1,036
FYR Macedonia (UEFA)	17	73	13
Gabon (CAF)	0	9	0
Gambia (CAF)	0	7	0
Georgia (UEFA)	3	17	2
Germany (UEFA)	3027	1,442	1,983
Ghana CAF)	5	31	5
Gibraltar (UEFA)	51	52	10
Greece (UEFA)	197	258	151
Grenada (Concacaf)	6	0	4
Guatemala (Concacaf)	1	19	1
Guinea (CAF)	0	9	0
Guinea-Bissau (CAF)	0	6	0
Haiti (Concacaf)	0	29	0
Honduras (Concacaf)	1	22	1
Hong Kong (AFC)	13	22	5
Hungary (UEFA)	309	235	211
Iceland (UEFA)	30	87	19
India (AFC)	10	44	8
Indonesia (AFC)	0	8	0
IR Iran (AFC)	0	15	0
Iraq (AFC)	0	4	0
Israel (UEFA)	46	40	33
Italy (UEFA)	891	869	531
Jamaica (Concacaf)	1	3	1

Figure 113: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, amateur football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved
Japan (AFC)	166	109	141
Jordan (AFC)	1	7	1
Kazakhstan (UEFA)	0	6	0
Kenya (CAF)	0	11	0
Korea Republic (AFC)	62	54	45
Kosovo (UEFA)	14	78	6
Kuwait (AFC)	1	3	1
Kyrgyz Republic (AFC)	1	3	1
Laos (AFC)	9	1	5
Latvia (UEFA)	39	33	18
Lebanon (AFC)	3	16	1
Lesotho (CAF)	3	0	1
Liberia (CAF)	6	4	4
Libya (CAF)	0	1	0
Lithuania (UEFA)	24	36	17
Luxembourg (UEFA)	390	224	82
Macau (AFC)	0	2	0
Madagascar (CAF)	0	2	0
Malaysia (AFC)	0	18	0
Maldives (AFC)	2	1	2
Mali (CAF)	3	15	1
Malta (UEFA)	23	57	19
Mauritania (CAF)	9	2	7
Mauritius (CAF)	4	1	1
Mexico (Concacaf)	3	28	2
Moldova (UEFA)	24	57	18
Mongolia (AFC)	2	9	1
Montenegro (UEFA)	23	35	12
Morocco (CAF)	1	73	1
Mozambique (CAF)	0	2	0

Figure 113: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, amateur football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved
Myanmar (AFC)	0	1	0
Namibia (CAF)	0	3	0
Nepal (AFC)	0	5	0
Netherlands (UEFA)	266	359	150
New Caledonia (OFC)	5	7	5
New Zealand (OFC)	80	86	57
Nicaragua (Concacaf)	10	6	5
Niger (CAF)	8	1	2
Nigeria (CAF)	0	64	0
Northern Ireland (UEFA)	174	75	85
Norway (UEFA)	69	123	56
Oman (AFC)	0	2	0
Pakistan (AFC)	0	4	0
Palestine (AFC)	6	21	5
Panama (Concacaf)	5	20	3
Papua New Guinea (OFC)	0	3	0
Paraguay (CONMEBOL)	3	46	2
Peru (CONMEBOL)	2	40	2
Philippines (AFC)	0	11	0
Poland (UEFA)	426	447	331
Portugal (UEFA)	159	328	111
Puerto Rico (Concacaf)	0	14	0
Qatar (AFC)	1	0	1
Republic of Ireland (UEFA)	90	173	55
Romania (UEFA)	77	273	57
Russia (UEFA)	50	25	28
Rwanda (CAF)	0	2	0
Samoa (OFC)	0	3	0
San Marino (UEFA)	107	144	15
Saudi Arabia (AFC)	0	6	0

Figure 113: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, amateur football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved
Scotland (UEFA)	130	196	52
Senegal (CAF)	3	27	3
Serbia (UEFA)	177	222	119
Sierra Leone (CAF)	0	6	0
Singapore (AFC)	0	6	0
Slovakia (UEFA)	332	333	230
Slovenia (UEFA)	292	210	132
Solomon Islands (OFC)	15	13	7
Somalia (CAF)	0	4	0
South Africa (CAF)	0	25	0
Spain (UEFA)	1437	783	800
Sri Lanka (AFC)	0	3	0
St. Kitts and Nevis (Concacaf)	2	0	2
St. Lucia (Concacaf)	0	7	0
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Concacaf)	0	1	0
Sudan (CAF)	0	1	0
Suriname (Concacaf)	0	1	0
Swaziland (CAF)	0	1	0
Sweden (UEFA)	179	181	129
Switzerland (UEFA)	745	540	363
Syria (AFC)	0	2	0
Tahiti (OFC)	9	25	3
Tajikistan (AFC)	0	1	0
Tanzania (CAF)	0	3	0
Thailand (AFC)	20	25	15
Timor-Leste (AFC)	0	1	0
Togo (CAF)	0	9	0
Tonga (OFC)	0	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago (Concacaf)	0	8	0

Figure 113: Number of incoming and outgoing transfers and clubs involved by association, amateur football 2020

Association	Incoming transfers	Outgoing transfers	Engaging clubs involved
Tunisia (CAF)	2	53	2
Turkey (UEFA)	9	92	3
Turkmenistan (AFC)	0	4	0
Turks and Caicos Islands (Concacaf)	0	1	0
Uganda (CAF)	0	1	0
Ukraine (UEFA)	213	283	138
United Arab Emirates (AFC)	81	10	15
Uruguay (CONMEBOL)	52	35	25
US Virgin Islands (Concacaf)	0	2	0
USA (Concacaf)	116	919	74
Uzbekistan (AFC)	0	8	0
Vanuatu (OFC)	5	7	3
Venezuela (CONMEBOL)	0	68	0
Vietnam (AFC)	0	2	0
Wales (UEFA)	214	378	86
Zambia (CAF)	0	3	0
Zimbabwe (CAF)	0	7	0



Definitions

Association

See member association.

