

**WE CARE ABOUT FOOTBALL**



**UEFA European Football Championship  
Bidding for Final Tournament 2012**

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**Phase I  
Evaluation Report**

# CROATIA / HUNGARY

## 1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

### Principal motivation and long term strategy

Slogan: "TWO for ONE – One for TWELVE!"

Croatia and Hungary's main motivation is their genuine passion for football. Organising UEFA EURO 2012 will be an event not just for two countries but for an entire region. Also, this joint bid shows that the two countries are very close to each other. Organising UEFA EURO 2012 will help to boost their economies and improve their general and, especially, their stadia infrastructures.

### Event experience

- Both countries have limited experience in organising major sporting events. (see Annexe A)

### Public support

- The Croatian population is more supportive of the bid than the Hungarian. According to the public opinion poll 83% of the Croatians support the bid comparing to 45.5% of their neighbours. 66.6% of the Croatians would attend a match whereas only 26% Hungarians would do so (see Annexe B).

## 2. POLITICAL SUPPORT, GUARANTEES AND LEGAL CONDITIONS

### Political system

- Both countries are parliamentary democracies, Hungary being a member of the European Union and Croatia not. The legislations of both countries are currently quite different in structure and in different languages, but because Croatia has been granted the status of Official EU Candidate in 2004, it is already harmonizing its laws with EU legislation at a regular pace.

### Political support

- Both governments support the candidature.
- No existing organized opposition to the bid has been reported by the candidate and it is not foreseen that any elections would affect the bid or the organisation of the event.

### Legal conditions

- Customs, immigration, visas and work permits: the legal situation within each country does not raise any insurmountable issues.

- Intellectual property, ambush marketing and ticketing: neither the Hungarian nor the Croatian legislations meet the requirements set by UEFA. No drafts of proposed laws have yet been provided, but the candidate states that an intergovernmental committee will be charged of this task and that the necessary laws will be passed in time.
- Employment law: no specific difficulties are to be expected.
- Volunteers: it must be noted that a custom in Croatia may potentially have an effect on the event's budget. According to the candidate, it is usual to hire students on an hourly rate contract basis to perform volunteer work.
- Tax situation: the fiscal regimes of Hungary and Croatia are currently quite different. Consequently, cooperation between the relevant tax authorities will be the key condition to harmonized fiscal treatment.
- Anti-doping laws: the WADA code is in force in both countries.

### **3. FOOTBALL'S PLACE IN SOCIETY**

- Relatively low interest in attending national league matches in both countries (see Annexe C).
- TV figures (Football events in general + UEFA EURO 2004™):

#### **Croatia**

- In general, football dominates sports broadcasting (football audiences account for 70% of top sports audiences).
- UEFA EURO 2004™ produced the highest Television Rating from among the bidding markets (39.3%TVR), 4 of the top 10 sports audiences of the year were for UEFA EURO 2004™ matches.

#### **Hungary**

- In general, football interest is much lower than in Croatia (football audiences only account for 30% of the top sport audiences).
- UEFA EURO 2004™: relatively low interest, only 2 of the top 10 sports audiences of the year were for UEFA EURO 2004™ matches. It should be noted, however, that Hungary did not participate in the tournament.

#### 4. STADIA AND OTHER MAIN EVENT FACILITIES

City	Inhabitants	Net Capacity	Planned matches	Covered seats	Running track	Status
Zagreb	780,000	55.000	3G/ 1QF/ 1SF	2.8%	Yes	Under Construction
Split	189,000	50.000	3G/ 1QF	100%	Yes	To be refurbished
Rijeka	144,000	30.000	3G	100%	Yes	Planned
Osijek	115,000	30.500	3G	100%	Yes	To be refurbished

Budapest	1,870,000	55.000	3G/ 1QF/ 1SF/ 1F	80%	Yes	To be refurbished
Székes-fehérvár	103,000	40.000	3G/ 1QF	100%	No	Under Construction
Győr	129,000	32.000	3G	75%	No	Under Construction
Debrecen	207,000	30.000	3G	100%	No	Planned

o **Venues:**

- Eight stadia in eight cities have been identified for the purpose of the event: three stadia are currently under construction, three stadia need to be refurbished and two stadia are in the planning phase. An overall net seating capacity of 1,278,500 spectators has been indicated.
- In addition, one “backup” stadium in Budapest, which is in a planning phase, has been mentioned.

o **Financial guarantees and cost indications:**

- The financing of all stadia projects has been guaranteed.

o **Compliance with requirements:**

- According to the information provided in the bid dossier it can be assumed that the proposed stadia infrastructure could meet UEFA’s requirements. However, no precise information on the building projects has been provided. In addition, some information provided leads to indications that some external space requirements will be difficult to meet in the current state of the stadia (e.g. space for parking, OB van area etc.).

o **Spectator comfort:**

- 2,8% of covered seats in the stadium of Zagreb.
- 5 stadia with running tracks.

## **OTHER MAIN EVENT FACILITIES**

- **Draw facilities:**

Two options have been proposed:

- a) Palace of Arts, Budapest
- b) Concert Hall Vatroslav Lisinski, Zagreb

Indications on available sizes and infrastructure comply with UEFA requirements.

- **IBC /MMC**

Two options have been proposed:

- a) Papp Lázlo Budapest Sport Arena, Budapest
- b) Syma Event Center, Budapest

Indications on available sizes and infrastructure do not fully comply with UEFA requirements at the moment.

## **5. ACCOMMODATION**

### Hotel capacity (see Annexe D)

- Both countries are experienced in the tourism sector. However, with regard to 4 and 5 star hotels, the capacity does not satisfy UEFA needs, even taking into consideration hotels that will be built until 2012.

#### **Croatia**

- Zagreb and Split, planning to host important matches (Opening, Quarter-finals, Semi-final) could face difficulties in accommodating all guests. Osijek has not enough high-class room capacity. Rijeka appears to be the only city in Croatia able to host a large amount of guests, mainly due to its leisure structure.

#### **Hungary**

- Budapest is a top destination, with a very large hotel capacity and a recognized level of service. Székesfehérvár has hardly any hotel capacity, however due to its proximity to Budapest a solution could be found. Debrecen and Győr have not enough hotel capacity in order to satisfy UEFA needs.

### Rates

- In terms of rates, both countries are providing very competitive rates.

#### Team hotels and training centers

- The number of proposed team hotels nearly complies with UEFA requirements. However, the number of high quality hotels does not appear sufficient. In addition, it does not seem appropriate to propose team hotels in Dubrovnik, far away from all other venues.
- The number and quality of proposed training centres complies with UEFA requirements.

#### Facilities for UEFA needs

- The hotel proposals for UEFA Headquarters, the referees and the doping doctors are appropriate.

#### Tourism management

- Both countries have a governmental agency acting as an authority. However, no precise information was shared regarding their real influence in the market. No guarantee of fixed rates was proposed.

## 6. DISTANCES AND TRANSPORT

#### Distances (see Annexe E)

- The longest ground distance is between Debrecen and Split (950 km), the shortest between Budapest and Székesfehérvár (69km).
- An approximate average distance of 400 km has been calculated (not considering Split, the average distance is reduced to 320 km).

#### Flight connections

- Of 28 possible itineraries, 6 itineraries offer direct flights; no other indications have been given. However, it is proposed to arrange for special charter connections, if necessary.

#### Ground transport

- Travel is rather time-consuming, even though the distances are not extremely long:
  - **Train:** For 28 possible itineraries an average of 8 hours has been calculated.
  - **Car:** For 28 possible itineraries an average of 5 hours has been calculated.

## 7. SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Government / Organisational structure

- Bi-national co-operation foreseen. Various departments involved. Police plays central role in both countries.
- Specific set up for UEFA EURO 2012 foreseen.

### Legislation in place

- Football related legislation in place is limited. Legislation regarding safety management (inspections, licensing procedures, etc) could be improved.

### Security concept / Risk analysis

- The strategic approach and the global concept addressing the challenges of both countries are clear and comprehensive. The basic principles of the concept are correct. The main focus of the concept is to maintain the festive character of the event.

### Organisational set-up

- Very clear concept regarding stewarding in the stadium (this approach will ensure a legacy to both countries).
- The approach how to train security forces, to organise international cooperation of the police and to exchange expertise is very good.

