

FIFA Talent Development Scheme



FIFA TALENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME INSIGHTS
FIFA U-17 WORLD CUP QATAR 2025™

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I.

4

INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



I.

1. Introduction

This report analyses the composition and performance of the national teams that participated in the FIFA U-17 World Cup Qatar 2025™, which took place from 3 to 27 November 2025 and was the first edition of the FIFA U-17 World Cup™ to feature the expanded format. It involved a 48-team line-up (up from the previous 24) and ushered in the annual staging of a competition that was previously held biennially. The next four editions of the event are set to take place in Qatar. All six confederations featured in the tournament field, with at least seven nations flying the flag for each of the continental governing bodies, with the exception of the OFC, which was represented by three teams.

Five of the participating teams made their tournament debuts – El Salvador, Fiji, the Republic of Ireland, Uganda and Zambia – while seven previous winners vied for glory: four-time champions Brazil, two-time victors Mexico, and England, France, Germany, Saudi Arabia and Switzerland, all of whom have reigned supreme once. Following 104 action-packed matches, Portugal claimed their maiden crown after edging Austria 1-0 in the trophy decider as the Austrian backline was breached for just the second time in their eight tournament outings.

The level of competitiveness was high throughout the competition. For instance, there were relatively fewer 3+ goal margins in matches in the knockout stage of the 2025 edition (9%) compared to the 2023 tournament (25%). Another key finding was that the teams that reached the latter stages of the event had greater squad stability between the qualifying competition and the tournament proper. This indicates that consistent squad selection can serve to enhance performance levels. Additionally, the players whose teams made it through to the knockout stage trained more frequently and competed in more matches on average than their counterparts from nations that bowed out at the end of the group stage, emphasising the importance of training and competition in developing elite youth national-team players.

This report seeks to provide insights into the characteristics of the 1,008 players and the team officials that represented the Participating Member Associations (PMAs). The study, which contains observations from FIFA High-Performance Specialists, aims to further the understanding surrounding player development and guide Member Associations in their preparations for future tournaments.



2. Record of participating teams at FIFA U-17 World Cup

Confederation	National team	Campaigns (including 2025 edition)	Last qualified	Best finish
AFC	Japan	11	2023	Quarter-finals
AFC	Korea Republic	8	2023	Quarter-finals
AFC	Qatar (hosts)	8	2005	Fourth
AFC	Korea DPR	6	2017	Quarter-finals
AFC	Saudi Arabia	4	1989	Champions
AFC	United Arab Emirates	4	2013	Round of 16
AFC	Uzbekistan	4	2023	Quarter-finals
AFC	Tajikistan	3	2019	Round of 16
AFC	Indonesia	2	2023	Group stage
CAF	Mali	7	2023	Runners-up
CAF	Burkina Faso	6	2023	Third
CAF	Côte d'Ivoire	5	2013	Third
CAF	Tunisia	4	2013	Round of 16
CAF	Egypt	3	1997	Quarter-finals
CAF	Morocco	3	2023	Quarter-finals
CAF	Senegal	3	2023	Round of 16
CAF	South Africa	2	2015	Group stage
CAF	Uganda	1	-	-
CAF	Zambia	1	-	-
Concacaf	USA	19	2023	Fourth
Concacaf	Mexico	16	2023	Champions
Concacaf	Costa Rica	11	2017	Quarter-finals
Concacaf	Canada	9	2023	Group stage

Confederation	National team	Campaigns (including 2025 edition)	Last qualified	Best finish
Concacaf	Honduras	6	2017	Quarter-finals
Concacaf	Panama	4	2023	Round of 16
Concacaf	Haiti	3	2019	Group stage
Concacaf	El Salvador	1	-	-
CONMEBOL	Brazil	19	2023	Champions
CONMEBOL	Argentina	16	2023	Third
CONMEBOL	Colombia	7	2017	Fourth
CONMEBOL	Chile	6	2019	Third
CONMEBOL	Paraguay	6	2019	Quarter-finals
CONMEBOL	Bolivia	3	1987	Group stage
CONMEBOL	Venezuela	3	2023	Round of 16
OFC	New Zealand	11	2023	Round of 16
OFC	New Caledonia	3	2023	Group stage
OFC	Fiji	1	-	-
UEFA	Germany	12*	2023	Champions
UEFA	France	9	2023	Champions
UEFA	Italy	9	2019	Fourth
UEFA	England	6	2023	Champions
UEFA	Portugal	4	2003	Third
UEFA	Croatia	4	2015	Quarter-finals
UEFA	Austria	3	2013	Group stage
UEFA	Belgium	3	2015	Third
UEFA	Czechia	3**	2011	Quarter-finals
UEFA	Switzerland	2	2009	Champions
UEFA	Republic of Ireland	1	-	-

* Includes campaigns in which the national team competed as West Germany

** Includes campaigns in which the national team competed as Czechoslovakia

3. Key takeaways

1

The average player height increased between the group stage and the semi-finals, standing at 177.1cm in the group stage and 181.7cm in the last four.

2

In total, **173 players (17%** of the participating players) were developed by clubs from only five countries (United States, France, Germany, England and Italy).

3

Players representing teams that reached the latter stages tended to have competed in more matches at club level. **Players who turned out for teams that failed to progress beyond the group stage were involved in 32 matches per year, while players from teams that contested the semi-finals lined up in 40 games per year.** In addition, there was a disparity between the players who benefited from youth-to-senior transition strategies and tools, with 62% of players whose teams bowed out at the end of the group stage supported by such a strategy compared to 80% of their counterparts who graced the semi-finals.

4

There were relatively fewer **3+ goal margins in matches in the knockout stage of the tournament (9%)** compared to the 2023 edition (25%).

5

The relative age effect (RAE) was evident throughout the tournament, **with 51% of semi-finalists born in Q1 of 2008.**

6

The average age of the teams that progressed beyond the group stage was higher than that of those that exited at the end of the group stage. The proportion of minutes played by older players was higher amongst the teams that advanced from their group compared to those that failed to do so.

7

On average, the **UEFA representatives had the longest-serving head coaches (six years)**, while the head coaches of the teams from the AFC and CAF regions had been in charge for the shortest periods (one year).

8

The **squad turnover between the qualifying competition and the tournament proper was lowest amongst the semi-finalists (23.8%)**, which highlights the performance benefits brought by squad stability.

9

The **PMA**s whose teams progressed to the knockout stage were more likely to have a **talent ID strategy** and an online player database in place compared to those that headed home at the end of the group stage.

10

In total, **21 contributing clubs supplied 149 players** (15% of the participating players).

11

Players representing the **PMA**s that progressed to the semi-finals participated in **228 training sessions per year** compared to the 180 sessions that players from teams that failed to advance beyond the group stage took part in. In total, 50% of the former group of players benefited from individual development plans, with the corresponding figure for the latter group amounting to 13%.



II.

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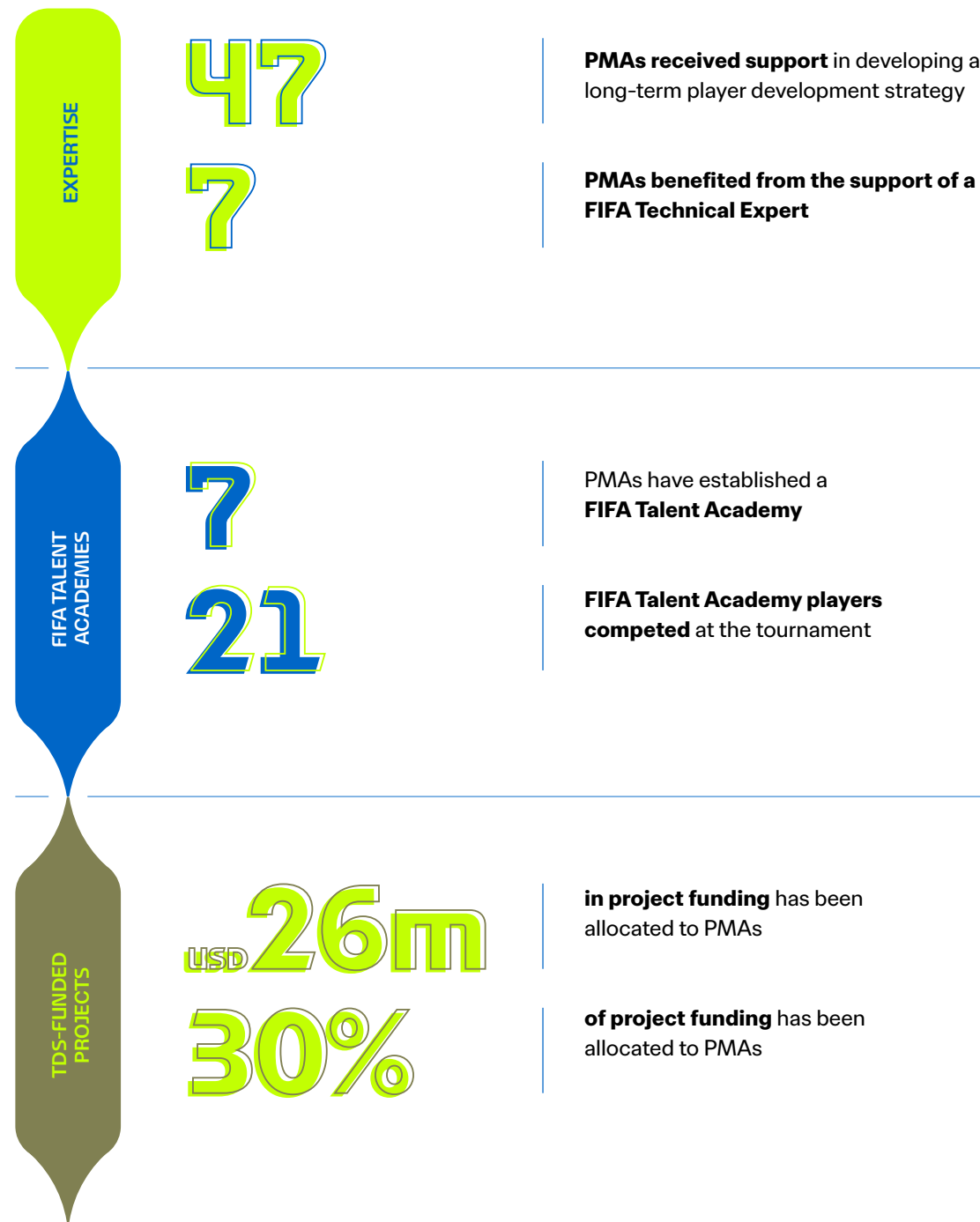
FIFA TALENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME



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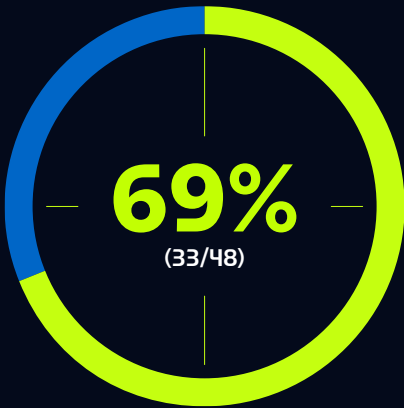
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4. Impact of FIFA Talent Development Scheme on participating teams



5. “Find, train and play” insights: FIFA U-17 World Cup 2025

FIFA Talent Development Scheme (TDS) staff collaborated with the PMAs to understand how they find, train and play the most talented players in their territory.



of PMAs were involved in this data collection and analysis process, comprising 15 teams that exited at the end of the group stage and 18 that reached the round of 32, including the four semi-finalists.

6 key questions relating to the “find, train and play” framework were put to the PMAs competing across various stages of the tournament: those that failed to progress beyond the group stage, those that advanced to the round of 32 and those that graced the semi-finals.

Over 3,000 quantitative data points were analysed.



5.1 Find	Group stage only	Round of 32	Semi-finals
Percentage of PMAs with a talent ID strategy in place	73%	78%	75%
Percentage of PMAs that have an online database to monitor and track all players who have been identified and selected for the youth national teams	67%	72%	100%

5.2 Train	Group stage only	Round of 32	Semi-finals
Average number of training sessions a participating player took part in per year across both youth national-team and academy/club (or equivalent) environments	180	228	228
Percentage of PMAs with an individual development plan in place to monitor and develop youth national-team players	13%	32%	50%

5.3 Play	Group stage only	Round of 32	Semi-finals
Average number of club matches a participating player competed in per year	32	34	40
Percentage of PMAs that support and implement youth-to-senior transition strategies and tools in elite senior domestic competitions	62%	80%	75%

III.

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MATCH RESULTS AND KEY PERFORMANCE INSIGHTS





6. Match results: group stage

GROUP A	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Italy	3	3	0	0	8	1	7	9	
South Africa	3	1	1	1	5	5	0	4	
Qatar	3	0	2	1	1	2	-1	2	
Bolivia	3	0	1	2	1	7	-6	1	
South Africa	3	FT	1	Bolivia	Qatar	1	FT	1	South Africa
Qatar	0	FT	1	Italy	Bolivia	0	FT	0	Qatar
Bolivia	0	FT	4	Italy	Italy	3	FT	1	South Africa

GROUP B	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Japan	3	2	1	0	4	1	3	7	
Portugal	3	2	0	1	13	3	10	6	
Morocco	3	1	0	2	16	8	8	3	
New Caledonia	3	0	1	2	1	22	-21	1	
Japan	2	FT	0	Morocco	Japan	0	FT	0	New Caledonia
New Caledonia	1	FT	6	Portugal	Portugal	1	FT	2	Japan
Portugal	6	FT	0	Morocco	Morocco	16	FT	0	New Caledonia

GROUP C	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Senegal	3	2	1	0	6	0	6	7	
Croatia	3	2	1	0	6	1	5	7	
Costa Rica	3	0	1	2	2	5	-3	1	
United Arab Emirates	3	0	1	2	1	9	-8	1	
Costa Rica	1	FT	1	United Arab Emirates	Senegal	1	FT	0	Costa Rica
Senegal	0	FT	0	Croatia	United Arab Emirates	0	FT	5	Senegal
United Arab Emirates	0	FT	3	Croatia	Croatia	3	FT	1	Costa Rica

GROUP D	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Argentina	3	3	0	0	11	2	9	9	
Belgium	3	2	0	1	11	3	8	6	
Tunisia	3	1	0	2	6	3	3	3	
Fiji	3	0	0	3	0	20	-20	0	
Argentina	3	FT	2	Belgium	Fiji	0	FT	7	Belgium
Tunisia	6	FT	0	Fiji	Fiji	0	FT	7	Argentina
Argentina	1	FT	0	Tunisia	Belgium	2	FT	0	Tunisia

GROUP E	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Venezuela	3	2	1	0	8	3	5	7	
England	3	2	0	1	11	4	7	6	
Egypt	3	1	1	1	5	5	0	4	
Haiti	3	0	0	3	4	16	-12	0	
Haiti	1	FT	4	Egypt	Egypt	1	FT	1	Venezuela
England	0	FT	3	Venezuela	Egypt	0	FT	3	England
England	8	FT	1	Haiti	Venezuela	4	FT	2	Haiti

