



# TECHNICAL REPORT







UEFA  
**EURO2024**  
GERMANY



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## COVER

Jude Bellingham holds off  
Lamine Yamal during the final

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# INTRODUCTION

UEFA's technical observers assessed the action at EURO 2024 and their findings in this report provide practical insight to coaches at all levels of the game

This review of UEFA EURO 2024 provides a record of a tournament which comprised 51 matches across 31 days between 14 June and 14 July 2024.

Starting with Germany's opening victory over Scotland, the final tournament of the 17th UEFA European Championship ran across ten host cities, featured 117 goals and blended the old with the new. It ended with Spain beating England to become the first country to have won the competition four times, yet also witnessed the exciting emergence of newcomers Georgia, who reached the knockout rounds.

Equally, on an individual level, it saw Portugal's Pepe and Croatia's Luka Modrić set new landmarks as the oldest player and scorer in EURO history. Aged 41 and 38 respectively, they were older than Germany coach Julian Nagelsmann – while Spain teenager Lamine Yamal broke records at the other end of the age scale, lighting up the tournament in the process.

Taking in the action at every match were members of UEFA's technical observer

panel. From the stands, the observers assessed proceedings from a coaching perspective, identifying key tactical themes for further analysis – from full-backs and wingers combining to teams going man for man, via the importance of runs in behind.

In their work, the observers received support from the UEFA performance analysis unit in Nyon. As well as providing live technical and tactical data, they had access to multiple camera angles and were able to produce video clips with enhanced, state-of-the-art visualisation tools to highlight specific points the observers wished to make – as is shown in the following pages.

With the analysis delivered in this report, UEFA aims to provide a meaningful tool for coaches across Europe. Its goal is to translate findings from the EURO into actionable insights at all levels – be it elite, youth, coach education or grassroots – and in this way, positively impact player development across the continent.

UEFA  
EURO2024™

## TECHNICAL OBSERVERS

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Michael O'Neill  
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## GROUP A



Germany  
(GER)



Switzerland  
(SUI)



Hungary  
(HUN)



Scotland  
(SCO)

## GROUP B



Spain  
(ESP)



Italy  
(ITA)



Croatia  
(CRO)



Albania  
(ALB)

## GROUP C



England  
(ENG)



Denmark  
(DEN)



Slovenia  
(SVN)



Serbia  
(SRB)

## GROUP D



Austria  
(AUT)



France  
(FRA)



Netherlands  
(NED)



Poland  
(POL)

## GROUP E



Romania  
(ROU)



Belgium  
(BEL)



Slovakia  
(SVK)



Ukraine  
(UKR)

## GROUP F



Portugal  
(POR)



Türkiye  
(TUR)



Georgia  
(GEO)



Czechia  
(CZE)



# SPAIN BACK ON TOP

A midfield switch after the break proved decisive as Mikel Oyarzabal's late strike won La Roja a fourth EURO title

EURO 2024 reached its conclusion on the night of 14 July, with Spain's name engraved on the trophy for a record fourth time following their 2-1 triumph over England in Berlin.

It was a richly deserved victory by a side who won all seven of their matches in Germany and scored more goals – 15 – than any previous EURO final tournament winners. Before the game, their coach, Luis de la Fuente, had spoken about a “very big future” for Spain, but by the end, it was their present that glowed with a bright silver hue as they lifted the Henri Delaunay Cup.

For England, by contrast, the outcome left them as the first team to have lost back-to-back European Championship finals. Typically with England, the Olympiastadion was awash with flags of St George, but there would be no first trophy since 1966 to reward the impressive advances made during Gareth Southgate's reign, which ended with this defeat.

England's game plan had initially frustrated Spain during a goalless first half, yet in the second, De la Fuente's men took over, exerting their authority, above all in central areas. Their wing play was a significant factor too, yet it was that capacity to play through the pitch, and find their penetrating passes, which was pivotal according to UEFA's technical observers.







From left to right: Lamine Yamal, Nico Williams and Mikel Oyarzabal celebrate the latter's late winner



## CONTAINMENT FRUSTRATES SPAIN

For this final, England reverted to a four-man defensive line out of possession, following two matches with a back three, with Southgate citing how Spain “play wingers wide on the touchline and a No9, so you can’t play three against three at the back”. However, it was their attempts to frustrate Spain’s midfield three which emerged as a major tactical feature of the first half.

As the image shows, the England midfielders each went man for man with a Spanish counterpart, starting with Phil Foden getting tight to Rodri. According to Aitor Karanka, “Spain had a 4-3-3 with the same set-up of players in the middle of the pitch as England, and the England players following the Spanish midfielders.”



England’s midfield defend man-to-man, with Phil Foden marking Rodri

In this image, England are seen in a compact shape with little space between their midfield and defensive units. As such, Spain struggled to progress the ball centrally in the first period, with Rodri producing just one line-breaking forward pass. “We actually defended well in the first half in particular and limited their possibilities,” said Southgate and to underline the point, Spain had five shots but an xG of only 0.29.



Martín Zubimendi on the ball for Spain

## LINE-BREAKING PASSES RECEIVED IN THE FIRST HALF BY SPAIN



With the central avenues blocked, Spain looked more to the left side, with Marc Cucurella and Nico Williams – a point underscored by the fact that Williams, with seven, was the recipient of the most line-breaking passes for Spain before the break, as shown in this first chart. If we include passes received by Cucurella, 11 of the 18 successful line-breaking passes before the break were for Spain’s left-sided pair. By contrast, Dani Olmo in the middle received just one.

## MIDFIELD SWITCH PAYS OFF

The second period proved a different story, despite Spain’s half-time loss of Rodri, the Player of the Tournament, owing to injury. A pivotal factor was the change from a 1+2 in midfield before the break, with Rodri deeper than Fabián Ruiz and Olmo, to a 2+1 with Ruiz dropping back alongside Rodri’s replacement, Martín Zubimendi.

It was a measure of Spain’s excellent balance as a team that Zubimendi could slot in so effectively. England, by contrast, struggled to adjust, according to the UEFA observers, and the image above right offers an example, showing their midfielders pushing up on the deeper duo of Zubimendi and Ruiz, with Olmo free in a pocket of space to receive from goalkeeper Unai Simón.

Spain were now able to find Álvaro Morata and Olmo in the pockets, as well as Carvajal and Lamine Yamal on the right. “Spain had their full-backs and wide players connected and Morata did well linking the play,” said Michael O’Neill.





In the case of Morata, as the second chart shows, he actually received twice as many line-breaking passes (six) in his 23 minutes on the pitch in the second half as he had in the entire first period. As for Olmo, he received five, compared to just one before half-time.



Speaking about his half-time change, Spain coach De la Fuente said: "Zubimendi is a player with very similar qualities to Rodri and we wanted to keep that same structure. It's true that it enabled us with his fresh legs to bring the ball out more, with more individual running with the ball to open things up and create overloads when driving forward.

"The only difference was the players in the second half showed more composure than our opponents," added De la Fuente. The shackles came off with the help of an excellent opening goal by Williams within two minutes of the restart. Setting the tone for the second period, it followed a move down the right where Carvajal would now get into more advanced positions, as Yamal moved inside to find space between the lines.

This image shows that with Ruiz deeper, Jude Bellingham was drawn towards the midfielder, opening up more space inside for Yamal. As for left-back Luke Shaw, he was caught between whether to close down Carvajal or Yamal. But the key action, according to Frank de Boer, was the magnificent first-time pass by Carvajal which released Yamal on a run infield. "The ball from Carvajal to Yamal, with the outside of the foot, was special and it cut two players out."



Yamal duly carried the ball on a diagonal drive inside and, with runs by Morata and Olmo taking out two defenders, the teenager was able to find Williams free in space on the left, from where he delivered an excellent first-time finish across Jordan Pickford.

That the goal should have been made by one winger and scored by another reflected the observers' collective view of the importance of Spain's wide players – and the greater verticality they had brought their team. Reflecting afterwards on the evolution of the Spain side, in response to wider changes in the game, De la Fuente noted that they had a more versatile approach than their celebrated forebears from the 2008–12 period, citing their "pace on the wings" on top of "control and possession in the middle and a very solid defence".

It was fitting that their late winning goal should also be sourced from the wing, this time the left, thanks to Cucurella's perfectly placed cross for substitute Mikel Oyarzabal to slide past Pickford.

2

This was the first EURO final featuring two teenagers in Spain's Lamine Yamal and England's Kobbie Mainoo

3

In his final match at the England helm, Gareth Southgate became the third coach to lead a team in back-to-back EURO finals after Helmut Schön (1972, '76) and Berti Vogts (1992, '96)

10

Number of different scorers for Spain during this EURO

15

Goals by Spain, more than any previous winners, albeit France's 1984 winning team hit 14 goals in just five games

17

Aged 17 years and one day, Lamine Yamal became the youngest player to provide an assist in a EURO final

22

Aged 22 years and two days, Nico Williams was the youngest EURO final scorer since 1968

2001

The last time a Spanish side lost a major European final against a non-Spanish team was Valencia's defeat by Bayern München in the 2001 Champions League decider. Between their national team and clubs, Spanish sides have won all 27 played since

## ENGLAND'S ENERGY LEVELS DROP

Another reflection from the UEFA technical observers the morning after the game in Berlin was that England had not used the ball well enough. As David Moyes said: "England couldn't get on the ball as well as Spain and couldn't find a way to build better."

This inability to keep hold of the ball sufficiently was another reason why their pressing became less effective as the second half progressed (ultimately taking a physical toll too). "The key was possession of the ball tonight and we didn't have enough control," admitted Southgate, adding: "We couldn't play through the counter-press well enough and we actually didn't really use the ball well until we were a goal down."

The pressing data supports this view, as in the first half, England made 31 pressures and forced Spain backwards 11 times – a high success rate. Though Spain kept hold of the ball, only five times did they manage to beat the press. By contrast, on the 30 occasions they were pressed by England in the second half, Spain played through them 11 times. Their threat grew accordingly, as after three chances before the break, they created 11 in the second period and, crucially, five of their six shots on goal.

As for England, their 73rd-minute equaliser by substitute Cole Palmer was only their second shot on goal of the final. It was the first equalising goal by a substitute in the final since Sylvain Wiltord's strike for France at EURO 2000 and, for the runners-up, it fitted a pattern of big moments from individual players during their run through the tournament. Unlike in previous matches, though, it would not be enough.



The pain of defeat hits Bukayo Saka





# MATCH STATISTICS

SPAIN



2-1



ENGLAND

UNAI SIMÓN 23

CARVAJAL 2

LE NORMAND  
⚡ 4 Nacho 83 3

LAPORTE 14

CUCURELLA 24

RODRI  
⚡ 18 Zubimendi 46 16

FABIÁN RUIZ 8

YAMAL  
⚡ 6 Merino 89 19

OLMO 10

WILLIAMS 17

MORATA  
⚡ 21 Oyarzabal 68 7

#### UNUSED SUBSTITUTES

RAYA 1

REMIRO 13

VIVIAN 5

JOSELU 9

TORRES 11

GRIMALDO 12

BAENA 15

NAVAS 22

LÓPEZ 25

#### COACH

LUIS DE LA FUENTE

SUNDAY 14 JULY 2024

Olympiastadion, Berlin

#### GOALS

1-0 Williams 47, 1-1 Palmer 73, 2-1 Oyarzabal 86

#### YELLOW CARDS

Spain: Olmo 31  
England: Kane 25, Stones 53, Watkins 90+1

#### REFEREE

François Letexier (France)



1 PICKFORD

2 WALKER

5 STONES

6 GUÉHI

3 SHAW

26 MAINOO

⚡ 24 Palmer 70

4 RICE

7 SAKA

11 FODEN

⚡ 17 Toney 89

10 BELLINGHAM

9 KANE

⚡ 19 Watkins 61

#### UNUSED SUBSTITUTES

13 RAMSDALE

23 HENDERSON

8 ALEXANDER-ARNOLD

12 TRIPPIER

14 KONSA

15 DUNK

16 GALLAGHER

18 GORDON

20 BOWEN

21 EZE

22 GOMEZ

25 WHARTON

#### COACH

GARETH SOUTHGATE

#### SPAIN

#### ENGLAND

2	GOALS	1
65	POSSESSION (%)	35
15	TOTAL ATTEMPTS	9
5	ON TARGET	3
10	CORNERS	2
1	YELLOW CARDS	3
0	RED CARDS	0
545	PASSES ATTEMPTED	294
491	PASSES COMPLETED	229
90	PASSING ACCURACY (%)	78
109 km	DISTANCE COVERED	108.5 km



**'BRAVE AND  
DETERMINED'**



Luis de la Fuente lifts the prize



## Having guided Spain to European titles at junior level, Luis de la Fuente shares the secrets of the philosophy and approach that helped the senior team triumph in Germany

"I think that we were a really complete team," says Luis de la Fuente as he reflects on the reasons for Spain's triumph at EURO 2024. For the 63-year-old, this is a reference to his team's ability to dominate games with the ball while also having the ability to dismantle defences with high-speed transitions – a potent mix which ensured they beat all seven opponents they faced in Germany.

In the following interview, De la Fuente shares his reflections on his tactical approach to the tournament, including his use of wingers, the process of developing patterns of play at international level and his wish for his players to be brave. On a personal note, he explains how he benefitted from his past experiences coaching EURO-winning sides at Under-19 and U21 levels, and he also shines a light on working with Rodri and Lamine Yamal, Player and Young Player of the Tournament respectively at EURO 2024. "I've always believed in a sixth sense," he says of his decision to bring the then 16-year-old Yamal into the senior fold last autumn – and his instincts certainly served Spain well throughout the memorable campaign that followed in Germany.





Nico Williams and Lamine Yamal listen to instructions from their coach

**Now that the dust has settled on the tournament, what do you consider the keys to Spain's outstanding performances at this EURO?**

Fundamentally, it was about having an idea. We were faithful to a playing idea. We started working on it when we joined [the Spain national team], over a year and a half ago, and it was about sticking to this playing approach as well as getting it right when adapting to the players, whom we knew really well, in order to develop this style of play. I think that our playing style was clear to see – we played every game with a very defined style, with many options, which is what we'd aimed for. It was perfectly executed by the players themselves, who were the protagonists. They followed the plan really well and were able to put their individual potential to use for the good of the team. The most important thing was this idea, which we wanted to develop when we came in, and I'll say it again: the players themselves were the protagonists when it came to perfectly executing it.

**Before and after the final, you answered questions from the media about the more vertical football of your Spain side, compared to the tiki-taka style of that golden era from 2008 to 2012. For you, what exactly is playing more vertical football, and what is the importance in this of finding space between the lines?**

That was the idea – developing a quicker style of football when it was possible to do so, but always based on having the ball and, in turn, creating space. Spaces on the pitch don't appear on their own – you have to create these spaces and then fill them. So we'd set out to dominate the game with the ball in order to prise our opponents open, knocking the ball around and seeking out spaces, and then go and attack them, of course. We attacked them in different ways. When teams dropped deep, it was definitely harder to attack them because there was almost no space so we had to seek out space by combining moves together and being the most effective at position-based attacks.

But of course, we didn't stop attacking at pace – and I think that we did that really well. When the opposition were further forward and we won the ball back with aggressive pressing, which we implemented throughout the tournament, we were able to make fast transitions and run into the spaces really quickly. With this balance between a more position-based attack, which was more about combinations, and being a more unpredictable team when it came to counterattacking at pace – because we had really quick players who could give us this option – I think that we were a really complete team and difficult to defend against.

**Given the impact that Lamine Yamal and Nico Williams had on the tournament, could you talk about your use of your wingers specifically?**

For me, wingers are really important. I'm convinced that football has always been about having good wingers, regardless of whether they play on the flank corresponding to their stronger foot or not because, at the end of the day, what you're looking for is a lot of width and more penetration. It's true that it depends on the individual – some will give you more width as they'll be more natural dribbling down the wing, and others will cut in if that gets

**"WE WERE FAITHFUL TO A PLAYING IDEA AND IT WAS ABOUT STICKING TO THIS APPROACH"**







Marc Cucurella impressed with his link-up play with Nico Williams



**"FOOTBALL HAS ALWAYS BEEN ABOUT HAVING GOOD WINGERS; YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WIDTH AND MORE PENETRATION"**

them onto their stronger foot. This can be a difference-maker but, fundamentally, the message we send to our players is to stretch the game. The winger can find a lot of space by moving towards the touchline and finding more penetration when it comes to crossing, as well as when full-backs overlap and the wingers move out of their space, enabling the full-backs to occupy it.

Fundamentally, this makes the team more unpredictable because the opposition don't know how to defend against them. However, this is possible thanks to the great wealth of footballing and tactical quality that our wingers offer us. They're different kinds of players, all of them – Nico, Lamine, Ferran [Torres], Ayoze [Pérez], [Mikel] Oyarzabal and Dani Olmo when he needs to play there. They're all different kinds of players, but they offer – within the kind of winger we want to deploy – something different, each one of them. This gives us a lot of options when it comes to improving and progressing within this idea we have.

**You've mentioned above that spaces don't open up by themselves, and the same goes for the understanding between players, such as the full-backs and wingers being in sync. How do you as a coach help develop that understanding between players – for example, between Marc Cucurella and Nico Williams?**

Well, it's about creating 'automatismos' [decisions and thought processes that become automatic through repetitive practice] and movements. In the few training sessions that we have – but also over the many we've had throughout the year – it's about forming patterns of attack, where they know that the winger has a certain responsibility when the ball is out wide, but that when he's in the inside spaces, those spaces are occupied by the full-backs. That stems from lots of training, passing on messages and showing them videos. And then of course, the most important thing is the raw talent: having players who can interpret those situations.

A clear example of drawing opponents inside and then playing the ball to the outside was Mikel Oyarzabal's goal in the final. It comes from an inside pass, which [Oyarzabal] then spreads out wide, with a pass out to the wing, and he then looks to get into a scoring position, and Cucurella hits it across first time. That's a clear example of the fantastic way players interpret situations on the pitch – that idea of having spaces out on the wing that can be filled by the full-backs, the central midfielders like Fabián [Ruiz] or Dani Olmo when he's dropping back from his No10 role and is occupying those spaces, or even the wingers. And it's about understanding and acknowledging the quality of our innate talent, because we know these players interpret and develop that idea in an exceptional manner.



**To switch the focus to yourself, you have previously been a European champion with Spain at U19 and U21 levels. Your squad in Germany included players from those junior tournaments and also from your successful UEFA Nations League campaign in 2023. How much did those past experiences help your understanding of your players – and their understanding of the patterns of play that we’ve discussed?**

I have always talked about the fact that I have a very good understanding of the innate talent that we have, and that we have a strong understanding of the Spanish footballers [available]. To a large extent, this is because they’ve been with us at U19 and U21 level, at the Olympics and in the senior squad. They know exactly what we expect of them and we know what they can bring to the table. As for those with whom we’ve had less contact, because they’ve come into this process at a later stage, they’re very experienced players and we know that they can provide everything we ask of them.

Having that group, and knowing the innate footballing talent we have, makes things much easier and speeds up our work and training. We work a lot with video because, unfortunately, we don’t have a great deal of time between matches – the days between matches are basically for recovery. So we’re constantly having to work with videos, with explanations up on the boards, and we then apply the finishing touches on the pitch. But in that way, we’re fundamentally able to save time though as I’ve said before – and I want to underline – the players deserve great credit, because they are perfectly prepared and create the right conditions to be able to play in that manner.

**You’ve mentioned the benefit of knowing players already – individuals like Ruiz, Olmo, Oyarzabal and Mikel Merino, for example, who all played for you in an U21 EURO final. For obvious reasons, you didn’t have that history with Lamine Yamal. How did you decide that, aged 16, he was ready for the national team?**

[Before his debut] I’d had little time to get to know him because he’s so young, so he really hadn’t played a lot! But I’ve always believed in a sixth sense, and what I mean by that is that those of us who have reached a certain age have something else: experience. And experience gives us extra clues about players that, at other [earlier] times we might have missed, but now we’re more tuned into. And that’s exactly what happened with Lamine – we saw great potential in him, a great talent, and what’s more, when you get to know him, he has a good head on his shoulders for someone so young. Other 16-year-old players would be on their PlayStation – well, he is too, but they’d be out playing on the street and things. He’s much more mature and used to the demanding nature of football and that really helps with training him up and preparing him for this type of competition.

We’ve also been helping him along the way, encouraging him, speaking to him one-on-one about learning, about maturing, and Lamine has responded really well to all that. He has felt comfortable and has been able to make the most of his considerable potential. Of course, a lot of it is up to Lamine to do. He really has no limits, and let’s see how he progresses in the future. I hope to God he avoids any sort of problems and that he remains grounded – being humble and accepting all that comes with the journey as normal is all part of the process.

**To move on to the Player of the Tournament, Rodri, you described him as a ‘computer’ at one point during the EURO. For a coach, what’s it like having a player like that who always seems to makes the right choice in a matter of milliseconds?**

It’s a privilege to be able to coach Rodri. I’ve said it before, but he’s the best midfielder in the world. He’s won everything there is to win.

He’s a player who gives balance to the team. He makes everyone else play better. He understands the defensive game perfectly, when he has to make challenges or when he has to cover for someone. He is just perfect defensively. He never misses a pass; every pass he plays makes sense, and it always helps out his team-mates. He really is the perfect player and for us, he just gives us balance, and in such a key position for us. We call him ‘the perfect No6’ in terms of his balance and in terms of the positioning from all the other players as he’s always available to help out and give solutions. He’s really the engine of this team but, obviously, engines always need a lot more pieces to work properly – wheels, steering wheels, an ignition – which is the role of his team-mates. All this together means that that same engine works in one big machine including other team-mates who, overall, form this great team that we have.



**"I HAVE A VERY GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF THE INNATE TALENT THAT WE HAVE. WE KNOW WHAT THEY CAN BRING TO THE TABLE"**







**"WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND FOOTBALL WITHOUT RISK. THIS STYLE GIVES US A LOT MORE THAN IT TAKES FROM US"**



On the training pitch (top); hitting new heights after the final (above)

**You've spoken about Rodri's importance and yet without him, in the second half of the final, your team actually improved – you were finding more spaces and England's press became less effective. Could you explain how that happened?**

Because we're lucky enough to have put on in the second half the second-best player in the world in that position, in my opinion, and that is Martin Zubimendi. He's another great footballer, he has those same qualities that I was telling you about Rodri – he's like a clone of him. Of course he has his little nuances that make him Zubimendi, but we were lucky enough to put a player on who really adjusts to the game very quickly, who can also do all that I was explaining to you about balancing out the game, finding spaces, solutions, getting back to defend the box. I'm very lucky to have the two best players in the world in that position at my disposal, which is – and I really mean this – key for our style of play. It's such an important position to be able to play the way we do, and these two players are perfect at being able to understand the game and take it to the next level. It's much easier to win if you've got them, yet the real congratulations shouldn't go just to them, as I like to make sure all our players are appreciated. They help to improve the rest of the team, but the rest of the team also help them to improve so I really think what we've created here is a great team, right from the bottom up.

**For the final question, we'd like to ask you about the first goal in the final and, specifically, the ball from Dani Carvajal – a no-look pass, with the outside of his foot – to Lamine Yamal. There was a risk element, given the presence of England players close to Carvajal, so the question is about what level of passing risk is acceptable to you as a coach.**

We cannot understand football without risk. Football has, as part of its evolution, risk. It is about accepting risks, being brave, determined, able to do it, but separate from the fact that some day you might fail and in turn create an adverse situation. And, for us, this idea, this style, gives us a lot more than it takes from us, so we will continue putting our faith in that. Convincing and reinforcing players in order to play with enjoyment, with responsibility, of course, but from there, to make brave decisions. We don't want to limit the footballing potential of our players, who also feel comfortable this way.

And what we do is encourage them to keep developing their game, and to interpret it in this way. We never reproach any player who tries something – although we might do so when he doesn't try. If he tries, we never reproach any player, and that's what we're trying to communicate: complete confidence in them to grow as footballers at an individual level, but also – and this is the most important thing – to grow as a team because that individual contribution will enable the team to become that bit better every day.



# TACTICAL ANALYSIS



Kevin De Bruyne  
scores against  
Romania

A variety of tactical approaches caught the technical observers' eye from kick-off, but with goals at a premium and deep blocks a common defensive ploy, it often took something special to make the difference



# GROUP STAGE

The group stage featured a variety of tactical trends and several emerging themes, including Germany's runs behind. While Belgium found ways to exploit space behind the full-backs, Spain caught the eye for the good combination play between their wingers and full-backs. Going man for man was another trend as Serbia showed against England.

## MATCHDAY 1

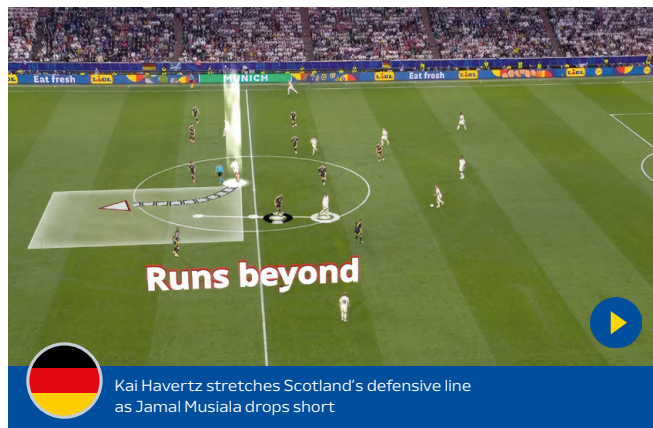
### GERMANY 5-1 SCOTLAND

## HOSTS FIND SPACE WITH RUNS IN BEHIND

Germany ended the group stage as the team with the most runs beyond the back line and they set the tone in their opening win over Scotland, in which the movement of Germany's attacking players caught the eye in the 5-1 triumph.

Ole Gunnar Solskjær highlighted the variety of runs by their attackers behind a Scotland defence set in a mid block in a 5-4-1 formation. Germany had players making runs either behind the defence or into pockets between the lines and Scotland, in the words of captain Andy Robertson, were too passive in their response and unable to "get enough pressure on the ball".

The second Germany goal, scored by Jamal Musiala, offered a perfect example. Musiala stepped back into his own half to draw centre-back Jack Hendry upfield and so create the space into which Kai Havertz made a run. Although Toni Kroos passed instead to İlkay Gündoğan, the latter then stepped forward and supplied Havertz, still in the pocket of space he had stepped into and ready to tee up Musiala to strike.



UEFA's performance analysis unit saw something similar in the opening goal from Florian Wirtz. Runs into the box by Gündoğan – who covered more distance than any other player – and Havertz forced Scotland's defenders to drop deep and this created the space that Wirtz attacked, receiving a pass from Joshua Kimmich and scoring. Robertson added of Germany: "They managed to mix up their play a lot. We didn't know whether they were going in behind or coming short in the pocket."

And when Scotland switched to a 5-3-2 to limit Germany's central penetrations, the hosts opened up more space on the outside. The theme continued in the second half, with Germany producing plenty more runs into the half-spaces against opponents often in a low block as they defended with ten men following Ryan Porteous's red card.

Germany captain Gündoğan praised his team's "intensity from the start", though in terms of runs behind, the tournament hosts were just getting started. Against Hungary they made a combined 75 runs behind, before raising their total to 79 against Switzerland.

Over the group stage, Havertz, the central attacker, contributed the most runs beyond the back line (52), followed by Wirtz (37) and Gündoğan (33). As a collective, meanwhile, Germany ranked first for most runs behind in the group stage with 221, followed by Türkiye (220) and Austria (215).



Jamal Musiala fires in against Scotland

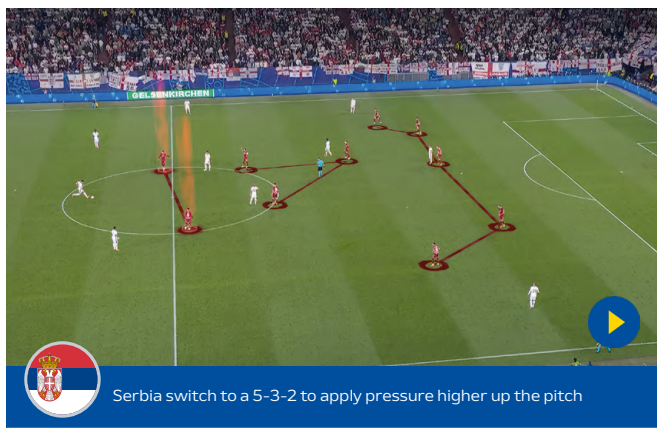


SERBIA 0-1 ENGLAND

## SERBIA FORCE ENGLAND BACK

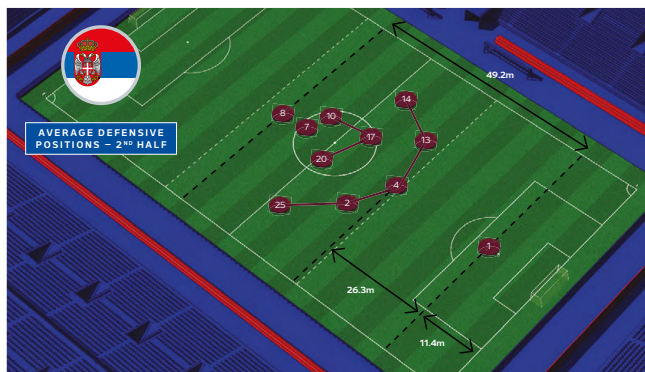
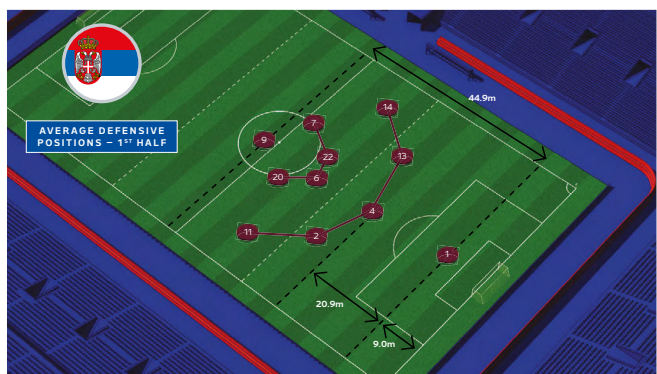
England took the points in their opening encounter but only after enduring an awkward second half in the face of Serbia's pressing strategy in Gelsenkirchen.

Rafa Benitez identified the switch to a more intense, man-for-man press as pivotal to Serbia getting on the front foot after a first half in which England scored the only goal. Having initially defended in a 5-4-1 formation and applied less pressure on England's centre-backs, Serbia switched to a 5-3-2 and occupied higher positions on the pitch.



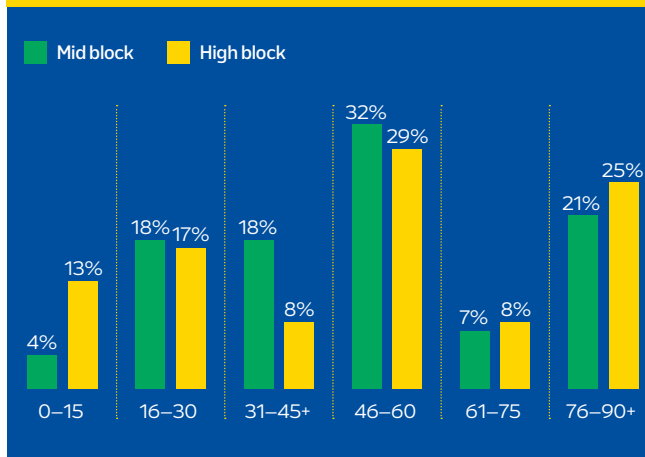
The above image helps illustrate their aggressive defensive work, with two players now leading the press from the front. In the action that followed, right wing-back Veljko Birmančević and centre-back Miloš Veljković each applied pressure to help force England backwards. From there, their forwards quickly pressed the England centre-backs and goalkeeper Jordan Pickford was forced to play long.

The graphics show the contrast between the average distance between the highest Serbia player and the goalkeeper in the two halves. In the first half, the distance was 44.9m; in the second, it was 49.2m.



To single out two individuals, goalkeeper Predrag Rajković's position was over two metres higher in the second half than the first. At the top of the pitch, Dušan Vlahović (No7), who defended as a right winger in the first half, can be seen in a central position in the second half. Dragan Stojković's side increased their pressures too. Between 46–60 minutes, they made 32% of all their pressures in a mid block and 29% of their overall number in a high block – reflecting a change of mentality as well as tactics, according to Benitez.

### TIMING OF THE PRESS



"All of them were more aggressive and closer to their opponents," said Benitez, citing Filip Mladenović's stronger defending against winger Bukayo Saka. "England were not a threat with runs in behind in the second half. The aggression and man-to-man defending of Serbia were enough to push them back."

In the middle third of the half, Serbia's pressing intensity dropped, which can be partly explained by the fact they had more of the ball. "Serbia were more offensive, with the wing-backs and even centre-backs taking more risks and playing one against ones frequently," added Benitez. "With Vlahović and [Luka] Jović at the top and [Dušan] Tadić between the lines and the wing-backs high and wide, [Ivan] Ilić had more time on the ball and they played better."

As they chased an equaliser between 76–90+ mins, Serbia increased the intensity again, producing a quarter (25%) of their total number of pressures in a high block. As for the impact on England, goalkeeper Pickford attempted 20 long passes in the second period, compared to eight before the break. Meanwhile, after 208 touches in the opposition half before the break, England managed only 153 after it as Serbia made it harder for them to circulate the ball.

As a final indicator, Serbia effected 67% of their pressing actions within two England passes – with a significant majority of those quicker pressures coming in the second half. As England captain Harry Kane summed it up afterwards: "They went almost man for man and we couldn't quite keep the ball well enough."



Phil Foden and Miloš Veljković





## MATCHDAY 2

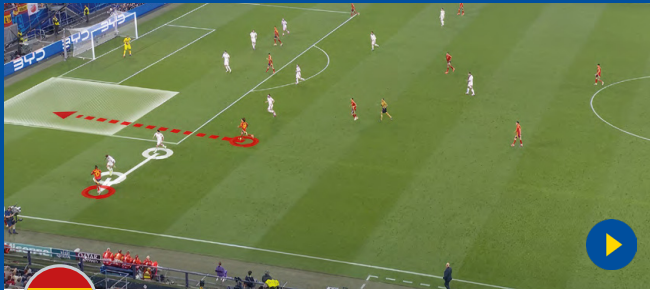
SPAIN 1-0 ITALY

### WING PAIR PROPEL LA ROJA

After Spain's 1-0 victory over Italy in their second Group B fixture, winger Nico Williams earned rich praise from Fabio Capello along with his Player of the Match award. "He was a constant threat every time he had the ball and positive in every one-v-one situation," said Capello.

Williams' total of 12 take-ons that night was the most by any player in a group stage game, while the crosses he delivered included the ball for the decisive Riccardo Calafiori own goal. Spain's left-sided threat had a further dimension through the partnership between Williams and Marc Cucurella, the full-back behind him.

The image shows how they attacked in tandem, often with an underlapping run from the left-back. In this particular action, Cucurella drew a defender with him, meaning Williams had only one man to beat when stepping inside to launch a shot against the crossbar.



Marc Cucurella makes an underlapping run to receive the ball in a cut-back area

According to Aitor Karanka, Williams sought to mix his approach and having Cucurella attacking with him allowed for even more variation. "Sometimes Nico, being right-footed, will come inside and leave the wing to Cucurella, and other times it's the opposite as Cucurella will come inside and Nico stays wide," observed Karanka.

Cucurella is a trusted lieutenant of Spain coach Luis de la Fuente – as a graduate of the coach's former Under-21 national team – and the image below showing his underlapping runs inside while Williams held the width helps explain why Spain ended the group stage ranked first for cut-backs.



Marc Cucurella underlaps to create space for Nico Williams to cut inside

BELGIUM 2-0 ROMANIA

### BELGIUM LOOK BEHIND FULL-BACKS

A feature of Belgium's game in the group stage was how they attacked space out wide behind the opposition full-backs on transitions, and it was pivotal to their 2-0 win against Romania. The image below illustrates their approach, showing the height of the opposition full-backs as Belgium won the ball inside their own half. From there, Kevin De Bruyne was able to drive forward into the space highlighted on the left before coming inside, helped by striker Romelu Lukaku drawing a defender with him on a run to the left. Rather than pass to Lukaku, De Bruyne looked to the right, to the unmarked Dodi Lukébakio, who cut inside before unloading a shot.

A pivotal feature of Belgium's counterattacking game was De Bruyne's intelligence between the lines and ability to run into the right spaces. In each of Belgium's three group fixtures, he was ranked first for



Belgium exploit space behind Romania's full-backs

receiving the ball between the lines – including 16 times in the opening game against Slovakia. The image below helps to display De Bruyne's movement in a sequence where Belgium regained the ball through Jérémy Doku's interception in the centre circle and hit the space behind the full-backs once more. With Romania right-back Andrei Rațiu pushed up the pitch, Lukaku fed De Bruyne into the space behind him in an action that ended with the captain delivering a low ball just beyond Doku. As Romania coach Edward Iordănescu said, when Belgium won the ball, they gave their rivals problems. "They have speed, explosiveness, power," said Iordănescu, who felt Romania had struggled with "the box-to-box tempo".

Belgium's intent was clear in their opening match against Slovakia, after which coach Domenico Tedesco said: "We had to play more in behind because they had a really high line. This was one of the points we mentioned at half-time. You saw the big chance of Romelu after Yannick [Carrasco] played the deep ball. This is the way you can play against these high lines." It helps to have a player with the powers of vision and execution of De Bruyne, who produced ten line-breaking passes against Romania, including a through ball for Lukaku, who beat Florin Niță with his shot. Unfortunately for the striker, it was one of his three disallowed goals during the tournament.



Kevin De Bruyne's movement to receive in the space behind the full-back



MATCHDAY 3

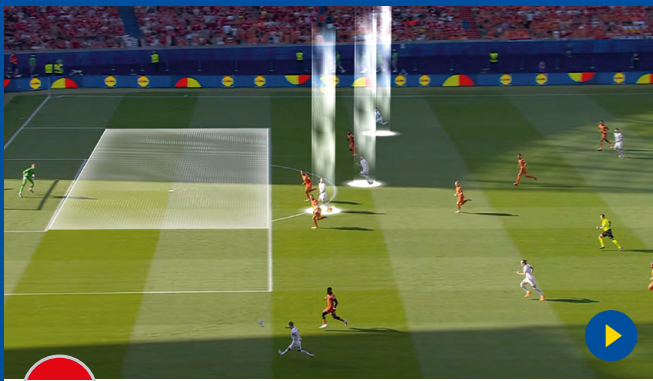
NETHERLANDS 2-3 AUSTRIA

**AUSTRIAN CROSSING REAPS REWARDS**

No team in the group stage delivered as many crosses as Portugal, with 66 from open play alone. Yet when it came to crosses that led to goals, Austria ranked first. Their six goals in Group D included three from crosses (own goals included), and two came in their memorable 3-2 win over Netherlands.

In their previous fixture, Ralf Rangnick's men had opened the scoring against Poland with a Gernot Trauner header from a cross, and against the Dutch, they struck twice more this way.

This was actually the group stage fixture in which Austria produced their lowest number of open-play crosses – seven, compared to 20 in their first match against France and 28 in their subsequent last-16 fixture against Türkiye – yet within six minutes in Berlin, Netherlands' Donyell



Alexander Prass delivers an early cross after Austria create a 3v2 overload on the left wing



Florian Grillitsch cuts back from the byline and Romano Schmid (highlighted) attacks the space

Malen had turned an Alexander Prass delivery past his own goalkeeper. In a fast start by Austria, left-back Prass served notice of his crossing ability with a deep, first-time ball inside two minutes. The screengrab on the left shows the benefit of the early delivery by Prass: as the ball came across, the Netherlands defenders were all still running backwards and thereby facing their own goal, as their body positions show. This is the benefit of an early ball, and a near-identical delivery by Prass soon after brought the reward of Malen's own goal.

At this point of the tournament, UEFA's performance analysts had already noted that teams were targeting the space near the byline from which to deliver cut-backs and this was the source of Austria's second goal – a 59th-minute header by Romano Schmid. The image of this goal (above), shows how two Dutch defenders followed Marko Arnautović towards the five-metre box in anticipation of Florian Grillitsch's ball from the cut-back zone – and this left space behind, into which Schmid ran to connect with Grillitsch's cross.



Romano Schmid scores from a cut-back



Another feature of Austria's display was their high intensity. "Austria were fantastic from a physical point of view," said loan Lupescu and, as a measure of their forceful, front-foot start to the game, Netherlands had completed just two of nine attempted passes by the time of Malen's own goal.

While coach Rangnick praised his side's "extreme energy output on the pitch, which you could feel in every phase of the match", the reaction of his Netherlands counterpart, Ronald Koeman, was understandably different. "Of course, I expected the Austrians to play with intensity, but I also expected us to start better than we did," he said, bemoaning their lack of pressure. "We weren't aggressive enough, our defence wasn't positioned properly and we lost the ball unnecessarily too often."

The outcome was Austria's second straight win and a place at the top of their group – the first time they had achieved that at a major tournament since 1978.

## UKRAINE 0-0 BELGIUM

### UKRAINE MAKE SPACE TO ATTACK

Ukraine became the first team ever eliminated from a UEFA European Championship group stage despite a haul of four points. Yet their ability to find men between the lines drew praise from David Moyes following their final, goalless Group E encounter with Belgium.

Attacking midfielders Mykola Shaparenko and Georgiy Sudakov were the pair who troubled Belgium by getting into pockets and progressing attacks, particularly in the first half.