# GREECE

## 1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

### Principal motivation and long term strategy

There are two key slogans summarizing the main motivation and strategy:

- a. "What the Olympics did for the city of Athens, the UEFA EURO 2012 can do for the entire country of Greece". Hosting UEFA EURO 2012 would give a great impulse to boost the economy and improve the general infrastructure (transportation, accommodation, sporting facilities) not only in Athens but in the whole country.
- b. "If you build it, they will come". The Greek FA believes that once a new stadia infrastructure has been put in place, the interest of the population to attend more matches will arise. An improvement in attendance after the Olympic Games was already noticed, especially with more women and children attending the games.

### Event experience

- o Greece has experience in organising major sporting events (especially the Olympic Games in 2004). However, currently only limited football experience (which can be further developed within the scope to the organisation of the UEFA Champions League Final in 2007) (see Annexe A).

### Public support

- o According to the public opinion poll 68% of the population support the bid. 43% would attend a match (see Annexe B).

## 2. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND LEGAL CONDITIONS

### Political system

- o Greece is a parliamentary republic with an administration organized following the principle of decentralization.

### Political support

- o The Greek Government supports the bid.
- o In order to ensure the coordination between governmental departments, a special Interministerial Coordination Committee will be created and placed under the responsibility of the Central Secretariat of Sports of the Ministry of Culture.
- o According to the candidate, no organized opposition to the bid currently exists and it is not foreseen that any elections would affect the bid or the organisation of the event.



### Legal conditions

- Customs, immigration, visas and work permits: the legal situation is described in detail and no major issues are to be foreseen.
- Intellectual property and ambush marketing: the laws currently in force in Greece already meet some of the UEFA requirements. The candidate has not provided a draft of law, but states that special legislation will be passed based on what was done for the last Olympic Games.
- Ticketing: presently, for domestic championships specific regulations are in force concerning the use and transfer of tickets, in particular for nominative tickets which can be issued as non-transferable. However, the candidate has not provided the draft of a law in this matter.
- Employment law: provided that all legal requirements are fulfilled when hiring personnel, no issues should affect the staging and organisation of the event.
- Volunteers: the candidate intends to renew the legislative framework of the 2004 Olympic Games which stated that the organizer would assume responsibility for social security.
- Tax situation: based on the information provided in the bid dossier, no tax issues should arise which could, in an unforeseen way, negatively affect UEFA or the organisational entity.
- Anti-doping laws: the WADA Code is in force in Greece.

### **3. FOOTBALL'S PLACE IN SOCIETY**

- Low interest in attending national league matches (see Annexe C).
- TV figures (Football events in general + UEFA EURO 2004™):
  - Football totally dominates sports broadcasting (football audiences account for 100% of top sport audiences).
  - UEFA EURO 2004™: high Television Rating (Top TVR 33%) due to the strong performance of the National Team. UEFA EURO 2004™ matches accounted for 4 of the top 10 sports audiences of the year.

#### 4. STADIA AND OTHER MAIN EVENT FACILITIES

City	Inhabitants	Net Capacity	Planned matches	Covered seats	Running track	Status
Athens	3,850,000	66.700 (Olympic)	3G/ 2QF/ 1F	65%	Yes	Existing
		31.525 (Karaisk.)	3G	100%	No	Existing
Thessaloniki	1,100,000	42.577	3G/ 1QF/ 1SF	8%	Yes	to be refurbished
Patra	330,000	43.219	3G/ 1QF/ 1SF	16%	Yes	to be refurbished
Heraklio	305,000	30.258	4G	53%	Yes	to be refurbished
Volos	210,000	32.380	3G	20%	Yes	to be refurbished
Larissa	283,000	30.100	2G	20%	No	Planned
Ioannina	175,000	30.100	3G	20%	No	Planned

o **Venues:**

- Eight stadia in seven cities have been identified for the purpose of the event: two stadia already exist and could be used without major refurbishment, four stadia need to be refurbished and two stadia are in the planning phase. An overall net seating capacity of 1,292,427 spectators has been indicated.
- In addition, three “backup” stadia in the cities of Athens, Thessaloniki and Serres have been proposed.

o **Financial guarantees:**

- The financing of all stadia projects has been guaranteed.

o **Compliance with requirements:**

- According to the information provided in the bid dossier it can be assumed that the proposed stadia infrastructure could meet UEFA requirements. However, no precise information on the building projects has been provided. In addition, some information provided leads to indications that some external space requirements will be difficult to meet in the current state of the stadia (e.g. space for parking, OB van area etc.).

o **Spectator comfort:**

- High percentage of uncovered seats in almost every stadium.
- 5 stadia with running tracks.

## **OTHER MAIN EVENT FACILITIES**

- **Draw facilities:**

Two options have been proposed:

- a) Nikea Olympics Sports Hall, Athens
- b) Faliro Olympic Sports Hall, Athens

The size of the stage in the Nikea Olympics Sports Hall does not fully meet UEFA requirements. However, the Faliro Sports Hall could be an appropriate venue.

- **IBC /MMC**

As potential area for the IBC/MMC, the Athens Olympic Complex is indicated. Indications on available sizes and infrastructure comply with UEFA requirements.

## **5. ACCOMMODATION**

### Hotel capacity (see Annexe D)

- Thanks to its long-term history with tourism, Greece offers a very large hotel capacity covering all different standards. Challenges might only be faced in the proposed host cities of Patra (1 Quarter-final, 1 Semi-final) and Ioannina.

### Rates

- Rates reported in the bid dossier for the months of June/July are high.
- The issue of high rates is addressed in the bid dossier through a proposal to sign a memorandum with all relevant hotels.

### Team hotels and training centers

- The number of proposed team hotels does not fully comply with UEFA requirements. The quality seems to be appropriate.
- As for the proposed team hotels, the number of proposed training centres does not fully comply with UEFA requirements.

### Facilities for UEFA needs

- The hotel proposals for UEFA Headquarters, the referees and the doping doctors are fully suiting UEFA requirements.

### Tourism management

- The tourism activities are managed under the supervision of the Ministry for Tourism Development which supervises 6 official agencies in this field. The two important ones are the Hellenic Tourism Organisation (EOT), that is in charge of classification system management and the Chamber of Hotels of Greece (XEE) that is in charge of pricing strategy/competition.

## 6. DISTANCES AND TRANSPORT

### Distances (see Annexe E)

- The longest ground distance is between Athens and Thessaloniki (500 km), the shortest between Larissa and Volos (60km).
- An approximate average distance of 290 km (without considering Heraklio) has been calculated.

### Flight connections

- Of 21 possible itineraries, 20 itineraries offer direct flights. 1 itinerary (Volos - Larissa: 60 km) can easily be reached by ground transport.

### Ground transport

- Out of 21 possible itineraries, 15 itineraries (six of the seven indicated venues) can be reached via ground transport. Heraklio on the island of Creta would need to be reached by air.
- Since there is no train station in Ioannina, this venue has to be reached by air or by car.
- Travel times are short:
  - **Train:** Of 15 possible ground itineraries, 10 can be reached by train. An average of 2.5 hours has been calculated.
  - **Car:** Of 15 possible ground itineraries an average of 3 hours has been calculated.

## 7. SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Government / Organisational structure

- Various ministries involved. Generally: decentralized approach, clear outline of tasks and responsibilities.
- Specific set up for UEFA EURO 2012 foreseen.

### Legislation in place

- Football related legislation is rather limited at the moment; however, it could be implemented and will be considered should UEFA award EURO 2012 to Greece.

### Security concept / Risk analysis

- Security approach is not outlined in detail. Action plan foresees a development strategy, a master plan and an operational concept.

### Organisational set-up

- Stewarding concept and approach how to train security forces is only outlined globally.

# ITALY

## 1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

### Principal motivation and long term strategy

“Friendship understood as a value, and soccer which is Italy's tradition and sporting passion. These are the main reasons that accompany Italy's candidature to host the 2012 European Championship”.

Italy, having a strong football culture, sees UEFA EURO 2012 as a great opportunity to continue and strengthen its tradition of sporting passion. UEFA EURO 2012 would offer a unique chance to improve its stadia infrastructure and to further promote soccer in Italy and across the borders.

### Event experience

- Italy has a large experience in hosting major sporting events (see Annexe A).

### Public support

- According to the public opinion poll, 92% of the population support the bid which is the highest figure compared to the other bids. 35% would attend a match (see Annexe B).

## 2. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND LEGAL CONDITIONS

### Political system

- Italy is a parliamentary democratic republic. The Government's activities are subject to Parliament's vote of confidence which, if withdrawn, can lead to a change of the Government.