GROUP F	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Switzerland	3	2	1	0	7	2	5	7	
Korea Republic	3	2	1	0	5	2	3	7	
Mexico	3	1	0	2	3	5	-2	3	
Côte d'Ivoire	3	0	0	3	2	8	-6	0	
Côte d'Ivoire	1	FT	4	Switzerland	Switzerland	0	FT	0	Korea Republic
Mexico	1	FT	2	Korea Republic	Switzerland	3	FT	1	Mexico
Mexico	1	FT	0	Côte d'Ivoire	Korea Republic	3	FT	1	Côte d'Ivoire



6. Match results: group stage

GROUP G		P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Germany		3	1	2	0	9	2	7	5	● ● ● – –
Colombia		3	1	2	0	3	1	2	5	● ● ● – –
Korea DPR		3	1	1	1	6	3	3	4	● ● ● – –
El Salvador		3	0	1	2	0	12	-12	1	● ● ● – –
Germany	1	FT	1	Colombia		Germany	1	FT	1	Korea DPR
Korea DPR	5	FT	0	El Salvador		El Salvador	0	FT	7	Germany
El Salvador	0	FT	0	Colombia		Colombia	2	FT	0	Korea DPR

GROUP H		P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Brazil		3	2	1	0	12	1	11	7	● ● ● – –
Zambia		3	2	1	0	10	4	6	7	● ● ● – –
Indonesia		3	1	0	2	3	8	-5	3	● ● ● – –
Honduras		3	0	0	3	3	15	-12	0	● ● ● – –
Brazil	7	FT	0	Honduras		Zambia	5	FT	2	Honduras
Indonesia	1	FT	3	Zambia		Zambia	1	FT	1	Brazil
Brazil	4	FT	0	Indonesia		Honduras	1	FT	2	Indonesia

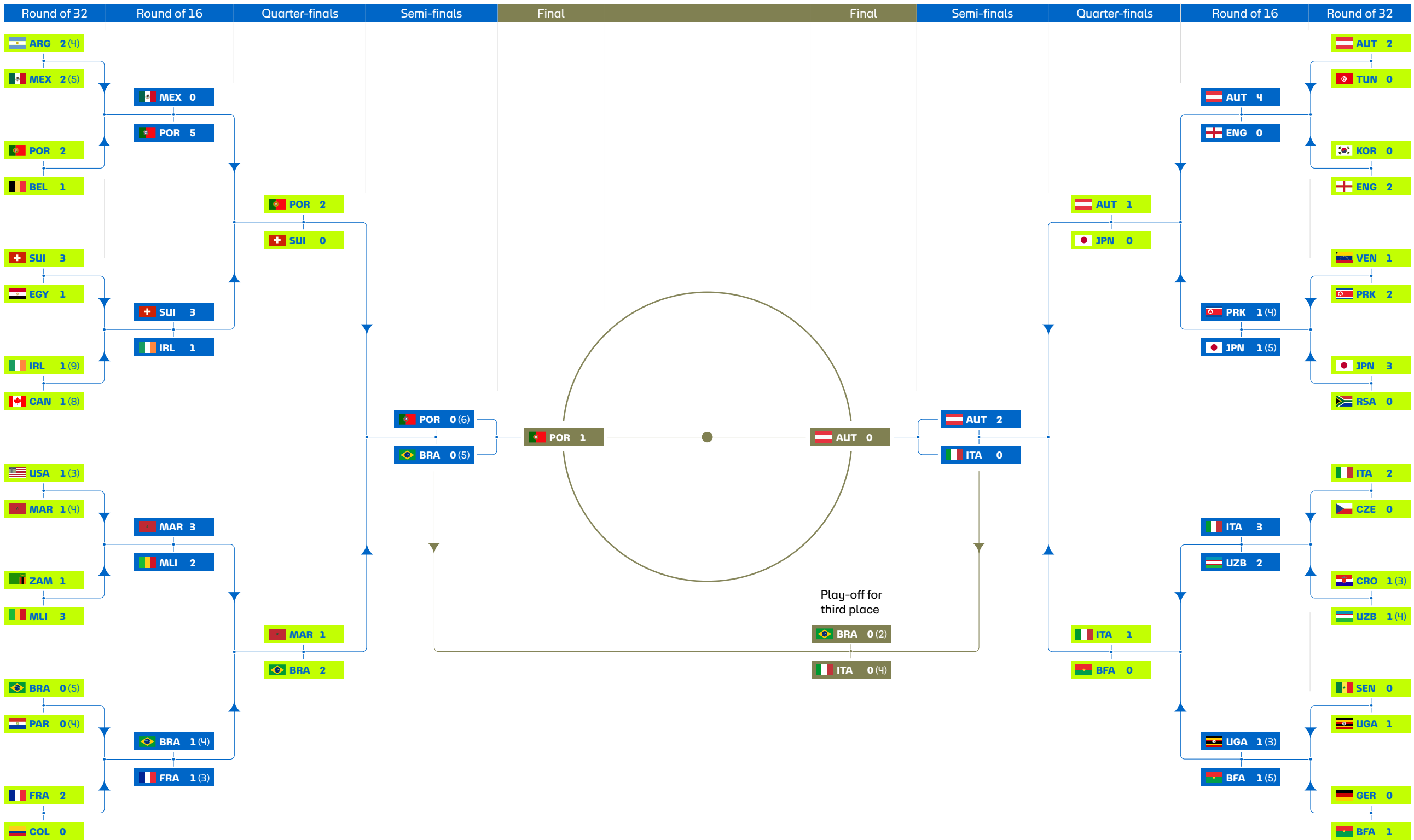
GROUP I		P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
USA		3	3	0	0	4	1	3	9	● ● ● – –
Burkina Faso		3	2	0	1	4	2	2	6	● ● ● – –
Czechia		3	1	0	2	7	4	3	3	● ● ● – –
Tajikistan		3	0	0	3	2	10	-8	0	● ● ● – –
Tajikistan	1	FT	6	Czechia		USA	2	FT	1	Tajikistan
USA	1	FT	0	Burkina Faso		Czechia	0	FT	1	USA
Czechia	1	FT	2	Burkina Faso		Burkina Faso	2	FT	0	Tajikistan

GROUP J		P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Republic of Ireland		3	2	1	0	6	2	4	7	● ● ● – –
Uzbekistan		3	2	0	1	9	4	5	6	● ● ● – –
Paraguay		3	1	1	1	3	3	0	4	● ● ● – –
Panama		3	0	0	3	3	12	-9	0	● ● ● – –
Panama	1	FT	4	Republic of Ireland		Republic of Ireland	2	FT	1	Uzbekistan
Paraguay	1	FT	2	Uzbekistan		Republic of Ireland	0	FT	0	Paraguay
Paraguay	2	FT	1	Panama		Uzbekistan	6	FT	1	Panama

GROUP K		P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
France		3	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	● ● ● – –
Canada		3	1	1	1	3	3	0	4	● ● ● – –
Uganda		3	1	1	1	3	3	0	4	● ● ● – –
Chile		3	1	1	1	3	4	-1	4	● ● ● – –
France	2	FT	0	Chile		France	0	FT	0	Canada
Canada	2	FT	1	Uganda		Uganda	1	FT	0	France
Uganda	1	FT	1	Chile		Chile	2	FT	1	Canada

GROUP L		P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Austria		3	3	0	0	8	1	7	9	● ● ● – –
Mali		3	2	0	1	5	3	2	6	● ● ● – –
Saudi Arabia		3	1	0	2	3	5	-2	3	● ● ● – –
New Zealand		3	0	0	3	3	10	-7	0	● ● ● – –
Austria	1	FT	0	Saudi Arabia		Saudi Arabia	3	FT	2	New Zealand
Mali	3	FT	0	New Zealand		Saudi Arabia	0	FT	2	Mali
Mali	0	FT	3	Austria		New Zealand	1	FT	4	Austria

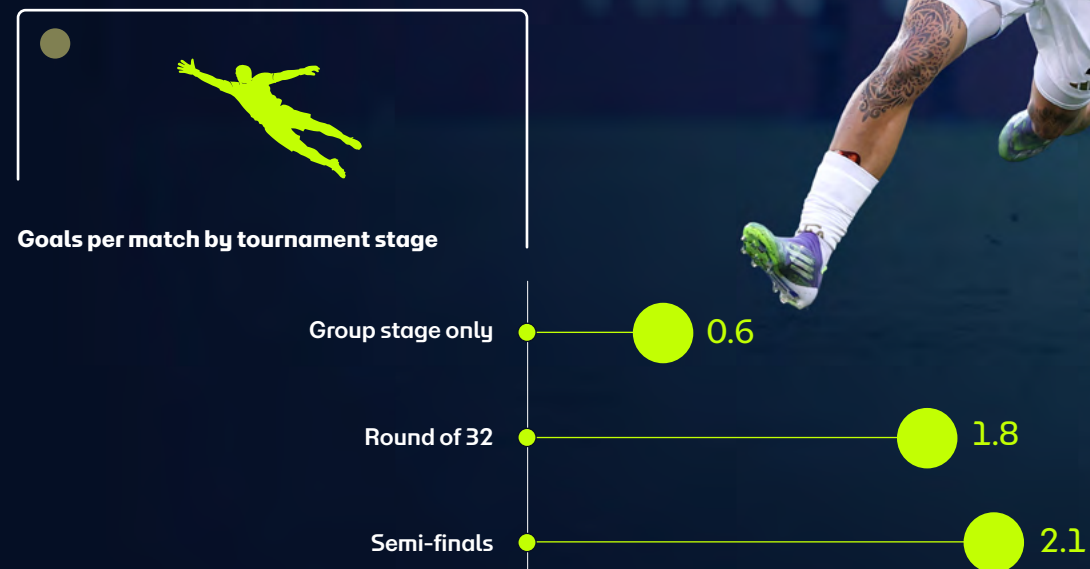
7. Match results: knockout stage



III.

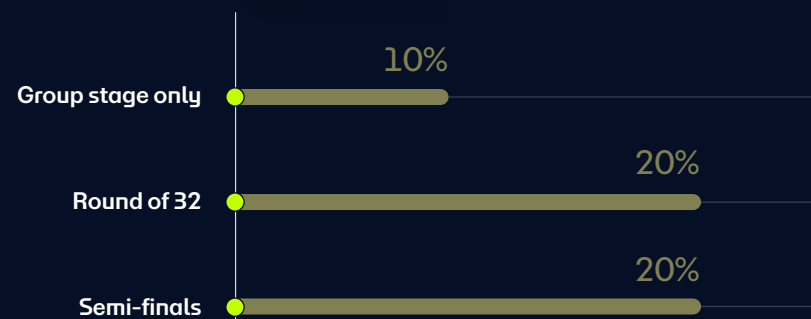
8. Key performance insights

8.1 Goals scored

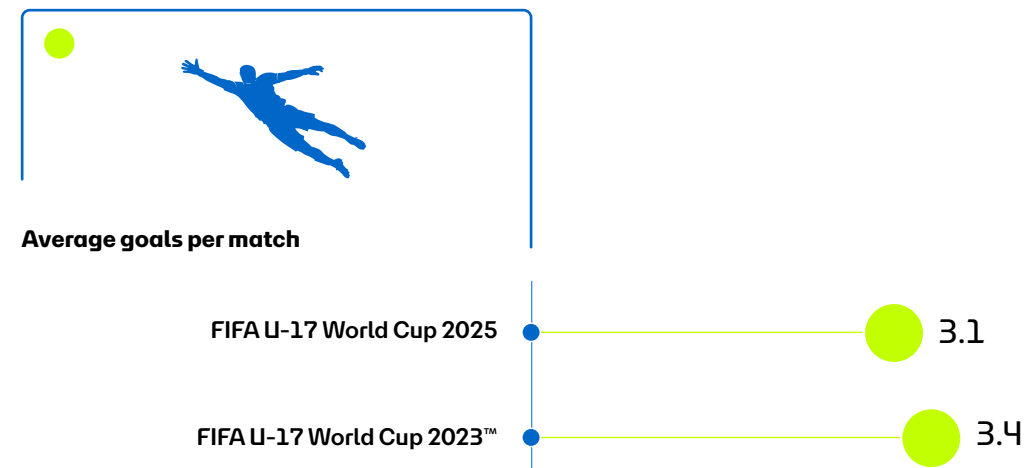


On average, semi-finalists scored **1.5 more goals per match** than teams that failed to progress beyond the group stage.

Percentage of goals scored by substitutes by tournament stage

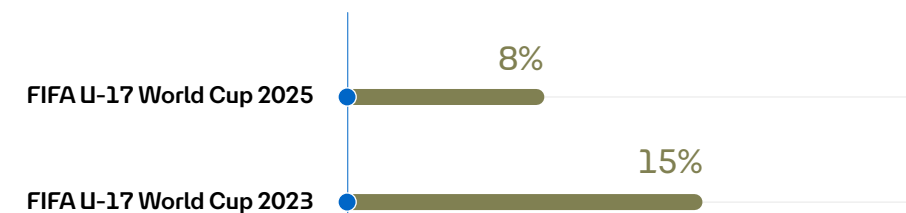


In total, **20% of the goals scored** by teams that reached the round of 32 and semi-finals **were netted by substitutes**.



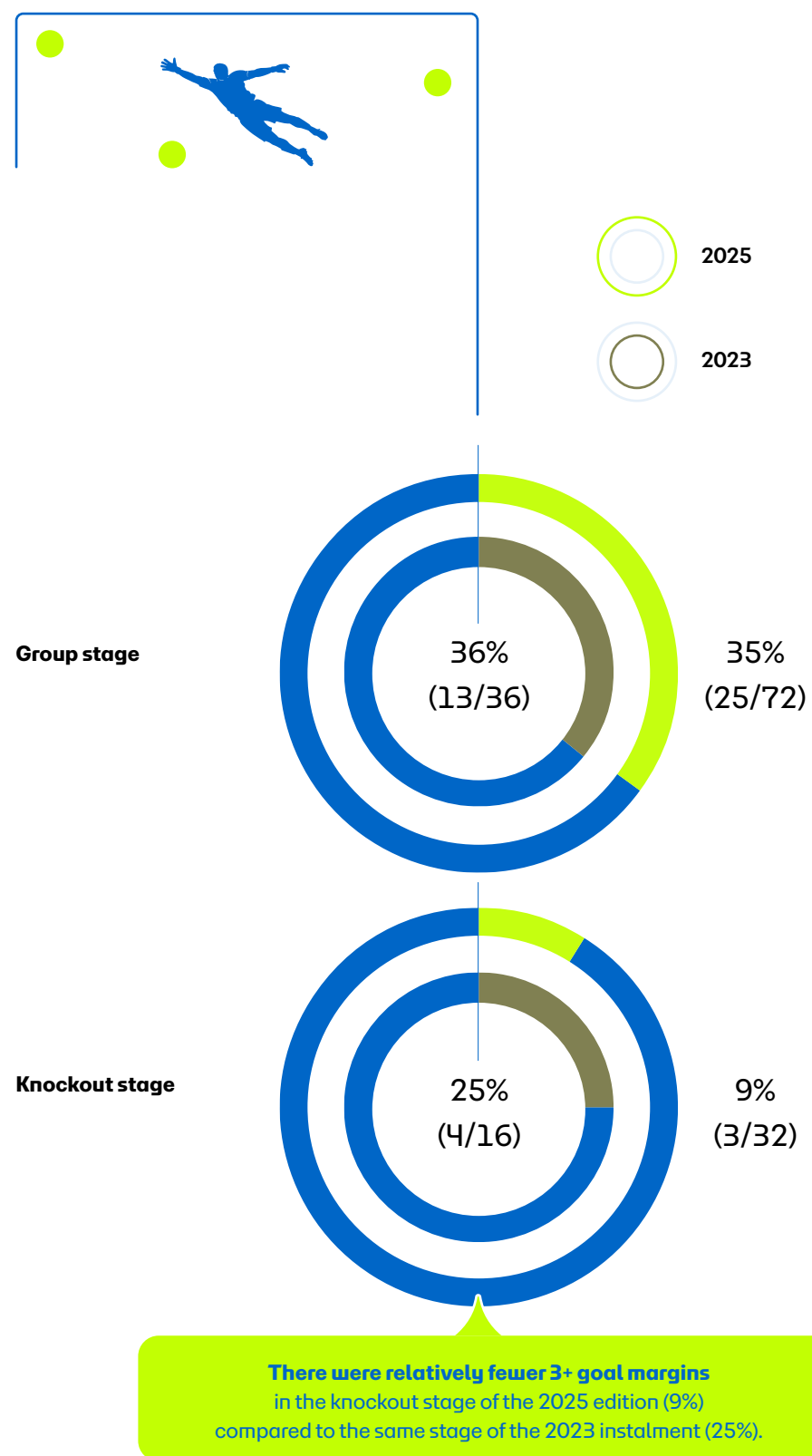
The **2023 edition** of the tournament yielded **0.3 more goals per match** than the 2025 instalment.

