



DEUTSCHER
FUSSBALL-BUND



GERMANY
CANDIDATE FOR
UEFA EURO 2024

*UNITED BY
FOOTBALL.
IN THE HEART
OF EUROPE.*

BID BOOK
UEFA EURO 2024
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MESSAGE FROM THE FEDERAL PRESIDENT AS THE GERMAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BIDS TO HOST UEFA EURO 2024.

Millions of people still fondly recall Germany's "Sommermärchen", or summer fairy tale, of 2006. It was the year when black-red-and-gold flags adorned window sills, rear-view mirrors and smiling faces, the year when Germany found a new way of looking at itself thanks to football. We had not had such an uninhibited attitude towards our flag for decades, and it felt good to hear fans from all over the world tell us that it was nice to be here with us.

Football brings people together and nurtures cohesion. It has the capacity to overcome geographical, social and mental borders. Anyone who has experienced this knows that this is about more than sport. It is about our interaction with one another.

My support for the UEFA EURO 2024 bid stems from my desire to experience another "Sommermärchen". Not only for us Germans, but above all for the European family – and especially for those who have doubts about our cohesion. The power of football should go far beyond the realm of sport and inspire what the head knows well, but what the heart no longer feels now and then, namely that we are a community. We play in, with and for Europe.

Germany wants to give back some of the joy of 2006. For Europe, it would be a time to make friends.

Dr Frank-Walter Steinmeier
Federal President of the Federal Republic of Germany



MESSAGE FROM THE FEDERAL CHANCELLOR AS THE GERMAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BIDS TO HOST UEFA EURO 2024.

The German Football Association is bidding to host the 2024 UEFA European Football Championship. I very much welcome this decision, for which I and the Federal Government offer our full support.

Millions of people will look forward to this unique sporting event. This comes as no surprise, given the fact that this celebration of football brings together the skills of top European players and the passion of fans, promising a unique atmosphere. Indeed, football fascinates its fans in many different ways. Sporting talents, spectacular teamwork, astonishing strategies and unadulterated excitement – that and much more arouses emotions, unites people from different regions and cultures, and makes football a sport that promotes virtues such as fairness, team spirit and tolerance.

Germany is exceptionally well prepared to host a European Football Championship, and ideal conditions are in place for staging this major sporting event. We have modern stadiums, excellent infrastructures and a wealth of experience of hosting international competitions. Fans from Europe and from all around the world are warmly invited to join us for this event and will be made to feel at home in our cities. After all, Germany is both a nation that loves sport and a globally-minded country that is always a welcoming host.

As a footballing nation, it would be a particular pleasure and honour for us to be able to host UEFA EURO 2024, which promises to be an amazing experience. We are most willing and able to make good on this promise.

Dr Angela Merkel
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany



MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION AS THE GERMAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BIDS TO HOST UEFA EURO 2024.

The Deutscher Fußball-Bund is bidding to stage UEFA EURO 2024. And our candidacy centres on football and football's values. We aspire to host a happy football festival in the heart of Europe, in a country that has nine different borders and acts as the interface between East and West Europe, a fest in the context of which fans from all corners of the continent will meet up and experience the power of universal values such as freedom, respect and a sense of companionship. In the form of UEFA EURO 2024 we seek to build new bridges between people from all over Europe and strengthen existing ties. The vast array of different encounters in the stadiums and Fan Zones in our country will, we hope, spawn friendships that endure well beyond the duration of the tournament. And at a time when in some places eyes are turned once again more strongly and nationalistically inwards, and when individualism and isolation are on the increase, such an approach is perhaps more important than ever. Which is why we have chosen "United by Football – Vereint im Herzen Europas" as the slogan for our bid.

We wish to welcome the entire football family to Germany and provide a perfect platform for UEFA and its member associations. A stage on which everyone will experience for themselves football's power to integrate, where everyone can contribute and realize their ideas and values. We want to celebrate an unforgettable festival of football together. We set out to offer all the participants in the European Championships, one of the world's most important sports events, optimal conditions for a superbly organized tournament, drawing on our experience as the host of UEFA EURO 1988, the FIFA World Cups 1974 and 2006 as well as the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011. We very much want all the fans to feel united and at home in the heart of Europe. And I can promise you that the DFB, and with it all the citizens of Germany, will be superb and heartfelt hosts.

Our bid also centres around the idea of transparency and sustainability. We want our bid to show that it is possible to bid successfully to host a major sports event on the basis of compliance, good governance, respect and fair play. We therefore firmly believe our bid strengthens the integrity of the sport.

UEFA EURO 2024 is a lighthouse project for all of German football, whose members are already looking forward with great anticipation to the tournament. We seek together to advance football in Germany and Europe alike, and in light of the challenges it faces, place it on strong foundations for the future. To this end we would like to most cordially welcome you to Germany.

Reinhard Grindel
President of the German Football Association



MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE GERMAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION AS THE GERMAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BIDS TO HOST UEFA EURO 2024.

Back in the summer of 2016, Germany was already firmly in the grips of European Championship fever. Taking as its motto "The Rising Stars", the Deutscher Fußball-Bund (DFB) hosted the UEFA European Under 19-Championship in the state of Baden-Württemberg. And a resounding success it was. More than 160,000 spectators followed the games live in the stadiums, the opening match attracted almost 55,000 fans, meaning it was not just sold out but also the best attended match at a European Under 19s tournament ever. Those European Championships really intensified the joyful anticipation of UEFA EURO 2024. We firmly intend to master the honourable task and responsibility of staging the Championships again, and once more set new benchmarks. With a sustainable tournament by everyone and for everyone.

Perhaps in the summer of 2024 we will welcome some of those "rising stars" again – on the pitch and in the stands. And they will meet up under the new motto of "United by Football – Vereint im Herzen Europas". Because the European Championship brings together people from all over the world and enables them to celebrate an enjoyably carefree football festival together. Our bid itself is a united project that is the result of our all pulling together – interacting with the Host Cities who emerged in a transparent tender as the ten best in Germany. And with the support of all of the German football world, from the elite through to the grassroots, from the pros and the members of the national team right through to the young amateurs, and with strong support from society as a whole.

In 1988, Germany and the DFB last staged a UEFA EURO. In a country which at that time was still divided into East and West. The unified country is long since characterized by true unity. United Germany has since been both World and European Champions, and the 2006 FIFA World Cup as well as the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011 both underscored the friendly and joyful picture of a new, open, colourful and hospitable Germany.

In 2024, we aspire to unite all Europe in Germany as our guests. We are convinced that thanks to our outstanding infrastructure, our experience staging not only sports mega-events, and our culture of peaceful and enthusiastic fans make us the ideal host for UEFA EURO 2024.

Dr Friedrich Curtius
Secretary General of the German Football Association



MESSAGE FROM THE AMBASSADOR AS THE GERMAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BIDS TO HOST UEFA EURO 2024.

A European Championship tournament can create identities – a European Championship “on home turf” can change an entire country. Every young player who experiences such a festival of football in his home country has a dream – of becoming a national team player and representing his country at a EURO. I was only 20 years old when I was called up for the first (of what eventually would be three) European championships. I have great memories of this incredible moment. Many more valuable experiences followed, and I would be happy for as many people as possible to share them. This is what motivates me to support the DFB’s bid to host UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany.

I have football to thank for much of what I have been privileged to experience. A new generation has grown up that is now ready to grasp the same chance. Once again, we dream of packed-to-capacity stadiums, of crowds cheering on the national team with joy and enthusiasm... and perhaps even winning the European champion’s title. In my capacity as ambassador of the German bid, I can contribute to making these dreams come true. This makes me proud because I was fortunate to live my dream, and because I saw and experienced peoples’ joy and enthusiasm at the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

Football was not only the source of sporting success, it also taught me discipline, fair-play, team spirit, and respect – values that make sport an essential element in our lives and that should apply throughout our societies. Football has the power to transmit these values and make them publicly visible; it transcends boundaries, be these real or just imaginary. In stadiums and Fan Zones, a truly international crowd of people from all walks of life will meet and mingle, united for and by football.

Bidding to host UEFA EURO 2024 in a transparent and consistent way, we would like to share these values with Europe. A European championship tournament is able to drive positive change, it can provide a valuable stimulus to show Germany as it is: open, warm, and welcoming. Children and teens will be attracted to the game and – who knows? – there may be a chance for the one or other German player to become European champion, too! People in Germany will carry the EURO in their hearts.

Philipp Lahm

Ambassador for the DFB’s UEFA EURO 2024 bid, honorary national team captain and captain of the 2014 FIFA World Cup-winning team



MESSAGE FROM THE GERMAN HEAD COACH AS THE GERMAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION BIDS TO HOST UEFA EURO 2024.

The 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany was not a fairy tale for just one summer. It was much more – and its effects can be felt even today.

The teams in the Bundesliga would otherwise not be playing in modern and regularly sold-out arenas. And our 25,000 clubs in Germany would have fewer players and volunteers who week after week make sure – quite literally – that the ball stays in the game. The tournament initiated a development that culminated in 2014, with Germany winning the World Cup trophy in Brazil. I am grateful and proud that I was privileged to be part of it all. And I hope that we will be able to write history again almost 20 years later – all together, in the heart of Europe.

Football connects people who might otherwise never meet. Our national team features players of different origins, religious beliefs, and ethnic roots, and yet they form a unity on and off the pitch, they accept and respect each other, keen to succeed together. This is what makes football with its integrative power so special, and I am convinced that UEFA EURO 2024 will be a unique and unifying experience for all participants.

In the year 2024 we would like to invite Europe to Germany as open and welcoming hosts.

Joachim Löw

German head coach, 2014 World Cup winner



SECTOR 02 VISION, CONCEPT AND LEGACY

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1. MOTIVATION TO HOST THE TOURNAMENT

QUESTION 01

What is your primary motivation for hosting UEFA EURO 2024 in your country and in the Host Cities? Describe your motivation, and how you see it befitting the overall vision of the UEFA European Football Championship.

We believe in the power of football.

Our motto, 'United by Football', illustrates our belief that football has the unique ability to unite people, no matter what their background.

Our motivation to host UEFA EURO 2024 is based on our belief in football to unify. European football is the origin and the pinnacle of the sport across the world, and there is no better way to demonstrate its unifying ability than by hosting its leading tournament, the European Championship.

Crucially, our motivation to host perfectly supports the vision of the UEFA European Championship to create an enduring legacy for European football.

Not only does Germany provide the necessary infrastructure, technical know-how and organizational expertise, but hosting of UEFA EURO 2024 in the country will offer a unique opportunity to UEFA, its National Football Associations, and the fans, to benefit from the power of football to unite, across generations, communities and borders.

We will achieve this by focusing on three key pillars: Grow, Share, and Celebrate.

GROWING THE GAME

Germany is the right partner at the right time for UEFA to grow the game, providing stability and the opportunity to build the UEFA brand with a comprehensive, sustainable approach. Germany, with an estimated volume of **2.8 million tickets** available for public sale, will ensure sizeable and reliable revenues including excellent VIP-facilities in- and outside of the stadiums surrounded by a powerful hospitality market in Germany. The tournament hosted in Germany offers UEFA the ideal opportunity to show its values in action, with fair play, respect and human rights being central to German sport and German society. Importantly, hosting UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will also enable UEFA to illustrate to all of its Member Associations the value of a sustained commitment to grassroots football, with Germany being a powerful example of the close connection between grassroots development and elite level success.

SHARING THE GAME

UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany should not, and will not, be only about Germany. Rather, we believe that the occasion of the European Championship should directly benefit all 55 European Football Associations that are members of UEFA. With an atmosphere of hospitality and friendliness, and a focus on the integrating culture of football, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will showcase the best that football has to offer, providing all UEFA Member Associations with the ideal inspirational platform to engage their own fans and communities. Practically speaking, the Deutscher Fußball-Bund (DFB) will actively involve all other UEFA Member



**UNITED BY FOOTBALL.
IN THE HEART OF EUROPE.**

Leisurely and cosmopolitan: UEFA EURO 2024 will be a football festival for fans from all over Europe.

Associations in the preparation, organization, delivery and legacy of their event, providing knowledge-sharing programmes and workshops before, during and after the tournament.

CELEBRATING THE GAME

Ultimately, football is about the fans, and UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will be the biggest celebration ever for football fans. Through a combination of easy access to and within the country, and Host Cities welcoming fans of all backgrounds, Germany will be a home for everyone throughout the tournament. These aspects, when added to the festival atmosphere of Germany, the original creator of the Fan Zone, will ensure that UEFA EURO 2024 is the biggest football party ever seen – a party uniting European football fans like never before.

By combining these core elements of Grow, Share and Celebrate, hosting the UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will enable UEFA to strengthen football across the continent and ensure that its vision of an enduring legacy for European football can and will become reality.

QUESTION 02

What is your concrete plan as to how you will contribute meaningfully to the celebration of the 2024 edition and how this would benefit the future of football in your country?

A fan-focussed approach, with the overarching goal of Celebration, is one of the key pillars of Germany's UEFA EURO 2024 candidature.

Germany has a strong history of putting its fans first, and plans to host a tournament that does the same. Throughout the planning and organization of the candidature, the DFB has worked alongside a diverse group of stakeholders, laying the foundations for a seamless transition into an inclusive, successful tournament.

EASY ACCESS

A European Championship in Germany, in the heart of Europe, provides millions of passionate fans easy access to attend the tournament. With Germany boasting nine neighbouring countries,

and 16 international airports, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will be the most accessible European Championship ever. Additional programmes have been developed to facilitate access for all fans, including the "Fan B&B" programme, whereby local citizens will be opening their doors to travelling fans and show the true nature of German hospitality. While some fans will stay for the duration of the tournament, easily moving from one Host City to another, others will stay for just one match and return the same evening. In any case, with UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany, it will be easy.

WELCOMING HOST CITIES

Thanks to its exciting, vibrant Host Cities, Germany will provide a truly inspiring basis for celebration, offering warm hospitality, open minds and exceptional service, all in a safe environment. Special programmes will also be developed for UEFA EURO 2024, including the creation of Fan Embassies for travelling fans in each Host City for each competing nation. With Germany's strong principles of freedom and tolerance, all fans will feel truly at home



Football is the future: In Germany, every weekend more than 80,000 football matches are played – and won.

at UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany, regardless of their nationality, gender, race, religion, or sexual orientation.

A FOOTBALL FESTIVAL

UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will be a true festival atmosphere. As the birthplace of the Fan Zone, cities all over Germany will ensure a nationwide UEFA EURO 2024 party, where fans are able to enjoy the action in an open and fun environment. This, combined with the existing fanbase in Germany, which includes the highest attended football league in the world (namely the Bundesliga), will ensure a unique fan experience that collectively celebrates the beauty and the power of football like never before.

THE BENEFITS FOR GERMANY – AND BEYOND

This fan-focussed approach has many benefits for the future of Germany.

Younger generations of Germans, no matter what their background, will be inspired through a collective festival atmosphere to see the true power of football. Through Germany's grassroots infrastructure, which includes more than seven million members and 25,000 amateur clubs playing in more than 80,000 matches every week, Germany will be able to capitalize on such an effect and ensure that the short-term inspiration of the European Championship turns into long-term enthusiasm and commitment to the game, stimulating a collective mentality of volunteerism and cooperation for generations to come.

What is more, the benefits of hosting the Championship in our country, will be visible far beyond our borders.

Indeed, Germany considers it a priority to make certain the benefits of UEFA EURO 2024 are shared and felt across Europe, so that young boys and girls throughout the continent will be involved in the great game. By providing an inspirational showcase of European football, and with the DFB's UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept coming into force, all Member Associations across Europe will have the tools they need to promote the game in an efficient and effective manner, encouraging greater participation and interest.

Moreover, by developing very specific programmes and workshops open to all Member Associations and volunteers across Europe, before, during and after the Championship, Germany will encourage knowledge sharing between all UEFA members on topics including tournament organization, grassroots development and elite level support. By working together, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany can act as a catalyst for each Member Association to achieve their goals and ensure the strong, sustainable development of the game across Europe.

2. LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT AND POST-TOURNAMENT LEGACY

QUESTION 03

What will be the long-term benefits of staging UEFA EURO 2024 in your country and in the Host Cities?

UEFA EURO 2024 will give Germany an opportunity to show to Europe, and the world, the power of football, with long-term benefits not only for Germany and its Host Cities, but also for UEFA, European Football Associations and the fans.

FOR GERMANY

To host UEFA EURO in Germany for the first time as a unified country would be a historic moment for the country, and a significant step forwards in terms of providing further inclusion and inspiration to our diverse population. Across Europe and the world, cities are facing the challenges of growing populations, migration, demographic changes and technological revolutions. In this challenging environment, Germany has the opportunity to bring all parts of its multicultural society together and inspire a new generation with togetherness and unity at its core.

For the Host Cities in Germany, UEFA EURO 2024 will provide all ten with the crucial opportunity to showcase their assets and become true cities of the future. With the design of specialized programmes, including a EURO Future Lab, an innovation-focussed initiative allowing cities to address their own specific issues, Germany will show how cities can be transformed by technology and sustainability, attracting a new wave of tourists for future generations. With proposals ranging from a barrier-free environment to new mobility concepts, UEFA EURO 2024 will show how major events don't have to be burdensome and costly, but can rather be the crucial catalyst in inspiring long-lasting, environmentally-friendly progress.

And this impact will not be limited to Germany.

Indeed, it is a priority of Germany to ensure that the effects of UEFA EURO 2024 are not just felt within one country. Under the main pillars of Grow, Share and Celebrate, we believe that the occasion of the European Championship should, and will, benefit UEFA, all European Football Associations, and the fans, for years and generations to come.

FOR UEFA

For UEFA, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany provides the perfect platform for future development. Not only does Germany guarantee long-term, sustainable revenues with full stadiums, elite hospitality services and almost unparalleled commercial networks with world-renowned brands, but it will also allow UEFA to demonstrate its values in action, such as fair play and human rights. UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will also help UEFA to powerfully illustrate the value of grassroots investment to all its Member Associations and highlight the close links between grassroots and elite level success.

FOR EUROPEAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATIONS

UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will involve all the other 54 Member Associations in the organization and delivery of the tournament, with specialized programmes being developed for National

Association officials and volunteers to share knowledge amongst one another so that all Member Associations of UEFA feeling a true part of the tournament and its success.

FOR THE FANS

For football fans across Europe, Germany will provide a home away from home. With easy access, welcoming, international Host Cities, and a fun and friendly party atmosphere throughout, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will create memories of a lifetime for fans across the continent, no matter what their background.

UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will truly be a EURO for everyone, and the long-term benefits will be felt in communities across the continent.

QUESTION 04

Indicate the most important legacy initiatives related to UEFA EURO 2024 and how these are linked to the long-term planning and objectives of your association and the Host Cities.

Football is the future. This has been the slogan of the DFB for many years and continues to serve as a guiding principle for the Association and its work. Whether it be investing in a new national Academy centre, the largest construction project in its history, or by forging ever-closer links with its more than seven million members, the DFB has shown its commitment to the future growth of football, ensuring that all future generations grow up with football in their hearts. UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany, and the legacy initiatives that have been established alongside it, provide the ideal platform for future development.



The power of football: It unites people and creates a strong shared bond.

Just as our key pillars for UEFA EURO 2024 candidature are Grow, Share and Celebrate, clear and sustainable legacy initiatives have been developed under each pillar.

A LEGACY OF SUSTAINABLE, PROGRESSIVE GROWTH

The legacy of UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will focus around sustainable, progressive growth. Germany will raise all standards of organizing a major tournament in a sustainable manner, with a range of technological sustainability projects all outlined in the DFB’s UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept. These programmes, which include the development of eco-friendly transport systems, free use of public transport network for fans, the introduction of a systematic energy management system in all stadiums and the use of 100% renewable energy, will combine to make UEFA EURO 2024 the true standard bearer of sustainable growth for all major sports events in the future.

Another important aspect of growth of UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will focus on the progressive development of modern society. Customized programmes have been designed to create a truly inclusive stadium experience, with DFB’s ‘Inclusive Stadium 2024 Vision’ at its core. Wheelchair users will no longer be assigned to a particular-reserved area but be fully integrated, while stadiums will become fully tobacco-free, and healthy food and beverage offerings will be mandatory. Combined with healthy living programmes such as ‘Fit at UEFA EURO 2024’, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany promises to leave a powerful legacy of a healthier, more inclusive society.

A LEGACY OF COLLABORATION AND SHARING

The DFB is truly committed to a collaborative approach in the organization of UEFA EURO 2024. Strong connections between the DFB and a variety of domestic stakeholders, including sports clubs, NGOs, local authorities, private companies, charities, foundations and schools, have already been made far stronger, and a key legacy of hosting UEFA EURO 2024 will be the continuation of

this close collaboration, establishing football as an indispensable part of German society for generations to come. With the DFB’s ‘DiverCity’ initiative, Host Cities will be closely involved throughout the organization of UEFA EURO 2024, designing their own customized programmes to best address their needs.

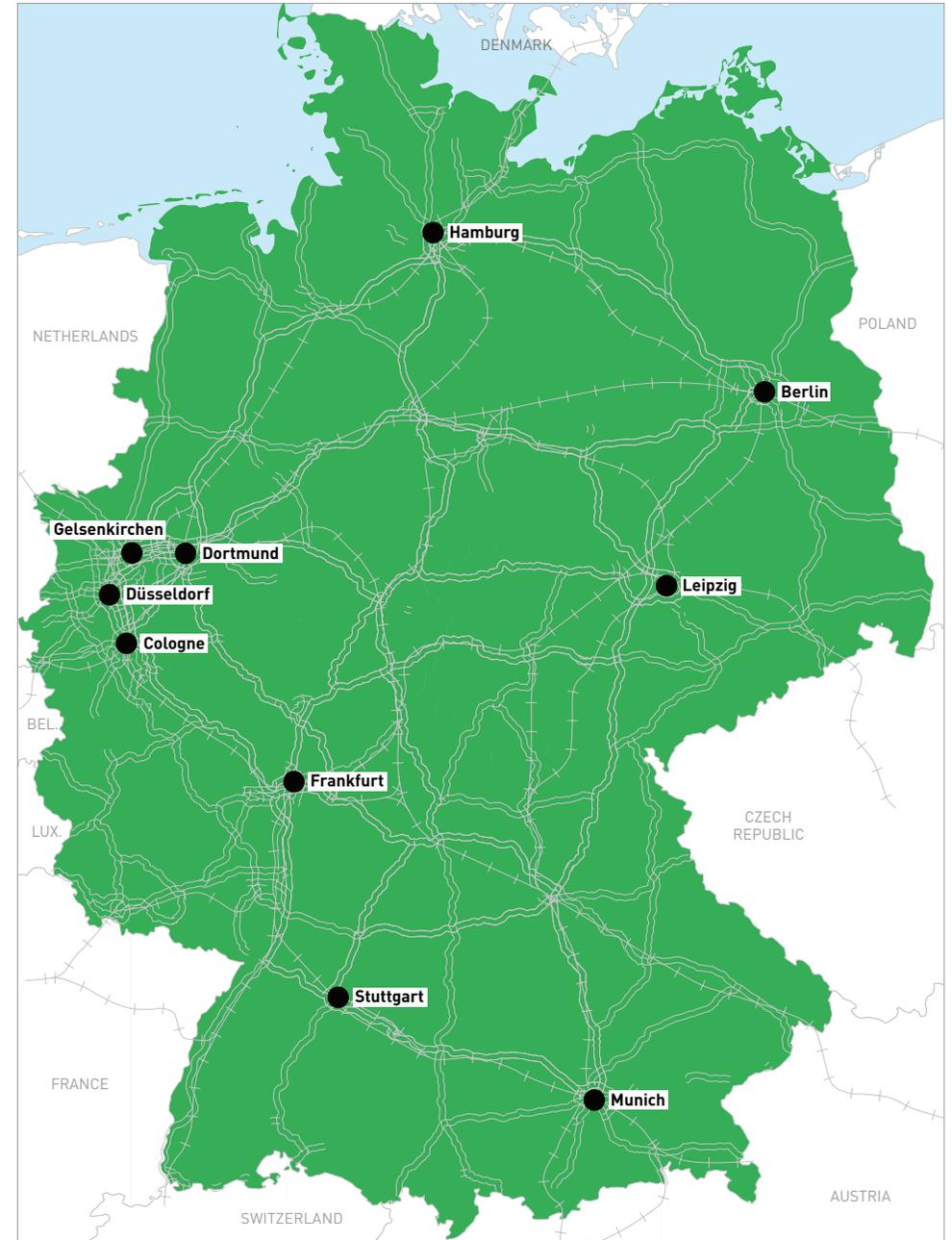
The sharing of the game will also be spread internationally. By providing knowledge-sharing programmes before, during and, importantly, after UEFA EURO 2024, Germany will ensure that all other 54 UEFA Member Associations are actively engaged in the tournament and are able to benefit from Germany’s experience in organizing tournaments and developing the sport from the grassroots up.

A LEGACY OF CELEBRATION FOR ALL

Core priorities for the DFB such as fair play, respect and human rights, will all be showcased throughout UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany, enabling a true celebration for all attending. Programmes such as ‘2:0 for Welcoming’, an integration project for refugees, will be able to build upon their successes to date, while all Host Cities and the DFB have planned the tournament with a firm commitment to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Such aspects will ensure that UEFA EURO 2024 will leave a legacy within Germany as a catalyst for a celebration of diversity and respect.

This celebration will also extend beyond the country’s borders. By offering easy access and welcoming Host Cities for all, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will provide fans of football from across Europe with everything they need to feel at home. This, when combined with the party atmosphere prevailing in Fan Zones in all the Host Cities during the tournament, will leave the most important legacy of all – generations of football fans across Europe, united by their committed to the development and enjoyment of the great game. United by football.

3. HOST COUNTRY OVERVIEW MAP



● Host City — Motorway + + + High Speed Railway 100 km

DISTANCES BETWEEN HOST CITIES (KM)										
	Berlin	Cologne	Dortmund	Düsseldorf	Frankfurt	Gelsenkirchen	Hamburg	Leipzig	Munich	Stuttgart
Berlin		578	496	559	553	521	293	191	585	636
Cologne	578		97	38	190	84	426	506	575	372
Dortmund	496	97		72	224	36	346	419	607	424
Düsseldorf	559	38	72		226	51	409	485	611	407
Frankfurt	553	190	224	226		255	496	388	393	209
Gelsenkirchen	521	84	36	51	255		356	462	636	442
Hamburg	293	426	346	409	496	356		394	776	656
Leipzig	191	506	419	485	388	462	394		432	472
Munich	585	575	607	611	393	636	776	432		232
Stuttgart	636	372	424	407	209	442	656	472	232	



SECTOR 03 POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

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The German national team championing fair play and diversity.

VIBRANT AND COLOURFUL - THE TOURNAMENT AS A FLAGSHIP FOR SUSTAINABILITY

PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY ON AND OFF THE PITCH

The Deutscher Fußball-Bund (DFB) aspires to stage UEFA EURO 2024 in the heart of Europe. In line with the values of UEFA, the DFB will emphasize the social, economic and ecological aspects of the tournament based on internationally recognized standards. The goal for UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany is not only to activate established current practices but also set new standards as regards the sustainability of mega sports events together with the Federal Government, the selected Host Cities and all German cities, local authorities, the seven million DFB members and the country as a whole.

For years, the Federal Republic of Germany has increasingly become a tourist magnet and an economic hub, sparking interest from citizens from around the world. By using this experience

and building on tried-and-true collaborations with Host Cities and stadiums – that were effective during the 2006 FIFA World Cup as well as in countless international matches and friendlies – the DFB will ensure long-lasting continuity in a range of activities from stadium use through green initiatives to corporate social responsibility projects.

SETTING NEW STANDARDS IN SUSTAINABILITY

The Deutscher Fußball-Bund (DFB) takes great pride in promoting sustainable initiatives on a day-to-day basis – including activities that promote diversity, respect human rights and combat discrimination. These initiatives are not just found in the national team but are spread equally in collaboration with regional and sub-regional associations all the way down to the grassroots.

Transparency is also very important at the DFB. For example, given the UEFA EURO 2024 bid in Germany, the opportunity to have an open and comprehensive dialogue about a sustainable UEFA EURO 2024 tournament with engaged stakeholders from all walks of life was initiated. As a result, a separate UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept has been created for the bid in order to stage an event that is destined to maximize its impact long after the final whistle blows. Furthermore, the bid has also been used as a tool to promote the DFB, unite and strengthen ties with stakeholders and the DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga to develop a concept that will support human rights and shape the face of German amateur and professional football alike. Furthermore, compliance and good governance standards have from the outset formed an elementary strand of the bid process DNA for UEFA EURO 2024, which has been monitored by Transparency International Germany. For example, the selection of the Host Cities itself took place on the back of a transparent, readily comprehensible process based solely on objective criteria and the UEFA requirements. And last but not least, health, environmental protection and the use of renewable energy sources have been emphatically addressed by effective sustainability management and broad campaign projects, as well as fair play, healthy lifestyles and respect on and off the pitch. Specific examples for each can be read in the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept.

In Germany, UEFA EURO 2024 is designed to be a model for sustainability. With investments in areas like transport and infrastructure already scheduled, the tournament can be staged under optimal and ultra-modern conditions. For example, with the "Inclusive Stadium 2024 Vision – Barrier-free and No Reserved Zones", the DFB sets out to put permanent structures in place to ensure the greatest possible participation not only during but also after the tournament.

CREATING OPEN DIALOGUE WITH PARTNERS

UEFA EURO 2024 will be a unique festival of football that will have an enduring impact on sport and society as a whole. In order to ensure that the structure is set up for long-lasting success, the DFB has been working from the outset to create open dialogues with its partners mentioned above, the professional clubs in the Bundesliga, the vast world of German amateur football (25,000 clubs & 157,000 teams), the partners, agencies and TV stations that are all involved in this united bid by Germany.

All partners from the world of sport, politics, business and media have sent countless support letters, endorsements and commitments – especially from key influencers and decision makers in each of these areas – for the bid by Germany for UEFA EURO 2024.

1. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

POLITICAL AND FOOTBALL STRUCTURES

QUESTION 01

Describe the political structure in your country at national level. Indicate which institutions will be involved in the planning, organization, running and dismantling of UEFA EURO 2024 and their respective responsibilities and jurisdiction.

The Federal Republic of Germany is a federation and a parliamentary democracy. Government powers are divided between the Federation, as the overall state, which also represents Germany externally, and the 16 federal states as members of the Federation. Both the Federation and the states have their own government executive and legislative organs and judiciary.

EFFICIENT COOPERATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

While the Federal Government will be involved and is supportive of UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany, the primary governmental institutions that will be involved in the planning, organization, running and dismantling of UEFA EURO 2024 are: Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Ministry of Finance, Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection, Federal Air Traffic Coordinator, German Federal Foreign Office, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Federal Network Agency.

FEDERAL MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

The Federal Ministry of the Interior will guarantee all security initiatives – a key precondition for the success of UEFA EURO 2024. Implementing the government “security guarantee” requires the efficient cooperation of the Federal Government, the states, the Host Cities, UEFA as the organizer, and the DFB and all other organizations that are involved in the security preparations and measures for the duration of UEFA EURO 2024. In the past, Germany has on numerous occasions demonstrated that it can accomplish this superbly in the framework of hosting major sports events, for example the 2006 FIFA World Cup, the FIFA Women’s World Cup 2011 or the UEFA Champions League Finals in 2012 and 2015 were all successfully coordinated with the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The Federal Ministry of the Interior together with the aforementioned security partners lays the conceptual and structural framework for the successful implementation of the government “security guarantee”. In this context, the German Federal Government together with the states ensures realization of the security measures by the police inside and around the stadiums and in public spaces. To this end, the Federal Government and the states in question draw up the necessary specialist police and civil and emergency protection plans. Moreover, the Federal Government, the states and the local authorities ensure that in keeping with the guarantee issued by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, there is due medical support at hand in the stadiums. Furthermore, in line with the guarantee it provides, the Federal Ministry of the Interior fully supports UEFA as regards the latter’s anti-doping measures.

Irrespective of the obligatory border controls at Germany’s outer borders (sea and air), in the event of a serious threat to public order or internal security, the Federal Ministry of the Interior is fully entitled to introduce temporary border checks at the internal

Schengen border points to the extent that the factual conditions of Regulation EU 2016/399 (Schengen Borders Code) obtain. The scope and intensity of possible temporary internal border controls would not exceed the scale of measures required to handle a serious threat.

The Federal Ministry of Finance

The Federal Ministry of Finance has, as the apex federal authority, issued extensive declarations on taxes, customs duties and foreign exchange transactions. The Federal Ministry of Finance’s key responsibilities lie in fiscal and budget policy and in European financial policy. Among others, the Federal Central Tax Office comes under the aegis of the Federal Ministry of Finance and is likewise a paramount Federal agency. The Federal Central Tax Office is, among other things, responsible for conducting procedures for VAT reimbursements to enterprises not domiciled in Germany, for conducting procedures for reimbursing, crediting and waiving capital gains tax, and for conducting the taxation process for foreign artists and athletes.

In the states, in particular the local tax offices act as the state fiscal authorities responsible for raising taxes, just as the State Tax Offices and the State Ministries of Finance are responsible for general tax matters. For UEFA as a Swiss corporation, it is not the local authorities but due to a specific regulation the Konstanz Tax Office that is responsible.

The Federal Ministry of Finance is the uppermost federal authority and, among others, responsible for customs tariffs. Beneath it come the Customs Directorate General as the uppermost federal authority as well as the Main Customs Offices and the German Customs Investigation Services as the local authorities who discharge the operational duties.

Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection

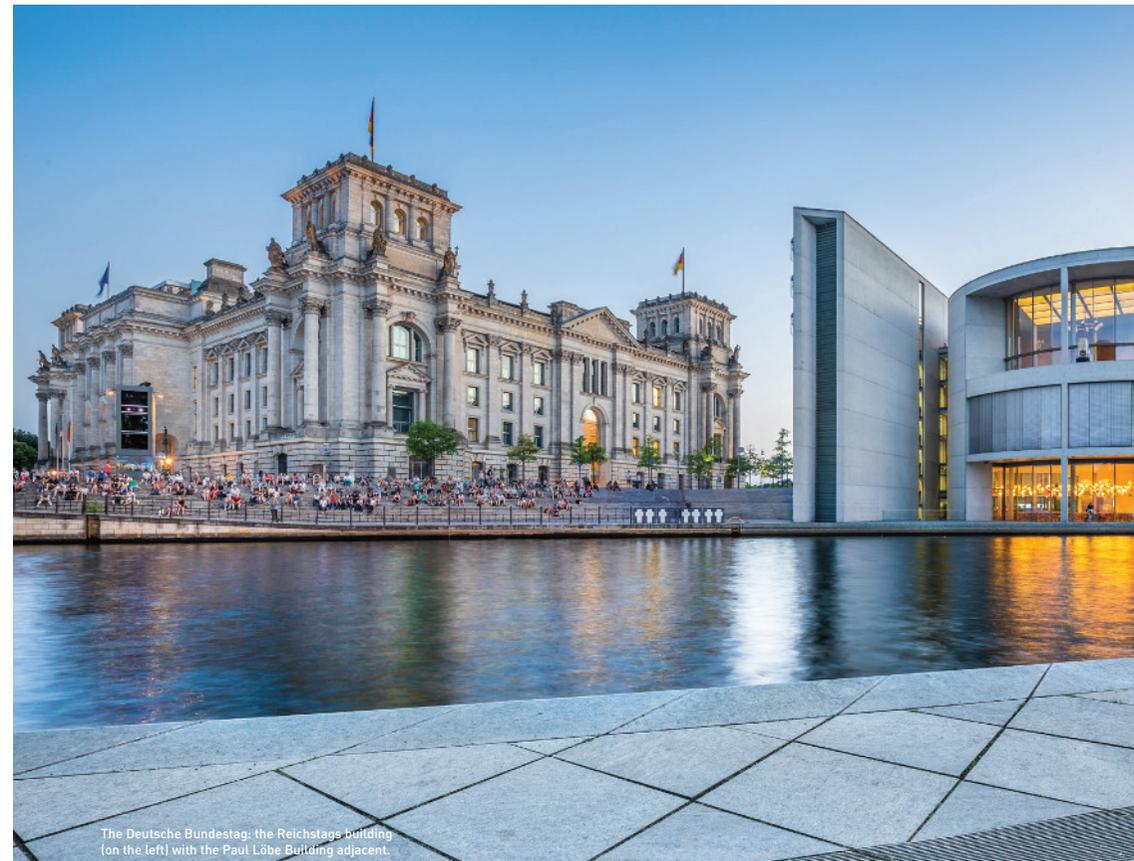
With regards to the guarantees furnished by the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection protecting UEFA’s brand rights it is primarily the German Patent and Trademark Office (DPMA) that will be the focal point; the DPMA is an authority that comes under the aegis of the Federal Ministry of Justice. The obligations arising from the Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection guarantee to assert the property rights to UEFA’s intellectual property, including measures to prevent illegal ambush marketing, will be fulfilled by the local authorities in the respective Host Cities acting within their own jurisdiction.

Federal Air Traffic Coordinator

The Federal Air Traffic Coordinator comes under the specialist and legal supervision of the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure and has assured the DFB that he will provide support when arranging take-off and landing slots as part of flight operations for UEFA EURO 2024. Otherwise the relevant supervisory authorities are in charge of the ATC for the respective airports.

German Federal Foreign Office

The German Federal Foreign Office and its foreign missions will take all the necessary steps in the run-up to and during UEFA



The Deutsche Bundestag; the Reichstag building (on the left) with the Paul Lobe Building adjacent.

QUESTION 02

Describe the political structure in your country at regional, local and Host City level. Indicate if the mayors of the Host cities are elected or appointed.

Indicate which institutions will be involved in the planning, organization, running and dismantling of UEFA EURO 2024 and their respective responsibilities and jurisdiction.

The way the administrative authorities are structured within the Federal Republic of Germany is defined by the system of a federation of federal states. The federal states are thus themselves subdivided into smaller administrative units that, depending on the federal state, involve a two- or three-tier administration. The state ministries or chancelleries are the paramount state authorities, and cover the entire territory of the respective federal state. Subordinate to them are more local administrative units, that cover either larger sub-regions (three-tier structure, so-called administrative districts as second-level authorities) or directly (the two-tier structure) local authorities (counties and cities that constitute districts) as the lower level of state authorities.

EURO 2024 to ensure in line with the government guarantee provided that visa issuance processes are swift, have a service focus and are free of charge for certain groups – it has in the past proven very capable in this regard on many occasions with large events in Germany. Indeed, in the context of UEFA EURO 2024 only citizens of a few states will have to have a visa. Precisely foreigners who are citizens of an EU or EEA member state do not require a visa owing to the freedom of movement guaranteed under European law and also require no special work permit. Moreover, the Federal Foreign Office assures UEFA, with the agreement of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and the Federal Ministry of the Interior in a guarantee declaration that UEFA officials and other accredited personnel involved in the organization of UEFA EURO 2024 have access to the German labour market. This will be achieved by issuing corresponding residence permits. For the details on these points please consult the answers to Questions 22ff. in Sector 04.

The Federal Network Agency, which comes under the specialist supervision of the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure has guaranteed to make available all the frequencies required for UEFA EURO 2024.

1. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

POLITICAL AND FOOTBALL STRUCTURES



DFB E.V.
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

At the local level of the Host Cities the administrative authorities are headed by the respective (Lord/Lady) Mayor – they are elected by direct vote, with the exception of the three city-states. Their period in office differs by federal state, but is always between five and ten years. With the exception of the city-states of Berlin and Hamburg (as well as Bremen), where the mayor is also the head of the state government and is elected by the respective city parliament, the mayors of the other Host Cities are elected directly by the citizens. Alongside the mayors, the Host Cities have a Municipal Council (sometimes called a city council, etc.), whose members are likewise elected by the citizens for a period of between four and six years.

TOGETHER FOR THE SUCCESS OF UEFA EURO 2024

By agreeing to the content of the present “Bid Book”, by signing the requisite undertakings, guarantees and declarations, and also by the numerous additional documents submitted, all the political powers at the different levels in the administration (including most of the opposition parties) have again and expressly demonstrated their support for Germany’s bid to host UEFA EURO 2024. Future elections will have no impact on preparations for and staging the UEFA EURO 2024 matches. All political and administrative institutions will, as was the case with comparable events in the past, work together constructively and efficiently to ensure the success of UEFA EURO 2024.

The DFB selected the ten venues, i.e., the Host Cities for UEFA EURO 2024 in the framework of a transparent National Tender Procedure. During the tender process, among other things local conditions on the ground (such as existing regulations and competences) that have a bearing on staging UEFA EURO 2024 were polled and evaluated. In particular, declarations were obtained at the local authority level that are destined at an early point in time to guarantee effective collaboration with UEFA and the DFB and the successful staging of UEFA EURO 2024.

QUESTION 03

Describe the political and organizational structure of your association (organizational charts, organs and bodies, decision-making powers, quantity of staff, etc.).

The Deutscher Fußball-Bund (DFB) unites them all: Pros and amateurs, members of the men’s and women’s senior national teams and hobby footballers, coaches and referees, committed volunteers and equally committed fans. There is room beneath the common roof for football in Germany for more than seven million members, 157,313 teams and 24,958 clubs. Here, all the decisions on the structure of football in Germany are taken within a democratic, self-sustained organization and it is here that all games in Germany are organized. The goal: to make football as attractive as possible for players and spectators alike, fairly and sustainably.

Founded on 28 January 1900 in Leipzig, the Deutscher Fußball-Bund can look back on an unprecedented success story. From the early days, with 86 clubs, a true movement of the people has

arisen. Since 1904 the DFB has been a member of FIFA, and in 1954 was one of the founding members of UEFA. Outstanding DFB officials have long since played a decisive role on the various boards and bodies of the international football associations, and there is now a long tradition of their participation.

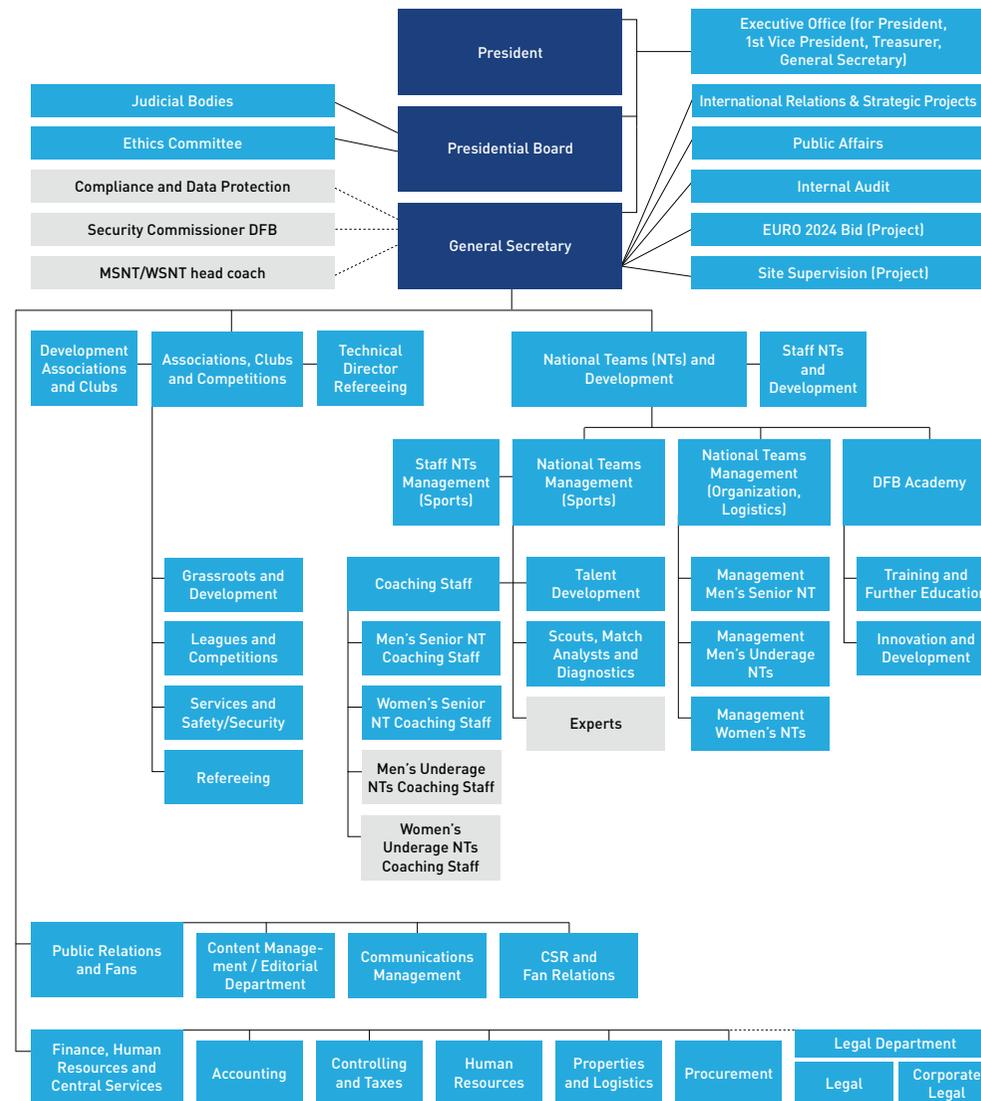
Since 15 April 2016 Reinhard Grindel has been at the helm of the largest single-sport federation in the world in terms of membership size. As DFB President, he has prioritized upholding the unity of professional and amateur football in Germany. Another core task for the future development of football is to create the framework in which children and young people continue to enthusiastically take part in sports at the club level – football as a school sport and the qualification of coaches are key aspects in this regard. In Germany there are around four million active players competing for points, to avoid relegation or win promotion. Week in week out there are more than 80,000 refereed matches on the schedule. Coach education, promoting young talents and sports jurisdiction are other key focal points in the lengthy and varied list of DFB duties. Under the aegis of the DFB come five regional associations with 21 sub-regional associations. These provide the administrative support for the mass of clubs. Yet football as a “people’s movement” is only possible thanks to the 1.7-million-plus volunteers who not rarely devote their entire leisure-time to the service of football and dedicate themselves to their clubs with all their heart – completely free of charge.

In the DFB’s 118-year history there have been countless decisions and resolutions of great importance; the DFB-Bundestag is the body that deliberates on them and passes the resolutions. The body is essentially a football parliament and as the legislative assembly is the paramount DFB organ. The DFB-Bundestag is now made up of more than 250 delegates with voting powers, among them members of the DFB Presidential Board and the DFB Executive Board as well as delegates of the sub-regional and regional associations, the DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga, which is in charge of professional football in Germany, and members of the judicial bodies, namely the Internal Audit and the Ethics Committee, and the various other DFB organs.

Alongside the election of the Presidential Board and the Executive Board, the Bundestag also resolves, among other things, changes to the DFB Statutes and Standing Orders. A resolution is effective if passed by a simple majority of the votes cast. Changes to the statutes and standing orders that affect the league association must be passed by a two-thirds majority.

5 REGIONAL AND 21 SUB-REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

The President is the DFB’s highest representative, and together with the Treasurer, the General Secretary, and the respective specialist Vice Presidents bears overall responsibility for DFB. The General Secretary, who is appointed by the Presidential Board and confirmed in office by the DFB-Bundestag, the representative of the national teams, and the Sports Director are the only members of the Presidential Board who are full-timers. The Treasurer as the responsible head of finance manages the DFB’s assets. The various duties of the Presidential Board, which is also responsible



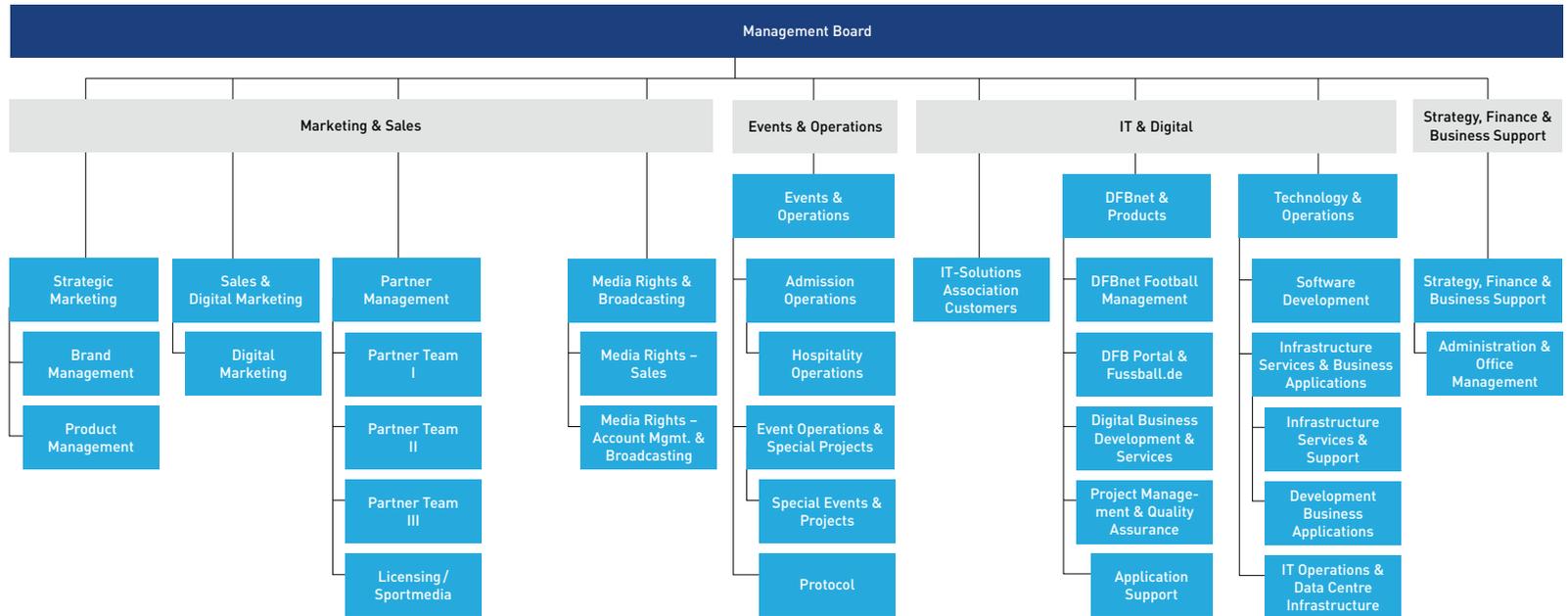
■ Responsibility/Aggregation of functional tasks (without dedicated management)

1. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

POLITICAL AND FOOTBALL STRUCTURES



REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS



for implementing FIFA and UEFA decisions, include informing the DFB Executive Board about its activities. The Executive Board in turn advises the Presidential Board on the fulfillment of its duties.

The DFB has a pyramid-shaped organization and structure, headed by the DFB Central Administrative Office in Frankfurt. There are some 400 full-time staff members employed who, along with the responsible members of the DFB bodies, implement all key decisions as well as the relevant objectives. They are, among other things, in charge of the national teams, international player transfers, CSR, organizing the league matches and the DFB Cup, and communications strategies. The DFB's business activities have since 2017 been concentrated in its DFB GmbH subsidiary.

The five regional associations, North, West, South, Southwest and Northeast are made up of the 21 sub-regional associations, which in turn are sub-divided into districts and groups, to which the clubs and their members then belong. The DFB and its regional and sub-regional associations are thus responsible for making certain that week in week out some 160,000 teams in around 25,000 clubs take to the pitch.

QUESTION 04

Describe the (legal) relationship of your association with the Stadium owner in terms of respective responsibilities, competences, etc. as well as the current practice (if applicable) when you organize national team matches, cup finals, etc. at the Stadium?

In Germany, a regular distinction must be made between stadium owners and the companies that operate the stadium (so-called stadium operators). Stadium owners and/or operators may be clubs, cities/local authorities, and other private or public corporations. There are no mandatory stipulations in this regard nor are there regulations under association law.

In principle, stadium owners/operators and the DFB act independently of each other. Contractual agreements are entered into for areas in which they collaborate as DFB matches are played in the relevant stadiums.

This is the case, for example, for the annual DFB Cup final played in Berlin. The DFB and Olympiastadion Berlin GmbH as the operator of Berlin's Olympiastadion sign a corresponding stadium

usage contract. Internationals played by the senior national team in Germany come under a framework stadium rental agreement concluded by the DFB and the Vereinigung Deutscher Stadionbetreiber (VdS), the association of German stadium operators. VdS is a coalition of the operators of Bundesliga and 2. Bundesliga stadiums with a proven capacity of a minimum of 20,000 spectators. The agreement forms the basis for any stadium use contract to be signed with the relevant stadium owner/operator prior to an international played by the senior national team. For years, a uniform contract drawn up by all sides involved has been used; it guarantees smooth workflow and a clear allocation of responsibilities.

There will also be contractual agreements in place between the DFB as the stager of UEFA EURO 2024 and the owners/operators of the ten stadiums for UEFA EURO 2024: in line with the obligations under items 5.18 ff. of the Staging Agreement between the DFB and UEFA, the so-called Stadium Agreement will be concluded for each stadium between the DFB, the relevant stadium owners and (if existent) the relevant stadium operator. The Stadium

Agreement as per items 5.18 ff. of the Staging Agreement between the DFB and UEFA covers the organization and staging of UEFA EURO 2024 matches as regards key aspects relating to the stadiums, such as the form and concrete terms of and duration for which the stadium is made available, the assignment of domiciliary rights to UEFA and/or the DFB, regulations for advertising and naming rights as well as commercial and IP rights during UEFA EURO 2024, the number and specifications of the media workstations, cooperation in the field of hospitality marketing, carpark requirements, liability and exemption regulations and, of course, the scale and payment modalities for the stadium rent including all related cost statements, etc.

1. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

POLITICAL AND FOOTBALL CLIMATE

QUESTION 05

Key football stakeholders

FOOTBALL STAKEHOLDER NAME*	SUPPORT** FOR UEFA EURO 2024	PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR THE SUPPORT LEVEL INDICATED	LEVEL** OF INFLUENCE
Federal Republic of Germany Dr Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Federal President	Very high	Economic effects, general support for sport	Very high
Federal Republic of Germany Dr Angela Merkel, Federal Chancellor	Very high	Economic effects, general support for sport	Very high
Federal Republic of Germany Dr Thomas de Maizière, German Federal Minister of the Interior	Very high	Economic effects, general support for sport	Very high
Standing Conference of State Ministers and Senators of the Interior	Very high	Economic effects, general support for sport	Very high
Standing Conference of the Ministers for Sport (SMK) Klaus Bouillon, Chairman	Very high	Support for all sport activities in Germany	Very high
German Football Association (DFB) Reinhard Grindel, President	Very high	Support for all football activities in Germany	Very high
German Football Association (DFB) Dr Friedrich Curtius, General Secretary	Very high	Support for all football activities in Germany	Very high
DFB Regional and Sub-Regional Associations Dr Rainer Koch, Deputy Vice President DFB (Grassroots Football)	Very high	Support for all football activities in Germany	Very high
Deutsche Fußball Liga (DFL) Dr Reinhard Rauball, President and Christian Seifert, CEO and the 36 Bundesliga and 2. Bundesliga clubs	Very high	Support for all football activities in Germany	Very high
Philipp Lahm DFB Honorary Team Captain and Ambassador for the Bid	Very high	Support for all football activities in Germany	Very high
Joachim Löw Germany Head Coach, 2014 World Cup winner	Very high	Support for all football activities in Germany	Very high
Association of German Stadium Operators (VdS) Dr Christian Hockenos, Chairman of the Board	Very High	Stadium management	High
The Capped-Players' Society Andreas Möller, European Champion 1996, 1990 World Cup winner	Very high	Support for all football activities in Germany	Very high
Association of Professional Footballers (VDV) Florian Gothe, President	Very high	Support for all football activities in Germany	High
Fan Organizations German National Team Fan Club and Fan Projects Coordination Centre (KOS)	Very high	Support for all football activities in Germany	High
German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB)*** Alfons Hörmann, President and Veronika Rucker, CEO	Very high	Support for all sport activities in Germany	Very high
The Deutscher Behindertensportverband (DBS)*** Thomas Urban, Secretary General	Very high	Support for all sport activities in Germany	Very high
ARD and ZDF Ulrich Wilhelm, Chairperson ARD and Dr Thomas Bellut, Programme Director ZDF	Very high	Public television broadcaster	Very high
SKY, RTL, DAZN, sport1, Constantin Medien AG, Deutsche Telekom AG	Very high	Private television broadcaster	Very high
Association of German Sports Journalists (VDS) Erich Laaser, President	High	Sport journalism	High
Association of German Cities and Towns Markus Lewe, President	Very high	Economic effects and structure enhancement	High
German Airports Association (ADV) Dr Michael Kerkloh, President	High	Airport management	High
Association of German Transport Companies (VDV) Jürgen Fenske, President	High	Economic effects and structure enhancement	High
German National Tourist Board (GNTB) Petra Hedorfer, CEO	Very high	Economic effects and destination marketing	High

FOOTBALL STAKEHOLDER NAME*	SUPPORT** FOR UEFA EURO 2024	PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR THE SUPPORT LEVEL INDICATED	LEVEL** OF INFLUENCE
German Hotel and Restaurant Association (DEHOGA) Guido Zöllick, President	Very high	Economic effects and destination marketing	High
German Youth Hostel Association (DJH) Bernd Dohn, CEO	Very high	Economic effects and destination marketing	High
Ströer Deutsche Städte Medien GmbH*** Dirk Gessner, Managing Director	High	Commercial marketer	High
adidas AG Kasper Rorsted, CEO	Very high	Support for football/sport activities in Germany	Very high
Commerzbank AG Martin Zielke, CEO	High	Support for football/sport activities in Germany	High
Deutsche Bahn AG Dr Richard Lutz, CEO	Very high	Support for football/sport activities in Germany	Very high
Deutsche Post AG Dr Jürgen Gerdes, Member of the Executive Board	Very high	Support for football/sport activities in Germany	Very high
Deutsche Telekom AG Timotheus Höttges, CEO	Very high	Support for football/sport activities in Germany	Very high
Lufthansa AG Carsten Spohr, CEO	Very high	Support for football/sport activities in Germany	Very high
SAP SE Christian Klein, Member of the Executive Board	Very high	Support for football/sport activities in Germany	Very high
Volkswagen AG Dr Herbert Diess	Very high	Support for football/sport activities in Germany	Very high
Football Stakeholder Host Cities and Host Sites and Sustainability Stakeholders***	High	Stakeholder	High

* For example: board/executive committee, amateur football, professional clubs, league(s), players' union(s), National Olympic Committee, etc.

** Use: very high, high, neutral, low, very low

*** These stakeholders are listed as representatives. Supporting Letters from various other stakeholders have been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 06

Supportive letters from the main football stakeholders

→ In total, 82 Supportive Letters have been provided to UEFA.

Presidential Board can convene an extraordinary general assembly for a good reason.

PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

Nominations for the election of the positions of President and Treasurer are submitted to the DFB by the sub-regional and regional associations as well as the League Association. Both are elected by and at the Bundestag.

QUESTION 07

List all elections planned in your association at all levels (e.g., president, general secretary, board members, regional associations) until July 2024.

The DFB holds its general assembly, the "Bundestag", (→ see Question 3) every third calendar year. The next Bundestag is scheduled for 2019, in Frankfurt. In line with this cycle, the next ordinary convention would then be in 2022. The Bundestag is made up of delegates from the regional and sub-regional associations, the League Association, the members of the Presidential Board and the Executive Board, honorary members and the members of the judicial bodies, the Internal Audit, Ethics Committee and committees. In particular, the Presidential Board and the Executive Board are both elected by the Bundestag. Resolutions are passed by a simple majority of the valid votes cast. The

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board consists of the members of the Presidential Board, the presidents of the regional and sub-regional associations, and 12 representatives of the League Association. During their time in office, the presidents of the regional and sub-regional associations are ex officio members of the Executive Board if confirmed by the Bundestag. The members of the League Association are nominated by the League Association and also need to be ratified by the Bundestag.

PRESIDENTIAL BOARD

The vice-presidents nominated by the League Association must be ratified by the Bundestag. The Bundestag elects the other members of the Presidential Board.

1. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

POLITICAL AND FOOTBALL CLIMATE

GENERAL SECRETARY

The General Secretary is appointed by the Presidential Board and the appointment ratified by the Bundestag.

The DFB's regional and sub-regional associations' statutes envisage general assemblies every 2–4 years where the delegates then decide on the composition of the respective executive boards and the nominations for other positions.

QUESTION 08

Provide any evidence (opinion polls, referendums, awareness campaigns, etc.) of the support of the national and local population, in particular in the Host City for your bid and the possible staging of UEFA EURO 2024 in your country.

The bid by everyone precedes the tournament for everyone. The Deutscher Fußball-Bund bid to host and stage UEFA EURO 2024 is a candidacy by the united German football community, supported by the very pinnacle of the sport and by its grassroots, from a massive swath of the population across all strata of society, by the more than seven million DFB members and by more than 82 million people in Germany. In fact, the official logo for the bid was chosen by the football fans themselves. In an open design competition, no less than 990 designers from 82 different countries submitted a total of 2,076 entries. After a shortlisting by a jury of outstanding experts, the final choice was made by the users of the amateur football platform FUSSBALL.DE, where every day all German football results, tables and statistics (from the Bundesliga down to the district leagues) are posted. Within the space of only a week, more than 50,000 fans came out in favour of the design proposed by Serbia's Igor Petrovic, which hinges on two hearts in the German national colours of black, red and gold and creates a "24". German men's senior national team and 2014 World Cup winning coach, Joachim Löw, commented at the presentation: "The logo the fans have selected fits our candidacy for UEFA EURO 2024 just perfectly. We want to invite all of Europe to Germany and, as in 2006, be a warm, welcoming and cosmopolitan host. All of football Germany is united behind this bid, and that of course includes the entire national team. European Championship in your own country, now that is a highlight that we all really want to experience again as 1988 is now some time back."

SUPERSTARS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD UNITED BEHIND THE DFB BID

The logo also strongly reflects and supports the wide-ranging communications campaign "UNITED BY FOOTBALL. IN THE HEART OF EUROPE." Each and every fan can upload a photo onto the official Website (the digital home of the candidacy) and share it under the hashtag #UnitedByFootball in the social networks defined for use by the campaign, in this way showing his or her support for the German EURO bid and from the very beginning be an active part of the campaign. Thousands of fans have already publicly demonstrated their support for the DFB bid – and their number is surging by the day. Colleagues who work together in Germany but hail from different European countries are support-

ing it arm in arm just as are local football teams that have recently welcomed refugees on-board. And as many people as possible are slated to take part not just in UEFA EURO 2024 itself, but to team up and participate along the way there. This inclusive approach forms the very heart of the bid. It is driven and advanced by all those numerous people and not simply defined from on high.

Prior to kick-off of the last-16 matches for the DFB Cup, the longest standing of all German club competitions, in each instance the opposing teams stood together on the pitch to support the German candidacy. For example, the superstars from FC Bayern Munich and Borussia Dortmund, top players celebrated throughout Europe and the world, linked their arms behind the banner displaying the logo and the claim "UNITED BY FOOTBALL. IN THE HEART OF EUROPE." Players from all over the world thus united behind the DFB bid. And they are not alone: Up to and including the first round of the 2018–19 edition of the Cup, all of the participating teams will, prior to the first whistle of each game, stand together for a team photo together with the bid banner.

Other celebrities have likewise stood for photos in front of the bid logo at special events and public appearances – and in this way championed UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany. Among them have been famous international sports personalities such as tennis hero Boris Becker and German football greats such as 1990 World Cup winners Andreas Möller and Uwe Bein, 1974 World Cup winner Bernd Hölzenbein and 1996 European Champions Stefan Kuntz and Freni Bobic as well as former Croatian international and coach Niko Kovac.

The German national team with football greats such as Mesut Özil took to the field in November 2017 in Cologne for the international friendly against France with the bid logo on their jerseys – and millions of TV viewers in Germany and throughout Europe not only caught a frequent glimpse of the now well-established marquee, but also heard the message that the DFB and Germany wish to convey with their bid to host the EURO – a European Championship from the heart of Europe for the hearts of Europe. The national team will play all its home friendlies during the period of the candidacy wearing the EURO bid badge on their sleeves, as will the Women's senior national team (twice World Champions and eight times European Champions as well as reigning Olympic champions), and so will the U 21 national team, the current European Champions.

FULL SUPPORT OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

For ten whole years Philipp Lahm was a member of the German national team before retiring from international football at the height of his career. After the World Cup Final in Rio de Janeiro, where in the role of captain he led his team to victory over Argentina in the legendary Maracana stadium, Lahm hung up his boots after an impressive time in the DFB side. And now he has returned to the great football stage to support the DFB candidacy for UEFA EURO 2024. As the official ambassador of the bid, the honorary DFB captain (the sixth alongside football legends Fritz Walter, Uwe Seeler, Franz Beckenbauer, Lothar Matthäus and Jürgen Klinsmann), will be the immensely well-known face of the German bid.



A logo by fans for fans: DFB-President Reinhard Grindel, national team player Leon Goretzka and Joachim Löw, coach of the 2014 World Cup winners, (from left to right) unveiling the logo that came out top in the Internet voting.

Given his exceptional popularity, the DFB's bid and its content will not only immediately be accessible to football fans in Germany, but to the entire population. The "Club der Nationalspieler", a network of capped players past and present who regularly meet up to watch international matches, is also strongly and actively supporting the bid, and their extensive contacts far beyond the bounds of sport will be tapped for this purpose.

The DFB bid has been enthusiastically received outside the sports world, too. German Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel, forever a great fan of the German national football team, has promised the full support of the German Federal Government. The German Federal Ministry of the Interior, which is responsible for sports, has from the outset been closely supporting the bid. The Host Cities have declared the candidacy and the tournament to be a matter of special interest. Alongside the sports and political heavyweights in Germany and the Host Cities, countless figureheads of corporate Germany as well as representatives of a huge variety of groups in society have compiled letters supporting the bid.

Even prior to their being chosen as venues, in the Host Cities the inhabitants advocated the bid, with representative surveys showing in part massive majorities; for example, the poll revealed that 88 percent of the Düsseldorf population supported the bid and welcomed staging UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany. If the bid wins and as the tournament grows closer, such figures will climb even further, driven in no small part by the cities' own campaigns involving local stakeholders. The ten venues have developed their own bid logos and are very successfully campaigning for support for the event in their respective regions. Again, participation is the order of the day, and inclusive formats are designed to give citizens of the city or region in question ample opportunity to input ideas and ask questions. The representatives of the worlds of politics, business, sports and culture in the ten Host Cities all firmly champion the bid.

STRONG SUPPORT FROM FANS AND FOOTBALL CLUBS

It is not just in the ten Host Cities selected that enthusiasm for UEFA EURO 2024 reigns supreme. Almost double that number of venues applied to the DFB to host matches, with a transparent selection process then ensuing. Local authorities from all the regions of Germany have applied to host Team Base Camps and in this way participate in the tournament. In a representative survey by opinion pollsters Forsa in 2018 almost 90 percent of those interested in football who were polled went on record saying they found the DFB bid to stage the EURO "really good". In a nationwide poll conducted across all groups of society the figure was almost 70 percent.

Among the fan base there is unequivocal support for the bid. The Fan Club Nationalmannschaft, for example, the official club of fans of the German national team, has expressed its support in a most impressive way: with the gigantic choreography right across the stadium prior to kick-off of the Germany vs. Brazil friendly in March 2018 in Berlin.

In September 2018, no less than almost 25,000 football clubs in Germany and thus a total of more than 157,000 teams intend to emphatically demonstrate their support for the bid. During a nationwide campaign day from the uppermost echelons of the sport down to the grassroots, from the Bundesliga, which expressly supports the bid, down to the amateur teams in the regional district leagues, not only all of football Germany intends to give the DFB bid a real send-off, but also once again convey its values and content, reaching out and uniting all the football players in Germany. In a similar vein, the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept developed in consultation with countless stakeholders from all walks of life, will enable the rest of the population to take part along the path to a sustainable European Championship. To put it simply: Everyone united on behalf of a UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany.

1. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROJECTIONS

QUESTION 09

Provide a breakdown of the areas where government investment is projected or required at national, regional and city level to host UEFA EURO 2024, with approximate estimates expressed in million EUR.

INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Germany has an outstanding infrastructure that has frequently proved its worth when it comes to hosting mega-events such as UEFA EURO 2024. Thanks to the regular expansion and modernization measures, the Federal Republic of Germany and all the Host Cities as well as the Host Sites are already fully able to stage the tournament today. Additional investments are only necessary on an economically and ecologically meaningful scale in order to ensure that the tournament not only complies with the UEFA stipulations but also takes place under perfect conditions using ultramodern technology.

Each of the ten Host Cities has both an international airport close at hand, a railway station serving the national high-speed rail system, and connections to the autobahns that link through to neighbouring countries. All transport routes will be advanced further by the year 2024 to meet the then prevailing technological and infrastructure standards enabling a UEFA EURO to be staged under optimal conditions. UEFA and all guests will be networked by innovative, progressive and sustainable means of transport, meaning they can move swiftly and easily within and between the cities and rely on comfortable accommodation. The teams will play in ultramodern stadiums, which are all superbly connected to the transportation network, and train under superlative conditions. Planned innovations in the national, regional and local infrastructure will ensure the tournament is staged in 2024 under state-of-the-art conditions and, in the wake of the 2006 FIFA World Cup, new benchmarks will once again be set.

Through 2021, the German Federal Government is planning annual investments of around 14 billion Euros – these sums will be committed to the Federal railways, long-distant roads and the inland waterways. Furthermore, local authorities will be allocated an annual figure of just under 1.7 billion Euros up to and including 2019 for the improvement of transportation links. In addition, the Federal Government is promoting the expansion and modernization of public local transport. The federal states will receive some 8.5 billion Euros to this end in 2018, with the agreement being that the figure rises annually by 1.8 percent through 2031. The Federal Government alone will thus invest almost 60 billion Euros in public transportation through 2024, something of major significance precisely as regards the fans in the context of UEFA EURO 2024.

The Federal Government will make available approximately 5.6 billion Euros in the 2020-2023 period for construction work on the rail tracks. Moreover, Deutsche Bahn AG is investing more than 60 billion Euros in the German rail infrastructure until 2024, in the most comprehensive modernization programme in its history; an absolutely new rail station is currently being built in Stuttgart. In the federal capital of Berlin a new airport with the size of some 2,000 football fields across six stories is scheduled to be commissioned

by end of October 2020 and would be ready in time for UEFA EURO 2024. Its planned capacity of in excess of 20 million passengers is expected to be doubled in the years following its inauguration.

All in all, according to the Federal Transportation Network Plan the Federal Government will invest around 296.6 billion Euros in the maintenance, expansion and new construction of the transport infrastructure by the year 2030.

INVESTMENTS IN EXPANDED BROADBAND AND SECURITY

Thanks to the Federal Programme for Broadband Expansion, the technical infrastructure is being improved further with the objective of ensuring all of Germany is provided with fast Internet access. Approximately 320,000 kilometres of new fibre-optic cable is being laid, delivering net speeds in the Gigabit range. To this end, the Federal Republic of Germany is investing more than 3.45 billion Euros. The advancing broadband expansion in Germany will set a new communications standard. With 80-percent-plus superfast access coverage, according to the EU Commission Germany is one of Europe's leaders in this regard.

Digitization is being driven not only by the Federal Government but also by large corporations and SMEs, and alongside expanding the network countless innovative products are being developed and future projects such as nationwide introduction of digital travel or entrance tickets being financed.

INVESTMENTS IN THE HOST CITIES AND REGIONS

The ten Host Cities are also planning a whole raft of wide-ranging measures to make their city centres and the prevailing transport infrastructure even more appealing and comfortable for guests from all over the world. Alongside multi-billion investments in mobility infrastructure (see Sector 7), including countless measures in the field of sustainable and future mobility, bicycle usage and barrier-free facilities, from all of which UEFA EURO 2024 will benefit directly, the cities are investing millions each year in upgrading and maintaining their sports infrastructures. By the year 2024 several hundred million Euros will have been dedicated to modernizing stadiums in the ten Host Cities (→ see Sector 6).

Many of the Bundesliga clubs that are at home in the respective stadiums are busy building new, highly modern training centres that will be available by the time the tournament commences (→ see Sectors 6 and 8). For example, the DFB's "project of the century", its new academy, is scheduled for completion by 2021. Existing budgets already include firm components to promote mass sports. Given the growing popularity of the Host Cities, many new high-end hotels will be built in all ten of them by 2024, in addition to the array of renowned hotels already available (→ see Sector 8). In addition, all the necessary measures are being taken to guarantee public safety and security (→ see Sector 5). The Federal Government intends to create about 8,400 new police jobs by 2020 and invest about 294 million Euros in additional intangible and tangible Federal Police resources. In this way, it is also clearly taking into account the increased need for security when staging sports mega-events.

In addition to all these measures, large sums are being invested to advance sustainability and innovation and in social projects, on the basis of which UEFA EURO 2024 will be ecologically compatible and create a lasting economic and social legacy.



Much to tell: DFB ambassadors during the Annual Social Responsibility Congress.

2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY CONCEPT

QUESTION 10

Propose a concept to organize the Tournament in a socially responsible and sustainable way taking into consideration the Sector 03 – Political, Social and Environmental Aspects of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements and the following questions related to the key considerations.

UEFA EURO 2024 SUSTAINABILITY CONCEPT

UEFA EURO 2024 aims to not only unite football in Europe but also leave a legacy for future generations throughout the continent. Two DFB imperatives are the social responsibility of football and sustainable action by all its members and organizations. For this reason, this Bid Book features a special annex: a comprehensive UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept that reflects all the political, social and ecological aspects UEFA stipulates in Sector 3 and derives from them firm recommendations for action and a wide array of individual measures. In this specially devised UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept, all the core themes of sustainability management for large-scale sports events are taken into account pursuant to the international standards set by the United Nations, ISO and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The DFB will build on its extensive experience in sustainability, proposing forward-looking ideas to strengthen its core areas of action starting with innovative concepts for smart mobility, issues of renewable energy usage, and services for healthy lives, including initiatives for proactive anti-discrimination efforts and the promotion of diversity through to management of social and ecological risks in procurement activities across the entire supply chain.

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY AS A LIVED PRACTICE

In 2024, the German Football Association (DFB) wishes to invite people and especially young people from all over Europe to attend a sustainable festival of football in Germany. In line with our slogan "UNITED BY FOOTBALL. IN THE HEART OF EUROPE.",

the idea is to overcome boundaries and barriers, and to foster a lived sense of community. UEFA EURO 2024 will at the same time be a flagship for sustainable development with regard to the social, ecological and human-rights aspects related to hosting and staging the tournament. Compliance and good governance form an integral part of the holistic UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept in which the DFB brings together all its goals and measures for both the tournament and beyond. The DFB aims to protect the integrity of football and at the same time make a contribution to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Alongside staging a perfect tournament, it is the DFB's express goal that by staging UEFA EURO 2024 as a truly unique multiplier it will even more strongly promote the socio-political potential of football. The tournament provides a unique opportunity to kindle even greater enthusiasm among children and young people for active football, to persuade more girls and women to work actively in clubs, associations and regional and sub-regional associations, and by deploying attractive offerings strengthen sustainability themes such as diversity, the environment, fair play and respect. The UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept presents projects covering all the key socio-political issues, from the combined entrance-&-transport ticket plus to promote environmentally-friendly mobility between and to the Host Cities through to initiatives to support diversity ("Welcome Diver-City").

That said, they will likewise promote collaboration between UEFA's member federations and Host Cities and city partners in Europe. In a playful way, an open and constructive dialogue will be encouraged in particular with young people and everyone who raves about football. All these measures will no doubt also impact favourably on the image of the DFB and UEFA and all the other actors involved in staging the tournament.

2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY CONCEPT

SUSTAINABILITY GOALS DEFINED IN STAKEHOLDER DIALOGUE

The DFB's UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept for UEFA EURO 2024 was developed on the basis of an extensive process involving dialogue with numerous internal and external stakeholder groups from politics, business and civil society, and also including existing committees such as the DFB Commission for Social Responsibility and the DFB Diversity Working Group. Moreover, actors who have a critical take on organized football were able to contribute ideas thanks to the various workshops and dialogue forums arranged. The DFB's CSR department then assembled the resulting package of measures and the DFB Presidential Board formally approved its implementation.