### Political support

- The Italian Government supports the bid.
- According to the candidate, no organized opposition to the bid currently exists. The bidder has not addressed the question concerning elections that could affect the bid or the organisation of the event.

### Legal conditions

- Customs, immigration, visas and work permits: the legal situation is described in detail and no major issues are to be foreseen.
- Intellectual property and ambush marketing: the elements provided by the candidate are incomplete. The candidate considers that the current legislation in matter of Intellectual Property and all other legislation applicable to ambush marketing are sufficient and that no additional legal support is needed. Thus, no drafts of laws are provided.

- Ticketing: Numerous restrictions in matter of security, use and issuing of tickets have been recently introduced by way of a Ministerial decree. Though the new legislation can be considered as a considerable improvement, it must be noted that all requirements of UEFA are not yet met. The candidate did not provide a draft of law in this respect.
- Employment laws: provided that all legal requirements are fulfilled when hiring personnel, no issues should affect the staging and organisation of the event. Unfortunately, the bid document only provides very little information concerning financial obligations in general or other matters of interest.
- Volunteers: it must be noted that Italy has a very large experience in staging events using a significant amount of personnel.
- Tax situation: Based on the information provided in the bid dossier, no tax issues should arise which could in an unforeseen way negatively affect UEFA or the organisational entity.
- Anti-doping laws: the WADA code is currently in force.

### **3. FOOTBALL'S PLACE IN SOCIETY**

- High interest in attending national league matches (see Annexe C).
- TV figures (Football events in general + UEFA EURO 2004™):
  - In general, football dominates sports broadcasting (football audiences account for 50% of top sports audiences).
  - UEFA EURO 2004™: one of the highest Television Ratings from the bidding markets (39.0%TVR), UEFA EURO 2004™ accounted for 4 of the top 10 sports audiences of the year.
- Italy has by far the highest number of registered football clubs from among the bidding markets.

#### 4. STADIA AND OTHER MAIN EVENT FACILITIES

City	Inhabitants	Net Capacity	Planned matches	Covered seats	Running track	Status
Roma	2,812,000	81.343	3 G/ 1 QF/ 1 F	100%	Yes	To be refurbished
Milano	1,261,000	83.900	3 G/ 1 QF/ 1 SF	100%	No	To be refurbished
Bologna	375,000	30.000	3 G	60%	No	Planned
Firenze	368,000	40.000	3 G/ 1QF	25%	No	To be refurbished
Napoli	1,015,000	65.000	3 G/1 QF/ 1 SF	60%	Yes	To be refurbished
Palermo	642,000	36.000	3 G	14%	No	To be refurbished
Torino	900,000	33.300	3 G	100%	No	Planned
Genova	606,000	36.000	3 G	100%	No	To be refurbished

○ **Venues**

- Eight stadia in eight cities have been identified for the purpose of the event. An overall net seating capacity of 1,717,115 spectators has been indicated.
- In addition, seven “back-up” venues are mentioned: four venues that have already hosted matches of the FIFA World Cup in 1990 (Bari, Cagliari, Verona and Udine) and three other venues that have also expressed the desire to host UEFA EURO matches (Padova, Pescara and Perugia).

○ **Financial guarantees:**

- The financing of seven stadia projects has been guaranteed. No guarantee has been provided for the Bologna stadium.

○ **Compliance with requirements:**

- According to the provided information in the bid dossier it can be assumed that the proposed stadia infrastructure could meet UEFA requirements. However, no precise information on the building projects has been provided. In addition, some information provided leads to indications that some external space requirements will be difficult to meet in the current state of the stadia (e.g. space for parking, OB van area etc.).

○ **Spectator comfort:**

- High percentage of uncovered seats in Palermo, Firenze, Napoli and Bologna.
- 2 stadia with running tracks.

## **OTHER MAIN EVENT FACILITIES**

- **Draw facilities:**

Two options have been proposed:

- a) Auditorium Parco della Musica, Rome
- b) Teatro degli Arcimboldi, Milano

Indications on available sizes and infrastructure comply with UEFA requirements.

- **IBC /MMC**

As potential area for the IBC/MMC the area of RAI – Saxa Rubra is indicated. Indications on available sizes and infrastructure comply with UEFA requirements.

## **5. ACCOMMODATION**

### Hotel capacity (see Annexe D)

- Thanks to its long-term history with tourism, Italy offers an extremely large hotel capacity covering all different standards.

### Rates

- The rates in all main Italian cities are extremely high.
- The issue of high rates is addressed in the bid dossier through a proposal to arrange a round table with all relevant entities in order to bargain appropriate price levels.

### Team hotels and training centers

- The number of proposed team hotels nearly complies with UEFA requirements. The quality seems to be appropriate.
- The number of proposed training centres does not comply with UEFA requirements.

### Facilities for UEFA needs

- The hotel proposals for UEFA Headquarters, the referees and the doping doctors are fully suiting UEFA requirements.

### Tourism management

- Italy has a complex system of tourism management, supervised by both governmental and non-governmental entities. The complexity of the hotel market would probably not ease the negotiation process.



## 6. DISTANCES AND TRANSPORT

### Distances (see Annexe E)

- Considering the geographical particularity of Italy, the longest ground distance is between Turin and Palermo (1600 km), the shortest between Bologna and Firenze (100km).
- An approximate average distance of 600 km has been calculated (not considering Palermo and Napoli, the average distance is reduced to 310 km).

### Flight connections

- Of 28 possible itineraries, 18 itineraries offer direct flights. For 10 itineraries a stopover has to be considered or ground transport could be taken into consideration due to short distance between the venues.

### Ground transport

- Travel times are average:
  - **Train:** For 28 possible itineraries an average of 6.5 hours has been calculated.
  - **Car:** For 28 possible itineraries an average of 6.75 hours has been calculated.

## 7. SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Government / Organisational structure

- Overall responsibility: Minister of Interior. Two levels defined: National and Provincial. Chief of Police is responsible for the implementation.
- No specific set up for UEFA EURO 2012 proposed.

### Legislation in place

- Legislation regarding safety management (inspections, licensing procedures, etc) to be improved.

### Security concept / Risk analysis

- No specific concept and no strategic approach addressing the challenges in the country. Action plan is vague and does not address educational issues.

### Organisational set-up

- No action plan regarding the implementation of a stewarding system. The concept foresees only the use of police officers.

# POLAND / UKRAINE

## 1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

### Principal motivation and long term strategy

UEFA EURO 2012 “will enhance the social cohesion of our countries and the management capabilities of these people. Our nations will be united in delivering a superb event which will enhance our population’s sense of national pride. As a result, our countries will be more firmly integrated in the European family of nations and more committed to and capable of further development of European values in social, cultural, economical and political matters”.

Hosting UEFA EURO 2012 will give an impulse to business and employment and create expertise, know-how and the excitement of a shared experience among thousands of people. This would be the first EURO to be staged in Eastern Europe and it would offer great opportunities to further integrate both countries into the European family.

### Event experience

- Both countries have limited experience in organising major sporting events (see Annexe A).

### Public support

- According to the public opinion poll, 85.4% of the population in Ukraine support the bid comparing to 66.8% of their neighbours. 44.2% of the Polish Citizens and 38% of the Ukrainian Citizens would attend a match (see Annexe B).

## 2. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND LEGAL CONDITIONS

### Political system

- Both countries are parliamentary democracies, Ukraine functioning with a presidential regime. Poland is a member of the European Union. Ukraine does not yet have an Official EU Candidate status and thus does not expect to become a member of EU before 2012. The legislations of both countries are currently very different in structure and in different languages. Ukraine is, however, aiming at bringing its legislation in line with European standards.

### Political support

- Both governments support the candidature.
- No political or organized opposition to the bid has been reported by the candidate and it is not foreseen that any elections would affect the bid or the organisation of the event.