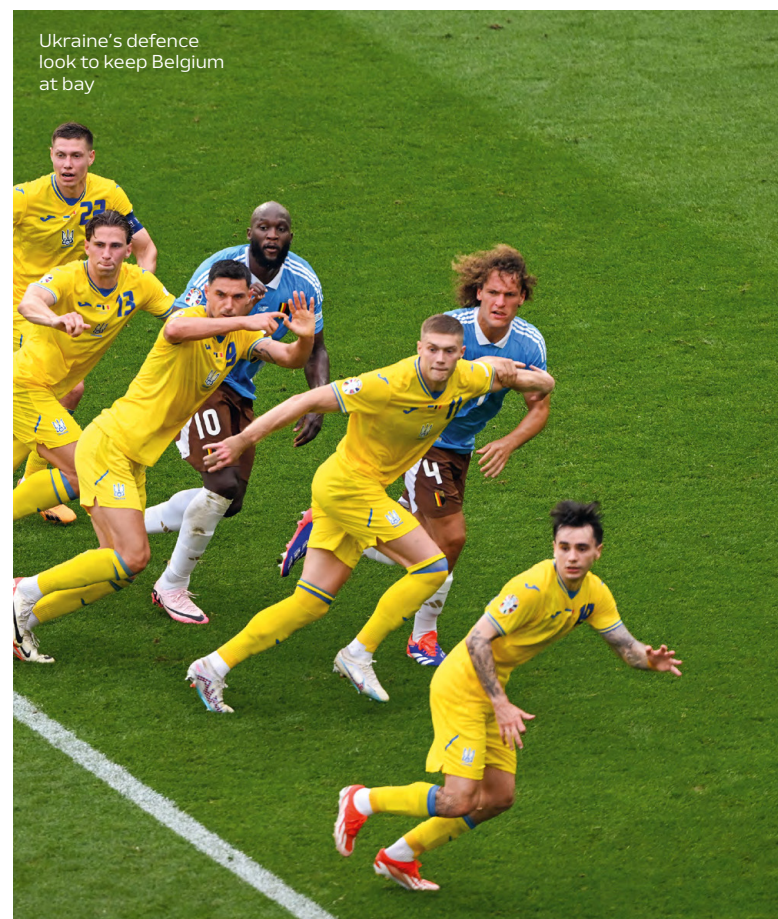
The image below shows Ukraine in a 3-5-2 shape in the build-up phase, with Shaparenko and Sudakov highlighted in advanced positions. As the first period progressed, they found space behind and around Belgium midfielders Youri Tielemans and Amadou Onana, with this first example concluding with Shaparenko setting up a shooting chance for Roman Yaremchuk.



Ukraine's 3-5-2 shape with Mykola Shaparenko and Georgiy Sudakov in advanced positions

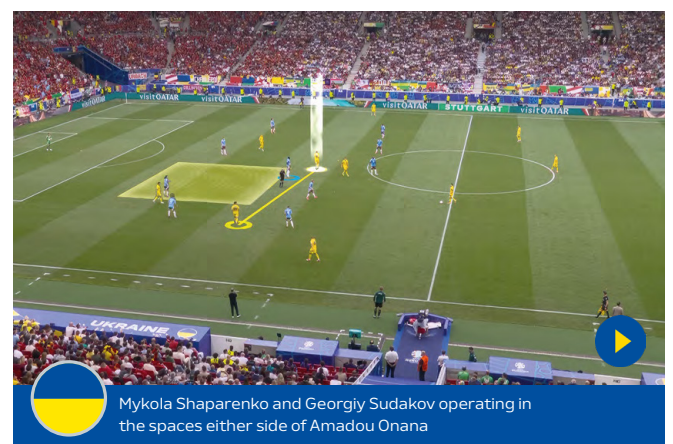
When Tielemans pushed up on the right centre-back Illia Zabarnyi, this left Onana on his own against Shaparenko and Sudakov. And when Onana then got tight to Sudakov, left-sided centre-back Mykola Matviyenko was able to find Shaparenko free in the centre circle, from where he advanced to supply Yaremchuk for a shot.

Another chance came from Shaparenko and Sudakov again working either side of Onana. With his blindside run, Shaparenko got into space to collect another line-breaking pass by Matviyenko. This led to a 3v2 overload for Ukraine centrally in the final third and Shaparenko – with one of his six line-breaking passes – duly slipped the ball through for Yaremchuk, breaking between Wout Faes and Timothy Castagne. Rather than shoot, however, he attempted a ball across goal which just evaded Artem Dovbyk. Overall, it was Matviyenko who produced the most line-breaking passes (11) for Ukraine, with fellow defender Zabarnyi contributing eight. "The right



centre-back Zabarnyi made a couple of very good passes through the lines," said Moyes. As for the men they were picking out in the pockets, Shaparenko received six passes between the lines and Sudakov ten – more than any other player on the pitch. Their movements are illustrated in the images on the left and below.

Belgium adjusted in the second period, with their midfielders covering more effectively, and the eventual stalemate meant the group finished with all four sides on four points – and Ukraine achieving that unwanted milestone.



Mykola Shaparenko and Georgiy Sudakov operating in the spaces either side of Amadou Onana





## ROUND OF 16

Jude Bellingham's last-gasp leveller against Slovakia

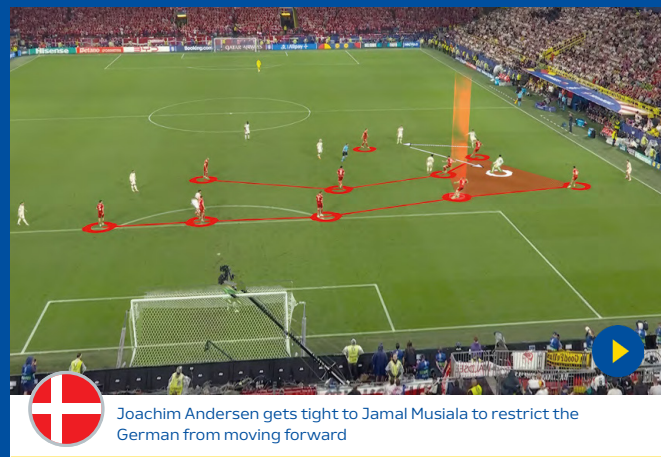
With an average of 2.25 goals per game, this was the lowest-scoring round of 16 since the introduction of the extra knockout round in 2016. According to UEFA's technical observers, there was a more cautious approach from certain teams, with five of the 16 declining to press high and instead dropping into a block. In the group stage, teams had dropped deeper 20% of the time, but now that increased and Denmark, Slovakia and Slovenia all offered examples worthy of analysis. This prompts the accompanying question of what a team should do to penetrate opponents sitting deeper, and the response of both Switzerland and Netherlands was impressive.

### GERMANY 2-0 DENMARK

## GERMANY BREAK THROUGH

How do you contain the threat of Jamal Musiala? That question must have occupied more than a few coaching minds during EURO 2024. On the tournament's opening night, he helped Germany dizzy Scotland's defenders with their rapid attacking movements, and by the end of the group stage, he featured among the top five players for take-ons.

It was no surprise, therefore, when Denmark went into their last-16 tie with the hosts with a plan to restrict Musiala's impact. Operating in a 5-4-1 defensive shape, Kasper Hjulmand's men looked to get tight to Musiala, with right-sided centre-back Joachim Andersen, in particular, stepping out of the Danish back line to close him down.



Joachim Andersen gets tight to Jamal Musiala to restrict the German from moving forward

The above image offers an example of just that, displaying a moment in the first half after Toni Kroos fed the ball to Musiala in a pocket of space among the red shirts. Because Andersen applied immediate pressure, Musiala could not face forward and instead, played a forced pass inside which was intercepted, sparking a Denmark counterattack yielding an opportunity for Rasmus Højlund.

Although Musiala was still able to get into positions to receive between the lines – six times in the first period and nine times overall – Aitor Karanka remarked that "in the first half Andersen was pressing him really well". Denmark's defending was such that Musiala had only a 15% success rate for take-ons in the match – a noticeable



drop from 47% in the group stage, when only Switzerland had been able to stifle the host team to any significant degree.

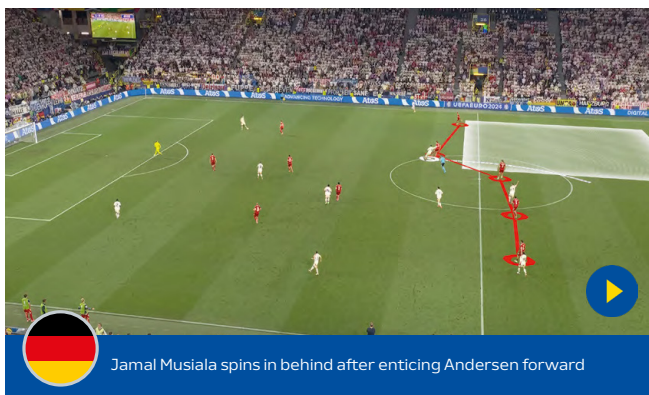
To explain Switzerland's success, Murat Yakin's team, also set up in a 5-4-1 defensively, had conceded the width in order to concentrate on shutting down space centrally, with midfield pair Granit Xhaka and Remo Freuler leading the effort by screening in front of the centre-backs. In the words of Germany coach Julian Nagelsmann: "The Swiss team closed the spaces and in front of their box it was not that easy to play through the middle."

On that night, Kai Havertz had moved out wide of the opposition's defensive shape in search of the ball and it took the introduction of Niclas Füllkrug to give Germany a greater presence in the penalty box, leading to their eventual equaliser.

To go back to Denmark, their fortunes turned early in the second half in Dortmund when Andersen had a goal disallowed for offside and was almost immediately judged to have committed the handball offence for the penalty from which Havertz made it 1-0. According to Karanka, this meant the centre-back "couldn't be as aggressive as he was in the first half". And when he did step out of the back line to follow Musiala into the opposition half in another attempt to get tight



to him, this led to the hosts' second goal. With Germany centre-back Nico Schlotterbeck given time to pick a pass, he played the ball behind Denmark's high line, freeing Musiala. Having spun behind Andersen, the 21-year-old sped through to score his third goal of the finals and secure Germany's quarter-final place.



## ENGLAND 2-1 SLOVAKIA (AET)

### ENGLAND ON THE BRINK

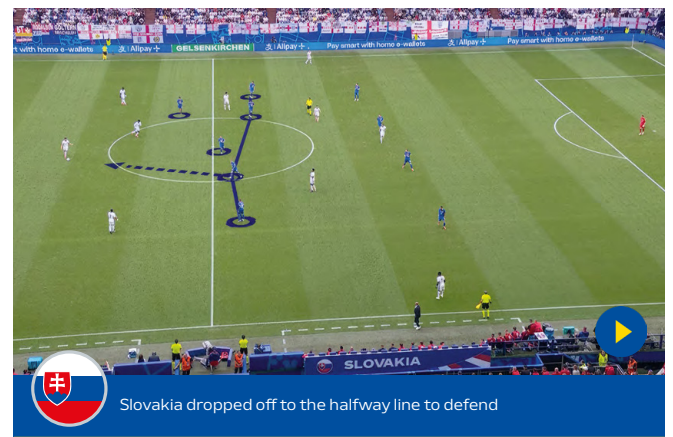
"We allowed England very little," said Slovakia coach Francesco Calzona after his team came within a minute of victory in Gelsenkirchen. Indeed, so effective was Slovakia's compact mid-block that Jude Bellingham's acrobatic 95th-minute equaliser – the spark for England's 2-1 extra-time triumph – was the first attempt on goal from Gareth Southgate's side.

"Playing through the pressure in midfield is a problem we have had a long time," admitted Southgate, and it was so nearly a problem that sank England.

As the two images show, Slovakia's 4-5-1 defensive shape became a 4-4-2, with one of the midfielders stepping up to press the England defenders alongside central striker David Strelec. The wide midfielders stayed narrow to help ensure that compact shape and Michael O'Neill observed: "Slovakia were very disciplined in pressure and blocking the centre of the pitch. Early on, they showed a good defensive shape, blocking the middle of pitch and forcing England to play diagonals. They were also brave, pressing high, with the 8s getting up to the England centre-backs. Their midfield players were aggressive and they were stretching England by getting men forward."

The sequence featured in the first image ended with Slovakia pushing England backwards to the point where the ball went to goalkeeper Jordan Pickford before John Stones then sent an attempted long pass out of play. Slovakia executed 48 mid-block presses overall, forcing England backwards 12 times. By contrast, only nine times did England manage to progress past the press.

"High pressure has caused us problems before," admitted Southgate. "[Slovakia had] five across midfield and the centre-forward worked incredibly hard. The route through was wide and then around and we were too slow to do that."







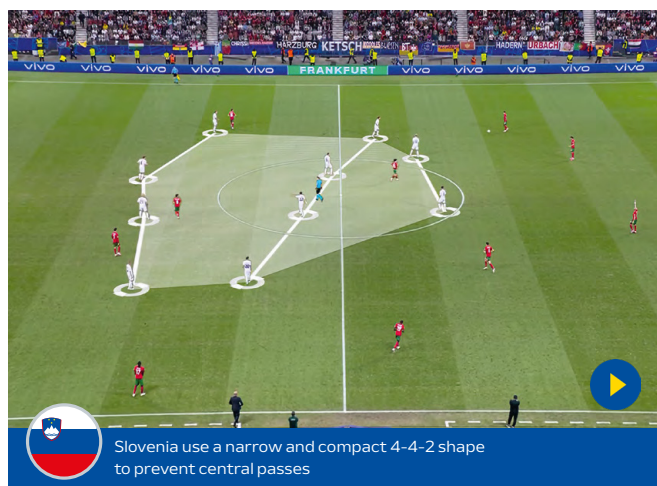
Slovenia pack the box to defend Portugal's threat from crosses

PORTUGAL 0-0 SLOVENIA (AET; 3-0 PENS)

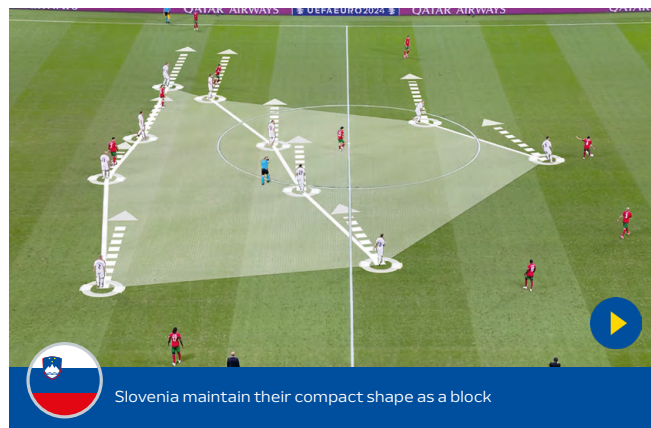
## SLOVENIA FRUSTRATE PORTUGAL

"Slovenia spent almost the entire game defending," said Cristiano Ronaldo – and how well the impressively disciplined and resolute underdogs did that as they took Portugal to penalties in Frankfurt. And although Slovenia lost the ensuing shoot-out, thanks to Diogo Costa's heroics, the stalemate across 120 minutes ensured that Matjaž Kek's men ended their second participation in a EURO final tournament technically undefeated, with four draws.

Against Portugal, they frustrated their opponents with a structured 4-4-2 set-up, keeping a compact shape which afforded Roberto Martínez's side little space between the lines – as illustrated by the image above and these two screengrabs.



Slovenia use a narrow and compact 4-4-2 shape to prevent central passes



Slovenia maintain their compact shape as a block

"Defensively, they played compact and dropped off to the halfway line, where their two strikers then pressed the ball," said match observer Packie Bonner.

One of Slovenia's key tasks was to disrupt the Portugal pivot João Palhinha, while they also made it difficult for Bruno Fernandes between the lines. If Martínez later cited the slow Frankfurt pitch as a reason for removing Vitorino Pereira just after the hour – and sending on the speedy Diogo Jota instead – even when Jota won an extra-time penalty, Jan Oblak saved Ronaldo's kick.

The experienced Oblak communicated well with his defenders and together they defended their box superbly, Kek's players getting back consistently into the right positions to resist a barrage of 31 open-play crosses. "Their two central defenders, Vanka Drkušić and Jaka Bijol, defended crosses exceptionally well," added Bonner and it is worth adding that Slovenia's collective resistance included a total of 37 clearances – a figure equalled in this round by Slovakia (v England) and surpassed only by Türkiye (with 54 v Austria).





## BREAKING THE MID-BLOCK

### Netherlands, Switzerland and France all found ways through the mid-block to reach the last eight

If this section has focused so far on teams' efforts out of possession, that is not to say they had it all their own way. Indeed, more than one side impressed UEFA's technical observers with the strategies used to penetrate opponents set up in a mid-block.

To begin with the Netherlands, they built the play against Romania in a 3-2-2-3 and their fluidity was fundamental to the 3-0 victory they achieved. A box midfield has the purpose of producing overloads centrally and the key for the Netherlands' success within this system was Xavi Simons' clever positioning between the lines.

This is illustrated in the image of the lead-up to Cody Gakpo's opening goal: Simons found a pocket of space to collect the line-breaking pass from Jerdy Schouten and feed the ball out to Gakpo, who came inside to beat Florin Niță at his near post.



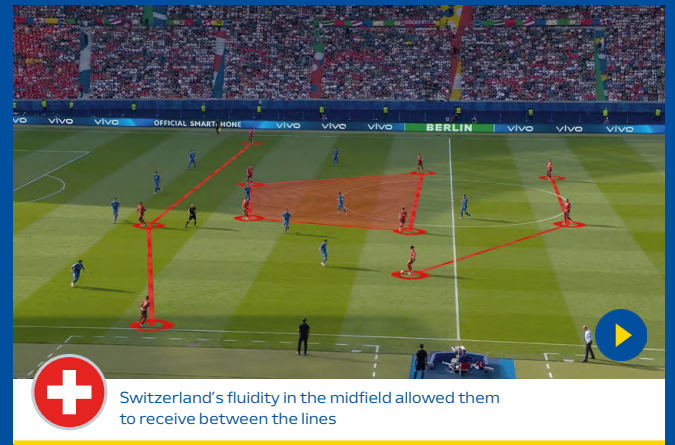
Netherlands' box midfield, with Xavi Simons between the lines

"Xavi Simons found a lot of space between the lines in a 3-2-5 attacking set-up and helped with the goal," said Ole Gunnar Solskjær. "The Dutch were comfortable as Romania couldn't get enough pressure on the ball," he elaborated. "They could play through to attacking midfielders Simons and [Steven] Bergwijn and then through to the wingers."

While Simons popped up in different positions inside, and ended the game ranked first for receiving between the lines (nine times), Gakpo stayed wide, ensuring the Netherlands also created on the outside. "Simons was good in the pockets, while Gakpo made good runs," Solskjær added.

Another team who showed eye-catching fluidity were Switzerland. In their opening group win over Hungary, left wing-back Michel Aebischer excelled by coming inside into the No10 position, from which he scored one goal and set up another. There was more of the same from Murat Yakin's men as they dethroned holders Italy in the round of 16 match.

"The Swiss rotations were excellent," said Avram Grant, and the image (top right) shows Aebischer again in a central position, with Ricardo Rodríguez, the left-sided centre-back, out on the wing. With their rotations, Switzerland gained superiority in the centre of the pitch, where the three midfielders in Italy's 4-3-3 formation were outnumbered, particularly when Breeel Embolo dropped deep into midfield. Crucially, the Swiss players were always available to receive



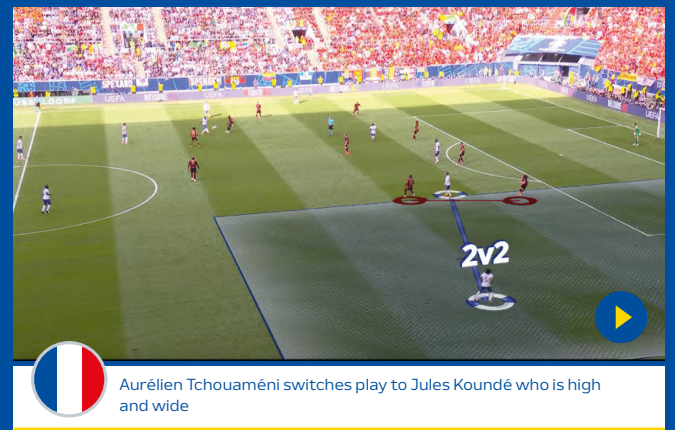
Switzerland's fluidity in the midfield allowed them to receive between the lines

between the lines – starting with captain Xhaka (13 times), who also produced 30 line-breaking passes.

Another strategy to beat the block, meanwhile, was the switch of play – and this was something seen from France in their 1-0 win over neighbours Belgium.

With France full-backs Jules Koundé and Théo Hernández pushing upfield during the build-up, midfielder Aurélien Tchouaméni dropped deep, either alongside the two centre-backs or just ahead of them, and looked to deliver diagonal passes to the wings. The image shows one such ball to Koundé on the right flank – one of four successful diagonal passes from him in the opening period – and it was the cue for Koundé, marauding up the right, to cross for Marcus Thuram to go close with a header.

For all of France's defensive solidity, Koundé played an impressive part offensively too that afternoon with five key passes, including a cross for another Thuram header and a low ball for a Kylian Mbappé attempt. And so, while they needed a Jan Vertonghen own goal to win the game, it was through no lack of trying by their player of the match.



Aurélien Tchouaméni switches play to Jules Koundé who is high and wide



Ruben Vargas (right) and Gianluca Mancini tussle for the ball

# 30

line-breaking passes by Granit Xhaka helped Switzerland bypass Italy's mid-block



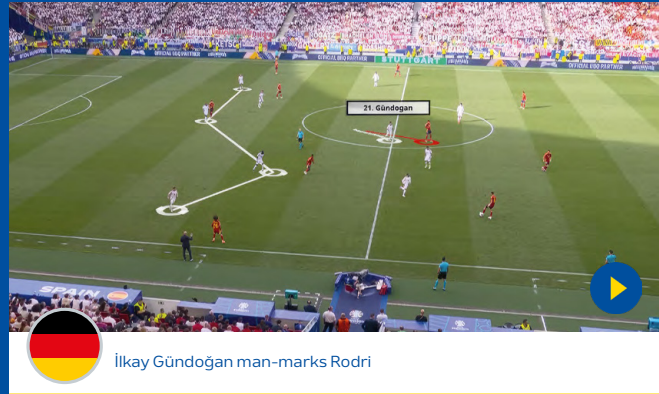
# QUARTER-FINALS

The quarter-finals brought the end of the road for Germany, but space and movement were prominent topics nonetheless. While Rodri's influence even without the ball helped Spain defeat the host nation, England began to find their flow by looking to their right side against Switzerland, and runs in behind were a vital feature of the Netherlands' meeting with Türkiye. For their part, France were still struggling to find top gear so had their defence to thank for success in a tightly contested tie against Portugal.

SPAIN 2-1 GERMANY (AET)

## RODRI HELPS SPAIN OUST HOSTS

Spain ended the hopes of Germany on an evening when midfielder Rodri again drew the focus of UEFA's observers. One of the game's main points of intrigue was the way Germany looked to limit Rodri's influence and how he, and Spain, responded. This first screengrab offers an illustration of Germany's efforts to nullify Spain in possession. They applied high pressure and the focus in this instance is İlkay Gündoğan sticking tight to Rodri. On this occasion, Gündoğan tracked Rodri as he dropped into his own half to collect from Aymeric



İlkay Gündoğan man-marks Rodri

Laporte. Rodri, with Gündoğan close, returned the ball to Laporte and even when it then ended at the feet of goalkeeper Unai Simón, the Germany midfielder did not shift his focus from following Rodri.

On this aspect of Germany's first-half display, match observer Avram Grant said: "The key was Gündoğan going after Rodri, man to man. Gündoğan was chasing him everywhere and Germany didn't let



Unai Simón stretches to keep out the ball against Germany



Spain build up. They marked very well in the first part of the first half and dominated with their pressing.”

With Germany’s efforts to restrict Rodri’s ability to dictate with the ball, he had his fewest touches in normal time (73) since Spain’s first fixture against Croatia (also 73). This was considerably fewer than his 108 touches against Italy and 131 against Georgia. That said, a player of Rodri’s intelligence is seldom short of solutions and he turned the tables with the clever movement with which he dragged Gündoğan with him to open up the passing lanes as Spain built the play in the lead-up to the opening goal.

This is featured in the image below, a sequence in which Dani Olmo came short to collect a pass from Laporte. With Gündoğan following Rodri, this left a passing lane open for Álvaro Morata to receive from Laporte before feeding Lamine Yamal on the right.



Rodri’s movement drags İlkay Gündoğan away and opens a passing lane into Álvaro Morata

It is worth highlighting goalscorer Olmo’s participation too. He was involved from the start of the move, bringing Toni Kroos over to the left as Spain created space for Morata to step into. As the move unfolded, Olmo began his run towards the box, accelerating at the perfect time to ensure he arrived unmarked to connect with Yamal’s ball and apply a first-time strike past Manuel Neuer.

For Olmo, an early replacement for the injured Pedri, it was his second goal of the finals after coming off the bench and he later got his second assist with the cross for fellow substitute Mikel Merino’s winning header deep in extra time – further evidence of the impact of substitutes on the tournament.

#### PORTUGAL 0-0 FRANCE (3-5 PENS)

### SOLID FRANCE ADVANCE

After France’s quarter-final success against Portugal, coach Didier Deschamps reflected that even though his team’s attack had yet to fully ignite, their defensive soundness was earning them victories. “We’re very solid defensively right now, our goalkeeper too, and if you’re not too efficient in attack, it helps you to win games,” he said after a goalless draw that was followed by victory on penalties. Indeed, with this Hamburg stalemate, France had four clean sheets from five matches. They had yet to score from open play, but, equally, nor had they conceded a goal beyond Robert Lewandowski’s Matchday 3 spot kick for Poland.

Their approach was clear: when Portugal built up, Deschamps’ men dropped into a mid-block as in their previous matches. Their midfield three stayed narrow to stop Portugal playing through them, denying space between the lines for creative sparks like Bernardo Silva and Bruno Fernandes. They were happy to let Portugal attack outside their defensive shape, trusting in their ability to defend their penalty box – something they did impressively, with William Saliba making eight clearances (seven of them headers) and his fellow centre-back Dayot Upamecano four (three headers).

“We managed to remain concentrated and defended well,” said Saliba, and the full-backs played their part too, with Jules Koundé and Theo Hernández each winning more than two-thirds of their duels.

These two images, from France’s earlier 0-0 group stage draw with the Netherlands, help to illustrate their defensive approach. First, the back four push up in order to keep a compact shape as the Dutch play the ball backwards.



France’s defensive back line squeezes up on a backwards pass

Then, they are poised to drop and the key point is their body shape, which is clear in the second image: they stand side-on, open and ready to move in the event of a ball or run in behind.



William Saliba and Dayot Upamecano prepare to drop to defend the long ball in behind

As Rafa Benítez observed, France’s attacking threat came in transitional moments. Kylian Mbappé actually recorded the tournament’s highest sprint in this match (36.7 km/h), though Benítez highlighted the impact of a different player, substitute Ousmane Dembélé, in one-v-one situations out wide. Although Dembélé only entered the game in the 67th minute, he ranked joint-first in the quarter-finals for take-ons, alongside Spain’s Olmo and Portugal’s Nuno Mendes – with nine each and a 66% success rate in his case.



Bernardo Silva and Kylian Mbappé



ENGLAND 1-1 SWITZERLAND (5-3 PENS)

**ENGLAND FIND THE RIGHT ANSWER**

The last time England had taken part in a EURO penalty shoot-out, Bukayo Saka's saved spot kick consigned them to defeat in the final against Italy three years ago. Consequently, his brilliantly curled equalising goal and subsequent conversion of England's third penalty in the 5-3 shoot-out triumph over Switzerland earned him the post-match headlines. Yet, from a tactical perspective, it was Saka's all-around contribution on the right which warranted the closest attention.

With England, for the first time in Germany, operating in a back five when out of possession, Saka had a right wing-back role to fill. However, this did not stop him providing their main attacking threat, taking on defenders and providing crosses.

The performance data showed that he produced the most ball carries into the final third (25) and the most crosses (nine). He was active without the ball too, with the most runs in behind (15) of any player. "England were looking to create on the right with Saka," said UEFA match observer Avram Grant. "He also defended very well on that side."

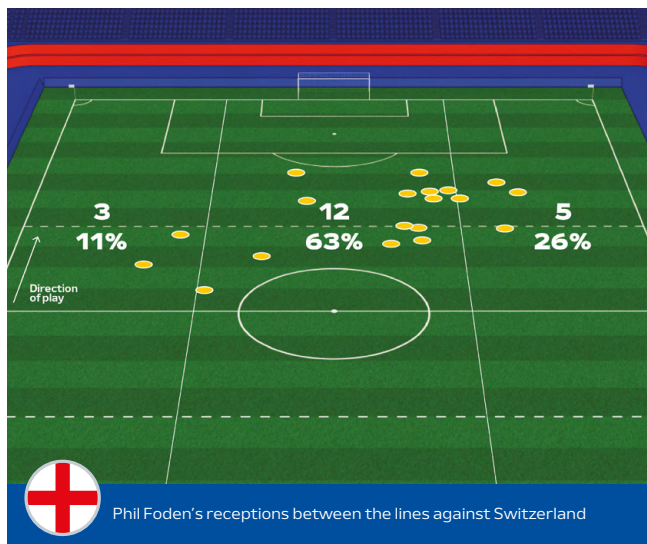
England manager Gareth Southgate made a similar observation, saying that defensively Saka "had to defend, track and be in the right positions" while also providing "the outlet in those one-v-one situations". He added of the 22-year-old: "We felt with the ball, the patterns that we used caused them problems at the side of their block. With Bukayo, we knew we had a one-v-one advantage in that area of the pitch, and he kept delivering."

To highlight the extent to which England looked to their right, 63% of their passes into the final third were on that side, with Saka receiving 25 of the 45 balls played there. And, crucially, it was from that flank that Saka's 80th-minute equaliser came. As the image shows, Declan Rice played a part by drawing Steven Zuber away to the right, giving Saka more space as he stepped inside past Michel Aebischer before curling a wonderful effort beyond the unsighted goalkeeper Yann Sommer and inside the far post.



Declan Rice's run behind creates space for Saka to cut inside

As a final point, Phil Foden was a notable presence on that side too, drifting across to receive passes there. Having begun the tournament on the left, the change of formation allowed Foden to play in the pockets. Indeed, by the end of normal time against the Swiss, he had received more than twice as many balls between the lines (19) as he did in the opening 90 minutes against Slovakia in the round of 16 (eight).



Phil Foden's receptions between the lines against Switzerland

NETHERLANDS 2-1 TÜRKIYE

**TÜRKIYE UNDONE BY DUTCH SWITCH**

The last of the four quarter-finals offered evidence of a key tournament trend. Türkiye took the game to the Netherlands before a tactical switch by Ronald Koeman helped the Dutch overturn a 1-0 half-time deficit – and a key feature for each team was their runs in behind when on top.

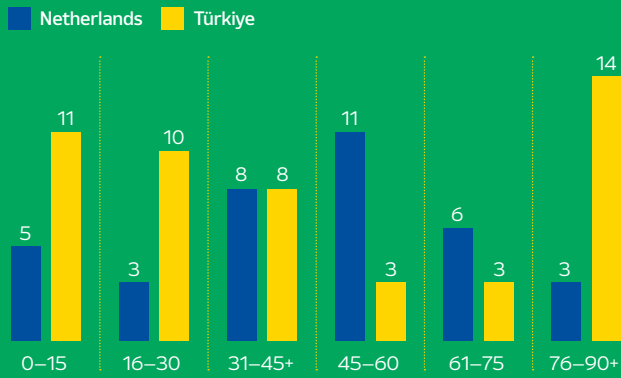
The chart (above right) shows their runs in behind in the opposition half in the game's different stages and, in the first half-hour, there were 21 from Türkiye and eight from the Netherlands, reflecting the aggressive start by Vincenzo Montella's side, who scored through Samet Akaydin after 35 minutes. "The first half was about Türkiye running behind, linking with players and playing counterattacks," said Benitez.



Memphis Depay on the ball against Türkiye



### RUNS IN BEHIND IN THE OPPOSITION HALF

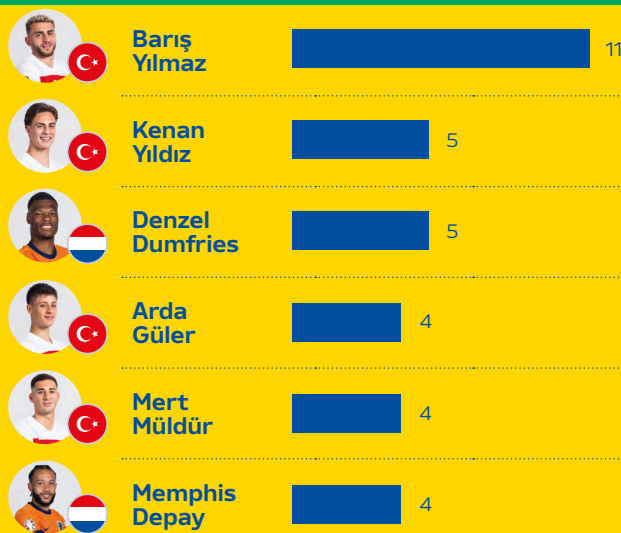


This image offers an illustration, showing Türkiye wing-back Mert Müldür high up the pitch to create a 2v1 with winger Barış Alper Yılmaz against Netherlands left-back Nathan Aké. As Benítez explained, there were other concerns for the Netherlands, with Arda Güler, the central attacker, swapping positions with Yılmaz, and left winger Kenan Yıldız “running into the pocket” on the other side.



The second chart underlines the impact of Yılmaz, who, during that first period, made the most runs in behind in the opposition half (11). Tellingly, four of the six players listed are Turkish, with Yılmaz followed by fellow winger Yıldız, forward Güler and wing-back Müldür.

### TOP RUNNERS IN BEHIND IN THE OPPOSITION HALF (1ST HALF)



What changed was Koeman’s introduction of Wout Weghorst as a target striker, with Memphis Depay dropping to join Xavi Simons at the top of their 3-2-2-3 midfield ‘box’. In the first half, Depay had been the central attacker, while right winger Steven Bergwijn, now replaced by Weghorst, would tuck inside alongside Simons.

“They now had a target man high and Xavi Simons and Depay a bit deeper, with Gakpo wide and the two midfielders, Tijjani Reijnders and Jerdy Schouten, dropping off to manage the play and push the ball wide,” explained Benítez. As a consequence, the Netherlands were able to search more both in the wide areas and behind the last line.

The contrast with the first half is underlined in this final chart, which shows three Dutchmen among the top five runners in behind in the opposition half during the second period, Simons leads the way with six.

Finally, most of these runs came before the 76th-minute Müldür own goal which decided the outcome. And to underline the intensity of Türkiye’s subsequent late charge, substitute Cenk Tosun – only on the pitch from the 82nd minute – ended with five runs in behind. A fitting finish for a team who ended the tournament ranked second for runs behind per minute in possession (2.54).

### TOP RUNNERS IN BEHIND IN THE OPPOSITION HALF (2ND HALF)







Nico Williams sets his sights on goal

## SEMI-FINALS

Spain's young wingers Lamine Yamal and Nico Williams excelled once again – and not just for their attacking play – in the semi-final comeback win over France. As for England, they had to stage a third successive fightback to overcome Netherlands, with another late goal on a night when they showed an impressive ability to play through the lines.

SPAIN 2-1 FRANCE

### WINGERS LIGHT LA ROJA'S WAY

Prior to the first semi-final, Lamine Yamal had already set up three goals for Spain. Twenty-one minutes into the Munich showdown with France, the teenager had a goal of his own – a megawatt moment which put him in the record books as the youngest scorer at a EURO finals tournament.

That strike, which sent the ball arcing past Mike Maignan from an eye-popping distance to equalise after Randal Kolo Muani's early headed goal, stole the headlines. However, it was the collective effort from Spain's wide players which had UEFA's observers scribbling in their notebooks.

To begin with Yamal on the right, he had behind him Jesús Navas, a 38-year-old full-back and survivor of Spain's EURO 2012-winning squad, who stepped in for the suspended Dani Carvajal and combined impressively with the 16-year-old ahead of him. Navas's presence in advanced positions allowed Yamal to drive inside more than in previous games. Indeed, he did just that when helping set up Dani Olmo's winning goal.

As is shown in the first image on the page opposite, with Navas progressing on the outside, Yamal moved inside and his movement served to disrupt the France defence, with left-back Theo Hernández passing him on to Kylian Mbappé in order to watch the run of Navas. Yamal continued on his horizontal run – one of 12 ball carries from him



Dani Olmo drives in Spain's winning goal

– and it ended with him feeding Olmo between the lines. From there, Olmo returned the ball to Navas on the right and the ensuing cross led to the decisive strike – a fierce shot deflected in off Jules Koundé after Olmo had pounced on a loose ball with speed and purpose.





Spain veteran  
Jesús Navas

If that was the attacking side, Yamal made a defensive contribution too: he was joint-second among Spain's players for ball recoveries (four) and joint-first for tackles (three). "He worked hard defensively and was a threat on the ball, impressing with his positioning and forming a productive partnership with Jesús Navas," said the UEFA technical observer panel.



Lamine Yamal moves inside as Jesús Navas supplies the width

The contribution of Navas warranted praise too, and not just for the milestone of becoming the oldest outfield player to appear in a European Championship or FIFA World Cup semi-final. In 58 minutes on the pitch, he made five clearances – joint-first among the Spain players.

Over on the other side, meanwhile, Marc Cucurella and Nico Williams stood out again too – this time for their defensive work. In Williams' case, it was the support he gave Cucurella in containing the threat of France right winger Ousmane Dembélé which caught the eye of UEFA observer David Moyes. "Dembélé had a couple of runs, but Spain doubled up with Cucurella and Williams," he said. And though Dembélé played a part in France's opening goal, with his switch of play to the left to Mbappé, who subsequently delivered the cross for Kolo Muani, overall Spain's left-sided duo dealt with him well.

The image (above right) offers an illustration showing how deep Williams dropped to support Cucurella against Dembélé, turning a possible 1 v 1 into a 2 v 1 in Spain's favour. Although Dembélé made nine crosses from open play (with one of them completed), the Cucurella–Williams combination succeeded in stopping him from attacking the box at times, thus limiting his effectiveness.



Nico Williams doubles up to support Marc Cucurella

The below graphic shows the average distance between Spain's left-sided pair, which was 8.7m – a sign of Williams' defensive discipline on the night. To offer a comparison to previous fixtures in this tournament, they had an average of 13.5m between them against Germany, with 10.9m v Italy and 9.8m v Croatia.



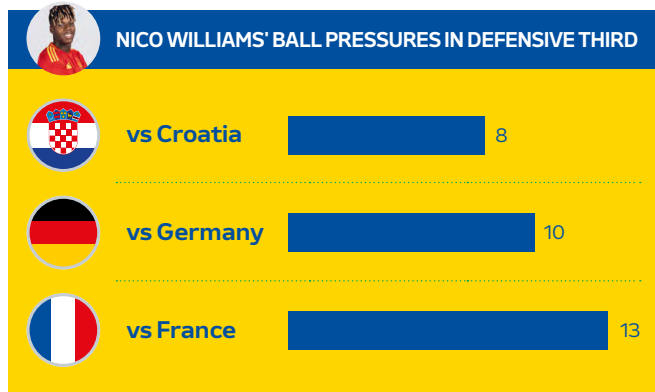
Spain average positioning out of possession in the defensive third

Another measure of Williams' hard work was his number of ball pressures in the defensive third compared to previous matches, underlining that he was tighter to the opposition and more active defensively. Against Croatia in the opening game, he made eight such pressures. That rose to ten against Germany in the quarter-finals (within the 90-minute data). Against France, he made 13 – the second-highest number among Luis de la Fuente's players – and his defensive output also included three ball recoveries to add to the four that Cucurella produced across the game on that side of the pitch. In short then, for all his attacking qualities, particularly his 1 v 1 threat, Williams showed an admirable willingness to embrace his defensive duties too.



Marc Cucurella and  
Ousmane Dembélé





NETHERLANDS 1-2 ENGLAND

## FODEN SHINES FOR ENGLAND

Dramatic moments had already marked England’s route through the tournament and now they produced another, with substitute Ollie Watkins’ 90th-minute winner. No team had previously reached the final of a EURO after conceding first in the round of 16, quarter-final and semi-final, so here was an England side with a rich seam of resilience. Yet if their belief was growing, so too was their fluency. “I thought we were excellent with the ball all evening,” said Gareth Southgate, and their passing between the lines certainly impressed UEFA’s observers.

This chart shows the players with most line-breaking passes and it is dominated by England players, reflecting their majority share of possession (58%). If Jude Bellingham was first-ranked with 12, the presence of defenders and other midfielders high on the list is an indication of England’s positive approach with the ball.

According to match observer Ole Gunnar Solskjær, England’s movement was a significant factor. “I really liked their willingness to run in behind and offer an option for a pass as the spaces in between then opened up.” By players moving and taking defenders with them, they created space for others. As a consequence, England managed 71 line-breaking passes – a significant rise on their total of 38 in their previous match against Switzerland. The first screenshot on P35 shows England building up in the sequence that ended with the award of their penalty equaliser and the white lines indicate the

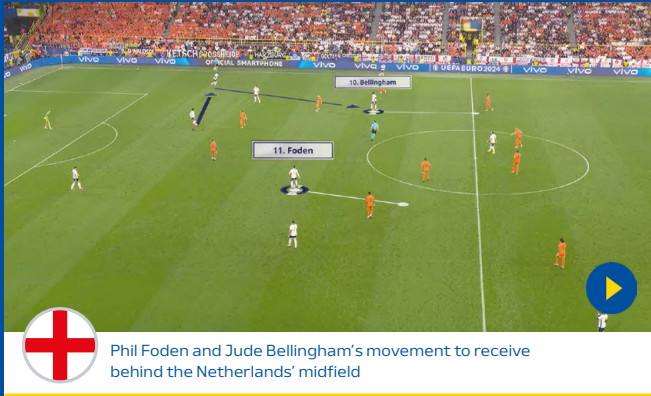






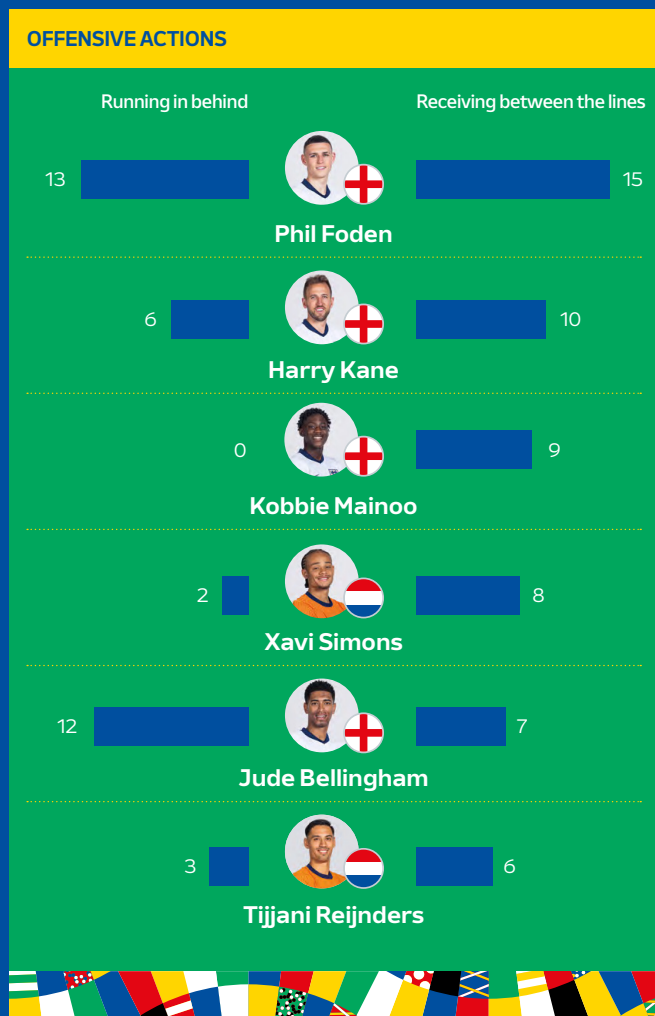
movement of Phil Foden and Bellingham as they look for spaces in between the lines, centre-back Marc Guéhi picking out Bellingham with the pass. Following Southgate's tactical tweaks in the wake of the late escape against Slovakia, that pair were now operating as two No10s in an attacking 3-4-2-1, and the data highlights how Foden, in particular, flourished in Dortmund.

