UEFA women's EURO ENGLAND 2022

TECHNICAL REPORT




UEFA
women's
EURO
ENGLAND 2022

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Cover photo

Ella Toone opens the scoring for England in the final with a spectacular chip

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The stage is set for the final

STEPPING INTO THE LIGHT

Both on the pitch and off it, the tournament set new standards that will have a far-reaching impact on the women's game

The thirteenth UEFA European Women's Championship suffered a one-year postponement as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which, after more than two years of disrupting sporting events – and life in general – still managed to make an impact on the final tournament in England in terms of positive testing that provoked unwelcome absences of key players.

UEFA Women's EURO 2022 illustrated the vigorous development of the women's game by shattering all sorts of records. In addition, the organisational partnership between UEFA and The Football Association focused on generating a legacy reaching far beyond the 31 matches played between 6 and 31 July across ten venues. It represented a sizeable stepping stone in the pathway towards UEFA's medium and long-term objectives of encouraging girls to become involved in the fully inclusive game of football.

This publication sets out to provide a permanent record of a memorable and history-making event marked by a considerable expansion of financial rewards, the introduction of VAR and goal-line technology, and an explosion of interest in the tournament marked by packed stadiums and unprecedented broadcast viewing figures.

This technical report is based on the observations of a strong team of current or former women's national team coaches: Gemma Grainger, Margret Kratz, Jayne Ludlow, Jarmo Matikainen, Anne Noë, Vera Pauw and Hope Powell with additional input by former England goalkeeper David James and the Juventus coach Joe Montemurro. It is hoped that their comments will be of value to the coaches and coach educators engaged in the rapid growth of women's football and the development of players who might emerge as the stars of future EUROs.

GROUP A



ENGLAND
(ENG)



AUSTRIA
(AUT)



NORWAY
(NOR)



NORTHERN IRELAND
(NIR)

GROUP B



GERMANY
(GER)



DENMARK
(DEN)



SPAIN
(ESP)



FINLAND
(FIN)

GROUP C



NETHERLANDS
(NED)



SWEDEN
(SWE)



PORTUGAL
(POR)



SWITZERLAND
(SUI)

GROUP D



FRANCE
(FRA)



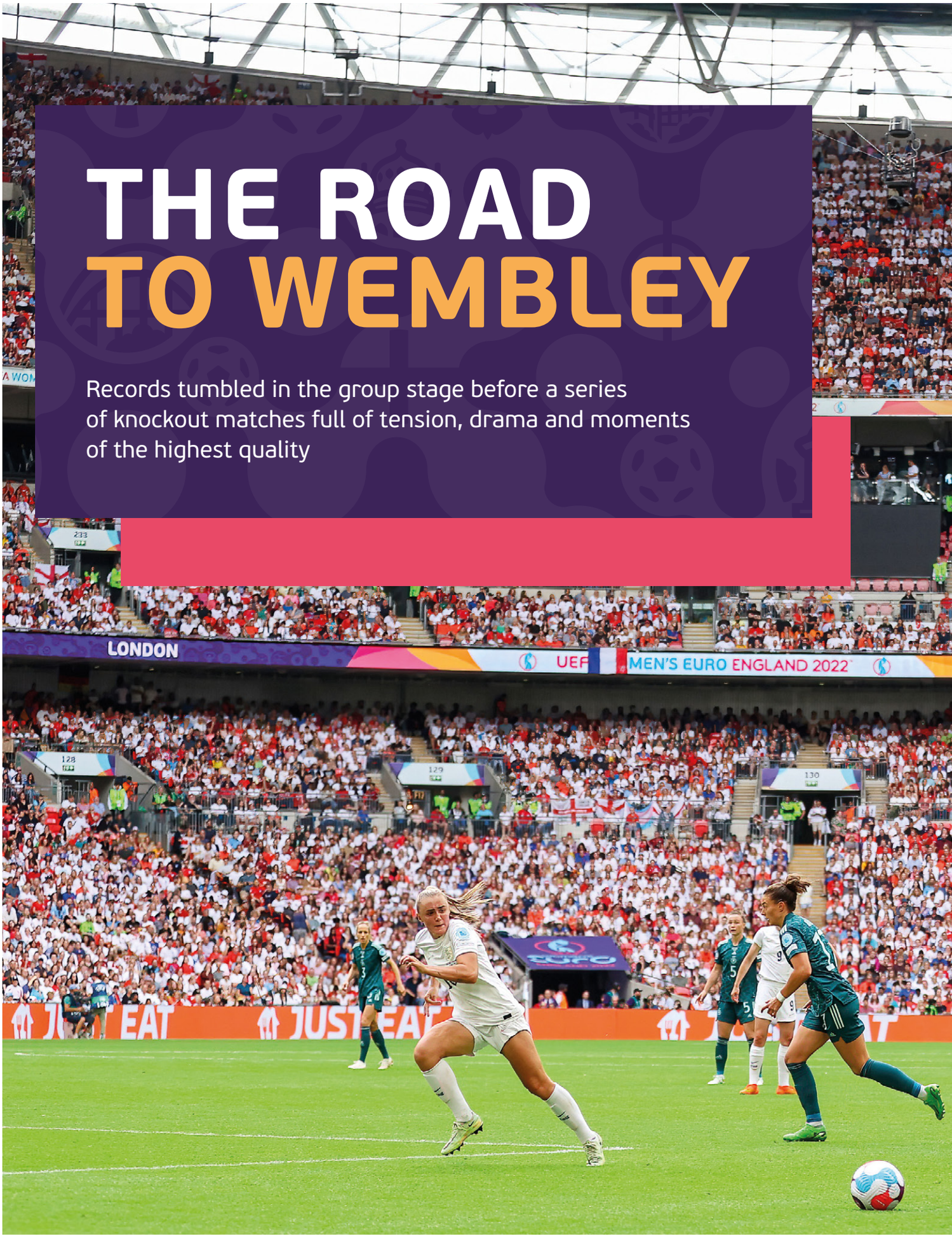
ITALY
(ITA)



BELGIUM
(BEL)



ICELAND
(ISL)



THE ROAD TO WEMBLEY

Records tumbled in the group stage before a series of knockout matches full of tension, drama and moments of the highest quality



Jule Brand on the ball for Germany in the final

Group A

ENGLAND HIT THEIR STRIDE

"It's terrible to be out there on a night like this," Norway coach Martin Sjögren admitted. And he was not complaining about the weather in Brighton. He had seen his team lose 8-0 to England in a fixture that dynamited Group A.

It was the second game for the two teams who had won the first. Norway had scored twice in the opening half-hour against debutants Northern Ireland, who were frequently caught in possession by their opponents' high press and found it problematical to contain Caroline Graham Hansen's free-spirit movements between lines. Tightening the defensive structure, upping the tempo and scoring a historic first-ever goal at a major tournament prompted a commendable second-half performance by Kenny Shiels' team. But Norway, dictating play for long periods, were good value for a 4-1 win.

The host nation, on the other hand, had respected tradition with an edgy start against Austria on a chilly evening at Old Trafford. Irene Fuhrmann's side frustrated England with a solid 1-4-1-4-1 formation, even though they managed to find pockets of usable space in the channels alongside single shielding midfielder Sarah Puntigam. England's wing play was stifled – to the extent that Austria launched threatening counterattacks along the flanks in the second half. But the solitary goal was scored by the hosts. After a freak rebound off the back of a head, the ball fell to Fran Kirby who produced a sublime through pass for Beth Mead to chest down and lob into the net.

Then came Brighton, where Norway found no answer to England's high-energy pressing and exuberant attacking. They lost the ball in dangerous areas; their pressing in wide areas was ineffective; they were second-best in 1v1 duels; defenders were drawn out of zones; and attacking transitions using target striker Ada Hegerberg provided no more than momentary respite from relentless offensives by a home team who were six goals ahead at the break. A final score of 8-0 left England to manage excesses of euphoria and Norway to rebound from dejection and embarrassment.

Meanwhile, Austria, buoyed by an early goal, needed patience and composure to see off spirited opposition from Northern Ireland whose game was based on a compact, energetic midfield block and transition play using width and speed. Austria carved out chances with quick combinations and three forwards going for 1v1s and making penetrating runs. But it wasn't until the 88th minute that a defensive lapse allowed them to clinch a 2-0 win that settled two issues: England were through; Northern Ireland were out. When those two met, the latter again produced purple patches – but were defeated 5-0. Second place was down to Austria v Norway.

For 20 minutes of their return to Brighton, Norway showed shell-shock symptoms against confident, mature and well-structured opponents who played on the front foot and successfully managed the reaction by Sjögren's side when they gained intensity and coherence in the second half. But there was no response to Nicole Billa's first-half header. Norway, listed among the pre-tournament favourites, were out.



Captain Leah Williamson (right) congratulates Beth Mead on scoring England's fourth against Norway

Group B

GERMANY SERVE WARNING



Alexandra Popp (11) hit Germany's winner against Spain

It never rains but it pours. Spain, spirits dampened by tournament pre-finals injuries to goal-providers Jenni Hermoso and Alexia Putellas, opened the tournament's Group of Death against Finland – and found themselves a goal down after 49 seconds, a vertical pass along the right putting Linda Sällström clear to complete a counterattack. To their credit, Jorge Vilda's side remained composed and soothed their nerves with, surprisingly, three headed goals and a penalty.

Next up: Germany. Spain heaped more pressure on themselves by gifting a goal within three minutes, goalkeeper Sandra Paños passing across the box and finding Klara Bühl, who gratefully side-stepped a defender and put the ball in the net. Spain claimed 70% of the ball, slashed Germany's pass completion rate to their tournament low of 61% with high pressing and interceptions, and restricted their wing play to eight crosses. They allowed the eight-time winners only two goal attempts on-target and carved out golden opportunities to equalise. Yet still they failed to find the German net. A 2-0 scoreline was sealed when Alexandra Popp headed in a corner.



Denmark's Nadia Nadim runs at the Finland defence

The result sent Germany into the quarter-finals with a game to spare. They had produced an impressive debut against 2017 silver medallists Denmark, pressing high, winning 1v1 duels and driving incessantly at the defence with fast, assured passing movements. The 4-0 scoreline was, if anything, lenient on the Danes who managed only half a dozen goal attempts in the 90 minutes. But they kept themselves alive in the battle between the two opening-day losers.

Denmark, sticking to their three-at-the-back structure, made a strong start against Finland who, as they had done against Spain, focused on fast defence-to-attack transitions while Denmark sought to pull Finland's compact defensive block out of shape by switching the point of attack with crossfield diagonals. In the second half, Anna Signeul countered this by switching to five at the back. After Pernille Harder had headed Denmark into the lead, Finland continued to compete – and their resilience almost paid off in the final seconds when Denmark keeper Lene Christensen needed an outstanding save to deny Jenny-Julia Danielsson an equaliser. The defeat spelt elimination for the Finns who, in their final fixture, struggled to cope with Germany's middle-to-front rotations and bowed out with a 3-0 loss.

All eyes were therefore turned towards Brentford where Spain, who needed to avoid defeat, took on Denmark, who needed to win. Jorge Vilda's team, as expected, dominated the proceedings with 74% of possession and 61 entries into the box compared with 13 by their opponents. But Denmark were arguably more threatening. Setting themselves up in 1-5-4-1 formation, Lars Søndergaard's side prioritised compact, determined deep defending against Spain's incessant positional attacking. The game plan also featured lightning-fast counterattacking via an exceptional Harder whose work rate, solo skills and ability to sneak into spaces kept defenders on red alert. However, Spain rose to the challenge. And a late goal – another header – steered them safely through the Group of Death at the expense of the 2017 finalists.

Group C

SWEDEN HOLD THE HOLDERS

Resilience was the name of the game in a group where teams struggled for consistency from one match to the next or even one half to the next. Switzerland wrote the first chapter by taking a 2-0 lead over Portugal within the first five minutes of the group opener. But in the second half Francisco Neto encouraged his players to express themselves with combination play rather than direct supply to star attacker Jessica Silva. The result was a rebound to 2-2 and, with the Swiss psychologically rattled, a sequence of opportunities to win the game.

The Netherlands will want to forget their opening 45 minutes against Sweden, when they fell 1-0 behind, losing their goalkeeper and a centre-back to add injuries to insult. They regrouped for the second half and, crucially, dropped Vivianne Miedema from striker to a linking role – and it was her solo run from a deep position on the left which generated the equaliser.

It was a case of déjà vu when the Dutch crossed swords with Portugal who, in the opening 16 minutes, conceded headed goals following right-footed delivery of corners on the Dutch left. As against Switzerland, it needed a two-goal deficit to trigger a response. Neto reshaped his midfield diamond into a wider 1-4-3-3 which enhanced options in approach work and sparked a revival via a penalty and a header following a cross from the right. This time, however, the Dutch conjured up a winner when Daniëlle van de Donk cut in from the left and scored with a right-footed shot from long range.

Switzerland, in the meantime, were pushed on to the back foot by a compact, high-tempo, high-pressing Swedish team who spent most of the first half in Swiss territory and pre-empted most – but not all – counterattacks conducted by the lively Ramona Bachmann. After waiting 53 minutes to translate domination into a goal, they were immediately pegged back when Bachmann skilfully dispatched a rebound into the net. Peter Gerhardsson then made three changes and it was one of the substitutes, Hanna Bennison, who clinched a 3-2 win with a technically brilliant finish.

At that point everybody was alive, with a four-way tie on four points a mathematical possibility. Portugal, however, were overpowered by Sweden's aggressive pressing and struggled to retain possession beyond three or four passes. Once again, set plays made a major contribution to their undoing with two corners, one indirect free-kick and a penalty providing all but the last of the goals in a 5-0 defeat.

Switzerland, on the other hand, showed their best profile against the Netherlands. With greater cohesion in their pressing and passing,





The Netherlands were 4-1 winners against Switzerland



Belgium and Iceland drew 1-1



Sweden hit five past Portugal

they troubled the Dutch with fast combinations on the flanks, 1v1 dribbling skills and attacks launched with speed and purpose. Dutch attacking, by contrast, was staccato, with wingers moving inside to form a narrow front, leaving full-backs to bear the brunt in the wide areas. But a corner allowed Mark Parsons' team to take an against-the-run-of-play lead – and provoke a Swiss reaction that yielded an immediate equaliser and promised further goals. But, whereas five changes appeared to take wind out of Swiss sails, four Dutch substitutions prompted a late surge, with three goals by replacements in the closing minutes sealing a deceptive 4-1 result that clinched second place.

Group D

FRANCE BEGIN WITH A BANG

The question running like a Mexican wave around the stadium in Rotherham was whether any Italy team had ever been 5-0 behind at half-time. With attacks using width and depth, high-tempo combination play, individual creativity and aggressive high pressing, France had pulled the centre-backs every which way; scored twice in the first quarter-hour; and hit three more in a ten-minute spell before the break. Grace Geyoro, with incisive runs from midfield, had completed a hat-trick.

Changing two screening midfielders during the interval afforded Milena Bertolini the consolation of winning the second half 1-0. But the psychological impact of the heavy defeat was to make an indelible mark on the outcome of the group – and was compounded when Italy fell 1-0 behind in the third minute of their second game against Iceland, whose physical presence and efficient transition play troubled Italy's construction work. Changes again paid dividends – but only enough to earn a 1-1 draw.

It also earned Iceland a second point after they had spurned a penalty and conceded one in their opening 1-1 draw with Belgium, who sporadically created chances but struggled to find momentum against powerful opponents who attacked purposefully through the wide areas and used long throw-ins by Sveindis Jónsdóttir as a weapon in their attacking armoury. As expected, Ives Serneel's team were on the back foot for spells of their second game against France but defended resolutely, effectively protecting central areas around their box and remaining faithful to the principles of their in-possession play. Unfazed by conceding an early goal, they equalised against a France side who slackened the tempo after going ahead and only re-accelerated when obliged to do so by Belgium's neat 36th-minute reply. A narrow 2-1 win sufficed to clinch top spot in the group. Second place, however, was up for grabs.

Iceland made a terrible start against a much-changed France, allowing Melvine Malard to round off a neat combination move after 43 seconds. But they regrouped, worked hard at their transition play, created chances with varied attacking and stayed in the game. France, despite their fluent combinations and individual excellence, couldn't put it to bed. After VAR had ruled out two efforts for offside, a review in the other box decreed a penalty which Iceland converted when the clock showed 90+12. Everything hinged on the result of Italy v Belgium.

Larger numbers in shots, crosses, penalty-area entries and ball possession hint at one-way traffic towards the Belgium goal. But Italy found it difficult to reach their desired destination; a solid defensive block, aerial supremacy and efficient goalkeeping saw to that. And, of Belgium's two on-target attempts, one hit the net. That consigned Italy to fourth place and earned the Belgians a quarter-final spot at the expense of Iceland, who travelled home unbowed and unbeaten.



Grace Geyoro (8) hit a hat-trick for France against Italy

Quarter-finals

HOSTS HOLD THEIR NERVE

Having saved their lives in the Group of Death, Spain's next challenge was a duel with the hosts on their own territory. And they rose to it. Much as England tried to break the rhythm of Spain's passing game and force them to play long, Jorge Vilda's side had the technique to play with confidence and composure through the thirds, generated overloads in the wide areas and tested the England defence with a stream of crosses and cut-backs. What's more, they had learned lessons from Denmark's counterattacking strategies. Pressing high to minimise forward-passing options, they waited for England to go wide – and then moved strongly ball-side to lock play into a pressable sector. For long periods, England's front three struggled to make their voices heard – and the crowd in Brighton & Hove were similarly muted.

England's share of the ball, never below 59% in the group games, plummeted to 43%. Goal attempts were few and far between. Their percentage of long passes doubled in comparison to the previous game. And Vilda troubled the hosts even further with a shrewd half-time change, sending on Athenea del Castillo as right winger to torment Rachel Daly with high-speed dribbling skills. It was her run and cut-back which allowed striker Esther González to put Spain ahead.

Sarina Wiegman responded with three substitutions and, with the clock ticking down, switched to a defence line of three and sent centre-back Millie Bright upfield to lead an attack now based on bombarding the Spanish box from long range. Her reward came when two of her subs – Alessia Russo and Ella Toone – combined to produce a late equaliser via a long high ball, a header and a close-range finish.

And so to extra time. With intensity draining away from the Spanish game, defenders backed off when Georgia Stanway ran powerfully into the final third, allowing her to deliver a long-range strike which defeated Sandra Paños. Spain lacked energy to respond and, after dominating most of the proceedings, bowed out of the tournament despite playing inspiring football of the highest quality.

Memories of EURO 2017 issued an invitation to expect deep-block defending from Austria when they took on Germany in Brentford a day later. But unexpected role reversals were on the menu, with Germany repeatedly pushed back into their defensive third and, instead of defending with the ball in front of them, often obliged to chase it back towards their own goal. Irene Fuhrmann devised a game plan based on pitting collective efficiency against Germany's talented individuals – and it worked. The favourites were only sporadically able to play through Austria's collective high press, frequently lost possession after their first forward pass and struggled to settle into their trademark high-tempo possession game. Only a



Marina Georgieva attempts an overhead kick against Germany


France celebrate the penalty winner from Ève Périsset (second from left)

"France swept incessantly forward, using switches of play to exploit overloads in wide areas"



Spain goalkeeper Sandra Paños (in green) competes for a header

combination of woodwork and goalkeeping prevented Austria from hitting the German net for the first time in the tournament.

With Austria's fast transition play ticking so many boxes and emerging as the dominant factor of the game, it was ironic that playing out from the goalkeeper proved to be their undoing. Midway through the first half, Manuela Zinsberger's pass was intercepted and played to the left, where winger Klara Bühl powered past a hesitant right-back and cut the ball back for Lina Magull to calmly side-foot into the net from the centre of the box.

During the second half, Austria continued to dictate the flow of the game – until the search for an equaliser obliged them to leave spaces that Germany were increasingly able to exploit. And, in the 90th minute, another self-inflicted wound settled the issue. Zinsberger, trying to play the ball out, had her delivery blocked by the onrushing Alexandra Popp, who gleefully saw the rebound trundle into the unguarded net. Austria had surprised onlookers with a display of dynamic teamwork – but went home unrewarded.

Belgium had carved out 21 goal attempts in three group games. Sweden had created 44. That statistic emerged as a significant factor when the teams met at the Leigh Sports Village where, although match stats indicate that possession was fairly evenly shared, most of the play was in Belgium's half. Sweden's 33 goal attempts bore all the colours of the rainbow: long range, close range, combinations, crosses, headers... but, when the scoreboard clock stopped at 90 minutes, Belgium goalkeeper Nicky Evrard remained unbeaten and had performed heroically enough to be named Player of the Match.

Ives Serneels' side, it has to be said, defended superbly against one of the world's highest-ranking opponents. They were well-drilled, confident and often played their way through Sweden's high press with neat triangular combinations. But Peter Gerhardsson's Sweden knocked relentlessly at the door until, in the second minute of added time, Linda Sembrant turned in a rebound following a corner on the left to send her side into the semi-finals.

It was a similar story when France and Netherlands met in Rotherham the following day: 33 goal attempts by Corinne Diacre's side; nine for the Dutch of which one was on target. And goalkeeper Daphne van Domselaar producing a stellar performance for Mark Parsons' team. France swept incessantly forward using switches of play to exploit overloads in wide areas, along with spaces created by the Dutch team's tendency to mark individually in midfield. After a tale of constant French pressure and heroic blocking of shots on the line by centre-back Stefanie van der Gragt, it required an extra-time penalty from Ève Périsset to ensure that France would complete the semi-final line-up.

Semi-finals

GERMANY FLEX THEIR MUSCLES

England, severely tested by Spain, needed to weather another storm in Sheffield, where they faced a Sweden side whose advanced pressing, direct transition play and threatening set plays demanded last-ditch blocking and reflex saves from goalkeeper Mary Earps and her defenders during a thorny opening half-hour. Patience, confidence and leadership qualities were instrumental in bringing the hosts back into the game, with a classic build-up using the width, an excellent delivery into the box and a top-class turn and shot by Beth Mead providing an opening goal that settled nerves and wrote the preface to a strong and balanced winning performance.

In the third minute of the second half, right-back Lucy Bronze, unmarked beyond the far post, headed home from a corner to strike a psychological blow. Peter Gerhardsson made three quick-fire changes but Sweden struggled to engage top gear against good high pressing and attacking transitions with forward passing to players exuberantly and athletically attacking in depth. An outrageous back-heel by Alessia Russo 11 minutes after emerging from the bench followed by Fran Kirby's clever long-range lob sealed a 4-0 scoreline that left Sweden to rue the missed opportunities during their dominant start which might have added up to a different game.

The second semi-final pitted Germany's collective virtues against France's individual flair and their relationships in the wide areas – notably the combinations between full-back Ève Périsset and winger Kadidiatou Diani on the right. With Lena Oberdorf policing the creative Grace Geyoro in midfield, most of the first half was more about sparring than punching – until five minutes before the break. Then, after an interception in midfield allowed Germany to break on the right, striker Alexandra Popp ran across her marker to make first and conclusive contact with a dangerous cross. Within four minutes, Diani, trying her luck through the middle rather than on the right, struck a powerful shot that hit the net via a post and the back of goalkeeper Merle Frohms to restore parity before half-time.

The fans were served a more varied menu during the second half, Corinne Diacre withdrawing her wingers and probing for greater penetration with a sequence of substitutions and structural adjustments. France's defensive set-up effectively countered German threats – until symptoms of fatigue translated into more open spaces and lower percentages of success for



England celebrate their fourth goal against Sweden



Germany fans get ready for a trip to Wembley







Alessia Russo and Caroline Seger battle for the ball

France's individual talents in their 1v1 duels. The breakthrough came in the 76th minute with Popp again getting across her marker to deliver a powerful, unstoppable header. France threw themselves forward with direct long-ball attacking – but Germany stood their ground against opponents who, having advanced as far as the semi-finals for the first time, were frustrated in their attempt to clear the last hurdle. Martina Voss-Tecklenburg's Germany were heading for Wembley to take on the hosts in the final.

"An outrageous back-heel by Alessia Russo followed by Fran Kirby's clever long-range lob sealed a 4-0 scoreline that left Sweden to rue missed opportunities"

ENGLAND'S TIME TO SHINE

While Germany coach Martina Voss-Tecklenburg had to deal with late upheaval, Sarina Wiegman's best-laid plans paid off spectacularly as England captured their first title



One of the peculiarities of the coaching profession is that it can provoke dreams and nightmares in equal measure, as Germany head coach Martina Voss-Tecklenburg can testify after experiencing a scenario that could be written into coach education courses as a case history. She stepped off the team bus at Wembley Stadium as standard-bearer for collective dreams of lifting the trophy. Just over an hour later, she was required to react to an emergency – an injury during the warm-up that ruled out target striker Alexandra Popp, top scorer, captain and, as UEFA technical observer Vera Pauw described her, "the leader who inspires the whole team".

The name of Lea Schüller was written into a hastily republished team sheet. But, with left winger Klara Bühl sidelined by COVID, Voss had lost two of her front three and a duo that had supplied seven of her side's 13 goals. Just the ticket when the team is within minutes of kick-off against the host nation noisily encouraged by a record-breaking crowd. By contrast, England coach Sarina Wiegman, spared injuries, illness or suspensions, was able to field an unchanged line-up for the sixth successive game – something previously unheard of in a final tournament.

Unsurprisingly, England seized the initiative, pressing high, playing through midfield and looking for overloads to exploit the solo abilities of wingers Beth Mead and Lauren Hemp. Germany initially responded by attempting to get beyond the England back line with long deliveries – a ploy which looked menacing in a spell when England rarely enjoyed second-ball supremacy. But a pattern was slow to appear during a fragmented encounter broken up by the Ukrainian referee's whistle, with physical contact producing a final balance of 42 fouls and, in the 90 minutes, just under 51 minutes of real playing time – the lowest figure in the knockout rounds.

It wasn't until midway through the half that England began to control the tempo and build through midfield for Georgia Stanway and Fran Kirby to make penetrating runs at the space between Germany's impressive centre-backs – only to be foiled by controlling midfielder Lena Oberdorf, quick to deny access by dropping into the back line, picking up any ball that dropped loose in the central area, winning her aerial combats and pushing forward within seconds to link her team's build-up play.

What's more, Germany, as they had done throughout the tournament, effectively shut down the wide areas to restrict crossing opportunities, with Sara Däbritz rapidly dropping back from midfield to disturb the threatening relationship between right-back Lucy Bronze and winger Mead. By half-time, each team had delivered no more than three crosses. And the best chance to break the stalemate had fallen to Germany, when England centre-back Millie Bright lost possession during build-up – but was quick enough to make amends by thwarting the opportunity.



Chloe Kelly leads the celebrations after scoring England's Wembley winner

When the teams reappeared, the tide had changed – and so had the German line-up, with Voss-Tecklenburg sending on Tabea Wassmuth as wide attacker in place of Jule Brand. Murmurs of disquiet ran through the huge crowd as Germany attacked more aggressively, with Lina Magull pulling the strings in their middle-to-front play. England, struggling to regain their grip, were pushed back into a counterattacking game with, suddenly, long deliveries soaring to 22% of their passing – the aim being to fuel the explosive runs by Mead and Hemp beyond Germany's well-organised midfield defensive block and high back four. England's pressing, usually compact, became more stretched, leaving pockets of space for Germany to exploit. Nine goal attempts (compared with England's two) required Mary Earps to exhibit her goalkeeping competence.

Wiegman accelerated her habitual substitutions, replacing striker Ellen White and Kirby with Alessia Russo and Ella Toone. Fulfilling every coach's dream, the move paid dividends. With Mead off the field for treatment, Germany succumbed to a momentary distraction. Keira Walsh, whose performance as controlling and linking midfielder won her UEFA's Player of the Match award, spotted a run by Toone between the two centre-backs and delivered the through pass with SatNav accuracy. A superbly executed lob over onrushing keeper Merle Frohms put England ahead and detonated jubilation in the stands.

In the meantime, Germany's purposeful possession play was becoming increasingly threatening with, during the second half, over 60% of their attacking focused on their right flank. Compared with three crosses in the first half, they delivered 13 in the second period. And this was their route to a 79th-minute equaliser. A combination on the right allowed Wassmuth to drive a hard low cross which Magull, who had earlier hammered a shot against the bar, deflected high into the net with a deft and conclusive first touch.

While the clock ticked down, Wiegman's further substitutions meant that she had replaced four of her front five, leaving Hemp as the sole survivor when the final headed into extra time. And, again, the interval allowed the wind to change direction. England, whose batteries had appeared to be draining during the second half, emerged recharged. As the crowd pushed them forward, they recovered the core elements of their combination game, with the ratio of long passes dropping back to 10%.

Voss-Tecklenburg, on the other hand, was having to deal with other challenges as symptoms of fatigue crept into Germany's high-tempo game. Magull played no part in extra time; Däbritz had long since left the field; Popp and Bühl were sorely missed; and, when centre-back Marina Hegering – the proverbial tower of strength throughout the tournament – limped off during the first additional half, Germany's machinery had been stripped of five reliable, experienced and influential components.

Yet they competed resolutely in a fascinating contest that, as it headed into the second period of extra time, seemed destined to culminate in a shoot-out. Both teams continued to focus on attacks along the right wing – and this was the source of the decisive goal. England, having won a corner on that side, delivered it left-footed into the box, where a melée was resolved by substitute Chloe Kelly's second-attempt finish from close range.

England pragmatically concentrated on keeping possession in corners while Germany, this time, lacked the power to find a response. The final whistle was the cue for unbridled jubilation among the England team and their supporters, who had achieved the dream of becoming champions of Europe for the first time; and Wiegman, when she embarked on her coaching career, would never have dreamed that she would win two successive EUROs. Voss-Tecklenburg, by contrast, struggled for words to express her disappointment. "We are sports people," she said, "and we wanted to fulfil our dream."