Percentage of goals scored by substitutes

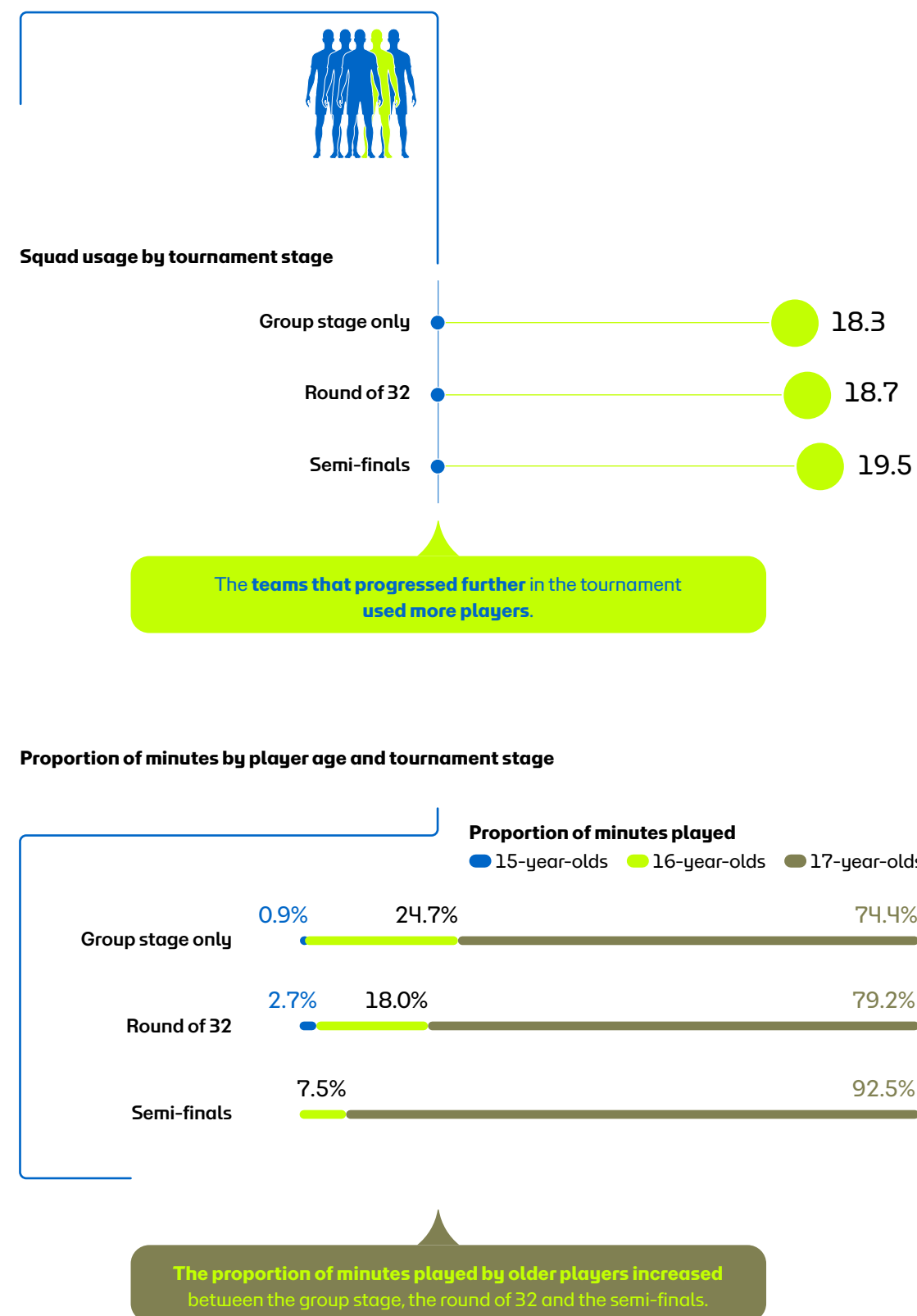


The **proportion of goals scored by substitutes fell by 7%** between the 2023 and 2025 editions.

8.2 Matches featuring a 3+ goal margin

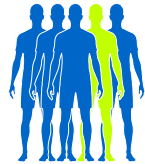


8.3 Squad usage



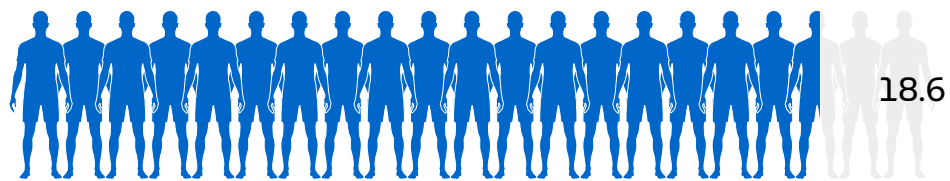
III.

8.3 Squad usage

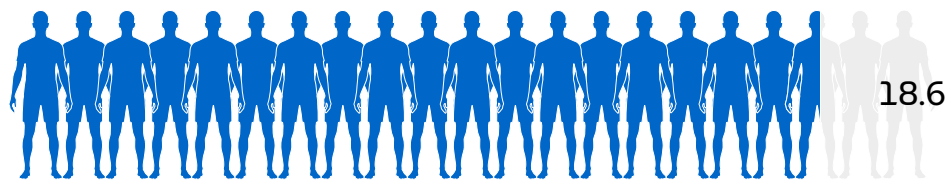


Average squad usage

FIFA U-17 World Cup 2025



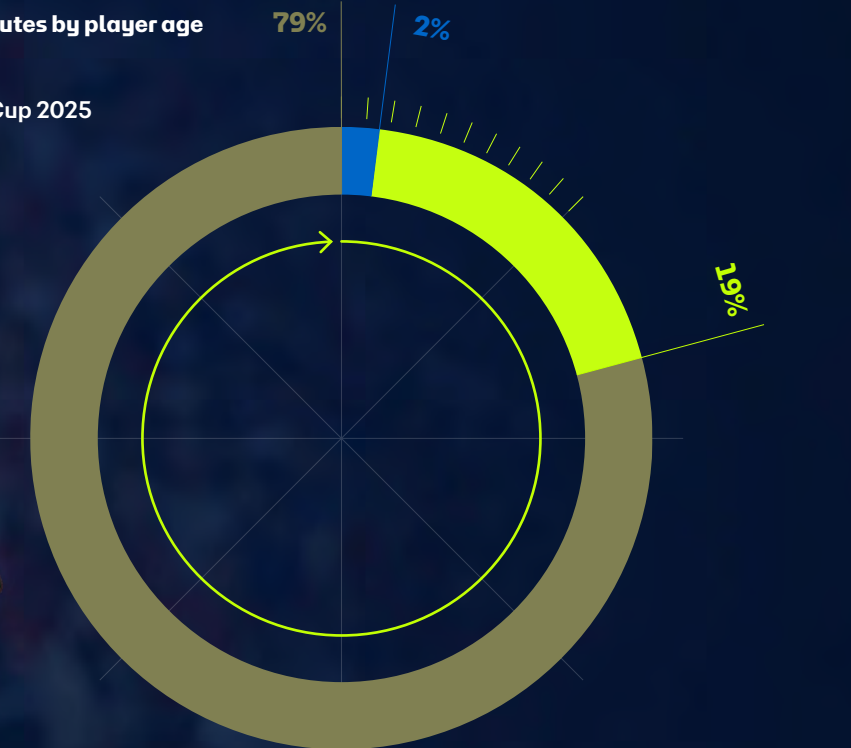
FIFA U-17 World Cup 2023



The average number of players fielded by each team was the same across the 2023 and 2025 editions.

Proportion of minutes by player age

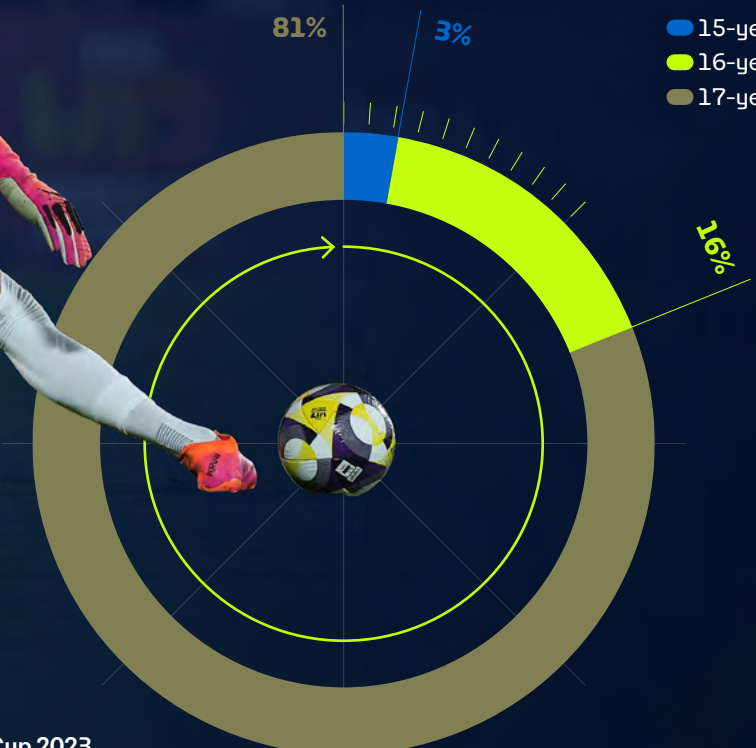
FIFA U-17 World Cup 2025



Proportion of minutes played

- 15-year-olds
- 16-year-olds
- 17-year-olds

FIFA U-17 World Cup 2023



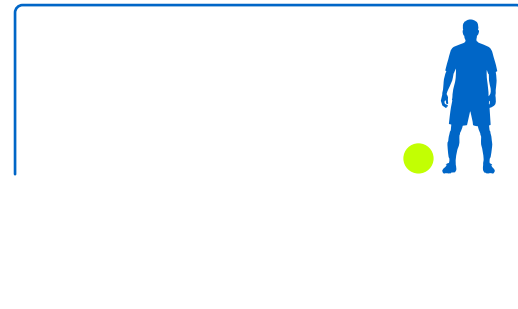
The distribution of playing time across player ages was similar at the 2023 and 2025 editions, with the proportion of minutes played by 16-year-olds having increased by 3% at the latter tournament.

IV.