This second graphic features the players who received the ball the most times between the lines – and leading the way are the England



trio of Foden (15), Harry Kane (ten) and Kobbie Mainoo (nine). Foden, as the chart displays, was also the player with the most runs in behind on the night (13).

Netherlands coach Ronald Koeman reflected afterwards that his team had struggled to deal with England during the first period, despite Xavi Simons' early goal. "England created problems in our midfield in the first half," he said. "We didn't control how they played



between the lines with Bellingham and Foden. We added one more in midfield after that and it was more even." That change came with the enforced withdrawal of the injured Memphis Depay before half-time, with Koeman replacing him with midfielder Joey Veerman.

As for Netherlands, scorer Simons was the player who got between the lines most to receive the ball (eight times). Before going off, Depay had also asked questions of England by dropping to the tip of a diamond as Netherlands looked to progress via the pockets centrally. "Depay is very good at knowing when to drop," said Solskjær and this left John Stones with the dilemma of whether to follow him or not. The pity for Depay and his team is that he had to depart the action after 35 minutes – an early setback on a night which ended for the Dutch with a painful late twist.

That came with Ollie Watkins' winning goal. Explaining his decision to introduce the substitute in place of captain Kane after 81 minutes, Southgate said he had seen the need for fresh energy in the final third. "We felt we needed some more legs up front," he explained. "Harry had taken a knock when he won the penalty in the first half. You know that Ollie can press a little better, and he will make those runs that are a problem for defenders early in a game but definitely later."

Indeed, Watkins made as many runs in behind during his 15 minutes on the pitch as Kane had in 81, albeit the latter is a different kind of striker who received the ball ten times between the lines, enabling others to make those runs. With Kane there, Foden, for example, made his 13 runs in behind and Bellingham ten of his eventual 12.



As for the movement that brought Watkins' big moment, it is displayed in the image below. There was an initial run by Bukayo Saka that left the Dutch defence disjointed, with Virgil van Dijk focused on Cole Palmer on his left. Cue a run from Watkins into the space behind Van Dijk and Palmer finding him with a through ball. Although centre-back Stefan de Vrij had followed Watkins' run, the striker was able to shield the ball before turning and unleashing a brilliant shot across goalkeeper Bart Verbruggen and inside the far post.





# TEAM OF THE EURO

Spain's individual quality was highlighted by their dominance of the Team of the Tournament

Spain's success at EURO 2024 was reflected by the presence of six members of Luis de la Fuente's side in UEFA's Team of the Tournament.

There were also players from England, France, Germany and Switzerland, with each player's individual performances and impact on their team taken into consideration by UEFA's technical observer panel when making their selection.

Three of the Spain contingent take up the midfield places, with Rodri, Fabián Ruiz and Dani Olmo all included to reflect their excellence both with the ball and without it – be it their capacity to keep the ball and control games, find penetrative passes, or win the ball back through their well-structured rest defence.

There are also three Spain players in the wide positions with full-back Marc Cucurella, source of the cross for Mikel Oyarzabal's winning strike in the final, included on the left behind winger Nico Williams, who impressed the observers with his 1v1 ability and was named Player of the Match in the final. Over on the right wing is Young Player of the Tournament Lamine Yamal, whose explosion on the international stage was one of the stories of this EURO. As Packie Bonner said after the final: "Spain's wingers made the difference."

To complete a youthful-looking front three, the observers chose Germany's Jamal Musiala, integral to the hosts' swift attacking movements and one of the tournament's joint-top scorers.

As for the rest of this selection, goalkeeper Mike Maignan and centre-back William Saliba are included from a France side who did not concede a goal from open play before the semi-finals. Joining them in the defence are right-back Kyle Walker, one of the senior figures in the back line of runners-up England, and Manuel Akanji, the defensive linchpin of quarter-finalists Switzerland.



The Team of the Tournament was selected by UEFA's Technical Observer panel based on performances during the EURO finals.



**MIKE MAIGNAN**

**GK**

**FRANCE**

An authoritative presence, decisive in both his defensive and offensive actions

**4**

MAIGNAN KEPT A TOURNAMENT-HIGH FOUR CLEAN SHEETS



**KYLE WALKER**

**DEF**

**ENGLAND**

The right-sided defender was strong in duels both aerially and on the ground

**279**

PASSES INTO THE OPPOSITION HALF, RANKED FIRST FOR DEFENDERS



**WILLIAM SALIBA**

**DEF**

**FRANCE**

Defended his box superbly with the most clearances (29) for France

**96%**

PASS ACCURACY, RANKED FIRST





**MANUEL  
AKANJI**

**DEF SWITZERLAND**

Key figure both with his defensive leadership and playing out from back

**24**

AKANJI WAS FIRST IN CARRIES FOLLOWING A DEFENSIVE ACTION



**MARC  
CUCURELLA**

**DEF SPAIN**

Linked superbly with Williams on the left, such as with his underlapping runs

**1**

CUCURELLA'S FIRST EURO ASSIST TIED UP THE FINAL WINNER



**RODRI**

**MID SPAIN**

A true midfield leader who dictated the tempo of the game for the champions

**73**

LINE-BREAKING PASSES – THIRD HIGHEST AT THE TOURNAMENT



**DANI  
OLMO**

**MID SPAIN**

Excellent movement and runs from deep yielded five goal involvements

**65**

RECEPTIONS BETWEEN THE LINES – RANKED SECOND



**FABIÁN  
RUIZ**

**MID SPAIN**

Got into advanced positions to boost the attack but also covered defensively

**46**

FABIÁN'S 46 RECOVERIES WERE THE MOST OF ANY PLAYER



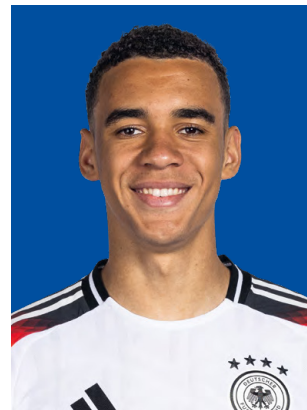
**LAMINE  
YAMAL**

**FOR SPAIN**

The teenager shone with his pace, dribbling ability and eye for choosing the right pass

**4**

YAMAL HAD THE MOST ASSISTS AT EURO 2024



**JAMAL  
MUSIALA**

**FOR GERMANY**

Scored three goals and was always a threat with his movement between the lines

**7.6**

MUSIALA HAD THE THIRD MOST TAKE-ONS PER GAME



**NICO  
WILLIAMS**

**FOR SPAIN**

Brought directness, 1v1 ability and also supported his full-back defensively

**2.06**

WILLIAMS RANKED FIRST IN EXPECTED ASSISTS





# AWARD WINNERS

Spain were steered to the title by an experienced midfielder and a youthful winger who impressed and entranced in equal measure

Rodri lifts the trophy; Lamine Yamal (right) took the step up in his stride





## PLAYER OF THE TOURNAMENT **RODRI**

### Rodri's ability to control and read games were key to Spain's run to the title

"The best player in the world" is how Luis de la Fuente described Rodri in his post-final press conference. Earlier in the tournament, Spain's coach had likened his midfield pivot to a "computer" for his exceptional reading of the game. UEFA technical observers Fabio Capello and Ioan Lupescu marvelled at this same ability when noting how Rodri scanned space before receiving the ball to ensure he was in the right position. As he received it, he had the perfect posture too: on his back foot, with shoulders opened and facing forward. Or as the player himself put it in a mid-tournament interview: "One of the key aspects in midfield is the speed with which you move the ball or the speed you bring to the game. You gain this speed by orienting your body, controlling the ball well, using your body well."

Such technical details help explain the admiration for the 28-year-old Player of the Tournament and his ability to run games for Spain. If his contribution included Spain's equaliser in the last-16 victory over Georgia, it was his passing that marked him out once more – his stats including an average of 13 line-breaking passes per game. He can describe the game almost as well as he plays it too. "It's important to know that the ball is much faster than any player," he elaborated in that interview with UEFA. "You see many players who aren't very quick, but who are actually quick with the ball because of what they do with it or thanks to how they shape their body and protect the ball. Players can anticipate by reading and understanding different situations. All these things are advantages that exist in football, and I don't know if they exist in other sports. In this sport, if you're clever, you can anticipate and do things better than others who are physically superior." With Rodri the prime example.

#### EURO 2024 STATS

**MINUTES PLAYED:** 521  
**GOALS:** 1  
**ASSISTS:** 0  
**PASSES ATTEMPTED:** 436  
**PASSES COMPLETED:** 405  
**PASSING ACCURACY:** 93%

## YOUNG PLAYER OF THE TOURNAMENT **LAMINE YAMAL**

### Records tumbled for the teenaged winger who sparked for Spain

That Lamine Yamal will be eligible for the Young Player of the Tournament award at the next EURO – he was born on 13 July 2007 – highlights the size of his achievements in Germany.

To list just a few of his milestones, the Spain winger with the sublime left foot became the youngest player in EURO finals history when starting the 3-0 win over Croatia on Matchday 1 at 16 years 338 days. He then became EURO's youngest scorer with a wonderful curling shot from distance past France's Mike Maignan in the semi-finals (16 years 362 days). Then, a day after turning 17, he became the youngest player to feature in a EURO or World Cup final, overtaking the legendary Pelé, who had been 248 days older when winning the 1958 World Cup with Brazil.

To cap it all, Yamal set up the opening goal that night, speeding inside from

the right before feeding Nico Williams for an unsurpassed fourth assist of the tournament. This meant he had been directly involved in a goal in each of his knockout games – not bad for a player who only made his senior Barcelona debut the previous August.

After just four top-flight appearances, he played his first game for Spain, scoring on his debut against Georgia last September. If his decision-making on the pitch is beyond his years, a reminder of his age came when he took his school exams while out in Germany for the tournament. True to the story of his summer, he passed those too.

"They look like they are on the playground," said UEFA technical observer Aitor Karanka of Spain's all-smiling wing duo of Yamal and Williams. Ole Gunnar Solskjær added: "You can see Yamal's influence on young kids with his big smile and fearless football." He is not much older himself, of course, yet has just made international football look like kid's stuff.

#### EURO 2024 STATS

**MINUTES PLAYED:** 507  
**GOALS:** 1  
**ASSISTS:** 4 (TOURNAMENT HIGH)  
**1v1s:** 32  
**TOP SPEED:** 33.3KM/H





## SEASON HIGHLIGHTS

All eyes on the ball as Lamine Yamal curls in from 25 metres against France; Jude Bellingham rescues England in spectacular fashion (opposite top)



# GOALS OF THE TOURNAMENT

Late strikes and bicycle kicks featured in the best goals of EURO 2024, but teenager Lamine Yamal got top billing for his finish against France, becoming the tournament's youngest ever scorer





Those who say lightning does not strike twice have not been watching Lamine Yamal closely enough. After all, the semi-final strike he produced against France to earn the EURO 2024 Goal of the Tournament award had echoes of a similarly stunning effort against the same nation in the U17 EURO semi-finals a year earlier.

This time, the Spain winger did it in front of a global audience, in the process becoming the youngest-ever EURO scorer at the age of 16 years and 362 days. And what a goal it was as he picked up a loose ball over 25 metres out, made space for himself with a drop of the shoulder, and then – with a swish of his left foot – sent the ball on a gorgeous arc into the top-right corner of Mike Maignan’s goal.

Second on the list compiled by UEFA’s technical observers was Jude Bellingham’s brilliantly acrobatic overhead kick which, with 95 minutes on the clock, rescued England from defeat against Slovakia in the round of 16. Xherdan Shaqiri’s third-ranked equalising goal for Switzerland against Scotland had no such dramatic timing but impressed Rafa Benítez for the player’s speed of thought and execution after collecting a stray back pass. “Straight away he had to make a decision and technically it was perfect, in the top corner,” he said.

Four other shots from outside the box feature in the top ten: Nicolae Stanciu’s curler for Romania against Ukraine; Türkiye pair Arda Güler’s and Mert Müldür’s efforts against Georgia; and Netherlands forward Xavi Simons’ semi-final opener against England. To highlight Stanciu, UEFA’s observers noted the technical excellence of the shot, given the ball was coming behind him when he connected.

As for the other goals, from inside the box, Spain midfielder Fabián Ruiz’s footwork was key to him finding the space to shoot against Croatia. Meanwhile, England’s Ollie Watkins and Italy’s Mattia Zaccagni both delivered superb finishes in added time to secure key results – a place in the final in Watkins’ case. “I don’t think I’ve hit a ball that sweet,” said the striker and he was surely not alone in that sentiment.

## TOP 10 GOALS

# 1

### LAMINE YAMAL

Spain 2-1 France

Semi-finals, 09/07/2024

Yamal comes infield, steals space from Adrien Rabiot, then sends the ball flying high into the net from 25 metres.

# 2

### JUDE BELLINGHAM

England 2-1<sup>aet</sup> Slovakia

Round of 16, 30/06/2024

From Kyle Walker’s long throw, Marc Guéhi flicks the ball on and Bellingham’s bicycle kick saves England right at the last.

# 3

### XHERDAN SHAQIRI

Scotland 1-1 Switzerland

Matchday 2, 19/06/2024

Shaqiri meets Anthony Ralston’s errant back pass with an instant shot that sends the ball soaring into the top corner.

# 4

### NICOLAE STANCIU

Romania 3-0 Ukraine

Matchday 1, 17/06/2024

Dennis Man intercepts Andriy Lunin’s clearance and lays the ball back to Stanciu, who curls the ball past the goalkeeper.

# 5

### ARDA GÜLER

Türkiye 3-1 Georgia

Matchday 1, 18/06/2024

The 19-year-old cuts in from the right and drives a fierce shot into the far corner to make it a particularly memorable EURO debut.

# 6

### MERT MÜLDÜR

Türkiye 3-1 Georgia

Matchday 1, 18/06/2024

Ferdi Kadioğlu’s cross is headed out by Lasha Dvali, but Müldür returns it with interest with a spectacular volley.

# 7

### FABIÁN RUIZ

Spain 3-0 Croatia

Matchday 1, 15/06/2024

From the edge of the box, Ruiz twists and turns past Luka Modrić and Marcelo Brozović before finding the bottom corner.

# 8

### OLLIE WATKINS

Netherlands 1-2 England

Semi-finals, 10/07/2024

The striker runs onto Cole Palmer’s pass, holds off Stefan de Vrij and shoots across Bart Verbruggen and inside the far post.

# 9

### MATTIA ZACCAGNI

Croatia 1-1 Italy

Matchday 3, 24/06/2024

Collecting a pass from Riccardo Calafiori in the 98th minute, he keeps his composure and bends the ball around Dominik Livaković.

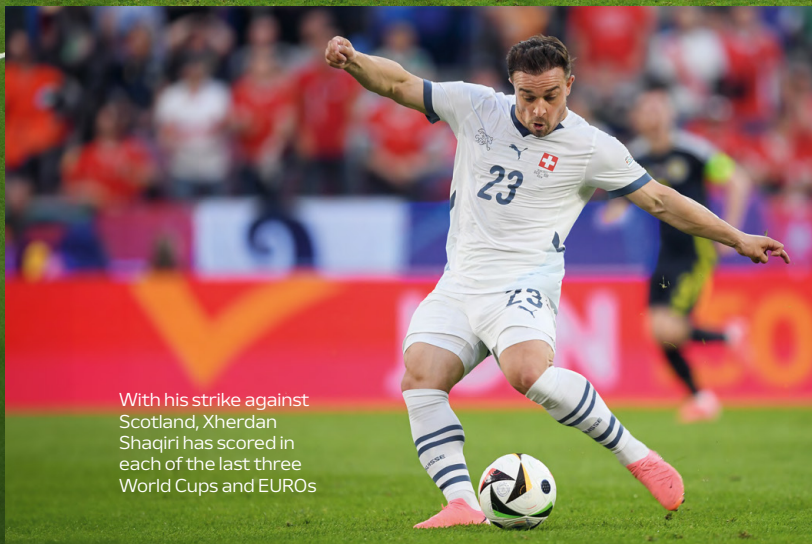
# 10

### XAVI SIMONS

Netherlands 1-2 England

Semi-finals, 10/07/2024

After dispossessing Declan Rice, Simons carries the ball forward and, on the stretch, sends the ball flying past Jordan Pickford.



With his strike against Scotland, Xherdan Shaqiri has scored in each of the last three World Cups and EUROS



## ANALYSIS

Dani Olmo scores Spain's fourth against Georgia; Jamal Musiala slots home against Denmark (right).



# GOALSCORING

While the overall goal total and the importance of scoring first both dropped significantly, substitutes often proved decisive

EURO 2024 began with a bang as Germany put five goals past Scotland in the opening match. Yet that 5-1 triumph for the hosts against opponents reduced to ten men before half-time proved the tournament's most goal-layered game. Only Spain came close to matching it in their 4-1 victory over Georgia in the round of 16. The latter fixture was one of two matches with five goals, the other being Austria's 3-2 group stage win against Netherlands.

Overall, there were 117 goals scored, 87 from open play with 21 sourced from set plays and nine from penalties. The scoring rate of 2.3 per game represented a 17.6% reduction from EURO 2020, which featured 142 goals at 2.78 per game. At the same time, it was a higher rate than at EURO 2016, which was the first 24-team tournament

and brought only 108 goals at a rate of 2.12 per game.

Winners Spain left Germany having set a new EURO scoring milestone with 15 goals, surpassing the 14 registered by France in 1984. That said, France's tally four decades ago came from just five games rather than the seven played by Luis de la Fuente's side.

En route to their 15 goals, Spain had 122 shots with 44 on target. France actually had the second-highest number of shots – 96 but with just 24 on target. Indeed, they reached the last four without netting a single goal from open play, only ending that run with Randal Kolo Muani's early header in their semi-final against Spain. As for runners-up England, their group in the first round was noteworthy for the fact its six matches produced just seven goals and no team scored more than once in a single game.

## GOALS

**117**

TOTAL GOALS

**2.30**

GOALS PER MATCH

**39'**

MINUTES PER GOAL



**74%**

PERCENTAGE OF GOALS SCORED FROM OPEN PLAY



SPAIN'S RECORD-BREAKING HAUL OF GOALS

**10**

OWN GOALS

**7**

NUMBER OF GOALS IN GROUP C, THE JOINT-LOWEST TOTAL IN EURO HISTORY

**6**

NUMBER OF GOALLESS DRAWS

**3**

MOST GOALS SCORED BY A SINGLE PLAYER





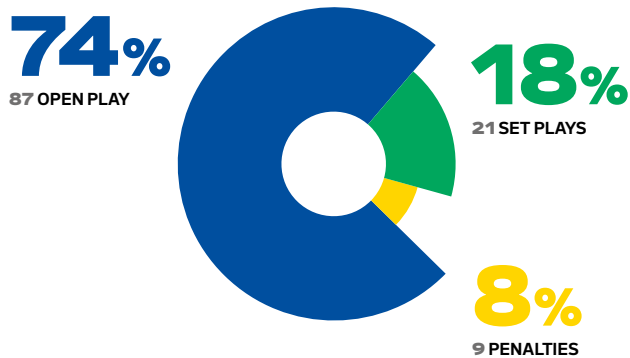
### TOP SCORERS

	Cody Gakpo	3 goals
	Harry Kane	3 goals
	Georges Mikautadze	3 goals
	Jamal Musiala	3 goals
	Dani Olmo	3 goals
	Ivan Schranz	3 goals



To provide some historical context, this was the fourth time – after 1980, 1992 and 2012 – that three goals represented the high watermark at a EURO, albeit the first time since the tournament’s expansion into a 24-team, 51-game event.

### GOALS BREAKDOWN



### THREE’S A CROWD

Forty years after Michel Platini set the record for most goals in a EURO final tournament with nine, the 2024 finals ended with six players sharing the prize for top scorer with three goals apiece.

It is fair to say this was not a tournament dominated by centre-forwards and the list of leading marksmen is indicative of how the goals were shared around. Of the six, Harry Kane and Georges Mikautadze were the only strikers, while there were three wide attackers in Cody Gakpo, Jamal Musiala and Ivan Schranz. Dani Olmo, who operated as an attacking midfielder for Spain, also featured.

### BENCHMARK

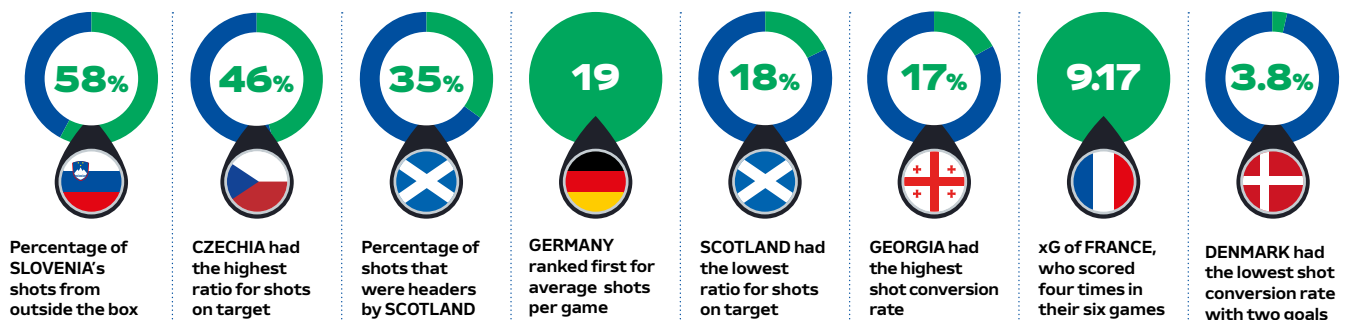
With his decisive goal in the final, 18 minutes after his introduction, Spain’s Mikel Oyarzabal entered the record books as the tournament’s supersub par excellence, yet he was one of eight players overall who stepped off the bench to win a match.

The first was Wout Weghorst, scoring just two minutes and 18 seconds after taking the field for Netherlands against Poland. The Dutch themselves fell victim to a 90th-minute semi-final strike by England’s Ollie Watkins, scoring from one of his four involvements in the action – following a pass by fellow substitute Cole Palmer, who himself would hit the target as a substitute in the final.

England manager Gareth Southgate spoke after that semi-final about “the mentality of the players who were all ready to deliver” and Watkins’ own words underlined his readiness to make an impact. “I said to Cole Palmer we were both going to go on the pitch and he would set me up and it happened,” he said. (Continued on next page)

**20%** Percentage of goals scored by substitutes

### SHOOTING – IN NUMBERS





This quote chimes with the view of one leading national-team coach who believes the switch to five substitutes has changed “the culture of being a substitute”, leaving players more “engaged” when sitting on the bench. “They’re more positive, thinking ‘This is my role today and I’m ready to do it for 30 minutes,’” he said.

As another measure of their impact in Germany, substitutes provided all but one of the 12 goals scored in added time at the end of matches, the exception being Jude Bellingham’s acrobatic equaliser for England against Slovakia in the round of 16.

In this light, it is interesting to revisit the EURO 2020 technical report which offered a reflection on the rise of permitted substitutes to five for the first time at a major tournament. Noting that the share of goals scored by substitutes had actually fallen to 11% from 18% in 2016, the 2020 report observes that “on the back of a condensed domestic and European season caused by the COVID-19 pandemic [...] substitutes were brought on more frequently to defend a lead or provide more energy in midfield or on the wing.”

According to Rafa Benitez, their attacking impact this time around was clear – and so too the reasons why players operating at high intensity, such as wingers and strikers, were able to come on and excel. “When you put players on with fresh legs and quality during added time, which is maybe longer than in the past, and perhaps the weather is hot and the teams are deep, it is normal you’ll create more.”

## 8 Matches won by goals from substitutes

ADDED-TIME TIME GOALS			
	Germany v Scotland	Can (MF)	90+3
	Hungary v Switzerland	Embolo (FW)	90+3
	Portugal v Czechia	Conceição (Winger)	90+2
	Türkiye v Georgia	Aktürkoğlu (FW)	90+7
	Croatia v Albania	Gjasula (MF)	90+5
	Slovenia v Serbia	Jović (FW)	90+5
	Switzerland v Germany	Fullkrüg (FW)	90+2
	Scotland v Hungary	Csoboth (FW)	90+10
	Croatia v Italy	Zaccagni (FW)	90+8
	Czechia v Türkiye	Tosun (FW)	90+4
	England v Slovakia	Bellingham (MF)	90+5
	Romania v Netherlands	Malen (Winger)	90+3

MATCHES WON BY SUBSTITUTES			
	Poland 1-2 Netherlands	Weghorst	83
	Portugal 2-1 Czechia	Conceição	90+2
	Slovakia 1-2 Ukraine	Yaremchuk	80
	Scotland 0-1 Hungary	Csoboth	90+10
	Czechia 1-2 Türkiye	Tosun	90+4
	Spain 2-1 Germany	Merino	119
	Netherlands 1-2 England	Watkins	90
	Spain 2-1 England	Oyarzabal	86



## 148 Seconds it took for Netherlands’ Wout Weghorst to score after taking the field against Poland, a EURO finals record





# 2

Czechia lost two games in Group F to goals after 90+2 and 90+4 minutes

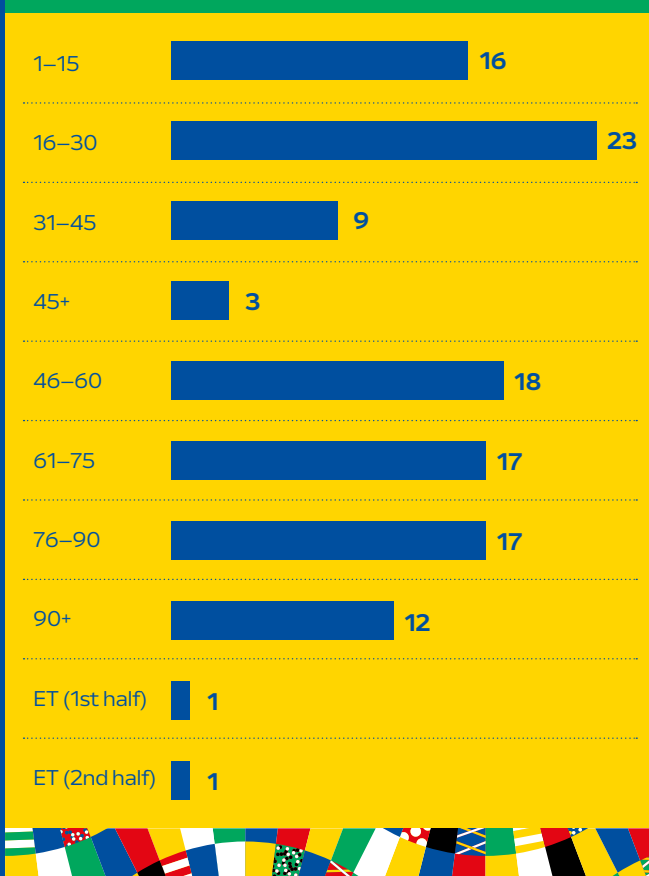
## WHEN THE GOALS WERE SCORED

EURO 2024 set a record for both the earliest and the latest goals scored in normal time during a European Championship final tournament. The former was Nedim Bajrami's effort for Albania after just 23 seconds of their opening fixture against Italy, while the latter came from Kevin Csoboth to earn Hungary victory over Scotland after 99 minutes and 32 seconds of their last group game.

That Csoboth strike was one of 29 goals recorded between the 76th minute and the final whistle at the end of normal time – a 25% share of the total.

While there were more second-half goals (64), as in the previous two EURO tournaments, the first half featured a spike in scoring between 16 and 30 minutes (23 goals).

### GOAL TIMINGS



**55%**  
PERCENTAGE OF GOALS SCORED IN THE SECOND HALF OF GAMES



**13%**  
THE 15 GOALS SCORED IN ADDED TIME AT THE END OF BOTH HALVES REPRESENTED A 13% SHARE OF THE TOTAL

## SITUATIONS IN WHICH THE GOALS WERE SCORED

**47%**

DRAWING



**29%**

LOSING

**24%**

WINNING

## COMEBACK WINS

The above chart is noteworthy for the fact that there were more goals scored by teams in a losing position (29%) than a winning position (24%) at EURO 2024. This fits the pattern of a tournament which included twice as many comeback victories as at EURO 2020 and EURO 2016 – ten here (penalty shoot-outs included), compared to five in the previous two editions.

As a result, only on 56% of occasions did the team with the first goal go on to win the game. This is a notably low figure, and it fits a trend observed in the 2023/24 UEFA Champions League which featured its own rise in comebacks and accompanying drop in the proportion of matches won by the side scoring first (66%).

**78%**

Percentage of occasions in which the team scoring first avoided defeat

Georges Mikautadze celebrates his opener against Türkiye





COMEBACK VICTORIES

	Italy 2-1 Albania	Group stage
	Poland 1-2 Netherlands	
	Portugal 2-1 Czechia	
	Slovakia 1-2 Ukraine	
	England 2-1 Slovakia	Knockout stage
	Spain 4-1 Georgia	
	Netherlands 2-1 Türkiye	
	England 1-1 Switzerland (5-3 pens)	
	Spain 2-1 France	
	Netherlands 1-2 England	

GOALLESS DRAWS

- Netherlands v France
- England v Slovenia
- Denmark v Serbia
- Ukraine v Belgium
- Portugal v Slovenia
- Portugal v France



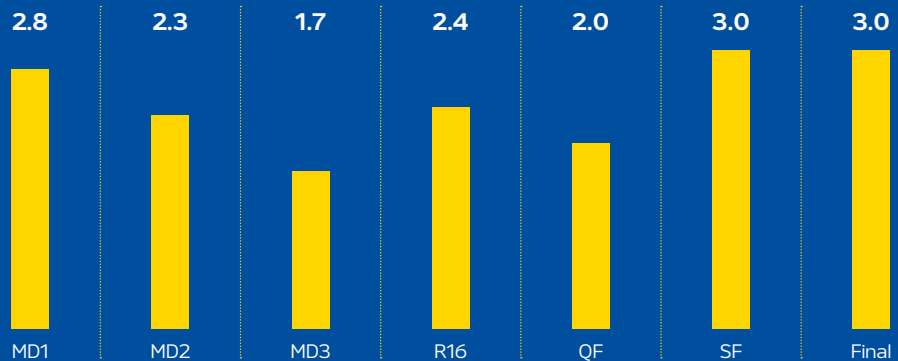
Arda Güler curls in Türkiye's second goal on Matchday 1

FIRST-TIME FINISHING

Just over half of the goals scored in the tournament were one-touch finishes from open play – to be precise, 62 goals or 53% of the overall total. This number includes the 18 headers that found the net, but not the nine penalties converted or ten own goals.

BREAKDOWN OF GOALS PER MATCHDAY

Arguably the most striking point when comparing the breakdown of goals from the past two editions of the EURO relates to the third round of group stage fixtures. At EURO 2020 there was an average of 3.3 goals per game in the final round as the group stage ended on a high, goals-wise; three years on in Germany it was quite the reverse with a slide to 1.7 per game after a high of 2.8 in the opening two rounds of matches.





## HEADING DOWNWARDS

If this was a less than vintage tournament for No9s, the favoured currency of many centre-forwards of old – the headed goal – hit a 30-year low at EUROs. As the table below shows, this summer’s tournament featured the lowest percentage of headers (15%) of any of the past eight European Championships.

One factor according to UEFA’s performance analysts is the prevailing preference for cut-backs or low driven crosses. Another view, from David Moyes, is that some teams would rather keep possession than swing over a cross. “People were trying to pick a pass rather than pick a cross,” he remarked.

### HEADED GOALS PER EURO

	HEADED GOALS	TOTAL GOALS	PERCENTAGE
1996	11	64	17.2%
2000	15	85	17.6%
2004	17	77	22.1%
2008	15	77	19.5%
2012	22	76	28.9%
2016*	24	108	22.2%
2020*	27	142	19%
2024*	18	117	15%

\* 24-team tournaments

## GOALS FROM OUTSIDE THE BOX

Goals from outside the box provided an early talking point after the first round of group games yielded 11 of them. The second round brought another five, yet thereafter there were only four more, taking the overall total to 20.

This is one more than the total at EURO 2020 and three more than at EURO 2016 – the only two other 51-match tournaments. One theory from the technical observer panel was that teams defending in low blocks allowed for more space outside the box for opposition players to attempt shots – and this would have been particularly prominent in the group stage where there were inevitably more contests involving underdog teams.

# 20

Number of goals from outside the box

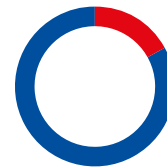
### GOALS SCORED FROM OUTSIDE THE BOX

Matchday	Goals	Inside box	Outside box
MD1	34	68%	32%
MD2	27	82%	19%
MD3	20	100%	0%
MD4	19	100%	0%
MD5	8	88%	13%
MD6	6	67%	33%
MD7	3	67%	33%
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>17%</b>

Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

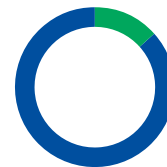
### GOALS SCORED FROM OUTSIDE THE BOX PER EURO (%)

EURO 2024



17%

EURO 2020



13.4%

EURO 2016



15.7%



Harry Kane scores from the spot

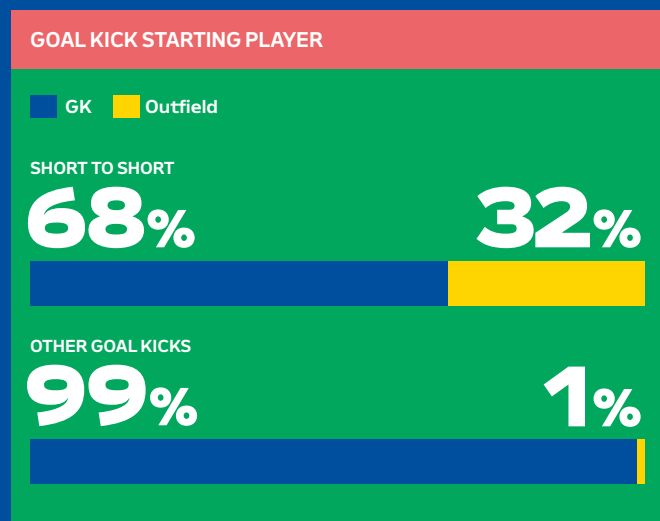


IN POSSESSION

# BUILD-UP PLAY

If teams had success from going short at goal kicks, UEFA’s performance analysts also noted that opportunities were made from playing over the press

When it came to playing out from the back, goalkeepers took 81% of goal kicks overall at EURO 2024. Yet as the graphic below shows, in those instances when teams played out short – that is to say, when they were set up to offer short options and played the ball within their defensive third – one in three kicks (32%) were taken by an outfield player. For every other type of goal kick—whether setting up short to then go long with the first pass or pushing up the pitch for the long pass – 99% were taken by the goalkeeper.

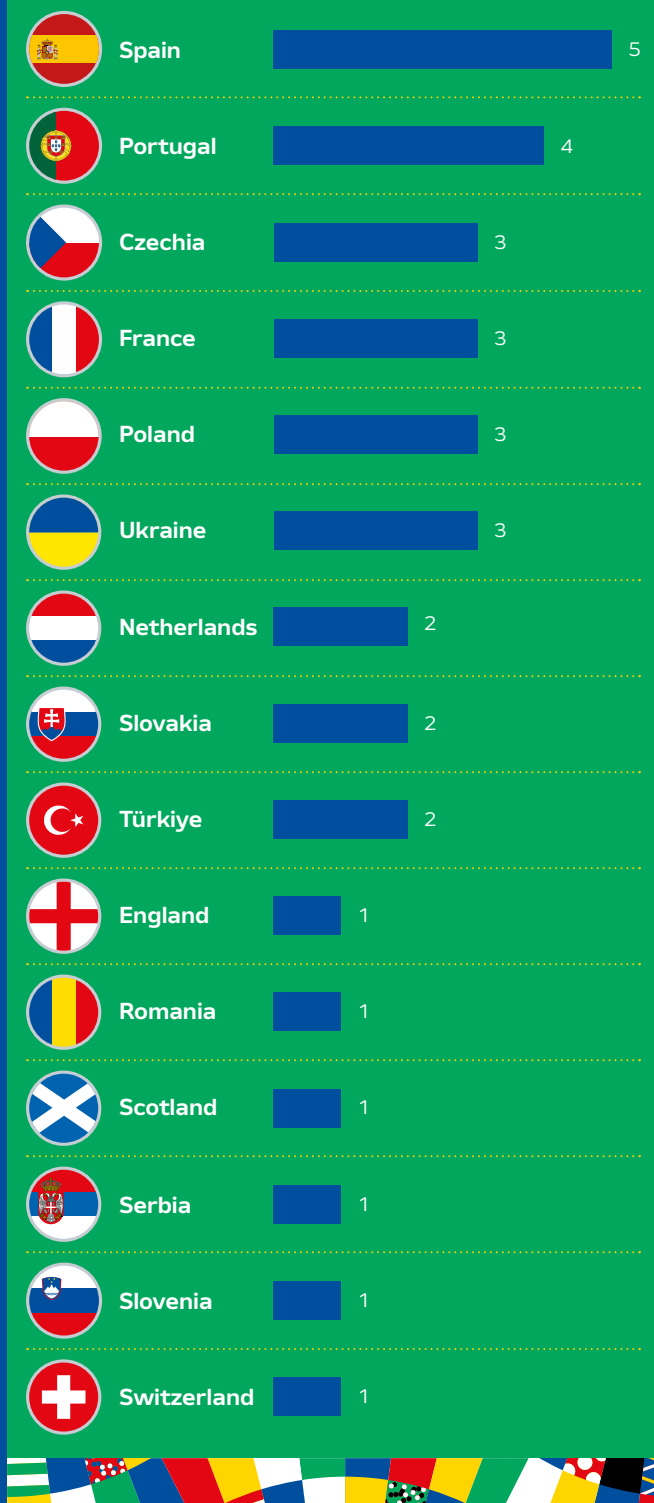


The above-mentioned ‘short to short’ set-up was the most popular way of playing out during the tournament and it also proved the most productive for progressing the ball to the final third. The top three teams for advancing the ball this way were Ukraine – with a 73% success rate – Portugal (72%) and Germany (53%). With a 44% success rate, Spain were the fifth-ranked team for playing out short successfully.

In total, goal kicks were the source of 33 scoring opportunities, and all but two came from a ‘short to short’ set-up. As the table to the right indicates, Spain had the most success when constructing moves from their own goal kicks, producing five opportunities this way. Portugal ranked second, with four scoring chances created.

**33** Scoring opportunities created from goal kicks

SCORING OPPORTUNITIES CREATED FROM GOAL KICKS







Slovakia's Martin Dúbravka bypasses the England press

## PLAYING OVER THE PRESS

The 'short to short' approach did not necessarily entail an elaborate build-up from deep. Indeed, the average distance of the second pass across all goal kicks, short ones included, was 47.9m and the following image offers an excellent example of how some teams would go short to then play long.

The team in question are Slovakia, in their last-16 tie against England, and at the start of the sequence, we see there are both short and long options for the taker, centre-back Denis Vavro. Vavro opted to play short to goalkeeper Martin Dúbravka, drawing pressure from England players, starting with Phil Foden, who stepped into the box. As illustrated by the area highlighted in the image below, two Slovakia midfielders, Juraj Kucka and Ondrej Duda, dropped short to drag Declan Rice and Kobbie Mainoo towards the penalty box, thus creating space between the lines which they duly exploited through Dúbravka kicking directly over the press to David Strelec. The centre-forward used his body well to collect, held off his marker and then turned and fed Lukáš Harasín with a lovely angled pass inside Kyle Walker. From there, Harasín was able to run in behind and get in a shot.



Slovakia dropped off to create space between the lines where Martin Dúbravka could send his goal kick

Technical observer Michael O'Neill saw Slovakia play over the press to good effect earlier in the tournament too, citing their opening win over Belgium when he said: "The midfield players were very good at getting up on the next ball, while the strikers were key in getting hold of the ball when it came from deeper areas.

"It was very effective for them," he added of that Belgium fixture. "They were playing a team that was more dominant in possession and they got their opportunities from good quick play, with good decisions from centre-backs not to play that extra pass to a full-back area, for example, where they might get pressed. Instead, they played straighter passes to where the advanced midfielders and centre-forward were ready to receive."

A similar strategy can be seen from Switzerland against Germany in this second example below, which began with Manuel Akanji playing the first pass short to fellow centre-back Fabian Schär. With five Germany players pressing in the final third, Schär lifted a pass over the press to Fabian Rieder, who was able to combine with Breel Embolo to feed Remo Freuler, making a forward run down the right.



Fabian Schär's lofted pass over the Germany press allows Switzerland to launch an attack down the flank

With the third and final image below, we see an example from open play during the Poland v Austria group fixture. It shows Austria goalkeeper Patrick Pentz aiming a kick to Marko Arnautović in the centre circle – and with it, taking out seven Poland players (as highlighted). Arnautović's presence in the air forced his marker, Paweł Dawidowicz, to flick the ball on into the path of Marcel Sabitzer, who surged on to win the penalty from which he scored the third Austria goal.

