

State of play

INSIGHTS INTO DIFFERENT ASPECTS
OF MALTESE FOOTBALL



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FOREWORD

In the business sector outside football, an organisation such as the Malta FA would for all intents and purposes be considered as a medium-sized enterprise. The headcount of employees, the financial turnover, and the extent of infrastructure managed, to mention a few, require sound management, adequate checks and balances, and proper accountability.

The fact that our core activity happens to be the running of a game (and a beautiful one at that), does not exempt us from sticking to the basic tenets of management. For the past two years, I have particularly advocated one such basic tenet: evidence-based decision-making.

This publication is a compilation of background research conducted to help the management of the Association and its governance structures in steering the organisation at different levels.

The different parts address different aspects of the game, starting from the macro (the existing perceptions of our game and the way it is followed) to the micro (very minute statistics related to our top competitions).

Taken as a whole, these different projects provide us with a snapshot of the state of football in Malta. My hope is that such spadework provides the Association with the necessary insights in view of current and future challenges and opportunities.



Angelo Chetcuti

GENERAL SECRETARY



INTRODUCTION

This publication consists of five parts, each delving into a specific aspect of football. Each one of them was originally a specific project in its own right. The broader picture though is that of a process of data-gathering and analysis that will surely help the Association define its strategies for the future.

Until recently, data within the organisation was not as accessible. Information tended to be scattered and often questionable in terms of reliability. Obtaining figures as basic as the number of active players would entail painstaking processes through different documents and systems.

In recent years, there have been calls – both from inside and outside football circles – for a well-defined strategy that provides a unified direction to our game. One cannot but agree. However, there are two fundamental prerequisites. Firstly, the football movement needs to get a good grasp of what its current state of play is like. Secondly, in order to do so, the right tools and processes are needed to obtain that snapshot and to monitor progress.

Part 1, 'Perceptions on football and the Malta FA', presents the outcomes of a scientific survey that assessed to what extent football is followed in Malta. Conducted by world-leading research and data agency Kantar, the project was supported by UEFA under its GROW programme. The latter is UEFA's central business development support programme which works with the national associations through tailor-made consultation services in the areas that are most relevant for them.

A similar survey was carried out in 2015 which, for the first time, provided the opportunity to extract trends and assess variations. The results confirmed the high 'demand' there is for football in its widest form of following. It is by far the most popular sport in Malta.

One can see indications of how people follow the game, whether they play it directly or simply watch or read about it, at domestic or international level. The figures on the level of physical activity (or lack of it) amongst the general population, especially children, is another striking outcome. The results tally with regular indicators such as Eurobarometer. Although this is not entirely within the control of the Association, it is an important factor which reduces the pool of participants from early on.

In this Part, there are key messages on the level of accessibility of the game and on people's perceptions of it and of its governing body, the Malta FA. Such feedback is important for the Association to better understand and cater for the needs of football followers.

Whether directly in its stadia or indirectly through its various communication channels, the Association needs to take heed of these results. One example is the way people look at the national team. For most respondents, the National Team is the symbol of national unity, which led the Association to adopt the tagline #unitedformalta for its national teams.

Part 2 provides data on the 'Social Return on Investment of Football'. How beneficial can football be for an individual, a community or even a country? This is something the UEFA GROW SROI model attempts to answer. Football has a multitude of benefits, on and off the pitch. It helps keep people fit and teaches a person important life skills; it is also a form of entertainment which creates jobs and investment in its facilities.

The focus is on four main areas – economic, social, health and high performance (in football) – to ascertain the impact that mass participation in football has had in these fields. Finally, a monetary value is placed on the proven benefits in the first three of these fields.

Malta was one of the first seven UEFA member associations involved in the programme. Elsewhere, the results have spurred higher public spending on the game and its development as the added value therein is proven. Despite the high level of interest in the game, it is our firm belief that much more can be done in this regard locally.

The study on the 'Impact of foreign players on Maltese football', presented in Part 3, was triggered by the ongoing debate on the number of foreign players club ought to be allowed to field in our domestic competitions.

It was one of the first assignments undertaken by the newly-formed 'Intelligence Centre' within UEFA. The aim here was to attain an objective and dispassionate assessment which would then feed into discussions amongst stakeholders at national level.

The data gathered is perhaps more wide-ranging than initially planned. It provides very interesting insights on the level of the game, the way it is managed at club level, and the dynamics involved behind the different stances taken on the subject. Different aspects of this information should prove extremely useful in policy-making in the near future, particularly in terms of governance, club structure, competition management and the holistic preparation of our players.

Delving into number crunching, Part 4 is a technical snapshot of the BOV Premier League through statistical data. Since season 2018/19, the Malta FA has started supporting clubs in acquiring such data thanks to Instat, one of the market leaders in this regard. The level of minute detail is attained by generating data at team and individual level from video footage of every match played. Such tools have become commonplace in football the world over as they provide additional assistance in match analysis and scouting.



Season-long data provides indications on the respective style of play of the different teams and indirectly of the competition as a whole.

Essentially, however, what is the Association doing with all this data? The Association is putting in place the right tools to take the management of our football to the next level.

It is imperative to maintain the focus on the development of the game and its players. This can only be possible if young homegrown players are given the opportunity to grow and improve. To this end, Part 5 is an account of an incentive scheme aimed at encouraging clubs across all divisions to give more playing time to young players. A financial incentive is tied to every appearance of at least 30 minutes of a player under 23 years old. The absorption rate is a good indicator of which clubs benefit from their own grassroots set-up and to what extent.

It is hoped that the Association will be able to extend this approach to other areas of its operation, whether technical or otherwise. At the pace the game develops with, one cannot afford not to be proactive and seek to maximise the benefits of the information available.



PART 1

PERCEPTIONS ON FOOTBALL AND THE MALTA FA



PARTICIPATION



**WOMEN'S
FOOTBALL**



**IMAGE OF THE
MALTA FA**



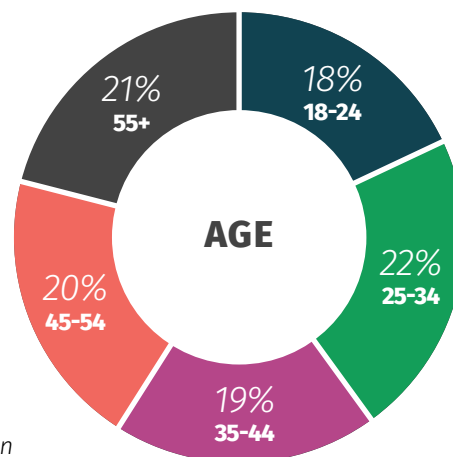
**MATCHDAY
EXPERIENCE**

**This research project was carried out by Kantar Media on behalf of UEFA and the Malta FA between March and April 2018.*

SCOPE

OBJECTIVES	METHODOLOGY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get an overview of the attitudes towards football in Malta (including the national association, the national team, women's football, domestic competitions and grassroots) To get a clear picture on how football ranks compared to other sports and entities To understand the reasons for the current status of football in Malta To identify areas to be addressed in future marketing planning in order to improve the image of football in Malta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17-minute long survey 1,008 interviews Interviews conducted in Maltese and English Conducted via telephone (CATI) No incentive provided Fieldwork period: 8th-29th March 2018

SAMPLING



REGION

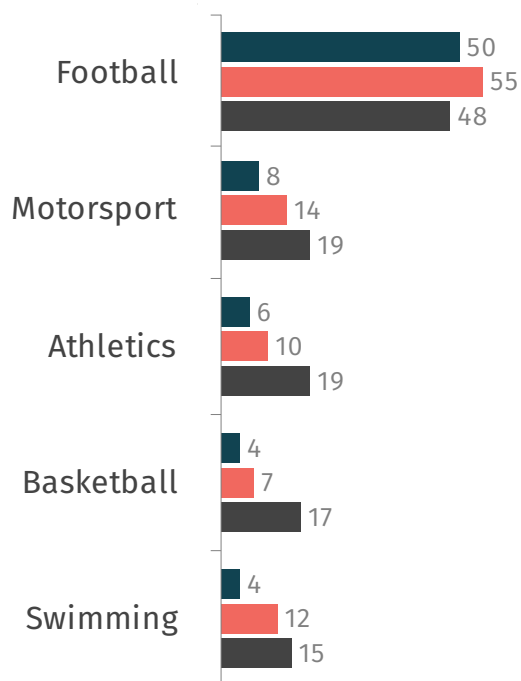
Northern
Northern Harbour
Southern Harbour
South Eastern
Western
Gozo

Nationally representative sample of the 18+ population based on age, gender and region

SPORTS INTEREST (%)

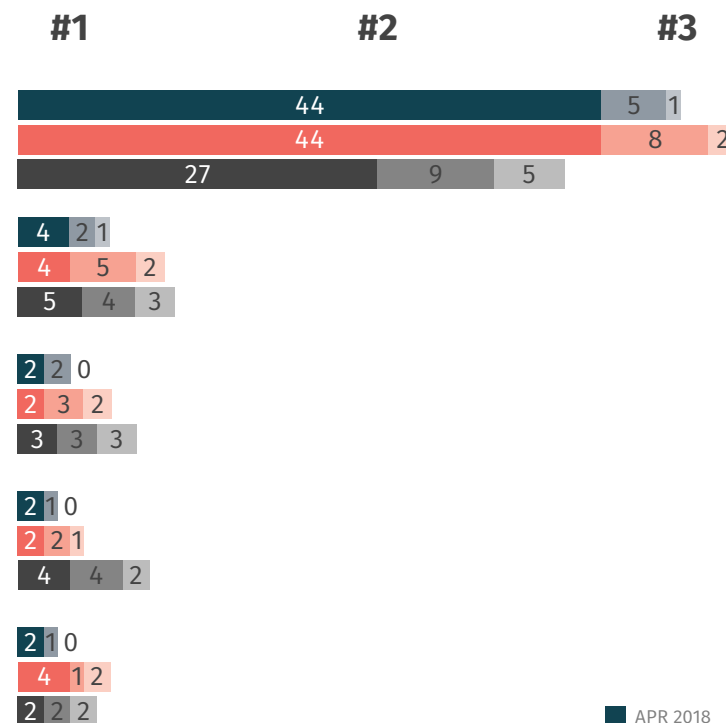
- Which of these sports do you follow?

Top sports followed



- Which of the following sports are your favourite? Please rank your top 3 sports in order of preference.

Top sports followed



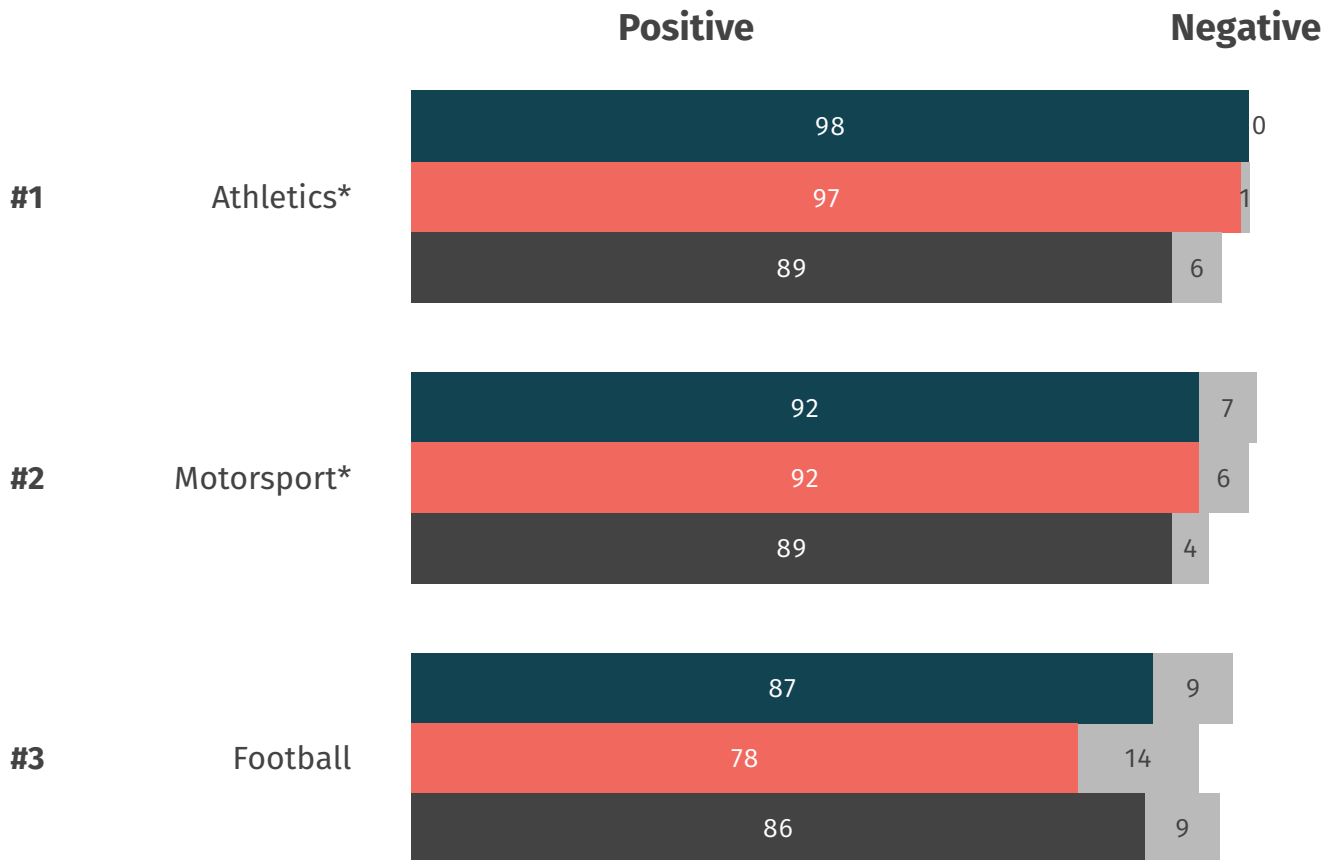
APR 2018 2015 BENCHMARK

*Sport following is defined as "anything from supporting a team / player through to watching the sport on TV, reading about in newspapers or online"

Base: All respondents Apr 2018 (1,008), 2015 (1,000), Benchmark July 2017 (29,750)

SPORTS IMAGE (%)

- How do you rate the overall image of each sport?



There has been a slight drop in football following though this is reflective of all sports. Despite this, the conversion between following and being the favourite sport is exceptionally high, indicating that there is no access barrier for people to enjoy the sport. In 2015, the image of football was struggling, with respondents placing it just above boxing. With the ongoing FIFA scandal at the time, this could have had a delayed effect of reducing football participation. With the improvement in football's image by 9%, the Malta FA should be encouraged that people will be again encouraged to take up the sport.

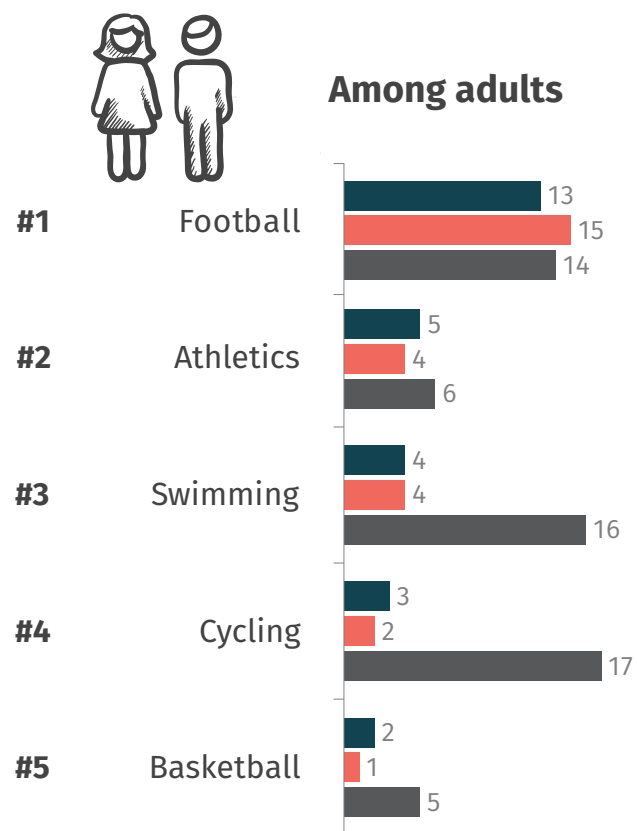
*Caution low base

Base: Apr 2018: Followers of: Athletics (56), Motorsport (75), Football (499)

■ APR 2018 ■ 2015 ■ BENCHMARK

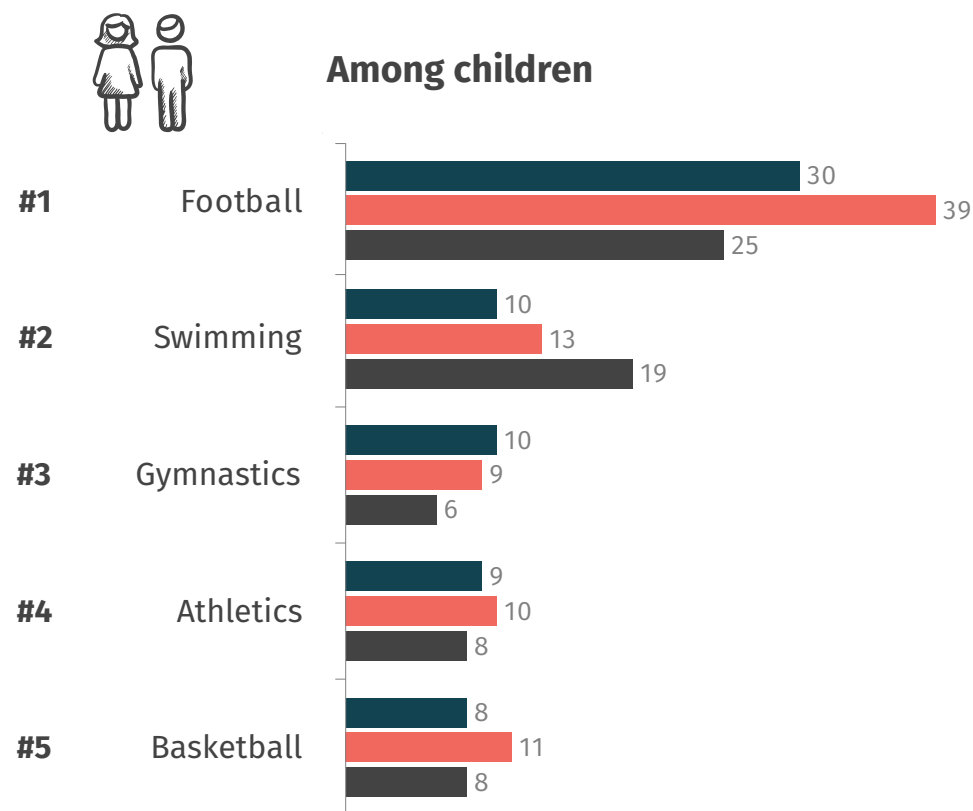
SPORTS PARTICIPATION (%)

- Which of these sports do you play?*



Haven't played sports in the last 12 months: 74% 72% 46%

- Which of these sports do your children play?**



Haven't played sports in the last 12 months: 45% 35% 37%

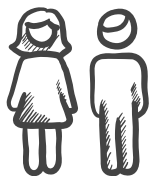
*Base: Apr 2018 (1,008), 2015 (1,000), Benchmark July 2017 (29,750)

**Base: Parents with children: April 2018 (319), 2015 (321)

APR 2018 2015 BENCHMARK

PARTICIPATION IN FOOTBALL AMONG ADULTS AND CHILDREN (%)

- Which of these sports do you play? Which of these sports have you played in the past?*



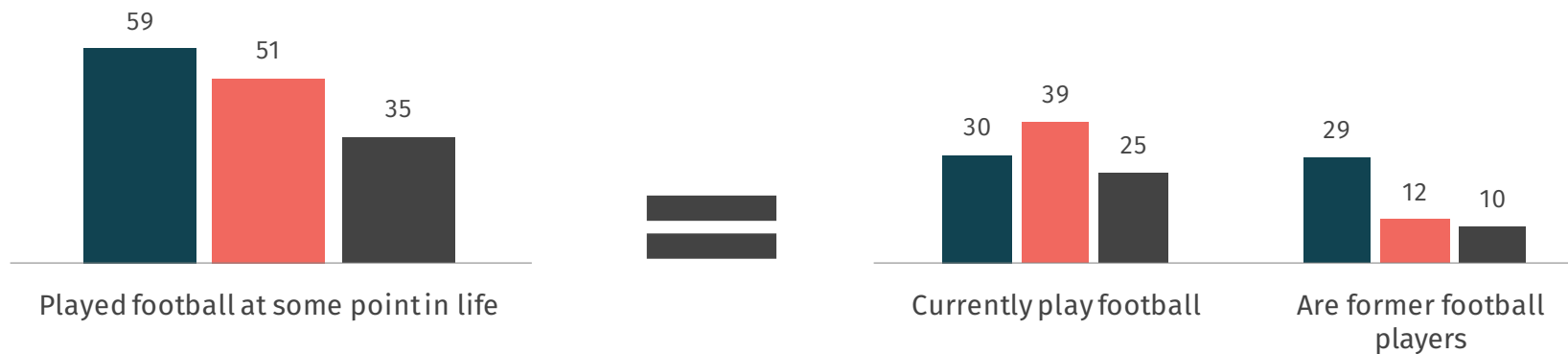
Adults



- Which of these sports do your children play? Which of these sports have your children played in the past?*



Children



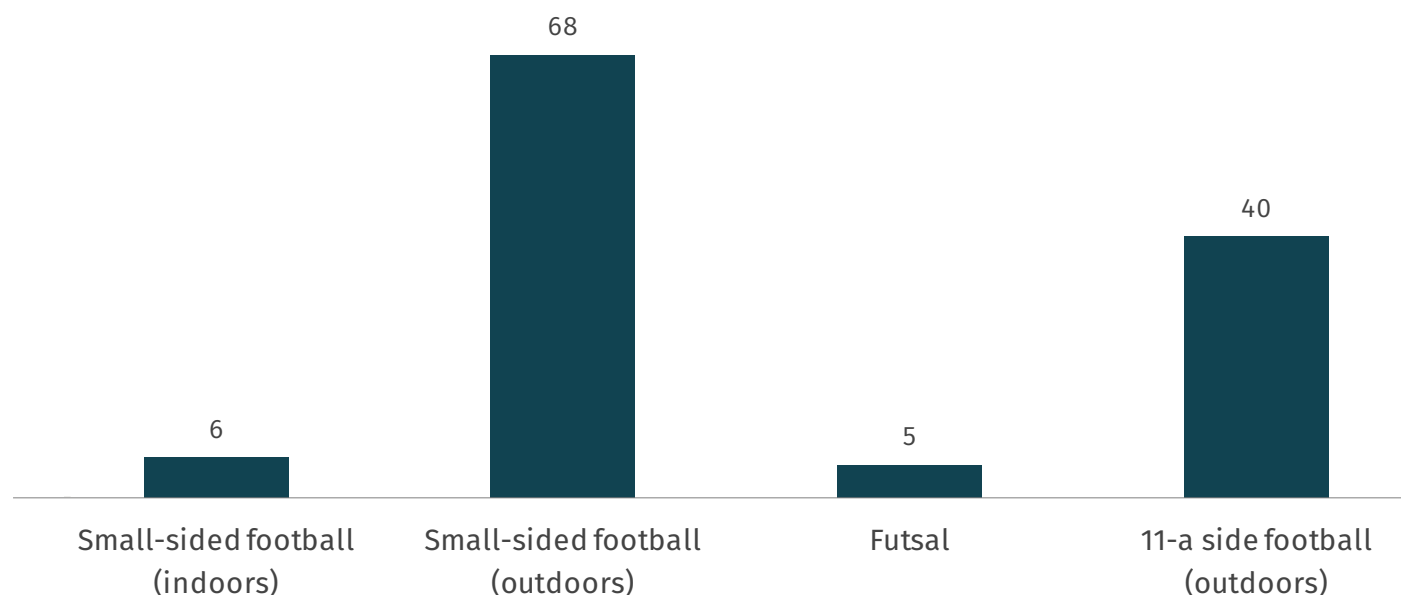
*Base: Apr 2018: All adults (1,008)

**Base: Apr 2018: Parents with children (319)

■ APR 2018 ■ 2015 ■ BENCHMARK

TYPE OF FOOTBALL PARTICIPATION AMONG ALL ADULTS (%)

- Which of the following do you play? And how frequently do you play each of the following?



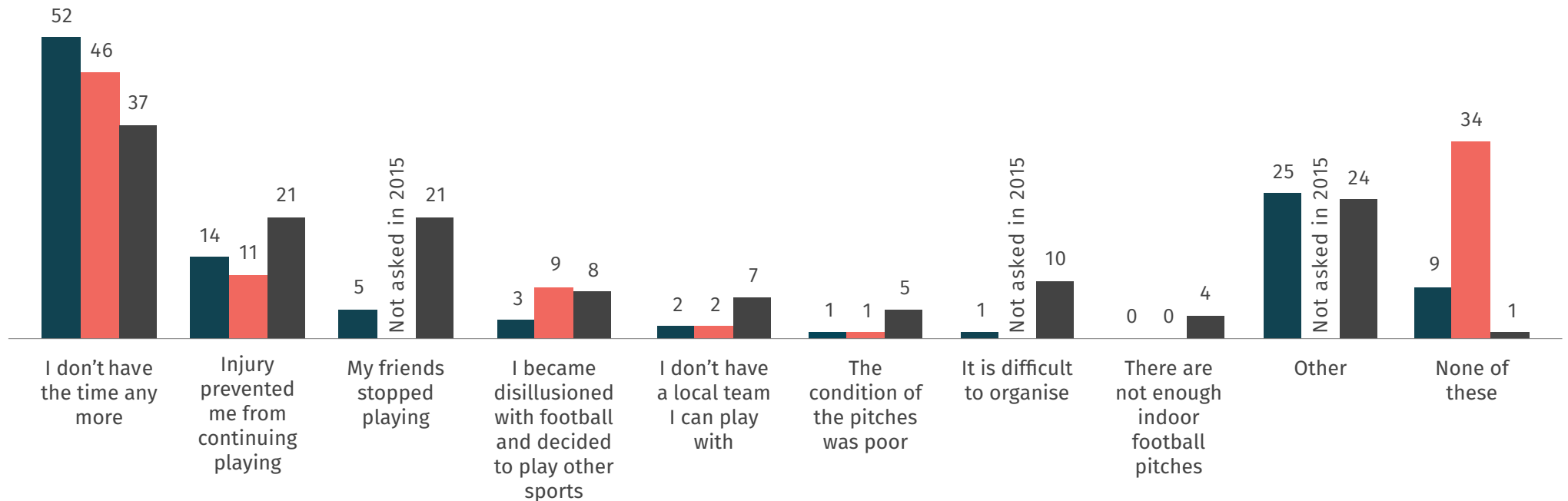
	Playing weekly	Playing monthly
Small-sided football (indoors)	72%	28%
Small-sided football (outdoors)	53%	47%

Frequency of football participation (among those who currently play)

Base: Current Football Players (126)

REASONS ADULTS STOPPED PLAYING FOOTBALL (%)

- Why did you stop playing football?



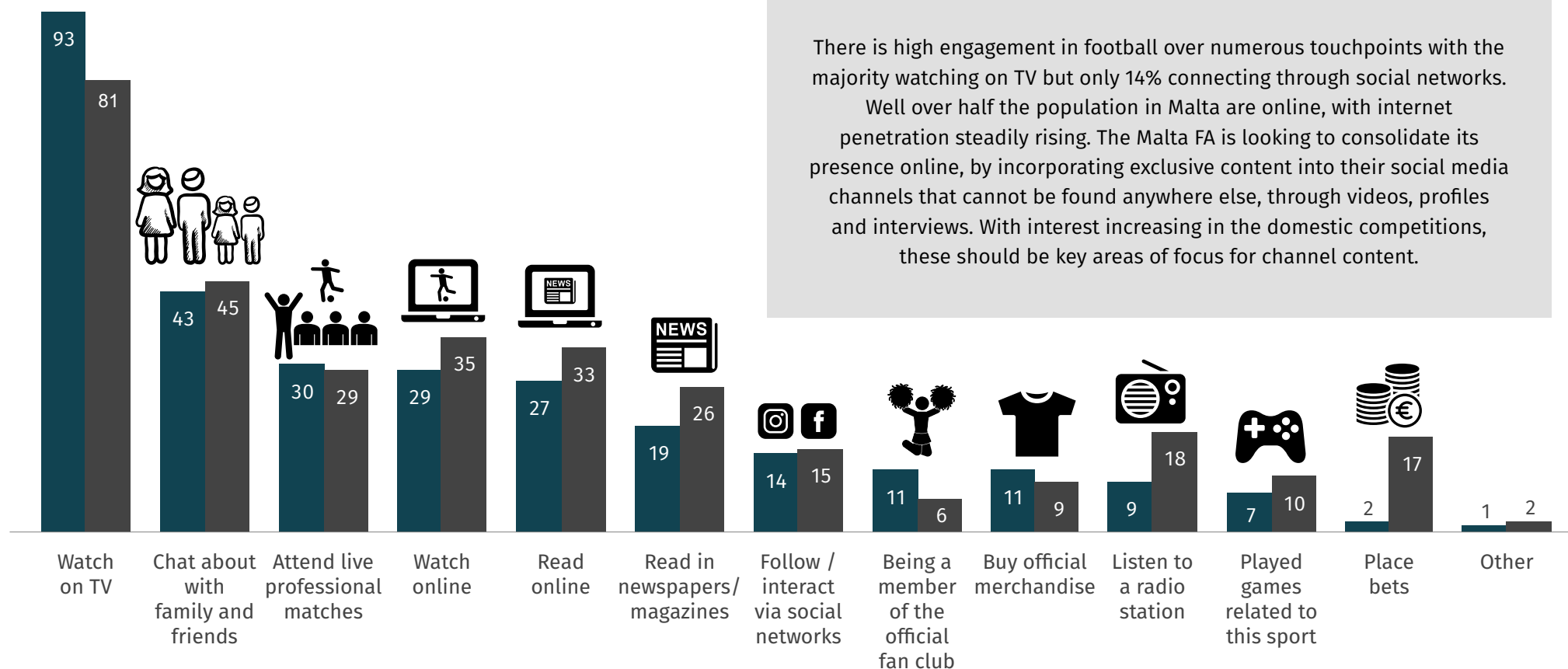
Base: Apr 2018: Former football players (315)

■ APR 2018 ■ 2015 ■ BENCHMARK

FOOTBALL CONSUMPTION AMONG FOOTBALL FANS (%)



- How do you follow this sport nowadays?



There is high engagement in football over numerous touchpoints with the majority watching on TV but only 14% connecting through social networks.

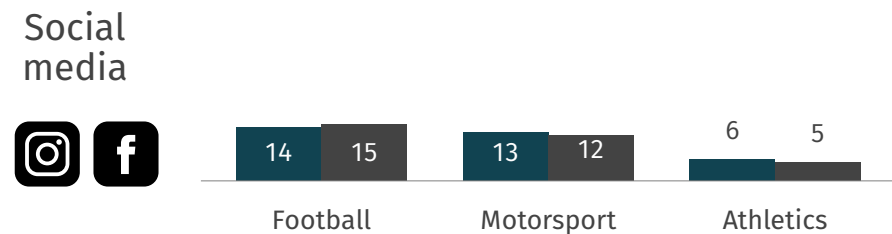
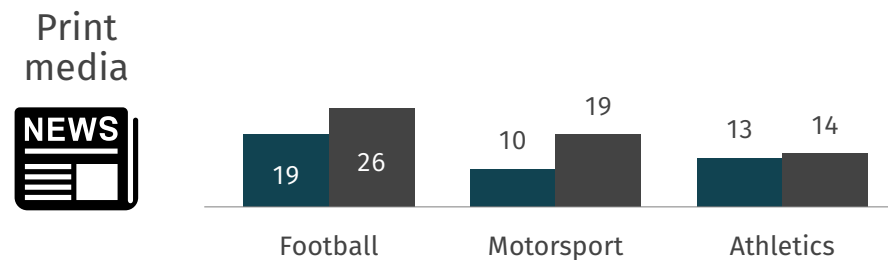
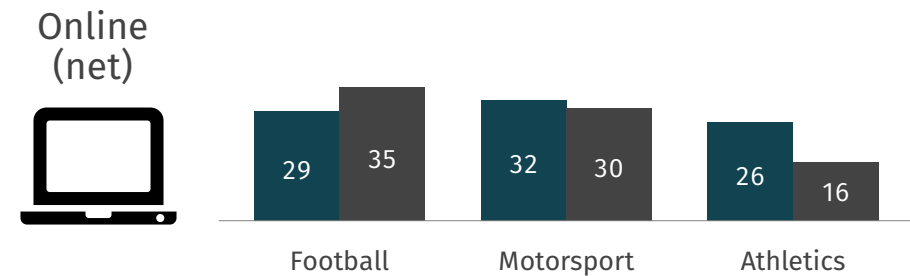
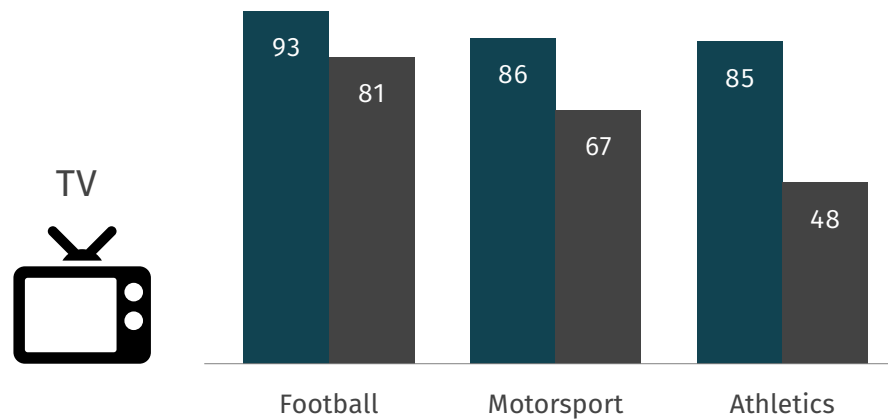
Well over half the population in Malta are online, with internet penetration steadily rising. The Malta FA is looking to consolidate its presence online, by incorporating exclusive content into their social media channels that cannot be found anywhere else, through videos, profiles and interviews. With interest increasing in the domestic competitions, these should be key areas of focus for channel content.

Base: Those stating football is one of their top 3 favourite sports (497)

APR 2018 BENCHMARK

SPORT CONSUMPTION AMONG TOP SPORTS FOLLOWED (%)

- How do you follow this sport nowadays?

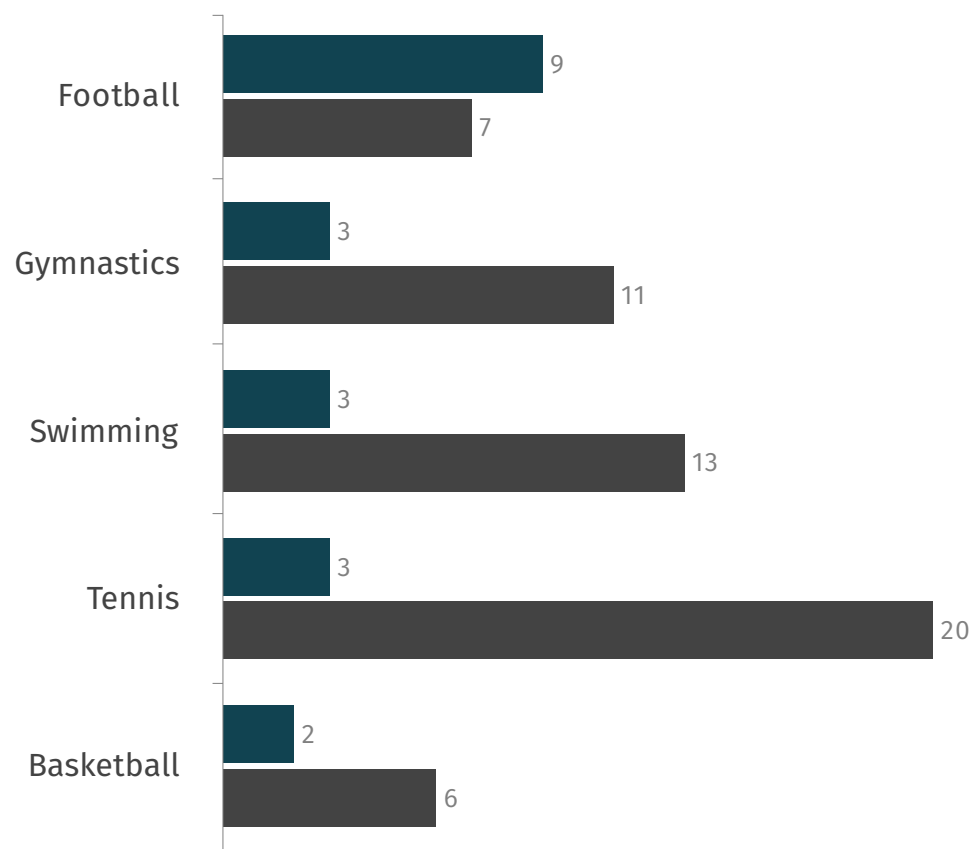


Base: Athletics (47)*, Motorsport (71)*, Football (497). *Caution low base

■ APR 2018 ■ BENCHMARK

INTEREST IN WOMEN'S SPORT (%)

- And of the sports you follow, do you follow the men's or women's competition, or both?



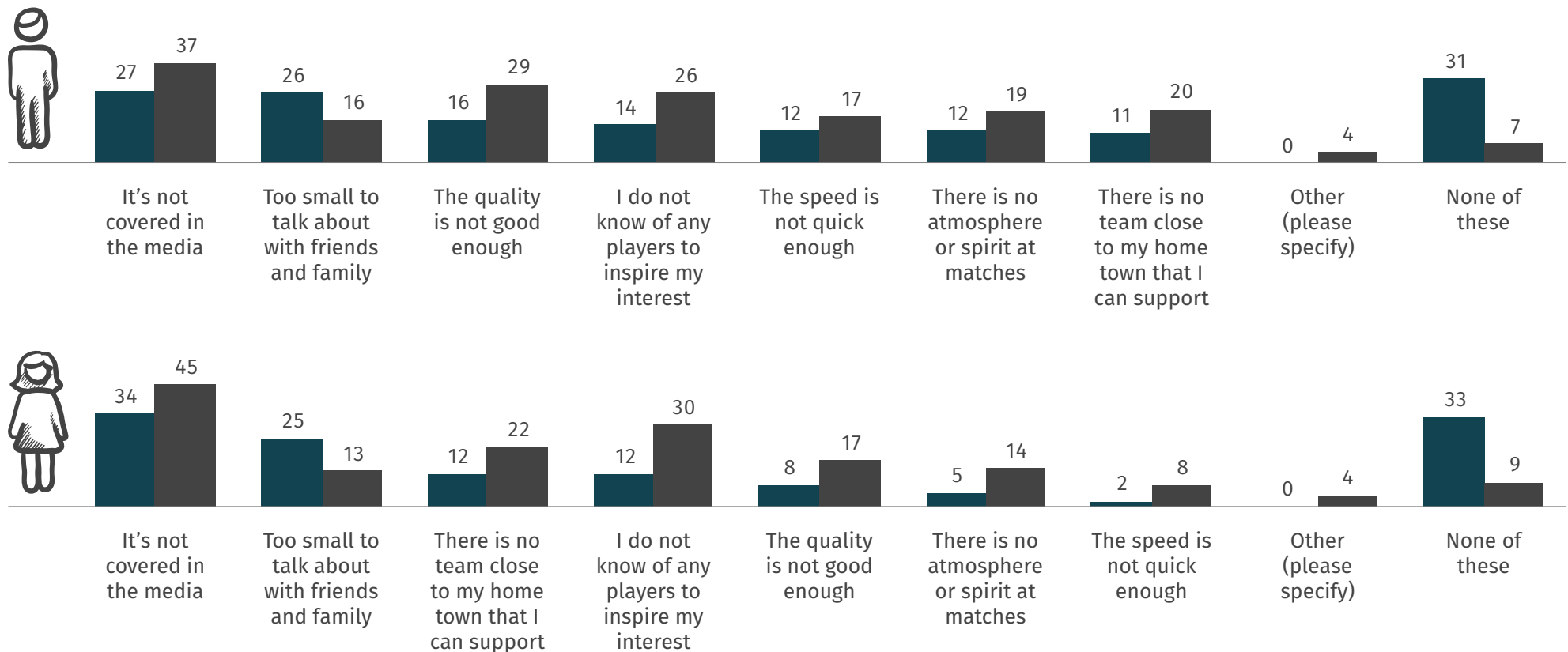
Interest in women's football is in a relatively strong position compared to other sports that are all well below the benchmark. The barriers to further increasing interest appear to be due to a lack of media, which in turn reduces the amount people can talk about it with each other.

However, the large proportion answering 'None of these' suggests respondents may not know what their lack of interest in women's football is.

*Interest is defined as "interest in women's competitions" and "interest in both men and women's competitions"

BARRIERS TO WOMEN'S FOOTBALL (%)

- You said that you did not follow women's football earlier. Which of the following describes why you do not follow women's football?

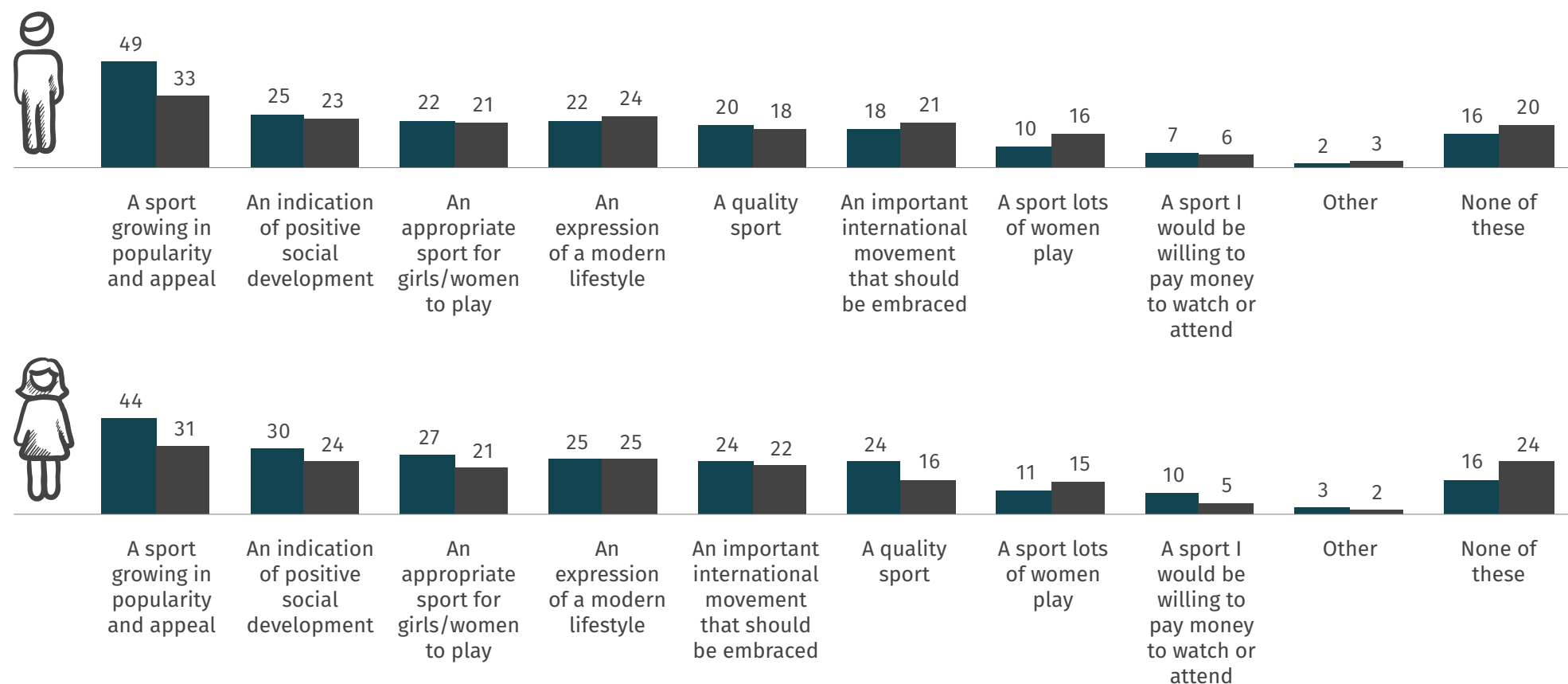


Base: Followers of men's, but not women's football Apr 2018: Male (273), Female (133)

APR 2018 BENCHMARK

ATTITUDES TO WOMEN'S FOOTBALL (%)

- Which of the below statements, if any, apply to women's football?