ESTABLISHING SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT PROCESSES

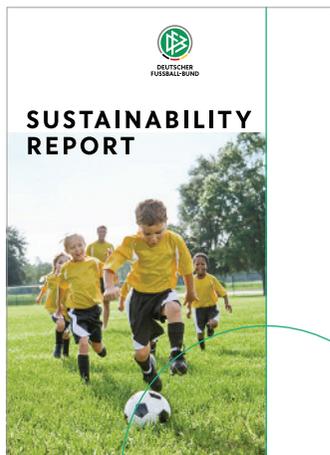
A central issue addressed in the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept is organizing sustainable procurement processes. Sustainability in the supply chain not only means the conscious management of risks, but also provides an opportunity to share and communicate values and principles. The DFB therefore considers sustainability in the procurement process not just as an "additional" workload, but rather as a strong contribution to the sustainable staging of the tournament (see on this also Question 18). Supply chains are becoming increasingly large and complex, which is precisely why compliance with international standards as regards respecting human rights, HSE norms, environmental

protection and promoting ethical and non-corrupt business practices must be strongly upheld in one's own procurement activities as well as those of service providers and manufacturers.

A central role is played here by regular interaction with suppliers and experts in sustainable procurement. As part of the bid process, the DFB has already engaged in dialogue with current sponsors and potential suppliers and this will form the basis for the planned measures. It will lead to a Working Group on Sustainable Procurement /Responsible Sourcing being established that includes all the main suppliers, licence-holders, contractors and stadium operators.

The DFB firmly believes sustainability in procurement means managing ecological, social and economic impacts while also promoting good governance across the entire life cycle of the products. Therefore, it seeks to ensure that the minimum standards set out in the UN Global Compact are applied across the entire supply chain – from the respect of human rights, the avoidance of all child or forced labour, to the promotion of eco-friendly technologies and a rejection of all forms of corruption.

Promoting sustainable procurement will hinge on a series of due diligence processes the DFB will conduct. In addition, training sessions will be held for suppliers who are of strategic importance to the overall project. Regular monitoring of suppliers across the entire procurement cycle will serve to document key figures as part of sustainability reporting.



In 2016, the DFB published a comprehensive Sustainability Report for the second time.



The focus of attention: DFB mascot Paule surrounded by kids.

2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

SUSTAINABILITY

QUESTION 11

Outline the existing, or planned capacity to deliver sustainability strategy for the Tournament that takes into account industry standards such as ISO 20121:2012 Event sustainability management systems – Requirements with guidance for use.

In order to achieve the sustainability goals successfully, clear and substantive responsibilities will be created, and this includes providing the required personnel. The German Football Association (DFB) will rely here on its established structures; there are already nine members of the permanent CSR staff and many more in other departments who work to address all the various issues of social responsibility in football. By means of a broad

and inclusive process, the first steps have been taken to introduce the international standards for event sustainability management. This process will be consistently advanced and, moreover, opened up to other European national football federations.

SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES FIRMLY ENSHRINED IN THE DFB STATUTES AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES

Today, the DFB already shares its social and socio-political duties in the context of a wide array of projects. For the details of existing DFB structures and capacities, please consult the text box.

DFB STATUTES – COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABILITY

The DFB Statutes already show its clear commitment to proactively promoting sustainability in football. As a result, alongside organizing football, sustainability is one of the federation's key tasks, anchored in the DFB statutes. Thus, structures were put in place to enable the federation's countless social and socio-political interests to be pursued in all manner of ways. Within the DFB's Presidential Board, it is the duty of Vice President Eugen Gehlenborg to make certain these tasks are performed. The DFB's central CSR Department plays the main role in such activities; it now has a permanent staff of nine. The CSR Department performs a cross-divisional function; its boards and working parties include other departments and players, within both the DFB and in the German football world as a whole, in pursuit of the over-arching goal of strengthening the attention to social responsibility when organizing football matches.

The CSR Department coordinates the work of the voluntary bodies, such as the DFB Commission for Social Responsibility (made up of representatives of the sub-regional associations, the DFB head office, and outside experts) and the working groups (so-called AGs), namely the AG Fair Play and Prevention of Violence, AG Diversity and the Commission for Sports Venues and the Environment.

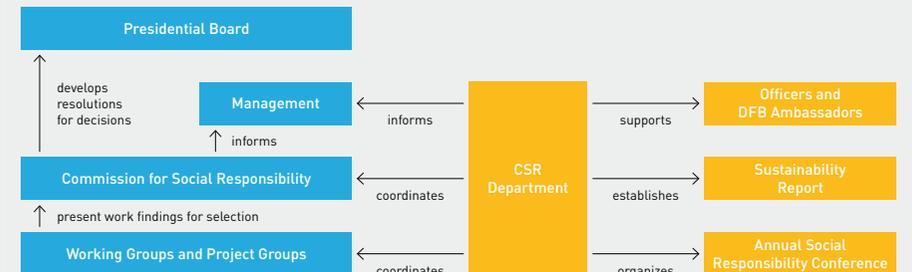
ANNUAL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CONFERENCE

Since 2015 the CSR Department has organized the Annual Social Responsibility Conference at which permanent staff and volunteers from the 21 sub-regional associations, DFB partners and other stakeholders interact with the DFB Social Responsibility officers, its social responsibility ambassadors, and representatives of the foundations – the DFB-Stiftung Egidius Braun, the DFB-Stiftung Sepp Herberger and the DFB-Kulturstiftung. Another special feature of the conference: It is also open to persons and organizations from outside the world of football, such as NGOs, social groups, academics, etc. and incorporates their views and expectations.

GRI-COMPLIANT SUSTAINABILITY REPORT PUBLISHED

Communicating and documenting the work done and the successes achieved in the various fields of sustainability is done in several ways. Since 2010, every three years a detailed Sustainability Report is compiled and published that meets the international standards of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). Furthermore, regular current publications are posted on the DFB Websites and various brochures brought out on focal themes, such as countering homophobia, integrating refugees into amateur football clubs, or protecting children in club life.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY – ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY SUSTAINABILITY

THE CORE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY: A TRANSPARENT APPROACH IN THE BID

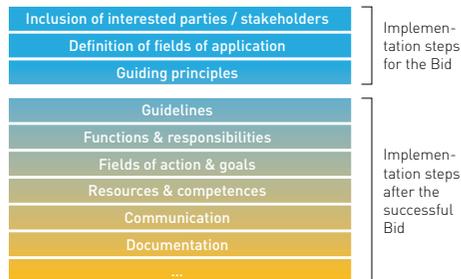
Responsible action entails a strong measure of credibility. And to strengthen the credibility of the UEFA EURO 2024 bid during the very selection process for the ten Host Cities, the emphasis was on a transparent procedure supported by the internationally recognized NGO Transparency International Germany. Together, an evaluation matrix was developed to render the selection process for the Host Cities readily comprehensible and ensure broad acceptance for the decision. At the same time it identified the situation on the ground in each Host City and reached out to the relevant focal points responsible.

SUSTAINABILITY MANAGEMENT INTRODUCED ACCORDING TO ISO 20121:2012

Clear and binding management structures within the Organizing Committee are needed in order to realize the vision of a sustainable UEFA EURO 2024. ISO 20121 on event sustainability management provides an all-in standard in this context. Applying the management structures outlined therein forms the basis for all sustainability efforts in the UEFA EURO 2024 setting.

The first steps towards implementing the standard were initiated in the bid process: In a comprehensive inclusion process, as part of several events the needs and expectations of interested stakeholders in society were identified. From that knowledge base we then derived the action fields of Environment, Diversity, Fair Play, Health and Digitization for UEFA EURO 2024. The comprehensive stakeholder involvement took place on the one hand within existing DFB structures, and, on the other, through specially established stakeholder dialogue and project groups. The parties already included in the bid process come from the worlds of amateur football, NGOs, government, sponsors, and the media (→ Supportive Letters have been provided to UEFA).

SUCCESSFUL FIRST STEPS TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE EVENT MANAGEMENT



OPEN THE NOW ONGOING DIALOGUE UP TO OTHER NATIONAL FOOTBALL FEDERATIONS IN EUROPE

The dialogue with the stakeholders involved has by no means come to a close. If Germany wins the bid to stage UEFA EURO 2024 then the participatory process will be continued and in particular opened out further to include other national football federations in Europe. The discussion will then focus on what football in Europe can contribute to the sustainable development of society. Paths will be outlined and joint steps identified that can be taken prior to and after UEFA EURO 2024.

NEXT STEPS

The structures of sustainability events management will be defined to ensure effective and efficient operations in line with a socially, ecologically and ethically responsible approach. This will include setting up organizational units and defining clear responsibilities and competences. To this end, the following basic structure will be put in place:

Special importance will be attached to the Department for Sustainability within the UEFA EURO Organizing Committee. The department will be staffed by 3-4 full-timers with experience in sustainability issues and events management. The department will be in charge of managing and coordinating the sustainability activities, collaborating with UEFA and the executives in the ten Host Cities. It compiles and implements the Guidelines for Sustainable Development for UEFA EURO 2024 and coordinates the realization of the measures in the fields of Diversity and Fair Play, Environment and Health (with the focus clearly on the tournament) and Human Rights (with the focus clearly on the supply chain). Other duties include: documentation and communication; developing training programmes to transfer expert knowledge to the Organizing Committee members and representatives of the Host Cities; a materiality analysis (identifying and evaluating fields of action); implementation of an appropriate opportunity/risk management system including definition of sustainability KPIs pursuant to the GRI standards for all core measures during UEFA EURO 2024, as well as per focal theme.

The Steering Committee supervises the actions of the Sustainability Department. The committee will be chaired by the DFB President and includes representatives of the DFB head office, the Host Cities, and UEFA.

The Advisory Council with representatives of internal and outside stakeholder groups such as the DFB, UEFA, partners and sponsors, fan group representatives, academics, and external experts from the worlds of football and politics. The task of the Advisory Council: to keep a critical eye on the actions of the Sustainability Department and recommend measures to be realized.

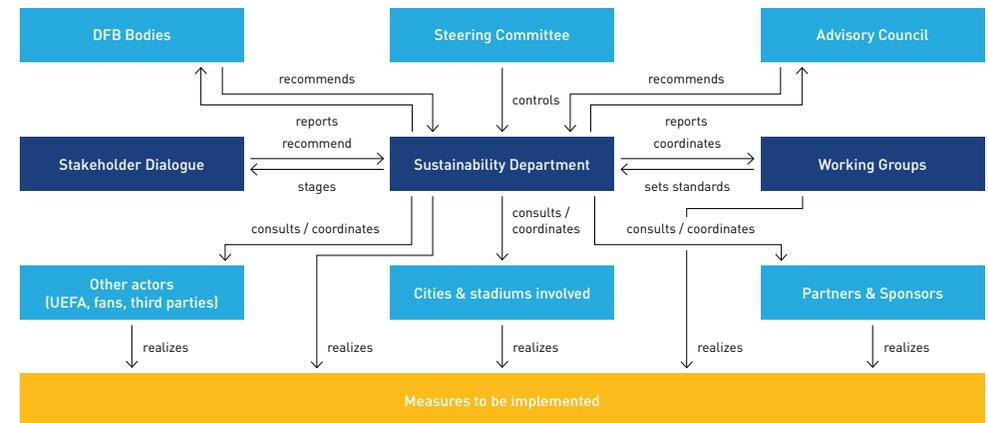
The Working Group on Sustainable Procurement / Responsible Sourcing including all the main suppliers, licence-holders, contractors and stadium operators. The working group's task is to prepare criteria for sustainable procurement and monitor compliance with them.



Interaction with stakeholders: The sustainable ideas for UEFA EURO 2024 are destined to have an impact well after the final whistle.

An ongoing Stakeholder Dialogue will continue the participatory process with external stakeholders already launched. The dialogue will serve above all to network all the committees and their representatives for UEFA EURO 2024 with outside parties. Regular dialogue formats will be held in order to take into account outside views and experiences and ensure opinions can be shared and controversial topics discussed in an effort to find solutions.

TENTATIVE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

SMART MOBILITY

QUESTION 12

Develop a concept that maximises the use of sustainable means of transportation for the fans arriving at the Tournament.

The UEFA EURO 2024 experience starts with the fan experience, including travelling to Germany, the Host Cities and the stadiums. To maximize this experience, the DFB wants to unite with fans on their way to every match. The use of eco-friendly means of transport, such as buses and Light Rail Transit (LRT) systems, is a well-established practice in German football and an excellent sustainable way for fans to get to and from matches. And by 2024 the objective is to make certain that 75 percent of all visitors use eco-friendly means (buses, rail, bicycles and walking) to access the stadiums. This will occur not only during UEFA EURO 2024, but also for league games in its wake.

GERMANY, THE IDEAL HOST AT THE HEART OF EUROPE

Thanks to its central location, the Federal Republic of Germany is quite naturally a main intra-European transport hub. It is extremely easy to reach from any direction and optimally linked to supra-regional, eco-friendly transport systems. Inside Germany, the local infrastructure is already very well developed. All the Host Cities can be easily and swiftly reached by long-distance trains with local public transport similarly serving the stadiums. Distances between the venues can be swiftly covered thanks to Germany's optimal infrastructure and size.

Each year, Germany smoothly hosts countless large-scale events, and not just in the world of sports. Events managers, the authorities and transport operators have immense experience in interacting. In the form of the DFB's in-house travel agency, the DFB can ably assist fans in choosing and booking mobility services. One instrument long since in use by the German football community are the combined transport-&-entrance tickets that allow holders of entrance tickets to use the local public transport system free of charge on the day. Such tickets were already in use during the 2006 FIFA World Cup and the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011 in Germany and have for many years been the stan-

dard practice for Bundesliga games. It is thus only obvious to offer such combined transport-&-entrance tickets to visitors to UEFA EURO 2024. First discussions with German Railways and the local transport executives and corporations have reinforced the DFB's decision to continue this approach.

APPEALING, ECO-FRIENDLY MOBILITY SERVICES AT ALL LEVELS

Realizing environmentally-friendly mobility services for UEFA EURO 2024 starts with the organizers' mobility requirements and also covers spectators' travel to the matches. The Mobility Concept is based on four different levels: firstly, travel by members of the Organizing Committee; secondly, arrivals/departures of spectators from outside Germany; thirdly, travel within Germany from one Host City to another; and fourthly, the "last mile" to the stadium in each Host City. Additional measures will be brought to bear at all four levels in order to reduce transport volumes for UEFA EURO 2024 and make sure passengers enjoy eco-friendly, favourably priced and highly comfortable mobility services.

The Mobility Concept thus devised is based on a balanced mix of different eco-friendly means of transport and drive technologies as well as walking as the cheapest of all alternatives: The sheer range this covers indicates the broad field of actors involved, extending from Deutsche Bahn AG, local transportation authorities and corporations, shared-car platforms, transport services and local traffic offices. Key multipliers to boost acceptance of these mobility services will be fan groups such as Football Supporters Europe and of course the national football associations in Europe.

THE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE WILL TRAVEL BY RAIL

The mobility needs of Organizing Committee staff members will be met by means of environmentally-friendly solutions. In other words, the national railways will be the most frequently used means of transport for travel to and from meetings, venue inspections and official dates. Wherever practical, use will be



All the stadiums can be reached swiftly and smoothly by LRT or by bus.



Enough space for everyone who wants to cycle to the stadiums.

made of video conferencing and telcos. Mobility behaviour will be monitored by auditing transport performance and choice of means of transport.

TRAVELLING TO GERMANY

As regards incoming travel from abroad, the emphasis will be on creating special offers for train and coach travel with reduced fares. This will be achieved by cooperation between travel providers in Germany and those in neighbouring countries. The idea is for UEFA member associations to communicate these special trips to their members when the latter buy a ticket; moreover, fan representatives and existing proven structures such as the DFB inhouse travel office, with its international activities, will be involved in the process.

TRAVELLING INSIDE GERMANY

For trips inside Germany, visitors to UEFA EURO 2024 will be offered preferential terms when using long-distance and local transport services in the form of the combined transport-&-entrance tickets-plus. The model will have various levels. Level 1 will cover cheap use of the long-distance rail system between Host Cities for the entire duration of UEFA EURO 2024. Level 2: the cost-effective use of the entire German Railways' long-distance network. Level 3: the complete free-of-charge use of the existing German Railways network for the entire duration of the tournament. In the form of "BahnCard 100", such an offering already exists for corporate and private clients. This offer will be expanded to include a service for football fans lasting four weeks. All levels include on registration use of the additional rail services of Call-a-Bike and Flinkster, which provide simple and swift access to bicycles and cars.

THE LAST MILE TO THE STADIUM

Pride of place in the Mobility Concept goes in the Host Cities to the combined transport-&-entrance tickets. They will allow ticket holders to make free use of the public transport network on the day of the match in the relevant venue. The combined transport-&-entrance ticket's features will be offered to spectators when

they first buy an entrance ticket. Parallel to this, countless services will be offered to enable stadiums to be reached by bicycle or on foot. Via the central UEFA EURO 2024 Website and the individual Host City homepages all information will be available systematically online: For example, routes, public transport networks, or cycle hire companies. Each stadium will be reachable by cyclists and pedestrians from at least one central Fan Zone; a uniform design in the UEFA EURO 2024 colours and logo will make it easy to find the way. Spectators will primarily be routed digitally in 2024: The official UEFA EURO App will provide central navigation to the stadium for spectators arriving by foot or bicycle. The routes will be safe and attractive, and interesting stops along the way will offer great insights and add to the appeal. Cycle use will be promoted by introducing at least 2,024 guarded cycle racks at every stadium. When zoning parking spaces, busses, bicycles and electric cars will receive preferential treatment to underpin eco-friendly parking space management. Digital stadium services will enable cars heading for the stadium to be better shared.

BARRIER-FREE ACCESS TO/IN STADIUMS

The Federal Republic of Germany is a signatory to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and is putting its stipulations into practice. This includes guaranteeing the best possible independence for mobility-impaired persons. Implementation of the convention has led to Germany enacting laws to ensure that access to all public transport will by and large be barrier-free by 2022 (→ for further details, please consult Sector 07 – Mobility).

THE OBJECTIVE: 75% OF ALL SPECTATORS USE BUSES OR RAIL-BASED TRANSPORT

UEFA's express goal for the field of mobility will become a reality: 75 percent of all visitors will travel to and from the stadiums by an eco-friendly combination of bus, rail-based systems, bicycles and walking (please consult Sector 07 – Mobility for the details). The measures will all be in place by UEFA EURO 2024 and in the wake of the tournament be expanded to include other venues in addition to the Host Cities.

Deutsche Bahn's long-distance trains are exclusively powered by eco-electricity.



2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

ENERGY TRANSITION

QUESTION 13

Provide a concept that maximises the use of energy from renewable resources and optimises water and generators types/usage by switching to grid when possible and choice of eco-friendly types of fuels.

The selected Host Cities for UEFA EURO 2024 all possess modern and efficient stadiums. However, in order to ensure a more efficient use of energy and resources, the UEFA EURO 2024 operators will interact and exchange insights with experts in the field in order to bring energy and water efficiency to a new level. The collaboration of Host Cities, stadium operators and the Organizing Committee will lay the foundations for a creative environment in which technological innovations for football stadiums can be developed. Using the Green Goal 2011 eco-concept, it was ascertained that a joint certification process for introducing an environmental and energy management system affords many advantages and helps swiftly spread innovative ideas. Alongside the stadiums, advisory services will also be offered to hotels and hospitality outlets in order to ensure that in these segments energy and resources are used in as eco-friendly and efficient a manner as possible.

THE ENERGY TRANSITION SETS THE PACE

The Federal Republic of Germany's Renewable Energies Act (EEG) laid the basis for the energy transition and has blazed the trail worldwide for the use of electricity from regenerative sources. At present renewable energy accounts for some 29 percent of power generated in Germany and the figure will probably be more like 48 percent by the year 2024. All the stadiums in the ten Host Cities are already in intensive use and for that reason all operational and technical processes for everyday sports are long since tested and well-established. The efficient use of energy, especially electricity, is obviously a simple economic imperative for the stadium operators. The strategy for efficient energy usage during UEFA EURO 2024 is based on a two-pronged approach of using renewable energy and avoiding unnecessary energy consumption. This approach will be applied in all the sectors relevant to staging UEFA EURO 2024: in the stadiums and temporary buildings and in the International Broadcasting Centre (IBC), in the hotels and hospitality outlets, and in the Organizing Committee's offices.

JOINTLY STRIVE TO ACHIEVE THE ISO 50001 STANDARD IN ALL STADIUMS

The main focus is on the UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums: In order to improve energy usage efficiency still further, by UEFA EURO 2024 a systematic energy management system (certified according to ISO 50001) will be put in place in all stadiums. The process will be calibrated to reflect the specific requirements of football stadiums and will show where there is individual potential to save energy. By consistently tapping these potentials, operating costs will be reduced and competitiveness boosted. Such an energy management system influences the organizational and technical processes and behavioural patterns. It lowers overall operating energy consumption from an economic point of view and the consumption of basic resources and additives, while constantly



improving energy efficiency in the stadium. A functioning energy management system enables operators to consistently improve the energy balance in a systematic way. The idea is thus to make certain that those measures are proposed and realized which are most efficient and customized to the respective venue. Given the diversity of the Germany UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums and the active energy management measures they already have in place, no specific measures will be emphasized individually and mandated for all stadiums. As part of Green Goal 2011, the environmental programme for the FIFA Women's World Cup in Germany, much know-how was gained in handling such a batch certification. The interaction between the technical experts in the various stadiums will be opened out to include interested parties in other European national associations.

UEFA EURO 2024 WILL RELY 100 % ON ELECTRICITY FROM RENEWABLE SOURCES

The proportion of renewable energy in the German electricity mix will have risen further by 2024, but we will insist on additional measures being taken to boost the usage of renewable energy

for UEFA EURO 2024 to 100%. This could be achieved by positioning solar PV plants on the stadium roofs to further increase the proportion of renewable energy used locally. As part of systematic energy management, feasibility studies will be conducted to this end in all the stadiums. Alongside the internally-generated power, the plan is for additional power requirements for the ten stadiums to be entirely sourced from renewables during UEFA EURO 2024. To this end, the idea is to use 100% certified eco-electricity. If, given existing contractual arrangements, no direct supply with certified eco-electricity is possible, then possible substitutes will be sought.

DEPLOY TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN THE ENERGY SECTOR IN FOOTBALL STADIUMS

Countless technological innovations fostering efficient energy usage also apply to stadiums, alongside, for example, LED technology and sensor-based building management systems, the field of energy storage and redundant connections to the local power grid bears mentioning here. As part of a EURO Future Lab (→ for further details on the EURO Future Lab please consult the UEFA

EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept) we will assess to what extent battery-based power storage is feasible in stadiums in order to meet the requirement uninterruptible power supply (UPS) units and eliminate the need for the diesel gensets.

INVOLVE THE UEFA EURO 2024 HOTEL AND HOSPITALITY OPERATORS AS KEY ACTORS

In addition to energy management in the stadiums, hotels and hospitality outlets in the Host Cities will be integrated into the energy concept. To this end, a process will be kick-started to optimize energy usage in the hotels and restaurants in the ten cities. In cooperation with the state energy agencies and the sector business association, all companies participating will be offered personal advisory services. This measure will buttress the existing energy management programmes by the Hotel and Restaurant Association and is destined to strengthen local sustainability drives in the venues.

2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

QUESTION 14

Provide a comprehensive concept that is based on waste minimisation principles ("Reduce → Reuse → Recycle"), gives adequate consideration to the circular economy model and advanced waste sorting principles.

When big crowds come together for a major event, an effective waste management concept with visible results is the best demonstration of sustainability in action. Using experiences from prior eco-programmes during tournaments and football matches, the DFB plans to save valuable resources and protect the environment while at the same time inspiring fans from all over Europe to "Reduce, Reuse and Recycle" – with the ultimate goal of having these initiatives spill over into the fans' everyday lives.

GERMANY – INTERNATIONAL TRAILBLAZER ON THE RECYCLING FRONT

Since 1996, the Recycling Economy Act (KrWG) has been enforced in the Federal Republic of Germany. The purpose of this federal law on waste is to promote recycling in order to spare natural resources and strengthen the recycling business and other material reutilization of waste. The latest amendment to the KrWG adapted it to conform with the hierarchy of goals innate in the EU waste directive: Avoidance has priority over processing for reuse, over recycling (reuse of the materials), over other uses, in particular the use as an energy source and refilling before disposal. In other words, the principles of avoiding waste are already enshrined in German law. The proportion of recycled packaging waste in Germany is higher than in any other EU member state. Today, around 70 percent of all packaging waste arising is recycled.

At the same time, Germany is almost top of the EU league tables as regards volume of packaging waste per citizen: 219 kilos of packaging waste arise per citizen per year. The waste strategy for UEFA EURO 2024 therefore seeks to have a sustained impact nationwide: The focus is on consistent avoidance of waste, in particular packaging waste.

RETURNS SYSTEMS – THE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL WASTE AVOIDANCE

The single most important measure in the UEFA EURO 2024 waste concept is the consistent implementation of a returns strategy throughout each stadium. There will be a strong focus on making it as easy and simple as possible for fans to return reusable packaging. UEFA EURO 2024 will be staged such that there will be no shortfall of acceptance points for returns or long queues at them. Innovative solutions to simplify returning reusable packaging will be developed as a cross-cutting measure by the EURO Future Lab (→ for further details on the EURO Future Lab please consult the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept). In the hospitality outlets the focus will likewise be on reusable packaging: Meals will be supplied in reusable containers and reusable transport packaging, such as returnable crates, tubs and baskets. Beverages will also only be available from reusable sources and not from disposable bottles.

CENTRAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

The plan is to devise a uniform and mandatory waste concept to be put in place during UEFA EURO 2024. The measures will be centrally planned – for example the number of waste categories separately collected, the related colour coding and pictograms for the waste containers and how this matches the F&B packaging. Alongside this central waste separation and collection backbone, only low-waste packaging will be permitted in the stadiums: Multi-unit packaging not single-item packaging.

To reduce waste, no flyers, give-aways, ad brochures or the like will be published, and instead only digital channels used. Detailed planning by caterers should minimize food wastage. Any food left over will be donated to suitable organizations and/or charitable institutions. In all its operational areas, the Organizing Committee will seek to run paperless offices, with all information solely updated and distributed by electronic media. Unavoidable

printed matter will throughout be printed on both sides, mainly in black&white, on recycling paper. All temporary office infrastructure, such as room dividers, carpets and cabling, will be rented and thus reused. This can be guaranteed by running a public auction, resale to and reuse by other events. All flags and decorative materials can be reworked to make shoulder bags and thus given a new lease of life.

→ For further details of the waste minimization concept please consult the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept.



Focussing on the world and its resources: Opening ceremony for the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011, which was accompanied by the highly successful Green Goal environmental programme.

2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

ACCESSIBILITY

QUESTION 15

Provide an accessible Stadium concept allowing disabled a complete Matchday experience guided by Access for all V.01, UEFA and CAFE Good Practice Guide to Creating an Accessible Stadium and Matchday Experience

The aim of the DFB for UEFA EURO 2024 is to spark a paradigm shift with regards to the accessibility of major events. By expanding existing capacities for wheelchair users, sanitary facilities, and audio coverage, radio signals and transport systems in the ten UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums – these facilities will be ready to welcome the needs of all fans. The project “Inclusive Stadiums 2024 Vision – Barrier-Free and No Reserved Zones” is intended to unite visitors with all levels of abilities in the stadiums as well as the public viewing spaces. This initiative will fundamentally improve the inclusion efforts in Germany and leave a lasting legacy in the Host Cities and beyond. In the lead up to UEFA EURO 2024, the DFB intends to put in place sustainable structures, systems and participation forums for people with disabilities and in the process include all the key actors and establish a DFB representative for disabled fans covering all national team matches. The idea is to inspire a paradigm shift for all of society – one that will make an impact beyond Germany and follow the motto “UNITED BY FOOTBALL. IN THE HEART OF EUROPE.”

FOOTBALL PROMOTES INCLUSIVENESS

Football is immensely appealing to people from all walks of life. For all the unique power of football to integrate, in some areas there are still tendencies to exclude parts of the population. One way in which participation is restricted is by isolating structures remaining in place, such as barriers inside and around stadiums and clubs. Effective holistic inclusiveness as a cross-cutting topic with a view to social inclusiveness of everyone in sports and society focusses on eliminating social and infrastructural barriers as well as isolating structures for all people with disabilities or who are disadvantaged. The notion of being disadvantaged is an important linguistic extension in the context of the intended paradigm shift as it expressly includes all those people who, although they do not have a (visible) disability, are nevertheless wholly or in part unable to take part in social activities or only to a limited extent.

German football has for many years engaged in dialogue with groups fostering participation – and advocates inclusiveness and the creation of barrier-free facilities. Moreover, it supports the foundation and expansion of inclusive club structures. In addition, it promotes establishing an advisory office for inclusiveness in football and the Centre for Reporting for the Partially Sighted and Blind. These potentials will be moved forward innovatively down the path to UEFA EURO 2024.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UEFA STANDARDS FOR SUSTAINABLE USE

The DFB undertakes to expand the existing capacities for wheelchair users and the number of barrier-free sanitary facilities in the stadiums permanently to accord with the UEFA and CAFE recommendations and in line with projected requirements. Together with the stadium operators in time for UEFA EURO 2024 in the ten stadiums a total of over 850 additional wheelchair user viewing areas as well as the corresponding additional number of sanitary facilities will be retrofitted to comply with all recommendations. One special focus in this regard (as with ensuring barrier-free access to other stadium services) is to eliminate ‘reserved areas’, meaning stadium sections that are isolated as designated only for use by people with disabilities or who are otherwise disadvantaged. Instead, creating corresponding access by means of convertible structures that are fit-to-purpose should be guaranteed if at all possible in all stadium zones.

Existing audio-services for the partially sighted and the blind (audio-reporting / audio-description) are already available throughout the German Bundesliga and are therefore already in place in the ten Host City stadiums for UEFA EURO 2024; they will be expanded for the tournament to feature polylingual services. Part of this process will be to set up radio signal systems to enable the audio coverage to be received on mobile handsets. Technological solutions will be developed that can be used in the Bundesliga after the tournament, creating a lasting legacy of coverage reception throughout stadiums.

Furthermore, today many German stadiums already provide sign language services for people who are hard of hearing or deaf in line with the recommendations set out in the UEFA and CAFE’s “Access for all” brochure. Plans envisage further expanding these services with a view to UEFA EURO 2024 in particular in the Host City stadiums as part of the “Inclusive Stadium 2024 Vision – Barrier-Free and No Reserved Zones”.

In line with the new regulations as per the German Public Transport Act, Germany and its cities and local authorities have undertaken to guarantee that by 2022 barrier-free access to the public local transport network will be in place that conforms to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Today, barrier-free long-distance travel is in principle possible and the ten stadiums largely provide barrier-free access routes for persons using public transport or private cars. However, together with the relevant parties an effort will be made to optimize structures and move this forward in line with the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept and as part of the efforts to foster the “Inclusive Stadium 2024 Vision – Barrier-Free and No Reserved Zones” (in the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept and below) specifically as regards improving barrier-free access to/from public transport and the elimination of ‘reserved zones’.

FLAGSHIP PROJECT: “INCLUSIVE STADIUM 2024 VISION – BARRIER-FREE AND NO RESERVED ZONES”

The DFB seeks in the context of the stakeholder dialogues not only to activate institutions that have an impact throughout society but encourage them to go down the path to UEFA EURO 2024 with the DFB, thus reaching out via feedback to countless walks of life in German society today. The DFB will not only meet the UEFA standards as regards barrier-free access but also develop other sustainable and innovative solutions for barrier-free social inclusiveness in football and in society in general. The focus will be on eliminating ‘reserved zones’, i.e., barrier-free but socially isolating zones for people who are disadvantaged or have disabilities. To this end, together with stakeholders, the DFB has developed two flagship projects in the field of inclusiveness.

The DFB will realize the “Inclusive Stadium 2024 Vision – Barrier-Free and No Reserved Zones” programme and the “Inclusiveness Initiative for Active Football Players 2024” with the assistance of leading expert organizations and key players. These include “Aktion Mensch”, the leading social lottery and organization promoting an inclusive society in Germany, the national advisory agency for inclusiveness in football and the Arbeiterwohlfahrt along with T_OHR – the Centre for Reporting for the Partially Sighted and Blind. Bringing people with and without disabilities together is an obvious part of this process. A special role will be played in this regard by the DFB’s representative for disabled fans who, as the expert national and international focal point, provides regular support for fans and associations and is fully familiar with all the structures.

The primary objective: guaranteeing a barrier-free infrastructure on UEFA EURO 2024 match days and in everyday Bundesliga operations as well as the continued inclusion of people with disabilities or who are disadvantaged. The following measures will be brought to bear in order to realize the “Inclusive Stadium 2024 Vision”:

1. Execution of the infrastructure brief to ensure barrier-free access in the stadiums.
2. Targeted contact with football enthusiasts who are disadvantaged or who have disabilities as the potential users / spectators and volunteers.
3. Expansion of existing standards and services relating to Inclusiveness & Barrier-Free Access in Football (e.g., in the field of European football travel, public viewings).
4. Expansion of existing sensitization campaigns / public awareness campaigns for inclusiveness and barrier-free access in football, in sport, and in society as a whole.
5. Creation of long-lasting participation of people with disabilities or who are disadvantaged in society and the primary labour market (→ for further information please consult the Sustainability Concept).



Clear view: Wheelchair users at the arena in Leipzig.

Access for all: Barriers need to be dismantled en route to the stadiums and in the city centres, too.

2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY ACCESSIBILITY

ESTABLISHING INCLUSIVENESS AS THE KEY PROCESS

The impact of UEFA EURO 2024 as a major football event will be felt in the run-up to the tournament not just in the Host Cities, but in the approximately 25,000 football clubs in Germany and among the football-crazy population as a whole. This fact is duly reflected in the motto "UNITED BY FOOTBALL. IN THE HEART OF EUROPE." and the potential will be tapped emphatically.

Inclusiveness has hitherto been construed reductively mainly as creating barrier-free access and has often meant reducing people with disabilities to their physical or mental deficiencies. As part of the "Inclusiveness Initiative for Active Football Players 2024", the DFB-Stiftung Sepp Herberger will together with Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Werkstätten für behinderte Menschen e.V. (BAG WfbM; the Federal Association of Workshops for People with Disabilities) initiate a system of clubs acting as patrons of workshops for people with disabilities and highlight the participants' skill sets.

The inclusive, competence-oriented process will be pursued as a cross-cutting issue and thus, firmly in line with the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept, the fruits will also be reaped by other social groups. Therefore, the realization of inclusive measures, such as the use of simple language (which can reach as many as 21 million people in Germany alone) or barrier-free infrastructure will, among other things, foster the participation of children, young people, migrants and senior citizens in both sports in particular and society as a whole. This holistic view of inclusiveness will be a clear element of the groundwork for UEFA EURO 2024 and will be strongly underscored in the PR drives and the work of the various committees. In this way, a paradigm shift will be initiated in favour of diversity and inclusiveness as the core of peaceful coexistence.

STIMULATING SUSTAINABLE AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

The "Inclusive Stadium 2024 Vision – Barrier-Free and No Reserved Zones" and the "Inclusiveness Initiative for Active Football Players 2024" project seek to stimulate innovative and sustainable solutions at several levels by:

- Establishing an understanding of barrier-free access with no reserved zones in football;
- Advancing existing infrastructure with a view to creating sustainable, flexible and fit-to-purpose solutions for everyday football life in clubs;
- Promoting the development of innovative technological solutions to manage inclusive needs in football, for example in the field of ticketing;
- Developing innovative standards on issues of inclusive travel and communication forms in European football in the wake of digitization;
- Encouraging a paradigm shift in how we address diversity in society and skills in order to advance sports and society.

For detailed outlines of the inclusiveness flagship projects and two other flagship projects in the field of diversity please consult the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept.

TOGETHER WITH PARTNERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Along the path to a barrier-free UEFA EURO 2024 the DFB is in dialogue with and is supported by:

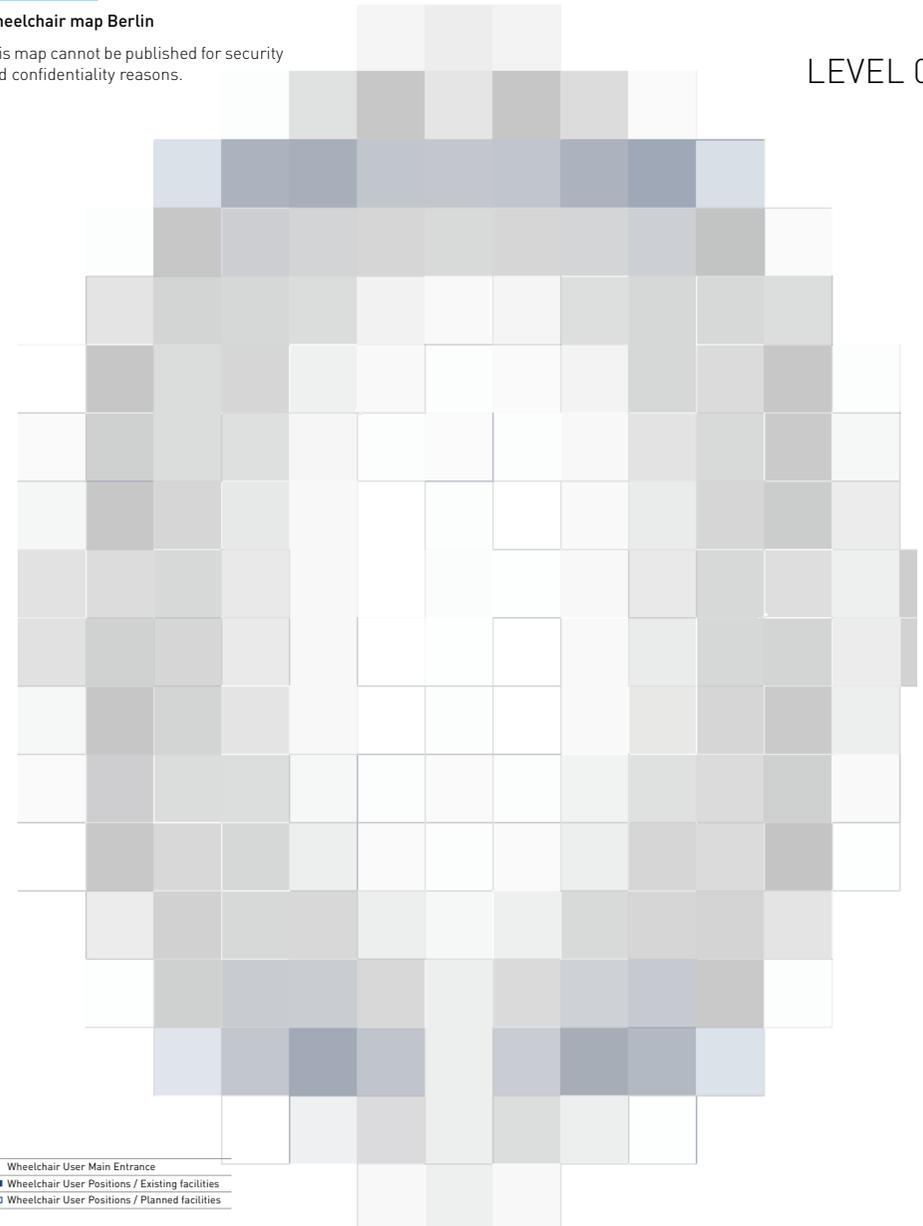
- DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga
- DFB-Stiftung Sepp-Herberger
- BIF – the advisory office for inclusiveness in football
- BBAG – federal working group for fans with disabilities
- The clubs' officers for fans and for fans with disabilities
- AWO-Passgenau – T_OHR – Centre for Reporting for the Partly Sighted and Blind in Sports and Society
- Members of the Handicap Fanclub Nationalmannschaft
- DDDF – Dachverband deutscher DEAF-Fanclubs
- International fan organizations
- Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Werkstätten für behinderte Menschen e.V. (BAG WfbM)
- Aktion Mensch
- DOSB – German Olympic Sports Confederation
- Other partner organizations and stakeholders in the DFB's UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept who are active in the field of inclusiveness
- CAFE – Centre for Access to Football in Europe, as the European partner of BIF, T_OHR and BBAG (will be involved in realizing the project tasks through its national partner organizations in the field of barrier-free access after the DFB's bid is declared successful).

2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY WHEELCHAIR USERS SEATS AND SANITARY STATIONS MAP

QUESTION 16

Wheelchair map Berlin

This map cannot be published for security and confidentiality reasons.



2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

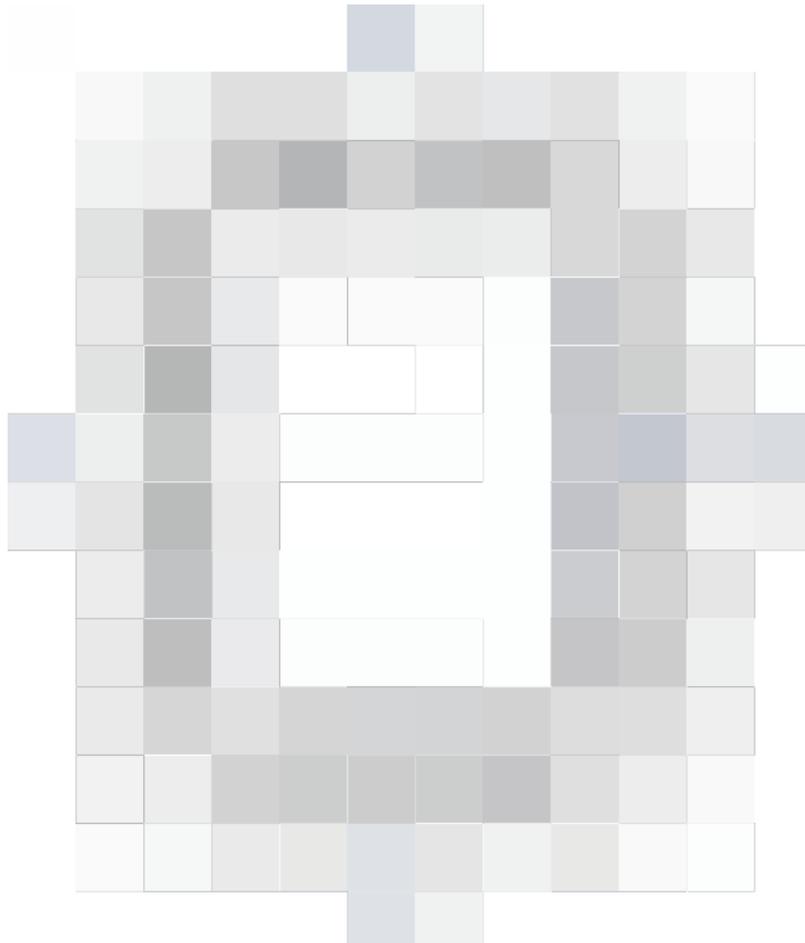
WHEELCHAIR USERS SEATS AND SANITARY STATIONS MAP

QUESTION 16

Wheelchair map Cologne

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LEVEL 0



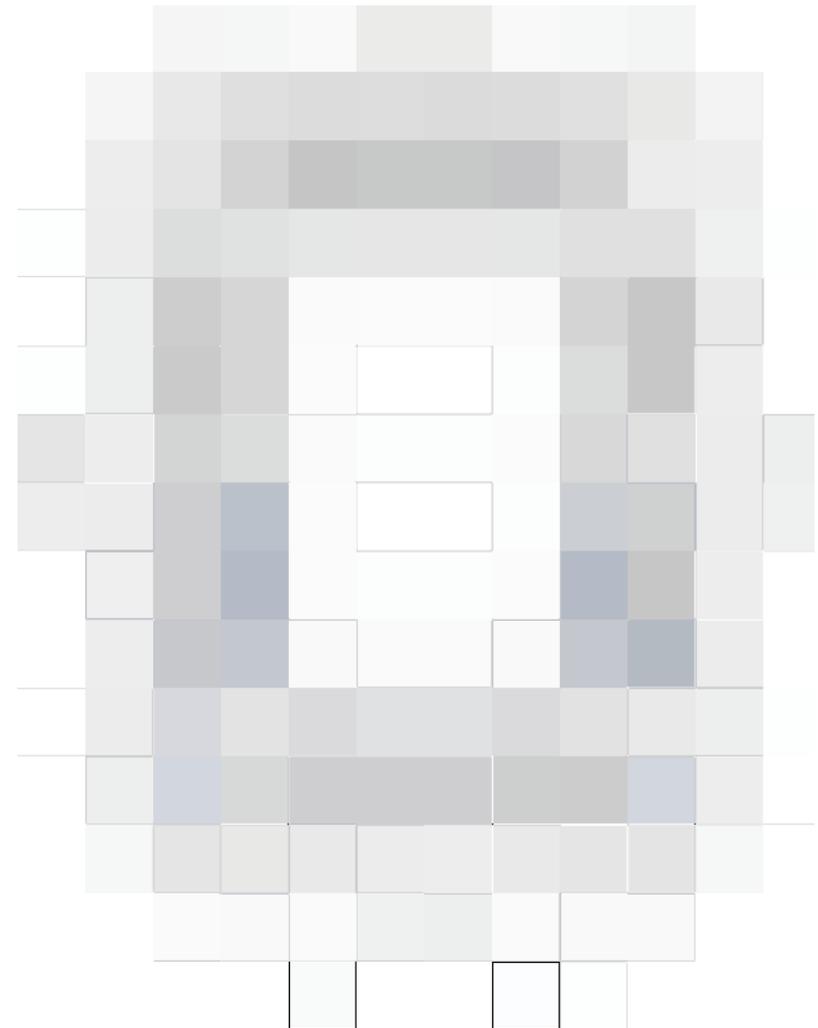
- Wheelchair User Main Entrance
- Wheelchair User Positions / Existing facilities
- Wheelchair User Positions / Planned facilities

QUESTION 16

Wheelchair map Dortmund

This map cannot be published for security and confidentiality reasons.

LEVEL 1



2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

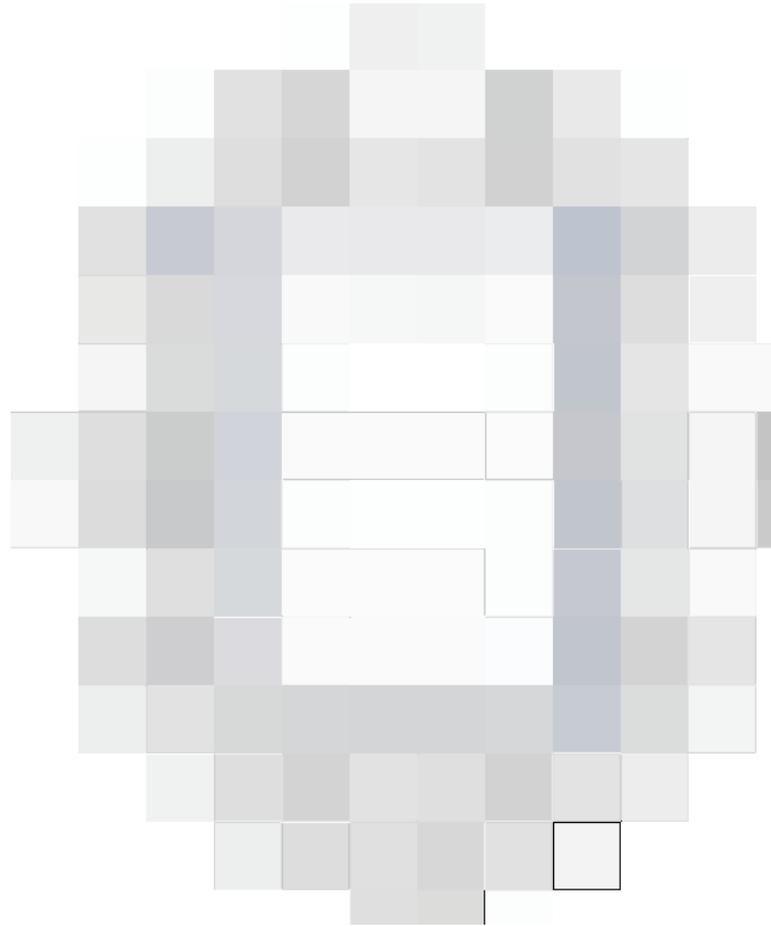
WHEELCHAIR USERS SEATS AND SANITARY STATIONS MAP

QUESTION 16

Wheelchair map Düsseldorf

This map cannot be published for security and confidentiality reasons.

LEVEL 0



LEVEL 1

LEVEL 2



- Wheelchair User Main Entrance
- Wheelchair User Positions / Existing facilities
- Wheelchair User Positions / Planned facilities

2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

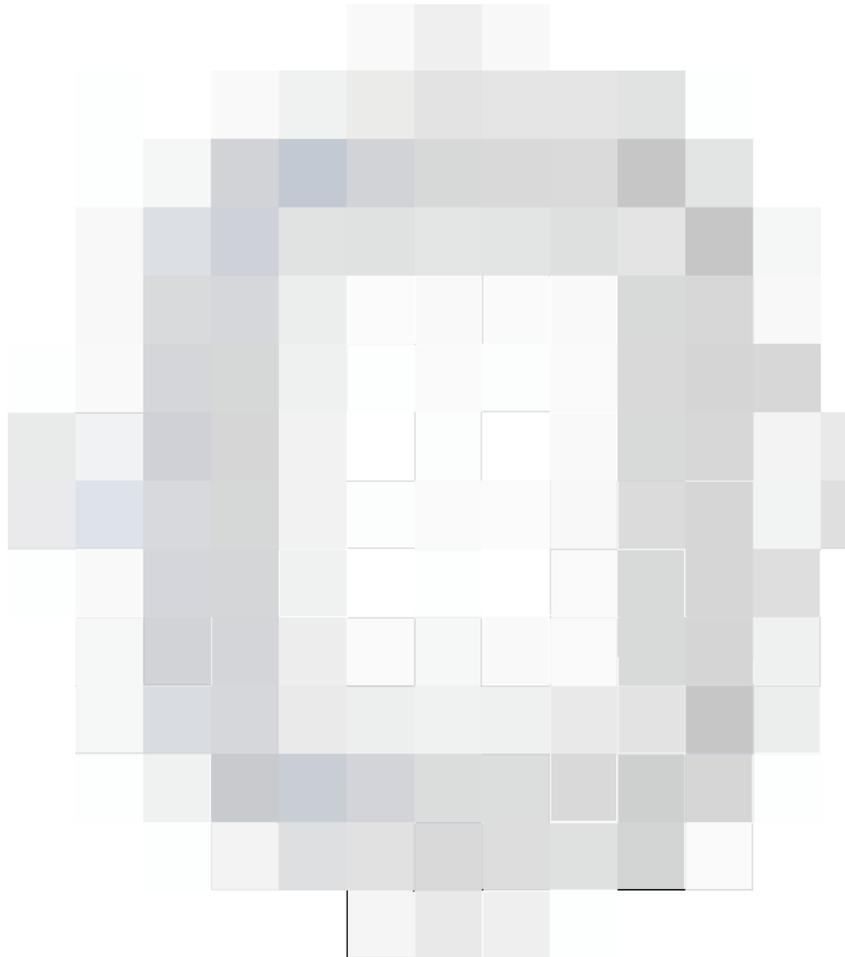
WHEELCHAIR USERS SEATS AND SANITARY STATIONS MAP

QUESTION 16

Wheelchair map Frankfurt

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LEVEL 2

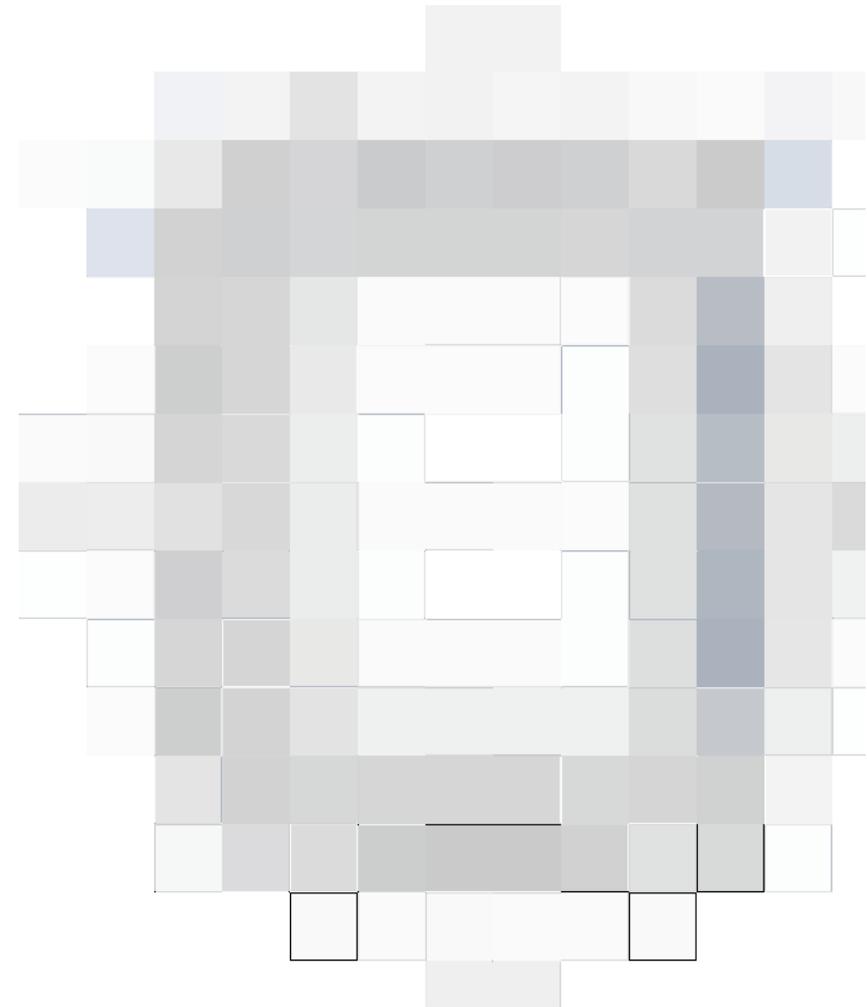


QUESTION 16

Wheelchair map Gelsenkirchen

This map cannot be published for security and confidentiality reasons.

LEVEL 0



- Wheelchair User Main Entrance
- Wheelchair User Positions / Existing facilities
- Wheelchair User Positions / Planned facilities

2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

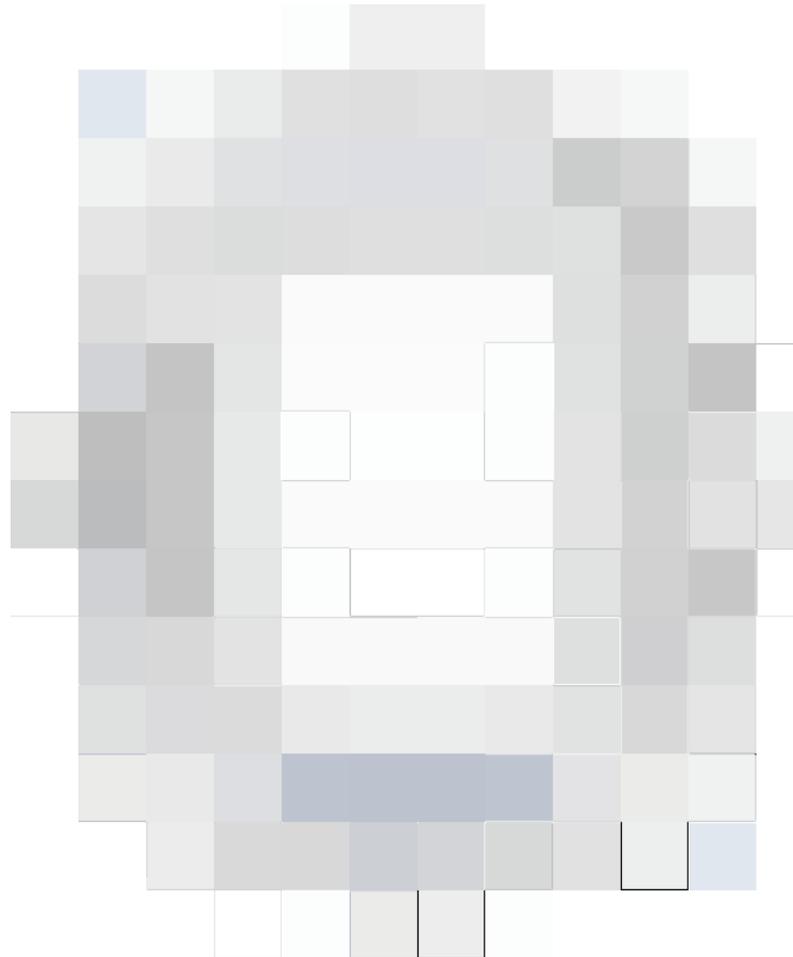
WHEELCHAIR USERS SEATS AND SANITARY STATIONS MAP

QUESTION 16

Wheelchair map Hamburg

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LEVEL 2



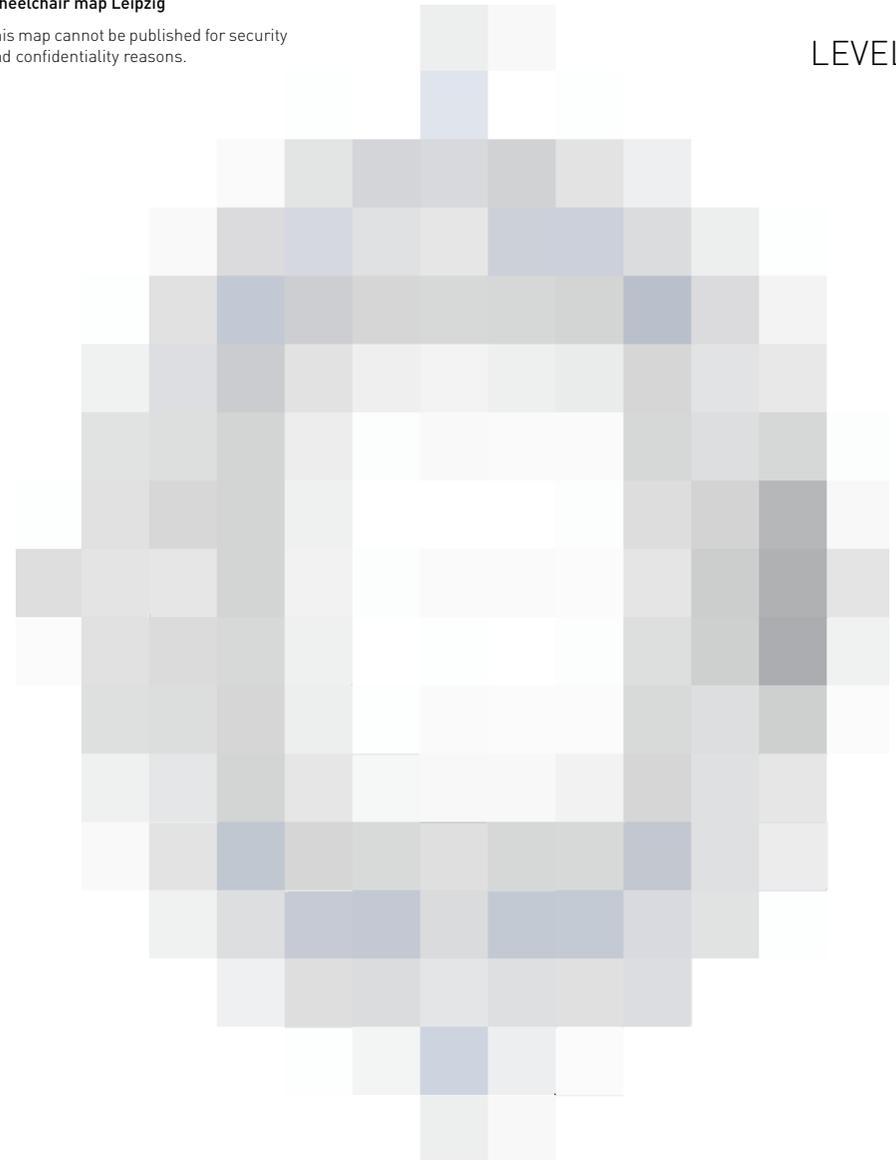
- Wheelchair User Main Entrance
- Wheelchair User Positions / Existing facilities
- Wheelchair User Positions / Planned facilities

QUESTION 16

Wheelchair map Leipzig

This map cannot be published for security and confidentiality reasons.

LEVEL 5



2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

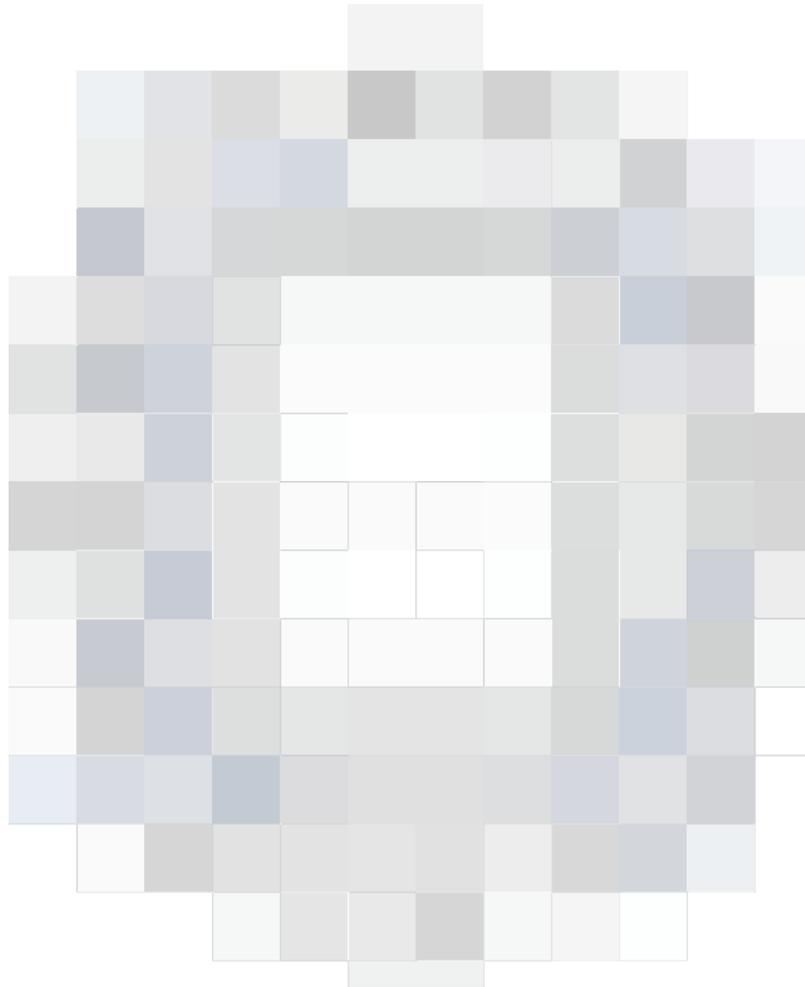
WHEELCHAIR USERS SEATS AND SANITARY STATIONS MAP

QUESTION 16

Wheelchair map Munich

This map cannot be published for security and confidentiality reasons.

LEVEL 2



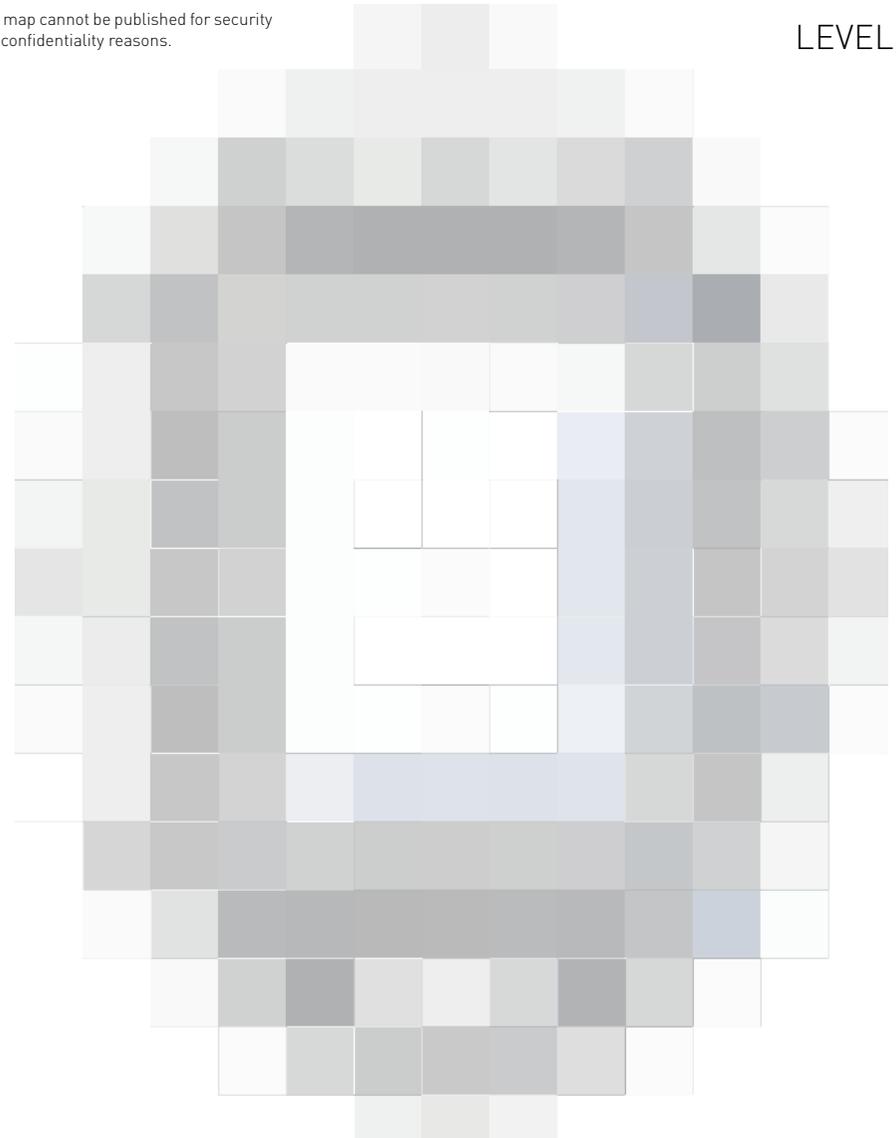
- Wheelchair User Main Entrance
- Wheelchair User Positions / Existing facilities
- Wheelchair User Positions / Planned facilities

QUESTION 16

Wheelchair map Stuttgart

This map cannot be published for security and confidentiality reasons.

LEVEL 0



2. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

QUESTION 17

Provide a concept for a tobacco-free environment on Matchday (based on Tobacco-Free Stadia Guidance: Main Guide), healthy food options and walkways to and from the Stadium.

Football makes people move – be it by practicing sport themselves, meeting friends to watch the game, or going to live matches. UEFA EURO 2024 will extend the positive impact football can have on health and contribute to a campaign for increased awareness – addressing the positive effects of sport and risks of unhealthy lifestyle choices.

With UEFA EURO 2024, football's potential in this respect will take centre stage. Two major health campaigns aimed at offering numerous opportunities for participation are scheduled and will act as key stimuli to get millions of people active.

The "Fit for UEFA EURO 2024" campaign, which will start approximately one year before the start of UEFA EURO 2024 addresses members of the 25,000 or so clubs, and by extension all football enthusiasts in Germany and beyond. UEFA EURO 2024 will act as the key stimulus to get thousands of people to be active. Supported by testimonials from famous players, fitness and football offerings for everyone are being developed that will sensitize them to the importance of a healthy diet. Attractive incentives will motivate people to take part – and all of this will come under the overarching objective of getting fit for the big day. For details on the campaigns, please consult the sustainability concept.

The beginning of the tournament will coincide with the launch of a second campaign: "Fit during UEFA EURO 2024". It will bring together three different strands: an end to smoking, healthy nutrition, and lots of movement.

TOBACCO-FREE STADIUMS – THE GOLD STANDARD AS THE OBJECTIVE

Even if since the WHO Tobacco Framework Convention came into force in 2005 the number of smokers and with it the strain of passive smoking has decreased, the topic is still acute. Each year, more than 600,000 people die the world over of the consequences of passive smoking.

In Germany, there is so far no general prohibition of smoking in stadiums such as is in part the case in other European countries. Nevertheless, in recent years all the clubs have voluntarily elected to protect stadium visitors from the negative health impacts of passive smoking. A few of the clubs already completely forbid smoking in the stands. A large proportion of the other Bundesliga clubs have also introduced special non-smoking blocks in their own stadiums. Frequently these zones are the family areas where an above-average number of children sit.

With the assistance of UEFA EURO 2024 this trend can and will be moved forward. This commitment will rest on the "Guidelines for Tobacco-Free Stadiums", developed by the European Healthy Stadia network together with UEFA.

The objective is to achieve the EURO – GOLD STANDARD in all UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums, meaning tobacco-free stadiums in which smoking is prohibited in all indoor and outdoor areas and the sale and advertising of tobacco products is likewise prohibited.

Close specialist support by experts, e.g., from the Healthy Stadia network, will help ensure that all the framework conditions are met for successfully implementing the project. This includes embedding it in stadium rules & regulations, advance information for fans, and emphasizing it in the training sessions for volunteers, stewards and staff. In the stadiums, there will be highly visible signage and information via the public-address system. Well before the beginning of the tournament, the goals of a tobacco-free stadium will be backed up by a holistic communications strategy that repeatedly highlights the goals of the programme, namely to protect fans and in particular children and young people against health damage from passive smoking.

The commitment to tobacco-free stadiums will not be restricted to the ten UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums, however. In a supplementary process, the active commitment to protection for non-smokers will be emphasized in the UEFA EURO 2024 Host Cities, in all the other upper-division stadiums and (this being especially important) at the grassroots level in the 25,000-odd stadiums.

In close collaboration and consultation with the experts in the Healthy Stadia network and the DFB's long-standing cooperation partners, namely BzgA, the Federal Centre for Health Education, and Deutsche Herzstiftung, the German heart Foundation, initial pilot projects will launch ready for the 2019-20 football season. The high standards to be set by UEFA EURO 2024 will in this way become a permanent fixture in German football structures.

Exemplary: The plan is for the EURO – GOLD STANDARD to apply in all the German arenas in 2024.



ALTERNATIVE FOOD & BEVERAGE OFFERINGS IN THE STADIUMS – SUSTAINABLE AND HEALTHY

The food & beverage offerings in the UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums will be designed to encourage spectators to prefer healthy food and enhance their wellbeing. The selection of service providers will itself involve corresponding concepts being tabled for what spectators, volunteers and staff as well as visitors in the VIP sections, should be offered in terms of food and beverages, and this will be a factor in the companies that get chosen.

The over-arching goal is to develop new, innovative nutrition offerings that give every spectator an opportunity to enjoy healthy food at a reasonable price while in the stadium. This will include a wide range of different offerings that in particular focus on regional cuisine and products. Among other things, sugar-free food will be available and meals clearly marked by a traffic-light system (red, yellow, green) to give guests a better orientation.

When it comes to beverages, the focus must be on favourable pricing for mineral water. To create a real stimulus, buying a glass of water should be cheaper than buying lemonades. Alternatively, other mega sports events have shown that the use of free-of-charge water dispensers makes real sense. Combined with reusable glasses, this would make a key contribution to UEFA EURO 2024 eco track record.

It also bears considering the sale of lemonades in smaller drinking cups, as cups that are 0.5 litres or larger in size are simply too big in particular for children.

To ensure a holistic approach, together with the experts at Healthy Stadia "Healthy Match Mark" processes will be put in place. Close support, back-up and monitoring will help make certain that all aspects are taken into account and viable concepts developed.

Taking as their motto "Fit fans attend the matches", the accompanying communications efforts will spotlight the services available and also sensitize fans to healthy nutrition. In this context, a testimonial from the German national team chef will be used.

To ensure UEFA EURO 2024 has a sustainable legacy, too, in addition to these measures offerings will be prepared together with Federal Centre for Health Education for the some 25,000 amateur clubs and for use in schools. For the details please consult the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept.

MOVEMENT ON AND OFF THE PITCH

One decisive factor when it comes to leading a healthy life is to make certain you move enough. UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany is designed to motivate fans to be active both en route to the stadiums and in the stadium grounds.

There will be real incentives for fans to head to the stadiums by foot or by bike. For example, all stadiums will offer special "maps" outlining different route options. These "EURO Routes" will be especially signposted and attractively designed, featuring info-panels and small quiz boards. In addition, for each match, specific Fan Walk routes will be offered for fans of both teams. The stadiums will boast sufficient (lockable) bike racks and charging stations for e-bikes. An extra tried-and-tested incentive: "Bike Repair Stations" in the stadiums operated together with social institutions. All the information on active routes to the stadiums will be communicated to fans well ahead of time, with online route descriptions and map materials being made available.

These activities will be organized in close cooperation with the respective local authority and will be embedded in an overall PR strategy relating to "Football & Good Health".

Almost incidentally, these activities also spare the environment, as the more incentives there are to travel by foot or bike, the lower the CO₂ emissions and the noise pollution. Other mobility offerings are planned for the stadiums. In the stadium grounds and surrounds there will be fitness trails with tips for "everyday fitness" for everyone. Once the national teams start warming up on the pitch, there will also be a special warm-up for the spectators conveyed, using the video screens.

Supported by our central national cooperation partner, the Federal Centre for Health Education and many other international actors, such as the experts from the Healthy Stadia network, UEFA EURO 2024 will offer very many people incentives and stimuli to lead healthy lives.

→ For further information on both campaigns and the planned activities, please consult the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept.



3. HUMAN RIGHTS

QUESTION 18

Describe your global strategy of how you are going to integrate the United Nations' Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations' 'Protect, Respect and Remedy' Framework for UEFA EURO 2024

Respecting human rights is a key priority for the DFB. In this regard, UEFA EURO 2024 is the ideal platform to promote the eleven values of UEFA, including unity and leadership, good governance and autonomy, respect and solidarity. Respect for human rights will be achieved through a clear commitment by the DFB and the Host Cities, putting in place an action plan based on a detailed human rights due diligence process in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), and supporting effective remedy where negative human rights impacts occur related to the tournament (including the supply chain). The DFB is aware of its great responsibility to deliver a tournament with human rights embedded, particularly given the symbolic fact that UEFA EURO 2024 will be the first major football tournament to be organized and carried out on the basis of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. This is why the DFB, in close cooperation with stakeholders, partners and especially the DFL Deutsche Fußball Liga has used the bidding process to already put in place the foundations for a successful and effective human rights strategy – not only for UEFA EURO 2024, but also as a benchmark for future major events as well as in their daily work.

COMMITMENT TO RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS AS A FRAMEWORK AND FOUNDATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS STRATEGY

Football has a tremendous potential for overcoming boundaries, bringing people together and promoting dialogue. UEFA EURO 2024 will be a celebration of football, and a celebration of friendship – “UNITED BY FOOTBALL. IN THE HEART OF EUROPE.” For the DFB, the success of hosting UEFA EURO 2024 is therefore measured not only in athletic and organizational aspects, but also and especially in the tournament’s contribution to addressing social issues.

For this reason, the DFB and the ten Host Cities are committing themselves to respecting and upholding human rights in the context of UEFA EURO 2024 (Human Rights Declarations of all Host Cities have been provided to UEFA). This commitment provides both the foundation and the framework for UEFA EURO 2024’s human rights strategy, which forms part of the integrated UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept. Together, the DFB and the Host Cities will carry out a detailed assessment of possible human rights impacts that may be related to staging the tournament in Germany, develop strategies to mitigate identified risks in coordination with affected and relevant stakeholders, and thus contribute to a lasting positive legacy of UEFA EURO 2024. Important steps have already been taken, or are under way, including an initial human rights risk analysis and stakeholder consultations carried out both by the DFB and the Host Cities.

Engaging with human rights issues is not new to the DFB: Key values such as respect, diversity, integrity, transparency, fair play

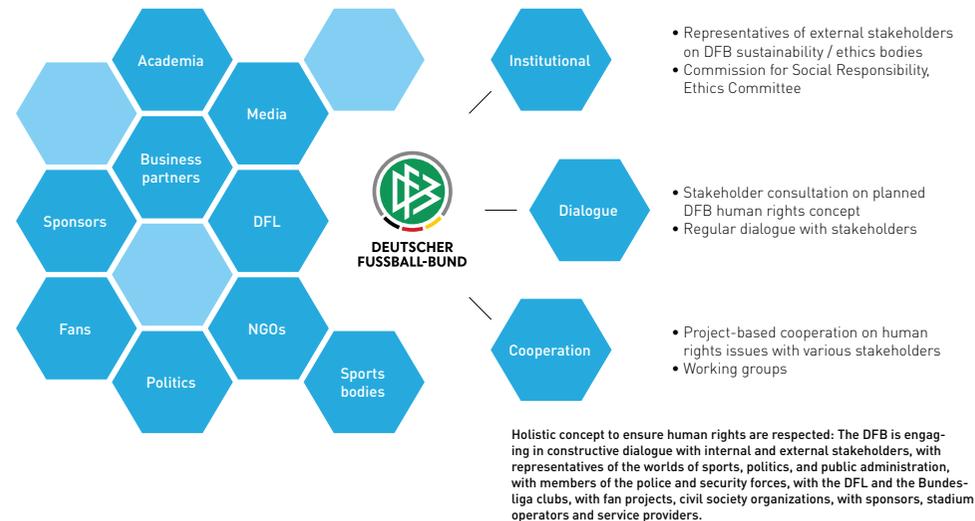
and solidarity are anchored in the DFB Statutes and Code of Ethics and are already being promoted by the DFB and actively embraced in German football. The DFB is currently developing a human rights concept in close cooperation with the DFL and with the engagement of internal and external stakeholders; it will culturally embed guidelines for respecting human rights as part of the DFB’s social responsibility efforts and mission. Together with the DFB’s comprehensive UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept, this represents a milestone not only for German football, but also sets new standards on an international level and with regard to the effective and consistent integration of human rights considerations into football operations and the organization of major football tournaments.

