

Club Advisory Platform

Madrid, 7 May 2019



Agenda (1)

1. Welcome by European leagues and LaLiga

2. **UEFA Club Competitions**

- 1. Analysis of Recent reforms and consequences for European Football
- 2. The European Leagues model as a reponse to the reforms

3. ECA and European Football

- 1. Scenarios post 2024 A de facto closed league for elite clubs
- 2. Risks for Leagues
- 3. Risks for Clubs
- 4. Who defends the national league competition?



Agenda (2)

4. Fans' perspective on the current discussions in professional football

- 5. Panel discussion with clubs representatives;
- 6. Open discussion/feedback and proposals from clubs

- 7. Final Conclusion and next steps
- Next Meeting



Welcome and opening by the Presidents of

European LeaguesLars-Christer Olsson

LaLiga Javier Tebas



Roll Call: Clubs/Leagues

Second meeting of European Leagues Club Advisory Platform:

244 Clubs from 38 different countries

41 Leagues

309 Participants



The European Leagues

A gateway to:

36 Members and Associate Members

- from 29 European Countries
- Including 19 EU Member States

Representing 58 Football Divisions

- 29 Premier Divisions
- 20 First Divisions
- 7 Second Divisions
- 2 Third Divisions

And therefore 990 Professional Football Clubs

- 429 Premier Division Clubs
- 561 Non-Top Tier Division Clubs





Opening of Club Advisory Platform

Today is a very important meeting for our collective future.

The European Model for all club competitions is at stake.

Voice your opinion today!

The decision making process has already started.

Tomorrow could be too late to react.



UEFA has not yet presented much about their ideas post 2024.

The ECA concept was revealed in Andrea Angellis' letter.

I will comment on this concept now.

This is not a modern concept.

It is fundamentally the same concept presented by the G14 clubs in the late 1990s.

It belongs to history, so let it stay there!





"More European football is good for the game (for fans, for society, for cultural, sporting and financial development)"

This is exactly what the G14 said in the 1990s.

TEAM Marketing supported the concept.

We (UEFA) listened and introduced the second group phase in the Champions League.

It was a disaster.

We took it away for the next cycle.

It is wise to know your history when you design your future.





A pyramidal league system means fixed positions for a large majority of the teams inside the system.

It will close the qualification path from domestic leagues.

It will keep the richest clubs at the top and the less fortunate at the bottom.

Building a competition system is not "rocket science".





"Enhancement of mobility and dynamism across the system through carefully applied promotion and relegation."

Mobility and dynamism within the closed system or within pan European football?

You cannot have promotion and relegation in a UEFA system if it is to be truly connected to the domestic competitions.





"European matches with higher sporting quality and a more competitive environment at all levels."

Which levels will be more competitive?

Is it the competition between European and domestic football which will increase?

Will we end up with a war between UEFA competitions and domestic leagues?

Who will win and who will lose in such a war?





"An inclusive platform for all clubs, based on sporting meritocracy, not historical privilege."

Sporting meritocracy in the UEFA or domestic systems?

The ECA concept will give 'European security' for a limited number of rich clubs and nothing at all for the rest of us.

A defacto closed league system means historical privilege.





"Striving to maintain symbiosis with domestic leagues (retaining access and relevance)."

Striving is not a promise.

The entire concept is designed to reduce access.

Relevance is most important towards the fans and a defacto closed European League system has no relevance to the fans.

The domestic leagues are most relevant to the fans.

The fans are our most important allies and without them football is nothing.





"Open to all – keeping the dream alive."

Open to a pivileged few – closed to everyone else.

There is no dream in the ECA Concept.

Let there be no mistake, the dream is being killed.





There is nothing modern in the ECA concept.

There is, however, plenty of miscalculated greed.

The concept only reminds us of the old G14's greed.

The ECA concept belongs to history.

Let's keep the concept in the history books together with the story of the G14.

Let us today, all together, discuss what is best for the majority of clubs.



2) UEFA Club Competitions



European Leagues Analysis Evolution of UCC

Georg Pangl



On 25 Apr 2019, at 21:24,

< <u>@gmail.com</u>> wrote:

Many thanks Georg.

I think the meeting is a hugely positive move. All non ECA member clubs have no representation at a European level and are in fact excluded from the processes of change, despite the fact that they (we) are the ones most affected.

Best



Clubs in Europe – and their voice?



990 Clubs



ECA: "...**sole, independent body** directly representing **109 Member Clubs** and 123 Associated Member Clubs"

286 NA-Clubs



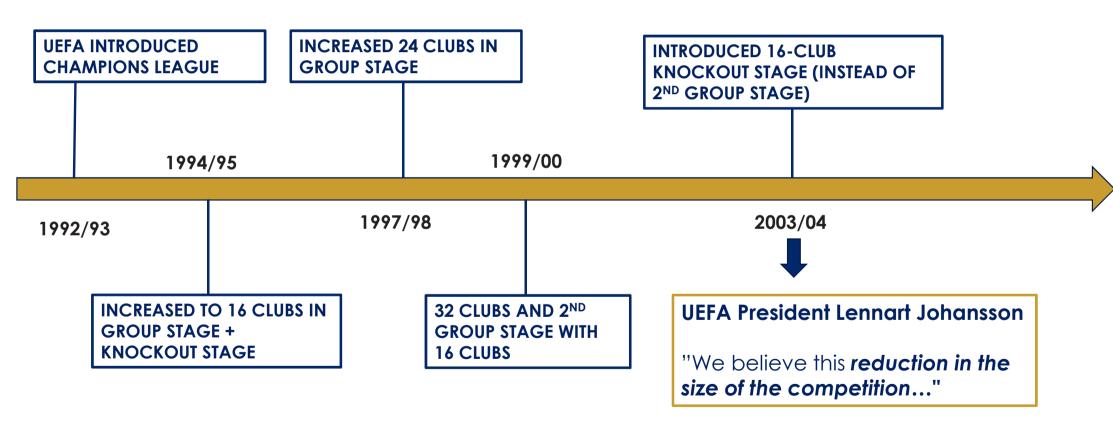
1'276 Clubs

There is a need for better representation and mutual cooperation between all clubs in Europe...



Evolution in UEFA Club Competitions (1/2)

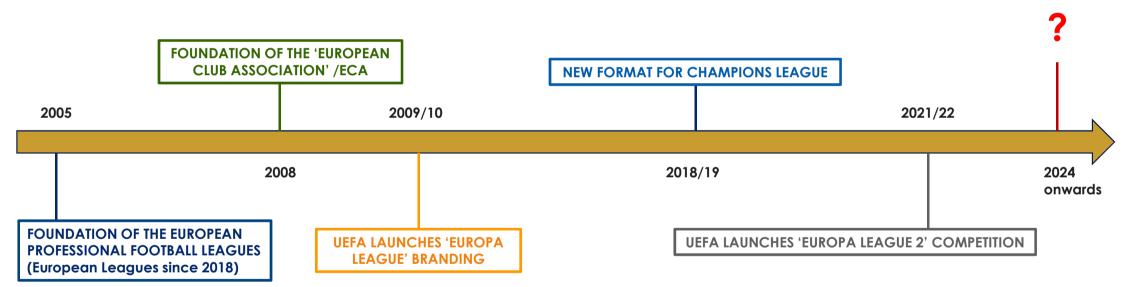






Evolution in UEFA Club Competition (2/2)