Lauren Hemp (right) and Giulia Gwinn battle for the ball

MATCH STATISTICS

2-1
(aet)

SUNDAY 31 JULY 2022
Wembley Stadium, London

GOALS
1-0 Toone 62′; 1-1 Magull 79′; 2-1 Kelly 110′

REFEREE
Kateryna Monzul (UKR)

England

Earps	1
Bronze	2
Bright	6
Williamson (C)	8
Daly ↻ **5** Greenwood 88′	3
▮ Stanway ↻ **16** Scott 89′	10
Walsh	4
Mead ▮ ↻ **18** Kelly 64′	7
Kirby ↻ **20** Toone 56′	14
Hemp ↻ **17** Parris 119′	11
▮ White ▮ ↻ **23** Russo 56′	9

UNUSED SUBSTITUTES

Hampton	13
Roebuck	21
Carter	12
Stokes	15
England	19
Wubben-Moy	22

COACH
Sarina Wiegman

Germany

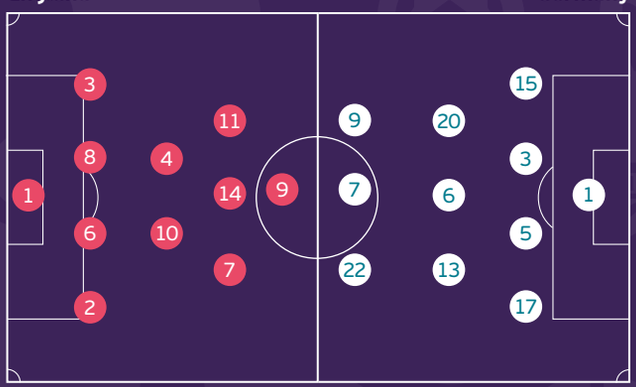
1	Frohms
15	Gwinn
3	Hendrich
5	Hegering ↻ **23** Doorsoun 103′
17	Rauch ▮ ↻ **4** Lattwein 113′
20	Magull ↻ **16** Dallmann 90′
6	Oberdorf ▮
13	Däbritz ↻ **8** Lohmann 73′
9	Huth (C)
7	Schüller ▮ ↻ **14** Anyomi 67′
22	Brand ↻ **18** Wassmuth 46′

UNUSED SUBSTITUTES

12	Schult
21	Berger
2	Kleinherne
10	Freigang

COACH
Martina Voss-Tecklenburg

TEAM SHAPES



England		Germany
2	GOALS	1
50%	POSSESSION	50%
13	TOTAL ATTEMPTS	16
8	ON TARGET	4
4	OFF TARGET	4
1	BLOCKED	8
0	WOODWORK	0
8	CORNERS	7
4	YELLOW CARDS	3
0	RED CARDS	0
465	PASSES ATTEMPTED	490
344	PASSES COMPLETED	358
74%	PASS ACCURACY	73%
130.1KM	DISTANCE COVERED	133.3KM

RESULTS AND STANDINGS

GROUP STAGE

Group A	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England (H)	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**9**
Austria	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**6**
Norway	3	1	0	2	4	10	3
Northern Ireland	3	0	0	3	1	11	0

6 July		Trafford
England	1–0	Austria
7 July		**Southampton**
Norway	4–1	Northern Ireland
11 July		**Southampton**
Austria	2–0	Northern Ireland
11 July		**Brighton & Hove**
England	8–0	Norway
15 July		**Southampton**
Northern Ireland	0–5	England
15 July		**Brighton & Hove**
Austria	1–0	Norway

Group B	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Germany	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**9**
Spain	**3**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**6**
Denmark	3	1	0	2	1	5	3
Finland	3	0	0	3	1	8	0

8 July		Milton Keynes
Spain	4–1	Finland
8 July		**London**
Germany	4–0	Denmark
12 July		**Milton Keynes**
Denmark	1–0	Finland
12 July		**London**
Germany	2–0	Spain
16 July		**Milton Keynes**
Finland	0–3	Germany
16 July		**London**
Denmark	0–1	Spain

Bold = Qualified from the group stage | **(H)** = Host country

QUARTER-FINALS

20 July		Brighton & Hove
England	2–1	Spain
	AET	
21 July		**London**
Germany	2–0	Austria
22 July		**Wigan & Leigh**
Sweden	1–0	Belgium
23 July		**Rotherham**
France	1–0	Netherlands
	AET	

SEMI-FINALS

26 July		Sheffield
England	4–0	Sweden
27 July		**Milton Keynes**
Germany	2–1	France

Group C	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sweden	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**8**	**2**	**7**
Netherlands	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**8**	**4**	**7**
Switzerland	3	0	1	2	4	8	1
Portugal	3	0	1	2	4	10	1

9 July		Wigan & Leigh
Portugal	2–2	Switzerland
9 July		**Sheffield**
Netherlands	1–1	Sweden
13 July		**Sheffield**
Sweden	2–1	Switzerland
13 July		**Wigan & Leigh**
Netherlands	3–2	Portugal
17 July		**Sheffield**
Switzerland	1–4	Netherlands
17 July		**Wigan & Leigh**
Sweden	5–0	Portugal

Group D	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
France	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**8**	**3**	**7**
Belgium	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**
Iceland	3	0	3	0	3	3	3
Italy	3	0	1	2	2	7	1

10 July		Manchester
Belgium	1–1	Iceland
10 July		**Rotherham**
France	5–1	Italy
14 July		**Manchester**
Italy	1–1	Iceland
14 July		**Rotherham**
France	2–1	Belgium
18 July		**Rotherham**
Iceland	1–1	France
18 July		**Manchester**
Italy	0–1	Belgium

FINAL

31 July — London

UEFA women's EURO ENGLAND 2022



England

2-1

(AET)



Germany





WIEGMAN DOES IT AGAIN

Having guided the Netherlands to victory on home soil in 2017, Sarina Wiegman repeated the feat five years on by leading hosts England to the trophy

"The important thing is that people started to love the women's game and I hope this adds to the development of women's football." Those words first appeared in the technical report on UEFA Women's EURO 2017, when few would have predicted that the coaching abilities of Sarina Wiegman would take her to Wembley five years later and allow her to break new ground by winning two successive EUROs with two different nations – and pick up the UEFA Women's Coach of the Year award. In fact, chunks of text from the 2017 technical report could be copied and pasted into the 2022 edition, just as she, herself, when she moved to England in September 2021, could copy and paste some of the principles that had helped her to lead the Netherlands to a first-ever title, as she revealed in this post-tournament interview.

Did your experience from 2017 help shape the performance targets for yourself and the players?

Of course, I learned so many things from EURO 2017 about what you can expect and the things that can happen on and off the pitch. I think that this was a different situation because where England had come from going into the tournament was a different situation to where the Netherlands had come from going into 2017. But you definitely take your experience with you so that you can be very proactive in what you can expect. First of all, what we did was get everyone connected. In the FA, you have so many departments and so many people involved in the team and in the whole process. So the first thing we did was get connected, get the same message around and then talk to the players: "OK, what brought the team so far, getting to the semi-finals in 2017? What do we need to do to take the next step into the final and hopefully win the tournament?" So it was about talking to a lot of people and, most importantly, talking to players. Then, together, setting the goals and also how we approached them and the story we wanted to tell. We didn't want everyone to say the same things, but we did want to spread the same narrative if that's the correct word.

Did you notice any particular trends from one tournament to the next?

Yes, we did see some different things: more open games where teams played to win; lots of teams that wanted to press a little higher; and you saw many different styles of play and different shapes. In 2017 a lot of teams played 4-4-2 and now they play different formations and have different tactics. Some countries pressed our centre-backs from outside when we had to build up; one country that pressed Millie Bright first of all and left Leah Williamson open; one country that pressed to the other side... You have to adapt to those situations and figure it out. Then we ask what the strengths of the opponents are, where can we harm them a little bit and how, with our star players, we can adapt a little bit and try to harm them. That was really good to see and very challenging too because then you can show some tactics and solve things in the game.

Why do you think we saw such a dramatic increase in the number of goals?

The difference was that everyone had an approach to the game – not just defending, but playing to win and to score goals. I also think the level of the game was higher in lots of things – physically, technically, tactically – so that made a difference too. What I also really noticed is that the higher-ranked teams had developed, but underdog teams like Austria, for example, have also developed really well and that's very impressive. Belgium also improved and that's what you see now, with so many countries developing. I thought Germany, France, Sweden, the Netherlands... so many good teams made the level higher while other countries are catching up. That's actually really exciting. That's also why I think more goals were scored. And I think that's why fans come to games: to see nice, open football.

What were the differences between the final against Denmark in 2017 and the final against Germany at Wembley in terms of the issues that they presented you with as a coach?

The game has developed so much in five years. The speed and power were higher than five years ago. The tactics were different because Denmark were the only team that year to play differently. Germany had a pretty clear plan: not very complicated tactically, but very powerful and very physical at, of course, a very high standard. I think trying to break through to their defence was really hard because they were so tough, and we really had to be tighter. So, it's hard to compare those two games because they were totally different.

There were two stand-out matches – the final against Germany and the quarter-final against Spain. Which team challenged you the most?

Spain were absolutely one of the very, very good countries in the tournament. Spain, Germany, France and England were the most turned-out teams I saw. That's hard to say because I think there was little difference in the level among the teams you saw in the tournament.



100%

Wiegman has won every game she has coached in this competition - 11 in the final tournaments and 20 including qualifying

A jubilant Wiegman and the England players celebrate at full time in the final

In terms of individual or collective performances, what moments pleased you the most?

Oh, there were so many moments that I'm really proud of. I couldn't pick one. Maybe the decision-making by the team and being on the same page all the time. For example, when we played Austria in the opening match. That was a tough game. We knew it was going to be. At the end, the team managed the game. We just kept the ball. We didn't play it across when it wasn't necessary, and we were sure we would keep the ball. I'm really proud of that. We did the same thing in the final, the same thing against Spain. That's something we talked about. But we hadn't been in that situation a lot. When we play games, we always talk about managing the game but how our team translated that on to the pitch was so mature. We had players on the pitch who stayed connected and could change things. We really wanted the team to be independent and make their own decisions during the game. I'm really proud of that. I'm also very proud of one of the scenarios against Spain. Everyone knew that we could need to go up front, so everyone knew what to do and we scored a goal within two minutes, which was amazing too. Off the pitch, I was really, really proud of the whole team. And on the pitch, the energy and positiveness, staying together as a whole team. Maybe that's the part I'm most proud of, because that is hard, and we did so well.



You fielded the same starting XI in all six matches, meaning a lot of players were on the bench for long periods. And you seemed to have a clear plan for substitutions. Was team spirit important?

I think we had togetherness. Over the year, we created a team. It was already strong, of course, with the fundamentals in place. But what we really did was communicate with players about where they were at that moment, what their position in the team was and how we could help them in their development. Before the tournament started, it was clear what the role was for every player, and we asked them to accept that role. We all know that what is true today in top sport can be totally different tomorrow, so when someone gets injured, the next player needs to be ready to play. Everyone really wanted to do very well and wanted us to be successful, and everyone wanted to make sacrifices to make that happen. What we also saw is that you don't win a tournament with 11 players. I think we used around 17 in the tournament and, over the year, around 28. We trained a lot together and if every player brings everything she has on to the pitch, that's what makes the team better, makes us develop and makes us able to perform at the highest level. So, I think we are really, really thankful to every player who contributed to a great success. A lot of players you didn't see very much. But they were very, very important for the development of the team.

As for the substitutions, it all has to do with the quality of the players and the depth of the squad – players you can bring on the scene and show you some different things. We could use them to speed up the game again, for example, or bring something different which was good for us and hard for the opponents. That really worked well for us and every time players came on, they were so ready and so eager to go. I think that made a big difference. In the final, for example, that could have gone both ways. We scored the incredible goal but Germany came back very strongly and when they made it 1-1, we had a hard time. Then, in extra time, we both had to make substitutions and I thought that we got more chances because some of their very good players had to leave the pitch. We knew that the strength and depth in our team could make a difference. When it was 2-1, the team was convinced we would not give it away again and that was, for me, the turning point. The players were so mature in managing the game.

How did you manage the host-nation pressures and the media hype that grew as the tournament went on?

I was aware of it, but I stayed away from it. We talked about pressure all the time but what's pressure? We spoke about it to the players and it was nice that I had that experience from the Netherlands. We talked about this before the tournament with the players, the staff and the board of the FA to get things in place with lots of support. We really wanted to keep it quiet around the team. And that's what we all did. We just wanted to keep talking about football, controlling that. But we said ahead of the tournament that our fans could be our 12th woman – or man! But it starts with results. We did well on stage and people got really enthusiastic. We said we wanted to be an inspiration and that's what we became; very inspirational. But the fans were inspirational for us and really helped us to our advantage. It gives so much energy when there are 30,000 people, 70,000, 90,000 people screaming, shouting, trying to push us forward. It's an unbelievable feeling when you're on the pitch being part of it.

After the tournament, there was a lot of talk about legacy. Do you think the success of EURO 2022 can help develop and improve the game even more?

I hope it is a boost and that development can go quicker at all levels. I feel one of the most important things is that in society there is a lot of discussion going on about roles for girls and that girls can have the same access to football as boys when the're young. That will make the biggest change in the future. Every girl who wants to play needs to have access to football in schools. The team and the players are now very inspirational to society – to girls and boys. Everyone can now see women playing football, having fun and enjoying the game. Some girls might get a professional career. It's possible now and 50 years ago that was impossible. Going to school and being able to play football, or maybe other sports, helps you in confidence, social and emotional development and that gives you confidence and in a better future where the game can grow consistently.

"We said we wanted to be an inspiration and that's what we became. But the fans were inspirational for us"

MAKING A MARK

Final opponents Beth Mead and Lena Oberdorf received the technical observers' player awards



PLAYER OF THE TOURNAMENT

BETH MEAD

Five years earlier, UEFA's technical observers had selected Netherlands left-winger Lieke Martens as Player of the Tournament and, in 2022, the honour again belonged to a wide attacker in the champions' line-up. After the final at Wembley, the award was presented to England right-winger Beth Mead.

The fact that she was also the tournament's top scorer with six goals and five assists illustrates that Mead doesn't fit into the classic mould of the winger who runs the touchline and delivers crosses. The technical observers, who had already singled her out for Player of the Match awards at the group game against Norway and the semi-final against Sweden, praised her readiness to work tirelessly for the team, playing a key role in the first line of defence within England's high-pressing strategy.

In attack, Mead had the courage to take on opponents in 1v1 situations, using her speed and excellent dribbling skills to disrupt and penetrate defensive blocks. She participated actively in link-up play with imaginative passing, tantalising inswinging crosses between goalkeeper and defensive line, along with well-timed runs through the inner channels into scoring positions inside the box. And, once she was there, Mead displayed exceptional composure in her twisting, turning and finishing ability.

YOUNG PLAYER OF THE TOURNAMENT

LENA OBERDORF

For the first time at a Women's EURO, UEFA's technical observers were asked to select a Young Player of the Tournament. Candidates needed a date of birth on the younger side of 1 January 1999. And it was hard to believe that Lena Oberdorf won the award with almost three years to spare. The Germany No6 had performed with a maturity way beyond her 20 years.

If Oberdorf had to be given a label, it would probably bear the words 'controlling midfielder'. But she played the role with an enormous repertoire of abilities, allowing her, as one technical observer put it, to "glue the team together". Defensively, her positional play was outstanding. She protected the back line and, if circumstances demanded, she had no qualms about dropping into it. Or to keep a close eye on a key opponent – as she did when confronted by Grace Geyoro in the semi-final against France. She also displayed excellent ball-winning qualities and, having regained possession, she immediately looked to set up an attack with a good eye for the penetrating forward pass.

Off the ball, Oberdorf made herself available to receive. On the ball, she operated as a skilful, mobile midfielder ready to push forward and support attacking play in the final third. Despite her youth, she performed with the awareness and flexibility of an experienced player, understanding her role and executing it with discipline and commitment, focused on balancing and connecting the team to the best of her considerable abilities.

TEAM OF THE TOURNAMENT

The two finalists dominated the technical observers' selection, with Germany and England supplying nine players between them

By the end of the group stage, UEFA's technical observers had compiled a list of more than 90 players who had caught the eye in individual matches. The challenge as the tournament reached its crescendo was to whittle the auditioners down to an all-star cast of 11. It wasn't a ten-minute job. The only easy part was opting for the 1-4-3-3 formation that had been a fairly common denominator among the top teams. And, of course, it was about omitting players who had produced impressive performances.

Between the posts, for example, Mary Earps faced stiff competition from Merle Frohms, along with Belgium's Nicky Evrard (especially outstanding in the quarter-final against Sweden) or Daphne van Domselaar who, with only one previous cap on her CV, had performed with quality and confidence when thrown into the fray after the early injury to Sari van Veenendaal, the Dutch keeper selected for the Team of the Tournament in 2017.

In the back line, a number of centre-backs had performed at high levels – and the observers were especially reluctant to leave out England's Millie Bright. The full-back positions required ample debate about candidates such as Austria left-back Verena Hanshaw, France right-back Ève Périsset or Spain's Olga Carmona, excellent at left-back against England's Beth Mead.

An array of outstanding midfielders signified no room for the likes of Austria's Sarah Puntigam, the components of the Netherlands' midfield trio or middle-to-front players such as Sweden's Kosovare Asllani, Denmark's Pernille Harder, France's Grace Geyoro, Germany's Lina Magull or the England pair Georgia Stanway and Fran Kirby. And, in the front line, there was no shortage of support for wingers: England's Lauren Hemp, Sweden's Fridolina Rolfö, Germany's Svenja Huth or the France duo of Kadidiatou Diani and Delphine Cascarino.

Any coach would relish the chance to work with the Team of the Tournament – and with the outstanding players who remained on the bench.



KLARA **BÜHL**

FORWARD

ALEXANDRA **POPP**

FORWARD

BETH **MEAD**

FORWARD



KEIRA **WALSH**

MIDFIELDER



LENA **OBERDORF**

MIDFIELDER



AITANA **BONMATÍ**

MIDFIELDER



SAKINA **KARCHAOUI**

DEFENDER



LEAH **WILLIAMSON**

DEFENDER



MARINA **HEGERING**

DEFENDER



GIULIA **GWINN**

DEFENDER



MARY **EARPS**

GOALKEEPER

GOALS OF THE TOURNAMENT

The top ten featured several spectacular long-range strikes, but Alessia Russo's improvised back-heel was the pick of the bunch

When asked to define a 'great goal', technical observers will talk about the collective virtues of a combination move; examples of exceptional technique in, for instance, shooting from distance; a successful counterattack; outstanding solo skills; or a well-spotted and well-delivered through pass. After Women's EURO 2022, however, they admitted that the goal to stick in the public memory would probably be Alessia Russo's outrageous back-heel during the semi-final against Sweden.

Otherwise, it would have been hats off to Alexandra Popp for the header that allowed Germany to beat France in the other semi-final. It was executed with remarkable power, determination and technique – and the number of 'a man would have been proud of it' comments prompted the Germany striker to appear at the next press conference sporting a false moustache. A header of a different nature earned fifth place for Spain's Aitana Bonmatí. Nothing moustachioed about her goal against Finland – it was all about excellent timing and technique.

The other seven were delivered by boots in a ranking bereft of set-play goals. Long-range strikes featured heavily: Daniëlle van de Donk's winner for the Netherlands against Portugal was about power and accuracy; Fran Kirby's for England against Northern Ireland was masterful precision; Hanna Bennison's winner for Sweden against Switzerland was a great finish with superb body-angle.

In terms of solo skills, Beth Mead produced an outstanding example amid four defenders to score for England against Norway, while team-mate Russo executed a spectacular turn and finish against Northern Ireland. Popp, like Russo, appears twice in the top ten. The Germany striker opened the scoring in the semi-final with a real predator's goal, getting across a France centre-back (no easy task) to deliver an unstoppable left-footed finish. And, last but not least, Ella Toone's opener in the final was a classic example of the well-spotted and well-delivered through pass by Keira Walsh to set up a classy, composed lob over the advancing keeper. The top ten goals are worth watching over and over again...

1. **ALESSIA RUSSO**
   England 4-0 Sweden
   Semi-finals

2. **ALEXANDRA POPP**
   (Second goal)
   Germany 2-1 France
   Semi-finals

3. **DANIËLLE VAN DE DONK**
   Netherlands 3-2 Portugal
   Group stage, Matchday 2

4. **BETH MEAD**
   (Second goal)
   England 8-0 Norway
   Group stage, Matchday 2

5. **AITANA BONMATÍ**
   Spain 4-1 Finland
   Group stage, Matchday 1

6. **FRAN KIRBY**
   Northern Ireland 0-5 **England**
   Group stage, Matchday 3

7. **ALESSIA RUSSO**
   (Second goal)
   Northern Ireland 0-5 **England**
   Group stage, Matchday 3

8. **HANNA BENNISON**
   Sweden 2-1 Switzerland
   Group stage, Matchday 2

9. **ALEXANDRA POPP**
   (First goal)
   Germany 2-1 France
   Semi-finals

10. **ELLA TOONE**
    England 2-1 Germany
    Final



Alessia Russo celebrates her stunning back-heel goal against Sweden

TECHNICAL TOPICS

Transition play, the benefits and dangers of playing out from the back and the increasing importance of crosses were among key points of interest for the technical observers



RAISING THE BAR

GERMANY'S DISCIPLINE AND FLEXIBILITY SET THE BENCHMARK FOR TRANSITION PLAY

"I had not seen anything like Germany's transition play. They were the quickest in attack to defence and then in their support play when they were in possession. I thought they took the game up to a different level." The words by Jayne Ludlow were echoed by fellow technical observers. "They were very disciplined in making their transitions within five or six seconds," said Margret Kratz. "And very quick to get eight players behind the ball to prevent opponents from counterattacking," Anne Noé remarked. "Especially in the wide areas," Vera Pauw added, "where five players were very fast to swarm around the ball."

They cited Germany's tempo and intensity as an illustration of an area where advances had been made since the previous final tournament in the Netherlands. After watching their opening game against Denmark, Jarmo Matikainen noted "Excellent transitions to defending, preventing counterattacks. When they lost possession, the front three worked very hard to prevent build-up. They did not drop immediately. They were comfortable to stay high, work to regain and then launch fast attacks." A second game against Spain was, as they say, a different kettle of fish.

Possession fell from 65% to 31%; passes from 531 to 290; completion rate from 81% to 61%. Germany had the ball for just under 19 minutes. Their long passing shot up from 8% to 18%. "They moved strongly to the ball side," Matikainen noted, "cut the passing lanes and midfielders prevented easy turning with the ball. In the second half, they defended deeper in a block that often looked like 1-4-5-1 and kept good shape in and around the box". Germany set benchmarks by, as he put it, "being equipped to implement collective high pressing; to set themselves up in a compact midfield block; or to defend deep and use fast transitions to counterattack. They were able to perform all these tasks with equal effectiveness." Switching to a different game plan, Germany were equally efficient against Spain as they had been against Denmark.

Martina Voss-Tecklenburg's team were by no means alone in preferring to press high up the pitch at a tournament where a desire to defend as much as possible in the opponents' half was the norm. England, evidently, also set high standards with well-drilled mechanisms effectively disturbing or blocking the opponents' build-up play by closing down the key distributors – often the centre-backs.

Among the eight quarter-finalists, Belgium were frequently pushed back into a well-organised deep defensive block while the Netherlands, always aware of the need to attack with balance, often preferred to defend from midfield. "When we look at the others," Gemma Grainger remarked, "the striking thing was the variety in pressing strategies, sometimes applied with great attention to detail in terms of setting traps and encouraging opponents to play out as you would prefer them to – such as enticing them to play wide to a full-back and then attacking the ball in numbers."

Spain, as Matikainen observed, "pressed high and effectively with good balance. The front five covered a lot of ground screening the forward-passing options, with Patri Guijarro staying closer to the high back line. Once the opponents had chosen a direction to open up play, Spain's players moved strongly to the ball side, aiming to lock play into that area".

"Iceland were prepared to push up," Hope Powell recalled, "but preferred to defend deeper against high-profile opponents. From a coaching perspective you need to ask whether it's right to press high and how best to do it. You need to think about the team's ability to sustain it and factor in aspects like, if the opponents have enough pace to counter, whether it's viable to hold a high defensive line." In other words, the dilemma is whether to follow the general trend or to adopt a more pragmatic approach according to squad characteristics.



Pernille Harder and Lena Oberdorf battle for the ball

THE OWN GOAL KICK?

SHORT GOAL KICKS WERE IN VOGUE, BUT OFTEN PROVED TO BE A HIGH-RISK STRATEGY

Goal kicks emerged among the tournament's talking points, with the rule permitting outfield players of the team in possession in the penalty area making a significant impact on build-up strategies. Many teams exploited the rule with the aim of controlling build-up play and the tournament yielded multiple examples of successfully opening play from the back. But, as the observers reiterated, quality was crucial, along with training-ground work on cooperation between goalkeeper, defenders and, very often, screening midfielders.

At EURO 2022, outcomes were not always positive – and underlined the relevance of risk-management awareness and fast decision-making. In conversations among technical observers, 'stubborn' became a frequently-used adjective to describe a standard, often predictable procedure for goalkeeper and centre-backs to exchange passes deep in the box and then look to launch construction play by feeding a deep-moving central midfielder or one of the full-backs.

This evidently extended an invitation for the opposition to press with five or even more players starting in advanced positions. "I would pick out Spain as the team who successfully played out of this the majority of times," Grainger commented. "But the differences in pressing methods and ways of beating the press were a really interesting element in the tournament. The norm seemed to be a pass to a centre-back and then an attempt to get out. But it often looked as though teams were sticking rigidly to principles – and this meant predictability which opponents were quick to exploit."

The group stage provided numerous examples of teams who attempted pre-choreographed passing movements – and failed to get the ball out of their defensive third before having it taken away from them. The debating point was whether coaches were following fashion rather than looking for variation in their build-up play from the back. "Some teams could be less trendy and find ways to play over the press," Grainger added. "For example, Belgium, even against an aggressive pressing team like France, were able to make one short pass and then clip the ball beyond the first line of defence." "Rather than sticking to one strategy," said Powell, "this should be about giving players an understanding of when to look for longer solutions."

Debate was further fuelled by Austria, whose head coach Irene Fuhrmann earned praise from colleagues and technical observers for the way she had built on the success of 2017. In the quarter-final against Germany, Pauw saw Austria take the game to Germany, oblige Sara Däbritz to drop alongside Oberdorf as screening midfielder in response to the attacking vocation of Laura Feiersinger and Sarah Zadrazil, and struggle

to cope with high pressing, second-ball interceptions and passes beyond Germany's back line. "Most of the time," she summarised, "Austria dictated the flow of the game. But they gave it away with their own goal kicks." In the first half, an intercepted pass by keeper Manuela Zinsberger was played down the left where Klara Bühl cut the ball back for Lina Magull. And goalkeeper Zinsberger's pass, intercepted in her own goal area during play-out procedures, allowed Germany to seal a 2-0 win.

"One thing became very clear during the tournament," Noé noted. "Goalkeepers these days can expect to be put under pressure. And they can deal with this far more easily if they are competent with both feet. It means that they can much more easily switch play to either side and skip over the first line of defence. One-footed goalkeepers are more vulnerable, as opponents can set traps by pressing from one direction."

COUNTER PRODUCTIVE?

PLAYING ON THE BREAK WAS A COMMON TREND, BUT THE END PRODUCT WAS OFTEN FOUND WANTING

Still on the subject of playing out from deep, the tournament showcased some excellent counterattacking despite a net result of only two goals clearly attributable to counters from deep positions.

Counterattacking abilities come strongly into play against possession-based teams like Spain, as illustrated during the group stage by Germany and by Denmark in their must-win match against Jorge Vilda's side. Lars Søndergaard set up his team in a compact 1-5-4-1 formation, denying Spain time and space in and around the box with strong 1v1 commitment. The Danes defended with patience, refraining from selling themselves by diving into tackles. And they launched classic counters from deep positions using the outstanding transition play of Pernille Harder, able to hold the ball, find space to advance or link with powerful runs by supporting players. But, as Matikainen reported, "The final action from many good, fast counterattacks was missing but Denmark bowed out in style, pushing Spain all the way".

His comment summarised the nearly-but-not-quite nature of most of the counterattacking at a tournament where teams exhibited proficiency at countering the counter – often as a by-product of high pressing. "I think the control of counterattacks was much better than in the past," Pauw commented, "but some counters didn't have an end product because some teams didn't have quite enough pace or the support from midfield wasn't convincing enough." "Another factor," Noé added, "was that, in general, goalkeepers were well positioned and fast enough to come out of the box and deal with threatening situations."

CROSS CHECKING

THE SPEED AND SKILL OF WINGERS MEANT BALLS FROM WIDE REPRESENTED THE BEST ROUTE TO GOAL

As the goalscoring section of this report reveals, crosses were, by far, the most prolific source of goals in England, even though 19 goals from 792 deliveries signified a success rate of 1:42. The top teams featured fast wingers with dribbling skills: Beth Mead and Lauren Hemp for England; Svenja Huth and Klara Bühl for Germany; Kadidiatou Diani and Delphine Cascarino for France; or Fridolina Rolfö for Sweden though, having started the tournament with three centre-backs and two wing-backs, Peter Gerhardsson's side often favoured more narrow attacking – as did the Netherlands during spells of their campaign. Relationships with full-backs provided added value, notably Lucy Bronze with Mead; Giulia Gwinn with Huth; Ève Périsset with Diani; Sakina Karchaoui with Cascarino. Their use of the inner channels demonstrated that there was much more to wing play than the delivery of crosses.

"We saw that it was not about just pumping the ball across," Grainger commented. "We saw quality crosses clearly picking out individual team-mates." "The deliveries were so much better," Powell agreed. "The pace of the delivery and the timing of movements by attackers challenged centre-backs to assess situations much more quickly." This was a far cry from the observers' appraisals at the previous tournament in 2017, when Pia Sundhage had complained: "The quality has not been good enough. All teams can defend well in the box, so we need to look for other solutions – different kinds of crosses, running pathways into the area, overloads with overlapping players... we need more possibilities." In England, her wish was granted.

Headers accounted for 27 goals: 14 in open play; 13 from dead-ball situations. Excluding own goals, this signified 30% of the total – or practically one-third if we assume that the eight penalty-kick successes were unlikely to have been headers. Was it significant that no headers were scored against the two finalists?