EARLY IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS RISKS

From a human rights perspective, Germany offers ideal conditions as a host country. The strong rule of law, democracy and stability are key contributors to the effective protection and promotion of human rights. German constitutional law guarantees inalienable rights and freedoms, and Germany is a signatory to all the relevant human rights instruments at European and international level, including, but not limited to, the European Convention on Human Rights, the treaties that form the International Bill of Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other instruments. The Federal Government’s National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights provides the framework for the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights in Germany.

Major events such as UEFA EURO 2024 can have an impact on the human rights of various people. Potentially affected groups include spectators, players and delegations, employees and service providers, volunteers and supply chain workers, but also the general public – including children and adolescents, journalists and human rights activists. The DFB is convinced that, the earlier salient human rights risks are identified, the better the prospects are for developing adequate and effective measures for mitigation and forming partnerships for their implementation.

For this reason, and with the support of an international agency specialized in developing human rights concepts for public and private institutions, the DFB has already carried out an initial assessment of potential human rights risks associated with hosting UEFA EURO 2024 (the “Results of an initial assessment of human rights risks” have been provided to UEFA). This analysis represents a first step towards a comprehensive human rights strategy for UEFA EURO 2024. It is neither exhaustive nor final, but forms the starting point and basis of a more in-depth analysis and assessment of the most salient human rights risks, in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which the DFB commits to carry out should Germany win the right to host the tournament. This assessment will focus particularly on the likelihood of identified human rights impacts happening and will review these findings regularly and on the basis of engagement with key stakeholders and potentially affected groups.



INTEGRATED APPROACH TO MITIGATING HUMAN RIGHTS RISKS AND PROVIDING EFFECTIVE ACCESS TO REMEDY – TOGETHER WITH PARTNERS

To ensure that human rights are respected in the context of UEFA EURO 2024, the DFB will develop and implement an appropriate action plan. Mapping the potential human rights risks identified in the initial, preliminary analysis against existing structures and initiatives of the DFB suggests that German football is already well positioned. The DFB already has well-established and tested approaches in place for the majority of issues that have been identified, often in cooperation with DFL clubs and stakeholders as well as through the activities of the DFB foundations. In particular, the DFB has strong policies and systems with regard to security in and around stadiums (→ see also Sectors 05 and 06), promotion of a tolerant and respectful fan culture, transparency and compliance, the safeguarding of children and young people, as well as combating all forms of discrimination and racism (→ for further details please consult the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept). The hospitality of the German people, fans, cities and volunteers was shown during the 2006 FIFA World Cup and the FIFA Women’s World Cup 2011 and made a lasting impression. Moreover, six of the ten Host Cities are already members of the European Coalition of Cities against Racism, and the remaining four cities are currently considering joining the coalition in order to further strengthen national and international cooperation networks on combating racism, including with a view to UEFA EURO 2024.

However, this does not mean that the job is done. The DFB will thoroughly review, improve and develop existing approaches in light of identified risks, taking into account UEFA’s human rights requirements, for example through the development of codes of conduct for fan behaviour in stadiums; the insertion of labour and human rights clauses in contracts with suppliers, service providers and licensees; responsible sourcing measures (→ see also Sector 03 Question 10); as well as the provision of training on human rights issues for volunteers and staff. Valuable inputs will also be provided by the human rights concept currently being

developed at the DFB institutional level. The fact that key steps in this regard are undertaken jointly by the DFB and DFL provides the opportunity to have a positive impact beyond UEFA EURO 2024 and enable football’s contribution to the respect and promotion of human rights in the longer term.

Initial strategic analysis and planning is also taking place regarding the effective management of complaints. The DFB will ensure that those whose human rights may have been negatively impacted by the planning and organization of the tournament have access to appropriate grievance mechanisms. The exact design will be determined in close coordination with experts, partners and UEFA and will build upon mechanisms that already exist, including within the DFB. The key priority for the DFB in this context is to make sure that appropriate channels are available and accessible for different types of grievances with a view to providing timely and effective remedy.

UEFA EURO 2024 is intending to create lasting and sustainable positive impacts before, during and after the tournament. Therefore, the human rights strategy is a central component of the overall UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept, which includes monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of measures taken on the basis of adequate indicators as well as regular reporting in line with international standards (such as the GRI standard). This is central not only to the implementation of the UEFA EURO 2024 human rights strategy. It also enables the capturing and sharing of key lessons, which will benefit not only UEFA EURO 2024 and the DFB, but also other organization, including UEFA, FIFA and organizers of future international football tournaments.

CLEAR ALLOCATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

The creation of robust governance structures and the clear allocation of responsibilities are essential for the efficient management of major events, including with regard to ensuring respect for human rights. Early on, the DFB and the ten Host Cities will decide on an effective distribution of responsibilities and robust

governance structures for the implementation of various aspects of the human rights strategy for the UEFA EURO 2024.

Important steps have already been decided in this regard. If Germany is awarded the right to host the tournament, a Sustainability Department will be established within the overall tournament structure. In coordination with UEFA and the Host Cities, this department will be responsible for environmental, economic and social sustainability issues, including ensuring the respect for human rights and the implementation of the human rights strategy as important priorities. With the responsible procurement task force, the DFB is also planning to establish a forum focussing specifically on compliance with labour and human rights standards in supply chains associated with the organization of the tournament. The Sustainability Department will be assisted by an advisory board composed of experts and representatives of key stakeholder groups (→ for more information on the organizational structure, please refer to Question 11).

CONTINUOUS ENGAGEMENT AND DIALOGUE ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

Teamwork is a key value in football, both on and off the pitch. Here, too, UEFA EURO 2024 aims to set an example. This is why engagement and dialogue on human rights issues with stakeholders from various fields, including sport, politics, civil society and business, is a central and indispensable part of the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept.

During the bidding stage, both the DFB and the Host Cities have actively sought stakeholder views and inputs on social issues, including human rights, through extensive stakeholder consultations and dialogue. In addition, the DFB regularly engages with representatives of human rights NGOs, trade unions and other social groups, who have accompanied Germany's bid for UEFA EURO 2024 from its very beginning. The DFB also attaches particular importance to continuous and open engagement with representatives of fan projects as well as NGOs and associations working to tackle discrimination and exclusion of certain groups, such as disabled persons or migrants, and promoting tolerance and diversity in football. Both in the context of UEFA EURO 2024 and beyond, these partnerships play a vital role in the promotion of human rights and related prevention activities.

The dialogue-focussed approach adopted by the DFB has benefitted significantly from the valuable experience gained in hosting the 2006 FIFA World Cup and the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011. Close partnerships already exist not only between the DFB and the Host Cities, but also with other actors – including politics, administration, police and security forces at federal, state and local level, as well as the DFL and Bundesliga clubs, fan projects and civil society organizations, sponsors, stadium operators and suppliers. This is a key factor for a successful and sustainable UEFA EURO 2024, which supports respect for human rights.

QUESTION 19

Explain how you are going to apply and respect the anti-corruption and compliance standards as it can be found in A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events.

The German Football Association (DFB) has in recent years taken countless steps to strengthen transparency and compliance – and the plan is to build on these and move them forward as part of the UEFA EURO 2024 bid. UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will build upon the robust anti-corruption platform in the Host Cities and will ensure that additional efforts will be taken in order to stage the tournament in a way that meets the highest anti-corruption and good governance standards. This includes ongoing training for the DFB staff, officials and volunteers, including all involved at the Host City level as well as integrating firm principles to ensure the integrity of partners, sponsors and representatives in the context of UEFA EURO 2024. The DFB intends both internally and in dialogue with other federations to strongly champion strengthening of transparency and responsibility in football.

STRENGTHENING INTEGRITY AND ACCEPTANCE THROUGH DIALOGUE

The DFB bid to stage the UEFA EURO 2024 is structured in an exemplary transparent and readily comprehensible manner, and is destined to tick all the boxes as regards anti-corruption, good governance and compliance standards. In the event of Germany's bid being successful, these standards will then define the preparations and then also every phase of the tournament itself. The foundations for this are formed by the trio of focussed measures, resilient structures and regular documentation.

It is the express goal of the DFB, specifically against the backdrop of current criticism of mega sports events, to stage UEFA EURO 2024 not just as a marvellous sports tournament but also as a real milestone of respect for human rights and diversity on the one hand and of reinforcing compliance and transparency, on the other. It is our aspiration that the bid and the realization set benchmarks for future mega-events.

To make sure this is the case, the DFB is not only aligning operations to major international standards such as the "A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events" document published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In this context it shares the view of the EU Commission that "good governance in sport is a precondition for the autonomy and self-regulation of sport associations". The DFB is also prioritizing an open, constructive and critical exchange of opinions and information with the experts. For only in dialogue with the national and international football associations and by timely and systematic inclusion of all the relevant stakeholder groups from civil society and the worlds of business and politics, can football's integrity and acceptance be enduringly strengthened.



NEW STRUCTURES PROMOTE TRANSPARENCY AND COMPLIANCE

In recent years, the DFB has introduced countless measures to strengthen transparency and compliance. In fact, since 2016 it has published a financial report each year that discloses the revenues and itemizes the uses to which the federation's finances are put. As regards the financial planning for UEFA EURO 2024 the plan is to disclose the budget not only during the bid phase but during the organization of the tournament, too.

Likewise in 2016 an independent Ethics Committee, composed of outside experts from different fields, was established. It is headed by former German Federal Foreign Minister Dr Klaus Kinkel. With the DFB's new Ethics Code, adherence to which is monitored by the Ethics Committee, the DFB is championing quality, objectivity, honesty, fairness and integrity. The Ethics Code is binding for all organs, employees, other staff, volunteers who hold functions, and all companies in which the DFB holds a majority of the shares or the voting rights. To ensure the code is successfully implemented, the DFB has put in place a compliance management system (CMS) with compliance officers for the employees and the volunteers. Pride of place in the CMS goes to regular risk analyses in the form of ongoing reporting and monitoring.

The selection of the ten Host Cities for the bid to stage UEFA EURO 2024 was itself an open, transparent and discrimination-free process. The candidates were evaluated on the basis of clearly defined and readily comprehensible criteria derived from UEFA's requirements. The DFB was supported here by independent outside experts and the entire process was monitored by Transparency International Deutschland. An evaluation report posted on the Internet before the decision informed each city of the strengths and weaknesses of its bid. A specially devised Code of Conduct formed the mandatory guideline for the DFB Presidential Board and the Evaluation Committee appointed to assess the bid documents submitted. The members committed, among other things, to publish a list of interests in order to underscore at an early point in time if there might be possible conflicts of interest and thus avoid them.

HIGH STANDARDS FOR THE VENUES, SUPPLIERS AND SPONSORS, TOO

With a view to staging UEFA EURO 2024, all measures already implemented, all structures introduced and the reporting and documentation formats established will be examined by independent external experts and with special attention paid to international standards such as the "A Strategy for Safeguarding Against

Corruption in Major Public Events" will be amended or supplemented if necessary. Information channels inside the DFB have already been advanced to ensure that the DFB management bodies and all the organizations involved in staging UEFA EURO 2024 are informed at all points in time of all key developments and occurrences. The compliance management system that has been put in place will be constantly enhanced and operations, supervision and representation functions kept clearly separate. The plan is also to expand and adjust the existing ombudsman system.

Annual risk analyses before, during and after UEFA EURO 2024 are intended to identify existing and expected future economic, ecological and social risks and evaluate them in terms of their probable occurrence and the severity of their impact.

HIGH COMPLIANCE AND GOOD GOVERNANCE STANDARDS

In order to guarantee a trusting and yet always ethically sound relationship with our partners in the Host Cities, the topic of compliance has from the outset been at the top of the agenda in dialogue with them. The focus has been on sensitizing them to the various challenges of compliance, from awarding building contracts through to possible gifts made to public officers in the form of invitations to matches and/or events in the context of UEFA EURO 2024. Regular and comprehensive compliance checks will be conducted for all the key measures relating to the tournament. In the run-up to it, compliance training sessions will be held for DFB officers and all our partners in the Host Cities.

A comprehensive due diligence process will be in place covering the selection of human resources (including volunteers and in particular consultants) and business partners (suppliers, sponsors) assessing their qualifications and suitability specifically in light of an integrity pact. Suppliers and sponsors, so the plan, will have to commit to implement corresponding compliance programmes to the extent that they do not yet have such. All the DFB employees and volunteers will be extensively and consistently informed of the requirements and trained accordingly, in particular in how to handle difficult decision trees (moral dilemmas).

In order to guarantee exceptional transparency toward internal and external stakeholders if the bid is successful, each year all the key information will be regularly presented in a status report that complies with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) requirements.

The high compliance and good governance standards will also be brought to bear in the DFB regional and sub-regional associations. At the international level, the DFB will continue to strongly advocate transparency and responsibility in football.



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The DFB's Bid is fully supported by the German Federal Government: Bundeskanzlerin Dr Angela Merkel (in the centre) handing the Government Guarantees to DFB President Reinhard Grindel (left) and Bid Ambassador Philipp Lahm (right).

RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT: UNITED FOR A PERFECT SETTING

PROVIDING A FAVOURABLE LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO ENSURE SUCCESS

The Federal Republic of Germany is a modern democratic constitutional state based on a strong federalist system. The country's laws and norms reflect this federal structure, as does the implementation of such laws, albeit within the over-arching framework of European Union guidelines and directives. All the administrative units involved in the three tiers of the federation – the Federal Government, the federal states, and the local and municipal authorities – therefore perform important duties on behalf of the state as a whole, and have a long history of working together efficiently and effectively.

Through the organization of, amongst others, the 2006 FIFA World Cup, the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011, and the UEFA Champions League Finals in 2012 and 2015, the Federal Republic of Germany has demonstrated the ability of its different levels of authority to work together successfully. Germany's existing laws, backed up by purposeful and pragmatic directives by the various government authorities, lay a superb foundation for hosting large-scale sports events in a reliable and cohesive manner.

Throughout the organization of its candidature, the DFB has not only focussed on the legal framework at the federal level, working

in close consultation with both the relevant federal ministries and also the Host Cities. At an early stage of its UEFA EURO 2024 planning, the DFB held a national tender for potential Host Cities, ensuring that the tournament would be run smoothly and fully in line with the interests of UEFA. Based on the bids it received, the DFB selected venues that not only met all the required infrastructure requirements but also guaranteed the optimal legal setting for staging the 2024 matches, with the DFB assessing all the applicable local regulations in place and taking into account a variety of legal factors, including guarantees, declarations and Host City Engagement Letters. This process guarantees legal cohesion throughout the organization of the candidature, and ensures that UEFA can rely not only on Germany's successful track record in hosting major events, but also on an optimally prepared legal framework in the country.

Germany is proud to rely on the broad support for its candidature for the UEFA EURO 2024 from a wide range of stakeholders. Whether it be the active support of Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel and her colleagues in government, to the active engagement of Host City Mayors and decision-making bodies, a UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will be founded on a strong cross-party, cross-culture unity, enabling a legal framework to ensure success.

2. PUBLIC INTEREST

QUESTION 01

Provide in writing an Engagement Letter on relevant Authorities letterhead, with their own formulation, which ensures that they will provide full support for the staging of UEFA EURO 2024 (including planning, preparation, staging, and dismantling phases) and classifies UEFA EURO 2024 as a matter of general, major interest and of international importance.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

3. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

QUESTION 02

Describe the existing laws and regulations in your country that are available to protect UEFA's intellectual property in accordance with the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements as well as the respective registration, opposition and enforcement procedures and their typical durations.

Logos, anthems, mascots and other unique characteristics of a large event are of course crucially important to its success. The corresponding products designed for UEFA EURO 2024 therefore require comprehensive protection. In the Federal Republic of Germany, marks, brands and other works are protected by various laws and enable simple and effective prosecution of any infringements. The Federal Republic of Germany has in-depth experience in supporting the stakeholders involved as regards protecting the intellectual property rights to major sports events; it has acquired this expertise, for example, in the context of the 2006 FIFA World Cup, the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011, not to mention UEFA events such as the finals of the UEFA Champions League in 2012 in Munich and in 2015 in Berlin.

Primarily, marks and brands are covered in the Federal Republic of Germany by the Act on Protection of Marks and Other Trade Marks (MarkenG, the 'Brands Act'); in material and legal terms this act largely corresponds to the harmonized trade marks law applicable in the EU. Brand protection can be obtained by having the brand/mark entered in the register compiled by the German Patent and Trade Mark Office (DPMA). Precisely such entries in the DPMA register are a key advantage afforded by the German legislation protecting marks and brands, as the registration process is extremely reliable and handled very swiftly by international comparison. In the Federal Republic of Germany protection for marks can often be obtained within the space of a few weeks. Holders of marks and brands come under the protection of the Brands Act, and in this way their intellectual property rights are safeguarded from abuse by unauthorized third parties and against similar marks being used for the same or similar goods. Protec-

tion under the Brands Act not only holds for registered marks but also for brands that – by virtue of their use within a specific group or field – have gained recognition.

An entry in the Marks Register is made simply by filing an electronic application. The entry must merely state who is registering the brand/mark and give the mark name along with a list of goods and services that are to be designated using the registered mark. An application can also be made for fast-tracked approval, which tends to be granted very swiftly after the application has been received. All in all, the times needed to process brand/mark registration applications have been appreciably reduced, which means that in the case of straightforward applications the registration has often been successfully completed within less than six months.

An international extension of the marks is possible without any obstacles, as the Federal Republic of Germany is a signatory to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks and the Protocol to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, Regulation (EU) 2017/1001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on the European Union trade mark (Union Trade Marks Regulation) governs trade mark protection as applicable within the European Union.

Supplementary protection is afforded by the Unfair Competition Act (UWG) which, for example, envisages corresponding possible sanctioning of acts of ambush marketing. The Unfair Competition Act provides protection against unfair practices. According to it, a party acts unfairly if it belittles or vilifies the marks or goods of a competitor or offers goods or services that imitate the goods or services of a competitor should this then lead to an avoidable confusion of the buyers as regards the origins of the good/service, or should the high esteem of the imitated good/service be inappropriately exploited or impaired. This also includes the deliberate hindering of a competitor.

The interaction of regulations under the Brands Act with those under the Unfair Competition Act means that marks and other trade marks are comprehensively protected against illegal use and against their positive image being exploited by others.

Other works that are not brands or trade marks in this sense are protected by the Act on Copyrights and Neighbouring Rights (UrhG, the 'Copyright Act'). This law grants the creator of a work the exclusive right to exploit it. Such protection is given without any registration or other formal filing for the person of the creator and can in large part be assigned by the latter to others. The preconditions for such protection arising is for a personal intellectual creation to exist, which includes, for example, speeches, songs, works on film. As a rule, the requirements that have to be met are not especially rigorous.

An infringement of the Brands Act, the Unfair Competition Act and the Copyright Act all give justifications for proper claims, among others, in the form of injunctions, release of information and/or damages and can be asserted in a civil court. The Federal Republic of Germany has an especially efficient system of writ

3. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

court injunctions for cases considered urgent. Thus, in the event of all the preconditions being met, a temporary injunction can be obtained from a court within a few days and immediately imposed.

→ Please refer also to the answers to Questions 17–22.

QUESTION 03

Identify the departments or agencies (at any level) that are responsible for administering and/or enforcing the laws and legislation described in your response to the questions above and describe their respective roles in such administration and enforcement.

The German Patent and Trade Mark Office (DPMA) is the central agency in the field of legal intellectual property protection in the Federal Republic of Germany. It records all rights and rights holders, and their names can be consulted at the DPMA. On the DPMA Website, all trade marks already registered can be easily and swiftly viewed using the search function along with the related information without users needing to register to activate the function (<https://register.dpma.de/DPMAregister/marke/einsteiger>). Alongside granting commercial property rights, its task is to manage such rights and provide information on existing intellectual property rights in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Federal Patents Court as the court of appeal adjudicates on decisions on complaints against decisions taken by the DPMA in brands/marks procedures (e.g., granting/rejecting marks protection).

When registering a trade mark as a mark, the Marks section at DPMA only assesses whether the mark registered is excluded from registration owing to absolute obstacles to its protection; by contrast, relative obstacles to its protection (e.g., older trade marks held by third parties that might be confused for it) do not prevent the registration of a trade mark as a mark. The decision is taken in each individual case solely on the basis of the law. If the registration meets the legal requirements and there is no obstacle to its registration, the DPMA swiftly enters the trade mark in the registry. The entry is then published in the electronic marks gazette and the holder of the rights to the trade mark receives a certificate covering the entry.

The DPMA precisely does not examine whether the planned trade mark already exists in an identical or similar form. Here, German law on trade marks and brands relies on the honesty of the marks holder. Thus, after the entry has been duly published, holders of older trade marks have an opportunity to submit objections to the entry. Objections can be raised if there are fears that the new trade mark might be confused with one's own community trade marks or intellectual property marks, be they already registered or if an application for such has been made. The objection must be submitted within three months after publication of the registration. The duration of such an objections process depends on the respective circumstances in each individual case.

It falls within the ambit of the civil courts to rule in disputes arising from the violation of commercial property rights and copyrights

and/or the existence of relative obstacles to protection. The civil courts also decide on claims in connection with infringements of the Copyright Act and the Unfair Competition Act.

Given the Federal Republic of Germany's federal system, the (compulsory) assertion of corresponding rights is in part also a matter for the relevant agencies at the state or local level.

QUESTION 04

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 05

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 06

Provide a Guarantee ...

The property rights that are needed to issue the required guarantee are, given the Federal Republic of Germany's federal structure, spread across different government institutions. Precisely the rights to architectural elements, public monuments or renowned buildings are often held by the respective Host Cities. The DFB has therefore already had the corresponding guarantee signed not only by the Federal Government but also by all the responsible authorities in the Host Cities as part of the candidacy process.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

4. CUSTOMS

QUESTION 07

Identify the competent Authorities to enact and being responsible for the implementation of your country's custom regulations and for administrating and monitoring the import and export of goods as well as for levying customs duties, taxes and other fees on imports and exports.

Legislative competence in the field of customs law comes almost completely under the aegis of the European Union. The Federal Republic of Germany is thus subject to European customs law. Inside the country, any supplementary national laws are adopted by the Bundestag as the German Federal Parliament with the involvement of the Bundesrat (as the German Federal Council).

The Federal Ministry of Finances with the Central Customs Authority as the higher federal authority as well as the main customs offices along with the customs offices and customs investigation offices as the local agencies which are the operative arm of the system are responsible for enforcing these laws, levying customs duties, taxes and other fees on imports and exports as well as monitoring the import and export of goods.

QUESTION 08

Provide a list of goods of which imports into your country are forbidden or restricted.

Since the Federal Republic of Germany is a member of the European Union, in addition to the national regulations it is primarily European norms, agreements and treaties that govern imports to the Federal Republic of Germany and can therefore prohibit or restrict them.

Among other things, the following groups of goods are subject to prohibitions or restrictions if imported into the Federal Republic of Germany: Guns and ammunition, medicines and narcotics, tobacco products, cash, cultural assets, foodstuffs and fodders, plants and plant-based products, animals and animal-based products. Furthermore, restrictions can be imposed on any number of goods with a view to protecting intellectual property rights, product safety or human health. For example, animal-based products such as meat or milk may not as a matter of principle be freighted without accompanying certified veterinary documentation. An attempt to import such goods without said certification will lead to the goods being stopped at the border and destroyed, whereby the costs will be charged to the parties involved. Medicines may only be imported by travellers in small amounts for their personal use.

QUESTION 09

Describe all customs duties, levies, taxes and other fees levied on the import of goods into your country (both temporary and permanent import). Design the ports of entry (frontier customs, airports, harbours etc.) for clearance of imported and exported goods and describe the clearance procedure and the requirements for documents and carriers.



Return flight to Germany: In 2014, the "Winners Aircraft" touched down in Frankfurt, with the World Cup winners on board.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

As a general rule, imports of goods are subject to customs duties, import VAT and in the case of certain goods such as alcohol and alcoholic beverages and tobacco goods excise duties are likewise payable. The amount, i. e. the level of customs duty, is calculated on the basis of the customs value multiplied by the duty rate. The duty rate can lie between zero percent and, for example for so-called anti-dumping duties, up to 70 percent. The customs value is calculated on the basis of the purchase price. Moreover, there are different customs exemptions, such as that for travellers' personal luggage or for sample consignments, which can be subject to reduced customs levies or be completely exempt from such duties.

Customs processing is undertaken by the local customs authorities responsible at central nodes in the goods transportation system (ports, airports, railway stations or border points) and inside the country (at so-called domestic customs offices). The procedure for importing goods depends among other things on the type of import and the type of goods to be imported. Essentially, imported goods must be registered with the customs office. In the case of commercial goods flows, the parties involved must be declared to the customs office and apply for a so-called EORI number. The applicant must be domiciled within the customs territory of the European Union. In the case of commercial goods flows, the registration application must be filed in writing and as a rule using the IT-based ATLAS (Automated Tariff and Local Customs Clearance System). Moreover, depending on the type of customs process and the type/value of the goods, a written, oral or implied application is possible. The customs registration can be filed by the applicant or by a representative. The customs application must include documents such as a commercial invoice, a packing list and a freight invoice. After filing for registration, the customs office will examine it and possibly survey the goods as well. Then the assessment of customs duties is drawn up and once the duties have been paid the goods are released. The customs registration and all the attendant documents must be safely stored for 10 years.

At airports, there is a special registration and processing procedure for travellers. Each traveller must choose between a red and a green exit. The green exit can be chosen if only goods are carried that are exempt from customs and thus from registration. The red exit has to be chosen if the traveller is carrying goods liable for registration.

5. TICKETING AND ACCREDITATIONS

QUESTION 10

Describe all existing laws and regulations in your country that restrict the unauthorized sale, transfer or offer for sale or transfer of tickets and/or accreditation passes to football matches or sporting or cultural events and the penalties in place for infringement of such laws and regulations.

In the Federal Republic of Germany there is at present no ticket protection law in force that prohibits in general the unauthorized sale or transfer of tickets; however, organizers of sports and concert events have in recent years drawn on existing applicable laws to develop a system that allows them efficiently to combat undesirable ticket sales. Fighting the ticket black market has become an ever more important priority and a broad range of means are being brought to bear by individual Bundesliga clubs for Bundesliga games and by the DFB for international matches and the DFB Cup Final, just as they are by concert organizers.

Even in the absence of an explicit ticket protection law, offers for sale and/or resale of tickets online as well as so-called on-site sales on the match day around stadiums can be prevented and prosecuted. In this context, well thought-out general terms and conditions for purchasing tickets (GTCs) adapted to German law in combination with ticket sales designed to prevent a ticket black market (in particular by issuing personalized tickets) and the statutory regulated protection afforded (e.g., the Unfair Competition Act, the German Commercial Code (GewO) and special regulations allowed for under local law) constitute protective instruments.

One of the means of protection can be exercised on the basis of the GTCs. Under civil law, which has also been decided by respective court rulings, within contractual relationships (scope of the GTCs) it is possible to forbid persons to make unauthorized offers

and/or to resell tickets/accreditations or to use them otherwise for commercial purposes. Under German civil law in particular, the organizers who have included such a prohibition clause, are entitled to impose contractual penalties or block the use of the tickets without compensation.

Moreover, another smoothly functioning instrument to prevent and prosecute the unauthorized resale of tickets is personalization of the tickets. Under German law, such personalization of tickets is essentially permissible for large sports events and is a customary practice. Tickets can be personalized by printing the name of the ticketholder on them, or by printing or storing data on the ticket, such as the name of the buyer, a company name, or other identification characteristics (QR-code, barcode). To the extent that tickets are personalized, according to German law these are qualified legitimization papers in the sense of section 808 of the German Civil Code (BGB) and under the laws on securities. Prohibitions on their assignment as per the GTCs thus count in the case of personalized tickets as contractually agreed assignment prohibitions as per section 399 Alt. 2 of the German Civil Code and fundamentally remain operative even on assignment / transfer of the tickets. The use of personalized tickets also enables an organizer to refuse entry to a person seeking to enter the stadium if s/he is not the authorized ticket holder.

Moreover, the Unfair Competition Act lays the foundations for taking legal action against an unauthorized offer and/or resale and/or otherwise use of entrance tickets for commercial purposes, independent of the GTCs for tickets. In particular, in cases of so-called surreptitious purchase, whereby ticket touts seek to sidestep the organizer's selective distribution system (deemed worthy of protection), the regular assumption is that this consti-

tutes a violation of the Unfair Competition Act. Primarily, these are cases in which a commercial dealer directly procures tickets from the seller purporting to be a private customer, meaning s/he conceals his intentions to resell the tickets, although s/he knows that commercial resales are actually prohibited. The law also covers purchases by strawmen. Cases of surreptitious purchase have in principle been recognized as a violation of the Unfair Competition Act by higher courts rulings when it comes to unauthorized resale of tickets. Furthermore, the reseller is deemed to be violating competition law if there is an inducement to breach the contract, for the reseller actively influences buyers to assign tickets to him contrary to the GTCs.

Actions may also be deemed to contravene competition law if a reseller purports to be a consumer in dealings with a buyer, but in actual fact is a businessman (section 3 para. 3 in connection with no. 23 of the Unfair Competition Act Annex). "Business dealings" in the meaning of the Unfair Competition Act and thus impermissible actions are also promotional activities for or advertising of any goods or services or the use of tickets as prizes in a raffle (or for bets) or as part of travel or hospitality packages. The legal consequences of an infringement of the Unfair Competition Act include claims to eliminate or refrain from the act (section 8 Unfair Competition Act), to damages (section 9 Unfair Competition Act) and also to the profits made (section 10 Unfair Competition Act).

Moreover, measures can be brought under domiciliary rights to prevent the unauthorized trading of tickets or accreditations. Thus, each stadium operator has domiciliary rights within the stadium and its immediate surroundings. This includes demanding that a person who is inside the protected venue without permission or violates the stadium rules quit the stadium; it can also include forbidding him entrance. In particular, this can also be used to prevent known hooligans or other troublemakers from entering the stadium. Within zones constituting other private areas or fenced event zones, such as Fan Zones, the private operator has domiciliary rights and can freely decide within that fenced zone what is or is not permissible. Domiciliary rights can also be assigned to a third party, such as UEFA.

The German Commercial Code strongly restricts on-site sales of tickets around the stadium or in the Host Cities. Commercial trade in the public domain is only permissible on presentation of a corresponding authorization from the relevant authority. Such permission (so-called "Reisegewerbekarte") will not be granted for trading in securities, and tickets and accreditations are considered such, because as per section 56 of the German Commercial Code it is not legally possible to receive an in-

herent trading certificate for the public sale of securities. A violation of the German Commercial Code constitutes an administrative offence and can be sanctioned by the relevant authorities for example with expulsion or with severe fines. In this context, local authority law often provides additional effective instruments for prohibiting the public trading and/or resale of tickets on-site.

→ Please refer also to the answer to Question 12.

QUESTION 11

Describe all existing laws and regulations in your country that prohibit the unauthorized resale of goods which were sold subject to terms and conditions that do not permit any resale of such goods and the penalties for infringement of such laws and regulations.

Initially, the regulations outlined in the response to Question 10 as regards the unauthorized sale and transfer of tickets and accreditations also apply to the unauthorized resale of other goods.

Incidentally, both German contractual and civil law (by imposing contractual penalties) and the Unfair Competition Act and the Brands Act provide operable legal protective instruments to secure the interests of the rights holder against unauthorized resale of goods contrary to the terms and conditions under which they were sold. As part of the contractual terms, prohibitions on resale (certainly as regards commercial resale) can be included under certain conditions in the GTCs, and in the event of a violation a contractual penalty as per section 339 of the German Civil Code can be levied. Such resale prohibitions backed up by penalties have already been approved by the courts in the context of the sale of tickets and software as well as cars, and are considered legally operable.

Moreover, to the extent that additional legal conditions are met, infringements of the stipulations on fairness in the Unfair Competition Act and/or Brands Act may be involved. Should the GTCs clearly express the seller's wish exclusively to sell to end consumers, and should a commercial reseller procure the goods while disguising his intention to resell them (e.g., by including an opt-in as regards the buyer being a consumer), then applying the concept of a "surreptitious purchase" to sidestep a selective distribution system, a deliberate impermissible hindering of co-competitors as per section 4 no. 4 Unfair Competition Act can be assumed. This entitles the original seller of the goods pursuant to sections 8, 9 Unfair Competition Act to raise claims to injunctions and elimination as well as possible claims to damages against the commercial reseller. The assumption of a commercial activity on the part of the reseller is determined here in particular by the number of repeated identical sales of new goods.

To the extent, moreover, that rights to the rights-holder's trade marks have been violated, measures against the unauthorized resale can also be taken by applying the Brands Act.

→ Please refer also to the answer to Question 12.

5. TICKETING AND ACCREDITATIONS

QUESTION 12

Describe all existing laws and regulations in your country that prohibit the sale of goods on the street and/or in public places and the penalties in place for infringement of such laws and regulations, including details of whether such goods can be seized from the seller and, if so, who is authorized to carry out such seizure.

Given the Federal Republic of Germany's federal system, there are comprehensive rules and regulations at the federal, state and local authority level covering the sale of goods, in particular tickets, on public streets and paths and in other public places; these give rights holders instruments providing effective legal protection.

At the federal level, sections 55 ff. of the German Commercial Code stipulate that in order to sell goods, and this includes, for example, merchandising articles and tickets, outside a store you need permission in the form of the so-called travel trading card ("Reisegewerbekarte"). Such a travel trading card cannot be legally issued per se for the sale of tickets as per section 56 para. 1 no. 1 lit. h of the German Commercial Code, as these are to be considered securities in the meaning of German civil law. Incidentally, the travel trading card may only be issued subject to the reliability of the trader pursuant to section 57 para. 1 of the German Commercial Code; this is not the case if the overall impression of the trader's behaviour does not guarantee that he will in future exercise his trade in an orderly manner. Unreliability can in particular arise from a lack of business resources, tax debts, felonies/administrative offences and from, for instance, the prior sale of forged branded goods.

Moreover, as per section 8 of the Federal Highways Act (FStrG), any special use of Federal roads requires prior approval. The sale of goods, tickets and the like on public roads constitutes such a special use.

This principle of compulsory approval for special uses has been fleshed out at both the state and local authority level, too. In all Host Cities there are regulations under highway law sanctioning sales without prior approval for a special use. Indeed, the laws on security and public order include extensive and effective regulations prohibiting the sale of goods and tickets in the entrance areas to the respective stadiums. The local

authorities have very detailed and effective regulations in place as part of their general decrees and guidelines on highways law and/or special decrees (e.g., the Arena Decree, Munich; the Arenapark Decree, Gelsenkirchen; the police decrees covering Stuttgart sports venues) as regards the sale of goods and tickets. For the details, please consult the outline on "Local Authority Regulations" in the following fold-out.

In principle, various effective sanctions can be imposed as part of asserting the prohibitions that result from local authority regulations on safety, security and public order. The sanctions imposed are usually fines for the respective administrative offence, but in individual cases and if the legal requirements are met, other measures under public order laws (such as expulsions, seizure or confiscation of goods) are also possible.

As part of its bid, the DFB has already conducted close talks with the relevant representatives in all Host Cities and established in detail the legal situation in the respective local authorities in the Host Cities, confirming that they will use all the legal means available with great emphasis to protect UEFA's interests during UEFA EURO 2024, in particular in the key areas of preventing a ticket black market, ambush marketing and in the field of public screenings. Letters of confirmation from the local authorities responsible and the outline "Local Authority Regulations" in the following fold-out and 10 Engagement Letters of the Host Cities have been provided to UEFA.

Furthermore, the DFB has engaged in talks with DB Station & Service AG, which is the entity operating the 5,400 main railway stations and its forecourts, with a view to finding further ways to prohibit the sale of goods and/or tickets in any railway station in the Federal Republic of Germany. The operators will fully support UEFA and the DFB in effectively combating such sales.

→ The outline "Local Authority Regulations" in the following fold-out and 10 Engagement Letters of the Host Cities have been provided to UEFA.



Automated access control in Munich: swift and easy for all concerned.



5. TICKETING AND ACCREDITATIONS

QUESTION 13

Identify the Authorities that are responsible for administering and enforcing the laws and regulations identified in the three responses provided above and their respective responsibilities in these respects.

To the extent that claims under civil law are enforced, the respective local courts are responsible – this is identical to the answer to Question 3 – where UEFA or other rights holders can refer a matter to the competent courts. Moreover, consumer protection associations can also act to protect consumers.

Furthermore, to the extent that the GTCs have been violated, UEFA can on the basis of the GTCs simply block or cancel tickets or accreditations, as a rule without having to provide compensation, and impose contractual penalties.

As regards the measures deriving from local public safety, security and public order laws, such as special use of streets, the local authorities and as a rule the respective municipal public order office in the Host City in question is the body that will rule on this.

→ Please refer to the outline “Local Authority Regulations” in the fold-out.

QUESTION 14

If not already existing, or if such existing laws and regulations are not sufficient to satisfy UEFA’s requirements, laws and regulations will have to be amended or new laws and regulations enacted to prevent the unauthorized transfer and use of tickets and accreditation

passes for UEFA EURO 2024. Describe the steps required by your country to amend or enact such legislation and the scheduled timing of such amendments or enactments, taking into consideration that such laws and regulations would have to be formally amended or enacted by your country before 1 January 2022.

The issue of introducing a German law protecting tickets is the subject of various lobbying initiatives by the DFB and other associations, leagues and interest groups (e.g., concert organizers, other sports associations like the German Olympic Sports Association and the German Football League DFL). For instance, the DFB and other stakeholders have built an interest group called “Initiative Ticketschutzgesetz” in particular for the UEFA EURO 2024 bid of the DFB in order to bundle and represent their interests to foster and accelerate further legislative actions in this regard.

→ A document of the DFB on the status of the Ticket Protection Act Working Group has been provided to UEFA.

However, in general, parliaments are responsible for enacting laws. In the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Parliament is the paramount legislative body. It resolves all laws that fall within the ambit of the Federal Government, whereby such legislation must also be approved by the Bundesrat (German Federal Council). New laws or amendments are tabled as motions in parliament, debated, and a vote taken. The aforementioned interest group “Initiative Ticketschutzgesetz” will try and persuade those authorities to enact new regulations regarding the prevention of unauthorized transfer and use of tickets and accreditations.

QUESTION 15

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 16

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.



A cherished item, and not just among fans: Tickets for Germany games.



Welcome from Da! One – Issuing accreditation tags

6. PREVENTION OF AMBUSH MARKETING AND RIGHTS PROTECTION COMMITTEE

QUESTION 17

Describe the current laws and procedures available in your country to combat Ambush Marketing and counterfeits. Responses in relation to the protection of UEFA’s intellectual property rights activities shall be dealt with in your answers to Intellectual property.

There are various sets of regulations in place enabling ambush marketing to be effectively combatted under the German legal system. Firstly, domiciliary rights by the respective stadium operator provide an effective means of combatting such acts inside and around the stadium itself. To the extent that a ticket holder wishes to conduct advertising or similar activities before or after entering the stadium without having previously obtained written approval to do so, the respective holder of the domiciliary rights can expel the ticket holder in question from the stadium. Domiciliary rights can be held for the duration of UEFA EURO 2024 by UEFA and/or the Local Organizing Structure.

In the context of violations of registered trade marks, the Brands Act provides numerous ways of defending the marks and claiming damages, in particular under section 14 Brands Act, which covers both claims for injunctions and eliminations.

Moreover, ambush marketing can also violate legal regulations stipulated in the Unfair Competition Act. As regards misleading people that one belongs to the partners and sponsors of UEFA EURO 2024, section 5 para. 1 sent. 2 no. 4 Unfair Competition Act may apply; when tendering tickets or accreditations as prizes as part of one’s own advertising measures, sections 5 para. 1 sent. 2 no. 1 Unfair Competition Act may be cited in order to have such activities deemed illegal. Moreover, such acts may constitute an infringement (here: the deliberate obstruction of competitors) as

per section 4 no. 4 Unfair Competition Act. The general clause given in section 3 para. 1 Unfair Competition Act gives grounds for direct protection of a product against ambush marketing. Evidence of an infringement of the laws on unfair competition gives grounds for claims to an injunction, elimination, and damages as per sections 8 and 9 Unfair Competition Act.

The Brands Act and the Unfair Competition Act provide effective legal instruments against counterfeits. To the extent that a trade mark right is violated, under section 14 Brands Act claims can be brought for an injunction/elimination and damages; moreover, pursuant to section 143 Brands Act sanctions can be brought under criminal law against the violator. Claims to an injunction/elimination can also be brought under the heading and preconditions of “co-liability through interference [“Störerhaftung”]” against intermediaries who themselves do not violate trade mark rights, but enable this to happen. Inclusion of these additional addressees expands the reach of the effective prevention of rights violations.

Local authorities play a special role in combatting ambush marketing and counterfeits, as these bodies can prohibit the issuance/sale of goods around stadiums and in other parts of the respective Host Cities. Given that ambush marketing and the sale of counterfeits often originates precisely around stadiums and/or in downtown areas, these prohibitions form meaningful and effective measures to effectively counter rights violations.

→ For the details the outline on “Local Authority Regulations” and the 10 Host Cities’ Engagement Letters as well as the Engagement Letter of the railway station operator DB Stations & Services AG have been provided to UEFA.



Safe&Secure: Police patrolling a stadium concourse.

6. PREVENTION OF AMBUSH MARKETING AND RIGHTS PROTECTION COMMITTEE

QUESTION 18

Describe the current laws and procedures in your country to protect UEFA's rights to exclusively license public screening events and to combat unauthorized public viewing activities. If such no laws are in force, please describe your precise plan to enact them.

The protection of the exclusivity of public screening/viewing events at UEFA EURO 2024 can be effectively and efficiently guaranteed in the Federal Republic of Germany in two different respects. The focus is on outlining the civil law instruments available to UEFA and the legal scope of the local authorities regarding the authorization requirements, arising out of the public interest of the municipalities stipulated within the laws on public safety, security and order, in particular highway law, when it comes to events like public screenings. This provides an additional tool at the operative level.

UEFA itself as the organizer of UEFA EURO 2024 and/or its media partners can prevent unauthorized public viewing events in Germany on the basis of the Copyright Act:

(1) If the spectators have to pay an entrance fee to the relevant public viewing event, then the public broadcasting company has the sole right to make its programme accessible to the general public (section 87 para. 1 no. 3 Copyright Act). The broadcasting company awarded said rights by UEFA and thus broadcasting the game can, however, assign the copyrights originally attributable to it as the broadcaster under the terms of an agreement as per section 87 para. 2 Copyright Act to UEFA. As a result, UEFA then possesses the exclusive right to authorize public viewing events in Germany for which entrance fees are payable.

(2) What is the legal status if the organizer of a public viewing event does not charge an entrance fee but "commercializes" the event otherwise, e.g., by selling sponsorship packages or through "hidden" entrance fees, such as mark-ups on the price of food and drink? There has not yet been a high court ruling on this. However, corresponding licencing systems have in the past often been practiced in an effective and efficient way, for example during the 2006 FIFA World Cup and the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011.

To the extent that public screening events take place free of charge in the public space (plazas, streets, green zones), irrespective of the above-stated distinction, at the local authority level, and applying the regulations on public safety, security and order, in particular highway law, such an event has to be first authorized by the local authorities. At any rate, local authority regulations state that such an event cannot be carried out without explicit approval. As part of preparing this bid the local authorities that the DFB has nominated as Host Cities have in close consultation with the DFB already declared that owing to the limited capacities in the context of UEFA EURO 2024, only selected areas will be made available and that, in particular with regard to safety,

security, and public order, hosting large public viewings will as a rule be restricted to the official UEFA Fan Zones and corresponding approvals will therefore not be issued to third parties to host public viewings. Moreover, in many instances the local authorities assured that they would always emphasize UEFA's licence requirements.

→ For the details the outline on "Local Authority Regulations" and 10 Host Cities' Engagement Letters have been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 19

Provide a list of Authorities responsible for the prohibition of Ambush Marketing activities, Counterfeits and unauthorized public screening events as well as for the undertaking of enforcement measures.

Complaints can be brought before civil courts for ambush-marketing practices, the sale of counterfeit goods or unauthorized public-viewing events. The civil courts can impose temporary injunctions and/or an order to eliminate the venture and thus swiftly and effectively assert the rights in question, duly preventing such practices in good time. All preliminary injunctions can be obtained in a short period of time, sometimes even within a very few days, thanks to the Federal Republic of Germany's highly effective system of legal protection and the rights in this way asserted against the violator. These means can be used to prevent planned activities even before the beginning of UEFA EURO 2024.

The relevant local public order, buildings and transportation departments as well as other safety, security and supervisory agencies in the respective cities prosecute illegal street sales, distribution of goods or advertising otherwise and public screenings/viewings being hosted directly at the place where these acts are perpetrated; measures can be initiated such as expulsion orders or seizure of the goods, in this way immediately preventing unauthorized practises.

As already practiced in the context of countless major (sports) events, for example in the context of the 2006 FIFA World Cup or the UEFA Champions League Finals in Munich in 2012 and Berlin in 2015, the respective competent local authorities provide incisive teams to effectively enforce public safety, security and order and the UEFA's interests. These teams have successfully initiated measures and granted the best possible, extensive legal protection for the rights, and this will also be the case in the case of staging UEFA EURO 2024.

→ For the details the outline on "Local Authority Regulations" and 10 Host Cities' Engagement Letters have been provided to UEFA.



Complete gridlock: The World Cup champions are jubilantly welcomed in Berlin.

QUESTION 20

Provide the name, title and contact details of a senior representative for each Authorities identified in your response above who will cooperate with UEFA during the Bidding Procedure and, if relevant, after your appointment.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 21

Provide a Guarantee ...

Given the Federal Republic of Germany's federal system, enforcing UEFA's corresponding rights is the responsibility of various different government institutions. A key role is played here by the relevant authorities in the Host Cities. The DFB has as part of preparing its bid therefore made certain that not only the Federal Government but also all the competent authorities in the Host Cities have signed the corresponding guarantee.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

7. IMMIGRATION/VISAS/WORK PERMITS

QUESTION 22

Describe the current laws and regulations in your country regarding immigration, entry and exit visas, work permits for foreign nationals, restricted professional activities and identify the Authorities that are responsible for their administration.

The Federal Republic of Germany is a member of the European Union and therefore only very few nationals of third countries require a visa or a work permit for participation in UEFA EURO 2024. Throughout the EU, Directive [EC] No. 810/2009 ("Visa Code") regulates the process and preconditions for issuing visas to foreigners who are not citizens of an EU or EEA member states ("third-country nationals"), for temporary stays of up to 90 days within a period of 180 days within the sovereign territories of the Schengen Agreements signatories. Alongside Germany, the latter include Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, the Slovak Republic, Sweden, and Switzerland ("Schengen states").

Border controls on the Schengen area's external borders take place in line with Directive [EU] No. 399/2016 ("Schengen Borders Code"). According to it, only third-country nationals (according to Art. 2 no. 6 Schengen Borders Code this includes all non-EU citizens and citizens of countries that have no freedom-of-movement treaty with the EU) are checked who meet the standardized customary immigration conditions as per Art. 6 para. 1 Schengen Borders Code (e.g., possess a recognized and valid travel document that is valid for at least three months after the planned exit, possess the necessary visa and do not constitute a threat to public safety and security).

Annex I of Directive [EC] No. 539/2001 ("Visa Regulation") lists uniformly for all Schengen member states those third countries whose nationals require a visa to enter the Schengen area. As regards UEFA EURO 2024, there are but a very few third-country nationals involved, e.g., Russia and Turkey. For longer stays, i.e., stays that exceed the temporary status of 90 days within a period of 180 days, in these few exceptions a national visa is required which can be issued for a stay in the Federal Republic of Germany under the German Residence Act, section 6 para. 3 of the German Residence Act (AufenthG).

Under the freedom of movement guaranteed inside Europe, foreigners who are citizens of an EU or EEA member state (EU plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland as a EFTA member) do not require a visa or a separate work permit. This type of status will apply to the vast majority of all participants, spectators and functionaries in connection with UEFA EURO 2024. Only third-country nationals require a residence permit to reside in the Federal Republic of Germany and to pursue gainful employment there, namely a permit that allows them to take up such employment within German territory as per section 4 of the German Residence Act. The corresponding visa must be applied for on a regular basis prior to entering the country.

As regards sports events such as UEFA EURO 2024 third-country nationals, who are accredited by the relevant organizing committee to help prepare, participate in, carry out, and follow up on international sports events (to the extent that the Federal Republic of Germany has assumed performance guarantees as per sections 18 paras. 1, 5, 39 para. 1 of the German Residence Act in connection with section 22 no. 4, 23 Employment Decree) require no separate permit from the German Federal Employment Agency in order to obtain a residence permit, although this is in principle mandatory. This applies not only to all athletes, but also to all employees and representatives of the respective national sports associations taking part in the international sports event.

The foreign mission in the country where the applicant is normally resident is responsible for processing the visa application as per section 71 para. 2 of the German Residence Act, i.e., an embassy or consulate that, depending on the type of employment desired and the professional qualifications, may prior to reaching a decision consult the Central Placement Office of the German Federal Employment Agency (ZAV) or other agencies.



Colourful: Fans on arrival.

QUESTION 23

Describe the process (including any related costs) and average length of time required for a foreign national to obtain a work permit and/or entry and exit visa for your country, differentiating between categories of people where applicable together with a list of foreign nationals that need a visa to enter your country.

Given that the Federal Republic of Germany is a member of the EU, from the outset very few third-country nationals will require a visa and/or a work permit in the context of UEFA EURO 2024. A visa application must in principle be filed with the relevant foreign mission before entering the country. The process and the preconditions for a visa for third-country nationals being issued for a temporary stay of up to 90 days within a period of 180 days is uniformly handled in all Schengen states as per Directive [EC] No. 810/2009.

The red tape involved is moderate; the obligation to provide documents as outlined in the above decree must be met. Alongside having to fill out the application form, the applicant must, depending on the purpose of the trip, provide various customary documents. This includes, among other things, (i) a valid travel document which is valid for at least three months after the planned exit from the Federal Republic of Germany, has at least two empty pages left in it, and was issued within the preceding ten years; (ii) proof that s/he possesses sufficient financial means for the trip, the stay, and in the case of illness; (iii) proof that s/he does not constitute a threat to public safety, security and order; see Art. 10 para. 3 Directive [EC] No. 810/2009.

A Schengen visa costs at most 60 Euros, and for various groups of persons the fee is reduced to 35 Euros (e.g., for nationals of Georgia, Russia, Kosovo and the Ukraine) or can be waived entirely. For example, the fee can be waived for representatives of non-profit organizations. Moreover, there are EU visa facilitation agreements with some countries that can include other fee reductions.

The decision on the application is at the latest made within 15 calendar days of its submission.

As to the nationals requiring visas, please see the answer to Question 22.

There do not exist any exit visa.

QUESTION 24

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.



Starting point: Volunteers provide initial guidance for visitors on arrival.

8. EMPLOYMENT LAW

QUESTION 25

Describe the employment requirements under your country current laws for:

- employees;
- any other type of contract workers

In general, the Federal Republic of Germany has modern and flexible laws on employment. Within the Federal Republic of Germany there are few requirements that UEFA (to the extent that it acts as an employer) needs to consider when concluding and realizing employment contracts. Pursuant to section 611a of the German Civil Code, an employment contract to which the relevant legal regulations applies, exists if an employee is in the service of another and obliged to perform work determined not by him/herself and in line with instructions and in personal dependence. The precondition for an employment relationship existing is therefore personal dependence in the form of instructions and directives. This is the case if the employee cannot significantly decide his/her activities for him/herself and is thus integrated into the employer's operations in such a way that the latter can issue instructions as regard the content, execution, time, type and place the labour is performed. The main duty the employer has to discharge is to pay the employee the agreed remuneration.

It is not mandatory for an employment contract to be concluded in writing in order to be operable. The employer must solely as per section 2 para. 1 of the Act on Documentation (NachweisG) inform the employee at the latest one month after the beginning of the employment relationship of the key contractual conditions. These include in particular the name and address of the parties to the contract, the date on which the employment relationship starts, in the case of fixed-term employment the duration of the relationship, the place of work, the activity, the composition of the remuneration for the work, the working hours, paid leave, and terms of notice shall be stated. Under German law there are no other conditions giving grounds for an employment relationship.

In realizing an employment relationship, consideration must be taken of the mandatory minimum standards for working conditions such as the legal minimum wage, paid leave, and full pay during public holidays and compensation in the event of illness. These conditions apply in principle to all employees.

Another way that UEFA can commission persons to perform certain services without entering an employment relationship with them is to rely on so-called quasi-subordinate persons as per section 5 of the German Act on Labour Court Law (ArbGG). These are freelancers who depend economically to a great extent on the client and are therefore comparable to employees. Only certain regulations under labour law apply to them, while otherwise the general regulations apply.

Alongside hiring someone using an employment contract, services can also be hired from freelancers to whom the general regulations of service contracts as per sections 611 ff. of the German Civil Code apply. Freelance staff are not subject to the restrictions of labour law and in particular notice can be more easily given pursuant to section 621 of the German Civil Code.

Moreover, volunteers or interns can be deployed (see the answer to Question 33). Section 22 para. 3 sent. 2 of the German Act Setting a General Minimum Wage (MiLoG) offers a definition of interns as such persons who take upon themselves a certain operative activity to prepare them for professional activities for a limited period of time in order to gain practical knowledge and experience. Interns have a right to receive the minimum wage (see on this Question 28) and are protected by the regulations in sections 10 ff. of the German Vocational Training Act (BBiG).

QUESTION 26

Explain the different options available in your country to hire an individual under a fixed term contract, the different legal frameworks and the legal requirements.

On principle, under German labour law there is freedom in designing the contract and this applies to the duration, too. Employment contracts can be fixed by calendar date or by fulfilment of a specific purpose. In the latter case, no specific date need be set for the end of the employment relationship, but the milestone for a specific event stated. For example, the employment contracts for devising, planning or implementing certain projects in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 could be limited (in purpose). The advantage of this is that neither UEFA nor an employer are likely to be able to state a firm date when the project will end. By limiting the contract to a specific purpose, a condition is thus set under which the contract terminates. The two forms of fixing a term can be combined such that in addition to a purpose-based milestone there is also a maximum period in terms of the calendar.

In both cases, the employment relationship ends automatically without notice having to be given. For the duration of a fixed-term employment contract, an ordinary termination is possible if stipulated in the contract. Agreements on fixed-term employment must be made in writing. In the case of an inoperable fixed term, regardless of the reason, the relationship morphs into a permanent employment relationship.

A fixed-term contract can be issued for up to two years without restrictions or stating an objective reason, under section 14 para. 2 of the Act on Part-Time and Fixed-Term Labour (TzBfG). Within this two-year period, an initially shorter-term employment contract can be extended three times. Collective labour agreements can depart from the law and set the highest fixed term at up to six years and the number of extensions at up to nine. Longer fixed terms than for a period of two years are possible if there is an objective reason for the fixed term. Section 14 para. 1 of the Act on Part-Time and Fixed-Term Labour lists, for example and not exclusively, typical reasons such as only temporary requirements for labour (section 14 para. 1 no. 1 of the Act on Part-Time and Fixed-Term Labour). There are no legal regulations governing the duration of such a fixed term with an objective reason and it derives solely from the respective objective reason. A fixed term initially set without reason can be followed by a fixed term based on an objective reason if such then arises (e.g., standing in for a staff member).



In the first four years of a newly founded company, fixed-term contracts can be concluded up to an extended duration of four years without objective reasons. Fixed-term contracts without an objective reason for the fixed term and running for a period of up to five years can be concluded with employees who have completed their 52nd year of life under the conditions set in section 14 para. 3 of the Act on Part-Time and Fixed-Term Labour (in particular prior to unemployment for at least four months).

Fixed-term employees may not be treated worse than comparable permanent employees simply because they are on fixed-term contracts unless there is an objective reason for this (section 4 para. 2 of the Act on Part-Time and Fixed-Term Labour). An objective reason for unequal treatment exists, for example, if employees hired for a shorter period of time are excluded from benefits intended to promote loyalty to the company, and which are therefore only granted to permanent members of staff. Fixed-term employees shall have an at least pro-rated claim to remuneration and other benefits that are granted for a specific period.

QUESTION 27

Describe the conditions under which a permanent contract may be terminated ...

→ The respective information has been provided to UEFA.

8. EMPLOYMENT LAW

QUESTION 28

Describe the imperative legal obligations applicable to employment relationships in your country (and in particular, if and when relevant, minimum wages; maternity; public holidays; paid holidays; health and safety requirements).

In addition to the details given in the answers to Questions 25 thru 27, remuneration for labour performed is one of an employer's main obligations toward the employee. Volunteers do not count as employees. As consideration for their efforts they receive reimbursement for travel costs, food, work clothing, and the like.

The following regulations apply to employees:

Act on Setting a General Minimum Wage: Every employee has a right as per section 1 paras. 1 and 2 of the German Act Setting a General Minimum Wage to payment of work remuneration on a scale at least equivalent to the respectively applicable minimum wage (since 1 January 2017: 8.84 Euro) per hour. Moreover, there are sectoral minimum wages set out in the collective bargaining agreements which must be applied by all companies and independent company departments whose activities involve work hours performed primarily within the respective sector.

Liability: Should the employee suffer an injury owing to an accident at work or be killed, then section 104 of the Code of Social Law VII in principle releases the employer from any liability to the extent that s/he does not act with intent. To this end, the employers finance the statutory accident insurance that provides coverage for persons who sustain accidents at work. Employers' liability for damages is decided in line with the general statutory regulations of the German Civil Code and, if agreed, according to the stipulations of the employment contract. Health and safety

at work for special groups of employees is, moreover, assured by laws protecting pregnant women, young people and the severely disabled. Employers are responsible for health and safety at work and for accident prevention on behalf of staff as regards tools, working conditions, etc.

Social insurance obligation: Employees count as remunerated employees in the meaning of the social insurance laws and as such must be statutorily insured as per the special regulations for the individual insurance branches of the statutory pension, health and care insurance system and unemployment insurance (see sections 7 para. 1 and 2 of the Code of Social Law IV). The related corresponding mandatory contributions in principle apply to both employers and employees. In the event of illness, citizens are in principle covered by statutory health insurance, which provides for the necessary health care. This is laid out in the Code of Social Law V. Health care benefits drawn as the result of accidents at work or a vocational illness are provided by the statutory accident insurance as regulated in the Code of Social Law VII.

Continued remuneration: The Act on Continued Remuneration (EFZG) regulates the ongoing payment of remuneration for work on public holidays and in the event of the employee being unable to work owing to illness. As per section 3 of the Act on Continued Remuneration, employees who have belonged to a company for more than four weeks have, in the case of being unable to work through no fault of their own, a claim to continued payment of the remuneration due them for the regular working hours governing their job for up to a period of six weeks. Payments made for overtime are exempt from this.

Holiday entitlement: Employees have a right to paid holiday for each calendar year as per the Federal Act on Holidays (BUrlG). The statutory minimum holiday is 20 days a year assuming a five-day working week. The full holiday entitlement for every year is applicable after belonging to the company in question for over six months in general and if the employment relationship is upheld the first half of every single calendar year in question. If

an employment relationship is shorter, the holiday is granted on a pro-rata basis. This claim rises for young persons (section 19 of the German Act on Protecting Young Persons' Health & Safety at Work, ArbSchG) and the severely handicapped (section 125 SGB IX (Code of Social Law IX)).

QUESTION 29

Describe the regulations and conditions applicable to working time (legal duration; overtimes; night work; weekly rest, mandatory requirements, etc.) as well as the conditions under which derogations may be granted.

The German Act on Working Hours (ArbZG) sets mandatory levels for working hours for adult employees. Working conditions for young people are laid out in the Act on Young Persons Employment.

The Act on Working Hours assumes on principle an eight-hour working day and a six-day week. The hours per working day can be increased to ten without special reasons having to be given. This increase must be offset to an average of eight hours within a period of six calendar months or 24 weeks. Night-time work (11 p.m. to 6 a.m.) may not exceed eight hours per day; this figure can be increased to ten hours a day but must be offset to average eight hours a day within a period of one calendar month or four weeks.

Employees must, depending on the duration of their working day, have breaks from work, 30 minutes for work time of more than six hours, and 45 minutes for work time of more than nine hours. After the end of the daily working hours they must have an uninterrupted break of at least 11 hours. This rest period can be shortened to ten hours in certain facilities, such as the hospitality and broadcasting industries. In the Federal Republic of Germany, Sunday is the day of rest. Employees can be required to work on Sundays and public holidays in certain sectors, such as sports, broadcasting, the daily and sports media, and news agencies. If employees have to work on a Sunday or public holiday, they receive a substitute free day for the work on the Sunday within a period of two weeks and a substitute for the public holiday within eight weeks.

The employer can at will set the time at which work begins/ends and when breaks are taken within his right to issue instructions.

Collective bargaining agreements or works agreements may stipulate a departure from the basic norms of the Act on Working Hours, section 7 of the German Act on Working Hours. Thus, the work time can be extended beyond ten hours a day and the breaks shortened. The employer may in extraordinary cases, e.g., if the results of the work are a failure, depart from the above regulations, section 14 of the German Act on Working Hours.

The responsible supervisory body can permit exceptions on a case-by-case basis, for example for construction or assembly sites if these are urgently needed in the public interest, section 15 of the German Act on Working Hours.

QUESTION 30

Describe the regulations and conditions applicable to the secondment of employees in your jurisdiction from both employment law and social security law standpoints.

Employees seconded for duties inside Germany that they regularly discharge must as per section 2 of the Employee Secondment Act come under German statutory regulations as regards specific, central working conditions:

- The minimum remuneration levels including overtime rates,
- Minimum paid annual leave,
- Maximum working hours and minimum break times,
- Conditions for the temporary staff, in particular from temping agencies,
- Safety, health and hygiene protection at work,
- Protective measures in connection with the working and employment conditions for pregnant women, women in childbirth, children and young persons, and
- Equal treatment of men and women and other non-discrimination regulations.

The general statutory minimum wage and the regulations on safety and health at work (see the above answer to Question 28) are of particular practical importance for events such as UEFA EURO 2024. The sectoral minimum wages likewise to be complied with as per the German Employee Secondment Act (AEntG) at present do not seem to cover sectors with staff who will be seconded in the context of a major football event. Compliance with the minimum wage regulations cannot be sidestepped by decree/approval of an exception, etc.

German social insurance law is based on the principle that German legal regulations on social insurance apply if the vocational activity is carried out within Germany. This also applies if the person resides in another country and/or the employer is domiciled in another country.

In the case of secondments under certain conditions other regulations apply. In the social insurance world, a secondment is considered a temporary employment outside the country in which the vocational activity is usually carried out (seconding country). This also applies to a brief activity outside the seconding country, such as a business trip abroad.

If certain conditions are met the legal regulation on social security in place in the seconding country remain applicable. A distinction must be made here what law applies to the case in hand.

European Union law (Regulation 883/2004): For persons whose employers post them from an EU or EEA member state or Switzerland to another EU member state in order to perform work there on payroll (the vast majority of the persons relevant in connection with UEFA EURO 2024), the legal regulations of the existing country in which they were employed remain applicable to the extent that the probable duration of that work does not exceed 24 months and the person is not replaced by another person.



Complete commitment: Volunteers are the tournament's friendly face.



8. EMPLOYMENT LAW

Bilateral social security agreements with third countries (social insurance treaties): All social insurance treaties contain stipulations whereby employees who are employed in a treaty state and temporarily exercise their duties in another treaty state remain subject to the legal regulations in the former treaty state for that period; there are substantial differences depending on the treaty. Exemption from the legal regulations of the treaty state in which the job is actually being carried out temporarily always only refers to the stipulations governing the factual scope covered by the treaty. All treaties have in common that the period for which the legal stipulations of the seconding country apply must be limited in advance (possible prolongation of this period on the basis of an agree exception).

Domestic laws of the country of employment and seconding country: Regulations governing mandatory social insurance in Germany do not apply for persons who are posted to Germany in the framework of an employment relationship in existence outside Germany as long as the secondment is limited owing to the type of employment or is restricted in time contractually in advance (section 5 of the Code of Social Law V).

Unlike the secondment of employees, the legal basis for temporary employees is governed by the Act on Outsourcing Labour (AÜG), which states that commercial outsourcing of labour requires authorization. The temporary employment agency is obliged to ensure that the employees thus assigned to the other party enjoy key working conditions including equal pay to those typical for a comparable employee in the other party's employ. The principle of equal treatment must be upheld except if a collective bargaining agreement indicates differently. In the case of assigned temporary employees a distinction should be made between the legal relationship between the temporary employment agency and the hirer. A labour contract fundamentally exists only in the relationship between the temporary employment agency and the assigned temporary employee. The temporary employee does not become an employee of the hirer; s/he is simply assigned to the latter and must on the basis of his contract with the temporary employment agency follow a third party's (the hirer's) instructions and be integrated into the hirer's operations. The legal relationship between temporary employment agency and assigned temporary employee is subject to the general principles governing termination of employment relationships.

QUESTION 31

Describe the regulations and conditions applicable to foreign contractors (e.g., obligation to register; payment of taxes; withholding obligations).

Employees who are foreigners can without any further formal obstacles be deployed in Germany to prepare and stage UEFA EURO 2024. EU citizens who seek work in Germany, and their dependents, do not require a visa to enter the country and do not require a resident permit to reside here, section 2 of the Freedom of Movement Act (FreizügG/EU). Non-EU nationals require a cor-

responding residence permit, section 4 of the German Residence Act. Exceptions for non-EU nationals are in place for seasonal labourers and the groups of persons stipulated in the Employment Decree of 6 June 2013, such as managers, university graduates, language teachers and the like.

In principle, German labour law applies to the employment of foreigners, meaning that the regulations already outlined on minimum wages, paid leave, liability, etc. apply [see Question 28 above]. The parties are free to declare that the law of the home country of the foreign employee shall apply in the employment contract. This law shall not apply if German law is irrevocable or more beneficial for the employee.

Foreign employees shall have a claim to comprehensive equal treatment for the entire duration of the employment relationship and on the basis of European community legislation and/or the labour-law principles of equal treatment. The same conditions as those for domestic employees shall apply when deciding whether a person is an employee or not [see the answer to Question 25].

An employment contract with a foreign employee can be concluded in German and the termination notice can be issued in German. The employment relationship can as per section 14 para. 1 item 6 of the Act on Part-Time and Fixed-Term Labour be limited to the duration of the work permit or the residence permit.

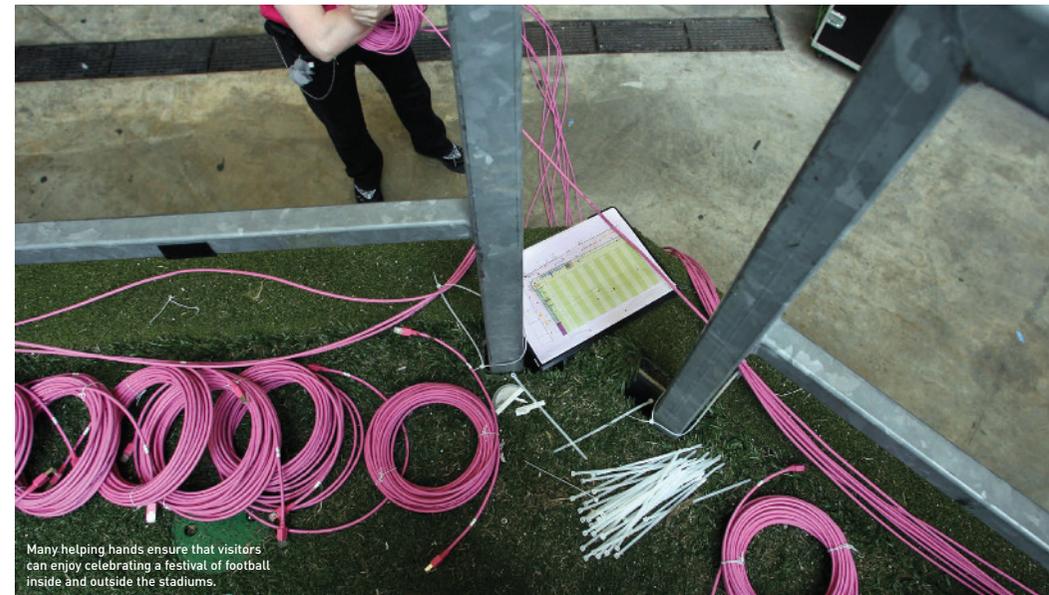
If the employee is domiciled in Germany then s/he is fully liable for tax there. Employees domiciled abroad are subject to restricted tax liabilities on the income earned inside the country.

Foreign companies can, moreover, establish a branch office or a dependent branch in Germany to support UEFA in staging UEFA EURO 2024. No further conditions need to be met in order to set up such an office and it must simply be registered with the relevant authorities, e.g., in the event of founding a trade the registration is with the Municipal Public Order Office (section 14 para. 1 of the German Commercial Code), and the relevant data sent to the responsible accident insurance company (section 192 para. 1 SGB VII) and tax registration filed with the German Federal Ministry of Finance.

QUESTION 32

Specify whether the beneficiary of the services rendered by a contractor may be held liable for the contractor's default of social security, tax or employment law obligations and/or whether such beneficiary must control the fulfilment by the contractor of his social security, tax or employment law obligations and more generally its compliance with applicable laws.

In principle according to German law an entity is only liable to its direct contractual partner to comply with obligations and cover such. There is only one special regulation set out in the German Employee Secondment Act which is of only minor importance for UEFA in the context of UEFA EURO 2024. According to it, a contractor is liable to comply with the statutory minimum wage if it commissions another party to provide the work and/or services.



Many helping hands ensure that visitors can enjoy celebrating a festival of football inside and outside the stadiums.

According to the case law focussed on the German Employee Secondment Act, liability only applies if the contractor assumes a contractual duty to provide the work and/or services and in order to fulfil this duty commissions another contractor (so-called general contractor). Private persons are therefore in general not affected, nor are companies that order a work or services that they then use for their own purposes. The key criterion is therefore that the company make use of another company in order to fulfil its own contractual duties. It can be assumed that such case law can be applied to the regulation on liability as regards the Act on Setting a General Minimum Wage, which has the same wording.

The contractor's liability applies not only for the direct contractual relationship between the contractor and the sub-contractor it commissions, but also potentially for the latter's sub-contractors, too. In the event that an employee brings claims against the contractor, the latter can seek redress from the sub-contractor it appointed. The contractor's liability is then limited to the employee's net wages, i.e., is not liable for the possible compensation for wages not paid or interest in arrears. Liability can be limited by the sub-contractor declaring they released the contractor from liability and/or the contractor's control and termination rights.

According to the Code on Social Law IV in the event of the secondment of an employee, the hirer is liable for payment of the social insurance contributions by the temporary employment agency as if it were the primary obligor. A company in the construction industry that commissions sub-contractors to render construction services is liable for the payment of the social insurance contributions by these sub-contractors as if it were the primary obligor. This also applies to companies sub-contracted by the sub-contractors. Liability is for the contributions and fines for late payment.

QUESTION 33

Describe in details the conditions and restrictions imposed by the applicable laws in your country for the use of volunteers.

All sport thrives on the support and dedication of volunteers. There is simply no way a major sports event can be staged without the support of voluntary staff. German labour law does not block the deployment of volunteers and thus enables such events to be carefully coordinated and carried out with the right staffing levels. Pursuant to section 22 para 3 of the German Act on Setting a General Minimum Wage volunteers are excluded from the application of the Act. To the extent that volunteers work for no wage, they therefore have no claim to the minimum wage and no additional costs arise. The key criterion judging whether an activity is voluntary is that they are not engaged under the terms of an employment relationship. Unlike an employment relationship volunteers do not pursue their activity with a view to earning money but to further ideal, charitable goals. The classification depends under both labour and social insurance laws on the structure and realization of the volunteer programme locally and in each individual case. The volunteer's actions must be driven by a wish to serve the common good and not to earn his/her keep and certainly not with the expectation of due remuneration. As regards UEFA EURO 2024 one can assume that the volunteers will act in supporting functions at UEFA EURO 2024 and do not expect any remuneration that assures they earn their keep. Moreover, under labour law aspects the purpose of carrying out UEFA EURO 2024 is rather an idealist undertaking and not to be classified as economic.

A contractual agreement is regularly concluded with the volunteers stipulating that they are active without remuneration on a voluntary basis. If the voluntary activity is pursued alongside a professional activity, the employer is not permitted to prohibit this.

8. EMPLOYMENT LAW

Volunteers can be deployed as required. The stipulations of the German Act on Working Hours do not as a rule apply to those volunteers as the regulations exclusively hold true for employees, section 2 para. 2 of the German Act on Working Hours. A corresponding application of the rules may come into play in an individual case if the safety or health of the volunteer is at risk. Such cases are unlikely to occur in the case of volunteers active as part of UEFA EURO 2024. By contrast, the scope of the regulations set out in the Act on Protecting Young Persons' Health & Safety at Work is broader and section 1 of the Act on Protecting Young Persons' Health & Safety at Work should therefore be considered when signing up volunteers; for example, young people under the age of 18 years should not be engaged for more than 40h / week.

Voluntary activity is, moreover, not subject to social insurance contributions as volunteers perform their duties without remuneration. In this context, reimbursement of expenses are not considered remuneration for work. The activity only comes under mandatory social insurance regulations if according to general criteria it can be classified as a job, whereby possible exempt amounts should be considered – see section 1 para. 1 sent. 1 no. 16 Social Insurance Remuneration Decree in connection with section 3 no. 26, 26a German Income Tax Act.

In order to classify the volunteer's job it is key whether the person is subject to instructions and whether the volunteer is integrated into the organization of the person issuing the instructions (see section 7 para. 1 of the Code on Social Law IV).

QUESTION 34

Describe any other legal requirements UEFA should be aware.

Staging large-scale sports events is a unique matter which German labour law certainly accommodates with its flexible regulations; it gives UEFA, any other employers involved and the employees due certainty.

German labour laws in principle envisage contractual freedom, meaning that the parties can freely agree the individual details. UEFA or other employers can, assuming of course they comply with the above-mentioned mandatory regulations (minimum wage, paid leave, etc.), regulate the duties to be performed, scope and kind of services rendered etc. as they see fit. Because German labour laws are based on the principle that there is contractual freedom, it is up to the employer whether s/he hires someone and whom s/he hires. UEFA can, to the extent that it acts as an employer, therefore decide whom it wishes to employ and under what terms. UEFA can, moreover, opt to avail itself of the above-mentioned flexible alternative contractual structures in order not to come under the restrictions of labour law. In this context, relevant for the classification is not the name given to the contractual relationship but the actual performance thereof.

In enterprises with at least five employees, a Works Council may be elected that then has certain co-determination and information rights. For example, the Works Council must be informed of building conversion work or HR decisions as per sections 90 ff. of the German Works Council Constitution Act (BetrVG).

The terms of the German Federal Act on Data Protection (BDSG) must be heeded in all legal relationships and therefore in labour law, too; it protects all individuals against any injury of their personal privacy rights resulting from use of data referring to their persons. Any acts of gathering and using data referring to persons must therefore comply with certain stipulations as regards putting in place technical and organizational measures to monitor such. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that the European General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) will also be applicable in this context.

The employment of young persons is subject to special regulations as set out in the Act on Protecting Young Persons' Health & Safety at Work designed to protect young people. These regulations mainly cover the length of working hours and holiday entitlements.

The regulations laid down by the German Act to Combat Clandestine Employment are designed to intensify combatting clandestine employment and possible violations are classed as administrative offences with the relevant legal consequences.

QUESTION 35

Indicate whether legal measures or administrative arrangements shall/may be required in order to facilitate the organization of UEFA EURO 2024.

Under German labour law there are no compelling measures that UEFA must initiate in order to prepare and realize UEFA EURO 2024. Rather, UEFA can make use of the existing regulations to its advantage and correspondingly commission employees to provide reliable services, sub-contract corresponding employers, and engage the services of countless dedicated volunteers.