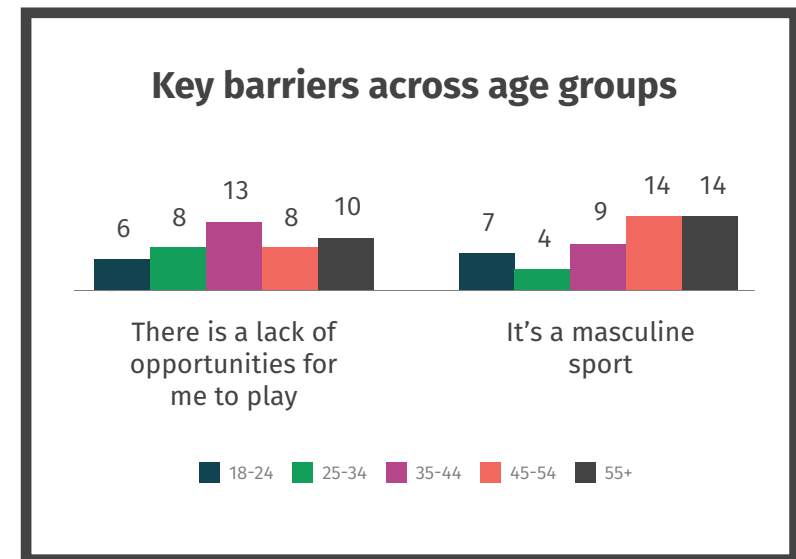
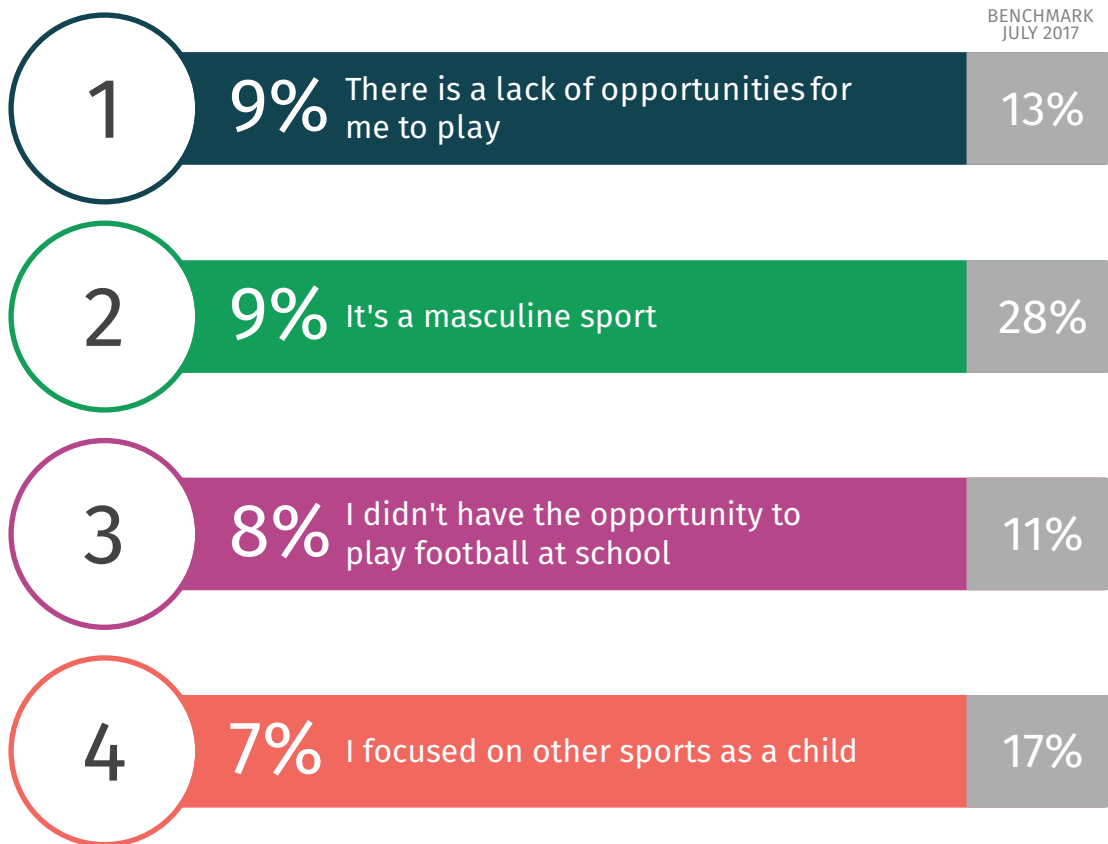


Base: Male (503), Female (505)

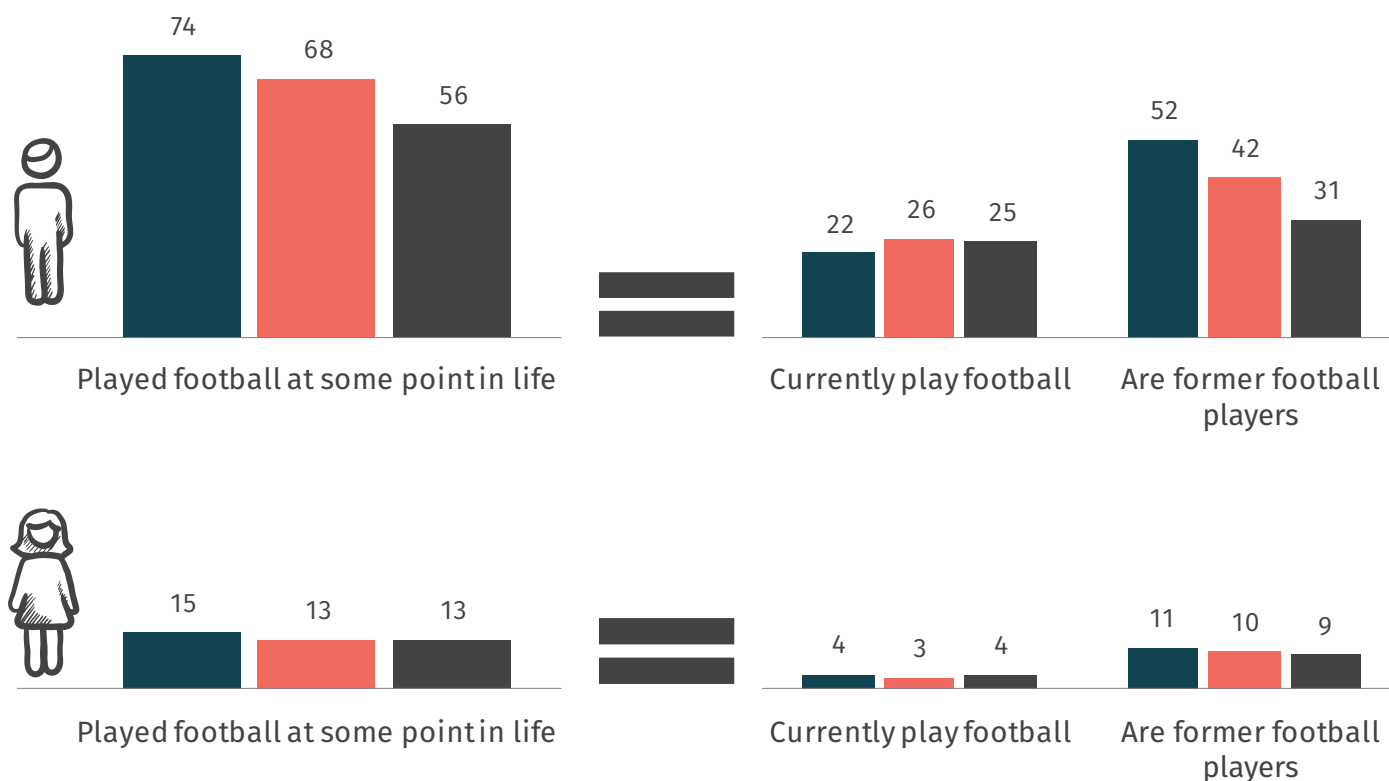
■ APR 2018 ■ BENCHMARK

BARRIERS TO FOOTBALL PARTICIPATION FOR WOMEN (%)

- You said earlier that you don't play football, why is that?



PARTICIPATION IN FOOTBALL AMONG MEN AND WOMEN (%)

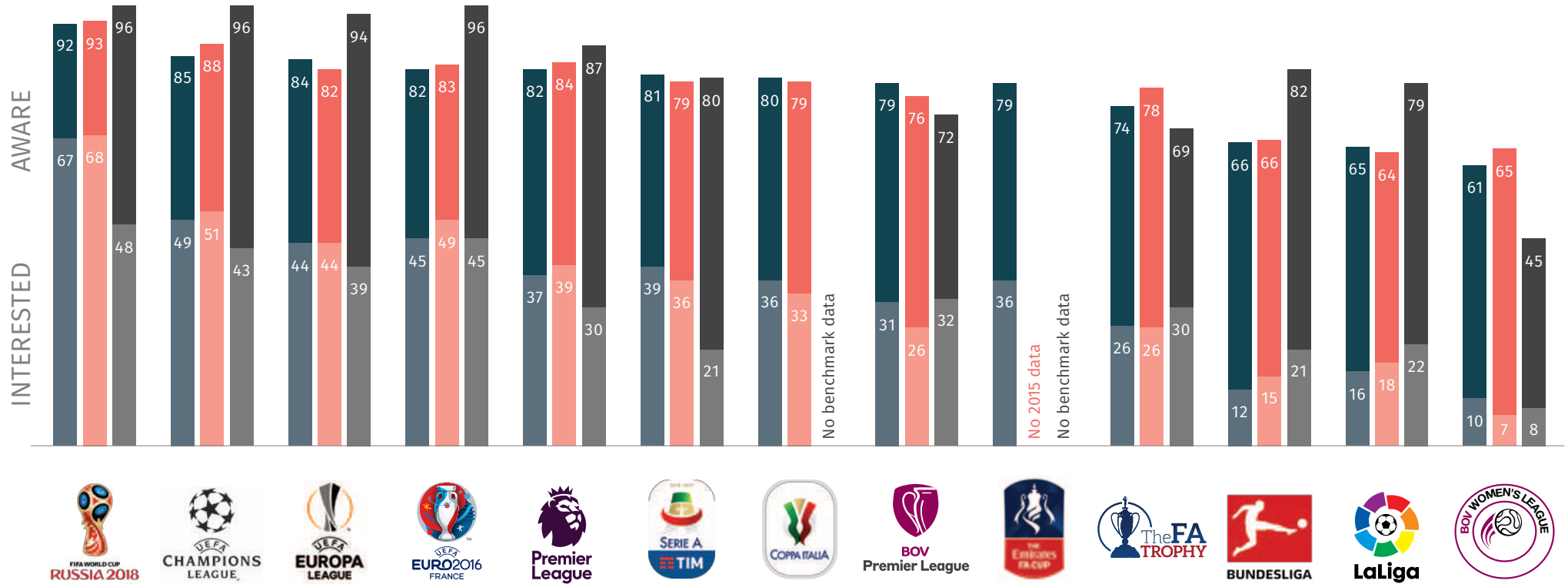


Women's participation in sport is very low, with 84% not playing sport in the last 12 months and only 4% currently playing football. Despite this, women's football is largely viewed as 'growing in popularity' and 'indicative of positive social development'. There is an opportunity for an impactful campaign to build upon these perceptions to get women back into sport.

To increase female participation in sport, the best place to start is in the school place. 8% of women not playing football cited a lack of opportunities at school, as well as a further 9% claiming a lack of opportunities in general. The Malta FA is continuing to encourage girls in schools to play football, allowing talented girls to progress and participate at a higher level in clubs and leagues.

COMPETITION AWARENESS AND INTEREST – ADULT POPULATION (%)

- Are you interested in this football competition or team?

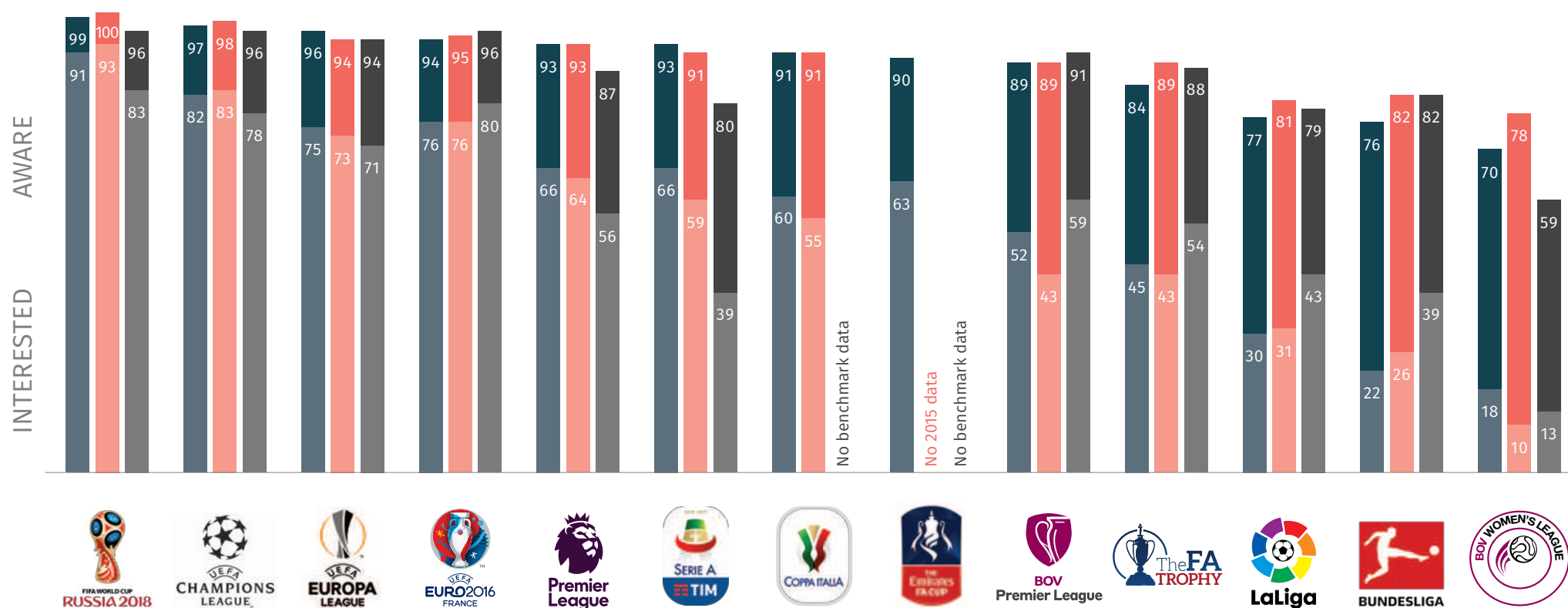


Base: All respondents: Apr 2018 (1,008), 2015 (1,000), Benchmark July 2017 (29,750)

■ APR 2018 ■ 2015 ■ BENCHMARK

COMPETITION AWARENESS AND INTEREST – FOOTBALL FANS (%)

- Are you interested in this football competition or team?

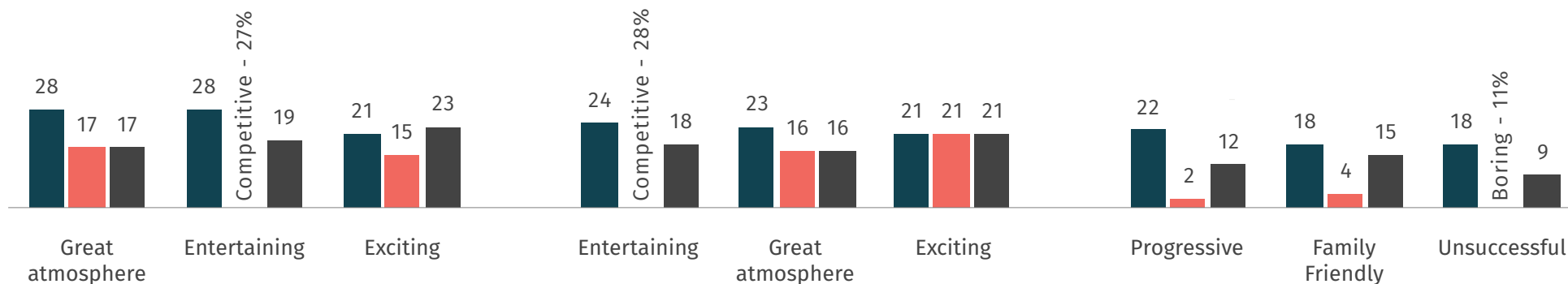


Base: Football fans: Apr 2018 (499), 2015 (554), Benchmark July 2017 (14,125)

APR 2018 2015 BENCHMARK

COMPETITION AWARENESS AND INTEREST – ADULT POPULATION (%)

- Which of these words or phrases describe the following teams or competitions?

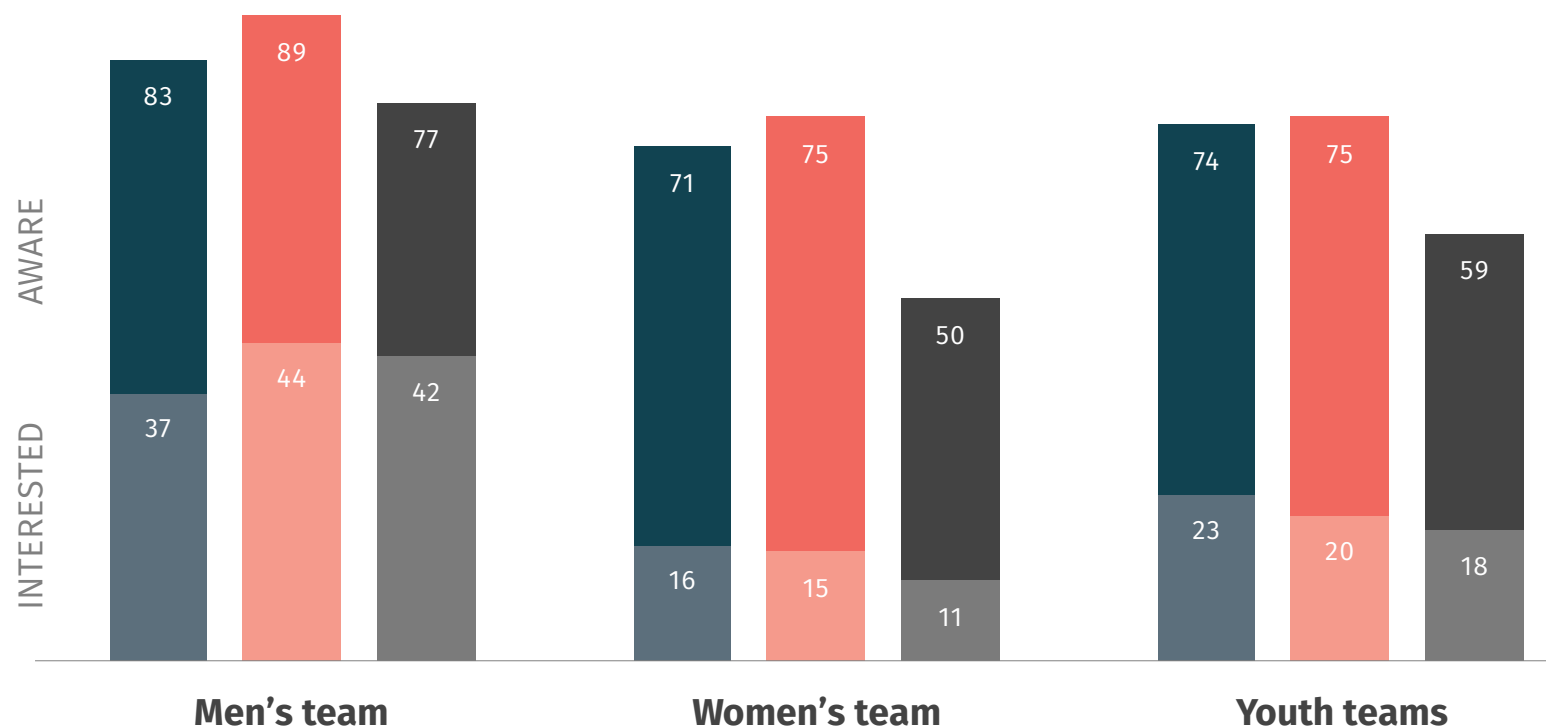


Base: Fans aware of competition who are football fans: League (445), Cup (421), Women's League (349), 2015: League (493), Cup (494), Women's League (430)

■ APR 2018 ■ 2015 ■ BENCHMARK

NATIONAL TEAM AWARENESS AND INTEREST – ADULT POPULATION (%)

- Are you interested in this football competition or team?



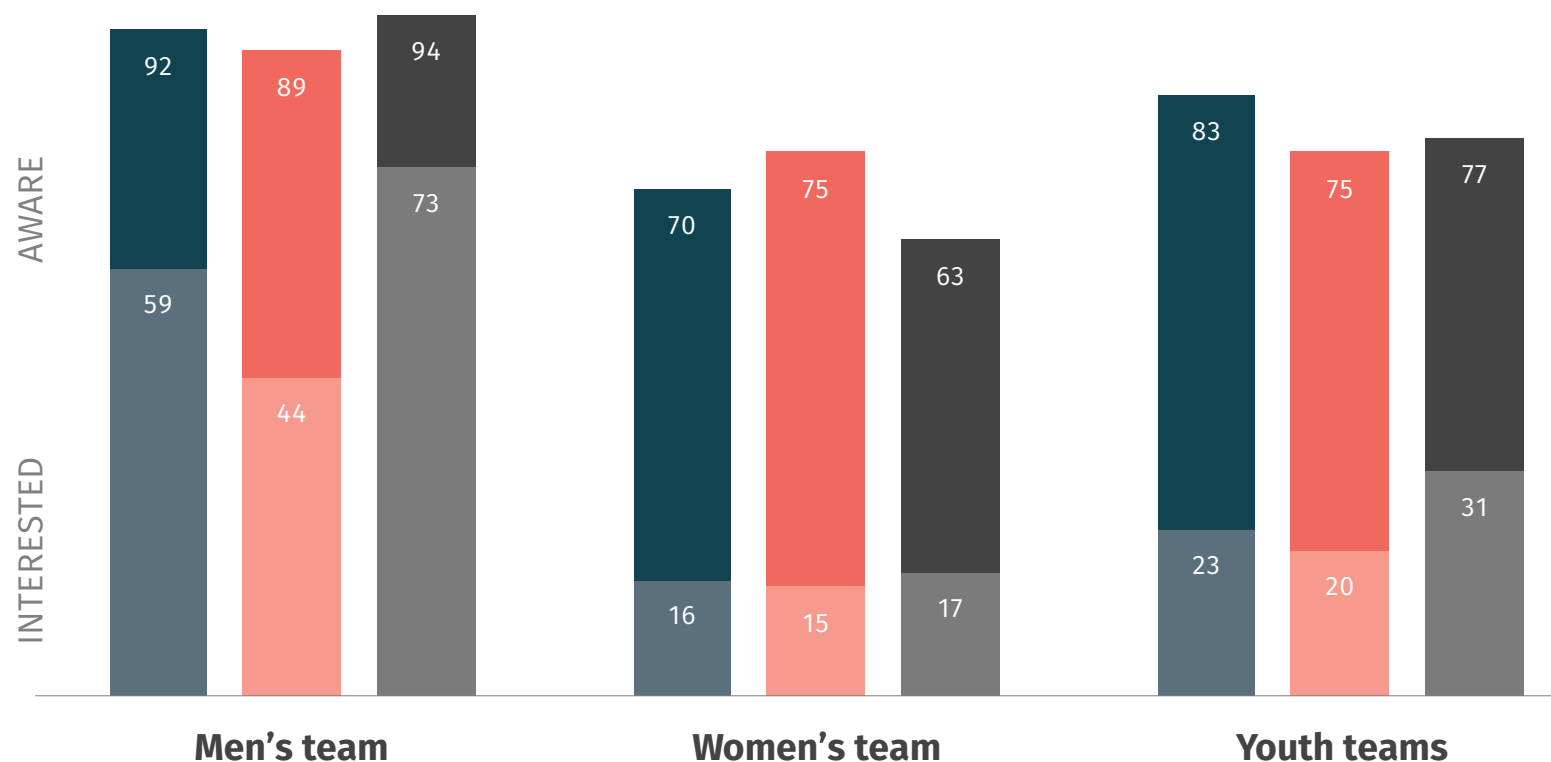
Base: All respondents: Apr 2018 (1,008), 2015 (1,000), Benchmark July 2017 (29,750)

■ APR 2018 ■ 2015 ■ BENCHMARK



NATIONAL TEAM AWARENESS AND INTEREST – FOOTBALL FANS (%)

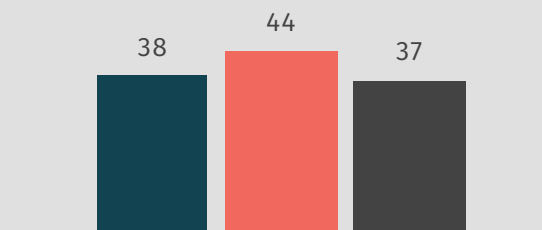
- Are you interested in this football competition or team?



Though awareness of all national teams is quite strong and comparative to other countries, interest drops to low levels amongst football fans.

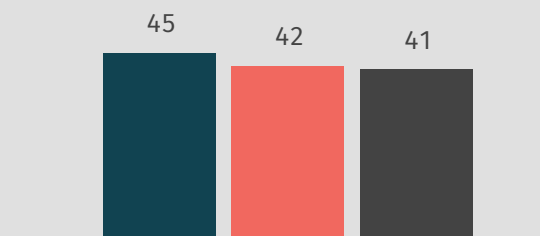
CLUB VS COUNTRY (%)

- Which is the most important to you as a football fan, your national team or your club team?



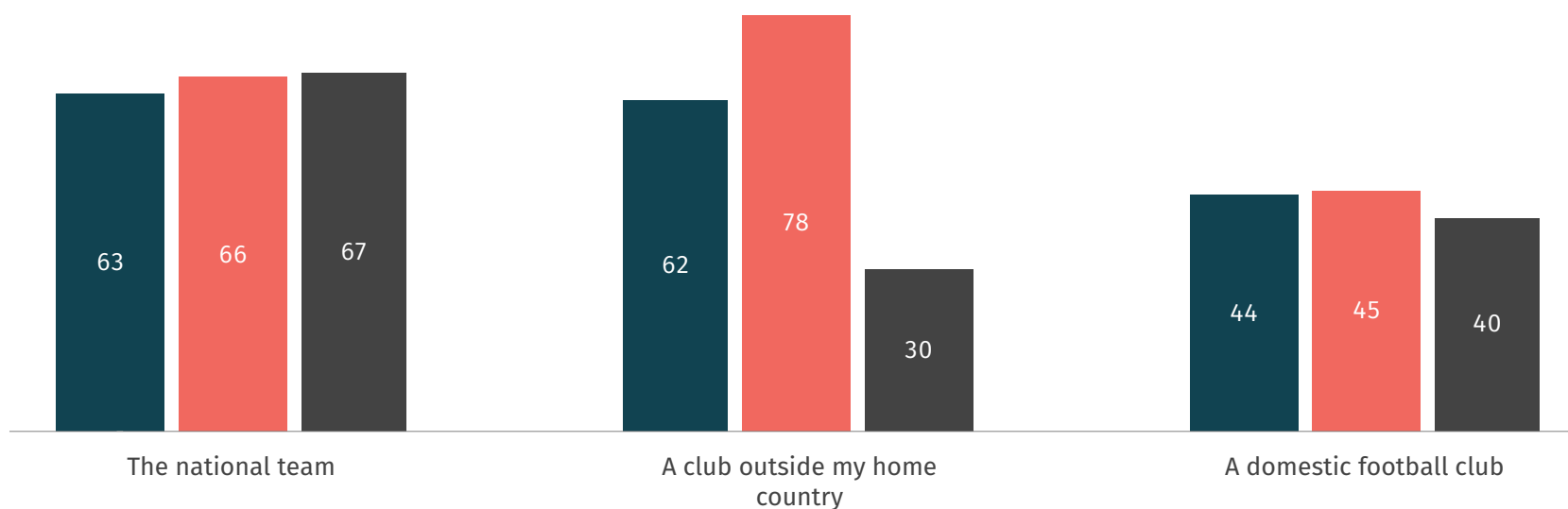
“My **national team** is the most important thing to me as a football fan”

“My **club team** is the most important thing to me as a football fan”



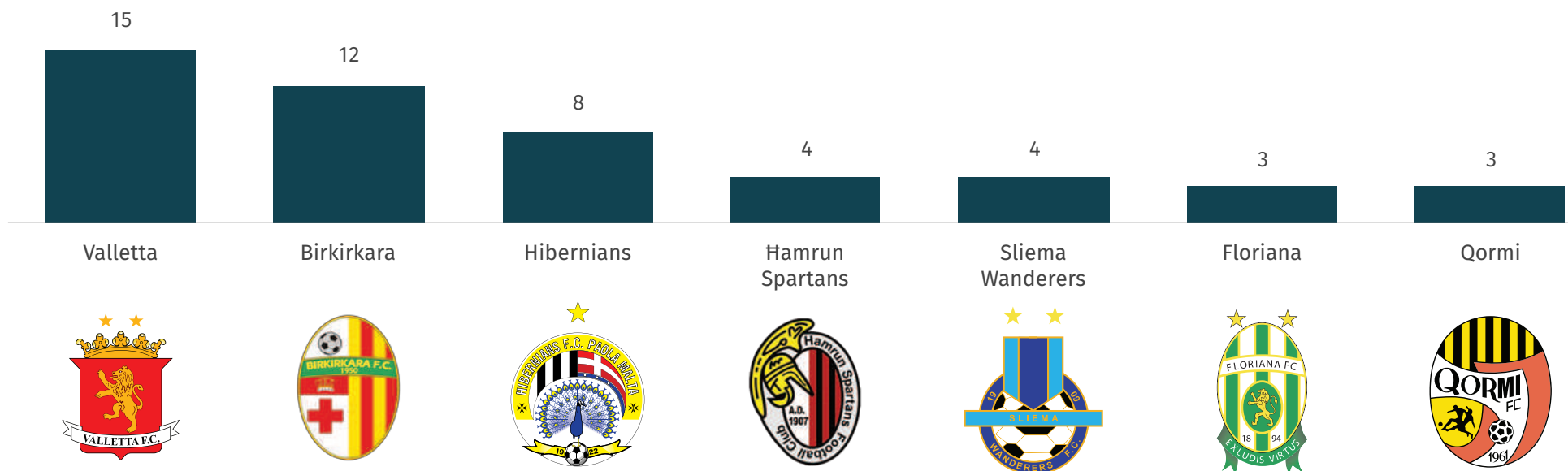
CLUB AND NATIONAL TEAM FOLLOWING (%)

- Which of the following describes how you support national and club teams?



DOMESTIC CLUB FOLLOWING (%)

- Which of these clubs is your favourite domestic club?



INTERNATIONAL CLUB FOLLOWING (%)

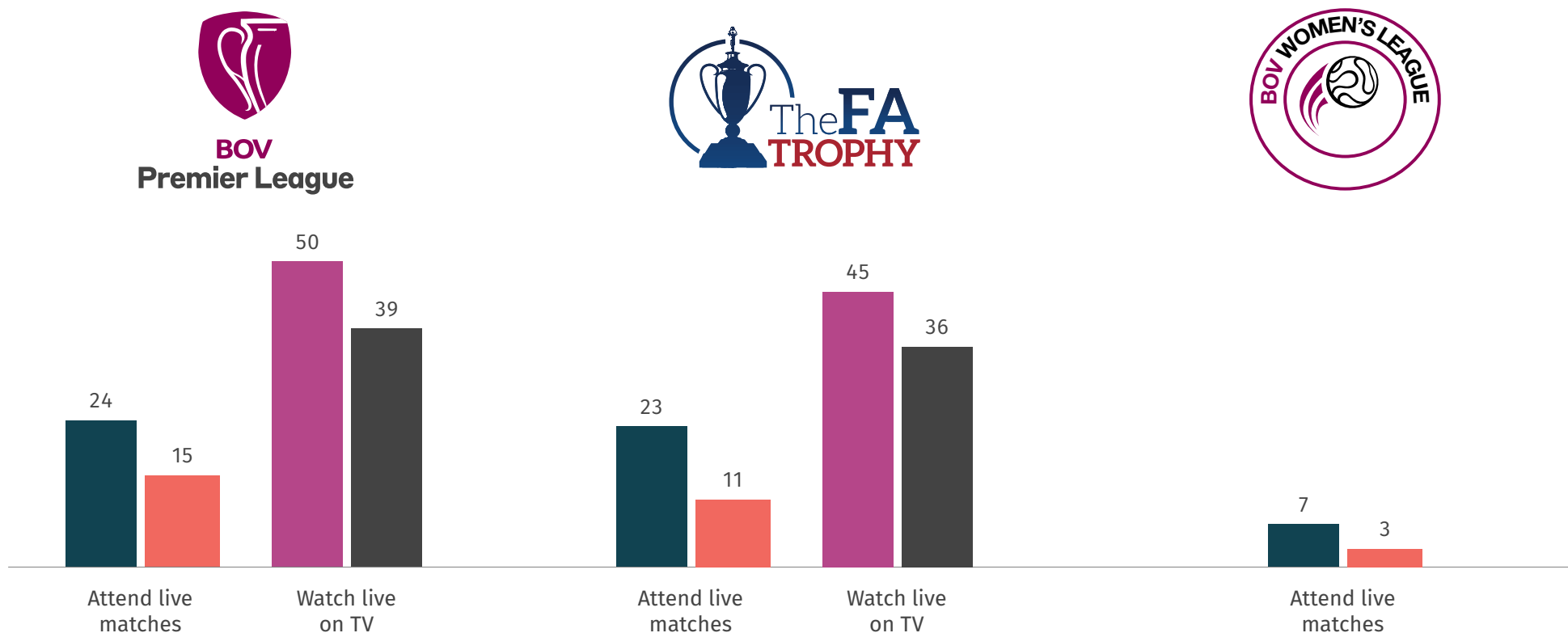
- Which of these clubs is your favourite foreign club?

Foreign clubs, particularly in the Serie A, attract more support than clubs in the domestic league. This is most apparent among the 18-24 age group, with 71% supporting a club outside their home country.



COMPETITION ATTENDANCE – ATTEND LIVE MATCHES / WATCH LIVE ON TV (%)

- Do you ever, even if only occasionally, follow this competition or team in any of the following ways?



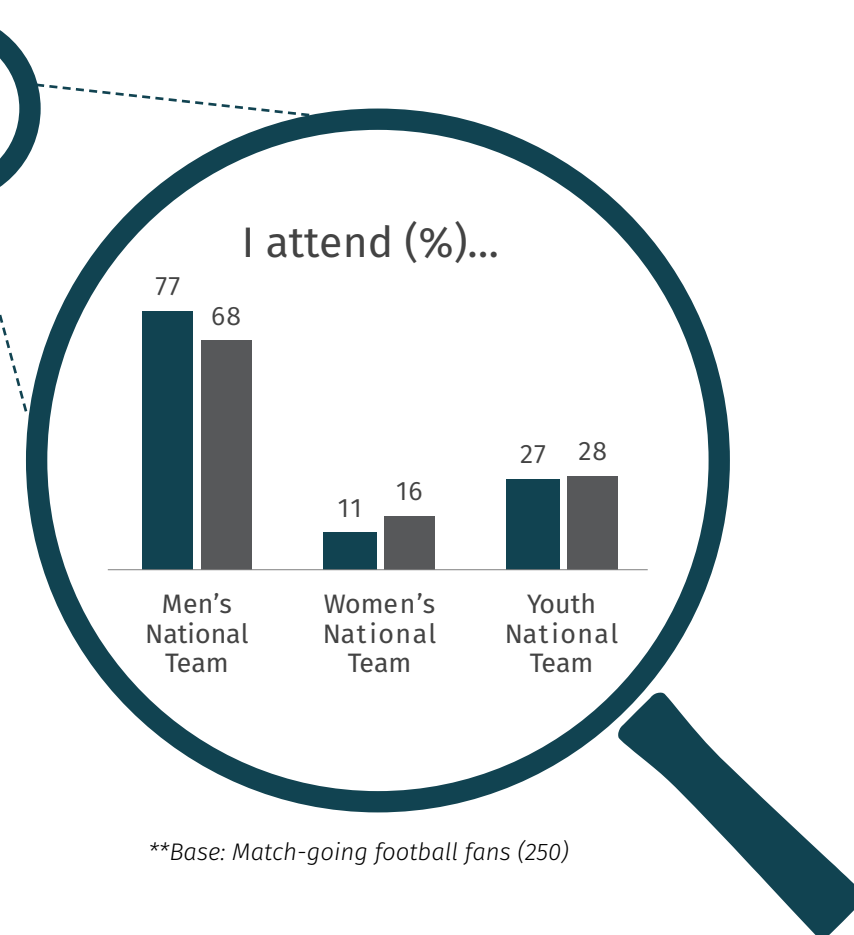
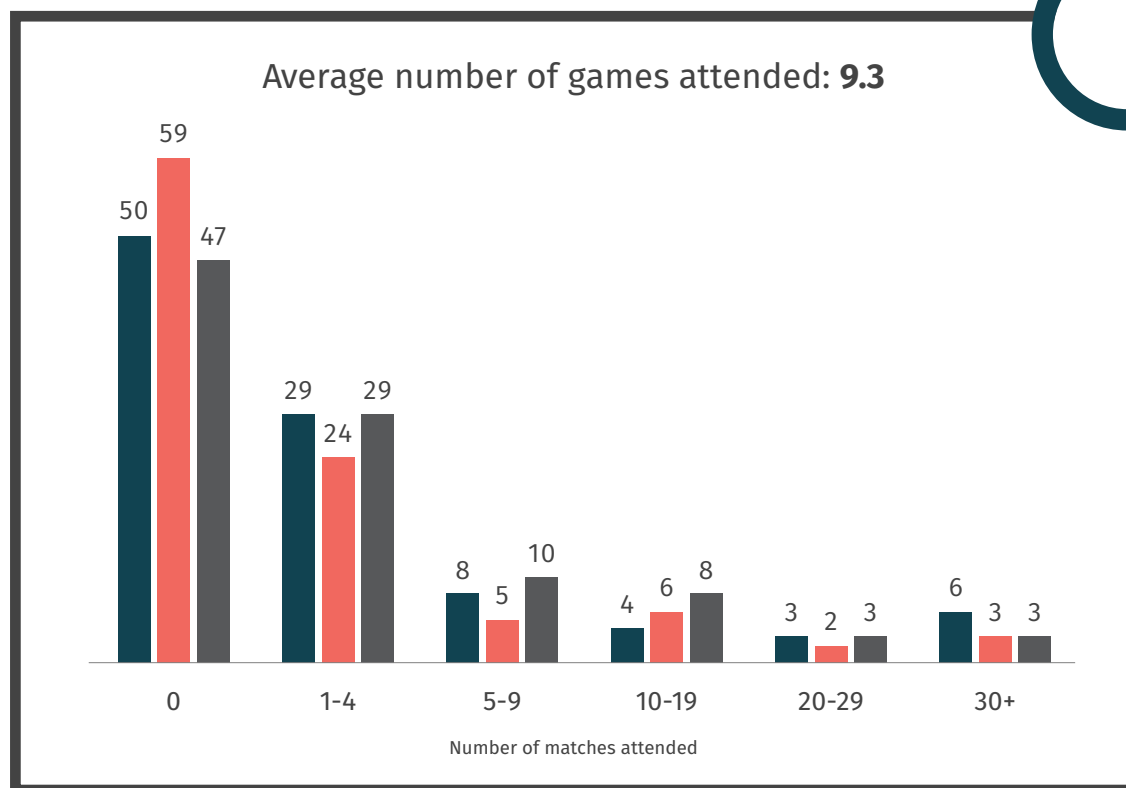
*Base: Football fans aware of competition Apr 2018: BOV Premier League (445), Maltese FA Trophy (421), BOV Women's First Division (349)

APR 2018 BENCHMARK

FOOTBALL ATTENDANCE (%)

- How many live professional matches do you attend per season?*
- How many live international matches do you attend per season for each national team?**

Match attendance among football fans



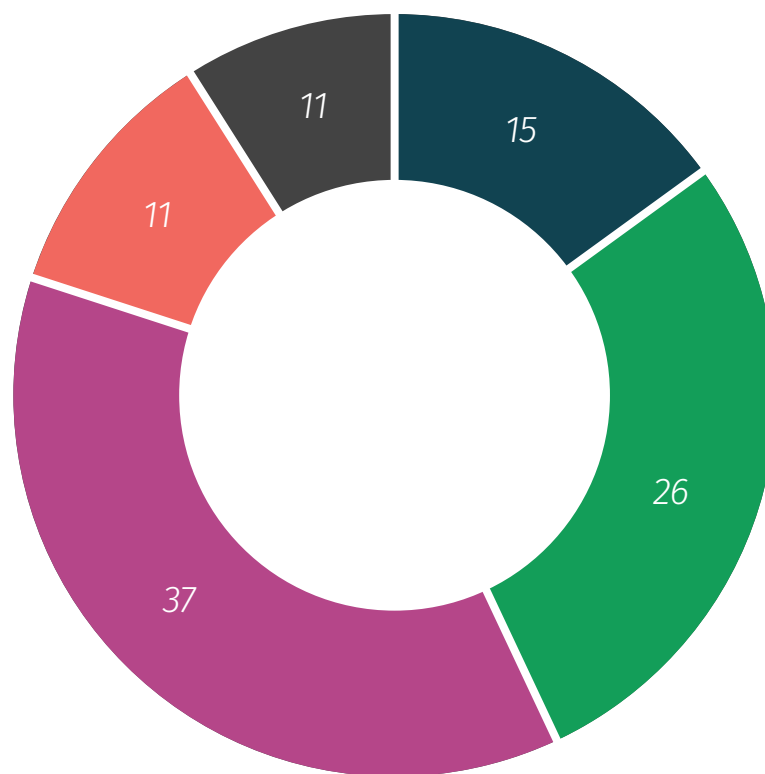
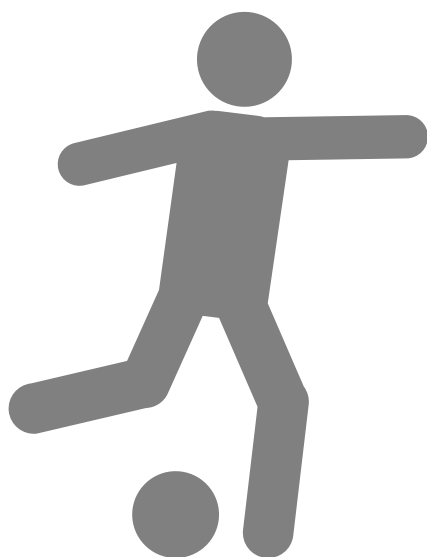
**Base: Match-going football fans (250)

*Base: Football fans (499).

■ APR 2018 ■ 2015 ■ BENCHMARK

ATTENDANCE OF LIVE MATCHES (%)

- **How often do you go to watch football at your local stadium?**

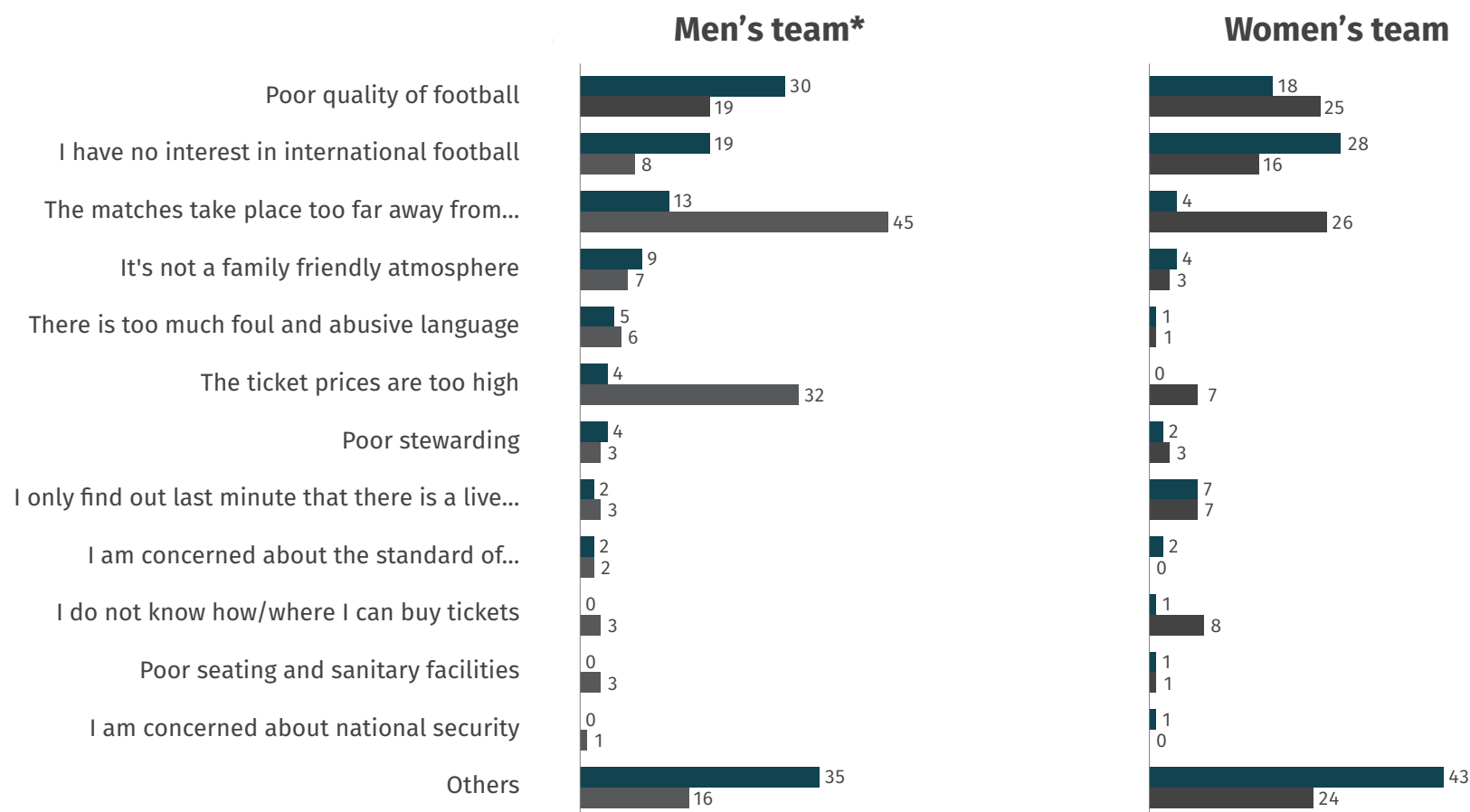


- I only watch matches involving the national team
- I only watch important matches
- Occasionally
- Often
- Every Week

Base: Football fans who have attended games (250)

REASONS FOR NOT ATTENDING NATIONAL TEAM MATCHES (%)

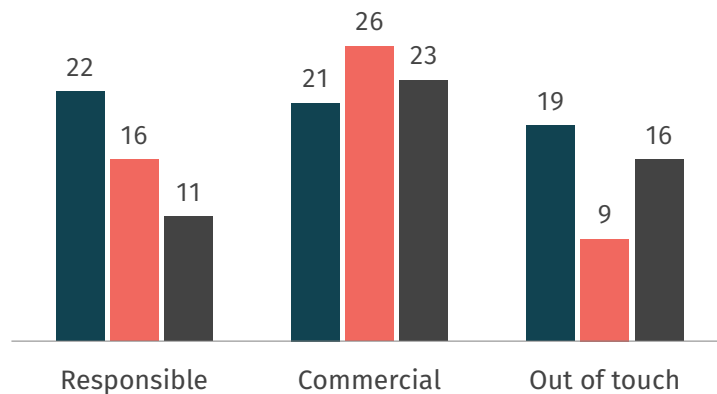
- Why do you not attend live matches for the following teams?



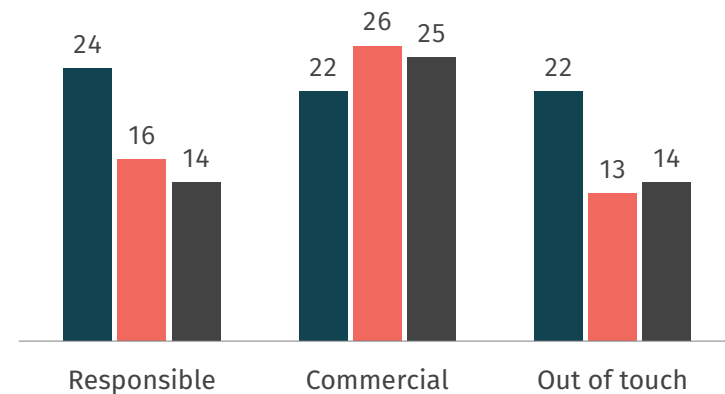
Base: Match going football fans not attending: Men's matches* (57) Women's matches (223). *Caution low base

APR 2018 BENCHMARK

IMAGERY OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION – ADULT POPULATION AND FOOTBALL FANS (%)



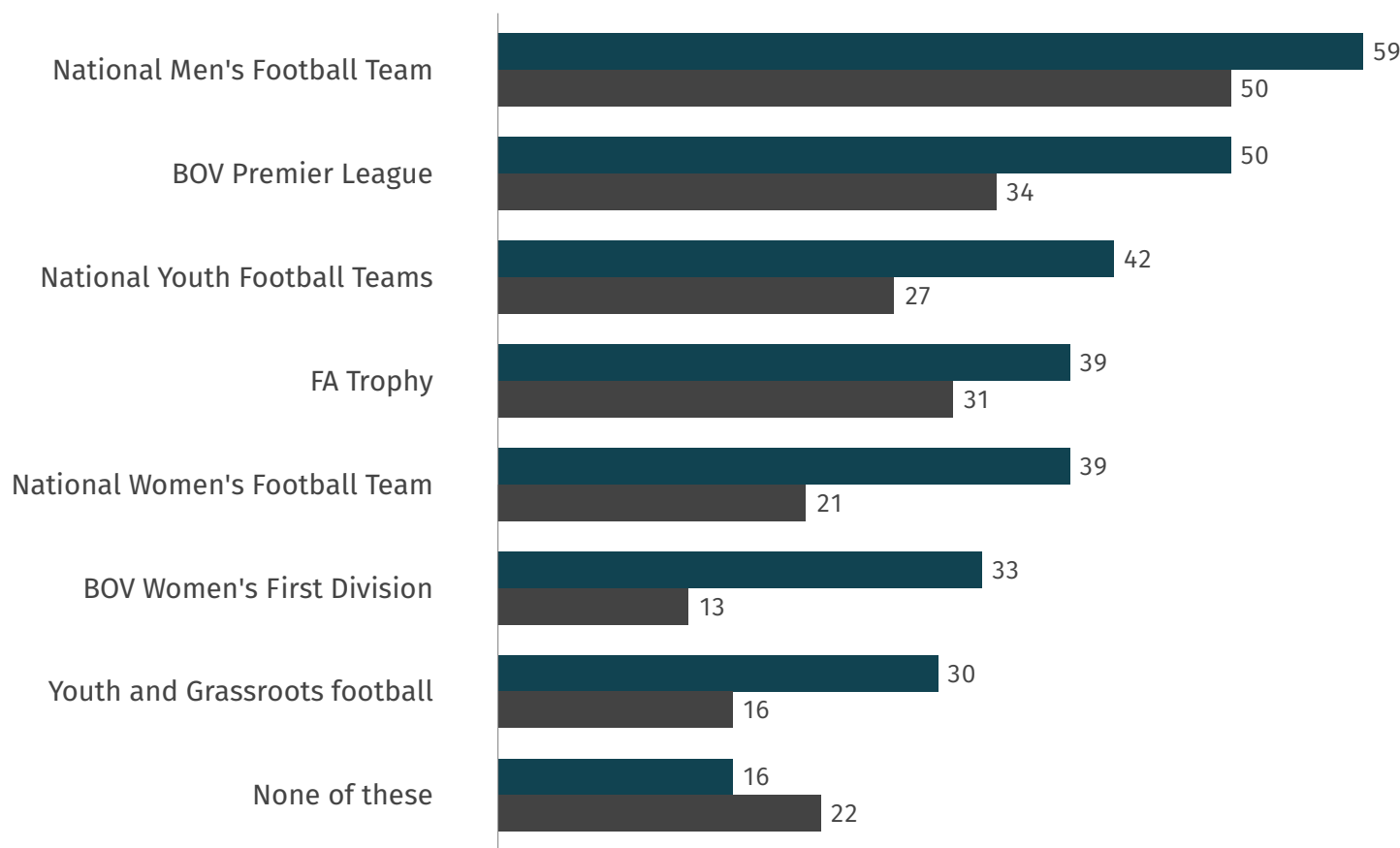
Adult population



Football fans

ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE MALTA FA (%)

- Which of the following, if any, do you associate the Malta FA?