CLIPPING THE WINGS

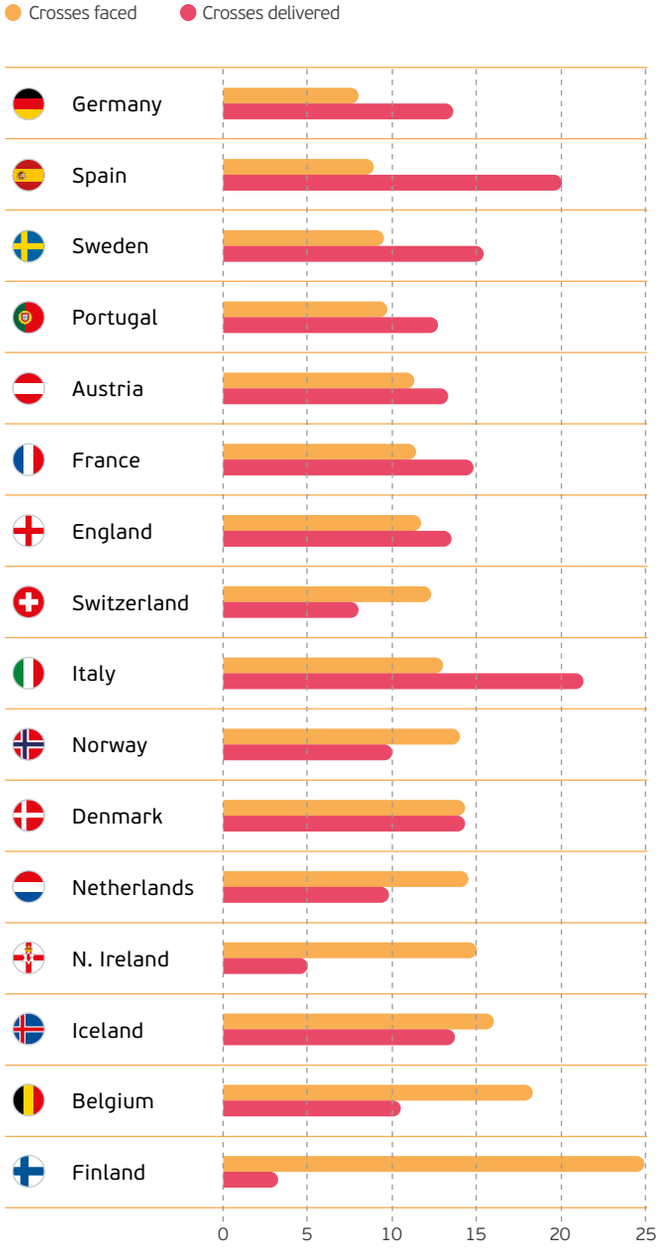
DEFENDING AGAINST CROSSES WAS A KEY FACTOR, WITH GERMANY AGAIN LEADING THE WAY

The related question was whether more could be done to restrict deliveries from wide areas. "If we accept that the duties of goalkeepers and centre-backs focus on defending the box without losing shape, how can the wide areas be defended with a view to preventing crosses?" Matikainen mused. Statistics reveal that Germany were especially proficient in this department – notably in the knockout rounds when they allowed Austria to deliver only six crosses; France eight; and, ultimately, England ten in the two hours of the final. Spain, with 14 in the group game, were the most successful in penetrating Germany's defence of the wide areas. "In the semi-final," Grainger recalled, "I thought that I had never seen a team defend so well against the France wingers."

Corinne Diacre, realising that her main attacking threat was being neutralised, withdrew her central attacker, Melvine Malard, at half-time, bidding to inject greater verve and energy into wing play through Selma Bacha and switching right-winger Diani to the central role. The departure of the other winger, Cascarino, signified a change to more of a 1-4-4-2 structure with the two wide midfielders taking responsibility for width in 1-4-2-4 attacking as the team chased the result. Germany had, however, taken the sting out of their opponents' attacking by protecting the wide areas with impressive efficiency.

The graphic shows the average number per game of crosses conceded and delivered. For the sake of comparisons, extra time has been excluded.

Average crosses per game





Jule Brand and Ona Batlle keep their eyes on the ball



Sweden's Stina Blackstenius shoots at goal

CENTRAL CHARACTERS

THE ROLE OF STRIKERS DIVERSIFIED, WITH HOLD-UP AND LINK-UP PLAY INCREASINGLY VITAL COMPONENTS

A glance at the scoring chart reveals a two-way tie at the top between Germany striker Alexandra Popp and England winger Beth Mead. The striking fact, however, is that among the players who scored more than once during the tournament, Popp was one of only three who fell into the central striker category alongside England's Ellen White and her understudy Alessia Russo. They were outnumbered by midfielders such as France's Grace Geyoro, Germany's Lina Magull or Sweden's Filippa Angeldal.

Yet the tournament featured central attackers who performed valuable roles for the team. Sweden's Stina Blackstenius received praise for the off-the-ball movements that created openings for team-mates, Denmark's Signe Bruun and Austria's Nicole Billa for their hold-up play and linking with wide players. Ada Hegerberg was valued as the "focal point of attacks, hold-up play and combinations with Caroline Graham Hansen" in a Norway side which, it has to be said, was not at the forefront in terms of delivering crosses.

"The tool box for central attackers is getting heavier," Matikainen commented. "They are expected to be goalscorers, providers and defenders – as the first line of defence or leading a high press." "I think the traditional No9 is becoming increasingly rare," Powell agreed. "The job description is evolving and we're seeing a different breed coming through – more versatile and better in linking attacks together".

"We could illustrate the point with a single player in a single match," suggested Matikainen, who had been the observer at the Netherlands' opener against Sweden, before Vivianne Miedema was sidelined by COVID – symptomatic of a tournament where target strikers seemed to be targeted by illness, injury or VAR reviews. Miedema started the game leading the attack as a traditional No9 and then, in the second half, she dropped deeper to play more as a No10 behind Lineth Beerensteyn. "She performed both roles well – and set up the equaliser with a great run from a deep position on the left," said Matikainen. "She demonstrated in that game that being a central attacker is, these days, a role that requires much greater versatility."

PASSING REMARKS

SPAIN WERE THE MOST SUCCESSFUL TEAM WITH PASSES IN THE FINAL THIRD

Pass completion statistics reflect the number of passes which successfully reach a team-mate. But they are easily inflated by, for example, passing interchanges along the back line. At the other end of the pitch, completion rates usually fall when attacks run into defensive blocks in the final third, where creative risk-taking often takes precedence over safety-first passing. Interpretation of the statistics therefore requires a degree of caution.

But the data offer interesting details. In their match against Portugal, for example, Switzerland's passing in the final third was more accurate than in their approach play – and, after the problems with ball-losses in the middle third had continued against Sweden, this was remedied by more coherent build-ups through midfield against the Dutch. And Spain's ability to anticipate and intercept was illustrated when the accuracy of Germany's passing in Spanish territory plummeted to 47% and then to 46% in the final third – figures which pulled the silver medallists' overall averages down to 65% and 60% respectively in the graphic.

Another thought-provoking statistic was that Italy were ahead of the field in terms of extending final-third entries into the opponents' penalty area – even though they played their way into the final third only 43 times during their opener against France. While Spain and England led the averages of final-third entries, the champions were lower-placed in a graphic where 2017 champions the Netherlands, surprisingly, struggled to push from the final third into the penalty area.

Average final-third and box entries per game

	Final-third entries	Box entries	Percentage of final-third entries that entered the box
Italy	63	44	70
Spain	72	46	64
Austria	51	32	63
Sweden	65	40	61
France	61	36	59
Germany	58	34	57
Iceland	50	29	57
Portugal	47	27	56
Norway	49	26	53
England	69	33	48
Denmark	49	24	48
Netherlands	62	25	40
Switzerland	40	16	40
Belgium	45	17	38
Finland	35	11	31
N. Ireland	27	8	30

Pass completion

	In opponents' half	In final third
Spain	83%	78%
France	75%	69%
England	75%	68%
Netherlands	71%	65%
Sweden	69%	64%
Italy	71%	62%
Germany	65%	60%
Denmark	62%	59%
Norway	67%	58%
Portugal	65%	56%
Switzerland	58%	56%
Austria	57%	52%
Belgium	61%	49%
Finland	57%	49%
Iceland	48%	47%
N. Ireland	45%	41%

CHANGING FOR THE GOOD?

THE FIVE-SUBSTITUTION RULE HAD AN IMPACT WITH ALMOST A FIFTH OF GOALS SCORED OFF THE BENCH

The final balance reveals that 17 goals were scored by substitutes – seven of them by players who emerged from the England bench, including the two that earned victory in the final and four by Alessia Russo to push a substitute, unusually, into third place in the tournament's scoring chart. German subs contributed three goals, as did the Dutch when a late flurry allowed Mark Parsons' team to clinch a somewhat deceptive 4-1 scoreline against Switzerland.

At first glance, the figure of 18% appears to be high – and the slice amounts to one-fifth of the cake if penalties and own goals are excluded. A second glance, however, fails to raise eyebrows quite so far. It could be argued that the statistics simply reflect the impact of the five-substitution rule.

During the tournament, an average of 3.41 substitutions were made per game. Kenny Shiels (Northern Ireland) and Milena Bertolini (Italy) were alone using 100%, though Martina Voss-Tecklenburg fell only one short by making four changes in the semi-final against France. Ditto Sarina Wiegman, who used only three in the opener against Austria – including her standard procedure of sending out Russo and Toone to warm up early in the second half. In the quarter-final against Belgium, Peter Gerhardsson made only one change – when, thanks to COVID, he had only seven outfielders beside him on the Sweden bench.

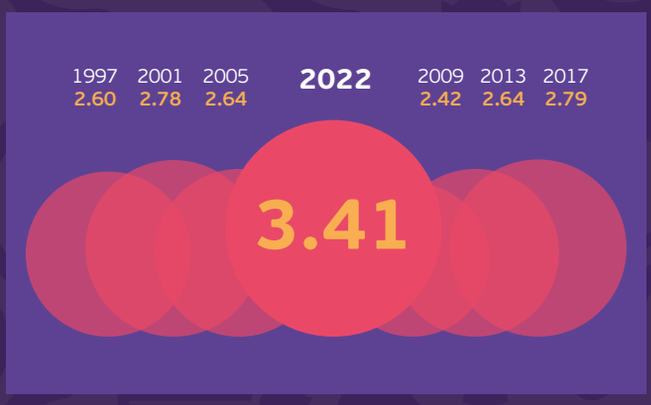
Few of the changes were structural alterations. But changes of personnel were influential, such as Bertolini's decision to change her two screening midfielders when 5-0 down to France at half-time – vindicated by winning the second half 1-0. Or Jorge Vilda's game-changing half-time substitution, sending on right-winger Athenea del Castillo to torment the England defence with solo skills. And Wiegman's response when the hosts were minutes from elimination, switching to 1-3-4-3 and sending centre-back Millie Bright into the attacking trio.

It was among a myriad of tactical adjustments to provoke applause by observers. But there was debate. On the one hand, using the full quota of substitutions ticked positive boxes in terms of squad rotation and player motivation. On the other hand, the observers asked whether changing half the outfielders had sometimes weakened the team. "The coach can do provisional planning to make use of the rule," commented Matikainen, "but, basically, it's about making optimal use of what you have on the bench."



Alessia Russo replacing Ellen White was a repeated England substitution

Average number of substitutions



MIND THE GAP

LOOKING FOR WAYS TO CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN THE TOP TEAMS AND THE REST

What next? The tournament set benchmarks for intensity, athleticism, technique and professional approaches. The observers, nonetheless, wondered what more could be done to narrow the gap between the elite and those who aspire to be part of it. "Was it coincidence," Vera Pauw asked, "that the top two countries were the ones that had the most competitive leagues – and players performing at high intensity week after week?" To what extent does future development depend on the creation of more genuinely competitive leagues?

EYE FOR GOAL

An increase in technical ability and positional awareness helped lift the scoring average above three goals per game for the first time since 2005

The eye-catching feature of UEFA Women's EURO 2022 was an upsurge of nigh on 40% in the goalscoring rate, compared with the worryingly meagre total of 68 at the previous final tournament. The 2022 tally of 95 goals in 31 matches yielded an average of 3.06 per game, surpassed only when the tournament had last been staged in England in 2005.

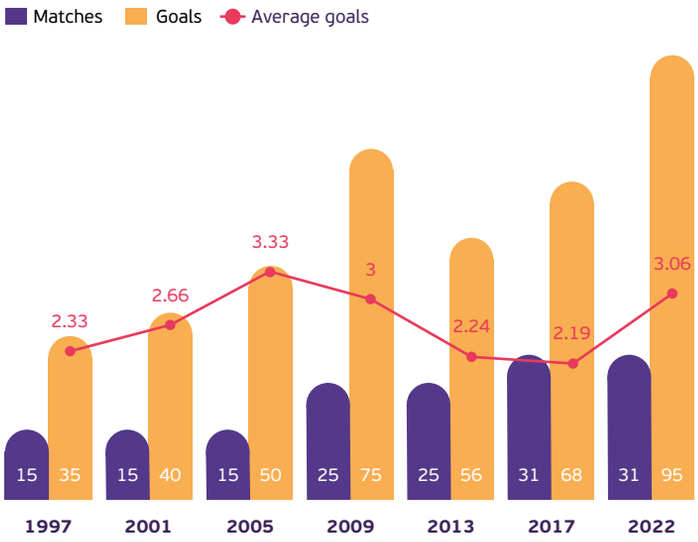
"At the previous two tournaments, especially in 2017," Jarmo Matikainen reflected, "the downward trend in goalscoring made the top teams aware that they were having problems in breaking down well-organised defences. At this tournament, I would say defences were just as well organised – or even better – but the leading teams have sharpened up their attacking tools. We saw teams making passes in midfield and then delivering excellent long diagonals and making penetrating changes of direction. This was a big factor in their ability to move and break through defensive blocks. I would say that the increase in goalscoring had quite a lot to do with improved ability to deliver accurate passes to less congested areas and exploit them at speed. It wasn't just about the quantity of goals. It was impressive to see the quality and variety."

"It became really apparent that ball manipulation had become so much better," Hope Powell added. "Technical ability had been raised and players were ready to trust team-mates' ability to receive in tight situations. There was also improved positional rotation and awareness in the final third."

A quick review of goal-related data reveals that the 95 goals were shared among 68 players; that there were no goalless draws (compared with three in 2017); and that, excluding the five drawn matches (three of them involving Iceland) 24 of the 26 matches were won by the team scoring first, the exceptions being the comeback victories for Spain against Finland and England against Spain. Both teams scored in 15 fixtures, compared with 11 at EURO 2017.

Statistics also reveal a parity in the timing of goals: 44 in the first half; 48 in the second; and the other three in extra time. There was absolute equality between the figures for 0-45 minutes and 46-90 minutes: 43 apiece. The difference was supplied by added-time goals: one timed at 45+ and five in additional time at the end of the game. Curiously, the most fertile segment was the final quarter-hour of the first half rather than the second. If they can be considered as a gauge of fitness levels, the figures hint strongly that teams were athletically well prepared, with the option of making five substitutions a useful tool in preventing fatigue from becoming a decisive factor.

Goals per EURO





Spain's Aitana Bonmatí hit the net against Finland



England's Beth Mead fires in the opener in the last-four defeat of Sweden

OPEN PLAY

MOST SIDES BASED THEIR ATTACKING APPROACH AROUND WING PLAY AND OVERLOADS ON THE FLANKS

Statistics corroborated the emphasis on wing play, with crosses and cut-backs from wide areas accounting for 43% of the tournament's open-play goals – a substantial increase on the 33% at the previous EURO in the Netherlands. Indeed, the percentage could be raised still further if the second-phase deliveries were to be attributed to crosses rather than the original corner. Or if diagonal passes from wide areas were added, such as the one hooked into the net by a defender to round off England's 5-0 win against Northern Ireland. Or the diagonal from the left which allowed Austria striker Nicole Billa to head the only goal of the game against Norway.

By contrast, combination play through more central areas continued its downward trend in terms of goalscoring. In 2017, it generated 22% of the tournament's open-play goals. In England, this dwindled to a few decimal points below 10%. "Even the best teams found it difficult to break through the middle," Matikainen commented. "So it was no surprise that so many game plans were based on quick attacks using the abilities of the wide forwards and overloads on the flanks." This interlocked with the relative scarcity of goals resulting from a pass through or over the defence and, as a knock-on effect, the general rarity of 1v1 scenarios against the goalkeeper. The ability to spot and execute the through pass was a key asset for England with Fran Kirby supplying Beth Mead for the only goal of the opener against Austria and then, in the final, Keira Walsh exploiting a momentary distraction among Germany's centre-backs to set Ella Toone free for the goal that broke the deadlock.

Comparisons with 2017 also highlight an enhanced success rate from shots struck from outside the penalty area – some of them crucial, such as Georgia Stanway's extra-time winner for the champions in the quarter-final against Spain; or Danielle van de Donk's decider for the Netherlands after Portugal had fought back to 2-2 from a two-goal deficit. The tournament demonstrated that, against deep defensive blocks, the ability to hit the target from long range in less congested areas around the box is a valuable asset.

SET-PLAY GOALS

OVER A THIRD OF ALL GOALS CAME FROM DEAD BALLS, WITH CORNERS PROVING PARTICULARLY PROFITABLE

Dead-ball situations accounted for 36% of the goals scored in England – a percentage considerably higher than the 27% at the FIFA Women's World Cup in 2019 or the 26% during the 2021/22 UEFA Women's Champions League. It was, however, more in line with the 32% at the previous EURO in 2017.

The total of eight penalties was the only set-play statistic to remain unchanged from one EURO to the next. In England, only one direct free-kick hit the net – and, even then, Guro Reiten's strike for Norway against Northern Ireland provoked thoughts on the positioning of goalkeeper, wall and the charging player. There was also a solitary success from a throw-in – Iceland's third-minute opener against Italy which underscored the value of Sveindis Jónsdóttir's long throws as a significant weapon in the team's set-play armoury.

The most obvious talking point, however, was the dramatic increase in the number of goals attributable to corners – from four in 2017 to 16 in 2022. The contrast could be made even starker by the inclusion of two of the tournament's four own goals. The Netherlands' opener was headed into her own net by a Swiss player following an inswinging corner and an attacking header from beyond the far post. And Sweden's third against Portugal was derived from a similar formula.

If these two are included, the success ratio from the tournament's 330 corners works out at 1 : 18. and, even without them, at 1 : 20 – a world apart from the 1 : 76 at the final tournament in 2017. The figure bears more comfortable comparisons with the 1 : 36 at the World Cup in 2019 or the 1 : 28 in the 2021/22 UEFA Women's Champions League but nevertheless raises eyebrows in an era when scouting of opponents has grown in thoroughness.

A codicil to the statistics is that second-phase follow-ups to corners are included, with Belgium making two appearances in this category. Against Iceland and France, they were punished when corners were cleared back to the taker and they struggled to deal with the ensuing cross. Portugal, who conceded six times when defending set plays, illustrated the diversity of defence mechanisms by protecting the near post with either four or five players against the Dutch – and conceded twice when the deliveries sailed beyond them.

No fewer than 13 of the successful corners were change-footed inswinging deliveries – eight of them right-footed from the left. These and other aspects related to set plays are addressed elsewhere in this report.

GOAL TYPES

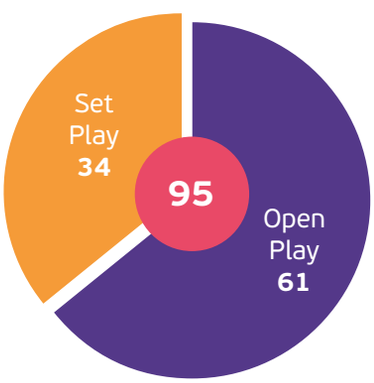
Open play

	Group stage	Knockout stage	Total
Combinations	6	0	6
Crosses	14	5	19
Cut-backs	5	2	7
Through passes	5	1	6
Long balls	3	0	3
Individual action	3	1	4
Shots from outside the box	5	2	7
Defensive errors	4	1	5
Own goals	3	1	4
TOTAL	**48**	**13**	**61**

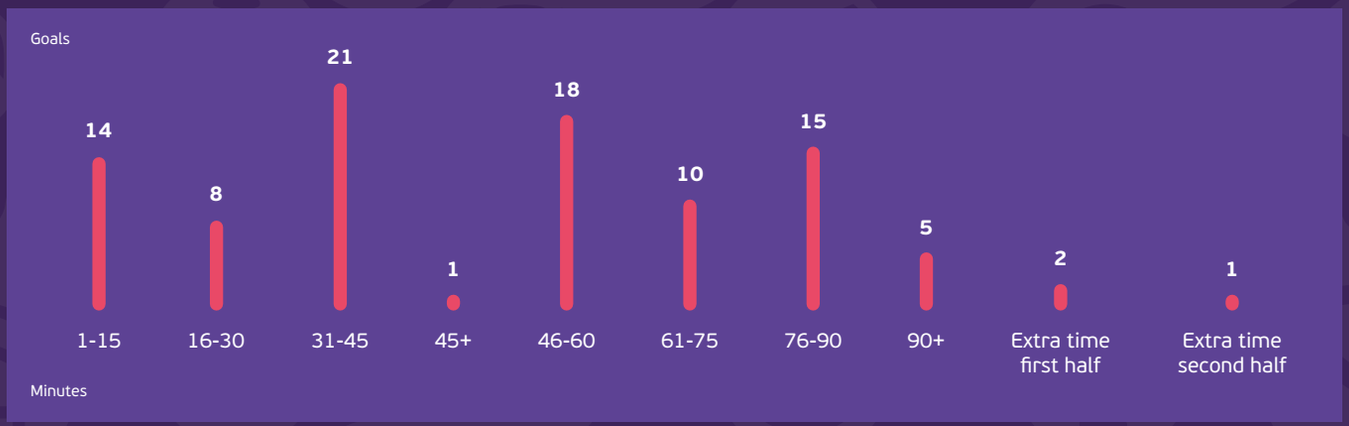
Set plays

	Group stage	Knockout stage	Total
Following a corner	13	3	16
Direct free-kicks	1	0	1
Indirect free-kicks	8	0	8
Throw-ins	1	0	1
Penalties	7	1	8
TOTAL	**30**	**4**	**34**

Total goals



When the goals were scored



Top scorers



BETH MEAD

Goals	Minutes played
6	450



ALEXANDRA POPP

Goals	Minutes played
6	361



ALESSIA RUSSO

Goals	Minutes played
4	265



GRACE GEYORO

Goals	Minutes played
3	360



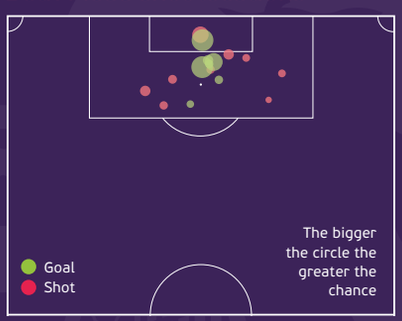
LINA MAGULL

Goals	Minutes played
3	336

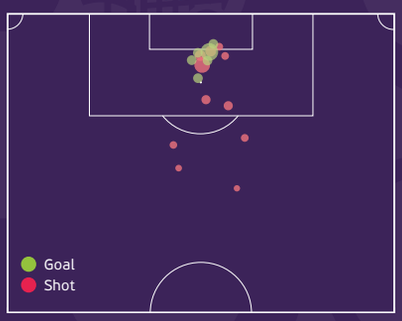


France's Grace Geyoro scored the only hat-trick of the 2022 finals

Beth Mead shot locations



Alexandra Popp shot locations





Germany captain Alexandra Popp closes down Austria goalkeeper Manuela Zinsberger

PRESSING

A sudden increase in high turnovers suggested teams were pressing with greater intensity and efficiency than ever before

What a difference five years make. The technical report on the final tournament in 2017 highlighted the number of "teams who focus on staying compact, shutting down spaces, defending quite close to their own goal and then trying to hit opponents with counterattacks". In 2022, the technical observers noted that defending in the opponents' half had become the norm rather than a minority occupation. This prompted a study of the evolution since the injection of a group stage into the final tournament in 1997. And the result is a startling graphic that illustrates a vast difference in ball-winning strategies in 2022 compared with previous tournaments.

The maps indicate the zones on the pitch where changes of possession via tackles, interceptions or pressure-induced errors have taken place, with the deep red showing the maximum; deep blue the minimum. Tournament by tournament, turnovers have crept higher up the pitch. But the map for 2022 reflects a radical change, reflecting the number of teams who set out to defend in a high block.

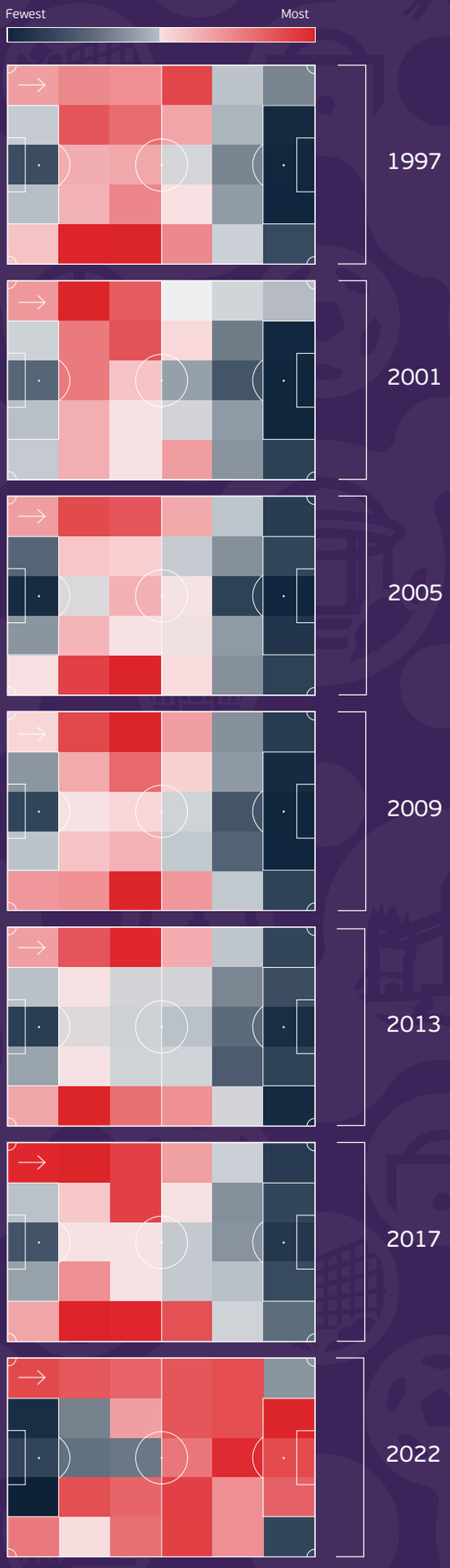
Historical data reveal that, having crept steadily upwards since 2005, the duration of "pressing events" has stabilised and even declined slightly in relation to 2017. Conflicting factors emerge. Fitness levels are now high enough to permit sustained pressure. Teams' ability to play out of aggressive pressing has improved. So the sudden increase in high turnovers hints at greater intensity and efficiency, with teams prepared to stay high and wait for the optimal moment or position on the pitch to trigger high-intensity collective efforts to regain possession.

"Tournament by tournament, turnovers have crept higher up the pitch, but the map for 2022 reflects a radical change"

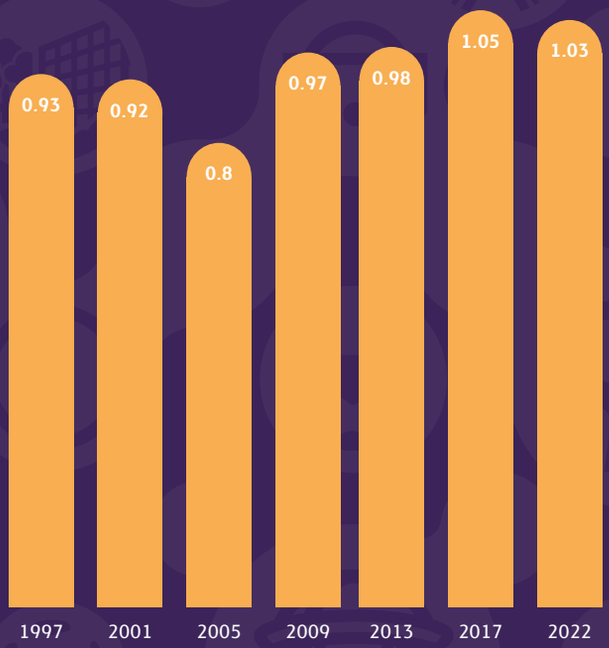


France's Kenza Dali puts Italy's Martina Piemonte under pressure

Turnovers



Average duration of pressure events (seconds)



Examples of the press



Sweden press against Switzerland in a 3-4-3 and regain the ball to create a scoring chance



Germany press against Austria; by pressing and blocking the passing lanes they win the ball, which results in a goal

Germany, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, set benchmarks at the tournament in England, even though Sweden were ahead of the field in terms of the number of phases of pressing in their opponents' half. Peter Gerhardsson's team, it has to be said, adopted different pressing strategies – largely because the absence of wing-back Jonna Andersson prompted a switch from three centre-backs to a back line of four. Against the Dutch, the three forwards formed a front screen to prevent ball rotation and forward passing while the wing-backs stepped into a midfield line of four where the two central players shielded the centre-backs. Without Andersson, they defended with a high front line of two and ushered the Swiss into areas where they could use numerical advantage to win the ball. In the semi-final against England, they switched to a 1-4-4-1-1 advanced block with a high defensive line.

But, as the graphics reveal, Germany were the most efficient in terms of pressure-induced high regains. Martina Voss-Tecklenburg's team operated with the three attackers – Svenja Huth, Alexandra Popp and Klara Bühl – close enough to each other to apply pressure or counter-pressure if a team-mate was bypassed. They were backed by another compact three-player unit – Lina Magull, Sara Däbritz and Lena Oberdorf – shielding a high back line led by centre-back Marina Hegering. Even when pushed back into a midfield or even deeper block by Spain, the unit was always sufficiently compact and well-structured to apply pressure or counter-pressure.

By contrast, other teams set out to press high, but struggled to cope once the front line had been breached – especially when the distances between lines and individual players offered opponents easy escape routes from the sort of high pressing that emerged as one of the main trademarks of the tournament.