It would indeed be helpful to present the companies then contracted with specimen employment contracts that contain the above-mentioned mandatory regulations and in particular can apply for hiring non-German employees. In order to avoid violations of the Act on Minimum Wages and the Act to Combat Clandestine Employment, regular checks could be made and/or the companies be duty-bound to report regularly.

The stipulations in contracts with volunteers should also be structured and worded such that these do indeed perform voluntary work and do not come under labour law regulations.

9. FOREIGN EXCHANGE

QUESTION 36

Describe any specific regulations and processes with respect to import and export of money in your country.

The customs authorities monitor cross-border cash transactions between the Federal Republic of Germany and non-EU member states as well as cross-border transactions with cash and cash equivalents between the Federal Republic of Germany and other EU member states.

On entering/leaving the EU, cash (cash and securities, e.g., cheques and traveller's cheques) that have a total value of or exceeding 10,000 Euros must be declared in writing to a customs office.

When entering/leaving the Federal Republic of Germany from/to an EU member states, cash and cash equivalents (e.g., cheques, traveller's cheques, precious metals, precious stones, e-currency) that have a total value of or exceeding 10,000 Euros must be reported orally to a customs officer upon request.

As per section 11 German Foreign Trade and Payments Act in connection with sections 63 ff. of the German Foreign Trade Decree, for statistical purposes payments from foreigners or on their behalf to residents in the Federal Republic of Germany shall be reported as shall payments in the other direction.

QUESTION 37

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.



A popular image: The bull and the bear outside Frankfurt's Stock Exchange.

10. ANTI-DOPING AND MEDICAL

QUESTION 38

Describe any anti-doping legislation or regulation currently in force or is about to be proposed in your country. Identify if there is a national anti-doping organization compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code in your country.

Anti-doping legislation in the Federal Republic of Germany was recently modernized and amended to align it to the practicalities. There are now strict anti-doping laws in place in the Federal Republic of Germany in the form of the German Act on Combatting Doping in Sport (AntiDopG). AntiDopG supplements the existing anti-doping rules established by WADA, NADA, FIFA, UEFA and the DFB, which continue to form the decisive basis for football being played in Germany. The system of doping controls introduced by NADA thus remains in place, and state investigating authorities such as the police and the public prosecutor's office have the right to pursue investigations in the event of suspected doping violation. In other words, doping is now being combated from various sides and wide-ranging prosecution is certain. AntiDopG serves to ensure the effective combatting of the use of doping agents and doping methods in sports under criminal law in order to protect the health of the athletes, guarantee fairness and a level playing field in sports contests, and thus help preserve the integrity of sport (see section 1 AntiDopG).

AntiDopG bundles and extends the prohibitions as regards possessing, circulating, manufacturing, trading and prescribing doping agents by listing new methods of perpetrating misdemeanours and "doping methods" (section 2 AntiDopG). Moreover, especially severe cases are described and in part regulated as felonies (section 4 Abs. 4 AntiDopG). A key offence as regards staging a fair event involving organized sports is the offence regulated by section 3, AntiDopG on self-doping by an athlete. It is thus forbidden to use a doping agent or doping method without a medical indication for it in the intention of gaining an advantage in an organized sports competition. It is likewise forbidden to participate in an organized sports competition while using a doping agent or a doping method if this application occurs without a medical indication for it and with the intention of gaining an advantage in the contest. Furthermore, AntiDopG forbids the procurement or possession of a doping agent with the intention of using it or having it used without a medical indication and in this way to gain an advantage in an organized sports competition (see section 3 para. 4 AntiDopG). Football players who participate in UEFA EURO 2024 are top athletes in organized sports and come under the terms of AntiDopG; they are therefore subject as members of a test pool to training controls as part of the doping control system. The punishments envisaged in section 4 AntiDopG are prison sentences of up to three years and in especially severe cases imprisonment of up to ten years.

Alongside the substantive penal provisions, the AntiDopG also strengthens the NADA's hand in realizing the WADA Code. This is the case because on the one hand the courts and public prosecutor's office can transmit data to the NADA (section 8 AntiDopG). On the other, NADA is authorized to gather, process and use further data related to persons (sections 9 f. AntiDopG). AntiDopG therefore contains far-reaching law enforcement instruments

as it creates far more possibilities for making use of the police force's investigative capacities. AntiDopG also envisages parallel criminal offences, meaning offences that can be punished in addition to the sanctions that are possible under association law on the part of UEFA, for example; these are not mutually exclusive but supplement each other with a view to effectively combatting doping.

QUESTION 39

Describe any anti-doping legislation or regulation currently in force or is about to be proposed in your country. Identify if there is a national anti-doping organization compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code in your country.

→ The respective information has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 40

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.



Strict anti-doping laws are in place in Germany.

11. TAXATION

QUESTION 41

Describe the various types of taxes and other duties and levies (including the relevant rates) currently levied in your country (at national and local levels) which might apply to the organization and staging of UEFA EURO 2024 including sales taxes, value-added taxes, capital taxes, income taxes, corporate taxes, turnover taxes and withholding taxes or any other taxes related with such UEFA EURO 2024 (e.g., taxes on entertainment, advertising etc.).

In the Federal Republic of Germany, natural persons are subject to income tax; corporate bodies (i.e., clubs, associations, limited liability companies (GmbH), joint stock corporations (AG)) are subject to corporation tax. UEFA and other foreign companies possibly involved and natural persons who do not have a registered office, management or domicile or customary residence in the Federal Republic of Germany are subject to limited income and/or corporation tax on the revenues posted in the Federal Republic of Germany. Organizational structures with a registered office or management office in the Federal Republic of Germany are fully liable for tax.

Corporations are liable for corporation tax at a rate of 15% plus the solidarity surcharge of 5.5% of the corporation tax (effective corporation tax rate: 15.83%).

In cases of limited tax liability revenues from sports events held inside the Federal Republic of Germany and their exploitation inside the country as well as from remuneration for the assignment of rights (e.g., licence payments) entails a tax deduction of 15% on the gross revenue plus the solidarity surcharge of 5.5%.

Natural persons are subject to income tax on an upward sliding scale of up to 45% plus the solidarity surcharge of 5.5% of the tax.

Deliveries or other services rendered inside the Federal Republic of Germany are subject to turnover tax. Rights assignments by UEFA institutions to German corporations are subject to German turnover tax being charged to the recipient of the delivery/service. To this extent, UEFA will not face any turnover tax obligations. German turnover tax law is aligned to the EU directive on the VAT system, specifically Directive 2006/112/EG of the Council dated 28 November 2006. The general tax rate is 19%, the reduced tax rate 7%.

In addition to corporation or income tax, domestic businesses have to pay trade tax, whereby the rate differs regionally. The trade tax load for the individual Host Cities is presented in the table below:

	TRADE TAX RATE	TRADE TAX LOAD (ROUNDED)
Berlin	410%	14.4%
Cologne	475%	16.6%
Dortmund	485%	17.0%
Düsseldorf	440%	15.4%
Frankfurt a.M.	460%	16.1%
Gelsenkirchen	480%	16.8%
Hamburg	470%	16.5%
Leipzig	460%	16.1%
Munich	490%	17.2%
Stuttgart	420%	14.7%

In the case of natural persons posting commercial earnings, the trade tax is partly netted as a lump-sum deduction from the income tax bill.

QUESTION 42

Identify the taxes described in your previous response to which UEFA, UEFA entities/subsidiaries, the Local Organizing Structure(s) and individuals (including players and referees) would ordinarily be subject to due to their involvement in UEFA EURO 2024. Describe the possibilities and procedures for exemption from such taxes.

UEFA, its institutions and persons who bear a limited tax liability would on the basis of their involvement in UEFA EURO 2024 be subject to German income, corporate and/or turnover tax on their revenues earned inside the Federal Republic of Germany. Organizational structures with a business inside the Federal Republic of Germany would, moreover, be subject to trade tax. The highest fiscal authorities in each state can, with the approval of the German Federal Ministry of Finance, waive the income tax and corporation tax for parties who bear a limited tax liability if this is especially in the public interest.

In the case of turnover tax, ticket sales and hospitality services as well as possible other services rendered inside Germany are in principle subject to tax.

11. TAXATION

QUESTION 43

Identify the Authorities that are responsible for tax legislation, tax exemption, tax reclaim and administering and collecting the taxes referred to in your previous responses.

National tax laws are, as a rule, adopted in the Federal Republic of Germany by the Bundestag (German Federal Parliament) with the involvement of the Bundesrat (German Federal Council). The financial authorities in the federal states and the Federal Central Tax Office are responsible for implementing these laws. In the case of Swiss companies, the Constance tax office (Byk-Gulden-Strasse 2a, 78467 Konstanz, telephone: +49 7531 2890, www.fk-konstanz.de) and the Federal German Central Tax Office (An der K ppe 1, 53225 Bonn, postal address: 53221 Bonn, telephone: +49 228 406-0, www.bzst.de) handle the relevant turnover tax returns, which shall be registered with them, and are also responsible for taking payments and making refunds. German companies come under the aegis of the respective local tax authority.

QUESTION 44

Identify the taxes listed in your previous responses that would ordinarily be recoverable by the Local Organizing Structure(s) and/or by UEFA and/or a UEFA entity/subsidiary in your country (e.g., value-added taxes, sales taxes or withholdings). Describe any relevant circumstances in which such recovery would not or would only partly be possible. Describe the process involved in such recovery, including the time usually involved.

The turnover tax charged to UEFA institutions or local organizational structures by other companies for services liable for tax in the Federal Republic of Germany are in principle deductible as VAT. The VAT deductible is charged as part of the VAT prepayment registration (as a rule monthly) to the extent that the UEFA institution or a local organizational structure are active in the Federal Republic of Germany as a company subject to VAT. The VAT charge shall be paid by the 10th day after the end of the respective prepayment registration period and/or a potential VAT surplus will be reimbursed by the Tax Office upon approval within a short period of time.

Companies domiciled outside the country that post no turnovers or only tax-free turnovers inside the Federal Republic of Germany receive the prepaid VAT back as part of a special reimbursement procedure. For companies from other EU member states, an electronic application shall be filed by 30 September of the following year at the latest; this can be found in the electronic portal established by the respective country in which they are domiciled. Said state then forwards the application electronically to the Federal German Central Tax Office (BZSt) within 15 working days. A decision has to be taken on the reimbursement within a period of four months to a max. of eight months.

Swiss corporations must file the application by 30 June of the following year and the application shall in principle be submitted in a signed copy in written form to the Federal German Central Tax Office.

Withholding taxes can be reimbursed if and to the extent that an international treaty or an EU directive states there is a tax exemption or tax reduction.

QUESTION 45

Would dividends, service fees, royalties or other distributions paid by the Local Organizing Structure(s) or a UEFA entity/subsidiary in your country to UEFA normally be subject to withholding taxes or other deductions and, if so, which and at what rate?

Dividends are subject per se to withholding tax of 25% plus 5.5% solidarity surcharge; revenues from licences by persons who are only liable for tax to a limited extent are on principle liable for withholding tax of 15% plus solidarity surcharge. For dividend payments to persons domiciled in Switzerland, the withholding tax rate is reduced to a maximum of 15% under the terms of the dual taxation treaty (DTT) between the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland (this excludes revenues from participations in a commercial operation as a dormant partner, profit participation rights, profit-sharing bonds and profit-participation loans or services that are deductibles for the debtor). For intra-Group dividend payments, the withholding tax rate falls to 0%. For interest and licence fee payments to persons domiciled in Switzerland, the withholding tax rate is as per the DTT reduced to 0%. To the extent that under the terms of DTT the withholding tax rate shall be reduced, the withholding tax can be decreased if an application to the Federal German Central Tax Office corresponding exemption certification has been issued; otherwise an application should be made to the Federal German Central Tax Office for a reimbursement procedure to be initiated.

Performances by athletes that take place in the Federal Republic of Germany and who are entitled to a limited tax liability may likewise be subject to withholding tax of 15% plus 5.5% solidarity surcharge, which can per se not be reduced.

QUESTION 46

Provide a detailed analysis of the taxes, duties and levies on goods and services (including VAT) in your country, indicating the framework and handling of such taxes (a copy from a tax handbook only is not sufficient). Special attention should be given to:

1. applicable rates and items which are subject to such taxes (goods and services, including ticketing and hospitality packages and services);
2. the treatment of VIK (value-in-kind) and any tax liabilities (VAT, withholdings, etc.) on its provision and/or invoicing as well as its recovery (e.g., goods provided by sponsors for free, such as the rental of sponsor cars);
3. taxes (VAT, sales tax and others taxes) and special treatment that apply to:
 - i. tickets in general;
 - ii. complimentary tickets (without face-value);
 - iii. corporate hospitality packages (ticket, catering, gifts, other services);
 - iv. tickets sold to participating national associations (including the Host Association) and the potential resale of such tickets by the national associations to their supporters;
 - v. the sale and purchase of UEFA EURO 2024-related goods and services on which reduced VAT rates apply and the

possibility of introducing such reduced VAT rates for other UEFA EURO 2024-related goods and services;

4. the possibilities and conditions for reduction or exemption of the goods and services listed above from VAT and/or any sales or other taxes;
5. the possibilities and conditions for reclaiming taxes on goods and services by UEFA, UEFA entities/subsidiaries, the Local Organizing Structure(s) and individuals and the reclaim procedure (including declaration and reclaim deadlines). Describe under what conditions UEFA, UEFA entities/subsidiaries and the local organizing structure(s) may qualify as "not-for-profit organizations" in your country and explain the consequences of such a status with regard to VAT and VAT reclaim.
 1. VAT: 19%/7% for deliveries of goods and providing other services.
 2. No withholding tax on in-kind services. If sponsored cars are made available as a means of advertising, in terms of VAT this is considered a barter sale. Invoices must be issued for both.
 3. i. Ticket sales: 19% VAT.
 - ii. Gifted tickets are an in-kind benefit and subject to income tax should the person receiving the gift be fully tax liable in the Federal Republic of Germany. A lump-sum charge of 30% of the expense including VAT is possible. No income tax is liable if the tickets are gifted to foreigners.
 - iii. Corporate hospitality packages are uniformly subject to 19% VAT.
 - iv. Tickets for matches in the Federal Republic of Germany sold to national football associations taking part (and this includes the Host Country) and then sold on in their own name and for their own account or for the organizer's account to spectators and sponsors are subject to 19% German VAT. For foreign associations this means they must register in the Federal Republic of Germany.
 - v. Purchases or sales of event-related goods and services are subject to the reduced VAT rate of 7%, e.g., for public catering (stadium sales), public local and taxi transportation and hotel overnights. Sales through UEFA will always come under the normal VAT rate of 19%.
4. In addition to the afore-mentioned tax rate there are no tax reductions or exemptions on the above mentioned goods and services as regards VAT.
5. Reimbursement of VAT was outlined under the answers to Question 44 above. UEFA, UEFA institutions and local organizational structures can only be classified as non-profit-making in the Federal Republic of Germany if their statutes meet the strict stipulations of sections 51-68 of the German Fiscal Code. Services by non-profit organizations are subject to the reduced VAT rate of 7% as per the conditions laid out in section 12 para. 2 no. 8 item a of the German VAT Act.



Where all true fans deck themselves out: Buying fan articles outside a stadium.

11. TAXATION

QUESTION 47

Provide written Confirmation Letter from a firm of accountants of international standing practising in your country, stating that the information provided in your responses to the two first questions related to taxation is true, accurate and complete.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 48

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 49

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 50

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

12. INSURANCE

QUESTION 51

Describe the national insurance system and identify all insurance types for a tournament staged in your country which are:

1. required by national and/or local laws;
2. customary for major sports events and football matches in your country; or
3. advisable and appropriate for a tournament of the size of UEFA EURO 2024.

Provide an initial and comprehensive risk analysis for UEFA EURO 2024.

The insurance industry/system in the Federal Republic of Germany can fundamentally be sub-divided into statutory (social) insurance (health and pension insurance, insurance against accidents at work, etc.) and voluntary/individual insurance. The so-called compulsory insurances – i.e., those which are prescribed by law – include, alongside social insurance (see above), third-party vehicle insurance, professional liability insurance for some professional groups such as lawyers, certified public accountants, insurance brokers, or also third-party liability insurance for hunters and animal owners.

1. REQUIRED BY NATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL LAWS:

Only the above-mentioned social insurance for salaried employees/manual workers and third-party vehicle insurance are mandatory under German law in the context of organizing a tournament such as UEFA EURO 2024. It is of course taken for granted, expected and necessary that the promoters and organizers act responsibly, in keeping with best practices, and therefore ensure comprehensive risk management including in the form of appropriate insurance cover. In accordance with statutory provisions, they bear unlimited liability for their actions or omissions.

2. CUSTOMARY FOR MAJOR FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS OR 3. ADVISABLE AND APPROPRIATE FOR A TOURNAMENT OF THE SIZE OF UEFA EURO 2024:

The following insurances are required/recommended for a (sports) event, specifically of the significance and scale of the UEFA EURO 2024:

- General third-party liability insurance (for personal injury and damage to property) to cover third-party claims for damages arising from all activities, characteristics and legal relationships both as promoter and organizer;
- Third-party liability insurance for financial losses to cover third-party claims for damages for pure/real financial losses arising from all activities and characteristics etc. (as above);
- Directors' and officers' (D&O) third-party liability insurance for financial losses (to cover the special, personal liability of executive officers such as board members, directors, chief executives);
- Legal insurance to cover the costs of legal disputes (lawyer's fees/court costs, etc.);
- Cancellation insurance: cancellation of the event (total/partial cancellation), TV cancellation, cancellation of perimeter advertising;

- Accident insurance (for staff, delegates, assistants, spectators, etc.);
- Property insurance (for buildings, facilities, electronic equipment, etc. – also for "value-in-kind");
- Transport insurance;
- Baggage insurance;
- Car insurance (fleet/sponsors' vehicles);
- Health insurance for travel abroad (foreign guests, etc.).

RISK ANALYSIS:

The DFB has substantial experience and expertise in risk analyses made for UEFA and FIFA events already hosted and from collaboration with insurance broker HIMMELSEHER Sportversicherung (HiSV), which has already been active on behalf of both UEFA and the DFB. At an appropriate and early point in time, a current risk analysis of the customary quality will be prepared with a view to UEFA EURO 2024.

QUESTION 52

Specify the advisable insurance cover for UEFA EURO 2024 in your country as identified in the previous question:

1. UEFA (including its entities/subsidiaries, employees and appointees);
2. delegations and participating teams;
3. the Host Association and other Local Organizing Structure(s);
4. service and security providers;
5. owners and operators of Sites/Stadiums;
6. other accredited individuals, in particular members of the football family, Commercial Partners and media.

Assess and report the situation of your association and of the Stadium owners and operators to date.

1. UEFA (INCLUDING ITS ENTITIES/SUBSIDIARIES, EMPLOYEES AND APPOINTEES):

In principle, the DFB recommends the insurance coverage set out in the answer to Question 51 for items 2. and 3., but particularly with regard to relevant policies such as third-party liability insurance, etc. for UEFA in its function as promoter and rights holder of UEFA EURO 2024.

2. DELEGATIONS AND PARTICIPATING TEAMS:

- Third-party liability insurance analogously to that outlined above in the answer to Question 51;
- Legal insurance;
- Accident insurance;
- Health insurance for travel abroad;
- Property insurance for equipment brought along;
- Baggage insurance.

3. THE HOST ASSOCIATION AND OTHER LOCAL ORGANIZING STRUCTURE(S):

Again, the DFB recommends the insurance coverages detailed in the answers to Question 51 for items 2. and 3., specifically with the focus on the association's function as organizer of UEFA EURO 2024.

4. SERVICE AND SECURITY PROVIDERS:

- Third-party liability and legal insurance as stated above for their respective scope/responsibility;
- Property insurance and, as appropriate, transport insurance for their own equipment.

5. OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF SITES/STADIUMS:

- Third-party liability insurance – particularly as landlord and landowner or operator;
- Property insurance for buildings and facilities.

6. OTHER ACCREDITED INDIVIDUALS, IN PARTICULAR MEMBERS OF THE FOOTBALL FAMILY, COMMERCIAL PARTNERS AND MEDIA:

- Third-party liability insurance – analogously as mentioned above;
- Property insurance and, as appropriate, transport insurance for their own equipment;
- Personal insurance cover for their own staff, etc., such as health and accident insurance, etc.;

The DFB has comprehensive insurance coverage for its ongoing work as an association and its business activities, and thus in particular also including organizing international matches, etc. Stadium owners / operators themselves have their own ongoing insurance policies in place covering their events and activities. These policies were assessed as part of preparing the bid and the selection of the Host Cities for EURO 2024 and it was verified that they are of an adequate reach for the present purposes. For UEFA EURO 2024 itself, these insurance policies will where necessary at a suitable / at the requisite point in time be adjusted to align with the needs of UEFA / DFB.

12. INSURANCE

QUESTION 53

Describe the scale and scope of the national insurance market for (major) sports events in your country and assess the capacities of your national market to provide comprehensive insurance cover for UEFA EURO 2024.

The Federal Republic of Germany has a professional, efficient, in-depth and wide insurance market, active throughout the world, with many different prestigious, economically powerful and solvent primary and reinsurance companies. The companies all come under the supervision of the government supervisory body, the Federal Financial Services Supervisory Authority (BAFin). Adequate comprehensive insurance cover for UEFA EURO 2024 can thus be assured. This assessment has been verified specifically by the sports event insurance broker HiSV, which has in-depth expertise in and access to the national and international insurance markets.

QUESTION 54

Assess and identify by insurance category (third party liability, etc.) the possibility of insuring the following risks:

1. financial and economic losses;
2. cancellation of UEFA EURO 2024;
3. force majeure;
4. terrorism;
5. liability claims under foreign law (including USA and Canada);
6. cross-liability.

1. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC LOSSES:

In particular:

- Third-party liability insurance;
- Cancellation insurance.

2. CANCELLATION OF UEFA EURO 2024:

Cancellation insurance.

3. FORCE MAJEURE:

Cancellation insurance, incl. TV cancellation (thunderstorms/lightning, etc.)

4. TERRORISM:

Cover for this risk must be assured as “also insured” in all relevant insurances, particularly as part of:

- Third-party liability insurance;
- Cancellation insurance;
- Legal insurance;
- Property insurance;
- Accident insurance.

5. LIABILITY CLAIMS UNDER FOREIGN LAW (INCLUDING USA AND CANADA):

This co-insurance must specifically be included under third-party liability insurances.

6. CROSS-LIABILITY:

This item to be covered in liability insurance is something our insurance brokers regularly recommend be considered both in its own policies and those furnished by third parties.

13. UNDERTAKINGS

QUESTION 55

For each Stadium, provide an Undertaking of the Stadium Owner on relevant Stadium Owner letterhead.

→ The respective documents have been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 56

For each Host City, provide an Undertaking of the Host City Authorities on relevant Authorities letterhead. Owner on relevant Stadium Owner letterhead.

→ The respective documents have been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 57

For each proposed airport provide an Undertaking of the airport Authorities on relevant Authorities letterhead.

→ The respective documents have been provided to UEFA.

14. HOST SITES AND OTHER AUTHORITIES

QUESTION 58

Provide the relevant Engagement Letters from Host Site Authorities on their own letterhead.

→ The respective documents have been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 59

Provide the relevant Engagement Letters from any other relevant Authorities or third parties on their own letterhead.

→ The respective documents have been provided to UEFA.



Incoming with great goals: The French national squad arrives for the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

Security Check

Please keep your tickets ready for the security check!
Thank you!

FC BAYERN MÜNCHEN

419

25

24

*SECTOR 05
SAFETY, SECURITY
AND SERVICES*

A SECURE FOUNDATION FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY UEFA EURO

Throughout the planning and organization of UEFA EURO 2024, safety and security has been at the core of things. In challenging times around the world, security threats have perhaps never been quite so complex or acute. In close cooperation with all levels of government and its security agencies, the DFB is resolutely committed to a peaceful UEFA EURO 2024 that will hopefully be remembered as a time of celebration and unity. By combining its

extensive experience of hosting major international events, including the recent hosting of the 2006 FIFA World Cup and the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011, Germany is optimally placed to ensure that all safety and security issues are thoroughly considered and acted upon. In this way, Germany provides a secure foundation for an extraordinary UEFA EURO 2024 tournament that will build on the experiences of UEFA EURO 2020.

1. STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED IN SAFETY AND SECURITY

QUESTION 01

Specify by name and function the local and national Authorities and stakeholders that will be involved directly and indirectly in the safety and security matters and describe briefly their roles.

Safety and security in the Federal Republic of Germany is guaranteed by the cooperation and linkages between different authorities at the Federal and state level. In-depth expertise is bundled, and interaction ensured at all levels. This structure enables complex safety and security concepts to be devised and put in place covering the entire course of large-scale events.

The task of the police in the Federal Republic of Germany is to avert dangers to public order and safety and repressively to prosecute felonies. Each state has jurisdiction over its own police force. In each federal state, the respective minister of the interior is commander-in-chief of the police force. The paramount federal body for internal security is the Standing Conference of Ministers of the Interior and State Senators, whereby the German Federal Minister of the Interior has an observer status.

The uppermost federal agency with regards to internal security is the German Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI), which is headed by the Federal Minister of the Interior. Its direct responsibilities include combatting criminality, guarding the borders, civil defence and protection against extremism, terrorism, acts of sabotage and espionage. The German constitution assigns responsibility to the Federal level for central areas of police work, and these are exercised by the federal police agencies under the aegis of the BMI: by the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) and the Federal Police.

The BKA gathers all the information of relevance to the police and coordinates the national fight against crime – whereby it coordinates things closely with the state criminal police offices (LKA). Moreover, to combat international crimes, the BKA leads investigations into major criminal cases that have international links. The Federal Police Force is responsible for guarding the bor-

ders of the Federal Republic of Germany's territory and averting threats to rail, air and sea travel.

The federal intelligence agencies are the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BfV) and the Military Counter-Intelligence Agency (MAD). These agencies are tasked with gathering and evaluating information as regards the external, internal and security policy situation in the Federal Republic of Germany. The BfV functions analogously to the federal and state criminal police offices and coordinates closely with the respective state offices for the protection of the constitution.

Medical care of injured, poisoned or sick persons falls within the ambit of the local emergency and rescue services. The deployment of qualified emergency staff and suitable rescue means is designed to provide swift and focussed help for those concerned in any situation. In the context of holding large events, trained paramedics with a knowledge of the locality support the emergency services in order to guarantee blanket coverage with medical support and care for all the attendees.

In Germany, the fire and protection services come under the aegis of the local fire departments, which act both preventatively and as a swift response force, e.g., to eliminate or minimize the danger of fire at major events.

In Germany, it is the local authorities that have the fundamental task of preventing dangers, as a rule the relevant municipal office of public order. Alongside averting specific dangers, for example the municipal building offices that enforce compliance with the building regulations, the respective central public order offices often combine numerous aspects of the task and are the focal point for danger and hazard prevention measures. They play a key role in the overall security system precisely as regards approving large-scale events or prosecuting administrative offences.

Private and/or commercial security and public-order services likewise form part of Germany's security architecture. While the state has a monopoly on the exercise of force, without the private security industry, for example, measures to protect persons and property and ensure the due and orderly conduct of major events would hardly be conceivable. In the field of airport security checks, the country also relies on countless private security and public-order services. According to the decrees governing places of public assembly, the public order services are responsible for ensuring the orderly evacuation of such a place, as the extended arm of the respective event organizer. They are authorized to assert compliance with the domiciliary regulations and take the corresponding measures to guarantee the greatest possible security.

The Deutscher Fußball-Bund has in recent years developed a training concept designed to make certain that male and female stewards deployed are prepared for their work in stadiums in a manner that reflects the specific conditions of football. There are various mandatory and optional modules in the course that each and every steward has to have completed before his or her deployment in a stadium is permitted. Thanks to this system, the DFB guarantees that exclusively trained and conscientious staff are active in German football stadiums, thus ensuring a high safety and security standard is maintained. All ten stadiums chosen for the bid boast a security management system certified by the DFB and its outside partners.

Security measures already come to bear when people enter the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Federal Ministry of Finance is responsible for ensuring compliance with customs laws, along with the General Customs Directorate as the paramount federal agency concerned and the main customs offices with local agencies working for them in the form of the customs offices and the customs investigation services; in particular these monitor imports and exports of goods into and from the Federal Republic of Germany. Certain sets of people outside Germany have to apply for a visa before they can enter the Federal Republic of Germany; the application will be processed by the relevant foreign mission, i.e., the embassy or consulate. The foreign mission can if required consult local authorities abroad in examining the application and thus contribute to domestic security.

In combatting ambush marketing, forgeries/fakes and black-market ticketing, firstly the local public-order, building supervision and roads departments and secondly the other security and supervisory agencies in the relevant cities can act to prohibit the illicit sale of merchandise, trading in fake merchandise, and the illegal sale of tickets by reporting perpetrators to the police, confiscating the merchandise and/or tickets, etc. Moreover, stadium operating companies have domiciliary rights, on the basis of which they act likewise inside and around the stadium. Should ambush-marketing practices, counterfeited goods, and ticket marketing be impermissible under competitive law, perpetrators can be charged in a civil court. Furthermore, consumer protection associations and the like are responsible for protecting consumers against ambush marketing, black marketeers and the like, and are actively empowered to file the relevant applications and assert the corresponding rights and claims.

To guarantee safety and security when public screening/viewing events are held, various instruments under civil law can be brought to bear locally, such as expulsions and reporting persons to the police, and unauthorized events can be terminated using similar means. The local public-order and roads departments are responsible for such measures. Unauthorized public screening/viewing is prevented pre-emptively by the fact that roads departments must first issue an approval.

Fan Walks for and by spectators from and to the stadium have already taken place in all ten venues in the context of national and international matches. The stadium operators and the security services have gained extensive experience and know-how in preparing and realizing such Fan Walks. To the extent that fan groups need to be separated, different routes have been identified and put in place. After consultation with the respective authorities, they will adopt a favourable stance when examining Fan Walks for UEFA EURO 2024, meaning that judging by the current status it is plausible to assume these can be organized. However, if the security situation were to change, then the authorities who have to issue permission for such Fan Walks might withdraw it again at any time at short notice.

2. SAFETY AND SECURITY GUARANTEE

QUESTION 02

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.



SECTOR 06 STADIUMS

BERLIN	114
COLOGNE	167
DORTMUND	215
DÜSSELDORF	263
FRANKFURT	315
GELSENKIRCHEN	367
HAMBURG	417
LEIPZIG	465
MUNICH	521
STUTTGART	571

TEN STADIUMS & MILLIONS OF FANS – FOOTBALL'S HEART BEATS FASTEST HERE

FIRST-CLASS FACILITIES FOR A FIRST-CLASS TOURNAMENT

The stadiums are where the heart of UEFA EURO 2024 beats. The ten selected stadiums for the German candidature not only provide optimal conditions on the pitch for the best players in the world to compete, but also off the pitch. Off the pitch is where spectators, VIPs, sponsors and media will all be made to feel at home and will be able to unite in a joint effort of growing, sharing and celebrating the game.

BUILT FROM A STRONG CULTURE OF FOOTBALL

Germany is able to benefit from an enormous football culture, and its stadiums reflect this, providing first class facilities to all involved. The enormous number of fans watching German football in stadiums is testament to this. On average, stadiums in the Bundesliga have an attendance higher than any other football league in the world, with an average capacity level of more than 90%. Nine of the ten proposed UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums qualify as 'elite' according to UEFA classifications, with the other being given a four-star rating. Full attendances is something that has come to be expected in Germany, and the high-level infrastructure within each stadium ensures that all attending will be truly accommodated.

The ten stadiums selected by the DFB all bring with them the strong experience of hosting international matches, taking it in turns to host friendlies played by the German national team, and also staging high-profile UEFA Champions League and Europa League matches, including the 2004, 2012 and 2015 Champions League finals and the Europa League 2010 final. Nine of the ten stadiums have also hosted major football tournaments, and are familiar with the specific nature of such a task, having all been host stadiums of the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany. One of the stadiums, Munich, will also benefit from being a UEFA EURO 2020 Host City.

COMBINING EXPERIENCE TO GUARANTEE SECURE STADIUMS

Such experience ensures that Germany will be able to provide a truly secure UEFA EURO 2024 stadium environment. The security concepts for the stadiums, and the professional security management systems that are in operation, are regularly tested, updated and adjusted to meet potential new security threats. As a result, the toughest security standards are in place in all ten proposed UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums, with such standards being implemented by certified security services. Subsequently, all ten stadiums completely meet the UEFA requirements and in many cases go far beyond them, providing the perfect platform for a successful UEFA EURO 2024 for UEFA and its key stakeholders.

Moreover, the DFB has not rested on its experience as an excuse for a lack of progress. In fact, since the 2006 FIFA World Cup, more than one billion Euros has been invested in the stadium infrastructure in Germany, demonstrating Germany's determination to ensure the best possible stadiums to host the best possible UEFA EURO 2024. The average amount committed to modernizing and expanding the ten UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums has been 30 million Euros per year since 2006, all coming from sustainable and progressive resources.

As a result of such investment, Germany is proud to host some of the most technologically advanced (e.g., including goal-line technology and video assistant referee systems in place) and accessible stadiums. In 2024, all Host City stadiums will boast world-leading technology, driven in part by further investments related to UEFA EURO 2024, scheduled to total more than 300 million Euros. And UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will truly be a UEFA EURO for everyone, leaving a lasting legacy. As the DFB's Sustainability Concept identifies, all ten proposed UEFA EURO



2024 stadiums will solely include barrier-free seating spaces, as per the Centre for Football in Europe (CAFÉ) stipulations. Sustainable energy supplies, catering and waste separation will all be a priority of UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany, while the clean site principle will be guaranteed throughout.

UNITED IN ORGANIZING UEFA EURO 2024

We believe in our motto, 'United by Football', and the same core principles of unity have applied to the stadium organization. All stadium operators interact on an ongoing basis through VDS, the Association of German Stadium Operators, which unites all operators of the Bundesliga and 2. Bundesliga stadiums as well as some in the 3rd division. This Association has been immensely important in offering a constant exchange of insights and knowledge between operators, and has now formed a working party for the ten proposed UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums, which meets on a regular basis to discuss the bid process, UEFA requirements and any additional measures that need to be taken. UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will therefore leave a lasting legacy for all profes-

sional stadium operators, and have a profoundly powerful impact on the future of German football and German fans as a result.

On the basis of the UEFA requirements, the best match scheduling for UEFA EURO 2024 has already been identified. The total of 51 matches can be ideally distributed across the stadiums, with between four and six matches being held at each venue. The size of each stadium has been prioritized greatly by the DFB, with a resolute belief that as many people as possible should be able to experience the matches live in the stadium. Current estimations suggest that as many as **2.8 million tickets** (on average about 55,000 tickets per match) could be put on open sale, while luxurious and spacious VIP facilities will enable full use of all commercial opportunities associated with such a tournament. With these elements, a great stadium experience can be combined with high revenue streams and a long-term, sustainable impact, providing a memorable experience for all involved.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC STADIUM INFORMATION

QUESTION 01

Basic information about the Stadium

GENERAL INFORMATION

Stadium name	Olympiastadion Berlin
Address	Olympischer Platz 3, 14053 Berlin
Website	www.olympiastadion.berlin

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Type of stadium	Existing stadium
Completion year	1936 / 2004

STADIUM OWNER

Company	Senatsverwaltung für Inneres und Sport
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	

STADIUM OPERATOR

Company	Olympiastadion Berlin GmbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

MAIN USERS

Company	Hertha BSC GmbH & Co. KGaA
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

BERLIN

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

STADIUM CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Calculation of the net Stadium capacity

STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY		74,461
STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY UEFA EURO 2024 SET-UP		71,748
STADIUM NET CAPACITY*		70,033
Including	VIP seats	2,990
	Skybox seats	857
	Disabled seats (wheelchair users)	Existing: 174 Planned: 272

General Remark: The above figures represent a calculation model based on the UEFA Requirements for UEFA EURO 2024 (including, for example, additional construction work, camera positions, media tribune, etc.).

- * Net capacity = total number of seats which are available for sale or complimentary use and fulfil the following requirements:
 - Spectators sitting in all seats can see the whole pitch with 900 mm high advertising boards 4 m from the touchline and 3 m from the goal line;
 - No view obstructions of any kind when sitting in the seat;
 - Net capacity must be > 90 % of gross capacity.

MATCH SCHEDULE

The spreadsheet showing the ten venues' Venue Rental Fees is based on a sample match schedule that the DFB has drawn up as requested by UEFA, i.e., featuring a total of 51 fixtures. A number of factors have been taken into account in devising it. In each of the ten venues, between four and a maximum of six matches will take place, thus responding to the need for the turf to be given sufficient rest periods.

When selecting the venues for the opening match and the knock-out stages of the tournament, stadium capacity plays a key role in enabling as many fans as possible to enjoy the live experience of a European Championship match. As a rule, it is fair to say that Germany has a very good and homogeneous infrastructure at its ten venues.

The stadium plans and the stadium net capacity have been drawn up in accordance with the maximum number of matches that can be played at each respective venue; however, the data used to calculate the costs incurred for the sample match schedule are based on the "match package" actually (and realistically) allocated to each venue. Berlin and Munich fulfil the requirements for staging the final. As regards the semifinals, Berlin, Dortmund, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart meet the criteria defined in the tournament requirements. For the opening match, Berlin, Dortmund and Munich are suitable candidates. As a rule, it can be stated for the record that all of the proposed venues meet the requirements for staging a quarterfinal match, thus guaranteeing great flexibility in designing the match schedule.



2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 03

Refurbishment work carried out in the last 10 years

COMPLETION DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
DEC-09	Installation of a 21-piece distributed power supply system for uninterruptable power supply to all security and media-relevant areas with a total capacity of approx. 4,800 kVA
DEC-11	Maifeld: Creation of a logistics area accessible by trucks and equipment up to 40 tons, 23,000 m ²
JAN-13	Replacement of the analogue monitors with 213 FULL-HD LED televisions in the VIP, office and competition areas
MAY-13	Maifeld: Construction of water supply and wastewater discharge facilities, and expansion of power supply to 2x 800 kVA (transformer)
APR-15	Modernization of the complete core and access network
MAY-15	Implementation of a full mobile radio network for 2G, 3G and 4G (LTE) to meet up-to-date capacity requirements at peak times
DEC-17	Renewal of the electronic ticket access system, comprising servers and scan interfaces

QUESTION 04

Details about any planned renovations

START DATE	PLANNED FINISH DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
2018	2018	Implementation of a digital radio system (DMR Tier II) covering all facilities inside the outer perimeter
2018	2018	Modernization of CCTV system (replacement of analogue cameras) and enhancement of the current Panomera camera system (stadium entrances)
2018	2019	Implementation of stadium-wide public WiFi access
2018	2019	Modernization of both giant screens and addition of 3rd giant screen
2019	2019	Installation of PV modules on the stadium roof
2021	2022	Modernization / replacement of telecommunication systems (all-IP telephone system)

QUESTION 05

Existing and planned contracts or agreements with event organizers or other third parties operating within the Stadium or the immediate surroundings such as caterers, concessionaires, hotels, restaurants, shops

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 06

Existing or planned stadium name contracts

EXISTING/PLANNED STADIUM NAME	STARTING DATE OF CONTRACT	ENDING DATE OF CONTRACT	CONTRACTUAL PARTNER
Olympiastadion Berlin	No Contract		

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

QUESTION 07

Detailed calculation of the Stadium rental fee and operational expenditures that will be applied for UEFA EURO 2024

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

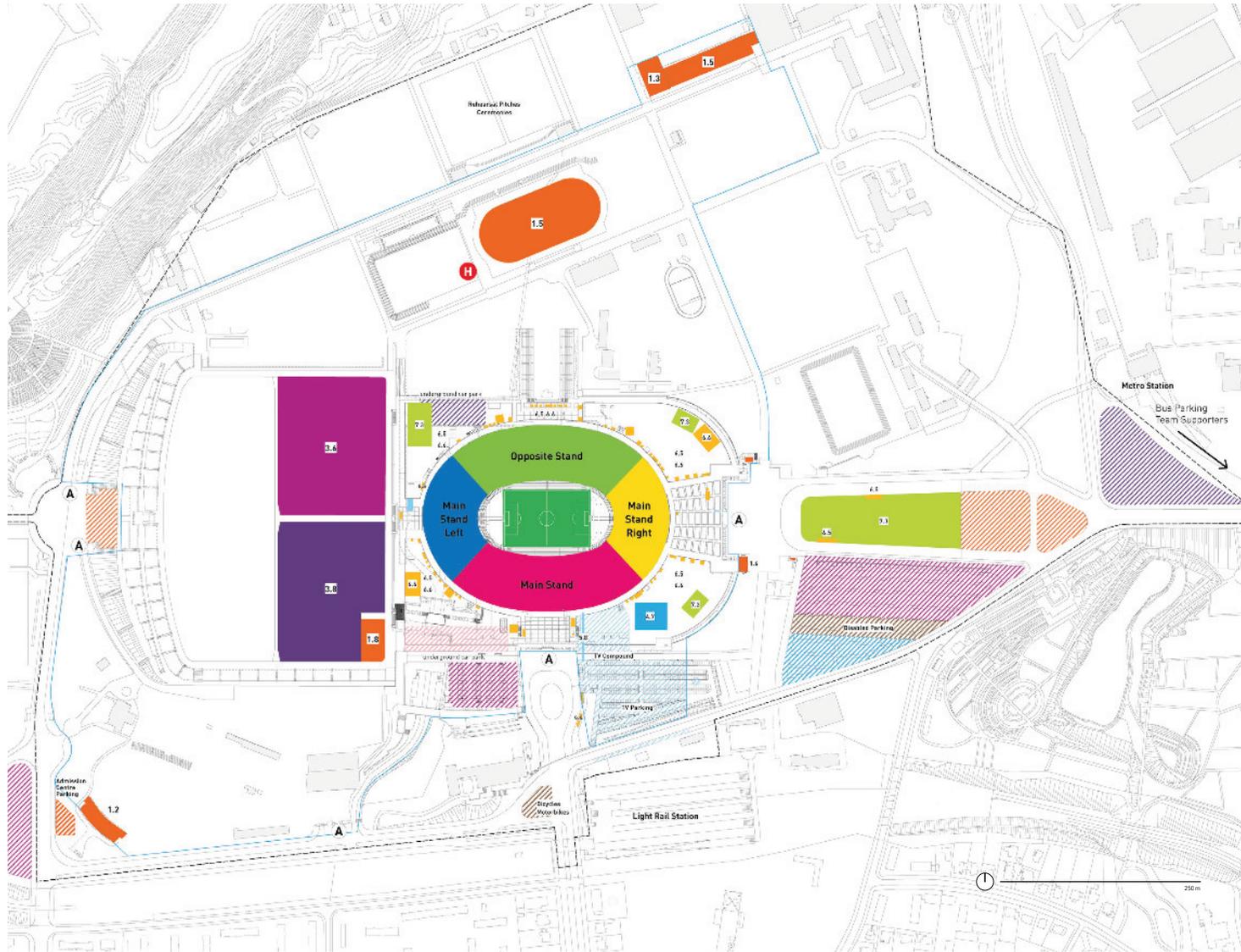
STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 09

General map of the Stadium



1 ORGANIZER	3.1 VIP	4.1 MEDIA	6.1 SERVICES	8.1 PUBLIC
1.1 Office organizer	3.1 VIP hospitality	4.1 Stadium media centre	6.1 Main telecom room	8.1 Fan entertainment
1.2 Accreditation centre	3.2 Tribunes d'honneur	4.2 Mixed zone	6.2 Office ICT	8.2 Parking general and disabled public
1.3 Volunteer centre	3.3 Bodyguards waiting area	4.3 Media tribune	6.3 Storage ICT	8.3 Parking team supporters
1.4 Ticket collection point	3.4 Hostesses changing room	4.4 Photographer positions	6.4 Signage room	8.4 Concession merchandising
1.5 Ceremonies area	3.5 Storage VIP	4.5 Press conference room	6.5 Concession F&B	8.5 Office concessionaire
1.6 Meeting room	3.6 Parking team guests	4.6 Storage media	6.6 Storage concessionaire	8.6 Storage concessionaire
1.7 Storage organizer	3.7 Drop-off / pick-up VIPs	4.7 Media catering	6.7 Storage hospitality	8.7 Hospitality kitchen
1.8 Bistro	3.8 UEFA club accreditation	4.8 Drop-off / pick-up media	6.8 Hospitality kitchen	8.8 Waste management area
1.9 Logistics compound	3.9 UEFA club	4.9 TV AND RADIO	6.9 People lift	8.9 Service lift
1.10 Parking organization	3.10 Storage UEFA club	5.1 Pitch interview positions	6.10 Service lift	8.10 Parking services
1.11 Drop-off / pick-up accreditation	3.11 Parking UEFA club and partners	5.2 VIP interview positions	6.11 Youth programme room	8.11 Pre-match hostess room
2 TECHNICAL AREA	3.12 Drop-off / pick-up UEFA club	5.3 Indoor TV studio	6.12 Commercial display area	8.12 Drop-off / pick-up Commercial Partners
2.1 Pitch	3.13 Corporate hospitality	5.4 Pitch-view studio	6.13 Camera position	8.13 Cable bridge
2.2 Dressing room team A	3.14 Storage corporate hospitality	5.5 Commentary control room	6.14 Storage TV	8.14 TV compound
2.3 Dressing room team B	3.15 Parking corporate hospitality	5.6 Commentary control room	6.15 Drop-off / pick-up TV	8.15 Drop-off / pick-up TV
2.4 Dressing room referees	3.16 Office match delegate	5.7 Storage match operations	6.16 Medical room players	8.16 Medical room players
2.5 Dining control station	3.17 Storage match operations	6.17 Medical room players	6.18 Parking team and match officials	8.17 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.6 Office match delegate	3.18 Storage match operations	6.18 Medical room players	6.19 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.18 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.7 Storage match operations	3.19 Storage corporate hospitality	6.19 Medical room players	6.20 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.19 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.8 Medical room players	3.20 Storage corporate hospitality	6.20 Medical room players	6.21 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.20 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.9 Storage match operations	3.21 Storage corporate hospitality	6.21 Medical room players	6.22 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.21 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.10 Medical room players	3.22 Storage corporate hospitality	6.22 Medical room players	6.23 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.22 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.11 Storage match operations	3.23 Storage corporate hospitality	6.23 Medical room players	6.24 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.23 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.12 Medical room players	3.24 Storage corporate hospitality	6.24 Medical room players	6.25 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.24 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.13 Storage match operations	3.25 Storage corporate hospitality	6.25 Medical room players	6.26 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.25 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.14 Medical room players	3.26 Storage corporate hospitality	6.26 Medical room players	6.27 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.26 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.15 Storage match operations	3.27 Storage corporate hospitality	6.27 Medical room players	6.28 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.27 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.16 Medical room players	3.28 Storage corporate hospitality	6.28 Medical room players	6.29 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.28 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.17 Storage match operations	3.29 Storage corporate hospitality	6.29 Medical room players	6.30 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.29 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.18 Medical room players	3.30 Storage corporate hospitality	6.30 Medical room players	6.31 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.30 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.19 Storage match operations	3.31 Storage corporate hospitality	6.31 Medical room players	6.32 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.31 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.20 Medical room players	3.32 Storage corporate hospitality	6.32 Medical room players	6.33 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.32 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.21 Storage match operations	3.33 Storage corporate hospitality	6.33 Medical room players	6.34 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.33 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.22 Medical room players	3.34 Storage corporate hospitality	6.34 Medical room players	6.35 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.34 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.23 Storage match operations	3.35 Storage corporate hospitality	6.35 Medical room players	6.36 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.35 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.24 Medical room players	3.36 Storage corporate hospitality	6.36 Medical room players	6.37 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.36 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.25 Storage match operations	3.37 Storage corporate hospitality	6.37 Medical room players	6.38 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.37 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.26 Medical room players	3.38 Storage corporate hospitality	6.38 Medical room players	6.39 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.38 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.27 Storage match operations	3.39 Storage corporate hospitality	6.39 Medical room players	6.40 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.39 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.28 Medical room players	3.40 Storage corporate hospitality	6.40 Medical room players	6.41 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.40 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.29 Storage match operations	3.41 Storage corporate hospitality	6.41 Medical room players	6.42 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.41 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.30 Medical room players	3.42 Storage corporate hospitality	6.42 Medical room players	6.43 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.42 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.31 Storage match operations	3.43 Storage corporate hospitality	6.43 Medical room players	6.44 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.43 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.32 Medical room players	3.44 Storage corporate hospitality	6.44 Medical room players	6.45 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.44 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.33 Storage match operations	3.45 Storage corporate hospitality	6.45 Medical room players	6.46 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.45 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.34 Medical room players	3.46 Storage corporate hospitality	6.46 Medical room players	6.47 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.46 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.35 Storage match operations	3.47 Storage corporate hospitality	6.47 Medical room players	6.48 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.47 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.36 Medical room players	3.48 Storage corporate hospitality	6.48 Medical room players	6.49 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.48 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.37 Storage match operations	3.49 Storage corporate hospitality	6.49 Medical room players	6.50 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.49 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.38 Medical room players	3.50 Storage corporate hospitality	6.50 Medical room players	6.51 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.50 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.39 Storage match operations	3.51 Storage corporate hospitality	6.51 Medical room players	6.52 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.51 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.40 Medical room players	3.52 Storage corporate hospitality	6.52 Medical room players	6.53 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.52 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.41 Storage match operations	3.53 Storage corporate hospitality	6.53 Medical room players	6.54 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.53 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.42 Medical room players	3.54 Storage corporate hospitality	6.54 Medical room players	6.55 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.54 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.43 Storage match operations	3.55 Storage corporate hospitality	6.55 Medical room players	6.56 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.55 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.44 Medical room players	3.56 Storage corporate hospitality	6.56 Medical room players	6.57 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.56 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.45 Storage match operations	3.57 Storage corporate hospitality	6.57 Medical room players	6.58 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.57 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.46 Medical room players	3.58 Storage corporate hospitality	6.58 Medical room players	6.59 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.58 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.47 Storage match operations	3.59 Storage corporate hospitality	6.59 Medical room players	6.60 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.59 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.48 Medical room players	3.60 Storage corporate hospitality	6.60 Medical room players	6.61 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.60 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.49 Storage match operations	3.61 Storage corporate hospitality	6.61 Medical room players	6.62 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.61 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.50 Medical room players	3.62 Storage corporate hospitality	6.62 Medical room players	6.63 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.62 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.51 Storage match operations	3.63 Storage corporate hospitality	6.63 Medical room players	6.64 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.63 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.52 Medical room players	3.64 Storage corporate hospitality	6.64 Medical room players	6.65 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.64 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.53 Storage match operations	3.65 Storage corporate hospitality	6.65 Medical room players	6.66 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.65 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.54 Medical room players	3.66 Storage corporate hospitality	6.66 Medical room players	6.67 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.66 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.55 Storage match operations	3.67 Storage corporate hospitality	6.67 Medical room players	6.68 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.67 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.56 Medical room players	3.68 Storage corporate hospitality	6.68 Medical room players	6.69 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.68 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.57 Storage match operations	3.69 Storage corporate hospitality	6.69 Medical room players	6.70 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.69 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.58 Medical room players	3.70 Storage corporate hospitality	6.70 Medical room players	6.71 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.70 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.59 Storage match operations	3.71 Storage corporate hospitality	6.71 Medical room players	6.72 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.71 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.60 Medical room players	3.72 Storage corporate hospitality	6.72 Medical room players	6.73 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.72 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.61 Storage match operations	3.73 Storage corporate hospitality	6.73 Medical room players	6.74 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.73 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.62 Medical room players	3.74 Storage corporate hospitality	6.74 Medical room players	6.75 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.74 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.63 Storage match operations	3.75 Storage corporate hospitality	6.75 Medical room players	6.76 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.75 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.64 Medical room players	3.76 Storage corporate hospitality	6.76 Medical room players	6.77 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.76 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.65 Storage match operations	3.77 Storage corporate hospitality	6.77 Medical room players	6.78 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.77 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.66 Medical room players	3.78 Storage corporate hospitality	6.78 Medical room players	6.79 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.78 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.67 Storage match operations	3.79 Storage corporate hospitality	6.79 Medical room players	6.80 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.79 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.68 Medical room players	3.80 Storage corporate hospitality	6.80 Medical room players	6.81 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.80 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.69 Storage match operations	3.81 Storage corporate hospitality	6.81 Medical room players	6.82 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.81 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.70 Medical room players	3.82 Storage corporate hospitality	6.82 Medical room players	6.83 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.82 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.71 Storage match operations	3.83 Storage corporate hospitality	6.83 Medical room players	6.84 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.83 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.72 Medical room players	3.84 Storage corporate hospitality	6.84 Medical room players	6.85 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.84 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.73 Storage match operations	3.85 Storage corporate hospitality	6.85 Medical room players	6.86 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.85 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.74 Medical room players	3.86 Storage corporate hospitality	6.86 Medical room players	6.87 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.86 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.75 Storage match operations	3.87 Storage corporate hospitality	6.87 Medical room players	6.88 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.87 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.76 Medical room players	3.88 Storage corporate hospitality	6.88 Medical room players	6.89 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.88 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.77 Storage match operations	3.89 Storage corporate hospitality	6.89 Medical room players	6.90 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.89 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.78 Medical room players	3.90 Storage corporate hospitality	6.90 Medical room players	6.91 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.90 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.79 Storage match operations	3.91 Storage corporate hospitality	6.91 Medical room players	6.92 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.91 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.80 Medical room players	3.92 Storage corporate hospitality	6.92 Medical room players	6.93 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.92 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.81 Storage match operations	3.93 Storage corporate hospitality	6.93 Medical room players	6.94 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.93 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.82 Medical room players	3.94 Storage corporate hospitality	6.94 Medical room players	6.95 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.94 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.83 Storage match operations	3.95 Storage corporate hospitality	6.95 Medical room players	6.96 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.95 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.84 Medical room players	3.96 Storage corporate hospitality	6.96 Medical room players	6.97 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.96 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.85 Storage match operations	3.97 Storage corporate hospitality	6.97 Medical room players	6.98 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.97 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.86 Medical room players	3.98 Storage corporate hospitality	6.98 Medical room players	6.99 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.98 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.87 Storage match operations	3.99 Storage corporate hospitality	6.99 Medical room players	7.00 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.99 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials
2.88 Medical room players	3.100 Storage corporate hospitality	6.100 Medical room players	7.100 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	8.100 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials





3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 10

General and up-to-date aerial photography of the Stadium



QUESTIONS 11 – 38

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



COLOGNE

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC STADIUM INFORMATION

QUESTION 01

Basic information about the Stadium

GENERAL INFORMATION

Stadium name	RheinEnergieSTADION Cologne
Address	Aachener Straße 999, 50933 Cologne
Website	www.RheinEnergieSTADION.de

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Type of stadium	Existing stadium
Completion year	2004

STADIUM OWNER

Company	Kölner Sportstätten GmbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	

STADIUM OPERATOR

Company	Kölner Sportstätten GmbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

MAIN USERS

Company	1. FC Köln GmbH & Co.KGaA
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

STADIUM CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Calculation of the net Stadium capacity

STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY		49,827
STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY UEFA EURO 2024 SET-UP		47,966
STADIUM NET CAPACITY*		46,922
Including	VIP seats	2,837
	Skybox seats	Existing: 578 (expandable to 937)
	Disabled seats (wheelchair users)	Existing: 100; Planned: 224

General Remark: The above figures represent a calculation model based on the UEFA Requirements for UEFA EURO 2024 (including, for example, additional construction work, camera positions, media tribune, etc.).

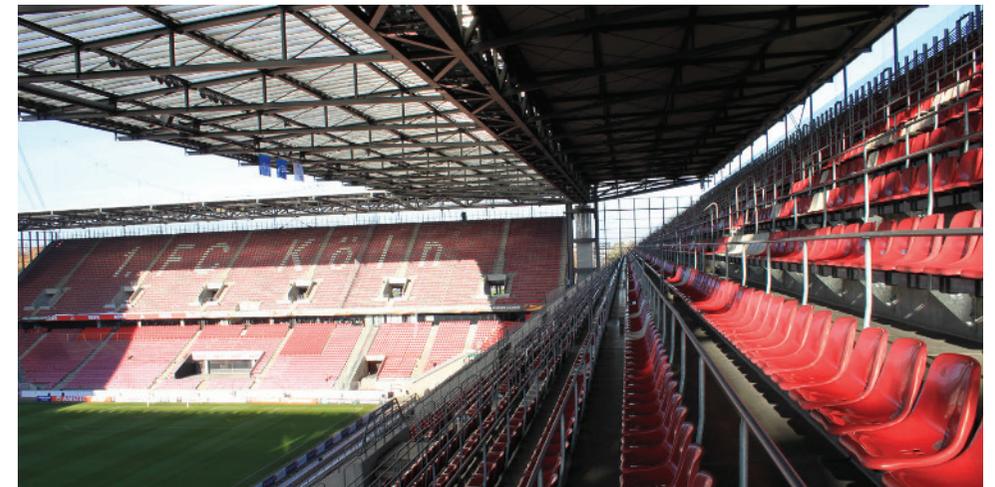
- * Net capacity = total number of seats which are available for sale or complimentary use and fulfil the following requirements:
 - Spectators sitting in all seats can see the whole pitch with 900 mm high advertising boards 4 m from the touchline and 3 m from the goal line;
 - No view obstructions of any kind when sitting in the seat;
 - Net capacity must be > 90 % of gross capacity.

MATCH SCHEDULE

The spreadsheet showing the ten venues' Venue Rental Fees is based on a sample match schedule that the DFB has drawn up as requested by UEFA, i.e., featuring a total of 51 fixtures. A number of factors have been taken into account in devising it. In each of the ten venues, between four and a maximum of six matches will take place, thus responding to the need for the turf to be given sufficient rest periods.

When selecting the venues for the opening match and the knock-out stages of the tournament, stadium capacity plays a key role in enabling as many fans as possible to enjoy the live experience of a European Championship match. As a rule, it is fair to say that Germany has a very good and homogeneous infrastructure at its ten venues.

The stadium plans and the stadium net capacity have been drawn up in accordance with the maximum number of matches that can be played at each respective venue; however, the data used to calculate the costs incurred for the sample match schedule are based on the "match package" actually (and realistically) allocated to each venue. Berlin and Munich fulfil the requirements for staging the final. As regards the semifinals, Berlin, Dortmund, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart meet the criteria defined in the tournament requirements. For the opening match, Berlin, Dortmund and Munich are suitable candidates. As a rule, it can be stated for the record that all of the proposed venues meet the requirements for staging a quarterfinal match, thus guaranteeing great flexibility in designing the match schedule.



2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 03

Refurbishment work carried out in the last 10 years

COMPLETION DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
2004	Inauguration
2006	2006 FIFA World Cup
2007	The free space Nord E+2 N / W re-modelled as a lounge and conference room
2010/2011	Expansion of Business Area Ost, Office Areas re-modelled as Business Area Ost
2012	Optimization of the access routes to the stadium grounds
2013	Construction of the Lukas Podolski Box Ost +2
2014	2 × LED screens replaced in the interior / construction of buildings, fan depots and merchandising
2015	Guest entrance re-modelled / construction of turnstile portals / goal-line technology
2016	Lighting of pylons / LED panels / press conference room
2017	New fences in the Away Fans Area, expanded power supply for LED panels, new furniture for Business West
2017	Installation of LED panels in the East Stand, lower tier, 3rd row
2017	Expansion of the CCTV system around the stadium
2017	Expansion of the location with regard to aerial wiring
2017	Expansion of fence system, Guest Area, parameter east/north

QUESTION 04

Details about any planned renovations

START DATE	PLANNED FINISH DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
	May-24	Extension of offices, South Stand, level +1
	May-24	LED lighting posts on the stadium grounds
	May-24	Renewal of active components of the sound system
	May-24	Expansion / extension of the network technology in the stadium
	May-24	Creation of a digital radio system [Tetrafunk]
	May-24	Retrofitting of the flood light system with LED technology
	May-24	Renewal of the furnishings in the Business Area
	May-24	Expansion / construction of 4,590 additional seats

QUESTION 05

Existing and planned contracts or agreements with event organizers or other third parties operating within the Stadium or the immediate surroundings such as caterers, concessionaires, hotels, restaurants, shops

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 06

Existing or planned stadium name contracts

EXISTING/PLANNED STADIUM NAME	STARTING DATE OF CONTRACT	ENDING DATE OF CONTRACT	CONTRACTUAL PARTNER
RheinEnergieSTADION	01-Jul-02	30-Jun-18	RheinEnergie AG

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

QUESTION 07

Detailed calculation of the Stadium rental fee and operational expenditures that will be applied for UEFA EURO 2024

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

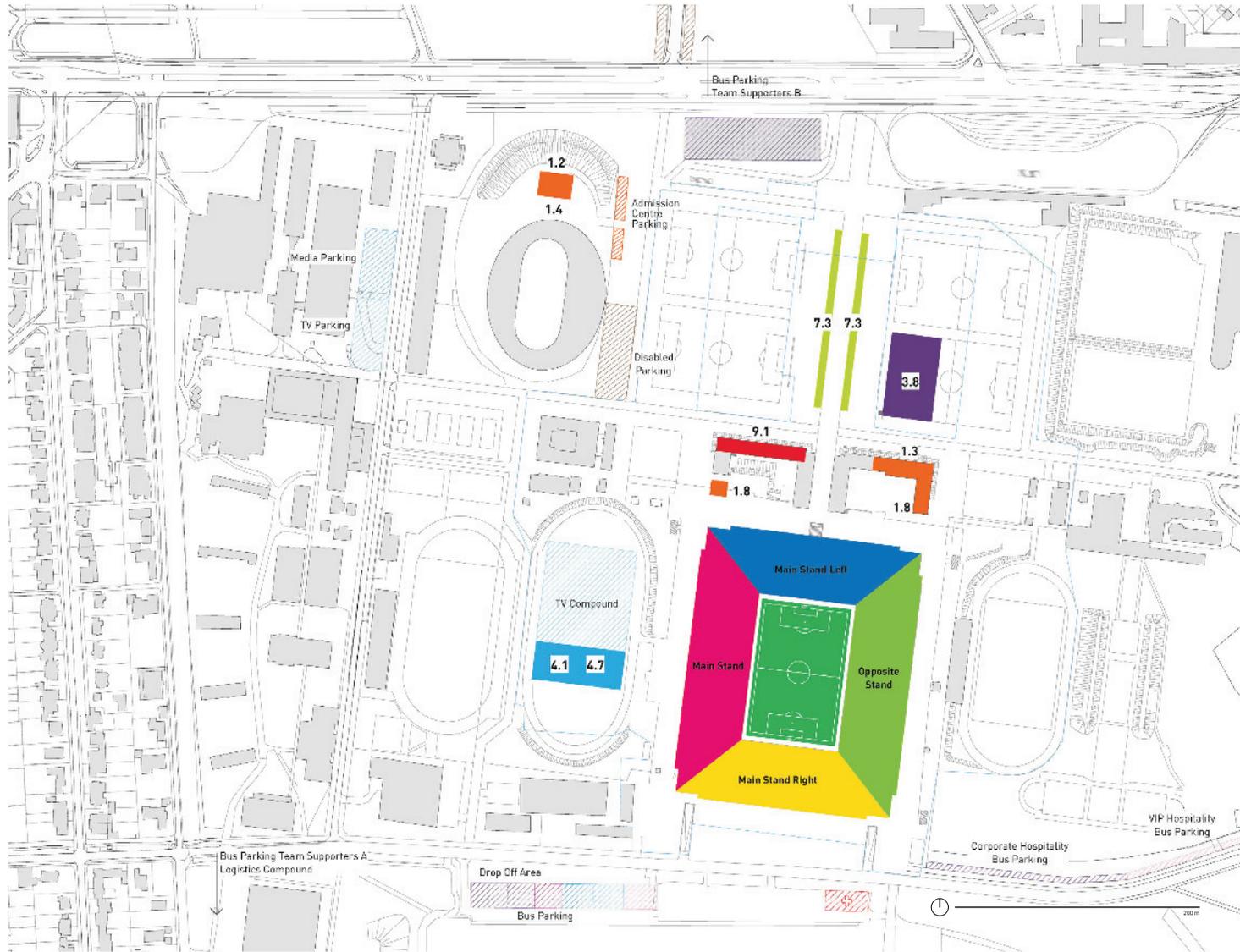
STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 09

General map of the Stadium



1 ORGANIZER 1.1 Office organizer 1.2 Accreditation centre 1.3 Volunteer centre 1.4 Ticket collection point 1.5 Ceremonies area 1.6 Meeting room 1.7 Storage organizer 1.8 Bistro 1.9 Logistics compound Parking organization Drop-off / pick-up accreditation	2 VIPS 3.1 VIP hospitality 3.2 Tribune d'honneur 3.3 Bodyguards waiting area 3.4 Hostesses changing room 3.5 Storage VIP Parking team VPs Drop-off / pick-up VPs Parking team guests Drop-off / pick-up VPs	3 UEFA CLUB 3.4 UEFA club 3.7 Storage UEFA club Parking UEFA club Drop-off / pick-up UEFA club Drop-off / pick-up UEFA club	4 MEDIA 4.1 Stadium media centre 4.2 Mixed zone 4.3 Media tribune 4.4 Photographer positions 4.5 Press conference room 4.6 Storage media 4.7 Media catering 4.8 Parking media Drop-off / pick-up media	5 TV AND RADIO 5.1 Pitch interview positions 5.2 VIP interview positions 5.3 Indoor TV studio 5.4 Pitch-view studio 5.5 Commentary positions 5.6 Commentary control room 5.7 Camera position 5.8 Cable bridge 5.9 Storage TV TV compound Parking TV Drop-off / pick-up TV	6 SERVICES 6.1 Main telecom room 6.2 Office ICT 6.3 Storage ICT 6.4 Signage room 6.5 Concession merchandising 6.6 Concession F&B 6.7 Office concessionaire 6.8 Storage concessionaire 6.9 Storage hospitality 6.10 Hospitality kitchen 6.11 Waste management area 6.12 People lift 6.13 Service lift Parking services	7 COMMERCIAL PARTNERS 7.1 Youth programme room 7.2 Pre-match hostess room 7.3 Commercial display area Drop-off / pick-up Commercial Partners	8 PUBLIC 8.1 Fan entertainment Parking general and disabled public Parking team supporters	9 SECURITY 9.1 Steward centre 9.2 Cooling area 9.3 Stadium control room P Police F Fire brigade H Helicopter landing Gate Dedicated driveway Dedicated walkway Dedicated entrance First aid Medical relief area Emergency exit Fence Security perimeter WC Toilets
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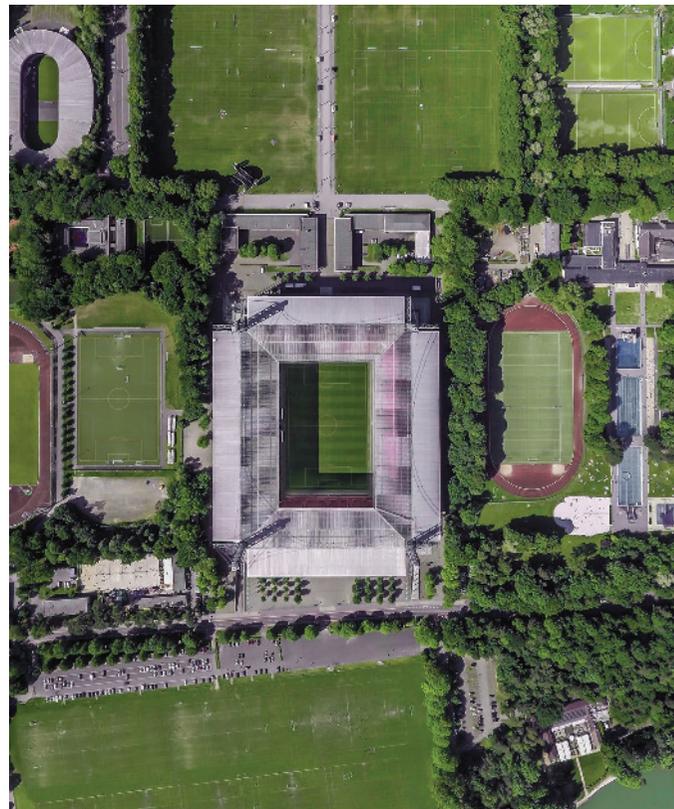




3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 10

General and up-to-date aerial photography of the Stadium



QUESTIONS 11 – 38

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



DORTMUND

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC STADIUM INFORMATION

QUESTION 01

Basic information about the Stadium

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Stadium name	SIGNAL IDUNA PARK
Address	Strobelallee 50, 44139 Dortmund
Website	http://www.bvb.de

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION	
Type of stadium	Existing stadium
Completion year	1974 (modernizations in 1995/1996, 1998, 2002/2003)

STADIUM OWNER	
Company	Borussia Dortmund GmbH & Co. KGaA
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	

STADIUM OPERATOR	
Company	Borussia Dortmund GmbH & Co. KGaA
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

MAIN USERS	
Company	Borussia Dortmund GmbH & Co. KGaA
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

STADIUM CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Calculation of the net Stadium capacity

STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY		65,849
STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY UEFA EURO 2024 SET-UP		63,000
STADIUM NET CAPACITY*		61,524
Including	VIP seats	4,156
	Skybox seats	255
	Disabled seats (wheelchair users)	Existing: 71; Planned: 137

General Remark: The above figures represent a calculation model based on the UEFA Requirements for UEFA EURO 2024 (including, for example, additional construction work, camera positions, media tribune, etc.).

- * Net capacity = total number of seats which are available for sale or complimentary use and fulfil the following requirements:
 - Spectators sitting in all seats can see the whole pitch with 900 mm high advertising boards 4 m from the touchline and 3 m from the goal line;
 - No view obstructions of any kind when sitting in the seat;
 - Net capacity must be > 90 % of gross capacity.

MATCH SCHEDULE

The spreadsheet showing the ten venues' Venue Rental Fees is based on a sample match schedule that the DFB has drawn up as requested by UEFA, i.e., featuring a total of 51 fixtures. A number of factors have been taken into account in devising it. In each of the ten venues, between four and a maximum of six matches will take place, thus responding to the need for the turf to be given sufficient rest periods.

When selecting the venues for the opening match and the knock-out stages of the tournament, stadium capacity plays a key role in enabling as many fans as possible to enjoy the live experience of a European Championship match. As a rule, it is fair to say that Germany has a very good and homogeneous infrastructure at its ten venues.

The stadium plans and the stadium net capacity have been drawn up in accordance with the maximum number of matches that can be played at each respective venue; however, the data used to calculate the costs incurred for the sample match schedule are based on the "match package" actually (and realistically) allocated to each venue. Berlin and Munich fulfil the requirements for staging the final. As regards the semifinals, Berlin, Dortmund, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart meet the criteria defined in the tournament requirements. For the opening match, Berlin, Dortmund and Munich are suitable candidates. As a rule, it can be stated for the record that all of the proposed venues meet the requirements for staging a quarterfinal match, thus guaranteeing great flexibility in designing the match schedule.