### Legal conditions

- Customs, immigration, visas and work permits: the candidate considers that most issues should be addressed and resolved by way of a future special law, the “Euro 2012 Law”, which is to be passed in both countries of the candidature.
- Intellectual property, ambush marketing and ticketing: neither the Polish nor the Ukrainian legislations presently meet all the requirements set by UEFA. Poland does, however, already have a law concerning safety in mass events and Ukraine has “clean stadium” rules in force concerning advertising. Furthermore, the candidate has provided drafts of relevant laws.
- Employment law: financial obligations depend on the form of organisation chosen. The risks related to the termination of employment contracts are not clearly described and no detailed information has been provided concerning contracts of undetermined duration.
- Volunteers: Volunteer work is governed by the Public Benefit and Volunteer Act in Poland, which sets the minimal obligations in this regard. No obligations or restrictions exist in Ukraine. In recent years, neither Poland nor Ukraine have staged many events using a significant amount of volunteers.
- Tax situation: The fiscal regimes of Poland and Ukraine are quite different. The cooperation between the relevant tax authorities will, therefore, be a key condition to a harmonized fiscal treatment.
- Anti-doping laws: the WADA code is in force in both countries.

### **3. FOOTBALL’S PLACE IN SOCIETY**

- Average interest in attending national league matches in both countries (see Annexe C).
- TV figures (Football events in general + UEFA EURO 2004™):

#### **Poland**

- In general, football dominates sports broadcasting (football audiences account for 50% of top sports audiences).
- UEFA EURO 2004™: high Television Rating (Top TVR 24%) considering that Poland did not participate in the tournament. 4 of the top 10 sports audiences of the year were for matches played during UEFA EURO 2004™.

#### **Ukraine**

- Football is the leading sport in the ratings (football audiences account for 40% of top sport audiences).
- UEFA EURO 2004™: low interest. Top Television Rating only 9% and none of the top 10 sports audiences were for UEFA EURO 2004™ matches. However, Ukraine did not participate in the tournament.

#### 4. STADIA AND OTHER MAIN EVENT FACILITIES

City	Inhabitants	Net Capacity	Planned matches	Covered seats	Running track	Status
Warsaw	1,690,000	50.000	3G/ 1QF	50%	Yes	To be refurbished
Gdansk	461,000	40.000	3G/ 1QF	100%	No	Planned
Wroclaw	636,000	40.000	3G	100%	Yes*	To be refurbished
Chorzow	116,000	54.000	3G/ 1SF	100%	Yes*	Under construction

Kiev	2,611,000	77.000	3G/ 1QF/ 1F	100%	Yes	To be refurbished
Lvov	733,000	36.000	3G	90%	Yes	To be refurbished
Donetsk	1,017,000	50.000	3G/ 1QF/ 1SF	100%	No	Under construction
Dnipropetrovsk	1,065,000	31.000	3G	90%	No	Under construction

##### o Venues

- Eight stadia in eight cities have been identified for the purpose of the event: three stadia are currently under construction, four stadia need to be refurbished and one stadium is in the planning phase. An overall net seating capacity of 1,532,000 spectators has been indicated.
- In addition, four “backup” stadia in the cities of Poznan, Krakow (Poland) and Kiev, Donetsk (Ukraine) have been proposed.

##### o Financial guarantees:

- The financing of seven stadia projects has been guaranteed. The guarantees provided for Chorzow are incomplete.

##### o Compliance with requirements:

- According to the provided information in the bid dossier it can be assumed that the proposed stadia infrastructure could meet UEFA requirements. However, no precise information on the building projects been provided.
- 5 stadia have been proposed with perimeter fences. However, the bidder has assured to revise its concept in Phase II.

##### o Spectator comfort:

- High percentage of uncovered seats in Warsaw.
- 5 stadia with running tracks.

## **OTHER MAIN EVENT FACILITIES**

- **Draw facilities:**

Three options have been proposed:

- a) Palace of Culture and Science, Warsaw
- b) Warszawskie Centrum EXPO XXI, Warsaw
- c) Kiev Sport Palace, Kiev

Indications on available sizes and infrastructure comply with UEFA requirements.

- **IBC /MMC**

As potential area for the IBC/MMC, the Kiev Sport palace has been proposed. However, no further information has been provided indicating that UEFA requirements will be met.

## **5. ACCOMMODATION**

### Hotel capacity (see Annexe D)

- In both countries the hotel capacity is limited. In general, the hotel capacity does not satisfy UEFA needs, even taking into consideration hotels that will be built until 2012.

#### **Poland**

- Warsaw is the only proposed host city in Poland offering a sufficient range of hotels in all categories.
- Wroclaw, Gdansk and Chorzow have not enough hotel capacity in order to satisfy UEFA needs.

#### **Ukraine**

- Kiev which is currently improving its hotel infrastructure is the only proposed host city in Ukraine offering a sufficient range of hotels in all categories (considering hotels that will be built until 2012).
  - Donetsk, Lvov and Dnipropetrovsk have not enough hotel capacity in order to satisfy UEFA needs.
- The lack of insufficient room capacities is addressed in the bid dossier through a proposal to use alternative solutions (youth hotels, motels, university campuses etc).

### Rates

- The rate level in the proposed host cities of both countries is clearly below the level of other main European cities.

#### Team hotels and training centers

- The number of proposed team hotels nearly complies with UEFA requirements. However, the number of proposed high quality hotels does not appear sufficient.
- The number and quality of proposed training centres does not fully comply with UEFA requirements.

#### Facilities for UEFA needs

- The hotel proposals for UEFA Headquarters, the referees and the doping doctors are appropriate.

#### Tourism management

- In both countries, Tourism is supervised by governmental agencies. In Ukraine the Ministry of Culture & Tourism has just been created and decisions are centrally taken by this authority. In Poland there are also the provinces involved in certain areas.

## 6. DISTANCES AND TRANSPORT

#### Distances (see Annexe E)

- Considering the geographical extension of both countries, the longest ground distance is between Gdansk and Donetsk (1901 km), the shortest between Wroclaw and Chorzow (250km).
- An approximate average distance of 900 km has been calculated (not considering Donetsk and Dnipropetrovsk, the average distance is reduced to 600 km).

#### Flight connections

- Of 28 possible itineraries, 8 itineraries offer direct flights. For 20 itineraries a stopover has to be considered (for 3 itineraries flight has to go via Frankfurt or Vienna).

#### Ground transport

- Considering the long distances within both countries, travel is very time-consuming:
  - **Train:** For 28 possible itineraries an average travel time of 17.5 hours has been calculated.
  - **Car:** For 28 possible itineraries an average travel time of 12.5 hours has been calculated.

## 7. SAFETY AND SECURITY

### Government / Organisational structure

- Ministers of Interior play central role in both countries. Bi-national co-operation foreseen.
- Specific set up for UEFA EURO 2012 foreseen (bi-national Safety and Security Committee, coordinating implementation of security concepts).

### Legislation in place

- The football related legislation in place is limited. Legislation regarding safety management (inspections, licensing procedures, etc) could be improved.

### Security concept / Risk analysis

- The strategic approach and the global concept addressing the challenges of both countries are clear and comprehensive. The basic principles of the concept are correct. The action plan outlines in detail the next steps necessary.

### Organisational set-up

- Very clear concept regarding stewarding in the stadium (this approach will ensure a legacy to both countries).
- The approach how to train security forces, to organise international cooperation of the police and to exchange expertise is very good.

# TURKEY

## 1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

### Principal motivation and long term strategy

The Turkish FA has two main motivations for hosting UEFA EURO 2012.

Build up a new infrastructure that will lift the level and allow the true football potential of the country to be reached.

Show appreciation to the fans, saying that “hosting UEFA EURO 2012 is the ultimate gift to loyal Turkish football fans in recognition of their undying passion”.

On top of that, the candidate believes in a legacy of “United European cultures”. UEFA EURO 2012 will bring countries together and will unify an increasingly multi-cultural Europe. International fans will get a chance to taste the culture of a variety of countries.

### Event experience

- Turkey has experience in organising major events, the most recent event being the UEFA Champions Leagues Final in 2005 (see Annexe A).

### Public support

- According to the public opinion poll 88% of the population support the bid. 38% would attend a match (see Annexe B).

## 2. POLITICAL SUPPORT AND LEGAL CONDITIONS

### Political system

- Turkey is a parliamentary democracy with a unicameral parliament. The executive power is vested in the Cabinet which is subject to the vote of confidence of the parliament.

### Political support

- The Turkish Government supports the bid.
- In order to ensure coordination between governmental departments, an independent coordination committee shall be formed which will report directly to the Prime Minister and the General Directorate for Youth and Sports.
- According to the candidate, no organized opposition to the bid currently exists and it is not foreseen that any elections would affect the bid or the organisation of the event.

