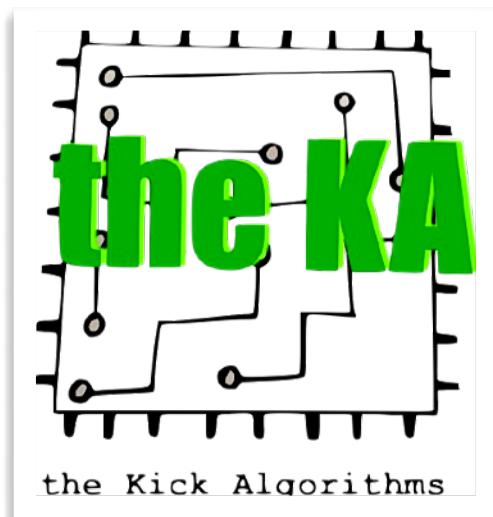


the KA Continental Performance Factors - Elo Ranking (Excerpt)

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§ 1 Introduction

1. Source & understanding

This document is an excerpt from **CPF Regulation**, which is part of set regulations of **the KA Football Big Data Analytics System** (the KA System).

Documentary of the KA System includes:

- 1) General Regulation of the KA System (including AIF procedure)
- 2) Continental Performance Factors (CPF) Regulation - ELO System
- 3) Nations Football Reputability Index (NFRI) Regulation
- 4) Basic rules of the KA Football Leagues Global Rating and the KA Football Club Global Rating
- 5) Annex A - Particular Provisions of the KA Football Club Global Rating
- 6) Annex B1/B2 - Particular Provisions of the Home Table and the Yard Table - the KA Football Leagues Global Rating
- 7) Annex C - Intercontinental Competitions / GCPR
- 8) Annex D - Rules applicable in case of inactivity on the continent

This document refers primarily to the **Continental Performance Factors (CPF)** and, in part, to other regulations relevant to the **continental rankings of clubs and leagues** based on the ELO method.

Continental rankings are designed to assess the performance of football clubs on the basis of their results in international matches. Rankings are created separately for each continent (federation/confederation FIFA members) as a result of which it arises six components that next are together form a significant contribution to the KA Football Leagues Global Rating and the KA Football Club Global Rating.

2. Ranking Periods

Continental ELO club & leagues rankings are determined every calendar quarter.

The KA Football Club Global Rating (hereinafter also referred to as 'club global ranking' or 'global ranking') is set every calendar quarter, in the form of quarterly rankings.

The KA Football Leagues Global Rating (hereinafter also referred to as 'leagues global ranking' or 'global ranking') is set twice a year, in the form of Start Season Ranking (usually in July) and Opening of the Year Ranking (usually in January).

The KA methodology let to provide rankings also in other periods.

3. Tiers & Classes of global rankings

The KA System for global evaluation of leagues and clubs is based on the scheme where there are 4 (four) Tiers. Each of the Tier is divided into Classes. The highest Tier has two Classes. The others have 3 Classes. Classes, with the exception of the Classes assigned to the lowest Tier, are marked with asterisks, from 6 to 0.5 asterisk (white asterisk). They are called "the Chamber" the basic range (section) of the global ranking. The 9th and the 10th class are also called as "the Antechamber" (the 2nd section). The lowest classes (11th) are also called as „the Yard" (the 3rd section). The last class is also divided into subclasses (grades), however they are only presented on the kickalgor site within the leagues global ranking.

Global Rankings Scheme the KA the Kick Algorithms™

CLUBS				LEAGUES						
Club Tables	TIER	CLASS	TIER	Leagues Tables	Ranking Sections					
Home Table 1000 Table	HIGH	High Supreme	I	★★★★★	World Ultimate	Global Leagues Ranking	the Chamber			
			II	★★★★★	World Top					
		MASTER	III	★★★★	Upper Continental					
	CONTINENTAL		IV	★★★	Prime Continental	Top 100 Table				
			V	★★	Lower Continental					
	INTER-ZONE	PRO ATHLETIC	VI	★☆	Upper Inter-Zone					
			VII	★	Middle Inter-Zone					
			VIII	☆	Lowe Inter-Zone					
	DOMESTIC	REGULAR ATHLETIC	IX	↔	Intermediate	the AnteChamber				
			X	%	Domestic Secondary					
			XI	❖	Elementary					
up to 1000 clubs				Subclasses of XI Class		up to 100 leagues				

4. Structure of a competition

Each competition comprises one or more phases (stages) and is divided into a Proper Part (Competition Proper) and a Qualifying Part (Preliminary), or contains only the Proper Part.

A **phase** (or stage) is a separate section of the tournament in which matches are played according to the same rules (e.g., play-offs, knockouts, groups, the Swiss system), at the end of which some of the participating clubs advance to the next phase and some of them end their participation in the tournament. Within a phase, a team can play either one match (one round) or several matches (multiple rounds).

A special phase is the **final phase** covering the last matches of the tournament, which determine the final ranking (most often it is a match or two-match deciding the winner of the competition, but sometimes includes also match of 3rd place and other positions). There are also separate rules for non-standard play-offs rounds (repechage), play-in rounds and for „bye” or wild card procedure.

The **group phase** consists of teams being combined into groups (more than 2 teams in one group). There can be one group (league) or there can be more. All teams in the phase must play matches in groups. During the group phase, teams within each group compete against at least two opponents. All scores for all teams in the group shall be determined according to the same rules and are then added up and placed in one table. Group matches are always treated as one phase (group phase), regardless of how many rounds are scheduled in the group phase.