2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 03

Refurbishment work carried out in the last 10 years

COMPLETION DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
01-AUG-07	Construction of announcer platform
01-AUG-09	Implementation of club museum "Borusseum"
01-AUG-10	Installation of cashless payment system
01-AUG-10	Installation of photovoltaic system
01-AUG-11	New dressing room area for referees, anti-doping and delegate
01-AUG-12	Increase of number of skyboxes
01-AUG-12	Modernization of media tribune
01-AUG-12	Electronic master key system
01-AUG-13	Repairs to concrete in the north stand
01-AUG-14	Installation of pitch view studio
01-AUG-14	Repairs to concrete in the south stand
01-AUG-14	Installation of pitch view studio
01-AUG-14	Installation of new coaching benches
01-AUG-14	Installation of new indoor studios
01-AUG-15	Increase of number of turnstiles
01-AUG-15	Construction of new storage rooms
01-AUG-15	Modernization of emergency rooms
01-AUG-15	Exchange of seats (ongoing process)
01-AUG-15	Implementation of new hospitality area (West stand); incl. new VIP-entrance
01-AUG-15	Installation of WiFi-system
01-AUG-16	Installation of digital radio system for authorities
01-AUG-16	Construction of new storage rooms (ongoing process)
01-AUG-16	Implementation of new media centre
01-AUG-16	Repairs to concrete in the east stand
01-AUG-16	Modernization of toilet facilities (ongoing process)

QUESTION 04

Details about any planned renovations

START DATE	PLANNED FINISH DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
01-JUN-18	01-AUG-18	Modernization of toilet facilities (ongoing process)
01-JUN-18	31-AUG-18	Renovation of stadium pylons
01-JUL-18	31-DEC-18	Expansion of logistic area
01-JUN-18	30-JUN-19	New entrance (south-west)
01-JUL-18	30-JUN-19	Logistic extension (for catering)
01-JUN-19	31-AUG-19	Renovation of stadium pylons
01-JUN-19	31-AUG-19	LED-floodlights (2,000 lux)
01-JUL-19	31-DEC-19	Air conditioning of players area (in planning)

QUESTION 05

Existing and planned contracts or agreements with event organizers or other third parties operating within the Stadium or the immediate surroundings such as caterers, concessionaires, hotels, restaurants, shops

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 06

Existing or planned stadium name contracts

EXISTING/PLANNED STADIUM NAME	STARTING DATE OF CONTRACT	ENDING DATE OF CONTRACT	CONTRACTUAL PARTNER
Existing: SIGNAL IDUNA PARK	01-DEC-05	30-JUN-26	Signal Iduna (insurance)

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

QUESTION 07

Detailed calculation of the Stadium rental fee and operational expenditures that will be applied for UEFA EURO 2024

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

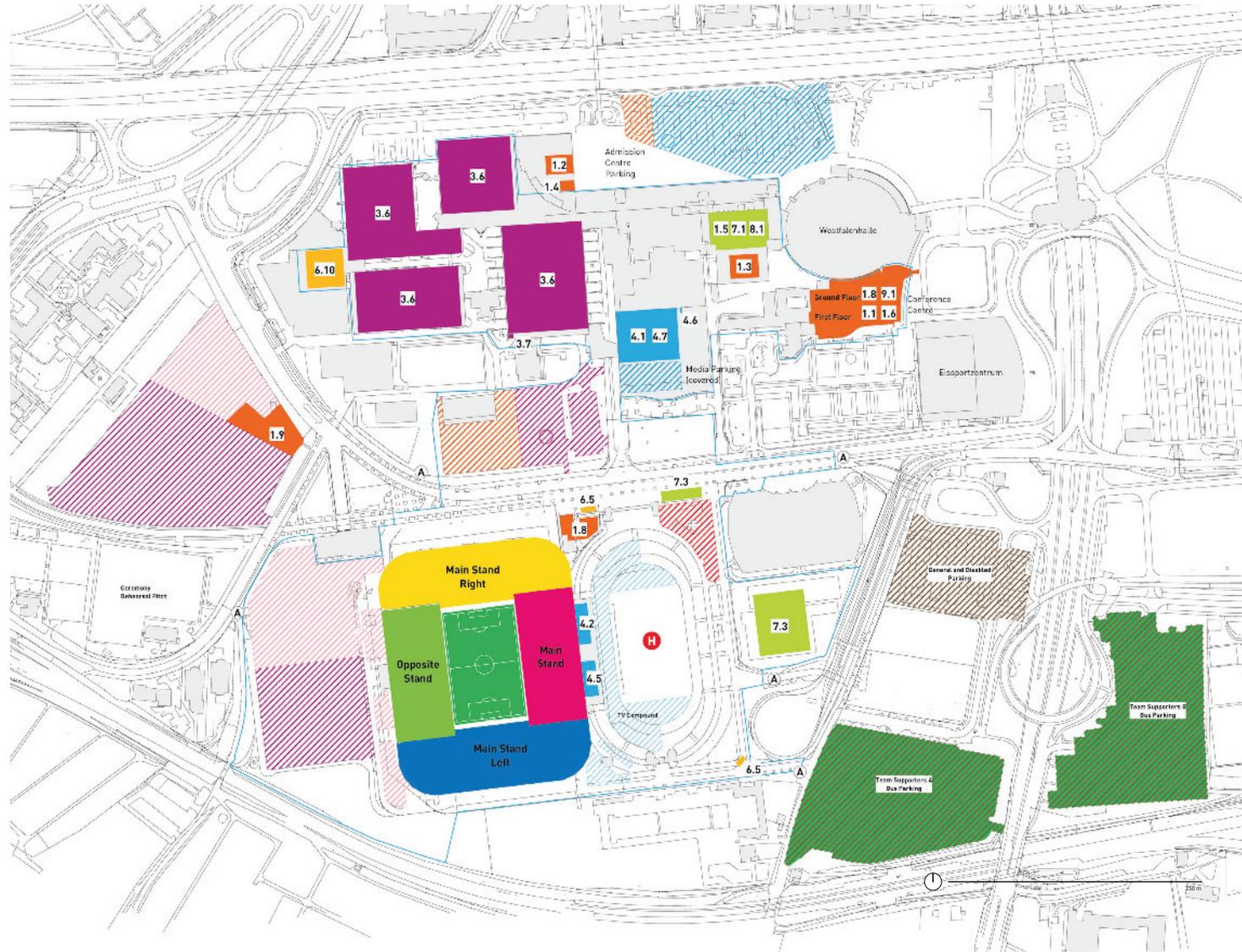
STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 09

General map of the Stadium



1 ORGANIZER	3.1 UEFA CLUB	4 MEDIA	6 SERVICES	8 PUBLIC
1.1 Office organizer	3.1 VIP hospitality	4.1 Stadium media centre	6.1 Main telecom room	8.1 Fan entertainment
1.2 Accreditation centre	3.2 Tribunes d'honneur	4.2 Mixed zone	6.2 Office ICT	8.2 Parking general and disabled public
1.3 Volunteer centre	3.3 Bodyguards waiting area	4.3 Media tribune	6.3 Storage ICT	8.3 Parking team supporters
1.4 Ticket collection point	3.4 Hostesses changing area	4.4 Photographer positions	6.4 Signage room	8.4 Parking team supporters
1.5 Ceremonies area	3.5 Storage VIP	4.5 Press conference room	6.5 Concession merchandising	
1.6 Meeting room	3.6 Parking team guests	4.6 Storage media	6.6 Concession F&B	9 SECURITY
1.7 Storage organizer	3.7 Drop-off / pick-up VIPs	4.7 Media catering	6.7 Office concessionaire	9.1 Steward centre
1.8 Bistro	3.8 Drop-off / pick-up UEFA club	4.8 Parking media	6.8 Storage concessionaire	9.2 Cooling area
1.9 Logistics compound		4.9 Drop-off / pick-up media	6.9 Storage hospitality	9.3 Stadium control room
2 TECHNICAL AREA	5 CORPORATE HOSPITALITY	5 TV AND RADIO	7 COMMERCIAL PARTNERS	P Police
2.1 Pitch	5.1 Storage UEFA club and partners	5.1 Pitch interview positions	7.1 Youth programme room	F Fire brigade
2.2 Dressing room team A	5.2 Drop-off / pick-up UEFA club	5.2 VIP interview positions	7.2 Pre-match hostess room	H Helicopter landing
2.3 Dressing room team B		5.3 Indoor TV studio	7.3 Commercial display area	G Gate
2.4 Dressing room referees		5.4 Pitch-view studio		D Dedicated driveway
2.5 Dining control station		5.5 Commentary positions		DW Dedicated walkway
2.6 Office match delegate		5.6 Commentary control room		E Dedicated entrance
2.7 Storage match operations		5.7 Camera position		FA First aid
2.8 Medical room players		5.8 Cable bridge		MR Medical relief area
		5.9 Storage TV		EX Emergency exit
				F Fence
				SP Security perimeter
				WC Toilets





← GENERAL MAP OF THE STADIUM

3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

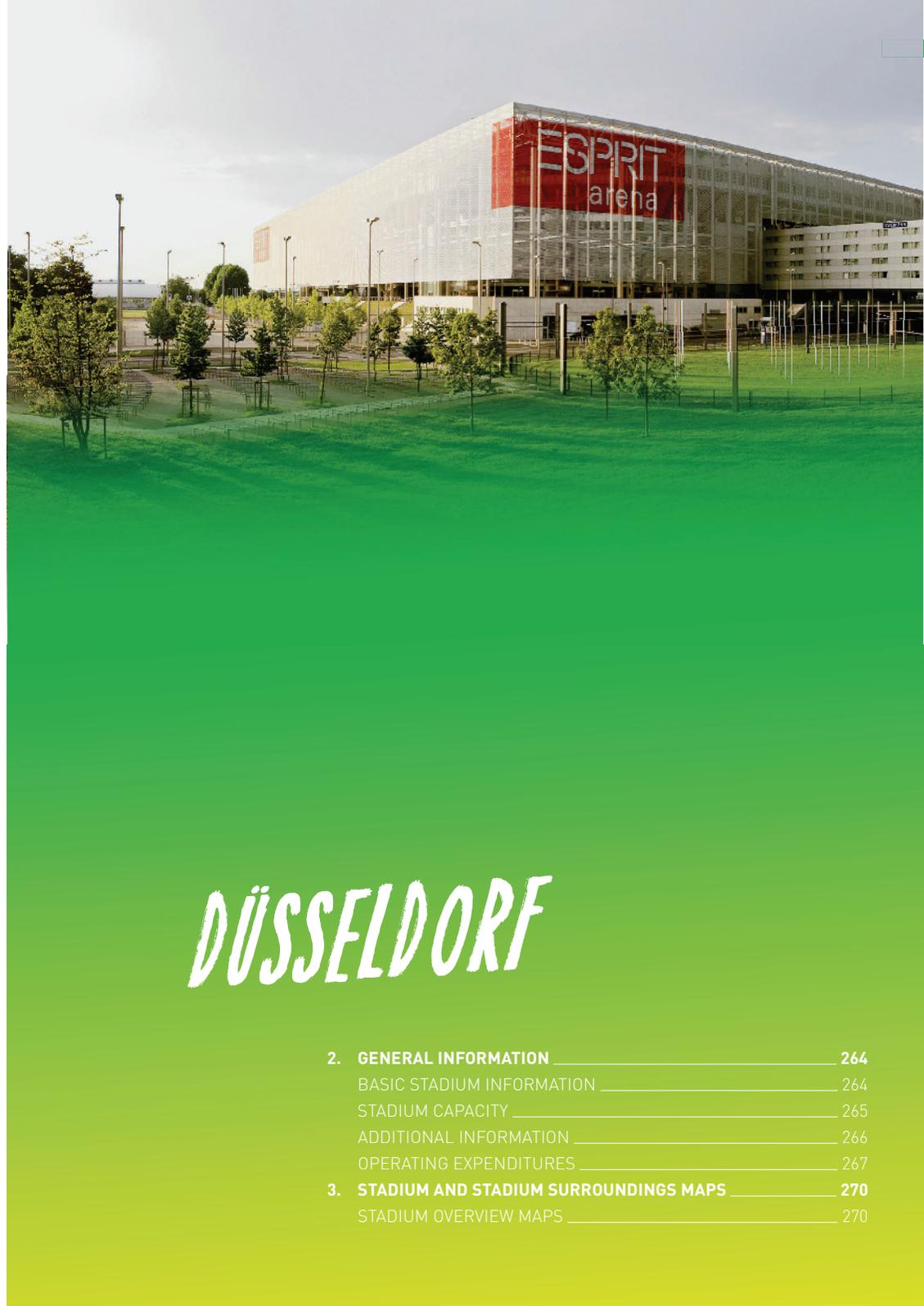
QUESTION 10

General and up-to-date aerial photography of the Stadium



QUESTIONS 11 – 38

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



DÜSSELDORF

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC STADIUM INFORMATION

QUESTION 01

Basic information about the Stadium

GENERAL INFORMATION

Stadium name	ESPRIT arena
Address	Arena-Str. 1, 40474 Düsseldorf
Website	www.espritarena.de

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Type of stadium	Existing stadium
Completion year	2005

STADIUM OWNER

Company	Multifunktionsarena Immobilien GmbH & Co KG
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	

STADIUM OPERATOR

Company	Düsseldorf Congress Sport & Event GmbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

MAIN USERS

Company	Fortuna Düsseldorf
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

STADIUM CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Calculation of the net Stadium capacity

STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY		51,031
STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY UEFA EURO 2024 SET-UP		48,661
STADIUM NET CAPACITY*		46,264
Including	VIP seats	1,894
	Skybox seats	1,093
	Disabled seats (wheelchair users)	Existing: 210; Planned: 228

General Remark: The above figures represent a calculation model based on the UEFA Requirements for UEFA EURO 2024 (including, for example, additional construction work, camera positions, media tribune, etc.).

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 - No view obstructions of any kind when sitting in the seat;
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MATCH SCHEDULE

The spreadsheet showing the ten venues' Venue Rental Fees is based on a sample match schedule that the DFB has drawn up as requested by UEFA, i.e., featuring a total of 51 fixtures. A number of factors have been taken into account in devising it. In each of the ten venues, between four and a maximum of six matches will take place, thus responding to the need for the turf to be given sufficient rest periods.

When selecting the venues for the opening match and the knock-out stages of the tournament, stadium capacity plays a key role in enabling as many fans as possible to enjoy the live experience of a European Championship match. As a rule, it is fair to say that Germany has a very good and homogeneous infrastructure at its ten venues.

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 03

Refurbishment work carried out in the last 10 years

COMPLETION DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
2010	Variable seat system home / guest fan stands
2010	Additional toilets guest stand
2011	Change of "press room 2" into additional VIP room "Sports Lounge"
2011	Set up of fan shop at entrance area
2011	Set up of fan meeting zone at entrance area
2012	Skyboxes east: kitchenette, variable walls, improved entrance
2012	Installation of combined heat and power unit
2013	Skyboxes south: variable walls
2013	Improvement of mobile telephone capacities
2013	Installation of 50 HD screens on public promenades
2014	Modification stadium safety centre – "interorga-room"
2016	Modification media zone
2016	Improvement wireless LAN capacities media zone
2016	Installation of new digital camera system
2017	Modification turnstile system (ticket-reader, server)
MAR-18	Goal-line technology (friendly match Germany-Spain, 23-MAR-18)

QUESTION 04

Details about any planned renovations

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 05

Existing and planned contracts or agreements with event organizers or other third parties operating within the Stadium or the immediate surroundings such as caterers, concessionaires, hotels, restaurants, shops

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QUESTION 06

Existing or planned stadium name contracts

EXISTING/PLANNED STADIUM NAME	STARTING DATE OF CONTRACT	ENDING DATE OF CONTRACT	CONTRACTUAL PARTNER
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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

QUESTION 07

Detailed calculation of the Stadium rental fee and operational expenditures that will be applied for UEFA EURO 2024

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3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

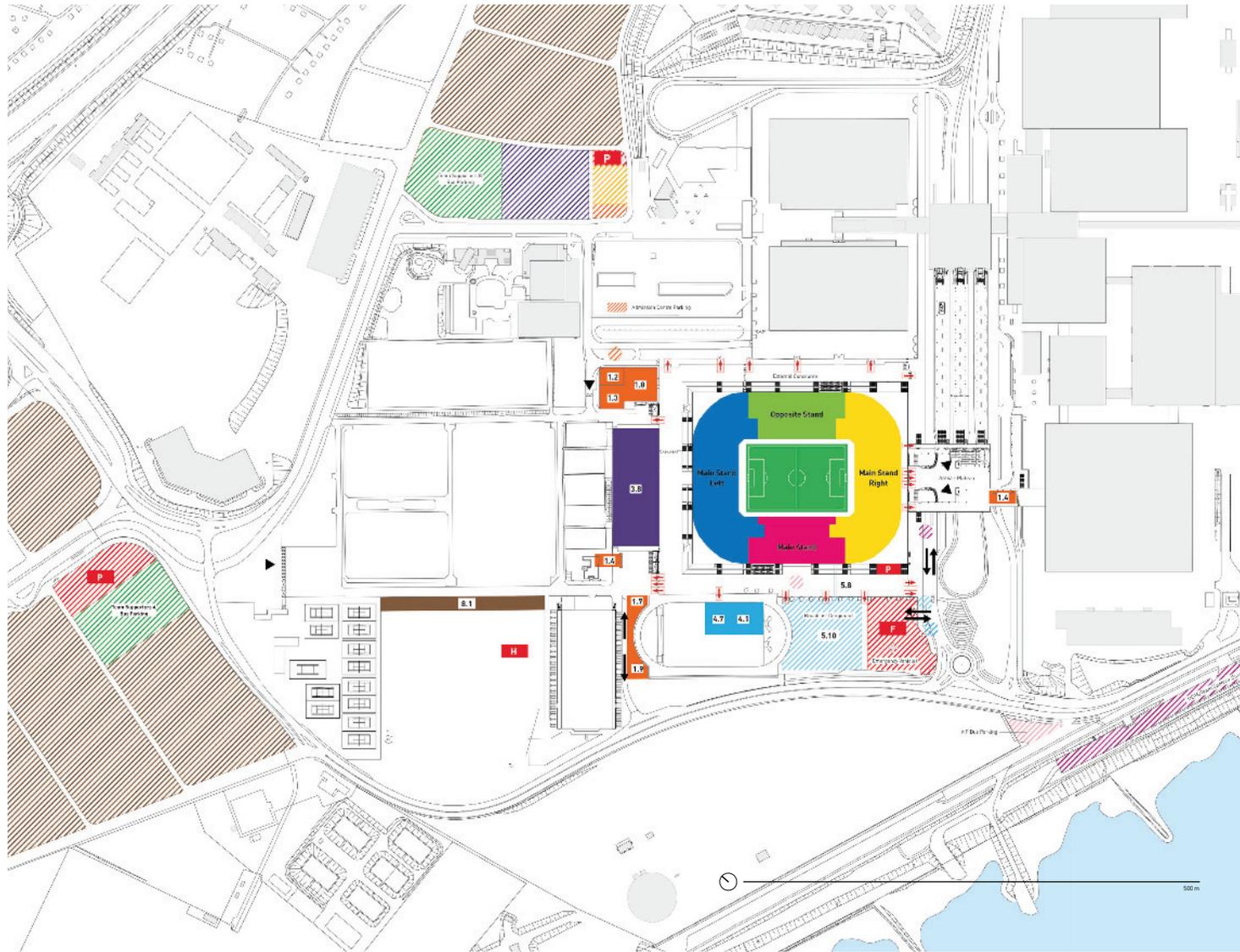
STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 09

General map of the Stadium



1 ORGANIZER	3.1 VIP	4. MEDIA	6. SERVICES	8. PUBLIC
1.1 Office organizer	3.1 VIP hospitality	4.1 Stadium media centre	6.1 Main telecom room	8.1 Fan entertainment
1.2 Accreditation centre	3.2 Tribunes d'honneur	4.2 Mixed zone	6.2 Office ICT	8.2 Parking general and disabled public
1.3 Ticket collection point	3.3 Bodyguards waiting area	4.3 Media tribune	6.3 Storage ICT	8.3 Parking team supporters
1.4 Ceremonies area	3.4 Hostesses changing room	4.4 Photographer positions	6.4 Signage room	9. SECURITY
1.5 Meeting room	3.5 Storage VIPs	4.5 Press conference room	6.5 Concession merchandising	9.1 Steward centre
1.6 Storage organizer	3.6 Parking team guests	4.6 Storage media	6.6 Concession F&B	9.2 Cooling area
1.7 Bistrot	3.7 Drop-off / pick-up VIPs	4.7 Media catering	6.7 Office concessionaire	9.3 Stadium control room
1.8 Logistics compound	3.8 UEFA club accreditation	4.8 Drop-off / pick-up media	6.8 Storage concessionaire	P Police
1.9 Parking organization	3.9 UEFA club	5. TV AND RADIO	6.9 Storage hospitality	F Fire brigade
2. TECHNICAL AREA	3.7 Storage UEFA club	5.1 Pitch interview positions	6.10 Hospitality kitchen	H Helicopter landing
2.1 Pitch	3.8 Parking UEFA club and partners	5.2 VIP interview positions	6.11 Waste management area	G Gate
2.2 Dressing room team A	3.9 Drop-off / pick-up UEFA club	5.3 Indoor TV studio	6.12 People lift	D Dedicated driveway
2.3 Dressing room team B	4. CORPORATE HOSPITALITY	5.4 Pitch-view studio	6.13 Service lift	DW Dedicated walkway
2.4 Dressing room referees	4.1 Corporate hospitality positions	5.5 Commentary room	7. COMMERCIAL PARTNERS	DE Dedicated entrance
2.5 Dining control station	4.2 Storage corporate hospitality	5.6 Commentary control room	7.1 Youth programme room	FA First aid
2.6 Office match delegate	4.3 Storage corporate hospitality	5.7 Camera position	7.2 Pre-match hostess room	MR Medical relief area
2.7 Storage match operations	4.4 Parking corporate hospitality	5.8 Cable bridge	7.3 Commercial display area	EE Emergency exit
2.8 Medical room players and match officials	4.5 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	5.9 TV compound	7.4 Drop-off / pick-up Commercial Partners	F Fence
2.9 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials		5.10 Parking TV		SP Security perimeter
		5.11 Drop-off / pick-up TV		WC Toilets





3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 10

General and up-to-date aerial photography of the Stadium



QUESTIONS 11 – 38

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



FRANKFURT

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC STADIUM INFORMATION

QUESTION 01

Basic information about the Stadium

GENERAL INFORMATION

Stadium name	Commerzbank-Arena
Address	Mörfelder Landstraße 362, 60528 Frankfurt am Main
Website	www.commerzbank-arena.de

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Type of stadium	Existing stadium
Completion year	2005

STADIUM OWNER

Company	Sportpark Stadion Frankfurt am Main Gesellschaft für Projektentwicklungen mbH (Company of the City of Frankfurt)
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	

STADIUM OPERATOR

Company	Stadion Frankfurt Management GmbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

MAIN USERS

Company	Eintracht Frankfurt Fußball AG
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

STADIUM CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Calculation of the net Stadium capacity

STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY		48,387
STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY UEFA EURO 2024 SET-UP		48,380
STADIUM NET CAPACITY*		48,057
Including	VIP seats	2,302
	Skybox seats	954
	Disabled seats (wheelchair users)	Existing: 112; Planned: 232

General Remark: The above figures represent a calculation model based on the UEFA Requirements for UEFA EURO 2024 (including, for example, additional construction work, camera positions, media tribune, etc.).

- * Net capacity = total number of seats which are available for sale or complimentary use and fulfil the following requirements:
 - Spectators sitting in all seats can see the whole pitch with 900 mm high advertising boards 4 m from the touchline and 3 m from the goal line;
 - No view obstructions of any kind when sitting in the seat;
 - Net capacity must be > 90 % of gross capacity.

MATCH SCHEDULE

The spreadsheet showing the ten venues' Venue Rental Fees is based on a sample match schedule that the DFB has drawn up as requested by UEFA, i.e., featuring a total of 51 fixtures. A number of factors have been taken into account in devising it. In each of the ten venues, between four and a maximum of six matches will take place, thus responding to the need for the turf to be given sufficient rest periods.

When selecting the venues for the opening match and the knock-out stages of the tournament, stadium capacity plays a key role in enabling as many fans as possible to enjoy the live experience of a European Championship match. As a rule, it is fair to say that Germany has a very good and homogeneous infrastructure at its ten venues.

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 03

Refurbishment work carried out in the last 10 years

COMPLETION DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
01-FEB-06	Installation: shelter against weather (glass panels)
01-FEB-06	Installation: glass balustrade VIP-/ hospitality seats
05-JAN-07	Areas for merchandising store and museum for the home team created
05-JAN-07	Stadium chapel opened
18-SEP-07	Purchase of pitch lighting system
06-APR-11	Adjustment / change of CCTV-positions
19-APR-11	WiFi access at pitch and press stand / partially VIP / hospitality areas
26-APR-11	Construct / extend sanitary facilities
02-MAY-11	Expansion power connections (stadium surroundings / training pitches)
18-MAY-11	Expansion power connections (infield/stadium bowl)
10-JUN-11	Security container at car entrance / access control (Gate 3 / main gate)
10-JUN-11	Security container at car entrance / access control (underground parking / VIP-/hospitality parking)
20-JUN-11	Artificial turf around the pitch replaced
09-AUG-13	Club Box EF (skybox for 26 persons)
15-AUG-13	Installation of additional street lanterns and lighting in the area of alternative routing for fans and at control points
15-AUG-13	Improvement alternative fan routing / additional access via Gate 6
07-NOV-13	Installation of standing tables next to the public catering facilities
07-MAY-14	Installation logistics compound / storage area stadium caterer
14-JUL-14	Installation advertisement light boxes in underground parking
20-AUG-14	Glass container in front of main stand for advertising (e.g., car partner)
10-OCT-14	Folding frame system for fixed advertising bands replaced by maintenance-free system that cannot be "manipulated" by spectators
11-NOV-14	Expansion Eventraum (skybox for 40 persons)
15-JUN-15	Additional CCTV position on parking area P9
01-JUL-15	Installation LED-advertisement board opposite stand (120 m)
03-AUG-15	Additional toilet container for Broadcast on TV compound
05-AUG-15	Goal-line technology (Hawk-Eye) available
12-AUG-15	Installation Panomera System by Dallmeier
12-AUG-15	LTE supply in the stadium bowl / catwalk
20-AUG-15	Replacement ball catch net behind the goals
01-SEP-15	Additional public catering facilities (tents, Food Truck positions, etc.)
16-OCT-15	Installation TVs (full HD resolution / 40") at the public catering facilities (kiosks)
15-DEC-15	Various measures in the field of domestic engineering (renewal heating, heat recovery, BMS, etc.)
22-JAN-16	Bembel Club (skybox for 52 persons)
06-JUN-16	Modernization electronic ticket / access control system (system by simply-X)
06-JUN-16	Increasing the number of turnstiles and entry gates
03-MAR-16	Retrofit domestic cable network for digital TV signals
18-MAY-16	Installation barrier system at underground parking car entrance
07-DEC-16	Digitization CCTV
01-FEB-17	Installation TVs in VIP-/ hospitality area (full HD resolution / in skyboxes: 60" / in hospitality area: 40")
03-FEB-17	Modernization of stadium police station and stadium control room
15-FEB-17	Upgrading of the PA system
31-DEC-17	Extension of the CCTV system
28-FEB-18	Safety improvements on the lifts

QUESTION 04

Details about any planned renovations

START DATE	PLANNED FINISH DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
01-JAN-18	31-DEC-18	Modification lighting in the VIP / hospitality area incl. WiFi preliminary work in the main stand
01-JAN-18	31-DEC-18	Extension air conditioning in the skyboxes areas
01-JAN-18	31-DEC-18	Acquisition surface road blocker
01-JAN-18	31-DEC-18	Expansion power connections (outside stadium bowl / training pitches)
01-JAN-18	31-DEC-18	Renovation water pipes at main stand right (offices und dressing rooms)
01-JAN-18	31-DEC-18	Installation BOS digital radio – for public safety authorities and organizations
Tbc.	31-DEC-19	Extension LTE supply outside the building (Deutsche Telekom)
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Exchange LED video cube (giant video screen) in to HD-technology
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Re-engineering of the floodlights (LED-technology)
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Acquisition mobile turnstiles, site fences and barriers
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Extension emergency power supply
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Modification ventilation system in different areas
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Installation pitch heating system (training pitch)
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Upgrade water supply system (outside stadium bowl)
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Increment turnstiles at public entrance E4 and E5
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Renovation ticket collection points / ticket boxes
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Remodelling hospitality wall design
2019 et seqq.	Tbc.	Increment public sanitary facilities

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 05

Existing and planned contracts or agreements with event organizers or other third parties operating within the Stadium or the immediate surroundings such as caterers, concessionaires, hotels, restaurants, shops

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 06

Existing or planned stadium name contracts

EXISTING/PLANNED STADIUM NAME	STARTING DATE OF CONTRACT	ENDING DATE OF CONTRACT	CONTRACTUAL PARTNER
Commerzbank-Arena	01-MAY-05	30-JUN-20	Commerzbank AG

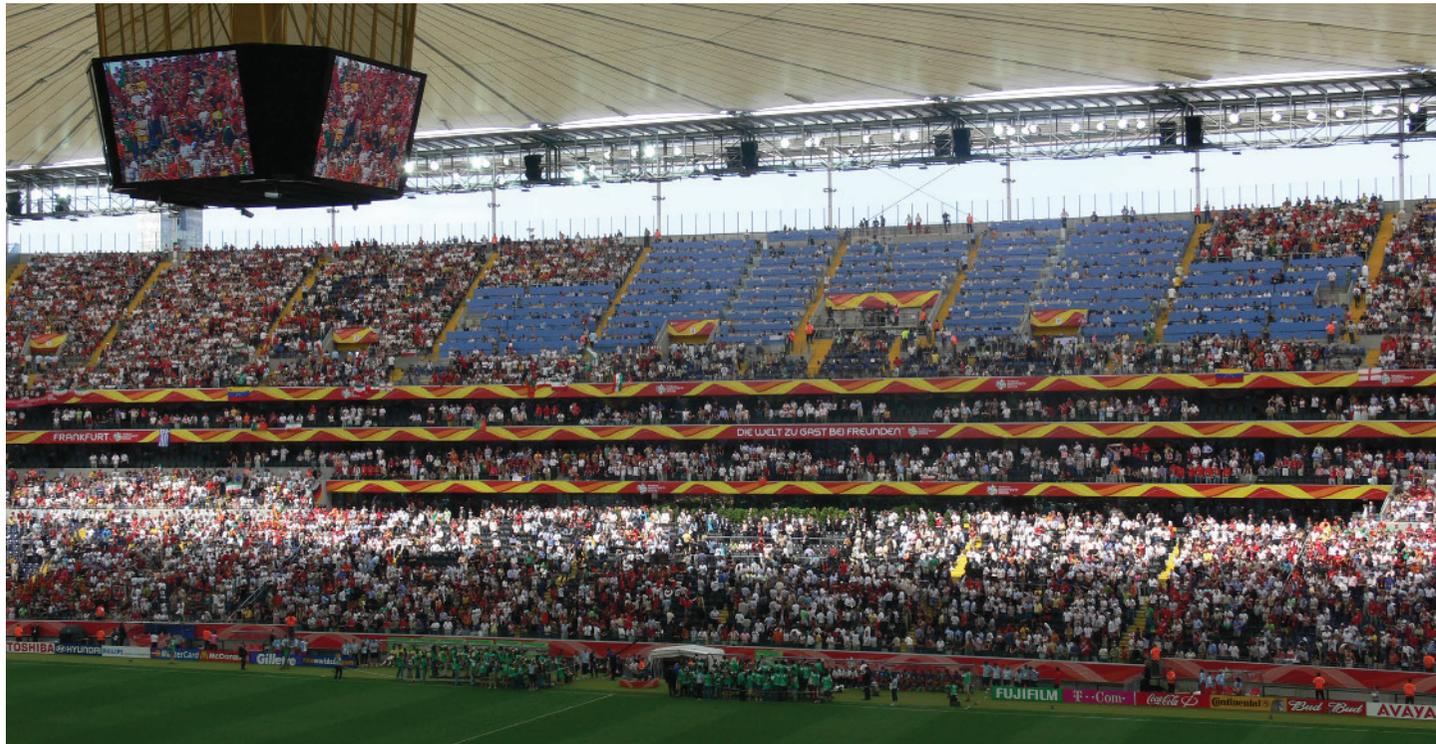
2. GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

QUESTION 07

Detailed calculation of the Stadium rental fee and operational expenditures that will be applied for UEFA EURO 2024

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

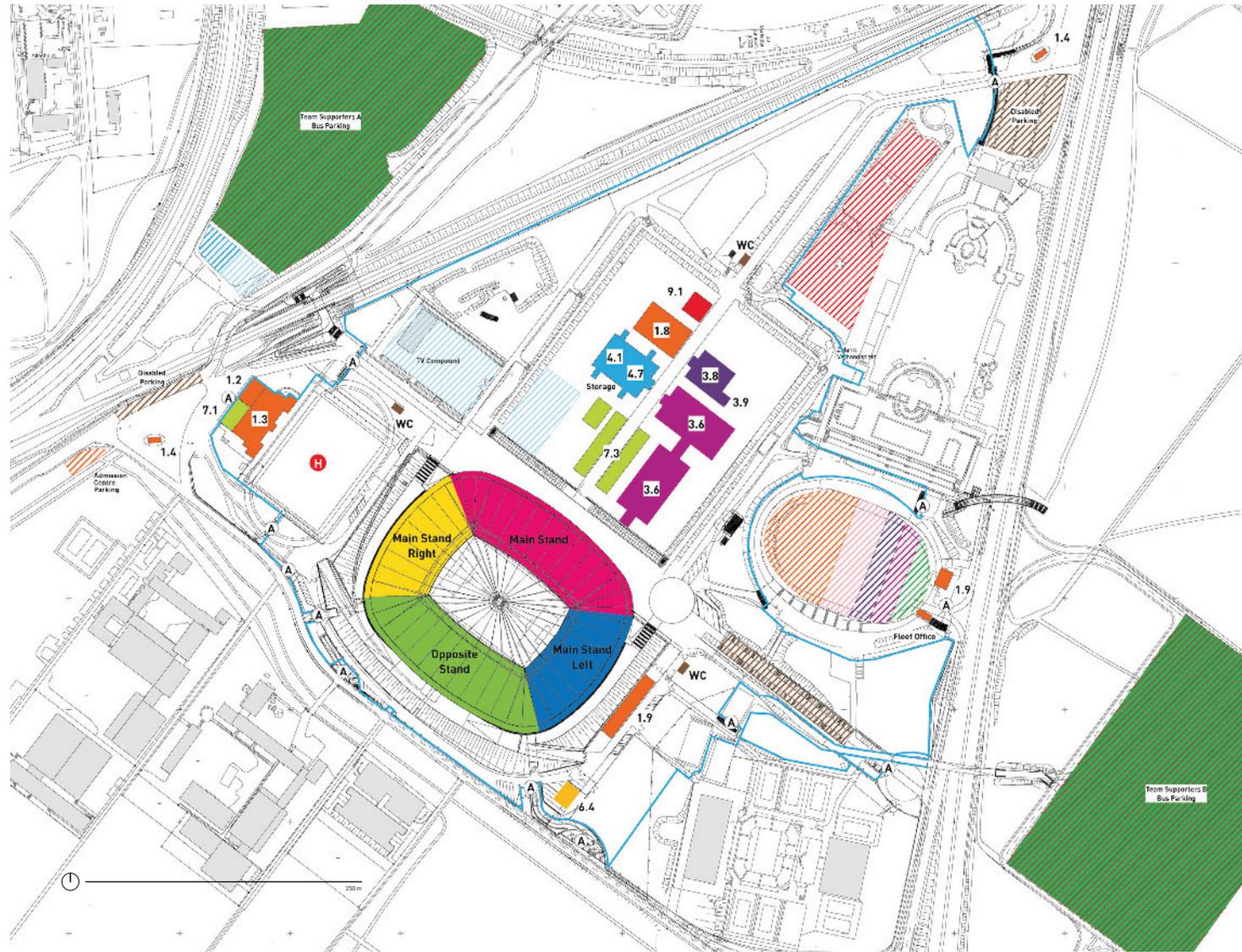
STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 09

General map of the Stadium



1 ORGANIZER	3.1 VIP	4.1 MEDIA	5.1 SERVICES	6.1 PUBLIC
1.1 Office organizer	3.1 VIP hospitality	4.1 Stadium media centre	5.1 Main telecom room	6.1 Fan entertainment
1.2 Accreditation centre	3.2 Tribunes d'honneur	4.2 Mixed zone	5.2 Office ICT	6.2 Parking general and disabled public
1.3 Volunteer centre	3.3 Bodyguards waiting area	4.3 Media tribune	5.3 Signage room	6.3 Parking team supporters
1.4 Ticket collection point	3.4 Hostesses changing room	4.4 Photographer positions	5.4 Concession merchandising	6.4 Security perimeter
1.5 Ceremonies area	3.5 Storage VIP	4.5 Press conference room	5.5 Concession F&B	6.5 Toilets
1.6 Meeting room	3.6 Parking team guests	4.6 Storage media	5.6 Office concessionaire	
1.7 Storage organizer	3.7 Drop-off / pick-up VIPs	4.7 Media catering	5.7 Storage concessionaire	
1.8 Bistro	3.8 Drop-off / pick-up UEFA club	4.8 Parking media	5.8 Storage hospitality	
1.9 Logistics compound	3.9 UEFA club accreditation	4.9 Drop-off / pick-up media	5.9 Hospitality kitchen	
2 TECHNICAL AREA	3.4 UEFA club	5 TV AND RADIO	6.10 Waste management area	
2.1 Pitch	3.7 Storage UEFA club	5.1 Pitch interview positions	6.11 People lift	
2.2 Dressing room team A	3.8 Parking UEFA club and partners	5.2 VIP interview positions	6.12 Service lift	
2.3 Dressing room team B	3.9 Drop-off / pick-up UEFA club	5.3 Indoor TV studio	6.13 Parking services	
2.4 Dressing room referees	3.4 UEFA club	5.4 Pitch view studio	7 COMMERCIAL PARTNERS	
2.5 Dining control station	3.7 Storage UEFA club	5.5 Commentary positions	7.1 Youth programme room	
2.6 Office match delegate	3.8 Parking UEFA club and partners	5.6 Commentary control room	7.2 Pre-match hostess room	
2.7 Storage match operations	3.9 Storage corporate hospitality	5.7 Camera position	7.3 Commercial display area	
2.8 Medical room players	3.8 Corporate hospitality	5.8 Cable bridge	7.4 Drop-off / pick-up Commercial Partners	
2.9 Medical room and match officials	3.9 Storage corporate hospitality	5.9 Storage TV		
2.10 Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	3.9 Storage corporate hospitality	5.10 Parking TV		
		5.11 Drop-off / pick-up TV		





3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 10

General and up-to-date aerial photography of the Stadium



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This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



GELSENKIRCHEN

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC STADIUM INFORMATION

QUESTION 01

Basic information about the Stadium

GENERAL INFORMATION

Stadium name	VELTINS-Arena
Address	Ernst-Kuzorra-Weg 1, 45891 Gelsenkirchen
Website	www.veltins-arena.de

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Type of stadium	Existing stadium
Completion year	2001

STADIUM OWNER

Company	FC Schalke 04 – Stadion-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Immobilienverwaltungs-KG
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	

STADIUM OPERATOR

Company	FC Schalke 04 – Arena Management GmbH / FC Schalke 04 e.V.
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

MAIN USERS

Company	FC Schalke 04 e.V.
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	



2. GENERAL INFORMATION

STADIUM CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Calculation of the net Stadium capacity

STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY	54,740	
STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY UEFA EURO 2024 SET-UP	51,483	
STADIUM NET CAPACITY*	49,471	
Including		
	VIP seats	2,172
	Skybox seats	984
	Disabled seats (wheelchair users)	Existing: 98; Planned: 236

General Remark: The above figures represent a calculation model based on the UEFA Requirements for UEFA EURO 2024 (including, for example, additional construction work, camera positions, media tribune, etc.).

- * Net capacity = total number of seats which are available for sale or complimentary use and fulfil the following requirements:
 - Spectators sitting in all seats can see the whole pitch with 900 mm high advertising boards 4 m from the touchline and 3 m from the goal line;
 - No view obstructions of any kind when sitting in the seat;
 - Net capacity must be > 90 % of gross capacity.

MATCH SCHEDULE

The spreadsheet showing the ten venues' Venue Rental Fees is based on a sample match schedule that the DFB has drawn up as requested by UEFA, i.e., featuring a total of 51 fixtures. A number of factors have been taken into account in devising it. In each of the ten venues, between four and a maximum of six matches will take place, thus responding to the need for the turf to be given sufficient rest periods.

When selecting the venues for the opening match and the knock-out stages of the tournament, stadium capacity plays a key role in enabling as many fans as possible to enjoy the live experience of a European Championship match. As a rule, it is fair to say that Germany has a very good and homogeneous infrastructure at its ten venues.

The stadium plans and the stadium net capacity have been drawn up in accordance with the maximum number of matches that can be played at each respective venue; however, the data used to calculate the costs incurred for the sample match schedule are based on the "match package" actually (and realistically) allocated to each venue. Berlin and Munich fulfil the requirements for staging the final. As regards the semifinals, Berlin, Dortmund, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart meet the criteria defined in the tournament requirements. For the opening match, Berlin, Dortmund and Munich are suitable candidates. As a rule, it can be stated for the record that all of the proposed venues meet the requirements for staging a quarterfinal match, thus guaranteeing great flexibility in designing the match schedule.



2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 03

Refurbishment work carried out in the last 10 years

COMPLETION DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
2007	Extension/expansion of the hospitality areas "Glückauf Club" and "Tibulsky"
2008	Extension to the Arena's catering and hospitality area
2012	Expansion/renovation of the home team dressing room and player tunnel
2013	Make-over of the hospitality area "Kasino"
2013	Replacement of roof membranes
2014	New build for a beverage logistics space in the outdoor area
2014	Replacement of all TV equipment in the public areas
2014	Increased capacity after replacement of business seats in the hospitality areas
2015	Complete renovation of the "Laola" area
2016	Replacement of the giant video cube
2016	Modernization of the building control system
2017	Replacement of the ball netting
2017	Replacement of all sanitary dispensers in the toilet areas
2017	Replacement/upgrade of the public address system
2017	New carpark for 566 cars
2017	New intensive training centre for the professional squad
2017	Replacement/upgrade of the public address system
2017	Expansion of the video surveillance system in the interior of the stadium
2017	Renovation of the stairwell roofing
2017	Modernization of the seven lifts
APR-18	Addition of two new training pitches

QUESTION 04

Details about any planned renovations

START DATE	PLANNED FINISH DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
2017	2018	Creation of a VIP entrance
2018	2018	New LED floodlighting system
2018	2018	LED pitch lighting system (to be rented)
2017	2018	Construction phase 1: Extension of the training ground, four new pitches, first part of the carpark and the renovation of the old stand in Parkstadion
2019	2021	Construction phase 2: Extension of the training ground, new business office building, final completion of the entire carpark building

QUESTION 05

Existing and planned contracts or agreements with event organizers or other third parties operating within the Stadium or the immediate surroundings such as caterers, concessionaires, hotels, restaurants, shops

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 06

Existing or planned stadium name contracts

EXISTING/PLANNED STADIUM NAME	STARTING DATE OF CONTRACT	ENDING DATE OF CONTRACT	CONTRACTUAL PARTNER
VELTINS-Arena	01-07-05	30-06-27	VELTINS

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

QUESTION 07

Detailed calculation of the Stadium rental fee and operational expenditures that will be applied for UEFA EURO 2024

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

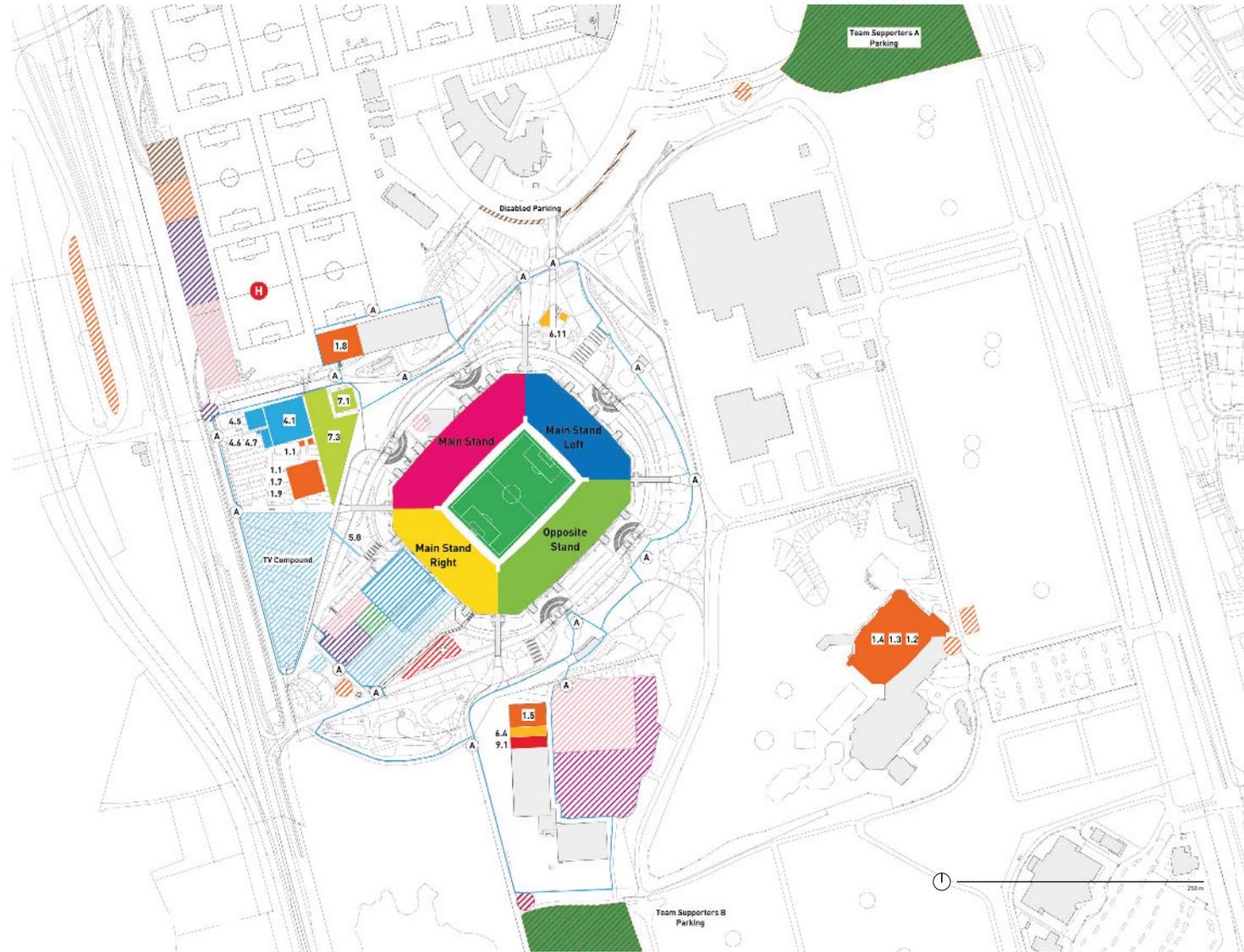
STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 09

General map of the Stadium



1 ORGANIZER	3 VIP	4 MEDIA	6 SERVICES	8 PUBLIC
1.1 Office organizer	3.1 VIP hospitality	4.1 Stadium media centre	6.1 Main telecom room	8.1 Fan entertainment
1.2 Accreditation centre	3.2 Tribunes d'honneur	4.2 Mixed zone	6.2 Office ICT	8.2 Parking general and disabled public
1.3 Volunteer centre	3.3 Bodyguards waiting area	4.3 Media tribune	6.3 Storage ICT	8.3 Parking team supporters
1.4 Ticket collection point	3.4 Hostesses changing room	4.4 Photographer positions	6.4 Signage room	
1.5 Ceremonies area	3.5 Storage VIP	4.5 Press conference room	6.5 Concession merchandising	9 SECURITY
1.6 Meeting room	3.6 Parking VIPs	4.6 Storage media	6.6 Concession F&B	9.1 Steward centre
1.7 Storage organizer	3.7 Parking team guests	4.7 Media catering	6.7 Office concessionaire	9.2 Cooling area
1.8 Bistro	3.8 Drop-off / pick-up VIPs	4.8 Parking media	6.8 Storage concessionaire	9.3 Stadium control room
1.9 Logistics compound		4.9 Drop-off / pick-up media	6.9 Storage hospitality	P Police
	4 UEFA CLUB		6.10 Hospitality kitchen	F Fire brigade
	3.4 UEFA club	5 TV AND RADIO	6.11 Waste management area	H Helicopter landing
	3.7 Storage UEFA club	5.1 Pitch interview positions	6.12 People lift	G Gate
2 TECHNICAL AREA	3.8 Parking UEFA club and partners	5.2 VIP interview positions	6.13 Service lift	D Dedicated driveway
2.1 Pitch	3.9 Drop-off / pick-up UEFA club	5.3 Indoor TV studio		D Dedicated railway
2.2 Dressing room team A		5.4 Pitch-view studio	7 COMMERCIAL PARTNERS	E Dedicated entrance
2.3 Dressing room team B	5 CORPORATE HOSPITALITY	5.5 Commentary positions	7.1 Youth programme room	FA First aid
2.4 Dressing room referees	3.8 Corporate hospitality	5.6 Commentary control room	7.2 Pre-match hostess room	MR Medical relief area
2.5 Dining control station	3.9 Storage corporate hospitality	5.7 Camera position	7.3 Commercial display area	EX Emergency exit
2.6 Office match delegate	3.7 Storage corporate hospitality	5.8 Cable bridge		F Fence
2.7 Storage match operations		5.9 Storage TV		SP Security perimeter
2.8 Medical room players		5.10 TV compound		WC Toilets
		5.11 Parking TV		
		5.12 Drop-off / pick-up TV		





← GENERAL MAP OF THE STADIUM

3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 10

General and up-to-date aerial photography of the Stadium



QUESTIONS 11 – 38

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



HAMBURG

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC STADIUM INFORMATION

QUESTION 01

Basic information about the Stadium

GENERAL INFORMATION

Stadium name	Volksparkstadion
Address	Sylvesterallee 7, 22525 Hamburg
Website	www.hsv.de/volksparkstadion/uebersicht/

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Type of stadium	Existing stadium
Completion year	2000

STADIUM OWNER

Company	HSV Fußball AG
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	

STADIUM OPERATOR

Company	HSV Fußball AG
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

MAIN USERS

Company	HSV Fußball AG
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

STADIUM CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Calculation of the net Stadium capacity

STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY		52,245
STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY UEFA EURO 2024 SET-UP		50,215
STADIUM NET CAPACITY*		50,215
Including	VIP seats	3,695
	Skybox seats	680
	Disabled seats (wheelchair users)	Existing: 95; Planned: 230

General Remark: The above figures represent a calculation model based on the UEFA Requirements for UEFA EURO 2024 (including, for example, additional construction work, camera positions, media tribune, etc.).

- * Net capacity = total number of seats which are available for sale or complimentary use and fulfil the following requirements:
 - Spectators sitting in all seats can see the whole pitch with 900 mm high advertising boards 4 m from the touchline and 3 m from the goal line;
 - No view obstructions of any kind when sitting in the seat;
 - Net capacity must be > 90 % of gross capacity.

MATCH SCHEDULE

The spreadsheet showing the ten venues' Venue Rental Fees is based on a sample match schedule that the DFB has drawn up as requested by UEFA, i.e., featuring a total of 51 fixtures. A number of factors have been taken into account in devising it. In each of the ten venues, between four and a maximum of six matches will take place, thus responding to the need for the turf to be given sufficient rest periods.

When selecting the venues for the opening match and the knock-out stages of the tournament, stadium capacity plays a key role in enabling as many fans as possible to enjoy the live experience of a European Championship match. As a rule, it is fair to say that Germany has a very good and homogeneous infrastructure at its ten venues.

The stadium plans and the stadium net capacity have been drawn up in accordance with the maximum number of matches that can be played at each respective venue; however, the data used to calculate the costs incurred for the sample match schedule are based on the "match package" actually (and realistically) allocated to each venue. Berlin and Munich fulfil the requirements for staging the final. As regards the semifinals, Berlin, Dortmund, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart meet the criteria defined in the tournament requirements. For the opening match, Berlin, Dortmund and Munich are suitable candidates. As a rule, it can be stated for the record that all of the proposed venues meet the requirements for staging a quarterfinal match, thus guaranteeing great flexibility in designing the match schedule.



2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 03

Refurbishment work carried out in the last 10 years

COMPLETION DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
2007	Installation: two additional skyboxes
2009	Enlargement of capacity in several skyboxes
2009	Enlargement of training facilities, including expansion to three pitches
2010	Enlargement of VIP Area West
2010	Installation of 2 new video walls
2011	Renovation VIP Area East
2012	Modification former press area to office area
2013	Renovation VIP Area West
2013	Installation of public WLAN infrastructure for 15,000 spectators
2015	Modernization and reorganization of training centre including team dressing rooms, sanitary and medical infrastructure
2016	Upgrade VIP Area West to event / conference centre
2017	Finalization Campus (young talents centre inside the stadium perimeter)
2017	Renovation of the alarm system
2017	Upgrade of public WLAN infrastructure
2017	Renovation of infield including drainage system and power supply
2017	Enlargement of training facilities to six heated pitches, of which four are with natural grass and two with artificial turf
2017	Renovation of the flood lighting

QUESTION 04

Details about any planned renovations

START DATE	PLANNED FINISH DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
2018	2019	Building with dressing rooms and functional areas for youth team matches and the green-keeping department
2019	2019	Renovation PA system
2019	2019	Digital signage / IPTV
2019	2019	Integration of additional sanitary facilities
2019	2019	Renewal of data centres
2019	2019	Installation of additional 10 turnstiles at the west and south entrances
2020	2020	Installation of LED flood lights
2020	2020	Installation of permanent LED advertising boards
2021	2021	Replacement of roof membranes
2022	2022	Additional office space (approx. 2,400m ²) in the south stand, Level 3 (NB: a possible integration of the additional office spaces will be discussed when the project reaches a more reliable planning stage)
p. a.	-	Ongoing modernization, e.g., of the VIP zones, hospitality areas, training and team facilities, office areas as well as IT and technical infrastructure

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 05

Existing and planned contracts or agreements with event organizers or other third parties operating within the Stadium or the immediate surroundings such as caterers, concessionaires, hotels, restaurants, shops

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 06

Existing or planned stadium name contracts

EXISTING/PLANNED STADIUM NAME	STARTING DATE OF CONTRACT	ENDING DATE OF CONTRACT	CONTRACTUAL PARTNER
Volksparkstadion	01-JUL-15	30-JUN-19	Klaus-Michael Kühne

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

QUESTION 07

Detailed calculation of the Stadium rental fee and operational expenditures that will be applied for UEFA EURO 2024

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

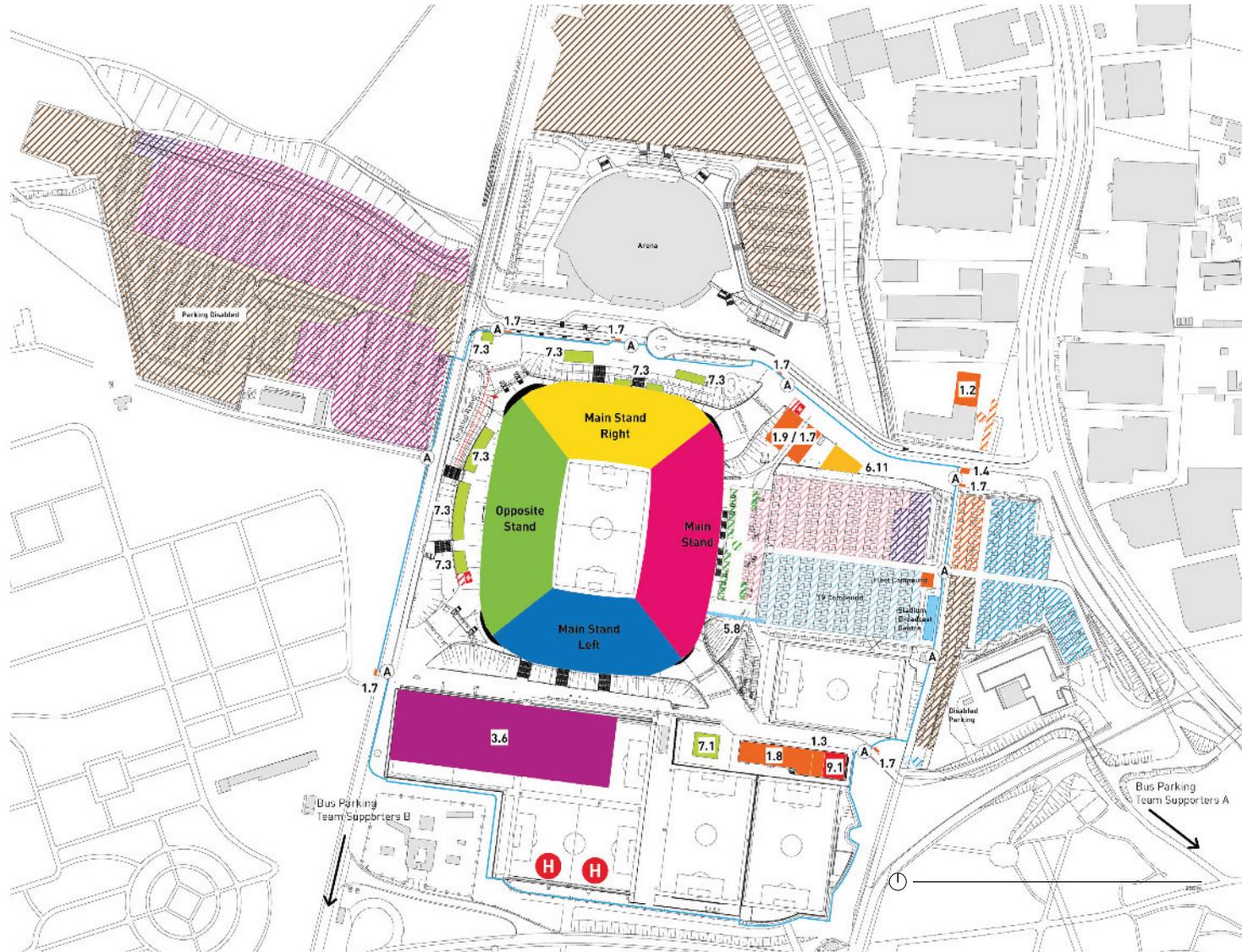
STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 09

General map of the Stadium



1 ORGANIZER	3 VIP	4 MEDIA	6 SERVICES	8 PUBLIC
1.1 Office organizer	3.1 VIP hospitality	4.1 Stadium media centre	6.1 Main telecom room	8.1 Fan entertainment
1.2 Accreditation centre	3.2 Tribunes d'honneur	4.2 Mixed zone	6.2 Office ICT	8.2 Parking general and disabled public
1.3 Volunteer centre	3.3 Bodyguards waiting area	4.3 Media tribune	6.3 Storage ICT	8.3 Parking team supporters
1.4 Ticket collection point	3.4 Hostesses changing room	4.4 Photographer positions	6.4 Signage room	
1.5 Ceremonies area	3.5 Storage VIP	4.5 Press conference room	6.5 Concession merchandising	9 SECURITY
1.6 Meeting room	3.6 Parking team guests	4.6 Storage media	6.6 Concession F&B	9.1 Steward centre
1.7 Storage organizer	3.7 Drop-off / pick-up VIPs	4.7 Media catering	6.7 Office concessionaire	9.2 Cooling area
1.8 Bistro	3.8 Drop-off / pick-up VVIPs	4.8 Storage hospitality	6.8 Storage concessionaire	9.3 Stadium control room
1.9 Logistics compound		4.9 Hospitality kitchen	6.9 Storage hospitality	P Police
Parking organization	5 UEFA CLUB	4.10 Waste management area	6.10 Hospitality kitchen	F Fire brigade
Drop-off / pick-up accreditation	5.1 Storage UEFA club		6.11 Waste management area	H Helicopter landing
	5.2 Parking UEFA club	7 TV AND RADIO	6.12 People lift	G Gate
	5.3 Pitch	7.1 Pitch interview positions	6.13 Service lift	D Dedicated driveway
	5.4 Dressing room team A	7.2 VIP interview positions	Parking services	D Dedicated railway
	5.5 Dressing room team B	7.3 Indoor TV studio	7 COMMERCIAL PARTNERS	D Dedicated entrance
	5.6 Dressing room referees	7.4 Pitch view studio	7.1 Youth programme room	F First aid
	5.7 Dining control station	7.5 Commentary positions	7.2 Pre-match hostess room	M Medical relief area
	5.8 Office match delegate	7.6 Commentary control room	7.3 Commercial display area	E Emergency exit
	5.9 Storage match operations	7.7 Camera position	Drop-off / pick-up Commercial Partners	F Fence
	5.10 Medical room players and match officials	7.8 Cable bridge		S Security perimeter
	Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	7.9 Storage TV		WC Toilets
		7.10 Parking TV		
		Drop-off / pick-up TV		





← GENERAL MAP OF THE STADIUM

3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 10

General and up-to-date aerial photography of the Stadium



QUESTIONS 11 – 38

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC STADIUM INFORMATION

QUESTION 01

Basic information about the Stadium

GENERAL INFORMATION

Stadium name	Red Bull Arena
Address	Am Sportforum 3, 04105 Leipzig, Germany
Website	www.dierotenbullen.com/verein.html

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Type of stadium	Existing stadium
Completion year	2021

STADIUM OWNER

Company	Red Bull Arena Besitzgesellschaft mbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	

STADIUM OPERATOR

Company	RasenBallsport Leipzig GmbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

MAIN USERS

Company	RasenBallsport Leipzig GmbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

STADIUM CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Calculation of the net Stadium capacity

STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY		49,539
STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY UEFA EURO 2024 SET-UP		48,028
STADIUM NET CAPACITY*		46,635
Including	VIP seats	2,555
	Skybox seats	480
	Disabled seats (wheelchair users)	Existing: 150; Planned: 220

General Remark: The above figures represent a calculation model based on the UEFA Requirements for UEFA EURO 2024 (including, for example, additional construction work, camera positions, media tribune, etc.).

- * Net capacity = total number of seats which are available for sale or complimentary use and fulfil the following requirements:
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 - No view obstructions of any kind when sitting in the seat;
 - Net capacity must be > 90 % of gross capacity.

MATCH SCHEDULE

The spreadsheet showing the ten venues' Venue Rental Fees is based on a sample match schedule that the DFB has drawn up as requested by UEFA, i.e., featuring a total of 51 fixtures. A number of factors have been taken into account in devising it. In each of the ten venues, between four and a maximum of six matches will take place, thus responding to the need for the turf to be given sufficient rest periods.

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 03

Refurbishment work carried out in the last 10 years

COMPLETION DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
30-JUN-14	Catering area modernized, Hospitality, Level 5 & 6
30-JUN-14	Modernization Hospitality, Level 6
30-JUN-15	Modernization Hospitality, Level 6
30-JUN-15	New video-screens installed
30-JUN-15	New build: Hospitality, "Musiksaal"
30-JUN-15	New build: guest entrance + outer perimeter north
31-JUL-15	Rebuilding dressing rooms for the home team, referee
01-AUG-15	New build: Hospitality, Levels 8 & 9
01-SEP-15	New build: Press conference room
30-JUN-16	Modernization of the Mixed Zone
30-JUN-16	New build: Hospitality, Family & Friends Room
30-JUN-16	Conversion / expansion Hospitality seats
31-JUL-17	New installation of permanent cabling broadcaster
31-JUL-17	Expansion of the TV compound and the electrical power supply system
31-JUL-17	New build: Hospitality, Level 7 (temp.)

QUESTION 04

Details about any planned renovations

START DATE	PLANNED FINISH DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
MAY-18	APR-19	Architectural improvements to entrance areas, commercial display
MAY-18	MAY-19	Loading area, storage area
MAY-18	JUL-19	Outer perimeter south
JUN-18	DEC-18	New build / replacement of the security control room and pitch view studios
MAY-19	AUG-19	New Skybox Area, Level 6
JUN-19	JUL-20	Upgrade to infrastructure (toilets, kiosks, merchandising areas)
JUN-19	JUL-20	Upgrade to wheelchair seats
MAY-20	JUL-20	New build: upper tier level Sector B and D
MAY-20	AUG-20	Permanent Hospitality, Level 7

QUESTION 05

Existing and planned contracts or agreements with event organizers or other third parties operating within the Stadium or the immediate surroundings such as caterers, concessionaires, hotels, restaurants, shops

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 06

Existing or planned stadium name contracts

EXISTING/PLANNED STADIUM NAME	STARTING DATE OF CONTRACT	ENDING DATE OF CONTRACT	CONTRACTUAL PARTNER
Red Bull Arena	01-JUL-10	indefinite period	Red Bull GmbH

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

QUESTION 07

Detailed calculation of the Stadium rental fee and operational expenditures that will be applied for UEFA EURO 2024

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

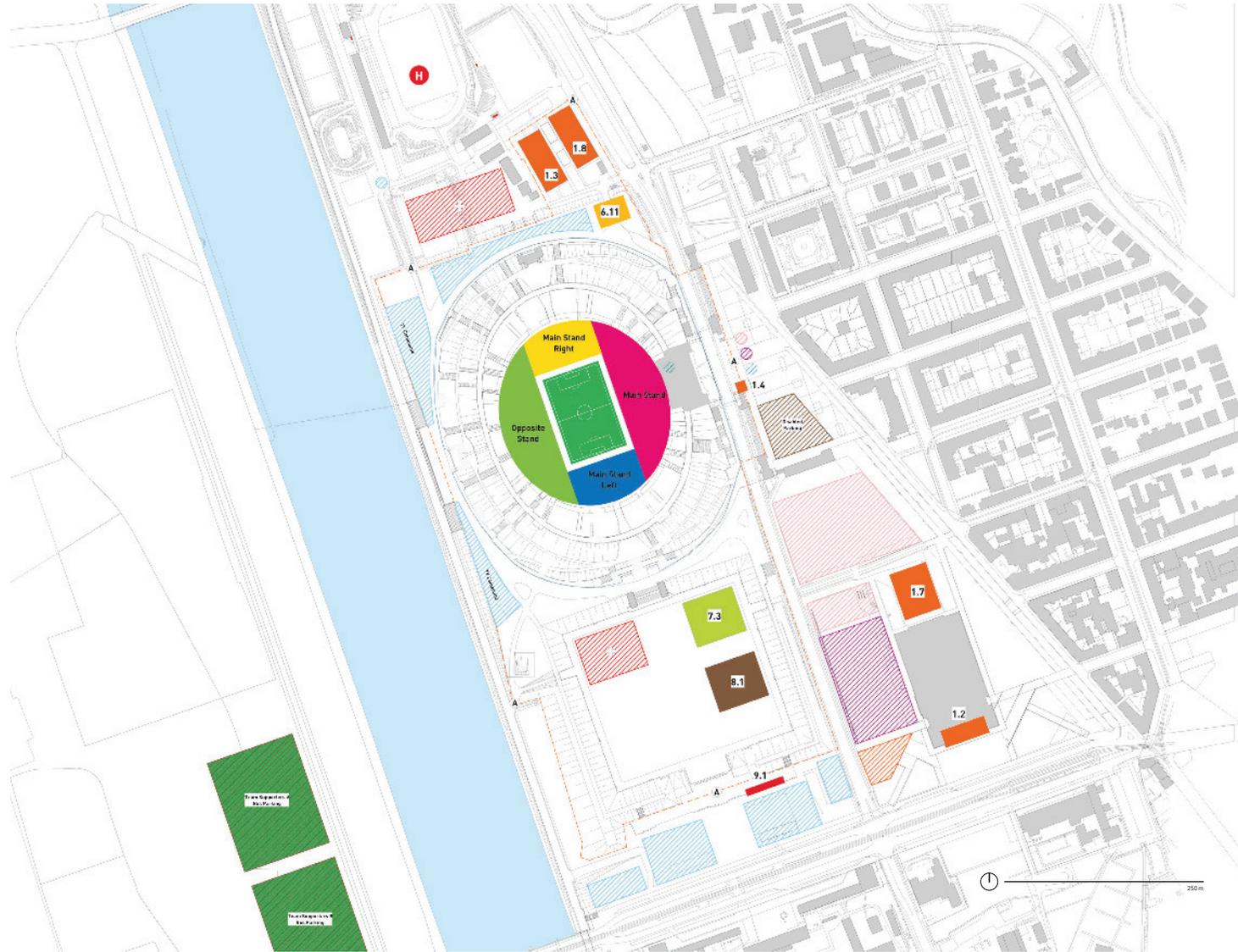
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QUESTION 09

General map of the Stadium



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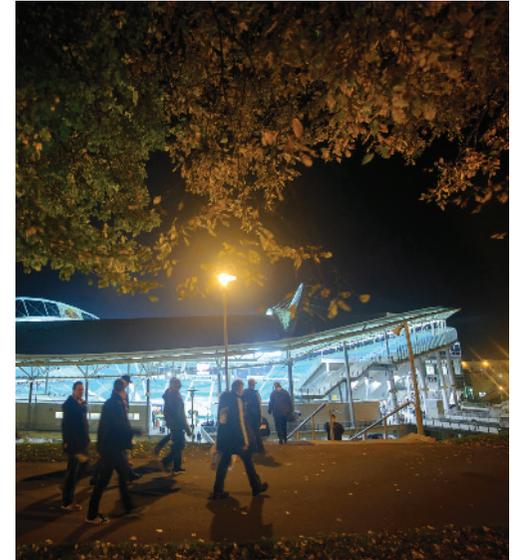


3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

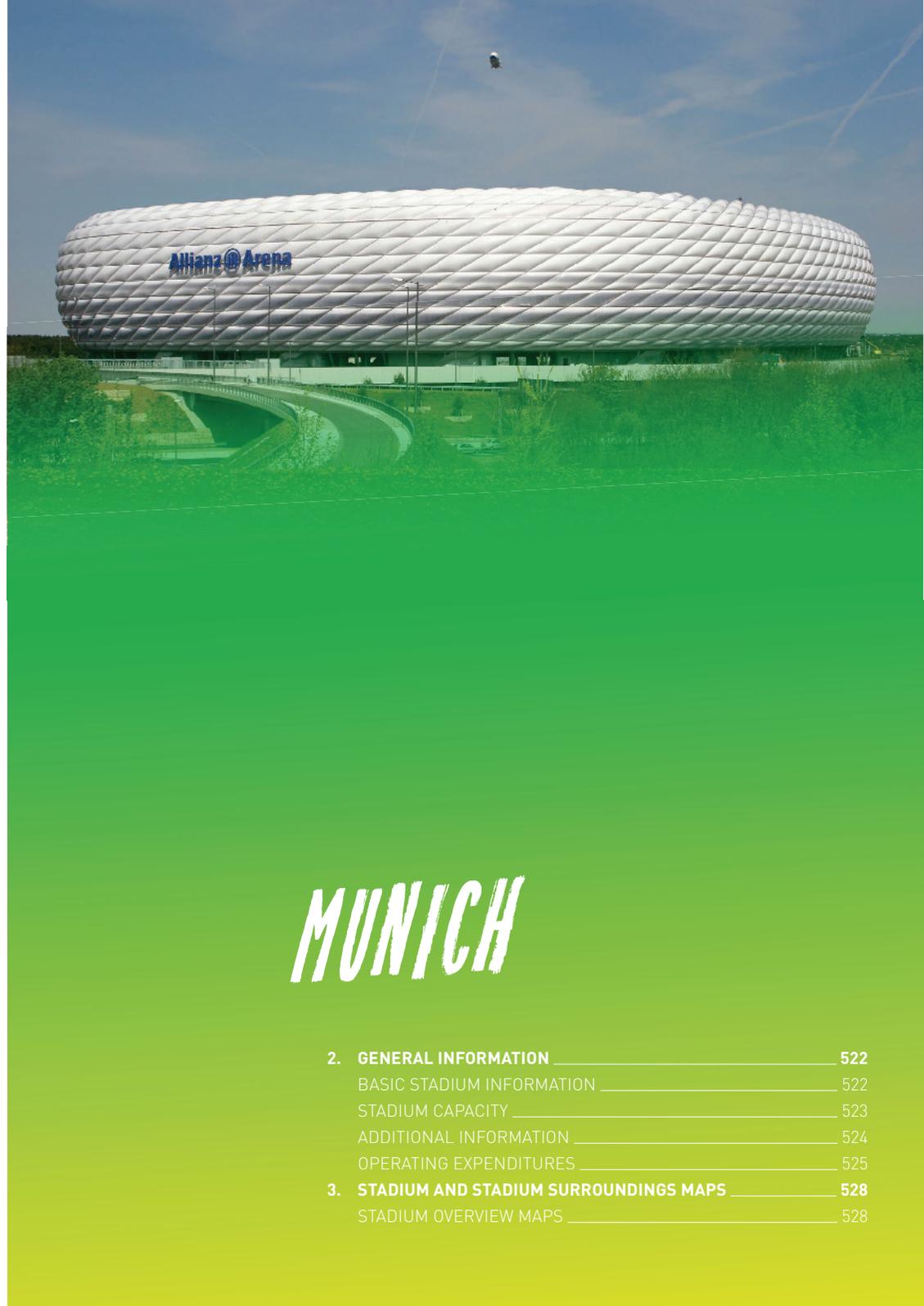
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General and up-to-date aerial photography of the Stadium



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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC STADIUM INFORMATION

QUESTION 01

Basic information about the Stadium

GENERAL INFORMATION

Stadium name	Allianz Arena Munich
Address	Werner-Heisenberg-Allee 25, 80939 Munich
Website	www.allianz-arena.de

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Type of stadium	Existing stadium
Completion year	2005

STADIUM OWNER

Company	Allianz Arena München Stadion GmbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	

STADIUM OPERATOR

Company	Allianz Arena München Stadion GmbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

MAIN USERS

Company	FC Bayern AG
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

STADIUM CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Calculation of the net Stadium capacity

STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY		70,000
STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY UEFA EURO 2024 SET-UP		66,252
STADIUM NET CAPACITY*		66,026
Including	VIP seats	2,152
	Skybox seats	1,374
	Disabled seats (wheelchair users)	Existing: 227; Planned: 270

General Remark: The above figures represent a calculation model based on the UEFA Requirements for UEFA EURO 2024 (including, for example, additional construction work, camera positions, media tribune, etc.).

- * Net capacity = total number of seats which are available for sale or complimentary use and fulfil the following requirements:
 - Spectators sitting in all seats can see the whole pitch with 900 mm high advertising boards 4 m from the touchline and 3 m from the goal line;
 - No view obstructions of any kind when sitting in the seat;
 - Net capacity must be > 90 % of gross capacity.

MATCH SCHEDULE

The spreadsheet showing the ten venues' Venue Rental Fees is based on a sample match schedule that the DFB has drawn up as requested by UEFA, i.e., featuring a total of 51 fixtures. A number of factors have been taken into account in devising it. In each of the ten venues, between four and a maximum of six matches will take place, thus responding to the need for the turf to be given sufficient rest periods.

When selecting the venues for the opening match and the knock-out stages of the tournament, stadium capacity plays a key role in enabling as many fans as possible to enjoy the live experience of a European Championship match. As a rule, it is fair to say that Germany has a very good and homogeneous infrastructure at its ten venues.

The stadium plans and the stadium net capacity have been drawn up in accordance with the maximum number of matches that can be played at each respective venue; however, the data used to calculate the costs incurred for the sample match schedule are based on the "match package" actually (and realistically) allocated to each venue. Berlin and Munich fulfil the requirements for staging the final. As regards the semifinals, Berlin, Dortmund, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart meet the criteria defined in the tournament requirements. For the opening match, Berlin, Dortmund and Munich are suitable candidates. As a rule, it can be stated for the record that all of the proposed venues meet the requirements for staging a quarterfinal match, thus guaranteeing great flexibility in designing the match schedule.



2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 03

Refurbishment work carried out in the last 10 years

COMPLETION DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
2006–2012	Expansion of VIP hospitality areas – Levels 3 and 5 (Executive Lounge, foyers and eventboxes have a different look now)
2011	Change to HD signal
2011	Redesign of Welcome Zone West (VIP entry), Level 0
2012–2013	Installation of security-relevant structures (e.g., checkpoints at entrance north, ticket checkpoints/turnstiles at Fan Zone South, fan segregation at bus parking north)
2012	Construction of FC Bayern Erlebniswelt (FC Bayern museum, 4,000 m ²)
2012	Modernization of toilets in VIP areas Levels 3, 4 and 5
2012	Redesign of press conference area (high-end technology, permanent interpreter cubicles)
2013	Redesign of VIP areas: Welcome Zone West (VIP entry Level 0, outdoor area), Sponsor Lounge (Level 3) and Business Club (Level 4)
2013	Expansion of security camera system
2015	Optimization of mobile communication capacity
2015	Optimization of wireless LAN capacity in public areas
2015	Construction of high-quality hospitality areas, Level 4
2016	Construction of high-quality hospitality areas, Level 5
2016	LED illumination of facade
2017	Redesign of signage in whole stadium
2017	Installation of floodlight LEDs

QUESTION 04

Details about any planned renovations

START DATE	PLANNED FINISH DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
ongoing		Upgrading of technical facilities to the ultimate level
	2019	Entrance West

QUESTION 05

Existing and planned contracts or agreements with event organizers or other third parties operating within the Stadium or the immediate surroundings such as caterers, concessionaires, hotels, restaurants, shops

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 06

Existing or planned stadium name contracts

EXISTING/PLANNED STADIUM NAME	STARTING DATE OF CONTRACT	ENDING DATE OF CONTRACT	CONTRACTUAL PARTNER
Allianz Arena	2002	2031	Allianz SE

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

QUESTION 07

Detailed calculation of the Stadium rental fee and operational expenditures that will be applied for UEFA EURO 2024

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

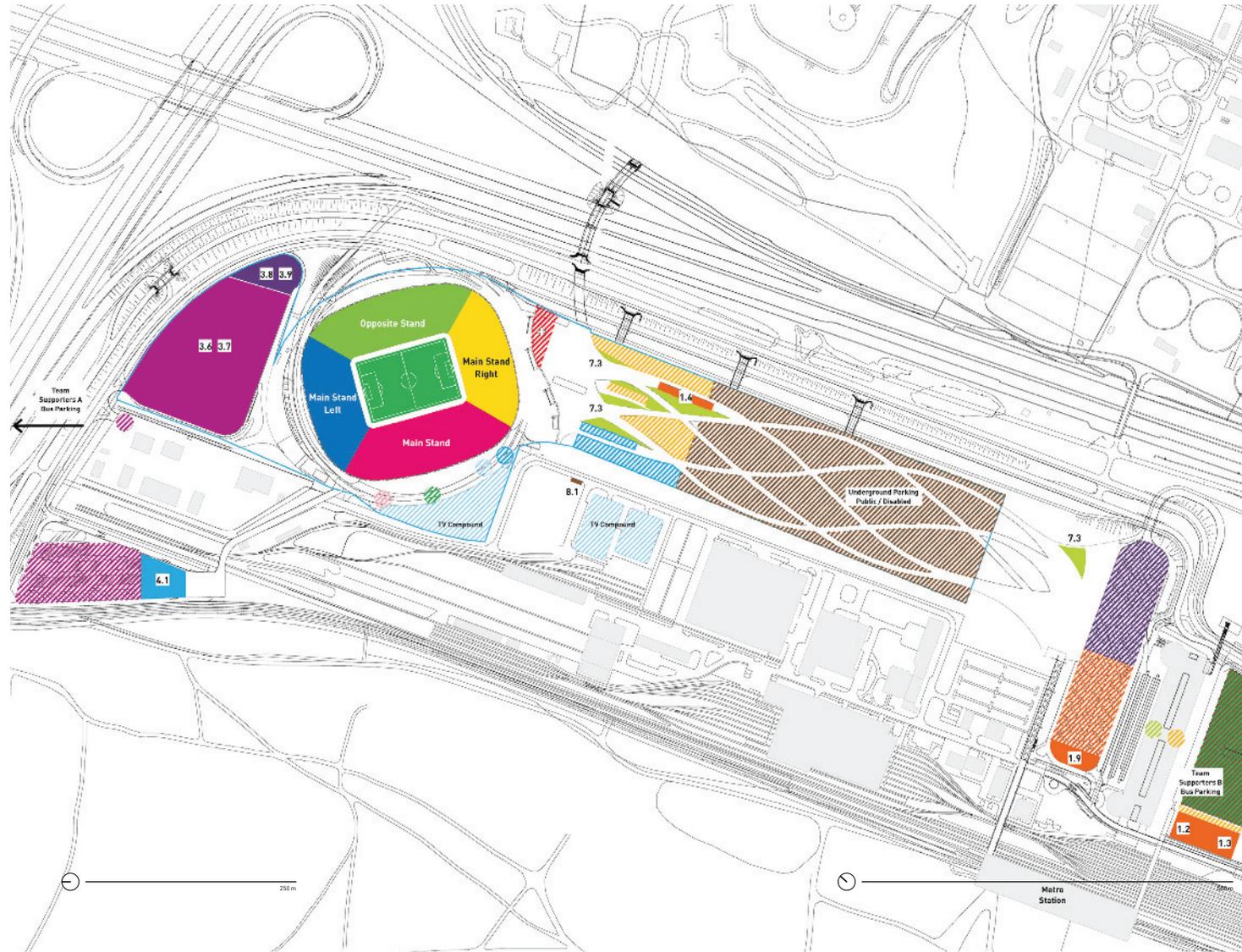
STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 09

General map of the Stadium



1 ORGANIZER 1.1 Office organizer 1.2 Accreditation centre 1.3 Volunteer centre 1.4 Ticket collection point 1.5 Ceremonies area 1.6 Meeting room 1.7 Storage organizer 1.8 Bistro 1.9 Logistics compound Parking organization Drop-off / pick-up accreditation	2 VIP 3.1 VIP hospitality 3.2 Tribunes d'honneur 3.3 Bodyguards waiting area 3.4 Hostesses changing room 3.5 Storage VIP Parking VIPs Parking team guests Drop-off / pick-up VIPs 3 UEFA CLUB 3.4 UEFA club 3.7 Storage UEFA club Parking UEFA club Drop-off / pick-up UEFA club	4 MEDIA 4.1 Stadium media centre 4.2 Mixed zone 4.3 Media tribune 4.4 Photographer positions 4.5 Press conference room 4.6 Storage media 4.7 Media catering Parking media Drop-off / pick-up media	5 SERVICES 6.1 Main telecom room 6.2 Office ICT 6.3 Storage ICT 6.4 Signage room 6.5 Concession merchandising 6.6 Concession F&B 6.7 Office concessionaire 6.8 Storage concessionaire 6.9 Storage hospitality 6.10 Hospitality kitchen 6.11 Waste management area 6.12 People lift 6.13 Service lift Parking services	6 PUBLIC 8.1 Fan entertainment Parking general and disabled public Parking team supporters 7 SECURITY 9.1 Steward centre 9.2 Cooling area 9.3 Stadium control room P Police F Fire brigade H Helicopter landing Gate Dedicated driveway Dedicated walkway Dedicated entrance First aid Medical relief area Emergency exit Fence Security perimeter WC Toilets
2 TECHNICAL AREA 2.1 Pitch 2.2 Dressing room team A 2.3 Dressing room team B 2.4 Dressing room referees 2.5 Dining control station 2.6 Office match delegate 2.7 Storage match operations 2.8 Medical room players Parking team and match officials Drop-off / pick-up team and match officials	3 CORPORATE HOSPITALITY 3.8 Corporate hospitality 3.9 Storage corporate hospitality Parking corporate hospitality	5 TV AND RADIO 5.1 Pitch interview positions 5.2 VIP interview positions 5.3 Indoor TV studio 5.4 Pitch view studio 5.5 Commentary positions 5.6 Commentary control room 5.7 Camera position 5.8 Cable bridge 5.9 Storage TV TV compound Parking TV Drop-off / pick-up TV	7 COMMERCIAL PARTNERS 7.1 Youth programme room 7.2 Pre-match hostess room 7.3 Commercial display area Drop-off / pick-up Commercial Partners	





← GENERAL MAP OF THE STADIUM

3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 10

General and up-to-date aerial photography of the Stadium



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This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

BASIC STADIUM INFORMATION

QUESTION 01

Basic information about the Stadium

GENERAL INFORMATION

Stadium name	Mercedes-Benz Arena
Address	Mercedesstraße 87, 70372 Stuttgart
Website	www.mercedes-benz-arena-stuttgart.de

CONSTRUCTION INFORMATION

Type of stadium	Existing stadium
Completion year	2011

STADIUM OWNER

Company	Stadion NeckarPark GmbH & Co. KG
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	

STADIUM OPERATOR

Company	VfB Stuttgart Arena Betriebs GmbH
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

MAIN USERS

Company	VfB Stuttgart 1893 AG
Contact person	
Telephone number	This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.
Email	
Website	

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

STADIUM CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Calculation of the net Stadium capacity

STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY		54,697
STADIUM GROSS CAPACITY UEFA EURO 2024 SET-UP		52,193
STADIUM NET CAPACITY*		50,998
Including	VIP seats	2,714
	Skybox seats	952
	Disabled seats (wheelchair users)	Existing: 185; Planned: 230

General Remark: The above figures represent a calculation model based on the UEFA Requirements for UEFA EURO 2024 (including, for example, additional construction work, camera positions, media tribune, etc.).