and 1 in QR - allowed to

participate

NAs 4-6: 3 clubs per NA -2 in GS and

1 in QR - allowed to participate



NAs 5-6: 3 clubs per NA - 2 in GS

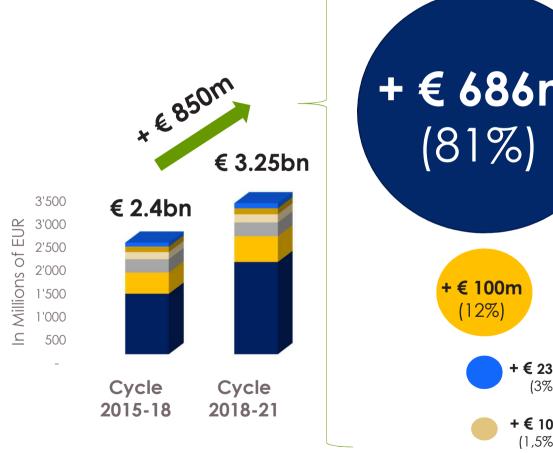
and 1 in QR - allowed to participate

NAs 5-6: 3 clubs per NA - 2 in GS

and 1 in QR - allowed to participate



Recent Decisions - UCC Financial Distribution Model



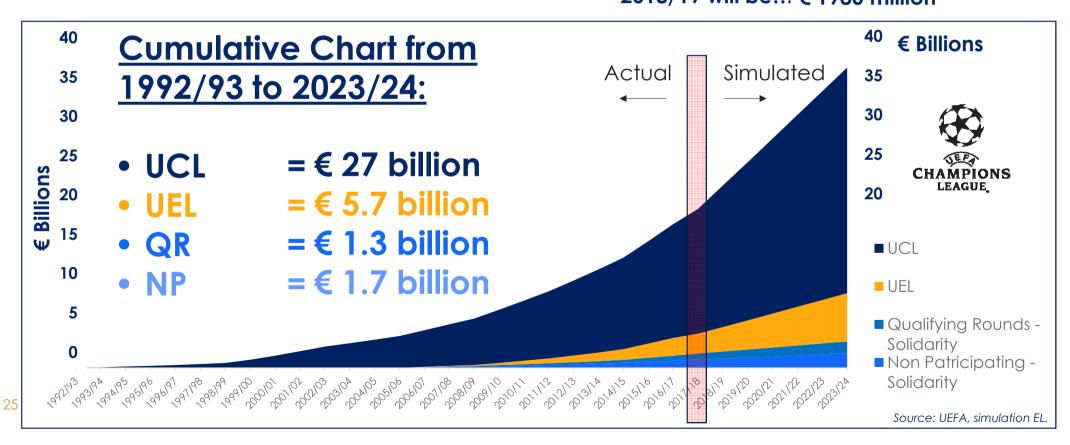






UCC Distributions to Clubs - Context

<u>Annual Total UCL Distribution amount in season:</u> 1992/93 was... € 22 million 2018/19 will be... € 1980 million





UCL Club Distributions: Historical Context and Impact of Recent Reform

The past: Season 1992/93 to 2017/18 (26 years)

€15 Billion 48% €7 Billion 14 Clubs

The future: Season 2018/19 to 2023/24 (6 Years) Simulated)

~€12 Billion

60%

Over €7 Billion 14 Clubs

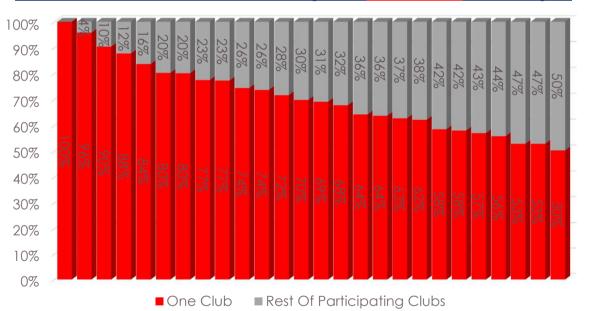
Source: UEFA, simulation EL.



Concentration of UCC money in Top 1 Club

Total Percentage of UCC Distributions* to the Top 1 Club in 26 leagues over a three year period ranges from 50% to 100%, with an average of 71%.

UCC Distributions: Total Percentage for Top 1 Club per League



*Note: Cumulative UCL, UEL and Qualifying Round payments to individual clubs over 3 years: 2015/16 – 2017/18.

Source: UEFA, calculation EL.

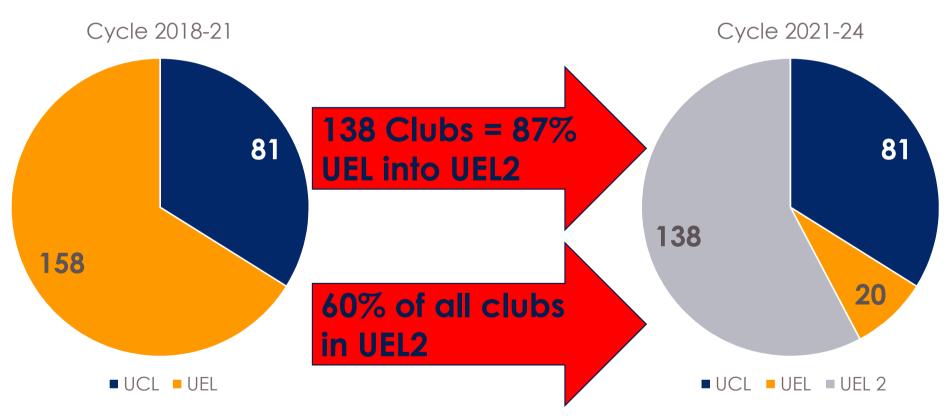
Competitive balance is being eroded due to the concentration of UCC money in only one or a few clubs.



Note: Access List for 2021-24 as approved by the UEFA ExCo on December 2018.



UCC Access List – Cycle Comparison – Total Number of clubs





European Leagues

Didier Quillot



Access List - Cycle Comparison

• From Cycle 15-18 to Cycle 18-21, the minimum number of different National Associations (i.e. Domestic Champions) that can be represented in the UCL Group Stage was reduced from 17 to 14.





Distribution Model

The Distribution Ratio between the two competitions (UCL and UEL) changes in favour of UCL (more money to UCL Clubs)

Cycle 18-21, saw an increase of the ratio between the competitions.

Item (UCL : UEL Ratio)	Cycle 15-18	Cycle 18-21
Competition Ratio (After Adjustment**)	3.3:1 (2.8:1)	4:1 (3.5:1)
Competition Amounts	€1'297m : €458m	€1'980m : €560m

Notes

The ratio has increased in favour of the top clubs.

^{**} After Adjustment refers to the EUR 60 million that is deducted from UCL and divided between UEL (50million) and solidarity for Qualifying Rounds (10 million).



Distribution Model - Within Competition Pillars Introduction of new Coefficient Pillar benefits top clubs

• Cycle 18-21, saw the introduction of the Coefficient Pillar which includes points for **historical titles** as part of the distribution ranking system.

