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Management from the Nova School of Business and Economics.

**THE VIRTUOUS CYCLE: HOW MARKETING, FAN ENGAGEMENT, FINANCIAL
PERFORMANCE, AND LEAGUE ATTENDANCE CONTRIBUTE TO
COMPETITIVENESS**

Catarina Goulão da Paixão

Work project carried out under the supervision of:

Prof. Francisco Queiró

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Abstract

This study, in collaboration with UEFA's Growth Programme, explores how marketing, fan engagement, league attendances and financial management in European football form a "virtuous cycle" that can be leveraged by National Football Associations (NAs). It identifies key strategies for maximizing value: diversifying revenue sources, investing in infrastructure and youth, renewing squad talent, and adopting data-driven decision-making. It highlights sophisticated marketing and fan engagement tactics like hosting cultural events, creating tailored loyalty programs, and boosting digital interaction through fan zones and social media. These approaches, demonstrated by NAs like the English FA, German DFB, and Dutch KNVB, aim to improve attendance, loyalty, and competitiveness.

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Keywords: Football; Virtuous Cycle; Sports Marketing; Fan Engagement; Financial Performance; League Attendances; Competitiveness

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1. Executive Summary

This study, conducted in partnership with UEFA's Growth Programme, explores the virtuous cycle linking marketing efforts, fan engagement, financial performance, and attendances in driving competitiveness among football clubs and associations. The goal of the analysis is to identify the key factors that contribute to this cycle, and how they impact each other, in order to provide actionable insights for National Associations to enhance performance and competitiveness.

The analysis begins with a review of existing literature to establish the theoretical foundation and find the research gap that provides added value to our study. While current literature examines bilateral relationships between factors and sports performance, there is a lack of resources on the interlinkage within the "virtuous cycle", which is what our work focuses on.

Data was collected from several clubs to assess match attendance, fan engagement, financial performance, and marketing strategies. Best practices retrieved include digital innovation, fan advisory boards, loyalty programs, and immersive matchday experiences, as well as revenue diversification, strategic investments and long-term planning, and responsible management.

Furthermore, a regression analysis was performed to evaluate the relationships between the variables in question. Results show that fan engagement drives revenue, through match attendance and digital interactions. Revenues, in turn, influence transfers, which then positively affect sports performance. Success on the pitch increases both digital engagement and match attendance. Hence, fan engagement, financial performance, and sports success mutually reinforce each other, driving sustainable growth and competitiveness.

Finally, a case study comparing Sporting CP and SL Benfica tests the study's conclusions with real-world data. Key findings highlight that Sporting's controlled investment, financial discipline, and focus on youth development have fuelled a positive virtuous cycle, driving both

engagement and on-field success. In contrast, Benfica's underperformance on the pitch, despite aggressive financial strategies, has created a negative cycle, thus underscoring the importance of properly leveraging the virtuous cycle to achieve sustained success.

Overall, the study demonstrates that marketing drives fan engagement, which, in turn, leads to higher attendance and improved financial performance. This enhanced financial health boosts sports performance, which positively affects fan engagement, forming a deep interconnected cycle.

Based on these insights, we recommend that National Associations adapt successful club-related strategies, emphasizing community engagement, fan-centric initiatives, and financial stability as foundational elements of growth. A strong marketing strategy that reflects the NA's identity and values leads to strategic sponsorship deals and enhances brand recognition. Additionally, engaging fans through tailored initiatives such as fan zones, loyalty programs, and digital experiences foster deeper connections and strengthens loyalty. Customised matchday experiences through targeted campaigns and cultural events results in higher attendance, which further increases fan engagement. As fan engagement grows, it will positively impact financial performance.

In terms of financial strategy, NAs should focus on diversifying their revenue streams, balancing income from the various segments. Furthermore, investing in infrastructure and youth development is critical to sustaining growth. A recommended approach includes investing in high-quality facilities and renewing 15%-20% of the squad annually.

The focus on fan engagement and strong financial management will translate into improved competitiveness. By adopting data-driven decision making, NAs can benchmark against top-performer organizations and position themselves for sustainable growth and enhanced competitiveness. Several NAs are already implementing the mentioned practices. Examples

include the English FA's "FA Player" for exclusive content, the German DFB's app for behind-the-scenes access, and the Portuguese FPF's fan zones during major tournaments. These personalised strategies foster fan loyalty and improve financial and performance outcomes.

2. Introduction

Sports are becoming increasingly relevant in today's landscape, with football at its centre. As a multi-billion-euro industry that attracts fans worldwide, effective marketing, fan engagement and financial performance have a growing significance in enhancing overall competitiveness.

By joining efforts with UEFA's Growth Programme - which offers strategic support to European football associations - we intend to assist in maximising National Associations' ability to drive sustainable growth, enhance fan engagement and match attendance, diminish financial disparities, and increase the competitive balance across the sport.

The main objective of this thesis is thus to explore the intersection of marketing, fan engagement, and financial performance, retrieving important insights on how the interplay of these factors can drive match attendance, fan loyalty, and competitiveness within and across National Associations. Following a bottom-up approach, we examine relevant marketing strategies employed by European clubs, alongside their financial and on-pitch performance, enabling us to assess the relevance of each factor, and afterwards their interconnectedness, and identify actionable strategies that National Associations can adopt to enhance their performance. Ultimately, these findings lead to practical recommendations for NAs on how to optimize their projects by leveraging the so-called virtuous cycle.

As mentioned, while existing literature often explores two-way relationships between these factors and sports performance, a gap remains in understanding how they interconnect and influence each other in a cyclical manner. This study seeks to address that gap and offer insights on how National Associations can tap into this cycle to drive overall improvement.

3. Methodology & Data Collection

This work draws insights from a comprehensive analysis of key metrics, club reports, and case and industry studies. Relevant data include fan engagement metrics, social media activity, financial figures and match attendance metrics across major European leagues and clubs. Additionally, data was retrieved from reputable databases, namely Orbis and Deloitte Reports.

The methodology follows a bottom-up approach, starting with club analysis and achieving its main goal on National Associations recommendations.

Three top European leagues were selected – English Premier League, Bundesliga and Serie A – and within each three clubs are analysed – two top-performers and one outlier, that exhibits lower financial performance and popularity but is still capable of achieving respectable sporting results.

In the EPL, which is often perceived as the best football league, the selected clubs were Manchester City, Manchester United and Leicester City. Manchester City has been the dominant player for the last few years, while its neighbour Manchester United has struggled to live up to its former glory. As to Leicester, its climb to the top was a remarkable milestone that makes it worthy to look at.

As to the Bundesliga, Bayern Munich, Borussia Dortmund and Eintracht Frankfurt were the chosen teams. Bayern has monopolised the league's title for over a decade, with Borussia constantly being the team that comes close but falls short. Eintracht, on the other hand, although not in the same degree of excellence, is a club that has often demonstrated resilience and success.

Finally, Juventus, Inter Milan and SSC Napoli were the representatives of Serie A, a league that is still perceived as having a high margin for improvement. Juve's significant role in European

football and its historical dominance, despite the recent challenges, makes it an important entity to understand. Inter Milan is the current title holder, and Napoli, with its growing force, was selected as an outlier due to its relatively smaller appeal.

The implemented framework begins with a descriptive analysis of key metrics and strategies employed by clubs, providing a foundational understanding of current practices, followed by a comparative view.

Additionally, various regression models are used to assess correlations, identify patterns and evaluate the impact of the inputs in question on overall competitiveness. Such models allow us to quantify and isolate the influence of each factor, thus providing a deeper understanding of how the different variables, like financial turnover and match attendance, contribute to the virtuous cycle that strongly relates to competitiveness.

Lastly, a case study analysing Sporting CP and SL Benfica is developed, in order to test our hypothesis in a real-world situation and highlight the importance of strategically exploiting the virtuous cycle.

4. Literature Review

It is difficult to argue against football's broad popularity, with a fanbase estimated at 3.5 billion and growing (Miller 2024). Over the years, the football industry has undergone significant transformation, evolving into a commercial sport and one of the largest global businesses. This growth is reflected not only in the vast number of fans and supporters worldwide but also in the substantial revenues it generates. Massive financial investments now come from a variety of stakeholders, including media corporations, corporate shareholders, and sponsors, with a growing number of football clubs listed on stock exchanges (Toma and Catană 2021).

This financial growth is sustained by many factors including fan-generated income, media revenues like broadcasting rights, and additional sources like sponsorships, ownership stakes and gate receipts, as shown in Table A1. For professional leagues, this market segment, the fans, has been the most reliable and, possibly, the most taken-for-granted revenue source (S. Mason 1999).

This literature review explores the current research on how these factors – with a particular focus on fan engagement and match attendance – affect the financial situation of clubs and ultimately associations, and how they operate in a loop that has overall competitiveness as its core.

4.1. Fan Engagement

Fan engagement bridges two critical concepts: “fan” and “engagement.” The term “fan” may adopt a variety of levels considering the involvement with and psychological connection of a person (fan) to a team (football club); however, it always includes the shared interest in following a team through supportive and repetitive consumption behaviours (File and Worlledge 2023). “Engagement” can be related to customer engagement - a customer’s (a fan’s) voluntary resource contribution to a firm’s (a club’s) marketing function, going beyond financial patronage (Harmeling et al. 2017).

In a football context, fan engagement refers to the process by which sports organizations build and maintain the loyalty of their supporters by understanding their behaviours and preferences and delivering experiences that go beyond winning games or championships, to foster lasting connections with fans. This can include fan interaction via digital platforms, personalised experiences at stadiums, and emotional connections to the club’s brand and values. Keeping this in mind, the previously discussed link between customer engagement and a firm’s performance (Figure A1) is also relevant. Engaged fans are more likely to purchase tickets,

merchandise, and subscriptions, directly contributing to a team's revenue. By fostering a strong connection with fans, sports organizations can build brand loyalty, ensuring long-term support and advocacy. Additionally, engaged fans enhance a team's marketability, making the club more attractive to sponsors and partners, which can lead to lucrative endorsement deals and sponsorships. In a competitive sports market, effective fan engagement helps differentiate a team or brand, attracting and retaining fans (Donen 2024). According to a 2015 study by Deloitte, engaged fans may spend up to six times more than casual fans (Deloitte 2015).

Taking this into consideration, many football clubs have increasingly focused on fan engagement through enhanced marketing strategies. Manchester City, for instance, has embraced digital transformation to diversify its revenue streams and digital memberships. As highlighted in the club's annual report, "Entertaining fans across the world through digital channels is a core part of the Club's approach to fan engagement." This approach led to a significant expansion in digital engagement, notably through the creation of City Studios, which boosted video views by 107% and social media engagement by 87% year-on-year. Additionally, the club set record TV viewership figures, reaching a total audience of 786 million across all competitions, marking a 28% increase from the previous season (Manchester City Football Club 2023). Real Madrid has also invested significantly in its digital transformation, with a key focus on creating personalised experiences for its fans. The club launched an innovative digital ecosystem that includes its official mobile app and renewed website, offering personalised content based on user preferences.

4.2. Match Attendance

Football teams' financial success now heavily depends on fan engagement, which has a direct impact on revenue streams such as match attendance (Allison 2013). Although the main factor influencing attendance has historically been on-field performance, research indicates that teams can mitigate attendance fluctuations by concentrating on fan engagement tactics that improve

the whole matchday experience and strengthen fans' bonds with the team (Maderer, Parganas, and Anagnostopoulos 2018).

One executive from a Championship club highlighted that fan attendance often varies depending on team results, but by investing in fan engagement, clubs can stabilize these numbers. He stated, "Attendance levels ebb and flow based on results, but focusing on fan engagement can help even out those fluctuations, leading to more stable revenue" (Allison 2013). This insight underscores the need for football clubs to shift their attention toward understanding what fans value and to focus on delivering experiences that keep fans returning, regardless of team performance (Maderer, Parganas, and Anagnostopoulos 2018). Enhancing matchday experiences through targeted initiatives - such as better in-stadium entertainment, improved facilities, and tailored fan interactions - can also increase revenue (Fathy, Elsharnouby, and AbouAish 2022). As another executive explained, "If fans stay longer, they spend more, and this directly improves the club's financial health, allowing for further reinvestment into the team" (Allison 2013).

Social media platforms have become essential tools for clubs to engage their followers and improve financial results, in addition to actual fan involvement. Allison suggests that fans who engage with their teams on social media are more likely to recommend and purchase merchandise connected to the clubs (Allison 2013). For instance, a study by Perform (McCabe 2013) reports that 25% of fans who use social media are more inclined to make purchases, and 28% of fans who use social media express a stronger interest in brands sponsoring their favourite teams.