In all three examples, the longer pass is used to beat the press, and in the cases of Slovakia and Switzerland they then play from higher up the pitch, finding a team-mate out wide. As Aitor Karanka observed, this is not hit-and-hope stuff but passing long with a purpose. "Now the keepers play long balls, but they play them for a reason," he affirmed.



Patrick Pentz launches a long kick to Marko Arnautović, bypassing seven Poland players



IN POSSESSION

# CHANCE CREATION

Finding space between the lines was usually a profitable route to goal

From full-backs stepping into midfield to wingers wandering inside, coaches keep coming up with solutions to the question of how to find space against sophisticated defensive systems. For UEFA's technical observers, the most eye-catching solution at EURO 2024 was arguably the box midfield or 1-3-2-2-3 set-up. As the table below shows, this was the most commonly seen system in the tournament for sides in the creation phase (used 33 times by teams) with 1-4-3-3 the second most popular approach (27 times). According to technical observer David Moyes, the 1-3-2-2-3 can cause "huge problems for coaches". It enables the attacking team to cover the full width of the pitch with five players, with limited gaps between the lines. And once players are in pockets of space in the final third, they can ask questions of defenders who may be reluctant to step out to engage for fear of leaving gaps behind – as the following examples demonstrate.

ATTACKING FORMATIONS

1-3-2-2-3	33 (times used)	1-4-1-4-1	4
1-4-3-3	27	1-4-2-2-2	4
1-4-4-2	7	1-3-5-2	4
1-4-2-3-1	6	1-3-4-1-2	4
1-3-4-3	6	1-4-4-2 (Diamond)	1
1-3-4-3 (Diamond)	5	1-5-4-1	1

## ITALY MAKE ROOM FOR MANOEUVRE

The box midfield can help a team achieve numerical superiority in key areas and this image shows Italy's Davide Frattesi and Lorenzo Pellegrini behind the Albania midfield line. Thanks to his movement off the shoulder of the closest red shirt, Frattesi was able to receive the pass in space and drive into the final third, teeing up Federico Chiesa to cross towards Pellegrini for a near miss. According to Moyes, a chief feature of Italy's attacking that night was that "the two in the inside pockets were the ones making runs in behind".



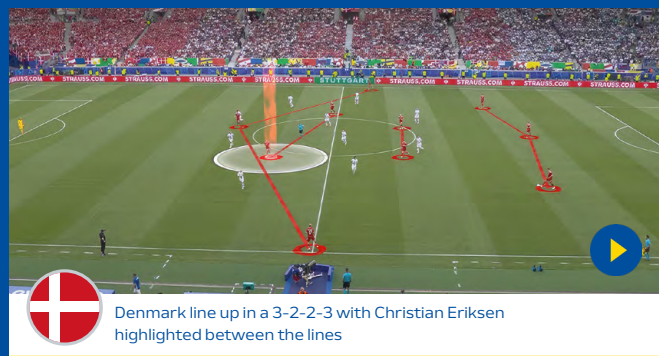
## SIMONS READS BETWEEN THE LINES

Xavi Simons was the top-ranked player for receiving between the lines (nine times) in Netherlands' last-16 win over Romania and his role in the opening goal is highlighted here. Simons received the line-breaking pass from Jerdy Schouten in a position which left the Romania defenders in his vicinity unsure of who should step out to challenge him. Centre-back Radu DraǗuşin dropped while right-back Andrei Raţiu did not jump as he was mindful of the presence of winger Cody Gakpo, stretching the pitch on the left. Hence Simons had time and space to feed Gakpo, who drove inside to score.



## INTUITIVE ERIKSEN FINDS SPACE

"He plays very freely and fluidly," said Denmark defender Jannik Vestergaard of Christian Eriksen. "For me, it looks like he plays the game very intuitively." With that intuition, Eriksen excelled within the Danes' 1-3-2-2-3 shape, taking up positions behind the opposition midfield line and asking questions of the centre-back and full-back over who should mark him. In this sequence, he drifted towards the left to receive in space and send Victor Christiansen away down the wing to deliver a cross. With his intuitive sense of space, Eriksen ended EURO 2024 as the player with most key passes (16) despite having played only four matches.

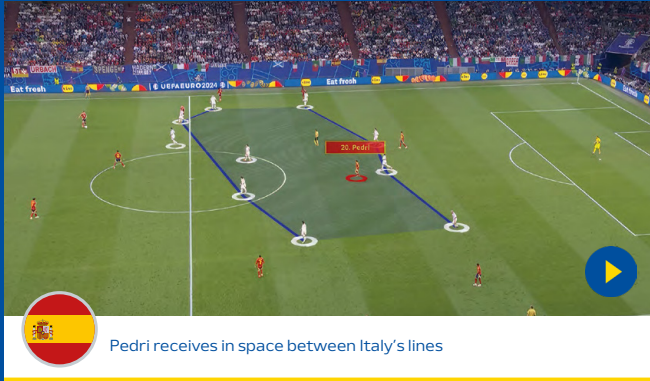






## PEDRI FREE TO ROAM

Pedri, the Spain attacking midfielder, was the player with the most ball receptions between the lines – 18 per each 90 minutes played, as the table below outlines. His movement and link-up play with Rodri drew praise from UEFA observers Fabio Capello and Ioan Lupescu after the group stage win over Italy in which he received seven forward passes from his midfield colleague – including this example after drifting behind Jorginho. “Pedri did very well between the lines,” Capello and Lupescu remarked. “He was always free there, which was a big problem for Italy. That’s why they took Jorginho off at half-time.”



It is no surprise to see Jamal Musiala and Toni Kroos ranked among the top ten players for receptions between the lines and line-breaking passes respectively, and the example on the top right shows them at work against Hungary. Musiala’s quick and clever movement was integral to Germany’s attacking game and against a compact block, he is seen finding space to the left of Hungary’s midfield quartet, advancing beyond them to collect the pass from Kroos.

### RECEPTIONS BETWEEN THE LINES PASSES PER MATCH

	Pedri	18
	Jorginho	16
	Morten Hjulmand	15
	Jamal Musiala	13
	İlkay Gündoğan	13
	Florian Wirtz	13
	Dani Carvajal	13
	Lovro Majer	12
	Bruno Petković	12
	Andrej Kramarić	11

Minimum 90 minutes played



One of the more inventive space-making strategies came from Switzerland, whose coach Murat Yakin gave left wing-back Michel Aebischer licence to make runs inside. Michael O'Neill explained: “They pushed him into a really central position and created overloads in midfield with him, which was difficult for the opposition to pick up. In build-up, he sometimes found himself as left-sided No8 or even as a No10. He had a lot of freedom and in the first game against Hungary, he scored and had an assist.”



### LINE-BREAKING PASSES PER MATCH

	Gonçalo Inácio	21
	Luka Modrić	16
	Fabián Ruiz	14
	Youri Tielemans	14
	N'Golo Kanté	14
	Toni Kroos	13
	Giacomo Raspadori	13
	Pierre-Emile Højbjerg	13
	Rúben Neves	13
	Nuno Tavares	13

Minimum 90 minutes played



IN POSSESSION

# FINAL-THIRD ENTRIES

Interplay between full-backs and wingers was crucial in attack as wide areas proved to be a profitable source of goals

The relationship between wingers and full-backs was an important aspect of attacking play in the final third at EURO 2024. Spain were leading exponents, as already highlighted in the group stage review, but they were not the only ones, as illustrated by the following examples of Portugal's wide attacking variations.

The first example shows an attacking rotation on the right with Bernardo Silva out on the touchline and full-back João Cancelo inside in a sequence in which they combined to create a crossing opportunity for Vitorinha. The second example, from the same match against Türkiye, features left-back Nuno Mendes combining with Rafael Leão, underlapping beyond him in a give-and-go which ended in the cut-back for Bernardo's opening goal.



Portugal full-back João Cancelo working inside



Nuno Mendes's underlapping run for the first goal against Türkiye

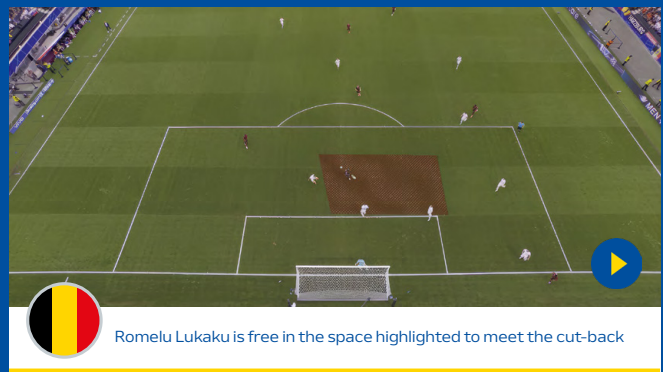
## CUT-BACKS AND CROSSES

Nearly one-third (32%) of open-play goals at EURO 2024 originated from crosses or cut-backs. Defending against cut-backs can be particularly challenging for defenders without adequate support, as highlighted in the 'low block' section and in the next example from Belgium vs Slovakia. Milan Škriniar, Slovakia's centre-back, dropped back to cover the possibility of a cross from Loïs Openda reaching the near-post area (image one) but instead the ball was cut back for Romelu Lukaku (image two).

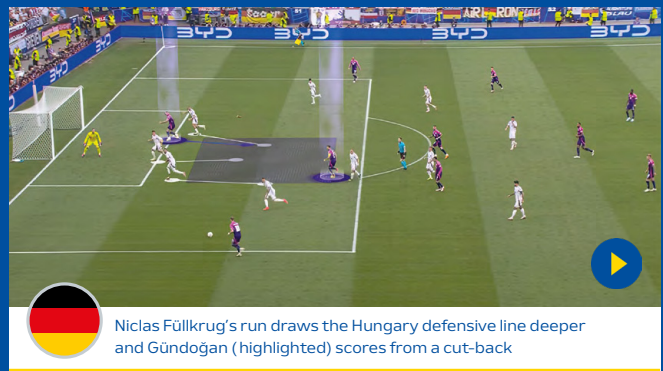
The importance of the movement of attacking players in cut-back situations was also noted by UEFA's observers, who cited this example of Germany's Niclas Füllkrug drawing Hungary's back line deeper prior to Maximilian Mittelstädt's cut-back for İlkay Gündoğan's goal. As the bottom image shows, the body shape of the defenders – who were attentive to Füllkrug's threat – meant they were not scanning the box for late runs, allowing Gündoğan to arrive unopposed into the central area highlighted.



Milan Škriniar drops back to cover the near post



Romelu Lukaku is free in the space highlighted to meet the cut-back



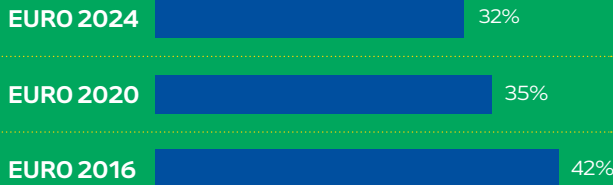
Niclas Füllkrug's run draws the Hungary defensive line deeper and Gündoğan (highlighted) scores from a cut-back





If crosses and cut-backs were an important source of goals, the percentage of open-play goals they produced was actually lower than at the past two EUROs given they had accounted for 42% at EURO 2016 and 35% at EURO 2020. One possible factor cited by UEFA's performance analysts was better defending of crosses from teams set up in a low block.

### GOALS FROM CROSSES AND CUT-BACKS



## MIDFIELDERS BREAKING INTO THE BOX

The importance of well-timed runs from midfielders was clear to see at EURO 2024 – from runs into the box to score, to runs which took defenders away to create space for others.

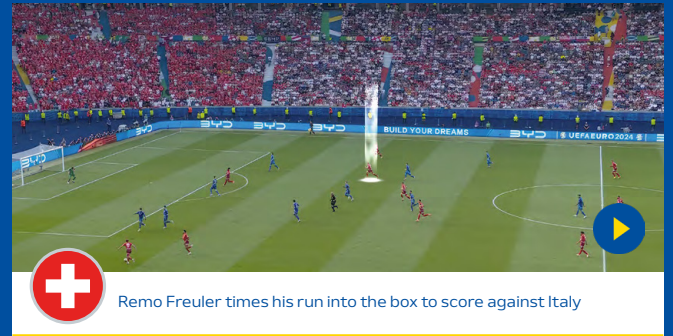
The first example is of Jude Bellingham's goal for England against Serbia. Bellingham dropped deep to help start the move and was ten metres outside the box (circled) when Kyle Walker threaded a pass down the right for Bukayo Saka. By the time Saka's deflected cross flew across goal, Bellingham had reached the edge of the five-metre box to connect with a fierce header.



# 5

Five of the ten own goals came from a cross or cut-back situation

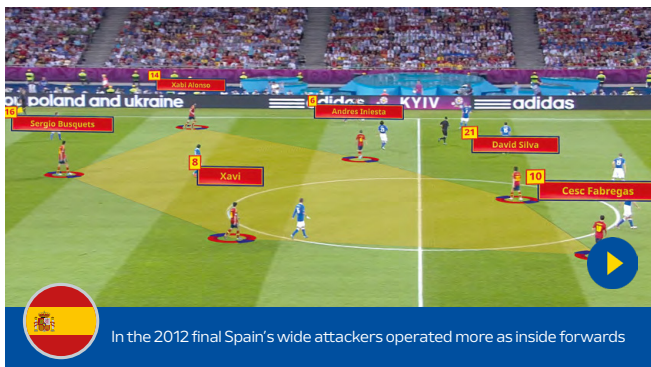
The same components – the desire to get into the box and the right timing – were shown by Switzerland's Remo Freuler in this second screenshot, after he drifted behind his marker and got forward to collect from Ruben Vargas and score emphatically against Italy.



Finally, this example of Germany's Florian Wirtz arriving at the perfect moment on the edge of the box to score against Scotland is also noteworthy for the preceding runs into the box by İlkay Gündoğan and Kai Havertz which forced Scotland's defenders to drop deep, so creating the space that Wirtz attacked.



## SPAIN'S CHANGE OF APPROACH OUT WIDE



This image from Spain's EURO 2012 final win against Italy is instructive for underlining how narrowly their nominal wide attackers – David Silva and Andrés Iniesta – played the last time they won this trophy. The sequence includes a switch of play to the right and a full-back, Álvaro Arbeloa, providing width – elements we saw again in 2024 – but it is striking that Silva and Iniesta were effectively operating as inside-forwards.



The above screenshot from the lead-up to Spain's opening goal against England in the UEFA EURO 2024 final highlights the contrast. While once more La Roja had a right-back, Dani Carvajal, on the touchline as Lamine Yamal moved inside, his fellow winger Nico Williams can clearly be seen providing the width on the opposite side.



Belgium close in on Ondrej Duda



OUT OF POSSESSION

# HIGH PRESS

The most popular way of trying to win the ball against opponents building from the back was by going man for man in the press

“There’s a generation of coaches who want to play out from the back and play short.” This assertion came from David Moyes and it led to a discussion among UEFA’s observers about how opposition teams respond when they face a team setting up to play short in their build-up as was the case often, though not all the time, during EURO 2024. In Rafa Benítez’s view, a “man-v-man orientation” was the most typical response – and in this tournament, it proved the most successful strategy for winning the ball back, both at goal kicks and in open play.

According to data compiled by the UEFA performance analysis unit, when teams went player to player in their pressing at goal kicks, they had an overall success rate of 53%. For those deploying a zonal press, the success rate was lower at 48%. In open play too, a man-marking pressing approach yielded better results with a 50% success rate compared to 45% for a zonal press.

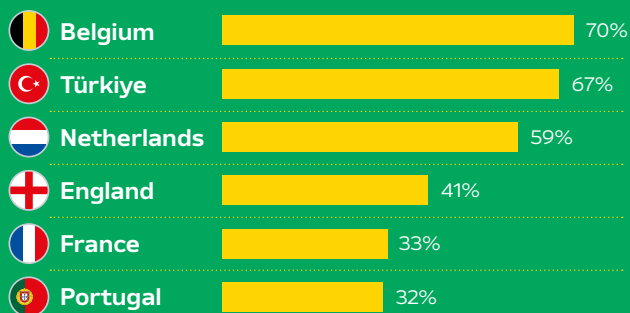
## BELGIUM LEAD MAN-TO-MAN APPROACH

To focus on specific teams who pressed man-to-man at opposition goal kicks, Domenico Tedesco’s Belgium did it more – and consistently better – than anybody else, as these two charts on this page highlight.

The first graph shows that Belgium ranked first among the six sides with the highest proportion of man-to-man presses at goal kicks. For this study, UEFA’s performance analysts looked only at those teams who had recorded a minimum of ten goal-kick presses with more than 30% of them man to man. In Belgium’s case, 70% of the time they pressed their opponents at goal kicks, they went player for player. Only Türkiye (67%) came close to matching them.

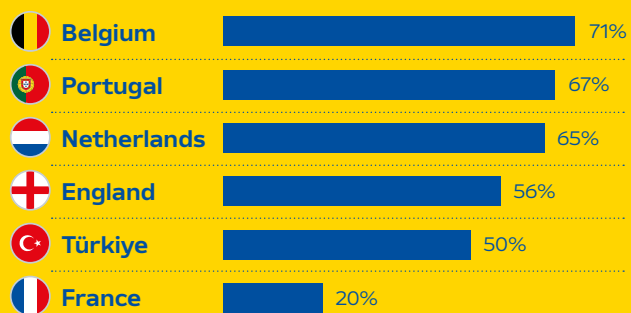
The second graph displays the six teams’ respective success rates in terms of regaining the ball when pressing man to man at goal kicks, and Belgium performed best with a 71% success rate, followed by Portugal (67%) and the Netherlands (65%)

### MAN-TO-MAN PRESSING FROM GOAL KICKS



Minimum 10 goal-kick presses; above 30% of goal kicks man-to-man

### MAN-TO-MAN GOAL-KICK PRESSING REGAINS



Minimum 10 goal-kick presses; above 30% of goal-kicks man-to-man

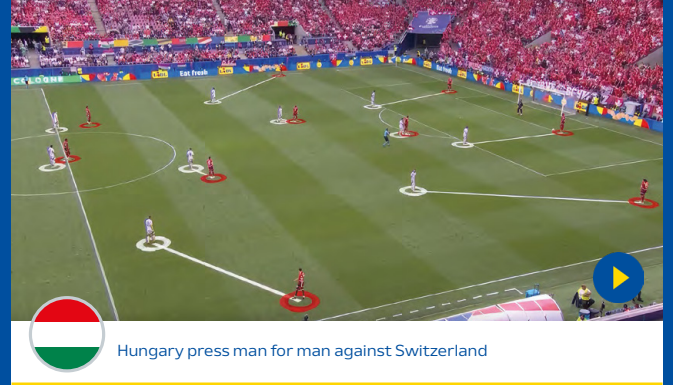




Willi Orban wins the ball for Hungary after Switzerland keeper Yann Sommer is forced to clear long

## HUNGARY SUCCEED SPARINGLY

When it came to pressing man to man at goal kicks, Marco Rossi's Hungary used this strategy only six times from a total of 18 goal-kick presses. Yet when they did it, they won the ball every time. This image gives an example of Hungary's set-up and it comes from the first opposition goal kick of their first game against Switzerland.



Hungary press man for man against Switzerland

As the lines indicate, each Hungary player had a red shirt to mark. The sequence unfolded with Manuel Akanji taking the goal kick and playing short to goalkeeper Yann Sommer. Roland Sallai, coming in at an angle from the Hungary right, closed down Akanji and then Sommer, so cutting the passing lane to the goalkeeper's left. As a result, Sommer kicked long to halfway where centre-back Willi Orbán won the header and Hungary picked up the loose ball.

The screenshot below offers an example of Belgium's set-up from their opening fixture against Slovakia. At the top of the pitch they had Romelu Lukaku and Jérémie Doku each assigned to one of the Slovakia centre-backs with Kevin De Bruyne close to the deepest Slovakia midfielder, Ondrej Duda. In the sequence that followed De Bruyne jumped to put pressure on Duda as he received from goalkeeper Martin Dúbravka, before then closing down Dúbravka when the ball went back to him. This prompted a hurried kick from the goalkeeper that Yannick Carrasco was able to intercept, and in under ten seconds Belgium nearly had the ball in the net with Doku crossing to Johan Bakayoko whose shot was thwarted by a goal-line clearance. "We pressed high and we won good balls," said Tedesco afterwards and for a team who sought to hurt teams on transitions, this was important.



Belgium press man for man against Slovakia

## WHY PRESS MAN TO MAN AT GOAL KICKS?

From a coach education perspective, a man-to-man press at goal kicks represents a straightforward strategy in the sense that for each player, his role and responsibility are clear: follow your man. That said, to carry it out effectively, a coach needs his players to be good at 1v1 defending all over the pitch, aggressive on the front foot and comfortable out of position.

When put into practice properly, it can restrict the build-up options of the opposition as they will have no spare players – a scenario which demands of the team building up a high level of technical skill to deal with the ball under pressure, and excellent movement off the ball to create solutions.



Romania's Denis Drăguș closes in on Netherlands' keeper Bart Verbruggen

# 67%

Germany recorded a high regain rate from man-to-man pressing yet took this approach at only 17% of their rivals' goal kicks.








OUT OF POSSESSION

# DEFENDING IN A MID-BLOCK

The different ways teams kept their midfields compact when out of possession emerged as a key talking point

Teams defending in a mid-block became a common sight during EURO 2024. According to UEFA's performance analysts, the benefits of setting up this way without the ball were clear: helping sides to stay compact, keeping a good number of players between the ball and their own goal and forcing the opposition to pass around them, making them play in less directly threatening wider areas.

As for the most common formations used by sides in a mid-block, the following chart offers a breakdown – and it shows that 1-4-4-2 was the most popular with 21 of the 24 teams defending in this shape at least once during the tournament. The second-most commonly seen mid-block shape was 1-4-3-3, though it is worth bearing in mind that the fluidity and shifting formations in today's game mean that at any given moment this could change to resemble a 1-4-5-1, for example.

TOP FIVE MID-BLOCK SHAPES		
SHAPE	NUMBER OF TEAMS USED BY	
1-4-4-2		21
1-4-3-3		18
1-5-4-1		16
1-5-3-2		16
1-4-2-3-1		14

## SLOVAKIA'S 1-4-5-1 OUT OF POSSESSION

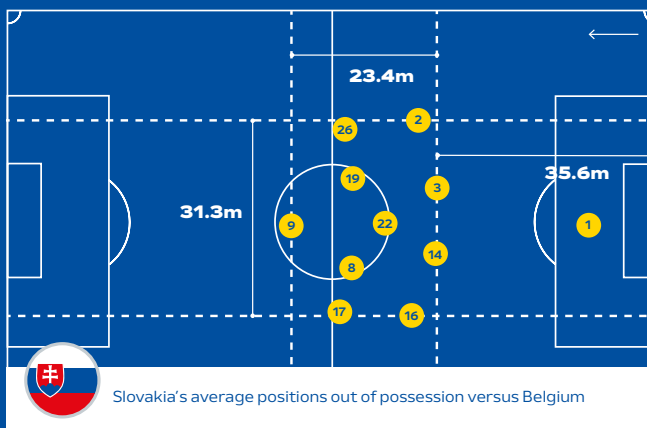
One of the surprises of the opening round of group stage fixtures was Slovakia's victory over Belgium. Francesco Calzona set up his team in a 1-4-5-1 shape off the ball with their midfielders assigned the task of stepping up to support striker Róbert Boženík in engaging with the Belgium centre-backs as they built play – either to apply pressure on the ball or to block passing lanes. As observer Michael O'Neill noted, Slovakia "pressed from the inside midfielder", meaning that their No8s, rather than the wingers, were the players jumping out of their shape to challenge the Belgium player on the ball.

As the screenshot shows, the trio of Juraj Kucka, Stanislav Lobotka and Ondrej Duda displayed excellent co-ordination, and if one stepped up the others in the midfield unit would move around to ensure Slovakia retained their balance centrally.



One of Slovakia's central midfielders jumped out to press a Belgian centre-back

Within a compact block, no greater than 23.4m wide on average, the midfielders were constantly moving and adjusting their positions based on Belgium's progress. The deepest of the midfielders would screen centrally, restricting the passing options into Belgium's forwards or advanced midfielder. And if Belgium did manage to break the line of pressure, Slovakia's midfielders dropped back into their mid-block shape and engaged again as a 1-4-5-1 unit.



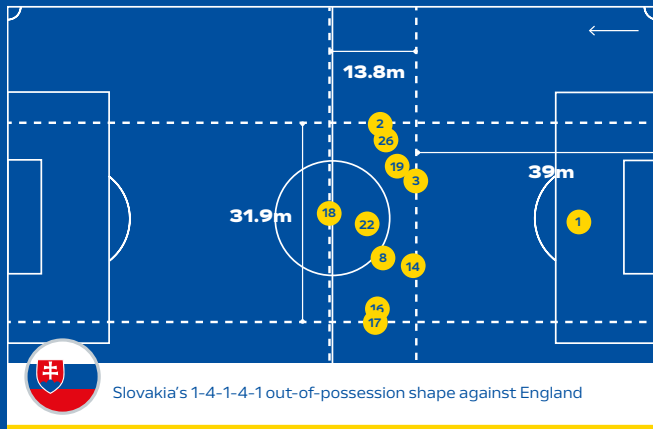
Slovakia's average positions out of possession versus Belgium

In their round of 16 meeting with England, Slovakia had even less possession than against Belgium – down from 40% to 37% – and, lengthwise, their shape became even more narrow (13.8m on average) as shown by this graphic. This helped them apply pressure on either the player or ball once England had possession in the mid-block; anywhere higher, they simply let their opponents have the ball.

As against Belgium, Slovakia looked to block the centre of the pitch and make England play around their shape – and contest the subsequent passes into wide areas.

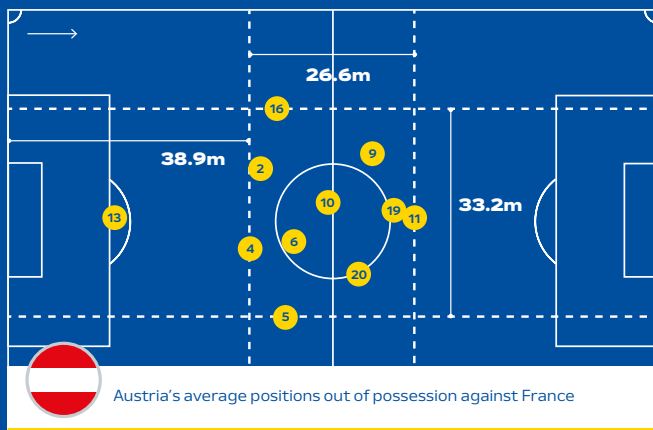
As is documented in the round of 16 review (see page 24–27) England manager Gareth Southgate observed afterwards that with Slovakia barring the central avenues, "the route through was wide and then around and we were too slow to do that". As he added, it was not until later in the game, with Slovakia's players tiring, that his team's probing eventually paid off.





## AUSTRIA'S 1-4-4-2 OUT OF POSSESSION

Austria were another team who caught the eye for their work off the ball and this graphic highlights how compact they were in their first match against France, with an average width of 33.2m separating their full-backs on either side.



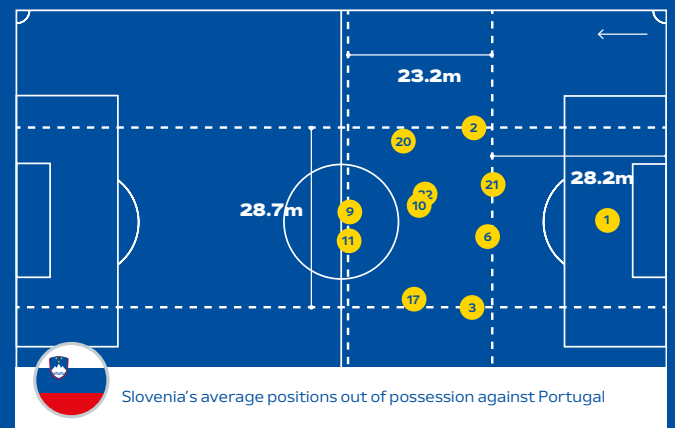
The following screenshot underlines how this compact shape helped them to apply pressure in a sequence that began with Adrien Rabiot playing a return pass back to centre-back William Saliba – the trigger for the whole Austria team to step up to press their opponents.



Thanks to Austria's shape they could quickly cover the ground to apply pressure, as evidenced by the sight of centre-back Maximilian Wöber jumping across the halfway line to challenge Antoine Griezmann, forcing France to lose control of the ball. "We do everything together as a unit," said his fellow centre-back Kevin Danso and their pressing game encapsulated that.

## SLOVENIA'S 1-4-4-2 OUT OF POSSESSION

Slovenia had the lowest average share of possession in the tournament (32%) and against Portugal that figure was 29%. Yet thanks to their compact shape and superb defensive organisation, they took Portugal to a penalty shoot-out in their last-16 tie. Matjaz Kek's men dropped off with their two strikers pressing on halfway, and across the pitch they were even more narrow than Austria had been against France (28.7m on average).



This compactness was key to their ability to get tight to the ball and shut off passes through the central areas. They were constantly moving and adjusting their shape, exhibiting impressive coordination as the different units shifted together to cover the pockets of space – as shown by the four white shirts smothering the space around Bruno Fernandes in the following screenshot.





OUT OF POSSESSION

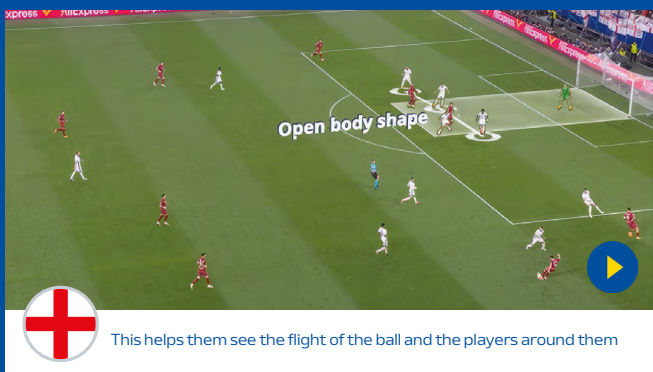
# DEFENDING IN A LOW BLOCK

From dropping deep at crosses line to better attack the ball to central midfielders providing cover at the back, England's defensive block was tough to beat

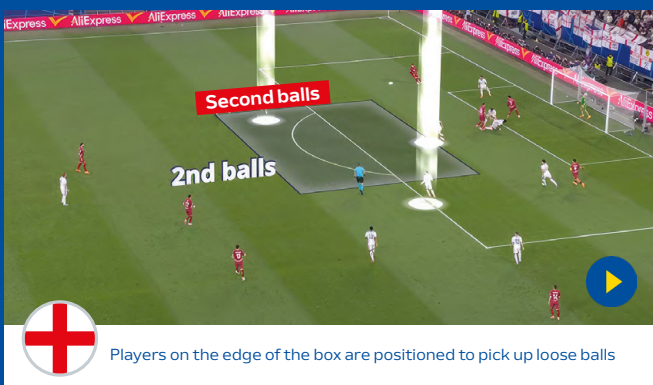
England lost the final of EURO 2024 to Mikel Oyarzabal's conversion of a low cross, yet when it came to stopping high balls into their box, they provided strong examples of good practice. Overall England were the side with the highest average number of defenders in their box when defending crosses and the following sequence from their opening match against Serbia highlights several key aspects of their approach.



England defenders sit deep as Andrija Živković shapes to cross



This helps them see the flight of the ball and the players around them



Players on the edge of the box are positioned to pick up loose balls

To start with the first screenshot, as Serbia wing-back Andrija Živković shaped to swing the ball in, England's defenders were deeper than the ball line. This reduced the space to defend between themselves and goalkeeper Jordan Pickford and it allowed them adopt excellent positions, opening up their bodies so they could see both the flight of the ball and the players around them – and then attack the cross. Finally, as depicted in the last screenshot, they had players well placed in and around the edge of the box to pick up any second balls – which is precisely what Bukayo Saka did.

From later in the same game, Declan Rice offered another example of good practice – this time of a defensive midfielder playing close to his central defenders and providing cover by filling the gap after centre-back Marc Guéhi had been drawn out wide.



Declan Rice drops into the defensive line to cover for Marc Guéhi



Declan Rice helps out at the back



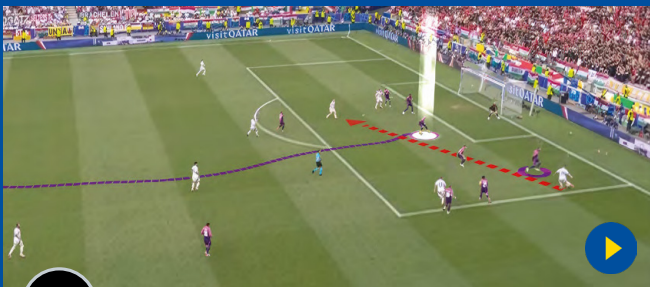


Robert Andrich on the ball for Germany

According to UEFA observer David Moyes, to defend effectively in a low block requires the entire team to be connected, midfielders and forwards included. And the connection between defenders and midfielders is particularly crucial when defending cut-back crosses, as the centre-backs must focus on the corridor of uncertainty between themselves and the goalkeeper.

Moyes elaborated: "To defend the cut-back, it's not the centre-halves that do that but the midfield players. Your centre-halves have to be in place to defend a cross around and about the five-metre box and so it's your midfielders that need to be in and around the penalty spot, in what I call the second line."

The two following screenshots give examples of midfielders doing just that, highlighting their line of movement back into their own penalty box. The first image shows how Germany's Robert Andrich got into the right spot to cover a cut-back against Hungary – his covering vital, noted Moyes, given that centre-back Jonathan Tah had been drawn out to the left.



Robert Andrich drops back to defend a cut-back against Hungary

The second example is of Slovenia midfielder Adam Gnezda Čerin in the group encounter with Serbia, showing the fruits of his alertness after he retreated just in time to intercept Dušan Tadić's attempted cut-back to an unmarked Aleksandar Mitrović.



Adam Gnezda Čerin recovers to intercept a cut-back against Serbia

## FIRST AND SECOND CONTACTS

When it came to connecting with crosses, defenders had the upper hand in the tournament, making the first contact with the ball just over three-quarters of the time (76%).

The significance of getting to a cross first is self-evident yet at the same time, 35% of goals from crosses came after the defending team had made the first contact. In such cases, attacking teams were able to profit from second balls, often by virtue of their good balance behind the ball with players well positioned around the edge of the box.

As this screenshot illustrates, a prime example was Mert Müldür's splendid volley for Türkiye against Georgia. Although centre-back Lasha Dvali got his head to the cross by Ferdi Kadioğlu, when the ball dropped on the perimeter of the penalty area, Müldür was in the perfect place to return it with interest.

From the perspective of a team defending in a low block, Moyes observed that with centre-backs defending their five-metre box and midfielders in and around the penalty spot, "the edge of the box might be free" for the opposition. And unfortunately for a Georgia team who dropped deep, this is exactly what transpired here.



Mert Müldür in position on the edge of the box as Ferdi Kadioğlu crosses



Mert Müldür jumps highest for Türkiye against Georgia

6

Average number of defenders in the box for crosses

4

Average number of attackers in the box for crosses





Counter-pressures, defensive balance and attacking transitions were all key factors throughout the tournament

## DEFENSIVE TRANSITIONS

Rest defence emerged as a significant talking point among UEFA's performance analysts during EURO 2024. For those unfamiliar with the term, this refers to a team's structure or organisation behind the ball as they attack – in other words, their defensive balance.

Among the 24 teams, the most common structure was 2+3, which meant two defenders close to the halfway line monitoring the opposition forwards and three more covering the width of the penalty box.

In Spain's case, ahead of their two centre-backs, they had both full-backs narrow with a holding midfielder – usually Rodri – in between. This allowed them to secure regular regains in opposition territory, thus stopping their rivals' attacks early and sustaining their own.



Spain's 2+3 rest defence versus Croatia





Florian Wirtz scores a late equaliser against Spain (far left); Unai Simón stretches to make a save (left); Austria's Konrad Laimer in transition (below)



## 45% Percentage of matches with teams completing attacks with a 2+3 defensive structure behind the ball

The first screenshot on P60 captures an example of Spain's 2+3 structure in their opening game against Croatia. In the sequence featured, a Dani Carvajal cross was cleared towards Spain's right flank and immediately three red shirts got within the vicinity of the loose ball with Rodri reaching it ahead of the closest Croatia forward.



Spain's full-backs take up narrow positions to secure loose balls

The next image (below left) from Spain's second fixture against Italy shows another aspect of their approach with both full-backs starting in the wide areas in the early phase of the build-up then moving higher and into more central positions as the ball was progressed to the final third. As a result, Marc Cucurella was in place to gather the loose ball and maintain Spain's possession.

England and France were among the other sides who exhibited good balance behind the ball. As for Türkiye, their 2+3 defensive structure was integral in the lead-up to the opening goal of their win over Georgia, as shown below. When the eventual cross from the left was headed out to the edge of the box, the player circled on the right of their line of three, full-back Mert Müldür, was in the perfect position to score with a volleyed strike.

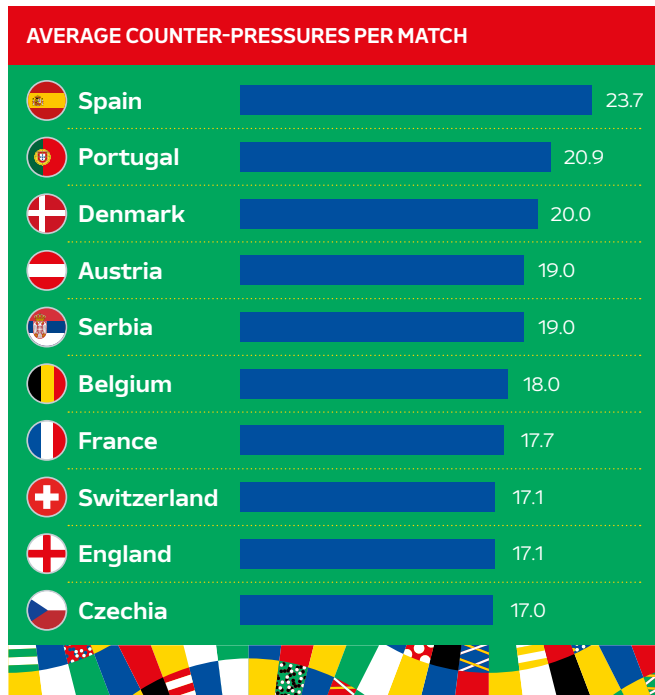


Türkiye's 2+3 rest defence against Georgia

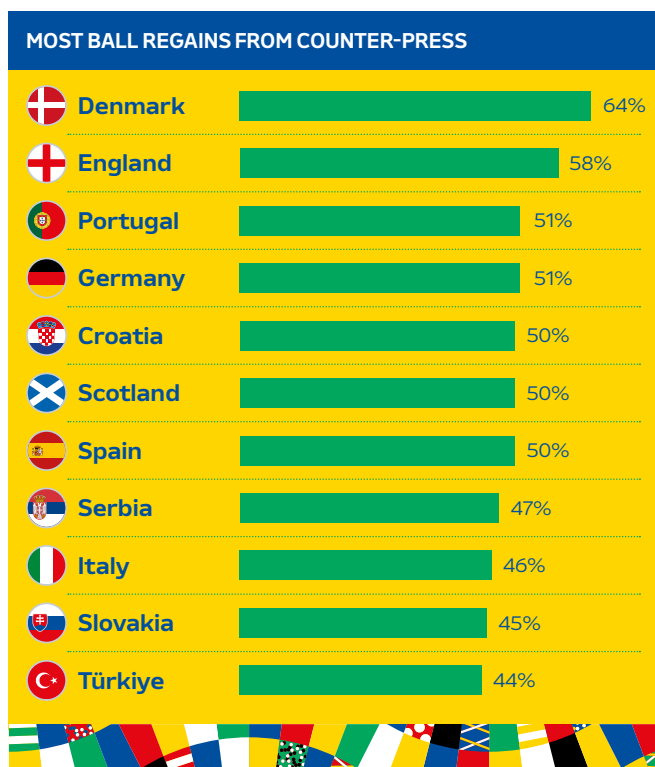


## COUNTER-PRESSING

Spain's impressive counter-pressing is illustrated by the chart below which shows they were the team with the most counter-pressures on average – 23.7 per match. This translated to 173 overall and while they played the joint-most matches (seven), this number is significantly more than the 128 of their final opponents England. Quarter-finalists Portugal ranked third with 115 across their five matches.



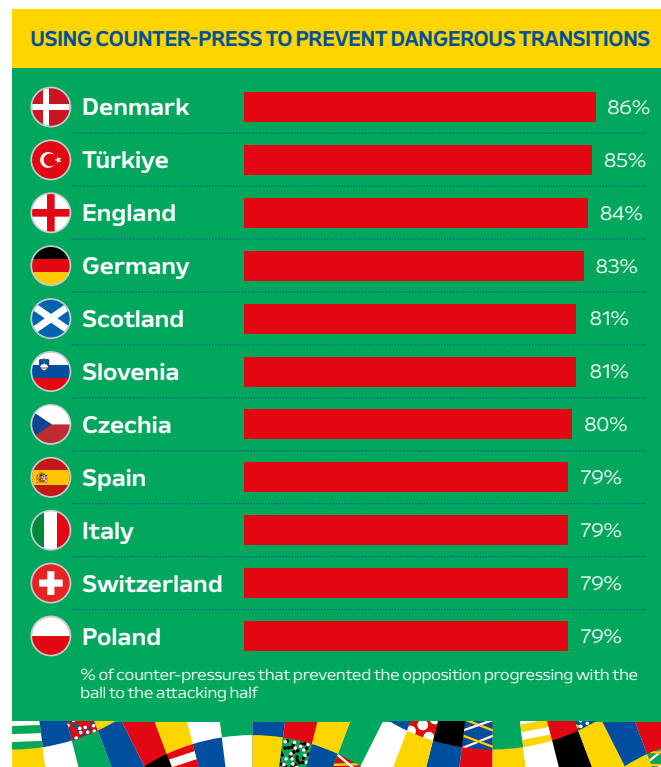
Teams with more possession will typically have more counter-pressing opportunities, which would help to explain why Portugal – with an unrivalled average possession count of 66% – were ranked second for counter-pressures per match with 20.9.