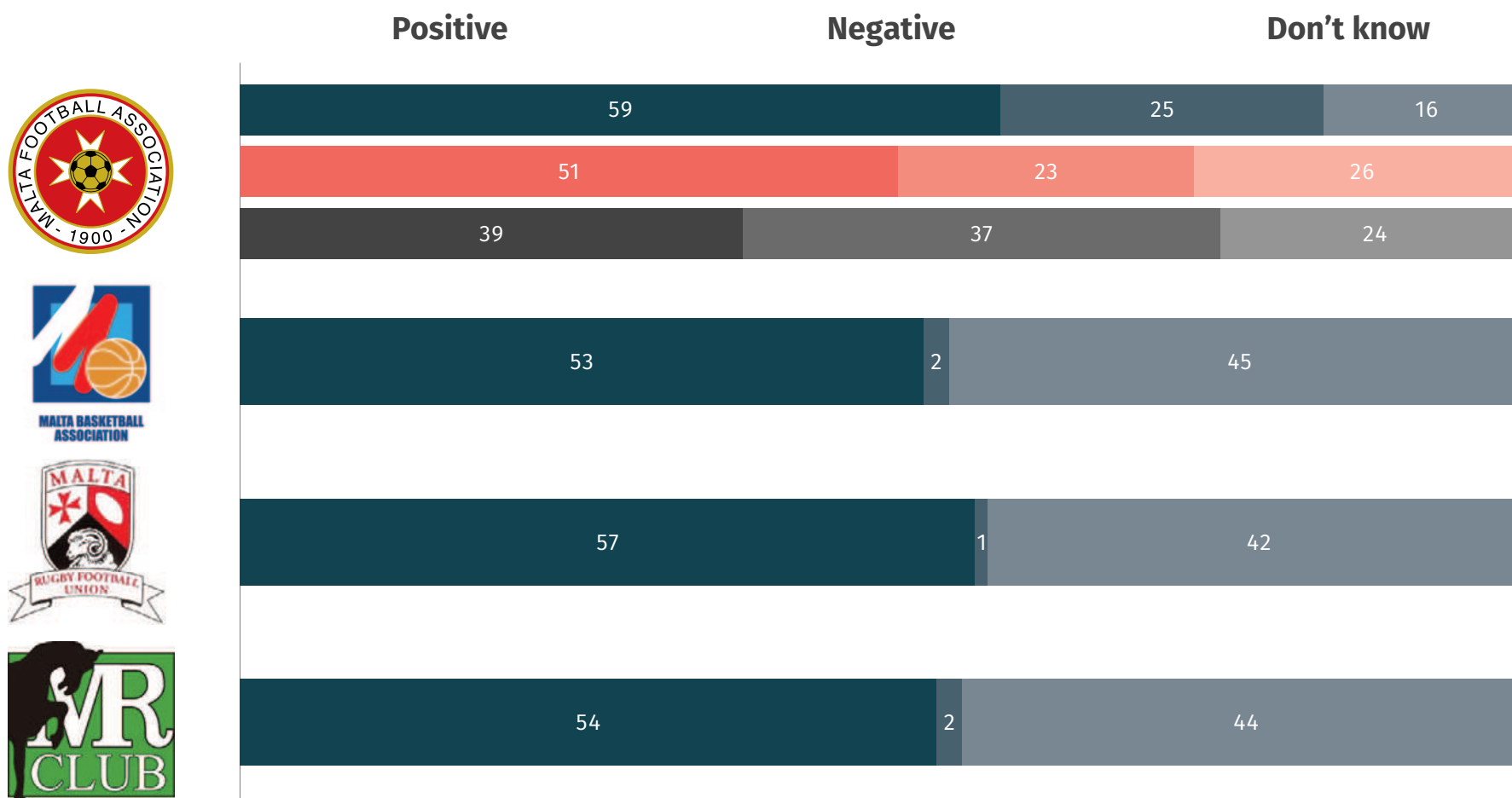
Base: All respondents (1,008)

APR 2018 BENCHMARK



IMAGE OF SPORTING ORGANISATIONS (%)

- How do you rate the overall image of each organisation?



Base: All respondents (1,008)

■ APR 2018 ■ 2015 ■ BENCHMARK

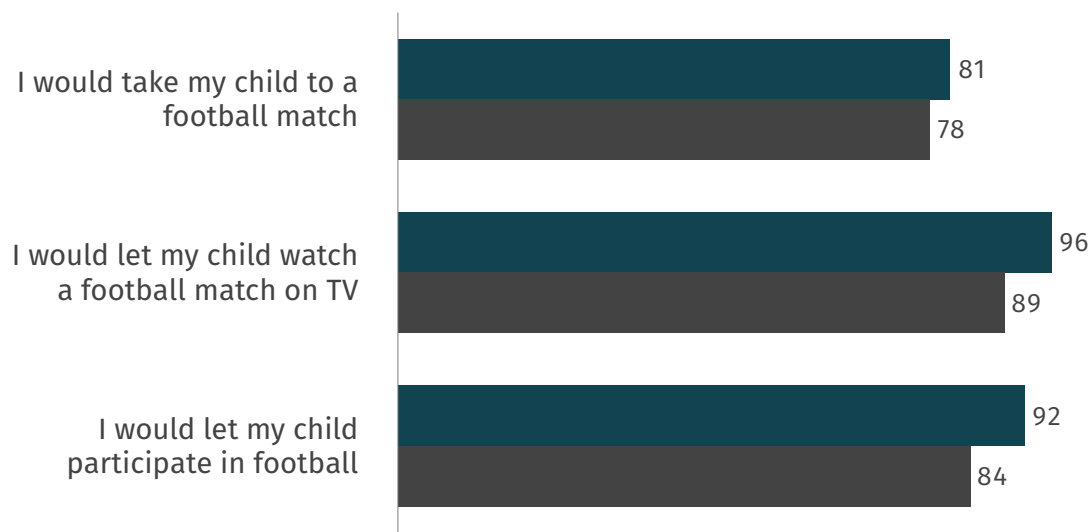
ATTITUDES TO CHILDREN'S INVOLVEMENT IN FOOTBALL (%)

- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Proportion of parents with a positive image of National Association: 63%

41%

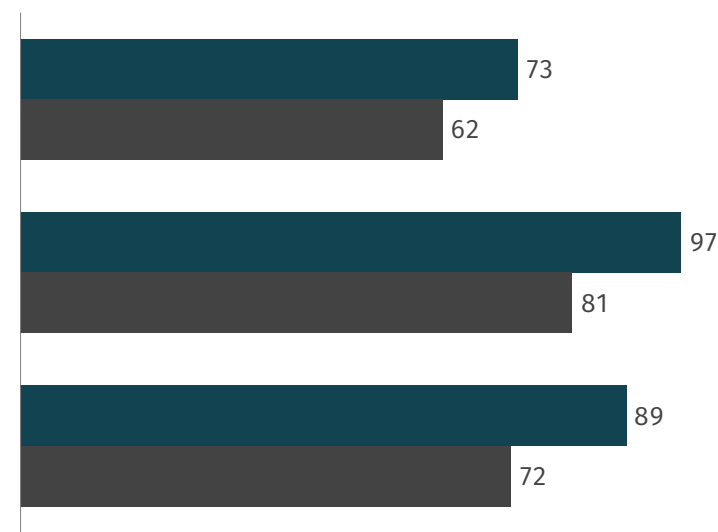
Those who believe National Association has a positive image:



Proportion of parents with a negative image of National Association: 21%

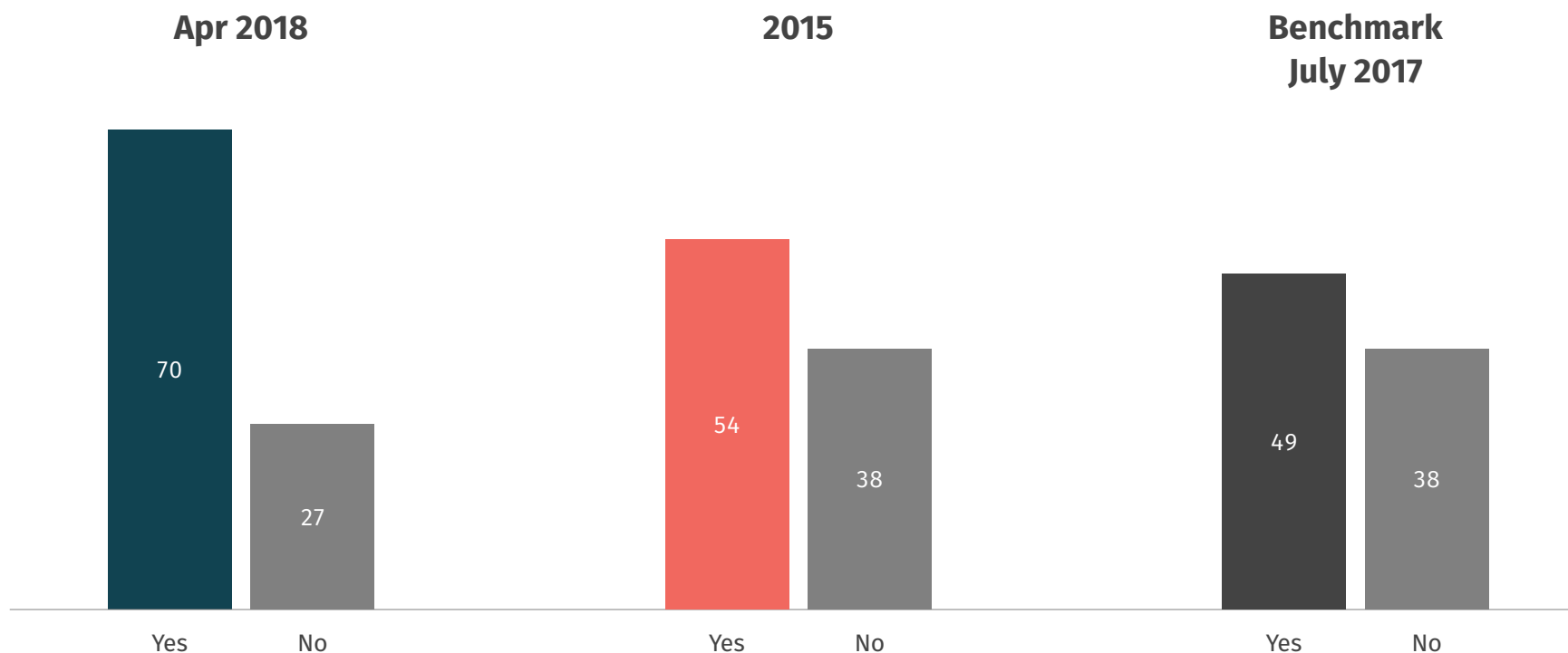
37%

Those who believe National Association has a negative image:



SUFFICIENT OPPORTUNITIES TO MAXIMISE POTENTIAL FOR CHILDREN (%)

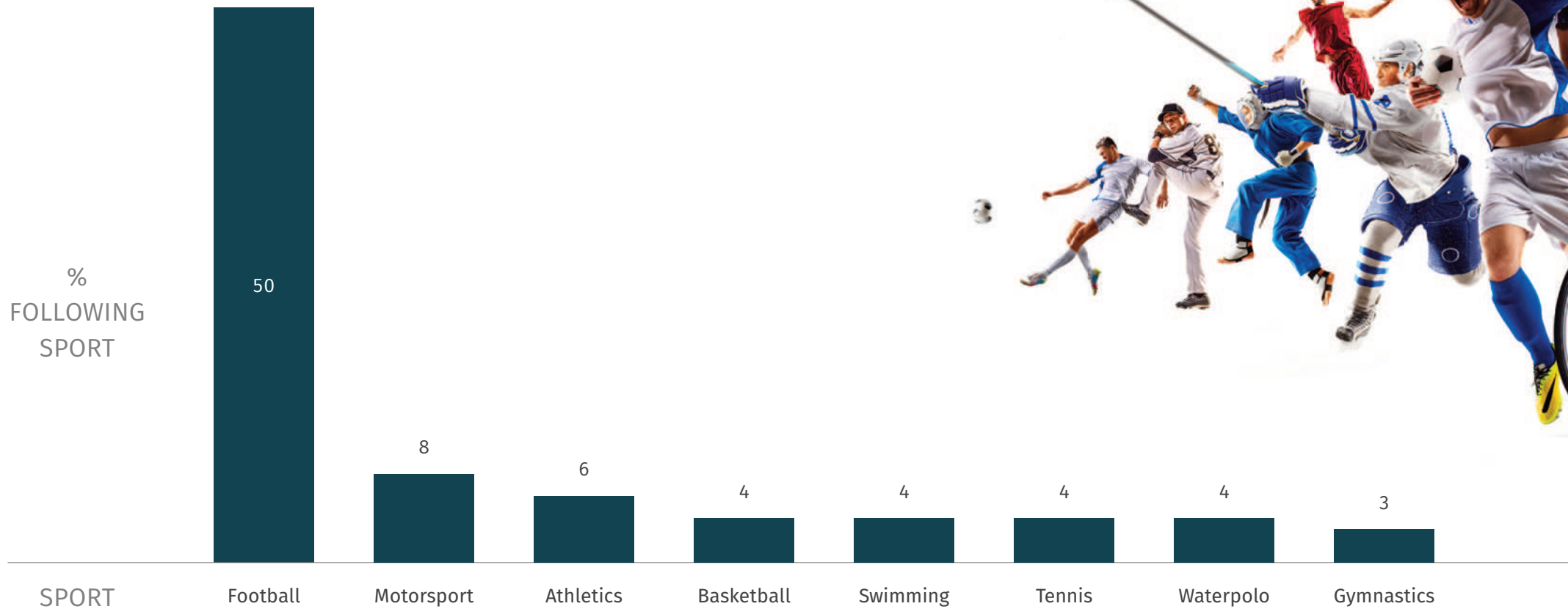
- In your opinion, are there sufficient opportunities for your child(ren) to maximise their football potential in your country?



Base: Parents of children aged under 18 that play football (171), 2015 (125), Benchmark (2,674)

FULL LIST OF SPORTS FOLLOWED (%)

- Which of these sports do you follow?



Base: All respondents Apr 2018 (1,008)



3

2

2

1

1

1

1

Rugby
Union

Cycling

Mixed
Martial
Arts (MMA)

Badminton

Sailing

Netball

Judo

KEY FINDINGS

IMAGE OF FOOTBALL AND THE MALTA FA

The image of both football as a whole and the Malta FA have improved over the last few years. Although football interest has decreased as a whole, these improvements in key areas represent great opportunities for the Malta FA to re-connect with the people of Malta.

Alongside the build-up to the 2018 World Cup, now is a great time to use the favourable view of football and the Malta FA to get more people playing football. Build on their love of football to try and encourage them to take it up and see the benefits. The Malta FA website and Facebook page are seen in a positive light, run campaigns using exclusive content to bring more people to these mediums while achieving your goal.

PARTICIPATION

Out of respondents playing football, a large proportion manage to play weekly suggesting that those who want to play are doing so readily. There has however, been a drop in participation in football, which mirrors the bigger concern that there is a lack of sport participation as a whole. There is a real challenge around getting people reconnected with sport participation, and it is likely that targeting the perception that they have a lack of time is the way to go about this.

Maintaining and growing participation should be the focus for Malta FA. There is a risk of being misled by generally

increasing player numbers, while the general population trend decreases, however Malta FA should look beyond this.

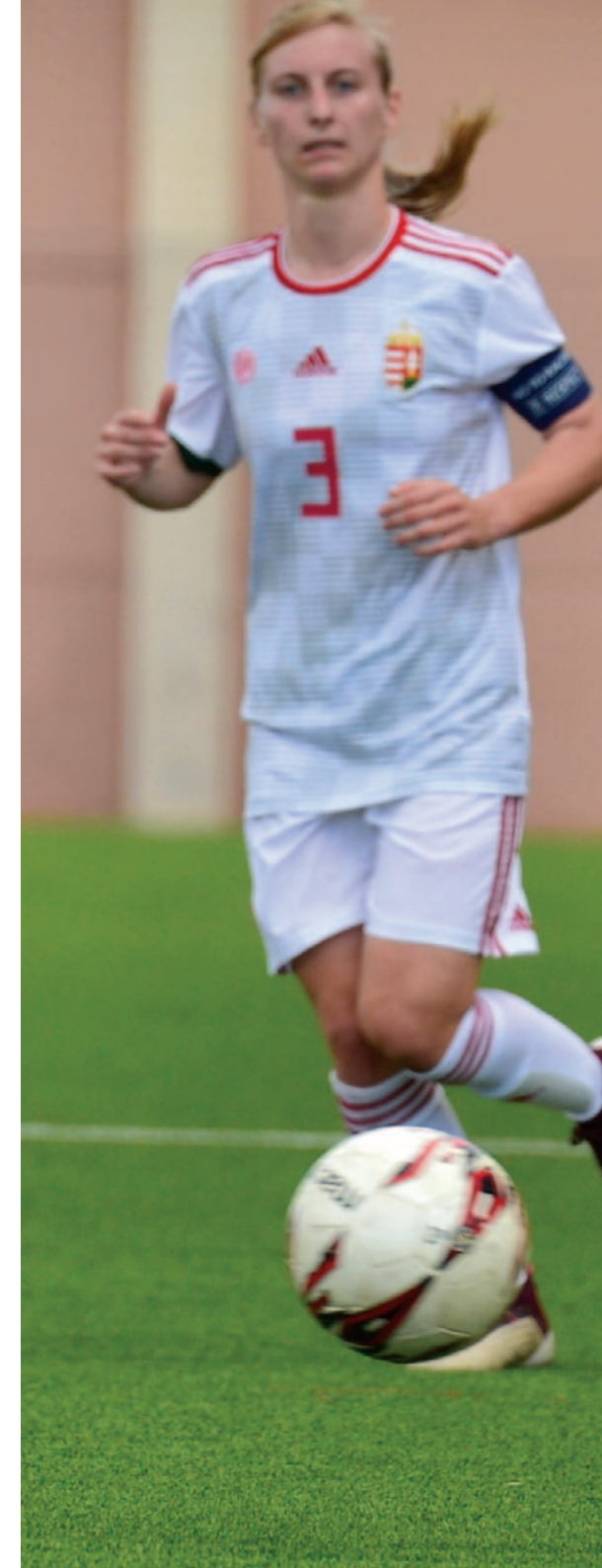
WOMEN'S FOOTBALL

Women's football in Malta has been making some great advances, seen by its positive associations. This improvement is reflected by the finding that women's football as a whole is largely viewed as *'growing in popularity'* and *'indicative of positive social development'* by both genders.

Despite this improvement in perception, women's participation in football, and sport in general, is concerning. Consolidate communication plans focusing on this new improved image that football is positive social development, which will tie in with the improved image. The Malta FA should continue to encourage girls in schools to play football, allowing talented girls to progress and participate at a higher level in clubs and leagues.

DOMESTIC COMPETITIONS

Domestic competitions still lag behind major European competitions such as the English Premier League and Serie A. Despite the slightly lower interest, associations with the domestic competitions remain very positive with the FA Trophy and BOV Premier League being mostly described as "Entertaining" and having "Great atmosphere".





The finding that “Great Atmosphere” (for the League) jumps to 37% among 18-24-year-olds, showing that the Malta FA are capturing an important group here. They should look to build on these associations to drive interest and engagement. Build on the atmosphere that can be provided by the domestic competitions, rather than from watching foreign leagues on TV.

MATCHDAY EXPERIENCE

For local matches, there are some aspects of the matchday experience cited as poor, such as seating and sanitary facilities as well as Wi-Fi. However, the general experience is perceived as good or better by more than 90% of football fans who have attended games.

Over half of football fans that have had a bad matchday experience would attend more matches if the experience was improved, and 44% would recommend friends and family to attend. Given this, improvements in certain capacities specified should result in attendance improvements.



PART 2

SOCIAL RETURN ON INVESTMENT OF FOOTBALL

Those of us that play and watch football know it is so much more than just a game. For many people it can be the glue that holds friends, families and communities together; it can provide the release from everyday tensions and pressures that we all need, boosting our wellbeing and productivity; it helps keep even the most gym-shy players physically active and healthy; and of course even at the grassroots level the economy benefits from players having to purchase kit, equipment and travel to games, payments to coaches and referees and the building of new facilities.

The purpose of the UEFA GROW SROI model is to make this case to those that might not recognise these connections so easily. It has been designed to prove the benefits of mass participation in football across Europe in tangible ways, based on scientific evidence and insight. By demonstrating that football participation has a significant impact – in terms of economic value, social and health benefits and improvements in elite performance – the case is being built for sustainable investment and new strategic partnerships that will provide more people with better opportunities to engage with the game.

The model has been developed over a two-year period with the support of a range of academic and industry experts drawn from ten leading universities from across Europe and many more national and regional football

associations, Government departments and sports policy specialists. With a robust methodology, drawing on the highest quality evidence of football and team sports' impact on a range of economic, social and health conditions, it is the first model of its kind to put an overall monetary value on sports participation at the national and international scale. Following a period of testing in Sweden and Romania the model has now been applied in almost half of UEFA's 55 member countries of all sorts of sizes, cultures and geographic location.

“The UEFA grow SOI has been designed to prove the benefits of mass participation in football across Europe in tangible ways, based on scientific evidence and insight”

The results for the Malta Football Association are based on a range of data collected in March 2019 directly from Maltese football players and the parents of junior players; the Malta FA; Government, European Union, World Health Organisation and OECD statistical sources and reports. The results are impressive, with positive impacts and assessments of value across all aspects of the economic, social and health domains amounting to more than €60 million per annum.

This section presents the detail of the model and the individual elements of value it considers, alongside a breakdown of the valuations and assessments of impact. The analysis also includes a projection of the investment required to drive a 2.5% increase in participation and an assessment of the social and economic value that will return, which amounts to some €4,000 per annum for each new player!

THE UEFA GROW SROI MODEL WILL CREATE A STEP CHANGE IN GRASSROOTS FOOTBALL FUNDING AS NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND GOVERNMENTS HAVE UNIQUE TANGIBLE EVIDENCE THAT INVESTING IN MASS PARTICIPATION HAS A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT IN TERMS OF ECONOMIC VALUE, SOCIAL & HEALTH BENEFITS AND ELITE FOOTBALL PERFORMANCE.



ECONOMY

Economic value of football consumption and employment. Revenue generated from infrastructure investment



SOCIAL

Positive social impact through an active population, e.g. reduction in crime, improved education performance etc



HEALTH

Healthier population through activity and healthcare savings, e.g. reduced diabetes, reduced risk of heart disease



FOOTBALL PERFORMANCE

Stronger pipeline of talent through broader participation base. Improved quality of coaching and clubs to grow the sport

DURING THE EARLY MODEL DEVELOPMENT PHASE, LOCAL EXPERTS AND AN ADVISORY PANEL OF ACADEMICS & SPECIALISTS IN FOOTBALL PROVIDED ADVICE, STEERED AND ENDORSED THE PROJECT



ADVISORY

The Advisory Panel delivered 3 main functions

- **Provided expert advice** on methodology and the econometric model
- **Reviewed progress** and provided guidance on tailoring the business case
- **Endorsed analysis and verified** the technical credentials and methodology used



LOCAL EXPERTS

- Extensive engagement with NA teams and **local experts in Romania and Sweden** - conducted 15+ interviews
- Experts from Central Government, NAs, regional football associations, sports confederations, clubs and universities
- Senior specialists with knowledge in grassroots participation, elite, clubs and competition, coaching, facilities, communications and media, policy and commercial operations



DATA AND RESEARCH

- Review of over 100 academic research reports relating to 150+ metrics
- Use of 7 EU/WHO data sets and research monitors







THE BUSINESS CASE HAS BEEN SEGMENTED INTO 3 MAIN SECTIONS

1

DRIVERS



DEMAND ACTIVATORS

-  Programmes
-  Governance & Policy
-  Marketing & Comms
-  National Inspiration

SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE

-  Facilities
-  Coaches & Workforce
-  Clubs & Leagues
-  Delivery & Technology
-  Education

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CONTEXT

-  Demographic
-  Socio-economic
-  Geog & Environment
-  Lifestyle

2



FOOTBALL PARTICIPATION





3

OUTCOMES



ECONOMIC - e.g.

-  Job creation
-  Boost the economy



SOCIAL - e.g.

-  Crime rates
-  Voluntary contribution

HEALTH - e.g.

-  Diabetes prevalence
-  Healthcare savings

Football Performance - e.g.

-  Talent pathway
-  Elite success

DATA GATHERING



SURVEY

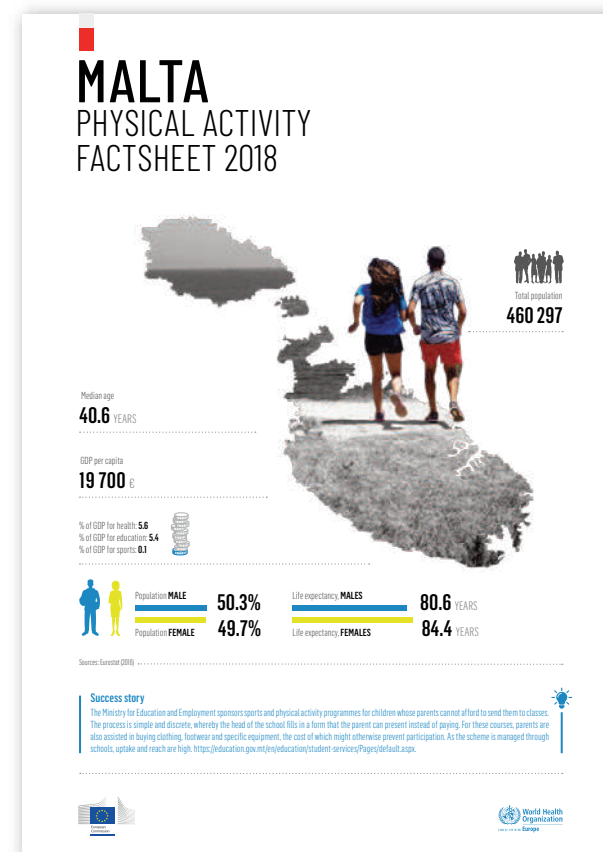
In order to gather information about grassroots football players expenditure, a survey was deployed in Malta.

- 1,325 people responded
- Of those who had played football in the last 12 months:
 - 85% were male and 13% female*
 - 405 responses related to adult player expenditure
 - 152 responses related to child player expenditure



DATA REQUEST

- A data request was created with over 150 metrics relating to the driver, participation and outcome elements
- Data was collected from the Malta FA, UEFA and secondary research
- Third party research sources included EU research monitors; World Health Organisation, World Bank and OECD data sets; Academic peer reviewed studies and local research findings



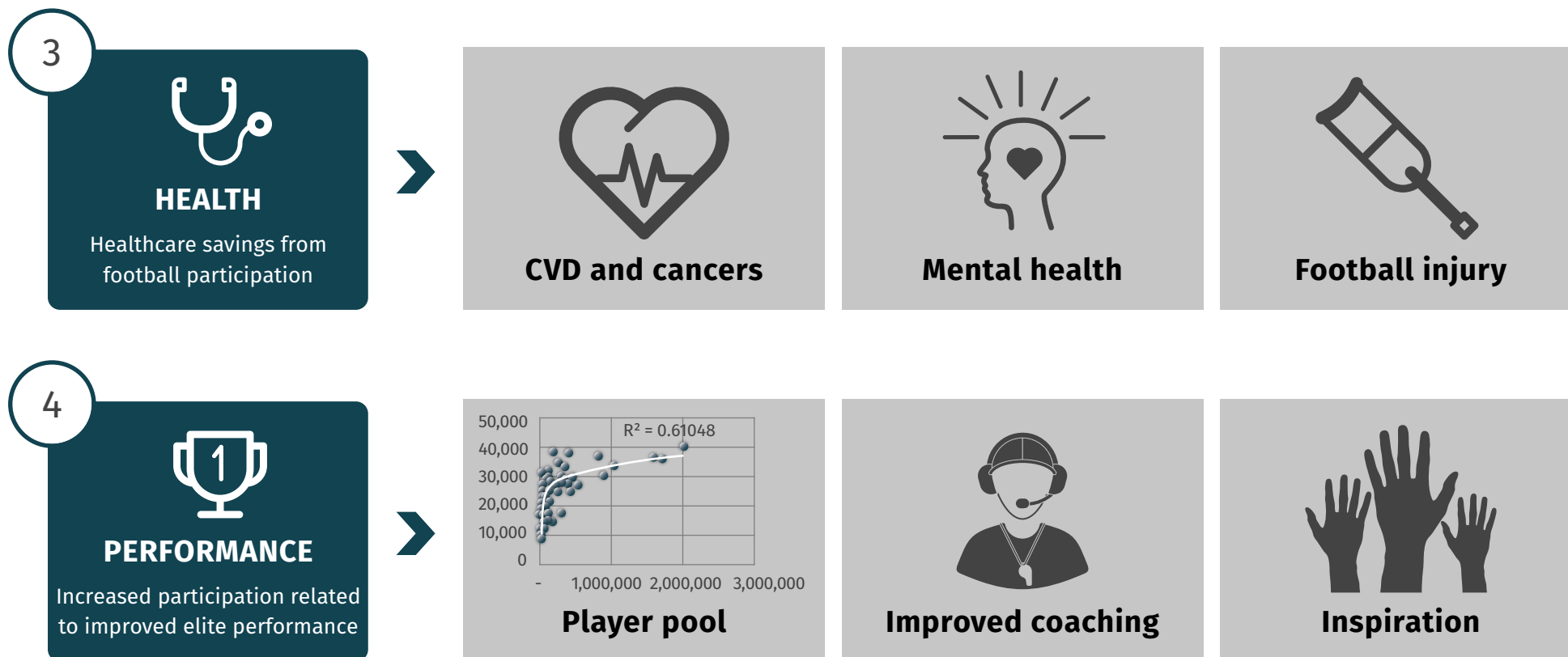
* 2% 'other' or 'preferred not to say'

PARTICIPATION IS PROJECTED TO DELIVER BENEFITS ACROSS ALL OUR OUTCOMES



* Not in employment, education or training (NEET)

PARTICIPATION IS PROJECTED TO DELIVER BENEFITS ACROSS ALL OUR OUTCOMES

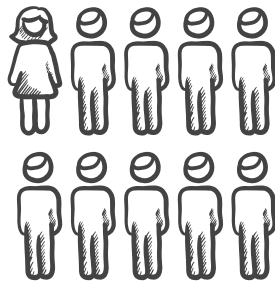


PEOPLE PLAYING FOOTBALL IN MALTA CURRENTLY



21.5K Football Players

Maltese population that plays football



GENDER

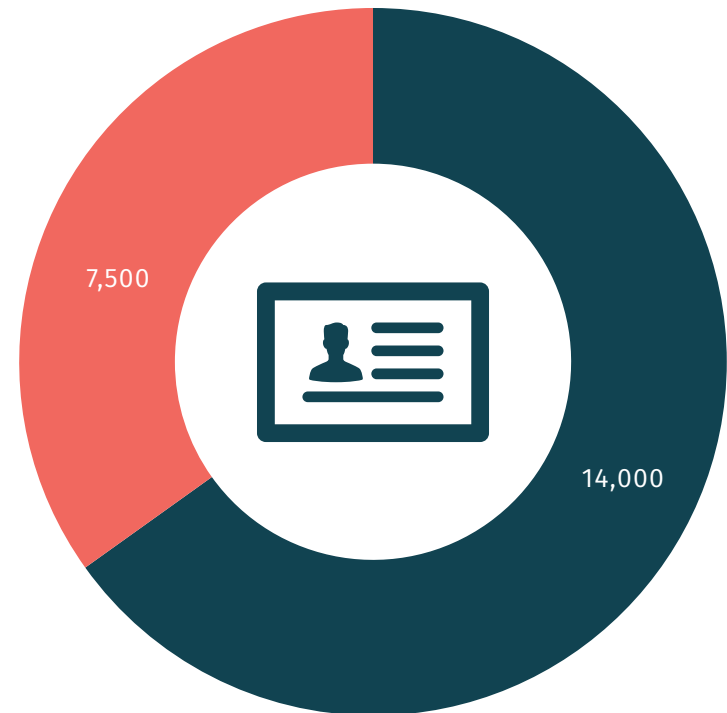


7.5%

92.5%



Casual players vs Registered Players



21,500 players in total

CURRENT IMPACT OF PARTICIPATION IN MALTA



14K registered football players in Malta = €60.3m



1

ECONOMY

€16.4m

direct contribution to
the economy



2

SOCIAL

€23.9m

economic impact of
social benefits



3

HEALTH

€20m

healthcare savings from
football participation



4

PERFORMANCE

Malta currently ranked
between 41st and 51st
in all men, women and
youth UEFA rankings

1 - THE ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION



ECONOMY

Direct contribution to the economy

€16.4m CONTRIBUTION

FACILITY ECONOMIC VALUE

€16.4m

- Based on the value of 96 artificial pitches through:
 - €548K p.a. GVA contribution of construction sector in Malta
 - €7.2M through direct value of pitch construction and hires

PARTICIPATION SPENDING VALUE

€8.6m

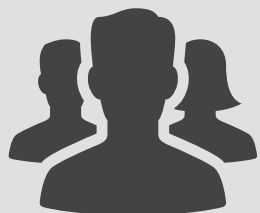
- Revenue generated within football industry by direct participant spending on playing football including club fees, kit and equipment, football trips and other expenditure
- Maltese sector specific multipliers are applied to the spend to account for wider impact on the economy

EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTED

950 jobs

- Based on jobs directly linked to current football participation – i.e.
 - ~Contribution to 740 jobs based on current football employee: participant ratio and multiplier effects
 - ~200 jobs through local construction industry investment

2 - IMPACT OF FOOTBALL PARTICIPATION



SOCIAL

Economic impact of social benefits

€23.9m SAVINGS

CRIME REDUCTION

€10K

- Based on the known risk and cost of youth convictions to estimate total cost
- Estimate value based on football's ability to reduce risk

NEET*

€116K

- Use existing rates to determine total cost of youth not in employment, education or training
- Estimate value based on football's ability to reduce risk

IMPROVED EDUCATION

€460K

- Assessment of the value of football's contribution on improved education is based on OECD** calculation
- Then modelled using impact of education on GDP

VOLUNTEERING

€23.2M

- Based on EU assessment of value of sports volunteering and ratio of those in football to estimate value of each volunteer

*Not in employment, education or training (NEET). **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

3 - MAJOR SAVINGS REALISED THROUGH PREVENTION OF LIFESTYLE DISEASES



HEALTH

Healthcare savings from football participation

€20m SAVINGS

CVD

€564K

107 cases prevented

BREAST CANCER

N/A

<1 case prevented

MENTAL HEALTH

€458K

c.264 cases prevented

SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING

€19.4M

Academic research looked across 67 different sports and assigned value based on people's willingness to pay for an equivalent boost to their sense of wellbeing through other therapies

COST OF INJURY

€704K

Our assessment of the 'cost of injury' is based on a sports injury related insurance claims study in New Zealand providing the cost of football-specific injuries. These figures are then adjusted to account for local economic conditions.

TYPE II DIABETES

€232K

123 cases prevented

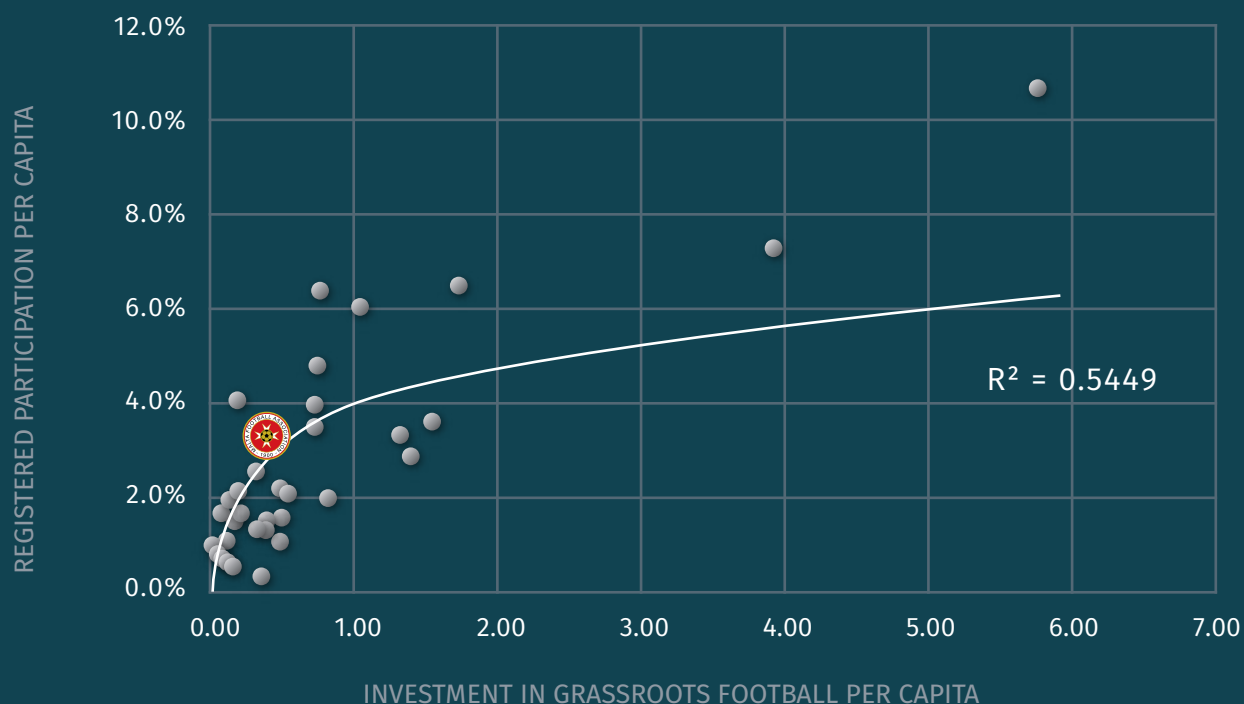
COLON CANCER

€3K

<1 case prevented

EQUATION FOR FOOTBALL PARTICIPATION - TO ESTIMATE THE IMPACT OF FUTURE ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT IN GRASSROOTS FOOTBALL IN MALTA

There is a direct positive relationship between investment into grassroots and participation...



...resulting in a diminishing return on any investment made in participation – Malta can achieve good returns on additional investment in terms of new participation

Additional investment required



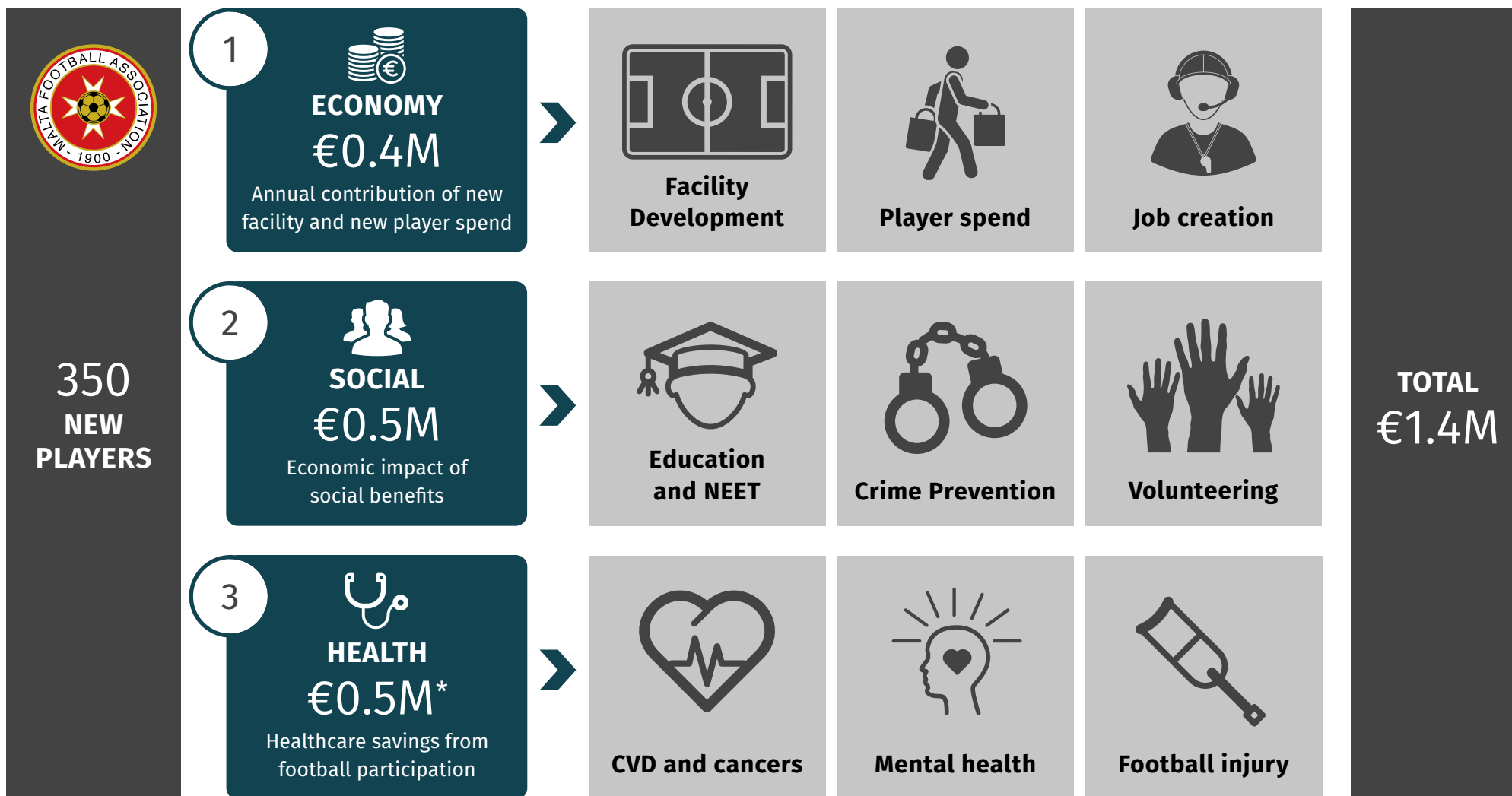
To achieve a 2.5% growth in participation equating to...



**350
new registered
players**

* ● Representing other national football associations

PROJECTED PARTICIPATION WILL DELIVER BENEFITS ACROSS ALL OUR OUTCOMES



*Total discounted for resulting cost of injury from football participation

GROWTH IN PARTICIPATION – CAN ALSO DELIVER AN IMPACT ON ELITE PERFORMANCE FOR BOTH THE SENIOR MALE AND FEMALE TEAMS IN THE LONG RUN



TOTAL NEW REGISTERED PLAYERS*



PERFORMANCE

Impact on senior elite success

324
MALE

Increased male participation achieves improved ranking



+0.6%
in performance

+1
UEFA ranking place**

26
FEMALE

Increased female participation achieves improved ranking



+2%
in performance

No change in
UEFA ranking place**

*The impact modelled here considers participation only

**The analysis shows greater impact on performance can be achieved through more and better coaching

RETURN ON INVESTMENT

NEW INVESTMENT

Investment of €26.7K at a cost of **€76** per participant

ADDITIONAL PARTICIPATION

350 new male and female participants (not including any impact on non affiliated football which we estimate to be an additional 550 players)

ADDITIONAL OUTCOMES

- Economic benefits of over **€0.4** million
- **13** further negative health conditions prevented, saving **€0.5M**
- Social benefits of over **€0.5M**
- Positive **UEFA ranking** point movements

RETURN

New registered participation delivering an average return of €4,000 per participant

Increasing total returns by €1.4 million



To a total of
€61.7 million



ECONOMETRIC OVERVIEW

Economic Calculations

The facility valuation is based on two elements:

- Gross Value Added (GVA) of the direct investment in construction. Rather than the value of the overall investment, GVA is concerned with the additional contribution it makes to economic activity. The research co-ordinators also discount that value over the estimated lifetime of the facility to generate an annual value.
- Direct spending associated with the hire of those facilities on an annual basis.

The participant spending is based on the results of a survey distributed amongst active adult players and the parents of junior players and considers club membership fees and subscriptions; spending on clothing and footwear used for football and spending on other equipment; spending on regular coaching sessions and tournaments; and any other spending directly associated with football participation.

Consideration is also given to the construction sector jobs supported through investment in football facilities based on an economic study of the impact of investment in facilities conducted for the UK Football Foundation.

Social Calculations

The calculations for Crime and NEET are based on the risk of players in the population groups facing these outcomes and the associated cost to society as well as the effect of involvement in team sports like football in reducing that risk. We then use the reduction in risk as a means to calculate the

reduced cost to society. The calculations are then discounted to account for the proportion that would be likely to be involved in an alternative team sport if they did not play football.

The education contribution is based on academic assessments of the impact of involvement in team sports like football on people's educational performance. OECD studies are then used to calculate the likely impact of a lift in educational performance on the country's GDP over an 80-year period and then discount that figure to approximate an annual value.

The value of volunteering is based on EU studies of the value of sports volunteering from which the research co-ordinators calculate the value of an individual sports volunteer which is multiplied by the number of football volunteers.

Health Calculations

The calculations for CVD, Diabetes, Cancer and Mental Health are based on the risk of players in the population groups facing these conditions and the associated cost as well as the effect of regular involvement in sports entailing moderate to vigorous physical activity, such as football, in reducing that risk. The reduction in risk is then applied as a means to calculate the reduced cost to society. The calculations are then discounted to account for the proportion that would be likely to be involved in similar forms of physical activity if they did not play football.

The calculation for subjective wellbeing uses findings from academic research that assigned a monetary value on the basis of people's 'willingness to pay' for an equivalent boost to their sense of wellbeing to that driven by sports participation, including football.



PART 3

FOREIGN PLAYER IMPACT ON MALTESE FOOTBALL

THIS ASSIGNMENT WAS CARRIED OUT BY THE UEFA INTELLIGENCE CENTRE FOR THE MALTA FA

This report was undertaken in February and March 2019 using a combination of primary data sourced from UEFA and the Malta FA, third party databases and key stakeholder interviews.

Introduction to the Assignment

The UEFA Intelligence Centre was asked to provide an assessment of the level of impact which foreign players have had on the Maltese national senior men's team and the BOV Premier League. This includes analysis of changes to relevant regulations in recent years and any material impact on the national team or league, in terms of competitiveness, financial situation and commercial standing.



The analysis includes a benchmarking analysis of a peer group of six other UEFA associations of similar size and market dynamics to Malta across the various elements outlined herewith.

This peer group consists of:

- Cyprus
- Estonia
- Iceland
- Faroe Islands
- Luxembourg
- Northern Ireland

THE ANALYSES USED IN THIS REPORT DRAW FROM CLUB AND NATIONAL TEAM LEVEL FOOTBALL DATA FROM A RANGE OF UEFA INTELLIGENCE CENTRE PROPRIETARY DATABASES



THIS REPORT ASSESSES THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN PLAYER REGULATIONS ON MALTESE FOOTBALL; BOTH THE MEN'S NATIONAL TEAMS AND THE BOV PREMIER LEAGUE

Questions examined in report

The report seeks to provide evidence-based context to the following questions, with a particular focus on assessing the impact of foreign player regulations during the timeframe which changes have been made to squad regulations:

1. Have changes to foreign player rules had an impact on the Maltese national team?
2. How have clubs implemented the foreign player rule changes available to them?
3. How much of an impact are foreign players having on the league?
4. How much of an impact are foreign players having on club finances?

