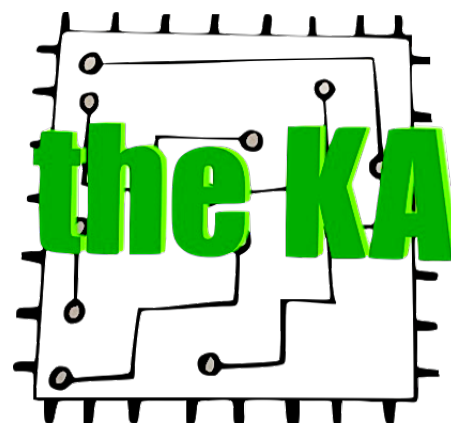**the KA Football Club Global Rating Procedure (Excerpt)**

Adopted and accepted 05/24/2019
version 5.22 (20/01/2020)
version based on Equilibrium 2.0

Vancouver, BC, CA / Warsaw, PL, EU

§ 1 General Principles & Terms

1. Sources

This document is an excerpt from "LEVEL FOOTBALL CAREER" General Regulation (**LFC General Regulation**) and the KA Football Leagues & Club Global Ratings Regulation (**the KA Regulation**) and includes last amendments introduced within the scope of the KA Equilibrium 2.0 [1].

2. Rating Periods

The KA Football Club Global Rating is set every quarter.

3. Tiers & Classes

CLUBS			LEAGUES		
TIER	*CLASS*	**Mark**	**TIER**	*CLASS*	**Range**
HIGH			WORLD		
	High Supreme	★★★★★★		*World Ultimate*	
	Primary High	★★★★★		*World Top*	
MASTER			CONTINENTAL		
	Grand Master	★★★★		*Upper Continental*	
	Principal Master	★★★		*Prime Continental*	**the Chamber**
	Master Standard	★★		*Lower Continental*	
PRO ATHLETIC			INTER-ZONE		
	Upper Athletic	★☆		*Upper Inter-Zone*	
	Advanced Athletic	★		*Middle Inter-Zone*	
	Qualified Athletic	☆		*Lowe Inter-Zone*	
REGULAR ATHLETIC			DOMESTIC		
	the Bench Class	~		*Intermediate*	
	the Scarf Class	≈		*Secondary*	**the Antechamber**
	the Pitch Class	⌗		*Elementary*	**the Yard**

---

[1] The KA Equilibrium 2.0 is the new complete system that includes solutions that maximally exclude discretionary scoring of leagues and clubs. The rules and algorithms implemented in the system, in a more adequate and objective way, reflect the reputation of football leagues and clubs. They also increase positioning stability and take greater account of the continental reputation relative to the global perspective. The new system allow to adopt rating rules to the changing league environment. The Equilibrium 2.0 system includes new solutions as well as systematizes changes introduced to the LFC 1.0 system (2017-2019), which was created on the basis of the SELECT 0.0 system (2010-2017); the list of changes in Equilibrium 2.0: https://www.kickalgor.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Equilibrium-2.0-eng.pdf

4. General Procedure of Allocation

Procedure of allocation clubs to tiers and classes starts from the Chamber (High, Master and Pro Athletic Tiers), and then clubs which are not classified to the Chamber can be assigned to the Bench Class. If they are not allocated under the Bench Class the next step is applying the rules for qualification to the Scarf Class. When club does not meet criteria for the Chamber and the Antechamber it is placed in the last class (and collective position), which covers all clubs not included in the upper classes (the Pitch Class). Clubs qualify to the Chamber are located in the Rating first before clubs of the Antechamber. Clubs of the Pitch Class are set on the one last collective place.

5. Basic Definitions

League Table (Milestone League Table) — is understood as the final table (Final Table) or table set in the middle of the season (Half-Season Table). In the Final Table, teams relegated to lower league are not included, and at the same time the teams that have been promoted are taken into account. In the case where the league competition model provides for play-off / knockout matches — the League Table is set for the needs of the KA Rating according to appropriate separated rules. However, when the KA Rating is determined as at June 30 or December 31 and the last League Table defined in accordance with the preceding sentences would be determined in the previous calendar quarter or earlier, and there is no possibility establish the League Table according to those rules — then the League Table is considered to be the current league table, respectively, as at June 30 or December 31.

Materiality Index (MI) — means the number determined for a concerned list of countries or leagues as well as for other lists established under the KA System as the arithmetic mean of points obtained respectively by all that countries, leagues or assigned to records on the list; countries, leagues and other entries with a score of 0 (zero) or fewer points are not taken into account when calculating the average.