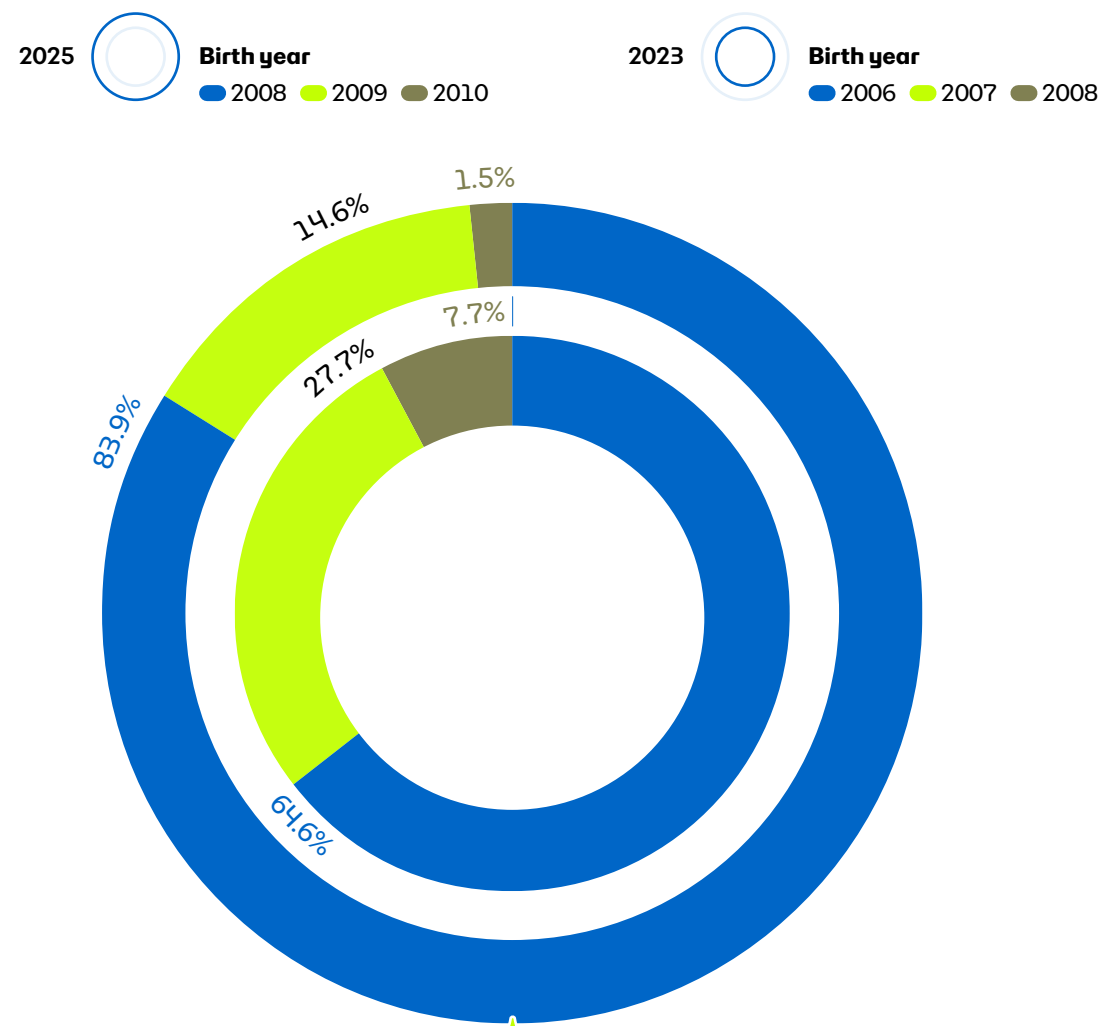
PLAYER INSIGHTS



9. Player birth years

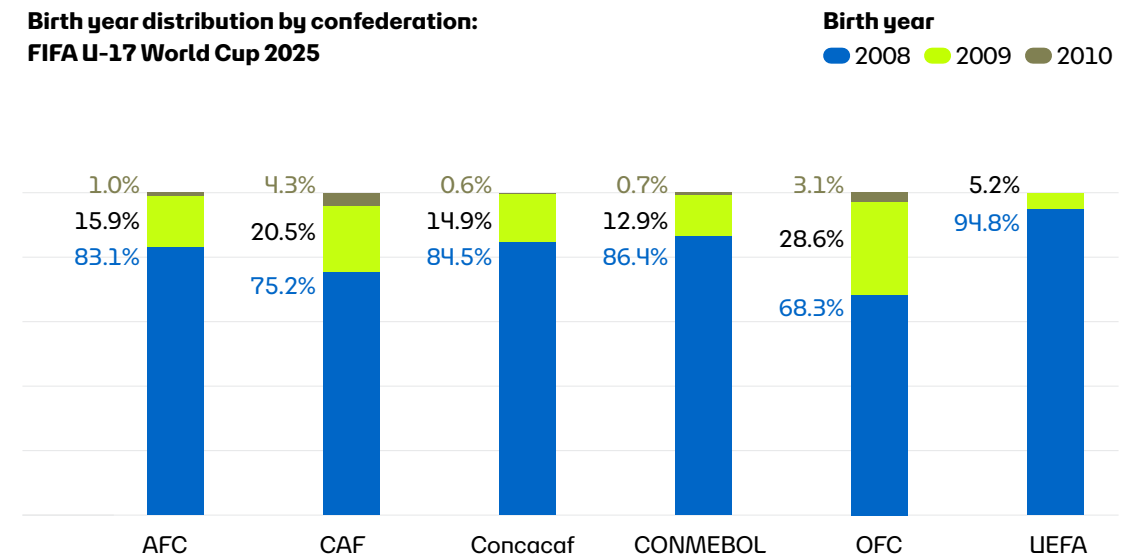


Birth year of players at 2023 and 2025 editions of FIFA U-17 World Cup



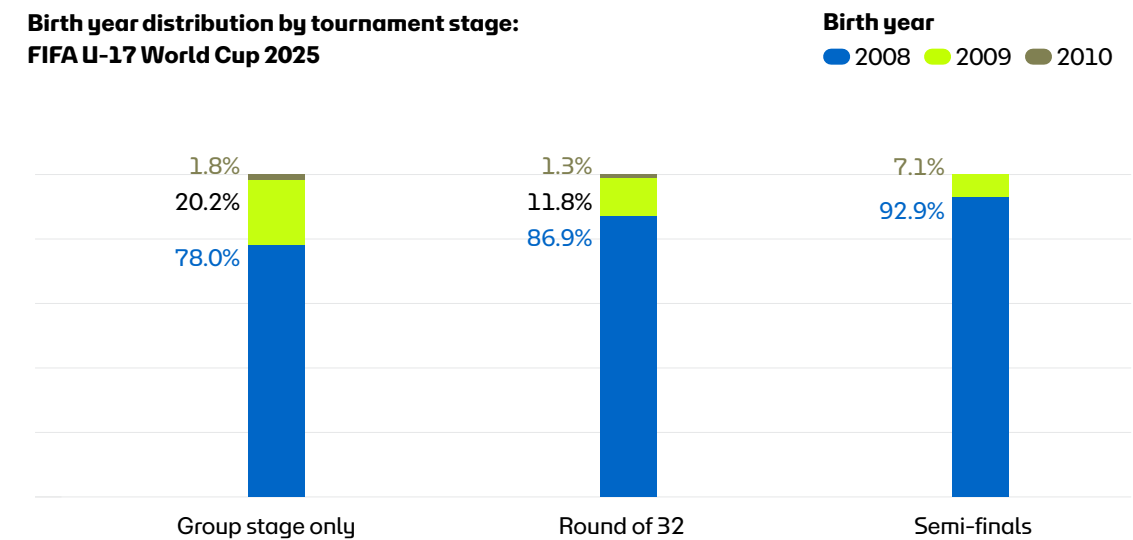
The squads at the 2025 edition featured more older players than those at the 2023 instalment, with four players competing at both tournaments.

Birth year distribution by confederation:
FIFA U-17 World Cup 2025



Almost 95% of players representing UEFA teams were born in 2008, with the European representatives featuring the fewest younger players across the confederations.

Birth year distribution by tournament stage:
FIFA U-17 World Cup 2025



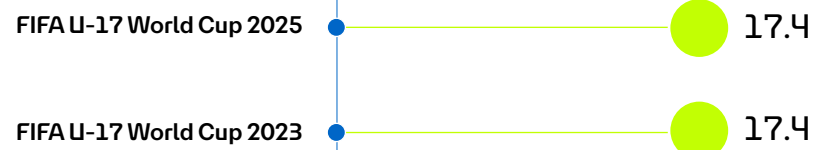
The teams that progressed to the round of 32 and semi-finals featured more older players compared to those that did not.

IV.

10. Squad age

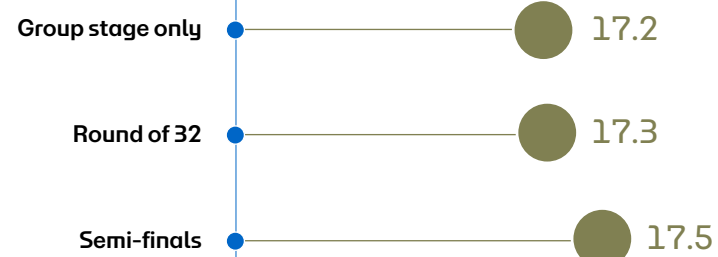


Average squad age



The average squad age **was the same at the 2023 and 2025 editions.**

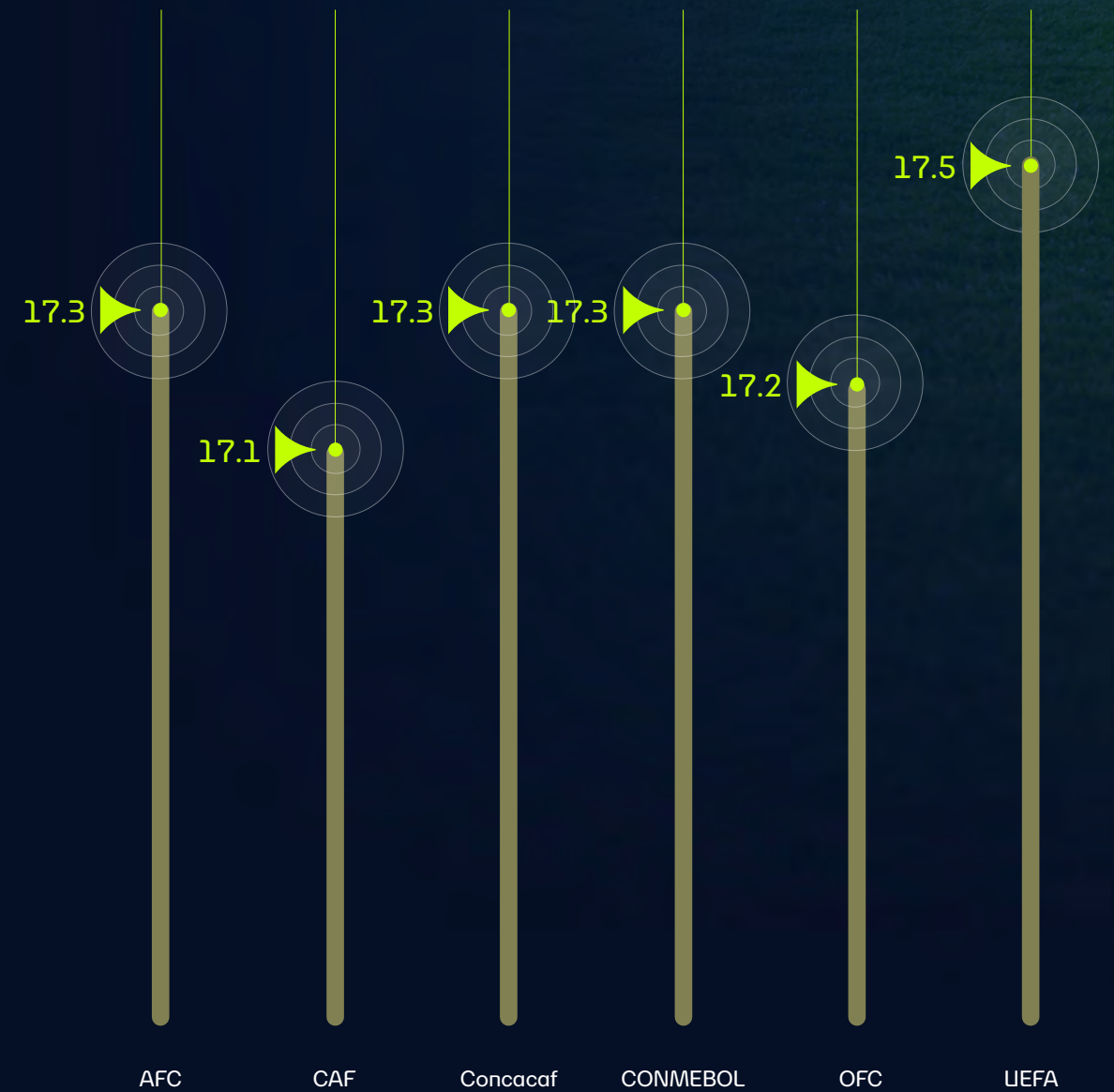
Average squad age by tournament stage



The average squad age was **highest in the semi-finals: 17.5.**



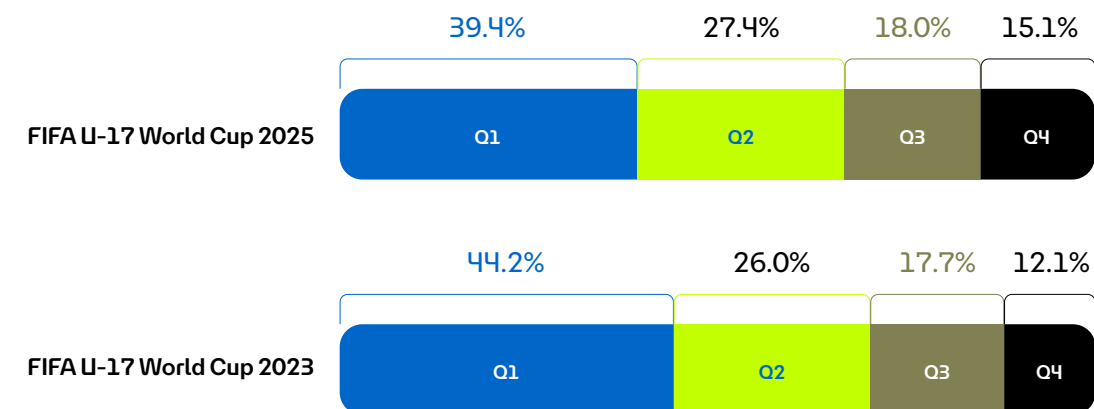
Average squad age by confederation



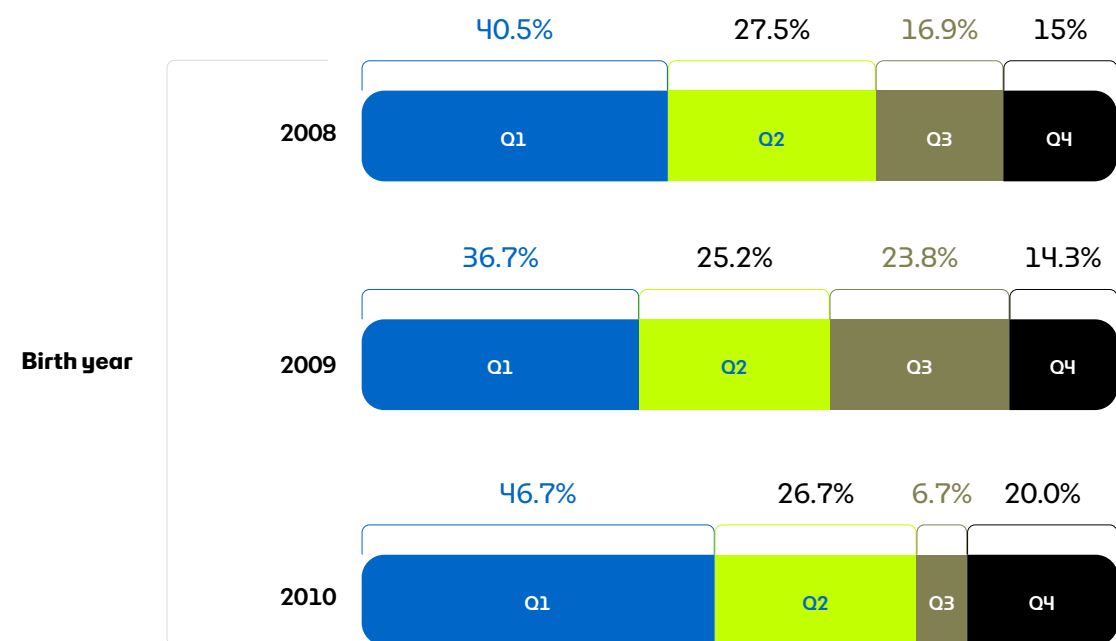
On average, **teams from the CAF region had the youngest squads**, while the **teams representing UEFA had the oldest squads**. The average squad age of the sides flying the flag for the other four confederations were either at or close to the global mean of 17.3.



11. Player birth quarter



Although the proportion of Q1 births amongst players at the 2025 edition was lower than at the 2023 instalment, **the RAE was still evident**.



Overall, the 2025 edition featured a significant RAE, **with nearly two thirds of players born in Q1 and Q2**.

Player birth quarter by confederation

Confederation	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AFC	38.3%	27.1%	17.0%	17.6%
CAF	28.8%	25.0%	18.8%	27.4%
Concacaf	34.5%	32.7%	18.5%	14.3%
CONMEBOL	41.8%	29.5%	19.2%	9.6%
OFC	52.4%	25.4%	14.3%	7.9%
UEFA	48.5%	25.1%	18.2%	8.2%

The RAE was most evident in the teams representing the OFC and UEFA, with around half of the players born in Q1.