Throughout the report, observations on Maltese football are complemented by like-for-like comparisons with the peer group countries. This is only possible due to the proprietary UEFA Intelligence Centre databases covering each and every European territory.

In reference to these primary questions, the report directly assesses certain comments that arose during the stakeholder feedback discussions (examples below):



Another section providing 'state of the game' context has been added to this final report, providing analysis on commonly referenced stakeholder issues, such as league format and fan appeal.

ANALYSIS THROUGHOUT THIS REPORT HAS BEEN BUILT ON A BESPOKE UEFA DATABASE COMPILED FROM SEVERAL DIFFERENT SOURCES

Analysis of trends in 'player' matters, notably playing minutes, national team participation and transfers, has been built upon registered player data available on the Malta Football Association website, corroborated with data from third party websites (between 500-550 players per season).

Trends in player wages were compiled from anonymised and redacted information supplied to the UEFA Intelligence Centre by the Malta Football Association. These wage listings were based on 300-325 individual player contracts.

There are a number of factors behind the difference in sample sizes:

- The player wage listings exclude some players who are registered but are not on the monthly payroll throughout the season (i.e. they were not full professionals.
- There is a difference in the timeframe of the datasets. Player registrations are typically based on lists from across the entirety of a season whereas the players' wages data is from a fixed point in time – and therefore can potentially exclude players not involved in the squad at that precise time.



THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL CHANGES TO SQUAD REGULATIONS IN MALTA OVER THE PAST TWENTY YEARS





















There have been steady increases to the permitted number of foreign (non-homegrown) players in Maltese clubs' senior squads. There are a number of BOV Premier League clubs which are in favour of being able to field eleven foreign players

Evolution of Malta FA foreign player rules

Early 1980s	1	The 1980s saw the introduction of the first foreign players permitted to play, with a cap of one per club
1990s/2000s	2-3	The regulations changed to a maximum of three , subsequently lowered to two permitted in matchday squads
2010/11	3	Maximum four foreign players registered in senior squads with a maximum of three in matchday squads
2011/12	4	Unlimited foreign players registered in senior squads with a maximum of four in matchday squads
2012/13	4	Unlimited foreign players registered in senior squads with a maximum of four in matchday squads
2013/14	5	Unlimited foreign players registered in senior squads with a maximum of five in matchday squads
2015/16	7	Unlimited foreign players registered in senior squads with a maximum of seven in matchday squads
2018	?	Some BOV Premier League clubs have declared a preference for an increase in the regulations to eleven foreign players in matchday squads (i.e. whole starting line-up could effectively be non-Maltese)

THE CURRENT LANDSCAPE OF NATIONALITY BASED SQUAD RESTRICTIONS ACROSS EUROPE

Squad restrictions and limits come in many forms with many definitions. This page is a unique attempt at presenting all these disparate rules in a relative order from low to high squad limit regulation. Basic formula are used to make the different definitions equivalent to each other (eg 5 foreign = 3 Non-EU, 7 matchday squad = 8 registered squad).

		Hard		Soft	
Equivalent formulas		Equivalent number permitted (various definitions):			
Non-EEA	+4	A. Registrations	 3	 4*	
	+3	B. Squads (25)		 4	 5
	+2	C. Match day squads (18)		  3	 4
	+1	Fielded (11)		 3	 5
	-	On-pitch (11+)		 2	 3
Non-national	+4	A. Registrations			
	+3	B. Squads (25)	 4	 5	 6
	+2	C. Match day squads (18)		 6	 7
	+1	Fielded (11)		 3	 4*
	-	On-pitch (11+)		 4	 5
		Average equivalent limit			

Work permit regime



The current Maltese Premier League and First division squad restrictions are at the soft end of the 40 nationality based squad restrictions operating in European league football. Only Croatia, San Marino and Turkey have less strict rules. The proposal of allowing 11 non-EEA players in the matchday squad of 18 would make the regulation the loosest across the whole of European football.

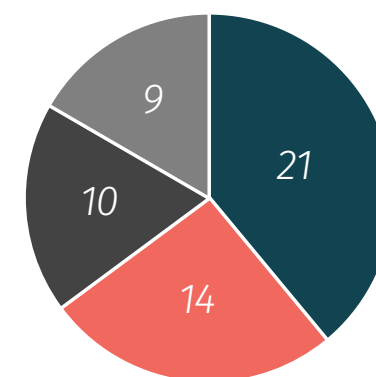
* For Kazakhstan, the limits are based on locally trained player (LTP) rather than nationality definition. However with 95%+ LTP Kazakh nationals, this has been considered equivalent for illustration purposes. For Faroe Islands the limits are based on non-Scandinavian players rather than non-national or non-EU. French clubs are subject to two separate definitions, 4 non-EU in their matchday squad of 18 and 4 non-Cotonou accord nationality players registered at club ('Cotonou' covers a group of 76 (mainly African) countries which have signed an accord with the EU). For Germany there is no limit but an indirect requirement to have at least 12 registered contracts with German players.

Nationality-based rules in UEFA's national associations

League	Summary of rules	Details if specified	Work permits
ALB	4 Non-national	On pitch same time	
AND			All
ARM			
AUT			
AZE	6 Non-national		
BEL			
BIH	4 Non-national		Non-nationals
BLR	5 Non-national		
BUL	3 / 5 Non-EU	On pitch/in squad	Non-EU
CRO	8 Non-EU	Fielded during match	
CYP	5 Non-EU	Fielded during match	
CZE	5 Non-EU	Fielded during match	
DEN			
ENG			Non-EU
ESP			Non-EU
EST	5 Non-national		
FIN	3 Non-EU	Matchday squad	
FRA	4 Non-EU		
FRO	4 Non-Scandinavian	Fielded during match	
GEO	8 Non-national		
GER	12 German	Under contract	
GIB			Non-EU
GRE			
HUN	5 Non-EU	Fielded during match	
IRL			Non-EU
ISL	3 Non-EU	Matchday squad	Non-EU
ISR	5 / 6 Non-national	On pitch/squad	

League	Summary of rules	Details if specified	Work permits
ITA	3 Non-EU		
KAZ	6 / 8 Non-LTP	On pitch/squad	
KOS			
LTU	6 Non-national		
LUX			
LVA	5 Non-national	On pitch same time	
MDA	7 Non-national	Fielded during match	
MKD	8 Non-national		
MLT	7 Non-national	On pitch same time	
MNE	3 Non-national	Fielded during match	
NED			Non-EU
NIR			Non-EU
NOR			Non-EU
POL	2 Non-EU	On pitch same time	
POR			
ROU	4 Non-EU		
RUS	5 Non-national	On pitch same time	
SCO			Non-EU
SMR	8 Non-national	On pitch same time	
SRB	4 Non-national		
SUI	5 Non-EU/LTP	On pitch same time	
SVK	5 Non-EU	Matchday squad	
SVN	3 Non-EU	Fielded during match	
SWE			Non-EU
TUR	14 Non-national	Squad incl. max 2 GK	
UKR	7 Non-national	On pitch same time	
WAL			

Breakdown of nationality-based rules



- LIMITED ON FOREIGN PLAYERS
- LIMITED NON-EU PLAYERS
- WORK PERMIT REGIME ONLY
- NO HARD NATIONALITY-BASED RULES

SOURCE: UEFA Club Licensing Benchmarking Report: Financial Year 2017

SUMMARY: KEY FINDINGS

Have changes to foreign player rules had an impact on the Maltese national team?

This analysis shows that minutes played by Maltese players and young Maltese players have reduced over the last decade. This shrinking talent pool is of particular concern given the current Maltese national squad has the oldest age and smallest number of young players of the peer group. There have been efforts made by the Maltese national team coaches to promote younger players and compared to the peer group, opportunities in the senior team do appear to have been given (how much regular club football these young players are getting is more of a concern).

Direct causation between fewer minutes played by Maltese players and worsening results is difficult to prove. Trends in national team results are not easy to distinguish given the general lack of historical success of the national team and the fact that the UEFA Nations League has partly changed the structure of opponents. However, it would appear that a further move in the foreign player quota from 7 to 11 in matchday squads would likely lead to minutes played by homegrown players dropping further, especially in key positions (i.e. strikers, centre-back and goalkeepers).

Have changes to foreign player rules had an impact on the Maltese league?

The increase in foreigners and any associated rise in playing quality level has not translated into any evident commercial upside for the league or clubs. Attendances are low and have been sliding, and sponsorship and broadcast income have not seen any direct increase in value.

In terms of competitiveness, the BOV Premier League is relatively competitive compared to the peer group of countries. There is a healthy



rivalry for the title and there is evidence to support that mid-tier clubs have become more competitive in recent years. However, there is little evidence to back the notion that the increase in foreign players is helping the bottom clubs compete better, with the bottom team earning decreasing points per game over the period. The impact of expanding the league from 10 to 14 teams makes competitive balance analyses challenging.

If clubs were to replace part-time homegrown players with full-time foreign players, then it could lead to improved performance of clubs (if clubs move to a full-time basis) but this would also likely lead to further increases in wage bills. In addition there is some doubt if clubs can be deemed to be of a professional standing, aside from their playing squads.

If clubs were to replace homegrown full-time players with full-time foreign players, it is not clear there would be any improvement in wage bills or improvements in player quality.

Have clubs implemented the foreign player rule changes available to them?

Current Maltese foreign player rules are already at the lenient/flexible end of the 40 leagues which operate direct rules based on player nationality.

It would appear that the majority of current foreign player allocation (i.e. seven in matchday squads) has been used by most clubs. Several stakeholders believe if the quota was raised to eleven foreigners, all clubs would immediately use the full quota.

There has been a significant increase in the use of non-homegrown players. The profile of these foreign players (majority non-European) is quite different from peer group league foreign player profiles (majority European).

Brazilian and Italian players are the clear first and second foreign players by nationality and destination countries (i.e. most foreign players are sourced and return to their 'home' markets). It is not clear whether agents are using Malta as a structured 'stepping stone' into an EU member state (although current Maltese nationality laws are not particularly favourable towards this) or whether players coming to Malta are 'itinerant' footballers.

Are foreign players cheaper than homegrown players?

From the analysis of club wages carried out by the UEFA Intelligence Centre, there is clear evidence that foreign players are almost exclusively on full-time contracts, whereas only 56% of Maltese players can be considered to be fully professional.

It is also apparent that foreign players are paid more than homegrown peers, both in terms of average wages - a 56% 'premium' - and in the number of high earners.

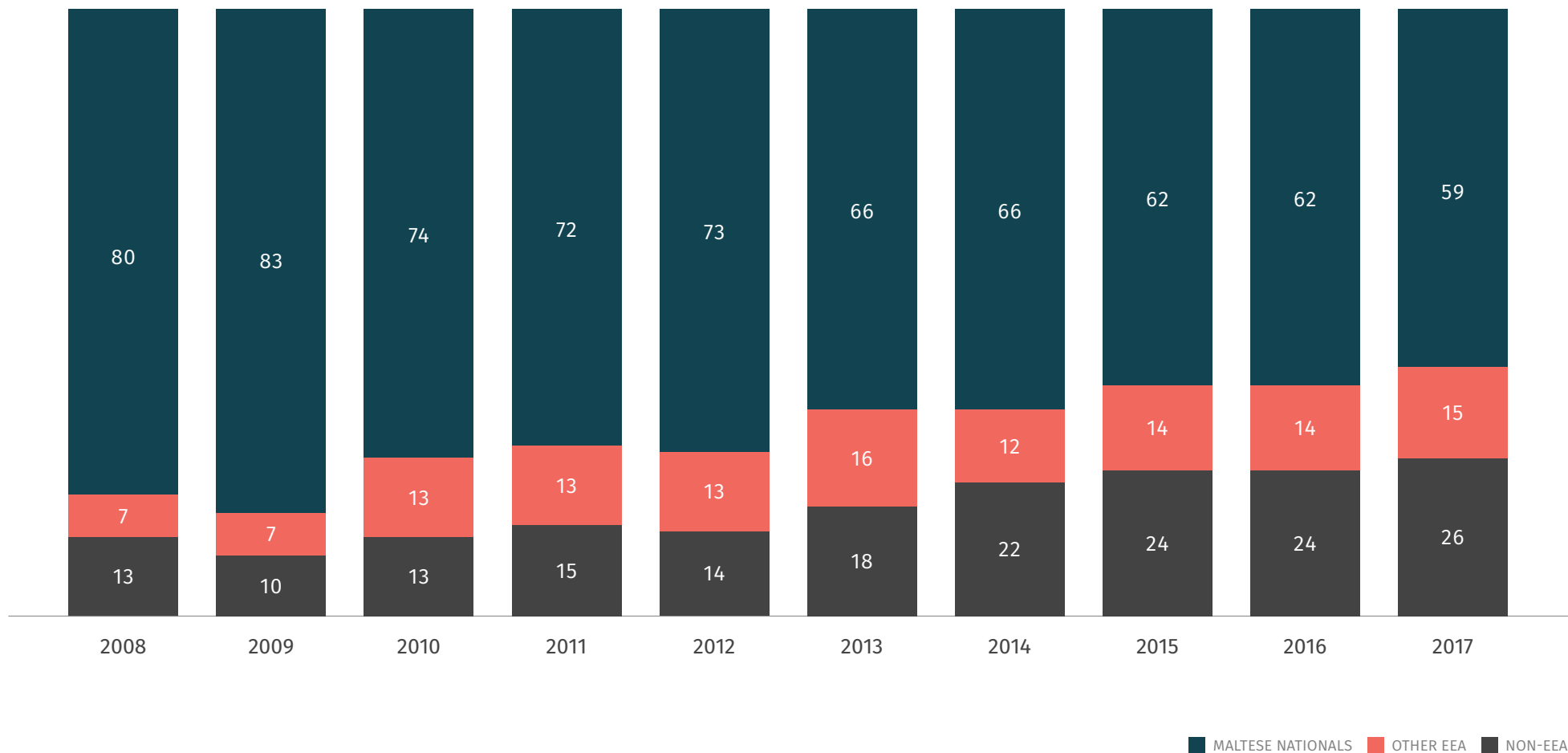
Even if the 44% of part-time (earning less than €750 p.m.) Maltese players are excluded, foreign players still earned slightly more in 2018 than Maltese players (the foreign player premium drops to 3% above homegrown player wages).

There has been significant wage inflation since 2011; however 2018 data suggests wages were relatively steady between the end of 17/18 season and first half of 18/19 season.

MALTA SENIOR TEAM: AVAILABLE PLAYER POOL

There were 305 Maltese nationals players registered in the BOV Premier League in 2017/18. This is up from 227 in 2008, but mostly attributable to the increase in teams from ten to fourteen. The domestic share of all registered players has dropped from 80% to 60%.

Maltese national player pool in BOV Premier League, 2008 to 2017 (%)

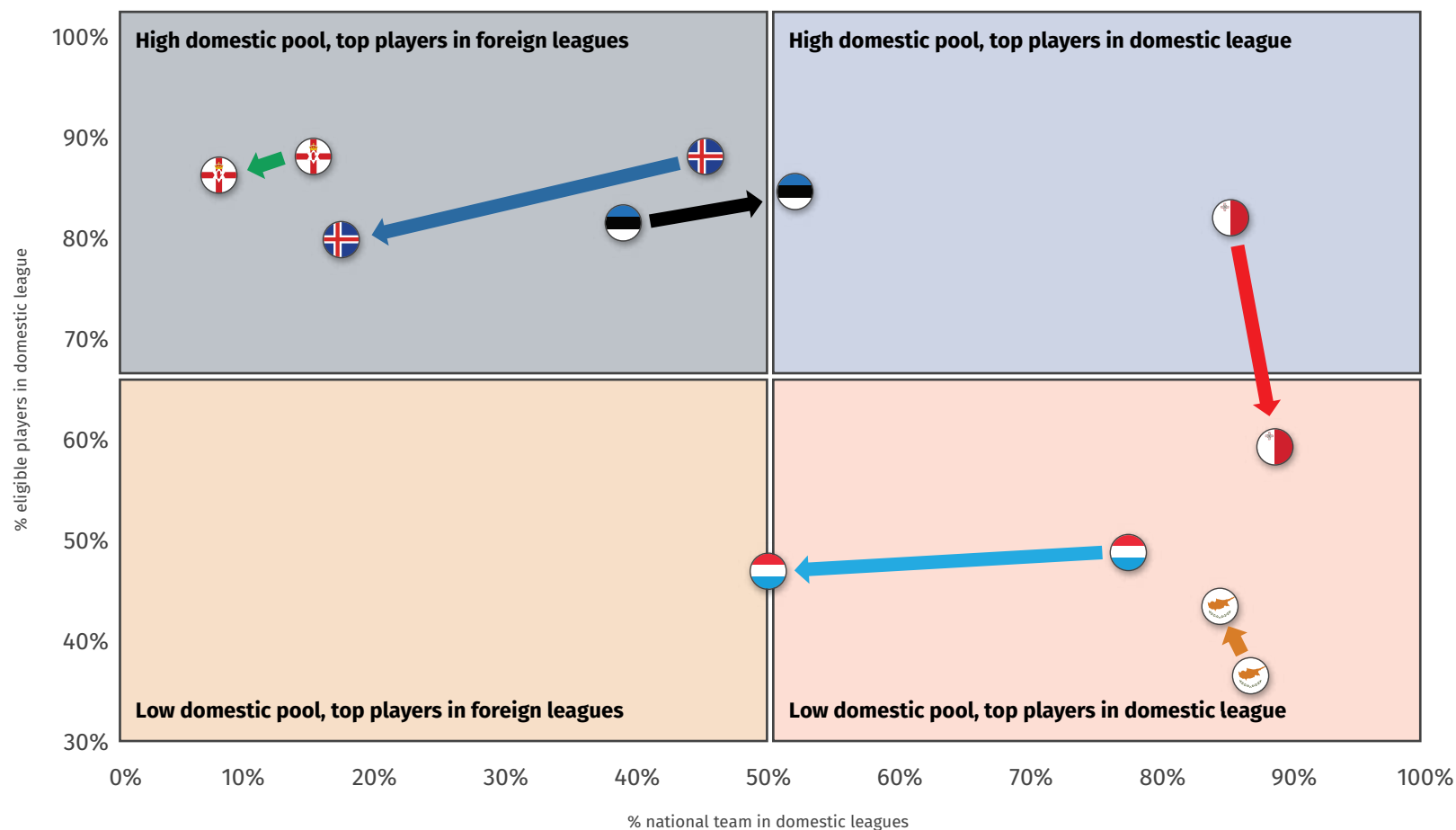


PEER GROUP ANALYSIS: AVAILABLE DOMESTIC PLAYER POOL

The peer group countries show different levels of stability of the available domestic player pool. Malta appears to be the only country where both the number of domestic players in the top league is decreasing and the number of national team players playing abroad is falling.

Peer group national player pool in top domestic leagues, 2007 vs 2017

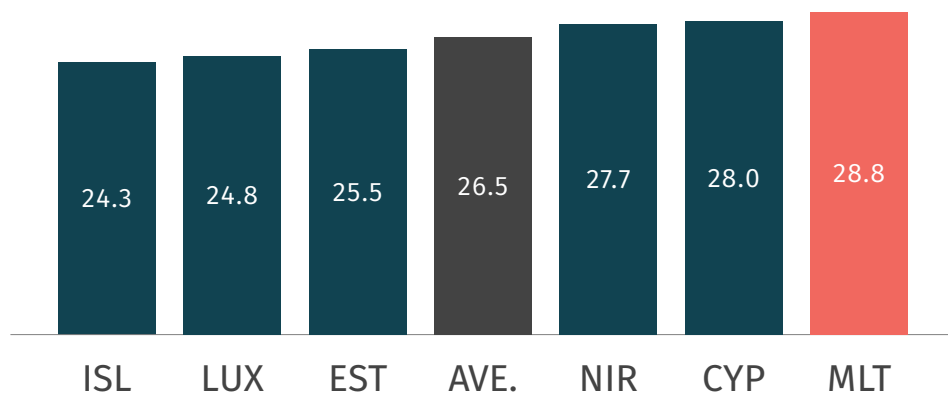
Arrow shows movement from 2007 to 2017



There is variation between the peer group not only in the levels of potential national team players in their domestic leagues but also in which leagues their national team players play in. Iceland and Northern Ireland have maintained their domestic player pools in their top leagues but the majority of their national team players have been transferred to higher level leagues across Europe.

MALTA NATIONAL TEAM: AGE PROFILES COMPARED TO PEER GROUP

Average age 2018/19 national team squads:



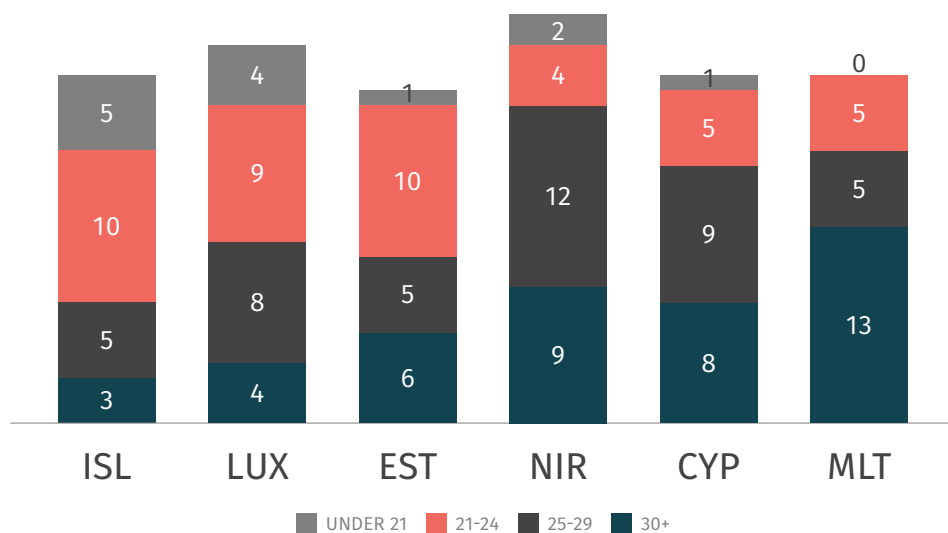
Average age profile of current national team squads

Players to have featured for the Maltese national team squads in 2018/19* have comfortably the oldest average age of the peer group at 28.8 years old (at start of season). This is 4.5 years older on average than the Icelandic national team squad.

The average age of 28.8 years old in the current squad is more than two years higher than the ten-year Maltese national team squad average of 26.6 years old.

It is difficult to make conclusions linking this old squad age profile with the increasing number of foreign players on the national team, but the smaller Maltese player pool could be one factor.

Age profile of 2018/19 national team squads:



Integration of youth prospects

The 2018/19 Maltese squads are the only peer group country to have not included an under 21 player. By contrast Iceland and Luxemburg have included five and four U21 players this season.

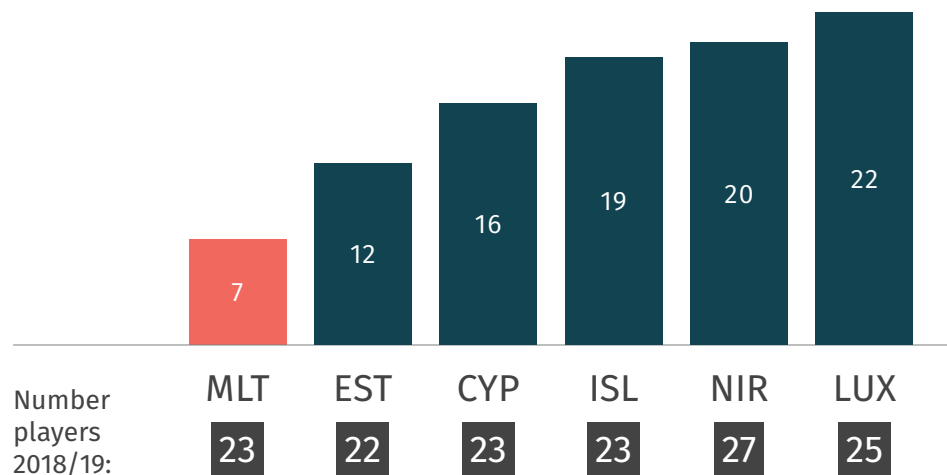
Older players

The 2018/19 Maltese squads include comfortably the highest number of older players in the peer group with 13 players of 30+ compared to just three players in Iceland.

**Information correct as of November 2018*

MALTA NATIONAL TEAM: SOURCING OF PLAYERS COMPARED TO PEER GROUP

Number of different clubs supplying players to 2018/19 national team squads:

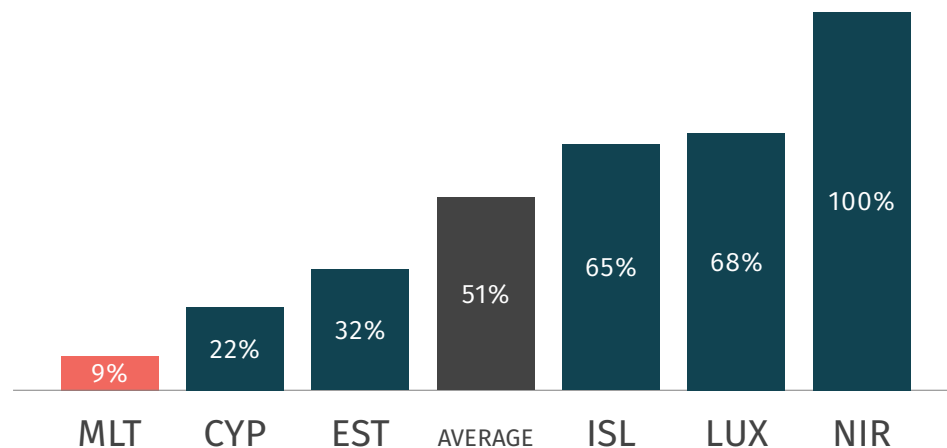


Concentration of national team players within clubs

The Maltese national team squad has a considerably different profile than the peer group. The 23 players in 2018/19* have come from just seven clubs, with Valletta contributing a high of seven players. This is by far the highest concentration within the peer group. This is accentuated by the low number of Maltese players plying their trade overseas.

For example this compares to the squad of 25 Luxembourg national team players who are sourced from 22 different clubs.

Percentage 2018/19 national team squads playing abroad:



Proportion current national team squads playing at foreign club:

The Maltese national team squad includes only two players who started the season playing in another country, Andr  Schembri (Cyprus) and Zach Muscat (Italy/Portugal). This continues the downward trend previously identified in the ten-season scatter chart.

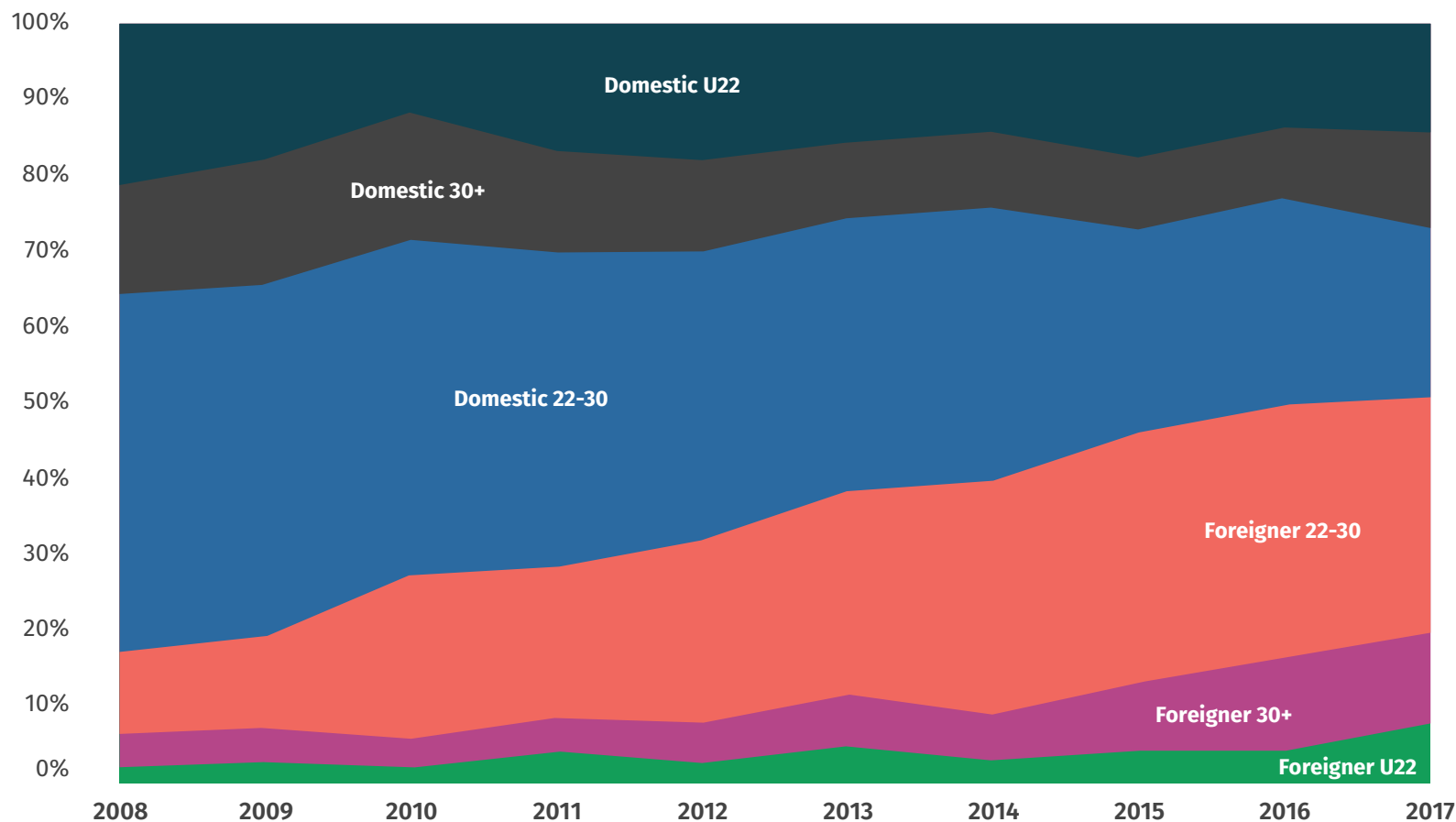
**Information correct as of November 2018*

MALTA YOUTH TEAMS: YOUNG PLAYERS' LEAGUE PLAYING TIME

One factor potentially limiting the success of the Maltese youth teams is the opportunity young players have of playing in the BOV Premier League; this has been on the decline over the last decade.

Maltese players league playing time by age group, 2008 to 2017

With few young Maltese players moving abroad to foreign leagues, the greatest chance of top division league football comes in the BOV Premier League. These opportunities have dropped over the last ten years and as a consequence young Maltese players may increasingly find themselves playing in the second and third tier domestic leagues.

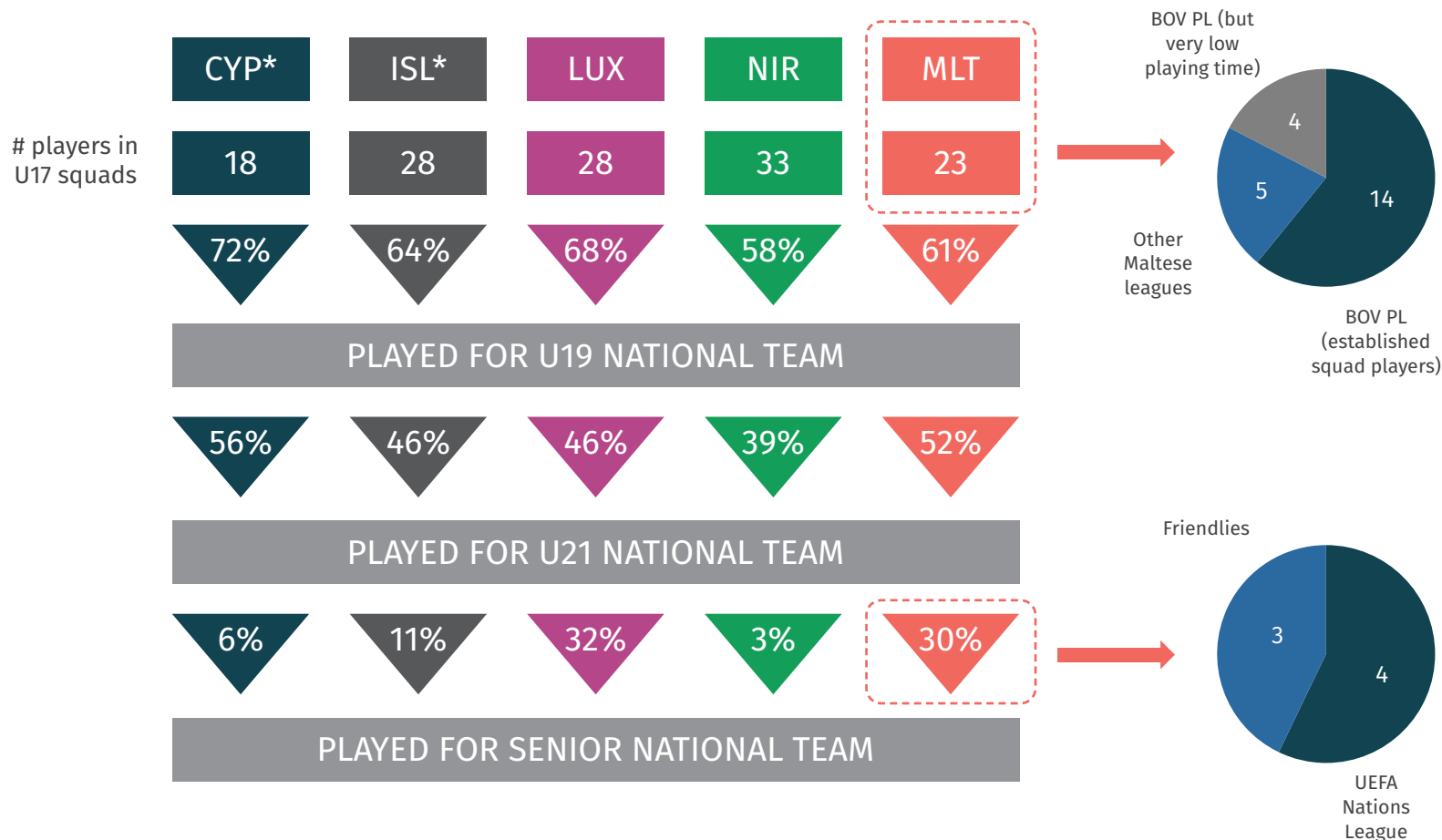


The increase in foreign players has led to shorter playing time for all Maltese age groups but particularly squeezed the middle Maltese age group 22-30

YOUTH PROGRESSION

Given the relatively high amount of over 30-year-olds in the Maltese squad, there have been attempts to bring through more young players. Of the 23 players to have played in the U17 squad in 2013, 30% have featured for the senior team already – this is a high proportion compared to the peer group

Peer group 2013 U17 national team squad player progression



Of the 23 players to have featured in the 2013 U17 squad, 18 now play at BOV PL clubs (although 4 feature very little).

2 of the 23 have played abroad but have since returned to Malta.

Of the 7 players to have featured in the senior Malta squad, 4 have played competitive matches, the other 3 friendlies only.

*2013 squads unavailable, 2014 selected in place

*Information correct as of November 2018.

MALTA SENIOR TEAM: STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK

Progression of senior national team

There is a general feeling amongst Malta FA officials and coaches that the national team has progressed in recent years, despite the lack of match wins.

The senior team has been more competitive in recent games and the UEFA Nations League presents a good platform for further progression.

The coaching team has recognised the need to bring a new generation of younger players through and is also trying to bring a more professional attitude to the game. They feel there are limitations however, due to the lack of playing time afforded to younger Maltese players in the domestic league.

Recognising the shrinking talent pool of potential players from the domestic league the Malta FA have looked to other avenues but these have not proved to be altogether fruitful to date.

The international Maltese diaspora is constantly tracked by Malta FA coaches but does not seem to be a rich enough source of potential players. Some non-Maltese born players have earned nationality and played for the senior team but some stakeholders claimed they are not encouraged to progress as there are limits in nurseries on the number of non-Maltese nationals.

National team infrastructure

Many stakeholders, across the Malta FA, clubs and third parties, believe there has been a big improvement in infrastructure for all national team levels. There appeared to be a consensus that the general infrastructure for the national team is of a good level.

However, issues arise between the lack of coordination and common goals between the national teams, the clubs and the nurseries.

Player mentality, cultural influences affecting the Maltese game

There is a shared belief that participation amongst younger generations is at risk of decreasing. That parents are not encouraging their children to pursue football careers as much as they do in other European countries, as football is not seen as a 'viable' profession. Some made reference to the amount of foreign players blocking playing chances for younger Maltese as another factor for the drop in interest.

There appears to be a consensus that Maltese players, especially younger players, "do not travel as well" as peers from other countries. Despite many efforts from the Malta FA to encourage players to experience foreign leagues, there is a perception that 'life is harder abroad' and players do not seem to assimilate well.

"Maltese move abroad to work in other professions, such as law and medicine, but we won't for football"

Domestically, some stakeholders believe Maltese players are starting to get a complex that foreign players are of a higher standard than Maltese players. The constant transfer turnaround of foreign players has led them to believe the clubs would much rather keep searching for foreign players who may succeed than give opportunities to younger Maltese players.

Amongst the clubs there are some who believe the attitude of Maltese players has not improved and holds them back. They consider them to be less professional than their foreign team-mates and many know they have guaranteed team selections because of the minimum required to have four in the starting eleven.

Youth players

There is a belief amongst some stakeholders that clubs do not encourage the development of young Maltese players.

They consider the main use of young Maltese players by clubs is purely for quota reasons; i.e. they are picked in matchday squads but get very little playing time.

One stakeholder said clubs will even discourage the transfers of younger, Maltese players so that they can maintain their quota levels.

There is a concern the talent pool will shrink even further because of younger players becoming disillusioned by the lack of opportunities.

Malta FA coaches are concerned many drop out at U17 level to pursue studies or seek other careers. The transition from youth to senior team level is not as 'seamless' as it might be in other European countries.

"Malta competes well at youth level but the talent is blocked or becomes disillusioned at 18 years old"

"Why would parents encourage their children to become footballers in Malta when they can see the clubs are just focused on recruiting as many foreign players as possible?"

Youth set-up

There appears to be a broad consensus that there are too many youth nurseries in Malta and that there is a need for a much more coordinated and focused strategy across all stakeholder groups in this aspect.

Problems with the current set-up are mentioned, unrelated to the potential impact of foreign players.

From a structural aspect, there are too many gaps in youth team levels i.e. no U14 or U16. This produces a forced filtering system which is unnecessarily early.

A constant problem cited is there need to be closer links between schools, local communities and nurseries.

There is a general preference towards fewer and better-run nurseries. There appears to be little affinity between most clubs and nurseries and there is no coordination between nurseries; they are run by different people with different approaches.

Some stakeholders argued for tougher regulations on nurseries, stricter requirements and common standards.

"There are too many nurseries. They are not located in line with the population, they are run purely for licensing reasons"

"There needs to be a more coordinated strategy between nurseries, schools and the Malta FA. We need to make sure the best talent is identified and brought through carefully"

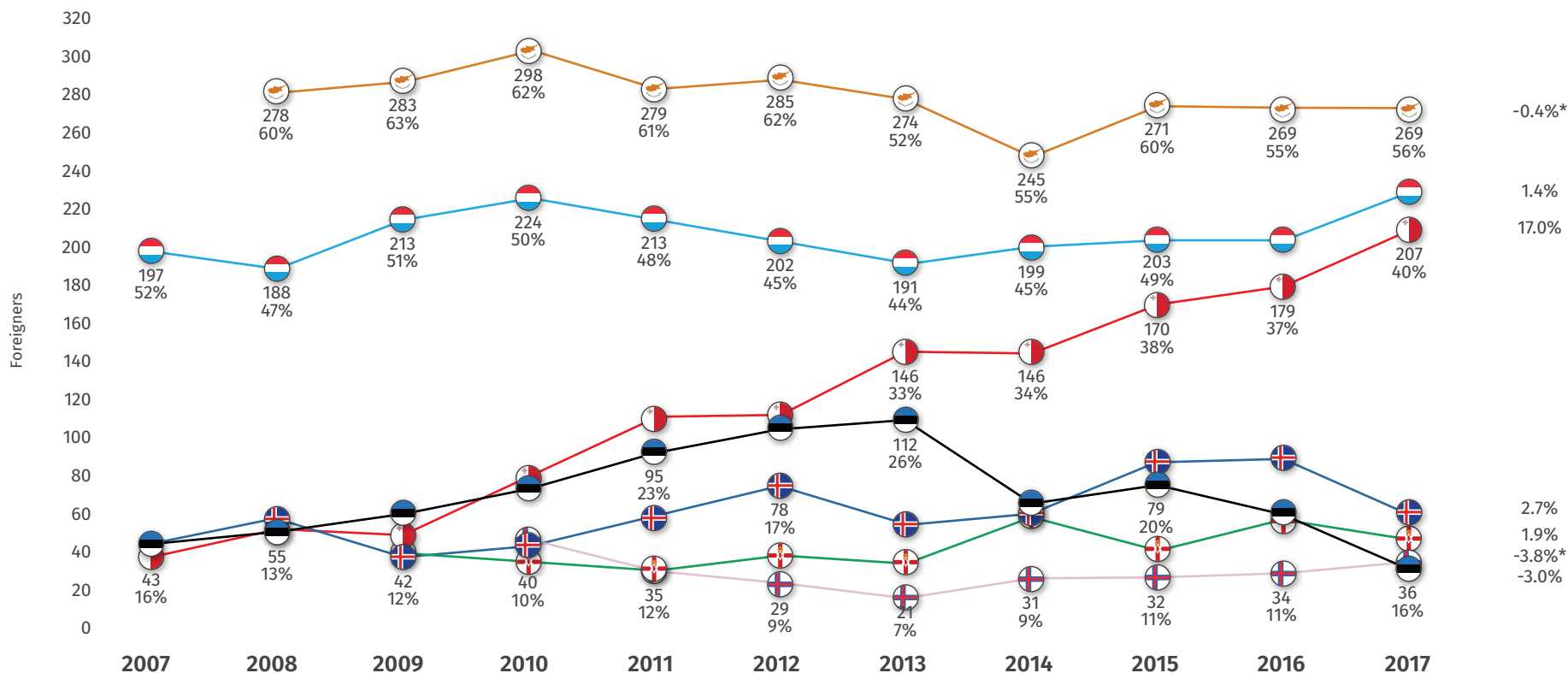
FOREIGN PLAYER REGISTRATIONS: RECENT GROWTH

In line with the change in regulations, the playing time and selection of foreign players in the BOV Premier League has increased over the past ten years. Non-Maltese players now make up 40% of total players and this % share has increased steadily for the last eight seasons.

Peer group: Foreign players* in top domestic leagues, 2007 to 2017

Number of NON-HOMEGROWN players registered with top division clubs (and percentage of total league players)

CAGR 2007-2017



With its changes to the regulations regarding foreign players, Malta has seen by far the biggest rise in foreign players over the last ten years. Estonia had a similar growth rate until 2013, but the numbers have drastically dropped since, back to 2007 levels.

Other associations in the peer group have seen levels stay relatively stable.

*CAGR 2008-17. Data unavailable for Faroe Islands 2007-8 *CAGR 2010-17. Data unavailable for Faroe Islands 2007-10 *CAGR 2009-17. Data unavailable for Northern Ireland 2007-9

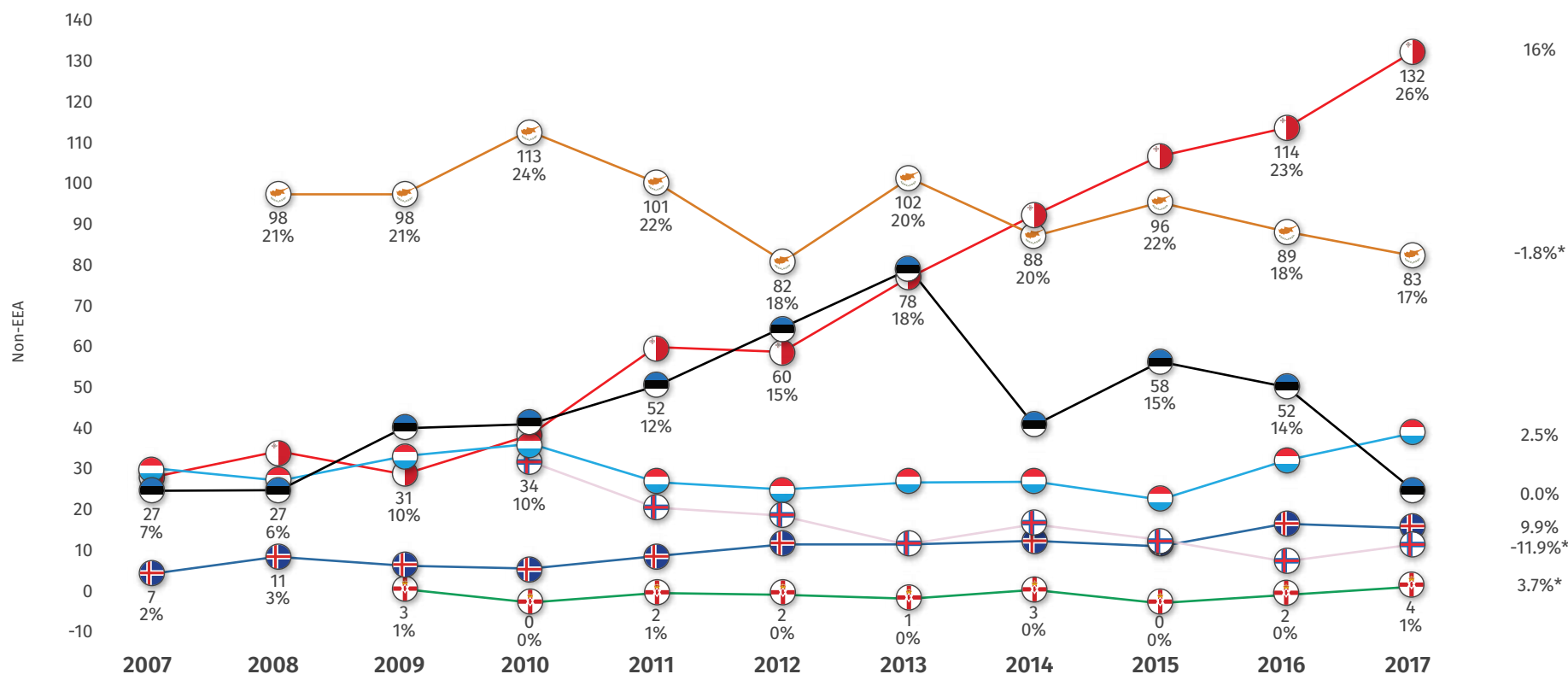
FOREIGN PLAYER REGISTRATIONS: GROWTH IN NON-EEA PLAYER REGISTRATIONS

In line with the change in regulations, the playing time and selection of foreign players in the BOV Premier League has increased over the past ten years. Non-EEA players now make up over 25% of total players.