Average transfer fee

Total transfer fees divided by number of transfers with fees.

Club

A member of an association (that is a member association of FIFA) or a member of a league recognised by a member association that enters at least one team in a competition.

Conditional transfer fee

The amount payable by the new club to the former club if certain conditions are fulfilled, e.g. if the player scores ten goals or makes 20 first-team appearances.

Confederation

A group of associations recognised by FIFA that belong to the same continent (or assimilable geographical region). Confederations are the umbrella organisations of the member associations in each continent:

- AFC – Asian Football Confederation
- CAF – Confédération Africaine de Football
- Concacaf – Confederation of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football
- CONMEBOL – Confederación Sudamericana de Fútbol
- OFC – Oceania Football Confederation
- UEFA – Union des Associations Européennes de Football.

Fixed transfer fee

The unconditional payment amount for the transfer of the player.

ITC (International Transfer Certificate)

The official document that allows the international transfer of the player's registration from one association to another (cf. art. 9 RSTP).

Loan

The type of transfer conducted when a professional player is temporarily engaged by a new club on the basis of agreement during the term of his/her employment contract with the former club.

Loan extension

The instruction type entered when the loan is being extended by the new club (where the player is currently on loan) for an additional period of time, with the agreement of the former club and the player.

Loan to permanent

The instruction type entered when the new club (where the player is currently on loan) wishes to engage the player permanently, with the agreement of the former club.

Member association

A football association recognised as such by FIFA. A total of 211 member associations are currently affiliated to FIFA.

Out of contract (transfer)

The type of transfer conducted when a player signs for a new club when he/she is not contractually bound to any former club and no transfer agreement exists. There are four possible reasons for the player's previous contract termination: the contract with the former club has expired; the contract with the former club was terminated unilaterally; the player mutually agreed an early termination with his/her former club; the player was not under contract with his/her former club, i.e. he/she was an amateur.

Permanent transfer (with transfer agreement)

The type of transfer conducted when a player is permanently engaged by a new club and a transfer agreement is signed by the new club and the former club.

Professional player

A player who has a written contract with a club and is paid more for his/her football activity than the expenses he/she effectively incurs (cf. RSTP art. 2 par. 2).

Receipts

Sum of the value of transfer fees of outgoing transfers. The expression "receipts by association" refers to receipts by clubs belonging to a specific member association.

Release (buyout) fee

Any fee paid in execution of a clause in the player's contract with his/her former club providing for compensation for termination of the relevant contract.

Return from loan

The instruction type entered when a player who was loaned to another club returns to his/her club of origin after termination of the loan.

RSTP (FIFA Regulations on the Status and Transfer of Players)

Global and binding rules concerning the status of players, their eligibility to participate in organised football, and their transfer between clubs belonging to different associations.

Sell-on fee

The percentage of a future transfer fee agreed between the two clubs involved in a transfer. This means that if the new club transfers the player to a third club, the former club is entitled to a percentage of the new transfer fee.

Solidarity contribution

If a professional player moves before the expiry of his/her contract, 5% of any compensation (not including training compensation paid to his/her former club) shall be distributed between the clubs that have contributed to his education. This solidarity contribution reflects the number of years the player was registered with the relevant club(s) between the seasons of his/her 12th and 23rd birthdays (cf. Annexe 5 of the RSTP).

Spending

Sum of the value of transfer fees of incoming transfers. The expression "spending by association" refers to spending by clubs belonging to a specific member association.

TMS (Transfer Matching System)

Web-based data information system with the primary objective of simplifying the process of international player transfers as well as improving transparency and the flow of information.

Total transfer fee

Sum of fixed transfer fee, conditional transfer fee, release (buy-out) fee. In this report sell-on fees, solidarity contribution and training compensation are covered separately.

Training compensation

Sum paid to the player's training club(s): (1) when a player signs his first contract as a professional, and (2) each time a professional is transferred until the end of the season of his 23rd birthday. (cf. art. 20 of the RSTP).

Training rewards

See solidarity contribution and training compensation.

Transfer fee

Financial compensation agreed to be paid between clubs in the course of a player transfer. In this report, transfer fees include fixed transfer fees, conditional transfer fees, and release (buyout) fees. Sell-on fees, solidarity contribution and training compensation are covered separately.

Transfer with fees

Transfer where at least one of fixed transfer fees, conditional transfer fees, release (buyout) fees is greater than zero.

Methodological notes

All transfer data provided in the report only concern international transfers of football players within the scope of 11-a-side football.

Transfer data has been analysed for all completed transfers between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020.

The data was extracted from TMS on 4 January 2021.

All information on transfer fees is automatically converted into US dollars on the basis of conversion rates as of the day when the transfer instruction is created in TMS.

Numbers in the report are rounded.

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