This demonstrates the potential of social media as a commercial asset that can be used to improve sponsorship agreements and boost income from fan interactions, in addition to its usefulness as an engagement tool (Fathy, Elsharnouby, and AbouAish 2022).

Clubs who successfully include social media tactics into their overall engagement strategy experience quantifiable financial benefits (Maderer, Parganas, and Anagnostopoulos 2018). Clubs like Manchester City and Bayern Munich have developed digital campaigns that generate new revenue streams by customizing material, providing unique behind-the-scenes access, and cultivating a global fan community (Nield 2013) (Baena 2019). These tactics keep supporters interested throughout the season, which fosters fan loyalty, increases merchandise sales, and results in increased match attendance (Deloitte, n.d.).

Even if social media interaction is still not directly monetised, it is obvious that these platforms present significant chances for financial gain. Sponsors are increasingly focusing on gaining access to content and followers via social media. This emphasizes the significance of leveraging consumer data to comprehend fan behaviour and adjust marketing plans appropriately (Parganas and Anagnostopoulos 2015). Football teams may generate more profitable and individualised marketing campaigns by investing in customer relationship management (CRM) systems, which provide them with better insights into the preferences and spending habits of their supporters, allowing clubs to tailor matchday experience and marketing campaigns to engage fans and attract people to the stadium, assuring great occupancy rates regardless of the team's on-field performance (Annamalai et al. 2021).

This way, football teams who place a high priority on fan involvement stand a higher chance of achieving both financial stability and growth through matchday experiences and digital engagements. In a highly competitive sports climate, clubs may ensure long-term profitability by developing stronger relationships with their followers, increasing attendance, and securing lucrative sponsorships by utilizing social media as a primary engagement tool (McCabe 2013).

4.3. Financial and Sports Performance

Football is not only a source of entertainment but has also become a significant economic activity. Clubs operate similarly to typical businesses, focusing on revenue generation, brand value, marketing, and financial management to remain competitive and manage resources efficiently (Morrow 2013). Thus, a healthy financial situation is a key success factor for football entities that wish to thrive.

Several studies have confirmed the interconnection between financial success and competitive results, particularly in top European leagues. In this context, a relevant work is the one by Rohde and Breuer (2016), which states that “financial success is driven by national and international sporting success, as well as brand value; sporting success is driven by team investments, and team investments tend to be driven by (foreign) private majority investors”, thus reflecting the reciprocal impact of financial decisions in sports performance and vice-versa.

Although there is a consensus on the importance of financial activity in sports success, the question remains of what metrics to look at when exploring such relationship. Wages are often used as a proxy for club financial strength, with studies by Kuper and Szymanski (2012) suggesting that wage expenditure is closely correlated with league performance. The higher the wage expenditure, the more likely it is to achieve high rankings and titles. The capacity to spend such amounts come from a variety of revenue streams, namely matchday sales, commercial ventures, and broadcasting rights, which then allow clubs to secure top talent, giving them a competitive advantage. Hence, revenue on its own is also a reference metric when assessing clubs' financial health, with its evolution being the driver of financial growth (Rohde and Breuer 2016). Still, other angles have been used, namely club investments and player acquisitions.

Szymanski and Kuypers (1999) explore the reasons why some clubs achieve success while others are not able to get the same outcome, arguing that financial performance is the strongest

determinant of sports success. According to their view, well-funded clubs are in a better position to attract high-calibre players and coaching talent, which frequently results in enhanced team performance. In fact, by looking at the dominance of wealthy clubs such as Real Madrid (La Liga), Manchester City (English Premier League) and Paris Saint Germain (Ligue 1), one is driven to take this argument as granted, as their financial muscle is a key tool to consistently outperform competitors. This phenomenon is often described as a “virtuous cycle”, a theory defended by a numerous of authors, namely Morrow, which suggests that winning results boost revenues from sponsorships, broadcasting rights and commercial sales, which in turn enable further investments in on-field success (Morrow 2013). Consequently, clubs with lower financial resources face considerable obstacles in penetrating the elite level dominated by powerful teams, which results in a perpetual disparity in league competitiveness (Vöpel 2011). As stated by Vöpel, “in the long run this process could end up with the dominance of a few teams predetermining the championship and making it less interesting”.

To address this imbalance between financial power and competitive fairness, UEFA introduced the Financial Fair Play (FFP) regulation, which a study (Peeters and Szymanski 2014) suggests that led to increased financial stability among clubs, but at a cost. By limiting overspending and financial mismanagement, the FFP consolidated the power of traditionally wealthy teams, thus reinforcing the established hierarchy within European football and reducing upward mobility for smaller clubs, intensifying the effects of the virtuous cycle.

Nevertheless, there are other factors that also affect on-field sports success, such as youth academy development, efficient management and marketing, scouting, etc. Borussia Dortmund is the living proof, as it engages in a model that is characterised by financial prudence mixed with strategic investments in talent development, as a way to achieve competitive results without the financial wealth of the biggest clubs.

Furthermore, it is also important to recognize that although there is a significant relationship between financial health and sporting success, financial mismanagement can lead affluent clubs to decline sports performance, as happened with FC Barcelona in recent years. Excessive debt or poorly planned investments can outweigh the benefits of financial strength, leading the club on a downward path on-field.

Financial performance undeniably impacts sports outcomes in European football, but this relationship is complex and multidimensional. Wealthier clubs generally have a competitive advantage as they are in better conditions to invest in talent and infrastructure, but financial success by itself does not guarantee sports success. Studies show evidence of a close in-loop relationship between financial and sports success, with financial regulations like FFP intervening to ensure equitable competition.

4.4. Competitiveness

By generating revenue through match attendance and digital interaction, fan engagement has a major impact on league competitiveness (Ramchandani et al. 2018). Financial benefits allow clubs with larger and more devoted fan bases to make investments in infrastructure and talent. This reduces the competitive balance by increasing the gap between wealthy clubs and those with fewer resources (Oughton and Michie 2004). Top teams like Manchester City, Real Madrid, and Barcelona, for example, employ effective fan interaction tactics to increase their revenue and further solidify their control over smaller clubs in the English Premier League and La Liga (Ramchandani et al. 2018).

Additionally, social media has globalised fan interaction, which enables teams to reach a wider audience and attract international sponsorships. Because teams with a larger worldwide fan base, like Bayern Munich, can continue to achieve consistent on-field success (Baena 2019), this increase in commercial income deepens the gap between rich and poor. In leagues like La

Liga and the Bundesliga, where only a small number of teams consistently compete for titles, this trend adds to the long-term erosion of competitiveness. In order to preserve league competitiveness and guarantee a more equal playing field for all teams, revenue distribution must be balanced (Ramchandani et al. 2018).

From this perspective, to succeed in the industry of football, it is important not only to achieve good results at an on-field level, but also off-field. Hence, the relationship between financial performance and sports performance in European football is a central topic of contemporary sports economic literature, as is the role of marketing, fan engagement, and attendances.

5. Relationship Between Marketing Potential, Fan Engagement, Match Attendance, Financial Performance and Overall Competitiveness

This section highlights the critical relationship between marketing, fan engagement, and match attendance, which will be analysed alongside financial performance to explore their connection to competitiveness using collected data and correlations.

Modern football clubs increasingly operate like businesses, focusing on understanding their audience. Unlike typical companies that aim to build loyalty by convincing prospects of their products' value, football clubs already possess loyal fans who may not necessarily become paying customers. As Celtic manager Jock Stein remarked, "Without fans who pay at the turnstile, football is nothing" (Mitchell 2021). Marketing bridges this gap by converting fans into customers, as revenue streams heavily depend on them.

Marketing, fan engagement, match attendance, and financial performance are vital for competitive and sporting success. Clubs are leveraging media deals, sponsorships, and fan

engagement campaigns to boost matchday attendance and maximize revenues, not just from ticket sales but also from pre- and post-match activities.

This analysis focuses on nine clubs from the English, German, and Italian leagues, from which critical insights were retrieved.

5.1. Competitiveness

In professional sports, the competitive standing of individual teams and leagues is a cornerstone not just for seasonal results, but also for enhancing fan engagement, marketing potential, and financial success. To quantify the impact of each of these concepts on the competitiveness of a league, a value for competitiveness must also be defined.

5.5.1. League Competitiveness Score

Assessing competitiveness in sports leagues can be approached differently, using different metrics that provide different insights into how evenly matched the teams are throughout a season. Point Variance, Gini Coefficient, Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI), and Concentration Ratios are some of the traditional approaches to assessing league-wide competitive balance (Owen, Ryan, and Weatherston 2007)(Reade et al. 2011). While these indices offer a broad overview, they do not capture the specific competitive dynamics of individual teams. To address this gap, a variation of the Noll-Scully Measure will be developed to consistently assess club-wide performance.

League Competitiveness is therefore calculated using the root mean square deviation from a central point, specifically a 0.5-win percentage, and is denoted as $RMSD_{t,0.5}$. This measure quantifies the variability of team win percentages within a single season, providing an index of competitiveness by evaluating how much the success rates of teams deviate from the central value of 0.5 across different leagues and seasons.

Equation 1: Standard deviation of the win-loss percentages among all teams within a league for each season

$$\text{League Competitiveness Score} = \text{RMSD}_{t,0.5} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (\text{WPCT}_{i,t} - 0.5)^2}{N}}$$

$\text{WPCT}_{i,t}$: Win-loss percentage of team i in season t

N : Number of teams

A higher value of the league competitiveness score indicates greater disparity among teams within the league for that season. Conversely, a lower value suggests that most teams are clustered around a 50%-win rate, indicating a tightly competitive environment where many teams have similar success. This does not necessarily capture the top-end competition for titles. This can be confirmed when looking at the **Bundesliga**. In the Bundesliga, despite **Bayern Munich's** dominance over the last 20 years, the competition among other teams remains close, suggesting strong internal competitiveness. There is a visible trend towards decreased balance, with the most balanced season recorded in 2000/2001 (0.153) and the least balanced in the recent 2023/2024 season (0.237). However, this trend isn't strong enough to undermine the league's overall competitiveness, which remains higher when compared to the English Premier League and Serie A (Table B1).

Serie A has exhibited a trend of increasing disparity over time, with 3 major spikes, occurring during seasons 2003/2004 (0.230), 2006/2007 (0.227) and more recently in 2020/2021 (0.229). This trend has persisted, with Serie A displaying the highest values post-pandemic, indicating greater discrepancies between clubs. To support this, according to the annual report from the Italian Football Federation (FIGC), in 2023/2024, a significant gap is observed between the medium-small and large clubs both from the point of view of turnover and costs. Specifically, the incidence on the total revenues of the top 5 clubs out of the 20 in Serie A (Juventus, Inter, Milan, Napoli and Rome) stands at 54% (Biancardi, Gravina, and Mussi 2023).

Over the last 20 years, the competitiveness scores in the **English Premier League** have ranged from 0.178 (2002/2003) to 0.223 (2017/2018), with notable spikes in the 2004/2005, 2007/2008, and 2012/2013 seasons. This pattern indicates a less consistent trend in competitiveness compared to Serie A. The dominance of the “big six” elite clubs is a significant feature of the league, with Leicester City being the only non-“big six” club to win the league in the past two decades. The financial disparity remained significantly related also to this, as each of the “big six” teams produced more than the league average of £303 million (range £464 million to £718 million), in the 2022/2023 season, while the other 14 clubs produced less (average of £184 million, range £250 million to £141 million)(Deloitte 2024a).

EPL shows greater variability in team strength, with a higher average deviation from a 0.5-win percentage. This reflects broader disparities in match outcomes, contributing to a higher competitiveness score and a more inclusive title race, while highlighting gaps within the league.

In conclusion, rising disparities, particularly in Serie A, and financial dominance of top clubs in the Premier League may pose risks to league competitiveness. Greater imbalances could lead to more predictable results, diminishing fan interest and potentially triggering a negative feedback vicious circle.

5.5.2. Club Performance Score

To compute the Club Performance Score, the league competitiveness score was adapted to measure the deviation of a team’s performance from the league’s average win-loss percentage for that season. While the league competitiveness score reflects the overall parity by measuring the root mean square deviation of all teams from a central win percentage, the club-level analysis focuses on individual team performances in relation to the league or competition average. This is achieved by calculating the standardised score, which measures how far a specific team’s win percentage deviates from the league’s average, standardised by the league’s

standard deviation in that season. Together, these metrics provide insights into both the broad competitive dynamics of the league and the relative performance levels of individual teams.