Denmark midfielder Pierre-Emile Højbjerg

To shift the focus to Denmark, they achieved the highest percentage of regains from counter-pressures (64%) followed by England (58%) and Portugal and Germany (51%). Denmark impressed UEFA's observers with their intensity in their duels against England, for example, and in midfielder Pierre-Emile Højbjerg they had a player ranked fourth in the tournament for recoveries with an average of seven per game.

From a coaching perspective, if you cannot win the ball when counter-pressing, the next best thing is to not allow an opposition counterattack. The chart below shows the results of a study by UEFA's performance analysts of counter-pressing moments, with the percentage representing the total counter-pressures that prevented the opposition progressing with the ball beyond halfway. The average across all teams is 78% with Denmark achieving an unsurpassed 86%.



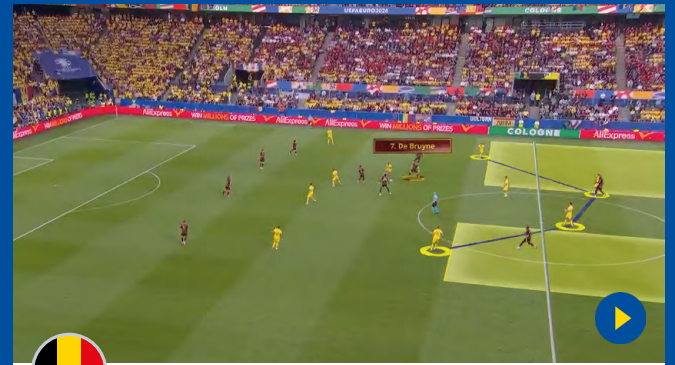




Kevin De Bruyne tries to evade Ukraine's counter-press

It had its origins in a Ukraine throw-in deep in Romania's half. Nicușor Bancu stole the ball and striker Denis Drăguș then held off two opponents as he advanced towards halfway with right-back Andrei Rațiu then taking over, carrying it into opposition territory. On it went to winger Dennis Man who stepped inside from the right before Răzvan Marin delivered the low finish from outside the box.

UEFA's observers also cited Belgium for their counterattacking efforts, not least when exploiting the attacking structure of a Romania side who pushed their full-backs high. On regaining the ball, Belgium sought to get into the spaces on the sides of the two centre-backs, as seen in the image below. In this example, they forced a turnover in their own half before Kevin De Bruyne drove into the space highlighted down Romania's right.



Kevin De Bruyne leads a Belgium counterattack against Romania

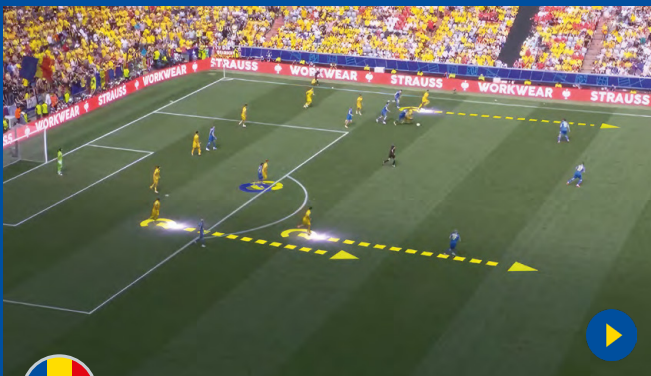
**16%**

Percentage of goals from offensive transitions

## ATTACKING TRANSITIONS

As EURO 2024 reiterated, a team does not need long periods of possession to be a threat, with transitions accounting for 21% of the goals scored. Netherlands and Türkiye led the way with four goals each and, in the latter's case, three of those goals came after they had won the ball in their own half. Spain and Switzerland were next with three apiece.

The image below displays Romania at the start of one of the most impressive counterattacking goals, their second in the 3-0 victory over Ukraine. It offers a vivid example of a team getting players forward quickly to take advantage of their rivals' disorganised defensive shape.



Romania's forward runs after winning the ball deep in their own half

**4**

Counterattacking goals scored by both Netherlands and Türkiye

Yukhym Konopliya (left) and Florinel Coman vie for the ball





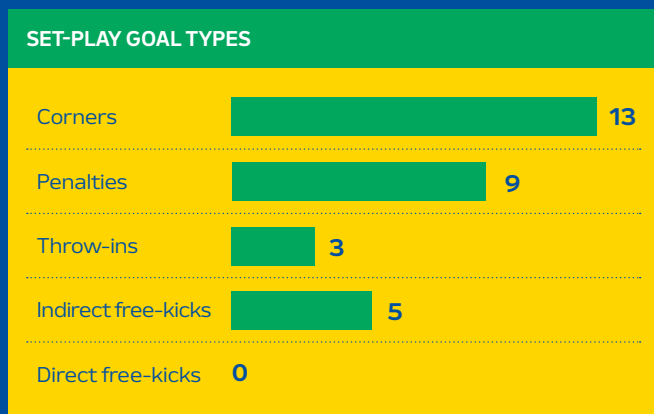
Romano Schmid sends in a corner against Türkiye



# SET PLAYS

Surprisingly no goals were scored from direct free-kicks, but teams did find joy from corners and throw-ins also proved to be a source of some crucial goals

The total number of goals from set plays at EURO 2024 was 21 – a number including 13 corners and five throw-ins, but excluding the nine penalties also scored. No team had more set-piece goals in their games than Türkiye, who struck three of their eight goals from corners yet also conceded three times from dead-ball situations.



The only other team as vulnerable from set plays were Austria, who also conceded three times – twice in their last-16 encounter with Türkiye, as we will elaborate on later in this section.

Poland were the team most reliant on dead balls for their goals. Adam Buksa headed in from a corner against Netherlands, Krzysztof Piątek struck from the second phase of a corner against Austria, then Robert Lewandowski converted their third and last goal of the finals from the penalty spot against France.



Number of goals from a set play by Türkiye



Direct free-kick attempts by Portugal, six of them by Cristiano Ronaldo



Total chances created from set plays by Germany, more than any other team



Not a single goal was scored from a direct free-kick at EURO 2024



Number of teams who did not score a set-piece goal





## GOALS FROM SET PLAYS

	Scored	Conceded
Türkiye	3	3
England	2	0
Spain	2	0
Austria	2	3
Poland	2	1
Czechia	2	0
Slovakia	1	2
Italy	1	0
Romania	1	0
Netherlands	1	2
Slovenia	1	2
Serbia	1	0
Scotland	1	0
Denmark	1	1
France	0	0
Croatia	0	1
Germany	0	1
Hungary	0	0
Belgium	0	0
Portugal	0	0
Switzerland	0	0
Ukraine	0	2
Albania	0	1
Georgia	0	2



## THE THREAT FROM THROW-INS

At the end of the group stage, David Moyes wondered whether throw-ins were coming back into fashion. He was moved to comment by a group stage which included three goals from throw-ins – the first by Denmark in their opening fixture against Slovenia, and the next two from Slovakia against Ukraine, and Czechia against Türkiye. And that was before England and Netherlands both scored following throw-ins in the round of 16. Austria's first goal against

Poland also came after a throw-in but it was in the second phase of the attack so has not been included.

As Moyes put it, the long throw can be “an easy way to get into the box and put the opposition under pressure” and it can be a significant weapon especially, he noted, for sides less blessed with sources of creativity from open play.

In the case of Denmark, they had scored against Wales following a long throw in the previous EURO three years earlier and they revived that threat through Christian Eriksen's goal against Slovenia – product of Alexander Bah's quick throw and Jonas Wind's clever back-heel flick. According to UEFA's performance analysts, there were even more instances of throw-in routines in the second round of group matches, by which point teams had had more time to work on set plays.

Czechia offered a case in point in their second game against Georgia when the menace from Vladimír Coufal's long throws from the right was manifest. In the example in the screenshot below, the ball was flung thirty metres into the heart of the penalty box, resulting in two shots on Giorgi Mamardashvili's goal. From another, Adam Hložek bundled in a goal which was disallowed. Just to underline the threat of Czechia, one of the



A long throw into the box resulted in two shots on Georgia's goal

tournament's tallest teams, they ended the tournament with an xG of 1.75 from throw-ins.

One of this EURO's more intriguing routines, meanwhile, led to Slovakia's goal against Ukraine. Lukáš Haraslín had the ball in his hands out on the left touchline, shaping to take the throw. Yet Dávid Hancko then took the ball off him, with Haraslín quickly running into space behind Andriy Yarmolenko, the man who had been marking Hancko. From there Haraslín lifted a cross to the far post where Ivan Schranz scored.



Dávid Hancko and Lukáš Haraslín's quick-thinking throw-in routine earned a goal against Ukraine

**5** Total number of goals following throw-ins

**1** Georgia's 14 corners produced a solitary shot



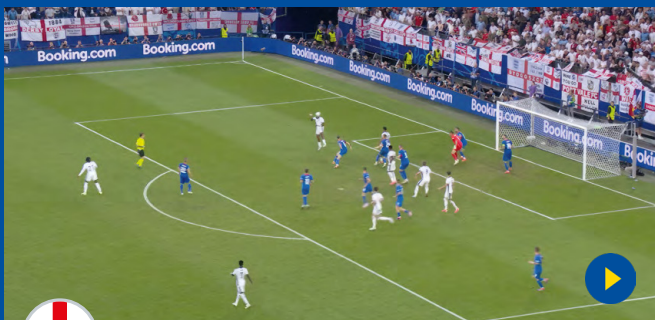
## LONG THROW SAVES ENGLAND

Set plays proved England's saviour in their last-16 tie with Slovakia. The first image shows seven England players in the box as Kyle Walker unleashed the long throw that Marc Guéhi flicked on for Jude Bellingham's overhead-kick equaliser. "We work on so many details throughout the week, and we put in a long throw late a couple of days ago and said we might need it," explained England captain Harry Kane, himself the beneficiary of the penalty-box chaos that a free-kick sparked for the winning goal.

As the second image shows, England had two players on the edge of Slovakia's penalty box as Cole Palmer's free-kick was swung in, and though Martin Dúbravka punched the ball out, Kobbie Mainoo – one of the pair positioned just outside the area – hit it back into the box where Ivan Toney flicked on for Kane to score.



Kyle Walker throws the ball into the area to start the play that led to Jude Bellingham's late strike against Slovakia



Kobbie Mainoo's intervention on the edge of the area kept the play alive and ultimately resulted in Harry Kane's extra-time goal

## TÜRKIYE LEAD CORNER COUNT

As the charts in the following column show, Türkiye were the most productive team from corners at EURO 2024, scoring three times and averaging a shot from every 2.9 corners taken. All three of their goals from corners came in the knockout stage – two against Austria (of which more below) and another against Netherlands.

Poland were the most effective side for generating attempts from corners, with a shot from every 1.1 taken, and this led to two of their goals. According to UEFA's analysts, one reason for their success in generating shots was their structure, whereby they had three attackers positioned on the edge of the box, ready to pick up second balls and take early shots at goal.

From a defensive perspective, 15 of the 24 teams did not concede any goals from corners, with Romania surviving the highest number (33) with their defence unbreached. Czechia, meanwhile, showed that their set-piece prowess was not just limited to their attack as they restricted their opponents to a shot every 6.3 corners faced.

### CORNER DELIVERY TYPE

Inswinging	227	45%
Outswinging	161	32%
Short	115	23%
Straight	8	2%

### GOALS SCORED FROM CORNERS

	Türkiye	3
	Poland	2
	Spain	1
	Austria	1
	Italy	1
	Romania	1
	Netherlands	1
	Czechia	1
	Slovenia	1
	Serbia	1

### GOALS CONCEDED FROM CORNERS

	Austria	3
	Netherlands	2
	Türkiye	2
	Croatia	1
	Ukraine	1
	Albania	1
	Georgia	1
	Slovenia	1
	Denmark	1

## DOUBLE TROUBLE FOR AUSTRIA

Amid their admirable performances at EURO 2024, Austria displayed an Achilles heel when defending corners. No team conceded a shot as frequently as they did – one for every 1.4 corners faced – and it proved their undoing in the last-16 meeting with Türkiye. With Vincenzo Montella's team targeting the space at the front post, Türkiye scored twice through Merih Demiral, who admitted that the play had been plotted in advance. "I want to thank Selçuk Şahin, our assistant coach," said the centre-back. "He showed us Austria's weak points and we used that knowledge when we had corners."





Arda Güler's inswinging delivery drops inside the five-metre box and Merih Demiral scores from close range after Austria fail to clear



This time Demiral nods in at the near post from another inswinging kick by Güler

Austria's goal that evening also came from a corner and it presented an example of a current trend for defending teams to not put players on the posts but rather have them all squeeze up to the point of the first contact with the ball, in a bid to play the opposition offside in the event of a flick-on or rebound. However, as the screenshot shows, Salih Özcan did not step out, meaning that Michael Gregoritsch was onside as he connected at the back post with Stefan Posch's knockdown.



With Salih Özcan not stepping out, Austria were able to stay onside and eventually score through Michael Gregoritsch

### CORNERS PER SHOT

Poland	1.1
Austria	1.8
Italy	2
Czechia	2
Slovenia	2.2
Germany	2.2
Belgium	2.3
Scotland	2.3
Netherlands	2.4
England	2.4
Denmark	2.5
Türkiye	2.9
Albania	3
Ukraine	3
Portugal	3.1
Spain	3.1
Romania	3.2
Serbia	3.3
Hungary	3.8
Switzerland	4.6
Georgia	14

### CORNERS PER SHOT CONCEDED

Czechia	6.3
France	5.8
Germany	5.3
Serbia	4.3
Italy	3.5
Switzerland	3.3
Denmark	3
Romania	3
Ukraine	3
Poland	2.9
Hungary	2.7
Portugal	2.6
Georgia	2.4
Scotland	2.4
Türkiye	2.4
England	2.3
Netherlands	2.2
Spain	2.2
Croatia	2.1
Slovakia	2.1
Belgium	2
Slovenia	1.9
Albania	1.8
Austria	1.4



# GOALKEEPING

France No1 Mike Maignan kept the most clean sheets while Georgia's Giorgi Mamardashvili led the way for goals prevented

Goalkeepers stood out for a variety of reasons at EURO 2024. Portugal's Diogo Costa made EURO history by making three consecutive saves in the penalty shoot-out against Slovenia. Netherlands' Bart Verbruggen became the youngest goalkeeper to play in a EURO final tournament for 60 years when appearing against Poland aged 21 years 303 days.

As for France's Mike Maignan, he achieved the highest number of clean sheets, with four from his team's six matches in Germany.

Admittedly, he played behind a defence who limited their opponents to an average of 3.2 shots on goal per game – the fifth lowest amount – yet according to UEFA's goalkeeping expert group the saves that Maignan made were at the difficult end of the scale. "It was very difficult to get a chance against France but when teams did, Maignan was there," reiterated match observer Ioan Lupescu.

**11** Georgia's Giorgi Mamardashvili made a tournament-high 11 saves in the group fixture against Czechia

Mamardashvili's impact was never greater than in the 1-1 draw with Czechia in which he faced 12 shots on goal and made 11 saves. "Today we had an absolutely fantastic goalkeeper with us," said his coach Willy Sagnol after a match in which Mamardashvili prevented precisely 3.0 goals. By the end of Georgia's campaign he had made 30 saves, more than any goalkeeper at EURO since Russia's Igor Akinfeev produced 32 in 2008. Finally, a word for Türkiye's Mert Günok, who ranks seventh in the table for goals prevented with a figure of 2.2. This was, doubtless, boosted by his outstanding added-time save from a header by Austria's Christoph Baumgartner in the round of 16. It was one of the most memorable goalkeeping actions of this EURO and was likened by Austria coach Ralf Rangnick to Gordon Banks' legendary save from Pelé in 1970. "It's difficult when they have Gordon Banks in goal!" said Rangnick, mixing his dismay with admiration.



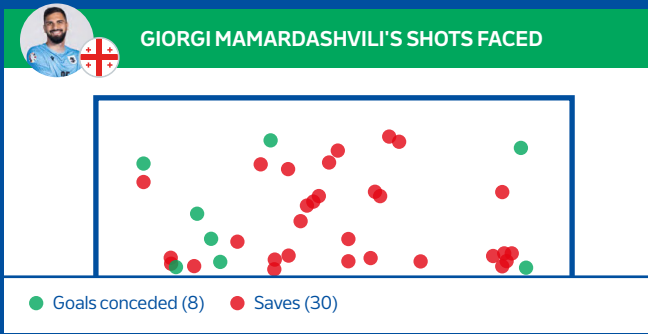
Newcomers Georgia ended their EURO finals debut having faced the most shots on goal against – a total of 38 at an average of 9.5 per game. Yet in goalkeeper Giorgi Mamardashvili they had an excellent shot-stopper who caught the eye for the number of goals he prevented, with a tournament-high total of 4.67.



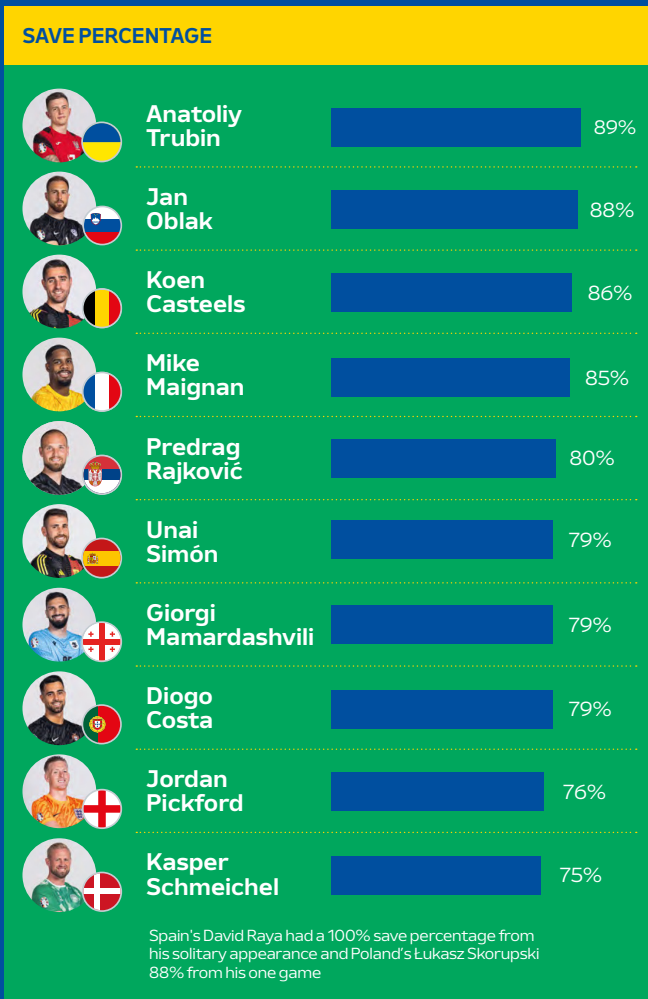
**19** Overall number of shots on target faced by Mike Maignan, the goalkeeper with the most clean sheets

**2.4** Average number of shots on goal faced by Switzerland's Yann Sommer, the lowest in the tournament





Among the goalkeepers who made more than one appearance at EURO 2024, Ukraine's Anatoliy Trubin recorded the highest save percentage with 89% from his two matches in the group stage. Just behind him was Jan Oblak (88%), whose composure and experience proved significant in Slovenia's progression from the group stage – and whose personal highlights reel included a brilliant extra-time penalty save from Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo in the round of 16.



## DEFENDING CROSSES

Only rarely did goalkeepers attempt to catch crosses at EURO 2024 according to UEFA's goalkeeping expert group. Even with punches included, just 6% of crosses were dealt with by goalkeepers over the course of the tournament. In this context, Serbia's Predrag Rajković and Slovakia's Martin Dúbravka stood out as exceptions for their proactive approach to crosses, each attempting to intervene on 11% of occasions.

In the case of Rajković he actually claimed 9% of the crosses he faced – over double the average (4%) – whereas Dúbravka punched

11% of his crosses faced, almost four times the tournament average of 3%. From a broader perspective, those average percentage figures are similar to those seen at the two previous EUROs, indicating no shift in the prevailing trends.

## PASSING DISTANCES

No goalkeeper played the ball shorter, on average, than Italy's Gianluigi Donnarumma. His average pass distance of 25.1 metres reflected his team's commitment to playing through the press and he impressed UEFA's goalkeeping experts with his "good decisions over when to play composed possession-based football and when to play more direct to the striker".

Second in this table – which covers all passes, goal kicks included – is Germany veteran Manuel Neuer (25.4m) who earned praise from UEFA's experts for his assured use of the ball. "Neuer supported the play really well, making decisions early, and he was always available. He plays off both feet effectively, with good timing, accuracy and weight of pass, and this suited Germany's possession-based play. He could also take a no-risk approach if pressed and was happy to play with height and distance to relieve the pressure."

As an aside, it is interesting to note the absence of Spain's Unai Simón from this top ten, reflecting his team's more varied approach under Luis de la Fuente.



## KICKING OUT

Runners-up England ranked joint-third for the longest kicking distance from goal kicks, with goalkeeper Jordan Pickford averaging 50 metres. Spain ranked 16th having averaged a passing distance of 38m from their goal kicks.



Bernardo Silva wheels away after scoring for Portugal against Türkiye



# FITNESS

**Portugal's positional rotations were a factor in them covering more ground per game than any other team, with midfielder Bernardo Silva leading the way**

That Slovenia, the team with the lowest average share of possession (31.8%), should feature high on the list of teams who covered the most ground at EURO 2024, third to be precise, is no surprise at all. After all, Matjaž Kek's men spent long periods out of possession, often pursuing either opponents or the ball itself, and also played extra time in their last-16 tie with Portugal.

As for Portugal, the team who headed the table for most distance covered (127.3km per game), it would be tempting to think a team who also had the largest slice of possession (66%) on average could let the ball run for them to some degree. Yet that is not how it worked for Roberto Martínez's men who dominated the ball with the help of their excellent movement.

Of course, we should also factor in two spells of extra time – against Slovenia and France – in an assessment of Portugal's position at the top of this table. Yet the fact is, every side down to Spain played at least one extra period of 30 minutes, with fifth-ranked England also featuring in two ties that lasted 120 minutes. Hence, Portugal's tactical approach is worthy of consideration too.

As Czechia midfielder Lukáš Provod said after his side's opening loss to Portugal: "It wasn't the plan to defend like this but with their rotations, they have sometimes five or six players in the middle, so it is very difficult to press them." Indeed, their movement and positioning also ensured they were the team with the most ball recoveries per match with an average of 48.2.

The point about Portugal's interchanging of positions was elaborated on by UEFA observer Michael O'Neill. "Portugal were very dominant and had a lot of rotations," he said that night, citing the way that wing-back João Cancelo would move into midfield and Bernardo Silva would "pop up in different little areas". Indeed, the movement of Bernardo – in a midfield role but according to O'Neill "almost playing like a No9 depending on where Cristiano





### AVERAGE DISTANCE PER GAME (TEAM)

Portugal	127.3km
Slovakia	124.8km
Slovenia	122.7km
Germany	122.2km
England	120.8km
Switzerland	119.6km
Spain	119km
Croatia	118.9km
Czechia	117.2km
Italy	116.5km
Albania	115.8km
Austria	115.5km
Ukraine	114.5km
France	114km
Serbia	113.6km
Hungary	113.1km
Poland	112.9km
Denmark	112.8km
Türkiye	112.4km
Georgia	112.1km
Romania	111.6km
Scotland	111.6km
Belgium	110km
Netherlands	108.3km

Ronaldo goes” – helps to explain why Portugal’s No10 ended up as the player who covered the most distance on average (13.92km per match) across the entire tournament, as seen in the second table on this page.

As for the second-placed team in the distance covered ranking, Slovakia, O’Neill’s analysis of their performance in beating Belgium helps explain why, collectively, they covered 124.8km per match. Praising their work ethic in that opening fixture, O’Neill said: “Slovakia were hard-working and well organised. They pressed well a lot of the times, with the No8 getting up to the opposition centre-backs.”

Midfielder Stanislav Lobotka did just that, as well as keeping a watchful eye on Kevin De Bruyne, and this explains his ranking high on the individual table, with 12.52km covered per game. “He gets across and covers the ground and when he lands on the ball, he doesn’t give it away,” added O’Neill.

The specific demands of their role meant Lobotka was one of eight midfielders among the top ten in the individual ranking, starting in tenth place with Giorgi Kochorashvili. His Georgia side not only had lots of defending to do but also sprang forward at speed on transitions and Kochorashvili’s energetic contribution was such that he made more interceptions per match (7.8) in Germany than any player with two appearances or more.

Among the other midfielders below, second-ranked Adam Gnezda Ćerin worked overtime as one of two central midfielders in Slovenia’s classic 1-4-4-2 formation. It is no easy task against opponents with three in the middle, yet he fulfilled it impressively for a team who left Germany undefeated, penalty shoot-outs notwithstanding.

As the UEFA observers said of his Player of the Match performance in the group stage draw with England: “He worked tirelessly in his role in midfield, closing the spaces and organising the players around him.” And the player’s own verdict? “To limit a superstar team, it takes a lot of effort, a lot of suffering but we worked for each other, ran that extra bit for each other,” said Ćerin, who certainly led by example.

### AVERAGE DISTANCE PER GAME (PLAYER)

Bernardo Silva	Midfield	13.92km
Adam Gnezda Ćerin	Midfield	12.80km
Rúben Dias	Defender	12.73km
Stanislav Lobotka	Midfield	12.52km
Ylber Ramadani	Midfield	12.51km
Granit Xhaka	Midfield	12.40km
Tomáš Souček	Midfield	12.37km
Declan Rice	Midfield	12.23km
Joshua Kimmich	Defender	12.20km
Giorgi Kochorashvili	Midfield	12.10km

Minimum of 3 games played





TOP SPEEDS

	<b>Kylian Mbappé</b>	Forward	36.7km/h
	<b>Benjamin Šeško</b>	Forward	35.9 km/h
	<b>Micky van de Ven</b>	Defender	35.9 km/h
	<b>Nico Williams</b>	Midfield	35.9 km/h
	<b>Valentin Mihaïla</b>	Forward	35.8 km/h
	<b>Leroy Sané</b>	Midfield	35.8 km/h
	<b>Theo Hernández</b>	Defender	35.7 km/h
	<b>Ferran Torres</b>	Forward	35.7 km/h
	<b>Dan Ndoye</b>	Forward	35.6 km/h
	<b>Rasmus Højlund</b>	Forward	35.5 km/h

## MBAPPÉ'S ELECTRIC SURGE

Kylian Mbappé faced the challenge of playing three matches at EURO 2024 wearing a face mask to protect the nose he fractured in an accidental collision in France's opening game. Yet despite that impediment, he still recorded the two fastest sprints of the tournament with his highest speed timed at 36.7km/h in the first half of the quarter-final against Portugal. It came in the 16th minute as he raced upfield in pursuit of a long throw out by goalkeeper Mike Maignan as France sought to counter following a Portugal corner – and with it, he surpassed his top speed from the 2023/24 UEFA Champions League season (36.1km/h).

If Mbappé's bursts of pace were a crucial tool for a France side who sat in a mid-block and threatened on transitions, the same goes for Benjamin Šeško, forward in a Slovenia side with a similar tactical approach, who featured joint-second in this ranking with a speed of 35.9km/h.

Just as quick were Spain winger Nico Williams and Netherlands centre-back Micky van de Ven, with the latter's pace pivotal to his recovery runs. That much was already evident from the preceding Premier League season in which, as a Tottenham Hotspur player, Van de Ven recorded the division's fastest sprint of 37.38 km/h.

**2** France and Spain both had two representatives in the top ten fastest players



Jude Bellingham's typical late surge into the box led to a goal against Serbia

## ENGLAND ON THE FAST TRACK

If the list of the players with most sprints is predominantly made up of wide players, Jude Bellingham marks a significant exception having registered the most of any player – a total of 152 across his seven appearances.

According to UEFA's analysts, the England midfielder's trademark late runs into the box, source of his winner against Serbia, will have been a factor along with his work out of possession, including counter-pressing and recovery runs.

TOTAL SPRINTS

	<b>Jude Bellingham</b>	Midfield	152
	<b>Kyle Walker</b>	Defender	150
	<b>Marc Cucurella</b>	Defender	148
	<b>Theo Hernández</b>	Defender	135
	<b>Phil Foden</b>	Midfield	131
	<b>Nico Williams</b>	Midfield	131
	<b>Bukayo Saka</b>	Forward	129
	<b>Denzel Dumfries</b>	Defender	123
	<b>N'Golo Kanté</b>	Midfield	122





Given that tournament runners-up England played the most matches along with Spain (and two periods of extra time, against Slovakia and Switzerland), it is logical that they should have other players – Kyle Walker, Phil Foden and Bukayo Saka – among the top seven. That said, the fact Walker ranks second with 150 sprints is testament to the enduring physical powers of the 34-year-old full-back.

**4** Number of England players among the top seven for most sprints

## AUSTRIA'S IMPRESSIVE COUNTER-PRESS

"Austria were fantastic from a physical point of view," said UEFA observer Ioan Lupescu at the end of the group stage and the data underlines his point. After all, this breakdown (top right) of the players with the highest number of sprints per game is headed by Austria midfielder Konrad Laimer – with 27 – with four of his teammates also present among the top seven.

"Of course, this is the Leipzig philosophy and the Rangnick philosophy," added Lupescu of the counter-pressing game which produced so many sprints – a style instilled by coach Ralf Rangnick and already so familiar to those Austria players who had played for Leipzig in Germany or Salzburg in their homeland.

It is interesting that Austria ranked only 12th in the table on the previous page for the average distance covered, yet at the same time had so many individuals delivering so many sprints. There is a clear tactical explanation which is built on their aggressive counter-pressing approach as they got bodies around the ball in compact areas, sprinting to apply pressure after losing it. As Marcel Sabitzer said after the Group D victory over Poland: "Especially against the ball, we were very intense with counter movements."

Finally, the fact that two Belgium players, Jérémy Doku and Kevin De Bruyne, sit with a quartet of Austrians on 25 sprints per game is a reflection of the Red Devils' threat on transitions, as already documented in the group stage review.

## ITALY PAY PRICE FOR POWER CUT

One of the chief laments from an Italian perspective following the defending champions' round of 16 loss to Switzerland concerned their lack of intensity. "The team were timid in terms of the intensity of the game," said coach Luciano Spalletti, arguing that a lack of "physicality" meant they had struggled to win the ball back. "We weren't able to maintain a high level of intensity," he added. The data above underlines the extent to which their physical levels dipped that afternoon. Five days after a collective distance covered of 123.4km against Croatia, Italy managed just 108.1km in Berlin – considerably their lowest output of the tournament. Similarly, their total distance covered at a high intensity fell to a low of 6.8km.



### DISTANCE COVERED (KM)

	MD1	MD2	MD3	R16
Distance	116.6	117.8	123.4	108.1
High intensity	7.4	9.8	8.3	6.8

### AVERAGE SPRINTS PER GAME

	<b>Konrad Laimer</b>	Midfield	27
	<b>Marcel Sabitzer</b>	Midfield	25
	<b>Marko Arnautović</b>	Forward	25
	<b>Phillipp Mwene</b>	Defender	25
	<b>Stefan Posch</b>	Defender	25
	<b>Jérémy Doku</b>	Forward	25
	<b>Kevin De Bruyne</b>	Midfield	25
	<b>Timothy Castagne</b>	Defender	24
	<b>Josip Stanišić</b>	Defender	24
	<b>Josip Sutalo</b>	Defender	24

Minimum of 3 games played



Italy were unable to last the pace against Switzerland



# THEORY INTO PRACTICE

UEFA's technical team suggests three drills to help coaches equip their sides to face the latest challenges in the game

The analysis conducted during EURO 2024 aims to translate observations from senior national team matches into actionable insights for elite youth development. By examining performance metrics and trends from these matches, valuable insights can be derived to design targeted training exercises. The following exercises are designed to incorporate these identified trends, ensuring that players are well-prepared to meet current challenges.

England coach Gareth Southgate leads a training session during EURO 2024





## PLAYER-FOR-PLAYER PRESSING TO PREVENT DIRECT PLAY

In this practice game teams are only allowed three passes before they need to chip the ball forward to create a scoring chance. The aim is to draw the opponent in to create space in behind to play the pass for the onrushing player.



### NUMBERS

10 v 10

### ORGANISATION

- Three passes per team then a team can chip in behind for a one-touch finish
- No headed goals
- The ball cannot touch the floor for a goal
- Restarts of play come in from the side
- Rotate three players on the edge in and out after short rounds of playing

### COACHING POINTS

#### WITH BALL

- Make the three passes to draw opponent in and then play long to score
- Double movements to receive without pressure in first phase
- Third man receives to create space to play over press

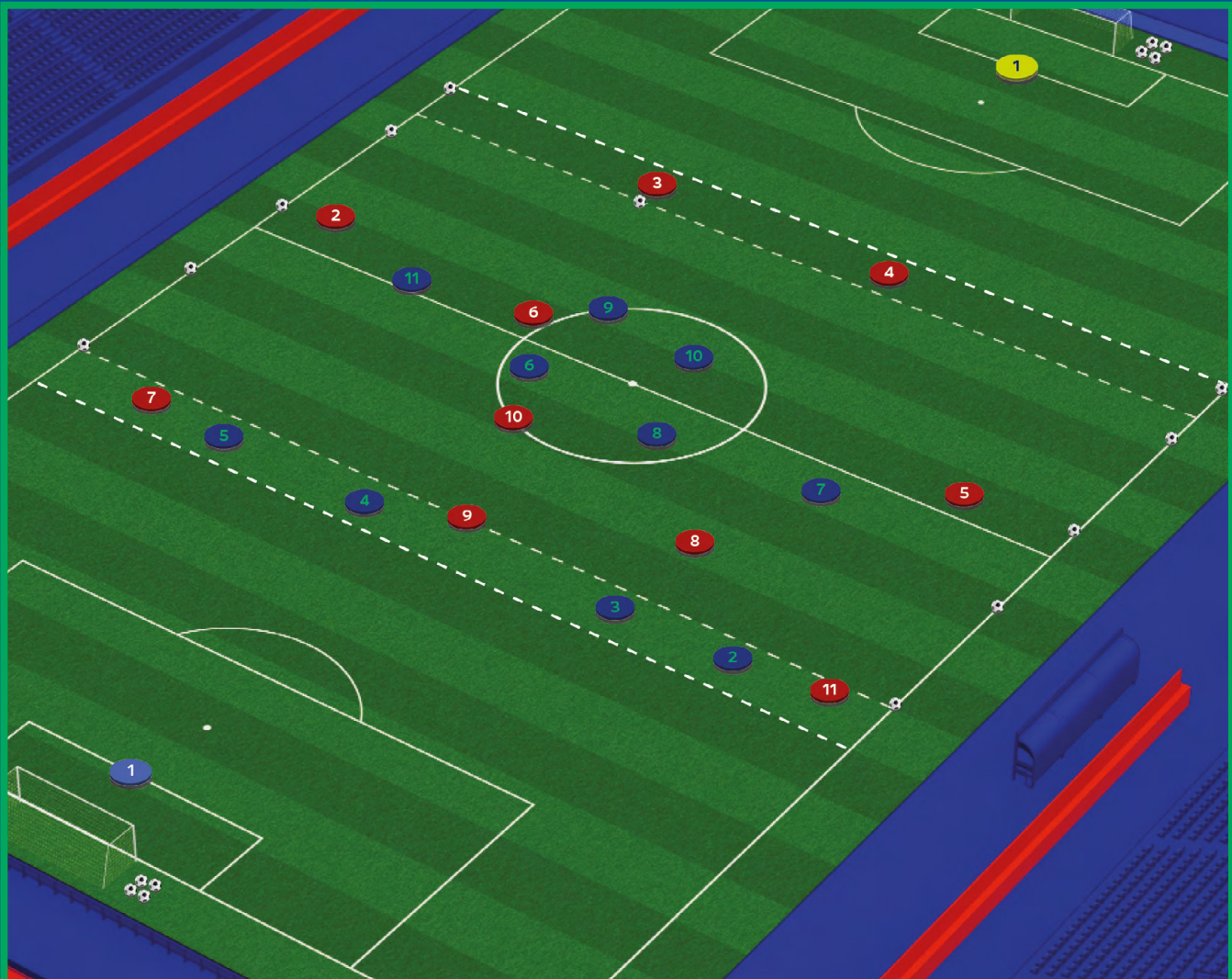
#### WITHOUT BALL

- Be aggressive to stop direct play
- Win personal battles



## BREAKING THROUGH A MID-BLOCK

Here players are working on how to break through the opponents' mid-block defence with runs into space behind their defensive line.



### NUMBERS

20 + 2 Goalkeepers

### ORGANISATION

- Free touches in middle third, two touches in the end zone
- Start with no defenders allowed in each end zone
- Progress to only one defender allowed into end zone to defend after ball is played in
- Unlimited attackers
- When goalkeeper has the ball, no attackers are allowed in the end zone to press
- End zone line is offside line

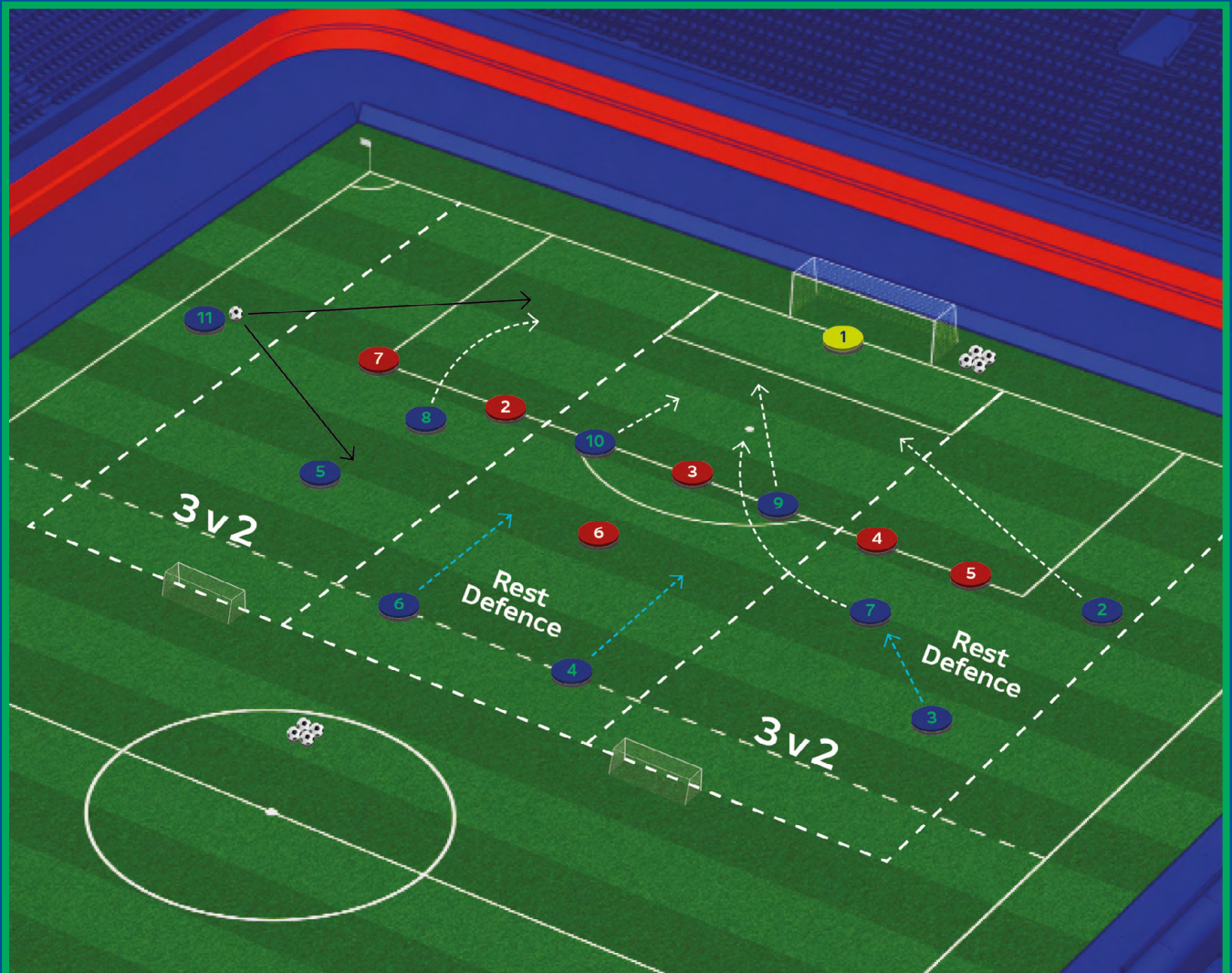
### COACHING POINTS

- Runs in behind
- Fill the goal zone
- Play forward and in behind
- Timing of runs in behind
- Work moment to play in behind – slide pass / chip pass / diagonal
- Progress ball as close as possible to end line so final pass is shorter
- Runs in behind from opposite so ball is diagonal and goalkeeper is less likely to intercept
- Use various formations for both teams



## CREATING CROSSING OPPORTUNITIES

This drill looks at passing options and the timing of runs to create crossing opportunities from the half-spaces outside the box to penetrate a low block.