Higher Materiality Index (HMI) — means the number specified for a concerned list of countries or leagues, as well as for other lists established in the KA system as the arithmetic mean of points obtained respectively by all countries, leagues or other items (records), which received the same or higher result than the Materiality Index.

Lower Materiality Index (LMI) — means the number specified for a concerned list of countries or leagues, as well as for other lists established in the KA system as the arithmetic mean of points obtained respectively by all countries, leagues or other items (records), which received lower result than the Materiality Index; countries, leagues and other entries with a score of 0 (zero) or fewer points are not taken into account when calculating the average.

Relative Points Score (RPS) — means the converted points score from any ranking or list within the KA System according to the formula:

$$PV \div SFRL \cdot 10.000$$

where:
PV - a points value assigned in ranking or list to a specific record
SPRL - the sum of all points in ranking or list assigned to all records

Basic the KA System Coefficients are multipurpose key values, composed of **Maximum Coefficient**, **Minimum Coefficient** and **Chamber Relevant Factor**. Every season, the exact values of the Maximum Coefficient and the Minimum Coefficient are established according to special algorithms. The standard worth of the Maximum Coefficient is 1.5, and for the Minimum Coefficient is 0.5. If the Maximum Coefficient is increased, parallelly the Minimum Coefficient is reduced. If the difference between the Maximum Coefficient and the Minimum Coefficient (**the KA Rating Extent**) become much wider then 1 (one) it means the disproportion between the strength of the top segment of club football and the bottom segment is growing. The Chamber Relevant

Factor is the resultant value and is the sum of the Maximum Coefficient and five times the Minimum Coefficient - divided by 6 (six).[2]

§ 2 Qualification for the Chamber

1. National Algorithm (the Chamber)

Clubs that holding in the League Table, a place not lower than those designated by the League Threshold are qualified for the Chamber. E.g. if the Threshold is 3 (three) this means that clubs holding from 1 (first) to 3 (third) place qualify for the High, Master or Pro Athletic classes (the Chamber).

The League Threshold, based on the KA League Points in the KA Football Leagues Global Rating, is assigned to every league (taking into account the rating of the league and the number of clubs). The League Threshold for the best leagues is usually equal to the number of teams involved in the league. For the lower-ranked leagues the League Threshold is 0 (zero).

Additionally, some of leagues **have the "plus" sign in the League Threshold,** which means that the qualification for the Chamber is also awarded to the winner of domestic cup. If the winner of the cup has already qualification according to the Threshold rules thus the League Threshold is increased by 1 (one). However, the League Threshold cannot be higher than the number of clubs participating in the league. But If, the 2nd level division from the same country is in the Chamber, then League Threshold increases in this 2nd level league.

Some of the 2nd level division have the League Threshold „0+". It means that no clubs from that division, in principle, can be qualified for the Chamber but the winner of the domestic cup, if it participates in this 2nd level league, seizes the seat in the Chamber. As well as in the case when the League Threshold of the top level league from the same country is equal to the number of teams involved in this top level league, and the winner of the cup is from this top league — the first positioned club in this 2nd level league get the qualification.

The League Threshold can be find in the KA Football Leagues Global Rating table as last digits inserted in the KA Rate Code.[3]

the KA Rate Code:

CTP_1.092_3+

_____ _____ _____

class name   the KA League Coefficient   **the League Threshold**

---

[2] For the season 2018/2019 the Maximum Coefficient is 1,598, and the Minimum Coefficient is 0,415. For the season 2019/2020 the Maximum Coefficient is 1,576, and the Minimum Coefficient is 0,436.

[3] For season 2019/2020 the League Thresholds can be find on https://www.kickalgor.com/football-leagues/the-ka-football-leagues-global-rating-for-2019-20/the-ka-football-leagues-global-rating-2019-20-table/

List of the League Thresholds set for the season 2018/2019 (above zero):

ENG	20+	ARG	4+	SRB	1+	SVK	1
ESP	20+	DEN	2+	KSA	1+	ITA2	0+
ITA	20+	AUT	2+	CHN	1+	URU	1
GER	18+	CRO	2+	NOR	1+	GER2	0+
FRA	16+	SUI	2+	CYP	1	KAZ	1
RUS	6+	USA	3+	ISR	1	FRA2	0+
POR	5+	ENG2	7+	BUL	1	SVN	1
BEL	4+	CZE	2+	ROU	1	KOR	1
TUR	5+	GRE	2+	AZE	1	CHI	1
UKR	3+	SCO	2+	BLR	1	ECU	1
MEX	4+	SWE	2+	ESP2	1+	IRN	1
NED	3+	POL	2+	PAR	1	PER	1
BRA	3+	COL	2+	JPN	1	CRC	1

There are special separate rules for cases where: (1) the season is divided into parts, and the winner of the part receives a title or trophy equivalent to the championship or close to the championship (2) the winner of the national cup or similar kind of competition participates in the league of another country.