Player birth quarter by tournament stage

Tournament stage	2008				2009				2010			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Group stage only	27.7%	22.9%	11.6%	15.8%	8.6%	4.8%	5.1%	1.8%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Round of 32	37.2%	23.2%	15.5%	11.0%	3.7%	3.1%	2.7%	2.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%
Semi-finals	51.2%	23.8%	13.1%	4.8%	4.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

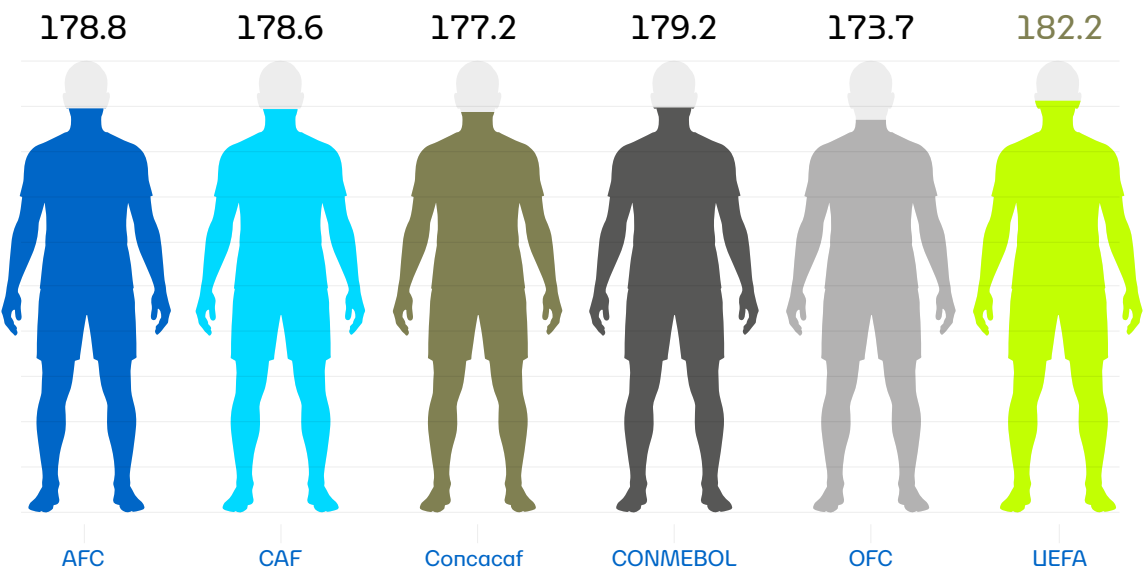
The RAE increased between the group stage, the round of 32 and the semi-finals, with the semi-finalists accounting for the highest share of Q1 births.



IV.

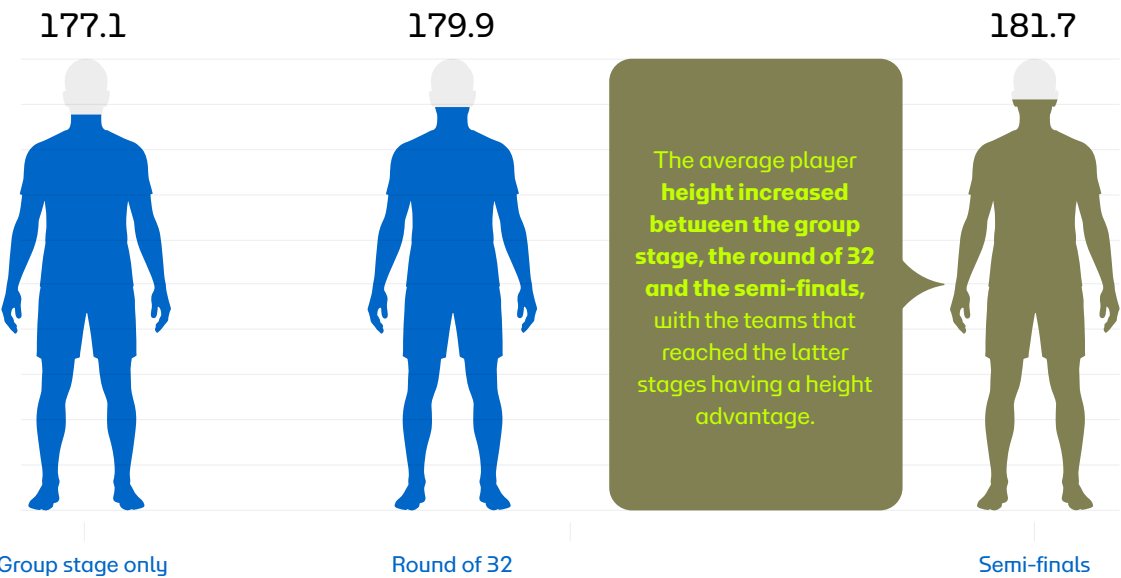
12. Player height

Average player height by confederation (in cm)



On average, players representing teams from the UEFA region were **8.5cm taller** than their OFC counterparts.

Average player height by tournament stage (in cm)



The average player height increased between the group stage, the round of 32 and the semi-finals, with the teams that reached the latter stages having a height advantage.

Average player height by birth year and quarter (in cm)

BIRTH YEAR	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Number of players	Average height
2008	179.1	179.7	178.7	179.3	846	179.2
2009	177.5	179.6	177.6	178.6	147	178.2
2010	177.2	176.5	178.0	180.3	15	177.7
Overall	178.9	179.6	178.5	179.2	1,008	179.1

On average, players born in Q4 were taller than those born in Q1, which suggests that players may be selected based on their physical advancement.



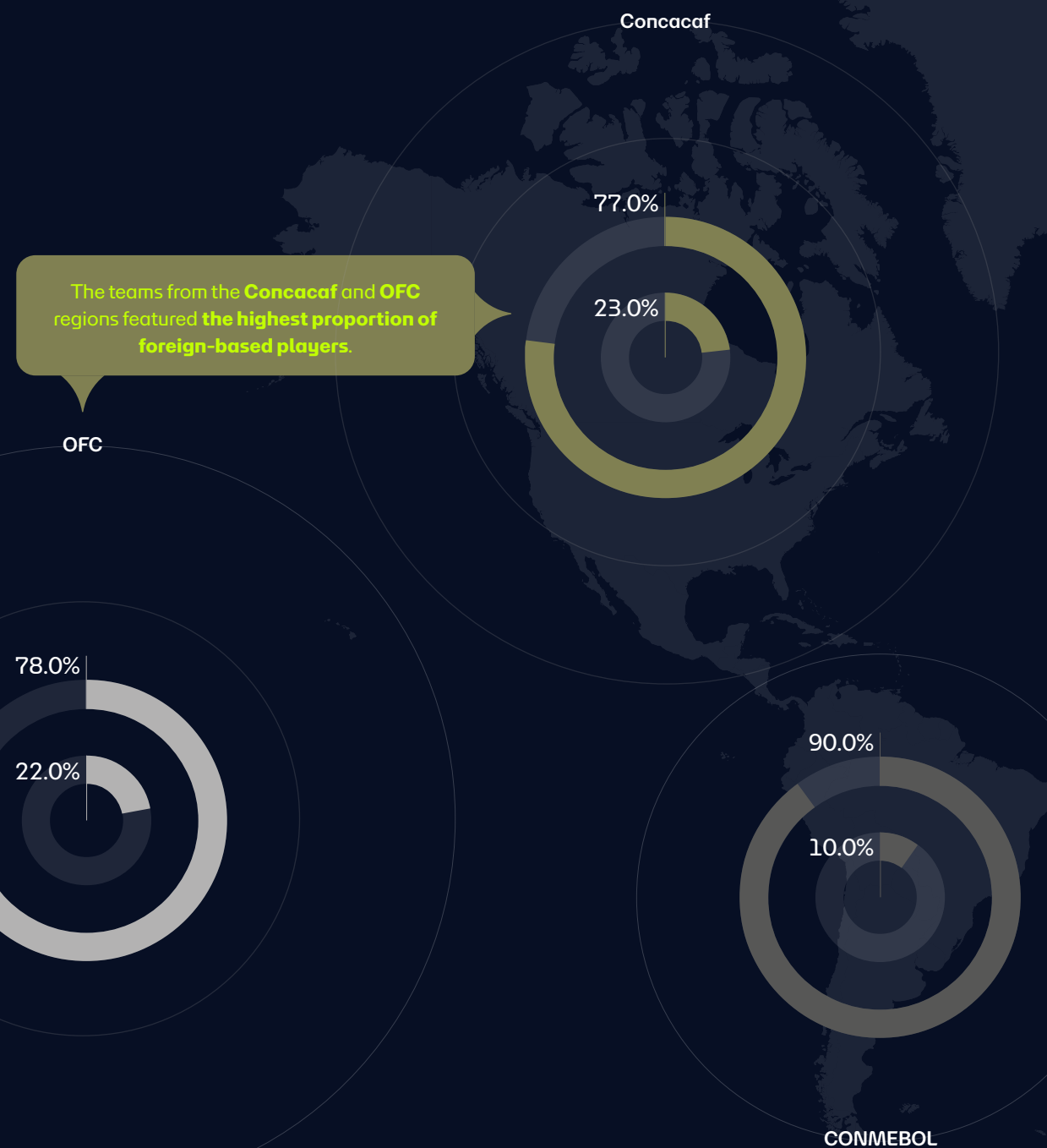
IV.

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13. Domestic- v. foreign-based players

Percentage of domestic- v. foreign-based players by confederation

 Playing club football in association represented  Playing club football abroad

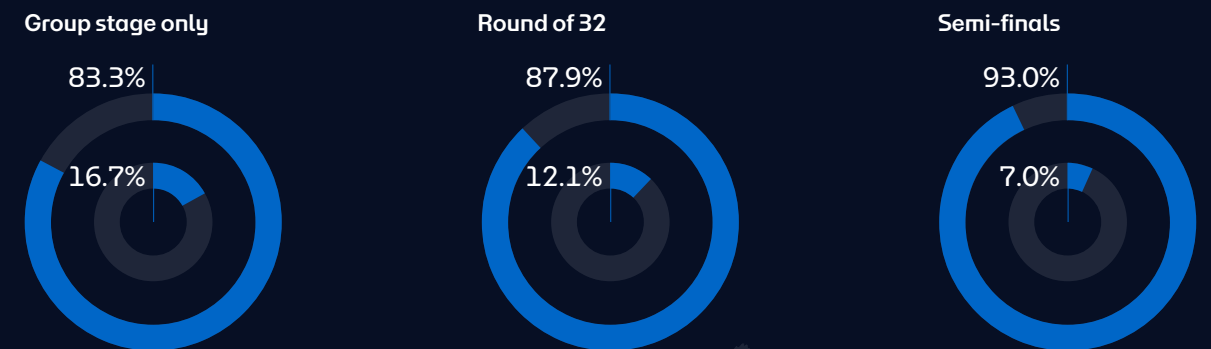


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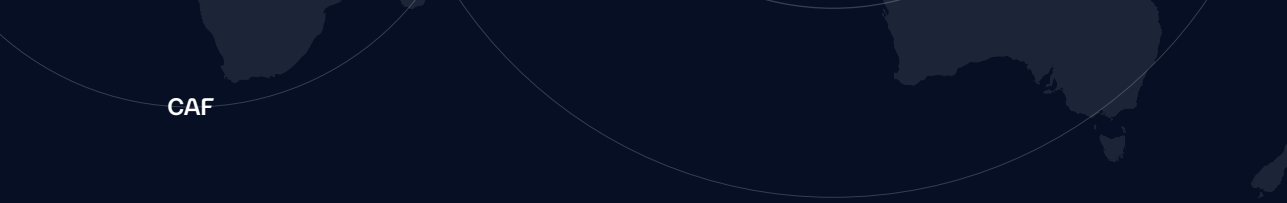
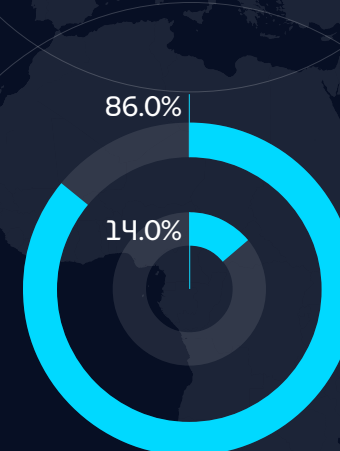
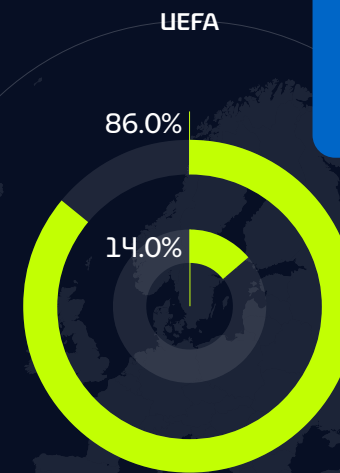
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Percentage of domestic- v. foreign-based players by tournament stage

 Playing club football in association represented  Playing club football abroad



Progress in the tournament was positively correlated with stronger domestic player development pathways, with teams that bowed out at the end of the group stage containing a higher proportion of foreign-based players.