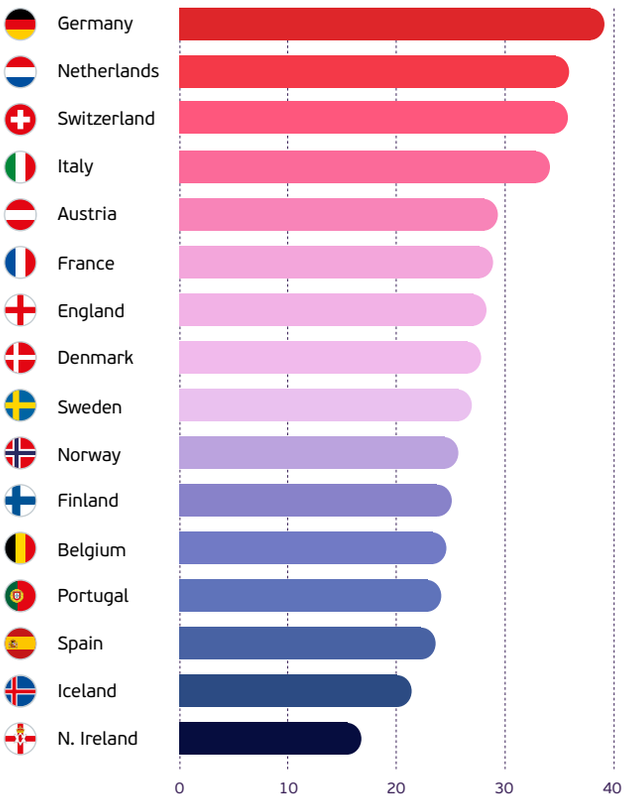


Victoria Pelova of the Netherlands controls under pressure from Switzerland's Julia Stierli

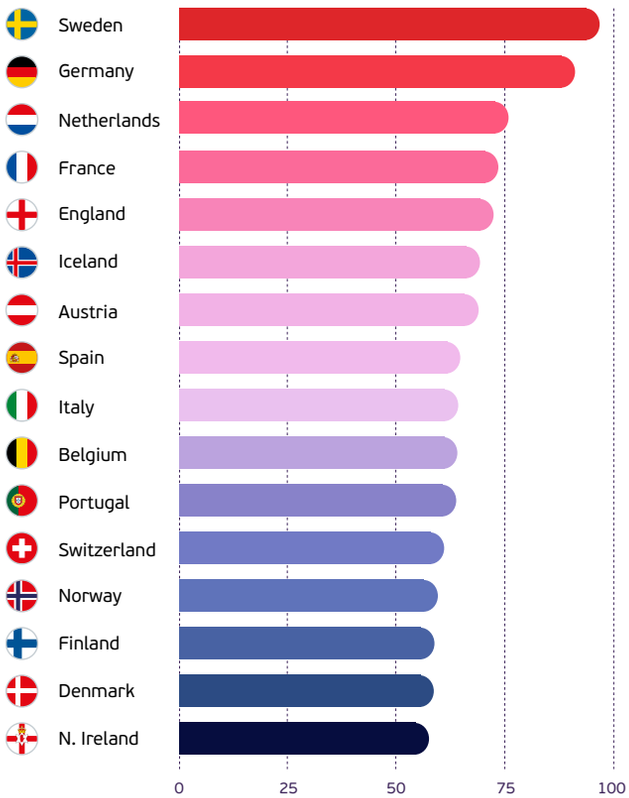


Belgium's Julie Biesmans controls the ball under pressure from Kosovare Asllani of Sweden

Pressure regains



Pressures in opposing half



COUNTERATTACKS

Well-organised strategies off the ball kept goals on the break to a minimum

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, a poor success rate masked some excellent counterattacking strategies. The words "threat" and "danger" were commonplace in technical observers' notes, along with comments about decision-making and the execution of a final pass. It was significant that, as the graphic reveals, France, Germany and Sweden – three of the tournament's top four – were the most successful in terms of converting counterattacks into goal attempts.

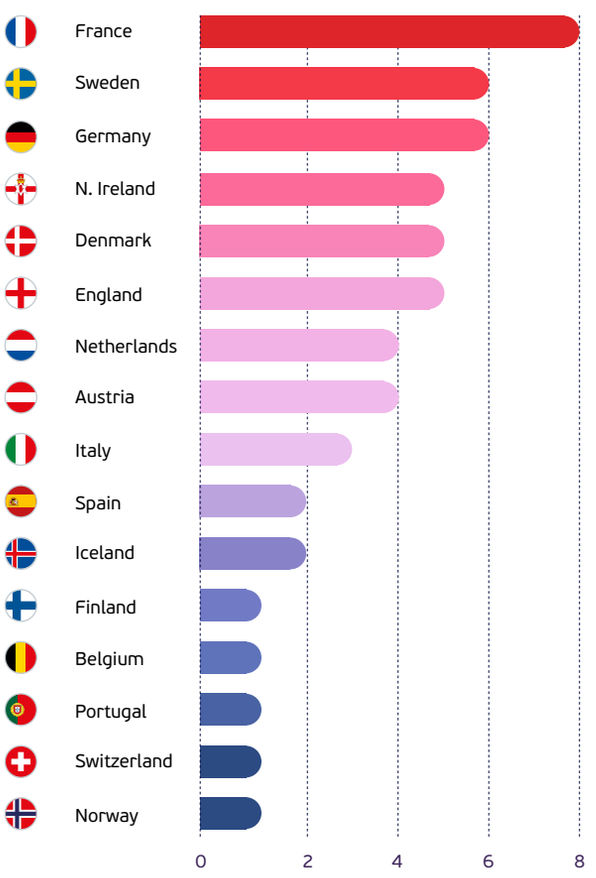
They did so in different fashions. The first two relied on quick supply to wide areas where, for Germany, Svenja Huth and Klara Bühl constantly threatened via spaces between or beyond opposition lines as soon as their team won the ball in deep areas. Likewise, France countered extremely quickly along the flanks, exploiting the high-speed skills of Kadidiatou Diani and Delphine Cascarino – although the early-tournament injury to Marie-Antoinette Katoto deprived Corinne Diacre's team of explosive pace through central areas.

Effective counters along the wings were not, however, exclusive to the top teams. Hope Powell, after watching Northern Ireland play Norway, remarked: "Northern Ireland did well on the counter in wider areas, which was the strength of their play" – a view which the graphic corroborates. It also illustrates Spain's preference for ensuring possession and position after ball-winning, rather than direct countering.

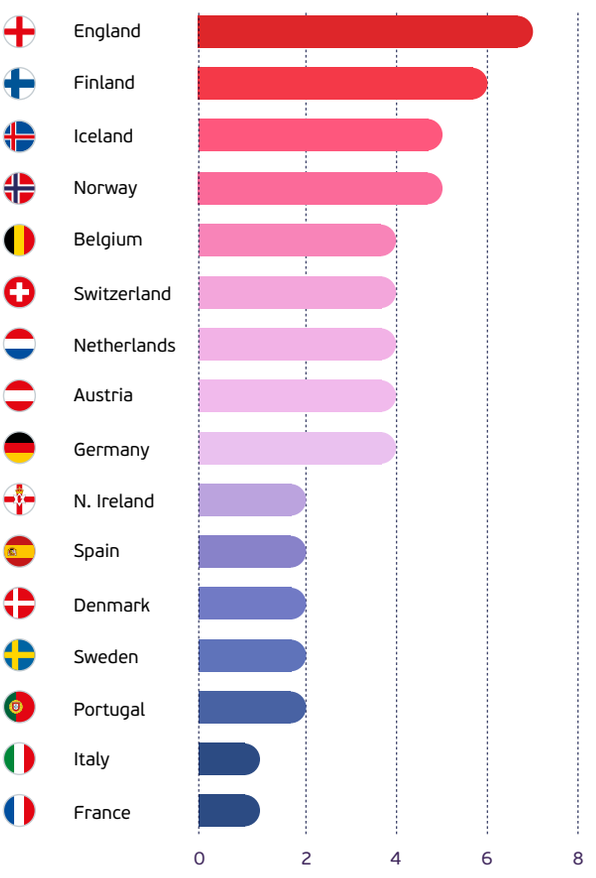
Sweden, by contrast, remained more faithful to Nordic traditions of using a long vertical ball to counterattack from deep positions, either targeting striker Stina Blackstenius or exploiting her ability to spin off the shoulders of centre-backs to latch on to a delivery into the space behind them. Goalkeeper Hedvig Lindahl was always conscious of counterattacking possibilities, often hitting a long pass towards Blackstenius or, notably in the semi-final against England, for Fridolina Rolfö to flick on or knock down for supporting movements.

Other teams – such as Denmark with Pernille Harder and Switzerland with Ramona Bachmann – based their counterattacking on supply to a mobile attacker able to lure

Counterattacking shots



Counterattacking shots conceded



centre-backs out of position and to find space in the channels between them and often-advanced full-backs.

But lack of success in terms of goalscoring was also down to widespread ability to counter the counters with well-organised behind-the-ball strategies interlocked with preferences for defending in the opponents' half. Germany, France and Spain provided prime examples of reconciling attacking philosophies with insurance against successful counters. The former were quick to react to transitional moments with a triangle formed by centre-backs Marina Hegering and Kathrin Hendrich, shielded by anchor midfielder Lena Oberdorf and, as Vera Pauw observed during the semi-final against France, Sara Däbritz ready to cover back and convert the triangle into a box. Ditto Spain who, after conceding a counterattacking goal in the first minute of their first game, tightened mechanisms based on centre-backs Irene Paredes and Mapi León, protected by holding midfielder Patri Guijarro with, as Jarmo Matikainen noted, right-back Ona Batlle ready to step in to form a defensive box, depending on the position of the ball. Similarly, Sweden generally set out to pre-empt counters with two centre-backs and two holding midfielders.

France, on the other hand, adopted a more conservative approach with the full-backs quick to recover positions alongside two uncompromising centre-backs to form a robust shield, with controlling midfielder Charlotte Bilbault active in the defensive line. Similarly, the Netherlands were conscious of the need for balanced commitment to attack, with full-backs cautiously rationing their upfield sorties and reducing vulnerability to counterattacks. Curiously, England allowed opponents the highest number of opportunities to culminate counters with goal attempts – but, over the whole tournament, successes were few and far between.

Examples of counterattacks



Germany start a counterattack with narrow wingers

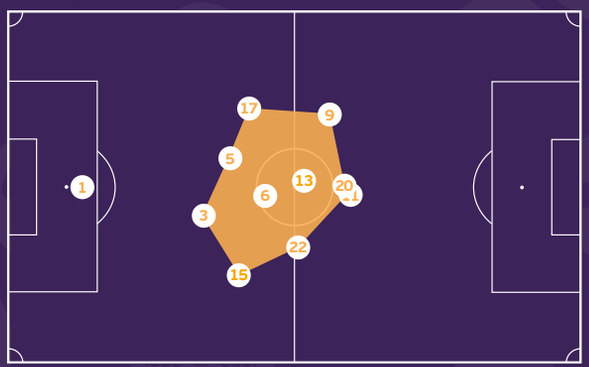


Sweden start a counterattack from their goalkeeper Hedvig Lindahl

Germany's set-up behind the ball when attacking with two centre-backs and one pivot ready to counter the counterattack



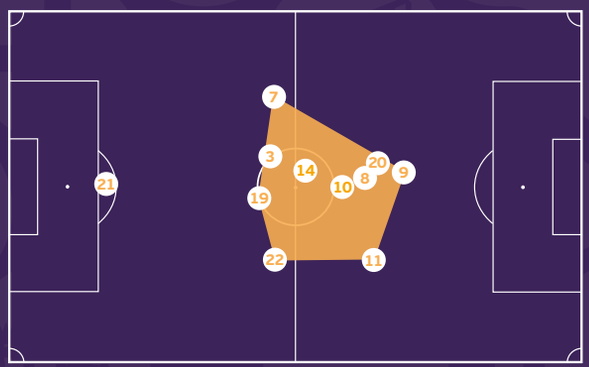
Germany's shape in possession vs Denmark, with two centre-backs and one pivot ahead



France kept their defensive unit together when building and connecting with their pivot forming a robust 4+1 set-up behind the ball ready to control transitions against



France's shape in possession against the Netherlands; the back four is connected with two centre-backs and one pivot ahead of them



POSSESSION

Spain and England used possession to keep their opponents constantly on the move

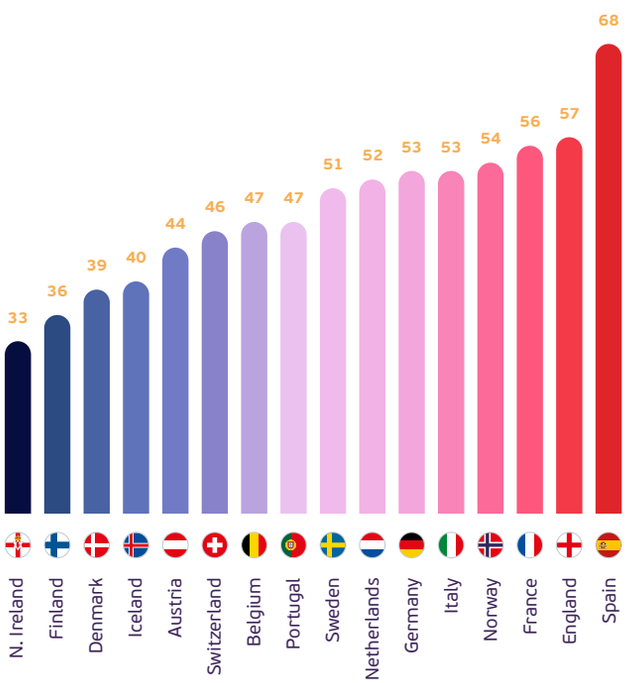
The opening sentence in a review of ball possession is that averages do not like Spain. Figures for the four opponents of Jorge Vilda's team were distorted by meagre shares of the ball. None of Spain's Group B rivals managed 20 minutes in possession. Even Germany could muster no more than 18mins 54sec. Subtracting their 43% against Spain, England's average would have shot up to 62%. Germany's to 58%. The ball possession statistics, nevertheless, provide an indicator to playing styles – or shifts in playing styles. Spain's 68% and 622 passes per game – way ahead of the rest and more than double Northern Ireland's average – evidently signified loyalty to a possession-based playing philosophy. Seen from this perspective, the modest 52% posted by the Netherlands might raise eyebrows. So might Norway's tenure of fourth place with an average of 54% of the ball and 454 passes per game, only 8% of which were long – figures which suggest a departure from tradition.

The issue, however, was not so much about quantities of possession as what teams did with it. Significantly, Spain and England, leaders of the possession ranking, were among the teams with the lowest ball progression speed measured in metres per second. Surprisingly, the Dutch were the slowest while Norway, in line with the shift mentioned above, registered the same upfield speed as Spain.

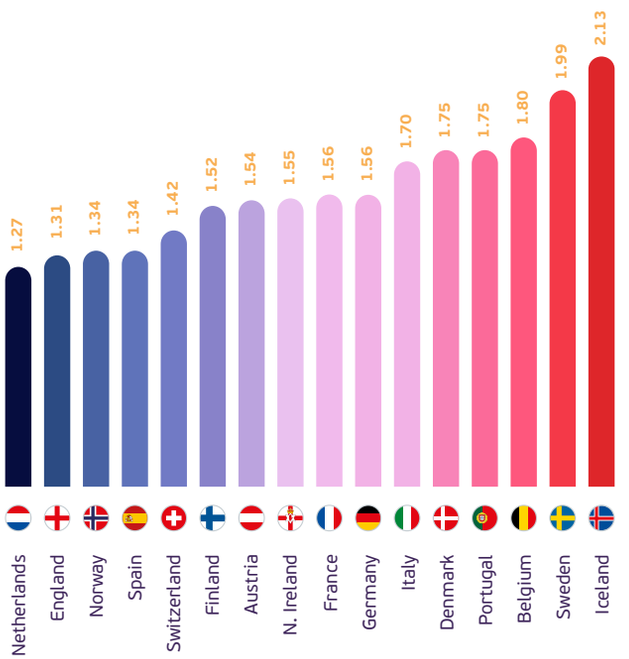
UEFA's observers discussed how Spain and England, in particular, used possession to keep the opponents' defensive block in continuous movement, probing patiently until they found the opportunity to trigger the vertical move. Spain excelled by constantly switching the point of attack using Aitana Bonmatí, Patri Guijarro and Teresa Abelleira as central linking elements while looking to bring attackers Mariona Caldentey, Esther González or the wingers into play. England, similarly, would work patiently in the middle third, seeking the right moment to switch play to the wings and open up the opposition with triangular overload moves.

The same graphic gives middle-of-the-road positions to France and Germany, arguably because their positional attacking was mixed with fast, direct counterattacking with higher progression speeds. The chart also highlights the contrast with Iceland and semi-finalists Sweden, both of whom set out to progress beyond enemy lines as quickly as possible. The latter made frequent use of direct back-to-front deliveries from goalkeeper Hedvig Lindahl to striker Stina Blackstenius, while Iceland similarly targeted their No9 Berglind Thorvaldsdóttir with wide attackers Agla Albertsdóttir and Sveindís Jónsdóttir making powerful supporting runs. Their progression rate of 2.13m/sec meant that, theoretically, the team could move from one goal to the other in less than a minute, while the Dutch would not have progressed far beyond the halfway line.

Average possession (%)



Average metres per second the ball was progressed upfield (m)





Spain progressing centrally against Germany and creating a critical chance

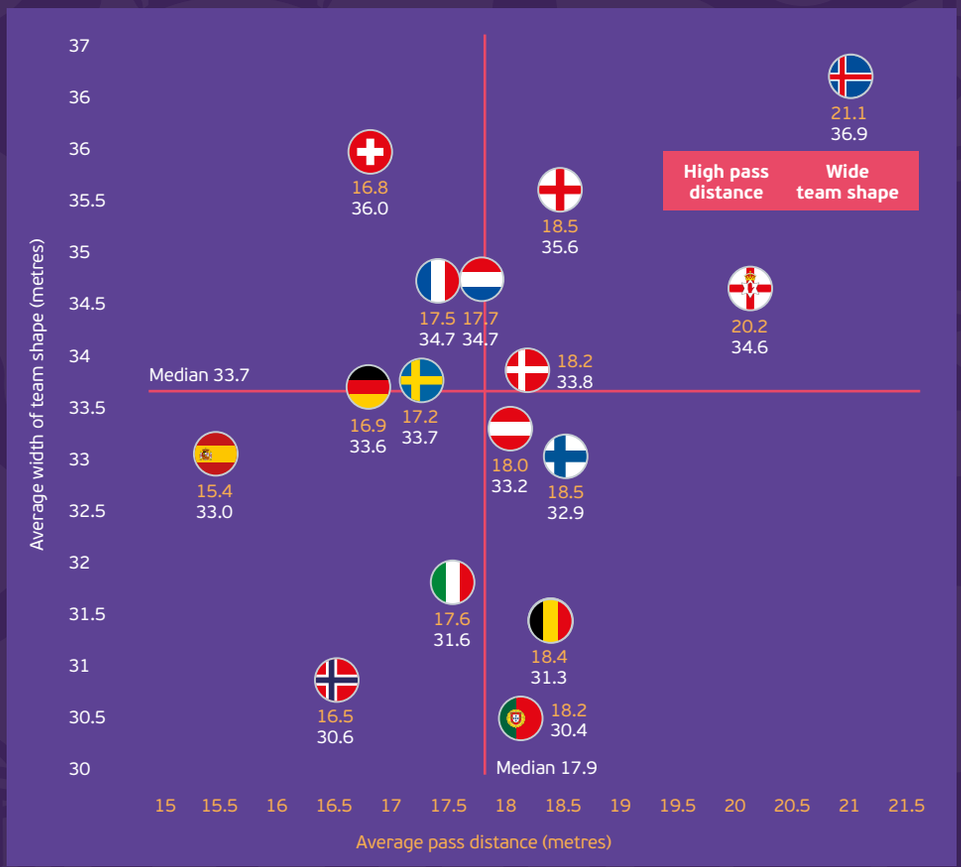


England switching the points of attack against Norway

This interlocks with the graphic correlating average pass distances with the width of the team shape – showing clearly that Iceland focused on long passing and keeping width in attacking and counterattacking. Northern Ireland offered a similar profile, reflecting their preference for rapid counterattacking via the wide areas. Spain were, unsurprisingly, at the other end of the spectrum with the lowest average pass distance, although the team width was below the tournament average. The surprise – again – was to see Norway in second place ahead of Switzerland and Germany.

One of the salient features of the two finalists was their wing play. Yet data reveal a narrower front to the German attack, where Svenja Huth and Klara Bühl often sneaked into more central positions between centre-back and full-back. And the absence of the latter from semi-final and final through Covid was an additional conditioning factor. England maintained greater attacking width while, at the same time, posting the highest figure among the top teams for passing distance, as they frequently switched the point of attack, keeping wingers Beth Mead and Lauren Hemp wide outside the opponents' defensive shape (or pushing right-back Lucy Bronze forward to allow Mead to make infield runs) and then creating openings with a long pass. It proved to be a winning formula.

Average pass distance



15.4m

Spain averaged the lowest pass distance

21.1m

Iceland had both the greatest pass distance (21.1m) and team width (36.9m)

18.5m

England averaged the longest pass distance among the eight quarter-finalists

SET PLAYS

There's life in the dead ball yet as Sweden took full advantage at set plays, but England and Austria did not to concede at all

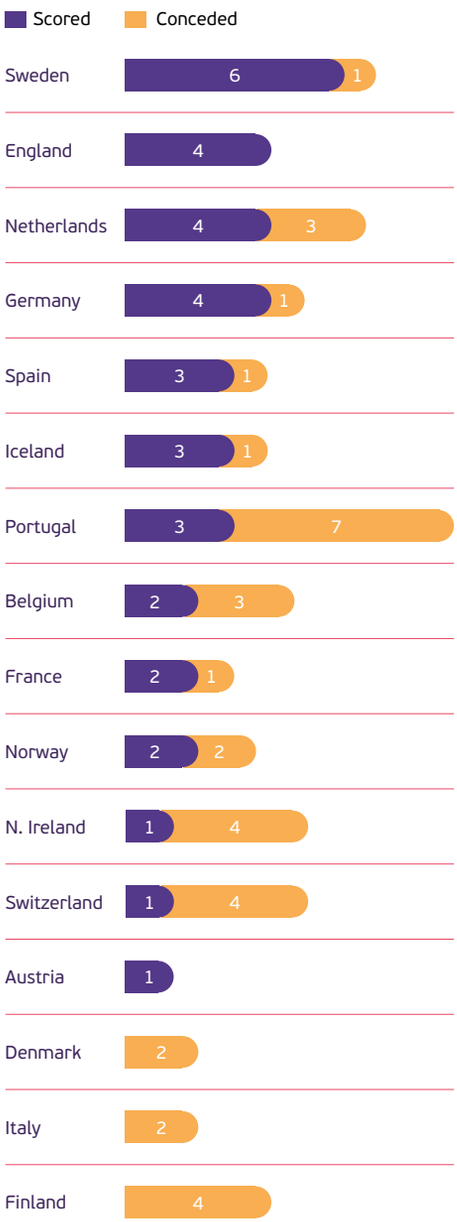


Italy's Manuela Giugliano delivers a free-kick in the group game against Belgium

At the final tournament in England, 38% of the goals could be tracked back to set plays. The analysis is based on a total of 36 set-play goals and the overall percentage of the tournament's 95 goals includes the eight converted penalties. For the purpose of this analysis, the inclusion of own goals derived from dead-ball situations creates minor discrepancies with the goalscoring statistics published elsewhere in this report.

If looking for short-cuts, students of set plays could focus on Group C where dead-ball situations accounted for 11 of 24 goals – only two of them penalties. Portugal conceded seven goals (four corners, two indirect free-kicks and one penalty) which added up to 70% of the goals they shipped. Switzerland were on the receiving end of four from set plays – which was half of the goals Nils Nielsen's side conceded.

Set-play goals



SWEDEN DELIVER

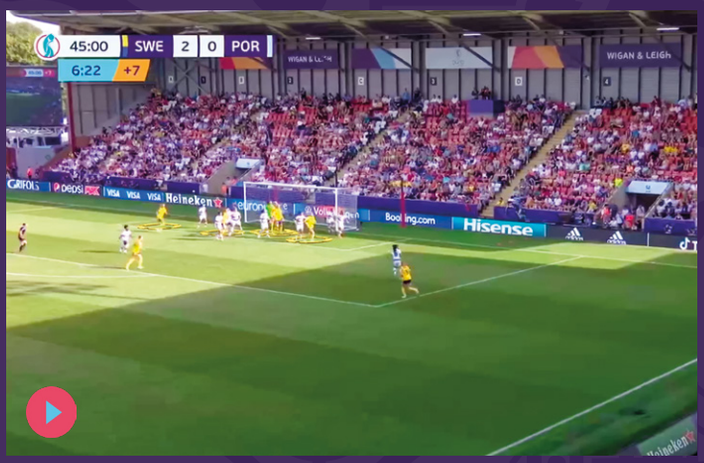
PETER GERHARDSSON'S TEAM LED THE WAY IN SET-PLAY GOALS

On the credit side, Sweden obtained the highest dividends via three corners, two indirect free-kicks and one penalty. Almost three out of four of their corners (71% to be precise) were inswingers – including all three of their successes – two left-footed deliveries from the right against Portugal and the right-footed corner from the left that earned the winner in the quarter-final against Belgium.

Peter Gerhardsson's team frequently employed blocking strategies to release their strongest headers of the ball – Magdalena Eriksson, Amanda Ilestedt, Nathalie Björn or Stina Blackstenius. The top screenshot below of Sweden's third goal against Portugal shows them getting numbers close to goal, blocking the goalkeeper's view and exit routes, and delivering a crisp inswinger to the centre of the goal area.

The first goal in that match (bottom screenshot) stemmed from a similar strategy but success came from ringing the edge of the penalty area to latch on to a second ball and score.

Between the two corners, a similar strategy had paid dividends on an indirect free-kick. With seven outfielders condensing Portugal into an area between penalty spot and keeper, Carolin Seger blocked off the first defender, clearing a path for Kosovare Asllani's low delivery to reach the edge of the box, where Filippa Angeldahl's first-time shot converted the set play into a 2-0 lead.



Sweden preferred an inswinging delivery while blocking the goalkeeper and attacking the centre of the six-yard box with several players



Sweden ringing the edge of the penalty area and scoring from a second ball against Portugal

Examples of set plays



Iceland attacking space against France with late runs into the six-yard box while blocking the goalkeeper



The Netherlands crowd the front-post space against Portugal and Damaris Egurrola flicks on for Stéphanie van der Gragt to score at the back post



Stéphanie van der Gragt attacking the back post and scoring against Switzerland

CORNER SUCCESS

GOALS FROM CORNERS WERE UP 4.2% ON EURO 2017

The success rate from corners emerged as one of the salient features of the tournament, where an average of 5.5% of them led to goals – a significant increase on the 1.3% at the previous tournament in 2017. Apart from the goals, a surprising statistic is that over half of the 330 corners (53% to be precise) led to a goal attempt – a 10% increase compared with 2017. Iceland excelled in this department, with 15 of their 17 corners leading to shots. France, with Wendie Renard as a formidable weapon, managed to strike at goal after 23 of their 31 corners.

Different strategies were on show when the two teams met in Rotherham (left), where Iceland delivered a mix of inswinging and outswinging corners aiming to connect with late runs into the centre of the box by the team's tallest players. France, by contrast, tended to pack the box close to the keeper and use blocking strategies to gain free space for Renard.

The Netherlands, one of the teams who defended set plays with all outfielders back, scored from three of their 17 corners with a mix of deliveries to the front or back post. And, against Portugal (left), both options were productive. For the first, Lieke Martens and Damaris Egurrola stepped out from the near post and the latter culminated a well-rehearsed routine by heading in an immaculate inswinging delivery.

In the meantime, centre-back Stéphanie van der Gragt systematically attacked the back post – and, with team-mates making decoy runs at the near post, was well-placed to head in a second-phase delivery to put Mark Parsons' team 2-0 ahead against Switzerland.

The Dutch, incidentally, appear in second place behind Northern Ireland in the graphic showing the percentage of successes. But Kenny Shiels' team had only four corners...

"An average of 5.5% of corners led to goals – a significant increase on the 1.3% in 2017"

NO WAY THROUGH

CHAMPIONS ENGLAND DOMINATED DEFENSIVE SET-PIECES

The champions and Austria were the only two teams who did not concede set-play goals. England's robust defence at set plays was based on mix of zonal and individual marking on key opponents. And, as the images from the games against Norway and Spain (right) illustrate, the common denominator was the presence of aerially dominant centre-backs Millie Bright and Leah Williamson at the centre of the defensive block in the goal area.

When defending wide free-kicks, Sarina Wiegman's team were among those who preferred a high defensive line with all players drilled to drop down as a collective unit rather than risk playing opponents onside by falling back individually. The advantage of the high line was to leave space for goalkeeper Mary Earps to exploit her expertise in coming quickly and unchallenged off her line to claim the ball.

Whereas meagre success rates from set plays at the previous EURO in 2017 had raised questions among coaches about the amount and value of training-ground time dedicated to the rehearsal of dead-ball mechanisms, those questions were answered by rewards at the final tournament in England.