The **Proper Part** (Competition Proper) is defined according to the formal or substantive definition.

the formal definition

We first apply the formal definition. According to the formal definition, the Proper Part is that distinct part of a tournament which, according to the tournament organizer's scheme, is designated in such a way as to indicate its essential character for the tournament as a whole, including in particular being called the main, major, proper or tournament part, or where all the phases included in that part do not have names indicating their qualifying character, in particular such as qualification, elimination or preliminary. There is a presumption that the group phase is included in the Proper Part. If there are more group phases this presumption is related to that group phase which would be recognized as the Main Phase (see below about the Main Phase rules).

If the Proper Part cannot be distinguished in the above manner, then all phases are considered the Proper Part under the formal definition, subject to the following.

However:

- the Proper Part of the tournament may not include those initial phases in which the number of teams appearing in them, is less than the number of teams appearing in the directly following phases; thus ultimately those initial phases are not recognized as the Proper Part according to the formal definition
- if tournament consists of clearly distinguishable vertical time parts, and none of they couldn't be recognized as the Proper Part then the formal definition is not applied not at all.

the substantive definition

According to the substantive definition, the Proper Part comprises the last phase where teams could start to participate in a competition and all following phases where there are only teams that participated in the previous phases.

If there are more stages according to the substantive definition than according to the formal definition, the Proper Part also includes the stages according to the substantive definition, with the exception of the first stage of the tournament.

The substantive definition, on the other hand, takes precedence also if the tournament consists of clearly distinguishable vertical time parts, and the formal definition couldn't be applied. But if the part that is last on the timeline cannot be considered entirely as the Proper Part according to the substantive definition, that this part should ultimately be designated entirely as the Proper Part.

The **Qualifying Part** (Preliminary) includes all phases preceding the Proper Part.

The Proper Part is divided into sections: 1) the Initial Proper Part 2) the Main Phase 3) the Decisive Games.

The **Main Phase** is a group phase of the Proper Part. If there are more group phases in the Proper Part then it is a group phase with the highest number of matches, among these group phases which have at least 3 phases after it. If such group phases are more than one or no of them do not have at least 3 phases after it, a group phase with more matches is chosen (ultimately, the group phase, which is earlier).

If there is no group phase in the Proper Part then the Main Phase is a phase of the Proper Part of the competition with the highest number of matches. If such phases are more than one, an earlier phase is chosen.

If the Proper Part has one phase then this phase is the Main Phase.

The **Decisive Games** is a section of the Proper Part include all phases after the Main Stage (usually play-offs/knockout). If the Proper Part has one phase then this phase is the Main Phase as well as is treated also as the Decisive Games.

The Initial Proper Part includes all phases before the Main Stage. This section rarely occurs in practice.

5. Types of competition covered by the ranking system

CPF measure clubs performance in the **official competitive international club competitions** (mostly continental).

The „club competition” is understood to be a full and named contest with the participation of at least two clubs, in which the purpose of participation in such a contest is to win it, confirmed by a title or trophy. The „club competition” may include a single match or a series of matches. Only teams with the status of football clubs may participate in club competitions, while other types of teams are allowed to participate as guests. Matches against such other teams are omitted from the rankings. Guest participation does not disturb the club nature of the competition, if teams that are not clubs constitute no more than 25% of the teams participating in the competition. If it is uncertain whether a spot in the tournament will be occupied by a club or a non-club team - then such unfilled places are not considered.

“Official” competitions are those:

- 1) organized or recognized by FIFA, or by one of the continental federations (confederations), as well as regional organization members of continental confederations, jointly to as “FIFA entities”;
- 2) organized by two or more national football associations (or bodies governing leagues) legally tied with FIFA entities;
- 3) organized by other international football organizations, if the majority of clubs are from countries that are members of FIFA entities.

However, joint competitions, in particular leagues or such as national cups together organized by more than one national association (or bodies governing leagues), will not be never considered as “official international competitions” if the organization of such competitions would entail the absence (defunct) of competitions of this kind in the country concerned. Such competitions may then be dealt with under separate rules as domestic competitions.

The "competitive" means games that are not recognized as: invitational tournaments or exhibition games (including matches also known as a friendly, a scrimmage, a demonstration, a preseason game, a warmup match, or a preparation match). In competitive tournaments, the winner receives the official championship (winner) title and at least half of the places (berths) must be conditional, i.e. a club to get the opportunity to play in such a competition or start from a certain stage or have status as „seeded/unseeded”, must achieve a certain result in other competitions (in particular in national league). The condition relating to number of conditional berths doesn't applied, in specific cases.

"International" club competition takes place if at least two clubs have the opportunity to participate, one participating daily in the league of one country and the other club participating in the league of the other country. If a club does not play in a league competition, the home country is taken into account.

Special type of „international” competition is the **intercontinental competition**. This kind of competition requires the matches to be played between clubs at least from two continents. The intercontinental tournament can be held by FIFA, an inter-continental organization or at least two entities (in the same meaning as applied to „official” competitions) from different continents. A competition organized by a continental host in which a greater number of clubs come from another continent is also considered an inter-continental competition.

Games in which the majority of teams are not „A-teams: (such kind of a youth team) or be defined as „amateur competitions” are not included, unless such competitions have regulatory links (rules of transition between games, relegation, promotion) with professional or semi-professional club competitions.

6. Categories assigned to each competition

Official competitive international club competitions are recognized in 6 pots.

Depends on which pot is considered, a distinction is made between competition of the 1st Category and the next lower categories of a competition.

Assignment to a specific category is relevant to the application of specific scoring rules for certain types of competitions. Being assigned the lowest category may also mean that certain competitions are not taken into account at all in the KA System.

Types of competition are grouping in 5 pots:

- Pot1 Championships
- Pot2 Competitions forming a common system with the championships
- Pot3 Small continental tournaments outside the continental system and all inter-continental tournaments
- Pot4 Large continental tournaments outside the continental system
- Pot5 Competitions in alternative systems to official continental systems
- Pot6 Super cups and mini master tournaments

Championships (Pot1)

The entire system of the KA is based on the premise that the architecture of the world football soccer system includes 7 organizations: FIFA and six continental confederations/federations.