### Legal conditions

- Customs, immigration, visas and work permits: the legal situation is not unfavourable. Residence visas and work permits must be obtained by all foreigners staying more than 3-4 months.
- Intellectual Property and ambush marketing: the laws currently in force do not meet all UEFA requirements. A draft of law has been provided.



- Ticketing: In 2004, Turkey has adopted Law 5149 concerning Prevention of Violence and Disorder in Sports Competitions which prohibits ticket sales by unauthorized persons and covers several other ticket transfer issues. The draft of amendments to Law 3813 on the foundation and responsibilities of the Turkish Football Federation should even further consolidate the frame in ticketing matters once adopted.
- Employment and volunteer work: no legal issues have been raised which could strongly affect the staging and organisation of the event. However, according to the explanations provided, it is not clear to what extent additional remuneration for overtime is mandatory or to which situations it is applicable, neither to what extent financial compensation for volunteers is compulsory.
- Tax situation: In matter of taxation, the Turkish candidature proposes a special legislation for UEFA EURO 2012.
- Anti-doping laws: the WADA code is in force in Turkey.

### **3. FOOTBALL'S PLACE IN SOCIETY**

- High interest in attending national league matches, especially in Istanbul (see Annexe C).
- TV figures (Football events in general + UEFA EURO 2004™):
  - In general, football totally dominates sports broadcasting (football audiences account for 100% of top sports audiences).
  - UEFA EURO 2004™: low interest. Top Television Rating only 9.4% and none of the top 10 sports audiences were for UEFA EURO 2004™ matches. However, Turkey did not participate in the tournament.

#### 4. STADIA AND OTHER MAIN EVENT FACILITIES

City	Inhabitants	Net Capacity	Planned matches	Covered seats	Running track	Status
Istanbul	10,234,000	72.000 (Olympic)	4G/ 1QF/ 1SF/ 1F	100%	Yes	To be refurbished
		51.000 (Fenerb.)	3G/ 1QF	100%	No	Existing
Bursa	1,392,000	31.000	2G	100%	No	To be refurbished
Izmir	2,456,000	51.000	3G/ 1QF/ 1SF	100%	No	Planned
Ankara	3,494,000	31.000	3G	100%	No	Planned
Konya	863,000	31.000	3G	100%	No	To be refurbished
Kayseri	588,000	31.000	3G	100%	No	Planned
Antalya	722,000	40.500	3G/ 1QF	100%	No	Planned

##### o Venues

- Eight stadia in seven cities have been identified for the purpose of the event: two stadia already exist and could be used without major refurbishment, two stadia need to be refurbished and four stadia are in the planning phase. An overall net seating capacity of 1.466 Mio spectators has been indicated.
- In addition, one “backup” stadium in Istanbul has been indicated.

##### o Financial guarantees:

- The financing of all stadia projects has been guaranteed.

##### o Compliance with requirements:

- According to the information provided in the bid dossier it can be assumed that the proposed stadia infrastructure could meet UEFA requirements. However, no precise information on the building projects has been provided. In addition, some information provided leads to indications that some external space requirements will be difficult to meet in the current state of the stadia (e.g. space for parking, OB van area etc.).

##### o Spectator comfort:

- 100% of covered seats.
- One stadium with a running track.

## **OTHER MAIN EVENT FACILITIES**

- **Draw facilities:**

The following option has been proposed:

- a) Lüfti Kırdar Convention and Exhibitions Centre, Istanbul

With the exception of the size of the stage, indications comply with UEFA requirements.

- **IBC /MMC**

As potential area for the IBC/MBC the CNR International Fair has been indicated. Indications on available sizes and infrastructure comply with UEFA requirements.

## **5. ACCOMMODATION**

### Hotel capacity (see Annexe D)

- Thanks to its long-term history with tourism, Turkey offers a large hotel capacity covering all different standards. However, not all proposed host cities satisfy UEFA needs.
  - Istanbul and Antalya provide a large and absolutely sufficient range of different accommodation types.
  - In Ankara most of the 2-4 stars properties have small capacities. It could therefore be challenging to get large allotments in those hotels. Some challenges could also be faced in Izmir, where important matches are planned (Quarter-final, Semi-final).
  - Konya, Kayseri and Bursa have currently not enough hotel capacity in order to satisfy UEFA needs.

### Rates

- All hotel rates must be approved by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MCT) or district municipalities. This offers an excellent starting point for negotiations with those authorities in order to fix the limits.
- In Istanbul, prices are quite high, whereas in the rest of the country, rates are competitive.

### Team hotels and training centers

- The number of proposed team hotels nearly complies with UEFA requirements. The quality fully complies with UEFA requirements, all proposed team hotels are high quality hotels.
- The number of proposed training centres does not fully comply with UEFA requirements.

### Facilities for UEFA needs

- The hotel proposals for UEFA Headquarters, the referees and the doping doctors are fully suiting UEFA requirements.

### Tourism management

- All tourism activities are either under the responsibility of the MCT or under the responsibility of district municipalities. Rates can potentially be locked with the MCT/district municipality.

## **6. DISTANCES AND TRANSPORT**

### Distances (see Annexe E)

- The longest ground distance is between Izmir and Kayseri (867 km), the shortest between Istanbul and Bursa (243km).
- An approximate average distance of 500 km has been calculated (not considering Kayseri, the average distance is reduced to 470 km).

### Flight connections

- Of 21 possible itineraries, 10 itineraries offer direct flights. For 11 itineraries a stopover has to be considered.

### Ground transport

- Even though all proposed venues are located in west- and central Turkey, travel times are rather long.
  - **Train:** Out of 21 itineraries only 10 can be reached by train. For these itineraries an average of 10 hours has been calculated.
  - **Car:** For 21 possible itineraries an average of 6.7 hours for has been calculated.

## **7. SAFETY AND SECURITY**

### Government / Organisational structure

- Three organisational levels defined: National, Provincial and Venue. Overall responsibility for tournament and central coordination by Minister of Interior. Centralized, hierarchical approach. Clear command and control structure.
- Set-up of a specific Safety and Security Committee for UEFA EURO 2012.

### Legislation in place

- Football related legislation is in place. Clear instructions for match organizers; reference is made to UEFA instructions in national legislation.

### Security concept / Risk analysis

- The strategic approach and the global concept addressing the challenges of the country are clear and comprehensive. The basic principles of the concept are correct. The action plan outlines in detail the next steps necessary.

### Organisational set-up

- Very clear concept regarding stewarding in the stadium.
- A special safety and security education programme via Academies starting in 2006 will leave important legacy.

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**UEFA European Football Championship  
Bidding for Final Tournament 2012**

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**Annexes**

*Organisation of UEFA competitions and other major sporting events within the last 10 years*

**CROATIA/HUNGARY**

**UEFA competitions**

Croatia	none
Hungary	2005 European Women's Under-19 Championship Final Tournament

Some experience due to participation in UEFA Champions League

**Other major sporting events**

		Spectators	Athletes
Croatia	2005 FIS World Cup "Golden Bear"	25'000	54
	2004 ATP Tour Croatia Open	25'000	96
	2004 IAAF Zagreb Grand Prix	10'000	200
	2004 European Boxing Championship	20'000	292
	2003 World Women Handball Championship	150'000	360
	1999 World Military Games	100'000	7'000
Hungary	2004 IAAF World Indoor Championship in Athletics	22'000	750
	2002 World Championship in Artistic Gymnastics	16'000	912
	1998 EAA European Athletics Championship	211'000	1'600
	Formula 1 Hungarian Grand Prix (every year)	160'000	20

**GREECE**

**UEFA competitions**

1995 European Under-18 Championship Final Tournament
1994 UEFA Champions League Final

Plenty of experience due to participation in UEFA Champions League

**Other major sporting events**

	Spectators	Athletes
2004 Olympic Games (including Olympic Games football tournament)	1'700'000	11'099
2004 Paralympic Games	800'000	3'969
2003 European Basketball Women Championship	180'000	12 teams
2000 World Swimming Championship	60'000	558
2000 World Mistral: Junior, Junior Men/Junior Women	80'000	199
1999 World Weightlifting Championship		1'500
1998 World Sailing Finn	400'000	84
1997 World Track and Field Championship	750'000	2'000
1995 European Basketball Men Championship	240'000	14 teams

## ITALY

### **UEFA competitions**

2005 European Under-17 Championship Final Tournament  
 2003 European Futsal Championship Final Tournament  
 2001 Meridian Cup All Star Match  
 2001 UEFA Champions League Final  
 1996 UEFA Super Cup Final  
 1996 UEFA Champions League Final