2. Continental Algorithm (the Chamber)

The Continental Algorithm takes into account the position of a club in **the KA Continental Competitions Club Ranking**[4] and the original points accrued in these ranking.

The competitions taken into account for the KA Continental Competitions Club Rankings are: AFC Champions League, AFC Cup, CAF Champions League, CAF Confederation Cup, CONCACAF Champions League, CONCACAF League, Leagues Cup, CFU Club Champions' Cup, Copa Libertadores, Copa Sudamericana, OFC Champions League, UEFA Champions League and UEFA Europa League.

Continental Qualification by the Zero Degree

Clubs which in the KA Continental Competitions Club Ranking scored not lower than the Higher Materiality Index for the KA Club Continental Ranking multiplied by the difference between the

---

number 2 (two) and **the Virtual Performance Index of Federation (VIF)**[5] are qualified for the Chamber.

Club keeps the status of „Zero Degree Qualification" for the next 3 following quarterly rankings regardless of whether it meets the criteria for such qualification.

<u>Continental Qualification by the 1st Degree</u>

Clubs which in the KA Continental Competitions Club Ranking scored not lower than the Materiality Index for the KA Club Continental Ranking multiplied by the difference between the number 2 (two) and the Virtual Performance Index of Federation (VIF) are qualified for the Chamber, as long as the club appears in the league belonging to the Chamber.

3. Level Football Career Status (LFC Status) & Post Status Clubs (PS Clubs)

Clubs qualified by the National Algorithms or the 1st Degree Continental Algorithms obtain LFC Status.

Club that lost the status of the LFC Club is qualified to the Chamber in the next 3 (three) quarterly editions of the Rating, as long as the club appears in the league belonging to the Chamber (PS Clubs).

§ 3 Allocation of Clubs in the Chamber

1. The KA Club Coefficient

The KA Club Coefficient decides, as a rule, about the quarterly position in the KA Global Football Club Rating. Clubs are sorted in descending order according to the value of the KA Club Coefficient.[6]

The KA Club Coefficient, in principle, is not calculated for clubs who have not been qualified to the Chamber. In such case the coefficient is equal to the Minimum Coefficient.[7]

2. Calculation of the Coefficient

The Coefficient is calculated according to the formula:

$$\frac{IC3 \cdot 3 + tKLC \cdot 2 + DC2}{6}$$

where:
IC3 - Inter-Continental Club Coefficient
tKLC — the KA League Coefficient
DC2 - Domestic Club Coefficient

3. Inter-Continental Club Coefficient (IC3)

---

[5] There are two basic indexes set every season for continental federations (confederations) from the perspective of club football: Power Index of Federation (PIF) and Virtual Performance Index of Federation (VIF). The indexes for the 2018/2019 season are the following: AFC (7,23% / 34,28%), CAF (2,73% / 19,80%), CONCACAF (5,87% / 26,77%), CONMEBOL (7,77% / 49,73%), OFC (0,29% / 5,12%), UEFA (76,11% / 100,00%).

[6] the KA Club Coefficient is not calculated to the very low ranked clubs, and it is equal to the Minimal Coefficient.

[7] the KA Club Coefficient however, is calculated, regardless of qualifications for the Chamber, firstly for clubs from leagues belonging to the Chamber, secondly for clubs that have obtained continental qualification for the Bench Class.

The factor IC3 is a combination of points collected by club in the KA Continental Competitions Club Ranking[8] and continent indexes: **the Virtual Performance Index of Federation (VIF)** and **the Power Index of Federation (PIF)**[9], to which the club belongs.

The base value of IC3 is subject to limited correction according to **Attraction & Impact Factors** Procedure - AIF (Club FI2). Under the AIF Procedure most influential clubs are selected, which had the biggest impact on results of last completed FIFA World Cup and continental championship of national teams.[10]

The best clubs in the KA Continental Club Competitions Rankings have following IC3 on December 31, 2019:

Club	Continent	IC3
Lekhwiya/Al-Duhail	AFC	1.590
Wydad Casablanca	CAF	1.117
UANL	CONCACAF	1,572
River Plate	CONMEBOL	1.582
Auckland City	OFC	0.439
Barcelona	UEFA	2.390

4. the KA League Coefficient

The KA League Coefficient arises from **the KA Global Football Leagues Rating** determined annually for the season.