The above assumption determines the principle that club championships organized by these organizations are assigned 1st Category.

However, in order for such championships to be assigned Category 1, they must obtain the status of qualified championships.

Qualified championships include only those competitions in which:

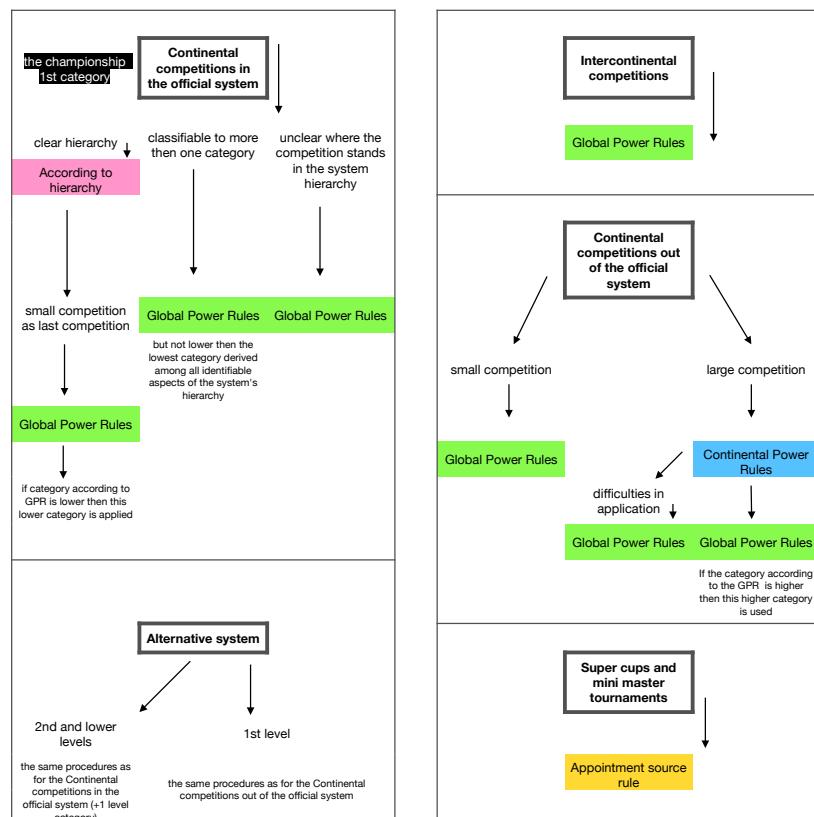
- 1) the team that takes first place in the championship is awarded the title of champion of the territory for which the organization has jurisdiction or an equivalent title;
- 2) a winner of a competition is eligible to play in a world club championship or in competitions of equal significance, provided that the world club championships are not explicitly indicated and named as such (not apply to a world club championship as itself);
- 3) the organization has full control and jurisdiction over the process of qualifying teams for the competition;
- 4) the qualification system provides access to all member countries, while objective rules limiting access, such as rating qualification rules, infrastructure requirements or sanction exclusions, may be applied.

With the above criteria in mind, all continental championships (Champions Leagues of AFC, CAF, and UEFA, CONCACAF Champions Cup and Copa Libertadores) meet conditions to be recognized as the qualified championships.

In contrast, the FIFA Club World Cup (both in its current and previous form) does not meet these conditions, due to the fact that access to this competition is based in part on continental championships not organized and supervised by FIFA, and furthermore, in terms of clubs qualified through ranking system, the UEFA ranking is used for European clubs.

In connection with the establishment of the OFC Professional League in 2026, the winner of which will be guaranteed participation in the FIFA Club World Cup, the status of a qualifying championship will be granted to this tournament, while the OFC Champions League will be categorized based on separate rules.

The above rules may also apply appropriately to competitions organized by several continental organizations, but there are currently no intercontinental championships (other than the world championships).



Competitions forming a common system with the championships (Pot2)

Competitions not to be a continental championships, but forming a common system of competitions with a continental championship receive a category that results from the hierarchy of games forming the system in accordance with the regulations of a given federation (rules of transition between games, relegation, promotion, berths). The highest category assigned under this way is the 2nd Category.

This rule is not applied to competitions which is above a continental championships in the hierarchy (eg continental super cups). These kind of competitions are recognized as „out of the system”.

If a tournament is part of a competition system with continental championships and is classifiable to more then one category, it will be assigned a category according to *the global power rules*, but not lower than the lowest category derived among all identifiable aspects of the system's hierarchy (appropriate rules - see below). The global power rules apply when it is unclear where the competition stands in the system hierarchy and what categories have to be considered.

Important rule is used here, according to it, all non-domestic specials play-offs or matches of play-in games, in which a win give a right to participate in the competition, even when they are arrange outside this competition are recognized as part of this competition (as a preliminary phase), unless the qualifying nature of such matches is subsidiary, i.e. the primary purpose of these matches is either to determine the final position of the clubs in the outside tournament or to advance to the next phase in the outside tournament.

The lowest level of a category in this Pot2 is unlimited. However, at this time, the lowest category in continental systems is the 3rd category.

The above rules are applied with limitations to small tournaments (less than 9 clubs) which are at the bottom of the system's hierarchy. Such competitions should be also checked against *the global power rules* (see below). If the category according to *the global power rules* is lower then this lower category is used.

Small continental tournaments outside the continental system and all inter-continental tournaments (Pot3).

For small continental competitions (less than 9 clubs) that do not form a system with qualified championship and for all inter-continental competitions, *the global power rules* apply.