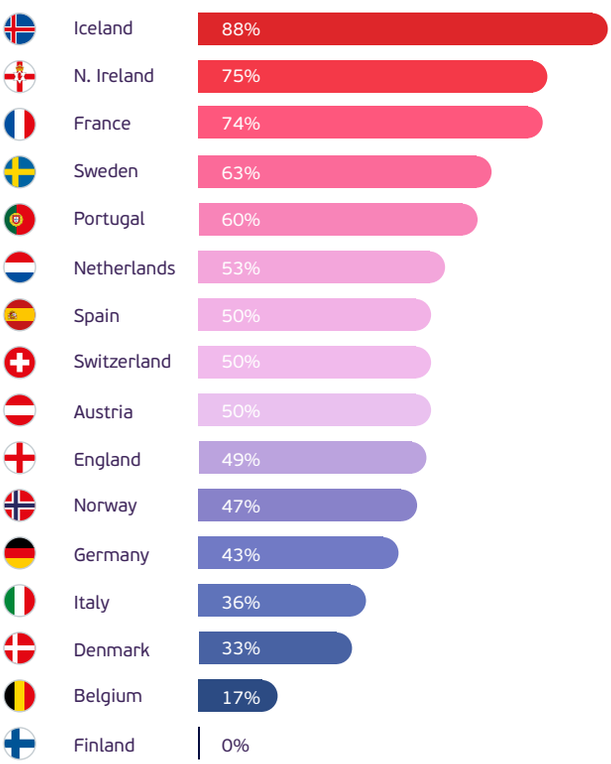


England always protected the centre of the six-yard box with their tallest players

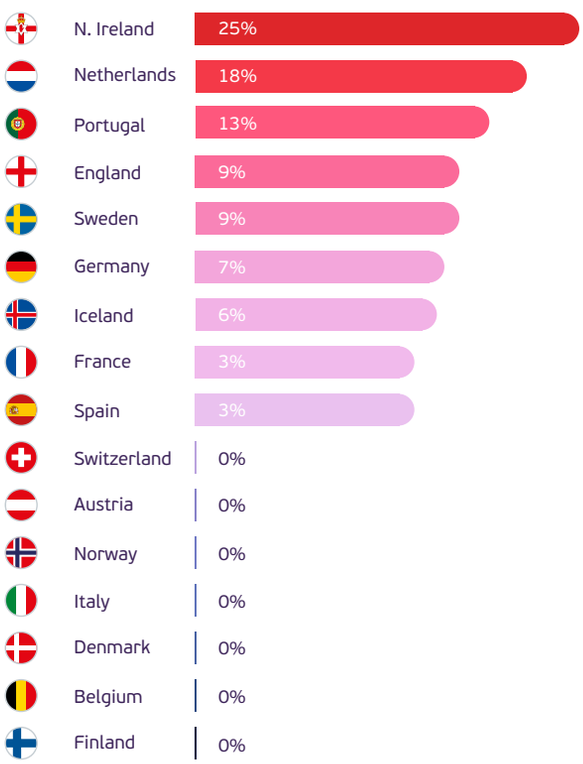


England prefered to defend with a relatively high line, making sure Mary Earps had enough space to claim the ball

Corners that led to shots



Corners that led to goals





GOALKEEPING

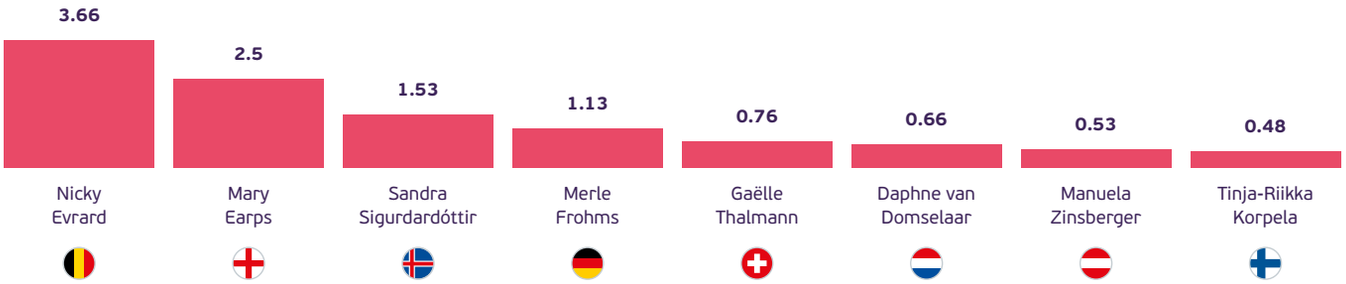
Excellent shot-stopping was just one aspect the keepers excelled in as demands – and standards – rose notably compared to 2017

UEFA's technical report on the previous tournament admitted that "a compilation of important – many of them match-changing – errors might give goalkeeper coaches sleepless nights". It was therefore heartening news when the team of goalkeeping specialists in England (Anne Noé, Jim Stewart, Jan Erik Stinessen and Martin Thomas) reported "an improvement when compared to 2017 with well-developed, agile athletes covering more space, better positioned, proactive in their actions and more engaged in the game, even when the ball was further away". And, they added, there was some excellent shot-stopping...

In this department, Belgium's Nicky Evrard was among those who excelled. Anne Noé, after watching her cope with Sweden's 33 goal attempts in the quarter-final, commented: "She produced numerous saves, from distance and close range. Her distribution was varied and confident, knowing when to play short or long. She looked especially confident playing out from goal kicks with understanding of situations." Statistics support her shot-stopping capacity. Based on the number of shots she faced, she was expected to concede eight goals – but was beaten only four times.

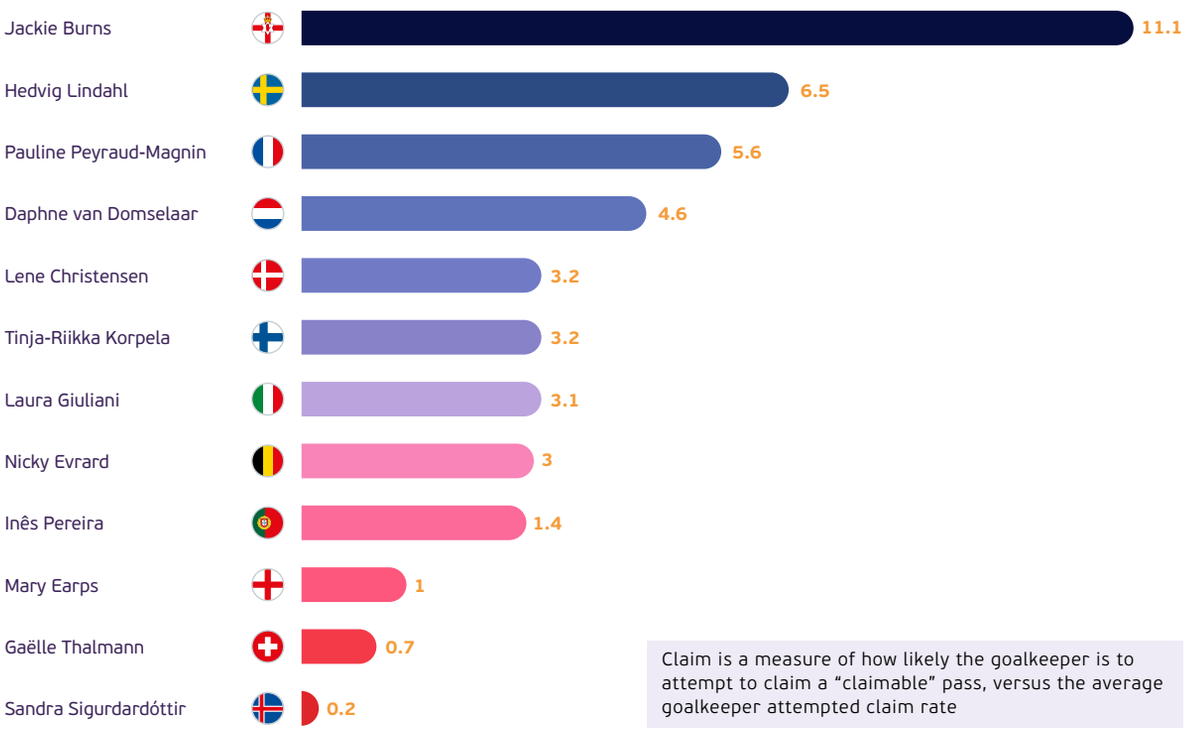
The goalkeeping specialists also noted a decline in the number of 1v1 situations derived from through passes in comparison with 2017 – and put this down to a general improvement in keepers' defence of their penalty area, due to better reading of game situations and timing of sorties from the goal line. In this respect Jackie Burns, obliged to work hard during Northern Ireland's debut campaign, caught the eye by coming out to claim the ball 11% more times than the tournament average. Hope Powell, after watching her against Norway, described her as "a confident organiser with range and accuracy in her distribution and good cooperation with her defenders".

Goals prevented



Goals prevented measures xG on target conceded compared with actual goals conceded

Claim percentage (%)



Claim is a measure of how likely the goalkeeper is to attempt to claim a "claimable" pass, versus the average goalkeeper attempted claim rate



Northern Ireland's Jackie Burns claims a near-post cross under pressure and starts a counterattack against Austria



Netherlands keeper Daphne van Domselaar claims a pass across the six-yard box against Sweden

Another area highlighted by observers as a positive aspect was the keepers' ability (and confidence) to defend spaces outside the box, especially when the team was engaged in high pressing. The graphic measures in metres how far from their goal the keepers were prepared to travel in order to perform defensive actions – clearances, interceptions, tackles or ball recoveries. Data reveals that Italy's Laura Giuliani, Spain's Sandra Paños and Sweden's Hedvig Lindahl were the most proactive in covering behind defensive lines. While three of the semi-finalists feature among the top half-dozen in this aspect, the champions' keeper Mary Earps emerged as the most conservative in the tournament.

Greater responsibility for participating in outfield play and building from the back exposed goalkeepers to higher levels of pressing by opponents (illustrated by German goals against Spain and Austria) and, as the goalkeeping specialists observed, requires enhanced technical abilities to cope with it. Many goalkeepers displayed intelligent distribution with hands and feet to set up quick and safe transitions and the best had a good variety of mid-range passing with enough timing, weight and trajectory to bypass opposition lines.

This was statistically reflected by the graphic displaying pass completion rates when unchallenged and when subjected to pressure. Italy, who ticked so many data boxes despite their early elimination, again emerged as a benchmark, with Laura Giuliani locating team-mates with 88% of her distribution and, interestingly, increasing her accuracy to 100% when under pressure – a virtue shared with Norway's Guro Pettersen.

A second graphic reveals that Lene Christensen was at the head of a Nordic group that took leading positions in terms of the length of their passing. The Denmark keeper's average was not far short of the halfway line. The chart also reveals that the general tendency was to play longer when under pressure – the extreme example being Dutch keeper Daphne van Domselaar whose average almost doubled from 26.7m to 49.8m when she was harried by opponents. "It was clear that goalkeepers were increasingly challenged to play out of a high press," commented Anne Noé, "and that this requires attention on the training ground."



Hedvig Lindahl reacts quickly to cover the space behind the right-back to clear the ball

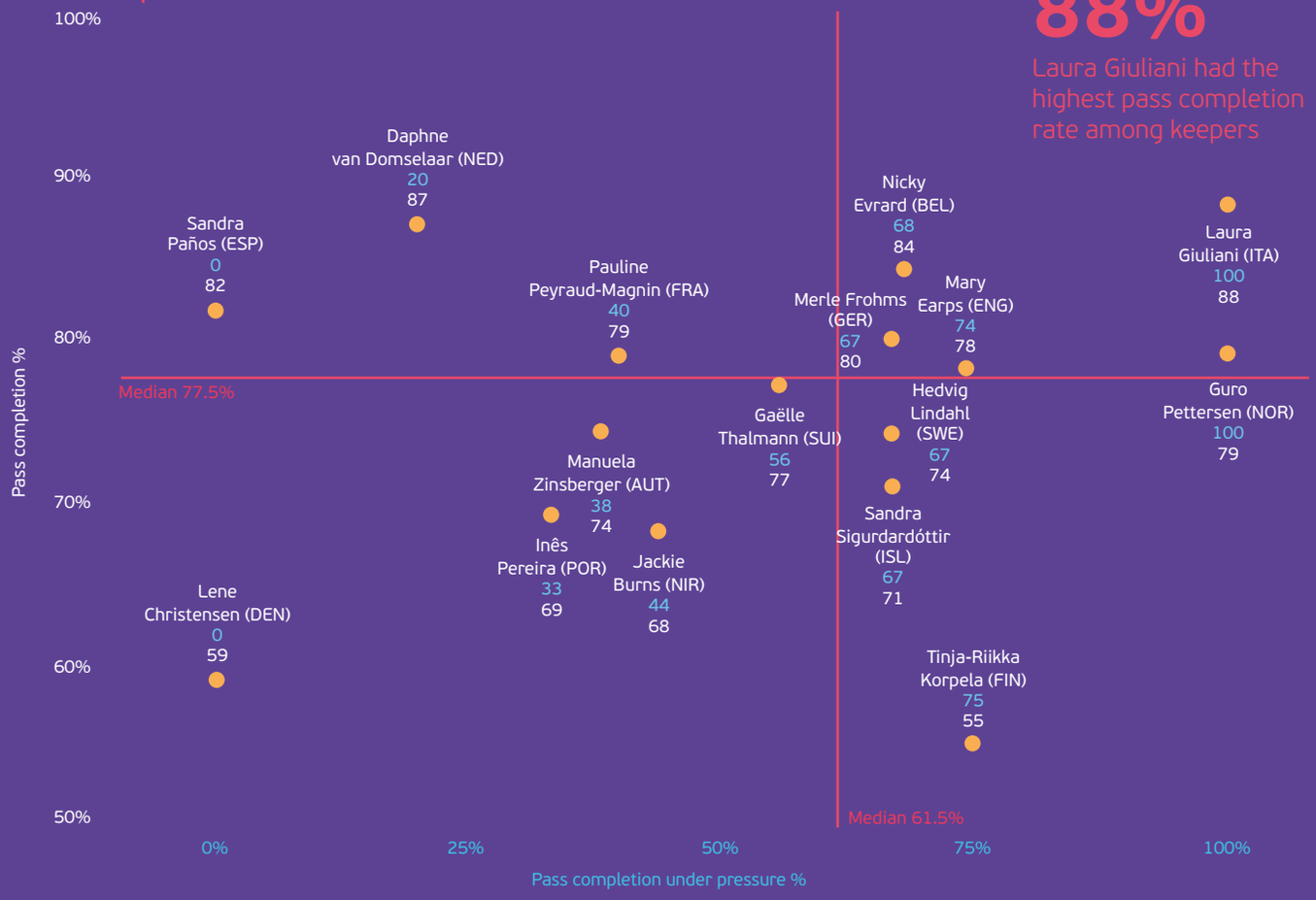
Distance keepers came to perform defensive actions (m)



Pass completion

88%

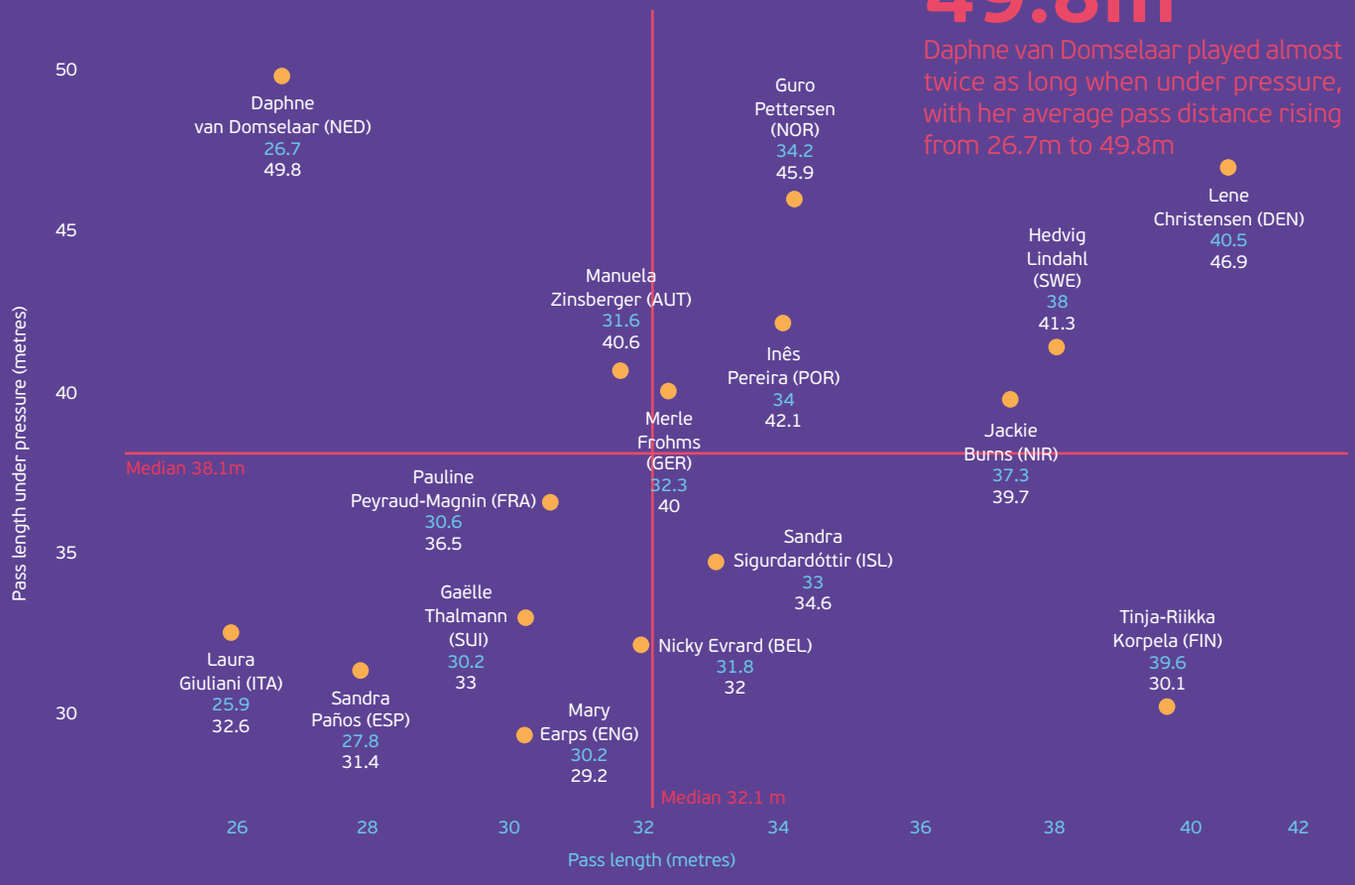
Laura Giuliani had the highest pass completion rate among keepers



Pass length

49.8m

Daphne van Domselaar played almost twice as long when under pressure, with her average pass distance rising from 26.7m to 49.8m





Belgium's Justine Vanhaevermaet slides in to try to dispossess Sveindís Jónsdóttir of Iceland

SPEED AND DISTANCE

Germany's high-speed running as a team was significantly higher than their rivals, while Iceland's Sveindis Jónsdóttir hit the top individual speed

As coaches are well aware, data related to the distance covered by teams can be misleading, as high figures could be symptoms of organisational malfunctions or, simply, the need to chase the ball. But the statistics from Women's EURO 2022 can be useful in setting fitness benchmarks – especially when the distances are broken down according to running speeds. Data is based on the five speed zones indicated in the table.

The table below shows the average total distance for each team and the distance in each speed zone. The average total distance was 107,194m, marginally greater than the 104,165m registered during the 2020/21 UEFA Women's Champions League. Average distances per speed zone were also broadly similar. For example, the averages in speed zones 4 and 5 in England were 4,988m and 1,684m – again higher than the 4,702m and 1,651m in the premier club competition. Although the high-speed runs make up a small proportion of overall distance, they set benchmarks for physical demands.

The first graphic on the following page shows the average of high-speed running by each team. Whereas there was low variability with regard to total distance covered (3.72%), there was high variability in distance covered at higher speeds, notably in Zone 5 where it rose to 15.24%. This is consistent with previous research which has suggested that the amount of high-speed running is greater in the top-level competitions. Germany covered significantly more distance in zones 4 and 5 than any other team (18% above the average) and their combined total of 7,867m in the two zones is in excess of 45% higher than Switzerland's 5,357m or Belgium's 5,420m.

The bottom graphic on the following page corresponding to distances in speed zones 4 and 5 in the knockout rounds is coloured by the three matches which required extra time. But, again, Germany's output during the semi-final against France is an outstanding feature. Playing styles are evidently conditioning factors but the data indicate the parameters for physical demands that players can expect to encounter at top level.

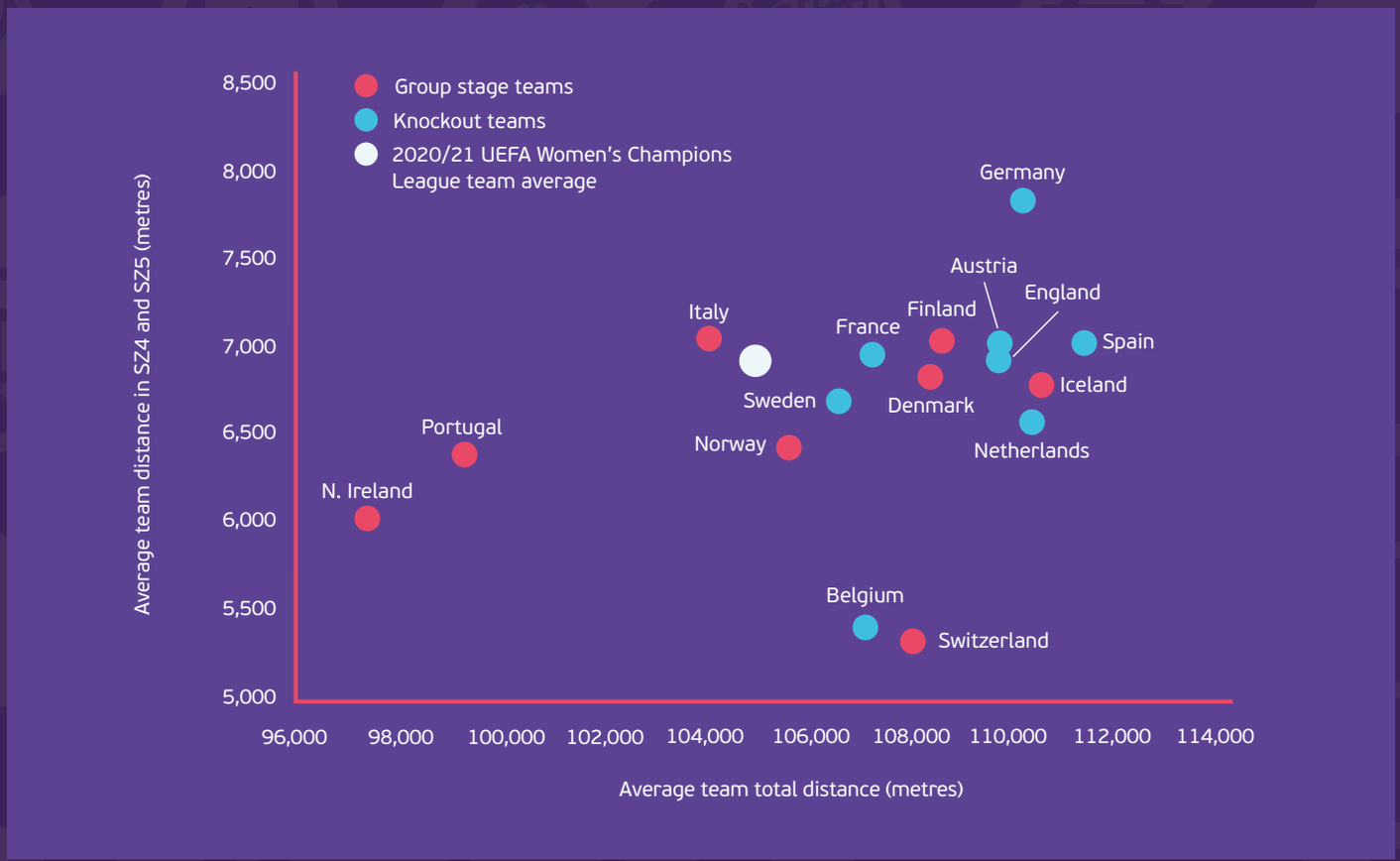
Speed zones

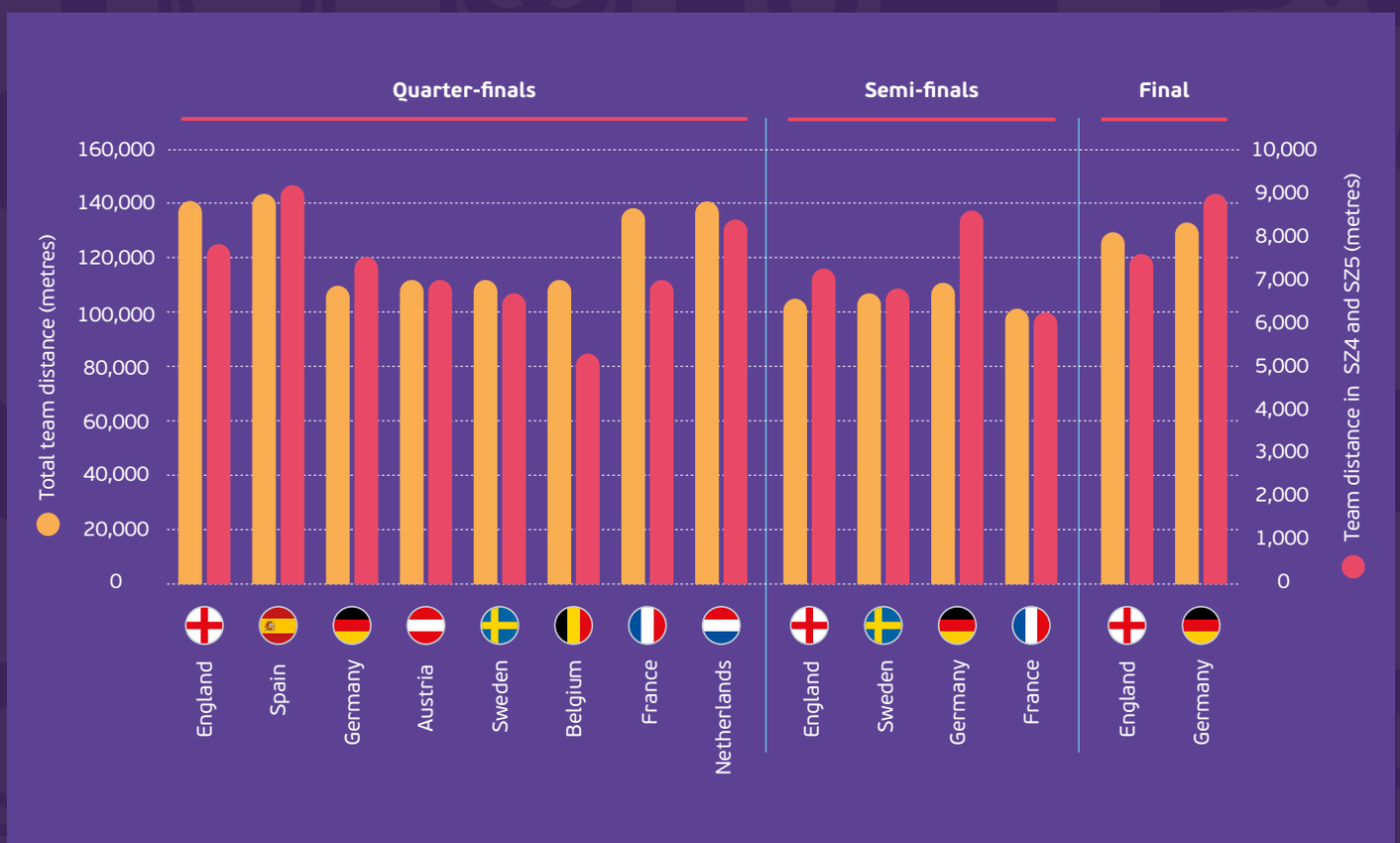
SZ1	0–7km/h
SZ2	7–13km/h
SZ3	13–19km/h
SZ4	19–23km/h
SZ5	23km/h+

Average total team distance with breakdown by speed zones (SZ) in metres

	Team Distance	SZ1	SZ2	SZ3	SZ4	SZ5
Spain	111,470	39,229	41,720	23,478	5,196	1,860
Iceland	110,617	40,794	39,439	23,566	5,041	1,763
Netherlands	110,405	42,284	39,599	21,919	4,843	1,756
Germany	110,228	38,630	39,679	24,057	5,740	2,127
Austria	109,793	36,947	41,754	24,052	5,408	1,633
England	109,730	43,051	37,462	22,250	5,029	1,939
Finland	108,677	36,132	40,899	24,575	5,368	1,698
Denmark	108,487	37,793	41,323	22,504	5,094	1,761
Switzerland	108,100	38,918	41,579	22,251	4,153	1,204
France	107,276	39,477	39,492	21,319	5,009	1,983
Belgium	107,198	35,501	43,898	22,377	4,303	1,117
Sweden	106,644	38,832	38,883	22,210	4,988	1,725
Norway	105,697	36,777	39,804	22,685	4,840	1,611
Italy	104,120	36,678	36,356	23,995	5,489	1,596
Portugal	99,313	37,722	34,730	20,434	4,836	1,587
Northern Ireland	97,353	38,611	34,204	18,484	4,468	1,583
Average	107,194.25	38,586.00	39,426.31	22,509.75	4,987.81	1,683.94
Variability %	3.72%	5.45%	6.69%	8.51%	8.51%	15.24%

Average total distance covered per team in speed zones 4 and 5





Distance covered by position (metres)

FULL TOURNAMENT

Position	Distance	SZ1	SZ2	SZ3	SZ4	SZ5
CB	9,526	3,715	3,595	1,766	342	108
CM	9,651	3,273	3,713	2,156	402	107
F	8,483	3,207	2,930	1,718	448	182
WD	9,646	3,458	3,581	1,962	466	179
WM	9,483	3,387	3,320	2,065	518	195

GROUP STAGE

Position	Distance	SZ1	SZ2	SZ3	SZ4	SZ5
CB	9,325	3,596	3,558	1,725	340	105
CM	9,518	3,204	3,685	2,127	398	104
F	8,486	3,179	2,991	1,713	430	172
WD	9,189	3,238	3,477	1,872	441	161
WM	9,481	3,360	3,361	2,067	512	181

KNOCKOUT STAGE

Position	Distance	SZ1	SZ2	SZ3	SZ4	SZ5
CB	10,171	4,094	3,715	1,899	347	116
CM	10,138	3,524	3,818	2,261	419	117
F	8,475	3,290	2,743	1,732	500	211
WD	11,114	4,167	3,913	2,251	546	237
WM	9,492	3,497	3,147	2,053	543	253



Spain's Patri Guijarro covered the most ground in a single match

DISTANCE COVERED BY POSITION

The tournament also confirmed the variability of physical demands depending on playing position. The table shows figures for centre-backs, central midfielders, forwards, wide defenders and wide midfielders respectively, illustrating the range of distances covered in speed zones 4 and 5. The distances run at those highest speeds increased for all positions from the group stage to the knockout rounds of the tournament, with the largest increases corresponding to wide midfielders (30%), wide defenders (14%) and forwards (17%). Team formations and game plans can be influential factors. But the increase in high-intensity physical demands during the later stages of the tournament is consistent with the findings in previous studies and provides thought-provoking evidence of differences between the elite teams and those who are working towards joining the elite.

Unsurprisingly, the highest total distances in a single match were recorded in the knockout ties which required extra time, with the top two positions held by Spain midfielders Patri Guijarro and Aitana Bonmatí during the quarter-final against England. The figures, however, indicate the physical output required during matches which run to two hours – something that is endemic to the final rounds of all major tournaments.