Plenty of experience due to participation in UEFA Champions League

<b>Other major sporting events</b>	<b>Spectators</b>	<b>Athletes</b>
2005 European Youth Olympic Festival	N/A	3'047
2005 European Skating On Ice Championship	25'000	180
2005 Alpine Ski World Championship	10'000	300
2004 Cycling World Championship	18'000	390
2004 Under 19 Athletics World Championship	30,000	1'400
2004 Nordic Ski World Championship	10'000	260
1999 European Water Polo Championship	40'000	260
1997 Mediterranean Games	50,000	3'800

## POLAND / UKRAINE

### **UEFA competitions**

Poland 2004 UEFA Regions Cup Final Tournament  
 Ukraine none

Some experience due to participation in UEFA Champions League

<b>Other major sporting events</b>	<b>Spectators</b>	<b>Athletes</b>
Poland 2000-2005 Ski Jumping World Cup Zakopane	35'000-50'000	80
2001 Volleyball World League Final	50'000	96
2001 Winter Universiade Zakopane	50'000	1'500
2000 Judo European Championship	6'000-7'000	338
1999 European Women's Basketball Championship	34'000	144
Ukraine 2005 European Championship for calisthenics	20'000	100
2005 International competitions from track and field	5'000	20
2004 Intern. Football Tournament in memory of V. Lobanovskiy	80'000	80
2004 European Championship for heavy athletics	10'000	287

## TURKEY

### **UEFA competitions**

2005 UEFA Champions League Final  
 2005 Meridian Cup Gala Match  
 2004 Meridian Cup

Plenty of experience due to participation in UEFA Champions League

<b>Other major sporting events</b>	<b>Spectators</b>	<b>Athletes</b>
2005 Formula 1 Grand Prix of Turkey	100'000	20
2005 World Rally Championship - Rally of Turkey	50'000	170
2004 Basketball: Friendly matches between Turkey and USA "Dream Team"	20'000	2 teams
2003 Women's European Volleyball Championship	82'000	144
2003 Athletics European Cup 2nd League	18'000	634
2001 World Weightlifting Championship	8'000	267
2001 Men's European Basketball Championship	60'000	192
2000 Seniors European Karate Championship	8'000	480
1999 World Freestyle Wrestling Championship	10'000	271

In Phase I each bidder had to conduct a public opinion poll together with a research company of international standing. The following questions had to be answered by a statistically significant number (at least 1000) of randomly selected individuals.

<b>CROATIA/HUNGARY</b>			
<b>CROATIA</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
1. Are you aware that your country is bidding to host UEFA EURO 2012?	59%	41%	
2. Do you support your country's bid to host UEFA EURO 2012?	83%	5%	12%
3. Do you think that hosting UEFA EURO 2012 would be beneficial for your country?	89%	3.8%	7.2%
4. Would you go to a match if UEFA EURO 2012 were to be staged in your country?	66.6%	28.4%	5%
<b>HUNGARY</b>			
1. Are you aware that your country is bidding to host UEFA EURO 2012?	53.1%	45.8%	1.1%
2. Do you support your country's bid to host UEFA EURO 2012?	45.5%	19.8%	34.8%
3. Do you think that hosting UEFA EURO 2012 would be beneficial for your country?	51.3%	20.9%	27.8%
4. Would you go to a match if UEFA EURO 2012 were to be staged in your country?	26.0%	68.5%	5.6%
<b>GREECE</b>			
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
1. Are you aware that your country is bidding to host UEFA EURO 2012?	48%	50%	2%
2. Do you support your country's bid to host UEFA EURO 2012?	68%	12%	20%
3. Do you think that hosting UEFA EURO 2012 would be beneficial for your country?	63%	14%	23%
4. Would you go to a match if UEFA EURO 2012 were to be staged in your country?	43%	54%	4%
<b>ITALY</b>			
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
1. Are you aware that your country is bidding to host UEFA EURO 2012?	80%	19%	1%
2. Do you support your country's bid to host UEFA EURO 2012?	92%	8%	
3. Do you think that hosting UEFA EURO 2012 would be beneficial for your country?	89%	11%	
4. Would you go to a match if UEFA EURO 2012 were to be staged in your country?	35%	65%	
<b>POLAND / UKRAINE</b>			
<b>POLAND</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
1. Are you aware that your country is bidding to host UEFA EURO 2012?	47.5%	51.3%	1.2%
2. Do you support your country's bid to host UEFA EURO 2012?	66.8%	20.6%	12.7%
3. Do you think that hosting UEFA EURO 2012 would be beneficial for your country?	72.3%	13.9%	13.9%
4. Would you go to a match if UEFA EURO 2012 were to be staged in your country?	44.2%	49.8%	0.6%
<b>UKRAINE</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No / No Opinion</b>	
1. Are you aware that your country is bidding to host UEFA EURO 2012?	48.6%	51.4%	
2. Do you support your country's bid to host UEFA EURO 2012?	85.4%	14.6%	
3. Do you think that hosting UEFA EURO 2012 would be beneficial for your country?	82.6%	17.4%	
4. Would you go to a match if UEFA EURO 2012 were to be staged in your country?	38.0%	62.0%	
<b>TURKEY</b>			
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No opinion</b>
1. Are you aware that your country is bidding to host UEFA EURO 2012?	50%	50%	
2. Do you support your country's bid to host UEFA EURO 2012?	88%	11%	1%
3. Do you think that hosting UEFA EURO 2012 would be beneficial for your country?	85%	13%	2%
4. Would you go to a match if UEFA EURO 2012 were to be staged in your country?	38%	61%	1%

Source: Bid Dossiers



## MATCH ATTENDANCE - ANNEXE C

### 1. NATIONAL LEAGUES

CROATIA 2004/2005		
Club	Average	Max
1 HNK Hajduk Split	7'750	25'000
2 NK Rijeka	4'250	10'000
3 Dinamo Zagreb	2'806	20'000
4 NK Osijek	2'400	10'000
5 NK Slaven B. Koprivnica	2'275	5'000
6 NK Varteks Varazdin	2'125	5'000
7 NK Zadar	2'119	8'000
8 NK Inter Zapresic	2'113	5'000
9 NK Zagreb	1'813	7'000
10 NK Pula 1856	1'644	5'000
11 NK Medim. Cakovec	1'463	5'000
12 NK Kamen Ingrad	1'431	6'000
Total	2'682	25'000

HUNGARY 2004/2005		
Club	Average	Max
1 Debreceni VSC	6'347	7'600
2 Diósgyöri-Balaton FC	6'333	15'000
3 Ferencvárosi TC	4'773	8'500
4 Zalaegerszegi TE FC	4'667	12'000
5 Rákóczi Kaposvár FC	3'500	7'000
6 Újpesti TE	3'328	4'520
7 Nyírégyhazi Spart. FC	3'300	7'500
8 MFC Sopron	3'181	6'000
9 Györi ETO FC	2'840	5'000
10 Pécsi Mecsek FC	2'533	6'500
11 Vasas SC	2'433	4'000
12 Békéscsaba EFC	2'307	7'000
13 Honvéd FC	1'960	4'000
14 Lombard-Pápa TFC	1'940	4'000
15 MTK Hungária FC	1'447	3'000
16 FC Fehérvár	1'353	4'000
Total	3'265	15'000

ITALY 2004/2005		
Club	Average	Max
1 AC Milan	63'595	79'775
2 Internazionale FC	57'295	78'471
3 AS Roma	49'631	69'488
4 SS Lazio	37'516	64'734
5 AC Fiorentina	34'202	45'909
6 US Città di Palermo	33'230	34'271
7 FC Messina	29'737	37'582
8 Juventus FC	26'429	54'181
9 UC Sampdoria	23'669	32'102
10 Bologna FC	19'004	30'796
11 Reggina Calcio	16'261	21'445
12 US Lecce	16'114	30'482
13 Udinese Calcio	15'810	24'504
14 AS Livorno Calcio	15'334	19'726
15 Atalanta Bergamo Calcio	14'689	21'962
16 Parma AC	14'044	23'010
17 Cagliari Calcio	13'579	22'500
18 AC Chievo Verona	12'103	29'450
19 AC Siena	9'461	14'604
20 Brescia Calcio	7'749	16'504
Total	25'472	79'775