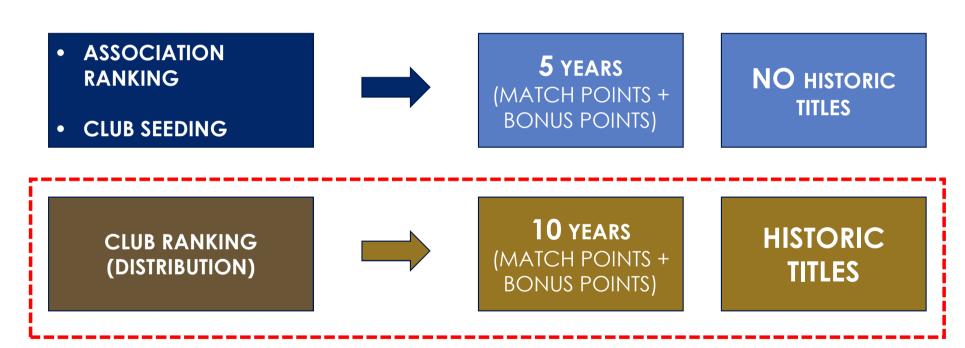
Pillar	Cycle 15-18		Cycle 18-21		
	UCL	UEL	UCL	UEL	
Coefficient			30%	15%	
Starting Fee	409	60% 60%	25%	25%	
Performance	60%		30%	30%	
Market Pool	40%	40%	15%	30%	

The Coefficient with historical titles benefits solely top clubs.



Distribution Model - Coefficient Pillar

New Coefficient Pillar versus Association Ranking and Club Seeding Coefficients:



Only Revenue Distribution System includes '10 years Coefficient' + 'historic titles'



Financial wealth gaps between clubs is growing

Clubs grouped by revenue buckets, based on UEFA Club Licensing Benchmark Report:

• The UCC Financial Distribution Model, for Cycle 2018-21, gives almost €2 Billion from a total €3.25 Billion to the 32 UCL clubs of whom most will already have revenues of over €100 million.



UCC distribution further fuels the wealth of the elite clubs in relation to all others.



Distribution Model – Solidarity percentage has **fallen**

 Solidarity (as % of total revenue) has fallen. Therefore, the financial gap between participating Clubs and Non-Participating Clubs is increasing creating a negative effect on competitive balance.

Item		Cycle 15-18		e 18-21	Difference
	%	€m	%	€m	%
Total Solidarity	8.5%	204	7.3%	238	-1.2%
Qualifying Round Clubs (UCL Contribution to QR)	3.5%	84	3.3% (0.3%)	108 (10)	-0.2%
 Non-Participating Clubs (via NA/League) 	5.0%	<u>120</u>	4.0%	<u>130</u>	-1.0% (Note: A 20% reduction in
NA/League with Club in UCL GS = 80%** NA/League without Club in UCL GS = 20%** **(Shared using a formula of 60% Equal Share + 40% TV Market)	4.0% 1.0%	96 24	3.2% 0.8%	104 26	relative terms.)



Competitive Balance eroded in many competitions

Greece: Super League

€ 109m

UCC Money as % of League Revenues* = 42%

<u>Olympiakos</u>



- **Domestic Titles**: 21 times in 23 years
- **UCC GS Participation**: 19 times

Financial

UCC Money Club % Share* = 81%

Poland: Ekstraklasa

€ 43m

UCC Money as % of League Revenues* = 15%

Legia Warsaw



- **Domestic Titles**: 5 times in 6 years
- **UCC GS Participation**: 5 times

Financial

• UCC Money Club % Share* = 80%

Ukraine: Premier League <u>€ 128m</u>

UCC Money as % of League Revenues* = 70%

FK Shachtar Donetsk



- **Domestic Titles**: 7 times in 9 years
- **UCC GS Participation**: 9 times

Financial

• UCC Money Club % Share* = 47%

Croatia: Hrvatska Nogometna Liga <u>€ 49m</u> **UCC Money as % of League Revenues* =** 70%

Dinamo Zagreb



- **Domestic Titles**: 13 times in 14 years
- **UCC GS Participation**: 7 times

Financial

UCC Money Club % Share* = 47%

*Note: UCL, UEL and Qualifying Round payments over 3 years: 2015/16 – 2017/18.

Source: UEFA, calculation EL.

Competitive balance is at stake in many domestic competitions.



Competitive Balance eroded in many competitions

Italy: Serie A

€ 678m

UCC Money as % of League Revenues* = 16%

<u>Juventus</u>

JUDENTUS

- Domestic Titles: 8 times in last 8 years
- UCC GS Participation: 8 times

Financial

• UCC Money Club % Share* = 39%

Germany: Bundesliga

€ 585m

UCC Money as % of League Revenues* = 11%

Bayern Munich



- **Domestic Titles**: 6 times in 6 years
- **UCC GS Participation**: 6 times

Financial

• UCC Money Club % Share* = 32%

France: Ligue 1

€ 512m

UCC Money as % of League Revenues* = 16%

Paris Saint Germain



- **Domestic Titles**: 6 times in last 7 years
- UCC GS Participation: 7 times

Financial

• UCC Money Club % Share* = 37%

Portugal: Liga Portugal

€ 248m

UCC Money as % of League Revenues* = 31%

FC Porto



- Domestic Titles: 8 times in 13 years
- UCC GS Participation: 13

Financial

• UCC Money Club % Share* = 33%

*Note: UCL, UEL and Qualifying Round payments over 3 years: 2015/16 – 2017/18.

Source: UEFA, calculation EL.

Competitive balance is at stake in many domestic competitions.



Conclusions

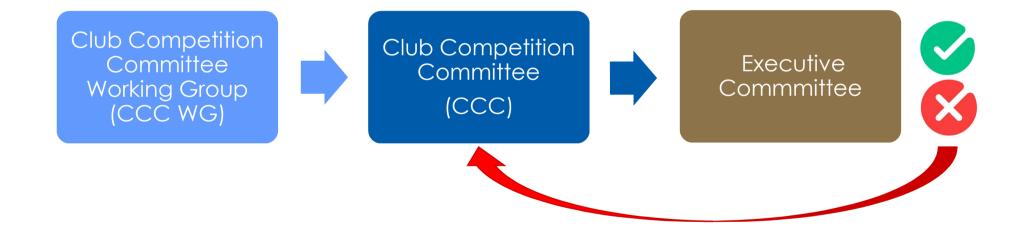
- The change in the UCL Access List favours only the Top 4 National Associations
- The inclusion of the new Coefficient Pillar (30% for UCL and 15% for UEL) among the
 distribution criteria undoubtedly favours clubs that repeatedly participate in the
 UCL/UEL or Clubs which have historically won titles.
- The new distribution model further increases the economic/financial differences between Clubs from the same league.
- Greater economic share for Top European Clubs compared to rest of clubs participating in the UEFA Club Competitions.
- Solidarity in percentage terms has fallen generating more financial gap between clubs of the same league



UCC Decision Making Process and Timeline



Decision Making Process for UCC





UEFA Club Competition Committee



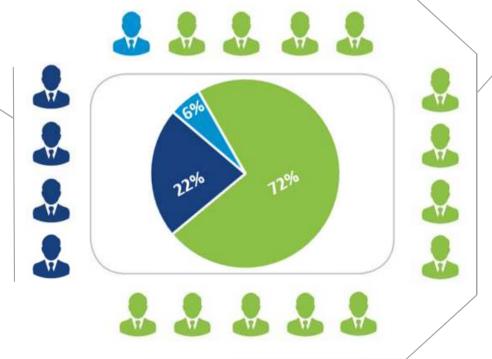




Didier Quillot - FRA

4 UEFA MEMBERS

Fernando Gomes - POR David Gill - ENG Michael van Praag - NED Sofoklis Pilavios - GRE