Top distances covered

1 Patricia Guijarro, **Spain** v England (Quarter-final) 14,860m

2 Aitana Bonmatí, **Spain** v England (Quarter-final) 14,420m

3 Jackie Groenen, **Netherlands** v France (Quarter-final) 14,110m

4 Victoria Pelova, **Netherlands** v France (Quarter-final) 13,590m

5 Georgia Stanway, **England** v Spain (Quarter-final) 13,570m

TOP SPEEDS PER POSITION

The top individual sprinting speeds at Women's EURO 2022 were largely in line with the parameters of the UEFA Women's Champions League. Broken down by playing position, the slight surprise was that the top speed by a wide defender (Portugal right-back Catarina Amado) was lower than the defensive sprint by Germany centre-back Kathrin Hendrich during the final against England. In middle-to-front play, the top speeds were posted by two predominantly left-sided attackers, England's Lauren Hemp and Iceland's Sveindis Jónsdóttir.

Wide defender

Catarina Amado, **Portugal** v Switzerland (Group stage) 29.89km/h

Central defender

Kathrin Hendrich, **Germany** v England (Final) 30.03km/h

Central midfielder

Tuva Hansen, **Norway** v Austria (Group stage) 30.5km/h

Wide midfielder

Lauren Hemp, **England** v Northern Ireland (Group stage) 30.73km/h

Forward

Sveindís Jónsdóttir, **Iceland** v Belgium (Group stage) 31.44km/h

CB = Centre-backs
CM = Central midfielders
WD = Wide defenders
WM = Wide midfielders
F = Forwards

Austria

GROUP A			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
ENG L 1-0	NIR W 2-0	NOR W 1-0	GER L 2-0		

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Manuela Zinsberger	4	360		
21	Isabella Kresche				
23	Jasmin Pal				
DEFENDERS					
2	Marina Georgieva	4	150		
3	Katharina Naschenweng	3	94	1	
4	Celina Degen				
7	Carina Wenninger	4	360		
11	Viki Schnaderbeck	3	212		
12	Laura Wienroither	3	270		
13	Virginia Kirchberger				
19	Verena Hanshaw	4	360		1
MIDFIELDERS					
5	Annabel Schasching				
6	Katharina Schiechtl	1	90	1	
8	Barbara Dunst	4	360		
9	Sarah Zadrazil	4	360		
10	Laura Feiersinger	4	312		
16	Jasmin Eder				
17	Sarah Puntigam	4	351		2
18	Julia Hickelsberger-Füller	4	248		
FORWARDS					
14	Marie Höbinger	3	57		
15	Nicole Billa	4	349	1	
20	Lisa Makas	3	27		
22	Stefanie Enzinger				

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

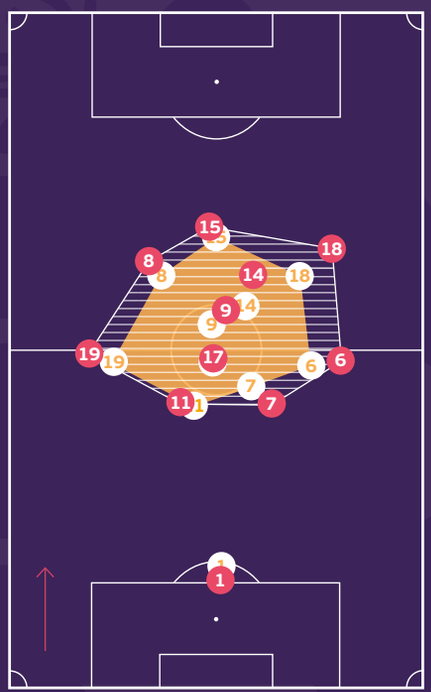
AVERAGE AGE 26.3

CARDS 5 0

SHAPE

Example: v Northern Ireland (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | IRENE FUHRMANN



BORN: 23/09/1980, Vienna (AUT)
NATIONALITY: Austrian
HEAD COACH: Since 27/07/2020

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	4	2	0	2	50%
Including qualifying	8	4	1	3	50%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 44%

Max. 58% v N. Ireland (GS)
Min. 40% v Germany (QF)
Rank: 12

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	37%
Middle third	45%
Attacking third	18%

345 **PASSES ATTEMPTED**
Max. 393 v N. Ireland (GS)
Min. 287 v Germany (QF)
Rank: 12

69% **PASS ACCURACY**
Max. 76% v N. Ireland (GS)
Min. 60% v Germany (QF)
Rank: 13=

PASS DISTANCE

Long	38 (11% of total)	Rank: 12=
Medium	130 (38%)	Rank: 13
Short	177 (51%)	Rank: 11

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	13.4	12=

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	139.8	12
Pressure regains per 90	29.3	5

DISTANCE COVERED

114.0 km
Max. 117.1 km v Norway (GS)
Min. 110.2 km v N. Ireland (GS)
Rank: 5

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Nicole Billa	1	6	3	0.4
2 Katharina Naschenweng	1	5	2	0.4
3 Katharina Schiechtl	1	2	1	0.5

G= Goals; S= Shots; OT= On target; xG= Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Carina Wenninger	170	92	74%	49%
2 Sarah Puntigam	150	102	70%	47%
3 Manuela Zinsberger	139	105	70%	58%

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

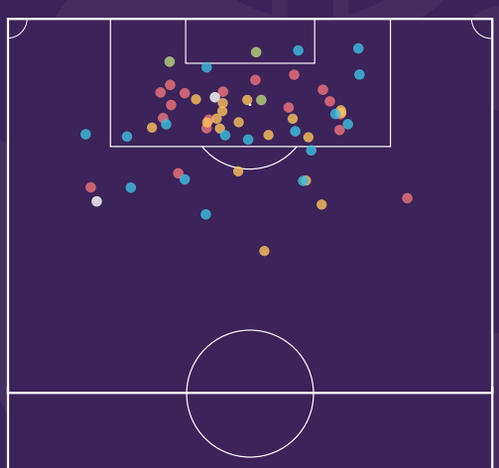
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Sarah Puntigam	2	2	0.1
2 Verena Hanshaw	1	4	0.5
3 Barbara Dunst	0	8	0.4

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Laura Feiersinger	87	31	4	5
2 Sarah Zadrazil	81	33	8	5
3 Nicole Billa	61	12	4	0

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



3 **GOALS**
0.75 per match; Rank: 11=

4.0 **EXPECTED GOALS (xG)**
1 per match; Rank: 12

58 **ATTEMPTS**
14.5 per match; Rank: 7

20 **ON TARGET**
5 per match; Rank: 7=

GOALS	5%
SAVED	28%
BLOCKED	30%
WOODWORK	3%
OFF TARGET	33%

KEY FEATURES

- Well-structured 1-4-1-4-1 with 17 Puntigam covering in front of back four
- Mostly 1-4-3-3 attacking with fast, efficient transitions in both directions
- High press or tight defensive block near halfway line pressing from behind ball
- Dangerous classic counters when defending in mid or lower block
- Good distribution by keeper with centre-backs ready to drive upfield
- Fluent middle-to-front links; penetrating passes, runs to break lines
- Full-backs active in attack, underlapping, switching play with diagonals
- Players with clear responsibilities within expansive, dynamic teamwork

Belgium

GROUP D			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
ISL D 1-1	FRA L 2-1	ITA W 1-0	SWE L 1-0		

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Nicky Evrard	4	360		
12	Diede Lemey				
21	Lisa Lichtfus				
DEFENDERS					
2	Davina Philtjens	4	329		
15	Jody Vangheluwe	3	201		
18	Laura De Neve	3	250		
19	Sari Kees	4	360		1
22	Laura Deloose	3	122		
MIDFIELDERS					
4	Amber Tysiak	1	19		
8	Feli Delacauw	2	55		
10	Justine Vanhaevermaet	4	329	1	
11	Janice Cayman	4	359	1	
14	Davinia Vanmechelen				
16	Marie Minnaert	3	166		
17	Charlotte Tison				
20	Julie Biesmans	4	358		
23	Kassandra Missipo	2	3		
FORWARDS					
3	Ella Van Kerkhoven	1	1		
5	Sarah Wijnants				
6	Tine De Caigny	4	360	1	
7	Hannah Eurlings	3	90		
9	Tessa Wullaert	4	359		1
13	Elena Dhont	4	238		

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

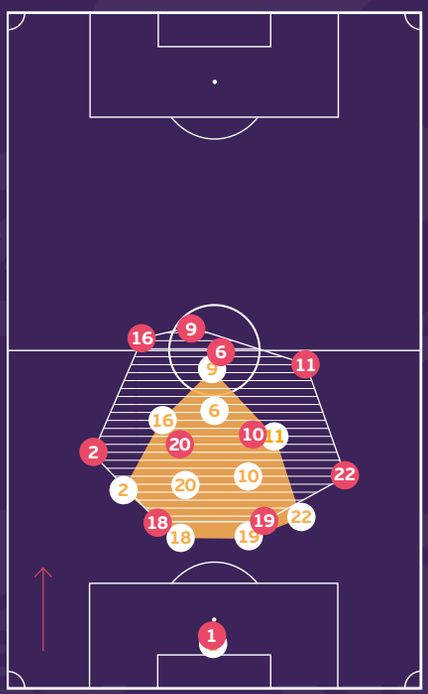
AVERAGE AGE
25.3

CARDS
7 1
Sent off: Tysiak v France (GS)

SHAPE

Example: v Sweden (QF)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | IVES SERNEELS



BORN: 16/10/1972, Bonheiden (BEL)
NATIONALITY: Belgian
HEAD COACH: Since 16/03/2011

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	7	2	1	4	29%
Including qualifying	33	21	5	7	64%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION
47%
Max. 54% v Iceland (GS)
Min. 41% v France (GS)
Rank: 9=

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	46%
Middle third	45%
Attacking third	10%

414
PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 433 v Italy (GS)
Min. 393 v France (GS)
Rank: 8

74%
PASS ACCURACY
Max. 76% v France (GS)
Min. 71% v Iceland (GS)
Rank: 10

PASS DISTANCE

Long	47 (11% of total)	Rank: 5=
Medium	176 (43%)	Rank: 5
Short	191 (46%)	Rank: 10

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	13.4	12=

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	157.3	7
Pressure regains	24.5	12

DISTANCE COVERED
110.0 km
Max. 116.2 km v France (GS)
Min. 104.0 km v Iceland (GS)
Rank: 13

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Janice Cayman	1	6	3	0.6
2 Justine Vanhaevermaet	1	3	2	0.8
3 Tine De Caigny	1	3	2	0.2

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On target; xG = Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Sari Kees	218	167	85%	38%
2 Nicky Evrard	174	82	82%	46%
3 Tine De Caigny	168	122	67%	37%

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

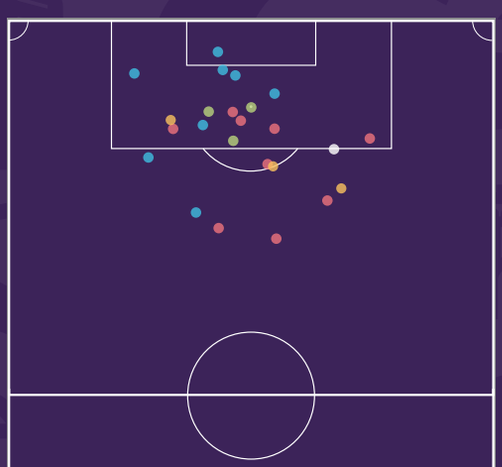
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Tessa Wullaert	1	2	1.3
2 Sari Kees	1	0	0.0
3 Janice Cayman	0	3	0.2

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Tine De Caigny	85	27	0	5
2 Justine Vanhaevermaet	68	27	5	6
3 Elena Dhont	65	22	5	6

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



3 **GOALS**
0.75 per match; Rank: 11=

2.4 **EXPECTED GOALS (xG)**
0.6 per match; Rank: 14

24 **ATTEMPTS**
6 per match; Rank: 14

11 **ON TARGET**
2.8 per match; Rank: 14

GOALS	12%
SAVED	32%
BLOCKED	12%
WOODWORK	4%
OFF TARGET	40%

KEY FEATURES

- 1-4-3-3 or 1-4-2-3-1 with one or two screening midfielders
- Emphasis on building through thirds; attacks using the width
- Good positional rotations among the five middle-to-front players
- 9 Wullaert the catalyst; creative link, through passes in free-roaming role
- Well-organised, disciplined defending, strong in protecting central areas
- 1 Evrard the inspirational goalkeeper; agile shot-stopping, interceptions
- Clever pressing effective in locking opponents' build-up on one flank
- Compact unit; playing style implemented with spirit, mental strength

Denmark

GROUP B			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
GER L 4-0	FIN W 1-0	ESP L 1-0			

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Lene Christensen	3	270		
16	Katrine Svane				
22	Laura Frederikke Nielsen				
DEFENDERS					
2	Sara Thrige	1	56		
3	Stine Ballisager	3	270		
4	Rikke Sevecke	3	270		
5	Simone Boye Sørensen	3	113		
8	Sara Holmgaard	1	10		
11	Katrine Veje	3	260		
18	Luna Gevitz				
19	Janni Thomsen	3	246		
23	Sofie Svava	2	104		
MIDFIELDERS					
6	Karen Holmgaard	2	116		1
7	Sanne Troelsgaard	3	151		
9	Nadia Nadim	3	108		
10	Pernille Harder	3	267	1	
13	Sofie Junge	3	270		
14	Sofie Bredgaard	1	34		
15	Kathrine Møller Kühl	2	93		
FORWARDS					
12	Stine Larsen	3	50		
17	Rikke Madsen	2	128		
20	Signe Bruun	2	119		
21	Mille Gejl	1	35		

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

AVERAGE AGE 25.4

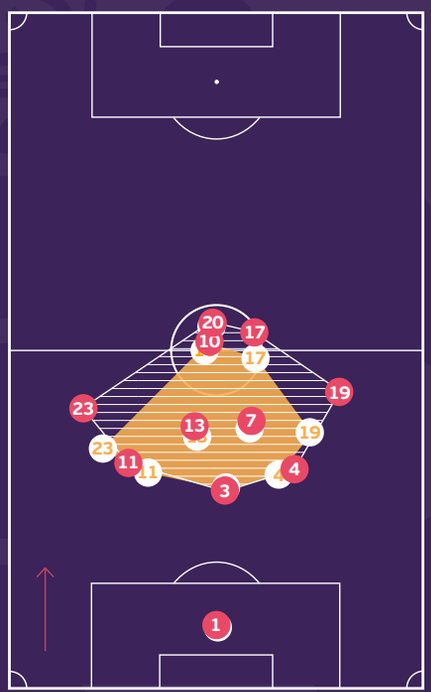
CARDS 6 1

Sent off: Møller Kühl vs Germany (GS)

SHAPE

Example: v Germany (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | LARS SØNDERGAARD



BORN: 05/04/1959, Aalborg (DEN)
NATIONALITY: Danish
HEAD COACH: Since 18/12/2017

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	3	1	0	2	33%
Including qualifying	13	10	1	2	77%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION

39%

Max. 55% v Finland (GS)
Min. 27% v Spain (GS)
Rank: 14

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	34%
Middle third	51%
Attacking third	16%

347
PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 519 v Finland (GS)
Min. 252 v Spain (GS)
Rank: 11

72%
PASS ACCURACY
Max. 83% v Finland (GS)
Min. 58% v Spain (GS
Rank: 11=

PASS DISTANCE

Long	40 (12% of total)	Rank: 9=
Medium	134 (39%)	Rank: 12
Short	173 (50%)	Rank: 12

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	15	14

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	163.7	6
Pressure regains per 90	27.7	8

DISTANCE COVERED

113.1 km

Max. 115.4 km v Finland (GS)
Min. 111.8 km v Spain (GS)
Rank: 7=

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Pernille Harder	1	5	2	2.0
2 Nadia Nadim	0	6	3	0.9
3 Janni Thomsen	0	4	1	0.3

G= Goals; S= Shots; OT= On target; xG= Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Katrine Veje	144	105	79%	45%
2 Stine Ballisager	141	99	82%	28%
3 Rikke Sevecke	128	99	78%	48%

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

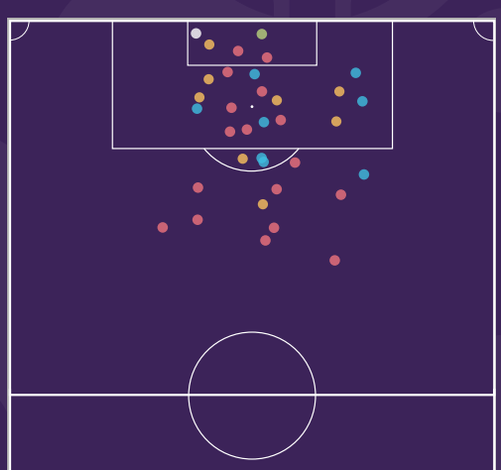
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Karen Holmgaard	1	0	0.1
2 Janni Thomsen	0	8	0.8
3 Pernille Harder	0	4	0.5

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Sofie Junge	90	28	3	3
2 Rikke Madsen	51	14	3	0
3 Pernille Harder	48	16	3	2

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



1 **GOALS**
0.33 per match; Rank: 14=

5.1 **EXPECTED GOALS (xG)**
1.7 per match; Rank: 7

35 **ATTEMPTS**
11.7 per match; Rank: 10

9 **ON TARGET**
3 per match; Rank: 12=

GOALS	3%
SAVED	22%
BLOCKED	22%
WOODWORK	3%
OFF TARGET	50%

KEY FEATURES

- 1-3-4-3 with fast transitions to 1-5-2-3 defence or 1-5-4-1 v Spain
- Direct attacking with wing-backs high, wide attackers moving inside
- Centre-backs good at opening to wings or playing long to front-runners
- 10 Harder linking attacks; roaming into spaces, holding ball, passing, solo runs
- High pressing strategy based on hard work by front three as first line of defence
- Compact, energetic defending; fierce pressure on ball without losing shape
- Well-delivered set plays to players with strong aerial presence
- Players with high athletic levels, discipline and strong team ethic

England

GROUP A			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
AUT W 1-0	NOR W 8-0	NIR W 5-0	ESP W 2-1* *After extra time	SWE W 4-0	GER W 2-1* *After extra time

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Mary Earps	6	600		
13	Hannah Hampton				
21	Ellie Roebuck				
DEFENDERS					
2	Lucy Bronze	6	584	1	2
5	Alex Greenwood	5	152		
6	Millie Bright	6	555		
8	Leah Williamson	6	600		
12	Jessica Carter	1	16		
15	Demi Stokes				
22	Lotte Wubben-Moy				
MIDFIELDERS					
3	Rachel Daly	6	493		
4	Keira Walsh	6	596		3
10	Georgia Stanway	6	509	2	
14	Fran Kirby	6	408	2	3
16	Jill Scott	4	50		
20	Ella Toone	6	237	2	1
FORWARDS					
7	Beth Mead	6	450	6	5
9	Ellen White	6	335	2	
11	Lauren Hemp	6	545	1	1
17	Nikita Parris	2	5		
18	Chloe Kelly	6	200	1	
19	Bethany England				
23	Alessia Russo	6	265	4	1

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

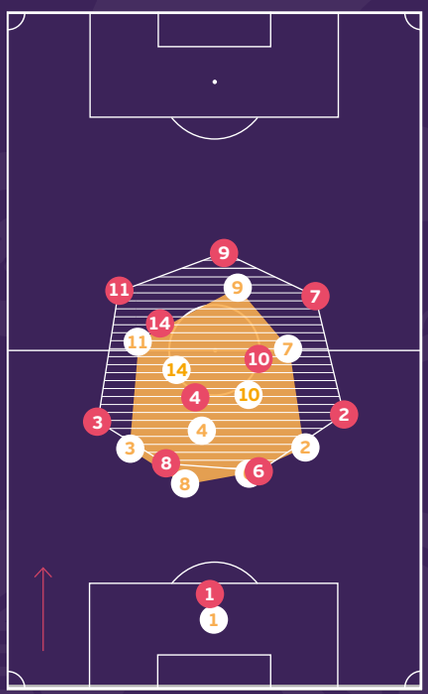
AVERAGE AGE 26.5

CARDS 6 0

SHAPE

Example: v Sweden (SF)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | SARINA WIEGMAN



BORN: 26/10/1969, The Hague (NED)
NATIONALITY: Dutch
HEAD COACH: Since 01/09/2021

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	11	11	0	0	100%
Including qualifying	20	20	0	0	100%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 57%

Max. 77% v Northern Ireland (GS)
Min. 43% v Spain (QF)
Rank: 2

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	29%
Middle third	52%
Attacking third	19%

459 PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 609 v N. Ireland (GS)
Min. 345 v Germany (F)
Rank: 3

82% PASS ACCURACY
Max. 89% v N. Ireland (GS)
Min. 72% v Germany (F)
Rank: 2=

PASS DISTANCE

Long	48 (11% of total)	Rank: 2=
Medium	193 (42%)	Rank: 2
Short	217 (47%)	Rank: 6

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	10	7=

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	141.2	10
Pressure regains	28.2	7

DISTANCE COVERED

114.9 km

Max. 141.8 km v Spain (QF)
Min. 99.5 km v N. Ireland (GS)
Rank: 3=

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Beth Mead	6	15	6	3.4
2 Alessia Russo	4	13	7	2.8
3 Ellen White	2	15	6	3.5

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On target; xG = Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Leah Williamson	529	396	87%	40%
2 Millie Bright	361	277	84%	36%
3 Keira Walsh	351	295	88%	30%

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

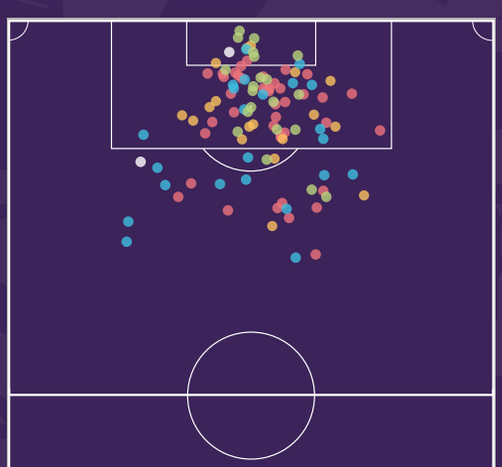
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Beth Mead	5	12	1.9
2 Fran Kirby	3	8	2.0
3 Keira Walsh	3	7	0.8

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Keira Walsh	96	50	4	6
2 Georgia Stanway	91	40	4	6
3 Lauren Hemp	84	38	3	7

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



22 GOALS (1 own goal)
3.67 per match; Rank: 1

18.3 EXPECTED GOALS (xG)
3.1 per match; Rank: 1

106 ATTEMPTS
17.7 per match; Rank: 6

46 ON TARGET
7.7 per match; Rank: 1

GOALS	20%
SAVED	23%
BLOCKED	15%
WOODWORK	2%
OFF TARGET	40%

KEY FEATURES

- 1-4-3-3 with late switch to three at back when chasing result v Spain
- Attacks built through thirds with changes of tempo, fluent switches to wings
- Wingers 7 Mead, 11 Hemp making penetrating runs using dribbling skills
- Balanced midfield trio; 4 Walsh the pivotal linking element between units
- One-touch play, strong forward running by 10 Stanway, 14 Kirby
- Strong centre-backs opening play; aerial power at set plays in both boxes
- Overloads, combinations in wide areas; deliveries of crosses, cut-backs
- Compact, all-round unit; strong team and work ethics, mental resilience

Finland

GROUP B			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
ESP L 4-1	DEN L 1-0	GER L 3-0			

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Katriina Talaslahti	1	90		
12	Anna Tamminen				
23	Tinja-Riikka Korpela	2	180		
23	Paula Myllyoja				
DEFENDERS					
2	Elli Pikkujämsä	3	270		
3	Tuija Hyyrynen	1	66		
5	Emma Koivisto	3	225		
6	Anna Auvinen	1	45		
15	Natalia Kuikka	3	204		
16	Anna Westerlund	2	179		1
MIDFIELDERS					
4	Ria Öling	3	202		
8	Olga Ahtinen	3	38		
11	Nora Heroum	1	90		
19	Essi Sainio	3	160		
20	Eveliina Summanen	3	240		
21	Amanda Rantanen	2	12		
FORWARDS					
7	Adelina Engman	2	116		
9	Juliette Kemppi	1	90		
10	Emmi Alanen	3	270		
13	Jenny-Julia Danielsson	2	6		
14	Heidi Kollanen	1	65		
17	Sanni Franssi	2	175		
18	Linda Sällström	3	247	1	
22	Jutta Rantala				

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

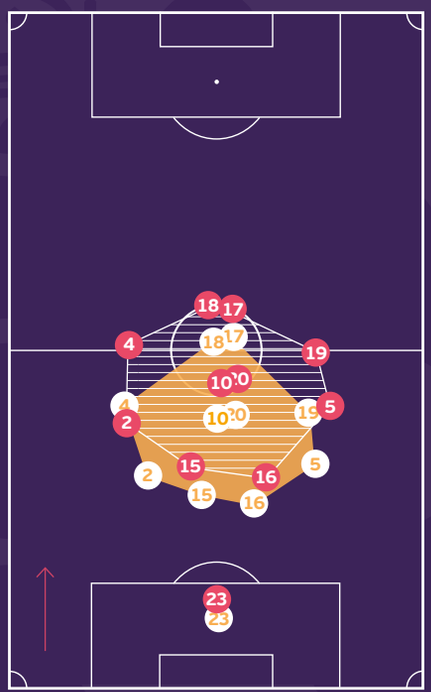
AVERAGE AGE 28.4

CARDS 2 0

SHAPE

Example: v Denmark (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | ANNA SIGNEUL



BORN: 20/05/1961, Falun (SWE)
NATIONALITY: Swedish
HEAD COACH: From 01/09/2017 to 26/07/2022

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	6	1	0	5	17%
Including qualifying	42	24	4	14	57%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 36%

Max. 45% v Denmark (GS)
Min. 24% v Spain (GS)
Rank: 15

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	45%
Middle third	46%
Attacking third	9%

319 PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 437 v Denmark (GS)
Min. 196 v Spain (GS)
Rank: 14

69% PASS ACCURACY
Max. 76% v Denmark (GS)
Min. 58% v Spain (GS)
Rank: 13=

PASS DISTANCE

Long	48 (15% of total)	Rank: 2=
Medium	99 (31%)	Rank: 15=
Short	171 (54%)	Rank: 13

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	16.2	15

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	164.3	5
Pressure regains per 90	25	11

DISTANCE COVERED

113.8 km

Max. 115.4 km v Germany (GS)
Min. 110.8 km v Spain (GS)
Rank: 6

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Linda Sällström	1	3	1	0.5
2 Eveliina Summanen	0	2	1	0.1
3 Natalia Kuikka	0	2	0	0.1

G= Goals; S= Shots; OT= On target; xG= Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Emmi Alanen	124	83	81%	26%
2 Eveliina Summanen	97	65	66%	40%
3 Natalia Kuikka	95	68	77%	44%

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

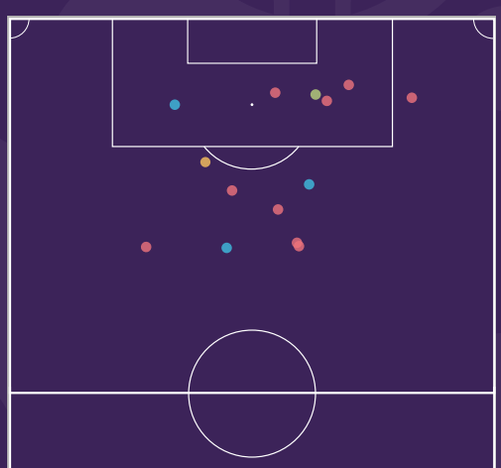
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Anna Westerlund	1	0	0.2
2 Eveliina Summanen	0	4	0.0
3= Elli Pikkujämsä	0	2	0.1
3= Essi Sainio	0	2	0.1

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Emmi Alanen	66	25	4	1
2 Ria Öling	66	20	4	2
3 Eveliina Summanen	57	19	2	1

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



1 GOALS
0.33 per match; Rank: 14=

0.9 EXPECTED GOALS (xG)
0.3 per match; Rank: 16

14 ATTEMPTS
4.7 per match; Rank: 15=

4 ON TARGET
1.3 per match; Rank: 16

GOALS	7%
SAVED	21%
BLOCKED	7%
WOODWORK	0%
OFF TARGET	64%

KEY FEATURES

- 1-4-4-2 in attack and defence with switches to 1-5-3-2 defensive block
- Emphasis on direct attacking with high percentage of long passing
- Extensive use of vertical passes; limited number of crosses from wing play
- Rapid second-ball support from midfield for two fast front-runners
- 18 Sällström the main outlet in transitions; runs between full-backs and centre-backs
- Compact, well-organised defending with minimal distances between lines
- Influential goalkeeper 23 Korpela; shot-stopping, composure, leadership
- Athletic team with physical presence, collective spirit, discipline, work ethic

France

GROUP D			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
ITA W 5-1	BEL W 2-1	ISL D 1-1	NED W 1-0* *After extra time	GER L 2-1	

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Mylène Chavas				
16	Justine Lerond				
21	Pauline Peyraud-Magnin	5	480		
DEFENDERS					
3	Wendie Renard	5	480		
4	Marion Torrent	2	105		
5	Aïssatou Tounkara	2	180		
7	Sakina Karchaoui	5	414		2
13	Selma Bacha	5	204		
17	Sandy Baltimore	2	93		
19	Griedge Mbock Bathy	3	300	1	
22	Ève Périsset	4	375	1	
23	Hawa Cissoko				
MIDFIELDERS					
2	Ella Palis	3	61		
6	Sandie Toletti	5	363		1
8	Grace Geyoro	5	360	3	
10	Clara Matéo	4	217		2
14	Charlotte Bilbault	5	435		
15	Kenza Dali	1	23		
20	Delphine Cascarino	5	382	1	
FORWARDS					
9	Marie-Antoinette Katoto	2	94	1	1
11	Kadidiatou Diani	5	382	1	1
12	Melvine Malard	5	210	1	
18	Ouleymata Sarr	5	122		

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

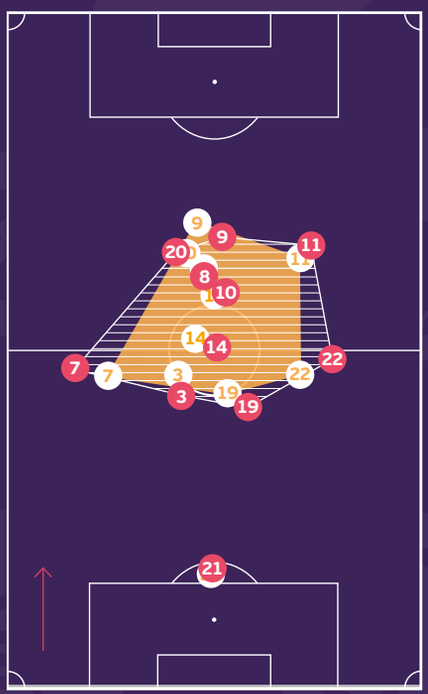
AVERAGE AGE
26

CARDS
3 0

SHAPE

Example: v Belgium (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | CORINNE DIACRE