Equation 2: Performance Score for each club, in each season in a given league

$$Performance\ Score_{Domestic\ League} = Z_{i,t} = \frac{WPCT_{i,t} - \overline{WPCT}_t}{SD_t}$$

$WPCT_{i,t}$: Win-loss percentage of team i in season t

$\overline{WPCT}_t$: Average win-loss percentage of all teams in the league in season t

SD_t = Standard deviation of the win-loss percentages of all teams in the league in season t

A higher Performance Score value, in the domestic context, indicates that that club's performance is significantly different from the league average. A high positive value indicates exceptional performance relative to the league, and a high negative value indicates poor performance relative to the other teams. This score is useful to assess individual team strategies and their effectiveness, in contrast to the league norms. It can guide clubs in adjusting their approaches to fan engagement, spending and competitive strategy.

When assessing a club's performance, it's crucial to include both domestic league results and international competitions to gain a full understanding of its global capabilities. This holistic approach incorporates significant tournaments like the UEFA Champions League (UCL) and UEFA Europa League (UEL), which are essential for evaluating a club's international standing. National Cups are excluded from this analysis because they often serve as opportunities for clubs to rest key players and give less frequent starters more playtime, focusing instead on more competitive league and European matches.

This method ensures a stable and clear framework by emphasizing the competitions that most significantly affect a club's global reputation and operational success. The inclusion of both domestic and European competitions in the performance index allows for a comprehensive assessment of a club's resilience and quality under varied competitive pressures. Success in

these arenas enhances a club's prestige, attracts top talent, boosts financial returns through prize money, and expands global fan engagement.

Similarly to the Domestic League Performance Score calculation, the European Competitions Performance Score will be done using the winning percentage rate of each club and computing the deviation of a team's performance from the championship's average win-loss percentage for that season. Afterwards, the standardised score, $Z_{(i,t)}$ (Equation 2), will be used in addition to a stage point ponderance to compute the Performance Score for the UEFA Champions League or UEFA Europa League.

Equation 3: Performance Scores UCL/UEL for each club in each season

$$Performance\ Score_{UCL/UEL} = 0.6 * \sigma_{C,i,t} + 0.4 * Stage\ Points$$

This formula allows a balanced emphasis on consistency and progression. It allocates 60% of the score to the standardised winning percentage rate, which assesses a team's overall performance consistency across the tournament and 40% is based on the stage points, which increase as a team advance to later rounds, directly rewarding clubs for progression to more advanced stages of a very important tournament, in which this progression is highly compensated in various levels. For the 2024/2025 UEFA Champions League, financial incentives are structured to reflect this progression: teams receive €11 million for reaching the Round of 16 and can earn up to €18.5 million for advancing to the UCL Final, in addition to cumulative earnings from previous rounds. In the UEFA Europa League, teams are awarded €1.75 million for reaching the Round of 16 and €7 million for making it to the UEL Final (UEFA 2024).

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Table 1: UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League Stage Point Allocation

UEFA Champions League		UEFA Europa League	
Group Stage	2	Group Stage	2
Round of 16	6	Round of 32	2
Quarter Finals	8	Round of 16	6
Semi-final	10	Quarter finals	8
Final	12	Semi-final	10
Champion	15	Final	12
		Champion	15

Source: Authors

The points assigned to each stage of the UEFA Champions League (UCL) and UEFA Europa League (UEL) increase as teams advance through the tournament, reflecting the growing prestige and challenge of each round. The biggest point difference occurs immediately before the Round of 16 (6 Points), marking the transition to the first knockout phase. This increase reflects the heightened competitive intensity as teams transition from the relatively predictable group stages, which are worth 2 points, to the high-stakes knockout phases. In the knockout stages, a single defeat can result in elimination, making progression to this point a crucial milestone.

In the UEFA Europa League, both the Group Stage and the Round of 32 are awarded 2 points each in the scoring system. This equalisation reflects their similar levels of difficulty and importance within the tournament. The Group Stage filters which teams will advance, setting the stage for the competition, while the Round of 32 extends this competitive field, often featuring teams with comparable competitive parity. Although the Round of 32 is a knockout stage, it frequently includes matches between teams of varying strengths, such as a strong team dropping down from the Champions League to face a weaker Europa League group-stage runner-up. This setup is akin to the Group Stage, where stronger teams and underdogs compete, presenting a diverse array of challenges. Giving equal points to these stages makes the scoring system simpler and ensures that teams are fairly rewarded for advancing through these important early rounds of the competition.

Regarding the winning percentage rate, the level of competition can vary between seasons. To account for this, the score considers each league's relative strength each year by comparing a team's win-loss percentage to the championship's average for that season. This standardisation ensures the scoring remains fair and consistent across different editions, normalizing performances regardless of the competition's overall difficulty in any given year.

Some additional considerations should be taken regarding the point allocation: a 0.6 weight for standardised winning rate and 0.4 for point allocation allows the balance between consistent performance and tournament progression - the winning rate emphasizes consistency, rewarding teams' success across matches, regardless of the competition stage, while the point allocation acknowledges success in advancing through tougher stages, since winning in a later stage has more value for a club than a win in an early competition phase. This ponderation (0.6/0.4) prevents teams from being overly rewarded for one-off achievements but acknowledges the value of winning more important phases of the competition.

To ensure fairness in evaluating team performances, negative values from standardisation are adjusted to zero to avoid penalizing teams for having a lower winning percentage when compared to a high league average. A team that qualifies for European competitions, even with a relatively poor season resulting in a negative performance score, should not rank below teams that did not qualify at all, whose performance score would be zero. For simplicity, both teams that perform poorly in European competitions and teams that do not participate will have a UCL or UEL performance score of zero.

Combining these two metrics provides a holistic view of a club's performance in European competitions. It balances the qualitative aspects of progressing in the tournament with the quantitative measure of win-loss records.

Equation 4: Performance Scores UCL/UEL for each club in each season (standardised WPCT)

$$Performance\ Score_{UCL/UEL} = Standardized\ WPCT * 0.6 + Stage\ Points * 0.4$$

To get the final Overall Performance Score for a given club in each season, the National Performance Score should be crossed with the International Competitions.

Equation 5: Overall Performance Score for each club in each season

$$Performance\ Score = 0.65 * Performance\ Score_{DL} + 0.35 * Performance\ Score_{UCL} + 0.25 * Performance\ Score_{UEL}$$

This formula assigns weights to competitions based on their importance, with the Domestic League (DL) receiving the highest weight at 65%. The domestic league is the cornerstone of a team's season, requiring consistency across a larger number of matches compared to other tournaments. This makes it a critical benchmark for evaluating sustained performance.

The UEFA Champions League (UCL) is weighted at 35%, reflecting its prestige and high competition level, despite fewer matches than domestic leagues. The UEFA Europa League

(UEL) is weighted at 25%, as it features teams that missed or exited the UCL, making it less impactful. This structure ranks competitions by prestige, difficulty, and achievement, ensuring a fair evaluation of team performance.

Performance scores will credit a club's knockout stage results to the Europa League if it drops from the Champions League after finishing third in the group stage, ensuring accurate representation of achievements in the relevant competition.

The final score for each season will consider only one European competition. If a club competes in multiple tournaments, the competition where it advances the farthest—earning the highest performance score—will be used, ensuring fairness and avoiding double counting.

5.5.3. Club-by-club Analysis

For the present study, the competitive scores of Juventus FC, Inter Milan, SSC Napoli, Bayern Munich, Borussia Dortmund, Eintracht Frankfurt, Manchester City, Manchester United, and Leicester City will be analysed in more detail to explore the intricate relationship between sports performance and its broader results from marketing efforts, fan engagement strategies, financial performance enhancing strategies, and league attendances.

The Bundesliga's competitive balance is indicated by a standard deviation in winning rates (Table B2) but skewed by **Bayern Munich's** consistent high scores (Table B3), including a notable 3.926 in 2019/2020, fuelled by high domestic wins (62% in 2022/2023 from Table B4) and a European Champions League title (Table B5). Despite a recent decline, Bayern remains dominant. **Borussia Dortmund** exhibits more variability, with significant performance dips in the 2014/2015 and 2017/2018 seasons but improved league performances since 2018/2019. **Eintracht Frankfurt**, facing more domestic challenges, shows generally lower scores, yet saw improvements in 2018/2019 and 2021/2022, highlighted by their UEFA Europa League win.

The performance trends of Manchester's Premier League clubs diverge significantly. **Manchester City** has shown remarkable growth, with performance scores increasing from 3.033 in 2017/2018 to 3.768 in 2022/2023 (Table B6), and an 84% winning rate in 2017/2018 (Table B7), reflecting their dominance in both domestic and European competitions (Table B8) and reinforced by the English Premier League competitive variability (with a standard deviation ranging from 0.127 to 0.186). **Manchester United**, on the other hand, has experienced a downward trend, peaking with performance scores of 2.068 and 2.114 in 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 respectively, but falling to 0.653 in 2014/2015 and 0.786 in 2020/2021, with winning percentages struggling to exceed 50% after 2017/2018, indicating performance instability. **Leicester City**, outside of Manchester, has a unique trajectory in the league. They achieved their highest performance score of 2.556 and a 61% winning rate in their 2015/2016 title-winning season. However, their performance has declined in recent seasons, marked by relegation challenges and limited European competition presence

In Italy, the scenario is slightly different. League-wise, the standard deviation for Serie A (0.140 – 0.190) shows less variability than Bundesliga, but **Juventus'** dominance contributes to this stability. This dominance is reflected by high-performance scores (Table B9) and winning percentages throughout the seasons (Table B10), not only due to domestic performance - with peaks in 2013/2014 with a winning percentage in Serie A of 87% and 79% in 2017/2018 - but also due to European Success (Table B11). A decline after the pandemic can be seen, where the winning rate drops to 53% in 2021/2022 and the performance score falls to 1.700, suggesting some struggle in the domestic league, perhaps and most likely due to the pandemic (Iaria and Sartori 2024). **Inter Milan** has a steady rise in performance scores (e.g., 0.049 in 2013/2014 to 2.741 in 2022/2023). The winning rates mirror this. Additionally, and following this, recent seasons reflect improved competitiveness, closing the gap with Juventus and Napoli. Regarding

SSC Napoli, gradual performance improvements can be seen, with a notable peak in 2022/2023 (2.824 performance score and a 74% winning rate).

Variability among mid-tier football clubs is more pronounced across leagues, as illustrated by Eintracht Frankfurt and Leicester City. Frankfurt's performance ratings fluctuate significantly due to their reliance on European competition victories, rather than consistent domestic performance. Leicester City's 2015/2016 championship season exemplifies how singular achievements can significantly enhance a club's performance metrics. The relationship between winning percentages, performance scores, and competitive balance reveals the complexities of sustained success in elite football leagues. Clubs like Leicester City and Eintracht Frankfurt show how individual triumphs can disrupt established trends, shaping the competitive landscape. Understanding these dynamics is essential for clubs aiming to leverage on-field success to enhance marketing, fan engagement, and financial growth in football.

5.6. Regression

To evaluate the interlinkage between marketing efforts, fan engagement, financial performance, and league attendance within the virtuous cycle, we employed both multilinear regressions and simple linear regressions.

Our analysis focuses on historical data from 13 prominent European clubs across four major leagues—Bundesliga, Premier League, Serie A, and La Liga. The selected clubs include FC Bayern Munich and Borussia Dortmund (Bundesliga); Chelsea, Manchester City, Manchester United, and Tottenham Hotspur (Premier League); AC Milan, AS Roma, Inter Milan, Juventus, and Napoli (Serie A); Valencia and Villarreal (La Liga). These teams were chosen to represent a diverse range of top-performing clubs across Europe, offering insights into the factors driving the virtuous cycle.

The timeframe analysed spans from the 2013/2014 season onward, as earlier data was unavailable. This period provides a comprehensive view of the trends and strategies adopted by these clubs in key performance areas, facilitating a robust assessment of the virtuous cycle's dynamics.

5.6.1. Data Sources

The primary data sources for this study included Orbis, Transfermarkt, Instagram, and the Football Observatory. Orbis was used to obtain financial data (turnover). Orbis is a comprehensive database offering detailed financial information for organisations globally. Transfermarkt provided data on match attendance figures, stadium capacity, player acquisitions and sales for the selected clubs. To ensure comparability over time, player transfer values were adjusted for inflation using indices proposed by the Football Observatory. As detailed in their research article, this adjustment accounts for market value shifts in the football industry. The Football Observatory Inflation Index offered a robust method to deflate monetary values in the football market, ensuring consistency across the dataset (Poli, Ravenel, and Besson 2023). Instagram was the source of Instagram followers' data to estimate the impact of social media engagement.

5.6.2. Data Construction and Preparation

The data collection and organization process were conducted using Microsoft Excel to compile and initially analyse the data. Our dataset originally included 130 observations, covering multiple seasons from 2013/2014 onward. After organizing the data in Excel, further statistical analysis and regression modelling were performed using Stata. This software allowed us to compute the regression models, test assumptions, and analyse results effectively.