The allocation framework of *the global power rules* is as follows:

the 1st Category	the most of clubs or most clubs that are participate or guaranteed a berth in the Proper Part of the competition in question come from the World Tier and Upper Continental Class leagues, with at least 25% of the total number of clubs being High Tier and Grand Master Class
the 2nd Category	the most of clubs or most clubs that are participate or guaranteed a berth in the Proper Part of the competition in question come from the Chamber leagues, with at least 25% of the total number of clubs have status of Chamber
the 3rd Category	the most of clubs or most clubs that are participate or guaranteed a berth in the the Proper Part of the competition in question come from the Chamber & Antechamber leagues

the 4th Category	other competitions (not in the 5th Category)
the 5th Category	all clubs that participate or have a guaranteed berth in the competition come from Yard leagues, and these competitions are not organized by FIFA (as a result, they are not included in the KA system)

If several named clubs could possibly take one berth in the competition or several named clubs participating in the Qualifying Part could take one berth in the Proper Part than the higher category prediction is applied firstly, i.e. it is ascribed to a competition the most upper category among the categories that can be considered depends which club will be chosen as club taking the proper berth.

a berth

Large continental tournaments outside the continental system (Pot4)

For large continental tournaments (more than 8 clubs) that do not form a system with qualified championship are classified according to following *the continental power rules*:

the 1st Category	the most of clubs in the competition in question attended in the Proper Part of the last completed edition of continental championship
the 2nd Category	the most number of clubs in the competition in question attended in the last completed editions of competitions which forms the system with continental championship and having 1st and 2nd category (incl. championships)
the 3rd Category	the most number of clubs in the competition in question attended in the last completed editions of competitions which forms the system with continental championship and having not lower than 3rd category (incl. championships)
the 4th Category	other competitions (not in the 5th Category)
the 5th Category	all clubs that participate or have a guaranteed berth in the competition come from Yard leagues, and these competitions are not organized by FIFA and not included in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd category (as a result, they are not included in the KA system)

If closing of the previous referred competition occurred earlier than 12 month before starting a competition in question, only *the global power rules* are applied, unless all berths including all clubs' names for the current or nearest edition of the referred competition are set and are publicly available.

The global power rules are applied also when referred competition (of certain level category) did not exist before, but the first edition is expected, as well as it is unclear what a competition has a championship status.

However if several named clubs could possibly take one berth in the competition or several named clubs participating in the Qualifying Part could take one berth in the Proper Part than the higher category prediction is applied firstly, i.e. it is ascribed to a competition the most upper category among the categories that can be considered depends which club will be chosen as club taking the proper berth.

Notwithstanding the above, each competition from this Pot is also checked against *the global power rules*. If the category according to the global power rules is higher then this higher category is used.

Competitions in alternative systems to official continental systems (Pot5)

If competition which does not form a common system with a continental championship forms its own system, it will be categorized according to how the hierarchy of this system works, taking into account the category of the competition clearly placed at the top of the pyramid, which will be determined according to the principle respectively related to *the continental power rules* or *the global power rules* (Pot 3 / Pot 4).

Small tournaments (less than 9 clubs) which are at the bottom of the system's hierarchy should be also checked against *the global power rules*. If the category according to *the global power rules* is lower then this lower category is applied.

The rule applicable to Pot5 takes precedence over the rules applicable to Pot 3 or Pot4.

Super cups and mini master tournaments (Pot6)

For mini master tournaments (not more than 4 teams) where at least one berth is for a winner of other international competitions with category 3rd or upper, in particular such as super cups, a category of the competition is determined by *the appointment source rule*.

According to this principle, the category of international competitions in which the club has obtained the appropriate position giving it the right to participate in the mini master tournament in question. To determine the category of competition, a higher category is assumed from all source games of all participants. If not all the clubs have nominations then only these source games which had given nomination are considered. If only one team has a nomination from other international competition, then the category of that international competition is taken into account.

In the case of Super Cup and Mini Master tournaments (no more than 4 teams), when none of the teams has a nomination from other international competitions of category 3 or higher, as the winner, the rules from Pot3 apply.

The rule applicable to Pot6 takes precedence over the rules applicable to Po2-Pot5.

Season allocation

The competitions which are taken into account for season 2025 or 2025/2026 are:

the 1st Category

UEFA Champions League, UEFA Super Cup, Copa Libertadores, Recopa Sudamericana, AFC Champions League Elite, CONCACAF Champions Cup, CAF Champions League, CAF Super Cup, OFC Champions League

the 2nd Category

UEFA Europa League, Copa Sudamericana, AFC Champions League Two, CONCACAF Central American Cup, CONCACAF Caribbean Cup, Leagues Cup, Campeones Cup, CAF Confederation Cup, FIFA Club World Cup, FIFA Intercontinental Cup, ASEAN Club Championship

the 3rd Category

UEFA Conference League, CONCACAF Caribbean Shield, AFC Challenge League

the 4th Category

CECAFA Kagame Interclub Cup, AGCFF Gulf Club Champions League

7. Selected Basic Definitions of the KA System

Materiality Index (MI) — means the number determined for a concerned list of clubs, 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 clubs, countries, leagues or assigned to records on the list;

clubs, 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 clubs, countries or leagues, as well as for other lists established in the KA system as a arithmetic mean of points obtained respectively by all clubs, 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 clubs, countries or leagues, as well as for other lists established in the KA system as the arithmetic mean of points obtained respectively by all clubs, countries, leagues or other items (records), which received lower result than the Materiality Index; clubs, 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 a ranking or in a list to a specific record

SPRL - the sum of all points in a ranking or in a list assigned to all records

RPS scales (normalizes) values from different rankings so that they are comparable.

Basic the KA System Coefficients are multipurpose key values, composed among others of **Maximum System Coefficient (MaxSystem)** and **Minimum Coefficient (MinSystem)**. Every season (twice while determining leagues global rankings), the exact values of the MaxSystem and the MinSystem are established according to special algorithms. The standard worth of the MaxSystem is 1.5, and for the MinSystem is 0.5. If the MaxSystem is increased, parallelly the MinSystem is reduced. If the difference between the MaxSystem and the MinSystem (**the KA Football Spread**) become much wider than 1 (one) it means the disproportion between the strength of the top segment of a club football and the bottom segment is growing and it upsets the balance in the world of football.