- * Net capacity = total number of seats which are available for sale or complimentary use and fulfil the following requirements:
 - Spectators sitting in all seats can see the whole pitch with 900 mm high advertising boards 4 m from the touchline and 3 m from the goal line;
 - No view obstructions of any kind when sitting in the seat;
 - Net capacity must be > 90 % of gross capacity.

MATCH SCHEDULE

The spreadsheet showing the ten venues' Venue Rental Fees is based on a sample match schedule that the DFB has drawn up as requested by UEFA, i.e., featuring a total of 51 fixtures. A number of factors have been taken into account in devising it. In each of the ten venues, between four and a maximum of six matches will take place, thus responding to the need for the turf to be given sufficient rest periods.

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2. GENERAL INFORMATION

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

QUESTION 03

Refurbishment work carried out in the last 10 years

COMPLETION DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
JUL-09	Pitch surface level lowered and rebuilt, main stand and opposite stand moved to the pitch, running track removed
JUL-10	Completion of the new stand (main stand right called "Untertürkheimer Kurve") including new VIP area and new gym
JUL-11	Completion of the new stand (main stand left called "Cannstatter Kurve"), extension of the roof membrane towards the pitch
AUG-11	Makeover of the VIP area in the main stand
AUG-17	Replacement of roof membrane including protection against corrosion and reinforcement of the drainage system
JUL-11 until JUL-17	Various regular refurbishment activities in the Mercedes-Benz Arena

QUESTION 04

Details about any planned renovations

START DATE	PLANNED FINISH DATE	WORK DESCRIPTION
JUN-18	AUG-18	Refurbishment of the VIP seats in the main stand
JUN-18	MAY-24	Modernization of the functional area in the main stand Level 0 (e.g., team dressing rooms, press conference room, bus drive)
JUN-18	MAY-24	Increase parking garage P1, modernization of the VIP areas, installation of LED flood lighting, renewal of the bowl's sound system, installation of TV pre-cabling and renewal of artificial turf

QUESTION 05

Existing and planned contracts or agreements with event organizers or other third parties operating within the Stadium or the immediate surroundings such as caterers, concessionaires, hotels, restaurants, shops

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 06

Existing or planned stadium name contracts

EXISTING/PLANNED STADIUM NAME	STARTING DATE OF CONTRACT	ENDING DATE OF CONTRACT	CONTRACTUAL PARTNER
Mercedes-Benz Arena	01-DEC-07	30-JUN-37	Daimler AG

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

OPERATING EXPENDITURES

QUESTION 07

Detailed calculation of the Stadium rental fee and operational expenditures that will be applied for UEFA EURO 2024

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3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS

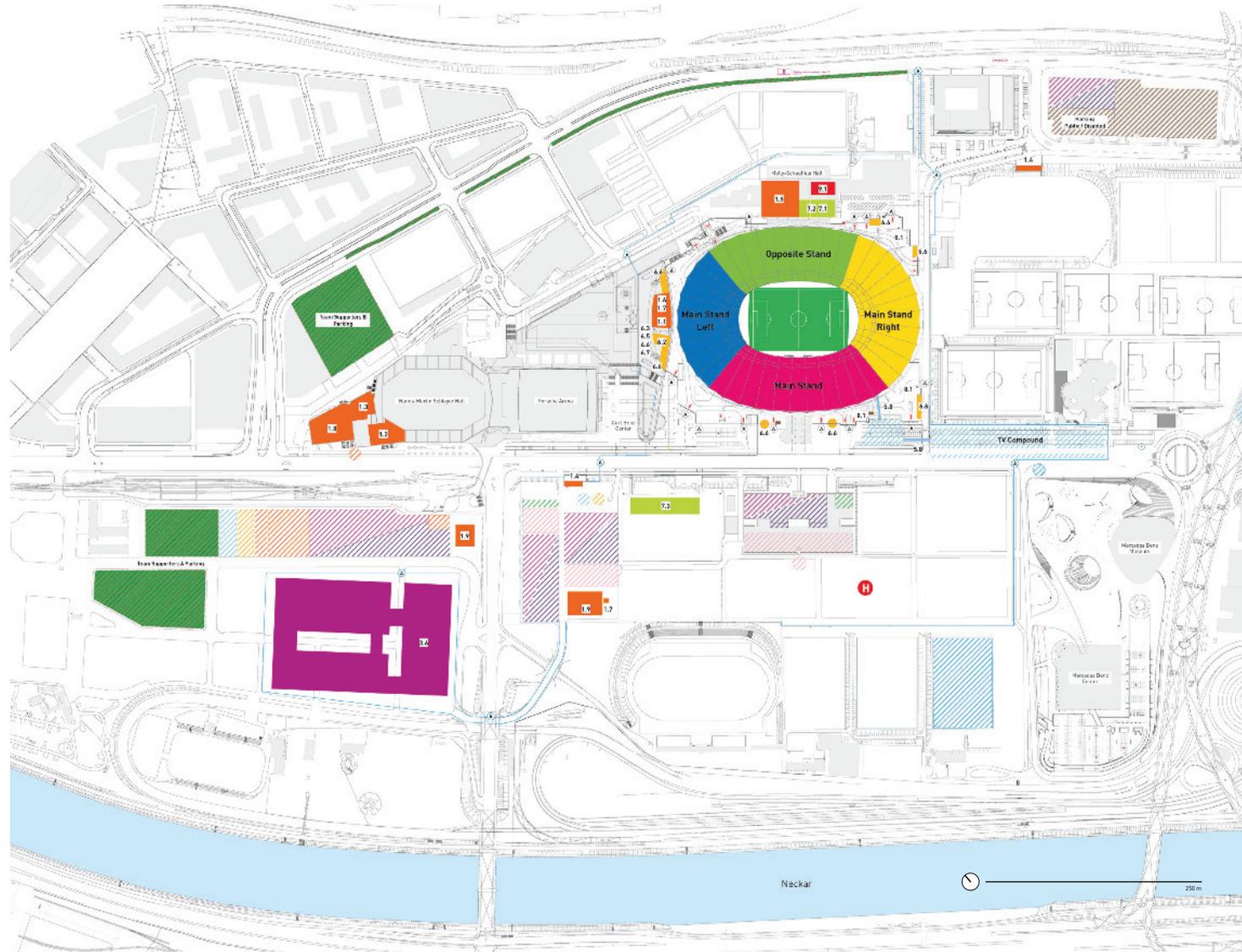
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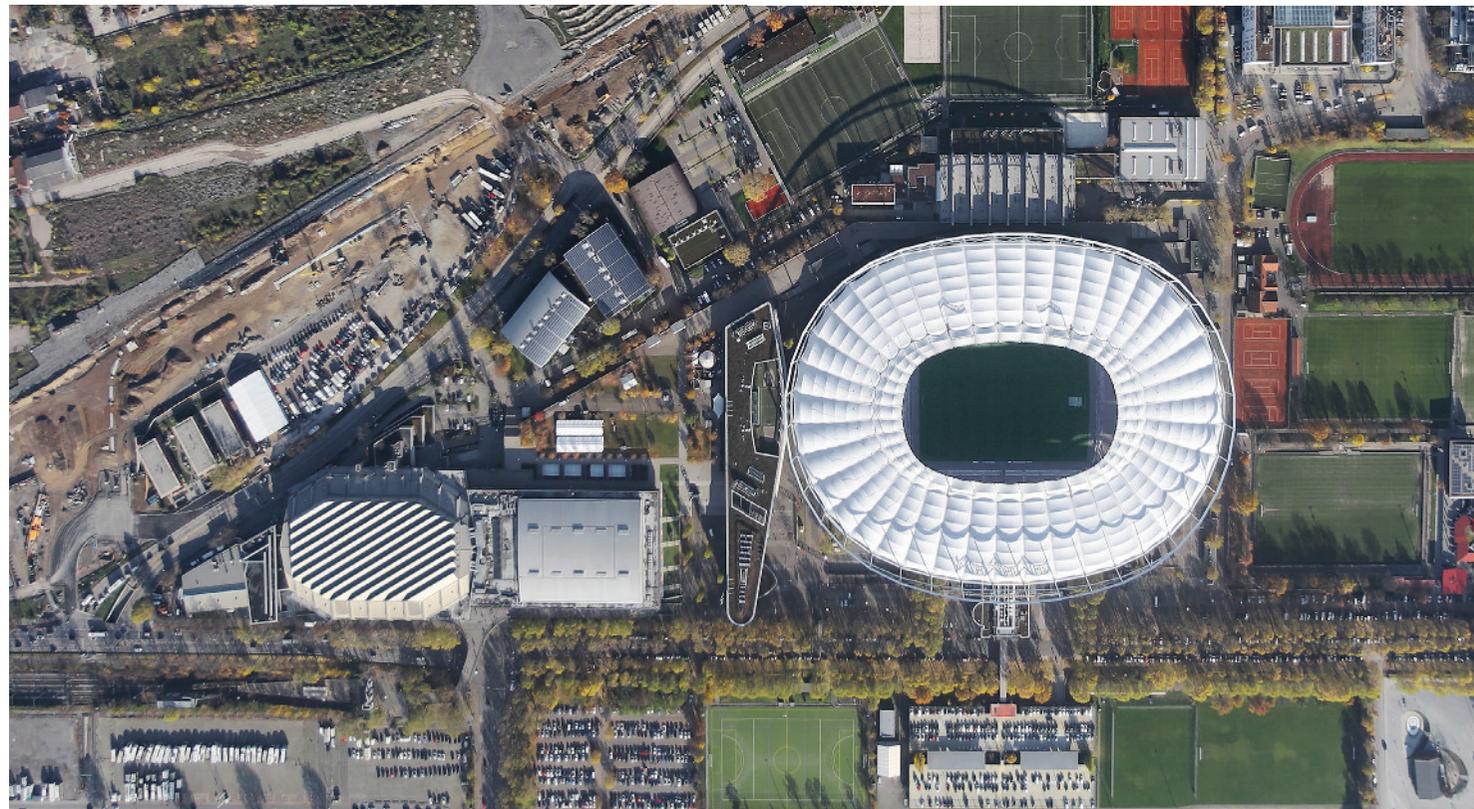


← GENERAL MAP OF THE STADIUM

3. STADIUM AND STADIUM SURROUNDINGS MAPS STADIUM OVERVIEW MAPS

QUESTION 10

General and up-to-date aerial photography of the Stadium



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PERFECTLY LOCATED, PERFECTLY ACCESSIBLE: BY EVERYONE BY ANY MEANS

A TOURNAMENT BUILT ON EFFICIENT, SAFE AND RELIABLE TRANSPORT

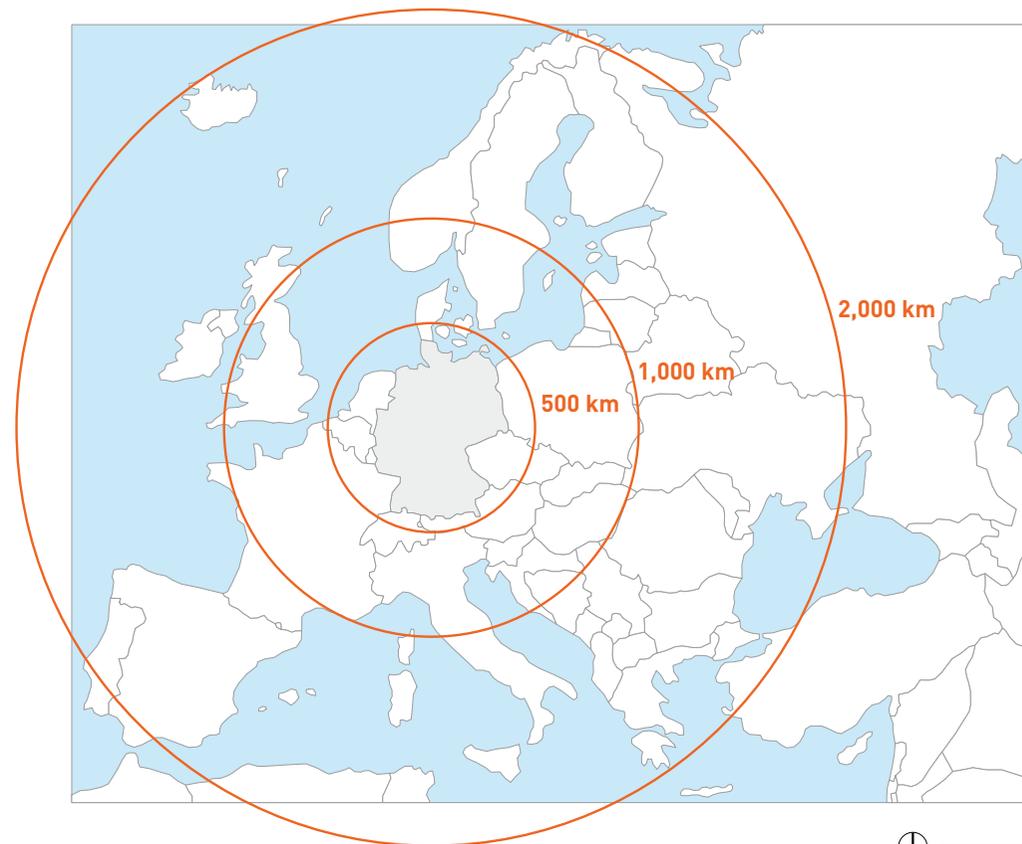
Throughout its candidature, the DFB has worked very closely with the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure, developing a clear and integrated mobility approach for staging UEFA EURO 2024. In order to provide strong transport connections, both to Germany and within the country, a working group has been set up to develop an initial mobility concept and ensure that all UEFA EURO 2024 bid requirements are being delivered upon. Notably, this working group includes major German transport organizations such as Deutsche Bahn, Lufthansa/Eurowings, the Association of German Transport Companies, Volkswagen (the DFB's mobility partner) and external experts who have played a key role in mobility concepts from the 2006 FIFA World Cup and other international major sports events. Together with the ten Host Cities, all current local and regional transport infrastructure has been thoroughly assessed, resulting in clear and concise development plans for 2024 and beyond.

A TOURNAMENT IN THE HEART OF EUROPE

European countries are very closely connected to Germany with its strong domestic infrastructure. Major cities in neighbouring countries, such as Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Luxembourg City, Paris, Prague, Vienna, Warsaw, and Zurich, are all easily accessible by road as well as by high-speed rail. This means that countless international fans will live within a very short distance of Host Cities, encouraging a truly united and festival-like atmosphere.

Nearly the entire European population lives within a 2,000 kilometre radius of Germany and approximately 360 million people live not further than 1,000 kilometres away. Germany, which has 16 international airports, is the perfect place to connect with people from across Europe. Germany's high-speed railway network is one example of this. Seamlessly connected to the railway networks of the European neighbours, Deutsche Bahn alone operates direct daily train services to 12 European countries with more than 250 cross-border connections each day. As a result, more than 230 million Europeans can reach one of the Host Cities within six hours or less by train.

All the Host Cities are located in close proximity to an international airport – on average only 23 minutes away (the range: 6–43 mins). All Host Cities also have at least one alternative airport at 90 minutes' driving distance. For 21 out of 45 potential Host City-to-Host City trips there are currently direct flights scheduled, while high speed rail lines will be constructed for the international airports of Stuttgart and Berlin for 2024, joining the existing lines in operation for the international airports in Frankfurt, Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Leipzig. Put simply, with a combination of road, rail and airport options, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will set new standards by engaging and attracting fans from all over Europe.



FAST, FREQUENT AND SAFE – MOBILITY AT UEFA EURO 2024

A strong emphasis on easy access is not limited to travelling to Germany, but also includes travelling within the country.

More than 13,000 kilometres of motorways and 33,000 kilometres of rail network (operated by German railways, Deutsche Bahn AG or DB AG) connect German communities, including approximately 2,700 kilometres of high-speed rail tracks. It is the closest-knit railway network in Europe with up to 40,000 trains daily. High frequencies of long-distance and regional services guarantee fast, ecological, reliable and comfortable travelling, providing the ideal environment for hosting a tournament of 24 national teams.

For fans in particular, travelling from Host City-to-Host City will never be easier. All Host Cities in Germany have direct and comfortable railway connections to one another. While most of the connections are serviced by high-speed trains (ICE and IC/EC) the cities within the Rhine-Ruhr region (meaning Cologne, Dort-

mund, Düsseldorf, Gelsenkirchen/Essen) have a vast number of additional and direct regional and suburban rail services running. Currently, an average of 28 trains per direction serve each of the 45 Host City-to-Host City connections daily. Rail travel times between the Host Cities are an average of less than 3 hours 15 minutes, and in 2024, each of the 10 Host Cities will be serviced by regular long-distance trains with a daily seating capacity of 80,000 seats which can for the five-hour period prior to a match be boosted by 8,000 extra seats.

Clear developments and improvements will also be made for UEFA EURO 2024. Deutsche Bahn rail services will be customized to the needs of the tournament just as they were successfully done for the 2006 FIFA World Cup. This will include an alteration of service schedules at short notice, rerouting of trains towards Host Cities, airports or directly to stadiums, extra carriages added to regular trains, and extension of regular trains to not only cope but thrive with increased demand.

The entire transport infrastructure is regularly maintained and in good condition. Annually, billions are spent on maintaining, rehabilitating, upgrading and expanding the transport system, which is rated one of the safest in the world. Although no national infrastructure project is required for the execution of UEFA EURO 2024, 13 national road, rail and airport projects costing a total of more than 10 billion Euros are already under construction or planned, and will enhance the level of mobility between the Host Cities even further. In addition, Deutsche Bahn will invest more than 60 billion Euros by 2024, connecting metropolises, airports and Host Cities like never before.

CONVENIENT TRAVELLING TO STADIUMS

All the Host Cities have strong transport systems supported by modern traffic control systems. They are all experienced in managing large-scale events and transporting thousands of persons within a short time frame, with all proposed UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums being almost entirely sold out every other weekend for football matches, and many hosting additional events during the week. The inner-city transport systems have thus demonstrated that they can handle the regular rush-hour travel at the same time as servicing football games with up to 75,000 spectators.

All the stadiums of Germany's EURO 2024 candidature feature:

- Nearby public transport stops and stations;
- Connectivity with multiple independent public transport systems (including long-distance rail, regional and suburban rail, underground / LRT, tram and shuttle buses), all of which serve to create a system with strong range of options;
- Full accessibility for mobility-impaired persons at stops / stations serving the stadium;
- Sufficient parking spaces to serve VIP needs, in most cases backed up by traffic control systems, such as dynamic route information panels, changeable direction signs and dynamic lane controls;
- Nearby autobahn access;
- Direct walking and bike lane links to downtown (including special Fan Walks for the tournament secured and guided by the police);
- Generally high level of access via smaller roads;
- Well-informed and capable authorities and responsibilities applying well-tested traffic guidance plans.

Comfortable travel within Germany and in the Host Cities will be made even more convenient by special signage, guiding spectators through the cities and at the stadiums. Well-trained, multi-lingual volunteers will provide a warm welcome to all guests from the moment they arrive until the final celebrations are over. With the 2006 FIFA World Cup, Germany and the DFB have proven their ability to set international standards in welcoming guests and organizing a well-structured tournament – UEFA EURO 2024 will raise those standards even further.

A LEGACY OF SUSTAINABILITY

Transport patterns in Germany's urban areas have continuously changed in recent years in favour of alternatives to cars, including public transport, bicycles and car sharing. For example, private cars now account for only 27% of total transportation in Frankfurt, and 25% in Berlin. With the arrival of many visitors to Germany during UEFA EURO 2024, often without their own private transport, it is anticipated that private car usership will be considerable lower than 25% of the total during the tournament.

Both a cause and a result of this has been improved investment by Germany in greener transport solutions, with a focus on public transport. In this sense, UEFA EURO 2024 will leave a legacy in Germany for supporting long-term, environmentally-friendly mobility solutions. During the tournament itself, fans from across Europe will feel comfortable with a superb public transport system, and further initiatives have also been developed by the DFB to limit private car use.

These initiatives include:

- Combi-tickets – combining entrance tickets with free public transport for the entire match day within the range of the regional transport association;
- Offering special rail ticket prices and additional booking opportunities for fans, with significantly reduced fares for ticket holders;
- Introducing parking restrictions and conditional parking ticket allocation in the periphery of the stadiums (incl. obligatory pre-booking, minimum entrance tickets per parking ticket);
- Championing coach travel, including dedicated coach parking for UEFA target groups or official supporter groups nearby the stadiums, dedicated routing to ease access/exit).

UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany has a great opportunity to showcase sustainable transport coherently supporting a major event. All Host Cities plan on improving their transport infrastructure not just in order to boost capacities but especially in the case of public transport to augment comfort levels, ensure greater sustainability and full accessibility for mobility-impaired persons. Modern and more environmentally friendly modes of transport such as car sharing models and bike rental opportunities are available in all Host Cities and are constantly being upgraded and extended. For the tournament, the stadiums surroundings will be equipped with the necessary infrastructure for state-of-the-art technologies, including charging stations for electric cars. Today, smart technologies already interconnect all modes of transport and everyone can use these easily via mobile app.



More than just somewhere you arrive:
Berlin's main railway station.

SEAMLESS AND COMFORTABLE TRAVEL FOR UEFA TARGET GROUPS

Seamless and comfortable travel options will be provided for all UEFA target groups.

Staff, volunteers, media and fans will be predominantly encouraged to use public transport as an alternative or in addition to the bus fleet that will be made available to travel to the stadiums. Teams and the UEFA Family as well as certain VIPs will prefer to travel by air from city to city and use designated vehicles between the airport and the stadiums. The dense network of airports in Germany and the short distances between such airports and city centres and stadiums will provide the most comfortable journey possible, with Germany being able to lean on its experience of hosting the 2006 FIFA World Cup. Furthermore, these groups will be provided with designated parking and drop-off/pick-up opportunities at their needs according to UEFA requirements.

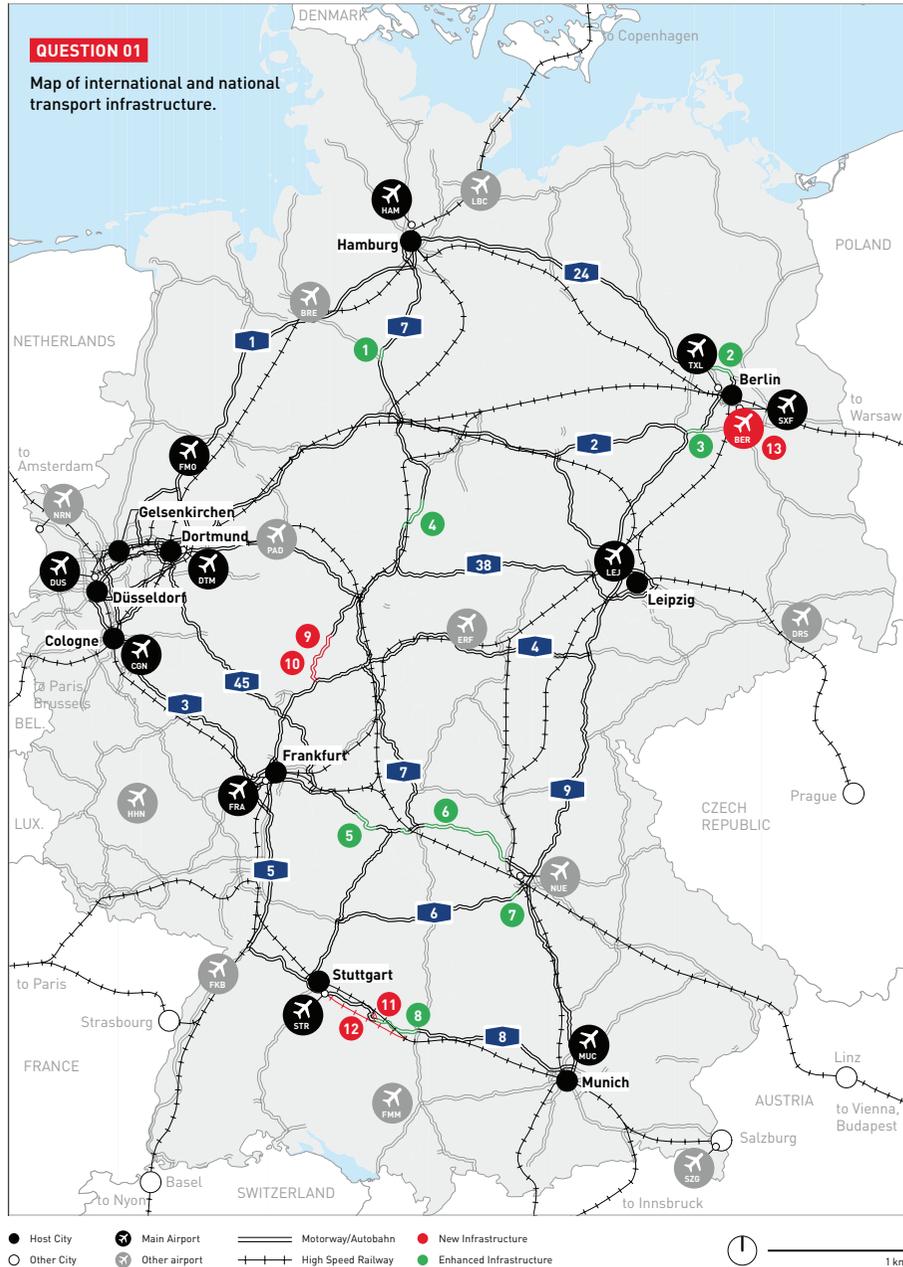
As applied during the 2006 FIFA World Cup, media representatives and journalists may receive personalized railway tickets which allow for four weeks free travel with all DB trains.

UEFA Euro 2024 in Germany will provide maximum comfort and ease for all UEFA Target Groups.



The ICE network offers fast connections between the Host Cities and into the neighbouring countries.

1. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE



STADIUM CONNECTIVITY TO AIRPORTS

Host City "Stadium"	Airports within 90 minutes road travel time					
Berlin "Olympiastadion"	"BER" / SXF 29 km / 30 min	"TXL" 8 km / 15 min				
Cologne "RheinEnergieSTADION"	"CGN" 27 km / 23 min	DUS 52 km / 45 min	DTM 102 km / 71 min	NRN 117 km / 83 min	FRA 192 km / 90 min (rail)	
Dortmund "SIGNAL IDUNA PARK"	DTM 14 km / 15 min	DUS 62 km / 43 min	PAD 85 km / 55 min	FMO 89 km / 60 min	CGN 96 km / 60 min	NRN 111 km / 77 min
Düsseldorf "ESPRIT arena"	"DUS" 6 km / 9 min	CGN 67 km / 45 min	DTM 77 km / 59 min	NRN 78 km / 60 min	FMO 145 km / 89 min	
Frankfurt "Commerzbank-Arena"	"FRA" 7 km / 6 min	HHN 120 km / 68 min	CGN 175 km / 74 min (rail)			
Gelsenkirchen "VELTINS-Arena"	DTM 50 km / 34 min	DUS 56 km / 35 min	"FMO" 94 km / 56 min	CGN 101 km / 60 min	NRN 86 km / 60 min	PAD 121 km / 74 min
Hamburg "Volksparkstadion"	"HAM" 11 km / 22 min	LBC 83 km / 73 min	BRE 118 km / 75 min			
Leipzig "Red Bull Arena"	"LEJ" 17 km / 22 min	DRS 125 km / 75 min	ERF 160 km / 90 min			
Munich "Allianz Arena"	"MUC" 30 km / 20 min	FMM 123 km / 73 min	SZG 154 km / 90 min	NUE 170 km / 90 min		
Stuttgart "Mercedes-Benz Arena"	"STR" 17 km / 23 min	FKB 114 km / 86 min	FMM 151 km / 90 min			
Travel time	< 15 min	16–30 min	31–45 min	46–60 min	61–75 min	76–90 min
Main airport	"HAM"					
International airport	FRA					
Regional airport	DTM					

BER = Airport Berlin-Brandenburg resp. Airport Berlin-Tegel or Airport Berlin Schönefeld (SXF); CGN = Cologne Bonn Airport; NRN = Airport Weeze; DTM = Dortmund Airport; DUS = Düsseldorf Airport; FRA = Frankfurt Airport; HHN = Frankfurt-Hahn Airport; FMO = Münster/Osnabrück International Airport; HAM = Hamburg Airport; LBC = Lübeck Airport; BRE = Bremen Airport; LEJ = Leipzig Airport; DRS = Dresden Airport; ERF = Erfurt Airport; MUC = Munich Airport; FMM = Memmingen Airport; SZG = Salzburg Airport; NUE = Nuremberg Airport; STR = Stuttgart Airport; FKB = Karlsruhe/Baden-Baden Airport

FLIGHT TRAVEL TIMES AND FREQUENCIES

Flight connections	Berlin	Dortmund	Düsseldorf	Frankfurt	Gelsenkirchen	Hamburg	Cologne	Leipzig	Munich	Stuttgart	Flight time [min] Range: 45–80 min Average: 63 min
Airport	BER	DTM ¹	DUS	FRA	FMO	HAM	CGN	LEJ	MUC	STR	
Berlin	BER	n.a.	65/70	70	n.a.	n.a.	70	n.a.	65	70	
Dortmund	DTM		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	65/70	n.a.	
Düsseldorf	DUS	115		50/55	n.a.	55	n.a.	60	70	60/65	
Frankfurt	FRA	145	49		45/50	65/70	60 (ICE)*	55	55/65	40/50	
Gelsenkirchen	FMO			28		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	70	80	
Hamburg	HAM		70	117				n.a.	75	75	
Cologne	CGN	158		33 (ICE)*		47		60	65	n.a.	
Leipzig	LEJ		16	35			11		55/60	60	
Munich	MUC	172	17	154	104	28	140	113	26	45	
Stuttgart	STR	98		35	41	9	66		11	28	
Flights per direction per week (maximum of period 10/06/2017 til 10/07/2017)											
Directly connected Host Cities	5/9	1/9	6/9	8/9	3/9	5/9	5/9	5/9	9/9	7/9	

BER = Airport Berlin-Brandenburg resp. Airport Berlin-Tegel or Airport Berlin Schönefeld; DTM = Dortmund Airport; DUS = Düsseldorf Airport; FRA = Frankfurt Airport; FMO = Airport Münster/Osnabrück; HAM = Hamburg Airport; CGN = Cologne/Bonn Airport; LEJ = Leipzig Airport; MUC = Munich Airport; STR = Stuttgart Airport
¹ Dortmund Airport is classified as a regional airport, whereas the other main airports are classified as international airports
 * High-speed rail connection between airport railway stations

1. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

RAIL TRAVEL TIMES AND DAILY CONNECTIONS															
to	Berlin Hbf	Dortmund Hbf	Düsseldorf Hbf	Frankfurt Hbf	Gelsenkirchen Hbf	Essen Hbf ¹	Hamburg Hbf	Cologne Hbf	Leipzig Hbf	Munich Hbf	Stuttgart 21 Hbf				
from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to	from	to
Berlin Hbf	17 16	03:17	04:12	03:56	04:00	03:45	01:42	04:17	01:13	*04:36	05:34				
Dortmund Hbf	17 16	00:47	02:27	00:25	00:22	02:46	01:09	04:30	05:26	03:30					
Düsseldorf Hbf	19 19	93 90	01:26	00:31	00:29	03:39	00:21	05:10	04:41	02:40					
Frankfurt Hbf	19 22	22 19	28 25	02:15	02:05	03:36	01:03	03:08	**03:09	01:17					
Gelsenkirchen Hbf	2 2	60 60	18 17	-	-	00:10	03:20	00:57	05:11	05:31	03:27				
Essen Hbf ¹	17 17	154 154	210 210	18 20	69 69	03:12	00:55	05:51	05:16	03:08					
Hamburg Hbf	24 25	18 18	17 15	18 18	4 4	17 15	04:01	03:05	05:44	05:10					
Cologne Hbf	17 16	55 52	57 57	29 30	10 10	33 30	17 15	04:37	**04:32	02:13					
Leipzig Hbf	20 21	6 6	3 3	17 15	-	-	3 3	33 30	6 6	03:15	04:20				
Munich Hbf	16 17	18 18	19 17	32 30	-	-	19 16	3 3	9 12	9 10	***02:13				
Stuttgart 21 Hbf	6 7	17 16	10 9	28 27	4 5	9 8	19 16	17 17	7 7	47 49					
Total HC connections	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.	arr. dep.
	157 162	459 450	471 465	208 209	166 168	551 540	157 156	248 256	79 85	181 186	159 159				
number of daily direct train connections to other Host Cities (arrivals / departures)															

typical scheduled travel time (2017) [hh:mm]

¹ Essen Hbf is 18 km from "VELTINS-Arena" Gelsenkirchen or 8-11 min rail travel from Gelsenkirchen Hbf
 * ICE sprinter 3 times per day per direction: 04:00 h
 ** Planned new "sprinter" service will reduce travel times from 2022 on: Cologne-Munich (03:50 h); Frankfurt-Munich (03:00 h)
 *** Due to infrastructure enhancements shorter travel times in 2024: Stuttgart-Munich (01:45 h)

ROAD DISTANCES AND TRAVEL TIMES										
	Berlin	Dortmund	Düsseldorf	Frankfurt	Gelsenkirchen	Hamburg	Cologne	Leipzig	Munich	Stuttgart
Berlin		04:11	04:41	04:47	04:20	02:53	04:51	01:49	05:01	05:28
Dortmund	496		00:52	02:04	00:29	03:01	01:04	03:44	05:04	03:36
Düsseldorf	559	72		02:03	00:41	03:28	00:32	04:25	05:04	03:28
Frankfurt	553	224	226		02:18	04:14	01:47	03:30	03:22	01:54
Gelsenkirchen	521	36	51	255		02:59	00:59	03:59	05:16	03:49
Hamburg	293	346	409	496	356		03:36	03:21	06:26	05:39
Cologne	578	97	38	190	84	426		04:23	04:49	03:12
Leipzig	191	419	485	388	462	394	506		03:46	04:14
Munich	288	607	611	393	636	776	575	432		02:08
Stuttgart	636	424	407	209	442	656	372	472	232	
distance by road [km]										

road travel time (free flow) [hh:mm]

ESTIMATED TRANSPORT CAPACITIES AT HOST CITY CENTRAL RAILWAY STATIONS										
Station (Hbf = Central Railway Station)	Long-distance service (of which high-speed trains)		Regional trains	Suburban trains	Total trains	Daily pax (boarding + exiting) at station	Estimated (approx.) daily capacity of departing trains			
	[tr/d]	[tr/d]					all trains	long-dist.	regional	suburban
Berlin Hbf	185	(125)	336	708	1,229	150,000	>900,000	90,000	80,000	620,000
Cologne Hbf	180	(114)	563	461	1,204	210,000	>950,000	80,000	160,000	500,000
Cologne Messe/Deutz	42	(42)	384	457	883	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dortmund Hbf	151	(91)	345	156	652	95,000	>550,000	80,000	90,000	200,000
Düsseldorf Hbf	165	(112)	385	484	1,034	200,000	>750,000	70,000	110,000	460,000
Frankfurt (Main) Hbf	206	(163)	352	866	1,424	310,000	>1,500,000	110,000	110,000	1,100,000
Gelsenkirchen Hbf	17	(0)	167	82	266	15,000	>100,000	10,000	30,000	50,000
Essen Hbf	123	(78)	245	403	771	110,000	>650,000	60,000	70,000	380,000
Hamburg Hbf	170	(98)	242	1,040	1,452	425,000	>1,650,000	90,000	80,000	1,320,000
Leipzig Hbf	84	(49)	142	380	606	60,000	>300,000	40,000	20,000	200,000
Munich Hbf	122	(76)	331	956	1,409	330,000	>1,600,000	70,000	90,000	1,300,000
Stuttgart Hbf	168	(88)	320	816	1,304	300,000	>1,400,000	90,000	90,000	1,040,000



New look, the same great quality: Deutsche Lufthansa flies guests from all over the world to Germany.

1. INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 02

For the international and national transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		Responsible body	UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity		Construction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	
1	Autobahn A7: additional lane (Walsrode – Fallingbommel)	8 km / 6 lanes	105,000 veh./day	Fed. Govt.	2016	Autumn 2019	58	public 100%
2	Autobahn A10: additional lane (Havelland – Pankow)	30 km / 6 lanes	105,000 veh./day	Public-Private Partnership	2018	2022	792	public / private
3	Autobahn A10: additional lane (Nuthetal – Potsdam)	9 km / 8 lanes	120,000 veh./day	Fed. Govt.	2016	2020	142	public 100%
4	Autobahn A7: additional lane (Seesen – Nörten-Hardenberg)	29 km / 6 lanes	105,000 veh./day	Public-Private Partnership	2017	End 2020	644	public / private
5	Autobahn A3: additional lane (Weibersbrunn – Würzburg)	38 km / 6 lanes	105,000 veh./day	Fed. Govt.	2012	2020	358	public 100%
6	Autobahn A3: additional lane (Würzburg – Erlangen)	74 km / 6 lanes	105,000 veh./day	Public-Private Partnership	2019	2024	1,050	public / private
7	Autobahn A6: additional lane (Schwabach-W – Roth)	6 km / 6 lanes	105,000 veh./day	Fed. Govt.	2017	2019	140	public 100%
8	Autobahn A8: additional lane (Hohenstadt – Ulm)	22 km / 6 lanes	105,000 veh./day	Fed. Govt.	2012	2020	103	public 100%

NEW ROUTES

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		Responsible body	UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity		Construction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	
9	Autobahn A49: (Neuental – Schwalmstadt)	11 km / 4 lanes	75,000 veh./day	Fed. Govt.	2015	2020	178	public 100%
10	Autobahn A49: (Schwalmstadt – A5 junction)	8 km / 6 lanes	105,000 veh./day	Public-Private Partnership	2019	2025	500	public / private
11	Autobahn A8: (Mühlhausen – Hohenstadt)	8 km / 6 lanes	105,000 veh./day	Public-Private Partnership	2019	2025	500	public / private
12	High speed railway: (Wendlingen – Ulm)	60 km / 2 tracks	240 trains/day	Fed. Govt.	2012	2021	3,260	public 100%
13	New airport Berlin-Brandenburg	Actually, the project is a comprehensive extension and partial relocation of the existing airport "Berlin-Schönefeld (SXF)" as well as a renaming incl. change of IATA code (BER). The major work phases have been completed, but the airport is not yet open to traffic. The project is described in "Question 14 – airport infrastructure" for Berlin (Host City).						

QUESTION 03

Provide further details regarding all the main routes identified in your map simplified map where significant improvements in capacity and travel time are to be expected.

FROM (CITY)	TO (CITY)	TRAIN CONNECTIONS /DAY		TRAIN TRAVEL TIME		NUMBER OF ROAD LANES		ROAD TRAVEL TIME ¹	
		2017	2024	2016	2024	2016	2024	2016	2024
Cologne	Munich	12	12	04:32	03:50	4-8	*4-8	04:49	04:49
Munich	Cologne	9	9	04:32	03:50				
Frankfurt	Munich	30	30	03:09	03:00	4-8	*4-8	03:22	03:22
Munich	Frankfurt	32	32	03:09	03:00				
Stuttgart	Munich	32	47	02:13	01:45				
Munich	Stuttgart	27	49	02:17	01:45				
Hamburg	Frankfurt					4-8	4-8	04:14	04:04
Frankfurt	Hamburg								
Hamburg	Munich					4-8	*4-8	06:26	06:26
Munich	Hamburg								
Hamburg	Berlin					4-6	*4-6	02:53	02:53
Berlin	Hamburg								
Hamburg	Stuttgart					4-6	*4-6	05:39	05:39
Stuttgart	Hamburg								
Dortmund	Munich					4-8	*4-8	05:04	05:04
Munich	Dortmund								
Gelsenkirchen	Munich					4-8	*4-8	05:16	05:16
Munich	Gelsenkirchen								
Düsseldorf	Munich					4-8	*4-8	05:04	05:04
Munich	Düsseldorf								
Berlin	Leipzig					6-8	**6-8	01:49	01:49
Leipzig	Berlin								

¹ travel times refer to free flow travel times at typical speed (120 km/h); in the absence of a speed limit, travel speeds can be faster and travel times shorter

* extension of the sections with 6 lanes

** extension of the sections with 8 lanes

The calculated road travel times refer to a maximum speed of 120 km/h. Since there is no general speed limit for German autobahns, actual travel times might be shorter during periods of free traffic flow. In addition, the majority of road infrastructure improvements are destined to reduce those sections with a high risk of accidents or temporarily unsatisfying performance and thus raise the share of periods with free traffic flow. A remarkable proportion of the autobahns (in fact more than 2,500 directional kilometres) is equipped with modern traffic control systems to smooth and steady high-volume traffic flow including the temporary use of emergency lanes (hard shoulders); this also contributes to road safety.

National rail projects, especially the high-speed rail expansion plans, are aimed at significantly reducing travel times, mostly in a cross-border context. For example shortening travel times between Cologne and Munich also means reducing travel times between Cologne and Vienna.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 04

Host City transport infrastructure map



BERLIN PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS BASED ON FIVE SUB-SYSTEMS:

1. The national railway system of regional and long-distance trains including high-speed trains; there are seven main railway stations in Berlin among which "Berlin Hauptbahnhof" (central station) is the one of the most important in Germany. The seven will be complemented by "Flughafen Berlin Brandenburg" once the new airport is operational;
2. Suburban railway ("S-Bahn"), a rapid transit railway system covering Berlin and adjacent communities incl. Potsdam;
3. Underground railway;
4. Tram lines (mostly in the eastern parts of Berlin);
5. Buses.

ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN BERLIN

	2016 Persons conveyed [million PAX/a]	ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT STATIONS / STOPS			
		2017		2024	
		Total	Accessible	Accessible share	Accessible share
Regional rail	58.0	133	122	92%	100%
Suburban rail	*417.0	166	156	94%	100%
Underground / LRT	553.1	173	114	66%	100%
Tram ¹	193.6	803	522	**100%	100%
Bus ¹	432.0	6,454	n.a.	**100%	100%
Total	1,653.7			98%	100%

¹ accessibility figures represent tram platform edges, resp. bus positions (2 directional positions per stop)
^{*} refers to 2015
^{**} incl. full accessibility by on-board equipment (all buses / trams are equipped with on-board ramps)

Today, the public transport system already conveys more than 1.6 billion passengers per year, nearly three quarters of them by rail. In this context, Berlin's transport infrastructure is permanently being upgraded and expanded, with the mega-projects dominating media coverage and public perception. However, rail infrastructure (underground, tram, suburban railway) is set for significant improvements across the board in coming years. Accessibility plays a key role. At present, 98% of all stations and stops are at least suitable for use by mobility-impaired persons. Here, on-board equipment plays an important role as regards tram and bus accessibility. By 2024, the share of accessible stations for all rail-bound systems and buses will have risen to 100%.

Moreover, Berlin operates a transport control centre regulating 2,000 traffic lights as well as a parking and traffic guidance system for the Olympiastadion event area including 9,500 parking spaces, a traffic flow system on one of the major approach roads to the stadium, and traffic information panels – all regularly tried and tested during large-scale events.



Berlin's public transportation network is used by more than 1.6 billion people a year.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

For the Host City transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE				Source of financing (public/private/joint)
	Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Responsible body	Construction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	

NEW ROUTES

Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE				Source of financing (public/private/joint)
	Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Responsible body	Construction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	
1 Underground: Extension U5/U55 (closing of the gap Alexanderplatz – Brandenburger Tor) incl. 3 new stations	2.2 km / 2 tracks	18,500 pax/h/dir.	City of Berlin	2010–2020	2020	525.0	public 100%
2 Road: Autobahn A100 extension (junction Neukölln – exit Treptower Park)	3.2 km / 3 lanes	75,000 veh/d	Fed. Govt.	2013–2022	Feb. 2022	500.0	public 100%

None of the measures listed – planned or underway – was initiated because of UEFA EURO 2024 but are instead destined to improve the traffic situation in the city. Hence, all measures will indirectly benefit UEFA EURO 2024 transport; The Fan Zone at Brandenburger Tor will in fact benefit directly from the planned underground extension. More than one billion Euros will be invested in transport infrastructure in the near future – more than half of it for public transport.

QUESTION 06

In line with the Stadium last kilometre map, fill in the form below regarding travel to the Stadium in 2017 and 2024.

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		BERLIN TEGEL AIRPORT (TXL)		BERLIN AIRPORT (SXF / BER)		CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION "BERLIN HBF" (S/U)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Suburban Rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	*00:32	*00:32	00:59	00:59	00:19	00:19
	Total capacity/h	25,000 pax/h	25,000 pax/h	25,000 pax/h	25,000 pax/h	25,000 pax/h	25,000 pax/h
Underground	Travel time [hh:mm]	*00:33	*00:33	**01:05	**01:00	00:32	00:32
	Total capacity/h	18,000 pax/h	18,000 pax/h	18,000 pax/h	18,000 pax/h	18,000 pax/h	18,000 pax/h
Road	Distance	7.7 km	7.7 km	35.0 km	35.0 km	10.8 km	10.8 km
	Time ¹ [hh:mm]	00:15	00:15	00:36	00:36	00:22	00:22
	Lanes	2	2	2–3	2–3	2	2

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		CENTRAL BUS TERMINAL "MESSE-NORD / ICC" (S); "KAISERDAMM" (U)		FAN ZONE BRANDENBURGER TOR / STRASSE DES 17. JUNI "BRANDENBURGER TOR" (S); "MOHRENSTR." (U)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)					
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024
Suburban Rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:14	00:14	00:27	00:27
	Total capacity/h	25,000 pax/h	25,000 pax/h	25,000 pax/h	25,000 pax/h
Underground	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:08	00:08	***00:34	***00:34
	Total capacity/h	18,000 pax/h	18,000 pax/h	18,000 pax/h	18,000 pax/h
Road	Distance	3.2 km	3.2 km	9.8 km	9.8 km
	Time ¹ [hh:mm]	00:17	00:17	00:19	00:19
	Lanes	2	2	2	2

¹ typical mid-day travel times
* departure from airport by bus (bus capacity according to demand)
** departure from airport by suburban train
***incl. significant walk
"Station Name": (S) indicates suburban rail; (R) = regional rail;
(U) = underground / light rail / metro; (B) = bus; (T) = tram

The Olympiastadion Berlin is superbly connected to important destinations, such as Berlin's central railway station, the central bus terminal, and the Fan Zone, and offers immense rail service capacities. As in other major metropolises, distances tend to be longer than in smaller cities. Nevertheless, Berlin is proud that travel times to/from the airports are comparatively short.

QUESTION 07

If this Host City comprises several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the road and airport traffic will be handled when all Stadiums have matches at the same time.

There are no matches planned in another Berlin stadium.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE



- B Bus stop
- P Car and Bus Parking
- S Stadium
- ▶ Stadium Entrance
- Outer Security Zone
- Last Kilometre
- New Infrastructure
- Enhanced Infrastructure
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- Shuttle Bus
- Footpath
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- Tram Way

QUESTION 08

For the map provided, give further information about the current accessibility of the Stadium (capacity of parking areas, spectator flow etc.) and any improvements planned before UEFA EURO 2024.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT "OLYMPIASTADION"	SUBURBAN RAIL	UNDERGROUND	Bus
Max. practical frequency per direction	18 trains/h	24 trains/h	*45 buses/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	8,350 pax/h	5,500 pax/h	**1,250 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction	25,000 pax/h	18,670 pax/h	*4,000 pax/h
Accessibility	elevators	elevators	at-grade access, low-floor vehicles

* incl. extra buses
 ** depending on bus type provided: up to 2,000 pax/h

Using the capacity in the respective directions, the track-based systems are capable of conveying some 80% of all spectators within a 60 minutes egress period.

Buses and shuttles can handle an additional 5% if run at maximum capacity.

In addition, coaches can easily account for 11% of the modal split (7,500 fans) resulting in a 75% utilization of the bus parking capacities provided (150 out of 200).

Private car usage would thus be limited to merely 2.6%, a figure substantially below the set target. Depending on the average occupancy rate (between 2.5 and 3.5 persons per vehicle), car park capacity utilization will be between 15% and 25%. In other words, Berlin expects to achieve a figure significantly below the set goal of a maximum of 25% of private car usage. The above

calculation is based on the net seating capacity of the stadium for the UEFA EURO 2024 (approx. 70,000 seats), which includes officials, media and VIP (totalling approx. 20%). Hence, arrival at the stadium by private car will be limited to privileged client groups and mobility-impaired persons.

Public transport standing capacities rely on a comfortable density of four standing passengers per square metre of standing space. According to German regulations, double that density is permissible and during periods of great demand, densities of six persons/m² and above have been observed. In practical terms, the capacity norm can be assumed to be exceeded by at least 20% when estimating public transport use during peak demand periods; this would shorten the required egress period and/or raise the public transport share.

TENTATIVE MODAL SPLIT FOR THE FAN ARRIVAL AT / DEPARTURE FROM OLYMPIASTADION BERLIN



* For all matches Fan Walks are planned to be offered. The stadium operators and the security services have gained extensive experience and know-how in preparing and realizing such Fan Walks and after consultation with the respective authorities, they will adopt a favourable stance when examining Fan Walks for UEFA EURO 2024. Hence, the number of stadium visitors arriving by foot may in fact be even higher.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE

VENUE PARKING BERLIN

FACILITY NAME	TYPE	DEDICATION	CAR	DISABLED	BUS	MOTORCYCLE
P01	Parking lot	Hospitality	350	n.a.		
P03	Parking lot	Comm. partners	240			
P04	Parking lot	UEFA	730			
P04	Parking lot	Disabled		180		
P04	Parking lot	Media	240			
P05 ¹	Parking lot	TV	242			
P05	Parking lot	TV	204			
P06	Parking lot	Organizer	100			**250
P07	Parking lot	UEFA	330			
P08	Parking lot	Organizer	80			
P0 South	Parking lot	UEFA	173	8		
P motorcycles + bicycles ³	Parking lot	Public				80
VIP parking North	Underground car park	Hospitality	151	6		
VIP parking South (level -1)	Underground car park	VIP	232			
VIP parking South (level -2)	Underground car park	VIP	227	14		
Parking Spaces Olympiastadion			3,299	208		80
					3,507	80
P17 (fairground) ²	Parking lot	Private	400	n.a.		
P18 (fairground) ²	Parking lot	Private	1,500	n.a.	*200	
Overflow or City Parking Lots			1,900	0	*200	0
					1,900	0
P+R Spandau (6 locations)	Parking lot	Public	2,470	n.a.		
P+R Ruhleben (Lidl+Aldi) ²	Parking lot	Private	290			
P+R Lots			2,760	0	0	0
					2,760	0

¹ only vehicles up to 2.8 tons

² private lots: availability to be negotiated

³ One motorcycle equals three bicycles

* bus usage reduces vehicle capacity for private cars accordingly (One bus equals five cars)

** usually motorcycle parking (One car equals 2.5 motorcycles)



2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 09

Airport information.

GENERAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

Host City name	Berlin
Stadium capacity in 2020	70,033
Airport name	Berlin-Tegel (TXL) + Berlin-Schönefeld (SXF) Berlin-Brandenburg Airport (BER)
Airport distance from city	TXL: 11 km; SXF: 23 km; BER: 27 km
Passenger traffic 2016	TXL: 21.3 million; SXF: 11.7 million; BER: not yet operational

TECHNICAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

	NOW (2017)	PROJECTED (2024)
Number of terminals	TXL: 5 SXF: 4	BER: 2
Total number of airport gates	90	130
Number of aircraft stands (parking positions) including ICAO aircraft code (e.g., code C)	TXL: 49 (C)* SXF: 41 (C)* * One Code E aircraft occupies up to three Code C positions	4 (F) 21 (E) 75 (C) or max. 125 (C)
Number of check-in desks	135	160
Maximum passenger capacity of all terminals	30 million/a	43 million
Annual passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2024)	33 million	41 million
Daily passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2020)	130,000	160,000
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Inbound	6,100	7,750
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Outbound	5,900	7,550
Annual aircraft movements	186,000	335,000
Hourly movement rate	78	80
Runway length	TXL 08R/26L: 2,400 m TXL 08L/26R: 3,300 m SXF 07L/25R: 3,600 m	3,600 m 4,000 m
Pavement Classification Number (PCN) of runway	TXL: 120 F/A/W/T TXL: 120 F/A/X/T SXF: 109 F/B/W/T	BER: 109 F/B/W/T BER: 99 R/B/W/Ty^^
Airport fire category	TXL: 9 SXF: 9	10
Maximum size of passenger aircraft that can be handled	E (B747)	F (A380)
Number of internal (domestic) destinations	9	not available
Number of international destinations	167	not available

QUESTION 10

Describe any operational restrictions for any airport (e.g., night flight bans).

To the best of our knowledge and the current state of affairs, in 2024 all air traffic will be handled by Berlin-Brandenburg Airport (BER).

According to the basic approval procedure the following operational restrictions will be in force: Regular flights will be prohibited between 0:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m., whereas between 5–6:00 a.m. and between 10–12 p.m. only a limited number of movements will be allowed, and only by low-noise aircraft.

Upon application, the Supreme Berlin-Brandenburg Aviation Authority can grant exemptions from the ban on night flights.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 11

For each airport, provide a written Engagement Letter from the relevant Authorities that all efforts will be taken to facilitate air transport and airport operations between 18.00 on the day preceding until 18:00 on the day following Matchday by adjusting or lifting night flight curfew restrictions, in order to ease public order issues with huge numbers of fans and team supporters stranded in the city centre and airport(s).

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

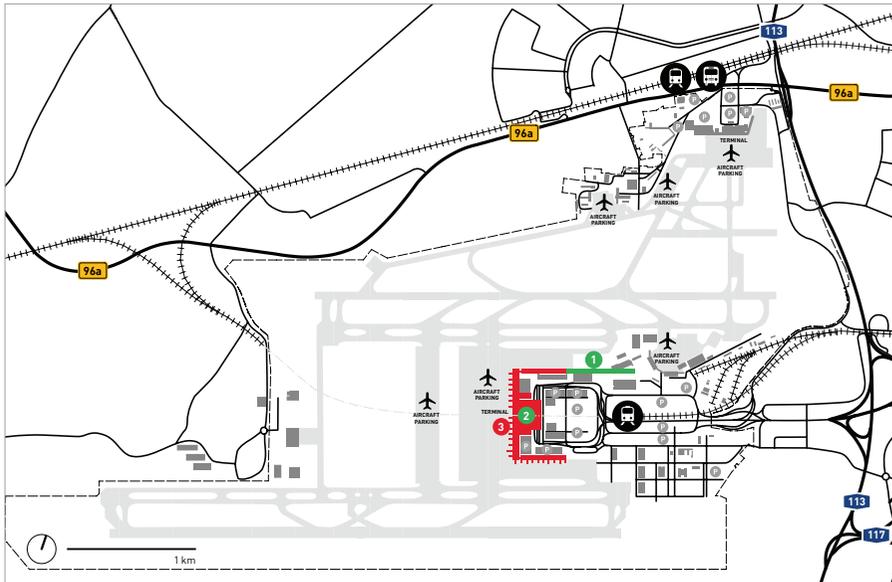
QUESTION 12

If this airport is planned to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the airport traffic will be handled the additional influx of visiting supporters for multiple matches within consecutive days.

Although the new Berlin-Brandenburg Airport (BER) is not expected to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums it has the capacity to cope with a demand significantly above that foreseen for UEFA EURO 2024 fans and visitors travelling by air to football matches in Berlin. Every day millions of tourists fly in and out of Germany's capital. Several large-scale events at the same time have never been a challenge to the airports' operations. This was already demonstrated compellingly during the 2006 FIFA World Cup. With BER the city will welcome all guests and visitors to UEFA EURO 2024 at a modern airport with state-of-the-art infrastructure. It is of note that BER is deemed capable of serving additional matches in other cities, such as Leipzig, which is only a 1.5 hour train ride away.

QUESTION 13

Map of the airport's current and planned infrastructures and temporary facilities.



- Aircraft Parking
- Runways
- Railway Station
- Bus Terminal
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- Car and Bus Parking
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- Existing Infrastructure
- Extended/improved infrastructure
- New Infrastructure
- Temporary Facility

QUESTION 14

List any key projected development and capacity enhancement schemes, as well as planned temporary solutions which will be fully operational beginning 2024.

EXTENDED/IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
1	Extension of departure gate at North Pier [- / - / +5 million pax]	2018-2021
2	Extension of baggage belt system at the main terminal [- / - / +5 million pax/a]	~2021

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
3	New terminal [- / - / 6 million pax/a]	2018-2020

TEMPORARY FACILITY

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No temporary facility required	

The railway station underneath the Berlin Brandenburg Airport (BER) terminal building is already completed and operational but not yet used for scheduled services. However, once the new airport opens, suburban and regional rail as well as long-distance and high-speed trains (ICEs) will provide a high quality of rail services for airport users.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 04

Host City transport infrastructure map



COLOGNE PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS BASED ON FOUR SUB-SYSTEMS:

1. The national railway system of regional and long-distance trains including high-speed trains; there are three main railway stations in Cologne namely "Köln Hauptbahnhof" (central station), "Köln-Deutz/Messe" and "Köln/Bonn Flughafen" (Cologne Airport), of which Cologne central station is one of the busiest in Germany;
2. Suburban railway ("S-Bahn"), a rapid transit railway system serving Cologne and towns within a radius of some 60 kilometres around Cologne;
3. Underground railway / LRT, a rapid transit system with a metro-like mode of operation for central urban areas (underground stations);
4. Buses.



ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN COLOGNE

	2016 Persons conveyed [million PAX/a]	ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT STATIONS / STOPS			
		2017	2024		
		Total	Accessible	Accessible share	Accessible share
Regional rail	n.a.	*11	7	64%	>64%
Suburban rail	54.0	29	23	79%	>79%
Underground / LRT	210.8	235	209	89%	100%
Bus ¹	66.9	730	~200	**100%	100%
Total	>331.7	1,005	439	**96%	>99%

¹ all buses are equipped with kneeling system and/or on-board ramps
^{*} nine stations shared with suburban rail
^{**} incl. accessibility through on-board equipment

Today, public transport is already used by much more than 330 million passengers per year, with rail transport taking pride of place. Cologne's transport infrastructure is regularly maintained and permanently being upgraded and expanded. In particular, transport infrastructure supporting green mobility will likewise be improved in coming years. This includes the successive enhancement of the already well-established accessibility of public transport facilities. At present, some 43% of the more than 1,000 stations and stops are at least suitable for use by mobility-impaired persons. Since all buses are low-floor vehicles and are mostly equipped with on-board ramps all the bus stops are deemed accessible. By 2024, all Cologne underground / LRT stations will feature step-free access, boosting the total share of accessible stops and stations to more than 99%.

The State of North Rhine Westphalia runs a 24/7 superordinate traffic control centre in Leverkusen where information on the traffic situation on 2,200 kilometres of autobahns and B-roads is bundled, coordinated information is disseminated, and control measures initiated. This includes dynamic information panels (dWSta = dynamic route guidance with integrated incident information), traffic control systems with variable traffic signs, temporary use of emergency lanes for regular traffic flow, construction site management, and optimization of the cross-linkage of automatized control systems.

Cologne currently implements a system to coordinate more than 600 traffic lights; it is the first project phase. The objective is to optimize signalling and ensure traffic managers are able to proactively and reactively respond to critical volumes or exceptional traffic situations. This system will be integrated into the existing local traffic control centre and thus linked to the superordinate centre in Leverkusen.

The various authorities in Cologne consciously work together when it comes to large-scale events, such as the German Protestant Church Congress with up to 300,000 attendees per day. The cooperation comprises event management, traffic management (both individual and public transport), security, and rescue services and has proved its worth during various events including the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

For the Host City transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		Responsible body	UPGRADE			Cost of upgrade(s) [in € millions]	Source of financing (public/private/joint)
	Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity		Construction date	Delivery date			
1 Road: Redesign of dynamic lane assignment Dürener Str. – section 1	1.3 km / 3 lanes	25,000 veh./d	City of Cologne	01/2020	09/2021	1.0	100% public	
2 Road: Redesign of dynamic lane assignment Dürener Str. – section 2	0.9 km / 3 lanes	22,000 veh./d	City of Cologne	01/2022	05/2023	0.9	100% public	
3 Cycling: Construction of bike parking structure Weiden-West		120 bicycles	City of Cologne	2018	2019	0.3	100% public	
4 Cycling: Successive optimization of cycling routes + implementation of bicycle boulevards etc. in Lindenthal			City of Cologne	2018	"(successively until 2025"		100% public	
5 Road + public transport: Rehabilitation of bridge Mülheimer Brücke	1.0 km / 4 lanes + 2 tracks	75,000 veh./d	City of Cologne	2018	2022	188.0	100% public	

NEW ROUTES

Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		Responsible body	UPGRADE			Cost of upgrade(s) [in € millions]	Source of financing (public/private/joint)
	Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity		Construction date	Delivery date			
6 Cycling: Construction of bicycle highway (Cologne – Frechen)	8.4 km / –	6,300 bicycles/d (exp. demand)	City of Cologne, State of NRW, City of Frechen	2021	2024	6.3 (est.)	100% public	

None of the measures listed – planned or underway – was initiated because of UEFA EURO 2024 and all are destined to improve the green transport modes in the city in line with the rising demand for green mobility. In other words, all measures will indirectly be to the benefit of UEFA EURO 2024 transport and help limit private car usage as desired. Even the road projects on the list aim to optimize utilization of the road traffic infrastructure already in place. Prior to UEFA EURO 2024 nearly 200 million Euros will be invested in transport infrastructure, with the rehabilitation and modernization of an important river crossing used by the underground / LRT and road traffic alone consuming 188 million Euros in coming years.

QUESTION 06

In line with the Stadium last kilometre map, fill in the form below regarding travel to the Stadium in 2017 and 2024.

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		COLOGNE / BONN AIRPORT (CGN)		CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION / CENTRAL BUS TERMINAL "KÖLN HBF"		RAILWAY JUNCTION (IMPORTANT STATION) "KÖLN-MESSE / DEUTZ"	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Undergr./ light rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:39	00:39	00:25	00:25	00:22	00:22
	Total capacity/h	3,220 pax/h	3,220 pax/h	11,000 pax/h	11,000 pax/h	11,000 pax/h	11,000 pax/h
Undergr./ light rail ¹	Travel time [hh:mm]	*01:08-01:13	*01:08-01:13	*00:49-00:54	*00:49-00:54	*00:52-00:57	*00:52-00:57
	Total capacity/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h
Bus ²	Travel time [hh:mm]	**00:49	**00:49	**00:32	**00:32	**00:37	**00:37
	Total capacity/h	270 pax/h	270 pax/h	270 pax/h	270 pax/h	270 pax/h	270 pax/h
Road	Distance	27.4 km	27.4 km	7.1 km	7.1 km	8.9 km	8.9 km
	Time [hh:mm] ³	00:23	00:23	00:20	00:20	00:22	00:22
	Lanes	2-3	3	1-2	1-2	2	2

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		LONG-DISTANCE COACH TERMINAL "KÖLN / BONN AIRPORT"		FAN ZONE HEUMARKT "HEUMARKT" (U)		FAN ZONE RONCALLIPLATZ; "HEUMARKT" (U); "KÖLN HBF" (U/S)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Undergr./ light rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:39	00:39	00:22	00:22	00:28-00:32	00:28-00:32
	Total capacity/h	3,220 pax/h	3,220 pax/h	11,000 pax/h	11,000 pax/h	11,000 pax/h	11,000 pax/h
Undergr./ light rail ¹	Travel time [hh:mm]	*01:08-01:13	*01:08-01:13	00:37-00:42	00:37-00:42	00:43-00:50	00:43-00:50
	Total capacity/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h
Bus ²	Travel time [hh:mm]	**00:49	**00:49				
	Total capacity/h	270 pax/h	270 pax/h				
Road	Distance	27.4 km	27.4 km	6.6 km	6.6 km	7.0 km	7.0 km
	Time [hh:mm] ³	00:23	00:23	00:16	00:16	00:20	00:20
	Lanes	2-3	3	2	2	2	2

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		FAN ZONE NEUMARKT "NEUMARKT" (U)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)			
YEAR		2017	2024
Undergr./ light rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:19	00:19
	Total capacity/h	11,000 pax/h	11,000 pax/h
Undergr./ light rail ¹	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:35-0:40	00:35-00:40
	Total capacity/h	2,200 pax/h	2,200 pax/h
Bus ²			
Road	Distance	5.5 km	5.5 km
	Time ¹ [hh:mm]	00:13	00:13
	Lanes	2	2

Cologne's RheinEnergieSTADION is very well connected to all important destinations and this spells comparatively short travel times, including travel to the airport.

The Fan Zones are located more or less at a maximum of 30 minutes by public transport from the stadium and are strung like beads along a main underground line that connects directly to the stadium.

QUESTION 07

If this Host City comprises several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the road and airport traffic will be handled when all Stadiums have matches at the same time.

There are no plans to have any other stadium in Cologne host UEFA EURO 2024 matches.

1 via station "Stüttgenhof" (15-20 min walk)
 2 via bus stop "Junkerndorf" (10 min walk)
 3 typical mid-day travel times
 * #U7/#U13 via Cologne-Ehrenfeld, arrival by suburban train
 ** #141 via Cologne-Lövenich, arrival by suburban train
 "Station Name": (S) indicates suburban rail; (R) = regional rail;
 (U) = underground / light rail / metro;
 (B) = bus; (T) = tram

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE



QUESTION 08

For the map provided, give further information about the current accessibility of the Stadium (capacity of parking areas, spectator flow etc.) and any improvements planned before UEFA EURO 2024.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT "RHEINENERGIESTADION"	LRT ¹	LRT ²	BUS ³
Max. practical frequency per direction	30 trains/h	6 trains/h	**8 buses/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	4,400 pax/h	*2,200 pax/h	720 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction	11,000 pax/h	2,200 pax/h	720 pax/h
Accessibility	at-grade access, ramps	at-grade access, ramps	at-grade access, kneeling system / on-board ramps

- 1 station "RheinEnergieSTADION"
- 2 station "Stüttgenhof"
- 3 bus stop "Köln Junkersdorf"
- * direction towards railway station "Weiden West"
- ** refers to regular service: three bus lines (each 2-3 buses/h)

As early as the 2006 FIFA World Cup Cologne achieved an average of slightly more than 26% modal share for fans using private cars. Back then, up to 30,000 fans used public transport, which contributed on average some 60% of the modal split. Since then, travel patterns in Germany show a declining use of private cars and a trend towards multi-modality, especially in urban areas.

That said, for the relevant directions the capacity of rail-bound transport is capable of conveying some 24,000 fans within a period of 60 minutes which translates into a 52% modal share for rail (based on a net stadium capacity of approx. 46,900 seats). Public transport standing capacities assume an acceptable density of four persons per square metre of standing space. According to German regulations a density of double that is permissible. During periods of great demand, actual densities above 100% have been recorded. In practical terms, one can assume that public transport use during peak demand periods exceeds standard capacity by 20%; this spells a higher public transport share, namely 62% (or 29,000 persons).

As early as the 2006 FIFA World Cup Cologne achieved an average of slightly more than 26% modal share for fans using private cars. Back then, up to 30,000 fans used public transport, which contributed on average some 60% of the modal split. Since then, travel patterns in Germany show a declining use of private cars and a trend towards multi-modality, especially in urban areas.

A total of 160 motor coaches (equal to 73% of the total bus parking spaces) could conceivably transport 8,000 fans and would account for approximately a 17% share of the modal split.

Together with a minimal share of 1% pedestrians and cyclists and up to 2% public bus users, the number of fans using private cars would be roughly between 8,500 and 13,500 persons. Thus, the share of car users will be in the range of 18-29%, and would require between 40% and 90% of the car park capacities around the stadium.

If required, additional capacity could be activated through dedicated shuttle buses to the LRT stations of "Köln-Lövenich" or "Köln-Müngersdorf Technologiepark".

TENTATIVE MODAL SPLIT FOR THE FAN ARRIVAL AT / DEPARTURE FROM RHEINENERGIESTADION COLOGNE



* For all matches Fan Walks are planned to be offered. The stadium operators and the security services have gained extensive experience and know-how in preparing and realizing such Fan Walks and after consultation with the respective authorities, they will adopt a favourable stance when examining Fan Walks for UEFA EURO 2024. Hence, the number of stadium visitors arriving by foot may in fact be even higher.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

VENUE PARKING COLOGNE

FACILITY NAME	TYPE	DEDICATION	CAR	DISABLED	BUS
P1	Parking lot	Public	550		
P2	Multi-storey car park	Public	400		
P2	Multi-storey car park	VIP	200		
P3	Parking lot	Public	1,200		
P4	Kerbside parking	Public	200		
P4	Kerbside parking	Supporters B	400		*80
P6	Parking lot	Public	1,100	>0	
P7	Parking lot	Public	1,100		
P8	Parking lot	Supporters A	500		80
S1	Parking lot	VIP	250	40	
S2	Parking lot	Press	80		
S3	Parking lot	TV / media	250		
S4 ¹	Parking lot	VIP	80		
S5	Parking lot	UEFA / media	25		45
S6	Parking lot	VIP	40		
S7	Kerbside parking	VIP / hosp.			15
S9	Parking lot	TV	100		
Parking Spaces RheinEnergieSTADION			6,395	>40	*220
			6,575		
37 facilities citywide	Multi-storey / undergr.	Public	20,084	300	
Citywide locations	Kerbside	Public	n.a.	n.a.	35
P22 (Messe) + Kuhweg 20	Parking lots	Public			-200
Overflow or City Parking Lots			20,084	300	235
			20,619		
42 facilities at periphery	Pred. parking lots	Public / P+R	***6,184	n.a.	
P+R Lots			6,184	0	0
			6,184		

¹ not available, used as medical relief area during UEFA EURO 2024

* Buses: bus usage reduces vehicle capacity for private cars accordingly (one coach equals five)

** Buses: for 80 out of 160 spaces bus usage reduces vehicle capacity for private cars accordingly (one coach equals five cars)

***incl. disabled parking (number not recorded)

QUESTION 09

Airport information.

GENERAL AIRPORT INFORMATION		
Host City name	Cologne	
Stadium capacity in 2020	46,922	
Airport name	Cologne Bonn Airport (CGN)	
Airport distance from city	14	
Passenger traffic 2016	11.9 million	

TECHNICAL AIRPORT INFORMATION	NOW (2017)	PROJECTED (2024)
Number of terminals	2	2
Total number of airport gates	48	48
Number of aircraft stands (parking positions) including ICAO aircraft code (e.g., code C)	6 (F) 23-29 (E)* 39-53 (D)* 66-102 (C)*	6 (F) 23-29 (E)* 39-53 (D)* 66-102 (C)*
	* the higher values reduce number of stands of other categories	* the higher values reduce number of stands of other categories
Number of check-in desks	86	86
Maximum passenger capacity of all terminals	14 million/a	14 million/a
Annual passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2024)	11.9 million	11.9 million
Daily passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2020)	32,600	32,600
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Inbound	2,700	2,700
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Outbound	2,600	2,600
Annual aircraft movements	137,000	137,000
Hourly movement rate	34	34
Runway length	14L/32R: 3,815 m 14R/32L: 1,863 m 06/24: 2,459 m	14L/32R: 3,815 m 14R/32L: 1,863 m 06/24: 2,459 m
Pavement Classification Number (PCN) of runway	14L/32R: 75 F/B/W/T 14R/32L: 65 R/B/W/T 06/24: 49 R/B/W/T	14L/32R: 75 F/B/W/T 14R/32L: 65 R/B/W/T 06/24: 49 R/B/W/T
Airport fire category	10	10
Maximum size of passenger aircraft that can be handled	F (A380)	F (A380)
Number of internal (domestic) destinations	7	7
Number of international destinations	122	122

QUESTION 10

Describe any operational restrictions for any airport (e.g., night flight bans).

Currently there are no operational restrictions for Cologne Bonn Airport.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 11

For each airport, provide a written Engagement Letter from the relevant Authorities that all efforts will be taken to facilitate air transport and airport operations between 18.00 on the day preceding until 18:00 on the day following Matchday by adjusting or lifting night flight curfew restrictions, in order to ease public order issues with huge numbers of fans and team supporters stranded in the city centre and airport(s).

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 12

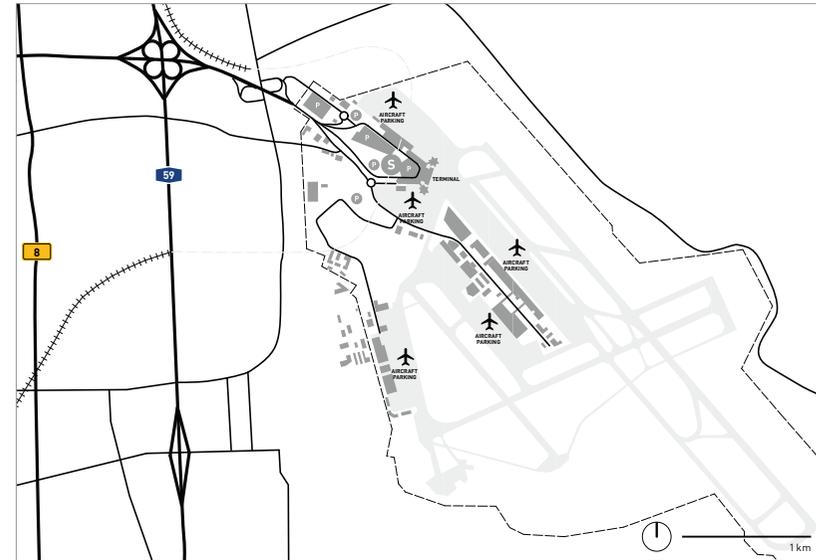
If this airport is planned to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the airport traffic will be handled the additional influx of visiting supporters for multiple matches within consecutive days.