GREECE 2004/2005		
Club	Average	Max
1 AEK Athina	26'928	63'129
2 Olympiakos SF Pireas	20'368	31'081
3 AO Ergotelis Iraklio Kriti	9'716	27'500
4 Panathinaikos Athina	8'101	14'860
5 AS Aris Thessaloniki	6'400	11'355
6 PAOK Thessaloniki	5'705	23'950
7 AS Iraklis Thessaloniki	4'484	15'700
8 PAE Xanthi AO	2'791	5'947
9 OFI Iraklio Kriti	2'394	5'537
10 AO Kerkyra	1'448	3'600
11 Apollon K.Thessaloniki	1'369	2'903
12 Chalkidona Neapolis	1'214	3'877
13 PAE Kallithea Athina	1'173	2'557
14 AO Ioanikos Nikaias	1'103	2'760
15 Neos P. Smyrnis Athina	1'004	2'671
16 PAE Aigaleo Athina	908	2'969
Total	5'944	63'129

POLAND 2004/2005		
Club	Average	Max
1 SSA Pogon Szczecin	9'846	18'000
2 TS Wisla Kraków	9'615	11'000
3 KKS Lech Poznan	8'577	17'000
4 KP Legia Warszawa	7'423	13'000
5 MKS Cracovia SSA	6'323	10'000
6 GKS Górnik Leczna	5'038	7'000
7 SSA Wisla Plock	4'385	9'000
8 MKS Zagłębie Lubin	4'115	7'500
9 GKS Katowice	3'393	5'000
10 Górnik Zabrze SSA	3'385	6'500
11 KP Polonia Warszawa	3'100	5'000
12 KS Groclin Grodzisk	3'077	4'500
13 KS Amica Wronki	2'600	5'000
14 MKS Odra Wodzislaw	2'338	4'000
Total	5'230	18'000

UKRAINE 2004/2005		
Club	Average	Max
1 FK Shakhtar Donets'k	18'668	25'000
2 Metalist Kharkiv	15'091	32'000
3 FK Kryvbas Kryvyi Rih	10'036	21'700
4 FK Chronomoret's Odesa	8'542	15'000
5 Illichivets Mariupol'	8'433	14'000
6 FK Tavriya Simferopol'	8'120	17'000
7 FK Dnipro Dnipropetrovs'k	7'413	18'000
8 FK Dynamo Kyiv	6'742	16'800
9 SC Volyn Luts'k	6'733	9'150
10 FK Vorskla Poltava	6'375	12'000
11 FK Zakarpattya Uzhhorod	4'860	7'600
12 FK Metalurh Zaporizhzhya	4'077	6'500
13 FK Metalurg Donerts'k	3'763	12'000
14 Borysfen Boryspil'	2'718	6'500
15 FK Obolon' Kyiv	2'282	5'000
16 FK Arsenal Kyiv	1'445	3'500
Total	7'199	32'000

TURKEY 2003/2004*		
Club	Average	Max
1 Fenerbahçe SK Istanbul	41'636	52'000
2 Besiktas JK Istanbul	28'091	65'000
3 Galatasaray SK Istanbul	24'193	70'125
4 Trabzonspor K	19'333	25'000
5 Gençlerbirliği SK Ankara	18'583	24'000
6 MKE Ankaragücü SK	18'091	25'000
7 Bursaspor K	16'850	24'000
8 Konyaspor K	16'300	20'000
9 Gaziantepspor K	14'764	20'000
10 Diyarbakirspor K	13'833	18'000
11 Malatyaspor K	13'583	19'000
12 Adanaspor SFAS	13'200	20'000
13 Denizlispor K	13'167	16'000
14 Samsunspor K	13'064	19'000
15 Elazigspor SK	9'727	13'000
16 Sebatspor K Akçaabat	9'600	23'000
17 Istanbulspor SFTAS	9'292	12'000
18 Çaykur Rizespor K	9'227	10'500
Total	16'799	70'125

\* no data for 2004/2005 available

## 2. NATIONAL TEAMS

UEFA EURO 2004 Qualifying round		
Country	Average	Games
Ukraine	55'125	4
Italy	44'769	4
Turkey	29'875	4
Croatia	27'250	4
Poland	21'875	4
Greece	18'000	4
Hungary	15'250	4

FIFA World Cup 2006 Qualifying round		
Country	Average	Games
Ukraine	46'670	6
Greece	33'500	6
Turkey	29'830	6
Italy	26'720	5
Croatia	23'970	5
Poland	21'200	5
Hungary	10'020	5

Sources:

UEFA Competition System

<http://www.european-football-statistics.co.uk/attn.htm>

<http://fifaworldcup.yahoo.com>

## ACCOMMODATION (existing) - ANNEXE D

first column: number of hotels  
second column: number of rooms

### CROATIA/HUNGARY

Within **10 km** radius of stadium

Host city:	5-star		4-star		3-star		2-star		1-star	
Budapest (Hun)	13	3'324	37	5'923	64	5'059	12	468	7	354
Székesfehérvár (Hun)			1	96	3	195	2	88	1	29
Debrecen (Hun)			4	344	4	214	1	26	3	158
Győr (Hun)			3	90	13	400	3	60	3	91
Osijek (Cro)			2	330	2	54	2	310	3	74
Rijeka (Cro)	4	890	7	927	13	2'692	7	1'113	1	83
Split (Cro)			3	222	10	974	4	644	2	890
Zagreb (Cro)	3	881	7	1'566	14	1'865	9	864	4	337

Within **75 km** radius of stadium

Host city:	5-star		4-star		3-star		2-star		1-star	
Budapest (Hun)	13	3324	37	5923	118	7121	28	1379	11	379
Székesfehérvár (Hun)	12	3193	45	6497	173	11736	81	3375	23	990
Debrecen (Hun)			10	672	31	1518	11	205	12	448
Győr (Hun)	1	24	10	642	43	1571	17	438	9	211
Osijek (Cro)			3	363	19	1166	13	1047	5	194
Rijeka (Cro)	4	890	24	2961	122	18156	82	11889	36	4457
Split (Cro)			15	2958	81	19098	46	10354	7	1760
Zagreb (Cro)	4	936	9	1697	29	2909	32	2908	14	1347

### GREECE

Within **10 km** radius of stadium

Host city:	5-star		4-star		3-star		2-star		1-star	
Athens*	16	4'073	44	4'688	78	5'008	181	6'732	122	2'563
Thessaloniki	10	1'314	10	1'160	18	1'391	9	474	14	448
Patra	2	213	3	180	10	285	17	395	6	62
Heraklio	6	476	10	2'070	19	1'155	33	1'149	27	767
Volos	4	242	2	119	5	365	12	352	9	179
Larissa	2	224	2	175	5	387	9	495	6	85
Ioannina	2	113	2	124	2	195	17	563	3	57

Within **75 km** radius of stadium

Host city:	5-star		4-star		3-star		2-star		1-star	
Athens*	25	5'895	66	7'067	101	6'544	236	8'548	125	2'607
Thessaloniki	34	7'033	38	5'136	34	3'405	34	2'237	38	856
Patra	8	2'889	10	697	20	772	38	927	10	118
Heraklio	32	6'708	149	17'839	206	20'918	393	12'631	146	3'859
Volos	16	2'330	35	836	29	941	74	1'663	25	386
Larissa	10	1'568	8	1'118	10	650	26	819	9	152
Ioannina	9	922	10	841	14	379	71	1'175	9	116

\* Two stadia proposed in Athens (Olympic and Karaiskakis)

## ITALY

Within 10 km radius of stadium

Host city:	5-star		4-star		3-star		2-star		1-star	
Bologna	2	364	13	1'958	70	2'768	15	319	33	566
Firenze	6	566	15	1'846	42	2'200	25	680	25	420
Genova			12	1'889	34	2'100	24	830	28	785
Milano	11	2'446	16	4'313	50	4'400	38	620	60	640
Napoli	4	470	12	1'874	55	5'100	40	1'550	35	800
Palermo	5	918	8	1'104	28	2'518	18	340	15	130
Roma	13	2'306	9	2'723	240	12'000	145	3'500	75	1'000
Torino	2	217	11	1'214	55	2'700	32	810	35	680