Peer group: Foreign players* in top domestic leagues, 2007 to 2017

Number of NON-HOMEOWN and NON-EEA players registered with top division clubs (and percentage of total league players)

CAGR 2007-2017



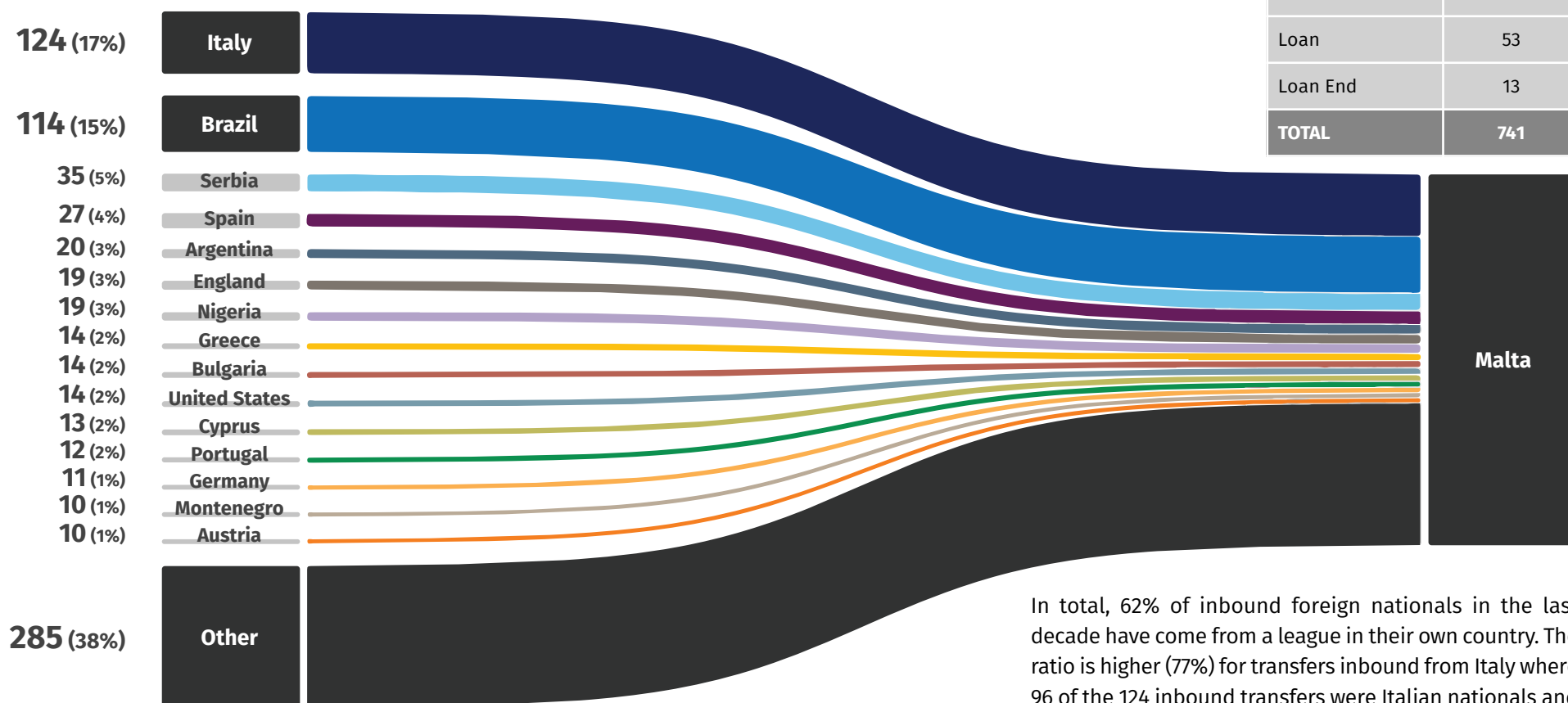
With its changes to the regulations regarding foreign players, Malta has seen by far the biggest rise in non-EEA players over the last ten years. Estonia had a similar growth rate until 2013, but the numbers have drastically dropped since, back to 2007 levels.

Other associations in the peer group have seen levels stay relatively stable.

*CAGR 2008-17. Data unavailable for Faroe Islands 2007-8 *CAGR 2010-17. Data unavailable for Faroe Islands 2007-10 *CAGR 2009-17. Data unavailable for Northern Ireland 2007-9

FOREIGN PLAYER INBOUND TRANSFER FLOWS

Of the 741 recorded foreign player transfers into Malta, over 30% of players have been transferred from either Italy or Brazil. The fact that Serbia is the third most common league but covers just 5% of overall inbound transfers underlines how widely distributed the inbound player flow is.



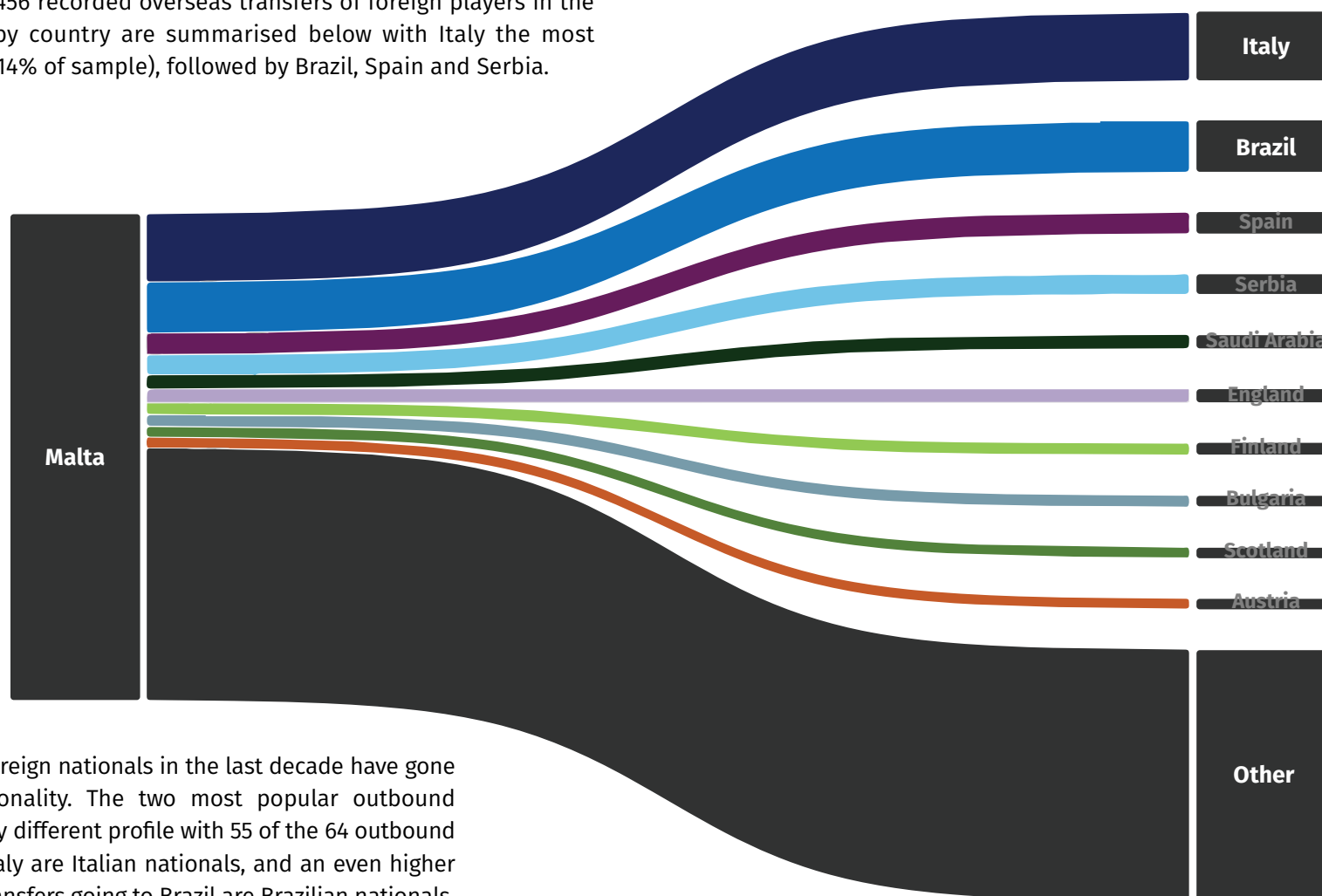
In total, 62% of inbound foreign nationals in the last decade have come from a league in their own country. The ratio is higher (77%) for transfers inbound from Italy where 96 of the 124 inbound transfers were Italian nationals and much higher for inbound transfers from Brazil where 113 of the 124 foreign players were Brazilian nationals.

NB. In addition to the 741 inbound transfers where the originating country is known, there were an additional 230 inbound transfers where the player was not registered at a club at the time of transfer. Transfers cover all registered Premier League players to have featured from 2008 to 2018. Data covers number of individual transfers rather than unique players.

FOREIGN PLAYER OUTBOUND TRANSFER FLOWS

The UEFA Intelligence Centre has 456 recorded overseas transfers of foreign players in the last decade. Their destinations by country are summarised below with Italy the most common destination (64 cases or 14% of sample), followed by Brazil, Spain and Serbia.

Transfers	Type
Transfer	124
Free Transfer	264
Loan	16
Loan End	52
TOTAL	456



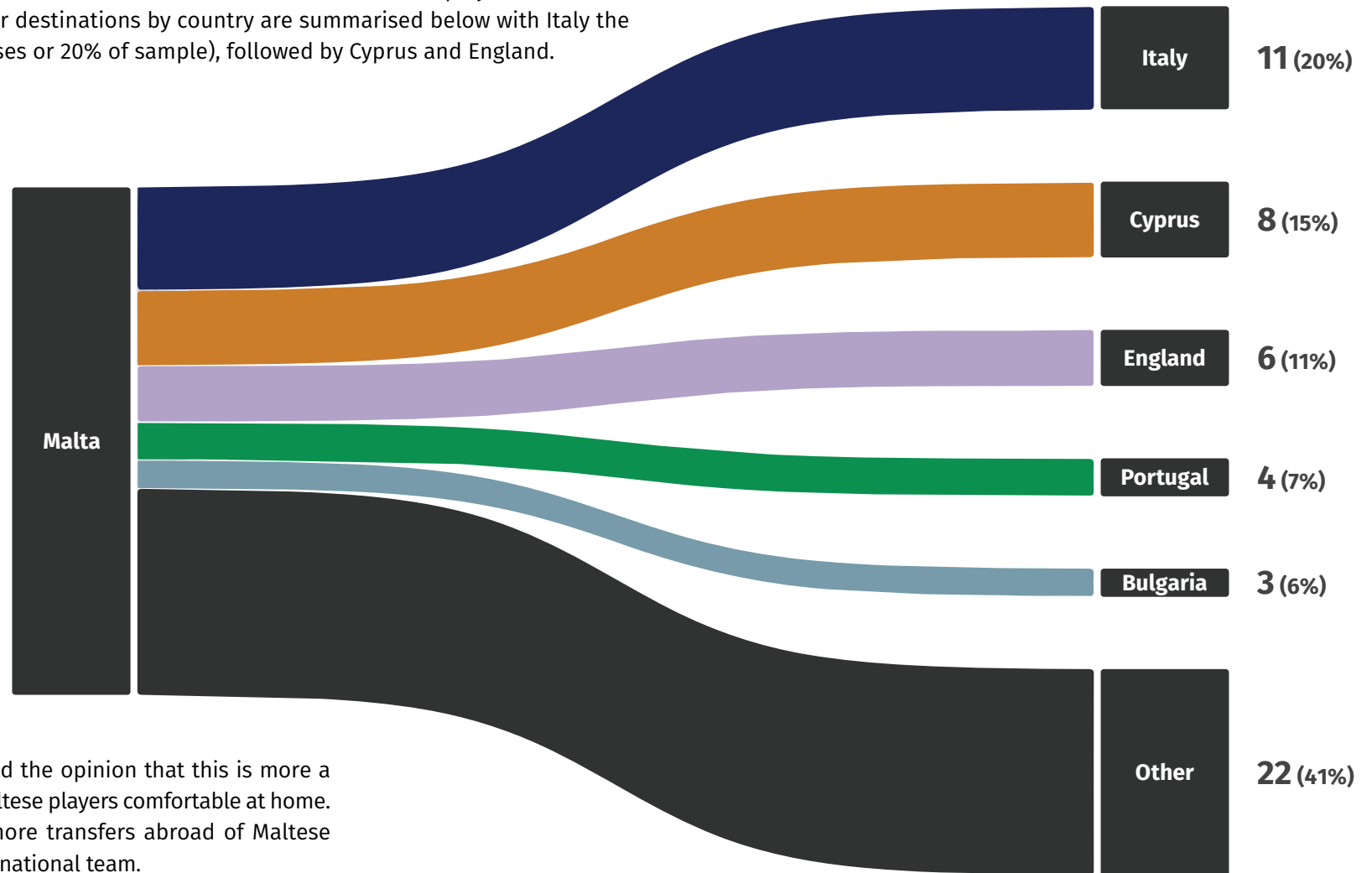
In total 53% of the 456 outbound foreign nationals in the last decade have gone to a league matching their nationality. The two most popular outbound destinations however have a slightly different profile with 55 of the 64 outbound foreign player transfers going to Italy are Italian nationals, and an even higher share, 47 of the 48 foreign player transfers going to Brazil are Brazilian nationals.

NB. In addition to the 456 outbound transfers where the destination country is known, there were an additional 366 cases where the player was released from club (including player releases, retirement and other career breaks). Transfers cover all registered Premier League players to have featured from 2008 to 2018. Data covers number of individual transfers rather than unique players.

DOMESTIC PLAYER OUTBOUND TRANSFER FLOWS

The UEFA Intelligence Centre has 54 recorded overseas transfers of Maltese players in the last decade, including ten loans. Their destinations by country are summarised below with Italy the most common destination (11 cases or 20% of sample), followed by Cyprus and England.

Transfers	Type
Transfer	20
Free Transfer	23
Loan	10
Loan End	1
TOTAL	54



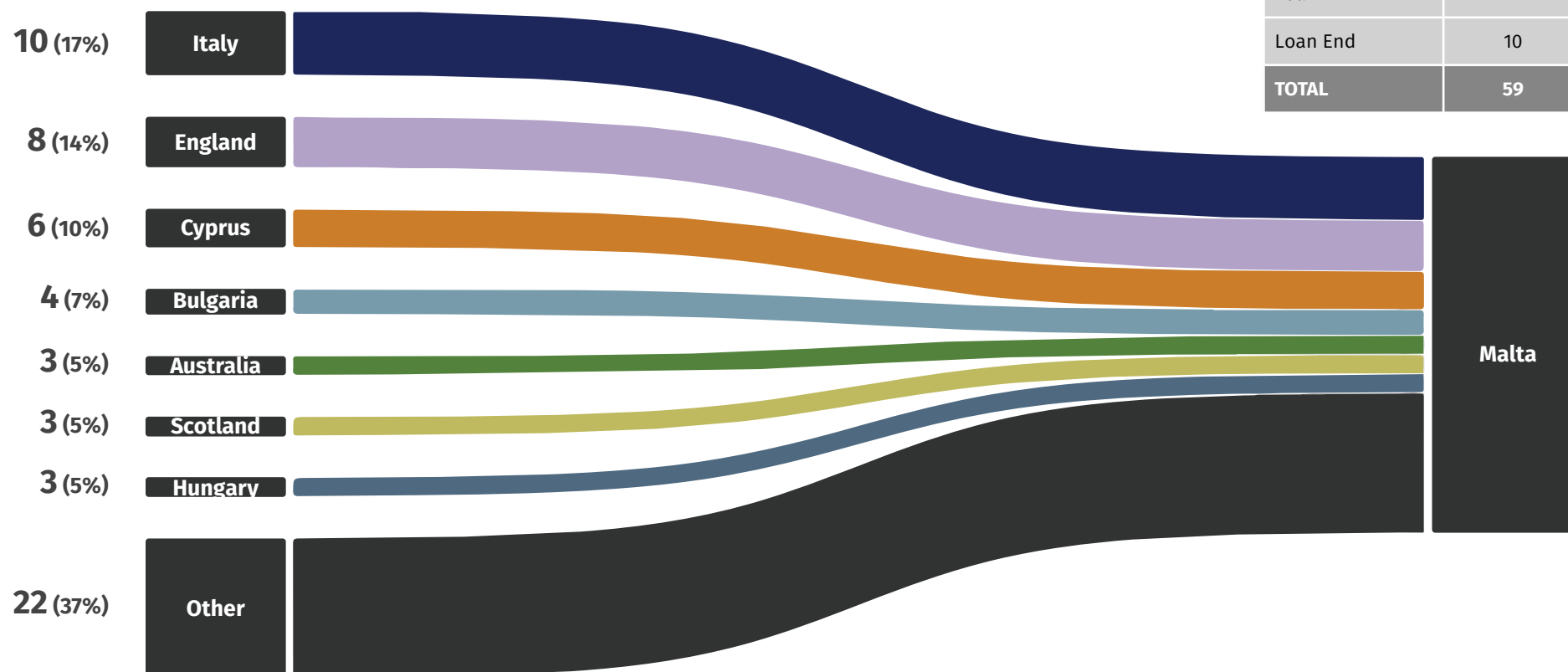
Numerous stakeholders expressed the opinion that this is more a cultural than quality issue with Maltese players comfortable at home. It was also widely agreed that more transfers abroad of Maltese players would in general help the national team.

NB. Transfers cover all registered Premier League players to have featured from 2008 to 2018. Data covers number of individual transfers rather than unique players. E.g. Six different Maltese players transferred to Cypriot clubs on a total of eight separate occasions.

DOMESTIC PLAYER INBOUND TRANSFER FLOWS

Of the 59 recorded inbound transfers of Maltese players (either first or second nationality Maltese) across the last decade, the most common sources were Italy, followed by England and Cyprus.

Transfers	Type
Transfer	19
Free Transfer	28
Loan	2
Loan End	10
TOTAL	59



NB. Transfers cover all registered Premier League players to have featured from 2008 to 2018. Data covers number of individual transfers rather than unique players.

FOREIGN PLAYER REGISTRATIONS: STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK

Growth in foreign player transfers

There is disagreement between stakeholders as to why the regulations regarding foreign players needed to be changed in the past and whether they need to be changed again.

Whilst most would accept that in very broad terms a lot of foreign players have raised the level of quality in the domestic league, some argue the increases from three foreign players to seven have not seen a significant step change in quality.

Stakeholders from players, the Malta FA and third parties tend to accept that foreign player turnover is too quick, indicating a short-term focus from the clubs and a lack of adequate scouting. Coupled with a huge amount of loans, this introduces a level of instability in the system which many believe harm the potential progress of the league and the national team.

While most accept reducing the quota may be difficult to deliver, there was a broad consensus from stakeholders, other than a lot of the clubs, that three to five foreigners would be an acceptable quota. Some indicated a willingness to move to a quota with a guarantee of a certain playing quality standard i.e. minimum senior national team appearances.

Given players are required to live in Malta for five years before gaining citizenship, the acquiring of Maltese passports for non-EU nationals is not considered to be a major factor for the high numbers of transfers.

“There are certain positions for which you simply cannot find good enough Maltese players”

“The foreign players who came 15 years ago were of a higher standard, stayed longer and helped develop Maltese players”

Player quotas

There is a feeling from players and journalists that foreign players used to integrate better in Maltese clubs, that they tended to be of higher quality and they would stay longer at clubs. They would inspire Maltese players, rather than be seen as blocking playing opportunities.

Some clubs do say the foreign player quota should not be increased and that seven is an acceptable level.

Rationale behind club transfer policies

Many clubs claim foreign players are “cheaper, more professional, more driven and of a higher quality”. They believe that in certain key positions on the pitch – goalkeepers, centre-back, central midfielders – they “can’t find Maltese players in these positions”

Other stakeholders counter this and claim clubs solely have a short-term focus, they are risk-averse, and consider foreign players to be a better ‘bet’.

There are concerns that clubs are too willing to accept multi-player deals from single agents who offer to ‘sponsor’ the players. This can include subsidising accommodation and other living costs which may be a factor as to why clubs have a perception they can pay lower wages to foreign players.

Clubs also consider the increase in foreign players has enabled a more balanced level of competitiveness across the league although other stakeholders are not altogether in agreement and believe top clubs always have the best foreign players but the smaller clubs acquire foreign players who are often not of a higher standard than many domestic players.

Impact on Maltese players

There is a general acceptance that Maltese players have benefitted in terms of technical quality from the inclusion of foreign players, although many feel the additional players coming through after the quota increase to seven are not of the same high standard.

There is a perception among the clubs and players that the top national team Maltese players have a degree of bargaining power over clubs in terms of salaries as they know there is an imbalance in supply and demand. Given the clubs have to field at least four Maltese players, the higher quality internationals can command a premium. They also tend to be able to secure longer playing contracts than foreign players.

However, there is a growing concern that any bargaining power for Maltese players drops as they near the end of their contract as domestic transfers still command a fee even when out of contract.

Some BOV Premier League club representatives are concerned by the lack of ambition shown by Maltese players. They believe the quota provides them with a security which the foreign players do not have. Some clubs also feel that as many players are semi-professional, they know they can rely on other sources of income and are therefore less 'hungry' than foreign players.

The counter argument from players is that the clubs are not run as fully professional outfits and do not have the necessary resources to provide a platform for Maltese players to become fully professional.

"There are mixed messages of encouraging Maltese players to go abroad but also a system which incentivises them to stay as guaranteed starters"

Impact on league

Most clubs claim the increase to seven foreign players has enabled many to become more competitive in the league. Many say there just is not the required quality among Maltese players and they are almost 'forced to look abroad'.

Many third party stakeholders blame the concerning financial situation of many clubs on the chase for UEFA qualification spots. Given this revenue stream can be very significant to Maltese clubs, there is a perception that it encourages an environment where clubs 'gamble' by overspending on foreign players to secure qualification.

Many Malta FA officials and coaches believe clubs are not investing in infrastructure and not appealing enough to young Maltese players as they are mostly focused on short-term success.

Stakeholders are also worried that the high level of foreign players and the rapid turnover of squads increases the disconnect between fans and their clubs which will be hard to recover, especially if the quota is increased.

"Before the quota was increased, the league would be decided by which clubs had the few best Maltese players"

FOREIGN PLAYER IMPACT: NATIONALITY BREAKDOWN AND EFFECT ON COMMERCIAL REVENUES

Foreign players in BOV Premier League by nationality, 2007 to 2017

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Brazil	9	17	10	19	35	33	41	40	32	36	47
Italy	1	4	2	3	7	8	27	12	24	16	31
Argentina	3	4	2	3	4	6	4	6	9	16	18
Serbia	5	6	9	7	11	6	7	11	6	10	12
Nigeria	7	3	8	8	12	15	13	20	26	17	10
Other European	13	15	17	30	28	40	33	31	36	42	41
Other African	4	3	1	8	12	4	14	16	17	21	23
Central and North America		1	1	1	1	1		4	9	12	15
South America		1	1	1		1	4	3	7	7	6
Asian	1	2	1	1			2	3	4	2	4
Oceania					1						
Grand Total	43	56	52	81	111	114	145	146	170	179	207

Common player nationalities

There were 207 foreign players registered with BOV Premier League clubs in 2017/18, with almost a quarter being Brazilian nationals.

Italian, Argentinian, and Nigerian players have featured highly, as well as other European and African nations

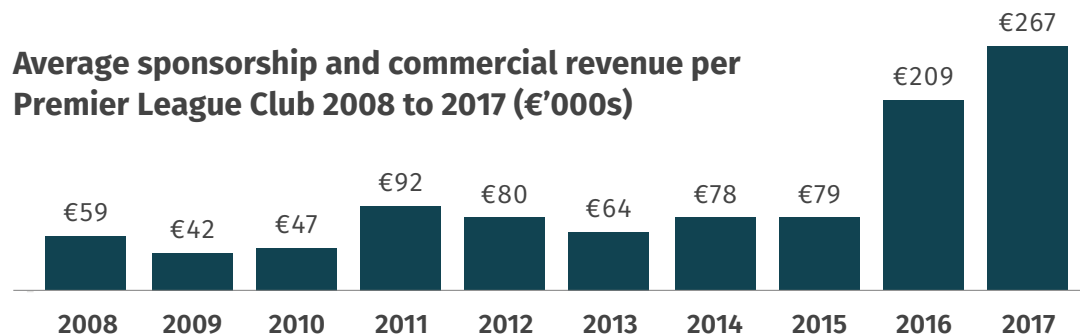
Common player nationalities

Between 2007 and 2011, Brazilian (9 to 35) & European (13 to 28) players increased the most. Between 2011 and 2015 there was a large influx of Nigerian (12 to 26) and other African players (12 to 17), as well as Italian players (7 to 24). In the last two seasons nationalities have fluctuated with Brazil, Argentina, Serbia and Italy up and Nigerian numbers down.

Commercial impact of increased foreign players

It is difficult to gauge the level of impact foreign players have had on the commercial appeal of the league but there has been a noticeable increase in the last two years of club revenues. This could be due to a redefinition of 'sponsorship support' linked to individual player(s).

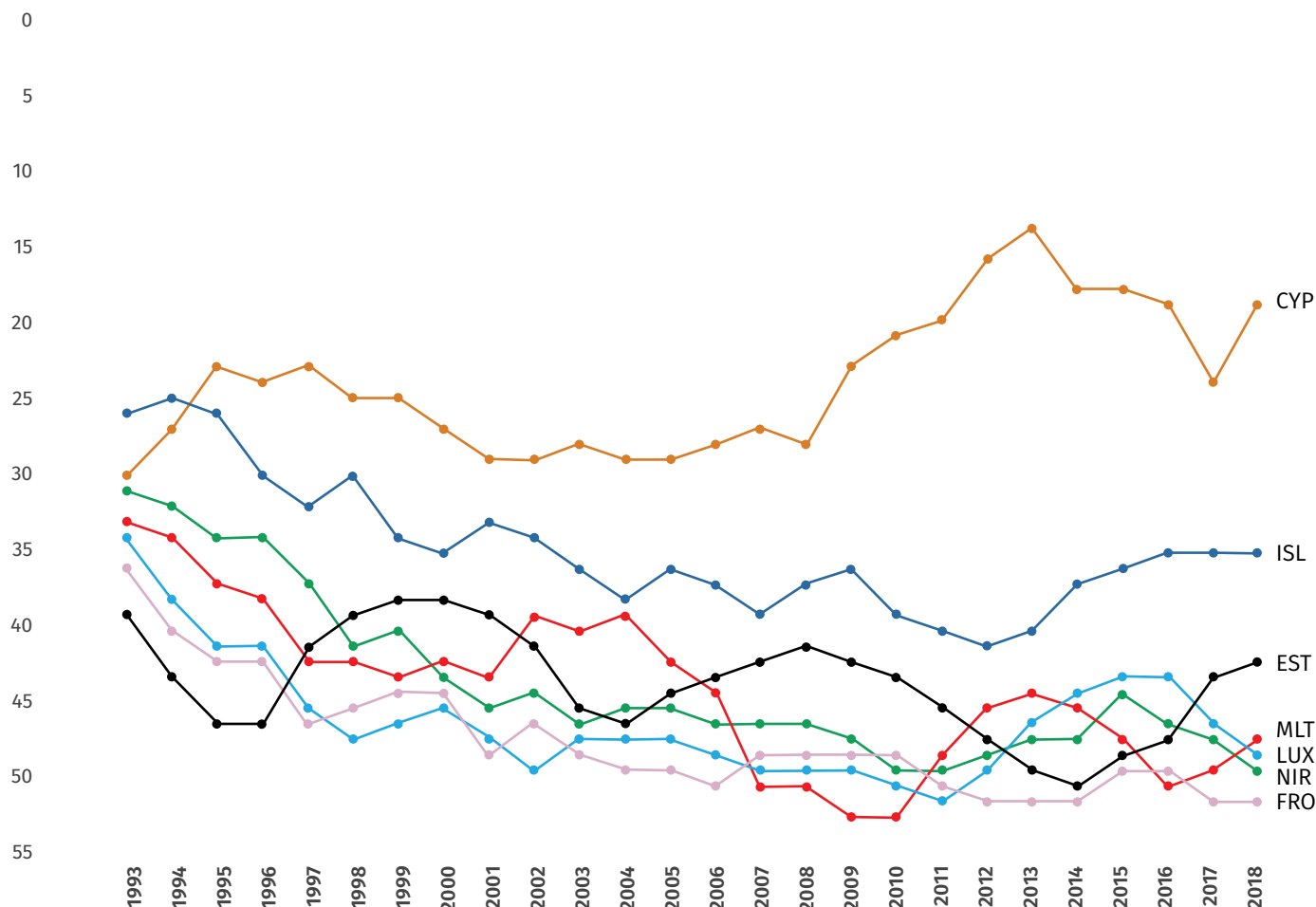
Average sponsorship and commercial revenue per Premier League Club 2008 to 2017 (€'000s)



EVOLUTION OF UEFA LEAGUE COEFFICIENTS RANKING

The Maltese ranking in UEFA club coefficients has fluctuated over the last 20 years; the last three years have seen an improvement based on some positive performances in Europa League qualifying rounds.

Peer group, UEFA Country coefficients 1998 to 2018



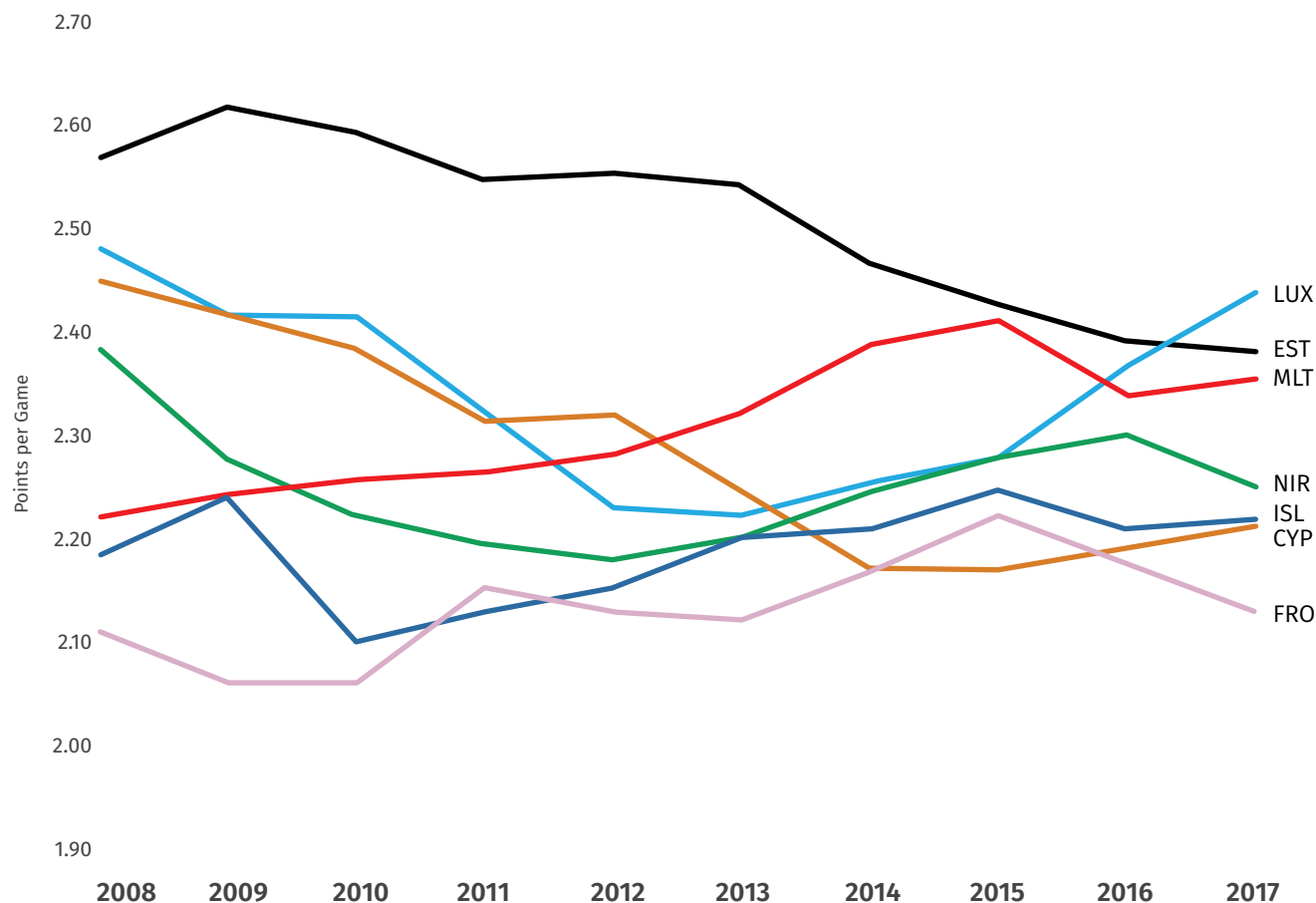
Cyprus is the only country amongst the peer group to have featured in the top 20 of the UEFA coefficients for league ranking, with several appearances of Cypriot clubs in the UEFA Champions League group stages.

Malta has seen its coefficient fluctuate in a similar way to Luxembourg, Northern Ireland, Estonia and Faroe Islands. All these nations' clubs tend to struggle to qualify for the group stages of UEFA competitions.

COMPETITIVE BALANCE: CHAMPIONS' PERFORMANCE

After an eight-year period of the BOV Premier League champions accruing more points year on year, the trend reversed in 2015. This can indicate an increase in competitiveness at the top of the table but future years will need to be taken into account before a material improvement in competitiveness can be claimed.

Peer group, League champions average points per game 2008 to 2017



Many factors can impact the level of competitiveness in a league including competition structure and format (e.g. round robin, play-offs etc).

Competitiveness trends across the peer group vary quite considerably. The Maltese champions tend to be scoring higher points than they did ten years ago, which is not the case in Estonia, Northern Ireland, Luxembourg and Cyprus.

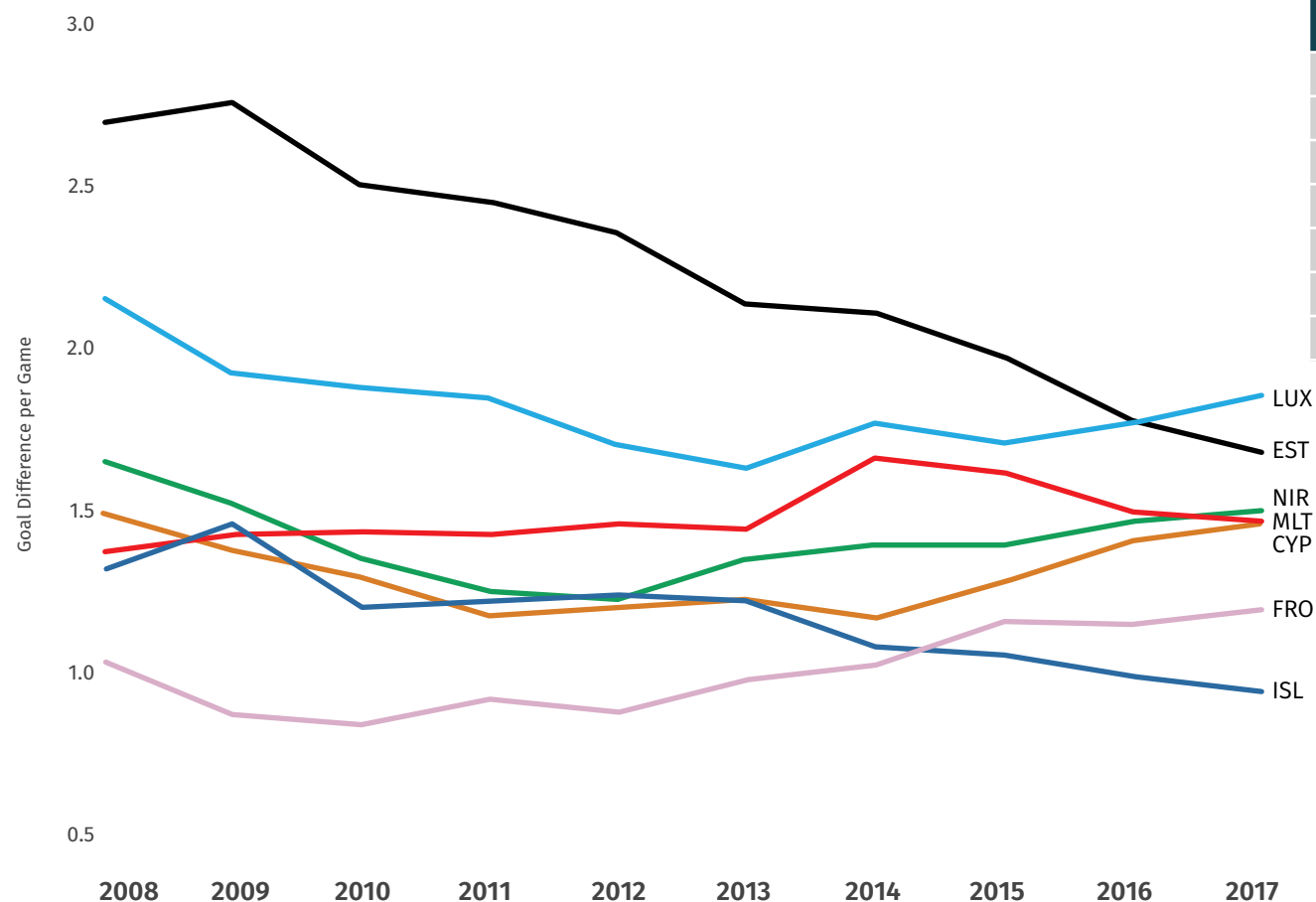
However, the upward trend in Malta may have begun to shift whereas in Luxembourg and Cyprus the champions may be becoming more dominant.

*Rolling average

COMPETITIVE BALANCE: CHAMPIONS' DOMINANCE

The goal difference of the league champion is another indicator of competitiveness across the league. Similar to the points total, the Maltese champions are seeing a lower goal difference in recent seasons compared to the preceding five-year period.

Peer group Champions average goal difference per game* 2008 to 2017



Country	Champion's Win % 2008	Champion's Win % 2017	Change in Champion's Win % 2008-17
MLT	68%	73%	+5%
CYP	74%	67%	-7%
EST	81%	75%	-6%
FRO	63%	64%	+1%
ISL	66%	67%	+1%
LUX	78%	76%	-2%
NIR	73%	69%	-4%

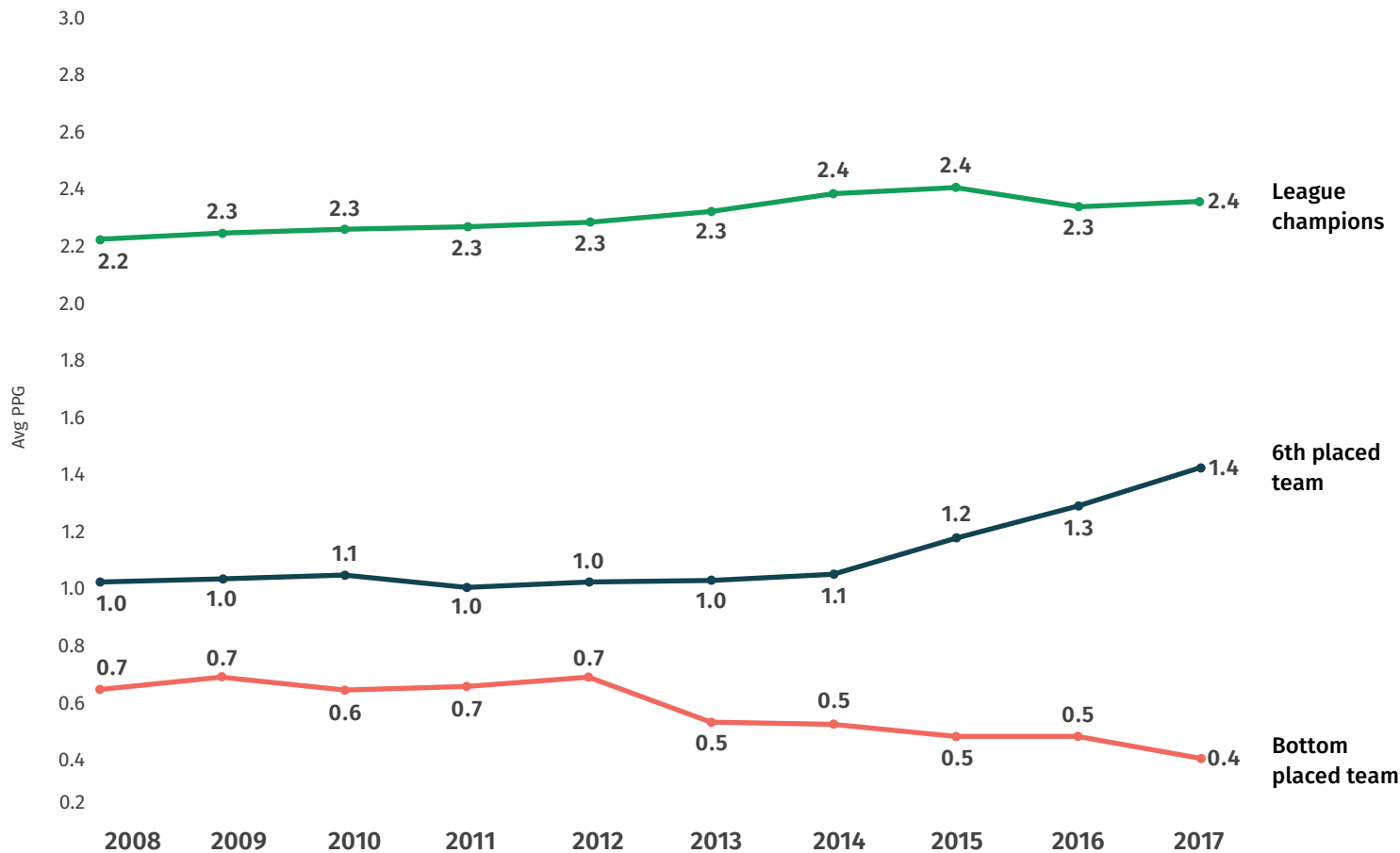
Despite an increase in win percentage for the BOV Premier League champions in 2017 compared to 2008, the final goal difference has been on a steady decline over the past three seasons.

*Rolling average

COMPETITIVE BALANCE: POINTS GAP BETWEEN CLUBS

The average number of points accumulated by clubs shows that there has been increased competitiveness at the top of the league but the clubs finishing at the bottom of the table are becoming less competitive.

Average points per game club by position 2008 to 2017

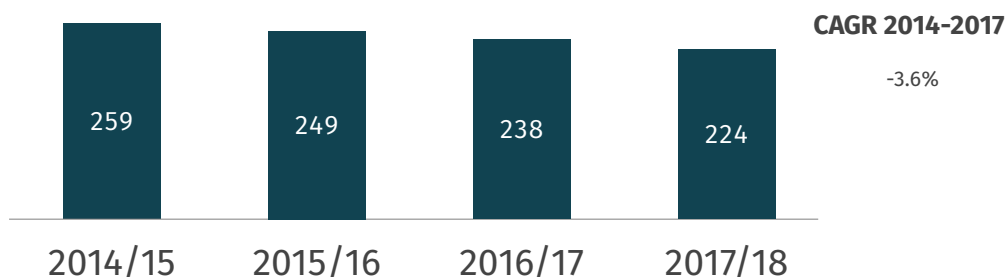


It has been stated by many BOV Premier League clubs that the increase in foreign players has enabled them to compete better.

Points per game trends over the last ten years would suggest that while mid-table clubs are reducing the points gap to the top-placed club, the bottom club is becoming progressively less competitive.

LEAGUE POPULARITY: MATCH ATTENDANCES

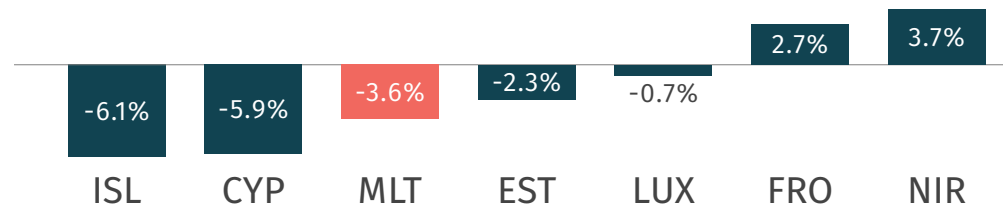
BOV Premier League regular season match average attendances, 2014 to 2017



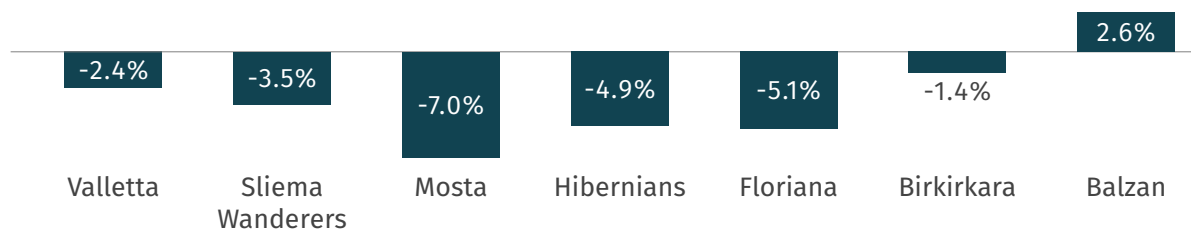
Match attendances have steadily fallen over the past four seasons (until end of season 2017/18). The overall 'product', stadium sharing and kick-off clashes with televised big European league matches have all been cited as factors contributing to the decline.

Peer group average match attendances change in annual growth, 2014 to 2017

There has been a general decline in attendances across many smaller European leagues, including several in the chosen peer group. Only Northern Ireland and the Faroe Islands have seen an increase over the last four years.



BOV PL club* average attendances change in annual growth, 2014 to 2017



The decline in Malta does not appear to have been driven by any individual clubs or the relegation of particularly popular clubs.

*Clubs present in the BOV Premier League in both 2014/15 and 2017/18

FOREIGN PLAYER IMPACT: STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK

Quality of foreign players

There is a general consensus among stakeholders that foreign players have had a positive impact on the playing level in the league.

There is also a belief however that there is an increasing disparity in quality between the foreign players and many are not of a higher standard than the Maltese players they tend to replace.

Clubs often refer to the level of professionalism and “hunger” of foreign players compared to their Maltese counterparts. This is disputed by many players and other stakeholders who maintain that the clubs are not sufficiently professional themselves to be able to offer any player a full professional standard, whether they be Maltese or not.

Third party observers of the Maltese game tend to say there was a higher quality of foreign players ten years ago who tended to assimilate better and “brought more to the league” than the current generation.

Competitive balance

The majority of clubs interviewed in this process believe the league has also benefited from the increase in the number of foreigners in terms of competitiveness.

They claim smaller clubs have much greater ability to compete with bigger clubs better now that they can access a bigger pool of players.

Despite the increase in foreign player quotas, some clubs feel the current structure and size of the league - i.e. 14 clubs - is too not suitable for a country of Malta's size and impacts the league's competitive balance.





Rationale behind club transfer policies

There is a concern that the rapid turnover of foreign players is not conducive to the long-term sustainability of the clubs and the league as a competitive tournament.

Many of the third party stakeholders (media, sponsors, Malta FA coaches) believe the quick 'hiring and firing' of foreign players results in playing squads not fully invested in the Maltese game and alienates a lot of potential fans. They consider an extension of the quota to 11 foreign players would only exacerbate the situation.

There are also feelings from the players' union representatives that not all foreign players are afforded the appropriate level of 'off-pitch support' by clubs with the uncertainty of how long they will stay being a permanent concern.

There is a common belief that potential issues surrounding foreign players' welfare should not be underestimated with issues surrounding housing and payment of wages increasing. These issues could have a wider political and societal impact for the Malta FA and the Maltese Government and which could be amplified if the foreign player quota were to be increased.