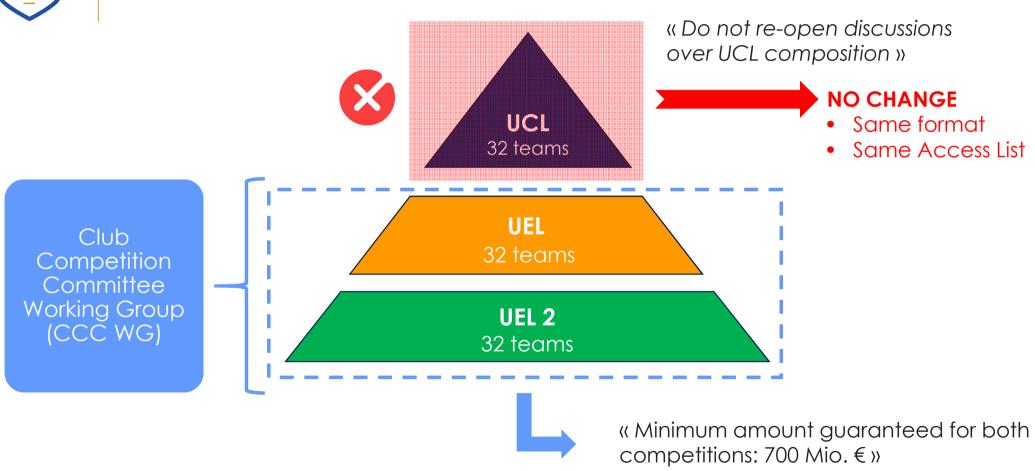
13 ECA REPRESENTATIVES

Umberto Gandini – AS Roma - ITA
Josep Maria Bartomeu – FC Barcelona ESP
Peter Fossen – PSV Eindhoven - NED
Michael Gerlinger – FC Bayern München - GER
Peter Lawwell – Celtic FC- SCO
Pedro López Jiménez – Real Madrid CF - ESP
Dariusz Mioduski – Legia Warszawa SA - POL
Nikola Prentic – FC Buducnost Podgorica - MNE
Aki Riihilahti – HJK Helsinki - FIN
Vadim Vasilyev – AS Monaco - FRA
Michael Verschueren – RSC Anderlecht - BEL
Edward Woodward – Manchester United FC ENG

Steven Zhang – FC Internazionale - ITA



CCC WG: Scope only UEL/UEL2, UCL excluded





<u>March 19</u>:

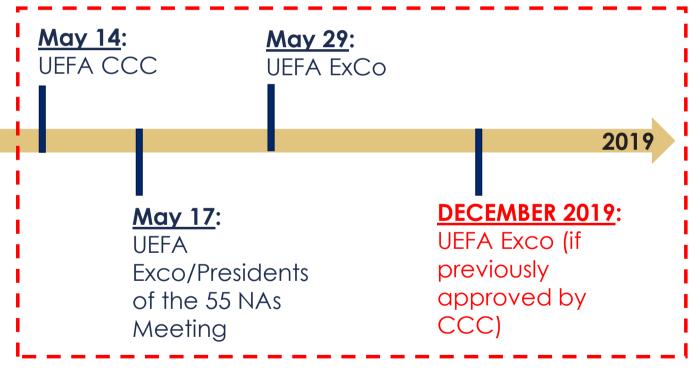
UEFA Exco & ECA Board Meeting

May 8:

UEFA Exco &
European
Leagues Board
Meeting



UEFA Decision Making Timeline





European Leagues Principles and Model for UEFA Club Competitions

Jacco Swart



The European Leagues

Our starting points for UEFA Club Competitions

Access

- Access always based on the latest performance of clubs in their respective domestic top tier league or domestic Cup competition.
 - No promotion / Relegation.

Match Calendar

- Weekends belong to the domestic competitions.

Decision Making

An integrated approach with a clear division between political and operational responsibilities

Solidarity

- A significant increase of Solidarity payments to reduce the increasing financial gap in European club football.
- Solidarity to be used more for Non-Participating Clubs of both NAs with and without clubs in the Group Stage of the UCL.

Club Distributions

- A better ratio between the competitions and between the clubs in the competition in favour of the smaller clubs and competitions.



Distribution Model – Ratios Between Competitions

- The Model for the ratios in Cycle 21-24, is based on three competitions with an equal number of clubs (32) in each competition.
- The ratios are designed to ensure the two competitions below UCL are appropriately funded in order to support competitive balance.

Competition	Cycle 15-18	Cycle 18-21	Cycle 21-24
<pre>UCL: UEL (After Adjustment**)</pre>	3.3 : 1 (2.8 : 1)	4 :1 (3.5:1)	Max. of 3.5 : 1
UEL: UEL 2			Max. of 2.5 : 1

Notes:

^{**} After Adjustment refers to the EUR 60 million that is decucted from UCL and divided between UEL (50million) and solidarity for Qualifying Rounds (10 million).



Distribution Model – Within Competitions

 The Model for Cycle 21-24 is based on the principle that the Coefficient Pillar be removed and Market Pool increased, while also being consistent across the respective competitions.

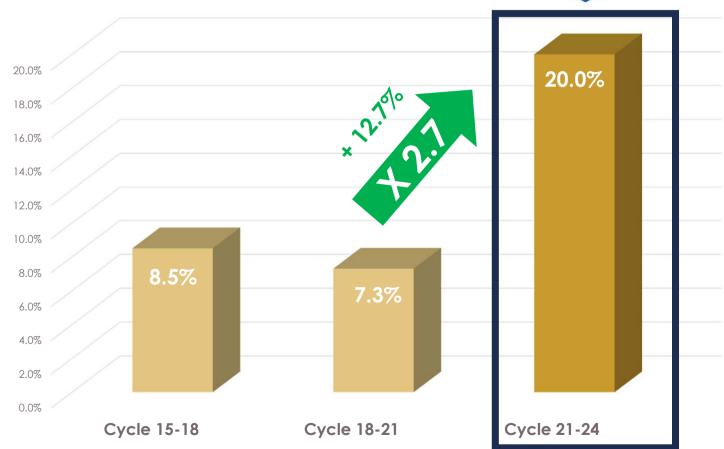


Pillar	Cycle 15-18		Cycle	18-21	Cycle 21-24				
	UCL	UEL	UCL	UEL	UCL	UEL	UEL 2		
Coefficient			30%	15%					
Starting Fee	60%	60%	25%	25%	30%	30%	30%		
Performance	60%	60%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%		
Market Pool	40%	40%	15%	30%	40%	40%	40%		



Solidarity - Significant increase







Solidarity

- The increase is proposed in order to safeguard the future development of European Club Football and to meaningfully contribute to <u>improving competitive balance</u>.
- The **European Leagues Model** creates a third pillar for solidarity, the 'Professional Football Development' pillar.
- As an act of solidarity, one third of the solidarity amount will not be distributed to the top 5 countries in order to ensure medium and smaller National Associations to benefit from the increase.



Solidarity

• The Model for Cycle 21-24 is to divide the increased Solidarity into three parts, introducing a new 'Professional Football Development' pillar which is to be distributed via the National Associations in cooperation with the Leagues.