Within 75 km radius of stadium

Host city:	5-star		4-star		3-star		2-star		1-star	
Bologna	3	391	64	5045	221	7583	116	1991	84	1133
Firenze	11	822	81	6143	211	7211	127	2249	124	1386
Genova	3	289	45	3341	125	3753	89	1484	103	1397
Milano	15	2697	133	14915	261	12675	83	1770	127	1828
Napoli	19	1716	160	11965	355	11348	159	3406	126	1746
Palermo	6	1048	21	2804	74	6295	42	848	38	327
Roma	21	3175	186	20270	496	21464	295	6109	151	1883
Torino	4	400	41	3207	202	7104	113	2125	127	1788

## POLAND / UKRAINE

Within 10 km radius of stadium

Host city:	5-star		4-star		3-star		2-star		1-star	
Warsaw (Pol)	10	3'842	4	1'754	22	6'953	14	2'742	8	2'512
Gdansk (Pol)	3	52	2	203	9	1'034	2	71		
Wroclaw (Pol)			8	1'188	15	896	9	610	5	169
Chorzow (Pol)			3	469	7	484	6	501		
Kiev (Ukr)	1	289	5	906	11	2'116	8	436	1	17
Lviv (Ukr)			3	405	3	198	3	288	31	655
Donetsk (Ukr)	1	129	2	79	2	251	2	288	2	41
Dnipropetrovsk (Ukr)	1	71	3	47	4	422	1	140	1	59

Within 75 km radius of stadium

Host city:	5-star		4-star		3-star		2-star		1-star	
Warsaw (Pol)	10	3842	5	2014	34	7648	37	4233	11	2623
Gdansk (Pol)	3	52	5	456	15	1564	12	787	3	105
Wroclaw (Pol)			11	1335	22	1162	17	759	16	352
Chorzow (Pol)	1	63	8	812	15	887	7	531		
Kiev (Ukr)	1	289	5	906	17	3571	20	973	5	139
Lviv (Ukr)			4	424	4	220	3	288	31	655
Donetsk (Ukr)	1	129	2	79	2	251	3	301	2	41
Dnipropetrovsk (Ukr)	1	71	3	47	4	422	1	140	1	59

## TURKEY

Within 10 km radius of stadium

Host city:	5-star		4-star		3-star		2-star		1-star	
Istanbul*	7	2'753	3	236	5	314	3	121	3	132
Bursa	3	612	4	401	9	543	4	159	1	22
Izmir	1	381	7	649	19	1'274	15	522	3	68
Ankara										
Konya	1	279	4	402	4	236	3	89		
Kayseri	2	312	1	100	7	356	3	124	1	10
Antalaya	12	3'670	11	3'046	22	1'766	23	661	3	81

Within 75 km radius of stadium

Host city:	5-star		4-star		3-star		2-star		1-star	
Istanbul*	29	9643	56	6126	77	5177	75	3166	21	741
Bursa	3	612	5	556	14	896	12	641	3	68
Izmir	9	2633	20	2901	33	2256	36	1274	6	156
Ankara	7	1505	21	1779	34	2199	39	1641	8	368
Konya	1	279	5	448	4	236	3	89		
Kayseri	3	661	7	940	9	504	4	148	2	64
Antalaya	86	26693	99	20866	117	11963	91	4165	11	323

\* Two stadia proposed in Istanbul (Olympic and Fenerbahce)

Source: Bid Dossiers

## GROUND TRANSPORT AND JOURNEY TIMES – ANNEXE E

1. Distance by car in km (first column)
2. Rail travel time (second column above)
3. Average car travel time in hours and minutes (second column below)

### CROATIA/HUNGARY

	Zagreb		Székesfehérvár		Split		Rijeka		Osijek		Győr		Debrecen	
BUDAPEST	348	5:06	67	0:54	731	15:41	503	13:59	250	5:04	126	1:19	220	2:31
		4:20		0:56		8:27		5:54		4:00		1:31		2:59
DEBRECEN	567	7:49	286	4:18	950	19:57	723	18:15	399	8:04	343	3:47		
		7:18		3:54		11:25		8:52		6:41		4:30		
GYÖR	315	6:43	86	2:08	698	16:08	470	14:26	296	6:25				
		4:26		1:27		8:33		6:00		4:58				
OSIJEK	283	3:00	206	6:19	484	9:28	438	8:10						
		2:09		3:32		6:38		4:43						
RIJEKA	156	3:22	442	12:49	351	7:40								
		1:49		5:13		4:20								
SPLIT	384	5:34	669	14:31										
		4:22		7:46										
SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR	286	3:59												
		3:40												

### GREECE

	Ioannina		Larissa		Volos		Heraklio		Patra		Thessaloniki	
ATHENS	410	n/a*	350	2:05	324	2:55	n/a*	n/a*	212	1:15	500	3:10
		4:10		3:05		2:55		n/a*		1:50		4:25
THESSALONIKI	320	n/a*	155	1:05	206	2:05	n/a*	n/a*	459	4:25		
		2:50		1:25		1:55		n/a*		6:10		
PATRA	233	n/a*	379	3:20	294	4:10	n/a*	n/a*				
		2:20		4:50		4:40		n/a*				
HERAKLIO	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*	n/a*						
		n/a*		n/a*		n/a*						
VOLOS	253	n/a*	60	0:50								
		2:50		0:35								
LARISSA	192	n/a*										
		2:20										

## ITALY

	Torino		Roma		Palermo		Napoli		Milano		Genova		Firenze	
BOLOGNA	326	3:21	379	2:43	1287	14:59	580	4:44	211	1:45	291	3:04	100	0:54
		3:30		4:10		14:15		6:00		2:18		3:12		1:15
FIRENZE	414	4:56	281	1:36	1188	14:17	482	3:37	298	2:46	225	3:09		
		4:25		3:10		13:10		5:00		3:20		2:35		
GENOVA	167	1:38	504	4:54	1412	17:23	705	7:09	141	1:31				
		2:00		5:30		15:40		7:20		1:45				
MILANO	140	1:27	578	4:30	1485	16:03	779	6:03						
		1:40		6:10		16:20		8:00						
NAPOLI	894	7:50	235	1:46	728	8:38								
		9:15		2:40		8:35								
PALERMO	1600	18:33	942	11:31										
		17:30		10:50										
ROMA	696	6:05												
		6:55												

## POLAND / UKRAINE

	Dnipro-petrovsk		Donetsk		Lvov		Kiev		Krakow		Chorzow		Wroclaw		Poznan		Gdansk	
WARSAW	1291	22:50	1544	27:39	407	9:43	834	15:20	302	2:44	290	2:43	343	4:46	300	2:41	357	3:45
		15:00		18:00		16:00		10:00		3:50		4:40		5:40		4:00		5:00
GDANSK	1648	28:44	1901	32:49	764	14:08	1191	20:30	585	7:00	600	8:00	454	7:00	300	3:30		
		20:30		23:00		15:00		15:30		9:00		10:00		7:50		3:00		
POZNAN	1591	26:59	1844	31:45	707	12:03	1134	19:26	412	6:15	300	3:30	200	2:00				
		19:30		22:30		11:50		14:30		5:50		3:30		3:00				
WROCLAW	1534	28:40	1782	34:13	602	9:58	1139	19:07	252	5:00	250	3:30						
		19:40		20:40		8:40		15:40		4:10		3:00						
CHORZOW	1357	27:00	1605	32:33	425	8:18	912	17:27	75	1:40								
		17:00		18:00		21:30		12:00		1:30								
KRAKOW	1282	24:45	1530	30:18	350	6:03	887	15:12										
		15:30		16:30		4:30		10:30										
KIEV	457	5:45	710	11:41	537	8:13												
		5:00		8:00		6:00												
LVOV	932	18:26	1180	24:38														
		11:00		12:00														
DONETSK	253	4:35																
		3:00																

## TURKEY

	Antalya		Kayseri		Konya		Ankara		Izmir		Bursa	
ISTANBUL	724	n/a*	772	16:45	665	12:30	453	6:30	566	15:00	243	n/a*
		9:00		9:00		7:30		5:00		7:00		2:30
BURSA	543	n/a*	691	n/a*	484	n/a*	382	n/a*	323	n/a*		
		6:30		7:30		5:00		4:00		3:30		
IZMIR	450	n/a*	867	19:00	546	10:00	580	13:00				
		5:00		9:30		6:30		6:30				
ANKARA	545	n/a*	319	6:30	258	5:00						
		6:30		3:00		3:00						
KONYA	323	n/a*	327	6:30								
		3:00		3:00								
KAYSERI	642	n/a*										
		7:00										

n/a\* = Not applicable

Source: Bid Dossiers