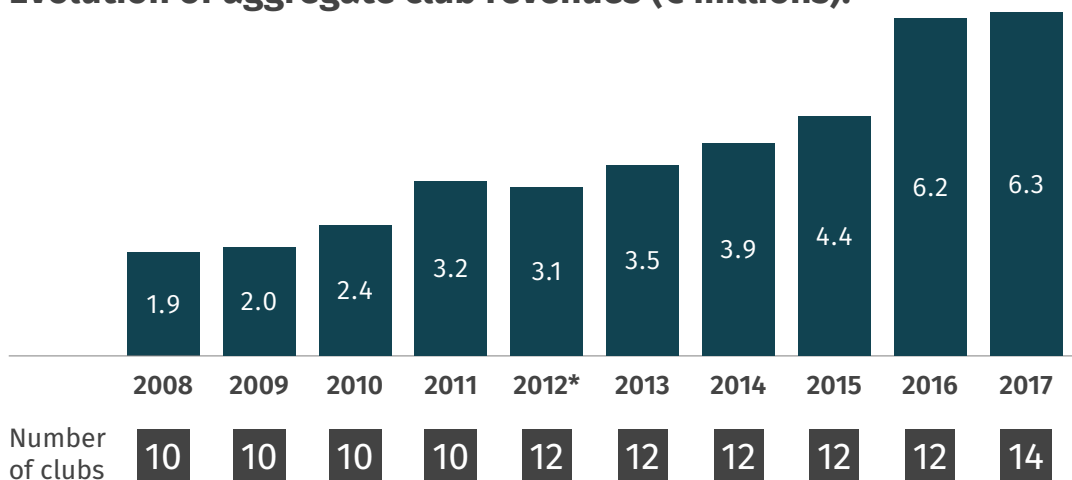
"Foreign players can only help improve clubs to a certain level, clubs need to become fully professional if they want to compete more on a European level"

"The situation is getting worse. Poor scouting often results in foreign players coming and leaving in a matter of weeks"

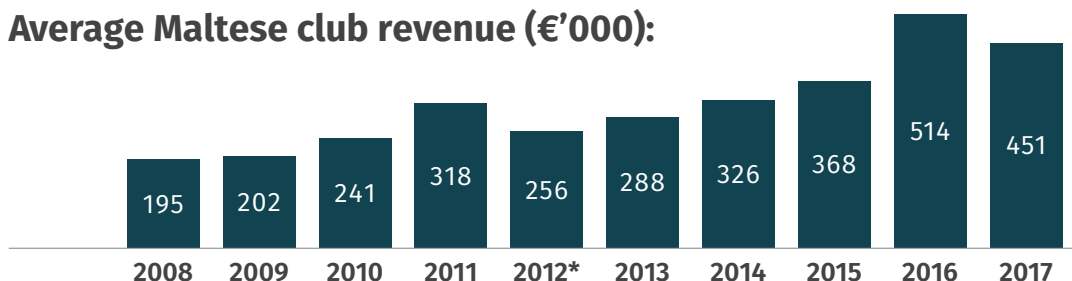
BOV PREMIER LEAGUE CLUB REVENUES TRIPLED ACROSS THE LAST TEN YEARS

The financial review comes with a health warning for Maltese football. It does not make for comfortable reading but the UEFA Intelligence Centre has a duty to provide evidence as it is. While European club football finances have been improving since 2011, Maltese club finances remain precarious. Poor wage control and player speculation is at the centre of the problem.

Evolution of aggregate club revenues (€ millions):



Average Maltese club revenue (€'000):



* For comparability purposes, the aggregate and club-by-club revenue charts have been adjusted to exclude a large 'one-off' exceptional grant for training facilities in 2012. In some years, financial data is not available for all clubs, typically relegated clubs who do not finish the licensing process. In these situations UEFA simulates missing club data to obtain the aggregate league totals. The simulation is based on an extrapolation of data for similar smaller revenue clubs. The bottom club-by-club chart only includes actual rather than this modelled data.

Maltese club revenue tripled over the last ten years

Over the last decade, aggregate Maltese club revenues have more than tripled (+240%) from €1.9 million to €6.3 million.

They have increased in every year apart from 2012 when there was just a small adjusted* decrease.

The significant jump between 2015 and 2016 was due to increased UEFA competition prize money which jumped from €1.2 million to €2.8 million, reflecting increased on-pitch Maltese club success (progression through three rounds) and the overall 40% increase in prize money. The reported UEFA prize money eased back to €1.9 million in 2017.

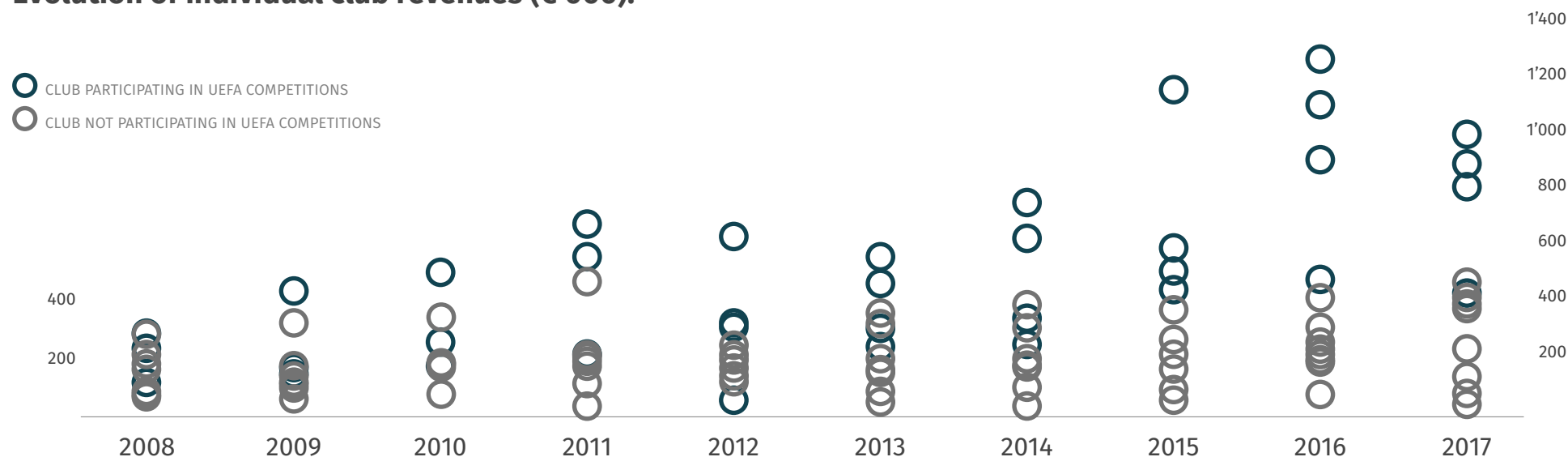
Average Maltese club revenue increased by 131%

In the same ten-year time period, the average club revenue has increased by 131% from €195k to €451k.

The number of clubs in the BOV Premier League increased from ten in 2008/09 to twelve in 2012/13 to fourteen in 2017/18, which explains why the average % increase is lower than the aggregate % increase.

The average revenue has increased across every year apart from 2012 and 2017 when the aggregate values were diluted with the addition of two smaller clubs.

Evolution of individual club revenues (€'000):



Revenue gaps between clubs increased over decade

The chart illustrates the spread of total revenues within the Premier League for each year, with the circle placing each club.

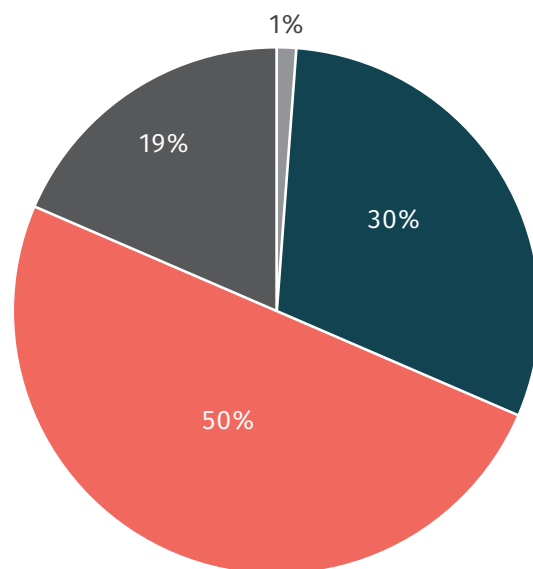
The increase in UEFA prize money has certainly had an impact on the revenue gap between the top clubs and the other clubs with qualification for the lucrative qualifying rounds increasing in financial importance.

Nonetheless revenue has increased throughout the league, with eight BOV Premier League clubs generating more money in 2017 than the highest revenue generating club in 2007 (each of the eight clubs reporting over €400k revenue in 2017).

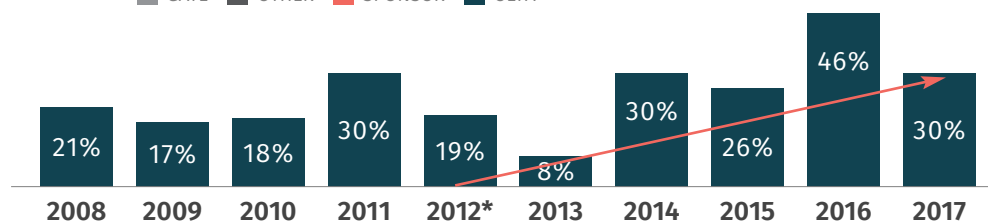
JUST OVER HALF THE BOV PREMIER LEAGUE CLUB REVENUE GENERATED FROM SPONSORSHIP

However, success in UEFA qualifying rounds pushed up UEFA% share to 46% in 2016

Latest financial year 2017 revenue split:

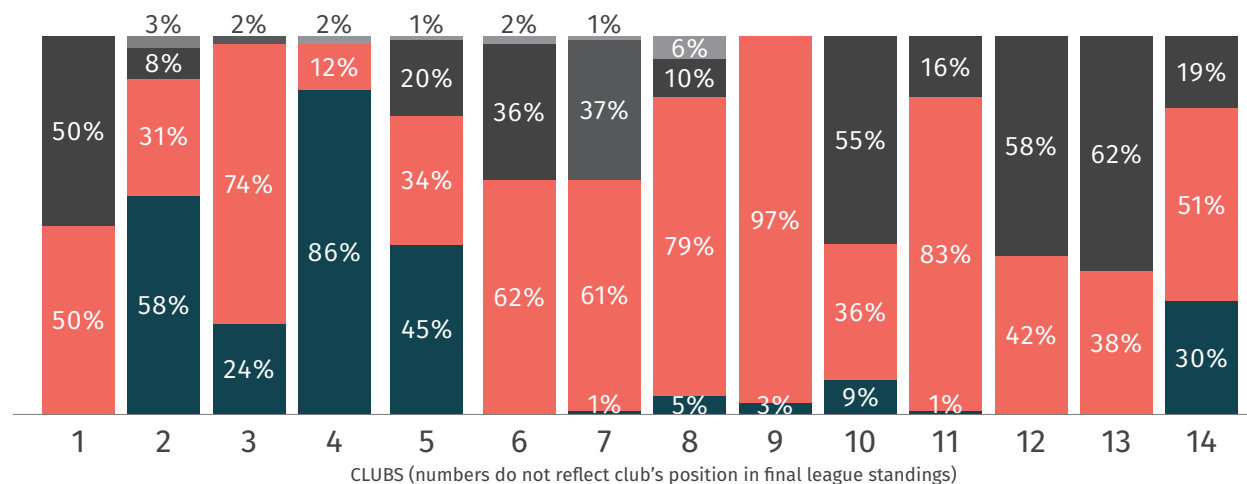


■ GATE ■ OTHER ■ SPONSOR ■ UEFA



* Financial data for the year ended 31 December 2017 was made available, and is presented for 13 of the 14 BOV Premier League clubs.

Variation in revenue split for different BOV Premier League clubs* 2017:



Strong sponsor and UEFA revenue dependency

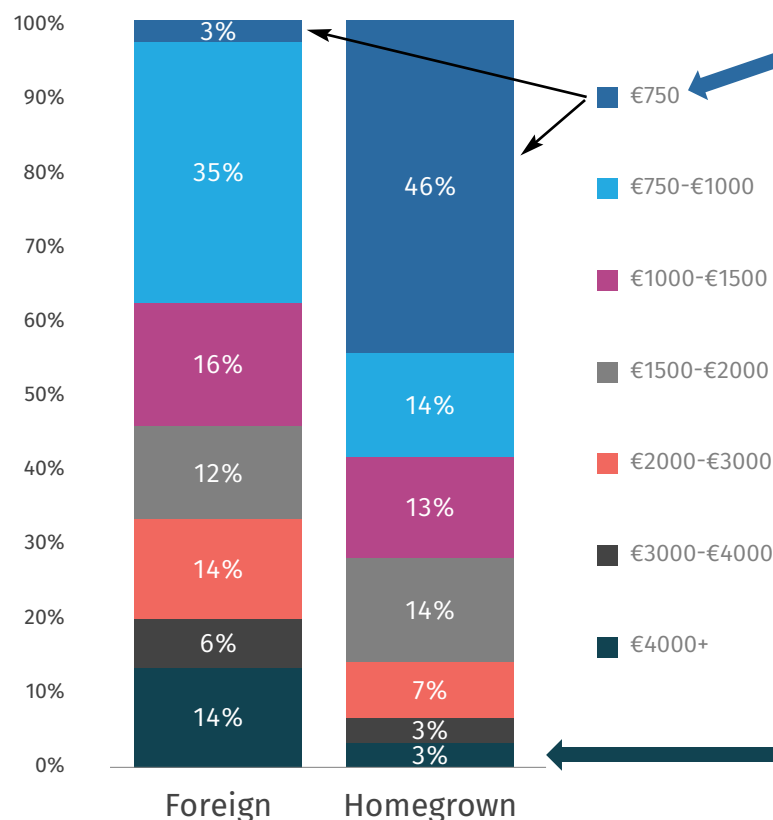
Sponsor and commercial revenues contribute the majority of revenue for most of the Maltese Premier League clubs. Match day ticketing (gate) income is insignificant. Success in UEFA club competition qualifying rounds can heavily influence the revenue stream split with 46% of all revenue in 2016 coming from UEFA club competition prize money and solidarity. In general the increase in UEFA distributions each three-year cycle is increasing the reliance on this revenue stream for qualifying clubs.

Four clubs in the latest financial year relied on 'other' non-stable revenue streams for the majority of their revenue, these revenues are typically benefactor donations or grant income.

WAGE ANALYSIS CONFIRMS DOMESTIC PLAYERS MORE LIKELY TO HAVE PART-TIME CONTRACTS

A common theme during the stakeholder discussions was on the availability of Maltese players and the challenges this faces for clubs to operate on a full-time professional basis. A second theme put forward to support relaxing further the homegrown quota was that Maltese players were relatively more expensive and puts undue pressure on club's finances.

Player monthly wages by threshold:



Number players on payroll end 2018:

140

149

Note: Monthly payroll across 2018

Almost half of Maltese players appear to be contracted on a part-time basis

The first theme can be analysed clearly if the assumption is made that players on club payrolls with less than the minimum full-time monthly wage (€750) are contracted part-time. On this basis only 3% of foreign players are part-time compared to 46% of homegrown players. The sporting and financial implications of this depend on whether the homegrown players are part-time by player or club request.

Upgrading all part-time contracts to the minimum wage would only add 5% to the gross monthly payroll

From a purely financial perspective, the cost of upgrading all 66 Maltese part-time players earning under the minimum wage to the €750 per month threshold, is €20,000 across the 14 Premier League clubs. This is equivalent to 4.5% of the clubs' monthly payroll cost.

If these part-time homegrown players would only convert to full-time for €1,000 per month, the total monthly payroll cost would increase to €37,000, representing an 8% increase on the clubs' payroll cost.

Little evidence that homegrown players are pushing up club payroll costs:

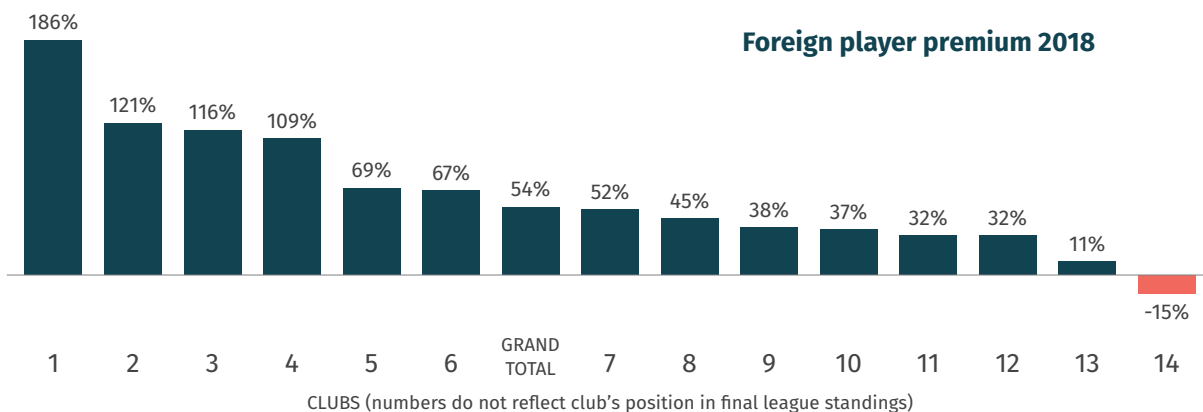
The monthly payroll data analysis also provides clear quantitative evidence on the second wage theme from the stakeholder discussions. This somewhat contradicts the commonly expressed opinions from clubs that the homegrown Maltese players are a major factor in their escalating payroll. Only 6% of Maltese players are earning more than €3,000 per month compared to 20% of foreign players. At the even higher threshold of €4,000 per month, only 3% of Maltese players earn such salary compared to 14% of foreign players.

Despite the requirement of 11 of 18 homegrown players in the matchday squad, foreign players received 59% of the total player payroll paid in the calendar year 2018.

FOREIGN PLAYERS RECEIVE HIGHER AVERAGE GROSS WAGES EVEN IF PART-TIME CONTRACTS ARE EXCLUDED

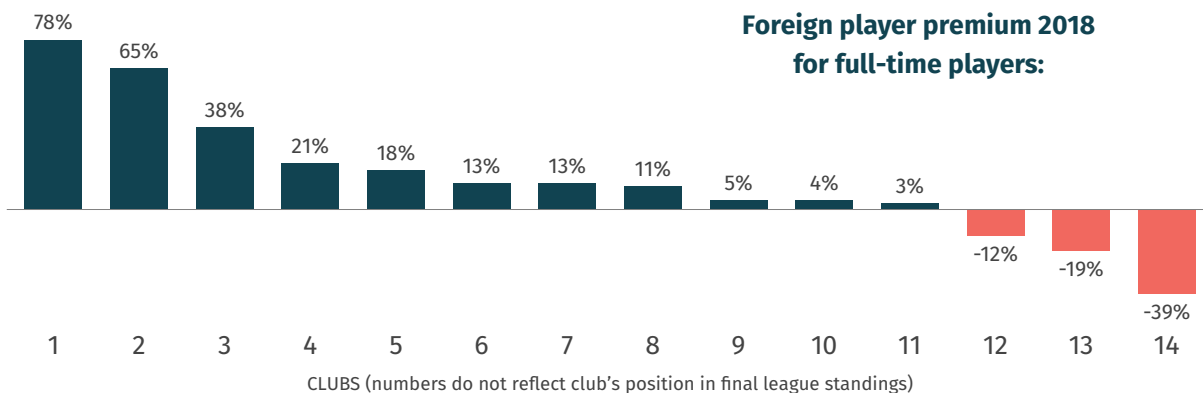
A common theme during the stakeholder discussions was that Maltese players were relatively more expensive and puts undue pressure on club's finances. Analysis of wages paid across 2018 indicates foreign players received on average 54% more than homegrown players. This is skewed by the large number of homegrown players on part-time contracts (below monthly minimum wage). If just full-time players are considered then full-time foreign players still received slightly higher wages (3%) than full-time homegrown players.

Average monthly* gross pay in 2018 of non homegrown players vs **Average monthly gross pay in 2018 of homegrown players**



Excluding part-time player contracts (gross wages <€750 p.m.):

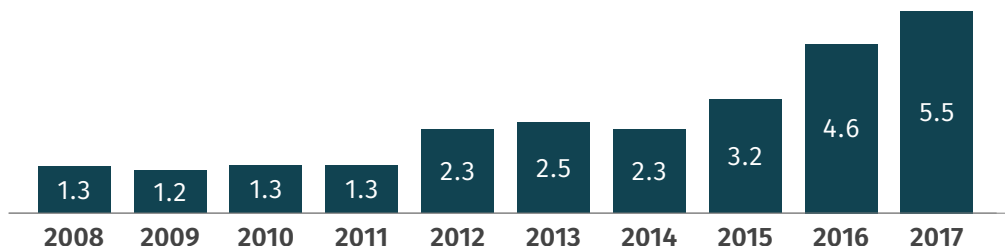
Average monthly* gross pay in 2018 of non homegrown players vs **Average monthly gross pay in 2018 of homegrown players**



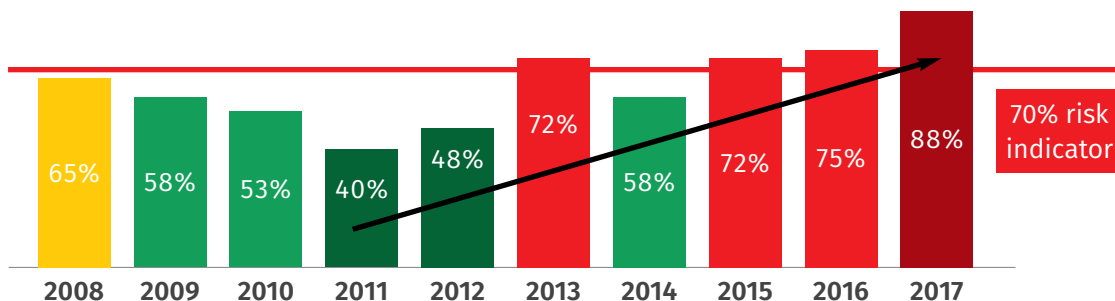
Note: The average monthly gross pay figures include bonuses spread across the months of the contract.

SIGNS THAT BOV PREMIER LEAGUE CLUB WAGES ARE REACHING EXCESSIVE LEVELS

Evolution of aggregate club wages (€ millions):



Evolution of aggregate club wage to revenue ratio:



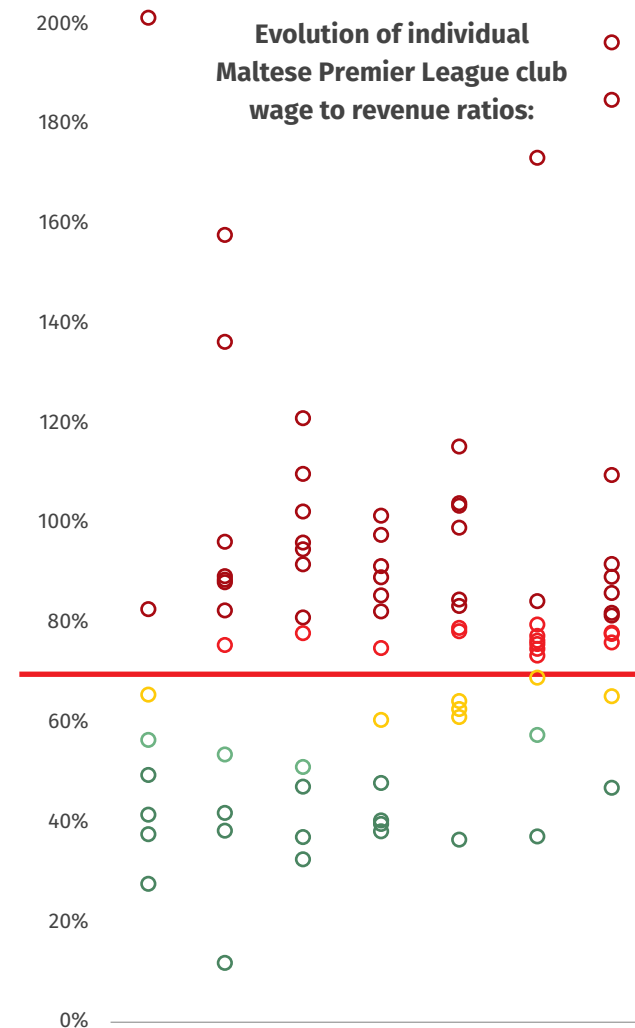
Wages now four times higher than in 2011

Maltese Premier League club wages have increased by 337% between 2008 and 2017 (average club wages up 264%).

Wages are at critical levels

UEFA identifies a wage to revenue ratio above 70% as a significant risk indicator and Maltese wages are now at a critical level, absorbing 88% of all revenues in the latest year compared to the 61% average in European football. This ranked Malta in 49th of 54 leagues.

The scatter chart includes plenty of clubs with red circles but the balance of clubs with unhealthy 70%+ ratio to healthy (less than 60%) has deteriorated, indicating this is a problem spread throughout the league rather than a problem of some individual outlier clubs.



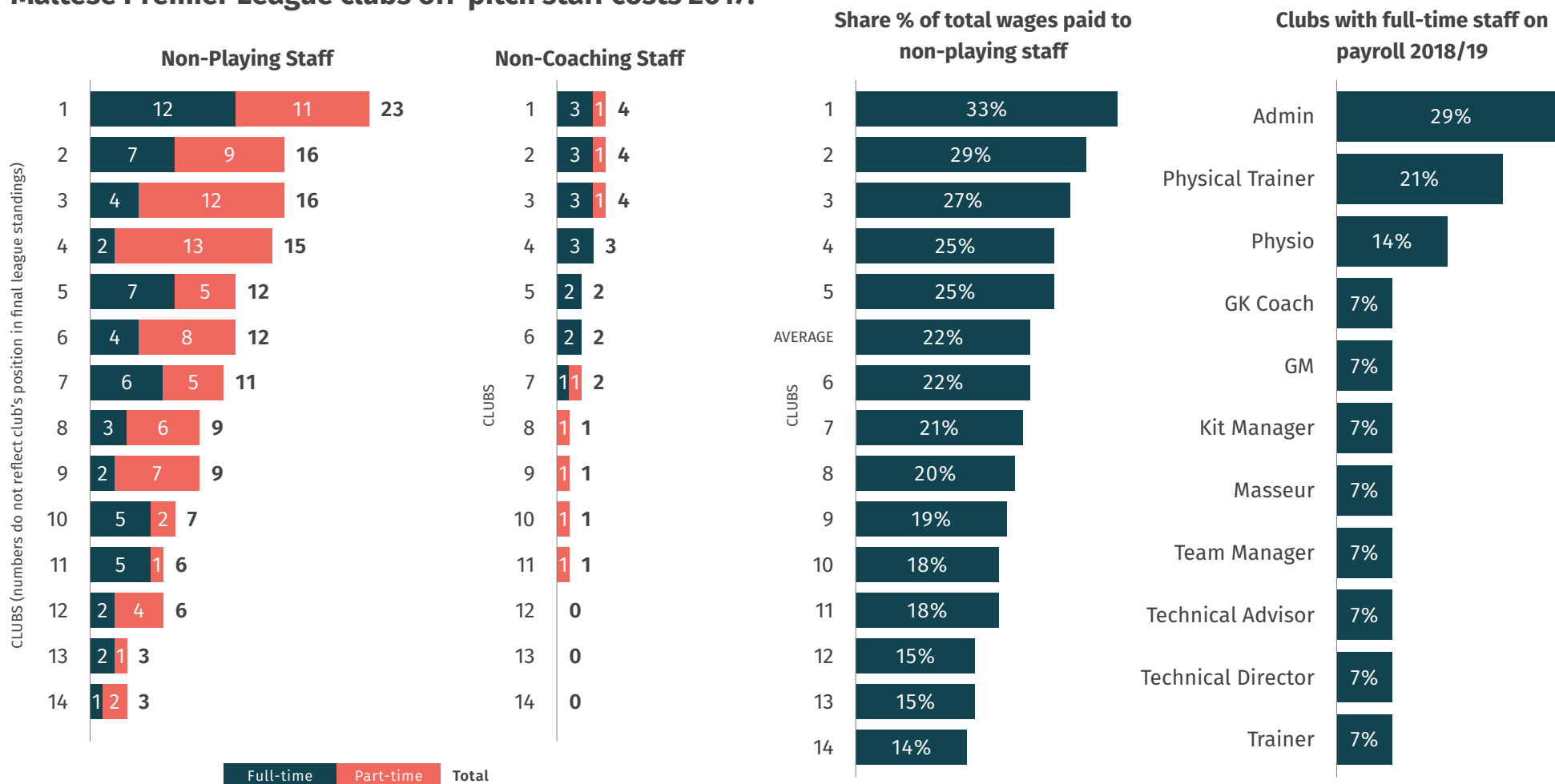
Number of clubs:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Over 70%	2	8	8	7	8	9	11
Under 60%	7	4	4	4	1	2	1

CLEAR INDICATION THAT CLUBS ARE NOT FULL-TIME PROFESSIONAL OFF THE PITCH

The report confirms that foreign players are more likely to be full-time than part-time. However, staff wage analysis suggests that an extension of foreign players in squad on its own would not allow clubs to operate on a fully professional basis. There is a large variation between clubs in the number of technical and administrative staff on club payroll with full-time (above minimum wage) administrative and support staff (e.g. physio) rare, only 17 shared across 7 of the 14 clubs.

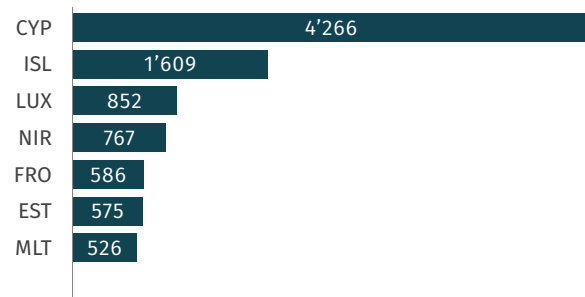
Maltese Premier League clubs off-pitch staff costs 2017:



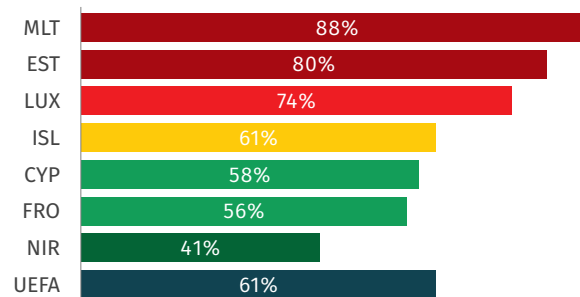
BOV PREMIER LEAGUE CLUB FINANCE COMPARISONS TO PEER GROUP

The league averages across nine selected financial metrics are presented for comparison purposes using the country peer group. Malta is relatively strong in generating net transfer profits but the extremely high wage ratio is a relative risk, especially combined with the soft balance sheet position. Attendances and gate receipts are also a point of relative weakness.

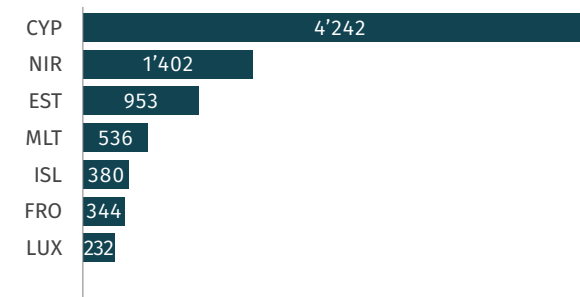
Average club revenue (€millions):



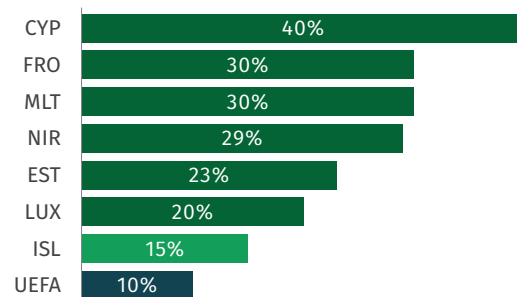
Wage ratio (as % revenue):



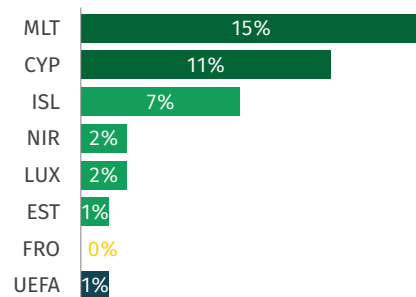
Average club assets:



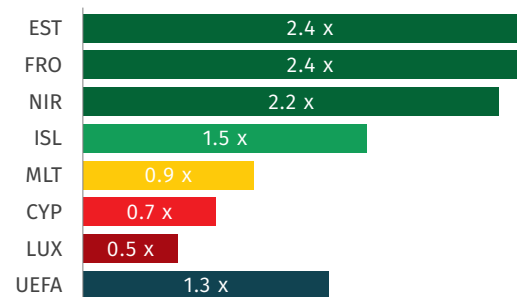
UEFA distributions as % total revenue:



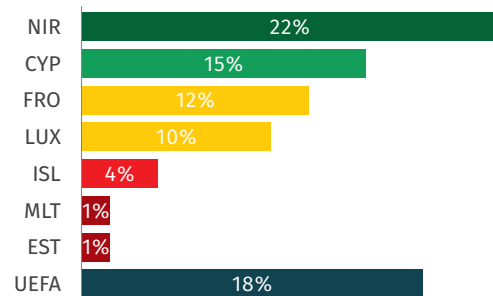
Net transfer result (equivalent % to revenue):



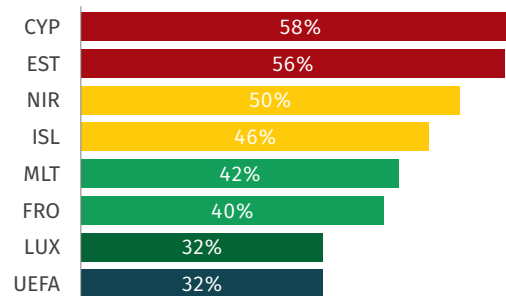
Balance sheet (ratio assets to liabilities):



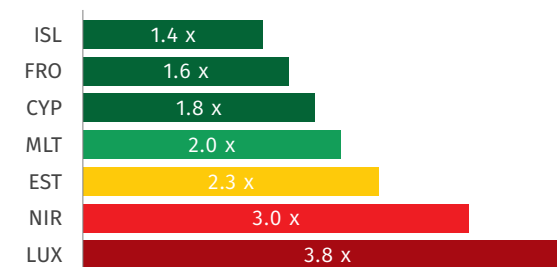
Gate receipts as % total revenue:



Operating cost (non wage) as % revenue:



Balance of wealth (ratio club rank 1 to 5 by non-UEFA revenues):



OTHER ISSUES: STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK

Unified strategy

Many of the interviewees appealed for a more unified approach and common strategy between the major stakeholders in Malta. There appears to be a common concern that priorities, especially those of the clubs, are too focused on the short term. Many of the stakeholders see a need for the clubs to invest more in infrastructure and youth development with an eye to the longer term health of the game.

At the same time, there is a call for the Malta FA to provide the clubs with the necessary platform in order to invest. Many clubs consider the current ownership rules discourage benefactors from injecting capital into clubs.

A coordinated strategy was also called for in terms of youth development. Many interviewees see a disconnect between the Malta FA, the clubs, the nurseries, schools and the Maltese Government. A reduction in the number of nurseries,

“The investment in infrastructure has improved significantly at a national level but the same cannot be said at club level”

“Clubs are too reliant on single benefactors. These benefactors do not feel they can take the clubs to where they want to go. The system is too fragile.”

“Investment is spread too thinly across Malta, it needs a much better concentration”

the introduction of academies and a centre of excellence and the integration of schools into the development system were all raised as possible options going forward.

League structure

There are some calls from some clubs for the BOV Premier League to be reduced back to eight or ten teams.

Other stakeholders maintain the current structure with 14 teams in a classic ‘round robin’ format is optimal in terms of logistics and the season calendar and provides the platform which media need for narrative purposes.

The size and format of the league is not thought by many to have a major influence on the standing of the Maltese national team.

“The level of the bottom clubs in the Premier League is no different to that of many first division clubs”

“We have to be realistic and find a balance but there is a real need for a united strategy across football”

Professionalism

Many interviewees raised the topic of professionalism as an issue concerning the state of the game, linked to the debate on foreigner quotas.

Several clubs believe the semi-professional nature of many of the Maltese players hinders their progression and competitiveness at UEFA level. With eleven foreigners permitted in matchday squads, such clubs claim they could raise the level of professionalism.

This is countered by other stakeholders who do not consider many clubs are in a position to operate at a fully professional level. They believe the infrastructure, resources and practices in place do not reflect those of a fully professional club which may also be a factor in dissuading more Maltese players from turning fully professional.

Some clubs make calls for the separation of the league from the Malta FA as a means to move to a fully professional structure. However, other stakeholders point to the operating and administration costs, which the Malta FA effectively subsidises, as a strain which the clubs would be unable to bear.

“There is too much of a dependence on volunteers in the current set-up; it is not sustainable”

“There needs to be a more professional attitude to investing in technical infrastructure”

Fan appeal

There is a consensus that low match attendances is of growing concern and is a consequence of a variety of factors.

There is a sense that the amount and regularity of live match broadcasts from other bigger European leagues (e.g. English Premier League, La Liga, Serie A) encourages many fans to stay at home or in bars and away from attending BOV Premier League matches.

However, many interviewees attributed the low figures more to the ‘product’ of the Maltese league which “is failing to cut through”. The high and rapid turnover of players, especially foreign, is considered to be a major factor behind the decreasing affinity between fans and their clubs.

“There is a perception of corruption, a lack of trust in the league which keeps fans away”

“The lack of attachment from fans with clubs comes from players coming and going too quickly”



PART 4

INSTAT - SUMMARY REPORT

Goals scored in the match dynamics

	↓	1st half	2nd half	0-15 min	15-30 min	30-45 min	45-60 min	60-75 min	75-90 min
1 Valletta	63	29 46%	33 52%	10 16%	9 14%	10 16%	9 14%	5 8%	19 30%
2 Hibernians	56	24 43%	31 55%	6 11%	5 9%	13 23%	5 9%	10 18%	16 29%
3 Gżira	42	15 36%	27 64%	4 10%	6 15%	5 12%	9 22%	5 12%	13 29%
4 Balzan	41	18 44%	23 56%	5 12%	5 12%	8 20%	5 12%	9 22%	9 22%
5 Sliema	37	18 49%	19 51%	2 5%	8 22%	8 22%	6 16%	8 22%	5 14%
6 Senglea	33	11 33%	22 67%	3 9%	2 6%	6 18%	7 21%	6 18%	9 27%
7 Birkirkara	33	11 33%	22 67%	5 15%	4 12%	2 6%	7 21%	5 15%	10 30%
8 Hamrun	35	15 41%	20 59%	4 6%	3 9%	8 25%	4 13%	6 19%	10 28%
9 Mosta	30	14 47%	16 53%	6 20%	5 17%	3 10%	3 10%	5 17%	8 27%
10 Tarxien	29	12 41%	17 59%	4 14%	5 17%	3 10%	4 14%	4 14%	9 31%
11 Floriana	28	16 57%	12 43%	7 25%	5 18%	4 14%	2 7%	4 14%	6 21%
12 Pietà	25	11 44%	14 56%	1 4%	3 12%	7 28%	6 24%	2 8%	6 24%
13 Qormi	25	9 36%	16 64%	2 8%	2 8%	5 20%	5 20%	4 16%	7 28%
14 St Andrews	22	9 41%	13 59%	4 18%	3 14%	2 9%	4 18%	5 23%	4 18%
AVERAGE	35	15 42%	20 57%	4.4 12%	4.6 13%	6 17%	5 15%	6 16%	9 26%

Goals conceded in the match dynamics

	↓	1st half	2nd half	0-15 min	15-30 min	30-45 min	45-60 min	60-75 min	75-90 min
1 Tarxien	58	26 45%	32 55%	7 12%	10 17%	9 16%	8 14%	9 16%	15 26%
2 Pietà	59	30 51%	29 49%	6 11%	8 14%	16 25%	5 9%	15 25%	10 18%
3 Qormi	51	24 47%	27 53%	6 12%	10 20%	8 16%	4 8%	12 24%	11 22%
4 Senglea	46	27 59%	19 41%	10 22%	7 15%	10 22%	9 20%	4 9%	6 13%
5 Mosta	45	21 47%	24 53%	7 16%	3 7%	11 24%	5 11%	4 9%	15 33%
6 St Andrews	45	12 27%	33 73%	5 11%	4 9%	3 7%	11 24%	4 9%	18 40%
7 Balzan	31	10 32%	21 68%	1 3.2%	4 13%	5 16%	5 16%	6 19%	10 32%
8 Hibernians	29	13 45%	15 52%	4 14%	5 17%	4 14%	6 21%	5 17%	4 14%
9 Sliema	26	10 38%	16 62%	4 15%	2 8%	4 15%	4 15%	5 19%	7 27%
10 Birkirkara	26	5 19%	21 81%	1 3.8%	2 8%	2 8%	5 19%	4 15%	12 46%
11 Floriana	22	6 27%	16 73%	1 4.5%	3 14%	2 9%	3 14%	4 18%	9 41%
12 Gżira	21	11 51%	10 49%	6 25%	3 15%	2 10%	5 25%	2 10%	3 15%
13 Hamrun	20	10 50%	10 50%	2 11%	1 5%	7 37%	4 21%	3 16%	3 11%
14 Valletta	20	8 40%	11 55%	2 10%	3 15%	3 15%	2 10%	2 10%	7 35%
AVERAGE	35	15 42%	20 57%	4.4 12%	4.6 13%	6 17%	5 15%	6 16%	9 26%



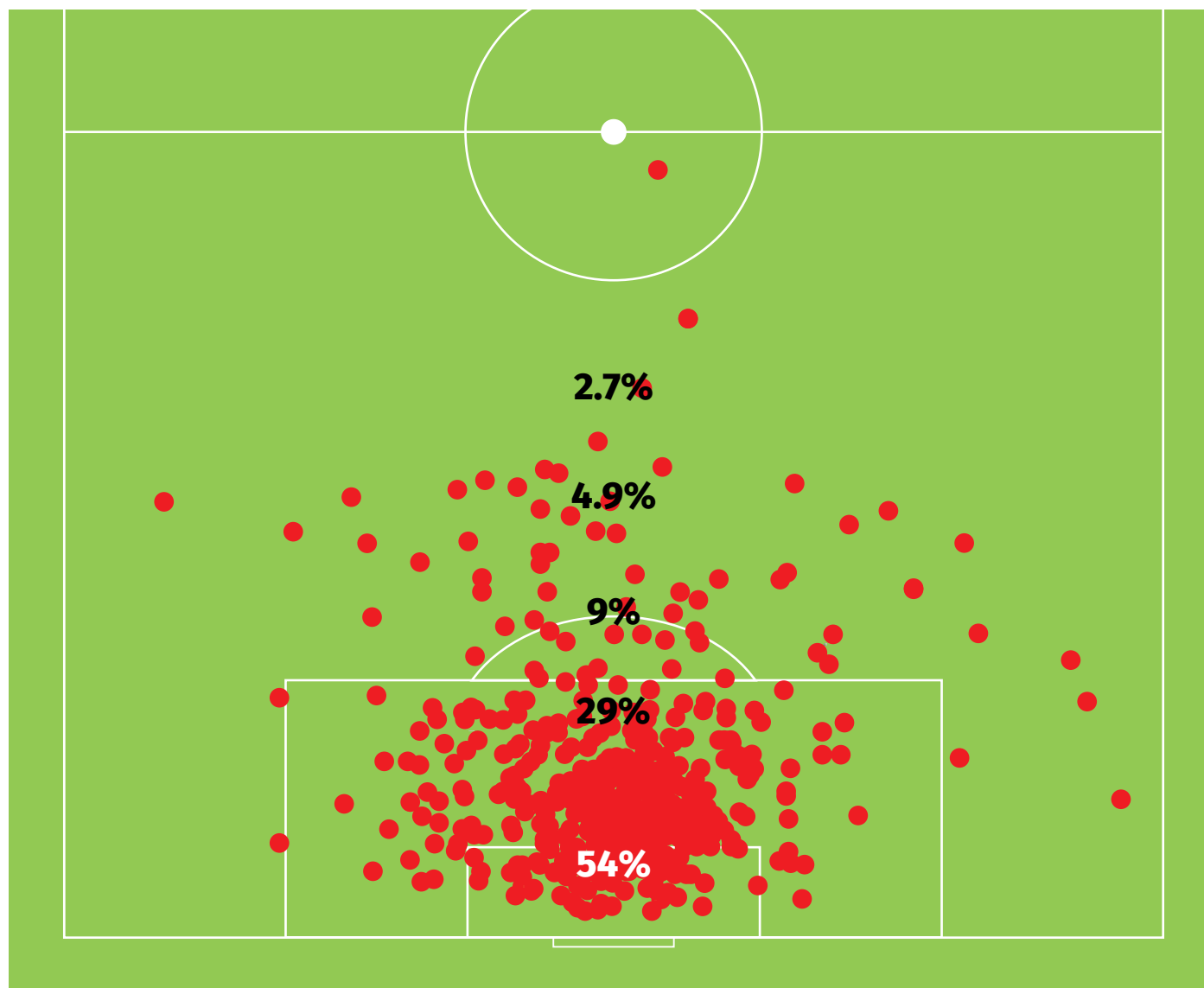
Goals conceded from

	↓	from inside the box	from outside the box
1 Pietà	12.1	52 91%	5 9%
2 Mosta	10.4	36 80%	9 20%
3 Tarxien	10.1	54 93%	4 7%
4 St Andrews	10	33 73%	12 27%
5 Qormi	9.8	45 88%	6 12%
6 Senglea	8.3	44 96%	2 4.3%
7 Sliema	7.9	23 88%	3 12%
8 Floriana	7.9	16 73%	6 27%
9 Balzan	7.3	27 87%	4 13%
10 Hibernians	7.3	25 86%	4 14%
11 Hamrun	6.2	16 84%	3 16%
12 Gżira	6.1	20 100%	-
13 Birkirkara	6.1	23 88%	3 12%
14 Valletta	5.4	16 80%	4 20%
AVERAGE	8.2	31 87%	4.6 13%

Goals scored from

	↓	from inside the box	from outside the box
1 Valletta	12.1	53 84%	7 11%
2 Hibernians	11.5	46 82%	8 14%
3 Sliema	9.5	26 70%	10 27%
4 Mosta	9.1	23 77%	7 23%
5 Hamrun	8.1	29 91%	2 6%
6 Gżira	8.1	35 85%	3 7%
7 Birkirkara	8.1	29 88%	3 9%
8 Senglea	7.6	28 85%	5 15%
9 Tarxien	7.5	21 72%	6 21%
10 Qormi	7.2	22 88%	3 12%
11 Balzan	7	37 90%	3 7%
12 Floriana	6.6	24 86%	4 14%
13 Pietà	6.3	21 84%	3 12%
14 St Andrews	6	20 91%	1 4.5%
AVERAGE	8.2	30 84%	4.6 13%

Goals zones



Duration of goal-scoring attacks

	↓
1 Valletta	:25.8
2 Hibernians	:22.3
3 Balzan	:21.2
4 Gżira	:15.2
5 Sliema	:15
6 Senglea	:14.3
7 Floriana	:13.6
8 Qormi	:13.2
9 Mosta	:12.1
10 Birkirkara	:10.7
11 Hamrun	:10.1
12 Pietà	:8.3
13 Tarxien	:8.3
14 St Andrews	:6.4
AVERAGE	:14

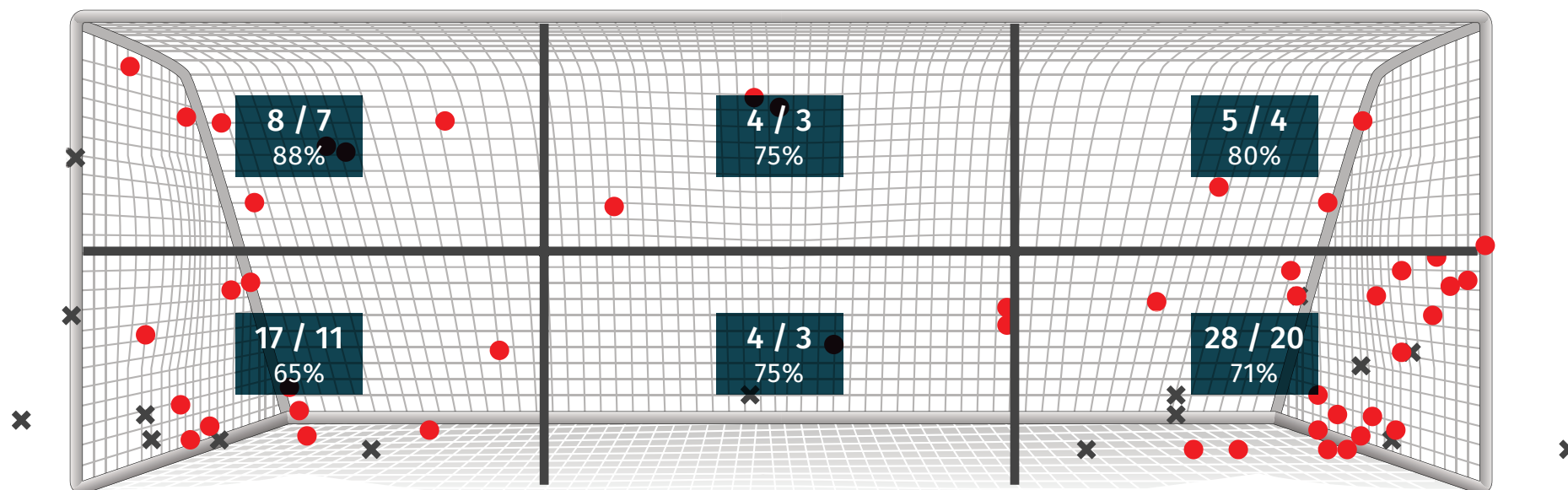
Average number of passes in goal-scoring attacks