Continental Indexes - indexes are calculated from a football big data set. They are related to a club football, not to national teams. The primary source data is collected on the basis of players' activity in major football tournaments with national teams. The system assumes that every footballer appearing in a given tournament not only represents his national team, but also the football league in which he is playing. The points values collected by a player are assigned to his league, and then added up within the federation to which the league belongs. **Power Index of Federation (PIF)** is the most significant factor (in a form of percentage number) used in the KA System. It represents actual strength & attraction of the continent, from the perspective of a club football. Sum of all PIFs is equal to 100%. The **VIF (Virtual Performance Index Federation)** and **BIF (Balanced Index Federation)** values are also assigned to the continents.

NFRI - means the Nations Football Reputability Index showing the position of the country and nation in the football world, from the perspective of its overall recognition, reputation, prestige and quality of players. NFRI is based on the results of national teams and other criteria related to the activity of countries in the football world as well as takes into consideration most famous individual trophies for football players. NFRI goes back the furthest among other ratings provided by the KA System and covers up to 16 years back.

§ 2 Club Points Calculation

1. Frame of club points

Every club obtain points value containing following items:

- **Initial Value** - points earned on the closing of previous period or the Initial Value assigned to a club according to special formula if the club did not appear in the previous ranking;
- **ELO Change** - points added or subtracted to the Initial Value, calculated on the ELO Method on a base of match result and relative strength of the two opponents (this is the standard and basic calculation method);
- **Compensation Points (Phase Bonus)** - special correction points added to the Initial Value to counteract the petrification of the ranking; adjustment grants bonus to underdogs and lower-ranked clubs for participation in advanced stages of a competition;
- **Structural Points (Milestone Revision)** - special adjustment points subtracted or added to the Initial Value applied to the top clubs; the adjustment refers to the expected position that the club should achieve at the continental championships calculated on the basis of the previous ranking value; the adjustment also bonuses winning titles in competitions;
- **Depreciation** - special correction points subtracted to the Initial Value let to counteract petrification of the ranking; it works in particular for clubs that they obtained certain value in previous periods and don't play currently international matches; it has a considerable because standard ELO Method keeps the rating value notwithstanding rated item is not active.

2. ELO Points

Every club receives the points for match outcomes according to the ELO method scheme.

The points (the ELO Change) are determined by the relative strength of the two opponents where the factor of an expected outcome is calculated and with using the factors related to completed match: importance match factor, the outcome factor and the difference goals factor.

Score of the ELO Change is added (or subtracted) to the points value of a football club under the last completed ranking (Initial Value), and on this basis, they shall be fixed the new ultimate ranking points.

$$\text{ELO Change} = I2 \cdot \text{IDG} \cdot (\text{MO} - \text{EMO})$$

I2 - Importance Index

IDG - Index Difference Goals (DG)

MO - Match Outcome

EMO - Expected Match Outcome

where:

Importance Index (I2)

1st Category Competition Proper = 2

2nd Category Competition Proper or Preliminary the 1st Category Competition = 1

3rd Category Competition Proper or Preliminary the 2nd Category Competition = 0,75

4th Category Competition Proper or Preliminary the 3rd Category Competition = 0,5

Preliminary the 4th Category Competition or lower categories in the system= 0,25

Index Difference Goal (IDG)

if DG (Difference Goals) is 0 or 1, IDG = 1

if DG is 2, IDG = 1,5

$$\text{if DG is larger than 2, IDG} = \frac{11 + DG}{8}$$

note: IDG is the same for both teams

Match Outcome (MO)

if win, MO = 1

if draw, MO = 0,5

if loss, MO = 0

IDG and MO in case of awarded results or canceled / voided matches without results

	Canceled (before)	Awarded (w/o)	Voided	Abandoned
Result	no result	1:0 for the winner indicated 0:0 if draw awarded	1:0 for the winner 0:0 if draw	
Inclusion of matches in statistics of matches played (for the application of the depreciation rule MP1/ MP2)	no match	match counted for an offender if played in full time; match counted for not at fault team if played in half time match canceled - no match		Rules for awarded or voided
Compensation pts	N/A	no points		
Voided or awarded in the next ranking period	N/A	the result, points and stats are not changed		

Expected Match Outcome (EMO)

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

where:

CARC (Certain Amount of Rated Clubs) = Number of clubs in the ranking $\div 2$

RD (Ranking Difference) = (RDPos + RD_IC3 + RDPts) $\div 3$

RDPos = difference between clubs positions in the ranking $\cdot 2$ (additive inverse)

RD_IC3 = difference between clubs IC3 in the ranking $\cdot (CARC \div 2)$

RDPts = difference between clubs ranking points in the ranking

3. Points allocation rounds

The input data for the determination of the ELO Change (position, the ranking points and the IC3) is considered to be the data resulting from the establishment of the ranking, after the end of a previous round.

In the first round, as the starting point of calculations — the status resulting from the closing of the ranking for the previous period is assumed (last round of the previous period). The first round runs from the beginning of the ranking period until the day before the day on which any club that played a match in that first round would have played another match. If matches are played in different time zones, the local time zone is considered as a valid.

Closing the first round results in the establishment of the provisional ranking.

The next round starts after the first round closes and takes into account the input values (position, the ranking points and the IC3) from the provisional ranking set at the end of the first round. The next round shall run from the day following the end of the previous round until the day preceding the day on which any club which has played a match in that subsequent round would have played another match.