Item	Cycle 15-18	Cycle 18-21	Cycle 21-24
	%	%	%
<u>Total Solidarity</u>	<u>8.5%</u>	<u>7.3%</u>	<u>20%</u>
Qualifying Round Clubs	3.5%	3.3%	3.5%
 Non-Participating Clubs (via NA/League) 	5.0%	4.0%	10.0%
• NEW Professional Football Development* *Note: Excluding top 5 Leagues and earmarked for professional football club development.			6.5%



Distribution Model - €€€

Overall Model Breakdown based on the European Leagues
 Model would be as follows in Euros based on same revenue stream:

EUROPEAN

Item	Cycle 18-21	Cycle 21-24
	€3.25b	€3.25b
Total Solidarity	240	650
Competition Costs	295	295
UEFA	180	180
Competitions	<u>2'540</u>	<u>2'130</u>
UCL	1'980	1'480
UEL	560	450
UEL 2		200
TOTAL	100%	100%



Distribution Model - average €€€ per participant

Overall Model Breakdown based on the European Leagues
 Model would be as follows in average Euros per participant
 based on same revenue stream:

Item	Cycle 18-21	Cycle 21-24
	€3.25b	€3.25b
Competitions	<u>2'540m</u>	<u>2'130m</u>
UCL	€62m x 32	€46m x 32
UEL	€12m x 48	€14m x 32
UEL 2		€6.25m x 32
TOTAL	100%	100%

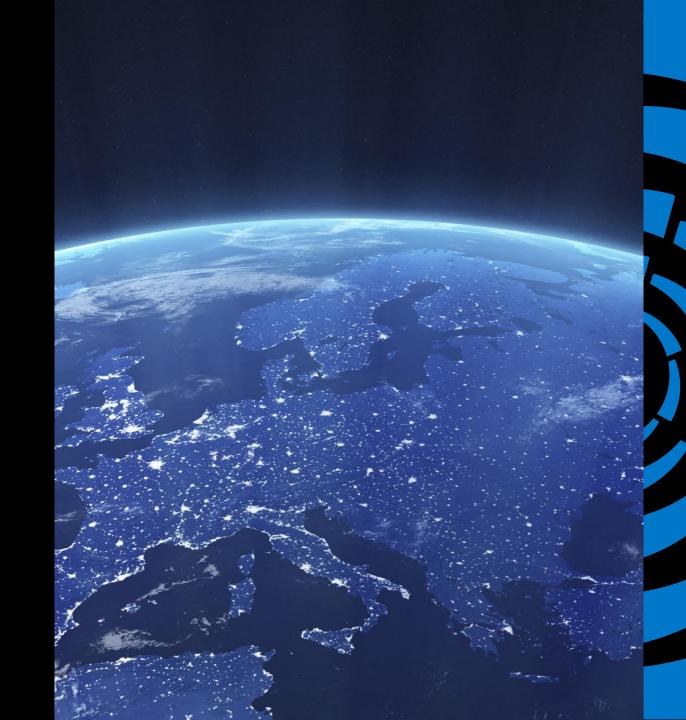


3) ECA and European Football

Javier Tebas

ECA and European Football

The world is our playing field





Where do we come from?

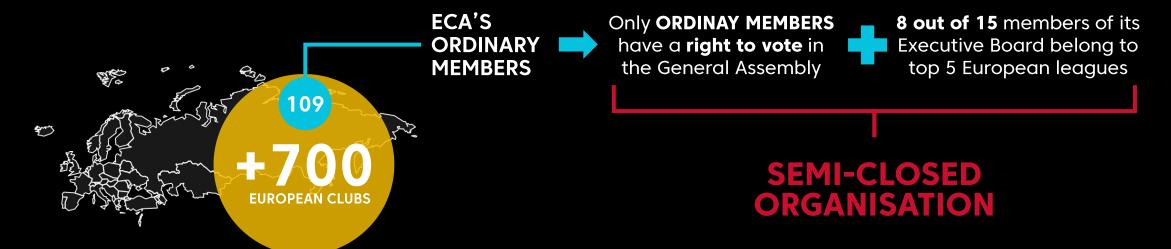




What is ECA and where it comes from

ECA is the result of the merger between the G14 and European Club Forum, and was founded in 2008



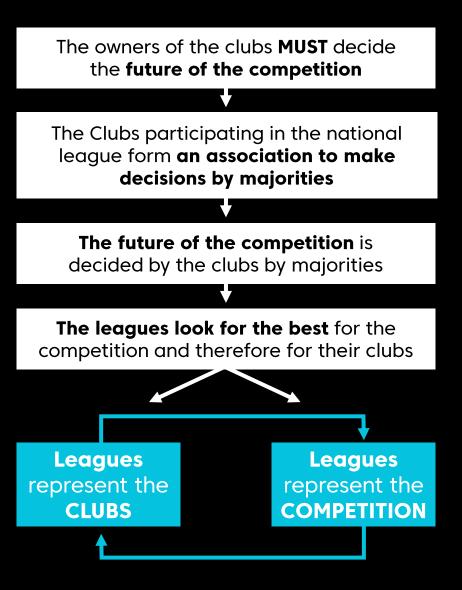




The relevance of national leagues

Do Domestic Leagues represent the clubs? What do Domestic Leagues represent?







ECA organisation and structure

EXECUTIVE BOARD



SUBDIVISIONS REPRESENTATIVES (232 CLUBS)



TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP

ORDINARY MEMBERS (109 CLUBS):

- From first divisions of UEFA member associations
- Based on their individual UEFA coefficient
- OM if Club has won at least 5 UEFA Club Competition trophies
- **Right to vote** in the General Assembly
- Can be chosen for the ECA Executive Board

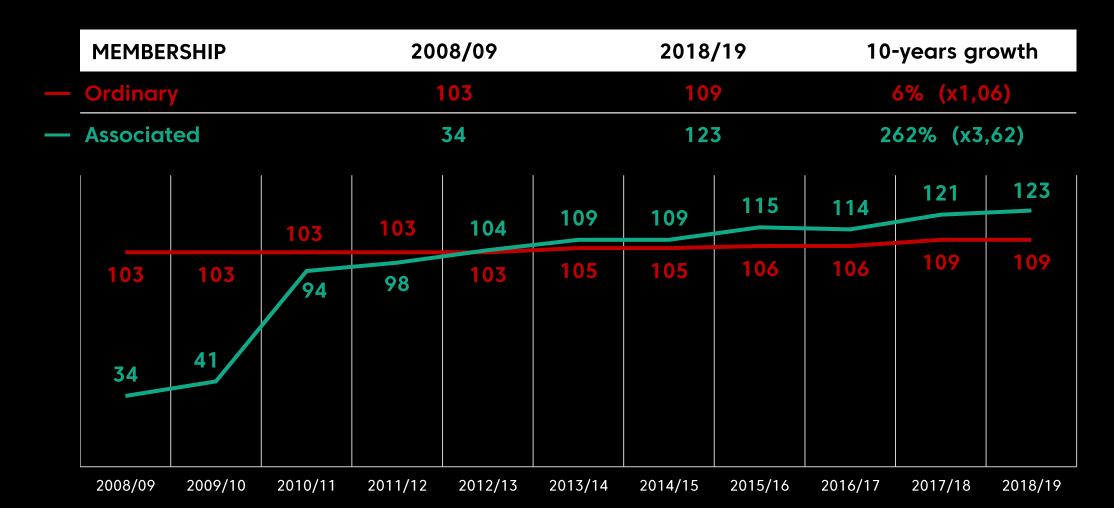
ASSOCIATED MEMBERS (123 CLUBS):