The KA League Coefficient can be find in rating table as four middle digits inserted in the KA Rate Code.[11]

the KA Rate Code:

CTP_1.092_3+
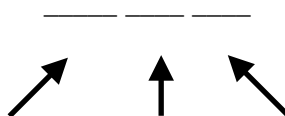
class name   **the KA League Coefficient**   the League Threshold

---

[8] See footnote no. 4.

[9] See footnote no. 5.

[10] As of September 30, 2019, there are 231 clubs selected according to AIF Procedure. Positive adjustment was between 0,001 - 0,03 pts. The most influential club was Manchester City FC, with 29 players have been attending in the last completed key tournaments of national teams. Adjustment was applied first time to the Club Global Rating as of 30 September 2019.

[11] For season 2019/2020 the KA League Coefficients can be find on https://www.kickalgor.com/football-leagues/the-ka-football-leagues-global-rating-for-2019-20/the-ka-football-leagues-global-rating-2019-20-table/

List of the KA League Coefficients set for the season 2018/2019 (above the Minimal Coefficient):

ENG	1.598	ARG	1.000
ESP	1.552	DEN	0.955
ITA	1.506	AUT	0.910
GER	1.460	CRO	0.865
FRA	1.414	SUI	0.820
RUS	1.368	USA	0.775
POR	1.322	ENG2	0.730
BEL	1.276	CZE	0.685
TUR	1.230	GRE	0.640
UKR	1.184	SCO	0.595
MEX	1.138	SWE	0.550
NED	1.092	POL	0.505
BRA	1.046	COL	0.460

5.   Domestic Club Coefficient (DC2)

DC2 refers to the club's current position in the League Table.

The team holding the first place in the League Table is assigned the value of **the Maximum Coefficient**, the last team — **the Minimum Coefficient**, and for the others the proportionally.

Exact formula for DC2 is as follows:

$$MaxC - (LTP - 1) \cdot \frac{tKRE}{LTNC - 1}$$

where:
MaxC - the Maximum Coefficient
LTP - position holding by team in the League Table
tKRE — the KA Rating Extent
LTNC - number of clubs in the League Table

DC2, in principle, is not calculated for clubs who have not been qualified to the Chamber. In such case the DC2 is equal to the Minimum Coefficient, regardless of the current position of club in the League Table[12].

6.   Calculation the KA Club Coefficient for clubs of lower divisions

---

[12] DC2, however, is calculated, regardless of qualifications for the Chamber, firstly for clubs from leagues belonging to the Chamber, secondly for some clubs that have obtained continental qualification for the Bench, and they come from leagues, which received a specified level of significance according to a separate algorithm.

Clubs playing in the 3rd level divisions or lower are not admitted to the Rating[13]. The exception is the clubs from the lower level league if the directly upper level league from the same country belongs to the Chamber.[14]

For Clubs participating in the 2nd level leagues belonging to the Chamber, the value of the Club Coefficient shall not be greater then value determined using the formula:

$$\frac{IC3}{2} + ((\frac{tKLC1st}{3} + \frac{MinC}{6}) - 1{,}1 \cdot LTP \cdot \frac{tKRE}{LTNC - 1})$$

where:
IC3 - Inter-Continental Club Coefficient
tKLC1st — the KA League Coefficient of 1st level league from the same country
MinC - the Minimum Coefficient
LTP - position holding by team in the League Table
tKRE — the KA Rating Extent
LTNC - number of clubs in the League Table

If the lower level league has status of Qualified Competition of Lower Division[15], then instead of the number "1.1" used in the above formula, the other number shall apply, which is number 1 enlarged by 1/10 difference between the KA League Coefficient of the highest division and the KA League Coefficient of the lower division from the same country, however not higher than 1,1.

The special separated rules are applied for clubs from the 3rd or lower level leagues, if these leagues belong to the Chamber or such clubs having Continental Qualification.

7. FIFA Club World Cup Points

According to the results in **the FIFA Club World Cup** (FCWC) some clubs can obtain slight increase of the value of the KA Club Coefficient (FCWC factor)[16].