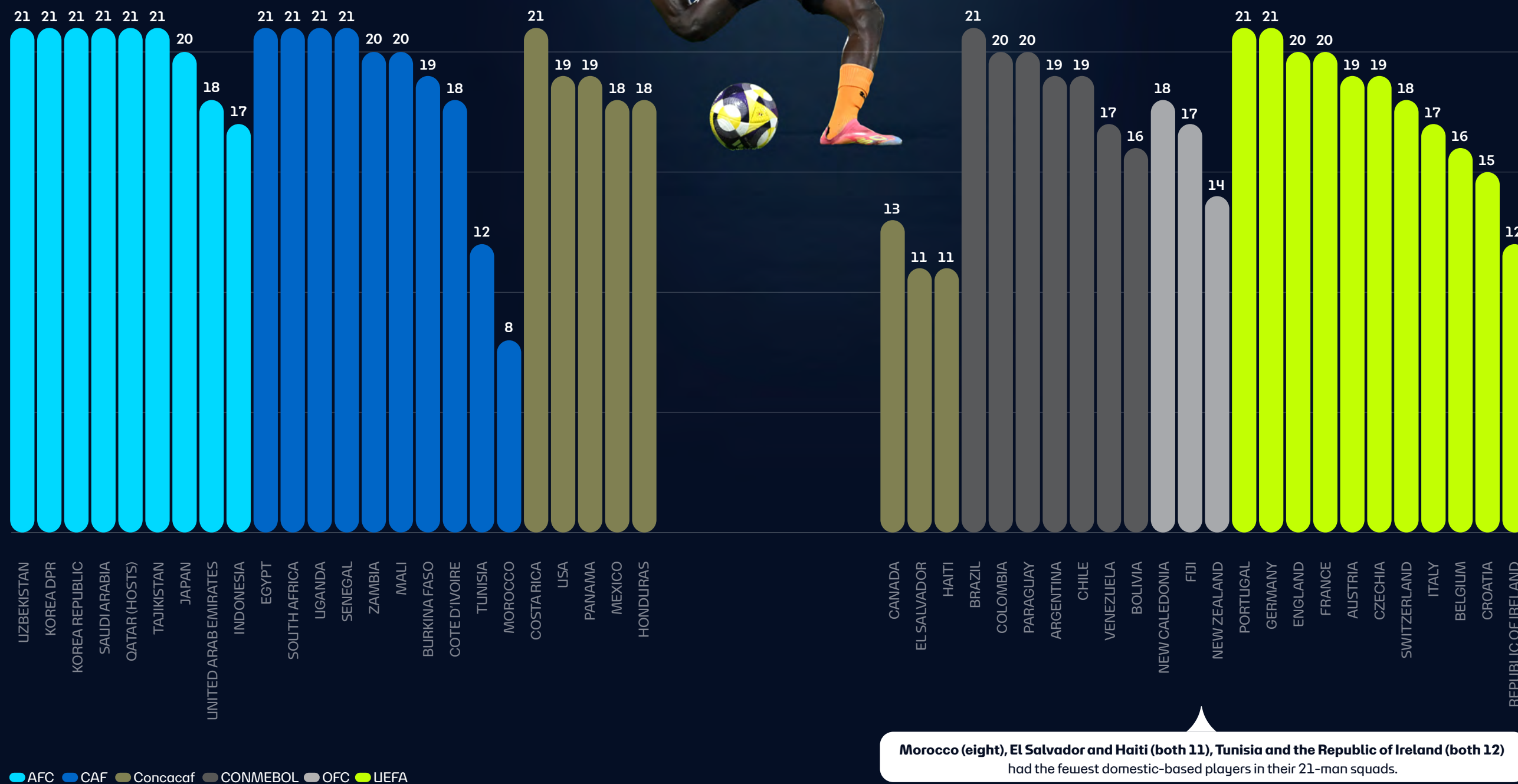
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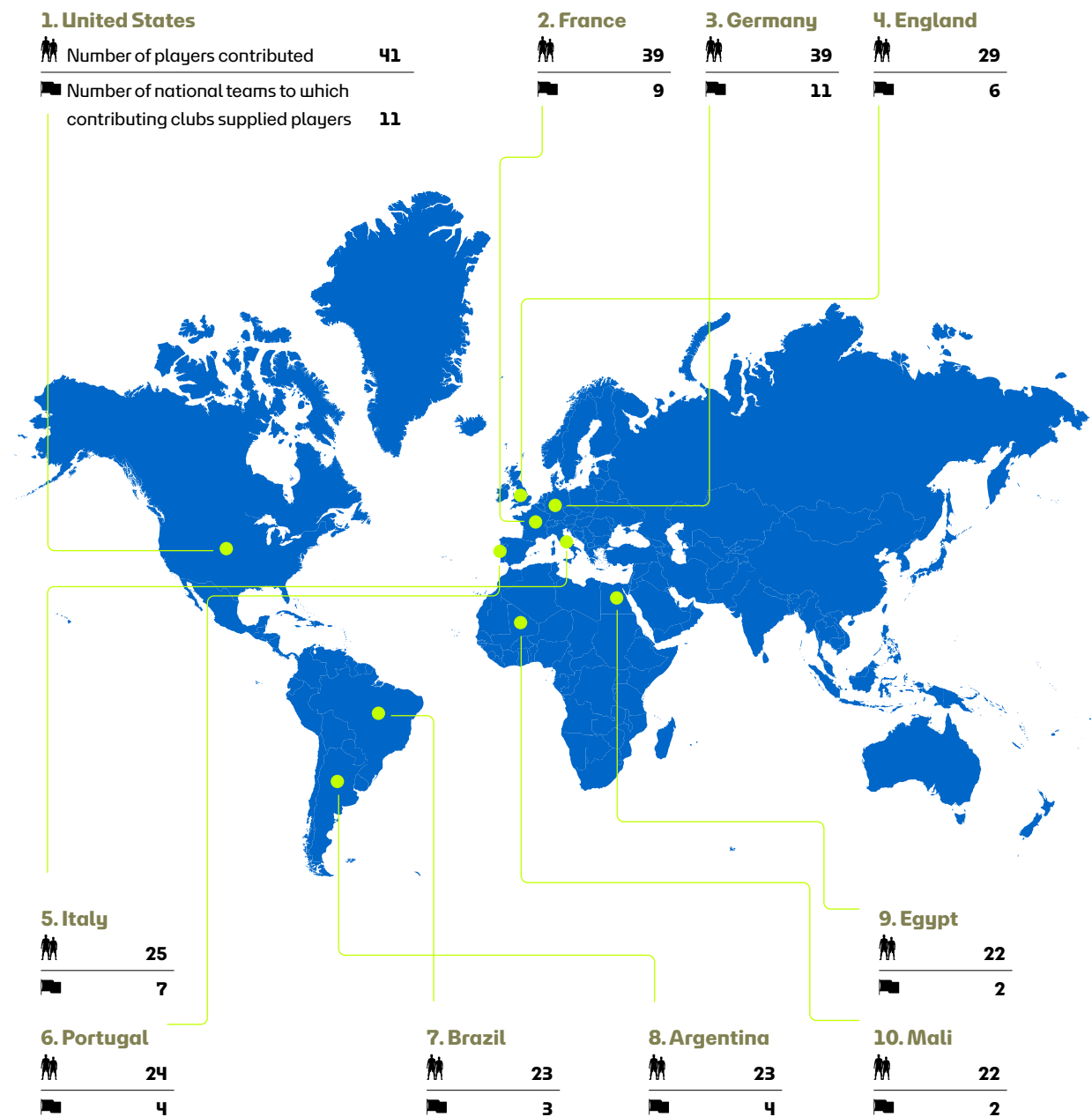
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Players who played their club football in the country/territory of their Member Association



14. Contributing clubs/academic institutions



A total of **173 players** (17% of the participating players) were developed by clubs in **only five countries** (United States, France, Germany, England and Italy).

Club name and country	Number of players contributed	Number of national teams to which contributing club supplied players
Benfica, Portugal	10	2
Alajuelense, Costa Rica	9	1
Pakhtakor, Uzbekistan	9	1
Dushanbe-83, Tajikistan	9	1
Liefering, Austria	9	1
April 25, Korea DPR	8	1
ENPPI, Egypt	8	1
Club Libertad, Paraguay	7	1
Ulsan, Korea Republic	7	1
Al Ahly, Egypt	7	2
Monagas, Venezuela	6	1
Istiklol, Tajikistan	6	1
Paris Saint-Germain, France	6	2
Lössi, New Caledonia	6	1
Kaizer Chiefs, South Africa	6	1
Club Brugge, Belgium	6	2
Mount Pleasant, Jamaica	6	1
Club Olimpia, Paraguay	6	1
Ryomyong, Korea DPR	6	1
Al Duhail, Qatar	6	1
Al Sadd, Qatar	6	1

In total, **149 players** (15% of the participating players) were supplied by **21 contributing clubs**.

Top contributing clubs

National team	Top contributing clubs (players contributed)	Number of contributing clubs	Number of players supplied by top contributing clubs	% of players from top contributing clubs
Portugal	Benfica (9), Porto (5)	5	14	67%
Paraguay	Club Libertad (7), Club Olimpia (6)	6	13	62%
Tajikistan	Dushanbe-83 (9), Istiklol (6)	6	15	71%
Costa Rica	Alajuelense (9), Deportivo Saprissa (5)	7	14	67%
Egypt	ENPPI (8), Al Ahly (6)	7	14	67%
Uzbekistan	Pakhtakor (9), Odil Junior (5)	7	14	67%
New Caledonia	Lössi (6), Magenta (5)	8	11	52%
South Africa	Kaizer Chiefs (6), Mamelodi Sundowns (5)	8	11	52%
Qatar	Al Sadd (6), Al Duhail (6)	8	12	57%
Korea DPR	April 25 (8), Ryomyong (6)	8	14	67%
Belgium	Club Brugge (5), Genk (4)	9	9	43%
Germany	Eintracht Frankfurt (5), Bayer Leverkusen (4)	9	9	43%

National team	Top contributing clubs (players contributed)	Number of contributing clubs	Number of players supplied by top contributing clubs	% of players from top contributing clubs
Panama	Plaza Amador (5), San Miguelito (4)	9	9	43%
Switzerland	Luzern (4), Young Boys (3), Basel (3)	10	10	48%
Honduras	Olimpia (5), España (4)	10	9	43%
Austria	Liefering (9), Austria Wien (3)	10	12	57%
Brazil	Palmeiras (3), Grêmio (3), Cruzeiro (3), Bahia (3)	11	12	57%
Saudi Arabia	Al Nassr (4), Al Hilal (4)	11	8	38%
Czechia	Slavia Prague (5), Sparta Prague (5)	11	10	48%
Haiti	Mount Pleasant (Jamaica) (6), Real Hope (4)	11	10	48%
Croatia	Dinamo Zagreb (5), Lokomotiva Zagreb (2), Istra 1961 (2), Hajduk Split (2), Rijeka (2), Parma (Italy) (2)	12	15	71%
Uganda	Masaka Sunshine (4), Vipers (3), KCCA (3)	12	10	48%
Venezuela	Monagas (6), Universidad Central (3), Caracas (3)	12	12	57%

National team	Top contributing clubs (players contributed)	Number of contributing clubs	Number of players supplied by top contributing clubs	% of players from top contributing clubs
Korea Republic	Ulsan (7), Incheon United (3)	12	10	48%
Côte d'Ivoire	Zoman (3), San Pedro (2), Mouna (2), SOA (2), JACA (2), Abidjan (2), Afrique Football Élite (Mali) (2)	13	15	71%
Italy	Juventus (3), AC Milan (3)	13	6	29%
Argentina	Argentinos Juniors (5), Vélez Sarsfield (2), Racing Club (2), Independiente (2), River Plate (2)	13	13	62%
Canada	Toronto (4), Montréal (4)	13	8	38%
England	Manchester City (5), Tottenham Hotspur (3), Chelsea (3)	13	11	52%
Fiji	Lautoka (5), Ba (3)	13	8	38%
United Arab Emirates	Al Nasr (5), Al Jazira (3)	13	8	38%
Chile	Colo-Colo (5), Universidad Católica (4)	13	9	43%
Bolivia	Always Ready (6), Club Bolívar (4)	13	10	48%
Colombia	Envigado (3), Atlético Nacional (3)	14	6	29%

National team	Top contributing clubs (players contributed)	Number of contributing clubs	Number of players supplied by top contributing clubs	% of players from top contributing clubs
Mexico	Santos Laguna (3), León (3)	14	6	29%
Zambia	Kafue Celtic (4), Young Zanaco (2), Nkwazi (2), Atletico Lusaka (2), Mørkved Sportsklubb (2)	14	12	57%
Burkina Faso	Réal du Faso (5), Sporting (2), Duha (2), News Stars (2)	14	11	52%
New Zealand	Wellington Phoenix (4), Auckland (4)	14	8	38%
Japan	Kashima Antlers (3), Urawa Red Diamonds (2), Yokohama F. Marinos (2), Kashiwa Reysol (2), Sanfrecce Hiroshima (2)	15	11	52%
France	Paris Saint-Germain (4), Olympique Marseille (2), Troyes (2), Nice (2)	15	10	48%
Indonesia	Persija Jakarta (4), Borneo Samarinda (2), Bali United (2), Bhayangkara Presisi (2)	15	10	48%
Morocco	Académie Mohammed VI de Football (4), Rabat (2), Toulouse (France) (2), Monaco (France) (2)	15	10	48%
Senegal	Diambars (3), Génération Foot (3)	15	6	29%

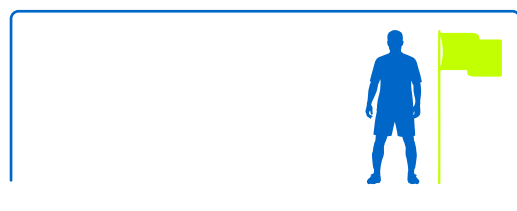
IV.

National team	Top contributing clubs (players contributed)	Number of contributing clubs	Number of players supplied by top contributing clubs	% of players from top contributing clubs
USA	Philadelphia Union (4), Real Salt Lake (2), LA Galaxy (2), New York Red Bulls (2)	15	10	48%
Republic of Ireland	Shamrock Rovers (4), Finn Harps (3)	15	7	33%
Mali	Sikasso (3), Académie JMG (2), Diarra (2), Afrique Foot Élite (2)	16	9	43%
El Salvador	Alianza (3), Turín (2), Águila (2)	17	7	33%
Tunisia	Espérance (3), ESS (2), Paris Saint-Germain (France) (2)	17	7	33%

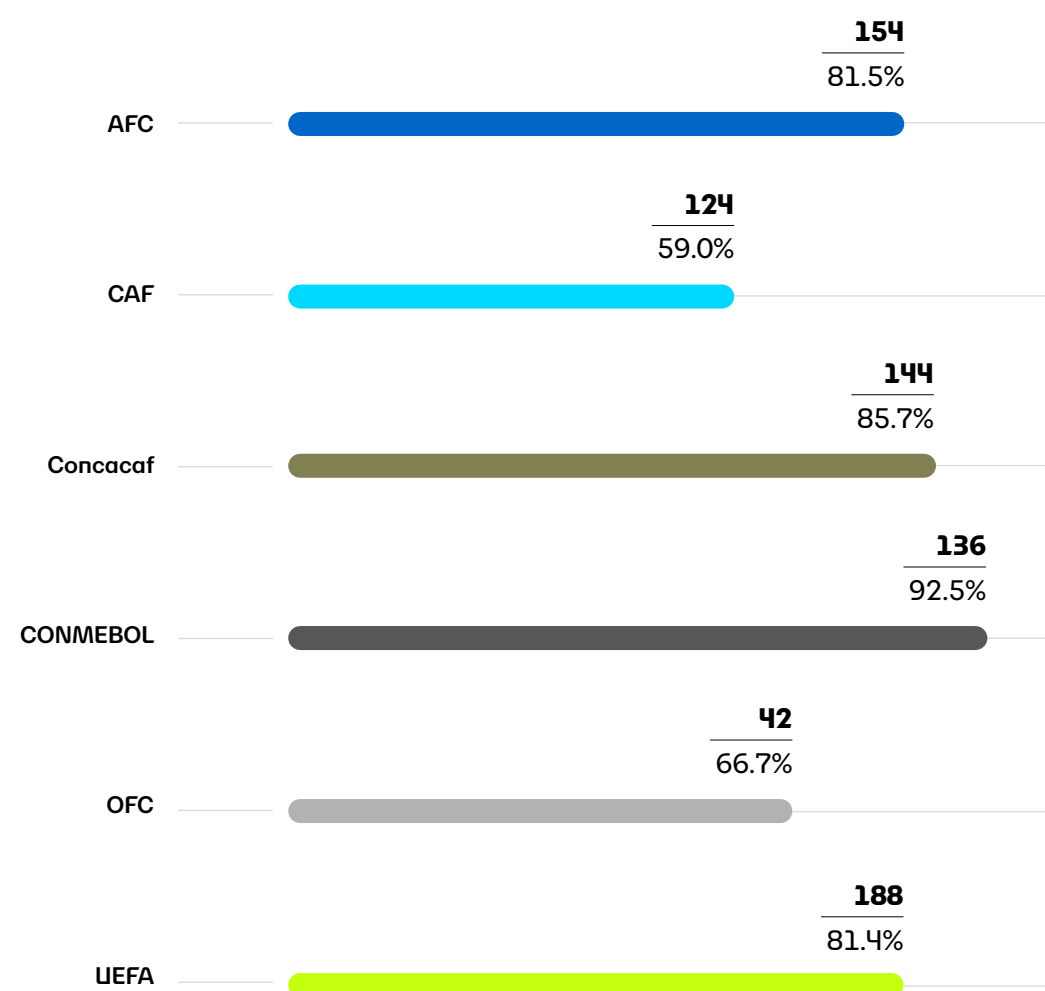
The Portugal, Paraguay and Tajikistan squads consisted of players from just five/six clubs. At the other end of the scale, the Tunisia and El Salvador squads featured players from 17 clubs.

A total of 495 players (49% of the participating players) were supplied by 124 contributing clubs, i.e. almost half of the participating players plied their trade across these clubs.