5.6.3. Data Standardisation

To ensure comparability and accuracy in the regression model, all numerical variables were standardised by converting them into z-scores, which represent the number of standard deviations a value is from the mean. This process addressed two key issues: first, it ensured comparability across variables measured in different units, such as turnover (in thousands of euros) and market acquisitions (in millions), allowing direct comparison of their relative influence on club performance. Second, standardisation improved numerical stability, preventing computational errors caused by variables with widely differing magnitudes and ensuring reliable regression coefficients.

5.6.4. Model Metrics

Transfer Market Acquisitions and Sales

The transfer market plays a central role in modern football as a mechanism for talent acquisition and redistribution. We included transfer market acquisitions and sales in our regression model due to their documented influence on club performance. Prior studies, such as " (Wanat and Leksowski 2022) show that effective player transfers enhance team competitiveness, particularly when aligned with strategic objectives, though transfers alone explain only part of club success.

Our decision was further supported by an analysis of the clubs in our model—Bayern Munich, Borussia Dortmund, Inter Milan, Juventus, Manchester City, and Manchester United—where historical data revealed a consistent pattern: clubs that excel in acquiring and integrating talent tend to achieve stronger performance on and off the pitch. The transfer market thus emerges as a key tool for addressing team weaknesses, replacing players, and building squads capable of sustained success, aligning with research emphasizing the importance of strategic transfer planning.

Additionally, to ensure comparability of transfer market values across seasons, we decided to deflate the transfer values over the years, using the 2013/14 season as the base year. The deflator values were extracted from the Football Observatory's research article on transfer market inflation (Poli, Ravenel, and Besson 2023), which provides an inflation index specific to the football market. This adjustment enables us to account for the rising costs in the transfer market and isolate the real impact of player transactions on club performance over time.

Turnover (Operating Revenues)

We decided to include club revenues as a variable in our regression model due to its well-established connection to organizational performance, both in academic literature and practical contexts. Previous studies, such as "The Importance of Club Revenues for Player Salaries and Transfer Expenses in Professional Football" (Quansah et al. 2021), have demonstrated that higher revenues enable clubs to invest more significantly in player acquisitions, coaching, infrastructure, and other resources that directly enhance on-field performance. This highlights a strong link between financial success and sporting outcomes, justifying its inclusion in our analysis.

In addition to the support found in the literature, we also recognize that revenues generated by football clubs are analogous to those of traditional firms. Football clubs today operate as complex businesses, with multiple revenue streams such as broadcasting rights, matchday income, and commercial partnerships. These revenues are not only indicators of a club's financial health but also directly influence their capacity to compete at the highest levels.

Social Media Followers

Social media followers, represented by a sample which corresponds to Instagram followers, were included as a variable in the regression model to assess the impact of digital engagement on club performance. Social media platforms, particularly Instagram, have become crucial for

football clubs to connect with fans, enhance their brand, and generate revenue through sponsorships and merchandise sales. Previous studies, such as “Team Sports Performance Analysed Through the Lens of Social Network Theory: Implications for Research and Practice” (Ribeiro et al. 2017) have shown that there is a relationship between Team Performance and Social Networks, which leveraged some potential to analyse the relationship between the Social Media Network, represented by the followers of a club in one of the most famous social media platforms, and Sports Performance.

Match Attendance

Match attendance for home matches was included as a variable in the regression model to evaluate its influence on club performance. High attendance figures are often seen as a sign of strong local support and fan engagement, which can provide a motivational boost to players. A study of how competitive balance explains stadium attendance, with evidence from Finnish Men’s Football, (Mangeloja and Szeróvay 2024) demonstrated that Finish Football attendance is positively correlated with the competitive balance between rival teams, suggesting also some relationship with a club’s performance.

5.6.5. Empirical Methodology

The regression analysis was conducted on a time-series dataset comprising 130 observations. To ensure the robustness and validity of the regression models, several statistical assumptions and diagnostic tests were addressed and implemented. The regression analysis was conducted on a time-series dataset comprising 130 observations.

Heteroskedasticity Testing

Heteroskedasticity, which refers to the non-constant variance of error terms across observations, was tested using the **Breusch-Pagan test** in STATA¹. This test evaluates whether the assumption of homoskedasticity (constant variance of residuals) holds. Since standard OLS regression models inherently assume homoskedasticity, failing this assumption would result in biased standard errors, rendering t-statistics and F-statistics inappropriate. In instances where the Breusch-Pagan test rejected the null hypothesis (indicating the presence of heteroskedasticity), the robust standard errors method would be applied to correct for the variability in residuals. The robust standard errors are adjusted to account for the observed variability of model residuals, ensuring the reliability of statistical inferences, such as coefficient significance and model fit.

Multicollinearity Testing

To address multicollinearity², which occurs when independent variables are highly correlated, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) was calculated for each variable³. Multicollinearity can inflate standard errors, making it difficult to determine the unique contribution of each variable. By testing the VIF, we ensured that no variable exhibited excessively high correlation with others, thereby preserving the interpretability and precision of our coefficient estimates. For the simple linear regressions, the VIF was not used because these models involve only one independent variable. Multicollinearity, by definition, arises when there is high correlation among multiple independent variables in a model, which is not applicable to simple linear regression.

¹ Test was conducted using the built-in STATA command named *estat hettest*.

² **Multicollinearity** occurs when independent variables in a linear regression model are correlated with each other. This correlation can negatively impact the model's predictions on new data by increasing complexity and leading to overfitting, which ultimately reduces the accuracy of the predictions (Murel and Kavlakoglu 2023).

³ Test was conducted using the built-in STATA command named *estat vif*.

Model 1: Revenues as a Function of Lagged Fan Engagement Metrics

This study investigates the complex dynamics within the virtuous cycle of football club performance, where marketing efforts, fan engagement, financial performance, and match attendance interact to drive competitiveness. In this first model, we analyse the effect of fan engagement metrics on revenues, testing the hypothesis that heightened fan engagement positively contributes to a club's financial performance.

The use of lagged variables in this model is grounded in both theoretical and practical considerations. Revenues in football clubs are influenced by prior periods' fan engagement activities, such as match attendance, interactions on social media, and other forms of fan involvement. In this case, match attendance serves as a key measure of fan engagement, capturing the extent to which fans are physically present at games and actively supporting their teams. Since fan engagement requires time to translate into tangible financial outcomes - such as matchday revenues, merchandise sales, and sponsorship agreements - using lagged variables allows us to account for this time-dependent effect.

Lagging match attendance and social media metrics also addresses concerns of endogeneity, particularly reverse causality, where higher revenues in the current period might influence fan engagement. By using lagged measures, we ensure a more directional relationship, where engagement at time $t-1$ influences revenues at time t . This approach strengthens the causal interpretation of the relationship. The model itself is expressed as follows:

Regression 1: Revenues at time t , as a function of Match attendance and Social Media at time $t-1$

$$Revenues_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * Match\ Attendance_{t-1} + \beta_2 * Match\ Attendance_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

Here, revenues at time t are modelled as a function of lagged match attendance, which represents fan engagement, and lagged social media followers, which capture digital

engagement. The inclusion of an error term accounts for any unobserved factors that may influence revenues.

Model 2: Transfers as a Function of Lagged Revenues

This study investigates the interconnections within the virtuous cycle of football club performance, where financial performance enables clubs to make strategic investments that drive future competitiveness. In the second set of regressions, we analyse the relationship between revenues and player transfers, measured through acquisitions and sales. Specifically, we test how lagged revenues impact two key components: market acquisitions (Regression 2a) and market sales (Regression 2b).

The use of lagged revenues in these models reflects the time-dependent nature of financial decision-making in football clubs. Revenues generated in a prior period serve as the financial foundation for clubs' strategic decisions regarding player transfers in the subsequent period. Financial performance provides clubs with the resources to acquire new players, enhance squad quality, and drive competitiveness. At the same time, revenues may influence player sales, as clubs often strategically offload players to balance their budgets, manage wage bills, or reinvest funds into future acquisitions. By introducing lagged revenues into the model, we account for this delayed effect, ensuring that the directionality of the relationship is appropriately captured.

In addition to its theoretical justification, using lagged revenues helps address concerns about simultaneity bias. Player transfers, whether acquisitions or sales, can influence revenues in the same period through factors like increased match attendance, merchandise sales, or sponsorship deals. By lagging revenues, we ensure that the observed relationship reflects the influence of prior financial performance on transfer decisions rather than a concurrent interaction. This temporal separation strengthens the causal interpretation of the model, aligning revenues as a determinant of subsequent transfer activity. The models are specified as follows:

Regression 2a: Market Acquisitions at time t , as a function of Revenues at time $t-1$

$$\text{Market Acquisitions}_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{Revenues}_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

Regression 2b: Market Sales at time t , as a function of Revenues at time $t-1$

$$\text{Market Sales}_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{Revenues}_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

In both equations, revenues at time $t-1$ represent the financial performance of the club in the prior period, serving as the independent variable. The dependent variables, market acquisitions and market sales, measure the transfer activity of the club, reflecting strategic investments and financial adjustments. The error term captures unobserved factors that may influence transfer decisions.

These models allow us to examine how prior revenues influence transfer market behaviour, distinguishing between investments in acquiring new players and the strategic sale of existing players. The focus on lagged revenues is particularly relevant in football's financial context, as clubs often allocate financial resources from previous periods to shape their transfer strategies for the upcoming season.

Model 3: Sports Performance as a Function of Lagged Transfer Activity

This study examines how transfer market decisions influence the competitive performance of football clubs, emphasizing their role within the virtuous cycle. In the third set of regressions, we investigate the effects of transfer activity on sports performance over time. Specifically, we analyse the impact of market acquisitions (Regression 3a) and market sales (Regression 3b) in prior periods on subsequent on-field outcomes.

The use of lagged transfer activity in these models is essential to reflect the sequential and cumulative nature of team performance. Player acquisitions are investments made to improve squad quality, strengthen specific positions, and enhance overall competitiveness, but these effects are rarely instantaneous. It takes time for new players to adapt to their teams, integrate

into playing systems, and deliver measurable improvements on the field. Similarly, the sale of players, whether driven by financial constraints or strategic choices, can have delayed effects on performance through changes in squad depth, cohesion, or reinvestment strategies. By introducing lagged variables, we ensure the model captures this time-dependent relationship more accurately.

Lagging transfer activity also mitigates the issue of simultaneity bias, where current sports performance might otherwise influence transfer activity in the same period. Clubs experiencing strong performance may attract better players or command higher transfer fees, creating a two-way relationship between transfers and performance. By focusing on lagged market acquisitions and sales, we isolate the directionality of the relationship, where transfer decisions made in the prior period shape performance outcomes in the current period. The models are specified as follows:

Regression 3a: Sports Performance at time t, as a function of Market Acquisitions at time t-1

$$\text{Sports Performance}_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{Market Acquisitions}_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

Regression 3b: Sports Performance at time t, as a function of Market Sales at time t-1

$$\text{Sports Performance}_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * \text{Market Sales}_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

In these models, sports performance at time t, measured through competitive scores, serves as the dependent variable. The independent variables - market acquisitions and market sales at time t-1 - represent transfer activity in the prior period. The error term accounts for other unobserved factors that may affect sports performance.

By adopting this framework, we aim to understand how investments in the transfer market and strategic player sales translate into measurable performance on the pitch. This approach highlights the delayed nature of transfer outcomes while accounting for the dynamic decisions clubs must make to balance short-term performance goals with long-term sustainability.

Model 4: Fan Engagement and Match Attendance as a Function of Lagged Sports Performance

The final set of models explores the relationship between sports performance and two critical measures of fan engagement: digital fan engagement (Regression 4a) and match attendance (Regression 4b). Understanding this relationship is essential within the virtuous cycle framework, as on-field success often serves as a catalyst for increased fan interest, participation, and loyalty.

The use of lagged sports performance as the independent variable reflects both practical and theoretical considerations. Sports performance, measured through competitive scores, influences fan behaviour over time rather than instantaneously. Successful performance in one period can strengthen fans' emotional connection to the club, leading to increased match attendance, social media engagement, and other forms of interaction in subsequent periods. By focusing on lagged performance, we account for this time-delayed reaction and ensure that fan engagement is modelled as a response to prior performance outcomes.