Points enlargement is calculated according to a method similar to the ELO model, under to the following formula:

$$0{,}01 \cdot IDG \cdot (MO - EMO)$$

where:
IDG - Index Difference Goals (DG)
MO - Match Outcome
EMO - Expected Match Outcome

IDG
if DG (Difference Goals) is 0 or 1, IDG = 1
if DG is 2, IDG = 1,5
if DG is larger then 2, IDG = $\dfrac{11 + DG}{8}$
note: IDG is the same for both teams

---

[13] the Rating also does not include youth, reserve or similar kind of teams, even they are in the top leagues.

[14] At the season 2019/2020 there are not cases of 3rd or lower level leagues belonging to the Chamber.

[15] Qualified Competition of the Lower Division - is a category used in the algorithm applicable in the KA Football Leagues Global Rating. It means, in general, such a lower level league with capacity of independent attraction (and it is not only considered as a back room of higher level league). In the 2019/2020 season, such status has only the English EFL Championship.

[16] Following clubs received increase of the coefficient according to the results in the FIFA Club World Cup UAE 2019: Liverpool FC, Flamengo, Monterrey and Espérance ST.

MO
if victory, MO = 1
if draw, MO = 0,5
if loss, MO = 0

EMO

$$EMO = \frac{1}{10^{-RD/HAC} + 1}$$

> *where:*
> *HAC - half amount of clubs rated in the last global club ranking (Chamber & Antechamber Classes)*

$$RD = \frac{RDPos + RDPts}{2} + HT$$

>> *where:*
>> *HT - 1/10 amount of clubs rated in the last global club ranking (Chamber & Antechamber Classes) — for the home team*
>> *RDPos - difference between club positions in the last global club ranking*
>> *RDPts - difference between coefficients of clubs in the last global club ranking, which is calculated according to the formula:*

$$-(ClubCoef - OppClubCoef) \cdot 500$$

>>> *where, the ClubCoef is the KA Club Coefficient of the club, and the OppClubCoef is the KA Club Coefficient of the opposing team*

When the club has the provisional club coefficient (calculated on the basis of sec. 2-6) higher then the FCWC Limiter Value (FLV) then the increase is zero. If after applying the basic increase to provisional club coefficient, the KA Club Coefficient would be greater than FLV, the increase is limited to such an amount that the enlarged coefficient could not be greater than the FLV.

The FLV is calculated is calculated according to the following formula:

$$(HCC - MaxCoef) \cdot \frac{NoCFCWC - 1}{NoCaMC} + MaxCoef$$

where:
HCC - the highest club coefficient amount those assigned provisionally to the clubs in the Rating
MaxCoef - the Maximum Coefficient
NoCFCWC - number of clubs attending in the FCWC having the provisional club coefficient above the Maximum Coefficient
NoCaMC - number of all clubs having the provisional club coefficient above the Maximum Coefficient

The values from all matches of the club are summed up (the same positions and coefficients are taking into consideration in the "RD" factor in the EMO formula during the tournament), and after the tournament, the sum is added to the provisional club coefficient.

The tournament winner, runner-up, 3rd and 4th place teams finally cannot obtain lower result (increase) then the value, which is certain percentage of the Positive Deviation Index[17]. The percentage for the winner is the result of multiplying 1 percentage point, the number of

---

17 the Positive Deviation is a constant difference between the coefficients of subsequent leagues classified in the KA Football Leagues Global Rating (with a coefficient higher than 1); this value usually oscillates around 0.05.

www.kickalgor.com   11 z 18   the KA the Kick Algorithms ™

participating clubs and the number of stages in the tournament, but no more than 100%. For the runner-up the minimal value is 75% of the value assigned to the winner, and for the 3rd & 4th place teams — the value is respectively taken as 50%. For other teams minimal value is 0 (zero).

When winner, runner-up, 3rd or 4th place team received negative summed up score then minimal value mentioned above doesn't apply, but instead finally a club obtains the sum of negative summed up score and certain percentage of "minimal value" corresponding the place which the team has taken, but not less then 0 (zero). The percentage is quotient of the number of matches played by the team, excluding matches determining taking a specific place, other than the first and second, to the number the highest amount of matches, a team in the tournament would have to play out to get the champion cup.

The final increase may not be higher than certain multiplicity of the Positive Deviation Index. The multiplicity is equal to the number of stages minus one.

The factor of increase is used in three consecutive quarterly rankings (taking into account variable Positive Deviation Index, Max Coefficient and FLV). Then during next four quarters the increase is lowering by 25 %, and for the next period of four quarters, and each following period, the increase is lowering by further 25 %, until a value of the increase will be 0 (zero). The process of depreciation shall be interrupted when the new next FCWC tournament (or similar) will start and complete.