Further subsequent rounds shall be determined according to the rules set out above. A round in which matches are played on the last day of the ranking period, or a round in which no matches are played after the last match of this round — until the end of the ranking period — is the last round of the ranking period.

4. Compensation Points (Phase Bonus)

If an opposite team is from upper level global class (according to the last completed the KA Football Club Global Rating) the team can obtain extra special points value.

Compensation points are awarded for matches in the Proper Part of the competition, with higher points for matches framed by the Decisive Games.

Compensation points are assigned as following products:

Outcome Index x Importance Indicator x Difference in Class

The Outcome Index is as follow:

- win = 1 pt
- draw = 0,5 pt
- loss = 0,25 pt / difference goal

The Importance Indicator is as follow:

	the Initial Proper Part	the Main Phase	the Decisive Games
the 1st Category	0,75	1	1
the 2nd Category	0,5	0,75	1
the 3rd Category	0,25	0,5	0,75
the 4th Category		0,25	0,5
Under 4th category (in the system)			0,25

Difference in class means a value that is the result of the difference between the numbers that represent the class number in the class hierarchy (1-11).The outcome must be positive.

If a club meets a team of a higher class more than once during a ranking period, its class changes provisionally in order to receive Compensation Points (the class change takes place before the second match and each subsequent match in which the team plays with an opponent with a higher class). This procedure is necessary because the global ranking (in which the team's class is fixed) is not determined continuously but only quarterly after all continental rankings are closed, while Compensation Points are awarded after each round.

To do this, the estimated value of the class is calculated. At the beginning, you look for the club with the lowest point value, which is greater than or equal to the point value assigned to a given club, based on the continental ranking determined after the last completed round. The search concerns four clubs: a club that is assigned to the value sought (the „counterpart club”), a club that ranks one place higher than the „counterpart club” and clubs that occupy two and three places higher than the "counterpart club". For all these clubs, a class value (from 1 to 11) is found (according the last completed the KA Football Club Global Rating) and the average of these four values is finally calculated. The value thus calculated is the provisional value of the class in the question. The provisional class value is then compared with the club class determined according the last completed the KA Football Club Global Rating, and if the provisional value is lower (i.e., that the club class is higher) then this class value is used to determine the Compensation Points.

If it is not possible to determine the provisional value of the class in the above way (i.e., the average value cannot be calculated), then the value of the provisional class is determined exclusively according to the class of the „counterpart club”.

If the team has entered into the "Compensation points procedure" its provisional class works for all matches during the ranking period. It means that if this team has upper level class (provisional) in relation to a class of an opposite team in the next match, then this the 2nd team with lower level class obtains Compensation Points with relation to provisional class of that first team set under the "Compensation points procedure".

5. Structural Points (Milestone Revision)

Bonus Structural Points (Victory Prize) BSP-VP

Win a competition gives additional points to the club as follow:

1st Category Competition = 2
2nd Category Competition = 1
3rd Category Competition = 0,75
4th Category Competition = 0,5
Lower categories (in the system) = 0,25

If tournament which belongs to the type from Pot2, that forms a common system of competitions with continental championships, could be assigned different categories, then it is ascribed the most upper category among the categories that can be considered, in order to apply BSP-VP rule.

Correction Structural Points (Apex Circulation) CSP-AC

Furthermore clubs receive positive or negative points on the end of the 1st category large competition, in the case of:

- 1) attending in three last stages of **Decisive Games** the competition (usually for quarter-final, semi-final and final), or
- 2) having position not lower than 8 in the previous ranking,

follow the procedure:

First, we determine the difference between the club's position in the previous ranking and its final position in the competition.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the position in the competition is based on the official competition regulations;- if these regulations cannot indicates the exact place of team, then the position is based on the phase the club has reached;
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- each phase contains a certain number of teams that have completed their participation in the competition in that phase; for each phase of the tournament, a specific pool of positions is therefore assigned;
- when a club has finished a phase, place is allocated from the pool of places assigned to the phase; these are the spots numbered after the spots from the pool assigned to the directly following phase;
- If several clubs (eligible for the CSP_AC procedure) have reached the same phase, the club with the lower position in the previous ranking will be given priority for allocation of the higher place in the pool;
- a club that has not participated in the Proper Part of the competition, it is considered as reached the lower phase: „out of the Proper Part”; the pool of positions starts from number of teams in the Proper Part + 1.

Applying the above rules to a standard knockout tournament, place one is allocated to the winner, place two to the club that lost the final, places three and four to the clubs that reached the semi-finals, places five to eight the clubs that reached the quarter-finals and places nine to sixteen to those that reached the round of 16, and so on.

When club's position in the competition is determined, and the difference between the place occupied in the last ranking and the place occupied in the competition is calculated - depending on whether the result is positive or negative, a separate formula is used.

If it is positive, then the club receives additional points in an amount calculated according to the formula:

$$Diff \cdot \frac{AverageEx}{5}$$

If the difference is negative, then the club receives negative points in an amount calculated according to the formula:

$$\frac{Diff}{100} \cdot exPts \cdot \frac{AverageEx}{5}$$

where:

Diff = difference between the club's position in the previous ranking and its final competition place

AverageEx = average points (all teams) of the previous ranking multiplied by the CoefNumber

CoefNumber = number of clubs in the previous ranking divided by 100; if number of clubs is greater than 100, the coefficient is equal to 1

exPts = club's pts in the previous ranking

The positive point adjustment may not be greater than 20% of the best previous ranking score multiplied by the CoefNumber and may not be greater than the difference between the best previous ranking score and the number of points obtained by the club in the previous ranking.

Points after negative point adjustment may not be less than half of the points obtained in the previous ranking, whereby negative point adjustment may not be less than the difference between the point value assigned to the club that ranked 9th in the previous ranking and the number of points obtained by the club in the previous ranking.

Structural Points are awarded once on the end of the ranking period when the season of the competition or the tournament is completed.