Additionally, lagging sports performance mitigates concerns of simultaneity, where fan engagement metrics in the current period could influence team performance directly. For example, higher match attendance or social media buzz might motivate players and contribute to better on-field results. By introducing a lagged structure, we separate the influence of sports performance on subsequent fan engagement, ensuring a clearer, unidirectional relationship. The models are expressed as follows:

Regression 4a: Social Media at time t , as a function of Sports Performance at time $t-1$

$$Social Media_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * Sports Performance_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

Regression 4b: Match Attendance at time t , as a function of Sports Performance at time $t-1$

$$Match Attendance_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * Sports Performance_{t-1} + \epsilon_t$$

In both models, the dependent variables capture distinct but complementary dimensions of fan engagement: digital interaction through social media and physical participation through match attendance. The independent variable, sports performance at time $t-1$, represents the competitive outcomes that drive fan enthusiasm. The error term accounts for other unobservable factors that might influence fan engagement and attendance. This approach allows us to empirically evaluate how prior on-field success translates into increased fan interaction and attendance, highlighting the role of sports performance as a driver of fan engagement. By disentangling this relationship through lagged variables, we emphasize the sequential and dynamic nature of the virtuous cycle, where performance fuels fan involvement, which can, in turn, reinforce financial and competitive success.

6. Best practices

6.1. Marketing, Fan Engagement and Attendances

Football clubs have been implementing a variety of marketing, fan engagement, and match attendance strategies that not only boost their financial health but also make their leagues more competitive. From improving merchandise sales and hosting events outside matchdays to securing major sponsorship deals and building emotional connections with fans, these efforts show how clubs can strengthen their bonds with supporters while growing their revenue. By looking at what works best, we can identify key practices that other clubs can adopt to achieve similar success.

One of the strategies employed by teams like Manchester City, Manchester United, Bayern Munich and Leicester City is the maximisation of digital interactions in an effort to engage and connect with the teams' supporters. These clubs use high-quality video content, interactive experiences and gamification to pull fans in a new way (Manchester City Football Club 2023)(Leicester City Football Club 2024). Such as, Manchester City has massively included

Instagram and TikTok in their digital offer while Bayern Munchen have placed QR codes on jerseys to provide fans with backstage access and exclusive content (Mateo Hermida 2024). Just as with Manchester United, who built an end-to-end digital ecosystem with HCL to bring fans closer through data-driven personalisation, to drive satisfaction (HCL Technologies 2018). Creating fan advisory boards is another commonly used strategy. These boards were established by Manchester City, Manchester United, and Leicester City to include fans in decisions on club strategy, matchday experiences, and stadium facilities. By enabling fans to express their thoughts on important matters, these boards foster inclusivity and guarantee that the club's policies represent the desires of its loyal supporters. To strengthen loyalty and give supporters a sense of importance, Manchester United Supporters' Trust (MUST) and Manchester City's City Matters, for example, assist in facilitating contact between supporters and club management (Manchester United 2024)(Manchester City, n.d.). Through frequent feedback sessions with its Fan Advisory Board (FAB), where supporters' opinions directly impact the improvement of matchday experiences, Leicester City also places a strong emphasis on community engagement (Leicester City Football Club 2024).

Clubs also work to enhance the physical matchday experience. The ~25,000 standing fans that make Borussia Dortmund's "Yellow Wall" are a perfect example of how a team can create an exciting environment that increases fan engagement (Andy Delaney 2024)(Brad Cox 2024). Whether fans are watching from home or in the stadium, this dynamic atmosphere and programs like Dortmund's AI-powered content production with WSC Sports help keep them engaged all year long (Kieran O'Connor 2024). Leicester City, meanwhile, places a strong emphasis on community engagement by holding frequent fan feedback sessions and enhancing matchday experiences and stadium facilities in response to fans' suggestions (Leicester City Football Club 2024).

Lastly, loyalty programs and exclusive fan experiences are essential to maintaining a strong fan base. Both Manchester City and Juventus have made it possible for supporters to take part in exclusive club activities, such as meeting players or attending exclusive celebrations (Ciaran Varley, 2024)(JFC News 2024). Juventus' Fan Token system increases supporters' sense of involvement by giving them the ability to vote on club decisions and enjoy exclusive rewards (The Big Whale, n.d.). By implementing these strategies, teams are improving stadium experiences overall and increasing fan engagement, giving supporters a stronger sense of connection to the team both virtually and physically.

Analysing outliers like Eintracht Frankfurt, Napoli, and Leicester City allows understanding their role in driving innovation in fan engagement and marketing as a club with less resources. Eintracht Frankfurt enhances fan engagement through community involvement, digital innovation, and inclusivity, using its "mainaqla" app for centralised services, IoT technology for a "smart stadium," and an esports academy to connect with younger audiences. Napoli utilizes digital tools like loyalty platforms, Napoli-themed app keyboards, match-worn t-shirt auctions, and metaverse collaborations to foster fan interaction, complemented by the Napoli Fan Token for exclusive rewards and voting opportunities. Leicester City emphasizes transparency and inclusivity through structured fan feedback platforms like the Fan Advisory Board and Fans Consultative Committee, while leveraging social media for updates and enhancing communication.

These clubs showcase how creative approaches, such as fan tokens, advisory boards, and unique matchday experiences, do not depend on exceptional financial performances. Outlier analysis is vital for identifying scalable strategies that promote fan engagement and consequently contribute positively to the cycle.

6.2. Financial Performance

By analysing the clubs' behaviours, it is possible to retrieve some best practices that constitute important financial success factors. Firstly, to achieve good financial performance, clubs should strategically balance their income across the various revenue categories, so that they can safeguard themselves against any single-source shock, as Manchester United is a good example of. Revenue diversification reduces their dependency on a specific segment, thus allowing the other segments to offset any unexpected losses (Cordery and Baskerville 2011)(Hohmann 2021). Matchday revenue, in particular, presents a development opportunity, as its lower share of revenue leaves space for further exploration.

Furthermore, strategic long-term investments are also key, with investment vehicles going from talent, structures or youth academies. Borussia Dortmund's profitable player sales and youth focus, as well as Bayern Munich's global branding success and City's aggressive transfer investment, reflect this, as their long-term development approaches constantly lead to significant added value, be it at the club level or player level (Church 2020)(Bavarian Football Works 2024)(Martin 2023).

Ensuring efficient cost management is another technique that if applied may boost financial success, by keeping operations within the clubs' means and minimizing risks (Dobson and Goddard 2001c). If expenses are carefully managed and do not greatly surpass the team's inflows, then it is possible to conduct future operations without any major disruptions even in case of temporary shortfalls, avoiding liquidity crises and assuring continued financial health. To that end, complying with the Financial Fair Play policy is a reasonable starting point (Martín-Magdalena et al. 2023). Attracting private investors who are willing to invest heavily in the team stands out as a possible turning point (Manchester City, Inter Milan) due to the valuable inflows received, but one must be careful not to accumulate too much debt. Juventus case is the mirror of this lesson, as their snowballing debt led them to a 10-point deduction in Serie A,

which pushed the team to 7th place (Roberts 2023). Inter Milan also suffered from hard consequences, as their inability to repay the loaned funds drove the team into American hands.

Additionally, a sustainable transfer balance also adds to the previous point, by preventing overspending and reducing financial instability. For this purpose, balancing high-profile signings with lower-cost transfers, underlying home-developed youth talent or undervalued players is a good strategy to follow. Again, Dortmund is a benchmark on this matter, having built a reputation for valuing players and selling them at significant profits, reinvesting such income afterwards.

Sponsorship alignment is yet another tactic to keep in mind since it drives revenue maximisation, community trust and brand value (Dobson and Goddard 2001c). Commercial revenues are often the most significant ones, which further emphasize the need to adopt an adequate commercial strategy. On one hand, partnerships with high-profile companies that operate within current market trends can generate highly lucrative agreements, as well as expand the club's reach. On the other hand, building relationships with local and meaningful partners, who support impactful initiatives, translates into enhanced fan loyalty and goodwill, which will then positively affect matchday attendance and merchandise sales. Furthermore, the association with such reputable brands increases the club's marketability, boosting its visibility and brand value. Manchester City's partnerships with Etihad Airways and Puma showcase the relevance of this practice.

Finally, community engagement is one of the most important cornerstones when it comes to financial performance, as it highly penetrates inside the already mentioned virtuous cycle. A loyal supporter base will constantly contribute to revenue streams, be it through ticket sales, merchandise acquisitions or even digital interactions (Dobson and Goddard 2001c). Manchester United is the perfect reflection of such strategy. Although its sports performance has been far

from expected, with the team staying out of the podium in the last few years, fans keep showing up to the games and closely follow the club's daily life, hoping to make United great again.

Clubs should aim to build a stable and resilient profit-generating model, ensuring they can cope with any unexpected shock, such as a revenue drop (Hohmann 2021). Ideally, for a top-gun team, shareholders' return should be kept above 10%. Bayern Munich is, hence, a clear example of consistent positive ROE, achieving strong profitability even in challenging periods. Furthermore, the German team is also a role model when it comes to liquidity. The healthy current ratio above 1.0, aligned with significant cash reserves, ensures that short-term liabilities can be met without financial stress.

As to the outliers, the perpetuity of the virtuous cycle leaves them competing in unequal terms. Still, they can build their virtuous cycle of growth, proving that financial sustainability and good sports performance are achievable through intelligent management and strategic decisions, even though harder. The financial strategies of Napoli, Frankfurt and Leicester show that clubs outside traditional powerhouses can still thrive if they properly leverage key elements of the virtuous cycle. Napoli's Champions League success and strategic acquisition of Victor Osimhen have led to increased revenue, highlighting the importance of combining sporting success with strong financial management. Moreover, the team is living proof that smaller sports enterprises can achieve profitability, even without top-tier resources. Leicester's model built around a humble squad and the club's run to the top also showcases how a well-balanced financial strategy can lead to success, even without deploying vast financial resources (Hill 2016). Although starting from a position of financial disadvantage compared to elite clubs, the analysed outliers demonstrate that success is still achievable through smart financial practices, namely the ones that elite clubs use as well – revenue diversification, strategic investments, etc. - and a self-sustained cycle of growth.

7. Case study

This section presents a comparative case study of Sport Lisboa e Benfica (Benfica) and Sporting Clube de Portugal (Sporting), two of Portugal's leading clubs. Despite being from the same city (Lisbon) and having been founded in the early 1900s, these two clubs' development in terms of marketing tactics, financial status, and general performance show notable differences. The purpose of this case study is to assess if the conclusions retrieved from the previous sections properly apply to a real-life example. By focusing on two clubs with comparable historical legacies and geographic proximity, we can isolate and evaluate the impact of strategic decisions rather than external factors. This comparative analysis seeks, therefore, to explore how each club approaches fan engagement, assess the financial status of the two clubs, and correlate these factors with on-field success, considering their competitive score in the last few years.

7.1. Sport Lisboa e Benfica

Benfica combines its rich history with modern fan engagement to build a global fan base. The club's digital strategy focuses on platforms like Instagram, Facebook, and X, along with a popular YouTube channel for interviews and match highlights, targeting younger international fans (José Miguel Bento 2024). Matchday experiences at Estádio da Luz are elevated by vibrant atmospheres, "roulottes" and the "Inferno da Luz", accommodating over 60,000 fans, enhanced by modern LED panels (CNN Portugal 2023) (SL Benfica, n.d.-a). The Benfica Fan Zone, created in partnership with Pepsi, offers live music, food, and entertainment, fostering stronger fan connections (Forbes Portugal 2024). The club utilizes CRM technology via Salesforce to centralize fan data, providing personalised deals and content, enhancing loyalty (Empreendedor 2022). Through strategic partnerships, digital outreach, and memorable matchday experiences, Benfica has become a leader in fan engagement and sports marketing.

Sport Lisboa e Benfica has 38 Portuguese champions titles, being the record holder in such category. The team won the 2022/2023 national title on the final day of the season, but it disappointed its fans in the following year, with a 10-points away second place. Benfica's recent performance scores, as reflected in Table D1, show a fluctuating pattern with a notable decline from a high of 2.830 in the 2015/2016 season to 1.830 in 2023/2024.

Even with far-from-expected sporting outcomes, fan engagement has proven to be solid, with more than 55,000 constantly supporting the team's home games (Table D2). The relatively stable fan dedication reflects the effectiveness of the employed marketing and engagement strategies. The tailored stadium experience help stabilize attendance levels, while the cultivated loyalty encourages supporters to remain engaged with the team through both successes and challenges.

Using Orbis as the selected database, Benfica's operating turnover has constantly stood above €200 million, with the 2023 value achieving €284.7 million. The club's EBIT in that same year was €53.5 million, while the PBT and Net Income were €1.8 million and €4.2 million, respectively. Although these are good indicators of proper financial health, each of these values has significantly decreased in the current year, with both the PBT and Net Income returning to negative values (Bureau van Dijk 2024i).