If the same club will attend in the next tournament, then the KA Club Coefficient without the last increase is used in the "RDPts" (in the EMO formula), and the position is set as lower position with regard to the actual in the "RDPos" (in the EMO formula), according to the principle, whereby position shall be reduced by 1 (one), for every 0,002 pts of the increase granted recently. Values of coefficients without last increases are used also in the FLV formula.

8. Allocation to Tiers & Classes in the Chamber

TIER	CLASS	Mark	Conditions & Terms (value of the KA Club Coefficient)
HIGH			
	High Supreme	★★★★★★	over the MaxC
	Primary High	★★★★★	over (Av1+MaxC)x50%
MASTER			
	Grand Master	★★★★	over Av1
	Principal Master	★★★	at least value of 1 (one)
	Master Standard	★★	over (Med2+1)x50%
PRO ATHLETIC			
	Upper Athletic	★☆	over Med2
	Advanced Athletic	★	over (Med2+ChRF)x50%
	Qualified Athletic	☆	at least value of ChRF

where:
MaxC - the Maximum Coefficient

Av1 - the value of the <u>av</u>erage smallest the KA Club Coefficient with a value greater than 1 (one) and the largest the KA Club Coefficient less than the Maximum Coefficient assigned to the Chamber clubs
Med2 - is the <u>med</u>ian value calculated for a series of the KA Club Coefficients where they are less than 1 (one) and greater than the Chamber Relevant Factor assigned to the Chamber clubs
ChRF - <u>Ch</u>amber <u>R</u>elevant <u>F</u>actor

Clubs with the KA Club Coefficient **lower then Chamber Relevant Factor** are withdrawal from the Chamber.

Some special separated rules are applied in order to ensure relevant numbers of clubs in every class.

9.   Differentiation

In the case of equal value of the KA Club Coefficients, the position of club is differentiated in accordance with below rules.

The position differentiation takes place by applying the following criteria in the order:
   a)   value of RPS obtained in the KA Federation Competitions Club Ranking increased by AIF factor, multiplied by the Power Index Federation (PIF) — rounded to one decimal places;
   b)   position of the league in the KA Football Leagues Global Rating;
   c)   position in the Country Football Reputability Index[18] ranking with reference to the country of league;
   d)   position holding by team in the League Table[19].

If the above criteria fail, then shall be apply the basic principles of differentiation described in § 6 sec. 4 pts b) to f).

If clubs are from the same league (division) and other proper values are the same, then about the order of the clubs is decided by the order of the clubs in the league, set after the last round, where the position of the clubs can be diversified.

§ 4 the Bench Class Qualification

1.   National Algorithm (the Bench)

<u>National Qualification by the League Threshold</u>

Clubs that holding in the League Table, a place not lower than those designated by the League Threshold multiply by 2 (two) are qualified for the Bench Class. E.g. if the Threshold is 3 (three) this means that clubs holding from 4 (forth) to 6 (sixth) place qualify for the Bench Class.

Number of clubs qualified by the League Threshold rules cannot be larger then number of clubs in the League Table.

In the case of the League Threshold with „0+" — the first positioned club gets qualification to the Bench, unless it received accession to the Chamber.

<u>National Qualification by the Chamber League Status (the Bench Class)</u>

All the clubs from the league belonging to the Chamber, if the directly lower division from the same country is also belonging to the Chamber are qualified for the Bench Class.

---

[18] CFRI Ranking can be find on https://www.kickalgor.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/CFRIeng_4.19.pdf

[19] For the clubs originating in the leagues of the Elementary Class, with the exception of clubs for which the DC2 is calculated this number is equal to 29 (twenty-nine).

National Qualification by the league eligibility for the Intermediate Class

Clubs that holding first position in the League Table of the 1st level leagues belonging to the Intermediate Class are qualified for the Bench Class.

2. Continental Algorithm (the Bench)

Continental Qualification by the 1st Degree (Antechamber)

Clubs which in the KA Continental Competitions Club Ranking scored not lower than the Materiality Index for the KA Club Continental Ranking multiplied by the difference between the number 2 (two) and the Virtual Performance Index of Federation (VIF) are qualified for the Bench Class.

Continental Qualification by the 2nd Degree

Clubs which in the KA Continental Competitions Club Ranking hold places not lower than designated by the number, which is calculated as the product rounded down to the integer of the Virtual Performance Index of Federation (VIF) and number of clubs receiving points in the KA Club Continental Ranking not lower then value of the Materiality Index for the KA Club Continental Ranking are qualified for the Bench Class.