### NUMBERS

10 + 6 + Goalkeeper

### ORGANISATION

- Blue team always starts with the ball
- Must switch the play from one side to the other before attacking – they can switch multiple times if needed
- Reds start on the edge of the box and can defend "live"
- Blues have to score from a cut-back or a ball played back to the half-space outside the box and cross

### COACHING POINTS

- Side-pocket players must run in behind the full-back
- Choice for wide players is to play the ball for the deep run or play the ball backwards to the edge player
- If the player tracks the run of the player in behind and the cross from the "golden zone" is blocked – option to play back to the edge player to cross from the half-space outside the box
- Details on crossing to beat the first defender
- Timing on runs from the opposite side in between gaps
- Second balls – rest defence to maintain the attack





# ALBANIA



## GROUP B

ITALY  
L1-2

CROATIA  
D2-2

SPAIN  
L0-1

## ROUND OF 16

## QUARTER-FINALS

## SEMI-FINALS

## FINAL

## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

23 Thomas Strakosha 3 270

### DEFENDERS

2 Iván Balliu 1 90

3 Mario Mitaj 3 270

4 Elseid Hysaj 2 180

5 Arlind Ajeti 3 270

6 Berat Djimsiti 3 270

### MIDFIELDERS

8 Klaus Gjasula 1 18 1

10 Nedim Bajrami 3 248 1

14 Qazim Laçi 3 165 1

15 Taulant Seferi 2 94

20 Ylber Ramadani 3 265

21 Kristjan Asllani 3 270

### FORWARDS

7 Rey Manaj 3 156

9 Jasir Asani 3 214 1

11 Armando Broja 2 109

16 Medon Berisha 1 19

17 Ernest Muçi 2 11

19 Mirllind Daku 1 5

2 Arbër Hoxha 3 46

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

26.7

### CARDS

7 0

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Nedim Bajrami	1	3	1	0.1
2 Klaus Gjasula	1	2	1	0.3
3 Qazim Laçi	1	1	1	0.3

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Jasir Asani	1	2	0.3
2 Kristjan Asllani	0	8	0.3
3 Qazim Laçi	0	3	0.0

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Kristjan Asllani	175	142	86	29
2 Berat Djimsiti	143	109	89	32
3 Mario Mitaj	120	98	88	42

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Mario Mitaj	15	4	7
2 Ylber Ramadani	15	3	4
3 Nedim Bajrami	10	1	0

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value



### COACH

#### SYLVINHO

BORN: 12/04/1974,  
São Paulo (BRA)

NATIONALITY: Brazilian

HEAD COACH: Since 02/01/2023

EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches W D L Win%

EURO matches (Group stage to final) 3 0 1 2 0%

EURO matches (Including qualifying) 11 4 4 3 36%

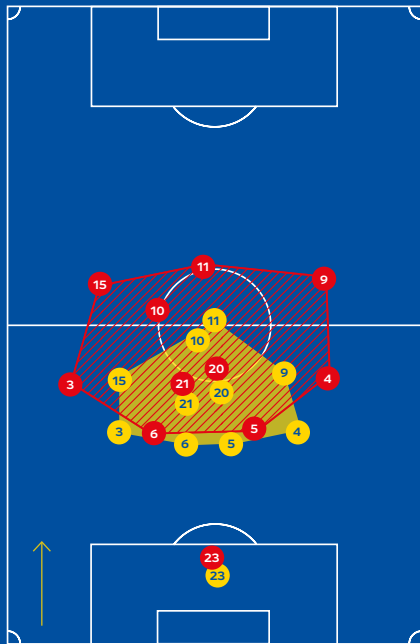
### KEY FEATURES

- Sat deep, dropping into back six when defending in a low block
- Bypassed press with longer passes and looked to win second balls
- Threat in transition, e.g. v Croatia
- Influence of Laçi, supporting narrow front three when attacking
- Passing ability of midfielder Asllani (2.7 key passes per game)
- Impact of substitutes, e.g. scorer Gjasula v Croatia, Hoxha v Spain
- Second most interceptions per game: 11.7 on average

### SHAPE

1-4-3-3; 1-4-4-2; 1-5-3-2

3 In possession | 3 Out of possession



Example: v Italy

### AVERAGES

#### POSSESSION

35%

Max. 42% v Spain  
Min. 32% v Italy  
EURO rank: 22

#### POSSESSION POSITION

First third 39%

Middle third 51%

Attacking third 11%

363

#### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 407 v Spain  
Min. 311 v Croatia  
EURO rank: 19=

83%

#### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 84% v Italy, Spain  
Min. 79% v Croatia  
EURO rank: 15=

#### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long 44 (12% of total) EURO rank: 4=

Medium 126 (35%) EURO rank: 17=

Short 193 (53%) EURO rank: 12=

#### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average EURO rank

24.4 23

#### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average EURO rank

3 14=

#### DISTANCE COVERED

115.8 km

Max. 117.2 v Spain  
Min. 115.1 v Italy  
EURO rank: 11

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

### ATTEMPTS

3

#### GOALS

1 per match; EURO rank: 8=

2.5

#### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

0.8 per match; EURO rank: 19=

33

#### GOAL ATTEMPTS

11 per match; EURO rank: 15=

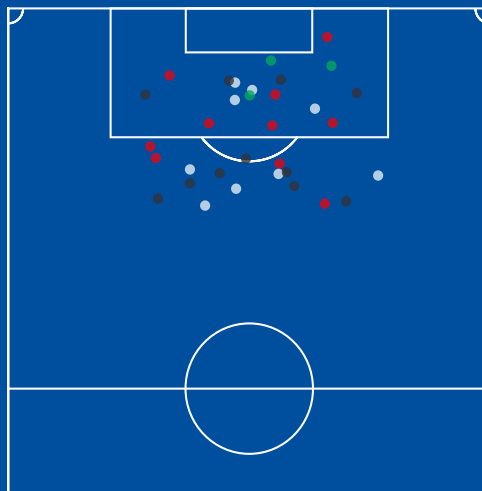
12

#### ON TARGET

4 per match; EURO rank: 10=

GOALS	<div style="width: 8%;"></div>	8%
SAVED	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>	33%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>	31%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	0%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>	28%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%







# AUSTRIA



GROUP D	ROUND OF 16			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
FRANCE L 0-1	POLAND W 3-1	NETHERLANDS W 3-2	TÜRKIYE L 1-2			



## COACH

### RALF RANGNICK

BORN: 20/06/1958,  
Backnang (GER)  
NATIONALITY: German  
HEAD COACH: Since 01/06/2022  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches	W	D	L	Win%
4	2	0	2	50%
12	8	1	3	67%

EURO matches (Group stage to final)

EURO matches (Including qualifying)

## KEY FEATURES

- Familiarity with high-energy pressing game through Salzburg/Leipzig connections
- Aggressive defence with front six pressing – second in EURO for recoveries per game (47.8)
- Good distribution from proactive keeper Pentz
- Use of longer balls, playing over press and getting bodies around ball
- Compressed game in three-fifths of the pitch
- Good movement from outside to inside to get players into pockets
- Hold-up play by Arnautović, with runs in behind from attacking midfielders

## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

13 Patrick Pentz 4 360

### DEFENDERS

2 Maximilian Wöber	3	175		
3 Gernot Trauner	2	90	1	
4 Kevin Danso	3	211		
5 Stefan Posch	4	360		1
14 Leopold Querfeld	1	28		
15 Philipp Lienhart	3	216		
16 Phillipp Mwene	3	196		1
23 Patrick Wimmer	3	138		

### MIDFIELDERS

6 Nicolas Seiwald	4	360		
8 Alexander Prass	4	164		2
9 Marcel Sabitzer	4	360		1
10 Florian Grillitsch	4	192		1
18 Romano Schmid	4	144		1
19 Christoph Baumgartner	4	289	1	1
20 Konrad Laimer	4	271		

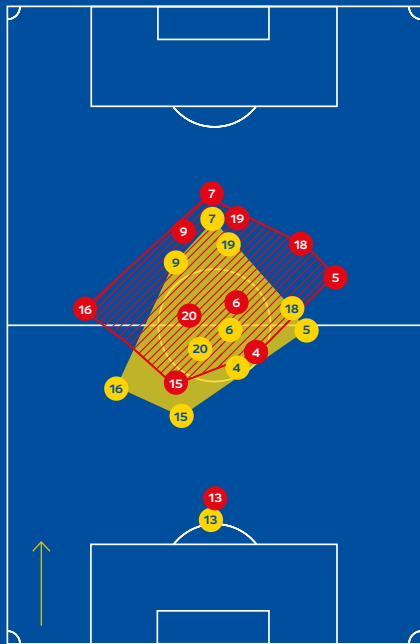
### FORWARDS

7 Marko Arnautović	4	280		1
11 Michael Gregoritsch	4	125		1
24 Andreas Weimann	1			1

## SHAPE

1-4-2-3-1; also 1-4-4-2, 1-4-2-2-2

3 In possession | 6 Out of possession



Example: v Türkiye

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

53%

Max. 60% v Türkiye  
Min. 47% v Netherlands  
EURO rank: 9=

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	26%
Middle third	49%
Attacking third	25%

472

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 564 v Türkiye  
Min. 404 v Netherlands  
EURO rank: 12

83%

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 84% v France, Poland  
Min. 79% v Netherlands  
EURO rank: 15=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	44 (9% of total)	EURO rank: 9=
Medium	184 (39%)	EURO rank: 6=
Short	244 (52%)	EURO rank: 16=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
10.1	1

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
6	1

### DISTANCE COVERED

115.5 km

Max. 119.4 v France  
Min. 111.9 v Netherlands  
EURO rank: 12

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

7

### GOALS

1.8 per match; EURO rank: 3

7

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1.8 per match; EURO rank: 2=

51

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

12.8 per match; EURO rank: 12

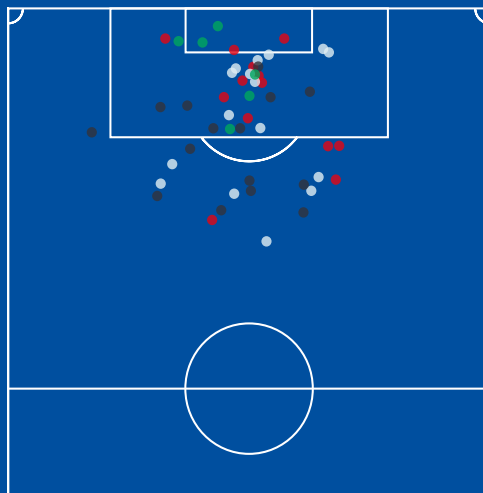
22

### ON TARGET

5.5 per match; EURO rank: 90

GOALS	12%
SAVED	38%
BLOCKED	26%
WOODWORK	0%
OFF TARGET	24%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

27

### CARDS

12 0

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Marcel Sabitzer	1	12	3	0.9
2 Christoph Baumgartner	1	8	4	1.8
3 Marko Arnautović	1	4	3	1.7

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Alexander Prass	2	1	0.2
2 Stefan Posch	1	6	1.2
3 Christoph Baumgartner	1	4	0.4

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Nicolas Seiwald	233	176	88	28
2 Kevin Danso	169	121	87	33
3 Stefan Posch	162	152	74	38

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Nicolas Seiwald	25	7	6
2 Marcel Sabitzer	16	1	3
3 Romano Schmid	15	1	0

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value





# BELGIUM



## GROUP E

SLOVAKIA  
L0-1

ROMANIA  
W2-0

UKRAINE  
D0-0

## ROUND OF 16

FRANCE  
L0-1

## QUARTER-FINALS

## SEMI-FINALS

## FINAL

## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Koen Casteels 4 360 1

### DEFENDERS

2 Zeno Debast 2 103  
3 Arthur Theate 3 257  
4 Wout Faes 4 360  
5 Jan Vertonghen 3 270  
21 Timothy Castagne 4 358

### MIDFIELDERS

7 Kevin De Bruyne 4 360 1  
8 Youri Tielemans 3 150 1  
9 Leandro Trossard 3 170  
18 Orel Mangala 4 130  
24 Amadou Onana 4 360

### FORWARDS

10 Romelu Lukaku 4 359 1  
11 Yannick Carrasco 4 218  
14 Dodi Lukébakio 3 64  
17 Charles De Ketelaere 1 2  
19 Johan Bakayoko 2 46  
20 Loïs Openda 3 70  
22 Jérëmy Doku 4 323

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

26.7

### CARDS

3 0

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Kevin De Bruyne	1	11	5	0.9
2 Youri Tielemans	1	4	1	0.1
3 Romelu Lukaku	0	11	8	1.7

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Romelu Lukaku	1	4	0.3
2 Koen Casteels	1	0	0.1
3 Kevin De Bruyne	0	12	0.9

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Wout Faes	288	233	88	30
2 Amadou Onana	239	183	90	19
3 Jan Vertonghen	209	178	94	23

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Kevin De Bruyne	16	1	0
2 Wout Faes	14	7	4
3 Timothy Castagne	14	1	2

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value



### COACH

#### DOMENICO TEDESCO

BORN: 10/09/1985,  
Rossano (ITA)  
NATIONALITY: Italian  
HEAD COACH: Since 08/02/2023  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches W D L Win%

EURO matches (Group stage to final) 4 1 1 2 25%

EURO matches (Including qualifying) 12 7 3 2 58%

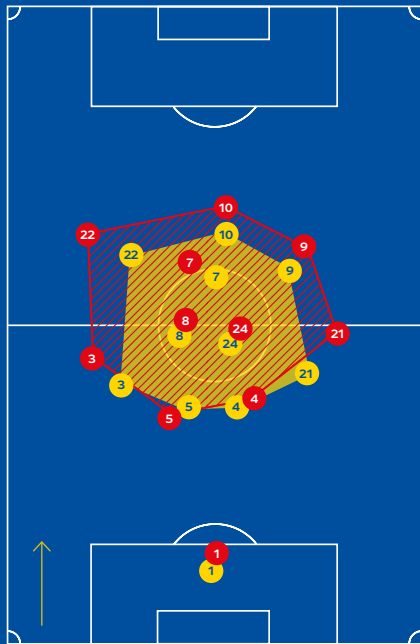
### KEY FEATURES

- Experienced spine starting with centre-back Vertonghen
- De Bruyne's intelligent movement between the lines and passing ability
- Speed, explosiveness and power on counterattacks
- Looked to exploit space in behind full-backs
- Switches of play and longer balls for strong target striker Lukaku
- First in EURO for through-balls per game (3 on average)
- Winger Doku first for take-ons per game with 9.8 (41% success rate)

### SHAPE

1-4-2-3-1; 1-3-4-2-1

3 In possession | 6 Out of possession



Example: v Ukraine

### AVERAGES

#### POSSESSION

55%

Max. 60% v Ukraine, Slovakia  
Min. 45% v France  
EURO rank: 4=

#### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	33%
Middle third	47%
Attacking third	20%

516

#### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 573 v Slovakia  
Min. 431 v Romania  
EURO rank: 8

87%

#### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 89% v France  
Min. 85% v Slovakia, Romania  
EURO rank: 9=

#### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	43 (8% of total)	EURO rank: 12=
Medium	204 (40%)	EURO rank: 3=
Short	269 (52%)	EURO rank: 16=

#### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
13.6	8

#### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
5	5=

#### DISTANCE COVERED

110 km

Max. 112.2 v Romania  
Min. 107.9 v France  
EURO rank: 23

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

### ATTEMPTS

2

#### GOALS

0.5 per match; EURO rank: 21=

4.6

#### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1.1 per match; EURO rank: 13=

53

#### GOAL ATTEMPTS

13.3 per match; EURO rank: 9=

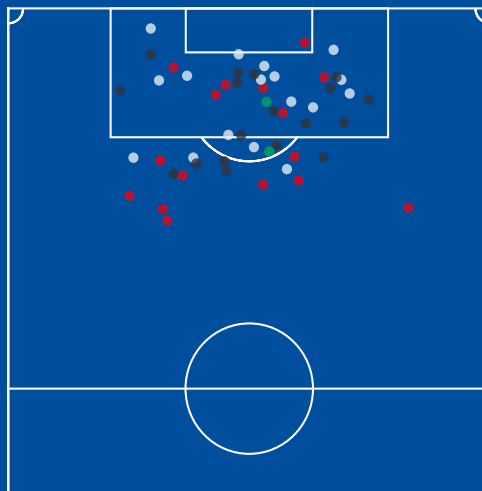
20

#### ON TARGET

5 per match; EURO rank: 6



\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%







# CROATIA



GROUP B	ROUND OF 16	QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
SPAIN L 0-3	ALBANIA D 2-2	ITALY D 1-1		



## COACH

### ZLATKO DALIĆ

BORN: 26/10/1966,  
Livno (CRO)  
NATIONALITY: Croatian  
HEAD COACH: Since 07/10/2017  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches	W	D	L	Win%
7	1	3	3	14%
23	11	6	6	48%

EURO matches  
(Group stage to final)

EURO matches  
(Including qualifying)

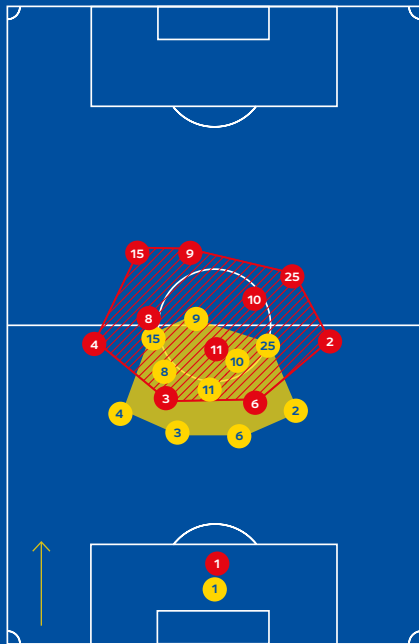
## KEY FEATURES

- Patient build-up, with rotations and switches of play
- Brozović deep when building play; Kovačić threat going forward
- Freedom for talented individuals to find space
- Looked for midfielders out wide or wingers to combine with midfielders
- Ability to penetrate centrally with quick combinations
- 6.55 xG overall but only three goals
- First in EURO for interceptions per game: 12.3

## SHAPE

1-4-3-3

3 In possession | 3 Out of possession



Example: v Italy

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**55%**

Max. 67% v Albania  
Min. 47% v Italy  
EURO rank: 4=

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	21%
Middle third	54%
Attacking third	25%

**552**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 634 v Albania  
Min. 504 v Italy  
EURO rank: 4

**89%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 90% v Albania  
Min. 88% v Spain, Italy  
EURO rank: 5=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	33 (6% of total)	EURO rank: 19=
Medium	205 (37%)	EURO rank: 11=
Short	314 (57%)	EURO rank: 5=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
11.6	5

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
6	1=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**118.9 km**

Max. 121.0 v Italy  
Min. 117.1 v Albania  
EURO rank: 8

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**3**

### GOALS

1 per match; EURO rank: 8=

**6.6**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

2.2 per match; EURO rank: 1

**44**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

14.7 per match; EURO rank: 5=

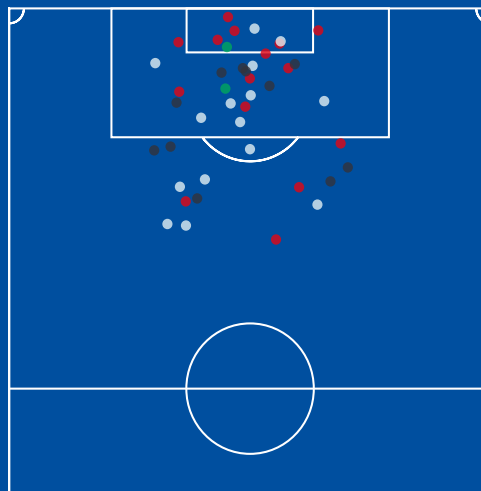
**19**

### ON TARGET

6.3 per match; EURO rank: 3

GOALS	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>	6%
SAVED	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	40%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>	21%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	0%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>	32%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Dominik Livaković 3 270

### DEFENDERS

2 Josip Stanišić 2 180

3 Marin Pongračić 2 180

4 Joško Gvardiol 3 270

6 Josip Šutalo 3 270

19 Borna Sosa 1 6

22 Josip Juranović 2 91

### MIDFIELDERS

7 Lovro Majer 3 145

8 Mateo Kovačić 3 225

10 Luka Modrić 3 235 1

11 Marcelo Brozović 3 225

15 Mario Pašalić 3 115

25 Luka Sučić 3 140

26 Martin Baturina 1 6

### FORWARDS

9 Andrej Kramarić 3 245 1

14 Ivan Perišić 3 138

16 Ante Budimir 3 122 2

17 Bruno Petković 2 87

18 Luka Ivanušec 1 20

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**27.8**

### CARDS

**7 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Luka Modrić	1	5	2	1.3
2 Andrej Kramarić	1	4	2	0.8
3 Mateo Kovačić	0	6	3	0.5

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Ante Budimir	2	2	0.6
2 Andrej Kramarić	0	6	0.2
3 Mateo Kovačić	0	4	0.7

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Luka Modrić	211	180	89	23
2 Josip Šutalo	198	157	96	23
3 Marcelo Brozović	183	162	91	21

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Luka Modrić	20	4	1
2 Joško Gvardiol	16	3	5
3 Mateo Kovačić	14	6	3

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value





# CZECHIA



GROUP F	ROUND OF 16	QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
PORTUGAL L1-2	GEORGIA D1-1	TÜRKIYE L1-2		



## COACH

### IVAN HAŠEK

BORN: 06/09/1963,  
Městec Králové (CZE)  
NATIONALITY: Czech  
HEAD COACH: Since 04/01/2024  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches	W	D	L	Win%
3	0	1	2	0%

EURO matches (Group stage to final) **3** 0 1 2 0%

EURO matches (Including qualifying) **3** 0 1 2 0%

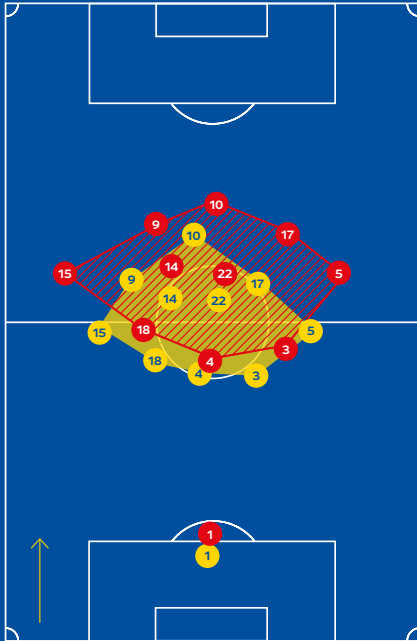
## KEY FEATURES

- Youthful squad with good defensive organisation and spirit
- Direct style with high physical output
- Leadership of Souček with midfield energy and goal threat
- Got the ball out wide and looked for crosses – 45 v Georgia
- Joint-second for open-play crosses: 19 per game
- Set-piece threat with corners, free-kicks, throw-ins
- Second most chances from set-plays per match (3.7)

## SHAPE

1-5-3-2; 1-5-4-1

**3** In possession | **3** Out of possession



Example: v Georgia

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**40%**

Max. 62% v Georgia  
Min. 27% v Portugal  
EURO rank: 20

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	30%
Middle third	47%
Attacking third	24%

**326**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 493 v Georgia  
Min. 229 v Türkiye  
EURO rank: 21

**78%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 87% v Georgia  
Min. 66% v Portugal  
EURO rank: 22

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	46 (14% of total)	EURO rank: 3
Medium	118 (36%)	EURO rank: 14=
Short	163 (50%)	EURO rank: 21

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
13.5	7

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
6	1=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**117.2 km**

Max. 121.0 v Portugal  
Min. 109.9 v Türkiye  
EURO rank: 9

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**3**

### GOALS

1 per match; EURO rank: 8=

**5.1**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1.7 per match; EURO rank: 5=

**44**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

14.7 per match; EURO rank: 5=

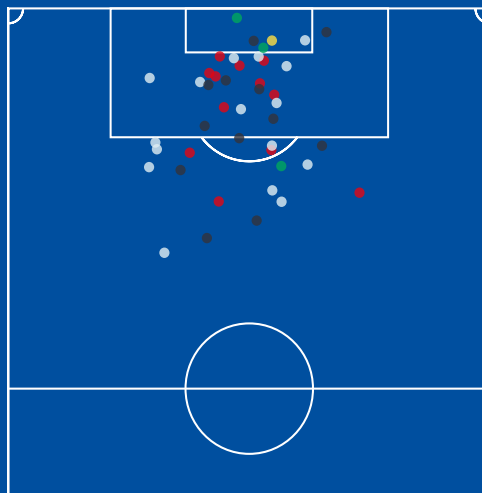
**20**

### ON TARGET

6.7 per match; EURO rank: 1

GOALS	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>	6%
SAVED	<div style="width: 42%;"></div>	42%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>	23%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>	2%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>	27%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Jindřich Staněk	3	235
16 Matěj Kovář	1	35

### DEFENDERS

4 Robin Hranáč	3	270	
5 Vladimír Coufal	3	270	1
12 David Doudera	1	90	
15 David Jurásek	2	162	
18 Ladislav Krejčí	3	270	

### MIDFIELDERS

3 Tomáš Holeš	3	269	
7 Antonín Barák	3	40	
8 Petr Ševčík	2	20	
14 Lukáš Provod	3	235	1
20 Ondřej Lingr	3	80	1
22 Tomáš Souček	3	270	1
25 Pavel Šulc	1	79	
26 Matěj Jurásek	2	44	

### FORWARDS

9 Adam Hložek	2	110	
10 Patrik Schick	2	128	1
11 Jan Kuchta	2	95	
13 Mojmir Chytil	3	107	
17 Václav Černý	1	55	
19 Tomáš Chory	2	36	

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**26.2**

### CARDS

**13** **2**

Sent off:  
Barák, Chory v Türkiye

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Patrik Schick	1	7	4	1.5
2 Lukáš Provod	1	3	3	0.1
3 Tomáš Souček	1	2	1	0.6

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Vladimír Coufal	1	7	0.6
2 Ondřej Lingr	1	0	0.0
3 Tomáš Souček	0	6	0.4

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Ladislav Krejčí	135	88	88	39
2 Tomáš Holeš	115	79	77	49
3 Vladimír Coufal	97	88	77	43

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Lukáš Provod	16	5	0
2 Tomáš Souček	15	3	3
3 Vladimír Coufal	12	4	2

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value



# DENMARK



GROUP C	ROUND OF 16	QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
SLOVENIA D 1-1	ENGLAND D 1-1	SERBIA D 0-0	GERMANY L 0-2	



## COACH

### KASPER HJULMAND

BORN: 09/04/1972  
Aalborg (DEN)  
NATIONALITY: Danish  
HEAD COACH: Since 01/08/2020  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches	W	D	L	Win%
---------	---	---	---	------

EURO matches (Group stage to final)	10	3	3	4	30%
--	----	---	---	---	-----

EURO matches (Including qualifying)	20	10	4	6	50%
--	----	----	---	---	-----

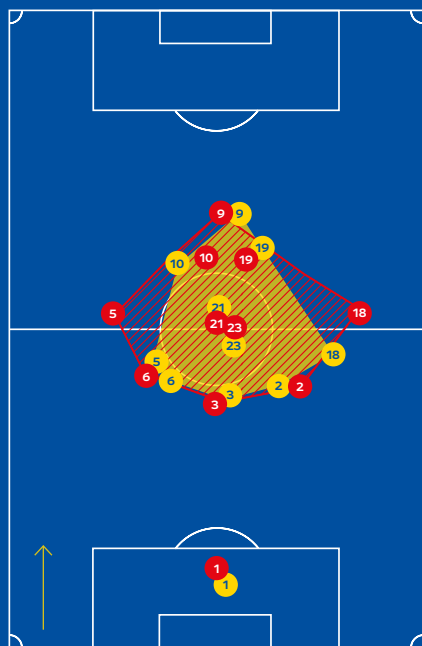
## KEY FEATURES

- Defended strongly in mid-to-low block (1-5-4-1)
- Three centre-backs in back line with wide ones free to step up, e.g. Andersen v Germany
- Variation in build-up with ability to go short or long
- Tactically impressive, good at closing and also finding spaces
- Eriksen playing in pockets, looking to play through lines
- Eriksen first for key passes per game (4 on average)
- Dead-ball threat: First in EURO for chances from set-plays per match (4)

## SHAPE

1-3-4-2-1; 1-3-4-3

■ 3 In possession | ■ 6 Out of possession



Example: v Serbia

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**54%**

Max. 63% v Slovenia  
Min. 45% v Germany  
EURO rank: 7=

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	24%
Middle third	58%
Attacking third	18%

**551**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 658 v Slovenia  
Min. 435 v Germany  
EURO rank: 5=

**86%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 89% v Slovenia  
Min. 84% v Serbia, Germany  
EURO rank: 12=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	38 (7% of total)	EURO rank: 17=
Medium	171 (31%)	EURO rank: 24
Short	342 (62%)	EURO rank: 1

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
13	6

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
5	5=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**112.8 km**

Max. 116.2 v Serbia  
Min. 109.8 v Slovenia  
EURO rank: 18

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**2** GOALS  
0.5 per match; EURO rank: 21=

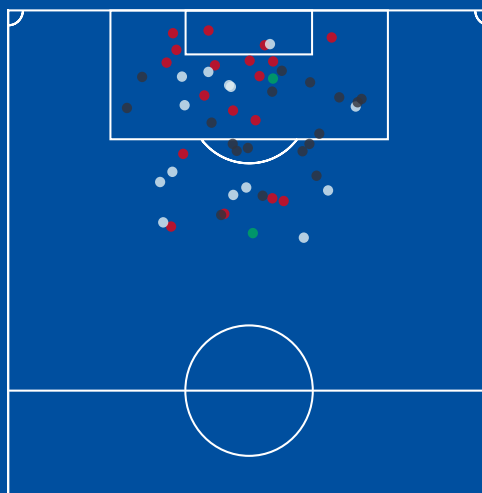
**4.3** EXPECTED GOALS (xG)  
1.1 per match; EURO rank: 13=

**53** GOAL ATTEMPTS  
13.3 per match; EURO rank: 9=

**16** ON TARGET  
4 per match; EURO rank: 10=

GOALS	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>	4%
SAVED	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>	29%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>	33%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	0%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>	35%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Kasper Schmeichel 4 360

### DEFENDERS

2 Joachim Andersen 4 360

3 Jannik Vestergaard 4 360

5 Joakim Mæhle 4 282

6 Andreas Christensen 4 351

17 Victor Kristiansen 4 157 1

18 Alexander Bah 4 281

### MIDFIELDERS

8 Thomas Delaney 3 83

10 Christian Eriksen 4 350 1

15 Christian Nørgaard 3 36

21 Morten Hjulmand 3 248 1

23 Pierre-Emile Højbjerg 4 353

26 Jacob Bruun Larsen 1 9

### FORWARDS

9 Rasmus Højlund 4 290

11 Andreas Skov Olsen 3 122

12 Kasper Dolberg 2 38

14 Mikkel Damsgaard 1 33

19 Jonas Wind 4 194 1

20 Yussuf Poulsen 4 53

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**27.4**

### CARDS

**9 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Christian Eriksen	1	12	2	1.3
2 Morten Hjulmand	1	5	2	0.1
3 Pierre-Emile Højbjerg	0	7	4	0.2

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Jonas Wind	1	4	0.3
2 Victor Kristiansen	1	1	0.6
3 Christian Eriksen	0	16	1.1

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Pierre-Emile Højbjerg	294	251	91	31
2 Joachim Andersen	291	235	85	35
3 Jannik Vestergaard	266	211	94	36

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Pierre-Emile Højbjerg	28	7	3
2 Christian Eriksen	22	2	2
3 Jannik Vestergaard	18	3	4

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value





# ENGLAND



GROUP C			ROUND OF 16	QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
SERBIA W 1-0	DENMARK D 1-1	SLOVENIA D 0-0	SLOVAKIA W 2-1* *AET	SWITZERLAND D 1-1* *AET; 5-3 pens	NETHERLANDS W 2-1	SPAIN L 1-2



## COACH

### GARETH SOUTHGATE

BORN: 03/09/1970, Watford (ENG)  
 NATIONALITY: English  
 HEAD COACH: From 28/09/2016 to 16/07/2024  
 EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches	W	D	L	Win%
14	8	5	1	57%
30	21	7	2	70%

EURO matches  
(Group stage to final)

EURO matches  
(Including qualifying)

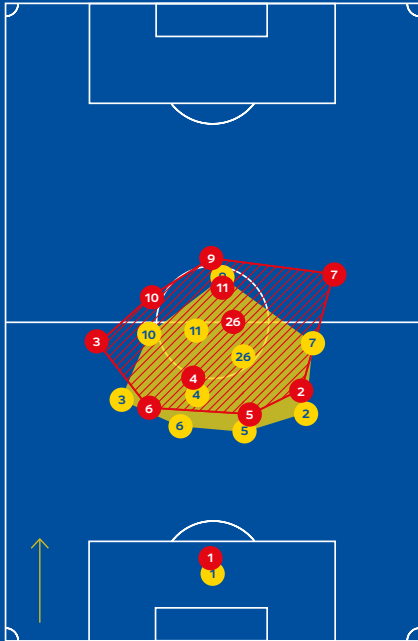
## KEY FEATURES

- Influential goalkeeper Pickford made key saves
- Solid centre-back pairing of Stones and Guéhi
- Compact defensively with impressive resilience
- Saka's 1v1 ability and creativity from right
- Influence of Foden between the lines v Netherlands
- Impact of substitutes with goals from Watkins, Palmer
- Moments of individual brilliance from key players e.g. Bellingham goal v Slovakia

## SHAPE

1-4-2-3-1, 1-3-4-2-1

■ 3 In possession | ■ 6 Out of possession



Example: v Spain

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**55%**

Max. 73% v Slovenia  
 Min. 35% v Spain  
 EURO rank: 4=

**551**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 746 v Slovenia  
 Min. 294 v Spain  
 EURO rank: 5=

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	24%
Middle third	56%
Attacking third	21%

**89%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 92% v Switzerland, Netherlands  
 Min. 78% v Spain  
 EURO rank: 6

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	46 (8% of total)	EURO rank: 13=
Medium	206 (37%)	EURO rank: 11=
Short	298 (54%)	EURO rank: 10=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
16.1	16

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
3	14=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**122.9 km**

Max. 151.5 v Slovakia  
 Min. 107.2 v Netherlands  
 EURO rank: 5

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**8**

### GOALS

1 per match; EURO rank: 8=

**6.2**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

0.8 per match; EURO rank: 19=

**76**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

9.9 per match; EURO rank: 19

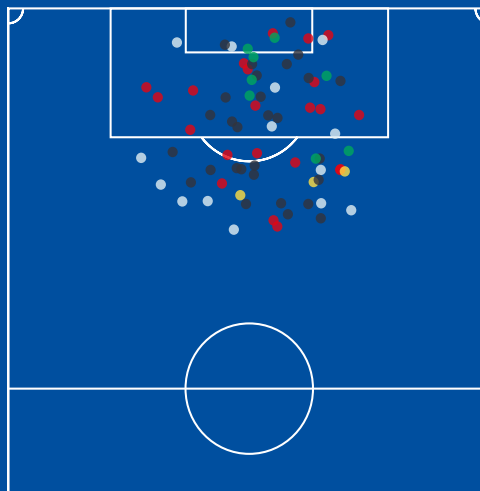
**25**

### ON TARGET

3.3 per match; EURO rank: 19

GOALS	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>	9%
SAVED	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>	29%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>	30%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>	3%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>	29%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Jordan Pickford 7 690

### DEFENDERS

2 Kyle Walker	7	690	
3 Luke Shaw	3	177	
5 John Stones	7	690	
6 Marc Guéhi	6	570	1
8 Trent Alexander-Arnold	4	134	
12 Kieran Trippier	6	453	
14 Ezri Konsa	3	94	

### MIDFIELDERS

4 Declan Rice	7	690	1	
10 Jude Bellingham	7	671	2	1
11 Phil Foden	7	622		
16 Conor Gallagher	5	118		
24 Cole Palmer	5	144	1	1
26 Kobbie Mainoo	6	370		

### FORWARDS

7 Bukayo Saka	7	635	1	1
9 Harry Kane	7	605	3	
17 Ivan Toney	3	43	1	
18 Anthony Gordon	1	1		
19 Ollie Watkins	3	59	1	
20 Jarrod Bowen	2	35		
21 Eberechi Eze	3	99		

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**26.1**

### CARDS

**14 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Harry Kane	3	18	6	2.9
2 Jude Bellingham	2	6	3	0.7
3 Bukayo Saka	1	8	1	0.4

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Bukayo Saka	1	8	0.8
2 Jude Bellingham	1	5	1.1
3 Declan Rice	1	3	0.5

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 John Stones	559	465	94	22
2 Declan Rice	520	436	92	22
3 Kyle Walker	495	424	89	32

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Declan Rice	37	15	8
2 Kyle Walker	30	4	6
3 Marc Guéhi	28	2	2

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value



# FRANCE



GROUP D	ROUND OF 16		QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
AUSTRIA W 1-0	NETHERLANDS D 0-0	POLAND D 1-1	BELGIUM W 1-0	PORTUGAL D 0-0*	SPAIN L 1-2
*AET; 5-3 pens					



## COACH

### DIDIER DESCHAMPS

BORN: 15/10/1968,  
Bayonne (FRA)  
NATIONALITY: French  
HEAD COACH: Since 08/07/2012  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 1

Matches	W	D	L	Win%	
EURO matches (Group stage to final)	17	8	7	2	47%
EURO matches (Including qualifying)	35	23	9	3	68%

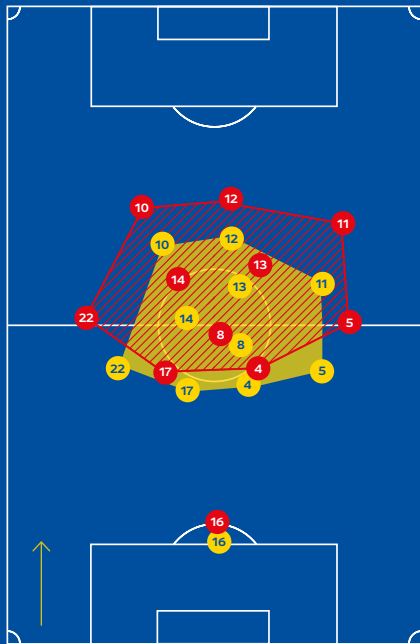
## KEY FEATURES

- Strong leadership at back from goalkeeper Maignan and defender Saliba
- Kept compact structure in mid-block with little space between defence and midfield
- Defended space well, recognising threats in behind
- Kanté's mobility and reading of the game in midfield
- Counterattacking threat of Mbappé, Dembélé
- Diagonal balls looking for crosses or combination in wide areas (e.g. from Koundé)
- First for aerial duels won – 63% on average

## SHAPE

1-4-3-3; also 1-4-2-3-1, 1-4-4-2

■ 3 In possession | ■ 6 Out of possession



Example: v Spain

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**50%**

Max. 63% v Netherlands  
Min. 40% v Portugal  
EURO rank: 13

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	22%
Middle third	52%
Attacking third	26%

### 504

**PASSES ATTEMPTED**  
Max. 660 v Netherlands  
Min. 339 v Spain  
EURO rank: 10

### 90%

**PASS ACCURACY**  
Max. 92% v Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal  
Min. 84% v Spain  
EURO rank: 2=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	32 (6% of total)	EURO rank: 19=
Medium	184 (36%)	EURO rank: 14=
Short	289 (57%)	EURO rank: 5=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
16.5	17

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
3	14=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**114 km**

Max. 143.6 v Portugal  
Min. 106.1 v Netherlands  
EURO rank: 14

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**4** GOALS  
0.6 per match; EURO rank: 20

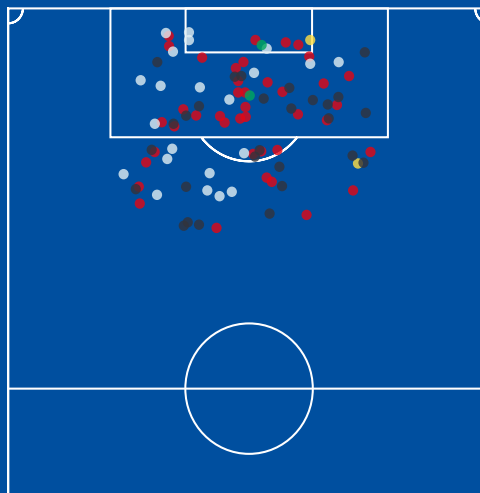
**9.2** EXPECTED GOALS (xG)  
1.5 per match; EURO rank: 7=

**96** GOAL ATTEMPTS  
15.2 per match; EURO rank: 4

**24** ON TARGET  
3.8 per match; EURO rank: 14

GOALS	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>	4%
SAVED	<div style="width: 24%;"></div>	24%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>	27%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>	2%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 43%;"></div>	43%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

16 Mike Maignan 6 570

### DEFENDERS

4 Dayot Upamecano 6 570

5 Jules Koundé 6 570

17 William Saliba 6 570

22 Theo Hernández 6 570

### MIDFIELDERS

6 Eduardo Camavinga 4 166

7 Antoine Griezmann 6 393

8 Aurélien Tchouameni 5 471

13 N'Golo Kanté 6 513

14 Adrien Rabiot 5 374

19 Youssef Fofana 3 40

### FORWARDS

9 Olivier Giroud 4 56

10 Kylian Mbappé 5 464 1 2

11 Ousmane Dembélé 5 364

12 Randal Kolo Muani 5 199 1 1

15 Marcus Thuram 4 261

20 Kingsley Coman 1 15

25 Bradley Barcola 3 104

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**26.7**

### CARDS

**9 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Kylian Mbappé	1	24	9	2.9
2 Randal Kolo Muani	1	3	1	0.8
3 Antoine Griezmann	0	12	4	2.0

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Kylian Mbappé	2	2	1.0
2 Randal Kolo Muani	1	1	0.1
3 Ousmane Dembélé	0	14	0.9

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Aurélien Tchouameni	375	342	94	32
2 Dayot Upamecano	369	272	92	31
3 William Saliba	359	282	96	27

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 N'Golo Kanté	27	9	6
2 Theo Hernández	25	6	3
3 Dayot Upamecano	22	7	6

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value





# GEORGIA



GROUP F	ROUND OF 16			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
TÜRKIYE L1-3	CZECHIA D1-1	PORTUGAL W2-0	SPAIN L1-4			



## COACH

### WILLY SAGNOL

BORN: 18/03/1977,  
Saint-Étienne (FRA)  
NATIONALITY: French  
HEAD COACH: Since 15/02/2021  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches	W	D	L	Win%
---------	---	---	---	------

EURO matches (Group stage to final)	4	1	1	2	25%
--	---	---	---	---	-----

EURO matches (Including qualifying)	14	5	3	6	36%
--	----	---	---	---	-----

## KEY FEATURES

- Highly influential keeper Mamardashvili (30 saves)
- Worked hard defensively, covering and blocking shots: 8.3 per game – best in EURO
- Dropped deep, staying compact with counterattacking threat
- Quick combination plays in transition
- Progressed via Khvaretskhelia's ball-carrying ability and runs from Mikautadze
- Khvaretskhelia second for take-ons per game (8.3)
- High motivation level and emotion as EURO newcomers

## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

25 Giorgi Mamardashvili	4	360
-------------------------	---	-----

### DEFENDERS

2 Otar Kakabadze	4	360	1
3 Lasha Dvali	4	360	
4 Guram Kashia	4	360	
5 Solomon Kverkvelia	3	181	
14 Luka Lochoshvili	4	170	
15 Giorgi Gvelesiani	3	162	