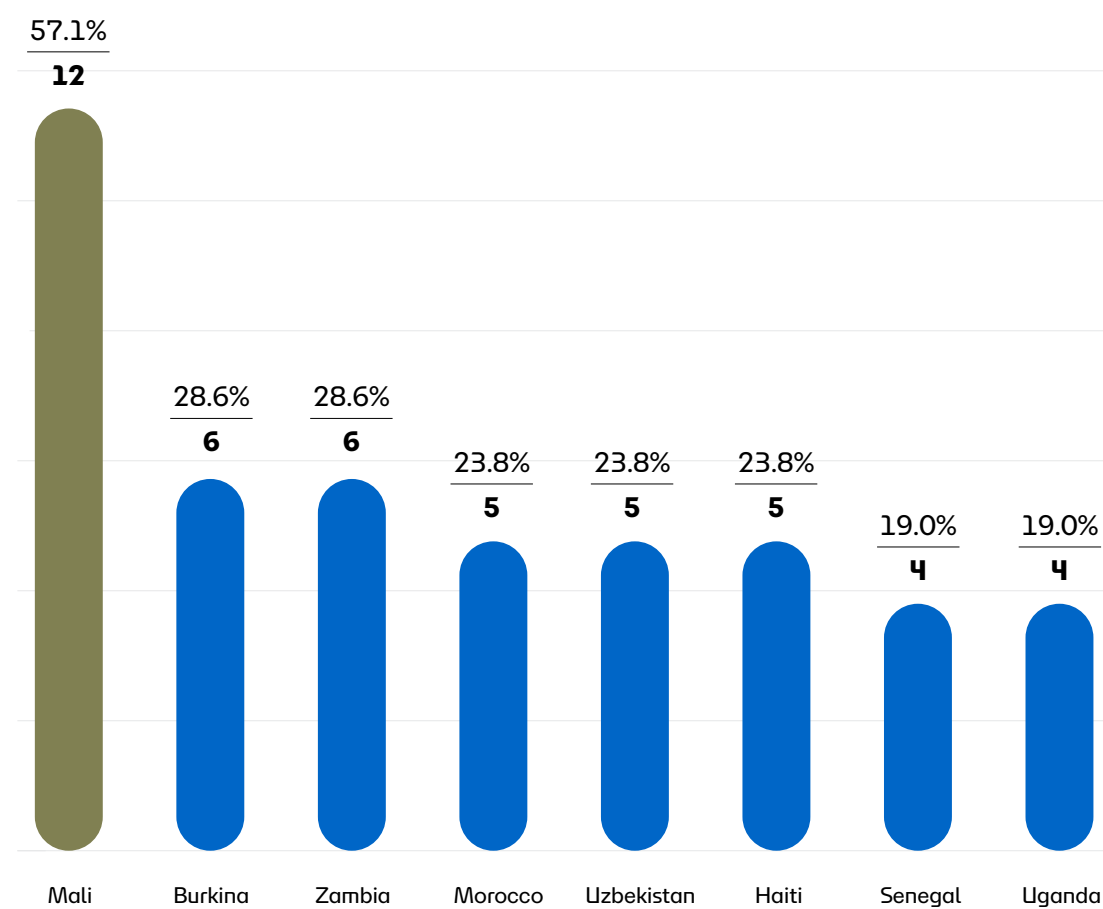


Number and percentage of players who represented a top-flight club in their confederation



The teams from the CONMEBOL region featured the largest proportion of players supplied by top-flight clubs based in the confederation (92.5%), while teams representing CAF had the lowest share of top-tier players (59.0%).

Number and percentage of players supplied by academic institutions

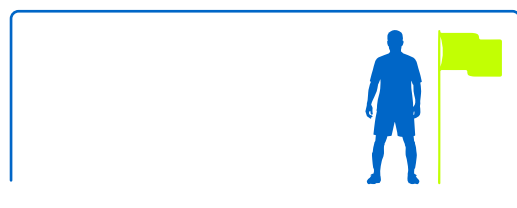


NB: The data relates only to teams that featured four or more players from academic institutions.

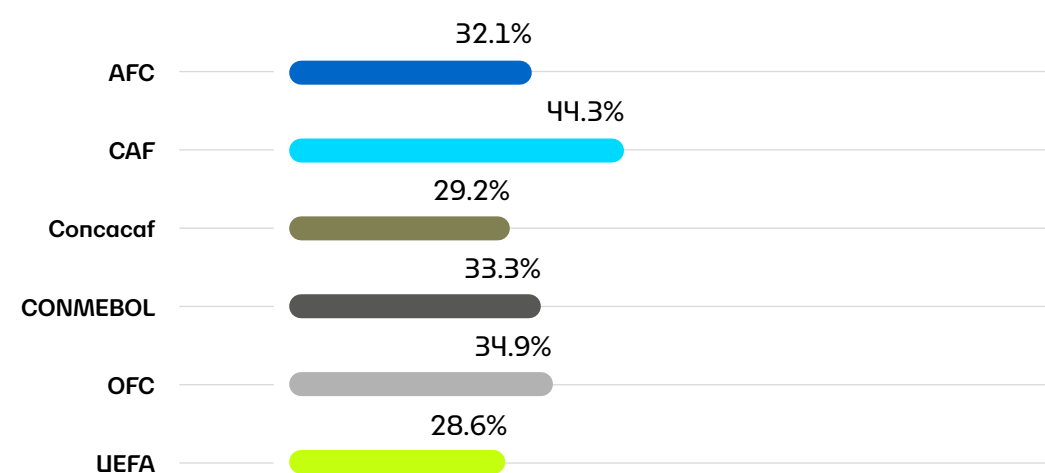
Many African PMAs called up players from academic institutions (e.g. high schools and universities), with the proportion of these players in teams from the CAF region amounting to an average of 18.6% compared to the global average of 6.8%. **The Malian national team led the way in this department, with over half of their squad (57.1%) supplied by academic institutions.**

IV.

15. Squad turnover

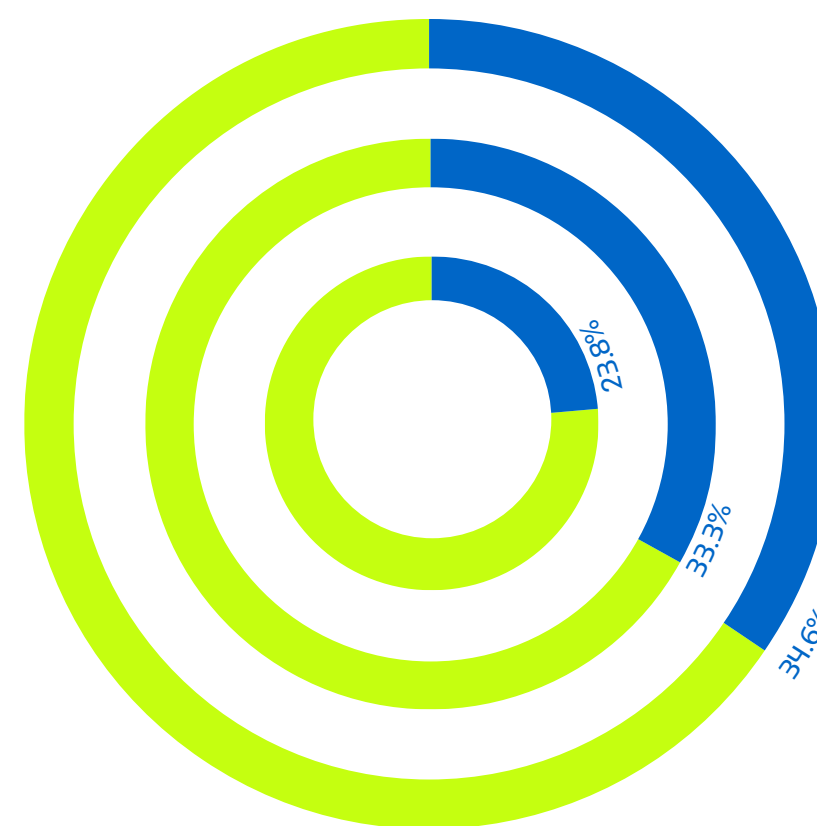


Percentage of participating players not involved in qualifying campaign by confederation



The teams from the CAF region recorded the highest squad turnover between the qualifying campaign and the tournament proper (44.3%), while the UEFA (28.6%) and Concacaf (29.2%) representatives registered the greatest squad stability.

Percentage of participating players not involved in qualifying campaign by tournament stage



The teams that contested the semi-finals recorded the lowest squad turnover between the qualifying campaign and the tournament proper (23.8%), which suggests that squad stability was a factor in a team's chances of progressing at the tournament.

V.

TEAM OFFICIAL INSIGHTS



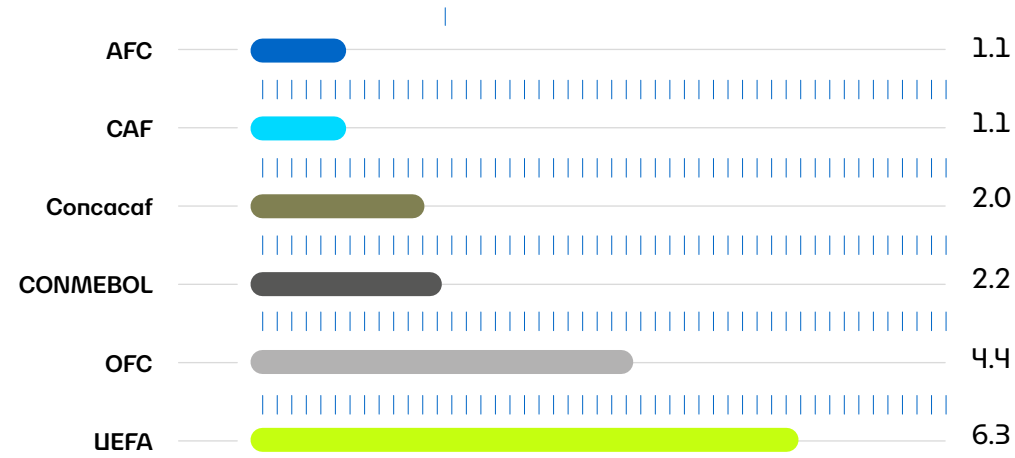
16. Profile of head coaches

National team	Age	Origin
Indonesia	46	Domestic
Japan	48	Domestic
Korea DPR	34	Domestic
Korea Republic	46	Domestic
Qatar (hosts)	43	Foreign
Saudi Arabia	51	Domestic
Tajikistan	57	Foreign
United Arab Emirates	56	Domestic
Uzbekistan	33	Domestic
Burkina Faso	53	Domestic
Côte d'Ivoire	46	Domestic
Egypt	60	Domestic
Mali	39	Domestic
Morocco	44	Domestic
Senegal	58	Domestic
South Africa	48	Domestic
Tunisia	41	Domestic
Uganda	32	Domestic
Zambia	40	Domestic
Canada	42	Domestic
Costa Rica	54	Domestic
El Salvador	50	Domestic
Haiti	52	Domestic
Honduras	54	Domestic
Mexico	48	Domestic
Panama	48	Foreign

National team	Age	Origin
USA	43	Foreign
Argentina	48	Domestic
Bolivia	55	Domestic
Brazil	53	Domestic
Chile	45	Domestic
Colombia	49	Domestic
Paraguay	43	Foreign
Venezuela	41	Domestic
Fiji	39	Domestic
New Caledonia	44	Foreign
New Zealand	50	Domestic
Austria	64	Domestic
Belgium	57	Domestic
Croatia	45	Domestic
Czechia	49	Domestic
England	50	Domestic
France	55	Domestic
Germany	45	Domestic
Italy	58	Domestic
Portugal	52	Domestic
Republic of Ireland	50	Domestic
Switzerland	40	Domestic

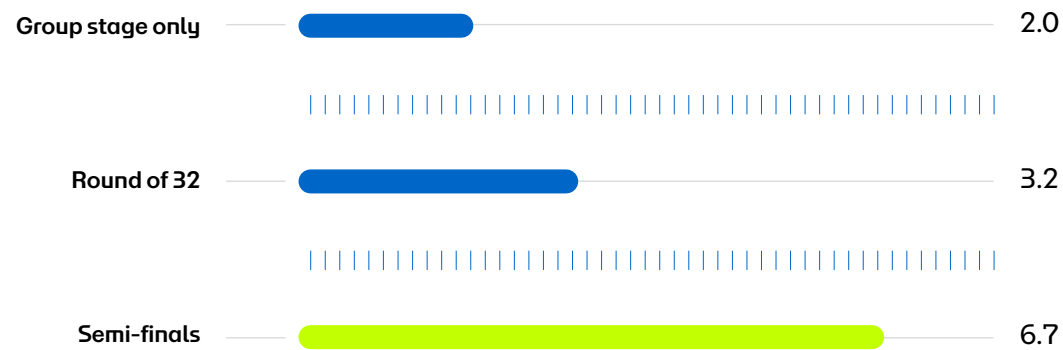
NB: None of the 48 participating teams were led by a female head coach.

Length of tenure as national-team head coach by confederation (in years)



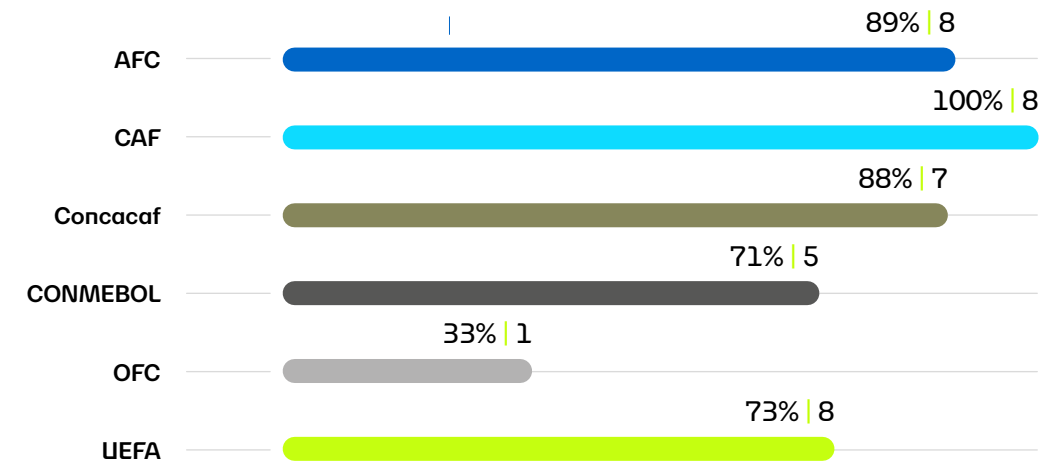
On average, the teams from the UEFA region had the longest-serving head coaches, followed by their OFC counterparts. The head coaches of teams representing the AFC and CAF regions had been in charge for the shortest periods.