BORN: 04/08/1974, Croix (FRA)
NATIONALITY: French
HEAD COACH: Since 30/08/2017

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	5	3	1	1	60%
Including qualifying	12	9	2	1	75%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION
56%
Max. 62% v Iceland (GS)
Min. 50% v Germany (SF)
Rank: 3

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	29%
Middle third	52%
Attacking third	19%

467
PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 561 v Belgium (GS)
Min. 409 v Germany (SF)
Rank: 2

82%
PASS ACCURACY
Max. 87% v Belgium (GS)
Min. 75% v Germany (SF)
Rank: 2=

PASS DISTANCE

Long	47 (10% of total)	Rank: 5=
Medium	181 (39%)	Rank: 3
Short	239 (51%)	Rank: 3

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	12.8	10

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	132	15
Pressure regains	28.8	6

DISTANCE COVERED
113.1 km
Max. 137.6 km v Netherlands (QF)
Min. 101.7 km v Germany (SF)
Rank: 7=

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Grace Geyoro	3	11	6	3.2
2 Kadidiatou Diani	1	12	5	1.5
3 Delphine Cascarino	1	12	4	1.0

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On target; xG = Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Wendie Renard	341	259	87%	38%
2 Sakina Karchaoui	261	216	81%	44%
3 Ève Périsset	221	172	81%	47%

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

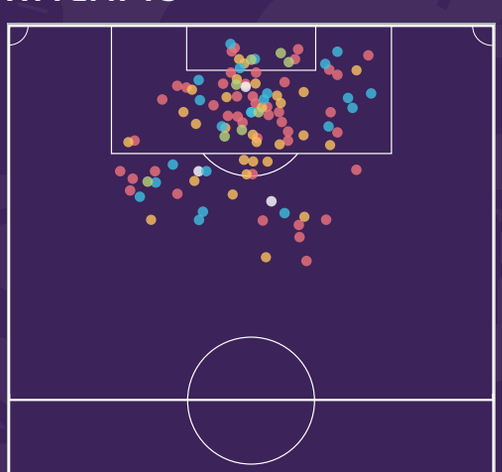
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Clara Matéo	2	11	1.1
2 Sakina Karchaoui	2	4	1.2
3 Sandie Toletti	1	8	0.4

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Charlotte Bilbault	90	36	10	7
2 Sandie Toletti	62	23	4	9
3 Kadidiatou Diani	60	22	2	0

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



10 **GOALS** (1 own goal)
2 per match; Rank: 3=

14.9 **EXPECTED GOALS (xG)**
3 per match; Rank: 2

108 **ATTEMPTS**
21.6 per match; Rank: 1

34 **ON TARGET**
6.8 per match; Rank: 2

GOALS	9%
SAVED	22%
BLOCKED	24%
WOODWORK	3%
OFF TARGET	42%

KEY FEATURES

- 1-4-3-3 the default setting with late variations in semi-final v Germany
- High-tempo combination play based on individual pace and technique
- Strong 1v1 wing play by 11 Diani, 20 Cascarino with support by full-backs
- Balanced midfield trio; 8 Geyoro supplying fast penetrating runs into box
- Aggressive pressure on ball; vertical transitions while opponents unbalanced
- Dangerous inswinging set plays; 3 Renard a permanent aerial threat
- Keeper quick to cover behind strong back line with clear communication
- Strong squad with exceptional technique, great variety of attacking options

Germany

GROUP B			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
DEN W 4-0	ESP W 2-0	FIN W 3-0	AUT W 2-0	FRA W 2-1	ENG L 2-1* *After extra time

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Merle Frohms	6	570		
12	Almuth Schult				
21	Ann-Katrin Berger				
DEFENDERS					
2	Sophia Kleinherne	3	119	1	
3	Kathrin-Julia Hendrich	6	525		1
5	Marina Hegering	6	499		
15	Giulia Gwinn	6	525		1
17	Felicitas Rauch	5	444		1
23	Sara Doorsoun	3	116		
MIDFIELDERS					
4	Lena Lattwein	5	197	1	
6	Lena Oberdorf	5	474		1
8	Sydney Lohmann	4	76		1
9	Svenja Huth	6	542		2
13	Sara Däbritz	6	428		
16	Linda Dallmann	6	193		
19	Klara Bühl	4	295	1	1
20	Lina Magull	5	336	3	1
22	Jule Brand	6	200		
FORWARDS					
7	Lea Schüller	2	128	1	
10	Laura Freigang	1	14		
11	Alexandra Popp	5	361	6	
14	Nicole Anyomi	2	98	1	
18	Tabea Wassmuth	4	130		1

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

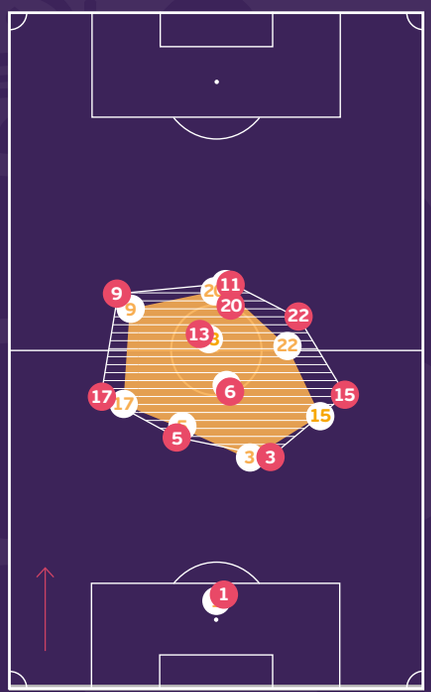
AVERAGE AGE 25.8

CARDS 11 0

SHAPE

Example: v France (SF)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | MARTINA VOSS-TECKLENBURG



BORN: 22/12/1967, Duisburg (GER)
NATIONALITY: German
HEAD COACH: Since 30/11/2018

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	9	6	1	2	67%
Including qualifying	31	26	1	4	84%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 53%

Max. 65% v Denmark (GS)
Min. 31% v Spain (GS)
Rank: 5=

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	31%
Middle third	50%
Attacking third	19%

429 PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 531 v Denmark (GS)
Min. 290 v Spain (GS)
Rank: 6

76% PASS ACCURACY
Max. 84% v Finland (GS)
Min. 61% v Spain (GS)
Rank: 7=

PASS DISTANCE

Long	38 (9% of total)	Rank: 12=
Medium	161 (38%)	Rank: 8
Short	229 (53%)	Rank: 4

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	8.4	2

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	183.8	2
Pressure regains per 90	39	1

DISTANCE COVERED

115.5 km

Max. 133.3 km v England (F)
Min. 110.5 km v Austria (QF)
Rank: 2

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Alexandra Popp	6	17	7	2.7
2 Lina Magull	3	14	8	2.2
3 Klara Bühl	1	13	1	1.4

G= Goals; S= Shots; OT= On target; xG= Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Kathrin-Julia Hendrich	328	232	83%	42%
2 Marina Hegering	322	226	84%	38%
3 Giulia Gwinn	267	214	73%	44%

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

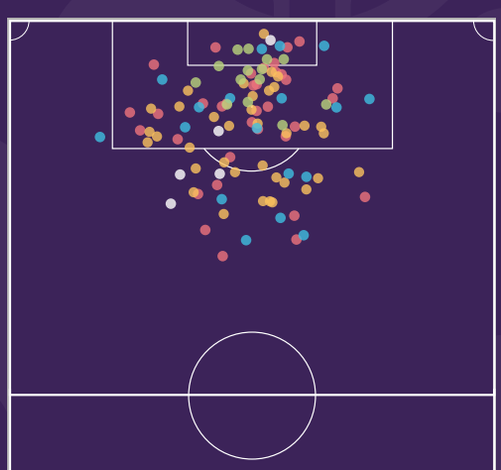
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Svenja Huth	2	10	2.7
2 Klara Bühl	1	13	1.0
3 Felicitas Rauch	1	7	1.2

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Lena Oberdorf	114	56	9	9
2 Svenja Huth	109	49	9	4
3 Giulia Gwinn	98	44	11	12

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



14 GOALS
2.33 per match; Rank: 2

13.5 EXPECTED GOALS (xG)
2.3 per match; Rank: 4

108 ATTEMPTS
18 per match; Rank: 3=

33 ON TARGET
5.5 per match; Rank: 6

GOALS	12%
SAVED	17%
BLOCKED	15%
WOODWORK	4%
OFF TARGET	35%

KEY FEATURES

- Compact 1-4-3-3 featuring players with high levels of athleticism, technique
- Fast, assured, purposeful passing with excellent off-ball movement
- 11 Popp the target striker and leader; explosive runs, finishing, aerial ability
- Width well used by wingers, full-backs or midfielders running into channels
- 6 Oberdorf linking play as controlling midfielder; protecting centre-backs
- Top-speed transitions; rapid press on ball, eight players quickly behind it
- Equally competent, solid defence with high press, mid or low defensive block
- Strong collective unit; clear game plans executed with discipline and confidence

Iceland

GROUP D			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
BEL D 1-1	ITA D 1-1	FRA D 1-1			

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Sandra Sigurdardóttir	3	270		
12	Telma Ívarsdóttir				
12	Íris Gunnarsdóttir				
13	Auður Sveinbjörnsdóttir				
DEFENDERS					
2	Sif Atladóttir	1	90		
3	Elisa Vidarsdóttir	1	90		
4	Glódís Viggósdóttir	3	270		
6	Ingibjörg Sigurdardóttir	1	90		
11	Hallbera Gísladóttir	3	238		
18	Gudrún Árnadóttir	2	180		
20	Gudny Árnadóttir	1	88		
MIDFIELDERS					
5	Gunnhildur Jónsdóttir	3	177		
7	Sara Gunnarsdóttir	3	223		
8	Karólína Vilhjálmsdóttir	3	267	1	1
10	Dagný Brynjarsdóttir	3	270	1	
14	Selma Magnúsdóttir	1	2		
15	Alexandra Jóhannsdóttir	2	34		
19	Áslaug Gunnlaugsdóttir	2	32		
22	Amanda Andradóttir	1	9		
FORWARDS					
9	Berglind Thorvaldsdóttir	3	219	1	
16	Elín Jensen	1	2		
17	Agla Albertsdóttir	3	118		
21	Svava Gudmundsdóttir	3	61		
23	Sveindís Jónsdóttir	3	240		

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

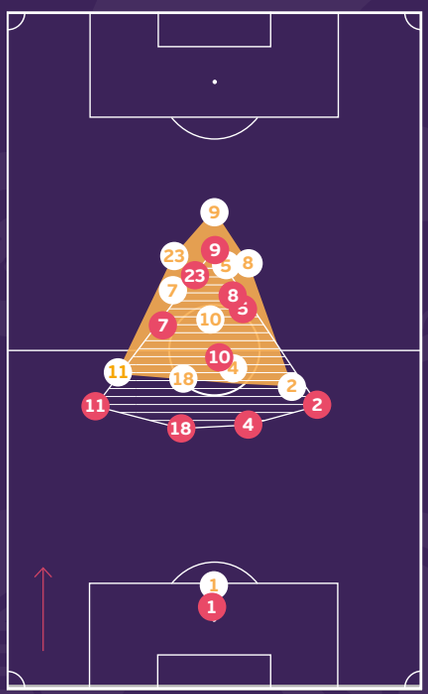
AVERAGE AGE 26.5

CARDS 2 0

SHAPE

Example: v Belgium (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | THORSTEINN HALLDÓRSSON



BORN: 07/01/1968, Neskaupsstaður (ISL)
NATIONALITY: Icelandic
HEAD COACH: Since 01/09/2021

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	3	0	3	0	0%
Including qualifying	3	0	3	0	0%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 40%

Max. 46% v Belgium (GS)
Min. 34% v Italy (GS)
Rank: 13

POSSESSION POSITION*

First third	46%
Middle third	40%
Attacking third	13%

290 **PASSES ATTEMPTED**
Max. 340 v Belgium (GS)
Min. 245 v Italy (GS)
Rank: 15

64% **PASS ACCURACY**
Max. 68% v France (GS)
Min. 56% v Italy (GS)
Rank: 16

PASS DISTANCE*

Long	53 (18% of total)	Rank: 1
Medium	123 (42%)	Rank: 14
Short	114 (39%)	Rank: 15

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	11.1	9

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	139.3	13
Pressure regains	21.3	15

DISTANCE COVERED

110.7 km

Max. 116.8 km v France (GS)
Min. 105.9 km v Belgium (GS)
Rank: 10

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Dagný Brynjarsdóttir	1	7	2	1.8
2 Karólína Lea Vilhjálmsdóttir	1	6	1	0.6
3 Berglind Thorvaldsdóttir	1	4	2	1.5

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On target; xG = Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Sandra Sigurdardóttir	106	41	67%	62%
2 Dagný Brynjarsdóttir	102	47	48%	49%
3 Glódís Viggósdóttir	99	63	80%	32%

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

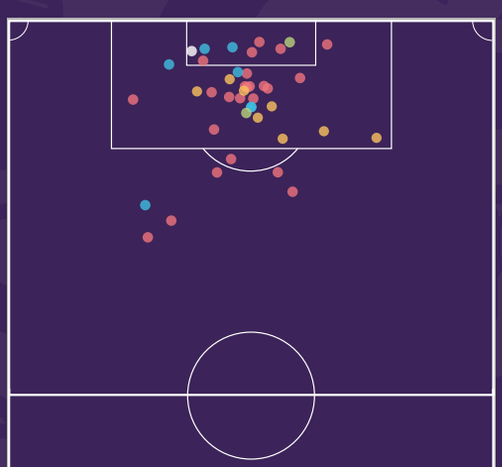
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Karólína Lea Vilhjálmsdóttir	1	8	1.4
2 Hallbera Gísladóttir	0	4	0.5
3 Gunnhildur Jónsdóttir	0	4	0.2

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Dagný Brynjarsdóttir	62	32	7	9
2 Berglind Thorvaldsdóttir	51	5	0	0
3 Sveindís Jónsdóttir	48	16	3	1

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS

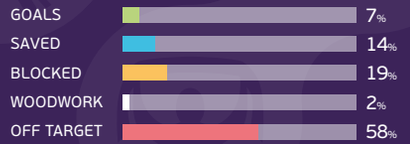


3 **GOALS**
1 per match; Rank: 10

6.5 **EXPECTED GOALS (xG)**
2.2 per match; Rank: 5

42 **ATTEMPTS**
14 per match; Rank: 8

9 **ON TARGET**
3 per match; Rank: 12=



KEY FEATURES

- 1-4-3-3 with switch to 1-4-4-1-1 v France; 1-4-2-3-1 defensive structure
- Preference for long-passing options to front players and second-ball support
- Also vertical possession play, attacking with speed and numbers
- Dangerous set-play deliveries including long throws by 23 Jónsdóttir
- Fast transitions in both directions; quick to reorganise after loss of possession
- Physical presence, composure, good handling by keeper 1 Sigurdardóttir
- Solid defensive organisation; height, strength, well-triggered mechanisms
- Team with commitment, work ethic, understanding of tasks, responsibilities

Italy

GROUP D			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
FRA L 5-1	ISL D 1-1	BEL L 1-0			

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Laura Giuliani	3	270		
12	Katja Schroffenegger				
22	Francesca Durante				
DEFENDERS					
3	Sara Gama	2	148		
5	Elena Linari	3	270		
13	Elisa Bartoli	3	212		
15	Maria Luisa Filangeri				
16	Lucia Di Guglielmo	3	144		
17	Lisa Boattin	3	270		1
23	Martina Lenzini				
MIDFIELDERS					
2	Valentina Bergamaschi	3	260	1	
4	Aurora Galli	1	45		
6	Manuela Giugliano	2	135		
7	Flaminia Simonetti	3	203		
8	Martina Rosucci	3	193		
18	Arianna Caruso	3	151		
21	Valentina Cernoia	1	10		
FORWARDS					
9	Daniela Sabatino	2	15		
10	Cristiana Girelli	3	176		
11	Barbara Bonansea	3	216		1
14	Agnese Bonfantini	1	45		
19	Valentina Giacinti	3	139		
20	Martina Piemonte	2	68	1	

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

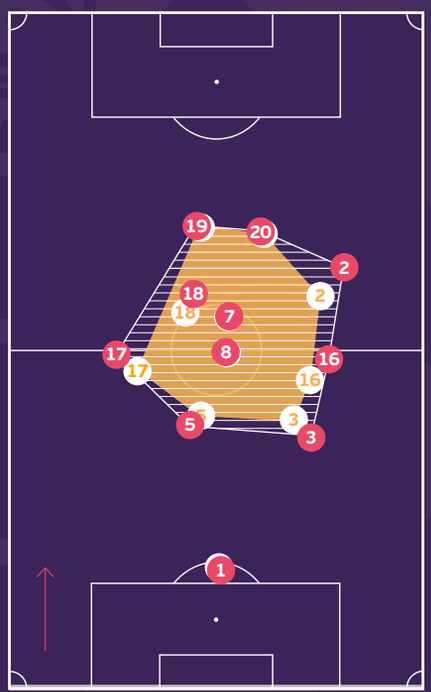
AVERAGE AGE 27.3

CARDS 5 0

SHAPE

Example: v Iceland (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | MILENA BERTOLINI



BORN: 24/06/1966, Correggio (ITA)
NATIONALITY: Italian
HEAD COACH: Since 04/08/2017

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	3	0	1	2	0%
Including qualifying	13	8	2	3	62%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 53%

Max. 66% v Iceland (GS)
Min. 42% v France (GS)
Rank: 5=

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	27%
Middle third	54%
Attacking third	19%

420 PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 468 v Belgium (GS)
Min. 337 v France (GS)
Rank: 7

79% PASS ACCURACY
Max. 81% v France (GS)
Min. 78% v Iceland (GS)
Rank: 6

PASS DISTANCE

Long	35 (8% of total)	Rank: 15
Medium	179 (43%)	Rank: 4
Short	206 (49%)	Rank: 9

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	9.1	3

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	137.3	14
Pressure regains per 90	34	4

DISTANCE COVERED

108.5 km

Max. 112.2 km v Belgium (GS)
Min. 105.3 km v Iceland (GS)
Rank: 14

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Martina Piemonte	1	6	2	0.8
2 Valentina Bergamaschi	1	5	2	0.5
3 Barbara Bonansea	0	9	6	0.9

G= Goals; S= Shots; OT= On target; xG= Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Elena Linari	168	118	90%	36%
2 Lisa Boattin	134	102	74%	44%
3 Flaminia Simonetti	105	78	86%	27%

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

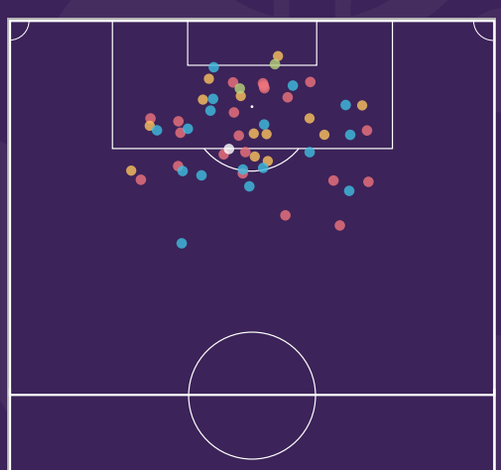
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Lisa Boattin	1	6	0.7
2 Barbara Bonansea	1	1	0.7
3 Flaminia Simonetti	0	7	0.5

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Valentina Bergamaschi	52	18	2	2
2 Lisa Boattin	50	33	5	7
3 Flaminia Simonetti	49	16	4	2

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS

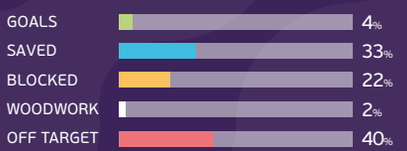


2 GOALS
0.67 per match; Rank: 13

4.8 EXPECTED GOALS (xG)
1.6 per match; Rank: 8

54 ATTEMPTS
18 per match; Rank: 3=

20 ON TARGET
6.7 per match; Rank: 3



KEY FEATURES

- 1-4-4-2 with switches to 1-4-2-3-1 usually with two controlling midfielders
- Emphasis on quick short-passing combination play; 1v1s in final third
- Also looked for fast counters with early deliveries into the box
- Mix of narrow attacking and wing play; good supply of crosses, cut-backs
- Quick transitions to 1-4-4-1-1 in midfield or low defensive block
- Occasional high press; two forwards controlling central areas of build-up
- Variety of well-rehearsed set plays with strong aerial threat
- Team with high levels of individual technique and tactical flexibility

Netherlands

GROUP C			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
SWE D 1-1	POR W 3-2	SUI W 4-1	FRA L 1-0* *After extra time		

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Sari van Veenendaal	1	22		
1	Jacintha Weimar				
16	Daphne van Domselaar	4	368		
23	Barbara Lorsheyd				
DEFENDERS					
2	Aniek Nouwen	3	120		
3	Stefanie van der Gragt	4	390	1	1
4	Merel van Dongen				
5	Lynn Wilms	4	385		1
15	Caitlin Dijkstra				
20	Dominique Janssen	4	390		
MIDFIELDERS					
6	Jill Roord	4	307	1	
7	Lineth Beerensteyn	4	221		
8	Sherida Spitse	4	375		1
10	Daniëlle van de Donk	4	329	1	
11	Lieke Martens	3	247		1
12	Victoria Pelova	4	179	1	1
14	Jackie Groenen	3	300		
18	Kerstin Casparij	3	159		
19	Marisa Olislagers	2	111		
21	Damaris Egurrola	3	75	1	
FORWARDS					
9	Vivianne Miedema	2	210		
13	Renate Jansen				
17	Romée Leuchter	2	31	2	
22	Esmee Brugts	3	71		

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

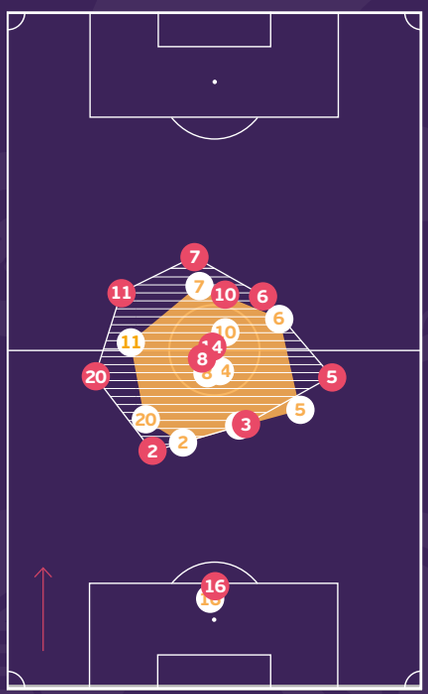
AVERAGE AGE 25.5

CARDS 7 0

SHAPE

Example: v Switzerland (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | MARK PARSONS



BORN: 08/08/1986, Cranleigh (ENG)
NATIONALITY: English
HEAD COACH: From 01/09/2021 to 10/08/2022

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	4	2	1	1	50%
Including qualifying	4	2	1	1	50%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 52%

Max. 63% v Portugal (GS)
Min. 49% v France (QF)
Rank: 7

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	34%
Middle third	51%
Attacking third	15%

435 PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 474 v Portugal (GS)
Min. 391 v France (QF)
Rank: 5

80% PASS ACCURACY
Max. 83% v Switzerland (GS)
Min. 75% v Sweden (GS)
Rank: 4=

PASS DISTANCE

Long	48 (11% of total)	Rank: 2=
Medium	162 (37%)	Rank: 7
Short	224 (52%)	Rank: 5

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	9.7	6

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	172.8	3
Pressure regains	35.8	2

DISTANCE COVERED

114.9 km

Max. 140.5 km v France (QF)
Min. 104.5 km v Switzerland (GS)
Rank: 3=

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Romée Leuchter	2	2	2	0.3
2 Jill Roord	1	7	3	0.8
3 Stefanie van der Gragt	1	6	5	0.5

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On target; xG = Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Dominique Janssen	258	209	85%	42%
2 Stefanie van der Gragt	228	183	83%	31%
3 Sherida Spitse	198	142	81%	33%

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

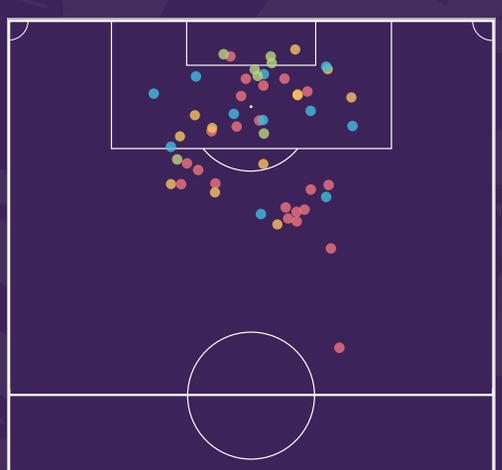
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Sherida Spitse	1	8	0.7
2 Lieke Martens	1	6	0.5
3 Victoria Pelova	1	5	0.3

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Daniëlle van de Donk	93	27	7	3
2 Jackie Groenen	82	37	8	5
3 Jill Roord	60	20	3	1

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



8 GOALS (1 own goal)
2 per match; Rank: 3=

5.3 EXPECTED GOALS (xG)
1.3 per match; Rank: 10=

52 ATTEMPTS
13 per match; Rank: 9

20 ON TARGET
5 per match; Rank: 7=

GOALS	15%
SAVED	25%
BLOCKED	19%
WOODWORK	0%
OFF TARGET	42%

KEY FEATURES

- Mostly 1-4-3-3 with extra midfielder occasionally dropping into 1-4-2-3-1
- Active midfield or advanced defence; internal distances always in balance
- Midfield trio with ability to play combinations, penetrating passes
- Effective use of centre-forward with pace, ability to hold up play
- Full-backs mindful of balancing factors when supporting attack; overlaps rare
- Strong centre-backs influential in set plays at both ends; good shot-blocking
- Excellent shot-stopping, safe handling by goalkeeper by 16 Van Domselaar
- Good tactical awareness, flexibility, mental resolve in the face of key absences

Northern Ireland

GROUP A			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
NOR L 4-1	AUT L 2-0	ENG L 5-0			

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Jacqueline Burns	3	270		
12	Rebecca Flaherty				
23	Shannon Turner				
DEFENDERS					
2	Rebecca McKenna	2	163		
4	Sarah McFadden	3	270		
5	Julie Nelson	3	262	1	
6	Ashley Hutton	1	3		
13	Kelsie Burrows	2	89		
15	Rebecca Holloway	3	181		
17	Laura Rafferty	1	66		
MIDFIELDERS					
3	Demi Vance	3	270		
7	Chloe McCarron	2	180		
8	Marissa Callaghan	3	217		
9	Simone Magill	1	79		
10	Rachel Furness	3	233		1
16	Nadene Caldwell	2	55		
18	Louise McDaniel	1	5		
20	Joely Andrews	1	11		
22	Abbie Magee	3	131		
FORWARDS					
11	Kirsty McGuinness	3	185		
14	Lauren Wade	3	259		
19	Emily Wilson	3	25		
21	Caitlin McGuinness	2	16		

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

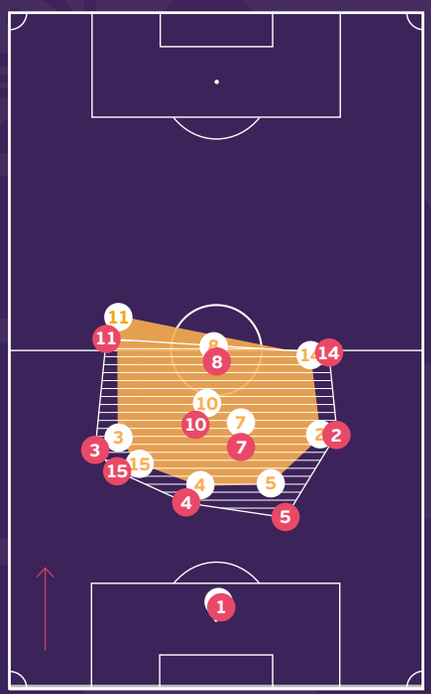
AVERAGE AGE 26.7

CARDS 1 0

SHAPE

Example: v Austria (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | KENNY SHIELS



BORN: 27/04/1956, Magherafelt (NIR)
NATIONALITY: Northern Irish
HEAD COACH: Since 16/05/2019

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	3	0	0	3	0%
Including qualifying	13	6	2	5	46%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 33%

Max. 42% v Austria (GS)
Min. 23% v England (GS)
Rank: 16

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	57%
Middle third	36%
Attacking third	7%

251 PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 306 v Austria (GS)
Min. 177 v England (GS)
Rank: 16

66% PASS ACCURACY
Max. 71% v Norway (GS)
Min. 53% v England (GS)
Rank: 15

PASS DISTANCE*

Long	45 (18% of total)	Rank: 7
Medium	99 (39%)	Rank: 15=
Short	106 (42%)	Rank: 16

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	17.9	16

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	166	4
Pressure regains per 90	16.7	16

DISTANCE COVERED

102.9 km

Max. 104.7 km v Austria (GS)
Min. 100.2 km v England (GS)
Rank: 16

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Julie Nelson	1	1	1	0.4
2 Lauren Wade	0	7	4	0.5
3 Rachel Furness	0	3	0	0.2

G= Goals; S= Shots; OT= On target; xG= Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Jacqueline Burns	143	75	66%	62%
2 Sarah McFadden	77	49	71%	30%
3 Julie Nelson	77	44	64%	51%

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

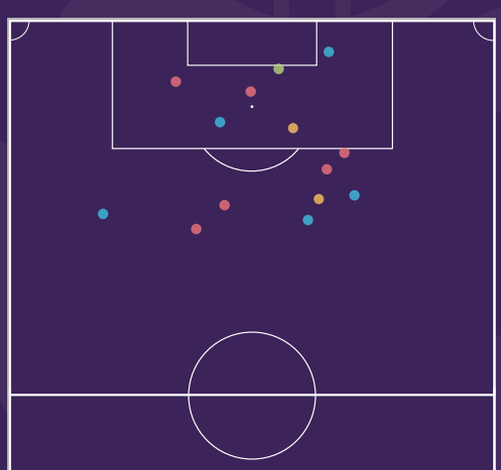
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Rachel Furness	1	1	0.0
2 Chloe McCarron	0	4	0.2
3 Rebecca Holloway	0	2	0.3