- Not all clubs can put themselves forward to become an Associate member, only:
 - Founding members
 - Olub who have won the UCL / UEL
 - Clubs qualified for the group stage of the UCL in a aiven season
 - Clubs that participated in UCL / UEL at least 3 times during the past 5 seasons
 - Need the approval of the Executive Board
- **NO right to vote** in the General Assembly
- **CANNOT** be chosen for the ECA Executive Board

Evolution of ECA's Executive Board

2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		Number of times a Club has been a member of the Executive Board
*	*		+		•	*	+			\longrightarrow	10/10
										\rightarrow	10/10
										\rightarrow	10/10
OLYMPIQUE LYONINAIS	OLYMPIOUE L	OLYMPIOUE CYONNAIS	CLYMPIQUE CYONNAIS	OLYMPIOUE LYONNAIS	CLYMPIQUE L	OLYMPIQUE L	OLYMPIQUE LYONNAIS L	OLYMPIQUE W L	OLYMPIQUE LYONNAIS	\rightarrow	10/10
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	and a second	899		657		699				\rightarrow	3/10
			Arsenal	Arsenal	Arsenal	Arsenal	Arsenal	Arsenal		\rightarrow	8/10
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lalic	ra all San	otander	유 FCA's Cho	nirman						→	ECA's Current Executive Board

Evolution of ECA's Membership

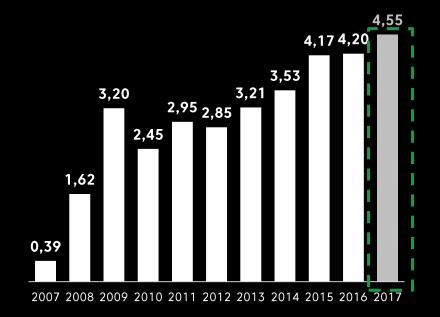




ECA financial situation

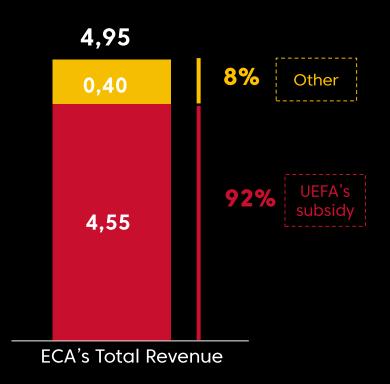
Evolution of UEFA's subsidy to ECA (M€)

2007-2017: 33,09M€





ECA's total Revenues in 2017/18 (M€)



A DE FACTO UEFA FUNDED ORGANISATION



Comparison ECA - UEFA 2019

MORE PRESENCE OF ECA IN UEFA COMMITTEES



ECA HAS GAINED **VETO** OVER THE INCLUSION OF STAKEHOLDERS IN PROFESSIONAL COMPETITIONS COMMITTEES



TV Rights evolution in Europe





TV Rights evolution for major European leagues (€M per season)

European Football Leagues	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21
EPL – Domestic *	582	912	912	912	828	828	828	1.349	1.349	1.349	2.435	2.435	2.435	1.833	1.833
EPL – Domestic (£)	(413)	(671)	(671)	(671)	(669)	(669)	(669)	(1.091)	(1.091)	(1.091)	(1.807)	(1.807)	(1.807)	(1.623)	(1.623)
LaLiga - Domestic	415	415	415	475	475	475	628	628	628	628	967(**)	967(**)	967(**)	1.218(**)	1.218(**)
Bundesliga - Domestic	406	406	406	404	404	404	404	626	626	626	626	1.160	1.160	1.160	1.160
Serie A - Domestic	595	595	757	757	826	826	847	847	847	965	965	965	973	973	973
Ligue 1 - Domestic	600	600	668	668	668	668	607	607	607	607	738	738	738	738	1.152
Other European Leagues	214	214	251	284	464	465	476	483	497	583	586	762	775	794	795

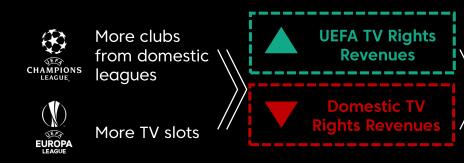
TOTAL European															7.131
TOTAL UEFA (UCL/UEL) - Europe	512	512	512	826	826	826	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.506	1.506	1.506	2.077	2.077	2.077

Notes

- (*) Exchange rate applied at the moment of the selling
- (**) Adjustments made for comparison purposes (Copa del Rey and Production costs)
- Estimations based on the past or following year TV rights
- Other European Leagues include: Turkey, Belgium, Denmark, Poland, Scotland, Switzerland, Austria, Romania and Czech Republic



UEFA competes against Domestic Leagues

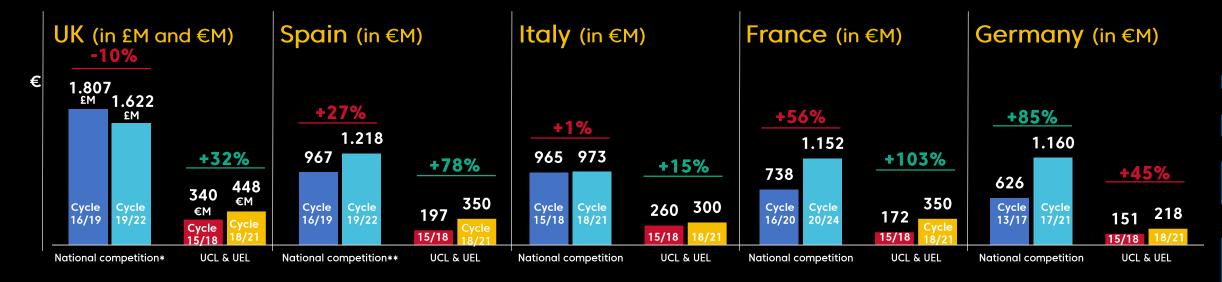


TV RIGHTS is the MOST important asset for Clubs WEFA Competitions are the MAIN COMPETITOR for Domestic Leagues causing a TRANSFER OF INCOME from National Leagues to European Competitions.

But, is this decrease in the value of TV rights of the Domestic Leagues impacting ALL clubs equally???

NO

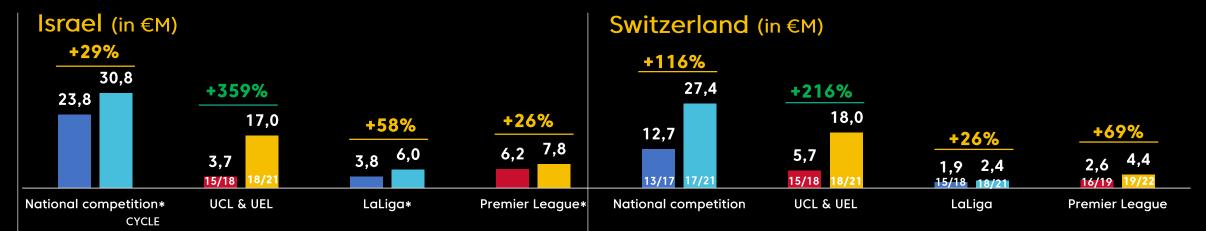
🛞 TV Rights for European Competitions are generally experiencing a much greater increase than Domestic TV Rights