6. Depreciation Rule

Each club may receive negative depreciation of the ranking value every ranking period, if its activity is not significant. Depreciation is set after closing last round within the ranking period.

The value of the reduction is made according to the following formula:

(exPts x DC) x PC x AC

where:

exPts = value of points set on closing the previous ranking period

DC = depreciation coefficient

PC = period coefficient

AC = activity coefficient

DC (depreciation coefficient) is equal to:

$$\frac{exMaxPts}{100} \cdot 21\%$$

where:

ExMaxPts is the highest score in the previous ranking [*not lower than 50 pts*]

but if the exPts is lower than the average value of points obtained by all clubs set in the last ranking (**exAv**) then DC is made according to the following formula:

$$DC_{alt} = \frac{-(exPts - exAV)}{exAV - BotInd}$$

where:

exAV shall not be less than 1 pt

$$BotInd = \frac{exMaxPts}{100} \cdot 0,476$$

Alternative DC cannot be lower than standard DC.

PC (period coefficient) is equal to:

$$\frac{ND \div 1461}{1 \div 16}$$

where:

1461 = number of days in 4 years

ND = number of days within the ranking period

AC (activity coefficient) is equal to:

$$\left(\frac{MI - MP1}{MI} + \frac{HMI - MP2}{HMI} \right) \div 2$$

where:

MI - Materiality Index related to number of matches played by all teams in the last 12 months

HMI - Higher Materiality Index related to number of matches played by all teams in the last 12 months

MP1 = number of matches played by the club in the last 12 months; no more than MI

MP2 = number of matches played by the club in the last 12 months; no more than HMI

Depreciation may cause negative final score for clubs on very low positions and finally withdrawing such a club from the ranking.

7. Initial Value

If the club is not ranked in the previous ranking, it obtains the new initial value. The initial value is a virtual base, to which the ELO Change is added or subtracted.

The initial value is equal to the product of the country point value in the last completed continental leagues ranking and coefficient dependent on the category of the competition, increased by one pt.

The coefficient is as follow:

1st Category Competition Proper = 20%

2nd Category Competition Proper or Preliminary the 1st Category = 10%

3rd Category Competition Proper or Preliminary the 2nd Category = 7,5%

4th Category Competition Proper or Preliminary the 3rd Category = 5%

Preliminary the 4th Category or lower categories in the system = 2,5%

The Initial Value cannot be lower than 1 pt.

§ 3 Club Ranking Settings

1. Ranking order

Clubs are set in descending order according to the points obtained. A negative score causes clubs to be removed from the ranking.

Compensation Points are added only within the limit. The limit is count in such a way that the sum of Compensation Points obtained in last 12 months, cannot be larger than 10% of highest score of the Ranking Points in the previous ranking.

If clubs tied on points, tiebreakers were applied in the following order:

- higher position of the country in the previous continental leagues ranking
- higher position of the club in the current domestic league table

2. IC3

IC3 (Inter-Continental Club Coefficient) is the indicator based on continental ranking points, taking into account the index of the continent (**PIF**). The IC3 is 50% of a weight of the global club coefficient (GCC) within the KA Football Club Global Rating. The IC3 is also the input to the ELO Change calculation.

The IC3 is calculated according to the following formula:

$$\frac{PTS}{PTS_{1st}} \cdot MaxCont$$

where:

- PTS - the ranking points
- PTS_{1st} - the ranking points of the 1st club in the ranking
- MaxCont - coefficient separately set for every of 6 continents (federations)

MaxCont

The MaxCont is the higher of the following two values:

- Value 1
 - (**MaxSystem** + MS_PIF) x **VIF**, where:
 - MS_PIF = MaxSystem x **PIF**, however
 - **PIF** > 50%, then we use 50% instead of PIF
- Value 2
 - **VIF** x 6, however
 - **VIF** x 6 > 1,5, then we use 1,5 + **PIF**
 - **VIF** x 6 < **MinSystem** + **PIF**, then we use **MinSystem** + **PIF**

MaxCont valid during July 23 - January 24 period

AFC 1,591
CAF 1,042
CONCACAF 1,373
CONMEBOL 1,567
OFC 0,405
UEFA 2,418

Adjustment of IC3

A club that obtained as a result of applying the basic IC3 formula, a coefficient with the height below the **Federation Value (PIF or VIF, whichever is higher)**, and that club, obtained ranking points at least equal to the average number of points calculated for a single club in the ranking (**Materiality Index**) — is determined for it finally the IC3 in the height of the MinSystem plus the value calculated according to the formula:

$$(NoMIR - PosC+1) \cdot \frac{(NoMI2 - (NoMIR - NoC1))}{10000}$$

NoMIR - the number of clubs that in the ranking got a score at least equal to the average (**Materiality Index**)

PosC - number indicating the club's position in the ranking

NoMI2 - number of clubs that in the ranking got a score at least equal to the **Lower Materiality Index** for the ranking

NoC1 - number of clubs that in the ranking got a score at least equal to the average number of points (**Materiality Index**) and the basic IC3 for these clubs is at least equal to the Federation Value

The IC3 calculated as above shall not be higher than the Federation Value, and may not be lower than the basic IC3.

Adjustment procedure of the IC3 does not apply to clubs belonging to the Federation for which the Federation Value is not higher than the MinSystem.

For other clubs with the basic IC3 at the height lower than the MinSystem - the IC3 is determined ultimately at the height of the MinSystem.

3. IC3p

An alternative version of IC3 is the Inter-Continental Club Coefficient Pure (IC3p). This coefficient is a simplified formula of IC3, i.e., it is the ratio of ranking points to the ranking points of the first club in the ranking multiplied by MaxCont.

This coefficient is not subject to any adjustments.

The IC3p is used for clubs pre-qualified for the Bench, Scarf, and Pitch classes in the KA Football Club Global Rating to calculate their global club coefficient (GCC).