Length of tenure as national-team head coach by tournament stage (in years)



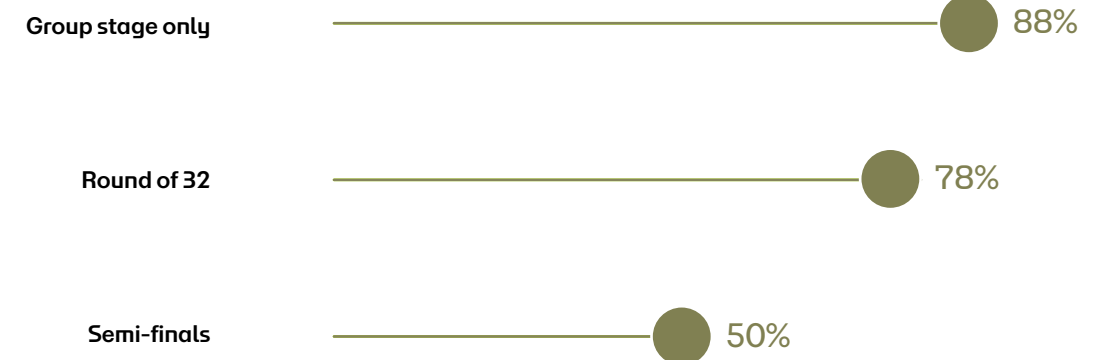
Performance levels were positively correlated with greater experience and continuity in the dugout.

Percentage and number of head coaches making FIFA U-17 World Cup debut by confederation



Across all confederations, the majority of teams were led by head coaches making their debut on the FIFA U-17 World Cup stage, **with the tacticians in charge of all of the teams from the CAF region getting their first taste of the competition.**

Percentage of head coaches making FIFA U-17 World Cup debut by tournament stage



Overall, teams led by head coaches with experience of FIFA's men's U-17 global showpiece progressed further in the competition.

17. Number and roles of team officials

National team	Number of team officials	National team	Number of team officials
Argentina	15	Qatar	15
Austria	15	Saudi Arabia	15
Belgium	15	Senegal	15
Bolivia	15	Switzerland	15
Brazil	15	Tajikistan	15
Burkina Faso	15	Tunisia	15
Canada	15	Uganda	15
Chile	15	United Arab Emirates	15
Colombia	15	USA	15
Costa Rica	15	Uzbekistan	15
Côte d'Ivoire	15	Venezuela	15
Croatia	15	France	14
Czechia	15	Panama	14
Egypt	15	Zambia	14
England	15	Honduras	13
Germany	15	Republic of Ireland	12
Haiti	15	South Africa	12
Indonesia	15	El Salvador	11
Italy	15	Korea DPR	9
Japan	15	New Caledonia	9
Korea Republic	15	Fiji	8
Mali	15	New Zealand	8
Mexico	15		
Morocco	15		
Paraguay	15		
Portugal	15		

In their final list of team officials, **22.9% of teams did not submit the maximum of 15 officials.**

Role	Total
Assistant coach	72
Physiotherapist	57
Team analyst	54
Team doctor	54
Fitness coach	49
Equipment manager	48
Head coach	48
Goalkeeping coach	48
Team media officer	45
Team manager	44
Head of delegation	26
Team administrator	25
Kinesiologist	15
Head of administration	11
Masseur	10
Photographer/videographer	9
Team security officer	6
Nutritionist	4
Psychologist	4
Teacher	4
Technical assistant	4

The PMA staff structures at the tournament were heavily weighted towards core coaching and medical roles, **with limited involvement of specialised performance or welfare staff.**

18. Age and gender of team officials

National team	Average age	National team	Average age
Argentina	51.9	Tajikistan	41.6
El Salvador	49.1	Tunisia	41.1
Senegal	48.7	Germany	40.9
Burkina Faso	47.1	Panama	40.9
Italy	46.9	Honduras	40.8
Republic of Ireland	46.6	Switzerland	40.7
Mali	46.4	Japan	40.6
Korea DPR	46.0	United Arab Emirates	40.5
New Caledonia	45.7	Zambia	40.1
Haiti	45.6	Costa Rica	40.0
Egypt	45.4	Brazil	39.9
Portugal	44.9	Qatar	38.7
Côte d'Ivoire	44.4	Korea Republic	38.7
Mexico	44.3	Bolivia	38.6
Paraguay	44.1	Czechia	38.5
Austria	43.7	Morocco	38.5
Colombia	43.7	Uzbekistan	38.1
Fiji	43.3	Chile	37.6
France	43.1	Uganda	37.6
Belgium	42.3	Croatia	37.2
Indonesia	42.2	Venezuela	36.0
England	42.1	Canada	35.9
South Africa	41.8	USA	35.5
Saudi Arabia	41.7	New Zealand	34.6

In terms of the average age of the team officials across the PMAs, there was a difference of 17.3 years between the oldest and youngest.

National team	Male	Female	National team	Male	Female
Argentina	15	0	Venezuela	15	0
Austria	15	0	France	14	0
Bolivia	15	0	Zambia	14	0
Brazil	15	0	Honduras	13	0
Burkina Faso	15	0	South Africa	12	0
Côte d'Ivoire	15	0	Korea DPR	9	0
Egypt	15	0	New Zealand	8	0
Indonesia	15	0	Belgium	14	1
Japan	15	0	Colombia	14	1
Korea Republic	15	0	England	14	1
Mali	15	0	Italy	14	1
Mexico	15	0	Republic of Ireland	11	1
Morocco	15	0	El Salvador	10	1
Paraguay	15	0	New Caledonia	8	1
Portugal	15	0	Fiji	7	1
Qatar	15	0	Canada	13	2
Saudi Arabia	15	0	Chile	13	2
Senegal	15	0	Costa Rica	13	2
Switzerland	15	0	Croatia	13	2
Tajikistan	15	0	Czechia	13	2
Tunisia	15	0	Germany	13	2
Uganda	15	0	Haiti	13	2
United Arab Emirates	15	0	USA	13	2
Uzbekistan	15	0	Panama	12	2

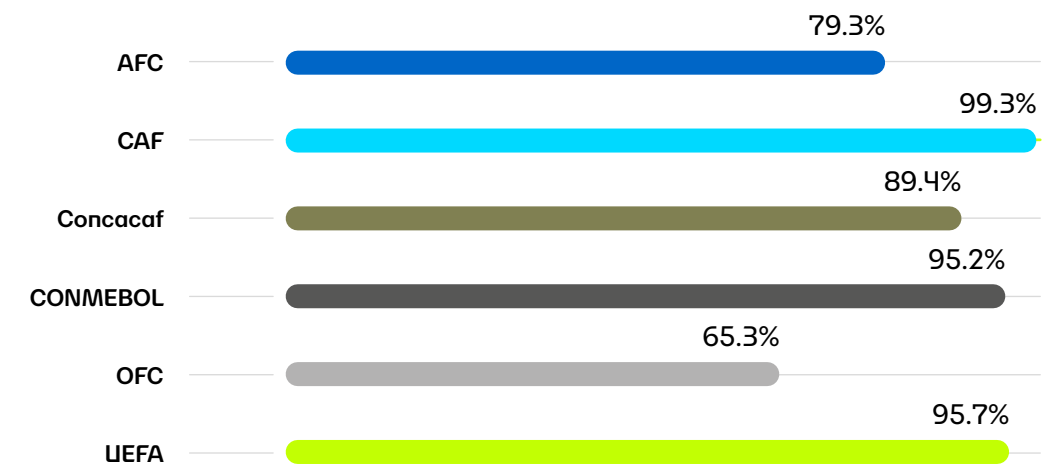
In total, 35.4% of PMAs employed at least one female team official.

19. Nationality of team officials

National team	Domestic	Foreign	National team	Domestic	Foreign
Argentina	15	0	Haiti	14	1
Austria	15	0	Indonesia	14	1
Belgium	15	0	Italy	14	1
Brazil	15	0	Mexico	14	1
Burkina Faso	15	0	Uzbekistan	14	1
Chile	15	0	Zambia	14	0
Colombia	15	0	France	13	1
Croatia	15	0	Paraguay	13	2
Czechia	15	0	Tajikistan	13	2
Egypt	15	0	Bolivia	12	3
England	15	0	Honduras	12	1
Japan	15	0	Republic of Ireland	12	0
Korea Republic	15	0	Saudi Arabia	12	3
Mali	15	0	South Africa	12	0
Morocco	15	0	USA	12	3
Portugal	15	0	Panama	11	3
Senegal	15	0	Switzerland	11	4
Tunisia	15	0	El Salvador	10	1
Uganda	15	0	Korea DPR	9	0
Venezuela	15	0	New Zealand	8	0
Canada	14	1	United Arab Emirates	7	8
Costa Rica	14	1	Fiji	5	3
Côte d'Ivoire	14	1	New Caledonia	3	6
Germany	14	1	Qatar	2	13

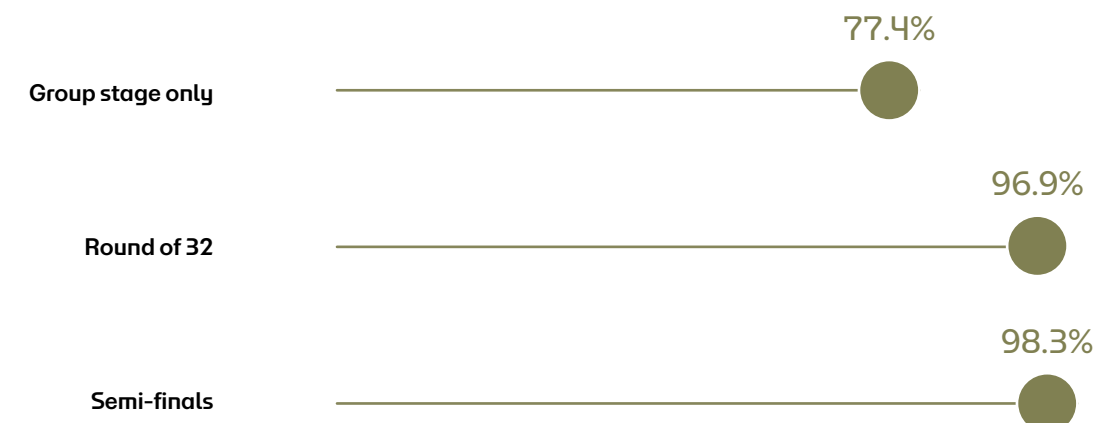
In total, **9% of the team officials** were foreign.

Percentage of domestic team officials by confederation



Almost all of the PMAs from the CAF, UEFA and CONMEBOL regions employed domestic team officials (i.e. nationals of the country), while the teams flying the flag for the AFC and OFC regions featured a greater proportion of foreign team officials.

Percentage of domestic team officials by tournament stage



The team officials serving the teams that reached the latter stages of the tournament featured a greater proportion of domestic team officials.

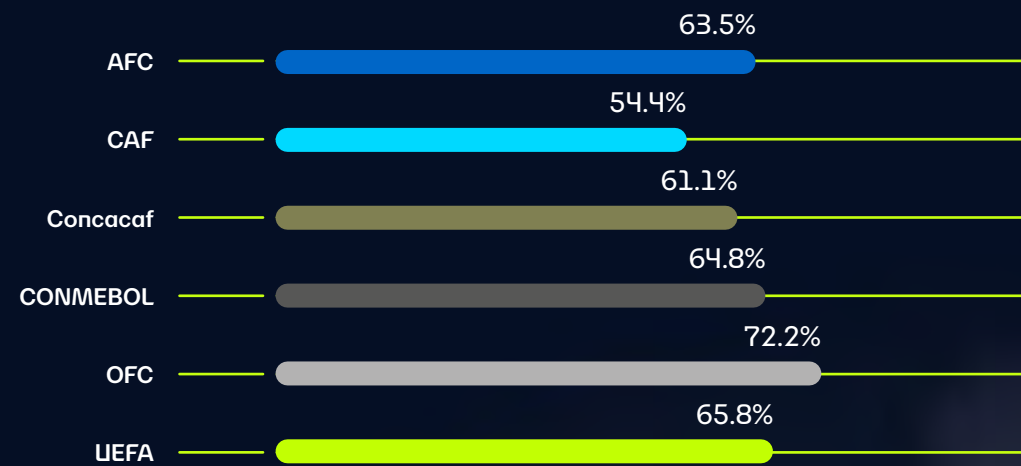
20. Roles of team officials: technical v. non-technical

National team	Technical	Non-technical
Argentina	9	6
Austria	10	5
Belgium	10	5
Bolivia	11	4
Brazil	10	5
Burkina Faso	8	7
Canada	10	5
Chile	9	6
Colombia	10	5
Costa Rica	8	7
Côte d'Ivoire	8	7
Croatia	10	5
Czechia	9	6
Egypt	9	6
El Salvador	7	4
England	10	5
Fiji	5	3
France	8	6
Germany	12	3
Haiti	7	8
Honduras	7	6
Indonesia	11	4
Italy	9	6
Japan	11	4
Korea DPR	4	5

National team	Technical	Non-technical
Korea Republic	10	5
Mali	7	8
Mexico	11	4
Morocco	9	6
New Caledonia	6	3
New Zealand	7	1
Panama	9	5
Paraguay	9	6
Portugal	10	5
Qatar	11	4
Republic of Ireland	8	4
Saudi Arabia	9	6
Senegal	8	7
South Africa	8	4
Switzerland	10	5
Tajikistan	7	8
Tunisia	7	8
Uganda	7	8
United Arab Emirates	10	5
USA	10	5
Uzbekistan	10	5
Venezuela	10	5
Zambia	8	6

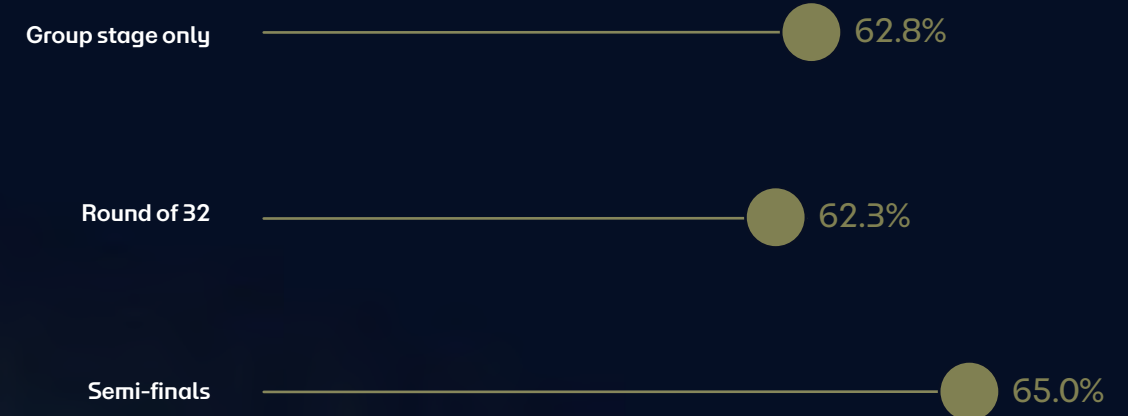
In total, **38%** of team officials occupied non-technical roles.

Percentage of team officials occupying technical roles by confederation



The type of role (technical v. non-technical) occupied by the team officials was relatively consistent across the confederations, with the overwhelming majority performing technical roles.

Percentage of team officials occupying technical roles by tournament stage



There was only slight variance in the proportion of team officials occupying technical roles across the tournament stages.

The background of the cover is a blurred photograph of a football stadium at night, with spectators in the stands and bright floodlights illuminating the pitch. Overlaid on this image are several large, semi-transparent, dark blue geometric shapes, including circles and a pointed oval, which create a modern, abstract design.

FIFA Talent
Development
Scheme