3. LFC Status & Post Status (PS) Qualification (the Bench)

LFC Clubs and PS Clubs having the KA Club Coefficient not lower then value specified in the formula below are qualified for the Bench Class.

$$\frac{MinC + ChRF}{2}$$

where:
MinC - the Minimum Coefficient
ChRF - Chamber Relevant Factor

§ 5 the Scarf Class Qualification

1. National Algorithm (the Scarf)

National Qualification by the League Threshold

Clubs that holding in the League Table, a place not lower than those designated by the League Threshold multiply by 5 (five) are qualified for the Scarf Class. E.g. if the Threshold is 3 (three) this means that clubs holding from 7 (seventh) to 15 (fifteenth) place qualify for the Scarf Class.

Number of clubs qualified by the League Threshold rules cannot be larger then number of clubs in the League Table.

In the case of the League Threshold with „0+" — the clubs positioned from 2 (second) place to 5 (fifth) place get qualification to the Scarf.

National Qualification by the results of the Domestic Cup

The winner of the Domestic Cup, if the league belonging to the Chamber or Intermediate Class is qualify to the Scarf Class.

National Qualification by the Chamber League Status (the Scarf Class)

All the clubs from the league belonging to the Chamber, if the directly lower division from the same country is belonging to the Antechamber are qualified for the Scarf Class.

National Qualification by the league eligibility for the Intermediate Class (the Scarf Class)

Clubs that holding position not lower then 4 (forth) in the League Table of the leagues belonging to the Intermediate Class are qualified for the Scarf Class.

National Qualification by the league eligibility for the Secondary Class

Clubs that holding relevant position in the League Table of the leagues belonging to the Secondary Class are qualified for the Scarf Class.

There are special rules on the basis of which the league shall be mapped to „the relevant position" category. The „relevant position" can be „not lower then 3rd" or „not lower then 2nd" or „the first position".

2. Continental Algorithm (the Scarf)

Continental Qualification by the 3rd Degree

Clubs which in the KA Continental Competitions Club Ranking scored no lower than the Lower Materiality Index for the KA Club Continental Ranking multiplied by the difference between the number 2 (two) and the Virtual Performance Index of Federation (VIF) are qualified for the Scarf Class.

Continental Qualification by the 4th Degree

Clubs which in the KA Continental Competitions Club Ranking hold places not lower than designated by the number, which is calculated as the product rounded down to the integer of the Virtual Performance Index of Federation (VIF) and number of clubs receiving points in the KA Club Continental Ranking not lower then value of the Lower Materiality Index for the KA Club Continental Ranking are qualified for the Scarf Class.

3. Global Qualification Algorithm

FIFA Club World Cup

Clubs entitled to increase the KA Club Coefficient in accordance with §3 sec.7 qualify for the Scarf Class.

AIF Procedure Qualification

Attraction & Impact Factors Procedure (AIF) mainly applies in the KA Football Leagues Global Rating. Similar rules are used for the clubs.

In essence, this means that the club that had a significant number of players on the recently played key national team competitions (FIFA World Cup or continental championships) also receive qualification for the Scarf Class, regardless of whether it meets other parameters[20].

4. LFC Status & Post Status (PS) Qualification (the Scarf)

LFC Clubs and PS Clubs regardless of the value of the KA Club Coefficient are qualified to the Scarf Class.

§ 6 Allocation of Clubs in the Antechamber

1. Structure of Allocation

Antechamber Clubs are place in the KA Football Club Global Rating in such way, that firstly clubs from the Bench Class are placed, and then clubs are located from the Scarf Class.

---

[20] See footnote no. 10.

2. the Antechamber Rating Coefficient - ARC

The KA Club Coefficient is assigned to every club, but in the Antechamber the other numeric value shall decide about positions in the KA Football Club Global Rating (the Antechamber Rating Coefficient - ARC).

3. ARC Formula

The ARC is calculated according to the formula:

$$FCWCI \cdot 1000 + RPS \cdot PIF \cdot 10 + (30 - LTP) \cdot 1{,}5 + (100 - PGL) + \frac{300 - PCFRI}{1000}$$

where:
FCWCI - value of increase in accordance with §3 sec.7 (FIFA Club World Cup)
RPS - Relative Points Score in the KA Continental Competitions Club increased by AIF factor
PIF - Power Index of Federation
LTP - position holding by the club in the League Table[21]
PGL - position holding by the league in the KA Football Leagues Global Rating
PCFRI - position holding by the country of league in the Country Football Reputability Index ranking

There is also special separate rule for establishing value of the LTP for the clubs from the lower level divisions.