Benfica has gained €757.46 million through transfers in the last five years, a value that more than offsets the €420.3 million expenditure (Transfermarkt 2024l). The club's most expensive deal was Enzo Fernandez, for a €44.25 million fee, which then left the team for €121 million. The only departure that exceeds such value was the one of João Félix, for €127.20 million.

7.2. Sporting Clube de Portugal

Sporting CP's devoted fan base supports innovative fan engagement strategies. The club has a strong digital presence across platforms like Facebook, Instagram, X, TikTok, and Telegram,

engaging fans through interactive content tailored to their feedback. In just 10 days, Sporting gained over 6,000 Telegram followers, showcasing its adoption of new technologies (Carlos Jorge 2023). During the 2020/2021 championship season, Sporting launched entertainment-focused content like Inside Sporting CP and Backstage Sporting CP, fostering deeper fan connections with exclusive insights into team preparations and matchday experiences (Carlos Jorge 2023). The ADN de Leão podcast provides informal player discussions, enhancing fan interaction via YouTube and Spotify (Sporting CP, n.d.). Sporting's "Future is Coming" strategy includes premium seating options, stadium modernisation, and expanded seating aimed at increasing matchday attendance and doubling revenue over the next decade (Sporting CP 2024)(Bradley Rial 2024). CRM platforms like Salesforce automate processes and enable real-time marketing, enhancing fan engagement (Sporting CP 2023). These initiatives demonstrate Sporting's commitment to delivering top-tier fan experiences.

Sporting Clube de Portugal has returned to its previous prestigious status in the last few years. After 19 years without winning the national championship, such prize came back to the team's hands in the 2020/2021 season, marking a turning point for the club. Sporting's performance scores have shown improvement, particularly evident from a score of 1.119 in 2013/2014 to 1.842 in 2023/2024 (Table D1). Such improvement, accompanied by the investment in fan-centric strategies, has led fans to return to the stadium and actively support their team, with increased average match attendance being a clear sign of higher fan engagement (Table D2).

According to Orbis, the team's operating turnover almost doubled after that result, going from €64.4 million to over €120 million in the following two years. The year 2022, the one immediately after the conquer, marked an EBIT outlier, as that value was exceptionally positive (€11.6 million). Furthermore, PBT and Net Income also became constantly positive since that period – achieving values around €25 million, a sign of improved financial health (Bureau van Dijk 2024j).

The club's current cumulative squad value is €443.50 million, with its top player Viktor Gyokeres valued at €70 million.

As to the transfer policy, Sporting has cumulatively spent €232.32 million in the last five seasons, an investment that is fully covered by the €446.64 million transfer income in the same period. The maximum amount invested in a single player was €24.50 million for Manuel Ugarte, which then turned into one of the team's record departures once it left for Manchester United for €60 million (Transfermarkt 2024m). Besides investing only controlled amounts, the team also puts a lot of importance in its academy, having formed several Portuguese elite players that are now renowned due to their outstanding quality – such as Cristiano Ronaldo, Nani and João Moutinho.

7.3. Comparative View

When comparing the neighbouring clubs, we can conclude that Benfica has higher operating turnovers (consistently above €200 million), which results in a higher transfer investment. This aligns with our regression results, which show that revenues influence transfers.

However, also in line with the regression results, market acquisitions alone do not fully explain changes in competitiveness, as seen in this case study. Despite Benfica's aggressive transfer strategy (over €400 million in the last half-decade), this has not consistently translated into on-pitch success, with the club winning the title only once. In contrast, Sporting secured the title twice with far lower investment.

A key factor lies in Sporting's policy of retaining core players, such as Viktor Gyökeres, which provides squad continuity, tactical stability, and team cohesion. Benfica, while excelling in market sales, suffers from frequent disruption caused by the sale of key players, as seen this year with João Neves. This constant turnover undermines squad consistency and impacts long-term performance, despite the financial gains achieved.

The Reds' recent underperformance led to a decline in profitability and revenues. Still, due to the immersive matchday experience and fan involvement tactics, fan engagement does not seem to have been affected. As to Sporting, the turning point in Sporting's fan base, which fiercely returned to the stadium after the outstanding sports performance, reflects that the faith in the club's greatness has been restored, and as so, fans became more engaged. The club's financial health has improved significantly since its comeback to the top, with positive EBIT and PBT (unlike its rival).

Following the cycle, Benfica's higher revenues lead to a higher transfer expenditure, and the recent underperformance has been negatively affecting the club's financial standings. The decline in financial performance has led to investment constraints, with this season's transfer outflows being almost half of last year's. On the opposite side, Sporting's success on the pitch has provided the Greens with boosted fan engagement and financial standings, which has driven investment.

These clubs, enjoying the same geographic conditions, illustrate opposite sides of the virtuous cycle. Sporting reflects the positive consequences: controlled investment in youth development and financial discipline have built a strong, cost-effective squad, with profits reinvested strategically. This has improved team performance, which in turn boosted financial performance by increasing revenues due to higher attractiveness and engagement that brings new income from matches, sponsors, and merchandise sales. Furthermore, Sporting's effective branding draws in more fans and sponsors, increasing loyalty, feeding back into financial growth and team investment. Benfica, however, represents the negative side of this cycle. Its poor performances are causing financial figures to drop, hindering the team's ability to invest in squad improvements, which again spills into disappointing performances on the pitch. The poor results are eroding revenue streams and brand strength, creating a negative spiral that

ultimately affects competitiveness. Fan engagement, however, is not suffering, as the club was able to properly cultivate loyalty throughout the years.

8. National Associations

UEFA, established in 1954, oversees football across Europe and represents 55 National Associations (NAs), each governing their own domestic leagues and national teams. UEFA organizes major tournaments like the European Championship, Champions League, and Europa League (UEFA, n.d.-b). National associations also implement marketing strategies to engage fans, often adopting successful approaches from clubs to foster loyalty and broader audience interaction.

The **English Football Association (FA)** is the oldest football association in the world and the body that controls football in England. It currently manages national teams, including England men's and women's squads. The FA's purpose is, in the words of its CEO, Mark Bullingham, "Our ultimate purpose is to inspire positive change through football" (UEFA, n.d.-a).

One of the most crucial instruments for the future is a digital transformation as part of their plan, and the federation's most powerful asset is its capacity for digital engagement (Next Sports, n.d.). Through their new "FA Player", they provide their fans access to a wide range of football content, including live and on-demand coverage of various leagues and competitions, such as the Barclays Women's Super League (WSL), the FA Women's Cup, the Emirates FA Cup, and others. The platform is designed to enhance fan engagement by providing exclusive content, highlights, and behind-the-scenes footage ("The FA Player," n.d.).

The **German Football Association (DFB)**, which is also in the digital transformation space, has improved its online visibility by providing fans with backstage access through exclusive behind-the-scenes content and interactive features on its official app ("Digital Advancement

New App Launches for DFB Cup” 2016). This is comparable to Bayern Munich’s use of QR codes on jerseys.

Another way of strengthening loyalty among supporters is by involving fans in decision-making processes, as observed in club-level strategies. The **Scottish Football Association (SFA)** conducts annual fan surveys to gather feedback on matchday experiences. The creation of the Premiership Play-Offs, the appointment of SDS and other independent groups (players, coaches, and referee representatives) to the Scottish FA Congress, the reformatting of the League Cup, and the establishment of a single league body, the SPFL, are just a few examples of the innovations that have been implemented thanks to the input of supporters, according to "Supporters Direct Scotland." (“Annual Supporters Survey,” n.d.).

When it comes to matchday experiences, seeing a national team play frequently stimulates strong feelings and has patriotic meanings, which makes them essential for fostering loyalty. The **Portuguese Football Federation (FPF)** has established fan zones during major international tournaments. Called “Dia de Portugal”, this Fan Zone in the federative complex allows guests and fans of the national team (Portugal +) to follow Portugal’s games live and participate in various activities promoted by the team’s sponsors (FPF 2024).

Known for having one of the best fans in the world (Jonathan Shannon 2014), the Dutch fanbase is highly supported by the **Royal Dutch Football Association (KNVB)**. To create a distinctive "Oranje Experience," KNVB planned several events throughout the year, such as the Oranje Fanzone at home games and the renowned Oranjepleinen and Oranjeparades for the Dutch national team’s final competitions. In addition, the Dutch Football Association is making investments in digital transformation. They have developed a new 3D software that allows fans to virtually take pictures with their favourite players and engage in virtual interactive experiences (KNVB, n.d.-a).

Deeper relationships between national teams and their followers are largely fostered by loyalty programs and unique experiences. Numerous national associations attest to the fact that these programs provide a variety of advantages that appeal to the devoted fan base (Table E1). For example, France's Les Bleus Supporters Club offers benefits including supporter events, travel discounts, and priority tickets for big competitions, while Belgium's 1895 Official Fan Club offers also priority ticket access, discounts, and invites to exclusive events. Similar to this, Germany's Fan Club National Team and Italy's Vivo Azzurro Card increase fan interaction by providing pre-sale possibilities, discounts, and admission to cultural events like football museums.

In conclusion, national football associations have already started to effectively incorporate some innovative cutting-edge fan loyalty and marketing tactics that mirror top football teams' best practices. Through the use of digital channels, the creation of fan advisory boards to promote fan inclusion in decision-making, the improvement of matchday experiences, and the introduction of loyalty programs, associations have improved their relationship with supporters. These initiatives demonstrate how important fan-centric tactics are to maintaining a competitive edge and strengthening relationships with the most loyal supporters.

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

The analyses conducted show that clubs operate in a virtuous cycle that, if leveraged, can lead to a self-reinforcing loop that drives growth, enhances brand value, and strengthens competitiveness. However, the inappropriate management of such a cycle will most likely lead to negative consequences. Poor brand management and neglect of fan engagement can lead to financial struggles that not only hinder a club's performance but also reduce its overall competitiveness. These issues, if not addressed, can initiate a downward spiral where decreased

financial resources impair the ability to maintain competitive teams and marketing initiatives, further alienating fans and reducing revenue.

The diversification of revenue sources, efficient cost management, and strategic long-term investments are critical practices for sustained success. Examples from clubs like Bayern Munich, Borussia Dortmund, and Sporting show that by balancing revenues, while simultaneously strategically investing in youth development and sustainably managing costs, clubs can grow financially and consequently improve their sports performance. Furthermore, cultivating a strong connection with their fanbase, through community engagement, fan-centric initiatives, and effective branding will also positively contribute to better financial outcomes, leading to another entry into the same cycle. Benfica's and Manchester United's fan loyalty highlights how fan engagement is key to financial health and competitive capacity.

Football clubs are strategically enhancing fan engagement and match attendance to boost financial health and competitiveness within their leagues. By embracing digital interactions, clubs like Manchester City and Bayern Munich connect with fans through social media and exclusive digital content. Moreover, fan advisory boards at clubs such as Leicester City and Manchester United involve supporters in key decisions, fostering inclusivity and loyalty. Enhanced matchday experiences, exemplified by Borussia Dortmund's "Yellow Wall", Benfica's "Inferno da Luz" and exclusive fan programs from teams like Juventus, further deepen emotional connections with fans. These diverse strategies not only strengthen fan bonds but also improve clubs' financial and competitive standings. Given such considerations, in order to reach their full potential and achieve sustainable growth, National Associations can implement a group of measures that, if adequately applied, will leave them a step closer to their goal.

First, National Associations should ensure that their revenue is diversified, to not overly rely on any single source, thus preventing hardships related to financial shocks. Even though mainly funded by governmental sources, NAs can assure a remaining reasonably equitable distribution, with slightly higher relevance of broadcasting and sponsorship, an appropriate distribution could be 30% from broadcasting, 30% from sponsorship and partnerships, 20% from matchday income, and 20% from other commercial activities. To do so, a NA-owned channel could be an intelligent strategy, with the Portuguese Federation's "Canal 11" being a good benchmark.

Second, NAs should strategically invest in infrastructure, youth development, and global branding. To have a facility ready to receive pre-competition training camps, with high-quality training pitches and additional smaller training areas; a modern gymnasium and fitness centre with recovery zones; a medical and rehabilitation facility equipped with proper tools and staff; extensive accommodation; dining facilities; and video analysis rooms is a way to implement such suggestion. Furthermore, a 15%-20% annual rate of renewal (incorporation of 3-5 younger players into a 25-player squad annually) is also recommended. Overall, a 15% rate of reinvestment in youths and structures would be a good metric to account for. In the long-term, to assess the youngest' game minutes can also be a hypothesis, as to properly guarantee that youth development is being a concern.