	↓
1 Valletta	8.7
2 Hibernians	6.9
3 Balzan	6.7
4 Floriana	4.5
5 Gżira	4.5
6 Senglea	4.3
7 Sliema	4.2
8 Qormi	3.5
9 Mosta	3.3
10 Tarxien	3.3
11 Hamrun	3.1
12 Birkirkara	3
13 Pietà	2.6
14 St Andrews	1.85
AVERAGE	4.3

Penalty

	↓	Opponent
1 Valletta	10 / 10 100%	1 / 0 0%
2 Hibernians	10 / 5 50%	3 / 2 67%
3 Gżira	8 / 4 50%	3 / 2 67%
4 St Andrews	6 / 5 83%	7 / 6 86%
5 Sliema	6 / 3 50%	4 / 4 100%
6 Pietà	5 / 3 60%	8 / 4 50%
7 Balzan	5 / 5 100%	6 / 3 50%
8 Senglea	5 / 4 80%	4 / 3 75%
9 Hamrun	4 / 4 100%	1 / 1 100%
10 Floriana	3 / 3 100%	2 / 1 50%
11 Tarxien	3 / 3 100%	10 / 9 90%
12 Birkirkara	3 / 3 100%	4 / 3 75%
13 Mosta	3 / 2 67%	8 / 5 63%
14 Qormi	3 / - 0%	5 / 5 100%
AVERAGE	5 / 3.9 73%	4.7 / 3.4 73%

Penalty



Open play goals

		↓		in positional attacks	in counter- attacks	right flank	center	left flank
1	Valletta	47	75%	32 68%	15 32%	22 47%	17 36%	8 17%
2	Hibernians	43	77%	26 60%	17 40%	9 21%	18 42%	16 37%
3	Gżira	31	73%	17 53%	14 47%	13 40%	8 27%	10 33%
4	Balzan	27	66%	20 74%	7 26%	12 44%	10 37%	5 19%
5	Mosta	22	73%	15 68%	7 32%	10 45%	8 36%	4 18%
6	Senglea	21	64%	12 57%	9 43%	7 33%	10 48%	4 19%
7	Birkirkara	21	64%	13 62%	8 38%	6 29%	8 38%	7 33%
8	Sliema	20	54%	13 65%	7 35%	8 40%	8 40%	4 20%
9	Tarxien	20	69%	12 60%	8 40%	3 15%	11 55%	6 30%
10	Floriana	17	61%	11 65%	6 35%	4 24%	5 29%	8 47%
11	Qormi	17	68%	11 65%	6 35%	7 41%	6 35%	4 24%
12	Hamrun	17	47%	10 60%	7 40%	3 20%	8 53%	4 27%
13	Pietà	16	64%	10 63%	6 38%	5 31%	9 56%	2 13%
14	St Andrews	12	55%	7 58%	5 42%	8 67%	3 25%	1 8%
	AVERAGE	23	66%	15 63%	9 37%	8 35%	9 39%	6 25%

Goals - Set-pieces attacks

		↓		Corners	free-kick attacks	from direct free-kicks	Penalty	Throw-in attack
1	Hamrun	18	53%	8 47%	5 24%	-	4 24%	1 6%
2	Sliema	17	46%	8 47%	3 18%	3 18%	3 18%	-
3	Valletta	16	25%	5 31%	4 25%	1 6%	6 38%	-
4	Balzan	14	34%	5 36%	4 29%	-	5 36%	-
5	Hibernians	13	23%	5 38%	4 31%	1 8%	3 23%	-
6	Senglea	12	36%	3 25%	2 17%	3 25%	4 33%	-
7	Birkirkara	12	36%	7 58%	2 17%	-	3 25%	-
8	Gżira	11	27%	4 36%	2 18%	-	4 36%	1 9%
9	Floriana	11	39%	5 45%	2 18%	1 9%	3 27%	-
10	St Andrews	10	45%	1 10%	3 30%	1 10%	5 50%	-
11	Tarxien	9	31%	3 33%	1 11%	1 11%	3 33%	1 11%
12	Pietà	9	36%	3 33%	3 33%	-	3 33%	-
13	Mosta	8	27%	4 50%	1 13%	1 13%	2 25%	-
14	Qormi	8	32%	3 38%	4 50%	-	-	1 13%
	AVERAGE	12	34%	4.6 38%	2.8 23%	0.86 7%	3.4 29%	0.29 2.4%

Goals conceded from open play

		↓		in positional attacks	in counter- attacks	right flank	center	left flank
1	Pietà	40	68%	25 64%	15 36%	17 44%	9 23%	13 33%
2	Qormi	37	73%	27 73%	10 27%	16 43%	16 43%	5 14%
3	Tarxien	36	62%	23 64%	13 36%	12 33%	14 39%	10 28%
4	Mosta	32	71%	20 63%	12 38%	8 25%	12 38%	12 38%
5	Senglea	30	65%	17 57%	13 43%	9 30%	15 50%	6 20%
6	St Andrews	29	64%	20 69%	9 31%	8 28%	13 45%	8 28%
7	Balzan	19	61%	12 63%	7 37%	8 42%	7 37%	4 21%
8	Floriana	19	86%	13 68%	6 32%	5 26%	7 37%	7 37%
9	Sliema	16	62%	5 31%	11 69%	4 25%	8 50%	4 25%
10	Birkirkara	16	62%	12 75%	4 25%	7 44%	4 25%	5 31%
11	Valletta	15	75%	7 47%	8 53%	4 27%	9 60%	2 13%
12	Hibernians	15	52%	7 47%	8 53%	8 53%	4 27%	3 20%
13	Gżira	14	65%	9 69%	5 31%	7 54%	4 31%	2 15%
14	Hamrun	13	63%	10 83%	3 17%	3 25%	7 58%	2 17%
	AVERAGE	23	66%	15 63%	9 37%	8 35%	9 39%	6 25%

Goals conceded from set-pieces

		↓		Corners	free-kick attacks	from direct free-kicks	Penalty	Throw-in attack
1	Tarxien	22	38%	9 41%	4 18%	-	9 41%	-
2	Pietà	19	32%	9 44%	5 28%	1 6%	4 22%	-
3	Senglea	16	35%	9 56%	3 19%	-	3 19%	1 6%
4	St Andrews	16	36%	3 19%	4 25%	3 19%	6 38%	-
5	Qormi	14	27%	5 36%	4 29%	-	5 36%	-
6	Hibernians	14	48%	6 43%	5 36%	1 7%	2 14%	-
7	Mosta	13	29%	5 38%	2 15%	-	5 38%	1 8%
8	Balzan	12	39%	4 33%	3 25%	1 8%	3 25%	1 8%
9	Sliema	10	38%	3 30%	2 20%	1 10%	4 40%	-
10	Birkirkara	10	38%	4 40%	2 20%	1 10%	3 30%	-
11	Gżira	7	35%	3 43%	1 14%	-	2 29%	1 14%
12	Hamrun	7	37%	4 57%	2 29%	-	1 14%	-
13	Valletta	5	25%	1 20%	1 20%	3 60%	-	-
14	Floriana	3	14%	-	1 33%	1 33%	1 33%	-
	AVERAGE	12	34%	4.6 38%	2.8 23%	0.86 7%	3.4 29%	0.29 2.4%

Shots / on target

		↓		wide crossbar	into the post /	blocked / on target	from the box
1	Valletta	17.6	/ 6.9 39%	6.7	0.44	3.6	9.4 / 4.4
2	Hibernians	14.9	/ 5.7 38%	5.9	0.41	2.9	8 / 3.7
3	Gżira	14.6	/ 5.4 37%	5.6	0.48	3.1	8.2 / 3.2
4	Birkirkara	13.8	/ 4.8 35%	5.5	0.27	3.2	6.2 / 2.9
5	Balzan	13	/ 5.2 40%	5	0.35	2.5	7.2 / 3.1
6	Hamrun	12.6	/ 4.8 38%	5.3	0.42	2.2	7 / 3
7	Sliema	12.1	/ 4.5 37%	4.3	0.27	3.1	6.1 / 2.7
8	St Andrews	12	/ 4.2 35%	4.9	0.19	2.6	6.1 / 2.5
9	Floriana	11.8	/ 3.8 32%	4.9	0.19	2.9	5.4 / 2.2
10	Pietà	11.2	/ 4.6 41%	3.8	0.16	2.7	4.8 / 2.5
11	Mosta	11	/ 4.6 41%	4.3	0.27	1.88	5.6 / 2.6
12	Senglea	10.7	/ 4.3 41%	4.1	0.15	2.1	4.7 / 2.2
13	Tarxien	9.2	/ 3.5 38%	3.2	0.27	2.3	4.7 / 2.2
14	Qormi	9.1	/ 3.3 36%	3.7	0.15	1.96	4.6 / 1.88
	AVERAGE	12.4	/ 4.7 38%	4.8	0.29	2.6	6.3 / 2.8

Chances

		↓	
1	Valletta	7	/ 2.3 33%
2	Hibernians	6	/ 2.2 34%
3	Gżira	6	/ 1.80 31%
4	Balzan	5	/ 1.58 29%
5	Hamrun	5	/ 1.33 25%
6	Birkirkara	5	/ 1.35 26%
7	Sliema	4.5	/ 1.46 32%
8	Senglea	4.4	/ 1.27 29%
9	St Andrews	4.1	/ 0.92 23%
10	Mosta	4	/ 1.15 29%
11	Pietà	3.9	/ 1.04 27%
12	Floriana	3.8	/ 1.12 29%
13	Tarxien	3.5	/ 1.12 32%
14	Qormi	3.3	/ 0.96 29%
	AVERAGE	4.8	/ 1.40 29%

Total actions

		↓	
1	Valletta	874	/ 672 77%
2	Birkirkara	840	/ 643 77%
3	Balzan	823	/ 632 77%
4	Hibernians	824	/ 624 76%
5	Floriana	816	/ 613 75%
6	Gżira	806	/ 607 75%
7	Hamrun	800	/ 594 74%
8	Sliema	761	/ 572 75%
9	Pietà	776	/ 571 74%
10	Tarxien	774	/ 569 74%
11	Mosta	763	/ 567 74%
12	Senglea	750	/ 560 75%
13	Qormi	708	/ 517 73%
14	St Andrews	699	/ 490 70%
	AVERAGE	787	/ 588 75%

Fouls / in own half

		↓	Yellow cards	Red cards
1	Hamrun	17.3	/ 6.7 2.4	0.17
2	Gżira	16.9	/ 7.1 2.1	0.16
3	St Andrews	16.2	/ 8.1 2.9	0.15
4	Sliema	15.9	/ 7.3 1.92	0.12
5	Hibernians	15.9	/ 6.1 1.96	0.11
6	Floriana	15.5	/ 6.5 1.96	0.04
7	Pietà	15.2	/ 8 2.3	0.04
8	Tarxien	15	/ 7.9 2.3	0.19
9	Balzan	14.5	/ 6.1 2.4	0.15
10	Senglea	14.3	/ 6.7 2.2	0.19
11	Qormi	14	/ 6.9 2.2	0.12
12	Valletta	13.9	/ 5.2 1.89	0.07
13	Mosta	13.5	/ 6.5 1.92	0.04
14	Birkirkara	13	/ 5.9 1.85	0.15
	AVERAGE	15.1	/ 6.8 2.2	0.12

Opponent's fouls / in own half

		↓	Yellow cards	Red cards
1	Pietà	16.5	/ 7.1 1.96	0.32
2	Gżira	16.3	/ 7.6 2	0.20
3	Floriana	15.7	/ 7 2.2	0.04
4	Qormi	15.7	/ 7.2 2.5	0.08
5	Sliema	15.6	/ 7.4 2.3	0.04
6	Tarxien	15.6	/ 6.6 2.1	0.04
7	Hamrun	15.5	/ 7.2 2.6	0.13
8	Mosta	15.2	/ 7 2.2	0.12
9	Hibernians	14.8	/ 6.3 2.3	0.15
10	Balzan	14.6	/ 6.3 2.4	0.08
11	Valletta	14.2	/ 6.7 2.1	0.22
12	St Andrews	14.1	/ 6.3 1.96	0.15
13	Senglea	14	/ 6.5 2.2	0.04
14	Birkirkara	13.3	/ 5.7 1.62	0.12
	AVERAGE	15.1	/ 6.8 2.2	0.12

Offsides

		↓
1	Hamrun	2.8
2	Valletta	2.7
3	Pietà	2.6
4	Mosta	2.6
5	Gżira	2.4
6	Birkirkara	2.3
7	Sliema	2.3
8	Floriana	2.2
9	St Andrews	2.2
10	Balzan	1.96
11	Tarxien	1.85
12	Hibernians	1.70
13	Qormi	1.46
14	Senglea	1.46
	AVERAGE	2.2

Corners

		↓
1	Gżira	5.8
2	Birkirkara	5.7
3	Balzan	5.6
4	Valletta	5.4
5	Sliema	5.2
6	Hibernians	4.9
7	Floriana	4.7
8	Mosta	4.7
9	Hamrun	4.7
10	St Andrews	4.4
11	Tarxien	3.5
12	Senglea	3.5
13	Pietà	3.4
14	Qormi	3.3
	AVERAGE	4.6

Ball possession

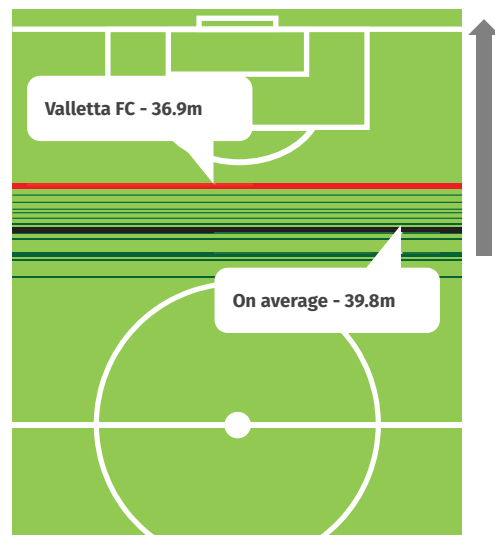
	↓		Ball possession, quantity	Average time of ball possession	Ball possession	Ball possession 5-15 sec - number	Ball possession 15-45 sec - number	Ball possession >45 sec - number	
1	Valletta	30:33**	57%	132	:13.8	40	51	38	4.2
2	Birkirkara	28:45**	53%	133	:13	42	52	36	3.1
3	Balzan	28:43**	54%	129	:13.4	43	46	36	3.9
4	Floriana	27:01**	51%	133	:12.2	47	50	33	3
5	Gżira	26:59**	53%	133	:12.1	44	54	34	2.2
6	Hibernians	26:48**	51%	131	:12.3	44	51	33	2.7
7	Hamrun	26:26**	53%	132	:12	43	53	34	2.4
8	Pietà	25:51**	48%	132	:11.7	44	54	32	2.1
9	Senglea	25:31**	48%	126	:12.2	42	51	31	2.6
10	Sliema	25:29**	49%	130	:11.8	43	54	30	2.3
11	Tarxien	25:25**	47%	134	:11.4	46	55	32	1.50
12	Mosta	25:02**	47%	130	:11.6	44	54	30	1.88
13	Qormi	22:50**	45%	130	:10.6	47	54	28	0.92
14	St Andrews	21:47**	43%	130	:10	49	56	24	0.81
	AVERAGE	26:14**	50%	131	:12	44	52	32	2.4

Lost balls / in own half

	↓		Distance m ²
1	Tarxien	84 / 21	42.9
2	Pietà	83 / 20	41.8
3	Hibernians	83 / 15	38.6
4	Floriana	81 / 16	39.4
5	St Andrews	80 / 17	40.4
6	Mosta	80 / 18	41.3
7	Birkirkara	80 / 15	39
8	Valletta	80 / 12	36.9
9	Gżira	79 / 14	38.4
10	Hamrun	79 / 14	38
11	Qormi	79 / 18	41.5
12	Sliema	79 / 16	40
13	Senglea	78 / 18	41.4
14	Balzan	76 / 13	37.5
AVERAGE		80 / 16	39.8

* - average distance to opponent's goal at possession losses

Average distance to opponent's goal at possession losses

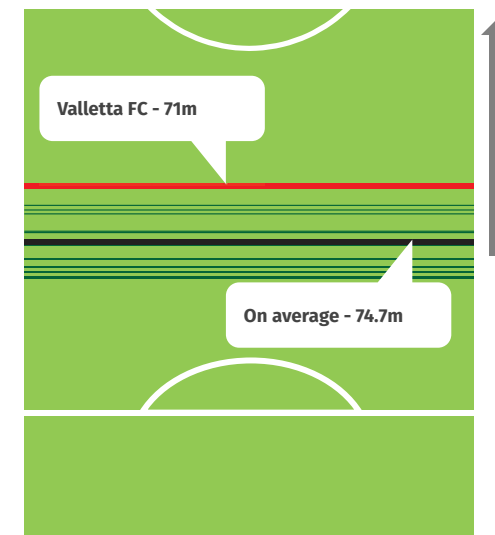


Ball recoveries / in opp. half

	↓		Distance m ²
1	Valletta	77 / 19	71
2	Gżira	75 / 16	74
3	Hibernians	75 / 17	72.8
4	Floriana	74 / 15	74.1
5	Tarxien	73 / 12	77.1
6	Pietà	73 / 13	75.8
7	Hamrun	73 / 16	72.6
8	St Andrews	73 / 13	76.3
9	Birkirkara	72 / 15	74.7
10	Mosta	71 / 12	77
11	Sliema	70 / 14	74.9
12	Balzan	70 / 16	72.3
13	Senglea	69 / 13	76.7
14	Qormi	68 / 11	76.3
AVERAGE		72 / 14	74.7

* - average distance to opponent's goal at recoveries

Average distance to opponent's goal at recoveries



Attacks

		ATTACKS			POSITIONAL ATTACKS			COUNTER-ATTACKS			SET PIECES ATTACKS		
		↓	with shots	Goals	total	with shots	Goals	total	with shots	Goals	total	with shots	Goals
1	Valletta	107	16 15%	2.3	75	9 12%	1.19	19	3.1 16%	0.56	12	4.2 35%	0.59
2	Gżira	101	14 14%	1.64	71	7 10%	0.64	18	2.7 15%	0.56	12	4.2 36%	0.44
3	Birkirkara	99	13 13%	1.27	71	6 9%	0.50	18	2.9 16%	0.31	11	3.8 35%	0.46
4	Floriana	99	11 12%	1.08	72	6 8%	0.42	16	2.1 13%	0.23	12	3.3 29%	0.42
5	Hamrun	99	12 12%	1.33	70	6 9%	0.38	16	1.96 12%	0.25	13	4.4 33%	0.71
6	Hibernians	99	14 14%	2.1	71	8 11%	0.96	17	2.9 17%	0.63	11	3.4 31%	0.48
7	Balzan	99	12 12%	1.58	72	7 10%	0.77	15	2.4 16%	0.27	12	2.9 25%	0.54
8	Sliema	95	11 12%	1.42	66	6 9%	0.50	18	2.3 13%	0.27	11	3.2 29%	0.65
9	Mosta	92	10 11%	1.15	63	5 9%	0.58	19	2.4 13%	0.27	10	2.8 27%	0.31
10	Pietà	92	11 12%	1	65	5 8%	0.40	18	2.6 14%	0.24	8	2.6 32%	0.36
11	Qormi	90	8 9%	0.96	64	4.3 7%	0.42	17	1.58 10%	0.23	10	2.7 27%	0.31
12	St Andrews	89	12 13%	0.85	58	5 9%	0.27	19	3.3 17%	0.19	11	3.2 28%	0.38
13	Tarxien	89	9 10%	1.12	65	4.9 8%	0.46	16	1.81 11%	0.31	8	2.2 28%	0.35
14	Senglea	86	10 12%	1.27	61	4.9 8%	0.46	16	2.2 13%	0.35	9	3.1 34%	0.46
AVERAGE		95	12 12%	1.36	67	6 9%	0.57	17	2.4 14%	0.33	11	3.3 31%	0.46

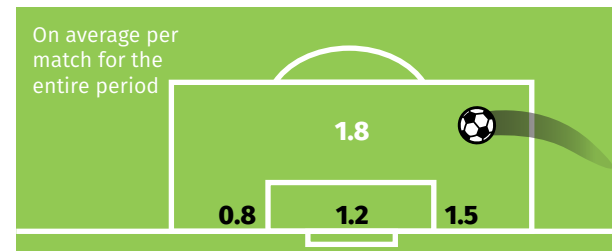
Flanks of attacks

		LEFT FLANK			CENTRE			RIGHT FLANK		
		total	with shots	Goals	total	with shots	Goals	total	with shots	Goals
1	Valletta	32	3.9 12%	0.30	23	3.9 17%	0.63	39	4.5 11%	0.81
2	Gżira	34	3.3 10%	0.40	24	2.9 12%	0.32	31	3.5 12%	0.48
3	Birkirkara	33	3 9%	0.27	24	3.4 14%	0.31	32	2.9 9%	0.23
4	Floriana	37	2.7 7%	0.31	19	2.5 13%	0.19	31	2.9 10%	0.15
5	Hamrun	32	2.5 8%	0.17	21	2.5 12%	0.33	33	2.8 8%	0.13
6	Hibernians	25	2.9 12%	0.59	28	4.4 15%	0.67	35	3.2 9%	0.33
7	Balzan	30	2.7 9%	0.19	22	3.1 14%	0.38	34	3.6 10%	0.46
8	Sliema	31	2.8 9%	0.15	20	2.4 12%	0.31	33	2.9 9%	0.31
9	Mosta	30	2.3 8%	0.15	20	2.5 12%	0.31	31	2.9 9%	0.38
10	Pietà	30	2.6 9%	0.08	22	2.7 12%	0.36	31	2.8 9%	0.20
11	Qormi	32	2 6%	0.15	16	1.65 10%	0.23	32	2.2 7%	0.27
12	St Andrews	26	2.5 10%	0.04	20	2.7 13%	0.12	32	3.3 10%	0.31
13	Tarxien	32	2.5 8%	0.23	19	2.4 13%	0.42	30	1.81 6%	0.12
14	Senglea	29	2.1 7%	0.15	20	2.7 13%	0.38	28	2.3 8%	0.27
AVERAGE		31	2.7 9%	0.23	21	2.8 13%	0.35	32	3 9%	0.32

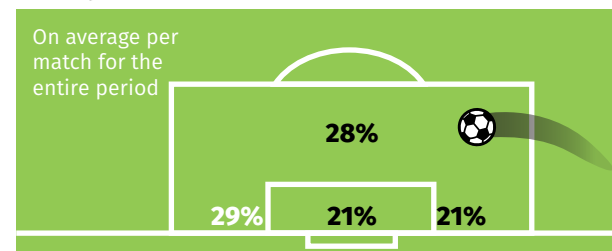
Set-pieces crosses zones / with shots

		↓	to the near post	to the goalkeeper zone	to the far post	to the 11 metres zone
1	Balzan	6.7 / 1.27 19%	1.96 / 0.35 18%	2 / 0.31 15%	1.08 / 0.27 25%	1.69 / 0.35 20%
2	Hamrun	6.6 / 1.96 30%	1.83 / 0.42 23%	1.54 / 0.54 35%	0.75 / 0.21 28%	2.5 / 0.79 32%
3	Valletta	6.4 / 1.81 28%	1.85 / 0.37 20%	1.37 / 0.22 16%	0.78 / 0.37 48%	2.4 / 0.85 35%
4	Mosta	5.8 / 1.27 22%	1.46 / 0.31 21%	1.88 / 0.31 16%	0.77 / 0.31 40%	1.69 / 0.35 20%
5	Gżira	5.8 / 1.76 31%	1.72 / 0.24 14%	1.20 / 0.44 37%	0.88 / 0.24 27%	1.96 / 0.84 43%
6	Birkirkara	5.4 / 1.54 28%	1.35 / 0.42 31%	1.46 / 0.35 24%	0.85 / 0.23 27%	1.77 / 0.54 30%
7	Hibernians	5.2 / 1.44 28%	1.70 / 0.33 20%	1.07 / 0.19 17%	0.78 / 0.30 38%	1.63 / 0.63 39%
8	Floriana	5.1 / 1.12 22%	1.35 / 0.38 29%	0.77 / 0.12 15%	0.77 / 0.15 20%	2.2 / 0.46 21%
9	St Andrews	5.1 / 1.42 28%	1.19 / 0.27 23%	1.27 / 0.31 24%	1.04 / 0.38 37%	1.62 / 0.46 29%
10	Sliema	4.9 / 0.81 16%	1.42 / 0.19 14%	1.23 / 0.19 16%	0.73 / 0.12 16%	1.54 / 0.31 20%
11	Qormi	4.8 / 1.15 24%	0.92 / 0.15 17%	0.88 / 0.19 22%	0.62 / 0.08 13%	2.3 / 0.73 31%
12	Pietà	4.4 / 1.24 28%	1.48 / 0.48 32%	0.92 / 0.08 9%	0.96 / 0.36 38%	1.08 / 0.32 30%
13	Senglea	4.4 / 0.73 17%	1.31 / 0.19 15%	0.96 / 0.23 24%	0.62 / 0.08 13%	1.54 / 0.23 15%
14	Tarxien	4 / 0.69 17%	1.35 / 0.19 14%	0.85 / 0.15 18%	0.73 / 0.15 21%	1.04 / 0.19 19%
AVERAGE		5.3 / 1.30 24%	1.49 / 0.31 21%	1.24 / 0.26 21%	0.81 / 0.23 29%	1.79 / 0.50 28%

Set-pieces crosses zones - number



Set-pieces crosses zones - Efficiency



Passes

	↓		Non-attacking / accurate	Attacking / accurate	Key / accurate
1	Valletta	505 / 412 81%	127 / 127 99%	364 / 278 77%	14 / 7 48%
2	Birkirkara	493 / 401 81%	133 / 132 99%	348 / 263 76%	13 / 6 49%
3	Balzan	481 / 394 82%	131 / 130 99%	338 / 258 76%	13 / 6 51%
4	Hibernians	459 / 370 81%	108 / 108 99%	336 / 255 76%	14 / 7 49%
5	Floriana	458 / 368 80%	107 / 106 99%	342 / 258 75%	9 / 4.5 48%
6	Gżira	440 / 351 80%	98 / 97 99%	329 / 247 75%	13 / 6 50%
7	Hamrun	438 / 343 78%	105 / 104 99%	324 / 235 73%	9 / 5 55%
8	Sliema	418 / 335 80%	99 / 99 99%	309 / 231 75%	10 / 5 51%
9	Mosta	411 / 323 79%	94 / 93 99%	306 / 226 74%	10 / 4.3 43%
10	Pietà	406 / 319 79%	101 / 100 99%	297 / 216 73%	8 / 3.4 44%
11	Senglea	405 / 319 79%	106 / 105 99%	291 / 209 72%	9 / 4.5 53%
12	Tarxien	408 / 318 78%	102 / 101 99%	296 / 213 72%	9 / 4 44%
13	Qormi	365 / 284 78%	76 / 76 99%	282 / 205 73%	7 / 3.3 47%
14	St Andrews	334 / 238 71%	48 / 47 98%	278 / 188 67%	8 / 3.8 49%
	AVERAGE	430 / 341 79%	103 / 102 99%	317 / 234 74%	10 / 5 49%

Length of passes

	↓		Non-attacking / accurate	Attacking / accurate	Key / accurate
1	St Andrews	21.4	76 / 58 77%	217 / 159 73%	40 / 21 51%
2	Pietà	20.3	88 / 68 78%	281 / 229 82%	38 / 22 58%
3	Qormi	20.1	89 / 70 79%	240 / 191 80%	36 / 23 62%
4	Hamrun	19.9	100 / 80 80%	300 / 240 80%	38 / 23 60%
5	Mosta	19.9	100 / 81 82%	274 / 220 80%	37 / 22 59%
6	Hibernians	19.9	97 / 78 80%	325 / 268 83%	36 / 24 65%
7	Valletta	19.7	115 / 91 79%	351 / 295 84%	39 / 26 67%
8	Sliema	19.7	95 / 75 79%	288 / 238 83%	35 / 21 62%
9	Gżira	19.7	99 / 80 80%	306 / 249 81%	34 / 22 63%
10	Birkirkara	19.6	107 / 87 81%	351 / 293 84%	36 / 21 59%
11	Floriana	19.5	115 / 94 81%	306 / 251 82%	37 / 24 64%
12	Tarxien	19.4	105 / 83 79%	264 / 214 81%	38 / 21 54%
13	Senglea	19.2	103 / 83 81%	270 / 217 81%	33 / 18 55%
14	Balzan	19.2	115 / 95 83%	335 / 280 84%	31 / 19 62%
	AVERAGE	19.8	100 / 80 80%	293 / 239 81%	36 / 22 60%

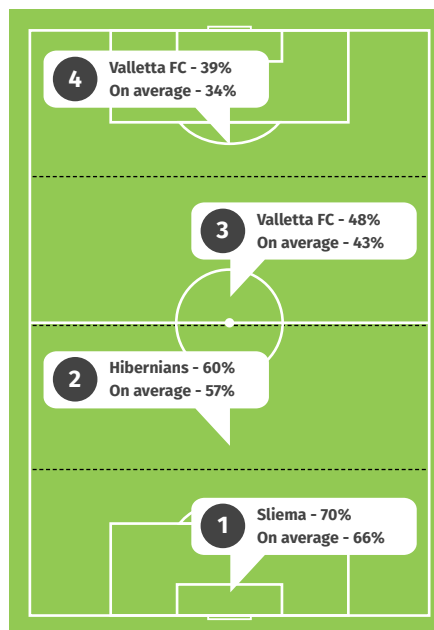
Passes into the penalty box

	↓		
1	Valletta	40 / 18 44%	
2	Hamrun	36 / 17 48%	
3	Balzan	34 / 14 43%	
4	Birkirkara	33 / 13 40%	
5	Floriana	33 / 14 41%	
6	Gżira	33 / 15 45%	
7	Hibernians	31 / 14 46%	
8	Sliema	28 / 12 41%	
9	Mosta	27 / 11 39%	
10	St Andrews	27 / 10 38%	
11	Qormi	24 / 10 41%	
12	Senglea	24 / 9 38%	
13	Tarxien	24 / 10 41%	
14	Pietà	22 / 9 39%	
	AVERAGE	30 / 13 42%	

Crosses

	↓		
1	Valletta	18 / 6 31%	
2	Hamrun	13 / 4.1 31%	
3	Floriana	15 / 3.7 25%	
4	Gżira	13 / 3 24%	
5	Qormi	10 / 3 31%	
6	Balzan	12 / 3 26%	
7	Hibernians	11 / 2.8 26%	
8	Birkirkara	13 / 2.8 21%	
9	Sliema	10 / 2.5 25%	
10	Senglea	12 / 2.4 21%	
11	Mosta	10 / 2.4 23%	
12	Tarxien	8 / 1.88 22%	
13	Pietà	8 / 1.72 21%	
14	St Andrews	8 / 1.38 17%	
	AVERAGE	12 / 2.9 25%	

Challenges in zones



Air challenges

		↓	
1	Hibernians	49 / 27	55%
2	Hamrun	57 / 30	53%
3	Balzan	46 / 24	52%
4	Valletta	48 / 25	52%
5	Floriana	54 / 28	52%
6	Birkirkara	41 / 21	51%
7	Gżira	50 / 25	50%
8	Sliema	46 / 23	50%
9	Mosta	46 / 23	50%
10	Tarxien	38 / 18	47%
11	Qormi	47 / 22	47%
12	St Andrews	41 / 19	46%
13	Senglea	41 / 19	46%
14	Pietà	42 / 18	43%
	AVERAGE	46 / 23	50%

Ground challenges

			↓
1	Valletta	128 / 66	52%
2	Hibernians	133 / 68	51%
3	Gżira	128 / 65	51%
4	Mosta	125 / 63	50%
5	St Andrews	137 / 69	50%
6	Tarxien	147 / 74	50%
7	Balzan	120 / 60	50%
8	Qormi	128 / 64	50%
9	Senglea	124 / 62	50%
10	Birkirkara	127 / 63	50%
11	Sliema	122 / 60	49%
12	Floriana	129 / 63	49%
13	Hamrun	123 / 60	49%
14	Pietà	140 / 68	49%
	AVERAGE	129 / 65	50%

Dribbles

			↓
1	Tarxien	35 / 20	57%
2	Gżira	34 / 19	56%
3	Pietà	34 / 18	53%
4	Qormi	33 / 18	55%
5	Valletta	33 / 19	58%
6	St Andrews	32 / 19	59%
7	Hibernians	32 / 18	56%
8	Birkirkara	32 / 17	53%
9	Mosta	31 / 17	55%
10	Sliema	30 / 16	53%
11	Senglea	28 / 16	57%
12	Balzan	28 / 15	54%
13	Hamrun	26 / 13	50%
14	Floriana	26 / 15	58%
	AVERAGE	31 / 17	56%

Tackles

			↓
1	Tarxien	44 / 25	57%
2	Pietà	44 / 24	55%
3	St Andrews	43 / 24	56%
4	Valletta	40 / 23	58%
5	Hibernians	40 / 23	58%
6	Mosta	41 / 23	56%
7	Senglea	42 / 23	55%
8	Birkirkara	41 / 23	56%
9	Qormi	38 / 22	58%
10	Hamrun	36 / 21	58%
11	Floriana	40 / 20	50%
12	Gżira	34 / 20	59%
13	Sliema	32 / 19	59%
14	Balzan	33 / 19	58%
	AVERAGE	39 / 22	56%

Interceptions / in opp. half

			↓
1	St Andrews	57 / 10	
2	Pietà	55 / 11	
3	Senglea	53 / 10	
4	Mosta	53 / 9	
5	Hibernians	53 / 13	
6	Tarxien	53 / 10	
7	Qormi	52 / 8	
8	Floriana	52 / 10	
9	Sliema	52 / 11	
10	Gżira	51 / 12	
11	Birkirkara	50 / 10	
12	Balzan	48 / 12	
13	Hamrun	48 / 12	
14	Valletta	46 / 12	
	AVERAGE	52 / 11	



Air challenges

		↓	Penalty attack	av. per 90 min
1	Correa Marcolino, Hibernians	19	1	0.80
2	Fontanella, Valletta	18	-	0.60
3	Zambuk Garba, Gżira	13	-	0.60
4	Tiago Adan, Hibernians	11	1	0.40
5	Kaljevic, Valletta	11	1	0.60
6	Grech, Hibernians	11	2	0.50
7	Alba, Valletta	10	3	0.40
8	Majdevac, Balzan	10	3	0.50
9	Effiong, Balzan	9	-	0.40
10	Marzouk, Sliema	8	1	0.40

Assists

		↓	av. per 90 min
1	Tiago Adan, Hibernians	11	0.40
2	Alba, Valletta	8	0.30
3	Fenech, Sliema	7	0.50
4	Correa Marcolino, Hibernians	6	0.30
5	Ljubomirac, Balzan	6	0.20
6	Muscat, Gżira	5	0.30
7	Mbong, Hibernians	5	0.20
8	Caruana, Hamrun	5	0.20
9	Ricardinho, Tarxien	5	0.20
10	Cisotti, Mosta	5	0.30

Shots / on target

		↓	av. per 90 min
1	Fontanella, Valletta	95 / 44 46%	3.3 / 1.50
2	Alba, Valletta	93 / 34 37%	3.8 / 1.40
3	Correa Marcolino, Hibernians	89 / 35 39%	3.8 / 1.50
4	Zambuk Garba, Gżira	82 / 31 38%	4 / 1.50
5	Davis, St Andrews	67 / 22 33%	2.5 / 0.80
6	Varela, Sliema	62 / 26 42%	2.7 / 1.10
7	Piciollo, Valletta	59 / 23 39%	3.9 / 1.50
8	Tiago Adan, Hibernians	58 / 28 48%	2.3 / 1.10
9	Marcelinho, Birkirkara	51 / 20 39%	2.7 / 1.10
10	Degabriele, Hibernians	50 / 21 42%	2.8 / 1.20

Passes

		↓	av. per 90 min
1	Fenech, Balzan	1 463 / 1 256 86%	64 / 55
2	Borg, Valletta	1 460 / 1 193 82%	63 / 51
3	Agius, Hibernians	1 454 / 1 241 85%	50 / 42
4	Malano, Valletta	1 411 / 1 139 81%	53 / 42
5	Arthur Henrique, Floriana	1 392 / 1 101 79%	57 / 45
6	Caruana, Hamrun	1 344 / 1 064 79%	57 / 45
7	Alba, Valletta	1 313 / 946 72%	54 / 39
8	Marcelina Emerson, Floriana	1 310 / 1 112 85%	52 / 44
9	Andjelkovic, Birkirkara	1 309 / 1 204 92%	57 / 52
10	Ferreira Santos, Birkirkara	1 282 / 1 058 83%	47 / 39

Key passes

		↓	av. per 90 min
1	Alba, Valletta	74 / 38 51%	3 / 1.50
2	Cohen, Gżira	63 / 27 43%	3 / 1.30
3	Tiago Adan, Hibernians	59 / 30 51%	2.3 / 1.20
4	Mbong, Hibernians	58 / 29 50%	2.1 / 1.10
5	Kristensen, Hibernians	58 / 23 40%	2.5 / 1
6	Ljubomirac, Balzan	53 / 29 55%	2.2 / 1.20
7	Davis, St Andrews	51 / 24 47%	1.90 / 0.90
8	Grech, Hibernians	50 / 23 46%	2.2 / 1
9	Marzouk, Sliema	46 / 24 52%	2.3 / 1.20
10	Garcia, Senglea	44 / 25 57%	1.90 / 1.10

Passes into the penalty box

		↓	av. per 90 min
1	Alba, Valletta	350 / 161 46%	14 / 7
2	Arthur Henrique, Floriana	193 / 88 46%	8 / 3.6
3	Farrugia, St Andrews	182 / 82 45%	9 / 4
4	Pisani, Balzan	170 / 76 45%	7 / 3.1
5	Grech, Hibernians	157 / 84 54%	7 / 3.7
6	Caruana, Hamrun	153 / 91 59%	6 / 3.8
7	Cohen, Gżira	140 / 56 40%	7 / 2.6
8	Failla, Birkirkara	136 / 60 44%	7 / 3.3
9	Zerafa, Valletta	133 / 52 39%	7 / 2.6
10	Briffa, Gżira	131 / 60 46%	6 / 2.9

Crosses

		↓	av. per 90 min
1	Alba, Valletta	146 / 43 29%	6 / 1.80
2	Arthur Henrique, Floriana	111 / 28 25%	4.6 / 1.20
3	Pena Beltre, Valletta	98 / 35 36%	3.8 / 1.40
4	Grech, Senglea	79 / 17 22%	3.3 / 0.70
5	Zerafa, Valletta	69 / 22 32%	3.4 / 1.10
6	Bozovic, Balzan	67 / 19 28%	3.6 / 1
7	Attard, Birkirkara	65 / 12 18%	2.8 / 0.50
8	Sammartino, Mosta	61 / 11 18%	2.9 / 0.50
9	Failla, Birkirkara	59 / 19 32%	3.2 / 1
10	Cini, Floriana	54 / 12 22%	2.5 / 0.60

Dribbles

		↓	av. per 90 min
1	Davis, St Andrews	242 / 141 58%	9 / 5
2	Busuttil, Pietà	160 / 84 53%	7 / 3.8
3	De Barros Anderson, Tarxien	154 / 99 64%	6 / 4
4	Ricardinho, Tarxien	153 / 70 46%	7 / 3.2
5	Piciollo, Valletta	141 / 69 49%	9 / 4.6
6	Yankam, Qormi	133 / 75 56%	4.9 / 2.8
7	Mbong, Hibernians	129 / 72 56%	4.7 / 2.6
8	Mensah, Pietà	129 / 66 51%	6 / 3.3
9	Grech, Senglea	128 / 62 48%	5 / 2.6
10	Cisotti, Mosta	128 / 56 44%	7 / 3

Tackles

		↓	av. per 90 min
1	Caruana, Hamrun	154 / 82 53%	6 / 3.5
2	Garcia, Senglea	152 / 78 51%	7 / 3.3
3	Satariano, St Andrews	151 / 71 47%	7 / 3.1
4	Attard, Birkirkara	147 / 79 54%	6 / 3.4
5	Xuereb, Mosta	135 / 82 61%	7 / 4.4
6	Agius, Pietà	134 / 72 54%	6 / 3.4
7	Fenech, Balzan	134 / 69 51%	6 / 3
8	Irimiya, Pietà	132 / 79 60%	6 / 3.8
9	Kristensen, Hibernians	129 / 62 48%	6 / 2.7
10	Martin, St Andrews	128 / 68 53%	7 / 3.5

Ball recoveries / in opp. half

	↓	av. per 90 min
1 Agius, Hibernians	320 / 30	11 / 1
2 Marcelina Emerson, Floriana	317 / 57	13 / 2.3
3 Borg, Valletta	287 / 25	12 / 1.10
4 Radojevic, Hibernians	265 / 23	10 / 0.90
5 Pepe, Hamrun	258 / 17	10 / 0.70
6 Ferreira Santos, Birkirkara	256 / 25	9 / 0.90
7 Rodolfo Soares, Gżira	252 / 21	11 / 0.90
8 Mansi, Qormi	242 / 8	9 / 0.30
9 Attard, Birkirkara	235 / 48	10 / 2.1
10 Ruiz, Floriana	234 / 18	9 / 0.70

Fouls

	↓	av. per 90 min
1 Varela, Sliema	59	2.6
2 Irimiya, Pietà	57	2.7
3 Tiago Adan, Hibernians	57	2.2
4 Mbong, Hibernians	56	2
5 De Barros Anderson, Tarxien	55	2.2
6 Martin, St Andrews	53	2.7
7 Zambuk Garba, Gżira	52	2.6
8 Domoraud, Hamrun	49	3.1
9 Kristensen, Hibernians	49	2.1
10 Garcia, Senglea	48	2.1

Fouls suffered

	↓	av. per 90 min
1 Tulimieri, Hamrun	96	5
2 Cohen, Gżira	71	3.4
3 Yankam, Qormi	60	2.2
4 De Barros Anderson, Tarxien	58	2.3
5 Cisotti, Mosta	53	2.8
6 Pena Beltre, Valletta	52	2
7 Vella, Birkirkara	52	3.3
8 de Assis Estacio, Sliema	50	3.2
9 Micallef, Qormi	49	2.3
10 Tiago Adan, Hibernians	49	1.90

Yellow cards

	↓	av. per 90 min
1 De Barros Anderson, Tarxien	10	0.40
2 McFarlane, St. Andrew	10	0.70
3 Cocks, Pietà	8	0.40
4 Xuereb, Mosta	8	0.40
5 Radojevic, Hibernians	8	0.30
6 Martin, St Andrews	8	0.40
7 Borg, Valletta	8	0.30
8 Irimiya, Pietà	8	0.40
9 Borg, Gżira	8	0.50
10 Corbolan, Gżira	7	0.30

Red cards

	↓	av. per 90 min
1 Agius, Birkirkara	2	0.20
2 Caseres, Senglea	2	0.10
3 Gusman, Qormi	2	0.10
4 Serrano Valero, Balzan	2	0.10
5 Brown, St Andrews	2	0.20



Goalkeepers

									AVERAGE PER 90 MINS						
	Minutes played	Goals conceded	Shots saved	Supersaves	Goalkeepers interception attempts / successful	Fouls / suffered	Yellow / red cards		Passes	Non-attacking passes	Attacking passes	Key passes	Short passes	Medium passes	Long passes
1 Bonello, Valletta	2 392	19	53 74%	26	86 / 77 90%	0 / 7	-		31 / 28 91%	15 / 15	16 / 13	0.11 / 0.04	1.17 / 1.13	18 / 17	12 / 9
2 Jovicic, Hibernians	1 196	13	37 74%	13	56 / 53 95%	0 / 4	-		26 / 22 84%	7 / 7	19 / 15	0.08 / 0	0.90 / 0.75	10 / 10	15 / 11
3 Haber, Gżira	2 130	17	69 80%	20	88 / 82 93%	0 / 9	-		27 / 22 83%	8 / 8	18 / 14	-	0.72 / 0.68	13 / 12	13 / 10
4 Galea, Sliema	1 821	16	54 77%	10	65 / 63 97%	0 / 7	1 / 0		30 / 25 85%	11 / 11	18 / 14	-	0.74 / 0.74	15 / 15	14 / 10
5 Cassar, Qormi	982	13	40 75%	11	33 / 28 85%	0 / 2	2 / 0		28 / 24 86%	9 / 9	19 / 15	-	0.64 / 0.46	13 / 13	14 / 10
6 Naumovski, Birkirkara	2 033	18	72 80%	19	91 / 85 93%	0 / 11	1 / 0		31 / 28 91%	17 / 17	14 / 12	-	1.20 / 1.11	23 / 22	7 / 5
7 Akpan, Floriana	2 317	21	78 79%	26	99 / 90 91%	0 / 11	-		24 / 20 84%	9 / 9	15 / 11	0.04 / 0.04	1.20 / 1.13	11 / 11	11 / 8
8 Mintoff, Balzan	926	7	19 73%	4	22 / 19 86%	0 / 2	1 / 0		23 / 20 88%	11 / 11	12 / 9	-	1.26 / 1.17	13 / 12	9 / 7
9 Cini, Hamrun	521	3	14 82%	2	14 / 13 93%	1 / 1	1 / 0		20 / 16 82%	6 / 6	13 / 10	-	1.04 / 1.04	11 / 10	8 / 5
10 Bartolo, Hamrun	1 804	16	51 76%	10	56 / 52 93%	1 / 10	1 / 1		26 / 22 86%	11 / 11	15 / 11	-	1.55 / 1.50	14 / 13	10 / 8