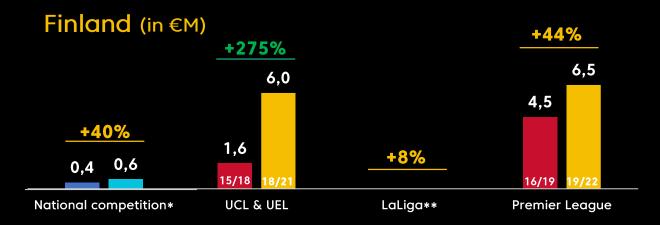


UEFA competes against domestic leagues

TV Rights evolution in other European markets:



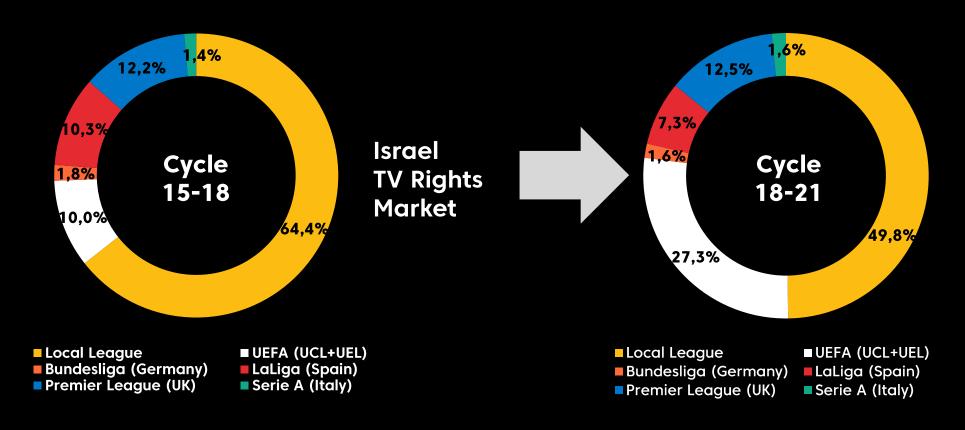
^(*) Average value for seasons 15/18 and 18/21 to compare with the same 3 year cycle of UEFA.





UEFA competes against domestic leagues

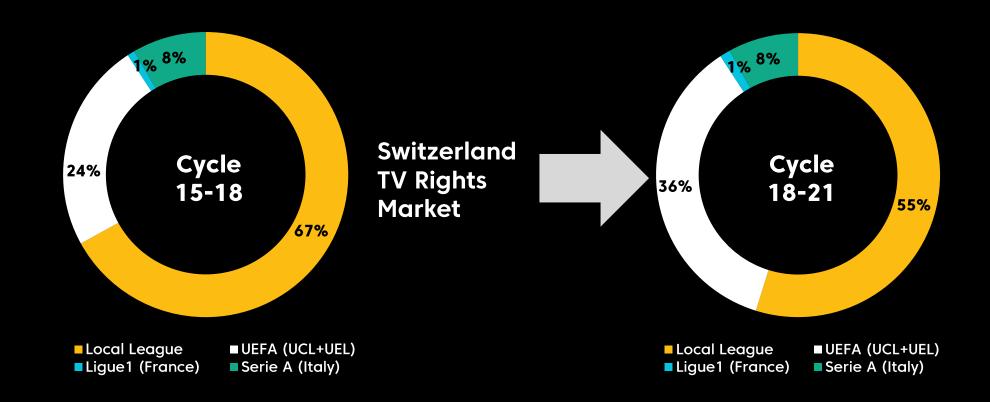
In Israel, UEFA has increased its relative weight on the market from 10% to 27,3%, and UEFA takes 52,3% of the average growth of the israelian TV market





UEFA competes against domestic leagues

In Switzerland, UEFA has increased its relative weight on the market from 24% to 36%, and UEFA takes 50% of the average growth of the swiss TV market



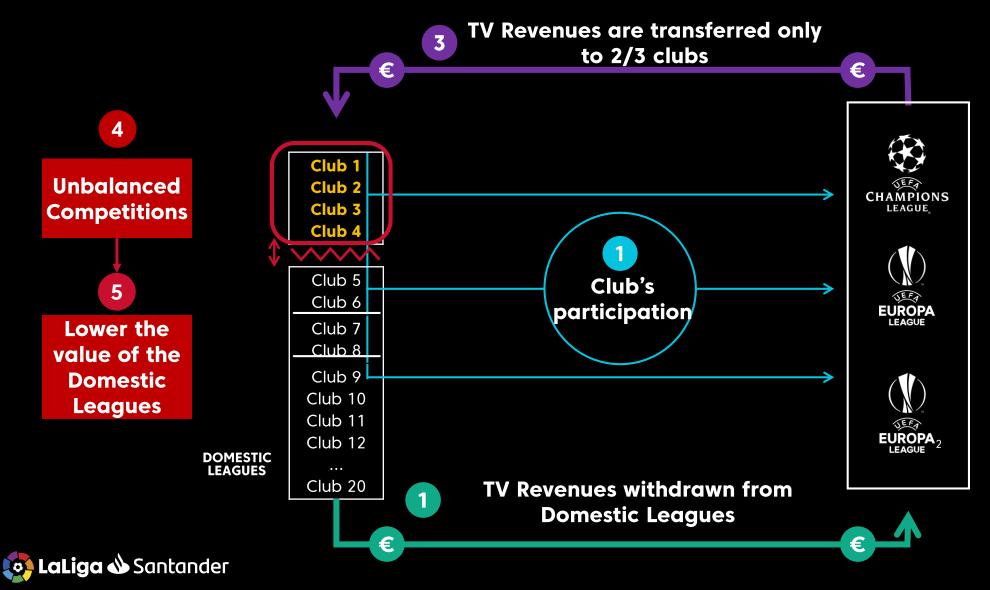


Impact of UEFA Competitions

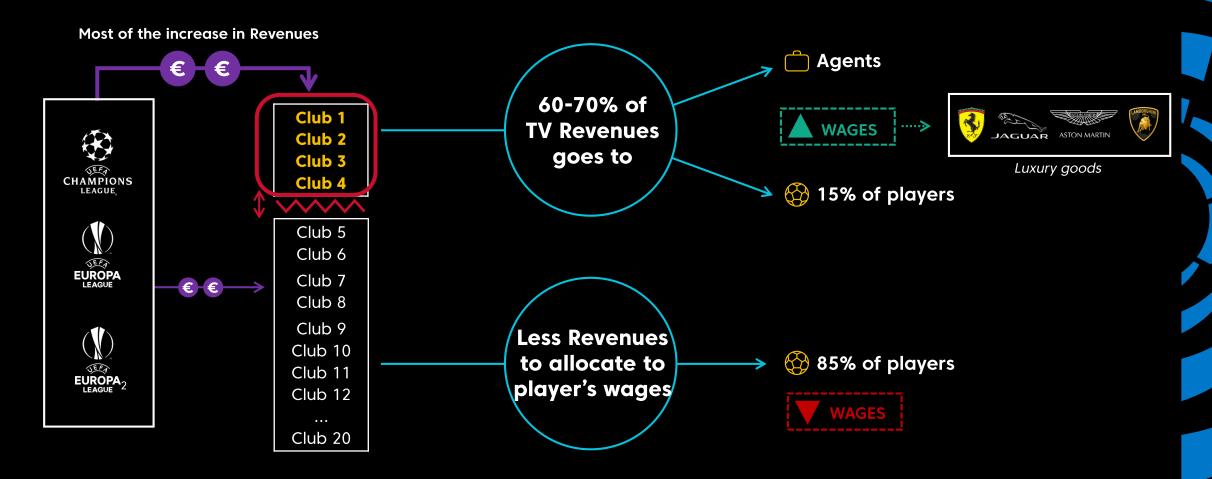




The vicious cycle of the ECA driven UEFA strategy



The impact on Players





ECA's talking points for UCC 2024





ECA's letter to their members

ECA is openly talking about **PROMOTION**AND RELEGATION
within European
Competitions