Cologne Bonn Airport is Germany's third busiest cargo airport and its sixth busiest airport in terms of passengers and flight movements. Although the plan is not for the airport to serve multiple venues simultaneously it essentially has the capacity and infrastructure to cope with the additional air travel generated by additional matches in the airport's catchment area. The Host Cities of Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf and Gelsenkirchen are all located no further than 60 minutes by car from the airport. Cologne Bonn Airport proved its capabilities during the 2006 FIFA World Cup when air travel demand was presumably higher than it would be for a European event as then fans came from outside Europe, too; at that time three of these four cities hosted matches.

This factors in prevailing night flight regulations (not yet in place or in certain cases no longer effective) which may lead to Cologne Bonn Airport being an alternative airport. Cologne Bonn Airport is certainly in a position to act as an alternative to Frankfurt Airport and the airports in the Rhine-Ruhr region since travel time to the respective stadiums is less than 90 minutes.

QUESTION 13

Map of the airport's current and planned infrastructures and temporary facilities.



- Aircraft Parking
- Runways
- Railway Station
- Bus Terminal
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- Car and Bus Parking
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- Existing Infrastructure
- Extended/improved infrastructure
- New Infrastructure
- Temporary Facility

QUESTION 14

List any key projected development and capacity enhancement schemes, as well as planned temporary solutions which will be fully operational beginning 2024.

EXTENDED/IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No improvements required	

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No improvements required	

TEMPORARY FACILITY

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No temporary facility required	



Futuristic: The first self-driving vehicle on Germany's roads.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 04

Host City transport infrastructure map



- Central Railway Station
- Main Bus Terminal
- Airport
- Main Sea Port
- Stadium
- Fan Zone Options
- Car and Bus Parking
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- City Centre
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- New Infrastructure
- Enhanced Infrastructure

Numbers on red or green dots depicted in the map refer to the table of infrastructure projects listed in Question 05.

DORTMUND PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS BASED ON FOUR SUB-SYSTEMS:

1. The national railway system for regional and long-distance trains including high-speed trains with "Dortmund Hauptbahnhof" (central station) as the main railway station;
2. Suburban rail ("S-Bahn"), a rapid transit railway system connecting Dortmund with cities and communities in the entire Rhine-Ruhr region and beyond (e.g., Cologne and Düsseldorf);
3. Underground railway/LRT with a metro-like mode of operation in central urban areas (underground stations);
4. Buses.

ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN DORTMUND

	2016 Persons conveyed [million PAX/a]	ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT STATIONS / STOPS					
		2016			2024		
		Total	Accessible	Accessible share	Total	Accessible	Accessible share
Regional rail	n.a.	20	*9	45%	20	11	**100%
Suburban rail	n.a.	27	***24	89%	27	27	100%
Underground / LRT	76.6	124	100	81%	124	109	88%
Bus¹	57.4	959	260	27%	970	495	51%
Total	134.1	1,130	393	35%	1,141	642	56%

¹ all buses are low-floor vehicles
 * incl. partly barrier-free locations (selected platforms are barrier-free)
 ** all regional trains will be equipped with easy enter/exit equipment
 *** incl. one location where easy-entry/exit equipment for mobility-impaired is required

Today, public transport already conveys more than 134 million passengers each year, not including the regional and suburban rail system. Dortmund's transport infrastructure is being permanently upgraded and expanded. Improvements to the rail infrastructure focus on upgrading the central railway station. Accessibility plays a key role, here. While only 35% of all stations and stops are fully suitable to mobility-impaired persons, on-board equipment makes the majority of stops usable for people with limited mobility. This includes in particular bus stops, while the share of accessible stations for underground / LRT rail and suburban rail is already in the range of 81–89%. By 2024, the share of fully accessible stations for all rail-bound systems will have risen to an average of over 90% while for bus stops full accessibility is planned to exceed 50%.

Dortmund operates a transport control centre that manages a parking and traffic guidance system for the event area "SIGNAL IDUNA PARK"; it was introduced for the 2006 FIFA World Cup and has since regularly proven its worth. A sub-centre is located close to the stadium and equipped to control and manage a significant number of traffic lights. During big events, the sub-centre also accommodates public transport operators.



Moving sustainably: Cyclists in downtown Dortmund.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

For the Host City transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		Responsible body	UPGRADE		Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity		Construction date	Delivery date		
1	Road: Autobahn A40 additional lane	7.5 km / 6 lanes	75,000 veh./d	Fed. Govt.	early 2017	end of 2022	110.0	public 100%
2	Road: Highway B236 additional lane / reconstruction	2.0 km / 4 lanes	20,000 veh./d	Fed. Govt.	early 2018	end of 2021	30.0	public 100%
3	Railway: Central station accessibility upgrade + extension	- / 1 station	130,000 pax/d	Deutsche Bahn AG	early 2017	2024	130.0	public 85% / private 15%
4	Foot traffic: Replacement of pedestrian bridge Lindemannstr. / B1	120 m / width: 4 m	18,000 pax/h (for mono-directional flow)	City of Dortmund	early 2021	end of 2022	4.0	public 100%
5	Road / foot traffic: Redesign Boulevard "Kampstraße"	1.5 km / -		City of Dortmund	early 2019	end of 2022	28.0	public 100%

NEW ROUTES

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		Responsible body	UPGRADE		Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity		Construction date	Delivery date		
6	Bicycle: Cycle highway "Ruhr"	23.7 km / -	5,000 bikes/day	Road Authority of NRW / City of Dortmund	early 2018	end of 2023	30.6	public 100%
7	Road: Construction of park and ride facility "Semerteichstr."	- / -	500 cars [disabled parking 5]	City of Dortmund	early 2018	end of 2018	0.5	public 100%

None of the measures listed – planned or underway – was initiated because of UEFA EURO 2024 and are all destined to improve the city's traffic situation. Hence, all measures will indirectly be to the benefit of UEFA EURO 2024 transport in a positive way. More than 330 million Euros will be invested in transport infrastructure in the near future, more than one third of it in order to upgrade the central railway station. A full 10% will be dedicated to a large-scale cycle track, a regional project which responds to the population's changed mobility behaviour and wish for greener mobility.

QUESTION 06

In line with the Stadium last kilometre map, fill in the form below regarding travel to the Stadium in 2017 and 2024.

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		DORTMUND AIRPORT (DTM) "HOLZWICKEDE" (R)		CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION "DORTMUND HBF"	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)		YEAR		YEAR	
		2017	2024	2017	2024
Railway	Travel time [hh:mm] ¹	*00:35	*00:35	00:10	00:10
	Total capacity/h	*800 Pax/h	*1,600 Pax/h	2,100 Pax/h	4,200 Pax/h
Under-ground/LRT	Travel time [hh:mm] ²			00:14	00:14
	Total capacity/h ³			8,640 Pax/h	8,640 Pax/h
On foot	Travel time [hh:mm]			00:40	00:40
	Total capacity/h			n.a.	n.a.
Road	Distance	13.0 km	13.0 km	4.0 km	4.0 km
	Time [hh:mm] ⁴	00:14	00:14	00:11	00:11
	Lanes	4	6	2	2

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		CENTRAL BUS TERMINAL "DORTMUND HBF"		FAN ZONES CITY "STADTGARTEN" (U) "DORTMUND HBF" (R)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)		YEAR		YEAR	
		2017	2024	2017	2024
Railway	Travel time [hh:mm] ¹	00:12	00:12	00:15	00:15
	Total capacity/h	2,100 Pax/h	4,200 Pax/h	2,100 Pax/h	4,200 Pax/h
Under-ground/LRT	Travel time [hh:mm] ²	00:16	00:16	00:08	00:08
	Total capacity/h ³	8,640 Pax/h	8,640 Pax/h	10,800 Pax/h	10,800 Pax/h
On foot	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:42	00:42	00:32	00:32
	Total capacity/h	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Road	Distance	4.0 km	4.0 km	3.0 km	3.0 km
	Time [hh:mm] ⁴	00:11	00:11	00:09	00:09
	Lanes	2	2	2	2

1 incl. footwalk to the railway station
 2 incl. footwalk; refers to station "Stadion" which is exclusively served during big-scale events
 3 typical mid-day travel times
 4 refers to event-transport capacities (regular capacities are 50-60% lower)
 * incl. change to bus-shuttle at "Holzwickede", departure from airport "DTM" by bus; bus capacity on demand (not depicted)
 * Station Name : (S) indicates suburban rail; (R) = regional rail; (U) = underground / light rail / metro; (B) = bus; (T) = tram

SIGNAL IDUNA PARK is exemplarily connected to important destinations, such as Dortmund's central railway station, the central bus terminal, and the Fan Zones, all of which are within walking distance or a short train ride.

QUESTION 07

If this Host City comprises several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the road and airport traffic will be handled when all Stadiums have matches at the same time.

Dortmund will only host one UEFA EURO 2024 stadium.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE



QUESTION 08

For the map provided, give further information about the current accessibility of the Stadium (capacity of parking areas, spectator flow etc.) and any improvements planned before UEFA EURO 2024.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT "SIGNAL IDUNA PARK"	REGIONAL RAIL	UNDERGROUND	BUS	BUS SHUTTLE
Max. practical frequency per direction	10 trains/h	30 trains/h	12 buses/h	12 buses/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	2,100 pax/h	4,250 pax/h	660 pax/h	0 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction	4,200 pax/h	10,800 pax/h	1,320 pax/h	1,320 pax/h
Accessibility	at-grade access; ramps	at-grade access, ramps, elevator ("Westfalenhalle")	at-grade access, ramps, 100% low-floor vehicles	no barrier-free access

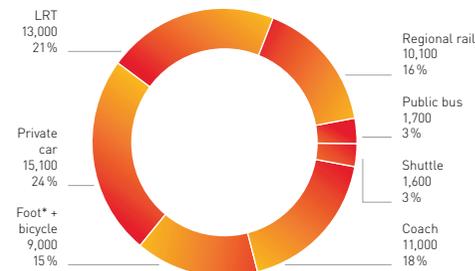
As early as the 2006 FIFA World Cup, Dortmund achieved a modal share of as low as roughly 30% for fans using private cars. Since then, travel patterns in Germany point to the declining use of private cars and a trend towards multi-modality, especially in urban areas.

Thanks to the short walking distances between the city centre and the stadium, we consider it realistic that 10–15% of the spectators will travel there by foot or bicycle. Public transport (including shuttle buses) has the baseline capacity to convey more than 22,000 persons within an egress period of 60 minutes, which translates into a public transport share of 36%. In this context, public transport standing capacities are calculated as a comfortable density of 4 persons/m² standing space. According to German regulations, a density of double that is permissible. In fact,

during periods of intense demand densities of six persons/m² and above is to be seen. In practical terms, the capacity norm can be assumed to be exceeded by at least 20% when estimating public transport use during peak demand periods. Hence, public transport is capable of carrying more than 26,000 persons per hour, which is equal to a share of 43% of the modal split.

Current parking facilities can accommodate up to 220 coaches which spells 11,000 fans or 18% of the modal split. Car use would then be slightly below the predefined goal of only 25% of the total. The number of cars would utilize roughly 45–80% of the car parking spaces around the stadium depending on car occupancy rates. For low-demand matches, an even lower share of car use can realistically be achieved.

TENTATIVE MODAL SPLIT FOR FAN ARRIVALS AT / DEPARTURES FROM SIGNAL IDUNA PARK DORTMUND



* For all matches Fan Walks are planned to be offered. The stadium operators and the security services have gained extensive experience and know-how in preparing and realizing such Fan Walks and after consultation with the respective authorities, they will adopt a favourable stance when examining Fan Walks for UEFA EURO 2024. Hence, the number of stadium visitors arriving by foot may in fact be even higher.



2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

VENUE PARKING DORTMUND

FACILITY NAME	TYPE	DEDICATION	CAR	DISABLED	BUS
A1 ¹	Parking lot	n.a.	50		
A2 ¹	Parking lot	n.a.	320		
A3	Parking lot	Media / Organizer	430		
A4	Parking lot	n.a.	430		
A5	Parking lot	n.a.	130		
TG Halle3b ¹	Underground car park	n.a.	220		
A7	Parking lot	UEFA / Organizer	340		
A8	Parking lot	UEFA / VIP	850		
TG Halle6 ¹	Underground car park	n.a.	150		
TG Halle7 ¹	Underground car park	n.a.	130		
TG Halle8 ¹	Underground car park	n.a.	280		
Stadion Rote Erde	Temporary lot	TV	150		
B1	Parking lot	UEFA / VIP	1,000		
C1	Parking lot	Public		280	
C2	Parking lot	Supporters A	597	3	40
D1	Parking lot	Public	497	3	
D2	Parking lot	Public	997	3	
E1	Parking lot	Public	147	3	80
E2	Parking lot	Public	547	3	
E3	Parking lot	Supporters B	497	3	100
F1	Parking lot	Public	167	3	
F2	Parking lot	Public	1,197	3	
F3	Parking lot	Public	267	3	
Parking Spaces SIGNAL IDUNA PARK			9,393	307	220
					9,920
Schulte Rödning	Parking lot	Public / P+R	246	3	
Am Gottesacker	Parking lot	Public / P+R	316	8	
Semerteichstraße	Planned parking lot	Public / P+R	495	5	
Techn. Universität	Parking lot	Public / P+R	1,060		
P+R Lots			2,117	16	0
					2,133

¹ not available to the public during UEFA EURO 2024

QUESTION 09

Airport information.

GENERAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

Host City name	Dortmund
Stadium capacity in 2020	61,524
Airport name	Dortmund Airport (DTM)
Airport distance from city	14 km
Passenger traffic 2016	1.92 million

TECHNICAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

	NOW (2017)	PROJECTED (2024)
Number of terminals	1	1
Total number of airport gates	13	13
Number of aircraft stands (parking positions) including ICAO aircraft code (e.g., code C)	13 (C)	13 (C)
Number of check-in desks	28	28
Maximum passenger capacity of all terminals	3.5 million/a	3.5 million/a
Annual passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2024)	2.03 million	2.80 million
Daily passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2020)	9,000	13,000
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Inbound	1,800	1,800
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Outbound	1,800	1,800
Annual aircraft movements	30,000	35,000
Hourly movement rate	20	30
Runway length	06/24: 2,000 m	06/24: 2,000 m
Pavement Classification Number (PCN) of runway	49 F/C/W/T	49 F/C/W/T
Airport fire category	7	7
Maximum size of passenger aircraft that can be handled	C (A321)	C (A321)
Number of internal (domestic) destinations	2	5
Number of international destinations	33	45

QUESTION 10

Describe any operational restrictions for any airport (e.g., night flight bans).

Dortmund Airport (DTM) has a ban on scheduled aircraft movements between 11:00 p.m. and 05:00 a.m.. During the morning and evening periods (05:00–06:00 a.m. and 10:00–11:00 p.m.) a limited number of flights is allowed, providing they comply with ICAO Chapter 4 noise regulations.

Exceptions for individual aircrafts can be negotiated on UEFA's behalf.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 11

For each airport, provide a written Engagement Letter from the relevant Authorities that all efforts will be taken to facilitate air transport and airport operations between 18.00 on the day preceding until 18:00 on the day following Matchday by adjusting or lifting night flight curfew restrictions, in order to ease public order issues with huge numbers of fans and team supporters stranded in the city centre and airport(s).

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

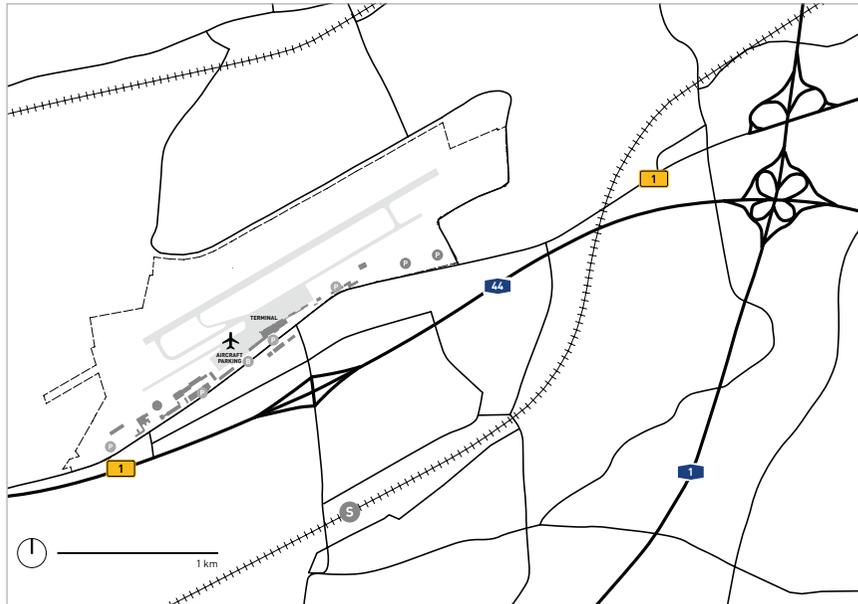
QUESTION 12

If this airport is planned to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the airport traffic will be handled the additional influx of visiting supporters for multiple matches within consecutive days.

The plan is for Dortmund Airport (DTM) to serve only one UEFA EURO 2024 stadium – SIGNAL IDUNA PARK. However, there are four other airports in the close vicinity of the stadium, in other words not further than 60 minutes by car. These could easily absorb additional air passenger demand. Among these alternative airports are such major international airports as Düsseldorf Airport (DUS) and Cologne Airport (CGN).

QUESTION 13

Map of the airport's current and planned infrastructures and temporary facilities.



- Aircraft Parking
- Runways
- Railway Station
- Bus Terminal
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- Car and Bus Parking
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- Existing Infrastructure
- Extended/improved infrastructure
- New Infrastructure
- Temporary Facility

QUESTION 14

List any key projected development and capacity enhancement schemes, as well as planned temporary solutions which will be fully operational beginning 2024.

EXTENDED/IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No improvements required	

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No improvements required	

TEMPORARY FACILITY

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No temporary facility required	



Where the fans land:
Dortmund airport.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 04

Host City transport infrastructure map



Legend:

- Central Railway Station
- Main Bus Terminal
- Airport
- Main Sea Port
- Stadium
- Fan Zone Options
- Car and Bus Parking
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- City Centre
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- New Infrastructure
- Enhanced Infrastructure

Numbers on red or green dots depicted in the map refer to the table of infrastructure projects listed in Question 05.

DÜSSELDORF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS BASED ON FIVE SUB-SYSTEMS:

1. National railway system for regional and long-distance trains including high-speed trains with two main stations in Düsseldorf, namely "Düsseldorf Hauptbahnhof" (central station) and "Düsseldorf Flughafen" (Düsseldorf Airport);
2. Suburban railway ("S-Bahn"), a rapid transit railway system connecting Düsseldorf with cities and communities in the entire Rhine-Ruhr metropolitan region and beyond (e.g., Cologne);
3. LRT with a metro-like mode of operation in central urban areas (underground stations);
4. Trams;
5. Buses.



Idyllic: In Düsseldorf the rhine is just perfect for a stroll.

ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN DÜSSELDORF

	2016 Persons conveyed [million PAX/a]	ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT STATIONS / STOPS						
		2017			2024			
		Total	Accessible	Accessible share	Total	Accessible	Accessible share	
Suburban rail	100.7	25	21	84 %	25	**23	92 %	
LRT	Low-floor	110.0	123	77	63 %	133	107	80 %
	High-floor	110.0	128	86	67 %	130	110	85 %
	Mixed operat.	110.0	21	6	29 %	21	*6	29 %
Tram	57.0	227	68	30 %	223	109	49 %	
Bus	54.0	1,116	**870	78 %	1,116	***1,070	96 %	
Total	321.7	1,640	1,128	69 %	1,648	1,425	86 %	

* when serviced by low-flow vehicles
 ** incl. 328 locations where on-board ramps for mobility-impaired are required
 ***incl. 228 locations where on-board ramps for mobility-impaired are required

Today, public transport already conveys more than 320 million passengers per year, chiefly by rail.

Düsseldorf's transport infrastructure is being permanently upgraded and expanded. Key aspects, especially rail infrastructure (underground / light rail) will be improved in coming years. Accessibility plays an important role in this regard. At present, 69 % of all 1,640 stations and stops are at least suitable for use by mobility-impaired persons. This proportion will rise to 86 % in 2024, by which time bus stops will provide 96 % step-free access supported by on-board equipment.

The City of Düsseldorf runs a 24/7 traffic and tunnel control centre which is well versed in handling major events. It controls the current road traffic situation citywide on the basis of realtime floating car data, local traffic detection, and CCTV. This system includes automatically or manually induced re-routing via variable message signs and the deployment of traffic-light programmes. The centre collaborates closely with the control centres of the public transport provider, the police, rescue services, parking lot providers and the traffic control centre of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. During events, a local traffic and safety centre is typically established at the arena to coordinate traffic and safety measures.

Event-related traffic is managed by specific measures that are jointly agreed beforehand with the police, rescue services, public transport provider, and the event organizer. Suitable packages of measures have been tested in events to date and have been optimized on the basis of the experiences garnered down through the years. This includes dynamic lane signalling on the main access roads and separate lanes for VIP.

The stadium parking is managed by a dynamic parking guidance system, allowing for separation of supporters, something that is already routine practice. Guidance to specific parking areas starts at the incoming autobahns.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

For the Host City transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)	
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Responsible body	Construction date	Delivery date		Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)
1	Bicycle infrastructure			City of Düsseldorf			2,385 p.a. (current status)	public
2	Public transport: Accessibility measures			City of Düsseldorf			2.4 p.a. (current status)	public
3	Tram / road: Replacement of bridge and accessibility upgrade of tram station	4 lanes + 2 tracks		City of Düsseldorf	2019	2021	7.0	public
4	Road: Redesign "Hildener Str."	0.5 km / 2 lanes		City of Düsseldorf	2019	2019	3.2	public
5	Road: Redesign "Wiesenstr."	0.8 km / 2 lanes		City of Düsseldorf	2018	2019	2.2	public
6	Underground / light rail: Accessibility upgrade of tram station	0.3 km / 3 lanes + 2 tracks		City of Düsseldorf	2018	2019	2.8	public

NEW ROUTES

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)	
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Responsible body	Construction date	Delivery date		Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)
7	Underground / light rail: #U81 (Freiligrathplatz – Airport Terminal)	1.9 km / 2 tracks	140 trains/d approx. 50,000 pax/d	City of Düsseldorf	February 2019	December 2023	200.0	public 100%
8	Cycle lane: (Karlstr. – Worringer Str.)	1.3 km		City of Düsseldorf	January 2018	July 2019	3.1	public 100%
9	Light rail / road: Development of urban quarter Glasmacherviertel	0.8 km / 2 tracks 1.2 km / 2 lanes		City of Düsseldorf	2019	2022	25.0	public 100%
10	Cycle lane: (Klever Str. – Jülicher Str.)	1.4 km		City of Düsseldorf	2019	2019	2.0	public 100%
11	Bicycle highway	30.0 km		City of Düsseldorf	2020	2024	36.0	public 100%

None of the measures listed – planned or underway – was initiated because of UEFA EURO 2024 and all are destined to improve the sustainable transport modes in the city in line with the rising demand for green mobility. Hence, all measures will indirectly be to the benefit of transportation for UEFA EURO 2024 and will

serve to limit the share of private cars in use. Prior to UEFA EURO 2024 about 260 million Euro will be invested in transport infrastructure, out of which 98% will be dedicated to green transport infrastructure projects.

QUESTION 06

In line with the Stadium last kilometre map, fill in the form below regarding travel to the Stadium in 2017 and 2024.

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		"DÜSSELDORF AIRPORT" (DUS)		CENTRAL STATION "DÜSSELDORF HBF" (U)		CENTRAL BUS TERMINAL "DÜSSELDORF HBF (U)"	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Underground/ LRT	Travel time [hh:mm]	< 00:27	> 00:06	00:18	00:18	00:18	00:18
	Total capacity/h	*15,930 pax/h	**18,330 pax/h	15,930 pax/h	15,930 pax/h	15,930 pax/h	15,930 pax/h
Bus	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:15					
	Total capacity/h	800 pax/h					
By foot	Travel time [hh:mm]						
	Total capacity/h						
Road	Distance	6.0 km	6.0 km	6.9 km	6.9 km	7.0 km	7.0 km
	Time ¹ [hh:mm]	00:07	00:07	00:20	00:20	00:20	00:20
	Lanes	2	2	2	2	2	2

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		FAN ZONE RHEINPARK "VIKTORIA PLATZ KLEWER STR." (U)		FAN ZONE BURGPLATZ "HEINRICH-HEINE-ALLEE" (U)		FAN ZONE LANDTAG "HEINRICH-HEINE-ALLEE" (U)"	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Underground/ LRT	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:12	00:12	00:20	00:20	***00:33	***00:33
	Total capacity/h	15,930 pax/h	15,930 pax/h	15,930 pax/h	15,930 pax/h	15,930 pax/h	15,930 pax/h
Bus	Travel time [hh:mm]						
	Total capacity/h						
By foot	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:30–00:35	00:30–00:35				
	Total capacity/h	n.a.	n.a.				
Road	Distance	4.3 km	4.3 km	5.9 km	5.9 km	7.2 km	7.2 km
	Time ¹ [hh:mm]	00:08	00:08	00:20	00:20	00:22	00:22
	Lanes	2	2	2	2	2	2

¹ typical mid-day travel time
 * departure from DUS by suburban rail
 ** 2,400 by new U81 (direct route)
 *** includes 10 min walk by foot
¹Name of Station: (S) indicates suburban rail; (R) = regional rail; (U) = underground / light rail / metro; (B) = bus; (T) = tram

Düsseldorf's ESPRIT arena is excellently connected to important destinations, such as the Düsseldorf central railway station and the Fan Zones. The Rheinpark Fan Zone is in walking distance of the Arena. In 2024, a direct underground / light rail connection will substantially accelerate travel times to/from Düsseldorf airport (DUS), making it a very short trip.

QUESTION 07

If this Host City comprises several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the road and airport traffic will be handled when all Stadiums have matches at the same time.

Düsseldorf will only host one UEFA EURO 2024 stadium.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE



- B Bus stop
- P Car and Bus Parking
- S Stadium
- ▶ Stadium Entrance
- Outer Security Zone
- Last Kilometre
- New Infrastructure
- Enhanced Infrastructure
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- Shuttle Bus
- Footpath
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- Tram Way

QUESTION 08

For the map provided, give further information about the current accessibility of the Stadium (capacity of parking areas, spectator flow etc.) and any improvements planned before UEFA EURO 2024.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT ESPRIT ARENA	UNDERGROUND / LIGHT RAIL	BUS ¹
Max. practical frequency per direction	*30 trains/h	8 buses/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	2,124 pax/h	800 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction	15,930 pax/h	**2,400 pax/h
Accessibility	escalators, elevators	escalators, elevators

¹ bus solely operates during big events; service will be replaced by underground line #U81
 * refers to departure; arrival max. is at 12 trains/h
 ** refers to #U81 capacity in 2024

Today, football matches in Düsseldorf typically already see only 28% of the modal split accounted for by private car users.

The capacity of the two relevant underground lines (the U78 and U81) suffice to convey 18,300 fans within 60 minutes away from the stadium, in other words 40% of the ESprit arena's net capacity (approx. 46,300 seats). In this context, public transport standing capacities are based on a comfortable density of four standing passengers/m² standing space. According to German regulations a density double that is permissible and during periods of great demand, densities of six persons/m² and above are regularly seen. In practical terms, the capacity norm is probably

exceeded by at least 20% when estimating public transport use during peak demand periods. Hence, the rail-bound systems can actually handle 22,000 persons or 48% of all spectators within 60 minutes egress time.

With another 27% of the total departing by some 250 coaches (equal to approx. 50% of the coach parking capacity) and a minor number of 500 pedestrians and cyclists, the modal share accounted for by private car users would be less than 25% for sold-out matches. Depending on the average car occupancy rate the utilized car parking capacity will be in the order of 20–40%.

TENTATIVE MODAL SPLIT FOR THE FAN ARRIVAL AT/ DEPARTURE FROM ESPRIT ARENA DÜSSELDORF



* For all matches Fan Walks are planned to be offered. The stadium operators and the security services have gained extensive experience and know-how in preparing and realizing such Fan Walks and after consultation with the respective authorities, they will adopt a favourable stance when examining Fan Walks for UEFA EURO 2024. Hence, the number of stadium visitors arriving by foot may in fact be even higher.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE

VENUE PARKING DÜSSELDORF

FACILITY NAME	TYPE	DEDICATION	CAR	DISABLED	BUS
P1 Nord	Parking lot	Public	5,000		200
P1 Süd	Parking lot	Public	5,475		
P1 Süd	Parking lot	Security	150		
P1 Süd	Parking lot	Supporter A			55
P2	Parking lot	Hospitality/Organizer	400		
P2	Parking lot	Supporter B			65
P2	Parking lot	Public	2,835	>140	
P "Multifunktionsfläche"	Parking lot	n.a.			110
P7 ¹	Multi-storey car park	n.a.	923	37	
Am Staad	Temporary lot	VIP			7
Rotterdam Str.	Kerbside parking	UEFA/Media			90
Parking Spaces ESPRIT arena			14,783	>177	527
					15,487
40 facilities integrated into PGS ²	Multi-storey/ undergr.	Public	13,500	n.a.	
Misc. facilities within Düsseldorf	Kerbside/lots	Public			160
Overflow or City Parking Lots			13,500	0	160
					13,660
14 facilities at periphery	Parking lots	Public/P+R	1,779	n.a.	
>200 facilities at VRR stations	Parking lots	Public/P+R	>18,000	n.a.	
P+R Lots			>19,779	0	0
					19,779

1 not available to the public during UEFA EURO 2024

2 parking guidance system



Straight to the game: Spectators arrive at the ESPRIT arena by rail.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 09

Airport information.

GENERAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

Host City name	Düsseldorf
Stadium capacity in 2020	46,264
Airport name	Düsseldorf Airport (DUS)
Airport distance from city	7 km
Passenger traffic 2016	23.5 million

TECHNICAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

	NOW (2017)	PROJECTED (2024)
Number of terminals	1 + GAT	1 + GAT
Total number of airport gates	79	approx. 90
Number of aircraft stands (parking positions) including ICAO aircraft code (e.g., code C)	3 (F) 14 (E) 4 (D) 64 (C)	3 (F) 14 (E) 2 (D) 81 (C)
Number of check-in desks	134	134
Maximum passenger capacity of all terminals	30 million/a	30 million/a
Annual passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2024)	24.6 million	28.2 million
Daily passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2020)	70,000	77,300
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Inbound	5,800	6,300
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Outbound	5,500	5,900
Annual aircraft movements	230,000	258,000
Hourly movement rate	43-~47	45-~60
Runway length	05R/23L: 3,000 m 05L/23R: 2,700 m	05R/23L: 3,000 m 05L/23R: 2,700 m
Pavement Classification Number (PCN) of runway	05R/23L: 100 R/B/W/T 05L/23R: 100 R/B/W/T	05R/23L: 100 R/B/W/T 05L/23R: 100 R/B/W/T
Airport fire category	9 (requirements for 10 fulfilled)	9 (requirements for 10 fulfilled)
Maximum size of passenger aircraft that can be handled	F (A-380)	F (A-380)
Number of internal (domestic) destinations	11	12
Number of international destinations	180	200

* during operational hours of both runways (simultaneous operation of both runways is limited in time)

QUESTION 10

Describe any operational restrictions for any airport (e.g., night flight bans).

Düsseldorf Airport (DUS) does not operate a night flight ban, there is only a night flight curfew from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. local time for arrivals and 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. local time for departures. Exceptions are possible and subject to approval by the Düsseldorf District Government. If an arrival or departure during the night curfew

is not possible or is not approved the alternative is to reroute to Cologne Bonn Airport, which has no night flight restrictions. The distance between Cologne Bonn Airport and the ESPRIT arena in Düsseldorf is approximately 50 kilometres.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 11

For each airport, provide a written Engagement Letter from the relevant Authorities that all efforts will be taken to facilitate air transport and airport operations between 18.00 on the day preceding until 18:00 on the day following Matchday by adjusting or lifting night flight curfew restrictions, in order to ease public order issues with huge numbers of fans and team supporters stranded in the city centre and airport(s).

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 12

If this airport is planned to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the airport traffic will be handled the additional influx of visiting supporters for multiple matches within consecutive days.

Düsseldorf Airport is Germany's third busiest airport in terms of passengers and movements. Although the plan is not for the airport to serve multiple venues simultaneously it basically has the capacity and infrastructure to cope with the additional air travel generated by additional matches within the catchment area. The Host Cities of Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf and Gelsenkirchen are all located within a distance of not more than 45 minutes by car. Düsseldorf Airport proved its abilities during 2006 FIFA World Cup when air travel demand was presumably higher (than during a European event) due to the fans' origins – it handled air traffic for three out of the four cities hosting matches.

QUESTION 13

Map of the airport's current and planned infrastructures and temporary facilities.



- Aircraft Parking
- Runways
- Railway Station
- Bus Terminal
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- Car and Bus Parking
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- Existing Infrastructure
- Extended/improved infrastructure
- New Infrastructure
- Temporary Facility

QUESTION 14

List any key projected development and capacity enhancement schemes, as well as planned temporary solutions which will be fully operational beginning 2024.

EXTENDED/IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
1	Improvement of the western apron (7.5 ha / - / -)	07/2020
2	Improvement of taxiway K5/L9 (- / 410 m / -)	04/2020
3	Improvement of taxiway L8 (- / 200 m / -)	11/2020
4	Enlargement of car park 3 (- / - / -)	12/2021
5	Enlargement of the arrival level (- / - / -)	03/2021
6	Extension of pier C (- / 170 m / -)	12/2022

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
7	New apron (area of former administration building) (1.5 ha / - / -)	07/2020
8	New apron (in front of hangar 10) (1.4 ha / - / -)	12/2021
9	New apron (in front of the GAT) (2.0 ha / - / -)	12/2023
10	Installation of self-service baggage drop off units (- / - / -)	03/2019
11	New car park (- / - / 3,640 cars)	12/2022

TEMPORARY FACILITY

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No temporary facility required	

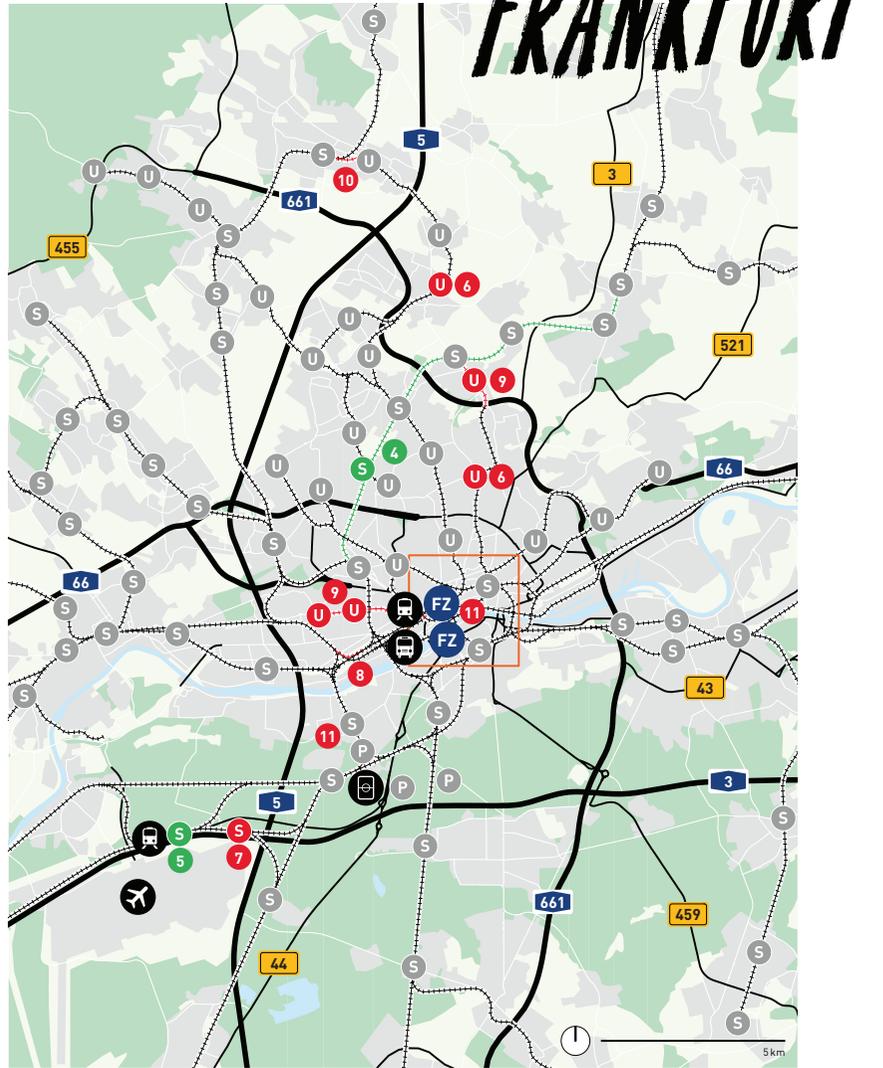


2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 04

Host City transport infrastructure map



Main Railway Station
 Stadium
 Motorway/Autobahn
 Suburban Rail

Main Coach Terminal
 Fan Zone Options
 Federal Road
 Underground/Light Rail

Airport
 Car and Bus Parking
 Main Road
 New Infrastructure

Main Sea Port
 City Centre
 Enhanced Infrastructure

Numbers on red or green dots depicted in the Map refer to the table of infrastructure projects listed in Question 05. The map shows the two Fan Zone options "Riverside North" and "Riverside South" as one.

FRANKFURT PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS BASED ON FIVE SUB-SYSTEMS:

1. The national railway system for regional and long-distance trains including high-speed trains with four main stations in Frankfurt, out of which "Frankfurt (Main) Hauptbahnhof" (central station) and "Frankfurt (Main) Flughafen" (Frankfurt Airport) are of particular importance;
2. Suburban railway ("S-Bahn"), a rapid transit railway system connecting Frankfurt with cities and communities in the entire Rhine-Main metropolitan region;
3. Underground railway/LRT with a metro-like mode of operation in central urban areas (underground stations);
4. Trams;
5. Buses.



Frankfurt's public transport network is being constantly expanded.

ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN FRANKFURT

	2016	ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT STATIONS / STOPS					
		2016			2024		
Persons conveyed [million PAX/a]	Total	Accessible	Accessible share	Total	Accessible	Accessible share	
Regional rail	30	10	7	70%	12	9	75%
Suburban rail	120	31	18	58%	32	19	59%
Underground / LRT	*130	86	82	95%	95	95	100%
Tram	*60	136	72	53%	138	109	79%
Bus	*60	>700	>350	50%	>700	600	86%
Total	370.0	953	522	55%	965	823	85%

* 2010 figures

Today, public transport already gets some 370 million passengers to their destinations per year – predominantly by eco-friendly rail.

Frankfurt's transport infrastructure is being permanently upgraded and expanded. In particular, the rail infrastructure (underground / LRT, trams) will be significantly improved in coming years, too. Accessibility plays a key role, here. At present, 55% of the total of 953 stations and stops are at least suitable for mobility-impaired persons. This proportion will rise to 85% in 2024, by when there will be 100% step-free access to the underground system.

Moreover, Frankfurt consistently emphasizes multi-modal transportation, and thus operates an integrated transport control centre which manages some 6,000 signalling programmes for 850 traffic lights, a parking and traffic guidance system that includes the Commerzbank-Arena area and runs a sub-centre at the stadium itself. A traffic control system at all the main approach roads to the stadium (incl. the autobahns) with freely programmable digital information panels enables, for example, specific VIP parking information to be displayed.

Given the comparatively small size of the Frankfurt conurbation, distances between different locations tend invariably to be gratifyingly short. Noteworthy in this context is the exceptionally short distance between the stadium and Germany's most important airport, which is just a few minutes away by rail as well as by car. Likewise, the central railway station located adjacent to downtown is only a short two suburban rail or underground stops away from the stadium.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

For the Host City transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)	
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Responsible body	Construction date	Delivery date		Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)
1	Public bus: Upgrade of bus stops for full accessibility	250 bus stops		VGf / City of Frankfurt	prior to 2024	prior to 2024	public 100 %	
2	Tram: Upgrade of stations for full accessibility	35 stations		VGf / City of Frankfurt	prior to 2024	prior to 2024	public 100 %	
3	Underground / LRT: Retrofitting remaining underground stations with elevators	4 stations		VGf / City of Frankfurt	prior to 2024	prior to 2024	public 100 %	
4	Suburban rail: Separation of line #S6 on dedicated tracks between "Frankfurt West" and "Bad Vilbel" incl. new construction of a station in "Frankf.-Ginnheim"	12.8 km / 2 tracks, 1 station	200,000 pax/d/dir.	DB AG	2017	2022	250.0	public 100 %
5	Suburban rail: Modernization of station "Frankfurt Airport Regionalbahnhof"	1 station		DB AG	prior to 2024	prior to 2024	10.0	public 100 %

NEW ROUTES

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)	
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Responsible body	Construction date	Delivery date		Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)
6	Underground / LRT: New construction LRT stations "Neuer Jüdischer Friedhof" and "Bonames-Ost"	2 stations		VGf / City of Frankfurt	prior to 2024	prior to 2024	public 100 %	
7	Suburban rail: New construction of subterranean station "Gateway Gardens"	1 station		DB AG	2016	2019	260.0	public 100 %
8	Railway: New construction of an additional approach track in Frankfurt Central Station track field	0.8 km / 2 tracks	200,000 pax/d/dir.	DB AG	2017	2021	130.0	public 100 %
9	Underground / LRT: extension of line #U5 towards "Frankfurter Berg" + "Europaviertel" (incl. new stations)	1.7 + 2.7 km / 2 tracks 3 + 4 stations	120,000 pax/d/dir.	VGf / City of Frankfurt	prior to 2024	prior to 2024	public 100 %	
10	Underground / LRT: Extension of line #U2 towards railway station "Bad Homburg"	1.6 km / 2 tracks	90,000 pax/d/dir.	VGf / City of Frankfurt	prior to 2024	prior to 2024	public 100 %	
11	Tram: New construction of additional stations "Hahnstraße" and "Karmeliterkloster"	2 stations	25,000 pax/d/dir.	VGf / City of Frankfurt	prior to 2024	prior to 2024	public 100 %	

None of the measures listed – planned or underway – was initiated because of UEFA EURO 2024 but they are instead designed exclusively to improve public transport in the city in line with the rising public demand for it. Hence, all the measures will indi-

rectly be to the benefit of UEFA EURO 2024 and towards achieving the desired proportion of public transport during the tournament. A figure far in excess of the 650 million Euros listed will be invested in public transport infrastructure in the near future.

QUESTION 06

In line with the Stadium last kilometre map, fill in the form below regarding travel to the Stadium in 2017 and 2024.

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		FRANKFURT AIRPORT (FRA)		CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION "FRANKFURT (MAIN) HBF"		MAIN COACH TERMINAL "FRANKFURT (MAIN) HBF"	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Regional Rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:04	00:04	00:08	00:08	**00:15	**00:15
	Total capacity/h	400 pax/h	400 pax/h	1,300 pax/h	1,300 pax/h	1,300 pax/h	1,300 pax/h
Suburban Rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:04	00:04	00:06	00:06	**00:18	**00:18
	Total capacity/h	9,600 pax/h	9,600 pax/h	10,400 pax/h	10,400 pax/h	10,400 pax/h	10,400 pax/h
Tram	Travel time [hh:mm]			00:17	00:17	**00:24	**00:24
	Total capacity/h			2,052 pax/h	2,052 pax/h	2,052 pax/h	2,052 pax/h
Bus	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:08	00:08				
	Total capacity/h	864 pax/h	864 pax/h				
Road	Distance	6.9 km	6.9 km	5.9 km	5.9 km	5.7 km	5.7 km
	Time ¹ [hh:mm]	00:09	00:09	00:11	00:11	00:11	00:11
	Lanes	2	2	2	2	2	2

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		FAN ZONE ROSSMARKT "HAUPTWACHE" (S); "FRANKFURT(MAIN) HBF" (T)		FAN ZONE RIVERSIDE NORTH "FRANKF. (MAIN) HBF"(R+S); "BASELER PLATZ"(T)		FAN ZONE RIVERSIDE SOUTH "FRANKF. (MAIN) HBF"(R+S); "STRESEM./GARTENSTR." (T)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Regional Rail	Travel time [hh:mm]			**00:18	**00:18	**00:22	**00:22
	Total capacity/h			1,300 pax/h	1,300 pax/h	1,300 pax/h	1,300 pax/h
Suburban Rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:10	00:10	**00:16	**00:16	*00:20	*00:20
	Total capacity/h	7,200 pax/h	7,200 pax/h	7,200 pax/h	7,200 pax/h	7,200 pax/h	7,200 pax/h
Tram	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:17	00:17	**00:15	**00:15	**00:25	**00:25
	Total capacity/h	2,052 pax/h	2,052 pax/h	2,052 pax/h	2,052 pax/h	1,368 pax/h	1,368 pax/h
Bus	Travel time [hh:mm]						
	Total capacity/h						
Road	Distance	6.5 km	6.5 km	5.9 km	5.9 km	5.4 km	5.4 km
	Time ¹ [hh:mm]	00:16	00:16	00:11	00:11	00:10	00:10
	Lanes	2	2	2	2	2	2

¹ typical mid-day travel time
 * via "Willy-Brandt-Platz", arrival by underground incl. walk
 ** incl. walk >5 min
 "Station Name": (S) indicates suburban rail; (R) = regional rail; (U) = underground / light rail / metro; (B) = bus; (T) = tram

Frankfurt's Commerzbank-Arena is superbly connected to important destinations, such as Frankfurt's central railway station, the Fan Zones and particularly Frankfurt Airport.

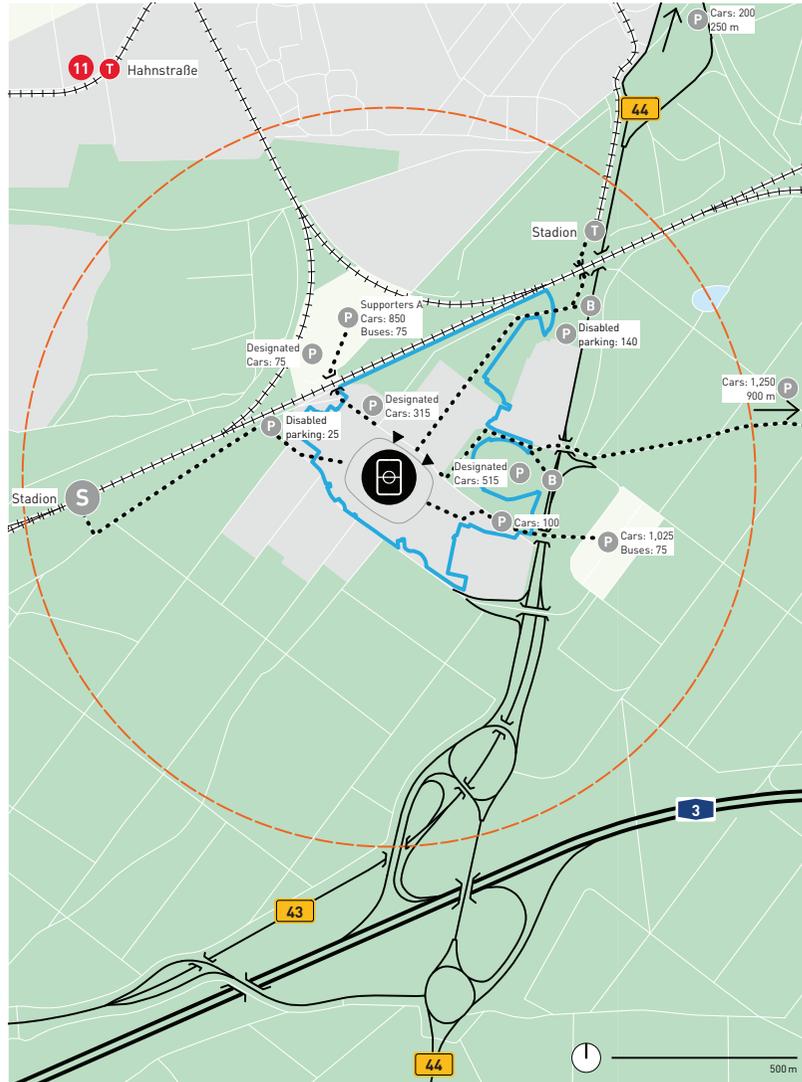
QUESTION 07

If this Host City comprises several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the road and airport traffic will be handled when all Stadiums have matches at the same time.

There are no matches planned in another Frankfurt stadium.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE



QUESTION 08

For the map provided, give further information about the current accessibility of the Stadium (capacity of parking areas, spectator flow etc.) and any improvements planned before UEFA EURO 2024.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT COMMERZBANK-ARENA	REGIONAL RAIL	SUBURBAN RAIL	TRAM	Bus
Max. practical frequency per direction	*3 trains/h	10 trains/h	12 trains/h	12 buses/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	0 pax/h	8,000 pax/h	912 pax/h	**164 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction	1,700 pax/h	10,400 pax/h	2,052 pax/h	**864 pax/h
Accessibility	elevators, escalators	elevators, escalators	low-floor vehicles, at-grade access, ramps	low-floor vehicles, at-grade access, ramps

* typically 3 extra trains/h serve "Frankfurt(Main) Stadion" in case of large-scale events
 ** typically solo buses

Over an exit period of 60 minutes, the entire public transport capacity for the respected directions is required to cover 58% of the stadium capacity (48,000 seats).

Assuming another 7,500 spectators use 150 coaches (16%) and some 500 cyclists and pedestrians (1%), private car usage by spectators will be limited to 12,000 persons or 25% of the total.

In this context, public transport standing capacities are based on a comfortable density of four standing passengers/m² standing space. According to German regulations a density double

that is permissible and during periods of great demand, densities of six persons/m² and above have been observed. In practical terms, the capacity norm will probably be exceeded by at least 20% when estimating public transport use during peak demand periods. This would increase the public transport total to more than 33,000 persons within one hour (70%) and leave a private car share of barely 13%.

Potentially, this clearly outperforms the set goal of max. 25% private car usage. The car parking spaces required amount to about 40-100% of the available spaces depending on car occupancy rates.

TENTATIVE MODAL SPLIT FOR FAN ARRIVAL AT / DEPARTURE FROM COMMERZBANK-ARENA FRANKFURT



* For all matches Fan Walks are planned to be offered. The stadium operators and the security services have gained extensive experience and know-how in preparing and realizing such Fan Walks and after consultation with the respective authorities, they will adopt a favourable stance when examining Fan Walks for UEFA EURO 2024. Hence, the number of stadium visitors arriving by foot may in fact be even higher.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

VENUE PARKING FRANKFURT

FACILITY NAME	TYPE	DEDICATION	CAR	DISABLED	BUS
Stadium ¹	Underground car park	n.a.	2,000	n.a.	0
Waldparkplatz	Parking lot	Supporter B	1,400	0	*75
Otto-Fleck-Schneise ¹	Kerbside parking	n.a.	250	0	0
Gleisdreieck	Parking lot	Supporter A	1,225	0	*75
Gleisdreieck	Parking lot	TV/Media	75		
Mörfelder Landstraße	Temp. road closure	Public	200		
Isenburger Schneise	Parking lot/kerbside	Public	1,250		
P9 Radrennbahn	Parking lot	Organizer/VIP	340		
P9 Radrennbahn	Parking lot	UEFA/Hospitality	175		
E1	Parking lot	Disabled		**140	
Stadium North	Temporary lot	TV Compound	315		
Train station	Parking lot	Disabled		25	
P4	Parking lot	Public	100		
Parking Spaces Commerzbank-Arena			7,330	165	*150
					7,495
50 facilities citywide	Multi-storey/undergr.	Public	39,000	1,000	0
Citywide locations	Kerbside	Public	n.a.	500	150
Overflow or City Parking Lots			39,000	1,500	150
					40,650
Facilities at the periphery	Predominantly parking lots	Public/P+R	2,300	n.a.	
Facilities at rail stations in the region	Predominantly parking lot	Public/P+R	28,000	n.a.	0
P+R Lots			30,300	0	0
					30,300

¹ not available for public parking during UEFA EURO 2024

* bus usage reduces vehicle capacity for private cars accordingly (One bus equals five cars)

** 100 spaces when marked for disabled parking (width 3.5 m)



A temporary bike: Deutsche Bahn hires out bikes, and not just in Frankfurt.

QUESTION 09

Airport information.

GENERAL AIRPORT INFORMATION	
Host City name	Frankfurt (Main)
Stadium capacity in 2020	48,057
Airport name	Frankfurt Airport (FRA)
Airport distance from city	12 km
Passenger traffic 2016	60.8 million (2017: 64.5 million)

TECHNICAL AIRPORT INFORMATION	NOW (2017)	PROJECTED (2024)
Number of terminals	2	3
Total number of airport gates	150	~200
Number of aircraft stands (parking positions) including ICAO aircraft code (e.g., code C)	39 (F) 44 (E) 27 (D) 81 (C) 27 (A/B)	54 (F) 39 (E) 21 (D) 88 (C) 25 (A/B)
Number of check-in desks	410	~486
Maximum passenger capacity of all terminals	64 million/a	84 million/a
Annual passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2024)	~62 million	>70 million
Daily passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2020)	190,000	>215,000
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Inbound	9,500	12,500
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Outbound	10,000	13,000
Annual aircraft movements	462,885	520,000
Hourly movement rate	100	110
Runway length	18: 4,000 m 07C/25C: 4,000 m 07R/25L: 4,000 m 07L/25R: 2,800 m	18: 4,000 m 07C/25C: 4,000 m 07R/25L: 4,000 m 07L/25R: 2,800 m
Pavement Classification Number (PCN) of runway	18 (0-1,425 m): 74 F/A/W/T 18 (>1,425 m): 90 R/A/W/T 07C/25C: 74 F/A/W/T 07R/25L: 74 F/A/W/T 07L/25R: 74 R/A/W/T	18 (0-1,425 m): 74 F/A/W/T 18 (>1,425 m): 90 R/A/W/T 07C/25C: 74 F/A/W/T 07R/25L: 74 F/A/W/T 07L/25R: 74 R/A/W/T
Airport fire category	10	10
Maximum size of passenger aircraft that can be handled	F (B777-9, B747-8, A-380)	F (B777-9, B747-8, A-380)
Number of internal (domestic) destinations	12	12
Number of international destinations	236	>260

QUESTION 10

Describe any operational restrictions for any airport (e.g., night flight bans).

While there is a night flight ban in place in Frankfurt from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. (Frankfurt time), exceptions for individual aircraft can be negotiated on UEFA's behalf.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 11

For each airport, provide a written Engagement Letter from the relevant Authorities that all efforts will be taken to facilitate air transport and airport operations between 18.00 on the day preceding until 18:00 on the day following Matchday by adjusting or lifting night flight curfew restrictions, in order to ease public order issues with huge numbers of fans and team supporters stranded in the city centre and airport(s).

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 12

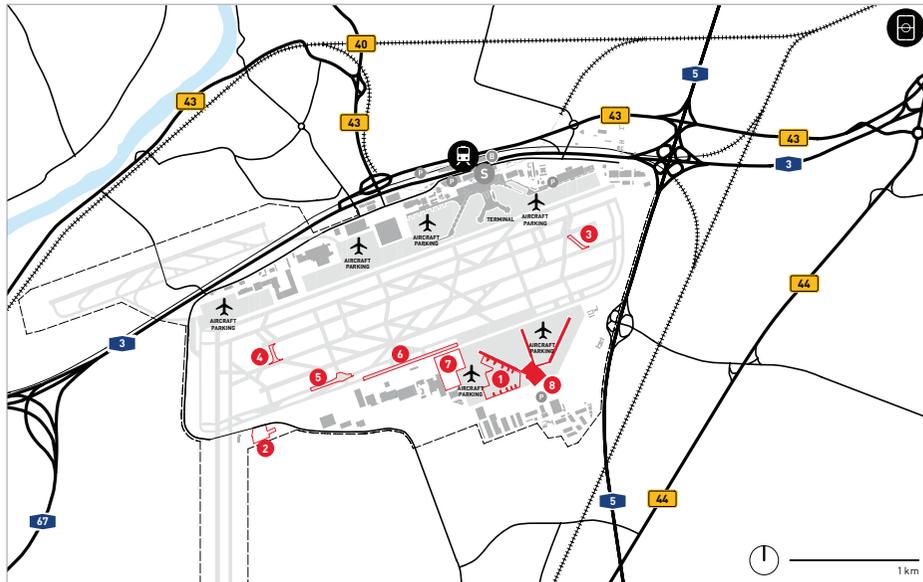
If this airport is planned to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the airport traffic will be handled the additional influx of visiting supporters for multiple matches within consecutive days.

Although the plan is not for Frankfurt Airport to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 stadiums, it easily has the capacity to cope with demand significantly greater than that expected for UEFA EURO 2024 air travellers arriving for football matches in Frankfurt. Other major events attracting international visitors, such as the International Automobile Exhibition, which recently recorded no less than 900,000 visitors within a week, have never been a challenge to the airport operations. The same held true for the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

Given its international importance (Europe's 3rd busiest airport in terms of passenger numbers), Frankfurt Airport will play the major role as the main UEFA EURO 2024 air hub anyway. Indeed, the majority of fans from abroad travelling by air will likely land here on arrival in Germany. In other words, Frankfurt Airport is able to handle traffic for additional matches in other cities when, even though this is very unlikely, adverse weather conditions make it necessary to use Frankfurt Airport as a fall-back option for incoming flights.

QUESTION 13

Map of the airport's current and planned infrastructures and temporary facilities.



QUESTION 14

List any key projected development and capacity enhancement schemes, as well as planned temporary solutions which will be fully operational beginning 2024.

EXTENDED/IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No improvements required	

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

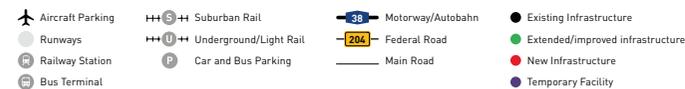
NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
1	Additional apron with aircraft stands max. ICAO Code E (14 ha / - / 11 aircrafts)	2020-2023
2	New apron for General Aviation (3.8 ha / - / -)	2019-2021
3	Additional taxiway (- / 260 m / -)	2019-2019
4	Additional taxiway (- / 210 m / -)	2019-2019
5	Additional taxiway (- / 530 m / -)	2020-2021
6	Additional taxiway (- / 1,250 m / -)	2020-2021
7	Additional apron [aircraft stands max. ICAO Code E] (12 ha / - / 5 aircrafts)	2021-2022
8	Additional terminal T3 (- / - / *18 million pax/a) [*capacity in 2023]	2016-2023

TEMPORARY FACILITY

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No temporary facility required	



Hub: Frankfurt Airport is Germany's largest and known the world over.



2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 04

Host City transport infrastructure map



2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

For the Host City transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE			Cost of upgrad(e)s (in € millions)	Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Responsible body	Construction date	Delivery date		
1	Road: Autobahn A43 additional lane	7.0 km / 6 lanes	115,000 veh./d	Road authority NRW	2017	2021		public 100%
2	Road: B224 upgrade to Autobahn A52 (GE-Buer West – A42)	7.6 km / 4 lanes	70,000 veh./d	Road authority NRW	2019	2024		public 100%
3	Tram / bus: Modification of central bus terminal "Buer Rathaus"	– ha / 13 bus + 6 tram positions	–	City of Gelsenkirchen	2017	2018	7.8	public 100%
4	Tram / bus: Modification of central bus terminal "GE-Hbf"	0.56 ha / 12 bus positions	–	City Gelsenkirchen	2017	2018	4.7	public 100%
5	Railway: Extension of suburban rail S9 to Recklinghausen	14 km / 2 tracks	2 trains/h/ dir.(demand)	DB-Netz/ VRR	2019	2020		public 100%
6	Road: Replacement of Hafemundbrücke (Uferstr.)	0.1 km / 2 lanes	20,000 veh./d	City of Gelsenkirchen	2018	2019	4.9	public 100%
7	Road: Replacement of canal bridge Uechtingstr. + rehabilitation Uechtingstraße (canal bridge – Alfred-Zingler-Str.)	1.7 km / 2 lanes	20,000 veh./d	City of Gelsenkirchen	2021	2022	4.1	public 100%
8	Road: Reconstruction of Ringstr.	1.0 km / 4 lanes	40,000 veh./d	City of Gelsenkirchen	2022	2023	5.7	public 100%
9	Road: Rehabilitation Kurt-Schumacher-Str. (A42 – Uferstraße)"	0.75 km / 4 lanes	40,000 veh./d	City of Gelsenkirchen	2019	2019	1.5	public 100%
10	Road: Rehabilitation of Willy-Brandt-Allee (Kurt-Schumacher-Str. – Daimlerstr.)	0.5 km / 4 lanes	40,000 veh./d	City of Gelsenkirchen	2020	2020	2.0	public 100%

NEW ROUTES

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE			Cost of upgrad(e)s (in € millions)	Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Responsible body	Construction date	Delivery date		
11	Road: Construction of multi-level car parks "PH2" + "PH3" at the VELTINS-Arena	– / –	1,400 veh.			2021 (PH2: 2019)	8.5	private 100%
12	Road: Construction of cycle highway RS 1 (90 km)	3.0 km / –		State Road Authority NRW	2018	2020	4.0	public 100%

None of the measures listed – planned or underway – was initiated because of UEFA EURO 2024 and all are destined to improve the transport modes in the city in keeping with the rising demand for green mobility. In particular, road projects within the city need to be enhanced to accommodate augmented public bus services. Hence, all the measures will indirectly benefit transportation for

UEFA EURO 2024 and help limit private car usage. Prior to UEFA EURO 2024 well in excess of 40 million Euros will be invested in the transport infrastructure in and around Gelsenkirchen; this includes green showcase projects, such as the Gelsenkirchen section of the 90 kilometre cycle highway.

QUESTION 06

In line with the Stadium last kilometre map, fill in the form below regarding travel to the Stadium in 2017 and 2024.

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		MÜNSTER OSNABRÜCK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT (FMO)		DÜSSELDORF AIRPORT (DUS)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)					
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024
Railway	Travel time [hh:mm]	*02:26	*02:04	**00:55	**00:55
	Total capacity/h	*1,800 pax/h	*1,800 pax/h	**3,000 pax/h	**3,000 pax/h
Road	Distance	93 km	93 km	45 km	45 km
	Time ² [hh:mm]	00:59	00:59	00:45	00:45
	Lanes	4–6	4–6	4–6	4–6

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		DORTMUND AIRPORT (DTM)		COLOGNE BONN AIRPORT (CGN)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)					
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024
Railway	Travel time [hh:mm]	***01:40	***01:40	****02:02–02:54	****02:02–02:54
	Total capacity/h	***1,800 pax/h	***1,800 pax/h	****2,400 pax/h	****2,400 pax/h
Road	Distance	50 km	50 km	102 km	102 km
	Time ² [hh:mm]	00:35	00:35	01:12	01:12
	Lanes	4–6	4–6	4–6	4–6

¹ all airports mentioned can potentially serve the Host City of Gelsenkirchen

² typical mid-day travel time

* incl. two changes (tram between stadium and "Gelsenkirchen Hbf"; bus between "Münster Hbf" and FMO); capacity refers to regular train service (up to 2x regional trains + 1x IC) but could theoretically exceed 3,000 pax/h; bus service between "Münster Hbf" and "FMO" is currently one bus/h and could be intensified according to demand which would lead to a travel time reduction by up to 22 min in 2024

** incl. one change (tram between stadium and "Gelsenkirchen Hbf"); capacity refers to regularly three regional trains per hour

*** incl. two to three changes; capacity refers to regular train service (1x regional train + 2x suburban trains); arrival at "DTM" generally by bus

**** incl. up to three changes; capacity refers to regular train service between "Gelsenkirchen Hbf" and "Essen Hbf" (3x regional + 2x suburban trains); regular high-speed train service between "Essen Hbf" and "Köln Hbf" generates shorter travel times despite additional changes of trains

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE

QUESTION 08

For the map provided, give further information about the current accessibility of the Stadium (capacity of parking areas, spectator flow etc.) and any improvements planned before UEFA EURO 2024.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT VELTINS-ARENA	TRAM	BUS
Max. practical frequency per direction	*29 trains/h	*20 buses/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	1,122 pax/h	0 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction	*7,100 pax/h	*2,400 pax/h
Accessibility	low-floor vehicles, barrierfree access via station "Willy-Brandt-Allee"	low-floor vehicles

* applied at high-demand football matches; comprises 20 single-unit trams and nine double-unit trains
** the value reflects the total extra bus capacity (buses serve according to demand either one or both directions)

VELTINS-Arena boasts short distances to the public transport services. In fact, the city centre itself as well as two out of the three Fan Zones are within walking distance of the stadium. This will doubtless encourage fans to walk or use bicycles, a pattern seen in recent events.

A total of 85% of the trams and 100% of the bus shuttles operate exclusively for events.

Public transport standing capacities are based on a comfortable density of four standing passengers/m² standing space. According to German regulations a density double that is permissible and during periods of great demand, densities of six persons/m² and above have been observed. In practical terms, the capacity norm is probably exceeded by at least 20% when estimating public transport use during peak demand periods.

Assuming such a 120% utilization of the tram and the event-related bus shuttle capacities public transport will be able to

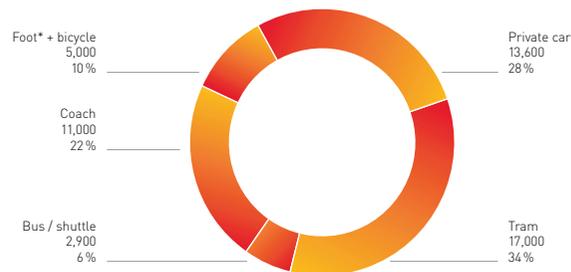
convey nearly 20,000 fans (40% of the Stadium's net capacity of approx. 49,500 seats) within 60 minutes.

During 2006 FIFA World Cup coach use ranged between 112 and 422 coaches with an average of roughly 210 coaches or 10,500 passengers per match in Gelsenkirchen. With the respective measures applied a slightly higher average of 220 coaches (= +5%) resp. 11,000 fans during sold-out matches seems likely.

Furthermore, up to 7% pedestrians and cyclists were reported during 2006 FIFA World Cup matches in Gelsenkirchen. However, walking distances to the main fan destinations will be shorter than during 2006 FIFA World Cup. This will presumably prompt an even higher share of 10% of fans walking or using bicycles.

Under these conditions, only 13,600 persons are expected to use private cars. This spells a modal share of 27.5% which is slightly above the set goal and will require between 25% and 40% of the car parking spaces on hand.

TENTATIVE MODAL SPLIT FOR THE FAN ARRIVAL AT TENTATIVE / DEPARTURE FROM VELTINS-ARENA GELSENKIRCHEN



* For all matches Fan Walks are planned to be offered. The stadium operators and the security services have gained extensive experience and know-how in preparing and realizing such Fan Walks and after consultation with the respective authorities, they will adopt a favourable stance when examining Fan Walks for UEFA EURO 2024. Hence, the number of stadium visitors arriving by foot may in fact be even higher.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

VENUE PARKING GELSENKIRCHEN

FACILITY NAME	TYPE	DEDICATION	CAR	DISABLED ¹	BUS ²
A	Parking lot	Supporters A	700		50
B	Parking lot	Public	1,080		
C1+2	Parking lot	Public	2,300		310
C3	Parking lot	Public	500		
D1+4	Parking lot	Public	2,200		350
D2+3	Parking lot	Public	1,570		220
E1+2	Parking lot	Supporters B	1,100		150
P1	Parking lot	TV	629		
Parkhaus 1	Multi-storey car park	VIP	566	60	
Parkhaus 2 ³	Multi-storey car park	Hospitality	700	40	
Parkhaus 3 ³	Multi-storey car park	Organizer/Public	700	20	
P4	Parking lot	TV/Media/VIP	294		50
P5-Ost ⁴	Parking lot	n.a.	35		
P5-West ⁴	Parking lot	n.a.	39		
P6	Parking lot	Organizer	600		125
P7	Parking lot	UEFA/VIP	179		
P8 – P10 ^{3,4}	Parking lot	n.a.	100		
Arenaring ⁴	Parking lot	n.a.	99	30	
Gelsenwasser	Parking lot	Public	400		100
Kino-Centre	Parking lot	Public	250		
Sportparadies	Parking lot	Public	300		48
Gesamtschule	Parking lot	Public	280		36
Parkallee	Kerbside parking	Disabled		304	
Parkhaus medicos ³	Multi-storey car park	Public	267	20	
Parking Spaces "Berger Feld" (VELTINS-Arena)			14,888	474	1,439
					15,362
Roller SB	Parking lot	Public	419	13	
Marktkauf	Parking lot	Public	782	9	
Overflow or City Parking Lots			1,223	0	0
					1,223
Ruhr-Zoo/Zoom	Parking lot	Public/P+R	2,000	n.a.	
Kirmes Herne-Crange	Parking lot	Public/P+R	2,000	n.a.	
P+R Lots			4,000	n.a.	0
					4,000

¹ Disabled parking: not all spaces meet required width of 3.5 m

² Buses: bus usage reduces vehicle capacity for private cars accordingly (One bus equals four-six cars)

³ Planned facilities (completion prior to 2024)

⁴ Not planned for parking during UEFA EURO 2024

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 09

Airport information.

GENERAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

Host City name	Gelsenkirchen
Stadium capacity in 2020	49,471
Airport name	Münster/Osnabrück International Airport (FMO)
Airport distance from city	93 km
Passenger traffic 2016	0.79 million

TECHNICAL AIRPORT INFORMATION	NOW (2017)	PROJECTED (2024)
Number of terminals	2	2
Total number of airport gates	16	16
Number of aircraft stands (parking positions) including ICAO aircraft code [e.g., code C]	6 (E) 14 (C/D) 20 (A/B)	6 (E) 14 (C/D) 20 (A/B)
Number of check-in desks	20	20
Maximum passenger capacity of all terminals	5.0 million/a	5.0 million/a
Annual passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2024)	0.85 million	1.50 million
Daily passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2020)	2,300	4,000
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Inbound	1,000	2,000
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Outbound	1,000	2,000
Annual aircraft movements	35,000	45,000
Hourly movement rate	24	24
Runway length	07/25: 2,170 m	07/25: 2,170 m
Pavement Classification Number (PCN) of runway	68 F/B/X/T	68 F/B/X/T
Airport fire category	7	7
Maximum size of passenger aircraft that can be handled	E [B747]	E [B747]
Number of internal (domestic) destinations	3	3
Number of international destinations	20	25

QUESTION 10

Describe any operational restrictions for any airport (e.g., night flight bans).

Münster/Osnabrück Airport (FMO) has a night flight ban from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. local time. Between 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. a quoted number of delayed landing is permissible. In justified individual cases, ATC at Münster/Osnabrück Airport can grant special exemptions.

QUESTION 11

For each airport, provide a written Engagement Letter from the relevant Authorities that all efforts will be taken to facilitate air transport and airport operations between 18.00 on the day preceding until 18:00 on the day following Matchday by adjusting or lifting night flight curfew restrictions, in order to ease public order issues with huge numbers of fans and team supporters stranded in the city centre and airport(s).

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

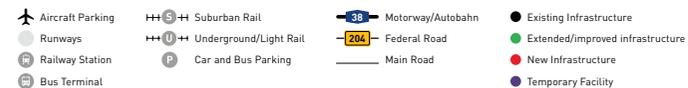
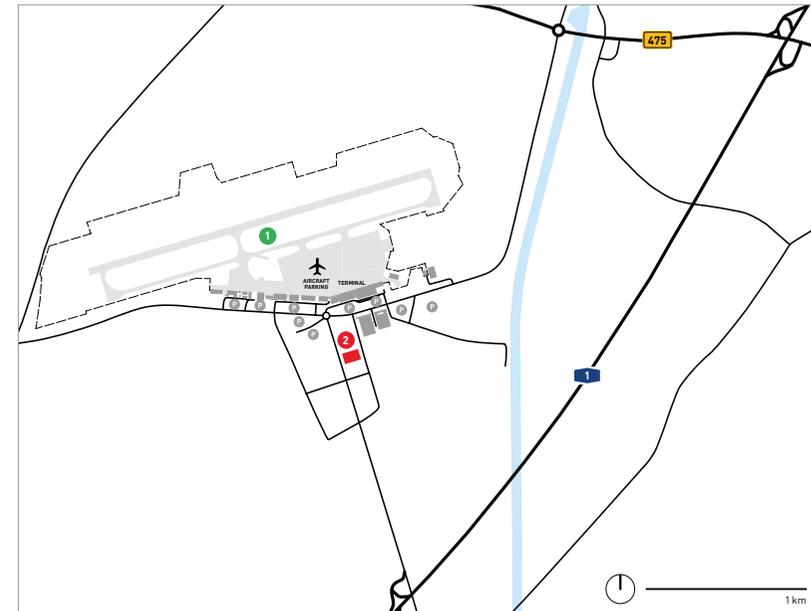
QUESTION 12

If this airport is planned to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the airport traffic will be handled the additional influx of visiting supporters for multiple matches within consecutive days.

There are six airports within an acceptable distance to Gelsenkirchen which could provide the capacities required to cover the demand generated by simultaneous matches in Gelsenkirchen and the region, which includes Düsseldorf and Dortmund. The airports are: Dortmund Airport (DTM), Düsseldorf Airport (DUS), Münster/Osnabrück International Airport (FMO), Cologne Bonn Airport (CGN), Airport Weeze (NRN), and Paderborn-Lippstadt Airport (PAD). Münster/Osnabrück International Airport is specifically not expected to serve multiple venues simultaneously.

QUESTION 13

Map of the airport's current and planned infrastructures and temporary facilities.



2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 14

List any key projected development and capacity enhancement schemes, as well as planned temporary solutions which will be fully operational beginning 2024.

EXTENDED/IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
1	Rehabilitation of runway (costs: approx. 1.5 million €) (- / 2,170m / -)	2021-2023

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
2	Construction and commissioning of new airport hotel (hotel at Airport Park; costs: 2.5 million €) (8,650 m ² / - / -)	2019-2019

TEMPORARY FACILITY

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No temporary facility required	



Feeling at home away:
Buses of the 2006
FIFA World Cup teams.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 04

Host City transport infrastructure map



Trains with a view: Hamburg's underground railway on an elevated section of the track with the world-famous Elbe Philharmonic Hall in the background.

HAMBURG PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS BASED ON FIVE SUB-SYSTEMS:

1. The national railway system for regional and long-distance trains including high-speed trains with five main railway stations in Hamburg among which "Hamburg Hauptbahnhof" (central station) is currently the busiest in Germany;
2. Suburban railway ("S-Bahn"), a rapid transit railway system which covers Hamburg and adjacent towns, and is complemented by AKN rail connecting to neighbouring districts;
3. Underground;
4. Buses;
5. Ferries connecting along and across the River Elbe and the harbour area.

ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN HAMBURG					
HAMBURG (AB ZONE) ¹	2016 Persons conveyed [million PAX/a]	ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT STATIONS/STOPS			2024 Accessible share
		Total	2017 Accessible	2017 Accessible share	
Regional rail	67.0	20	*13	65%	**100%
Regio rail AKN ²	17	17	17	100%	**100%
Suburban rail	227.7	60	51	85%	100%
Underground	276.3	91	69	76%	100%
Bus ³	384.0	2,893	>950	33%	100%
Ferry ⁴	8.7	20	>17	85%	100%
Total	963.7	3,101	>1,117	>36%	**100%

1 AB zone comprises the greater Hamburg area
 2 Altona-Kaltenkirchen-Neumünster Eisenbahn AG
 3 over 95% of all buses are low-floor buses equipped with ramps
 4 13 out of 25 vessels are equipped with toilets for mobility-impaired
 * incl. two stations where boarding/exiting for mobility-impaired is supported with easy entry/exit equipment
 ** will be achieved in the mid-twenties

Recently, public transport has been used by more than 960 million passengers per year, mostly by rail-bound systems. The transport infrastructure in Hamburg and the region is being permanently upgraded and expanded. Immense investments are planned for coming years with several large-scale projects already underway. Nearly one billion Euros will be invested in rail transport alone. One of the core focusses of rail infrastructure upgrades in the near future is to expand and modernize the suburban rail network. At the same time, accessibility plays an important role. Currently, 80% of all railway stations citywide are already at least suitable for use by mobility-impaired persons, with the proportion set to rise to 100% by the mid-2020s. The currently lower share of accessible bus stops is largely offset by a low-floor bus fleet equipped with on-board ramps (at present 95% of all buses).