Left defenders

					AVERAGE PER 90 MINS											
	Minutes played	Goals / assists	Shots / on target	Fouls committed / suffered	Passes	Key passes	Passes into the penalty box	Challenges	Challenges in defence	Challenges in attack	Air challenges	Dribbles	Tackles	Interceptions / in opp. half	Picking up free balls / in opp. half	
1	Zerafa, Valletta	1816	0 / 3	11 / 1	29 / 36	53 / 39 75%	1.64 / 0.84	7 / 2.6 39%	19 / 12 65%	11 / 7 68%	8 / 5 61%	2.9 / 2.3 80%	5 / 3.3 64%	6 / 4.1 68%	5 / 1.64	7 / 2.7
2	Ashong, Sliema	1973	1 / 1	5 / 3	19 / 35	47 / 37 81%	0.78 / 0.50	3.6 / 1.69 47%	12 / 8 64%	9 / 6 64%	3.5 / 2.3 65%	2.8 / 1.69 60%	1.87 / 1.41 76%	3.5 / 2.2 64%	6 / 1.14	7 / 1.78
3	Ntow, Hibernians	1637	0 / 4	4 / 1	20 / 25	43 / 35 81%	1.04 / 0.66	2.3 / 1.37 61%	15 / 9 57%	8 / 4.6 55%	7 / 4.1 59%	2.4 / 1.10 45%	5 / 3.7 69%	3.3 / 2.1 63%	4.9 / 1.15	7 / 2.5
4	Arthur Henrique, Floriana	2182	5 / 3	27 / 10	15 / 22	57 / 45 79%	1.65 / 0.95	8 / 3.6 46%	15 / 8 52%	7 / 4.5 62%	8 / 3.5 43%	3.5 / 1.81 52%	2.6 / 1.32 52%	2.6 / 1.57 59%	4.2 / 1.03	6 / 2.8
5	Micallef, Qormi	1889	1 / 2	19 / 7	27 / 49	40 / 32 81%	0.91 / 0.52	3.4 / 1.62 48%	17 / 10 58%	8 / 4.8 60%	9 / 4.9 56%	3.6 / 2.3 65%	4.7 / 3.1 66%	3.6 / 2 57%	6 / 1.14	6 / 1.76
6	Gauci, Hamrun	1923	0 / 1	10 / 2	34 / 20	41 / 31 77%	0.23 / 0.14	2.7 / 1.17 43%	16 / 9 54%	12 / 7 58%	4.5 / 1.97 44%	2.8 / 1.54 56%	2.8 / 1.31 47%	4.9 / 2.9 59%	4.8 / 1.12	7 / 1.64
7	Zammit, Birkirkara	1834	-	3 / 0	34 / 19	49 / 39 80%	0.64 / 0.29	2.6 / 1.13 44%	17 / 10 59%	13 / 8 66%	4.6 / 1.86 41%	4 / 2.8 71%	2.4 / 1.08 46%	6 / 3.4 58%	6 / 1.28	7 / 1.86
8	Failla, Birkirkara	1634	3 / 2	24 / 5	26 / 33	48 / 35 72%	0.61 / 0.22	7 / 3.3 44%	15 / 8 55%	9 / 5 59%	6 / 2.8 49%	2.8 / 1.71 62%	1.98 / 1.05 53%	4.7 / 3 64%	6 / 0.94	6 / 1.87
9	Bezzina, Balzan	1514	-	7 / 1	9 / 12	42 / 33 79%	0.36 / 0.12	1.72 / 0.48 28%	12 / 7 55%	9 / 5 61%	3.7 / 1.49 40%	3.4 / 2 59%	1.55 / 0.77 50%	2.3 / 1.55 68%	6 / 1.55	5 / 1.31
10	Veronese, Tarxien	728	0 / 1	4 / 2	9 / 7	46 / 35 77%	0.62 / 0.49	8 / 4.3 53%	11 / 6 56%	6 / 4.1 69%	5 / 2.1 41%	1.24 / 0.87 70%	2.8 / 1.36 48%	2.3 / 1.61 68%	3.8 / 0.99	6 / 2.3

Right defenders

					AVERAGE PER 90 MINS											
		Minutes played	Goals / assists	Shots / on target	Fouls committed / suffered	Passes	Key passes	Passes into the penalty box	Challenges	Challenges in defence	Challenges in attack	Air challenges	Dribbles	Tackles	Interceptions / in opp. half	Picking up free balls / in opp. hal
1	Pena Beltre, Valletta	2 308	2 / 5	17 / 5	41 / 52	46 / 38 81%	1.25 / 0.58	4.4 / 2.1 49%	18 / 10 57%	9 / 6 65%	8 / 4 48%	3 / 1.72 56%	4.6 / 2.5 56%	4.5 / 3.2 70%	4.6 / 1.09	7 / 2.8
2	Corbalan, Gżira	1 942	0 / 4	28 / 7	43 / 40	36 / 30 84%	0.97 / 0.51	3.4 / 2.3 67%	16 / 8 49%	7 / 4.1 56%	9 / 4 44%	2.7 / 1.16 42%	5 / 3 56%	3.5 / 2.2 62%	3.6 / 1.16	5 / 2.4
3	Bozovic, Balzan	1 663	1 / 4	9 / 3	19 / 8	48 / 37 77%	1.52 / 0.65	6 / 2 35%	12 / 7 59%	7 / 4.4 63%	5 / 2.6 52%	2.1 / 1.35 64%	3 / 1.68 56%	2.8 / 1.79 65%	4.9 / 0.76	6 / 1.57
4	Marcelo Dias, Hibernians	1 860	0 / 1	3 / 0	38 / 26	50 / 41 81%	0.82 / 0.53	3.7 / 1.45 39%	15 / 11 71%	12 / 9 76%	3.5 / 1.94 56%	3.6 / 2.9 80%	2 / 1.31 64%	4.9 / 3.8 77%	6 / 0.92	7 / 1.65
5	Briffa, Gżira	1 847	0 / 3	19 / 5	21 / 27	51 / 39 76%	1.75 / 0.73	6 / 2.9 46%	13 / 8 58%	9 / 5 60%	4.3 / 2.2 52%	3.2 / 2.1 65%	2.4 / 1.36 56%	4 / 2.4 61%	6 / 1.66	8 / 2.9
6	Sansone, Sliema	1 968	1 / 3	7 / 2	12 / 13	47 / 39 82%	1.01 / 0.41	2.7 / 0.78 29%	13 / 7 58%	8 / 4.6 59%	4.8 / 2.7 57%	2.6 / 1.37 53%	2.7 / 1.92 71%	3.1 / 2.1 67%	4.6 / 0.69	6 / 2.3
7	Takaki, Pietà	1 688	0 / 1	8 / 2	20 / 19	46 / 38 82%	0.64 / 0.32	2.8 / 1.01 37%	15 / 10 67%	10 / 7 70%	5 / 3.4 61%	4.1 / 2.9 70%	2.9 / 1.97 69%	5 / 3.9 75%	6 / 1.39	6 / 1.07
8	Attard, Birkirkara	2 077	2 / 0	14 / 3	30 / 8	54 / 42 78%	0.74 / 0.39	4 / 1.39 34%	18 / 9 52%	12 / 7 55%	6 / 2.6 45%	3.2 / 1.86 59%	3.2 / 1.69 53%	6 / 3.4 54%	7 / 1.04	7 / 2.1
9	Romeu, Qormi	1 939	0 / 1	8 / 1	15 / 15	41 / 34 84%	0.23 / 0.09	2 / 1.07 53%	8 / 4.7 57%	5 / 3.3 67%	3.2 / 1.35 42%	2 / 1.02 51%	1.21 / 0.65 54%	1.39 / 1.07 77%	4.3 / 0.65	6 / 0.93
10	Micallef, Hamrun	2 130	1 / 0	1 / 1	32 / 10	40 / 31 78%	0.42 / 0.08	4 / 1.86 47%	11 / 6 57%	8 / 4.7 62%	3.2 / 1.39 43%	3 / 1.73 59%	1.31 / 0.59 45%	2.5 / 1.77 71%	4.3 / 0.97	6 / 1.73

Central defenders

					AVERAGE PER 90 MINS											
	Minutes played	Goals / assists	Shots / on target	Fouls committed / suffered	Passes	Key passes	Passes into the penalty box	Challenges	Challenges in defence	Challenges in attack	Air challenges	Dribbles	Tackles	Interceptions / in opp. half	Picking up free balls in opp. half	
1	Borg, Valletta	2 093	2 / 3	8 / 3	35 / 15	63 / 51 82%	0.56 / 0.30	3.1 / 1.59 52%	14 / 10 72%	11 / 8 77%	3.4 / 1.98 58%	6 / 4.4 73%	1.16 / 0.82 70%	2.8 / 2.1 77%	7 / 0.65	10 / 1.42
2	Vukanac, Birkirkara	871	1 / 0	2 / 1	8 / 5	36 / 29 80%	0.21 / 0.21	0.41 / 0.10 25%	11 / 8 72%	9 / 7 78%	2.1 / 1.03 50%	7 / 4.6 70%	0.10 / 0.10 100%	1.86 / 1.45 78%	7 / 0.21	7 / 0.41
3	Sljivic, Balzan	1 906	-	6 / 2	33 / 31	53 / 48 90%	0.24 / 0.09	0.42 / 0.14 33%	15 / 10 71%	12 / 9 74%	3.1 / 1.84 60%	6 / 4.3 73%	0.80 / 0.61 76%	3 / 2.1 71%	5 / 0.94	6 / 1.98
4	Agius, Hibernians	2 640	4 / 0	34 / 8	25 / 30	50 / 42 85%	0.44 / 0.20	1.13 / 0.55 48%	13 / 9 69%	11 / 8 70%	1.70 / 0.99 58%	7 / 4.8 72%	0.31 / 0.24 78%	2.4 / 1.50 63%	6 / 0.51	7 / 0.89
5	Pepe, Hamrun	2 328	0 / 2	6 / 1	24 / 28	49 / 42 86%	0.19 / 0.19	1.04 / 0.39 37%	10 / 7 71%	9 / 6 76%	1.89 / 0.97 51%	5 / 3.6 71%	0.50 / 0.35 69%	1.59 / 1.24 78%	6 / 0.39	9 / 1.08
6	Sidgy, Senglea	942	1 / 1	3 / 3	15 / 7	42 / 36 85%	0.38 / 0.29	0.86 / 0.19 22%	16 / 12 75%	12 / 9 76%	3.5 / 2.5 70%	8 / 7 80%	1.34 / 0.86 64%	2.9 / 2.1 73%	7 / 0.38	4.3 / 0.38
7	Nikolopoulos, Hamrun	1 739	0 / 1	12 / 5	23 / 18	43 / 34 79%	0.16 / 0.16	0.67 / 0.16 23%	14 / 11 74%	12 / 9 76%	2.6 / 1.60 62%	9 / 7 77%	0.16 / 0.05 33%	1.19 / 1.09 91%	7 / 0.21	7 / 1.09
8	Serrano Valero, Balzan	2 007	1 / 0	5 / 1	27 / 23	50 / 44 88%	0.13 / 0.09	0.45 / 0.22 50%	12 / 9 71%	11 / 8 75%	1.61 / 0.76 47%	6 / 4.3 68%	0.13 / 0.13 100%	1.79 / 1.21 68%	6 / 0.31	6 / 0.63
9	Kosoric, Balzan	853	1 / 0	4 / 1	13 / 9	41 / 35 84%	0.21 / 0.11	0.63 / 0.21 33%	14 / 9 64%	12 / 8 68%	1.48 / 0.42 29%	6 / 3.9 67%	0.11 / 0 0%	3 / 1.58 54%	4.1 / 0.42	8 / 1.27
10	Camilleri, Valletta	1 855	-	-	14 / 15	51 / 46 90%	0.44 / 0.15	0.63 / 0.19 31%	10 / 6 61%	8 / 5 63%	1.99 / 1.12 56%	2.9 / 1.80 63%	0.82 / 0.68 82%	3.7 / 2.3 63%	6 / 0.39	9 / 1.36

Central defensive midfielders

		AVERAGE PER 90 MINS														
		Minutes played	Goals / assists	Shots / on target	Fouls committed / suffered	Passes	Key passes	Passes into the penalty box	Challenges	Challenges in defence	Challenges in attack	Air challenges	Dribbles	Tackles	Interceptions / in opp. half	Picking up free balls / in opp. half
1	Diego, Senglea	1 255	6 / 4	45 / 21	16 / 34	53 / 44 84%	1 / 0.65	6 / 2.3 36%	16 / 9 57%	10 / 6 57%	6 / 3.4 58%	3.7 / 2.1 57%	3.4 / 2.5 73%	4.6 / 2.4 53%	6 / 1.43	8 / 2.2
2	Malano, Valletta	2 418	3 / 4	35 / 13 37 / 18		53 / 42 81%	1.49 / 0.74	3.1 / 1.30 42%	18 / 10 53%	12 / 7 56%	7 / 3.2 47%	6 / 3.4 59%	1.94 / 1.27 65%	4.4 / 2.3 53%	4.9 / 1.64	9 / 5
3	Marcelina Emerson, Floriana	2 277	2 / 1	14 / 3	31 / 35	52 / 44 85%	0.51 / 0.32	1.38 / 0.71 51%	19 / 12 66%	15 / 10 67%	3.9 / 2.5 63%	9 / 6 68%	1.26 / 0.83 66%	4.1 / 2.5 61%	8 / 1.42	8 / 1.98
4	Muscat, Valletta	1 861	0 / 1	17 / 6	34 / 16	52 / 47 89%	0.15 / 0.10	0.82 / 0.24 29%	14 / 8 56%	10 / 6 57%	3.9 / 2.1 53%	3.8 / 2 54%	1.21 / 0.73 60%	4.7 / 3.1 66%	4.8 / 2.2	9 / 5
5	Raed Ibrahim Saleh, Valletta	1 233	1 / 1	16 / 5	10 / 25	52 / 45 87%	1.31 / 0.66	3 / 1.24 41%	17 / 9 51%	8 / 3.7 49%	9 / 5 52%	2.7 / 1.17 43%	5 / 3.4 64%	3.8 / 2 54%	4.5 / 1.61	9 / 5
6	Bilbao Zarate, Gzira	2 081	3 / 3	14 / 7	18 / 44	45 / 40 89%	1.43 / 0.78	2.1 / 1.17 55%	12 / 7 53%	4.5 / 2.2 50%	8 / 4.3 54%	2.2 / 0.95 44%	3.5 / 2.6 72%	2.1 / 1.21 58%	2.6 / 1.21	8 / 4
7	Garcia, Senglea	2 097	4 / 4	28 / 13	48 / 28	46 / 37 82%	1.89 / 1.07	3 / 1.50 50%	21 / 11 50%	11 / 5 49%	10 / 5 50%	3.6 / 1.33 37%	4.1 / 2.6 64%	7 / 3.3 51%	6 / 1.67	8 / 3.5
8	Fenech, Balzan	2 055	0 / 1	20 / 3	30 / 24	64 / 55 86%	1.36 / 1.05	3.6 / 1.71 48%	15 / 8 50%	10 / 5 51%	4.9 / 2.4 48%	1.58 / 0.74 47%	1.49 / 0.92 62%	6 / 3 51%	5 / 1.88	9 / 4.2
9	Guillaumier, Birkirkara	1 251	1 / 2	30 / 11	24 / 20	46 / 36 79%	2.2 / 1.22	3.5 / 1.37 40%	22 / 11 49%	9 / 5 58%	13 / 5 42%	4.2 / 1.94 46%	5 / 3 55%	4.7 / 2.9 63%	3.2 / 1.22	6 / 3
10	Caruana, Hamrun	2 136	2 / 5	18 / 6	36 / 15	57 / 45 79%	0.63 / 0.38	6 / 3.8 59%	17 / 9 55%	13 / 7 55%	3.5 / 2 57%	4.9 / 2.5 51%	1.39 / 0.97 70%	6 / 3.5 53%	5 / 1.56	11 / 5

Left midfielders

					AVERAGE PER 90 MINS											
	Minutes played	Goals / assists	Shots / on target	Fouls committed / suffered	Passes	Key passes	Passes into the penalty box	Challenges	Challenges in defence	Challenges in attack	Air challenges	Dribbles	Tackles	Interceptions / in opp. half	Picking up free balls / in opp. half	
1	Mengolo, Gżira	674	6 / 1	27 / 13	23 / 10	19 / 14 73%	1.34 / 0.80	2.3 / 1.20 53%	26 / 11 40%	4.8 / 2 42%	21 / 9 40%	5 / 2.1 41%	9 / 4.4 50%	2.9 / 1.47 50%	2.1 / 0.93	4 / 2.7
2	Piciollo, Valletta	1364	4 / 2	59 / 23	10 / 33	33 / 25 76%	2.8 / 1.52	3.2 / 1.85 57%	23 / 9 39%	6 / 2.6 41%	17 / 6 38%	2.4 / 0.73 30%	9 / 4.6 49%	4 / 1.78 44%	2.2 / 1.45	6 / 4
3	Lecao, Balzan	1101	5 / 0	30 / 13	17 / 19	30 / 24 80%	2 / 1.31	4.1 / 2.3 56%	19 / 7 34%	6 / 2.1 34%	13 / 4.6 35%	2.6 / 0.57 22%	7 / 3.3 49%	3.5 / 1.31 37%	1.88 / 1.31	4.9 / 3.4
4	Marzouk, Sliema	1800	8 / 1	47 / 18	28 / 22	36 / 28 77%	2.3 / 1.20	5 / 2.5 45%	16 / 7 43%	3.9 / 2.3 60%	12 / 4.6 38%	2.9 / 1.20 42%	5 / 2.9 52%	1.65 / 1.25 76%	2.9 / 1.20	4.2 / 2.2
5	Correa Duarte, Balzan	1336	2 / 1	26 / 14	31 / 42	39 / 30 77%	1.55 / 0.81	6 / 3 49%	21 / 11 51%	8 / 4.4 58%	14 / 6 47%	3.1 / 1.35 43%	6 / 3.5 54%	3.6 / 2.1 57%	3.8 / 1.15	6 / 3.1
6	Marukawa, Senglea	960	1 / 1	18 / 6	8 / 19	29 / 24 84%	1.22 / 0.56	2.2 / 0.94 43%	16 / 9 53%	5 / 2.3 43%	11 / 6 59%	1.59 / 0.66 41%	8 / 5 68%	3.3 / 1.69 51%	3.1 / 1.22	4.8 / 2.3
7	Effiong, Balzan	1933	9 / 4	47 / 19	33 / 41	23 / 17 75%	1.82 / 0.74	2.4 / 1.07 45%	24 / 9 37%	4 / 1.72 43%	20 / 7 35%	8 / 2.5 31%	4.3 / 2.1 48%	2.2 / 0.98 45%	1.96 / 1.35	2.9 / 1.86
8	Marcelinho, Birkirkara	1710	3 / 3	51 / 20	19 / 40	43 / 31 73%	1.95 / 0.79	6 / 2.4 40%	18 / 9 48%	4.3 / 2.8 65%	14 / 6 43%	3.4 / 1.37 40%	6 / 3.6 56%	2.1 / 1.26 62%	2.3 / 0.74	3.8 / 2
9	Criaco, Hamrun	1111	3 / 0	22 / 7	13 / 8	36 / 26 74%	1.30 / 0.65	8 / 3.8 50%	13 / 6 47%	6 / 2.8 51%	7 / 3.2 44%	0.97 / 0.41 42%	4.2 / 2.3 54%	3 / 1.62 54%	4.1 / 1.46	7 / 3.6
10	Degabriele, Hibernians	1609	5 / 5	50 / 21	14 / 26	27 / 19 68%	1.79 / 1.17	6 / 3 54%	15 / 6 40%	5 / 1.79 35%	10 / 4.1 42%	3 / 1.01 33%	3.1 / 1.90 61%	3.2 / 1.29 40%	2.2 / 1.06	4.8 / 2.6

Right midfielders

					AVERAGE PER 90 MINS											
		Minutes played	Goals / assists	Shots / on target	Fouls committed / suffered	Passes	Key passes	Passes into the penalty box	Challenges	Challenges in defence	Challenges in attack	Air challenges	Dribbles	Tackles	Interceptions / in opp. half	Picking up free balls / in opp. half
1	Alba, Valletta	2 208	10 / 8	93 / 34	37 / 33	54 / 39 72%	3 / 1.55	14 / 7 46%	16 / 7 46%	6 / 2.6 43%	10 / 4.7 47%	1.96 / 0.82 42%	4.5 / 2.6 58%	3.5 / 1.43 41%	2.5 / 1.35	6 / 3.6
2	Tiago Adan, Hibernians	2 312	11 / 11	58 / 28	57 / 49	31 / 21 68%	2.3 / 1.17	31 / 1.17 38%	29 / 13 46%	6 / 3.6 56%	22 / 10 43%	10 / 4.8 48%	4.6 / 2.3 50%	4 / 2.6 64%	3.4 / 1.48	4.3 / 2.8
3	Tulimieri, Hamrun	1 669	7 / 2	45 / 23	40 / 96	29 / 20 69%	2 / 0.86	3.8 / 1.35 36%	24 / 11 47%	10 / 5 55%	14 / 6 41%	3.6 / 1.24 34%	4.6 / 2.6 58%	5 / 3.2 59%	3.8 / 1.89	6 / 3.4
4	Ljubomirac, Balzan	2 183	6 / 6	42 / 13	26 / 45	38 / 30 78%	2.2 / 1.20	2.8 / 1.32 47%	17 / 8 49%	5 / 2.7 52%	11 / 5 48%	4 / 2 51%	4.5 / 2.7 60%	2.3 / 1.32 56%	3.5 / 1.40	5 / 2.8
5	Gavrila, Valletta	761	5 / 1	27 / 11	4 / 5	34 / 26 77%	2 / 0.71	7 / 3.3 50%	16 / 8 48%	6 / 2.8 51%	11 / 5 47%	3.2 / 1.06 33%	5 / 3.2 60%	3.8 / 2.1 56%	2 / 1.18	4.1 / 2.4
6	Sahanek, Hibernians	937	2 / 2	31 / 9	18 / 22	40 / 31 79%	1.44 / 0.38	9 / 3.9 45%	17 / 7 42%	6 / 2.5 44%	11 / 4.4 40%	2.3 / 0.96 42%	6 / 3 53%	3.7 / 1.44 38%	2.5 / 0.96	6 / 3.1
7	Franchini, Mosta	660	0 / 2	6 / 1	15 / 5	42 / 32 75%	0.95 / 0.41	4.1 / 1.77 43%	16 / 9 53%	12 / 7 60%	4.1 / 1.36 33%	3.5 / 2.2 62%	1.09 / 0.41 38%	8 / 4.4 56%	6 / 1.64	6 / 2.2
8	Borg, Hamrun	337	0 / 1	7 / 0	11 / 1	33 / 26 79%	1.07 / 1.07	2.7 / 2.1 80%	20 / 11 55%	11 / 6 59%	9 / 4.5 50%	6 / 3.5 59%	1.60 / 0.53 33%	6 / 4.3 67%	4 / 1.87	6 / 2.7
9	Moukanza, Hamrun	483	1 / 1	11 / 5	15 / 5	22 / 16 73%	1.30 / 0.75	1.49 / 0.37 25%	25 / 9 35%	7 / 2.6 39%	18 / 6 34%	6 / 2.2 35%	6 / 2.4 41%	4.1 / 2 50%	2 / 1.49	3.9 / 2.2
10	Davis, St Andrews	2 398	6 / 1	67 / 22	26 / 44	23 / 17 72%	1.91 / 0.90	3.1 / 1.35 43%	23 / 9 40%	5 / 2.2 41%	17 / 7 40%	2.7 / 0.34 13%	9 / 5 58%	3.2 / 1.65 52%	2.3 / 1.28	4.4 / 3

Central attacking midfielders

					AVERAGE PER 90 MINS											
		Minutes played	Goals / assists	Shots / on target	Fouls committed / suffered	Passes	Key passes	Passes into the penalty box	Challenges	Challenges in defence	Challenges in attack	Air challenges	Dribbles	Tackles	Interceptions / in opp. half	Picking up free balls / in opp. half
1	Fontanella, Valletta	2 561	18 / 5	95 / 44	29 / 34	18 / 12 66%	1.55 / 0.70	2.8 / 0.91 33%	15 / 5 37%	4.5 / 2 45%	11 / 3.5 33%	5 / 1.44 29%	2.2 / 1.16 53%	2.9 / 1.58 54%	0.91 / 0.67	2.9 / 2.2
2	Mbong, Hibernians	2 470	3 / 5	33 / 12	56 / 38	37 / 28 77%	2.1 / 1.06	3.2 / 1.60 49%	21 / 11 51%	9 / 5 58%	12 / 5 45%	3.9 / 1.79 45%	4.7 / 2.6 56%	4.6 / 2.9 63%	4.6 / 2	6 / 2.7
3	Rodriguez Ekani, Mosta	804	0 / 2	3 / 1	3 / 11	43 / 35 80%	1.01 / 0.56	2 / 1.01 50%	20 / 12 59%	11 / 7 63%	9 / 4.7 53%	4.5 / 2.8 63%	3.7 / 1.90 52%	7 / 4.6 68%	6 / 1.46	7 / 2.5
4	Cadu, Balzan	968	1 / 4	25 / 11	9 / 13	65 / 53 81%	3.5 / 1.95	10 / 4.5 45%	17 / 7 38%	6 / 2.5 40%	11 / 4 37%	3.5 / 1.02 29%	3.2 / 1.49 47%	4 / 1.77 44%	1.95 / 1.12	5 / 3.9
5	Arias, Floriana	1 090	0 / 1	13 / 4	18 / 37	40 / 34 85%	1.49 / 0.66	1.57 / 0.50 32%	23 / 12 49%	10 / 4.3 45%	14 / 7 52%	1.57 / 0.58 37%	7 / 5 69%	7 / 3.3 49%	3.5 / 1.32	6 / 2.7
6	Cohen, Gżira	1 903	5 / 1	41 / 23	27 / 71	38 / 28 72%	3 / 1.28	7 / 2.6 40%	19 / 7 39%	4.8 / 1.47 31%	14 / 6 42%	4.2 / 1.09 26%	6 / 3.5 64%	2.6 / 0.76 30%	2.5 / 1.23	4.3 / 2.6
7	Grech, Hibernians	2 062	11 / 4	48 / 26	22 / 17	42 / 32 76%	2.2 / 1	7 / 3.7 54%	13 / 4.7 37%	5 / 2.3 44%	7 / 2.4 32%	2.1 / 0.61 30%	1.96 / 1 51%	3.2 / 1.53 47%	2.5 / 1.70	5 / 3.6
8	Calil, Hamrun	1 987	4 / 3	47 / 16	15 / 34	34 / 28 81%	1.40 / 0.77	3.6 / 1.77 49%	16 / 6 38%	4.9 / 1.9 39%	11 / 4.3 37%	2.9 / 0.72 25%	4.7 / 2.3 49%	2.7 / 1.13 42%	2.7 / 1.68	5 / 3.1
9	Lokando, Qormi	1 051	0 / 1	8 / 3	15 / 19	38 / 29 78%	1.63 / 0.60	1.71 / 0.51 30%	16 / 8 52%	6 / 3.7 61%	10 / 4.5 46%	3 / 1.46 49%	4.7 / 2.9 62%	3 / 1.71 57%	4.6 / 1.28	7 / 3.8
10	Pani, Sliema	1 509	1 / 1	16 / 4	29 / 18	42 / 35 84%	0.54 / 0.18	2.3 / 0.78 33%	14 / 7 54%	7 / 4.1 54%	6 / 3.3 53%	2.8 / 1.55 55%	1.31 / 0.95 73%	3.4 / 2 60%	6 / 1.97	7 / 3.1

Forwards

					AVERAGE PER 90 MINS											
		Minutes played	Goals / assists	Shots / on target	Fouls committed / suffered	Passes	Key passes	Passes into the penalty box	Challenges	Challenges in defence	Challenges in attack	Air challenges	Dribbles	Tackles	Interceptions / in opp. half	Picking up free balls / in opp. half
1	Angan, Mosta	746	4 / 0	15 / 11	10 / 12	20 / 16 79%	1.81 / 1.09	1.93 / 1.21 63%	20 / 6 31%	1.69 / 0.60 36%	18 / 6 30%	4.5 / 0.60 14%	6 / 3 51%	0.48 / 0.24 50%	0.72 / 0.36	2.5 / 1.69
2	Samb, Gżira	770	6 / 0	25 / 12	33 / 16	21 / 14 66%	2.5 / 1.64	2.6 / 1.64 64%	23 / 9 39%	3.9 / 1.87 48%	19 / 7 37%	9 / 3.6 40%	4.9 / 2.3 48%	1.40 / 0.94 67%	2.5 / 1.40	4.6 / 3.6
3	Kaljevic, Valletta	1 565	11 / 5	50 / 20	38 / 14	21 / 13 64%	2.1 / 0.92	2.1 / 0.81 39%	18 / 7 38%	3 / 1.21 40%	15 / 6 38%	10 / 4.4 42%	1.67 / 0.52 31%	1.55 / 0.63 41%	1.96 / 0.92	2.4 / 1.84
4	Zambuk Garba, Gżira	1 825	13 / 4	82 / 31	52 / 17	19 / 12 63%	1.82 / 0.84	2.3 / 0.89 39%	26 / 9 35%	3.6 / 1.28 36%	22 / 8 35%	10 / 3.4 33%	4.7 / 2.4 51%	1.04 / 0.54 52%	2.3 / 1.43	3 / 2
5	Correa Marcolino, Hibernians	2 132	19 / 6	89 / 35	40 / 47	16 / 12 74%	1.35 / 0.59	1.22 / 0.59 48%	20 / 7 34%	2.5 / 0.55 22%	18 / 6 35%	5 / 1.18 23%	5 / 2.5 48%	1.31 / 0.51 39%	0.55 / 0.34	3.1 / 2.3
6	Keqi, Floriana	738	3 / 0	20 / 6	7 / 20	29 / 22 77%	1.95 / 0.49	2.1 / 0.24 12%	22 / 8 36%	4.1 / 1.59 38%	17 / 6 36%	4.8 / 1.10 23%	5 / 3.7 68%	3.2 / 1.22 38%	1.22 / 0.37	3.2 / 1.83
7	Majdevac, Balzan	1 660	10 / 5	48 / 28	18 / 27	22 / 17 76%	1.08 / 0.65	1.30 / 0.60 46%	17 / 6 35%	2.8 / 1.08 39%	14 / 4.9 34%	6 / 1.95 34%	4.1 / 1.95 48%	1.52 / 0.76 50%	1.30 / 0.65	1.90 / 1.63
8	Domoraud, Hamrun	1 442	6 / 1	33 / 13	49 / 13	21 / 15 72%	1.25 / 0.62	2.2 / 1.19 54%	24 / 10 39%	3.7 / 1.93 53%	21 / 8 37%	10 / 4.8 47%	3.3 / 1.19 36%	1.37 / 0.87 64%	1.37 / 0.56	2.2 / 1.87
9	Nwoko, Valletta	1 065	2 / 4	37 / 14	33 / 16	19 / 15 80%	1.01 / 0.51	1.27 / 0.59 47%	28 / 11 38%	3.4 / 1.18 35%	25 / 10 39%	12 / 4.9 40%	4 / 1.61 40%	1.61 / 0.85 53%	1.18 / 0.59	2.4 / 1.86
10	Gusman, Qormi	1 290	7 / 0	24 / 12	45 / 27	22 / 15 70%	1.19 / 0.49	1.47 / 0.56 38%	27 / 9 33%	7 / 2.9 42%	20 / 6 30%	9 / 2.6 30%	4.4 / 1.95 44%	3.6 / 1.40 38%	1.88 / 0.84	3.4 / 1.53

Glossary

ATTACK Ball possession with crossing half-way line

COUNTER-ATTACK Open play attack after the opponent team loses the ball. A counter-attack lasts no longer than 30 seconds Speed of moving to the target in counter-attack - not less than 2,6 meters/sec.

POSITIONAL ATTACK An attack in open play or after set pieces (throw-in or free-kick). Positional attack in open play either lasts more than 30 seconds or speed of moving to the target in ball possession is less than 2,6 meters/sec

ATTACK AFTER A FREE-KICK OR THROW-IN An attack which starts with a set piece (corner, throw-in or a free-kick) and its first or second action is a shot on goal or a cross into the box.

ATTACK AFTER A CORNER Team actions after taking a corner kick up to losing ball or opponent's clearing the ball to the central zone

SPEED OF MOVING TOWARDS THE GOAL Each ball possession has starting point and final point. InStat calculates the distance from the starting point to the goal (x) and the distance from the final point to goal. The speed of moving to the target is calculated from the difference between these two distances divided by the time of ball possession. It is measured in metres/second.

SPEED OF BALL MOVING During each ball possession InStat calculates the ball's trajectory in meters. Speed of ball moving means the sum of all trajectories divided by the ball possession time, it is measured in metres/second.

SHOT Sending ball to the opponent's goal with the purpose to score. Shots are classified following way: accurate (on target), wide (posts and crossbar included) and shots blocked by the opponent.

NON-ATTACKING PASS A pass to the nearest team partner without attacking purposes. It is supposed only for ball control.

ATTACKING PASS A pass to a partner who is in a better position for building up an attack. Attacking pass cuts off a few players participating in defence. Attacking pass can be made forward, backwards and across.

KEY PASS A pass to a partner who is in a goal scoring position (one-on-one situation, empty net etc.) and a pass to a partner that "cuts off" the whole defensive line of the opponent's team (3 and more players) in the attacking phase.

PICKING UP Recovering the ball without challenge, due to bad ball control or inaccurate opponent's pass.

INTERCEPTION Recovering the ball after opponent's accurate pass or shot. As opposed to pick up, interception is an active action that interrupts opponent's attack. Interception usually means blocking shots on target or accurate attacking passes.

CHALLENGES All types of challenges on a field. It is a summary measure, which includes struggle for neutral ball, air challenges, dribbles, tackles, losses of a ball after opponent's tackles.

AIR CHALLENGE A struggle of two opponents for a ball above their shoulders level.

DRIBBLE Active action of a player possessing the ball, an attempt to pass opponent by using dribbling. When dribbling succeeds, the opponent has unsuccessful tackle registered.

TURNOVER IN CHALLENGES Active action of a player who tries to tackle the ball from the player possessing it (the opponent in this case has the loss from tackle

registered); counteracting opponent's dribbling is also registered as tackling.

CLEARANCE Deliberate kicking the ball away, often beyond the field.

DRIBBLING Deliberate movement of a player possessing the ball (not fewer than 3 touches).

POOR BALL CONTROL Losing a ball without challenge as a result of an inaccurate action.

GOALKEEPER'S INTERCEPTION Goalkeeper's interception of the opponent's pass or goalkeeper's challenge.

BALL RECOVERIES Player's actions (interception, picking up, won challenge) ending opponent's ball possession and giving a chance of making quick counter-attack.

TURNOVER Player's actions (inaccurate pass, lost challenge, etc.) that lead to losing a ball. Loss of the ball is not registered if the ball possession is finished with a foul suffered or a shot.

SPEED OF ATTACKING ACTIONS Number team's attacking actions per minute of the ball possession.

SPEED OF ACCURATE PASSES Number of accurate passes per minute of the ball possession

CHALLENGE INTENSITY INDEX number of challenges and interceptions made by defending team per minute opponent's ball possession

TOTAL ACTIONS Total number of all types of passes (including crosses and set-pieces passes), challenges, interceptions, picking ups free balls, dribbles the ball, bad ball controls and all kinds of shots (including goals), shots saved and goals conceded.



PART 5

YOUNG PLAYERS SCHEME – SUMMARY 2018/2019

At the start of season 2018-2019, the Malta Football Association introduced the Use of Young Homegrown Players Scheme by way of encouraging clubs to give more playing time in the senior domestic competitions to young players who are eligible to play for the national team.

Clubs in all four divisions have received incentive payments for every homegrown player aged under 22 years who played a minimum of 30 minutes in a competitive league match during season 2018-2019.

The diminishing playing time in senior competitions for young homegrown players was the main reason behind the creation of this scheme. This scenario also emerged from the study on the impact of foreign players on Maltese football which is featured in Part 3 of this publication.

The criteria on the basis of which the Use of Young Homegrown Players Scheme has been implemented were the following:

- Clubs have been financially rewarded with the amounts depending on the division in which they compete.
- Young player refers to any homegrown player who had not attained the age of twenty-one (21) years before the 1st of January, 2018.
- The scheme, encompassing league matches, ran throughout the whole season.



- The total amount allocated for this fund across the four divisions for season 2018-2019 was €210,000. Encouragingly, the scheme has been well received by the clubs as reflected by the fact the almost the entire sum allocated to this fund has been absorbed.

BOV PREMIER LEAGUE 2018/2019



Balzan FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Cipriott Sean	21	3	157



Birkirkara FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Beerman Myles	20	2	126
Bugeja Gianluca	19	1	90
Grech Jake	21	11	879
Guillaumier Matthew	21	15	1173
Mbong Paul	17	1	69



Gżira United FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Beerman Myles	20	4	315
Brincat Luca	21	1	45
Corbalan Juan Carlos	22	22	1863
Moad Lamlun	21	1	45



Hamrun Spartans FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Borg Conor	22	6	298
Busuttil Jeremy	20	1	60
Schembri Bradley	20	2	79



Hibernians FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Grech Jake	21	10	869
Mbong Essien Joseph	21	25	2185
Zammit Connor	20	3	223



Mosta FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Brincat Zachary	21	15	1169
Grech Jurgen	20	1	66
Vella Andreas	20	24	2160
Xuereb Dexter	21	21	1546



Pietà Hotspurs FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Busuttil Jan	20	23	2004
Chircop St John Jacob	21	3	270
Degabriele Christian Joseph	22	9	741
Ghio Jake	17	1	45
Mckay Liam	18	1	61
Pisani Nicholas	21	7	521
Scicluna James	21	1	45



Qormi FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Azzopardi Jamie	21	16	1440
Gusman Tensior	22	16	1083
Yankam Yannick	21	26	2275
Zammit Iven	22	10	737



Senglea Athletic FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Buckle Daniel	21	1	90
Camilleri Gary	19	4	254
Cassar Zachary	20	23	2011
Sammut Christian	21	8	577
Schembri Bradley	20	1	45
Xuereb Kieran	20	1	90



Sliema Wanderers FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Aquilina Timothy	21	7	630
Cassar Stefan	21	4	254
Sansone Michele	20	21	1778
Shaw Kurt	20	21	1811



St Andrews FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
D'Alessandro Miguel	20	1	45
Debono Dejan	18	4	262
Friggieri Aidan Jake	21	11	701
Grima Marcus	18	1	55
Satariano Alexander	17	23	1943
Walker Jacob	21	11	849



Tarxien Rainbows FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Brincat Matthew	22	6	391
Bugeja Dorian	21	3	217
Buhagiar Maverick	20	6	540
Spiteri Matthew	20	12	943



Valletta FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Borg Jean	21	10	835
Nwoko Kyrian	21	10	693

BOV FIRST DIVISION LEAGUE 2018/2019



Lija Athletic FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Azzopardi Andrea	21	15	1082
Borg Bartolo Maximilan	21	1	83
Borg Gabriel	19	2	142
Borg Ismael	17	4	315
Cassar Carl Joseph	22	24	2079
Sammur Aaron	22	9	768



Mqabba FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Abdilla Craig	20	1	69
Aquilina Dario	20	2	111
Briffa Daniel	20	1	33
Cutajar Christopher	19	4	249
Farrugia Leonard	19	11	886
Meli Luke	20	1	90
Micallef Gianfranco	22	22	1651
Micallef Neil Anthony	20	13	1170



Marsa FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Bonello Joseph	20	10	853
Briffa Sheldon	18	4	311
Buttigieg Jean Christ	15	1	51
Cardona Brad	16	1	90
Cardona Carlston	20	1	39
Ciantar Liam	19	9	809
Farrugia Dan Claude	21	1	90
Friggieri Larken	19	12	889
Gafa Ryan	21	14	1200
Galea Oretan	17	1	90
Micallef Neil Anthony	20	10	900
Seisun Leon	21	5	406
Spiteri Emerson	14	1	39
Theuma Justin	20	13	900



Naxxar Lions FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Bezzina Luke	20	1	34
Bugeja Caydon	18	8	650
Ellul Joel	21	23	1983
Fenech Mark	20	25	2193
Grima Gianluca	20	1	56
Magri Owen	20	1	51
Xuereb Gabriel	16	1	39



Pembroke Athleta FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Camilleri Christian	19	1	75
Grech Zachary Karl	19	23	1961
Sciberras Balbi Kyle	17	3	270



Qrendi FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Brincat Luca	21	9	602
Micallef Daryl	21	14	1193



San Ġwann FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Abela Andrew	21	5	405
Attard Jean Paul	18	7	490
Bowman Jake	20	8	542
Cachia Andre	22	23	1920
Camilleri Andrea	22	5	450
Formosa Cain	18	12	1080
Gatt Kyle	20	21	1759
Gauci Christian	17	21	1890
Grech Jurgen	20	3	253
Musu Luke	17	1	64
Pace Glen	19	1	70
Spiteri Owen	16	1	90
Tanti Jan	21	21	1856
Xuereb Ryan	18	1	90
Zammit Gianluca	19	6	469



BOV FIRST DIVISION LEAGUE 2018/2019



Santa Lucia FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Borg Nick	21	20	1577
Busuttil Jeremy	20	5	450
Lapira Paul	21	10	649
Magri Overend Jamie	21	13	972
Martinelli Andrea	20	3	266
Micallef Neil	20	6	370
Spiteri Neil	22	17	1501



Vittoriosa Stars FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Abela Irvin	20	15	1329
Abela Wilson Tristan	21	17	1375
Cilia Mumford Arsene Rye	20	13	907
Degiorgio Kieran	20	22	1766
Sultana Gianluca	21	10	719



Zebbug Rangers FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Camilleri Kurt	21	1	84
Camilleri Matthew	20	3	217
Tanti Kyle	17	1	33



Żejtun Corinthians FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Attard Roderick	17	1	65
Buttigieg Kyle Gary	19	3	255
Galea Josmar	18	2	180
Sultana Gianluca	21	8	588
Tabone Neil	21	19	1701



Sirens FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Fenech Russell	21	11	706
Galea Luke	22	4	268
Micallef Michael	19	11	780



Swieqi United FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Borg Dayle	22	15	1246
Bugeja Gary	20	8	576
Caruana Benjamin	21	1	59
Gatt Edward	19	3	270
Muscat Kyle	21	24	2048
Scerri Jake	21	3	198
Vella Mirco	22	16	1308

BOV SECOND DIVISION LEAGUE 2018/2019



Birżebbuġa St Peter's FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Cassar Jean-Claude	21	19	1550
Farrugia Joshua	22	6	511
Kind Sam Lorn	18	4	241
Saliba Levi	21	13	1170
Sant Andrea	21	17	1183
Schembri Ristan	18	12	1073
Tabone Andre'	22	1	89



Fgura United FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Cassar Jeremy	22	22	1980
Fava Nicholas	19	1	33
Vella Matthias	19	2	120



Kalkara United FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Abela Kirsten	19	3	188
Cauchi Lawrence	21	6	496
Fava Owen	19	1	90
Hammett Mauro	21	14	1036
King Ryan	20	4	233
Micallef Karl	18	4	217
Mizzi Jerome	22	1	35
Muscat Kluivert	18	2	105



Luqa St Andrew's FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Abdel Rahman Alan	18	9	616
Bartolo Mario	20	20	1779
Busuttil Wayne	21	14	1062
Cassar Ronan	19	17	1362
Degiorgio Matthew	20	2	180
Gatt Maverick	21	5	305
Muscat Ryan	21	10	781
Pace Andrew	20	1	62
Pace Leighton	19	1	67
Sciberras Lydon	22	18	1565
Spiteri Kyle	22	4	351
Zammit Cleaven Jeffrey	22	3	180



Marsaxlokk FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Borg Castaldi Denilson	19	13	1037
Debono Daniel	20	17	1449
Mifsud Rhys	19	3	207
Scerri Brendan	21	2	180
Schembri Loran	17	3	270
Xuereb Clyde	21	1	60

BOV SECOND DIVISION LEAGUE 2018/2019



Melita FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Abela Julian	22	22	1899
Bharwani Neeraj Daniel	20	1	84
Borg Hedley Andrew	20	3	256
Cutajar Daniel	21	18	1519
Delicata Liam	18	1	90
Galea Miguel	20	3	166
Gatt Liam Reno	20	15	1022
Grech Liam	22	13	1028
Lufi Fabien	21	14	1208
Mifsud Luke	21	20	1730
Mohnani Karl	17	18	1379
Sant Andrew Joseph	20	7	415
Sciberras Dean	22	16	1428
Spiteri Andrew	21	4	229
Spiteri Jozef Marie	22	9	810



Mellieħa FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Bonanno Kyle	19	1	33
Borg Jake	20	11	939
Debono Jean Pierre	22	4	189
Magro James	19	11	965
Mallia Luke	20	13	1170
Sammut Andie	18	2	93
Sammut Stevie	18	1	90
Sant Thomas	21	3	252
Vella Jack	21	17	1280
Vella Mattei	19	7	550



Mgarr United FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Azzopardi Jonathan	22	1	90
Davies Jake Milwyn	21	20	1752
Gauci Tyrone	21	23	2047
Sammut Aaron	22	10	742



Rabat Ajax FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Abela Isaac	21	19	1544
Borg Mark	18	6	446
Camilleri Kelvin	19	4	301
Gatt Luke	21	8	651
Micallef Brandon	22	15	1330
Micallef Immy	20	24	2098
Vella Larens	17	8	510



Santa Venera Lightning's FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Bonnici Dunsten	21	1	36
Bugeja Luca	21	21	1686
Camilleri Reuben Jacob	17	1	45
Catania Theodoric	18	1	67
Farrugia Joyfred	22	3	270
Grech Tyrone	20	10	620
Vella Jael	18	1	47



Siggiwi FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Bugeja Nigel	20	13	1101
Cassar Luke	22	4	202
Ebejer Alessandro	21	11	935
Farrugia Andre'	21	21	1559
Formosa Jean Paul	21	13	1049
Magri Jacob Vincent	21	11	928
Pace Ian	20	1	67



Zabbar St Patrick FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Agius Aidan	18	20	1666
Cardona Ryan	19	7	559
Cesare Shawn	21	25	2229
Cutajar Andre Joe	21	19	1461
Farrugia Daniel	21	4	261
Grech Dayton	19	2	108
Grech Nicholas	18	5	339
Pace Briffa Sean	22	7	626
Rizzo David Joseph	19	3	258
Sultana Yannick	18	1	73



St George's FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Brignone Romario	22	6	444
Camilleri Leon	22	16	1257
Cutajar Loumar	19	24	2099
Hammett Jake	20	5	422

BOV THIRD DIVISION LEAGUE 2018/2019



Attard FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Bray Isaac	19	12	934
Cassar Ian	18	1	90
Cassar Maverick	19	4	283
Cuschieri Lydon	19	12	853
Delia Jamie	19	21	1886
Ellul Dale Joseph	16	3	212
Farrugia Owen	17	1	52
Micallef Jake	17	1	37
Muscat Ryan	21	6	445
Sammut Adrian Paul	19	15	1331
Sammut Nicolai	20	11	919



Gharghur FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Busuttil Gregory	22	4	217
Camilleri Giovann	22	2	90
Camilleri Philip	22	9	711
Dimech Nikolai Malcolm	21	2	101
Fenech Aaron	18	7	533
Mifsud David	22	17	1497
Mifsud James	22	17	1355
Muscat Owen Michael	20	1	90
Pace Adam	22	9	756
Sullivan Craig Matthew	21	1	78
Zammit Clint	22	7	572
Zarb Aidan	21	6	455



Ghaxaq FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Browningg Neil	19	6	540
Buhagiar Shamizen	18	1	90
Cardona Carlston	21	3	222
Fleri Axel	22	1	32
Micallef Darren	18	5	436
Vassallo Clint	20	13	1009



Kirkop United FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Abela Andre'	22	2	117
Attard Liam	18	6	540
Borg Matthew	17	1	59
Briffa Kyle	20	4	299
Camilleri Glenn	21	12	1031
Degiorgio Matthew	22	12	766
Grech Emman Joseph	21	16	1440
Khatib Owar	18	5	418
Mizzi Luca	22	15	1323
Sacco Warren	21	1	62
Zammit Fabrizio	20	2	86



Marsaskala FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Cassar Yance	20	5	290
Dalli Jonathan Harry	19	10	745
Farrugia Hayes	19	5	350
Pisani Lydon	17	1	57
Schembri Kurt	20	13	1028
Schiavone Brian	17	5	393
Taliana Matthew	22	4	315



Msida St Joseph FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Bartoli Darren	21	4	337
Borg Neil	19	7	584
Brincat Luke	20	3	201
Buttigieg Roberto	22	2	180
Caruana Roderick	22	1	45
Cauchi Nicholas Joe	21	12	939
Cini Mattei	18	9	797
D'Agostino James	21	6	416
Mizzi Gosef	18	8	720
Stewart Scott	21	17	1438
Xuereb Lian	19	19	1598



BOV THIRD DIVISION LEAGUE 2018/2019



Mdina Knights FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Camilleri Wayne	22	15	1302
Debono Thomas Philip	22	11	739
Tonna Joshua	22	2	125



Mtarfa FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Bouzuenda Josef	19	2	140
Francalanza Danilo	21	1	90
Grima Danjel	17	7	614
Grima Matteo	18	2	96
Pisani Gianluca	18	16	1436
Vella Miguel	17	5	302



Xghajra Tornadoes FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Scicluna Miguel	20	1	90



Żurrieq FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Farrugia Ryan	22	17	1292



Ta' Xbiex FC

FULL NAME	AGE	APPEARANCES	MINUTES PLAYED
Azzopardi Jean	22	1	55
Baldacchino Neil	19	1	79
Bickle Matthew	21	5	349
Galea Jamie	21	2	126
Martin Mark	21	1	62
Mijailovic Dejan	21	2	180
Tanti Miguel	20	1	89



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