European Club Association Route de St-Cergue 9 1260 Nyon, Switzerland

www.ecaeurope.com

Nyon, Wednesday 24th April 2019

Re: Update on Future Club Competition Matters and Invitation to Special ECA General Assembly, 6/7 June 2019

Dear ECA Member, Deac 21,

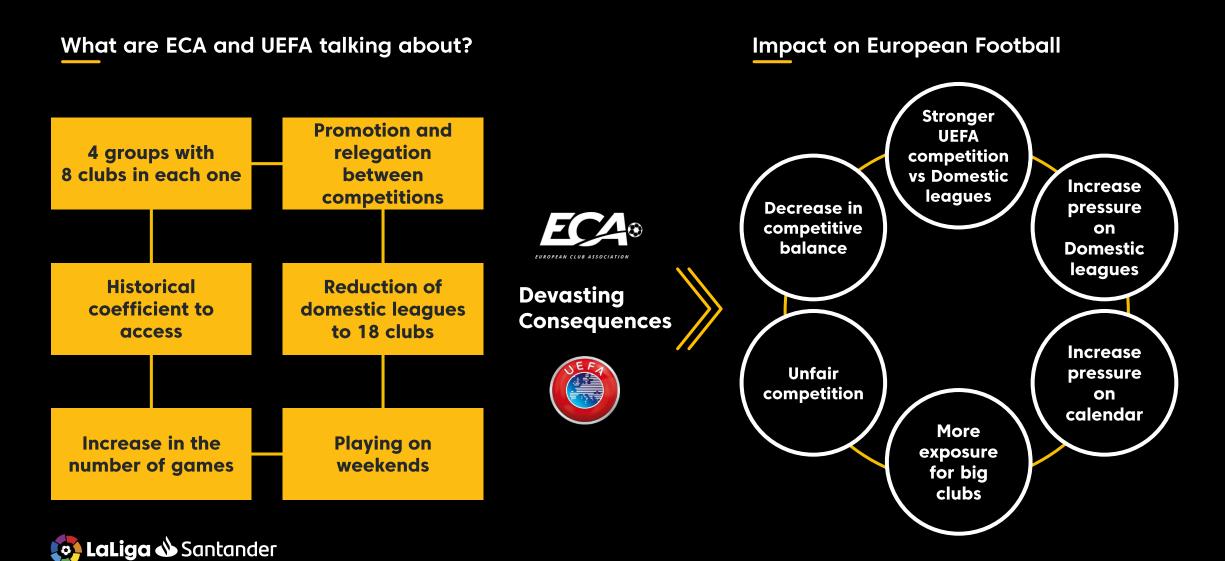
These are:

Along with the Board, I feel that it's important to engage with you directly at this early stage, in an open and constructive manner, to share ideas that are being discussed and the overall vision that is being considered and elaborated, and to receive your feedback. We would, for example, like to hear your views on some principles we feel are fundamental to the future of European Football and around which we will seek to work with UEFA to evolve the Club Competitions.

- More European football is good for the game (for fans, for society, for cultural, sporting and financial development)
- A pyramidal Pan European League System with continuity and opportunity to grow from within
- Enhancement of mobility and dynamism across the system through carefully applied promotion and relegation



European Club Competition system post-2024



UCC post 2024: Consequences on Clubs and Leagues





UCC post 2024: Consequences on Clubs and Leagues

THIS AFFECTS ALL LEAGUES

KPING preliminary study: from 20 to 18 clubs (LaLiga)

According to **KPMG PRELIMINARY STUDY**, if UEFA Club Competition system does take place, **LALIGA CLUBS** will have a **VALUE IMPAIRMENT OF 45,5%**(*)

EFFECTS ON CLUBS			FINANCIAL IMPACT	% OF TOTAL REVENUE
DECREASE IN REVENUE	TV RIGHTS	 Less matchdays: from 38 to 34 matchdays Less games: from 380 to 306 games 6 weekend game less 	-518 M€	-31,0%
	COMMERCIAL	Less visibility for sponsors	-290 M€	-27,0%
	MATCH DAY	 Less games, so less ticketing and stadium revenue 	-72 M€	-9,0%
		TOTAL LALIGA CLUB REVENUES DECREASE:	-880 M€	-
INCREASE IN RISKS	RISK OF RELEGATION	20% HIGHER RELEGATION RISKS as fewer teams competing to avoid relegation		
	LIMITATION OF ACCESS TO EUROPE	LOWER CHANCES TO ACCESS EUROPEAN COMPETITIONS, as clubs depend less on their performance in their domestic league The main impact affects clubs with European aspirations (other than top clubs). These clubs will have their chances to access Europe drop from 26,0% to 9,9%		





Some final thoughts





Last but not least...

Is the European Football Industry the same as it was 10 years ago?

Can decisions be taken in the same way as 10 years ago?

Do we just have to consult the Leagues or do we have to agree?

Is ECA the only valid interlocutor?

Do UEFA's decisions regarding their competitions affect Domestic Leagues? In Sporting matters? In Economic matters?

What about the reforms made by UEFA to its competitions since 2016? Have

to its competitions since 2016? Have they benefited the whole of European Football? All of its leagues? Who have they really benefited?

Does ECA represent European Competitions or just a few clubs? Does ECA represent all ECA clubs or just those of the Executive Board?

Where do these continuous reforms in European Football lead us?

Should the Leagues stand still?

We must **STOP ANY KIND OF REFORM**, sit down with **ALL STAKEHOLDERS and REACH AGREEMENTS, WITHOUT CONCEALING**



Thank you

LaLiga.es







4) Fans' perspective on the current discussions in professional football



4) Fans' perspective on the current discussions in professional football



Antonia Hagemann
CEO of Supporters
Direct Europe



Ronan Evain
CEO of Football
Supporters Europe



5)Panel discussion with club representatives

Open Discussion/feedback and proposals from clubs



Panel discussion with club representatives



Bernard CaïazzoPresident
AS Saint-Étienne



Paul Barber CEO of Brighton & Hove Albion



Ben Mansford CEO Maccabi Tel-Aviv



Claudio Lotito
President
S.S. Lazio



Open Discussion/feedback and proposals from clubs



6) Final Conclusions and Next Steps



Final Conclusions

<u>The success of today's event is all down to you – thank you.</u>

Outcomes from today's event:

- We must participate in the decision making process
- We are not against change as such but have significant concerns
- We firmly believe that sporting merit in the domestic leagues and cups must remain the qualification route
- We must include the social responsibility dimension

We must reach agreements between the key stakeholders for decisions related to the future of European Club Competitions which affect us all.



Next Steps

Immediate Future

- Decisions for Cycle 2021-24: Financial Distributions etc.
- Future concept for 2024 onwards

Upcoming Calendar

- Tomorrow European Leagues BoD & UEFA ExCo Meeting
- Upcoming key UEFA Meetings in 2019

The time for all of us to act, and protect our future, is now.



7) Next CAP Meeting

• Planned for beginning of October 2019



Thank you!

Have a safe trip home