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Lauren Wade	58	13	6	2
2 Kirsty McGuinness	49	10	5	1
3 Chloe McCarron	47	21	6	4

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



1 GOALS
0.33 per match; Rank: 14=

1.5 EXPECTED GOALS (xG)
0.5 per match; Rank: 15

14 ATTEMPTS
4.7 per match; Rank: 15=

6 ON TARGET
2 per match; Rank: 15

GOALS	7%
SAVED	36%
BLOCKED	14%
WOODWORK	0%
OFF TARGET	43%

KEY FEATURES

- 1-3-4-3 with wide midfielders dropping into 1-5-2-3 defensive block
- 1-4-3-3 v England; 10 Furness as false striker linking with two wide attackers
- Counterattacks using width in fast transitions from deep defending
- Well-structured defence with two central midfielders shielding centre-backs
- Powerful centre-backs; strong 1v1 skills on ground and in air
- Assertive goalkeeping by 1 Burns; shot-stopping, catching, distribution
- Set out to build from back; often obliged by high press to play longer
- Well-organised team with excellent mentality, commitment, work ethic

Norway

GROUP A			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
NIR W 4-1	ENG L 8-0	AUT L 1-0			

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Guro Pettersen	3	270		
12	Sunniva Skoglund				
23	Aurora Mikalsen				
DEFENDERS					
2	Anja Sønstevold	1	65		
3	Maria Thorisdottir	2	180		
5	Guro Bergsvand	3	144		
6	Maren Mjelde	3	261		
MIDFIELDERS					
4	Tuva Hansen	3	205		
7	Ingrid Syrstad Engen	3	270		
8	Vilde Bøe Risa	3	88		
11	Guro Reiten	3	264	1	1
13	Celin Bizet Ildhusøy	2	41		
16	Thea Bjelde				
17	Julie Blakstad	3	261	1	
18	Frida Maanum	3	182	1	
20	Synne Hansen				
FORWARDS					
9	Karina Sævik	2	70		
10	Caroline Graham Hansen	3	255	1	
14	Ada Hegerberg	3	255		1
15	Amalie Eikeland	3	144		
19	Elisabeth Terland	1	6		
21	Anna Jøsendal	1	1		
22	Sophie Haug	1	8		

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

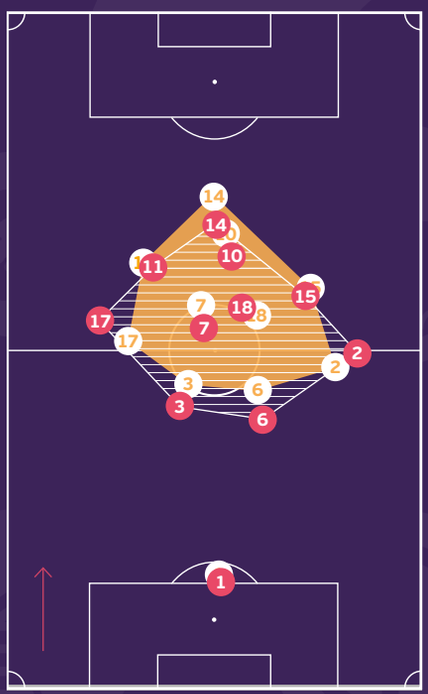
AVERAGE AGE
25.2

CARDS
3 0

SHAPE

Example: v Northern Ireland (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | MARTIN SJÖGREN



BORN: 27/04/1977, Gimo (SWE)
NATIONALITY: Swedish
HEAD COACH: From 19/12/2016 to 19/07/2022

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	6	1	0	5	17%
Including qualifying	12	7	0	5	58%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION
54%
Max. 65% v Northern Ireland (GS)
Min. 36% v England (GS)
Rank: 4

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	33%
Middle third	50%
Attacking third	17%

454
PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 544 v Austria (GS)
Min. 298 v England (GS)
Rank: 4

80%
PASS ACCURACY
Max. 85% v N. Ireland (GS)
Min. 74% v England (GS)
Rank: 4=

PASS DISTANCE

Long	36 (8% of total)	Rank: 14
Medium	173 (38%)	Rank: 6
Short	246 (54%)	Rank: 2

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	10	7=

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	140.7	11
Pressure regains	25.7	10

DISTANCE COVERED
110.1 km
Max. 112.8 km v Austria (GS)
Min. 107.1 km v England (GS)
Rank: 12

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Caroline Graham Hansen	1	6	2	1.2
2 Frida Maanum	1	5	4	0.9
3 Guro Reiten	1	3	1	0.3

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On target; xG = Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Maren Mjelde	187	155	86%	42%
2 Ingrid Syrstad Engen	147	108	82%	40%
3 Frida Maanum	123	105	90%	31%

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

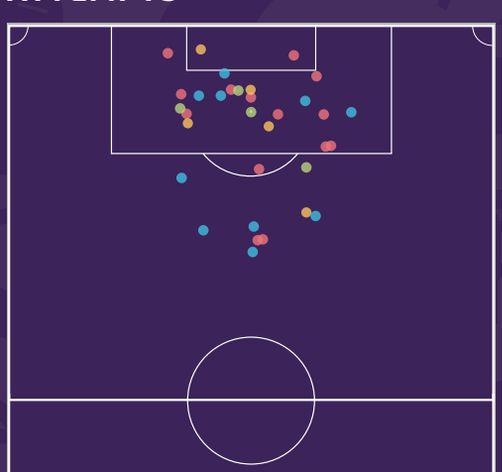
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Guro Reiten	1	3	1.1
2 Ada Hegerberg	1	2	0.3
3 Caroline Graham Hansen	0	7	0.6

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Ingrid Syrstad Engen	62	18	4	4
2 Julie Blakstad	59	20	11	7
3 Tuva Hansen	36	18	4	3

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



4 **GOALS**
1.33 per match; Rank: 7=

4.5 **EXPECTED GOALS (xG)**
1.5 per match; Rank: 9

33 **ATTEMPTS**
11 per match; Rank: 12

14 **ON TARGET**
4.7 per match; Rank: 9=

GOALS	12%
SAVED	30%
BLOCKED	15%
WOODWORK	0%
OFF TARGET	42%

KEY FEATURES

- Variations on 1-4-2-3-1 with compact 1-4-4-2, high or midfield defending
- Emphasis on passing game with full-backs up to support wide attackers
- 10 Graham Hansen the free spirit linking units, driving forward with ball
- 14 Hegerberg the target striker; good movement, hold-up play, runs in depth
- Set out to press high with front two disturbing build-up by centre-backs
- Energetic midfield block the platform for rapid attacks following regains
- Physically strong defenders shielded by midfielders 7 Engen, 18 Maanum
- Fast counterattacking; dangerous well-drilled set-play structures in both boxes

Portugal

GROUP C			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
SUI D 2-2	NED L 3-2	SWE L 5-0			

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Inês Pereira	2	180		
12	Patricia Morais	1	90		
22	Rute Costa				
DEFENDERS					
2	Catarina Amado	3	215		
3	Alícia Correia				
4	Sílvia Rebelo	1	6		
5	Joana Marchão	3	210		
15	Carole Costa	3	264	1	1
19	Diana Gomes	3	270	1	
MIDFIELDERS					
7	Vanessa Marques	1	4		
8	Andreia Norton	3	264		
11	Tatiana Pinto	3	259		1
13	Fátima Pinto	3	65		
14	Dolores Silva	3	212		
20	Francisca Nazareth	3	95		
21	Andreia Faria	1	33		
FORWARDS					
6	Suzane Pires				
9	Ana Borges	3	257		
10	Jéssica Silva	3	263	1	
16	Diana Silva	3	266	1	
17	Lucia Alves				
18	Carolina Mendes	1	4		
23	Telma Encarnação	2	13		

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

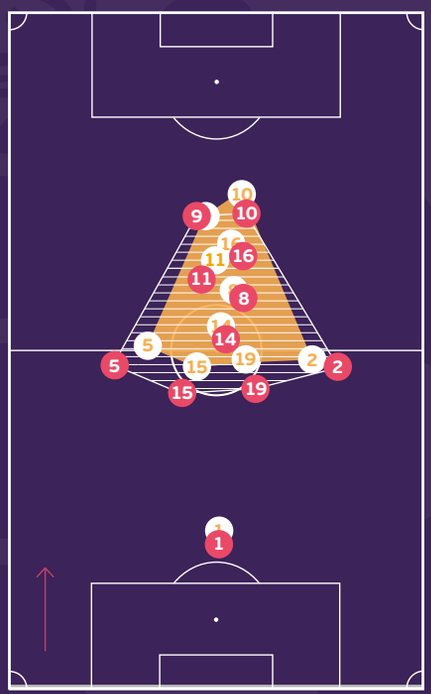
AVERAGE AGE 26.3

CARDS 4 0

SHAPE

Example: v Switzerland (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | FRANCISCO NETO



BORN: 11/07/1981, Mortágua (POR)
NATIONALITY: Portuguese
HEAD COACH: Since 25/02/2014

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	6	1	1	4	17%
Including qualifying	26	11	6	9	42%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 47%

Max. 57% v Switzerland (GS)
Min. 38% v Netherlands (GS)
Rank: 9=

POSSESSION POSITION

First third	34%
Middle third	50%
Attacking third	16%

343 PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 456 v Switzerland (GS)
Min. 283 v Netherlands (GS)
Rank: 13

75% PASS ACCURACY
Max. 79% v Switzerland (GS)
Min. 70% v Netherlands (GS)
Rank: 9

PASS DISTANCE*

Long	40 (12% of total)	Rank: 9=
Medium	140 (41%)	Rank: 10=
Short	163 (48%)	Rank: 14

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	9.4	4=

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	146.3	9
Pressure regains per 90	24	13

DISTANCE COVERED

103.3 km

Max. 107.3 km v Netherlands (GS)
Min. 96.0 v km v Sweden (GS)
Rank: 15

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Diana Silva	1	6	4	0.8
2 Jéssica Silva	1	5	2	0.5
3 Diana Gomes	1	3	2	1.1

G= Goals; S= Shots; OT= On target; xG= Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Diana Gomes	145	93	80%	46%
2 Carole Costa	123	87	81%	33%
3 Joana Marchão	101	78	73%	45%

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

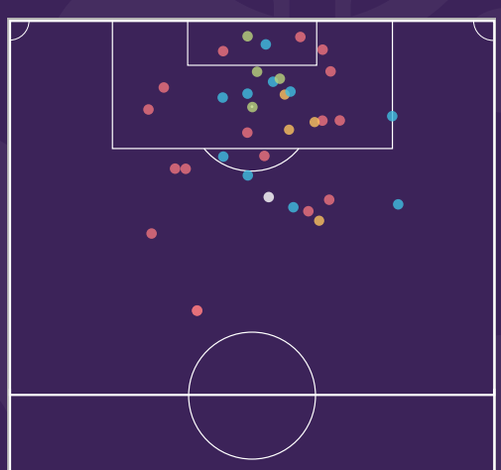
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Carole Costa	1	0	0.3
2 Tatiana Pinto	1	0	0.1
3 Joana Marchão	0	6	0.3

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Andreia Norton	62	20	7	6
2 Tatiana Pinto	62	18	6	1
3 Jéssica Silva	60	17	5	2

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



4 GOALS
1.33 per match; Rank: 7=

4.0 EXPECTED GOALS (xG)
1.3 per match; Rank: 10=

34 ATTEMPTS
11.3 per match; Rank: 11

14 ON TARGET
4.7 per match; Rank: 9=

GOALS	11%
SAVED	29%
BLOCKED	11%
WOODWORK	3%
OFF TARGET	46%

KEY FEATURES

- 1-4-4-2 using midfield diamond with switches to more classic 1-4-3-3
- 10 Silva the attacking reference, driving at opponents with solo skills
- Extensive use of long ball to 10 Silva on right after patient play along defence line
- More controlled combination play through thirds when in 1-4-3-3 set-up
- Frequent high pressing, notably when opposing keeper tried to play out
- Mainly mid-block pressing; striker on centre-backs, wingers on full-backs
- Zonal defence at set plays; rarely won first contact in aerial contests
- High level of technique in all departments; quick feet, fluent movements

Spain

GROUP B			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
FIN W 4-1	GER L 2-0	DEN W 1-0	ENG L 2-1* *After extra time		

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Lola Gallardo				
13	Sandra Paños	4	390		
23	Misa Rodríguez				
DEFENDERS					
2	Ona Batlle	4	390		
3	Laia Aleixandri	4	158		
4	Irene Paredes	4	390	1	
5	Ivana Andrés				
15	Leila Ouahabi	3	196		
16	Mapi León	4	390		2
20	Andrea Pereira				
MIDFIELDERS					
6	Aitana Bonmatí	4	379	1	
7	Irene Guerrero	2	67		
8	Mariona Caldentey	4	364	1	1
12	Patri Guijarro	4	390		
18	Teresa Abelleira	1	71		
FORWARDS					
9	Esther González	3	201	1	
10	Athenea del Castillo	4	186		1
11	Marta Cardona	4	121	1	
14	Amaiur Sarriegi	1	20		
17	Lucía García	3	193	1	
19	Olga Carmona	2	165		1
21	Sheila García	4	187		
22	Clàudia Pina	2	32		

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

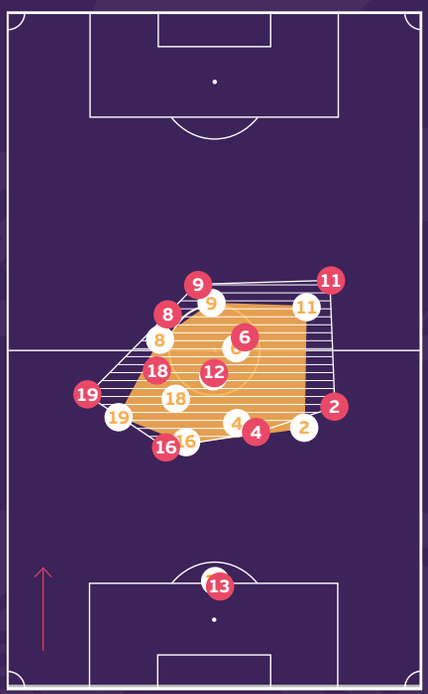
AVERAGE AGE
25.1

CARDS
4 0

SHAPE

Example: v England (QF)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | JORGE VILDA



BORN: 07/07/1981, Madrid (ESP)
NATIONALITY: Spanish
HEAD COACH: Since 30/07/2015

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	8	3	1	4	38%
Including qualifying	24	18	2	4	75%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION
68%
Max. 76% v Finland (GS)
Min. 57% v England (QF)
Rank: 1

POSSESSION POSITION*

First third	23%
Middle third	53%
Attacking third	25%

622
PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 709 v Denmark (GS)
Min. 484 v England (QF)
Rank: 1

86%
PASS ACCURACY
Max. 88% v Finland (GS)
Min. 83% v Germany (GS)
Rank: 1

PASS DISTANCE*

Long	32 (5% of total)	Rank: 16
Medium	218 (35%)	Rank: 1
Short	373 (60%)	Rank: 1

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	7.5	1

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	113	16
Pressure regains	23.5	14

DISTANCE COVERED
117.2 km
Max. 145.0 km v England (QF)
Min. 107.4 km v Finland (GS)
Rank: 1

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%
**Decimal points account for the extra number and extra 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Mariona Caldentey	1	13	6	1.8
2 Aitana Bonmatí	1	9	2	0.6
3 Esther González	1	8	2	1.0

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On target; xG = Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Mapi León	401	307	89%	39%
2 Irene Paredes	362	277	87%	40%
3 Patri Guijarro	328	257	84%	29%

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

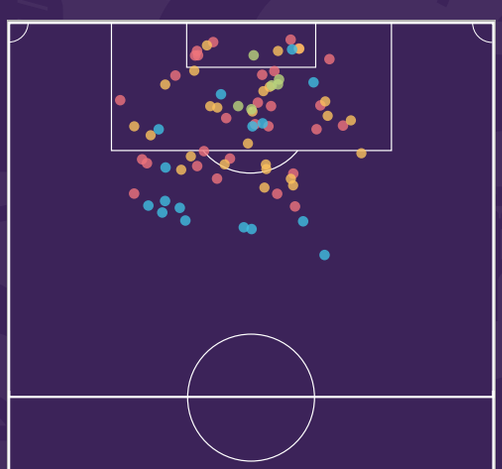
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Mapi León	2	7	0.6
2 Mariona Caldentey	1	12	1.2
3 Olga Carmona	1	1	0.2

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Ona Batlle	62	41	12	4
2 Patri Guijarro	42	24	4	8
3 Mariona Caldentey	41	24	3	5

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



6 **GOALS**
1.5 per match; Rank: 6

8.3 **EXPECTED GOALS (xG)**
2.1 per match; Rank: 6

78 **ATTEMPTS**
19.5 per match; Rank: 2

25 **ON TARGET**
6.3 per match; Rank: 5

GOALS	8%
SAVED	24%
BLOCKED	31%
WOODWORK	0%
OFF TARGET	37%

KEY FEATURES

- 1-4-3-3 with wingers, full-backs giving maximum width to attacking
- Possession game; outstanding individual awareness and technique in tight spaces
- Fluent combination game; short passing, long diagonal switches of play
- Excellent off-ball movement, rotations in middle-to-front positions
- Centre-backs strong in defence; creative passing to open game from back
- High collective pressing in numbers; tackles, anticipation, interceptions
- 6 Bonmatí a key linking element; creative passes, 1v1 skill, ability to dictate tempo
- Strong team spirit, work ethic, mental resilience, fidelity to playing philosophy

Sweden

GROUP C			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
NED D 1-1	SUI W 2-1	POR W 5-0	BEL W 1-0	ENG L 4-0	

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Hedvig Lindahl	5	450		
12	Jennifer Falk				
21	Zecira Musovic				
DEFENDERS					
2	Jonna Andersson	3	196	1	1
3	Linda Sembrant	3	202	1	
4	Hanna Glas	4	360		
5	Amanda Nildén	1	90		
6	Magdalena Eriksson	5	414		
7	Emma Kullberg				
13	Amanda Ilestedt	5	415		
14	Nathalie Björn	5	438		1
MIDFIELDERS					
10	Sofia Jakobsson	1	51		
16	Filippa Angeldal	5	344	2	
17	Caroline Seger	3	219		
20	Hanna Bennison	5	81	1	
23	Elin Rubensson	1	12		
FORWARDS					
8	Lina Hurtig	4	173		
9	Kosovare Asllani	5	450	1	3
11	Stina Blackstenius	5	354	1	
15	Rebecka Blomqvist	1	11		
18	Fridolina Rolfö	5	430	1	1
19	Johanna Rytting Kaneryd	5	224		
22	Olivia Schough	1	36		1

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

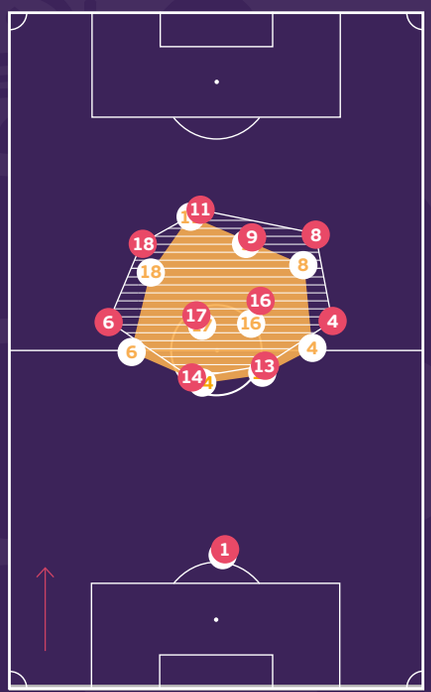
AVERAGE AGE 28.7

CARDS 3 0

SHAPE

Example: v Switzerland (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | PETER GERHARDSSON



BORN: 22/08/1959, Uppsala (SWE)
NATIONALITY: Swedish
HEAD COACH: Since 01/09/2017

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	5	3	1	1	60%
Including qualifying	13	10	2	1	77%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 51%

Max. 55% v Switzerland (GS)
Min. 43% v England (SF)
Rank: 8

POSSESSION POSITION*

First third	21%
Middle third	54%
Attacking third	26%

397 PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 491 v Switzerland (GS)
Min. 310 v Portugal (GS), England (SF)
Rank: 9

76% PASS ACCURACY
Max. 81% v Netherlands (GS)
Min. 71% v Portugal (GS)
Rank: 7=

PASS DISTANCE

Long	39 (10% of total)	Rank: 11
Medium	146 (37%)	Rank: 9
Short	212 (53%)	Rank: 7

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	9.4	4=

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	153.6	8
Pressure regains per 90	26.8	9

DISTANCE COVERED

110.6 km

Max. 114.5 km v Netherlands (GS)
Min. 106.7 km v Portugal (GS)
Rank: 11

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Filippa Angeldal	2	10	4	0.9
2 Stina Blackstenius	1	18	12	4.1
3 Fridolina Rolfö	1	15	4	1.4

G= Goals; S= Shots; OT= On target; xG= Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Nathalie Björn	240	152	80%	48%
2 Amanda Ilestedt	216	153	80%	46%
3 Magdalena Eriksson	209	138	77%	47%

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

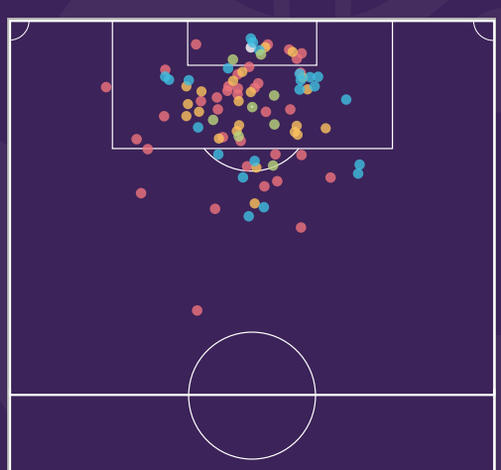
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Kosovare Asllani	3	10	1.9
2 Nathalie Björn	1	7	0.6
3 Fridolina Rolfö	1	6	1.5

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Kosovare Asllani	146	40	7	1
2 Filippa Angeldal	76	23	2	2
3 Hanna Glas	71	24	5	7

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS

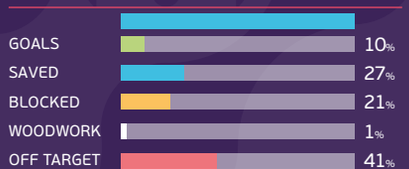


9 GOALS (1 own goal)
1.8 per match; Rank: 5

11.8 EXPECTED GOALS (xG)
2.4 per match; Rank: 3

89 ATTEMPTS
17.8 per match; Rank: 5

33 ON TARGET
6.6 per match; Rank: 4



KEY FEATURES

- Generally 1-4-2-3-1; 1-3-4-3 v Dutch; compact 1-4-4-2 high defending
- High-tempo combination game, aiming to play mostly in opponents' half
- 9 Asllani linking attacks; forward passing, 1v1, shots, delivery of all set plays
- 11 Blackstenius the mobile, fast target striker; finishing ability, aerial power
- Aggressive high press on the ball; well-organised narrow midfield block
- Long-range shooting by central midfielders pushing up to support attack
- Creative, dangerous set plays; well-delivered with second-phase support
- Athletic team able to sustain high tempo; strong work and team ethics

Switzerland

GROUP C			QUARTER-FINALS	SEMI-FINALS	FINALS
POR D 2-2	SWE L 2-1	NED L 4-1			

SQUAD

		App	Min	G	A
GOALKEEPERS					
1	Gaëlle Thalmann	3	270		
12	Livia Peng				
21	Seraina Friedli				
DEFENDERS					
2	Julia Stierli	1	32		
4	Rachel Rinast	1	31		
5	Noelle Maritz	3	270		
14	Rahel Kiwic	2	122	1	
15	Luana Bühler	2	148		
18	Viola Calligaris	3	270		
19	Eseosa Aigbogun	3	207		
MIDFIELDERS					
3	Lara Marti	1	16		
7	Riola Xhemaili	1	18		
8	Sandy Maendly	3	200		
11	Coumba Sow	3	252	1	
13	Lia Wälti	3	262		
16	Sandrine Mauron	3	30		
FORWARDS					
6	Géraldine Reuteler	3	238	1	
9	Ana-Maria Crnogorčević	3	270		
10	Ramona Bachmann	3	252	1	2
17	Svenja Fölmli	1	32		
20	Fabienne Humm	2	19		
22	Nadine Riesen	1	31		
23	Meriame Terchoun				

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

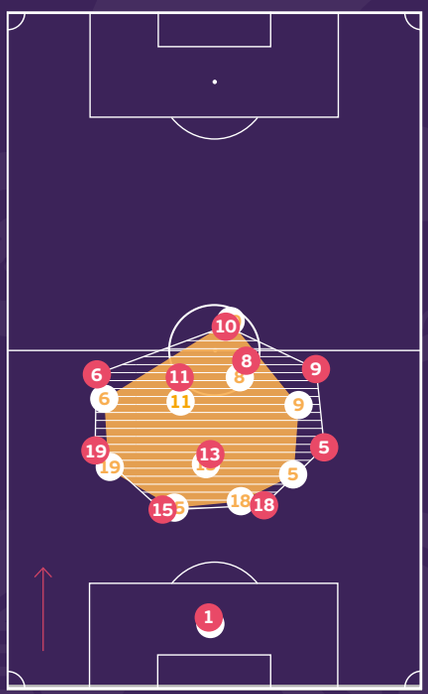
AVERAGE AGE 27

CARDS 3 0

SHAPE

Example: v Sweden (GS)

3 In possession 3 Out of possession



COACH | NILS NIELSEN



BORN: 03/11/1971, Nuuk, Greenland (DEN)
NATIONALITY: Danish
HEAD COACH: Since 01/12/2018

UEFA EURO matches	Total	W	D	L	Win%
Final tournament	9	3	2	4	33%
Including qualifying	27	15	6	6	56%

AVERAGES

POSSESSION 46%

Max. 50% v Netherlands (GS)
Min. 43% v Portugal (GS)
Rank: 11

POSSESSION POSITION*

First third	52%
Middle third	38%
Attacking third	11%

393
PASSES ATTEMPTED
Max. 415 v Sweden (GS)
Min. 350 v Portugal (GS)
Rank: 10

72%
PASS ACCURACY
Max. 80% v Netherlands (GS)
Min. 68% v Sweden (GS)
Rank: 11=

PASS DISTANCE*

Long	42 (11% of total)	Rank: 8
Medium	140 (36%)	Rank: 10=
Short	211 (54%)	Rank: 8

PASSES PER DEFENSIVE ACTION	Average	Rank
	13	11

PRESSURE	Average	Rank
Pressures per 90	190.3	1
Pressure regains	35.7	3

DISTANCE COVERED
111.9 km
Max. 112.9 km v Sweden (GS)
Min. 111.0 km v Netherlands (GS)
Rank: 9

*Decimal points account for the missing 1%

PLAYER STATISTICS

Where totals are equal, rank is decided by next value

GOALS	G	S	OT	xG
1 Ramona Bachmann	1	7	2	0.3
2 Coumba Sow	1	6	3	1.0
3 Géraldine Reuteler	1	4	2	0.5

G = Goals; S = Shots; OT = On target; xG = Expected goals

PASSES	ATT	R	S%	PF%
1 Lia Wälti	127	78	84%	29%
2 Viola Calligaris	124	84	77%	44%
3 Luana Bühler	116	93	85%	43%

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

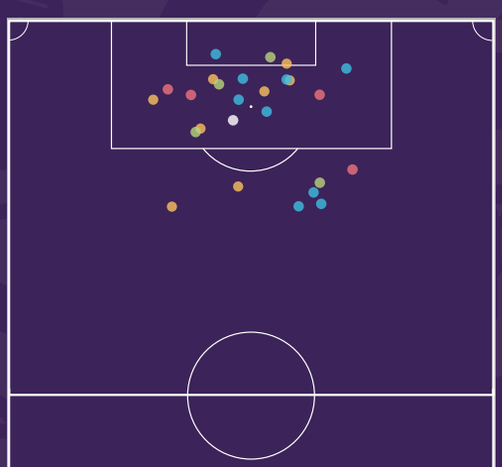
CHANCE CREATION	A	KP	xA
1 Ramona Bachmann	2	3	0.9
2 Sandy Maendly	0	3	0.1
3 Fabienne Humm	0	1	0.5

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

DEFENDING	P	BR	TW	I
1 Coumba Sow	76	18	3	2
2 Géraldine Reuteler	68	20	11	5
3 Lia Wälti	64	24	6	9

P= Pressures; BR= Balls recovered; TW= Tackles won; I= Interceptions

ATTEMPTS



4 GOALS
1.33 per match; Rank: 7=

2.3 EXPECTED GOALS (xG)
0.8 per match; Rank: 13

26 ATTEMPTS
8.7 per match; Rank: 13

13 ON TARGET
4.3 per match; Rank: 11

GOALS	15%
SAVED	33%
BLOCKED	30%
WOODWORK	4%
OFF TARGET	19%

KEY FEATURES

- 1-4-1-4-1 the default setting with 13 Wälti as single screening midfielder
- Wide midfielders working hard in both directions, forming 1-4-3-3 in attack
- Both full-backs active in attack, notably 19 Aigbogun on left flank
- 10 Bachmann the skilful lone striker; speed, directness, hold-up play
- Well-structured defending; ready to press forward from mid or high block
- Goalkeeper quick to cover spaces when holding high defensive line
- Defenders strong in duels, tackles, shot-blocking, dealing with set plays
- Lines well connected in hardworking unit with spirit and commitment

ROLL OF HONOUR



England enjoy their moment

2022	ENGLAND
2017	Netherlands
2013	Germany
2009	Germany
2005	Germany
2001	Germany
1997	Germany
1995	Germany
1993	Norway
1991	Germany
1989	West Germany
1987	Norway
1984	Sweden

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UEFA's technical team at the final (from left to right): Frank Ludolph, Jarmo Matikainen, Hope Powell, Anne Noë, Vera Pauw, Gemma Grainger, Jozef Záhorský and Graham Turner

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