To enhance marketing and fan engagement, NAs should implement fan-centred strategies, including cultural events on non-match days and tailored loyalty programs. This can boost ticket sales, merchandise purchases, and participation in sponsored activities. Establishing localised fan zones in various cities with merchandise, food vendors, and entertainment, alongside adopting technologies like Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality for virtual match experiences, is recommended. For social media, NAs should initiate campaigns around major events and incorporate interactive content like polls and quizzes. Enhancing the matchday experience with tours and celebrity collaborations could attract a younger audience. NAs should

track and aim to increase fan attendance and engagement metrics. Goals include boosting social media followers by 15%-20% annually, increasing revenue from ticket sales, concessions, and merchandise by 8%-12% yearly, and expanding loyalty program participation by 5%-10% annually. These targets will help gauge the effectiveness of the implemented strategies.

In addition, a robust marketing strategy, focused on stating the NA's identity and values, is essential to collect strategic sponsorship deals, which enhance global brand recognition. Collaborations and Partnerships can broaden the fan base and increase revenue through co-branded merchandise and events, enhancing financial stability and allowing for strategic reinvestment. A 10% year-on-year sponsorship revenue increase, alongside an additional sponsor every 3 years and a 10% ROE, would be proper benchmark metrics to achieve.

Finally, National Associations should adopt a data-driven approach to decision-making, benchmarking themselves against top-performing NAs to identify potential points of improvement. To do so, tracking financial performance through the analysis of profitability and revenue figures, and sporting performance through European competitions success and titles, with a targeted 5% annual growth in both, is recommended.

It is important to address contextual challenges of National Associations by acknowledging that not all of them possess equal capacity to implement these recommendations. Resources or infrastructures disparities should not be seen as unbearable obstacles, but as an opportunity for tailored strategies. National Associations operating from less developed contexts can achieve progress by focusing on scalable initiatives and partnerships. For example, establishing partnerships with schools or community organizations can extend the reach of a youth academy program at a low cost. Additionally, close collaborations with international bodies such as FIFA, UEFA, or regional confederations, often provide technical expertise, funding and credibility. Finally, digital fan engagement, through social media campaigns or mobile apps, offers a cost-

effective way to grow local and global fan bases, which can eventually attract sponsors and boost the virtuous cycle.

Incorporating outliers into the present study, such as clubs like Eintracht Frankfurt, Napoli, and Leicester City, highlights the benefits of tracking initiatives from less powerful or traditionally underdog clubs. By studying such examples, the recommendations and strategies proposed can be better aligned with the realities of National Associations with varied capacities.

10. Limitations

This section outlines the limitations of the current thesis. The competitiveness score, based solely on win percentages, omits factors like goal differentials, draw totals, and point accumulations, possibly not fully reflecting the competitive dynamics or match quality. Additionally, the score does not account for variations in competitiveness across different league levels, potentially obscuring the dominance of top teams and struggles of lower-ranked teams.

The Linear Regression Analysis faced issues with inconsistent historical data. Financial data from Orbis was used, but gaps, especially for Inter Milan, required assumptions or alternative data sources. The limited data timeframe also constrained the depth of historical analysis, affecting the regression model's robustness. Furthermore, potential sampling bias from a dataset focused on first-division clubs might not represent broader club demographics. Assumptions required by regression models, like linearity and error independence, could compromise the findings' accuracy if violated.

The absence of primary quantitative and qualitative data, such as fan surveys or stakeholder interviews, limits deeper insight into football dynamics. Future research could benefit from including these elements for a more thorough exploration of the issues.

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12. Appendix

Appendix A: Literature Review

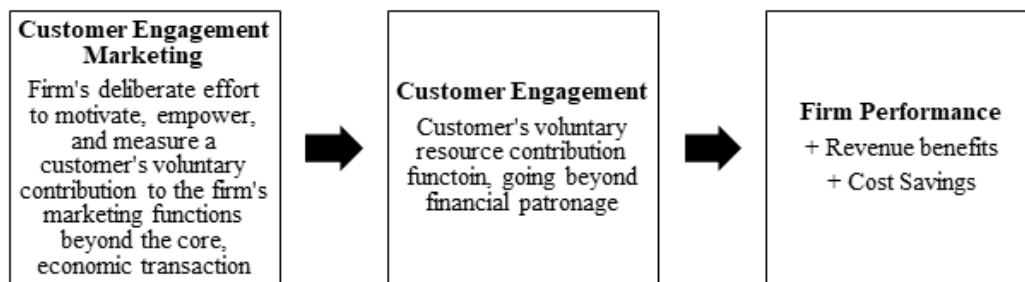
Table A1: Consumers and the league product - The marketing of professional sports leagues

Consumer Product	Direct revenues	Indirect revenues/benefits
Fans	Attendance (incl. gate, parking concessions) Licensing	Provide market for media, TV League, team exposure
Host cities	Favorable Leases Guaranteed Revenues	Tax breaks, tax exempt land, new publicly funded facilities
Media	Network TV Local TV Pay-per-vies Cable Radio	Exposure, publicity
Corporations	Sponsorship Ownership (i.e. expansion fees) Advertising Gate	Exposure, publicity, cross-promotion, synergies with corporations Corporate affiliation

Source: 'What Is the Sports Product and Who Buys It? The Marketing of Professional Sports Leagues' (S. Mason 1999)

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Figure A1: Visual representation of key constructs in customer engagement marketing (adapted)



Source: Adapted from Harmeling et al. 2017

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Appendix B: Relationship Between Marketing Potential, Fan Engagement, Match Attendance, Financial Performance and Overall Competitiveness

Table B1: League Competitiveness - Standard deviation of the win-loss percentages among all teams within a league for each season and Competitiveness Score for Serie A, English Premiere League and Bundesliga

	Serie A	English Premier League	Bundesliga
2000/2001	0.199	0.185	0.153
2001/2002	0.196	0.201	0.188
2002/2003	0.206	0.178	0.167
2003/2004	0.230	0.198	0.175
2004/2005	0.207	0.216	0.179
2005/2006	0.227	0.193	0.216
2006/2007	0.218	0.193	0.184
2007/2008	0.205	0.213	0.178
2008/2009	0.191	0.204	0.192
2009/2010	0.185	0.208	0.186
2010/2011	0.188	0.187	0.162
2011/2012	0.195	0.202	0.207
2012/2013	0.197	0.217	0.207
2013/2014	0.211	0.201	0.208
2014/2015	0.211	0.192	0.195
2015/2016	0.200	0.189	0.199
2016/2017	0.212	0.205	0.177
2017/2018	0.204	0.223	0.200
2018/2019	0.220	0.208	0.206
2019/2020	0.194	0.203	0.206
2020/2021	0.229	0.203	0.198
2021/2022	0.211	0.209	0.196
2022/2023	0.219	0.198	0.185
2023/2024	0.226	0.208	0.237

Source: Authors

[Click here to return to text](#)

Table B2: Standard Deviation of Winning Rates for the Serie A, the English Premier League and the Bundesliga in each season between 2013/2014 and 2022/2023

	Serie A	EPL	Bundesliga
2013/2014	0.175	0.173	0.180
2014/2015	0.140	0.148	0.142
2015/2016	0.156	0.127	0.161
2016/2017	0.184	0.173	0.130
2017/2018	0.173	0.181	0.147
2018/2019	0.168	0.186	0.168
2019/2020	0.159	0.163	0.168
2020/2021	0.190	0.163	0.148
2021/2022	0.167	0.173	0.156
2022/2023	0.175	0.162	0.139

Source: Authors

[Click to return to text](#)

Table B3: Bayern Munich, Borussia Dortmund and Eintracht Frankfurt Performance Score

Season	Club	National League Score	European Competitions Score	Performance Score
2013/2014	Bayern Munich	2.537	4.725	3.303
2014/2015		2.598	4.926	3.413
2015/2016		2.726	4.911	3.491
2016/2017		2.747	3.966	3.174
2017/2018		2.921	4.792	3.576
2018/2019		1.939	2.831	2.251
2019/2020		1.939	7.615	3.926
2020/2021		2.289	4.296	2.991
2021/2022		2.087	4.123	2.800
2022/2023		1.731	4.725	2.680
2013/2014	Borussia Dortmund	1.396	4.442	2.219
2014/2015		0.115	3.748	1.074
2015/2016		1.996	2.854*	2.283
2016/2017		1.159	3.942	2.048
2017/2018		0.522	3.700*	0.806
2018/2019		1.764	1.865	2.137
2019/2020		1.764	2.831	2.110
2020/2021		1.710	2.753	1.111
2021/2022		1.943	0	2.129
2022/2023		1.396	2.475	2.219
2013/2014	Eintracht Frankfurt	-0.725	1.676*	-0.052
2014/2015		-0.299	0	-0.194
2015/2016		-0.740	0	-0.481
2016/2017		-0.428	0	-0.279
2017/2018		0.322	0	0.209
2018/2019		0.361	4.970*	1.477
2019/2020		0.361	2.647*	0.896
2020/2021		0.697	0	0.453
2021/2022		-0.556	6.754*	1.327
2022/2023		0.035	0	0.023

*UEFA Europa League

Source: Authors

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Table B4: Winning Percentages for Bayern Munich, Borussia Dortmund and Eintracht Frankfurt between 2013/2014 and 2022/2023 in the Bundesliga

	Bayern Munich	Borussia Dortmund	Eintracht Frankfurt
2013/2014	85%	65%	26%
2014/2015	74%	38%	32%
2015/2016	82%	71%	26%
2016/2017	74%	53%	32%
2017/2018	79%	44%	41%
2018/2019	71%	68%	44%
2019/2020	71%	68%	44%
2020/2021	71%	59%	47%
2021/2022	71%	65%	29%
2022/2023	62%	65%	38%

Source: Transfermarkt, 2024

[Click to return to text](#)

Table B5: Winning Percentage Rate for the Bundesliga selected clubs, stage of European competition reached in each season between 2013/2014 and 2022/2023

Season	Club	WPCT	Stage Reached	Competition
2013/2014	Bayern Munich	0,666666667	Semi-final	Champions League
2014/2015		0,666666667	Semi-final	Champions League
2015/2016		0,666666667	Semi-final	Champions League
2016/2017		0,6	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2017/2018		0,666666667	Semi-final	Champions League
2018/2019		0,5	Round of 16	Champions League
2019/2020		1	Champion	Champions League
2020/2021		0,8	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2021/2022		0,7	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2022/2023		0,8	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2013/2014	Borussia Dortmund	0,6	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2014/2015		0,5	Round of 16	Champions League
2015/2016		0,583333333	Quarter Finals	Europa League
2016/2017		0,5	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2017/2018		0,25	Round of 16	Europa League
2018/2019		0,5	Round of 16	Champions League
2019/2020		0,5	Round of 16	Champions League
2020/2021		0,5	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2021/2022				No European Competitions
2022/2023		0,375	Round of 16	Champions League
2013/2014	Frankfurt	0,625	Round of 32	Europa League
2014/2015				No European Competitions
2015/2016				No European Competitions
2016/2017				No European Competitions
2017/2018				No European Competitions
2018/2019		0,642857143	Semi-final	Europa League
2019/2020		0,4	Round of 16	Europa League
2020/2021				No European Competitions
2021/2022		0,538461538	Champion	Europa League
2022/2023		0,375	Round of 16	No European Competitions

Source: UEFA Official website, www.uefa.com

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Table B6: Manchester City, Manchester United and Leicester City Performance Score

Season	Club	National League Score	European Competitions Score	Performance Score
2013/2014	Manchester City	1.813	3.014	2.233
2014/2015		1.716	2.146	1.866
2015/2016		1.110	4.420	2.268
2016/2017		1.248	2.566	1.710
2017/2018		2.606	3.827	3.033
2018/2019		2.342	4.204	2.994
2019/2020		1.873	3.806	2.550
2020/2021		1.873	6.008	3.321
2021/2022		2.185	4.616	3.036
2022/2023		2.171	6.735	3.768
2013/2014	Manchester United	0.594	3.748	1.698
2014/2015		1.005	0	0.653
2015/2016		1.110	2.187*	1.268
2016/2017		0.487	7.006*	2.068
2017/2018		1.590	3.089	2.114
2018/2019		0.502	3.344	1.497
2019/2020		0.581	4.882*	1.598
2020/2021		0.581	1.165*	0.786
2021/2022		0.212	5.553*	1.526
2022/2023		1.358	4.909*	2.110
2013/2014	Leicester City	Relegated	0	Relegated
2014/2015		-0.596	0	-0.387
2015/2016		1.940	3.700	2.556
2016/2017		-0.426	0	-0.277
2017/2018		-0.298	0	-0.193
2018/2019		-0.064	0	-0.041
2019/2020		0.581	1.228*	0.685
2020/2021		0.581	0.826*	0.584
2021/2022		-0.091	0	-0.059
2022/2023		-0.919	0	-0.597