4. Differentiation (Antechamber)

The Antechamber Clubs are sorted according to the ARC in descending order. In the case of equal value of the ARC, the position of club is differentiated in accordance with below rules.

The position differentiation takes place by applying the following basic criteria in the order:
   a) LTP factor;
   b) value of RPS obtained in the KA Federation Competitions Club Ranking increased by AIF factor multiplied by the Power Index Federation (PIF);
   c) level of the division, if clubs participated in the same country league system;
   d) present position holding by team in the league, if clubs participated in the same league;
   e) RPS obtained by the country of league in the KA Federation Competitions Leagues Ranking multiplied by the Balanced Index of Federation (BIF)[22];
   f) position in the Country Football Reputability Index ranking with reference to the country of league.

If clubs are from the same league (division) and values mentioned above are the same, then about the order of the clubs is decided by the order of the clubs in the league, set after the last round, where the position of the clubs can be diversified.

5. Adjustment ARC to the Structure of the Rating

The values of ARC are recalculated according to the formula:

$$\frac{(ARC - ARCMin) \cdot (ChRF@MinC - MinBottom)}{(ARCMax - ARCMin)} + MinBottom$$

---

[21] The value representing by the symbol of LTP it is not calculated for the clubs originating in the leagues of the Elementary Class, with the exception of clubs for which the DC2 is calculated or having Continental Qualification. In those cases the LTP is equal to 29 (twenty-nine).

[22] BIF=(PIF+VIF)x50%

where:
ARC - the Antechamber Rating Coefficient
ARCMIn - the minimal value of the ARC in the class
ChRF@MinC - Chamber Relevant Factor (for the Bench) or the Minimal Coefficient (for the Scarf)
— multiplied by 1.000.000 minus 1.000
MinBottom - the Minimal Coefficient (for the Bench) or 25% of the Minimal Coefficient (for the Scarf) — multiplied by 1.000.000 and rounded to 3 (three) decimal places
ARCMax - the maximum value of the ARC in the class

Finally the recalculated ARC shall be rounded to the full thousands and then divided by 1.000.000.

§ 7 Reallocation of Clubs in the Rating

1. Stability Procedures

Two stability procedures are used in the KA Football Club Global Rating:

   a) **the Life Jacket Procedure** for the Chamber clubs;
   b) **the Journeyman Procedure** for the Antechamber clubs.

2. the Life Jacket Procedure

If the club in the next release of the Rating would have been classified in the lower class than the class in which it was classified in the previous Rating and this new class would be the class of the Regular Athletic Tier, then it shall be classified in the next edition of the Rating according to the following rules:

   a) if the Chamber Club in the next release of the Rating would have been classified in the Scarf Class or the Pitch Class, then it shall be classified in the next edition of the Rating in the Bench Class;
   b) if the club classified in the Bench Class in the next release of the Rating would have been classified in the Pitch Class then it will be classified in the next edition of the Rating in the Scarf Class;
   c) the clubs referred to in point a) and b) are classified in the last positions within the designated class, by placing them on two separate lists (for each class) in descending order according to the value of ARC;
   d) for the clubs referred to in point c) the final value of the ARC is calculated as the difference between the smallest ARC previously granted in the appropriate class and the quotient of the value corresponding to the position in the list referred to in point c) to 100,000 (one hundred thousand).

The Life Jacket Procedure is applied prior to using §6 sec.5 (Adjustment ARC to the Structure of the Rating).

3. the Journeyman Procedure

If a club that would have been classified in the current edition of the Rating at a level of the Chamber, and in the previous Rating was classified at the Regular Athletic Tier, may be classified in the class above the Regular Athletic Tier if it was classified in the Bench Class in 3 (three) directly preceding editions of the Rating.

If, according to the Journeyman Procedure, such a club cannot be classified in a class above the Regular Athletic Tier, it is classified in the Bench class.

However, the club **can be classified in the Chamber** if in the previous edition of the Rating it was already classified in the Bench Class, and the value of its the KA Club Coefficient increased in relation to the Coefficient set in the previous Rating edition. If the club was classified in the two

preceding Ratings in the Bench Class - then it can get also promotion to the Chamber, if the value of its the KA Club Coefficient increased in relation to the value of the Coefficient set in the first Rating among these two previous editions of the Rating.

Classification of a concerned club in the Bench Class in accordance with the above rules does not make it necessary to correct the allocation of clubs to the specific class in accordance with §3 sec.8 (Allocation to Tiers & Classes in the Chamber).