### MIDFIELDERS

6 Giorgi Kochorashvili	4	360	1
9 Zuriko Davitashvili	4	114	
10 Giorgi Chakvetadze	4	246	
16 Nika Kvekveskiri	1	12	
17 Otar Kiteishvili	2	131	
18 Sandro Altunashvili	2	50	
20 Anzor Mekvabishvili	3	188	
21 Giorgi Tsitaishvili	4	190	
23 Saba Lobjanidze	1	8	

### FORWARDS

7 Khvicha Kvaratskhelia	4	343	1
8 Budu Zivzivadze	2	17	
11 Giorgi Kvilitaia	1	2	
22 Georges Mikautadze	4	346	3 1

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

27.5

### CARDS

7 0

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Georges Mikautadze	3	6	3	2.3
2 Khvicha Kvaratskhelia	1	6	2	1.0
3 Giorgi Kochorashvili	0	5	0	0.3

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Georges Mikautadze	1	4	0.1
2 Otar Kakabadze	1	2	0.3
3 Giorgi Kochorashvili	1	1	0.3

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Giorgi Kochorashvili	175	143	91	34
2 Otar Kakabadze	132	118	71	42
3 Lasha Dvali	132	97	87	46

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Giorgi Kochorashvili	31	5	5
2 Otar Kakabadze	21	8	4
3 Khvicha Kvaratskhelia	13	3	0

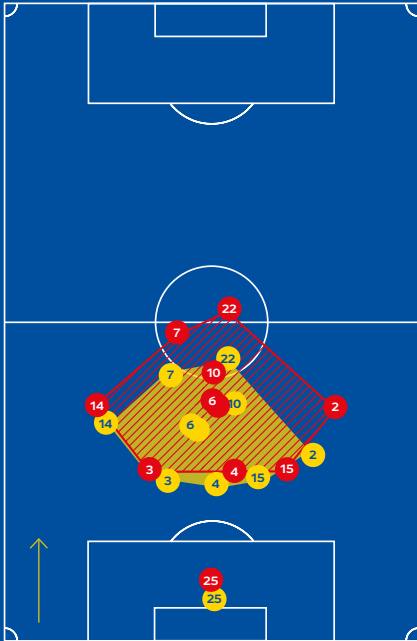
BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

## SHAPE

1-5-3-2; 1-5-4-1

3 In possession | 8 Out of possession



Example: v Portugal

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

34%

Max. 44% v Türkiye  
Min. 25% v Spain  
EURO rank: 23

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	40%
Middle third	48%
Attacking third	12%

321

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 441 v Türkiye  
Min. 263 v Spain  
EURO rank: 22

81%

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 86% v Türkiye  
Min. 76% v Portugal  
EURO rank: 18=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	40 (12% of total)	EURO rank: 4=
Medium	110 (34%)	EURO rank: 20=
Short	172 (53%)	EURO rank: 12=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
18.6	20

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
1	24

### DISTANCE COVERED

112.1 km

Max. 114.7 v Czechia  
Min. 110.4 v Spain  
EURO rank: 20

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

5

### GOALS

1.3 per match; EURO rank: 7

4.4

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1.1 per match; EURO rank: 13=

30

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

7.5 per match; EURO rank: 23

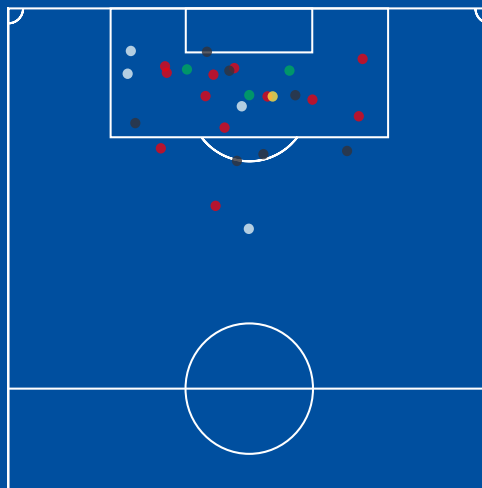
9

### ON TARGET

2.3 per match; EURO rank: 21

GOALS	14%
SAVED	25%
BLOCKED	17%
WOODWORK	3%
OFF TARGET	42%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%





# GERMANY



GROUP A	ROUND OF 16		QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
SCOTLAND W 5-1	HUNGARY W 2-0	SWITZERLAND D 1-1	DENMARK W 2-0	SPAIN L 1-2* *AET	



## COACH

### JULIAN NAGELSMANN

BORN: 23/07/1987,  
Landsberg am Lech (GER)  
NATIONALITY: German  
HEAD COACH: Since 22/09/2023  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

	Matches	W	D	L	Win%
EURO matches (Group stage to final)	5	3	1	1	60%
EURO matches (Including qualifying)	5	3	1	1	60%

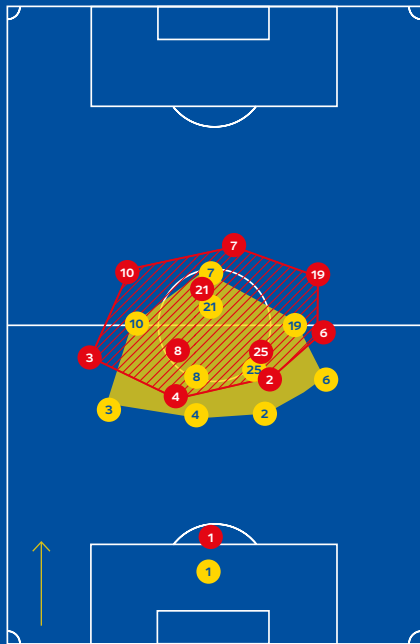
## KEY FEATURES

- Kroos dropped to left of centre-backs in build-up as full-backs pushed up
- Attacking variations: wingers high, with runs in behind from Havertz and Gündoğan
- Wingers Musiala and Wirtz dragged out defenders to create space
- Impact of substitute Füllkrug with aerial power
- First in EURO for completed crosses per game: 6.6 on average
- First for key passes per game: 14.2 on average

## SHAPE

1-4-2-3-1 with variations, 1-3-4-3 diamond when building play

■ 3 In possession | ■ 6 Out of possession



Example: v Spain

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**62%**

Max. 72% v Scotland  
Min. 52% v Spain  
EURO rank: 2

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	20%
Middle third	54%
Attacking third	26%

**593**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 718 v Hungary  
Min. 441 v Spain  
EURO rank: 2

**90%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 94% v Scotland  
Min. 85% v Spain  
EURO rank: 2=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	34 (6% of total)	EURO rank: 19=
Medium	204 (35%)	EURO rank: 17=
Short	354 (60%)	EURO rank: 2

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
11	4

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
4	8=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**122.2 km**

Max. 151.6 v Spain  
Min. 111.9 v Scotland  
EURO rank: 4

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**11**

### GOALS

2.1 per match; EURO rank: 1=

**9.8**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1.8 per match; EURO rank: 2=

**95**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

17.8 per match; EURO rank: 1

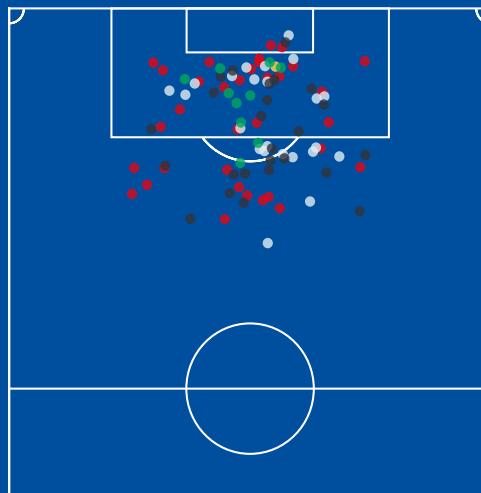
**34**

### ON TARGET

6.4 per match; EURO rank: 2

GOALS	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	10%
SAVED	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>	32%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>	23%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>	1%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 34%;"></div>	34%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1	Manuel Neuer	5	480
---	--------------	---	-----

### DEFENDERS

2	Antonio Rüdiger	5	480	
3	David Raum	3	167	1
4	Jonathan Tah	4	321	
6	Joshua Kimmich	5	480	2
15	Nico Schlotterbeck	2	119	1
16	Waldemar Anton	2	32	
18	Maximilian Mittelstädt	4	304	1
20	Benjamin Henrichs	1	9	

### MIDFIELDERS

5	Pascal Gross	1	45		
8	Toni Kroos	5	470		
10	Jamal Musiala	5	423	3	
11	Chris Führich	1	18		
17	Florian Wirtz	5	281	2	
19	Leroy Sané	5	206		
21	İlkay Gündoğan	5	385	1	1
23	Robert Andrich	5	321		
25	Emre Can	4	99	1	

### FORWARDS

7	Kai Havertz	5	391	2	1
9	Niclas Füllkrug	5	162	2	
13	Thomas Müller	2	56	1	
14	Maximilian Beier	1	25		
26	Deniz Undav	1	6		

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**28.3**

### CARDS

**14** **0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG	
1	Jamal Musiala	3	10	4	1.1
2	Kai Havertz	2	19	11	4.1
3	Niclas Füllkrug	2	9	3	1.0

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA	
1	Joshua Kimmich	2	13	1.5
2	Maximilian Mittelstädt	1	3	0.7
3	David Raum	1	3	0.7

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%	
1	Toni Kroos	514	443	95	37
2	Antonio Rüdiger	398	325	92	34
3	Joshua Kimmich	349	329	93	25

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I	
1	Toni Kroos	34	4	7
2	Antonio Rüdiger	27	4	2
3	Joshua Kimmich	23	4	6

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value





# HUNGARY



## GROUP A

SWITZERLAND L1-3	GERMANY L0-2	SCOTLAND W1-0	ROUND OF 16	QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
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### COACH

#### MARCO ROSSI

BORN: 09/09/1964,  
Druento (ITA)  
NATIONALITY: Italian  
HEAD COACH: Since 19/06/2018  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches W D L Win%

EURO matches (Group stage to final) **6** 1 2 3 17%

EURO matches (Including qualifying) **24** 12 5 7 50%

### KEY FEATURES

- Aggressive man-to-man pressing v Switzerland
- Dropped into mid-block with narrow, compact shape v Germany, Scotland
- Direct approach at times to target striker, playing for second balls
- Third highest percentage of passes that were long balls (15%)
- Looked to Szoboszlai for set-plays
- Key performers included Bolla at wing-back, attacking midfielder Sallai
- Joint-third in EURO for big chances created per game (2.3 average)

## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Péter Gulácsi	3	270
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### DEFENDERS

2 Ádám Lang	1	45
4 Attila Szalai	2	95
5 Attila Fiola	2	180
6 Willi Orbán	3	270
11 Milos Kerkez	3	240
14 Bendegúz Bolla	3	206
18 Zsolt Nagy	2	19
21 Endre Botka	1	90
24 Márton Dárdai	3	175

### MIDFIELDERS

8 Ádám Nagy	3	160	
10 Dominik Szoboszlai	3	270	1
13 András Schäfer	3	270	
15 László Kleinheisler	2	49	
16 Dániel Gazdag	1	3	
17 Callum Styles	1	61	

### FORWARDS

9 Martin Ádám	3	42	
19 Barnabás Varga	3	251	1
20 Roland Sallai	3	267	1
23 Kevin Csoboth	2	7	1

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**27.5**

### CARDS

**10 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Barnabás Varga	1	4	2	1.2
2 Kevin Csoboth	1	2	1	0.6
3 Roland Sallai	0	8	2	0.6

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Dominik Szoboszlai	1	6	0.8
2 Roland Sallai	1	3	0.5
3 Bendegúz Bolla	0	2	0.2

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Willi Orbán	136	87	86	36
2 András Schäfer	132	107	87	29
3 Dominik Szoboszlai	120	96	82	23

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Willi Orbán	17	7	1
2 Dominik Szoboszlai	12	0	2
3 Roland Sallai	11	2	1

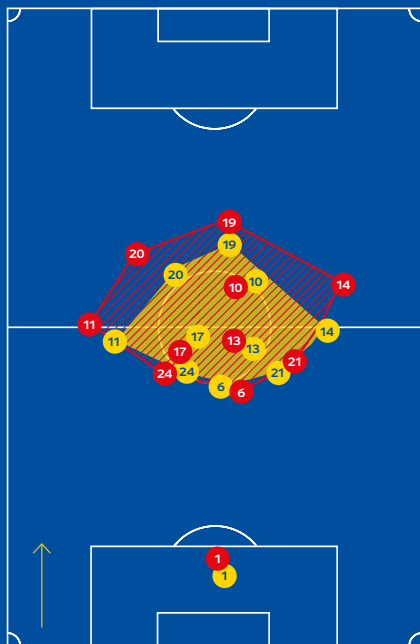
BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

### SHAPE

1-3-4-2-1; 1-5-2-3

**3** In possession | **5** Out of possession



Example: v Scotland

### AVERAGES

#### POSSESSION

**41%**

Max. 50% v Switzerland  
Min. 31% v Germany  
EURO rank: 18=

#### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	38%
Middle third	49%
Attacking third	13%

**368**

#### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 438 v Switzerland  
Min. 308 v Germany  
EURO rank: 18

**79%**

#### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 83% v Switzerland  
Min. 73% v Scotland  
EURO rank: 20=

#### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	44 (12% of total)	EURO rank: 4=
Medium	144 (39%)	EURO rank: 6=
Short	180 (49%)	EURO rank: 22

#### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
18.1	19

#### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
2	20=

#### DISTANCE COVERED

**113.1 km**

Max. 115.7 v Scotland  
Min. 111.3 v Germany  
EURO rank: 16

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

### ATTEMPTS

**2** GOALS  
0.7 per match; EURO rank: 17=

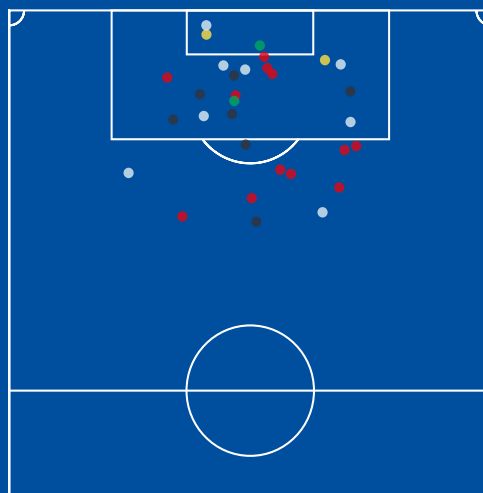
**3.7** EXPECTED GOALS (xG)  
1.2 per match; EURO rank: 12

**31** GOAL ATTEMPTS  
10.3 per match; EURO rank: 18

**11** ON TARGET  
3.7 per match; EURO rank: 15=

GOALS	6%
SAVED	31%
BLOCKED	17%
WOODWORK	6%
OFF TARGET	40%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%





# ITALY



GROUP B	ROUND OF 16		QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
ALBANIA W 2-1	SPAIN L 0-1	CROATIA D 1-1	SWITZERLAND L 0-2		



## COACH

### LUCIANO SPALLETTI

BORN: 07/03/1959,  
Certaldo (ITA)  
NATIONALITY: Italian  
HEAD COACH: Since 01/09/2023  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

	Matches	W	D	L	Win%
EURO matches (Group stage to final)	4	1	1	2	25%
EURO matches (Including qualifying)	10	4	3	3	40%

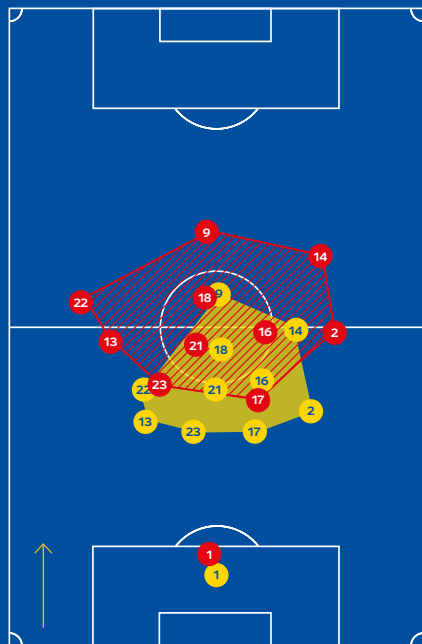
## KEY FEATURES

- Key players with authority at back: keeper Donnarumma and centre-back Calafiori
- Centre-backs Bastoni and Calafiori both left-footed
- Built with 1-3-2-2-3 in controlled possession
- Looked to get full-backs high (Di Marco)
- Attempted to create through runners from deep
- Defended in low block, pushing into mid-block to apply pressure (v Croatia)
- Second lowest shot-on-target ratio with 23%

## SHAPE

1-4-3-3; 1-4-2-3-1

■ 3 In possession | ■ 6 Out of possession



Example: v Switzerland

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**54%**

Max. 68% v Albania  
Min. 43% v Spain  
EURO rank: 7=

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	23%
Middle third	57%
Attacking third	21%

**585**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 809 v Albania  
Min. 440 v Spain  
EURO rank: 3

**88%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 92% v Albania  
Min. 83% v Spain  
EURO rank: 7=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	33 (6% of total)	EURO rank: 19=
Medium	206 (35%)	EURO rank: 17=
Short	346 (59%)	EURO rank: 3=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
15.3	13

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
4	8=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**116.5 km**

Max. 123.4 v Croatia  
Min. 108.1 v Switzerland  
EURO rank: 10

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**3**

### GOALS

0.8 per match; EURO rank: 16

**3.4**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

0.8 per match; EURO rank: 19=

**44**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

11 per match; EURO rank: 15=

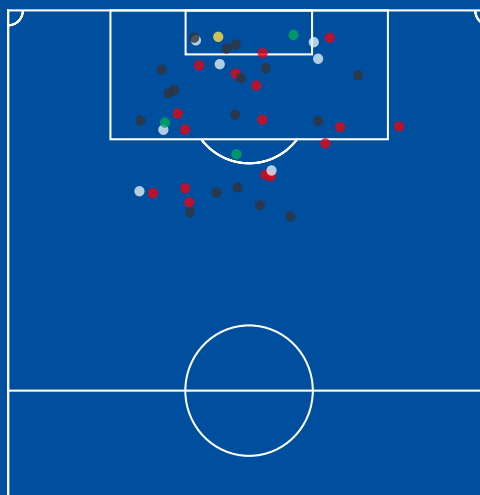
**10**

### ON TARGET

2.5 per match; EURO rank: 20

GOALS	<div style="width: 6%;"></div>	6%
SAVED	<div style="width: 21%;"></div>	21%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>	35%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>	2%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>	35%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Gianluigi Donnarumma 4 360

### DEFENDERS

2 Giovanni Di Lorenzo 4 360

3 Federico Dimarco 3 230

5 Riccardo Calafiori 3 270 1

13 Matteo Darmian 3 162

17 Gianluca Mancini 1 90

23 Alessandro Bastoni 4 360 1

24 Andrea Cambiaso 3 74

### MIDFIELDERS

7 Davide Frattesi 4 184

8 Jorginho 3 216

10 Lorenzo Pellegrini 4 220 1

16 Bryan Cristante 3 132

18 Nicolò Barella 4 333 1

21 Nicolò Fagioli 2 95

### FORWARDS

9 Gianluca Scamacca 4 252

11 Giacomo Raspadori 2 84

14 Federico Chiesa 4 264

19 Mateo Retegui 4 150

20 Mattia Zaccagni 3 81 1

22 Stephan El Shaarawy 1 45

25 Michael Folorunsho 1 1

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**26.8**

### CARDS

**10 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Alessandro Bastoni	1	3	2	0.5
2 Mattia Zaccagni	1	2	1	0.2
3 Nicolò Barella	1	1	1	0.1

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Lorenzo Pellegrini	1	4	0.3
2 Riccardo Calafiori	1	3	0.3
3 Nicolò Barella	0	4	0.7

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Alessandro Bastoni	330	263	92	30
2 Giovanni Di Lorenzo	286	258	88	33
3 Nicolò Barella	257	235	93	20

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Alessandro Bastoni	24	2	1
2 Nicolò Barella	14	5	3
3 Riccardo Calafiori	13	1	6

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value





# NETHERLANDS



## GROUP D

POLAND  
W 2-1

FRANCE  
D 0-0

AUSTRIA  
L 2-3

ROMANIA  
W 3-0

## ROUND OF 16

TÜRKIYE  
W 2-1

## SEMI-FINALS

ENGLAND  
L 1-2

## FINAL

## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1	Bart Verbruggen	6	540
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### DEFENDERS

2	Lutsharel Geertruida	2	107
4	Virgil van Dijk	6	540
5	Nathan Aké	6	474 2
6	Stefan de Vrij	6	540 1
15	Micky van de Ven	4	66
17	Daley Blind	1	1
22	Denzel Dumfries	5	449 1

### MIDFIELDERS

8	Georginio Wijnaldum	3	70
14	Tijjani Reijnders	6	498
16	Joey Veerman	6	207
24	Jerdy Schouten	6	502

### FORWARDS

7	Xavi Simons	6	456 1 2
9	Wout Weghorst	6	134 1 1
10	Memphis Depay	6	461 1 1
11	Cody Gakpo	6	525 3 1
12	Jeremie Frimpong	3	85
18	Donyell Malen	4	190 2
19	Brian Brobbey	1	1
21	Joshua Zirkzee	2	4
25	Steven Bergwijn	2	90

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

26.8

### CARDS

11 0

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1	Cody Gakpo	3	13	8 1.1
2	Donyell Malen	2	6	2 1.9
3	Memphis Depay	1	17	3 2.0

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1	Xavi Simons	2 9	0.4
2	Nathan Aké	2 4	0.4
3	Cody Gakpo	1 11	1.9

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1	Stefan de Vrij	414	331	92 37
2	Virgil van Dijk	393	288	91 33
3	Jerdy Schouten	327	259	92 26

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1	Jerdy Schouten	29	3 5
2	Cody Gakpo	18	8 4
3	Tijjani Reijnders	18	6 6

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

## COACH



### RONALD KOEMAN

BORN: 21/03/1963,  
Zaandam (NED)  
NATIONALITY: Dutch  
HEAD COACH: Since 01/01/2023  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches W D L Win%

EURO matches (Group stage to final) 6 3 1 2 50%

EURO matches (Including qualifying) 22 15 2 5 68%

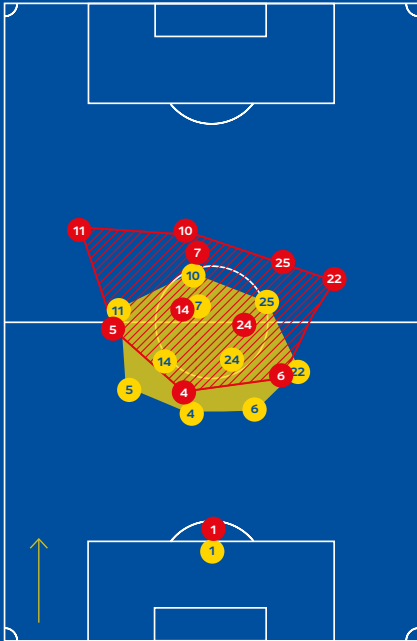
## KEY FEATURES

- Young keeper Verbruggen showed excellent passing range
- Right-back Dumfries pushed high and wide
- Fluid shape with midfield rotations looking for overloads
- Simons' movement and runs in behind and into pockets
- Depay in central role, dropping and creating space for others
- Gakpo came in from the wing with 1v1 threat and goals
- Impact of Weghorst as a substitute providing physical presence up front

## SHAPE

1-4-3-3; 1-4-2-3-1; 1-3-2-2-3 in build-up

3 In possession | 6 Out of possession



Example: v Türkiye

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

53%

Max. 66% v Poland  
Min. 38% v France  
EURO rank: 9=

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	27%
Middle third	53%
Attacking third	20%

476

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 579 v Poland  
Min. 398 v France  
EURO rank: 11

88%

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 90% v England  
Min. 84% v Austria  
EURO rank: 7=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

		EURO rank:
Long	29 (6% of total)	19=
Medium	195 (41%)	2
Short	251 (53%)	12=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
14.4	10

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
4	8=

### DISTANCE COVERED

108.3 km

Max. 109.4 v Türkiye  
Min. 107.1 v England  
EURO rank: 24

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

10

### GOALS

1.7 per match; EURO rank: 4

8.2

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1.4 per match; EURO rank: 9=

81

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

13.5 per match; EURO rank: 8

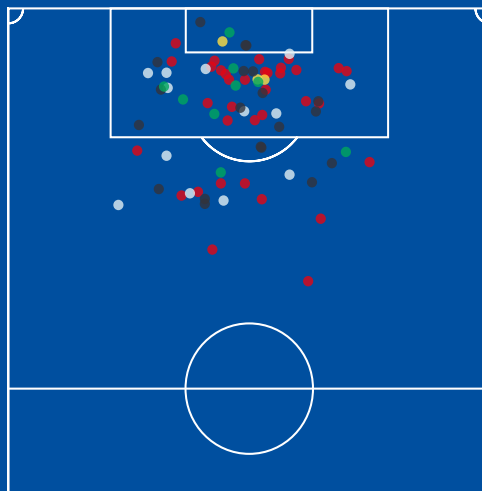
22

### ON TARGET

3.7 per match; EURO rank: 15=

GOALS	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>	11%
SAVED	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>	23%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>	22%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>	3%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 40%;"></div>	40%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%





# POLAND



GROUP D

NETHERLANDS  
L1-2

AUSTRIA  
L1-3

FRANCE  
D1-1

ROUND OF 16

QUARTER-FINALS

SEMI-FINALS

FINAL

## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A



### COACH

#### MICHAŁ PROBIERZ

BORN: 24/09/1972,  
Bytom (POL)  
NATIONALITY: Polish  
HEAD COACH: Since 20/09/2023  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches W D L Win%

EURO matches  
(Group stage to final) 3 0 1 2 0%

EURO matches  
(Including qualifying) 8 3 3 2 38%

### KEY FEATURES

- Looked to play from keeper, mixed with longer balls
- Forwards dropped into own half to collect balls from the back
- Man-to-man press out of possession
- Left wing-back Zalewski positive in wide areas
- No10 Zieliński got into pockets or made runs in behind
- Blocked eight shots v France – second highest in EURO
- Strong set-piece threat with two goals from corners

### GOALKEEPERS

1	Wojciech Szczęsny	2	180
12	Łukasz Skorupski	1	90

### DEFENDERS

2	Bartosz Salamon	1	86
5	Jan Bednarek	3	270
14	Jakub Kiwior	3	270
18	Bartosz Bereszyński	1	4
19	Przemysław Frankowski	3	270

### MIDFIELDERS

3	Paweł Dawidowicz	2	180	
6	Jakub Piotrowski	2	57	
8	Jakub Moder	3	180	
10	Piotr Zieliński	3	255	1
11	Kamil Grosicki	1	15	
13	Taras Romanczuk	1	55	
20	Sebastian Szymański	2	113	
21	Nicola Zalewski	3	248	
24	Bartosz Slisz	2	110	
26	Kacper Urbański	3	148	

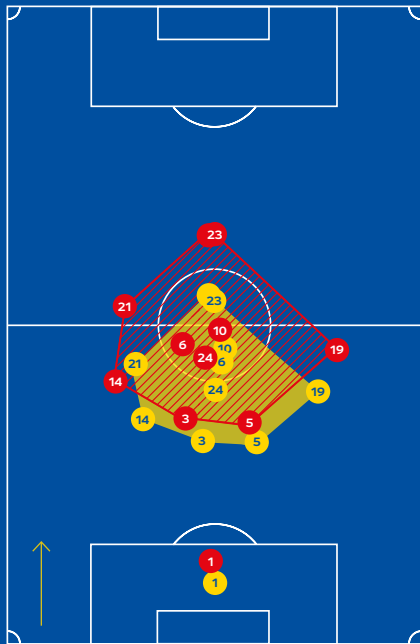
### FORWARDS

7	Karol Świderski	3	87	
9	Robert Lewandowski	2	120	1
16	Adam Buksa	2	150	1
23	Krzysztof Piątek	1	60	1
25	Michał Skóraś	1	22	

### SHAPE

1-3-5-2;1-5-3-2

3 In possession | 5 Out of possession



Example: v Austria

### AVERAGES

#### POSSESSION

41%

Max. 48% v Austria  
Min. 34% v Netherlands  
EURO rank: 18=

#### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	38%
Middle third	47%
Attacking third	15%

363

#### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 405 v France  
Min. 295 v Netherlands  
EURO rank: 19=

81%

#### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 85% v France  
Min. 79% v Netherlands  
EURO rank: 18=

#### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	31 (9% of total)	EURO rank: 9=
Medium	117 (32%)	EURO rank: 22=
Short	216 (59%)	EURO rank: 3=

#### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
16	15

#### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
2	20=

#### DISTANCE COVERED

112.9 km

Max. 114.9 v Netherlands  
Min. 111.8 v Austria  
EURO rank: 17

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

#### AVERAGE AGE

28.3

#### CARDS

3 0

#### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Robert Lewandowski	1	5	1	1.0
2 Adam Buksa	1	3	1	0.2
3 Krzysztof Piątek	1	2	1	0.5

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

#### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Piotr Zieliński	1	5	0.4
2 Przemysław Frankowski	0	4	0.3
3 Jakub Kiwior	0	3	0.2

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

#### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Piotr Zieliński	139	114	85	34
2 Jakub Kiwior	127	100	80	50
3 Jakub Moder	115	87	82	33

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

#### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Nicola Zalewski	17	1	2
2 Piotr Zieliński	14	0	2
3 Przemysław Frankowski	13	5	1

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

### ATTEMPTS

3 GOALS  
1 per match; EURO rank: 8=

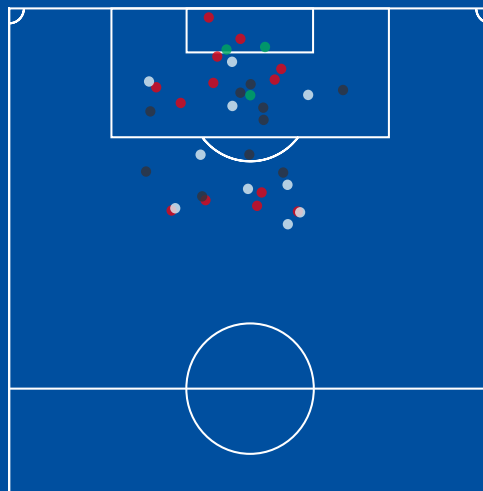
4.2 EXPECTED GOALS (xG)  
1.4 per match; EURO rank: 9=

37 GOAL ATTEMPTS  
12.3 per match; EURO rank: 13

13 ON TARGET  
4.3 per match; EURO rank: 9

GOALS	8%
SAVED	33%
BLOCKED	25%
WOODWORK	0%
OFF TARGET	35%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%







# PORTUGAL



GROUP F	ROUND OF 16		QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
CZECHIA W 2-1	TÜRKIYE W 3-0	GEORGIA L 0-2	SLOVENIA D 0-0* <small>*AET; 3-0 pens</small>	FRANCE D 0-0* <small>*AET; 3-5 pens</small>	



## COACH

### ROBERTO MARTÍNEZ

BORN: 13/07/1973,  
Balaguer (ESP)  
NATIONALITY: Spanish  
HEAD COACH: Since 09/01/2023  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches	W	D	L	Win%
10	6	2	2	60%
30	26	2	2	87%

EURO matches (Group stage to final)

EURO matches (Including qualifying)

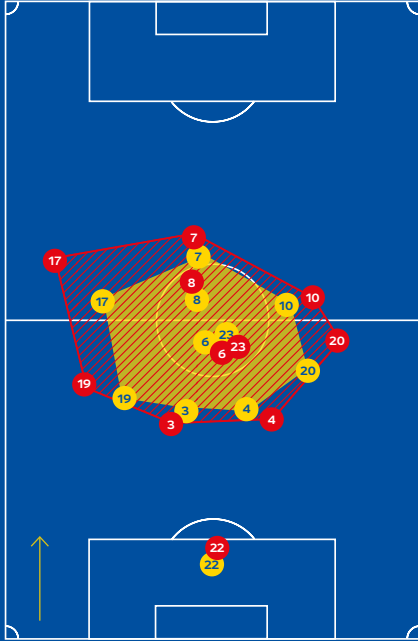
## KEY FEATURES

- Leadership of veteran Pepe on and off the pitch
- Fluid midfield with João Palhinha and Vitinha influential
- Full-back Cancelo came inside, rotating with Bernardo Silva in build-up
- Most passes attempted per game: 635 on average
- Switches of play, looking for overloads in wide areas
- Individuals with 1v1 ability, e.g. Rafael Leão, Nuno Mendes
- Highest average number of open-play crosses – 24 per game

## SHAPE

1-4-2-3-1; 1-4-4-2; 1-4-2-2-2

■ 3 In possession | ■ 8 Out of possession



Example: v Türkiye

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**66%**

Max. 73% v Czechia  
Min. 57% v Türkiye  
EURO rank: 1

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	20%
Middle third	57%
Attacking third	23%

**635**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 704 v Czechia  
Min. 565 v Türkiye  
EURO rank: 1

**91%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 94% v France  
Min. 88% v Czechia, Slovenia  
EURO rank: 1

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	30 (5% of total)	EURO rank: 24
Medium	252 (40%)	EURO rank: 3=
Short	353 (56%)	EURO rank: 7

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
10.5	2

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
5	5=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**127.3 km**

Max. 147.2 v Slovenia  
Min. 113.4 v Türkiye, Georgia  
EURO rank: 1

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**5**

### GOALS

0.9 per match; EURO rank: 14=

**9.6**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1.7 per match; EURO rank: 5=

**88**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

15.5 per match; EURO rank: 3

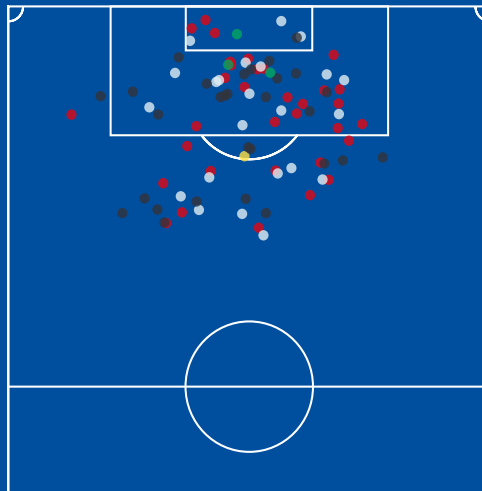
**26**

### ON TARGET

4.6 per match; EURO rank: 7=

GOALS	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>	5%
SAVED	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>	27%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>	31%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>	2%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 35%;"></div>	35%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

22 Diogo Costa 5 510

### DEFENDERS

2 Nêlson Semedo 5 96

3 Pepe 4 410

4 Rúben Dias 4 420

5 Diogo Dalot 2 153

14 Gonçalo Inácio 2 117

19 Nuno Mendes 4 419 1

20 João Cancelo 4 348

24 António Silva 2 73

### MIDFIELDERS

6 João Palhinha 4 299

8 Bruno Fernandes 4 374 1

10 Bernardo Silva 4 420 1

13 Danilo 1 90

15 João Neves 2 77

16 Matheus Nunes 2 16

18 Rúben Neves 4 124

23 Vitinha 4 361

25 Pedro Neto 3 121

### FORWARDS

7 Cristiano Ronaldo 5 486 1

9 Gonçalo Ramos 1 24

11 João Félix 2 105

17 Rafael Leão 4 289

21 Diogo Jota 3 97

26 Francisco Conceição 4 181 1

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**26.5**

### CARDS

**10 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Bruno Fernandes	1	10	2	1.2
2 Bernardo Silva	1	7	2	0.7
3 Francisco Conceição	1	5	1	0.9

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Cristiano Ronaldo	1	5	0.5
2 Nuno Mendes	1	3	0.1
3 Bernardo Silva	0	10	0.7

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Rúben Dias	407	334	94	31
2 Pepe	403	322	94	26
3 Nuno Mendes	324	311	91	36

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Pepe	26	5	5
2 Vitinha	26	3	2
3 Bruno Fernandes	22	5	2

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value



# ROMANIA



GROUP E	ROUND OF 16	QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
UKRAINE W 3-0	BELGIUM L 0-2	SLOVAKIA D 1-1	NETHERLANDS L 0-3	



## COACH

### EDWARD IORDĂNESCU

BORN: 16/06/1978,  
Bucharest (ROU)  
NATIONALITY: Romanian  
HEAD COACH: Since 26/01/2022  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches	W	D	L	Win%
---------	---	---	---	------

EURO matches (Group stage to final)	4	1	1	2	25%
--	---	---	---	---	-----

EURO matches (Including qualifying)	14	7	5	2	50%
--	----	---	---	---	-----

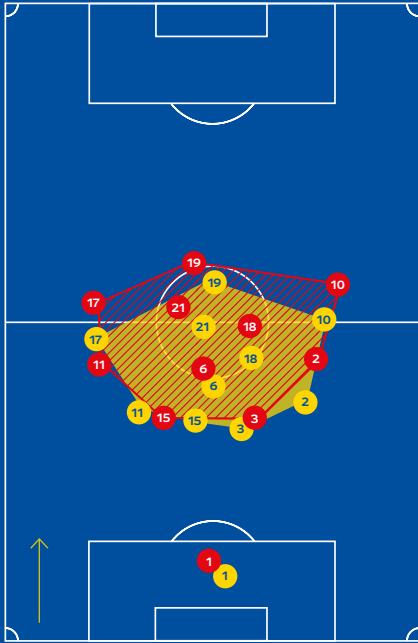
## KEY FEATURES

- Sitting deep with threat in transition
- Pressed aggressively at times, e.g. regain in lead-up to opener v Ukraine
- Ability to play out from the back using positional rotations
- Attack-minded full-backs pushed high
- Quick and positive in possession, with good mobility on the ball
- Hold-up play from Drăguș, supported by runners from midfield
- Strong team spirit with ten players from 2019 U21 EURO semi-final side

## SHAPE

1-4-1-4-1; 1-4-2-3-1 in mid/low block

■ 3 In possession | ■ 6 Out of possession



Example: v Slovakia

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**38%**

Max. 45% v Belgium  
Min. 30% v Ukraine  
EURO rank: 21

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	36%
Middle third	44%
Attacking third	19%

**296**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 352 v Belgium  
Min. 237 v Ukraine  
EURO rank: 23

**75%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 81% v Belgium  
Min. 70% v Slovakia  
EURO rank: 23

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	47 (16% of total)	EURO rank: 2
Medium	96 (32%)	EURO rank: 22=
Short	153 (52%)	EURO rank: 16=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
21.1	3

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
4	22

### DISTANCE COVERED

**111.6 km**

Max. 116.1 v Belgium  
Min. 105.0 v Slovakia  
EURO rank: 21=

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**4** GOALS  
1 per match; EURO rank: 8=

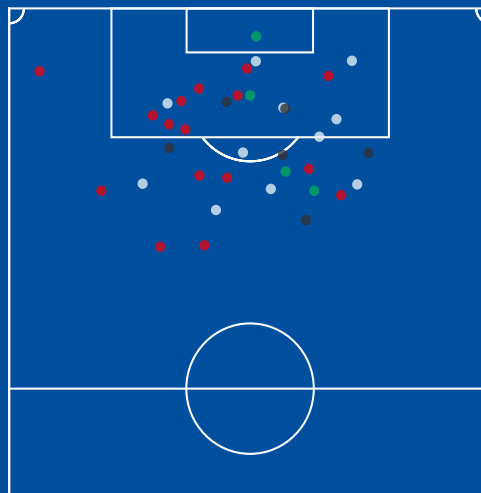
**3.6** EXPECTED GOALS (xG)  
0.9 per match; EURO rank: 18

**37** GOAL ATTEMPTS  
9.3 per match; EURO rank: 20

**16** ON TARGET  
4 per match; EURO rank: 10=

GOALS	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	10%
SAVED	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>	39%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>	12%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	0%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 39%;"></div>	39%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Florin Niță	4	360
---------------	---	-----

### DEFENDERS

2 Andrei Rațiu	4	359
3 Radu Drăgușin	4	360
4 Adrian Rus	2	19
11 Nicușor Bancu	3	270
15 Andrei Burcă	4	360
22 Vasile Mogoș	1	38
24 Bogdan Racovițan	2	55

### MIDFIELDERS

6 Marius Marin	4	305	
8 Alexandru Cicăldău	1	18	
10 Ianis Hagi	4	188	
14 Darius Olaru	2	24	
18 Răzvan Marin	4	356	2
21 Nicolae Stanciu	4	355	1
23 Deian Sorescu	2	33	

### FORWARDS

7 Denis Alibec	2	27	
9 George Pușcaș	2	39	
13 Valentin Mișăilă	3	114	
17 Florinel Coman	2	120	
19 Denis Drăguș	4	294	1
20 Dennis Man	4	266	2

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**27.5**

### CARDS

**9 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Răzvan Marin	2	6	3	0.9
2 Denis Drăguș	1	5	2	1.1
3 Nicolae Stanciu	1	4	2	0.2

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Dennis Man	2	2	0.8
2 Nicolae Stanciu	0	5	0.4
3 Răzvan Marin	0	2	0.4

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Florin Niță	137	41	56	75
2 Andrei Burcă	136	105	81	42
3 Nicolae Stanciu	105	81	76	31

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Radu Drăgușin	13	1	6
2 Andrei Rațiu	12	5	6
3 Răzvan Marin	12	2	0

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value





# SCOTLAND



GROUP A	ROUND OF 16	QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
GERMANY L1-5	SWITZERLAND D1-1	HUNGARY L0-1		



## COACH

### STEVE CLARKE

BORN: 29/08/1963,  
Saltcoats (SCO)  
NATIONALITY: Scottish  
HEAD COACH: Since 20/05/2019  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches	W	D	L	Win%
6	0	2	4	0%
24	11	4	9	46%

EURO matches (Group stage to final)

EURO matches (Including qualifying)