*UEFA Europa League

Source: Authors

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Table B7: Winning Percentages for Manchester City, Manchester United and Leicester City between 2013/2014 and 2022/2023 in EPL

	Manchester City	Manchester United	Leicester City
2013/2014	71%	50%	Relegated
2014/2015	63%	53%	29%
2015/2016	50%	50%	61%
2016/2017	61%	47%	32%
2017/2018	84%	66%	32%
2018/2019	84%	50%	39%
2019/2020	68%	47%	47%
2020/2021	68%	47%	47%
2021/2022	76%	42%	37%
2022/2023	74%	61%	24%

Source: Transfermarkt, 2024

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Table B8: Winning Percentage Rate for the English Premier League selected clubs, stage of European competition reached in each season between 2013/2014 and 2022/2023

Season	Club	WPCT	Stage Reached	Competition
2013/2014	Manchester City	0,625	Round of 16	Champions League
2014/2015		0,25	Round of 16	Champions League
2015/2016		0,5	Semi-final	Champions League
2016/2017		0,375	Round of 16	Champions League
2017/2018		0,6	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2018/2019		0,7	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2019/2020		0,6	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2020/2021		0,846153846	Final	Champions League
2021/2022		0,583333333	Semi-final	Champions League
2022/2023		0,615384615	Champion	Champions League
2013/2014	Manchester United	0,6	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2014/2015				No European Competitions
2015/2016		0,25	Round of 16	Europa League
2016/2017		0,666666667	Champion	Europa League
2017/2018		0,625	Round of 16	Champions League
2018/2019		0,4	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2019/2020		0,666666667	Semi-Final	Europa League
2020/2021		0,5	Group Stage	Champions League
2021/2022		0,555555556	Final	Europa League
2022/2023		0,666666667	Semi-final	Europa League
2013/2014	Leicester City			No European Competitions
2014/2015				No European Competitions
2015/2016				No European Competitions
2016/2017		0,5	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2017/2018				No European Competitions
2018/2019				No European Competitions
2019/2020				No European Competitions
2020/2021		0,5	Round of 32	Europa League
2021/2022		0,333333333	Group Stage	Europa League
2022/2023				No European Competitions

Source: UEFA Official website, www.uefa.com

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Table B9: Juventus, Inter Milan and SSC Napoli Performance Score

Season	Club	National League Score	European Competitions Score	Performance Score
2013/2014	Juventus	2.784	4.876*	2.785
2014/2015		2.435	5.363	3.460
2015/2016		2.490	2.451	2.476
2016/2017		1.998	5.812	3.333
2017/2018		2.307	3.579	2.752
2018/2019		2.253	3.631	2.735
2019/2020		1.865	3.384	2.397
2020/2021		1.216	3.374	1.971
2021/2022		0.932	3.125	1.700
2022/2023		1.201	4.430*	1.666
2013/2014	Inter Milan	0.075	0	0.049
2014/2015		0.187	2.599*	0.641
2015/2016		0.971	0	0.631
2016/2017		0.571	0.823*	0.536
2017/2018		0.784	0	0.510
2018/2019		1.001	0.753	0.914
2019/2020		1.533	0.733	1.253
2020/2021		1.907	0.353	1.363
2021/2022		1.722	2.797	2.098
2022/2023		1.351	5.324	2.741
2013/2014	SSC Napoli	1.279	1.525	1.365
2014/2015		0.937	4.674*	1.543
2015/2016		1.815	2.020*	1.584
2016/2017		1.570	2.566	1.919
2017/2018		2.002	0.766	1.570
2018/2019		1.627	2.844*	1.627
2019/2020		0.539	6.131*	1.576
2020/2021		1.354	1.228*	1.126
2021/2022		1.564	0	1.016
2022/2023		2.101	4.168	2.824

*UEFA Europa League

Source: Authors

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Table B10: Winning Percentages for Juventus FC, Inter Milan and SSC Napoli between 2013/2014 and 2022/2023 in Serie A

	Juventus FC	Inter Milan	SSC Napoli
2013/2014	87%	39%	61%
2014/2015	68%	37%	47%
2015/2016	76%	53%	66%
2016/2017	76%	50%	68%
2017/2018	79%	53%	74%
2018/2019	74%	53%	63%
2019/2020	68%	63%	47%
2020/2021	61%	74%	63%
2021/2022	53%	66%	63%
2022/2023	58%	61%	74%

Source: Transfermarkt, 2024

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Table B11: Winning Percentage Rate for the Serie A selected clubs, stage of European competition reached in each season between 2013/2014 and 2022/2023

Season	Club	WPCT	Stage Reached	Competition
2013/2014	Juventus	0,625	Semi-final	Europa League
2014/2015		0,538461538	Final	Champions League
2015/2016		0,375	Round of 16	Champions League
2016/2017		0,692307692	Final	Champions League
2017/2018		0,5	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2018/2019		0,5	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2019/2020		0,75	Round of 16	Champions League
2020/2021		0,75	Round of 16	Champions League
2021/2022		0,625	Round of 16	Champions League
2022/2023		0,5	Semi-final	Europa League
2013/2014	Inter Milan			No European Competitions
2014/2015		0,4	Round of 16	Europa League
2015/2016				No European Competitions
2016/2017		0,333333333	Group Stage	Europa League
2017/2018				No European Competitions
2018/2019		0,333333333	Group Stage	Champions League
2019/2020		0,333333333	Group Stage	Champions League
2020/2021		0,166666667	Group Stage	Champions League
2021/2022		0,5	Round of 16	Champions League
2022/2023		0,538461538	Final	Champions League
2013/2014	SSC Napoli	0,666666667	Group Stage	Champions League
2014/2015		0,571428571	Semi-final	Europa League
2015/2016		0,75	Round of 32	Europa League
2016/2017		0,375	Round of 16	Champions League
2017/2018		0,333333333	Group Stage	Champions League
2018/2019		0,5	Round of 16	Europa League
2019/2020		0,833333333	Final	Europa League
2020/2021		0,5	Round of 32	Europa League
2021/2022		0	0	No European Competitions
2022/2023		0,7	Quarter Finals	Champions League

Source: UEFA Official website, www.uefa.com

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Appendix D: Case Study

Table D1: SL Benfica and Sporting CP Performance Score

Season	Club	National League Score	European Competitions Score	Performance Score
2013/2014	SL Benfica	2.313	5.792*	2.662
2014/2015		2.240	0.310	1.564
2015/2016		2.405	3.620	2.830
2016/2017		2.238	2.566	2.353
2017/2018		1.712	0	1.113
2018/2019		2.137	3.644*	2.118
2019/2020		2.049	3.133	2.428
2020/2021		1.713	0	1.114
2021/2022		1.525	3.071	2.066
2022/2023		2.037	3.893	2.687
2023/2024		1.700	3.626*	1.830
2013/2014	Sporting CP	1.722	0	1.119
2014/2015		1.479	0.782	1.235
2015/2016		2.108	0.945*	1.559
2016/2017		1.519	0.411	1.131
2017/2018		1.562	3.562*	1.728
2018/2019		1.397	1.244*	1.157
2019/2020		0.969	4.015	2.035
2020/2021		2.214	0	1.439
2021/2022		2.088	2.468	2.221
2022/2023		1.312	2.672*	1.387
2023/2024		2.258	1.872*	1.842

*UEFA Europa League

Source: Authors

[Click here to return to text](#)

Table D2: Match Attendance for SL Benfica and Sporting CP

Season	SL Benfica	Sporting CP
2000/2001	29,262	26,068
2001/2002	29,679	15,116
2002/2003	28,944	28,778
2003/2004	31,274	29,840
2004/2005	32,524	32,099
2005/2006	43,070	31,495
2006/2007	39,005	29,111
2007/2008	37,485	26,515
2008/2009	35,705	24,606
2009/2010	50,033	24,858
2010/2011	38,146	34,490
2011/2012	42,730	26,521
2012/2013	42,364	33,703
2013/2014	43,613	34,988
2014/2015	48,525	39,886
2015/2016	50,328	42,772
2016/2017	55,949	43,623
2017/2018	53,209	33,691
2018/2019	53,824	30,234
2019/2020	52,479	0
2020/2021	0	25,159
2021/2022	31,956	29,292
2022/2023	57,108	40,102
2023/2024	56,248	42,303

Source: Transfermarkt, 2024

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Table D3: Winning Percentages for SL Benfica and Sporting CP 2013/2014 and 2023/2024 in Liga Portugal

	SL Benfica	Sporting CP
2013/2014	77%	67%
2014/2015	79%	65%
2015/2016	85%	79%
2016/2017	74%	62%
2017/2018	74%	71%
2018/2019	82%	68%
2019/2020	71%	53%
2020/2021	68%	76%
2021/2022	68%	79%
2022/2023	82%	68%
2023/2024	74%	85%

Source: Transfermarkt, 2024

Table D4: Winning Percentage Rate for the Liga Portugal selected clubs, stage of European competition reached in each season between 2013/2014 and 2023/2024

Season	Club	WPCT	Stage Reached	Competition
2013/2014	SL Benfica	1.653	Final	Europa League
2014/2015		-0.816	Group Stage	Champions League
2015/2016		0.699	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2016/2017		0.277	Round of 16	Champions League
2017/2018		-1.433	Group Stage	Champions League
2018/2019		0.740	Quarter Finals	Europa League
2019/2020		-0.112	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2020/2021		-		
2021/2022		-0.215	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2022/2023		1.155	Quarter Finals	Champions League
2023/2024		0.709	Quarter Finals	Europa League
2013/2014	Sporting CP	-0.030	Group Stage	Champions League
2014/2015		0.242	Round of 32	Europa League
2015/2016		-0.648	Group Stage	Champions League
2016/2017		0.603	Quarter Finals	Europa League
2017/2018		0.740	Round of 32	Europa League
2018/2019		2.692	Round of 16	Champions League
2019/2020		0		
2020/2021		0.114	Round of 16	Champions League
2021/2022		-0.881	Quarter Finals	Europa League
2022/2023		-0.881	Round of 16	Europa League
2023/2024		-0.030	Group Stage	Champions League

Source: UEFA Official website, www.uefa.com

Appendix E: National Associations

Table E1: UEFA National Associations Membership Programs

UEFA National Association	Membership Program	Key Benefits
Belgium	1895 Official Fan Club	Priority tickets, 15% webshop discount, exclusive events, training access, prizes, newsletters (RBFA, n.d.).
Czechia	ALIVE FAČR Membership Card	Benefits at 1,500+ locations (insurance, restaurants, events, etc.) (FAČR, n.d.).
Denmark	Fanklubben	First refusal tickets, ticket discounts, live U-matches, exclusive events, loyalty points, merchandise discounts (For Danmark, n.d.).
England	England Supporters Club	Free membership, priority home tickets, competitions, e-newsletters (England Supporters Club, n.d.)
Finland	Finnish National Team Supporters Association (SMJK)	Priority ticket purchase, ticket discounts (Pohjoiskaarre, n.d.).
France	Les Bleus Supporters Club	Welcome pack, training access, supporter events, travel discounts, priority tickets, store discounts (FFF, n.d.)
Germany	Fan Club National Team	Welcome package, fan shop discount, exclusive ticket phases, fan trips, museum discounts (DFB, n.d.)
Italy	Vivo Azzurro Card	Newsletters, pre-purchase tickets, game discounts, FIGC Store discount, tourist packages, museum discounts (FIGC, n.d.)
Netherlands	Oranje ClubCard	Priority/discounts on games, shop, away sales, exclusive activities (KNVB, n.d.-b).
Northern Ireland	GAWA Official Membership	Members pack, 15% JD Sports discount, exclusive content/events, stadium tour discounts (Irish FA 2021).
Norway	Supporterklubben	First refusal tickets, lounge access, exclusive content, mascot opportunities (NFF, n.d.).
Portugal	Portugal+	Ticket priority, discounts, exclusive fan experiences, newsletters (Portugal Store 2022)
Republic of Ireland	Club Ireland	Season seat, VIP lounge, ticket transfers, pre-sale access to WNT/U21/FAI (FAI, n.d.).
Scotland	Scotland Supporters Club	Priority tickets, exclusive events, member discounts on kits/training wear (Scottish FA, n.d.).
Spain	MAS Fan App	Exclusive content, VIP activities, player meet-ups, store/third-party discounts (RFEF, n.d.).
Sweden	Supporterklubben	Discounted tickets, exclusive content, point system (SvFF, n.d.)
Switzerland	Football Fans Premium Club	Ticket priority, exclusive raffles, welcome gifts (SFV, n.d.)
Wales	Red Wall +	Priority home and away tickets, discounted campaign tickets, membership pack, digital card, kit discount, partner offers (FAW, n.d.)

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