4. Extended IC3 / IC3Pp

The initial values of IC3 and IC3p are subject to limited correction according to **Attraction & Impact Factors** procedure - AIF (Club AIF). Under the Club 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. AIF Ranking is updated every quarter.

Extended IC3 and IC3p Pts are applied within the KA Football Club Global Rating.

5. Pre-qualification to the KA Football Club Global Rating

Each club listed in the continental ELO ranking table obtains a specific pre-qualification level for the KA Football Club Global Rating.

Depending on the number of points or position, and taking into account the Club AIF, all clubs are ultimately divided as follows:

- clubs qualified for classes 1-8
- clubs qualified for class 9 (Bench)
- clubs qualified for class 10 (Scarf)
- clubs qualified for class 11, listed in the Top 1000 Ranking Table

6. Inter-continental matches

Matches played within official competitive international club competitions by teams from different continents (continental federation/confederation) have a separate algorithms.

The first default requires the use of separate calculations indicated below.

Differences with relation to continental matches:

- CARC (Certain Amount of Rated Clubs) = Number of clubs in the Home Table of global ranking $\div 2$
- RD (Ranking Difference) = $(RDPos + RD_{GCC} + RD_{IC2\ pts}) \div 3$
 - RDPos = difference between clubs positions in the global ranking multiplied by 2

- RD_GCC = difference between clubs' Global Club Coefficient (GCC) in the global ranking multiplied by (CARC \div 2)
- RD_IC2 pts = difference between clubs' IC2 pts*

*IC2 points – IC2 points (intercontinental club points) are calculated as = RPS \cdot PIF.
RPS is a common formula that scales (normalizes) values from different continental rankings so that they are comparable.

If the club does not appear in the club global ranking (TOP 1000), then virtual values are determined for that club: IC2 pts, GCC and ranking position, based on procedures similar to those used to determine the Initial Value. If the club is in the club global ranking with IC3p value of zero, then this coefficient is also estimated.

A change in the ELO Change value may in some cases also cause an extra temporary increase / decrease IC3 or decrease MaxCont.

If an intercontinental match is played as part of a continental tournament then the guest appearance mode applies. Under this mode, clubs from a continent other than that of the hosting tournament will have their ranking values adjusted so that the club is treated, for calculation purposes, as a club from the continent in which the tournament is held.

7. The Vise Rule

If the average value of the ranking points assigned to clubs in the ranking is larger than 10, then score of every team is reduced by the percentage number of:

$$100\% - (10 \div \text{Average value of the ranking points})$$

The new ranking points replace the points set on closing the previous ranking period for the purpose of further calculations in next period.

Negative scores are switched into zero value.

§ 4 Leagues Ranking

1. Basic points

After closing the last round in the ranking period every league receives points according to the formula:

$$\mathbf{TLP + AvP + LS}$$

$$\mathbf{TLP \text{ (timeline points)} = SumCP \div TIM}$$

SumCP = sum of points of all clubs from the certain league set after closing the ranking

TIM (time index) = 1461 \div ND, where ND is number of days within the ranking period

$$\mathbf{AvP \text{ (average points)} = SumCP \div DEN}$$

DEN (denominator)

to calculate the DEN factor, firstly one has to count:

- number of clubs from the country that have a point score at the closing of the period ranking (Number of Clubs Rated; NCR)
- arithmetic mean of all NCR's above zero assigned to all countries (Average Clubs Rated; ACR)

and then, the DEN is calculated as:

- if the NCR is equal to or greater than the ACR, the DEN is equal to NCR
- if the NCR is less than ACR, the DEN is calculated according to the formula:

$$DEN = \frac{NCR + [(1 - \frac{NCR}{ACR}) + (1 - \frac{NoC}{NoCSum})]}{2}$$

NoC - number of countries that have the same or fewer value of the NCR as the country for which the denominator is determined (number includes also that country)

NoCSum - total number of countries that have NCR above zero

LS (last shot) = sum of ELO Change values received at ranking period of all clubs from the certain league

if LS is negative, final LS = 0
 if **SumCP** is greater or equal to the average of all SumCP's then final LS = LS
 if SumCP is lower than the average of all SumCP's,
 final LS = LS · (SumCP ÷ the average of all SumCP's)

2. Premium Points

Premium Points are awarded to leagues for participating of clubs in 3 last stages of the Decisive Games of a competition (usually: QF,SF, and Final), as well as for the winning of the competition.

Premium Points are awarded as follow¹:

	QF	SF	Final	Win Competition
1st Category Competition	0,5 pt	0,5 pt	0,5 pt	0,5 pt
2nd Category Competition			0,5 pt	0,5 pt
3rd Category Competition			0,25 pt	0,5 pt
4th Category Competition			0,25 pt	0,25 pt
under 4th Category (in the system)				0,25 pt

Premium Points are added once for every premium phase at the moment (at the ranking period) when officially is confirmed that club reach a certain stage or win competitions. Premium Points are limited to values obtained in last 12 months.

3. Ranking order

Leagues are set at the end of the period in descending order according to the points obtained (Basic and Premium). A negative score causes league to be removed from the ranking.

¹ Points are awarded only for existing stage of the Decisive Games (premium phase) If a club starts the competition from a given premium phase, the league does not receive points for that phase.

If leagues have the same pointed score, the highest spot of the country in the last completed **NFRI** ranking decides about higher position. **NFRI** set at the same day as the continental ranking is recognized as „last completed”.

4. ICLP

RPS points obtained in the leagues rankings in combination with the **PIF** value give the basic indicator used for the purposes of the global ranking, i.e., ICLP - Inter-Continental League Points (also called „RPS_PIF”).

They are supplied also additional values of “ICLP” with the combination with the **VIF** and the **BIF**.