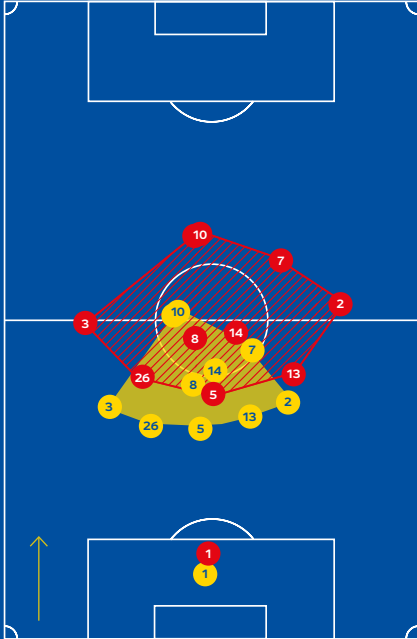
## KEY FEATURES

- Defended deep with a direct approach in build-up
- Aggressive pressing in opposition half v Switzerland
- Kept narrow shape to stop Swiss passes through the middle
- Midfield goal threat from McTominay with eight strikes, qualifying included
- Looked for set-plays – first in EURO for cross accuracy (32%)
- Second for aerial duels won (62%)
- Three shots on goal with lowest xG of EURO (0.95)

## SHAPE

1-5-4-1; 1-5-2-1-2

3 In possession | 5 Out of possession



Example: v Hungary

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

44%

Max. 57% v Hungary  
Min. 28% v Germany  
EURO rank: 17

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	35%
Middle third	52%
Attacking third	13%

375

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 501 v Hungary  
Min. 251 v Germany  
EURO rank: 17

79%

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 82% v Hungary  
Min. 75% v Germany  
EURO rank: 20=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	47 (13% of total)	EURO rank: 4
Medium	132 (35%)	EURO rank: 17=
Short	196 (52%)	EURO rank: 16=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
15.9	14

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
2	20=

### DISTANCE COVERED

111.6 km

Max. 116.5 v Hungary  
Min. 103.7 v Germany  
EURO rank: 21=

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

2

### GOALS

0.7 per match; EURO rank: 17=

1

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

0.3 per match; EURO rank: 24

17

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

5.7 per match; EURO rank: 24

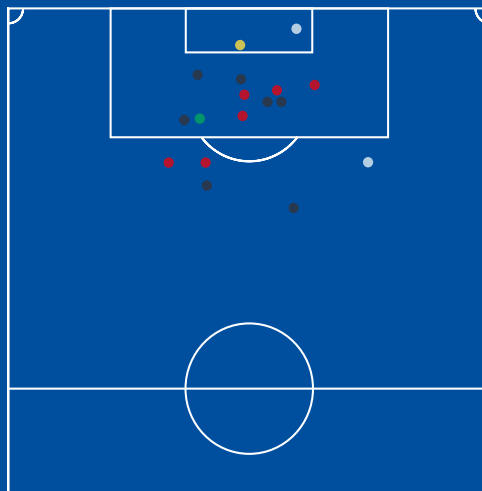
3

### ON TARGET

1 per match; EURO rank: 24

GOALS	10%
SAVED	15%
BLOCKED	35%
WOODWORK	5%
OFF TARGET	35%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1	Angus Gunn	3	270
---	------------	---	-----

### DEFENDERS

2	Anthony Ralston	3	263	
3	Andrew Robertson	3	269	
5	Grant Hanley	3	225	
6	Kieran Tierney	2	138	
13	Jack Hendry	3	270	
15	Ryan Porteous	1	44	
26	Scott McKenna	3	132	1

### MIDFIELDERS

4	Scott McTominay	3	270	1
7	John McGinn	3	232	
8	Callum McGregor	3	247	1
14	Billy Gilmour	3	185	
17	Stuart Armstrong	1	14	
18	Lewis Morgan	1	1	
23	Kenny McLean	3	41	

### FORWARDS

9	Lawrence Shankland	3	23
10	Ché Adams	3	210
11	Ryan Christie	3	90

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

28.2

### CARDS

5 1

Sent off:  
Porteous v Germany

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG	
1	Scott McTominay	1	4	1	0.3
2	Callum McGregor	0	3	0	0.1
3	Ché Adams	0	2	1	0.1

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA	
1	Scott McKenna	1	1	0.1
2	Callum McGregor	1	0	0.1
3	Andy Robertson	0	4	0.5

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%	
1	Grant Hanley	136	100	82	37
2	Jack Hendry	119	83	81	33
3	Callum McGregor	118	92	92	13

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I	
1	Angus Gunn	10	0	0
2	Callum McGregor	8	1	2
3	Billy Gilmour	8	1	0

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value



# SERBIA



GROUP C	ROUND OF 16	QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
ENGLAND L 0-1	SLOVENIA D 1-1	DENMARK D 0-0		



## COACH

### DRAGAN STOJKOVIĆ

BORN: 03/03/1965,  
Niš (SRB)  
NATIONALITY: Serbian  
HEAD COACH: Since 03/03/2021  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

	Matches	W	D	L	Win%
EURO matches (Group stage to final)	3	0	2	1	0%
EURO matches (Including qualifying)	11	4	4	3	36%

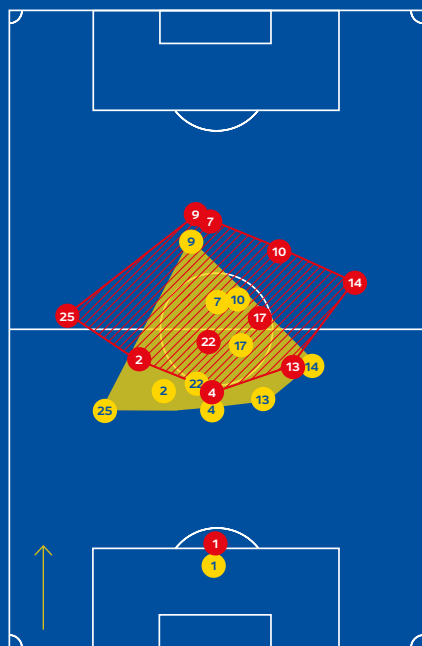
## KEY FEATURES

- Aggressive pressing in second half v England, man-to-man across the pitch
- Defended more in mid-block in other matches
- Allowed only 8.7 shots against per match – second best in EURO
- Looked to work off physical centre-forward Mitrović
- Lots of height, overloaded 5m box at corners
- Wing-backs went high in build-up
- Joint-second for most open-play crosses per game (19)

## SHAPE

1-3-4-2-1; 1-5-4-1; 1-5-3-2 defensively

■ 3 In possession | ■ 6 Out of possession



Example: v Slovenia

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**51%**

Max. 60% v Slovenia  
Min. 47% v Denmark, England  
EURO rank: 11=

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	30%
Middle third	56%
Attacking third	14%

**506**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 527 v Slovenia  
Min. 488 v Denmark  
EURO rank: 9

**86%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 88% v Slovenia  
Min. 82% v Denmark  
EURO rank: 12=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	47 (9% of total)	EURO rank: 9=
Medium	195 (39%)	EURO rank: 6=
Short	264 (52%)	EURO rank: 16=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
19.1	21

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
3	14=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**113.6 km**

Max. 116.5 v Denmark  
Min. 110.8 v Slovenia  
EURO rank: 15

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**3**

### GOALS

1 per match; EURO rank: 8=

**2.1**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

0.7 per match; EURO rank: 23

**26**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

8.7 per match; EURO rank: 21

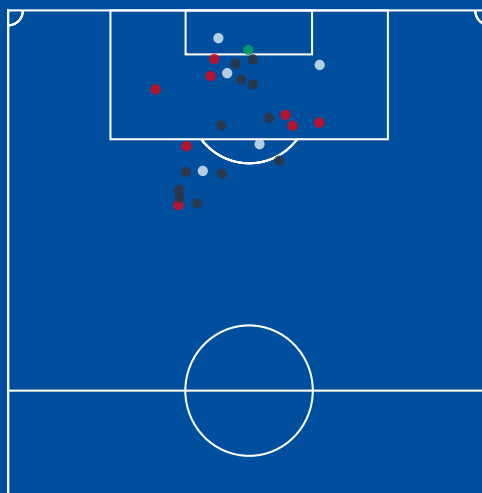
**6**

### ON TARGET

2 per match; EURO rank: 23

GOALS	<div style="width: 4%;"></div>	4%
SAVED	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>	22%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 44%;"></div>	44%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	0%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>	30%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Predrag Rajković 3 270

### DEFENDERS

2 Strahinja Pavlović 3 270

4 Nikola Milenković 3 270

13 Miloš Veljković 3 270

25 Filip Mladenović 3 109

### MIDFIELDERS

6 Nemanja Gudelj 2 90

16 Srdjan Mijailović 1 73

17 Ivan Ilić 3 202 1

19 Lazar Samardžić 2 53

20 Sergej Milinković-Savić 3 119

21 Mijat Gaćinović 1 45

22 Saša Lukić 3 212

26 Veljko Birmančević 2 25

### FORWARDS

7 Dušan Vlahović 3 177

8 Luka Jović 3 100 1

9 Aleksandar Mitrović 3 241

10 Dušan Tadić 3 156

11 Filip Kostić 1 43

14 Andrija Živković 3 246

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**27.7**

### CARDS

**9 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Luka Jović	1	1	1	0.2
2 Aleksandar Mitrović	0	10	2	1.2
3 Dušan Vlahović	0	6	2	0.2

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Ivan Ilić	1	2	0.3
2 Andrija Živković	0	5	0.7
3 Dušan Tadić	0	4	0.7

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Nikola Milenković	227	171	93	29
2 Miloš Veljković	223	179	92	35
3 Strahinja Pavlović	171	137	78	39

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Ivan Ilić	13	4	0
2 Strahinja Pavlović	12	6	4
3 Nikola Milenković	12	3	2

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value





# SLOVAKIA



GROUP E	ROUND OF 16			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
BELGIUM W 1-0	UKRAINE L 1-2	ROMANIA D 1-1	ENGLAND L 1-2* *AET			



## COACH

### FRANCESCO CALZONA

BORN: 24/10/1968,  
Vibo Valentia (ITA)  
NATIONALITY: Italian  
HEAD COACH: Since 09/07/2022  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches W D L Win%

EURO matches (Group stage to final) **4** 1 1 2 25%

EURO matches (Including qualifying) **14** 8 2 4 57%

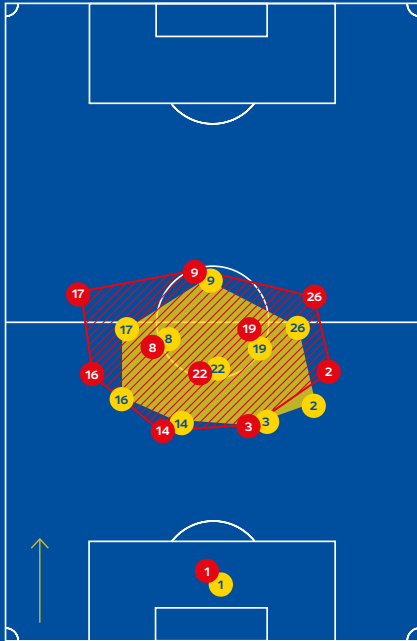
## KEY FEATURES

- Well-organised team with impressive work ethic
- Went into 1-4-4-2 pressing shape with 8s stepping up and wingers coming inside
- Lobotka's key midfield role picking up second balls, supporting transitions
- Passed over press for midfielders and centre-forwards; also long diagonals for full-backs
- Plenty of experience with Pekarík, Kucka and Dúbravka all 35 or over
- Set-piece threat including goal from throw-in v Ukraine
- Second in EURO for crossing accuracy – 31%

## SHAPE

1-4-3-3; 1-4-1-4-1

3 In possession | 8 Out of possession



Example: v Belgium

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**46%**

Max. 58% v Romania  
Min. 37% v England  
EURO rank: 16

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	31%
Middle third	53%
Attacking third	16%

**418**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 534 v Ukraine  
Min. 354 v England  
EURO rank: 16

**82%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 90% v Ukraine  
Min. 77% v Belgium  
EURO rank: 17

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	42 (10% of total)	EURO rank: 8
Medium	152 (36%)	EURO rank: 14=
Short	224 (54%)	EURO rank: 10=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
17.7	18

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
3	14=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**124.8 km**

Max. 156.7 v England  
Min. 107.6 v Romania  
EURO rank: 2

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**4**

### GOALS

0.9 per match; EURO rank: 14=

**4.5**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1 per match; EURO rank: 16=

**50**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

11.5 per match; EURO rank: 14

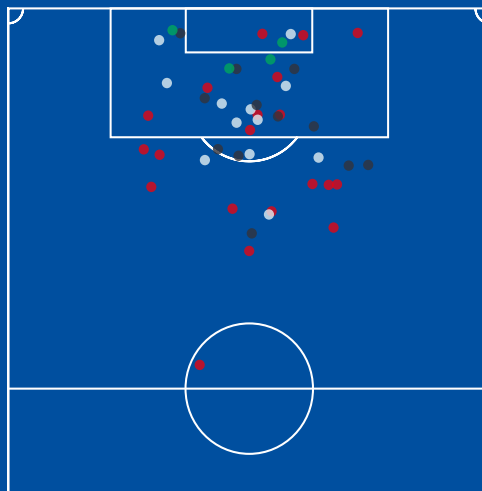
**16**

### ON TARGET

3.7 per match; EURO rank: 15=

GOALS	<div style="width: 7%;"></div>	7%
SAVED	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>	30%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 22%;"></div>	22%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	0%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 41%;"></div>	41%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Martin Dúbravka 4 390

### DEFENDERS

2 Peter Pekarík 4 378

3 Denis Vavro 4 390

4 Adam Obert 2 24

6 Norbert Gyömbér 2 32

14 Milan Škriniar 4 390

16 Dávid Hancko 4 367

### MIDFIELDERS

8 Ondrej Duda 4 319 1

11 László Bénes 2 69

19 Juraj Kucka 4 351 2

21 Matúš Bero 2 40

22 Stanislav Lobotka 4 390

### FORWARDS

7 Tomáš Suslov 4 122

9 Róbert Boženiak 4 209

10 Ľubomír Tupta 1 11

17 Lukáš Haraslín 4 268 1

18 David Strelec 4 181 1

20 Dávid Ďuriš 2 21

24 Leo Sauer 1 4

26 Ivan Schranz 4 334 3

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**27.7**

### CARDS

**8 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Ivan Schranz	3	5	4	1.0
2 Ondrej Duda	1	2	1	0.3
3 Lukáš Haraslín	0	8	4	0.5

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Juraj Kucka	2	3	0.3
2 Lukáš Haraslín	1	6	0.7
3 David Strelec	1	2	0.7

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Milan Škriniar	281	211	92	38
2 Denis Vavro	259	198	82	36
3 Stanislav Lobotka	242	199	94	27

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Stanislav Lobotka	25	6	3
2 Denis Vavro	20	1	2
3 Dávid Hancko	17	5	3

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GROUP C		ROUND OF 16		QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
DENMARK D 1-1	SERBIA D 1-1	ENGLAND D 0-0	PORTUGAL D 0-0*			

\*AET; 0-3 pens



## COACH

### MATJAŽ KEK

BORN: 09/09/1961,  
Maribor (SVN)  
NATIONALITY: Slovenian  
HEAD COACH: Since 27/11/2018  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches	W	D	L	Win%
4	0	4	0	0%

EURO matches  
(Group stage to final)

EURO matches  
(Including qualifying)

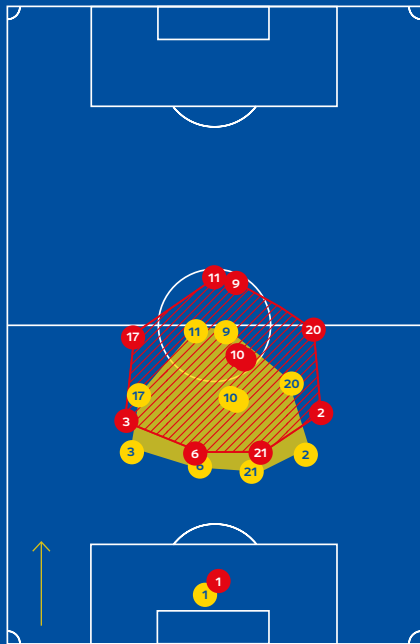
## KEY FEATURES

- Experienced keeper Oblak transmitting calm
- Well-organised in mid-block with compact defensive structure
- Varied long and short play
- Good pressure on the ball after losing it
- Looked to transitional moments with high percentage of forward passes (40%)
- Attacking ability of full-backs seen with Karničnik goal v Serbia
- Worked the ball wide and looked for crosses to strikers

## SHAPE

1-4-4-2

■ 3 In possession | ■ 3 Out of possession



Example: v Portugal

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**32%**

Max. 40% v Serbia  
Min. 27% v England  
EURO rank: 24

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	34%
Middle third	50%
Attacking third	15%

**285**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 346 v Serbia  
Min. 229 v Portugal  
EURO rank: 24

**73%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 78% v Serbia, Denmark  
Min. 61% v Portugal  
EURO rank: 24

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	48 (17% of total)	EURO rank: 1
Medium	113 (40%)	EURO rank: 3=
Short	125 (44%)	EURO rank: 24

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
24.7	24

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
2	20=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**122.7 km**

Max. 151.4 v Portugal  
Min. 112.5 v England  
EURO rank: 3

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**2**

### GOALS

0.5 per match; EURO rank: 21=

**3.2**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

0.8 per match; EURO rank: 19=

**36**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

8.3 per match; EURO rank: 22

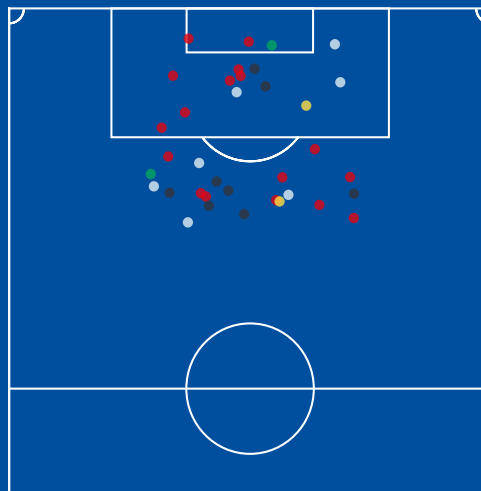
**9**

### ON TARGET

2.3 per match; EURO rank: 21

GOALS	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>	5%
SAVED	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>	23%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 20%;"></div>	20%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>	5%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 48%;"></div>	48%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Jan Oblak 4 390

### DEFENDERS

2 Žan Karničnik 4 390 1

3 Jure Balkovec 2 121

5 Jon Gorenc Stankovič 4 91

6 Jaka Bijol 4 390

13 Erik Janža 3 269 1

20 Petar Stojanović 4 320

21 Vanja Drkušič 4 390

23 David Brekalo 2 2

### MIDFIELDERS

7 Benjamin Verbič 3 70

10 Timi Elšnik 4 359 1

14 Jasmin Kurtić 1 1

22 Adam Gnezda Čerin 4 390

26 Josip Iličić 2 30

### FORWARDS

9 Andraž Šporar 4 339

11 Benjamin Šeško 4 360

17 Jan Mlakar 4 299

18 Žan Vipotnik 1 14

19 Žan Celar 3 65

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**27.6**

### CARDS

**11 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Žan Karničnik	1	3	1	0.5
2 Erik Janža	1	3	1	0.0
3 Benjamin Šeško	0	8	4	0.9

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Timi Elšnik	1	2	0.4
2 Andraž Šporar	0	8	0.2
3 Erik Janža	0	3	0.9

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Žan Karničnik	153	122	76	42
2 Adam Gnezda Čerin	153	104	81	31
3 Jaka Bijol	129	89	83	35

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Žan Karničnik	26	4	8
2 Timi Elšnik	22	7	4
3 Petar Stojanović	17	5	1

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value





# SPAIN



## GROUP B

CROATIA  
W 3-0

ITALY  
W 1-0

ALBANIA  
W 1-0

## ROUND OF 16

GEORGIA  
W 4-1

## QUARTER-FINALS

GERMANY  
W 2-1\*  
\*AET

## SEMI-FINALS

FRANCE  
W 2-1

## FINAL

ENGLAND  
W 2-1

## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1	David Raya	1	90
23	Unai Simón	6	570

### DEFENDERS

2	Dani Carvajal	5	471	1
3	Robin Le Normand	6	443	
4	Nacho	4	262	
5	Daniel Vivian	2	122	
12	Alejandro Grimaldo	2	114	
14	Aymeric Laporte	6	525	
22	Jesús Navas	3	157	
24	Marc Cucurella	6	546	1

### MIDFIELDERS

6	Mikel Merino	7	178	1
8	Fabián Ruiz	6	542	2 2
10	Dani Olmo	6	431	3 2
15	Álex Baena	2	25	
16	Rodri	6	521	1
18	Martin Zubimendi	4	140	
20	Pedri	4	190	1
21	Mikel Oyarzabal	7	197	1 1

### FORWARDS

7	Álvaro Morata	7	454	1
9	Joselu	2	89	
11	Ferran Torres	5	152	1
17	Nico Williams	6	494	2 1
19	Lamine Yamal	7	507	1 4
25	Fermin López	1	28	
26	Ayoze Pérez	1	12	

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

27

### CARDS

16 1

Sent off:  
Carvajal v Germany

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Dani Olmo	3	17	6	1.7
2 Fabián Ruiz	2	17	6	1.7
3 Nico Williams	2	11	3	1.0

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Lamine Yamal	4	15	2.0
2 Dani Olmo	2	9	1.3
3 Fabián Ruiz	2	8	0.7

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Aymeric Laporte	480	393	93	33
2 Rodri	436	355	93	19
3 Fabián Ruiz	429	374	91	24

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Fabián Ruiz	46	6	4
2 Rodri	41	7	1
3 Nico Williams	23	2	0

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

## COACH



### LUIS DE LA FUENTE

BORN: 21/06/1961, Haro (ESP)  
NATIONALITY: Spanish  
HEAD COACH: Since 01/01/2023  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 1

Matches W D L Win%

EURO matches (Group stage to final) 7 7 0 0 100%

EURO matches (Including qualifying) 15 14 0 1 93%

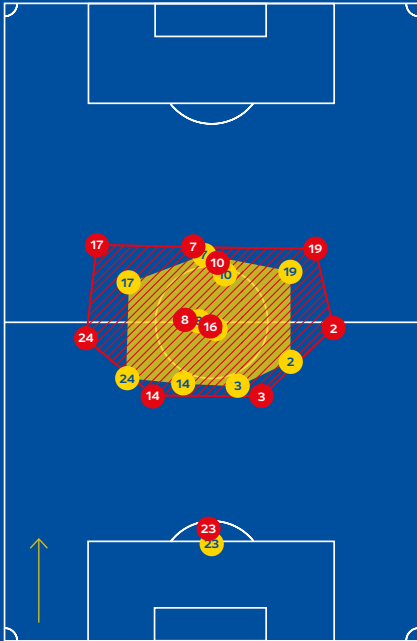
## KEY FEATURES

- Line-breaking passes from back line by Laporte
- Midfield pivot Rodri controlling the play
- Strong balance behind the ball to ensure swift regains
- Full-backs combining in attack with wingers
- Midfielders Olmo, Ruiz finding pockets of space
- 1v1 ability of wingers Williams and Yamal
- Link-up play of centre-forward Morata

## SHAPE

1-4-3-3

In possession | Out of possession



Example: v England

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

58%

Max. 75% v Georgia  
Min. 46% v Croatia  
EURO rank: 3

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	23%
Middle third	51%
Attacking third	27%

551

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 792 v Georgia  
Min. 432 v Germany  
EURO rank: 5=

90%

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 94% v Georgia  
Min. 84% v Croatia  
EURO rank: 2=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

		EURO rank:
Long	36 (7% of total)	17=
Medium	212 (39%)	6=
Short	302 (55%)	8=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
10.8	3

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
6	1=

### DISTANCE COVERED

120.7 km

Max. 145.9 v Germany  
Min. 109 v England  
EURO rank: 7

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

15

### GOALS

2.1 per match; EURO rank: 1=

13

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1.8 per match; EURO rank: 2=

122

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

16.6 per match; EURO rank: 2=

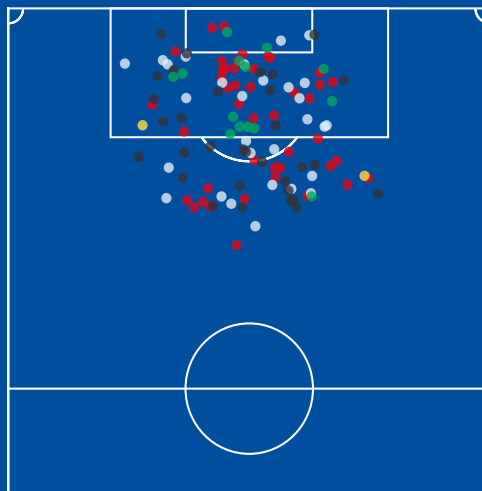
44

### ON TARGET

6 per match; EURO rank: 4

GOALS	11%
SAVED	32%
BLOCKED	22%
WOODWORK	1%
OFF TARGET	34%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%





# SWITZERLAND



GROUP A	ROUND OF 16	QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
HUNGARY W 3-1	SCOTLAND D 1-1	GERMANY D 1-1	ITALY W 2-0	ENGLAND D 1-1* <small>*AET; 3-5 pens</small>



## COACH

### MURAT YAKIN

BORN: 15/09/1974,  
Basel (SUI)  
NATIONALITY: Swiss  
HEAD COACH: Since 09/08/2021  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

	Matches	W	D	L	Win%
EURO matches (Group stage to final)	5	2	3	0	40%
EURO matches (Including qualifying)	15	6	8	1	40%

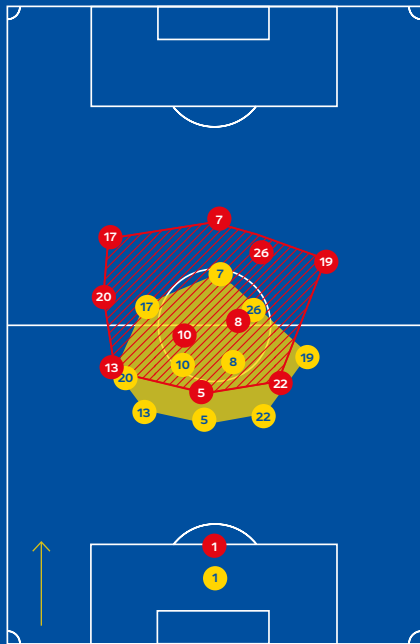
## KEY FEATURES

- Goalkeeper Sommer proactive in possession, able to break lines
- Leadership of commanding centre-back Akanji
- Mixed build-up from the back with longer passes over press
- Khaka dictated play, picking up balls from deep
- Defended box well with the lowest number of shots on goal against: 2.4 per match.
- Excellent rotations, e.g. wing-back Aebischer stepping inside and creating overloads
- Speed in wide areas and power of centre-forward Embolo

## SHAPE

1-3-4-2-1, building with 1-3-2-2-3; 1-5-4-1 v Germany

**3** In possession | **5** Out of possession



Example: v Italy

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**47%**

Max. 52% v Scotland  
Min. 35% v Germany  
EURO rank: 15

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	28%
Middle third	51%
Attacking third	22%

**439**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 513 v Italy  
Min. 331 v Germany  
EURO rank: 15

**87%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 92% v Italy, England  
Min. 79% v Germany  
EURO rank: 9=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	34 (8% of total)	EURO rank: 12=
Medium	162 (37%)	EURO rank: 11=
Short	243 (55%)	EURO rank: 8=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
14.5	11

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
4	8=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**119.6 km**

Max. 146.0 v England  
Min. 111.0 v Italy  
EURO rank: 6

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**8** GOALS  
1.5 per match; EURO rank: 6

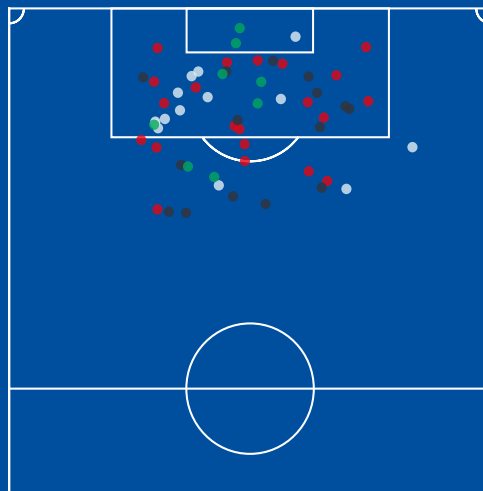
**6.8** EXPECTED GOALS (xG)  
1.3 per match; EURO rank: 11

**57** GOAL ATTEMPTS  
10.7 per match; EURO rank: 17

**21** ON TARGET  
3.9 per match; EURO rank: 13

GOALS	<div style="width: 12%;"></div>	12%
SAVED	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>	32%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>	23%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>	0%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 32%;"></div>	32%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Yann Sommer 5 480

### DEFENDERS

2 Leonidas Stergiou 3 45  
3 Silvan Widmer 4 301  
5 Manuel Akanji 5 480  
13 Ricardo Rodríguez 5 480  
22 Fabian Schär 5 480

### MIDFIELDERS

6 Denis Zakaria 1 22  
8 Remo Freuler 5 459 1 2  
10 Granit Xhaka 5 480  
11 Renato Steffen 1 1  
14 Steven Zuber 2 76  
16 Vincent Sierro 4 34  
17 Ruben Vargas 5 308 1 1  
20 Michel Aebischer 5 477 1 2  
23 Xherdan Shaqiri 2 71 1  
26 Fabian Rieder 5 218

### FORWARDS

7 Breel Embolo 5 297 2  
18 Kwadwo Duah 3 106 1  
19 Dan Ndoye 5 412 1 1  
25 Zeki Amdouni 4 53

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**28.4**

### CARDS

**10 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Breel Embolo	2	8	4	2.1
2 Dan Ndoye	1	14	2	1.6
3 Ruben Vargas	1	5	4	0.7

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Michel Aebischer	2	4	1.0
2 Remo Freuler	2	1	0.8
3 Ruben Vargas	1	6	0.6

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Granit Xhaka	404	319	91	29
2 Manuel Akanji	330	237	92	28
3 Fabian Schär	246	208	84	42

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Granit Xhaka	28	5	1
2 Manuel Akanji	24	2	4
3 Dan Ndoye	21	3	2

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value





# TÜRKIYE



GROUP F	ROUND OF 16		QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
GEORGIA W 3-1	PORTUGAL L 0-3	CZECHIA W 2-1	AUSTRIA W 2-1	NETHERLANDS L 1-2	



## COACH

### VINCENZO MONTELLA

BORN: 18/06/1974,  
Pomigliano d'Arco (ITA)  
NATIONALITY: Italian  
HEAD COACH: Since 21/09/2023  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

	Matches	W	D	L	Win%
EURO matches (Group stage to final)	5	3	0	2	60%
EURO matches (Including qualifying)	8	5	1	2	63%

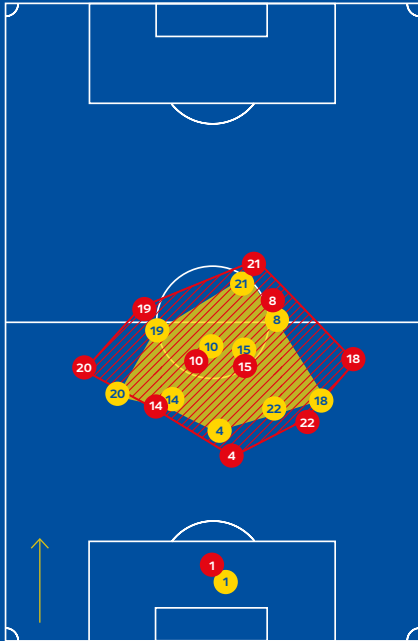
## KEY FEATURES

- Looked to build from deep, e.g. playing through pressure v Austria.
- Lots of runs in behind – 2.54 per minute in possession
- Speed and 1v1 threat of winger Yılmaz on right; linked well with full-back Müldür.
- Impact of Güler as false 9, swapping positions with wingers and leaving space for others
- Pressed high up the pitch at times, going man for man
- Strong set-piece threat with three goals from corners
- Fed off energy and emotion from large Turkish contingents in crowds

## SHAPE

1-4-2-3-1; also 1-5-2-3, 1-5-4-1

■ 3 In possession | ■ 6 Out of possession



Example: v Netherlands

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**49%**

Max. 67% v Czechia  
Min. 40% v Austria  
EURO rank: 14

**452**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 573 v Georgia  
Min. 361 v Netherlands  
EURO rank: 14

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	27%
Middle third	54%
Attacking third	20%

**85%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 89% v Georgia  
Min. 80% v Austria  
EURO rank: 14

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	40 (9% of total)	EURO rank: 9=
Medium	174 (39%)	EURO rank: 6=
Short	237 (53%)	EURO rank: 12=

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
15	12

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
4	8=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**112.4 km**

Max. 114.2 v Georgia  
Min. 109.4 v Netherlands  
EURO rank: 19

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**8**

### GOALS

1.6 per match; EURO rank: 5

**7.4**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1.5 per match; EURO rank: 7=

**72**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

14.4 per match; EURO rank: 7

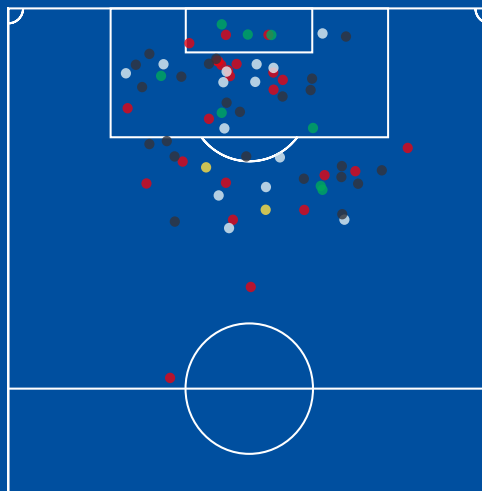
**23**

### ON TARGET

4.6 per match; EURO rank: 7=

GOALS	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	10%
SAVED	<div style="width: 28%;"></div>	28%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 27%;"></div>	27%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>	2%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 33%;"></div>	33%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

1 Mert Günok	4	360
12 Altay Bayındır	1	90

### DEFENDERS

2 Zeki Çelik	3	103	
3 Merih Demiral	4	206	2
4 Samet Akaydin	4	337	1
14 Abdülkerim Bardakçı	4	360	
18 Mert Müldür	4	347	1
20 Ferdi Kadioğlu	5	450	

### MIDFIELDERS

5 Okay Yokuşlu	3	52	
6 Orkun Kökçü	4	221	1
10 Hakan Çalhanoğlu	4	356	1
15 Salih Özcan	4	155	
16 İsmail Yüksek	3	153	1
22 Kaan Ayhan	5	361	1

### FORWARDS

7 Kerem Aktürkoğlu	5	103	1	
8 Arda Güler	5	342	1	2
9 Cenk Tosun	2	23	1	
11 Yusuf Yazıcı	2	56		
17 İrfan Can Kahveci	1	7		
19 Kenan Yıldız	5	347		
21 Barış Alper Yılmaz	5	450		
24 Semih Kılıçsoy	1	1		
25 Yunus Akgün	1	70		

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**26.2**

### CARDS

**20 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Merih Demiral	2	3	2	0.7
2 Hakan Çalhanoğlu	1	10	2	0.4
3 Arda Güler	1	9	1	0.3

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Arda Güler	2	6	1.2
2 Kaan Ayhan	1	4	0.1
3 İsmail Yüksek	1	2	0.1

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Hakan Çalhanoğlu	245	211	94	21
2 Ferdi Kadioğlu	242	213	86	34
3 Abdülkerim Bardakçı	209	163	87	41

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Ferdi Kadioğlu	25	12	7
2 Hakan Çalhanoğlu	22	4	1
3 Abdülkerim Bardakçı	17	2	2

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GROUP E	ROUND OF 16	QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINAL
ROMANIA L 0-3	SLOVAKIA W 2-1	BELGIUM D 0-0		



## COACH

### SERHIY REBROV

BORN: 03/06/1974,  
Gorlovka (UKR)  
NATIONALITY: Ukrainian  
HEAD COACH: Since 07/06/2023  
EUROPEAN TROPHIES WON: 0

Matches W D L Win%

EURO matches (Group stage to final) **3** 1 1 1 33%

EURO matches (Including qualifying) **12** 7 3 2 58%

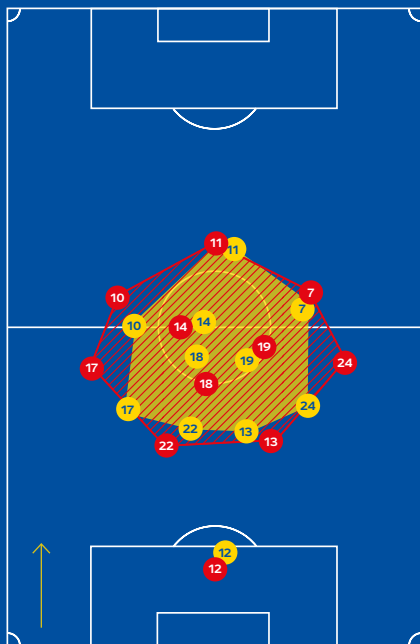
## KEY FEATURES

- Defended in a 4-4-2 mid-block
- Looked to build from the back with a 3-2-2-3 shape
- Ball-carrying ability of centre-backs Matvienko and Zabarnyi
- Went long at times, picking up second balls (e.g. v Belgium)
- Midfielders Shaparenko and Sudakov found space between lines, looking for line-breaking passes
- Second in EURO for duels won: 56%
- Second in EURO for average take-on success rate: 59%

## SHAPE

1-4-2-3-1

**3** In possession | **9** Out of possession



Example: v Slovakia

## AVERAGES

### POSSESSION

**51%**

Max. 70% v Romania  
Min. 40% v Belgium  
EURO rank: 11=

### POSSESSION POSITION

First third	36%
Middle third	48%
Attacking third	16%

**461**

### PASSES ATTEMPTED

Max. 591 v Romania  
Min. 374 v Belgium  
EURO rank: 13

**87%**

### PASS ACCURACY

Max. 88% v Slovakia  
Min. 84% v Belgium  
EURO rank: 9=

### PASS DISTANCE\*

Long	38 (8% of total)	EURO rank: 12=
Medium	211 (46%)	EURO rank: 1
Short	212 (46%)	EURO rank: 23

### PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION

Average	EURO rank
13.8	9

### RECOVERIES IN ATTACKING THIRD

Average	EURO rank
3	14=

### DISTANCE COVERED

**114.5 km**

Max. 118.8 v Slovakia  
Min. 109.1 v Romania  
EURO rank: 13

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%

## ATTEMPTS

**2**

### GOALS

0.7 per match; EURO rank: 17=

**3.1**

### EXPECTED GOALS (xG)

1 per match; EURO rank: 16

**39**

### GOAL ATTEMPTS

13 per match; EURO rank: 11

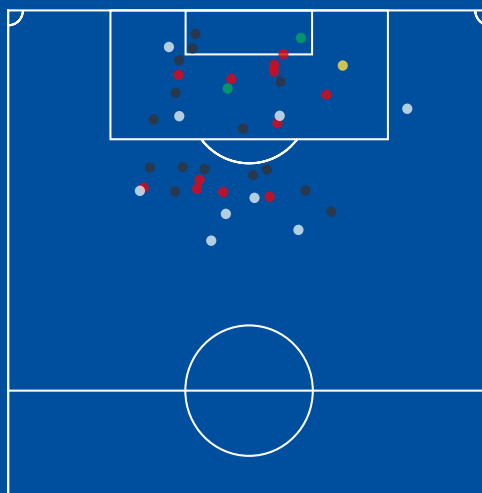
**11**

### ON TARGET

3.7 per match; EURO rank: 15=

GOALS	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>	5%
SAVED	<div style="width: 26%;"></div>	26%
BLOCKED	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>	36%
WOODWORK	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>	2%
OFF TARGET	<div style="width: 31%;"></div>	31%

\*Decimal points account for the extra/missing 1%



## PLAYER STATISTICS

App Min G A

### GOALKEEPERS

12 Anatoliy Trubin	2	180
23 Andriy Lunin	1	90

### DEFENDERS

2 Yukhym Konoplia	1	72	
3 Oleksandr Svatok	1	81	
4 Maksym Talovierov	1	1	
13 Illia Zabarnyi	3	270	
16 Vitaliy Mykolenko	1	58	
17 Oleksandr Zinchenko	3	212	1
22 Mykola Matviyenko	3	270	
24 Oleksandr Tymchyk	3	198	

### MIDFIELDERS

5 Serhiy Sydorchuk	1	5		
6 Taras Stepanenko	2	82		
7 Andriy Yarmolenko	3	104		
8 Ruslan Malinovskyi	3	32		
14 Georgiy Sudakov	3	263		
15 Viktor Tsygankov	1	62		
18 Volodymyr Brazhko	3	183		
19 Mykola Shaparenko	3	221	1	1
20 Oleksandr Zubkov	1	23		

### FORWARDS

9 Roman Yaremchuk	3	121	1
10 Mykhailo Mudryk	2	175	
11 Artem Dovbyk	3	247	
25 Vladyslav Vanat	1	20	

App = Appearances; Min = Minutes played; G = Goals; A = Assists

### AVERAGE AGE

**26.3**

### CARDS

**3 0**

### GOALS

	G	S	OT	xG
1 Roman Yaremchuk	1	6	2	0.4
2 Mykola Shaparenko	1	1	1	0.2
3 Georgiy Sudakov	0	9	4	0.5

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On Target; xG = Expected Goals

### CHANCE CREATION

	A	KP	xA
1 Mykola Shaparenko	1	1	0.5
2 Oleksandr Zinchenko	1	1	0.2
3 Artem Dovbyk	0	6	0.3

A = Assists; KP = Key Passes; xA = Expected Assists

### PASSES

	Att	R	S%	PF%
1 Mykola Matviyenko	225	191	93	29
2 Illia Zabarnyi	199	154	86	35
3 Oleksandr Zinchenko	149	117	88	24

Att = Attempted; R = Passes Received; S = Successful; PF = Pass Forward

### DEFENDING

	BR	TW	I
1 Oleksandr Zinchenko	13	5	1
2 Mykola Matviyenko	11	3	4
3 Georgiy Sudakov	11	1	0

BR = Balls Recovered; TW = Tackles Won; I = Interceptions

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value



# THE CHAMPIONS



2024 Spain



2020 Italy



2016 Portugal



2012 Spain



2008 Spain



2004 Greece



2000 France



1996 Germany



1992 Denmark



1988 Netherlands



1984 France



1980 West Germany



1976 Czechoslovakia



1972 West Germany



1968 Italy



1964 Spain



1960 USSR



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**EURO2024**  
GERMANY





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