Hamburg's traffic management runs a strategic system of 45 signalized junctions to control road-bound access to and exiting from the venue; this is backed up by incident detection using ten cameras monitoring the traffic in the immediate vicinity. Current traffic information is fed into the digital traffic information service.

The dynamic route guidance system for the autobahn network is equipped with variable direction signs (VDS) and was recently modernized, but there are plans for further expansion. Traffic information for vehicles approaching events in Hamburg is displayed on these VDS. The parking guidance system is operated by the traffic management centre with the respective department in-command relying on it strategically.

The entire traffic management team has in-depth experience with large-scale event traffic and the system has proved its worth on countless occasions, not least of all during the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

For the Host City transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)	
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Responsible body	Con-struction date	Delivery date		Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)
1	Road: Additional lane autobahn A7 (HH-Nordwest – border with Schleswig-Holstein)	5.3 km / 6 lanes	140,000 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2014	2018	397,3	joint (ppp)
	Road: Additional lane autobahn A7 (HH-Nordwest – HH-Volkspark)	3.2 km / 8 lanes	165,000 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2014	2020	310.2	100% public
	Road: Additional lane autobahn A7 (HH-Volkspark – HH-Othmarschen)	3.2 km / 8 lanes	165,000 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2020	2025	241.4	100% public
	Road: A7 reconstruction of autobahn bridge K30	0.42 km / 8 lanes	140,000 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2018	2024	68.1	100% public
	Road: A7 refurbishment of autobahn bridge K20 incl. additional lane	3.8 km / 8 lanes	140,000 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2018	2024	220.0	100% public
	Road: Additional lane autobahn A7 (up to HH-Heimfeld)	3.7 km / 8 lanes	140,000 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2019	2023	* costs included in autobahn A 26 (West)	100% public
2	Suburban rail: Additional track along #S4 incl. four new stations (HH-Altona – Rahlstedt)	9.2 km / 2 tracks 4 stations	–	Deutsche Bahn AG	2020	2024	~600.0 (incl. other costs)	100% public
3	Suburban rail: #S21 electrification in the outskirts, additional track, platform extension + new station "Schnelsen-Süd" (HH-Eidelstedt – Kattenkirchen)	29.6 km / 2 tracks 1 station	exemplary section Eidelstedt: 25,000 pax/d 2,500 pax/h 6 trains/h/dir. 71 trains/d/dir.	AKN Eisenbahn AG	2018	2024	~116.0 (Hamburg / State of Schleswig-Holstein)	Hamburg: 100% public Schleswig-Holstein: joint

NEW ROUTES

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE				Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Responsible body	Con-struction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	
4	Road: New construction of autobahn A26 (West)	8.0 km / 4 lanes	108,000 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2019	2023	408.0	100% public
	Road: New construction of autobahn A26 (East-6a)	1.9 km / 4 lanes	56,600 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2020	2023	143.4	100% public
	Road: New construction of autobahn A26 (East-6b)	3.9 km / 4 lanes	56,600 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2021	2024	693.6	100% public
	Road: New construction of autobahn A26 (East-6c)	3.9 km / 4 lanes	56,600 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2021	2024	473.2	public/joint
5	Road: Relocation of highway B75 "Wilhelmsburger Reichsstr."	4.6 km / 4 lanes	68,800 veh./d	Ministry of Economy, Transport and Innovation	2013	2024	292,8	100% public
6	Suburban + undergr. rail: New construction of station "Elbbrücken" incl. siding + connecting bridge, additional track	1.1 km / 2 tracks (U) – / 2 tracks (S) 1 transfer station	underground: 6 trains/h/dir. (sched.) suburban rail: 18 trains/h/dir. (sched.) station: 125,000 pax/d	Hamburger Hochbahn AG; Deutsche Bahn group	2013	2018	210.0	public/joint
7	Railway: New station "Diebsteich" (relocation of long-distance train station Altona)	25.0 km / 8 tracks 48 switches	–	Deutsche Bahn AG	2018	2023	–	private
8	Suburban rail : New station "Ottensen" incl. additional track	1 station	6 trains/h/dir. (sched.) 6,000 pax/d (demand)	Deutsche Bahn AG	2018	2020	~23.0	joint
9	Underground rail: New station "Oldenfelde" incl. additional track	1 station	6 trains/h/dir. (sched.) 4,000 pax/d (demand)	Hamburger HOCHBAHN AG	2018	2019	~19.0	100% public

None of the measures listed – planned or underway – is initiated by UEFA EURO 2024 but will improve all transport modes in the city in line with the rising demand for green mobility. Road projects are exclusively planned in the periphery of Hamburg, respectively in the transition areas between local and national transport systems to smoothen traffic flow and to ease vehicle access towards Hamburg. Still, all measures will indirectly affect UEFA EURO 2024 transport in a positive way and towards limiting the targeted private car share.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 06

In line with the Stadium last kilometre map, fill in the form below regarding travel to the Stadium in 2017 and 2024.

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		HAMBURG AIRPORT (HAM) "HAMBURG AIRPORT" (S+B)		CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION "HAMBURG HBF" (S)		CENTRAL BUS TERMINAL "HAMBURG HBF" (S)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Suburban Rail	Travel time ¹ [hh:mm]	00:55-01:06	00:55-01:06	00:25-00:36	00:25-00:36	00:25-00:36	00:25-00:36
	Total capacity/h	9,600 pax/h	9,600 pax/h	19,200 pax/h	19,200 pax/h	19,200 pax/h	19,200 pax/h
Under-ground	Travel time [hh:mm]						
	Total capacity/h						
Bus	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:47	00:47	⁴ 00:28:00	⁴ 00:28:00	⁴ 00:28:00	⁴ 00:28:00
	Total capacity/h	420 pax/h	420 pax/h	⁴ 4,200 pax/h	⁴ 4,200 pax/h	⁴ 4,200 pax/h	⁴ 4,200 pax/h
Road	Distance	11.4 km	11.4 km	10.4 km	10.4 km	10.6 km	10.6 km
	Time ⁵ [hh:mm]	00:17	00:17	00:18	00:18	00:19	00:19
	Lanes	2	2	2	2	2	2

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		FAN ZONE HEILIGENGESTFELD ² "LANDUNGSBRÜCKEN" (S); "ST. PAULI" (U)		FAN ZONE SPIELBUDENPLATZ ² "REEPERBAHN" (S); "ST. PAULI" (U)		FAN ZONE FISCHMARKT ² "REEPERBAHN" (S)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Suburban Rail	Travel time ¹ [hh:mm]	00:34-00:45	00:34-00:45	00:33-00:44	00:33-00:44	00:38-00:49	00:38-00:49
	Total capacity/h	19,200 pax/h	19,200 pax/h	9,600 pax/h	9,600 pax/h	9,600 pax/h	9,600 pax/h
Under-ground	Travel time [hh:mm]	³ 00:36	³ 00:36	³ 00:40	³ 00:40		
	Total capacity/h	7,200 pax/h	7,200 pax/h	7,200 pax/h	7,200 pax/h		
Bus	Travel time [hh:mm]	⁴ 00:31:00	⁴ 00:31:00	⁴ 00:29:00	⁴ 00:29:00	⁴ 00:34:00	⁴ 00:34:00
	Total capacity/h	⁴ 4,200 pax/h	⁴ 4,200 pax/h	⁴ 4,200 pax/h	⁴ 4,200 pax/h	⁴ 4,200 pax/h	⁴ 4,200 pax/h
Road	Distance	8.1 km	8.1 km	8.2 km	8.2 km	8.4 km	8.4 km
	Time ⁵ [hh:mm]	00:15	00:15	00:15	00:15	00:15	00:15
	Lanes	2	2	2	2	2	2

1 travel time incl. bus shuttle (6,000 pax/h) or walk to suburban rail station "Stellingen" via course #S21; the higher value refers to a walk
 2 all public transport travel times incl. walks between station and Fan Zone (ranging between four and nine min)
 3 incl. bus service to underground station "Hagenbecks Tierpark", arrival by underground #U3
 4 travel time refers to bus shuttle (capacity: 4,200 pax/h/dir) to suburban rail station "Othmarschen" incl. transfer and suburban rail service (capacity: 12,000 pax/h/dir) to the respective destination; arrival by suburban #S1
 5 typical mid-day travel time
 Station Name: (S) indicates suburban rail; (R) = regional rail; (U) = underground / light rail / metro; (B) = bus; (T) = tram

Hamburg's Volksparkstadion is well-connected to all important destinations via efficient suburban rail links. During big events, extra shuttle-bus services substantially increase comfort and ease-of-access to railway station "Othmarschen", and thus increase the rail capacity available at the stadium.

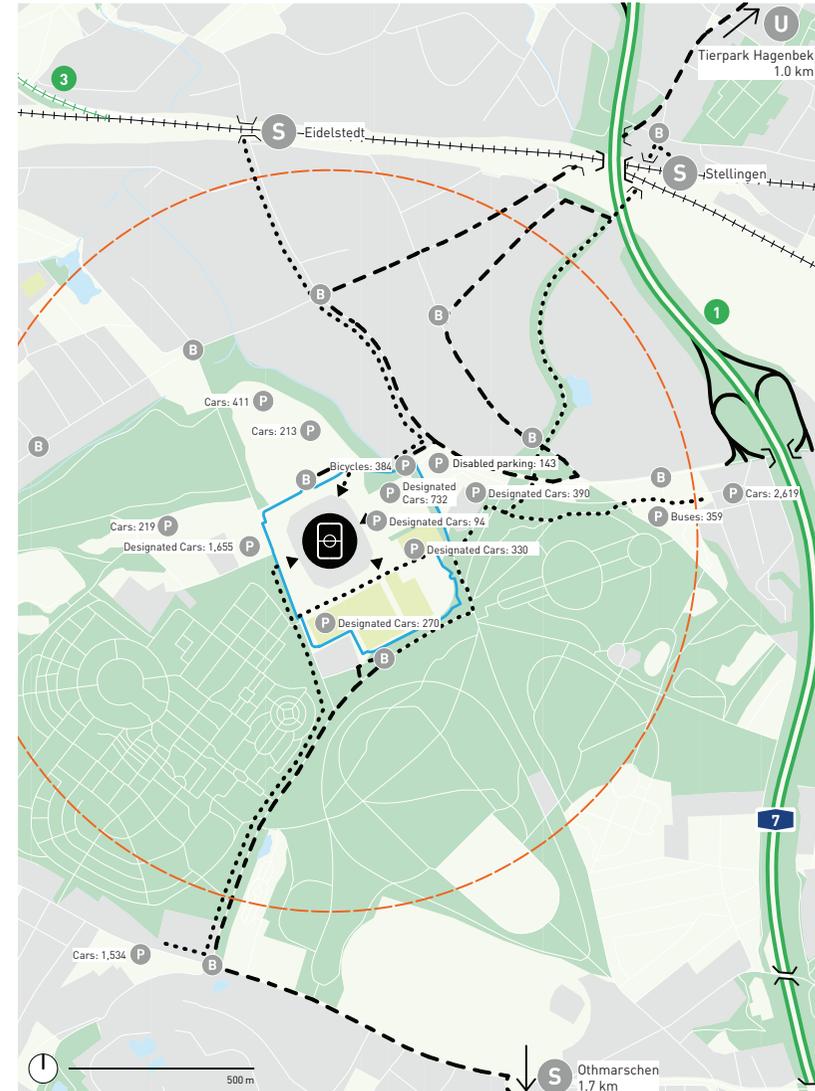
QUESTION 07

If this Host City comprises several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the road and airport traffic will be handled when all Stadiums have matches at the same time.

Plans do not envisage any other stadium in Hamburg hosting UEFA EURO 2024 matches.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE



Bus stop	Outer Security Zone	Motorway/Autobahn	Suburban Rail
Car and Bus Parking	Last Kilometre	Federal Road	Underground/Light Rail
Stadium	New Infrastructure	Main Road	Tram Way
Stadium Entrance	Enhanced Infrastructure	Shuttle Bus	Footpath

Numbers on red or green dots depicted in the Map refer to the table of infrastructure projects listed in Question 05.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE

QUESTION 08

For the map provided, give further information about the current accessibility of the Stadium (capacity of parking areas, spectator flow etc.) and any improvements planned before UEFA EURO 2024.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT VOLKSPARKSTADION	SUBURBAN RAIL ¹	SUBURBAN RAIL ²	UNDERGROUND ³	BUS SHUTTLE ⁴	BUS
Max. practical frequency per direction	18 trains/h	12 trains/h	12 trains/h	85 buses/h	6 buses/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	9,000 pax/h	9,000 pax/h	7,200 pax/h	0 pax/h	420 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction	19,200 pax/h	12,000 pax/h	7,200 pax/h	10,200 pax/h	420 pax/h
Accessibility	escalators, elevators, fully accessible	escalators, elevators, fully accessible	escalators, elevators, fully accessible	low-floor vehicles, at-grade access, ramps	low-floor vehicles, at-grade access, ramps

1 Station "Stellingen" [1.5 km by foot] serviced by suburban rail #S3 and #S21
 2 3.7 km by foot or shuttle bus to station "Othmarschen" serviced by suburban rail #S1 and #S11
 3 3.3 km by foot or bus to station "Tierpark Hagenbek" serviced by underground #U2
 4 Bus shuttle service to railway stations "Stellingen" (6,000 pax/h) and "Othmarschen" (4,200 pax/h)

In recent years, the modal share of private car use in Hamburg has steadily declined and is forecast to be some 5–6% lower in general by 2024 than today.

Depending on the directional proportion of transport demand, Hamburg's S-Bahn (suburban rail) at "Stellingen" station has the general capacity to convey between 40% and 75% of all the spectators to a sold-out match within the space of 60 minutes. However, it is likely that the stream heading downtown will be double that of the outbound volume. Relying on 100% of the capacity at "Stellingen" station and the entire shuttle bus capacity to "Othmarschen" station and factoring in some 1,000 people walking to "Othmarschen" station, the suburban rail system will handle more than 34,000 fans to/from the stadium within just one hour. This would equal a modal share of 69%.

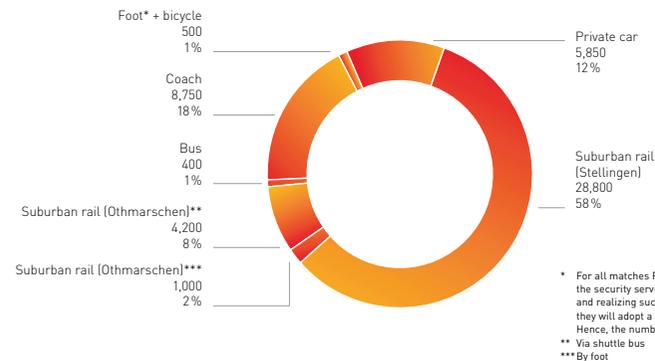
Assuming the same capacity utilization rate, public buses will then transport some 400 fans within 60 minutes, while 175 coaches using not even 50% of the bus parking capacities could carry some 8,750 fans. All in all, buses will account for some 18% of the modal split. Deducting the minor share of some 500 pedestrians and cyclists, private cars would then be used by not more than 5,850 fans or only 12% of the total and significantly below the target figure. The share of utilized car parking space would be in the order of 20–30% depending on car occupancy rates.

It bears noting that Volksparkstadion Hamburg also features 384 dedicated bicycle parking racks.



More than 34,000 fans can reach the arena in Hamburg by public transport.

TENTATIVE MODAL SPLIT FOR THE FAN ARRIVAL AT / DEPARTURE FROM VOLKSPARKSTADION HAMBURG



* For all matches Fan Walks are planned to be offered. The stadium operators and the security services have gained extensive experience and know-how in preparing and realizing such Fan Walks and after consultation with the respective authorities, they will adopt a favourable stance when examining Fan Walks for UEFA EURO 2024. Hence, the number of stadium visitors arriving by foot may in fact be even higher.
 ** Via shuttle bus
 *** By foot



Hamburg already boasts a great, easy-access bike hire system.

VENUE PARKING HAMBURG

FACILITY NAME	TYPE	DEDICATION	CAR	DISABLED	BUS	BICYCLE
P Braun	Parking lot	Public	2,619			
P Weiß I	Parking lot	Media / Organizer	214			
		VIP / UEFA	518			
P Gelb	Parking lot	Media	390			
		Disabled		143		
P Grün	Parking lot	Public	1,534			
P Blau	Parking lot	Public	213			
P Rot	Parking lot	Public	219			
		UEFA	1,355			
		Hospitality	300			
P Grau	Parking lot	Public	411			
Vorplatz Ost	Parking lot	VIP / Team	94			
Bus park	Parking lot	Public			359	
Eingang Süd-Ost	Temporary lot	TV	330			
Hellgrundweg	Temporary lot	UEFA	270			
Bicycle park	Parking lot	n.a.				384
Parking Spaces Volksparkstadion			8,467	143	359	384
						9,353
74 facilities within city borders	Multi-storey car park	Public	40,786			
5 lots within city borders	Parking lot	Public	1,070			
46 lots within city borders	Metered parking lot	Public	13,445			
Overflow or City Parking Lots			55,301	0	0	0
						55,301
15 facilities at periphery	Multi-storey car park	Public	5,802	45		
3 facilities at periphery	Parking module	Public	609	6		
18 lots at periphery	Parking lot	Public	2,217	11		
P+R Lots			8,628	62	0	0
						8,690

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 09

Airport information.

GENERAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

Host City name	Hamburg
Stadium capacity in 2020	50,215
Airport name	Hamburg Airport Helmut Schmidt (HAM)
Airport distance from city	11 km
Passenger traffic 2016	16.2 million

TECHNICAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

	NOW (2017)	PROJECTED (2024)
Number of terminals	2	2
Total number of airport gates	44	96
Number of aircraft stands (parking positions) including ICAO aircraft code (e.g., code C)	45 (C) or 9 (E) 28 (C)	59 (C) or 12 (E) 36 (C)
Number of check-in desks	124	124
Maximum passenger capacity of all terminals	21.9 million/a	21.9 million/a
Annual passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2024)	~17.6 million	~19.9 million
Daily passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2020)	48,000	54,000
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Inbound	3,000 / 3,100	3,000 / 3,100
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Outbound	3,000 / 4,000	3,000 / 4,000
Annual aircraft movements	159,800	163,000
Hourly movement rate	48	48
Runway length	05/23: 3,250 m 15/33: 3,666 m	05/23: 3,250 m 15/33: 3,666 m
Pavement Classification Number (PCN) of runway	65 F/A/W/T	65 F/A/W/T
Airport fire category	9	10
Maximum size of passenger aircraft that can be handled	E (B747)	F (A380)
Number of internal (domestic) destinations	10	10
Number of international destinations	130	145

QUESTION 10

Describe any operational restrictions for any airport (e.g., night flight bans).

Operating hours at Hamburg Airport are from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m., i.e., scheduled flights take place during that time. There is a strict curfew on night flights at Hamburg Airport after 11 p.m. When verifiable and unavoidable delays occur, particular flights may be operated at HAM until 12 p.m. From midnight to 6 a.m. flights can only be operated with an official and previously approved exemption from the governing body (additional fees apply). Such exemptions from the night curfew are possible in individual cases. As part of other events of special importance, such as the 2006 FIFA World Cup, exemptions to the night curfew were granted. Each individual flight or the delay of a flight must be directly related to the event of special importance for a special permit to be issued.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 11

For each airport, provide a written Engagement Letter from the relevant Authorities that all efforts will be taken to facilitate air transport and airport operations between 18.00 on the day preceding until 18:00 on the day following Matchday by adjusting or lifting night flight curfew restrictions, in order to ease public order issues with huge numbers of fans and team supporters stranded in the city centre and airport(s).

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 12

If this airport is planned to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the airport traffic will be handled the additional influx of visiting supporters for multiple matches within consecutive days.

There is no plan for Hamburg Airport to serve matches other than those in Hamburg Volksparkstadion and it has more than enough capacity to do so, as proved for example during 2006 FIFA World Cup. However, Lübeck Airport and even better Bremen Airport, both located not more than 75 minutes away (by car) from Volksparkstadion could easily provide additional capacities if required.

QUESTION 13

Map of the airport's current and planned infrastructures and temporary facilities.



- Aircraft Parking
- Runways
- Railway Station
- Bus Terminal
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- Car and Bus Parking
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- Existing Infrastructure
- Extended/improved infrastructure
- New Infrastructure
- Temporary Facility

QUESTION 14

List any key projected development and capacity enhancement schemes, as well as planned temporary solutions which will be fully operational beginning 2024.

EXTENDED/IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE	
1	Improved apron	[330,000 m ² / - / -]	2016-2021
2	Reconstruction reverse side of pier south (new gates and waiting areas incl. new pier positions)	[6 positions / - / -]	2018-2021

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE	
3	New shuttle gates for temporary use	[- / - / -]	2018-2019
4	New baggage system	[- / - / -]	2018-2023

TEMPORARY FACILITY

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No temporary facility required	



Focusing on the environment: Resource-saving busses in Hamburg's port.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 04

Host City transport infrastructure map



Central Railway Station	Stadium	Motorway/Autobahn	Suburban Rail
Main Bus Terminal	Fan Zone Options	Federal Road	Underground/Light Rail
Airport	Car and Bus Parking	Main Road	New Infrastructure
Main Sea Port	City Centre	Enhanced Infrastructure	

Numbers on red or green dots depicted in the Map refer to the table of infrastructure projects listed in Question 05.

LEIPZIG PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS BASED ON FOUR SUB-SYSTEMS:

1. The national railway system for regional and long-distance trains including high-speed trains with two main railway stations, "Leipzig Hauptbahnhof" (central station) and "Leipzig/Halle Flughafen" (airport station);
2. Suburban railway ("S-Bahn"), a rapid transit railway system connecting Leipzig to towns in the Leipzig/Halle conurbation and neighbouring districts;
3. Trams;
4. Buses.

ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN LEIPZIG

	2016 Persons conveyed (million PAX/a)	ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT STATIONS / STOPS		
		2017	2024	
		Total	Accessible	Accessible share
Regional rail	4,5	9	5	56%
Suburban rail	10,5	28	26	93%
Tram	120,4	499	325	65%
Bus	27,8	884	329	37%
Total	163,2	1,420	685	48%

Today, public transport is already used by more than 160 million passengers per year and consists primarily of track-based systems. Leipzig's transport infrastructure is constantly being upgraded and expanded. Enormous improvements have been made in the recent years, such as the city railway tunnel which significantly upgraded suburban rail services. In the near future, key improvements will be made to the rail infrastructure (tram). Accessibility plays an important role, here. At present, 48% of all 1,420 stations and stops are at least suitable for use by mobility-impaired persons. This proportion will rise to 66% in 2024 whereas step-free access in the track-based systems will rise from 66% to 76%.

Leipzig boasts a dynamic guidance system which allows stadium-bound traffic to be guided on different routes beginning from the incoming autobahns. The system is designed to reroute traffic along the peripheral autobahns instead of vehicles being sent through the more central city areas, specifically if inner-city traffic conditions are poor or in case of large-scale events, such as trade fairs.

The control centre is scheduled to be updated and expanded by 2022. Today, the police, emergency services, and transportation companies' deployments are all coordinated by the control centre.



Leipzig: A city where people enjoy life outside.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

For the Host City transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Construction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	
1	Road / tram: Reconstr. Georg-Schwarz-Str. incl. bridge (Hans-Driesch-Str. – Leutsch Bahnhof)	2.7 km / 2 tracks	1,500–2,000 pax/h/dir.	2017–2022	2018–2023	66.0	100% public
2	Road / tram: Reconstruction / upgrade of city-wide 16 road sections to the benefit of tram service	11.5 km / 2 tracks	1,000–5,100 pax/h/dir.	2017–2023	2018–2023	114.7	100% public
3	Tram: Redesign of tram station "Stahmeln"; upgrade to full accessibility	1 station / 2 platform edges	750 pax/h/dir.	2018	2018	1.8	100% public
4	Tram + bus: Redesign/upgrade of four-way tram intersection "Adler"	0.8 km / 2 tracks intersection	30 trains/h up to 12 trains/h/dir.	2019–20	2020	8.0	100% public
5	Road / tram / bus: Reconstr./upgrade Goerdelererring (tram stops for eight tram lines + one bus line)	0.7 km / 2 tracks intersection	11,000 pax/h/dir.	2019	2020	9.0	100% public
6	Road / tram: Reconstruction/upgrade Waldstr. (Waldplatz – Leutzscher Allee)	2.1 km / 2 tracks	1,200 pax/h/dir.	2020–21	2022	7.0	100% public
7	Road / tram: Reconstr./upgrade Dieskau Str. (Huttenstr. – Antonienstr.) A-C	2.4 km / 2 tracks	1,500 pax/h/dir.	2021–22	2023	25.0	100% public
8	Road / tram: Reconstr./upgrade "Plagwitz" bridge + Karl-Heine-Str. incl. tram stop "Forststr."	0.8 km / 2 tracks	1,200 pax/h/dir.	2018–2019	2020	5.7	100% public
9	Road / bus: Reconstruction / upgrade of city-wide three road sections incl. bridge to the benefit of public bus service	2.0 km / 2–4 lanes	11–45,000 veh./d 100–1,200 pax/h/dir.	2017–2021	2019–2022	18.3	100% public
10	Road / tram + bus: Reconstruction/upgrade Bayerischer Platz – Windmühlenstr. / Grünwaldstr.	1.2 km / 4 lanes	15,000 veh./d 4,500 pax/h/dir.	2022/2023	2023	16.0	100% public

NEW ROUTES

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity	Construction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	
11	Intercity bus terminal incl. car park + two new hotel buildings east of Leipzig Central Railway Station	11 bus spaces	n.a.	2017–2018	2018	n.a.	private

None of the measures listed – planned or underway – was initiated because of UEFA EURO 2024 and all are destined to improve the green transport modes in the city in line with the rising demand for green mobility. In other words, all the measures will be to the indirect benefit of transportation during UEFA EURO 2024 and will help the targeted proportion of private cars used to be met.

Prior to UEFA EURO 2024 more than 270 million Euros will be exclusively invested in 11 green transport infrastructure projects in Leipzig's transport infrastructure; the funds will predominantly go toward the redesign of road cross-sections to the benefit of public transport.

QUESTION 06

In line with the Stadium last kilometre map, fill in the form below regarding travel to the Stadium in 2017 and 2024.

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		LEIPZIG/HALLE AIRPORT (LEJ)		CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION "LEIPZIG HBF"		CENTRAL BUS TERMINAL "LEIPZIG HBF"	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Suburban rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	*00:30–00:54	*00:30–00:54				
	Total capacity/h	*2,200 pax/h	*2,200 pax/h				
Tram	Travel time [hh:mm]	**00:26–00:40	**00:26–00:40	00:06	00:06	00:06	00:06
	Total capacity/h	**1,000 pax/h	**6,000 pax/h	12,000 pax/h	12,000 pax/h	12,000 pax/h	15,000 pax/h
Bus shuttle	Travel time [hh:mm]						
	Total capacity/h						
On foot	Travel time [hh:mm]			00:18–00:24	00:18–00:24	00:18–00:24	00:18–00:24
	Total capacity/h			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Road	Distance	17.5 km	17.5 km	2.5 km	2.5 km	2.6 km	2.6 km
	Time [hh:mm]	00:24	00:24	00:05'	00:05'	00:05'	00:05'
	Lanes / direction	2	2	2–4	2–4	2–4	2–4

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		FAN ZONE VÖLKERSCHLACHT-DENKMAL "VÖLKERSCHLACHTDENKMAL" (S/T)		FAN ZONE AUGUSTUSPLATZ "AUGUSTUSPLATZ" (T)		FAN ZONE RENNBAHN	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)							
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024	2017	2024
Suburban rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	***00:36–00:45	***00:36–00:45				
	Total capacity/h	3,200 pax/h	3,200 pax/h				
Tram	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:21	00:21	00:10	00:10		
	Total capacity/h	3,000 pax/h	3,000 pax/h	12,000 pax/h	15,000 pax/h		
Bus shuttle	Travel time [hh:mm]					00:20	00:10
	Total capacity/h					500 pax/h	1,800 pax/h
On foot	Travel time [hh:mm]			00:25–00:30	00:25–00:30	00:23–00:28	00:23–00:28
	Total capacity/h			n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Road	Distance	6.5 km	6.5 km	3.0 km	3.0 km	2.8 km	2.8 km
	Time [hh:mm]	00:17	00:17	00:10'	00:10'	00:10'	00:10'
	Lanes / direction	2	2	2–4	2–4	2	2

1 in accordance with the Leipzig sustainability concept for UEFA EURO 2024, all routes between the stadium and the city centre locations (Fan Zone, Fan Mile, central station, bus station, etc.) are within a short walking distance. The walking distances to the stadium vary between 2.0 and 2.7 kilometres
 * incl. 18–24 min footwalk between Stadium and Central Station "Leipzig Hbf"; suburban rail #55, #5X and #53 provide a total of four trains/h/dir. with an ave. capacity of 540 pax/train
 ** change of train (tram to suburban rail) at "Leipzig Hbf"; arrival at airport by suburban rail
 ***incl. 28–37 min footwalk from Stadium to Station "Leipzig, Markt" and from railway station "Völkerschlachtdenkmal" to the Fan Zone
 "Station Name": (S) indicates suburban rail; (R) = regional rail; (U) = underground / light rail / metro; (B) = bus; (T) = tram

Leipzig's Red Bull Arena is superbly connected to all important destinations, such as the central railway station and the Fan Zones. Except for the airport and the Völkerschlachtdenkmal Fan Zone all the important destinations are within walking distance and between 18 and 30 minutes away. The city centre is located not further than 20 minutes by foot from the stadium.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 07

If this Host City comprises several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the road and airport traffic will be handled when all Stadiums have matches at the same time.

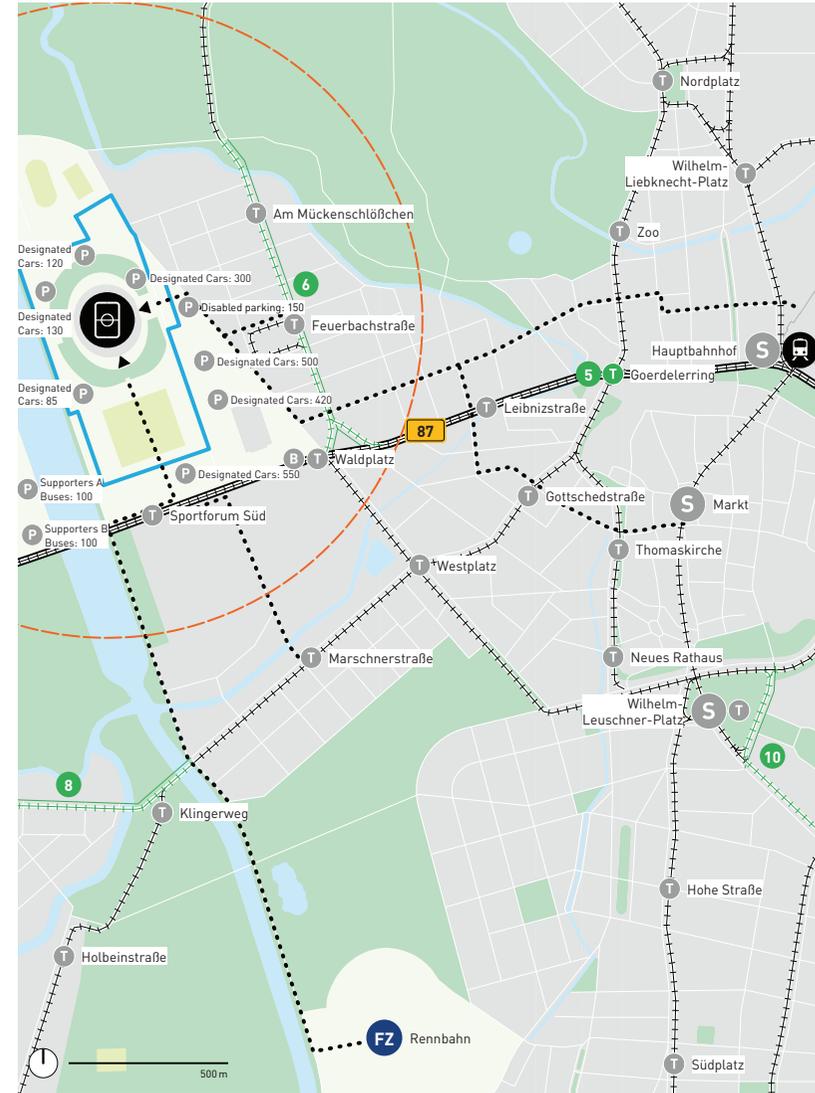
Other than Red Bull Arena no stadium in Leipzig is set to host UEFA EURO 2024 matches.



Easily reached, by foot as well: the Arena in Leipzig.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE



Bus stop	Outer Security Zone	Motorway/Autobahn	Suburban Rail
Car and Bus Parking	Last Kilometre	Federal Road	Underground/Light Rail
Stadium	New Infrastructure	Main Road	Tram Way
Stadium Entrance	Enhanced Infrastructure	Shuttle Bus	Footpath

Numbers on red or green dots depicted in the Map refer to the table of infrastructure projects listed in Question 05.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE

QUESTION 08

For the map provided, give further information about the current accessibility of the Stadium (capacity of parking areas, spectator flow etc.) and any improvements planned before UEFA EURO 2024.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT RED BULL ARENA	LONG-DIST. RAIL ¹	REGIONAL RAIL ¹	SUBURBAN RAIL ¹	TRAM "MARSCHNERSTR." ²
Max. practical frequency per direction	5 trains/h	9 trains/h	24 trains/h	20 trains/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	*2,600 pax/h	*1,000 pax/h	9,600 pax/h	4,000 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction ³	4,500 pax/h	2,000 pax/h	12,800 pax/h	5,000 pax/h
Accessibility	ramps, escalators, elevators	ramps, escalators, elevators	ramps, escalators, elevators	at-grade level, full accessibility

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT RED BULL ARENA	TRAM			
	WESTERN BRANCH "SPORTFORUM"	NORTHERN BRANCH "WALDPLATZ"	EASTERN BRANCH "SPORTF.-WALDPL."	SOUTHERN BRANCH "SPORTFORUM"
Max. practical frequency per direction	28 trains/h	16 trains/h	48 trains/h	8 trains/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	4,500 pax/h	1,500 pax/h	7,500 pax/h	1,500 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction ³	**7,000 pax/h	**4,000 pax/h	**12,000 pax/h	**2,000 pax/h
Accessibility	at-grade level, full accessibility	at-grade level, full accessibility	at-grade level, full accessibility	at-grade level, full accessibility

¹ arrival at/departure from Leipzig Central Station ("Leipzig Hbf": 18–24 min footwalk)

² tram station "Marschner Str." is located 1.0 km south of the stadium

³ incl. full standing capacity

* seating capacity only

** one direction only (refers to arrival or departure capacity on the respective branch)

With a utilization of the entire tram capacities in each of the relevant directions, more than 25,000 fans can be conveyed by tram within a 60 minutes egress period – only using the stops adjacent to the stadium. The tram lines stopping at "Marschner Str.", which is one kilometre south of the stadium, have a total capacity of approximately 10,000 passengers per hour, and are expected to contribute 33% capacity (3,300 persons) to the modal split.

Trains arriving at Leipzig central railway station, be it long-distance, regional or suburban rail, have a total capacity of more than 32,000 persons per hour. The same is true for departing trains. Anticipating a 40%-utilization rate of overall train capacities within 60 minutes at Leipzig central railway station, more than 12,500 fans could arrive and depart using these non-local rail systems. Leipzig's Red Bull Arena is renowned for being close to the central railway station, a significant proportion of fans (potentially one fifth or approx. 2,500) arriving by train will probably opt to walk the short distance to the stadium instead of changing from train to tram. The remaining 10,000 fans will take the tram.

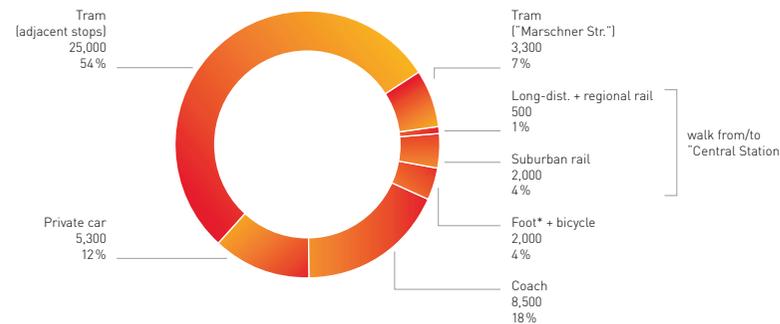
170 coaches carrying 8,500 persons – requiring 85% utilization of the bus parking facilities – would contribute roughly 18% of the total transportation.

Together with a noteworthy share of pedestrians and cyclists arriving from the downtown locations nearby, private car usage would be limited to a proportion of slightly less than 12% (or 5,300 fans) during sold-out matches.

This does not include the high share (up to approximately 20%) of fans who could use the Park-&-Ride facilities on the city limits which are directly served by rail-bound systems. In other words, Leipzig will not just achieve the figure of a maximum of 25% of private car usage but will reduce it substantially.

Nevertheless, the required car parking spaces total 65–95% of the existing spaces, assuming car occupancy rates of 2.5 persons per car or higher.

TENTATIVE MODAL SPLIT FOR THE FAN ARRIVAL AT / DEPARTURE FROM RED BULL ARENA LEIPZIG



2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

VENUE PARKING LEIPZIG

FACILITY NAME	TYPE	DEDICATION	CAR	DISABLED*	BUS**
P3 (ARENA 2)	Parking lot	VIP	490	10	
P4 (ARENA 1)	Parking lot	VIP/UEFA Organizer	360	5	
P5 Jahnallee ¹	Currently parking lot	TV	540	10	
P1 (Red Bull Arena)	Underground car park	Team/Officials	270	30	
P2 (Forecourt)	Parking lot	Disabled		150	
P6 (Cottaweg) ²	Parking lot	Supporters B			100
P7 (Cottaweg) ²	Parking lot	Supporters A			100
Elsterbecken Süd	Temporary lot	TV Compound	85		
Elsterbecken Nord	Temporary lot	TV Compound	130		
Main Stand Right	Temporary lot	TV	120		
Main Stand Right	Temporary lot	TV	120		
Parking Spaces "Red Bull Arena"			2,045	210	200
					2,455
16 inner city facilities ³		Public	7,393	n.a.	
28 facilities city-wide		Public	>3,496	n.a.	
inner city kerbside parking	Kerbside parking	Public	n.a.	71	5
Overflow or City Parking Lots			10,889	71	5
					10,965
Krakauer Straße	Parking lot	Public/P+R	250	0	0
Lausen	Parking lot	Public/P+R	392	8	
Plovdiver Straße	Parking lot	Public/P+R	299	1	
Schönauer Ring	Parking lot	Public/P+R	345	5	
Bf. Leipziger Messe	Parking lot	Public/P+R	998	2	
Völkerschlacht-denkmal	Parking lot	Public/P+R	600		
Agra ⁴	Parking lot	Public/P+R	279	21	0
P+R Lots			3,163	37	0
					3,200

- 1 future capacity has not been defined yet
2 Cottaweg area serves for 200 coaches or 1,600 cars
3 parking guidance system
4 not permanently available

QUESTION 09

Airport information.

GENERAL AIRPORT INFORMATION		
Host City name	Leipzig	
Stadium capacity in 2020	46,635	
Airport name	Leipzig Halle Airport (LEJ)	
Airport distance from city	18 km	
Passenger traffic 2016	2.2 million	

TECHNICAL AIRPORT INFORMATION	NOW (2017)	PROJECTED (2024)
Number of terminals	1	1
Total number of airport gates	13	14
Number of aircraft stands (parking positions) including ICAO aircraft code (e.g., code C)	4 (F)* 10 (E)* 17 (D)* 33 (C)* 60 (B)* 132 (A)*	4 (F)* 10 (E)* 17 (D)* 33 (C)* 60 (B)* 132 (A)*
	* all figures are interrelated and cannot be multiplied	* all figures are interrelated and cannot be multiplied
Number of check-in desks	29	29
Maximum passenger capacity of all terminals	4.5 million/a	4.5 million/a
Annual passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2024)	2.25 million	2.7 million
Daily passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2020)	6,200	7,400
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Inbound	1,200	1,200
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Outbound	1,800	1,800
Annual aircraft movements	64,900	73,600
Hourly movement rate	48	48
Runway length	08L/26R: 3,600 m 08R/26L: 3,600 m	08L/26R: 3,600 m 08R/26L: 3,600 m
Pavement Classification Number (PCN) of runway	08L/26R: 105 R/A/W/T 08R/26L: 105 R/C/W/T	08L/26R: 105 R/A/W/T 08R/26L: 105 R/C/W/T
Airport fire category	10	10
Maximum size of passenger aircraft that can be handled	F (A380)	F (A380)
Number of internal (domestic) destinations	5	5
Number of international destinations	32	32+

QUESTION 10

Describe any operational restrictions for any airport (e.g., night flight bans).

There is a night flight restriction for passenger traffic between 11.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m., although exceptions can be made in the case of increased public interest. During the UEFA EURO 2024 match period, a special public interest exists (see the Air Transport Engagement Letter).

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 11

For each airport, provide a written Engagement Letter from the relevant Authorities that all efforts will be taken to facilitate air transport and airport operations between 18:00 on the day preceding until 18:00 on the day following Matchday by adjusting or lifting night flight curfew restrictions, in order to ease public order issues with huge numbers of fans and team supporters stranded in the city centre and airport(s).

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

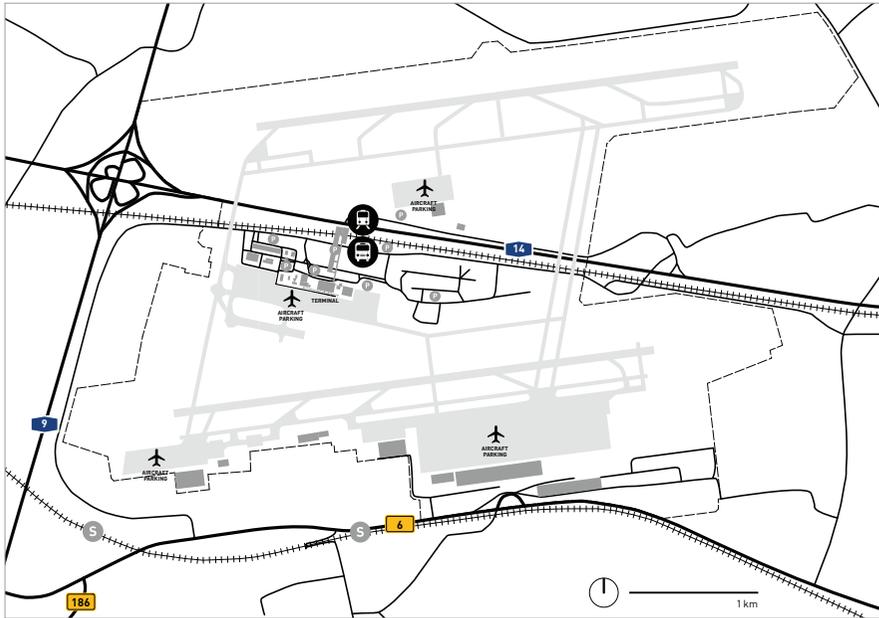
QUESTION 12

If this airport is planned to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the airport traffic will be handled the additional influx of visiting supporters for multiple matches within consecutive days.

Leipzig airport is Germany's second busiest airport in terms of freight tonnage. However, plans do not envisage the airport serving multiple venues simultaneously. It basically has the capacity and infrastructure to cope with the expected additional air travel generated by UEFA EURO 2024. This was already demonstrated during 2006 FIFA World Cup when presumably more fans originated from overseas countries. In fact, Leipzig airport has ample spare capacity to handle additional air passengers.

QUESTION 13

Map of the airport's current and planned infrastructures and temporary facilities.



- Aircraft Parking
- Runways
- Railway Station
- Bus Terminal
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- Car and Bus Parking
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- Existing Infrastructure
- Extended/improved infrastructure
- New Infrastructure
- Temporary Facility

QUESTION 14

List any key projected development and capacity enhancement schemes, as well as planned temporary solutions which will be fully operational beginning 2024.

EXTENDED/IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No improvements required	

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No improvements required	

TEMPORARY FACILITY

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No temporary facility required	

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 04

Host City transport infrastructure map



MUNICH PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS BASED ON FIVE SUB-SYSTEMS:

1. The national railway system for regional and long-distance trains including high-speed trains with three main railway stations in Munich, of which "München Hauptbahnhof" (central station) is one of the busiest in Germany;
2. Suburban railway ("S-Bahn"), a rapid transit railway system connecting Munich with the suburbs and adjacent districts;
3. Underground railway;
4. Trams;
5. Buses.

ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN MUNICH

	2016 Persons conveyed [million PAX/a]	ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT STATIONS / STOPS		
		2016		2024
		Total	Accessible	Accessible share
Regional rail			6	100 %
Suburban rail	*140.0	149	90	60 %
Underground	408.0	100	100	100 %
Tram	120.0	172	126	73 %
Bus	200.0	987	974	99 %
Total	868.0	1,414	1,296	92 %

* estimate

Today, public transport is already used by more than 860 million passengers per year, three quarters of the total being moved by track-based systems.

Munich's transport infrastructure has in the past been upgraded and expanded on an ongoing basis and will be further improved in the future. Especially rail infrastructure (the underground and suburban rail systems) will benefit from substantial improvements in coming years. Accessibility plays an important role and the currently already exemplary rate of 92% step-free accessible stations/stops will rise further to 97% in 2024. Of all public transport systems, the regional rail, underground and bus systems will achieve the ideal of 100%-accessibility for mobility-impaired persons.

The City of Munich runs a 24/7 traffic control centre staffed by an interdisciplinary team including the police. The integrated subsystems include tunnel monitoring, road traffic situation monitoring, and adaptation of programmes at 1,400 traffic lights according to big-event traffic requirements. The control centre covers all the important roads within the city and the surrounding districts. It is fed with public transport information and is connected to the fire department as well as to the traffic control system used on Munich's outer ring road (autobahn) with its dynamic route information panels and variable traffic signs.

The downtown parking guidance system is complemented by a traffic control and parking guidance system for the Allianz Arena. A sub-centre is located inside the Allianz Arena.



Fans on their way to the stadium.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

For the Host City transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		Responsible body	UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity		Construction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	
1	Underground: Modernization of station "Sendlinger Tor"	4,700 m ²	150,000 pax/d	Stadtwerke Munich (SWM)	under construction	2022	150.0	public 100%

NEW ROUTES

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		Responsible body	UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity		Construction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	
2	Suburban rail: Construction of 2nd main line tunnel	7.0 km / 2 tracks	2,000 trains/d	Deutsche Bahn (DB)	under construction	2026	3,849.0	public 100%
3	Underground #U9: Construction of new section "U9-Spange" (Implerstr. – Münchner Freiheit)"	6.0 km / 2 tracks	500 trains/d	Stadtwerke Munich (SWM)			>2,500.0	public 100%

None of the measures listed – planned or underway – was initiated because of UEFA EURO 2024 and all are destined to improve the green transport modes in the city in line with the rising demand for green mobility. All the measures will therefore at least indirectly benefit transportation during UEFA EURO 2024 and help the targeted share of private car usage be achieved. Prior to UEFA EURO 2024 a substantial figure of more than 6.5 billion Euros will be invested solely in Munich's transport infrastructure, nearly exclusively in new additional rail infrastructure.

QUESTION 06

In line with the Stadium last kilometre map, fill in the form below regarding travel to the Stadium in 2017 and 2024.

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		MUNICH AIRPORT (MUC) "MÜNCHEN FLUGHAFEN" (S)		CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION "MÜNCHEN HBF" (U/S)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)					
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024
Underground	Travel time [hh:mm]	**01:10-01:15	**01:10-01:15	00:30-00:35	00:30-00:35
	Total capacity/h	**20,000 pax/h	**20,000 pax/h	*20,000 pax/h	*20,000 pax/h
Bus	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:23	00:23		
	Total capacity/h	6,000 pax/h	6,000 pax/h		
Road	Distance	29.2 km	29.2 km	13.8 km	13.8 km
	Time [hh:mm] ¹	00:20	00:20	00:19	00:19
	Lanes	1-3	1-3	1-2	1-2

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		LONG-DISTANCE COACH TERMINAL "ZOB" "HACKERBRÜCKE" (S)		FAN ZONE OLYMPIAPARK "OLYMPIAZENTRUM" (U), "PETUELRING" (U)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)					
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024
Underground	Travel time [hh:mm]	**00:34-00:39	**00:34-00:39	00:39-00:44	00:39-00:44
	Total capacity/h	**20,000 pax/h	**20,000 pax/h	20,000 pax/h	20,000 pax/h
Bus	Travel time [hh:mm]				
	Total capacity/h				
Road	Distance	16.5 km	16.5 km	9.9 km	9.9 km
	Time [hh:mm] ¹	00:19	00:19	00:11	00:11
	Lanes	1-2	1-2	1-2	1-2

¹ incl. 10-15 min walk to underground station "Fröttmanning"
 * overall capacity of the railway system to the stadium from south to north is up to 26,000 pax per hour
 ** change of train at "Marienplatz": arrival by suburban rail
 "Station Name": (S) indicates suburban rail; (R) = regional rail; (U) = underground / light rail / metro; (B) = bus; (T) = tram

Munich's Allianz Arena is superbly connected to important destinations, the central railway station "München Hauptbahnhof", the long-distance coach terminal, and the Fan Zones. From the city centre there is a direct underground link to the stadium, which takes 16 minutes.

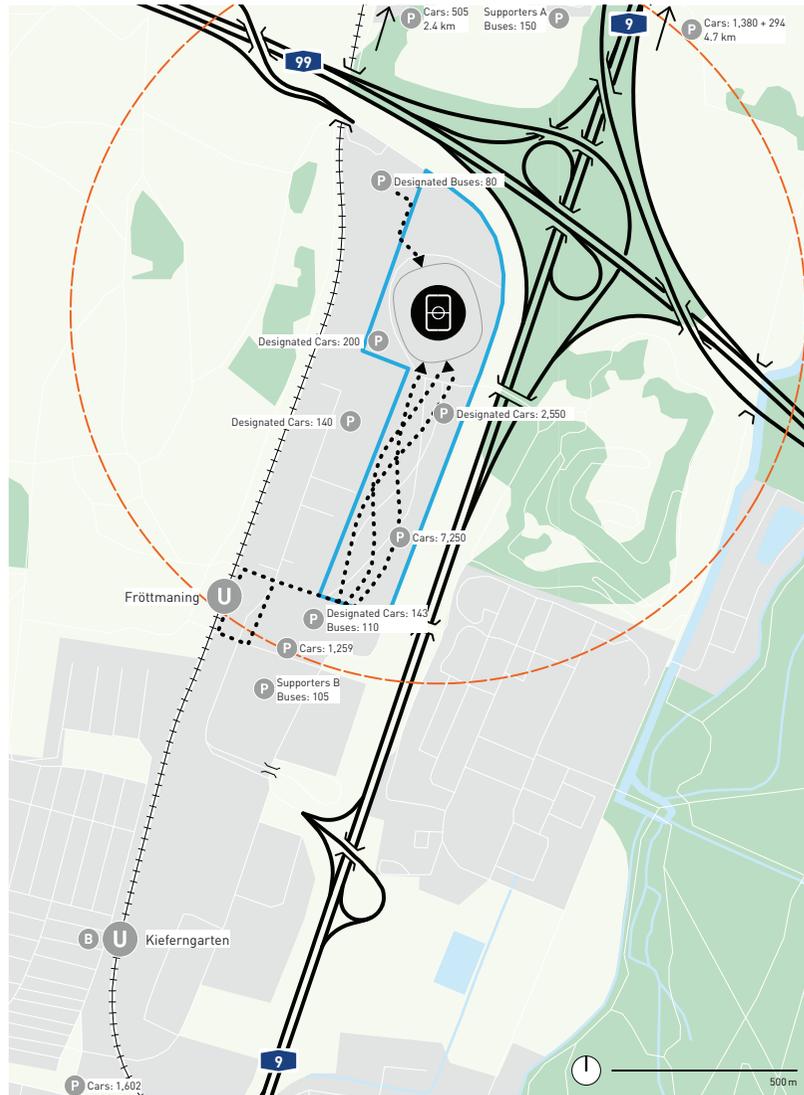
QUESTION 07

If this Host City comprises several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the road and airport traffic will be handled when all Stadiums have matches at the same time.

Other than Allianz Arena no stadium in Munich is set to host UEFA EURO 2024 matches.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE



- B Bus stop
- P Car and Bus Parking
- S Stadium
- E Stadium Entrance
- U Outer Security Zone
- L Last Kilometre
- N New Infrastructure
- E Enhanced Infrastructure
- 38 Motorway/Autobahn
- 204 Federal Road
- M Main Road
- S Shuttle Bus
- S Suburban Rail
- U Underground/Light Rail
- T Tram Way
- F Footpath

QUESTION 08

For the map provided, give further information about the current accessibility of the Stadium (capacity of parking areas, spectator flow etc.) and any improvements planned before UEFA EURO 2024.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT ALLIANZ ARENA	UNDERGROUND	BUS / SHUTTLE
Max. practical frequency per direction	24 trains/h	60 buses/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	10,000 pax/h	6,000 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction	20,000 pax/h	6,000 pax/h
Accessibility	elevator	low-floor vehicles

Allianz Arena is located close to various autobahns and provides ample car parking opportunities. Both these factors encourage spectators to arrive by car. However, the experience during the 2006 FIFA World Cup proved that the existing public transport infrastructure easily has the capacity to reduce the modal share of private car usage to well below 25%. Back then, public transport users amounted to up to 40,000 per match.

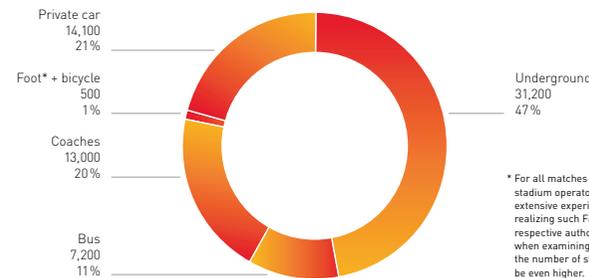
In the past, large football events in Munich revealed that a significant share of up to 11,000 spectators arrive by (approximately 220) coaches. Given the right incentives, the figure could easily be boosted to over 13,000 persons or 260 coaches, which would require 58% of the bus parking capacity.

With respect to the relevant directions, the public transport systems (underground and bus) have the capacity (according to customary usage) to convey 32,000 persons within 60 minutes to or from the stadium.

Public transport standing capacities are based on a comfortable density of four standing passengers/m² of standing space. According to German regulations a density double that is permissible and during periods of great demand, densities of six persons/m² and above have been observed. In practical terms, the capacity norm can probably be exceeded by at least 20% when estimating public transport use during peak demand periods. Hence, the practical public transport capacity will be more than 38,000 fans per hour – a figure repeatedly achieved during the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

Together with a minor number of cyclists and pedestrians, public transport and coach use would limit car usage to slightly more than 21% of the total, which would spell a 25–55% utilization rate for the car parks. The figure of 21% does not include fans using Park-&-Ride facilities near the underground line, who could easily amount to a share of 10–15%.

TENTATIVE MODAL SPLIT FOR THE FAN ARRIVAL AT / DEPARTURE FROM ALLIANZ ARENA MUNICH



* For all matches Fan Walks are planned to be offered. The stadium operators and the security services have gained extensive experience and know-how in preparing and realizing such Fan Walks and after consultation with the respective authorities, they will adopt a favourable stance when examining Fan Walks for UEFA EURO 2024. Hence, the number of stadium visitors arriving by foot may in fact be even higher.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE

VENUE PARKING MUNICH

FACILITY NAME	TYPE	DEDICATION	CAR	DISABLED	BUS
Allianz Arena	Underground car park	Media/Service Public ¹	2,550		
			7,230	20	
Bus-Nord ²	Parking lot	UEFA			80
Bus-Mitte ³	Parking lot	UEFA/Hospitality			
Bus-Süd	Parking lot	Hospitality/Organizer		143	110
Hans-Jensen-Weg	Temporary lot	Supporter B			105
Technische Basis U-Bahn	Temporary lot	TV Compound	140		
Main Stand	Temporary lot	TV Compound	200		
Entsorgungspark Freimann	Temporary lot	Supporter A			150
Parking Spaces Allianz Arena			10,120	163	445
					10,728
MOC	Underground car park	Public	1,586	16	
Overflow Parking Lots			1,586	16	0
					1,602
P+R Fröttmanning	Multi-storey car park	Public	1,234	25	
P+R Garching Hochbrück	Parking lot	Public	495	10	
P+R Garching Forschungszentr.	Parking lot	Public	290	4	
Ludwig-Prandtl-Str.	Parking lot	Public	1,380	n.a.	
Nearby P+R Lots			3,399	39	0
					3,438

¹ due to security measures probably not entirely available to public parking during UEFA EURO 2024

² 80 out of 104 spaces available for bus parking during UEFA EURO 2024

³ 136 spaces not available for parking during UEFA EURO 2024



The last part by foot:
Spectators flocking to the Munich Arena.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 09

Airport information.

GENERAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

Host City name	Munich
Stadium capacity in 2020	66,026
Airport name	Munich Airport "Franz Josef Strauß" (MUC)
Airport distance from city	36 km
Passenger traffic 2016	42.3 million

TECHNICAL AIRPORT INFORMATION

	NOW (2017)	PROJECTED (2024)
Number of terminals	2 + satellite	2 + satellite
Total number of airport gates	254	247
Number of aircraft stands (parking positions) including ICAO aircraft code (e.g., code C)	22 (F)	34 (F)
	46 (E)	52 (E)
	12 (D)	7 (D)
	93 (C)	68 (C)
		max. total: 200
Number of check-in desks	298	309
Maximum passenger capacity of all terminals	61 million/a	67 million/a
Annual passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2024)	43.9 million	53.6 million
Daily passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2020)	120,000	147,000
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Inbound	9,700	11,800
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Outbound	8,200	10,000
Annual aircraft movements	409,000	466,000
Hourly movement rate	90	>90
Runway length	08L/26R: 4,000 m	08L/26R: 4,000 m
	08R/26L: 4,000 m	08C/26C: 4,000 m 08R/26L: 4,000 m
Pavement Classification Number (PCN) of runway	08L/26R: 90 R/A/W/T	08L/26R: 90 R/A/W/T
	08R/26L: 90 R/A/W/T	08C/26C: 90 R/A/W/T 08R/26L: 90 R/A/W/T
Airport fire category	10	10
Maximum size of passenger aircraft that can be handled	F (A380)	F (A380)
Number of internal (domestic) destinations	17	18
Number of international destinations	221	242

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 10

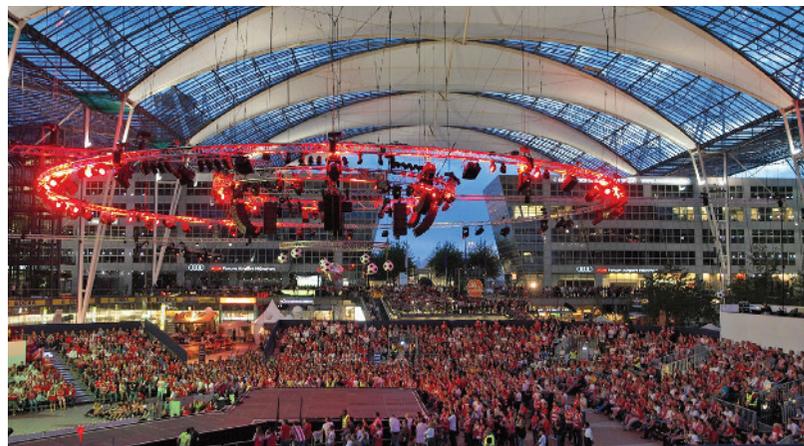
Describe any operational restrictions for any airport (e.g., night flight bans).

Takeoffs and landings at Munich Airport are permitted in the framework of the operating licence only after a takeoff/landing time has been assigned by the ATC as the flight scheduling coordinator of the Federal Republic of Germany (coordination obligation). Applications for flights must have been lodged with the flight scheduling coordinator before flight information is obtained.

Aircraft pilots must limit the noise caused by aircraft engines at Munich Airport and in its vicinity to the unavoidable minimum. This applies in particular to restricted flight operation times at night. There are local night flight restrictions in place at Munich Airport between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. The relevant provisions can be found in the applicable versions of the Airport Rules and Regulations and the Aeronautical Information Publication AD 2 EDDM.

Exceptions to these restrictions apply to emergency and disaster relief flights and police missions, landings due to weather, technical reasons or other safety-related reasons. Moreover, waivers can be granted in exceptional cases by the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, for Building and Transport or, acting on its specific instructions, the ATC at Munich Airport, on reasonable grounds in order to avoid serious disruptions to air traffic or as required for other important causes related to the public interest.

Either ATC at the Airport or the Bavarian Ministry of the Interior, for Building and Transport can thus grant exceptions to local night flight restrictions depending on the time of take-off. Past experiences with many football matches (e.g., the 2006 FIFA World Cup, the UEFA Champions League Final 2012, and regular UEFA Champions League matches) show that there has been no problem for air carriers in obtaining exemptions from local night flight restrictions.



Munich Airport is also a cherished event-location.

QUESTION 11

For each airport, provide a written Engagement Letter from the relevant Authorities that all efforts will be taken to facilitate air transport and airport operations between 18.00 on the day preceding until 18:00 on the day following Matchday by adjusting or lifting night flight curfew restrictions, in order to ease public order issues with huge numbers of fans and team supporters stranded in the city centre and airport(s).

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 12

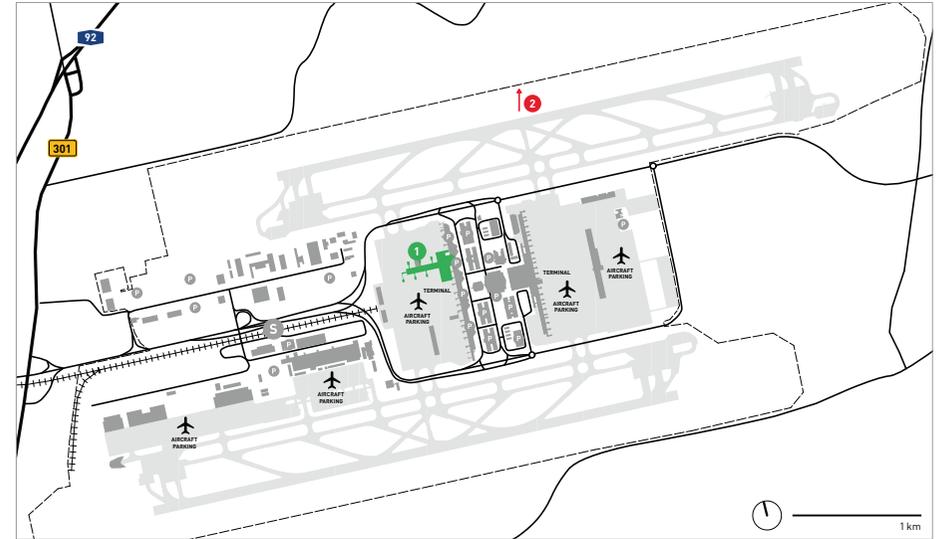
If this airport is planned to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the airport traffic will be handled the additional influx of visiting supporters for multiple matches within consecutive days.

Munich airport is Germany's second busiest airport in terms of passengers and movements, and the major air hub in Germany for national and European flights based on the total number of offered destinations. As demonstrated during the 2006 FIFA World Cup the spare capacity available at Munich airport suffices to handle the air travel volumes anticipated for UEFA EURO 2024.

Although plans do not foresee the airport serving multiple venues simultaneously it essentially has the capacity and infrastructure to cope with the extra air travel generated by additional matches should flights, for example, be redirected owing to weather conditions.

QUESTION 13

Map of the airport's current and planned infrastructures and temporary facilities.



- Aircraft Parking
- Runways
- Railway Station
- Bus Terminal
- Suburban Rail
- Underground/Light Rail
- Car and Bus Parking
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Federal Road
- Main Road
- Existing Infrastructure
- Extended/improved infrastructure
- New Infrastructure
- Temporary Facility

QUESTION 14

List any key projected development and capacity enhancement schemes, as well as planned temporary solutions which will be fully operational beginning 2024.

EXTENDED/IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
1	Extension terminal 1 + improvements of terminal 1 + 2 [- / - / +6 million pax/a]	prior to 2024

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
2	Construction of 3rd runway incl. ramp improvements [- / - / +30 ATM/h]	prior to 2024

TEMPORARY FACILITY

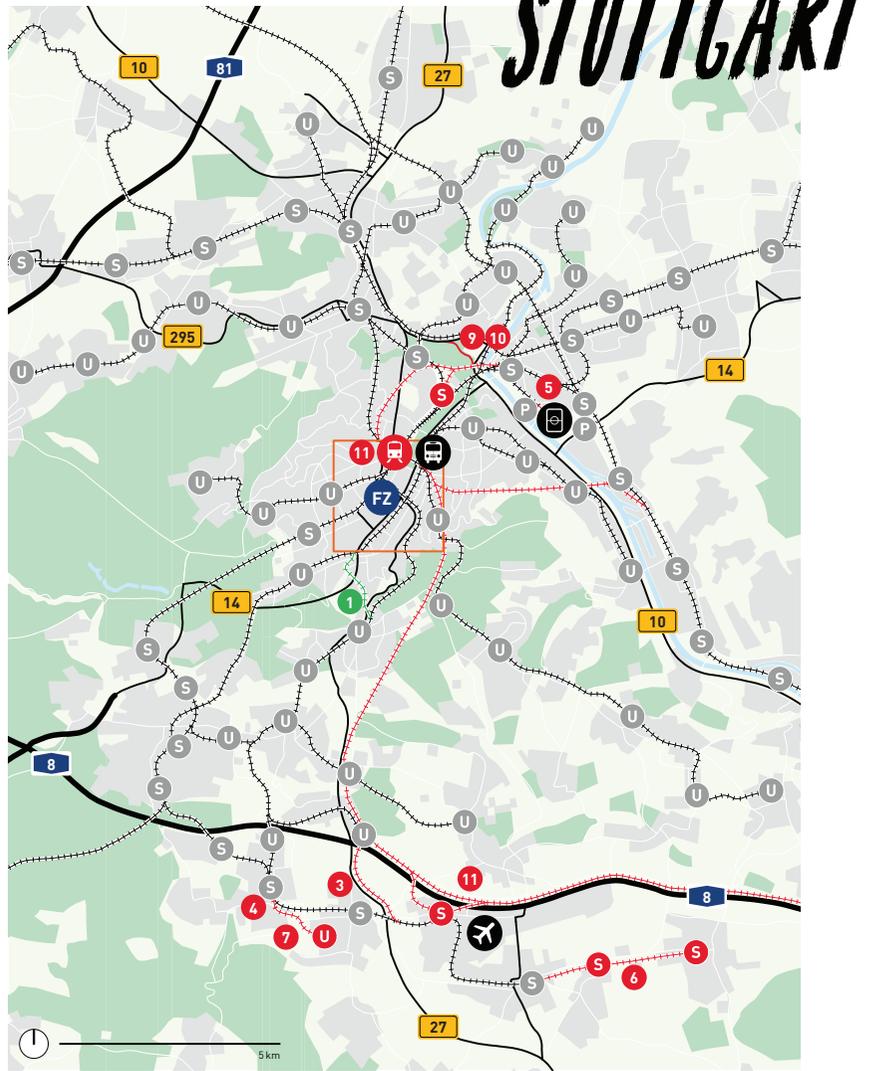
NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No temporary facility required	

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 04

Host City transport infrastructure map



Central Railway Station
 Main Bus Terminal
 Airport
 Main Sea Port
 Stadium
 Fan Zone Options
 Car and Bus Parking
 Motorway/Autobahn
 Federal Road
 Main Road
 City Centre
 Suburban Rail
 Underground/Light Rail
 New Infrastructure
 Enhanced Infrastructure

Numbers on red or green dots depicted in the Map refer to the table of infrastructure projects listed in Question 05. The Fan Zone depicted actually represents three Fan Zones in close vicinity.

STUTTGART PUBLIC TRANSPORT IS BASED ON FOUR SUB-SYSTEMS:

1. The national railway system for regional and long-distance trains including high-speed trains with currently one main railway station in Stuttgart namely "Stuttgart Hauptbahnhof" (central station);
2. Suburban railway ("S-Bahn"), a rapid transit railway system connecting Stuttgart metropolitan area and the adjacent districts;
3. Underground railway / LRT with a metro-like mode of operation in central urban areas (underground stations);
4. Buses.

ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN STUTTGART

	2016 Persons conveyed [million PAX/a]	ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT STATIONS / STOPS					
		2016			2024		
		Total	Accessible	Accessible share	Total	Accessible*	Accessible share
Suburban rail		83	51	61%	84	>52	72%
Sub-rail Stuttg. City	120.0	20	16	80%	21	>17	>81%
Underground / LRT	134.0	205	202	99%	209	209	100%
Bus ¹	57.0	940	270	29%	940	320	34%
Total	311.0	1,248	539	43%	1,254	598	>48%

¹ all buses are low-floor vehicles
* share of accessible stations will rise to as much as 100% depending on the resources available

Today, public transport is already used by more than 310 million passengers per year, with the main emphasis being on rail. Stuttgart's transport infrastructure is being upgraded and expanded on an ongoing basis. In coming years, in particular key aspects of the rail infrastructure (underground/LRT) will be improved. The conversion of the railway terminus into a ride-through station and the corresponding redesign of railway infrastructures including long-distance tracks, are a major focus. Nevertheless, attention is also being paid to accessibility. At present, 43% of all 1,248 stations and stops are at least suitable for use by mobility-impaired persons. Since all buses are low-floor vehicles and are mostly equipped with on-board ramps the actual share of stops accessible for mobility-impaired persons is far higher. Moreover, this share will have risen further by 2024.

Stuttgart runs a 24/7 traffic control centre with comprehensive features including detection of traffic conditions, modulation of traffic light programmes, freely programmable information panels, a re-routing system, dynamic lane signalling, and a traffic guidance system "NeckarPark" (stadium area) incl. colour-coded parking guidance which was used, for example, for fan separation during the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

All traffic management measures are coordinated on a regional basis and have proven their reliability and efficiency during any number of large-scale events.



In 2006, the enthusiasm of the Stuttgart fans for the German national squad resulted in gridlock.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

HOST CITY TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

For the Host City transport infrastructure map and each route coloured green or red, provide information regarding the type of enhancements or constructions to be carried out.

MAJOR ROUTE ENHANCEMENTS

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		Responsible body	UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity		Construction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	
1	Light rail "Zacke": Rack railway enhancement ¹	2.2 km / 1 track	14,000 pax/d	Communal Public Transport Association	2021	2022	5.0	100% public
2	Light rail U1: Capacity enhancement for 80m-trains	13.5 km / 2 tracks	+60,000 pax/d (100% capacity increase) ²	Communal Public Transport Association	2021	2023	15.0	100% public

NEW ROUTES

	Type of transport infrastructure	LENGTH AND CAPACITY		Responsible body	UPGRADE			Source of financing (public/private/joint)
		Length (km) Number of traffic lanes or tracks	Capacity		Construction date	Delivery date	Cost of upgrade(s) (in € millions)	
3	Light rail U6: Extension towards airport	3.2 km / 2 tracks	115,000 pax/d	Communal Public Transport Association (SSB)	2018	2021	95.0	100% public
4	Light rail U5: Extension towards "Neuer Markt"	0.5 km / 2 tracks	60,000 pax/d	Communal Public Transport Association (SSB)	2019	2019	7.0	100% public
5	Light rail U19: Extension towards "Mercedes-Benz Welt"	0.75 km / 2 tracks	60,000 pax/d	Communal Public Transport Association (SSB)	2020	2021	10.0	100% public
6	Suburban rail: Extension "Bernhausen – Neuhäusen"	4.0 km / 1–2 tracks	100,000 pax/d	Communal Public Transport Association (SSB)	2020	2023	125.0	100% public
7	Light rail U5: Extension towards "Echterdingen"	1.5 km / 2 tracks	35,000 pax/d	Communal Public Transport Association (SSB)	2022	2024	15.0	100% public
8	Light rail U5B: Extension towards "Plieningen"	0.23 km / 2 tracks	35,000 pax/d	Communal Public Transport Association (SSB)	2022	2024	15.0	100% public
9	Road B10: "Rosenstein-tunnel"	1.3 km / 4 lanes	70,000 veh./d	City of Stuttgart	Feb 2014	2021	275.0	100% public
10	Road B10/B14: Connection "am Leuze"	0.4 km / 4 lanes	40,000 veh./d	City of Stuttgart	Nov 2013	2021		
11	Railway "Stuttgart 21": Stuttgart – Wendlingen ¹	57 km / 2 tracks + 1 railway station	> 50 trains/h	Deutsche Bahn AG	since 2010	2021	*9,786.0 *total budget	joint

None of the measures listed – planned or underway – was initiated because of UEFA EURO 2024 and all are destined to improve the green transport modes in the city in line with the rising demand for green mobility. In other words, all the measures will be to the indirect benefit of transportation during UEFA EURO 2024 and will help the targeted proportion of private cars used be met. Prior to UEFA EURO 2024 a massive sum of 10.3 billion

Euros will be invested in transport infrastructure. Only 275 million Euro are dedicated to a major road infrastructure project, whereas the rest will be allocated to rail projects among which the "Stuttgart 21" central railway station project alone accounts for nearly 9.8 billion Euro.

QUESTION 06

In line with the Stadium last kilometre map, fill in the form below regarding travel to the Stadium in 2017 and 2024.

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		STUTTGART AIRPORT (STR)		"CENTRAL STATION / CENTRAL BUS TERMINAL "STUTTGART HBF"" (R+S+U+BUS)"	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)					
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024
Regional Rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	-	00:35	00:20	00:20
	Total capacity/h	-	600 pax/h	3,500 pax/h	3,500 pax/h
Suburban Rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:55	00:55	00:17	00:17
	Total capacity/h	4,800 pax/h	4,800 pax/h	9,500 pax/h	9,500 pax/h
Undergr. / light rail ¹	Travel time [hh:mm]	-	00:55	00:17	00:17
	Total capacity/h	-	3,000 pax/h	10,500 pax/h	10,500 pax/h
Bus ²	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:50	00:35–00:50	00:23	00:23
	Total capacity/h	700 pax/h	700 pax/h	700 pax/h	700 pax/h
Road	Distance	17.3 km	17.3 km	5.3 km	5.3 km
	Time [hh:mm] ³	00:25	00:25	00:13	00:13
	Lanes	**4	**4	4–6	4–6

STADIUM CONNECTIONS		LONG-DISTANCE COACH TERMINAL "S-FLUGHAFEN/MESSE" (R+S)		FAN ZONES "STUTTGART HBF" (R+S); "SCHLOSSPLATZ" (U); "CHARLOTTEPLATZ" (U); "RATHAUS" (U)	
LOCATION "NAME OF STATION" (SYSTEM)					
YEAR		2017	2024	2017	2024
Regional Rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	-	00:35	*00:25–00:35	*00:25–00:35
	Total capacity/h	-	600 pax/h	3,500 pax/h	3,500 pax/h
Suburban Rail	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:55	00:55	*00:25–00:35	*00:25–00:35
	Total capacity/h	4,800 pax/h	4,800 pax/h	9,500 pax/h	9,500 pax/h
Undergr. / light rail ¹	Travel time [hh:mm]	-	00:55	00:17	00:17
	Total capacity/h	-	3,000 pax/h	10,500 pax/h	10,500 pax/h
Bus ²	Travel time [hh:mm]	00:50	00:35–00:50	00:25	00:25
	Total capacity/h	700 pax/h	700 pax/h	700 pax/h	700 pax/h
Road	Distance	17.3 km	17.3 km	5.5 km	5.5 km
	Time [hh:mm] ³	00:28	00:28	00:14	00:14
	Lanes	**4	**4	4–6	4–6

1 light rail station "Schlachthof" (1.3 km walk) provides additional capacity
 2 1.5 hrs. before and one hour after the match: road closure around the stadium and bus #45 + #56 out of service
 3 typical mid-day travel time
 * incl. 18–23 min walk between Fan Zone and "Stuttgart Hbf" and between stadium and "Stuttgart Neckarpark"
 ** Federal Trunk Road B27
 "Station Name": (S) indicates suburban rail; (R) = regional rail; (U) = underground / light rail / metro; (B) = bus; (T) = tram

Stuttgart's Mercedes-Benz Arena is ideally connected to all important destinations. Moreover, significant forthcoming changes in the structure of the railway system will lead to even better connections in 2024.

The Fan Zones are all within close walking distance of one another and enjoy rapid connections via underground / LRT to the stadium. The stadium also provides for rapid access to the central railway station which, as stated, is undergoing complete redesign.

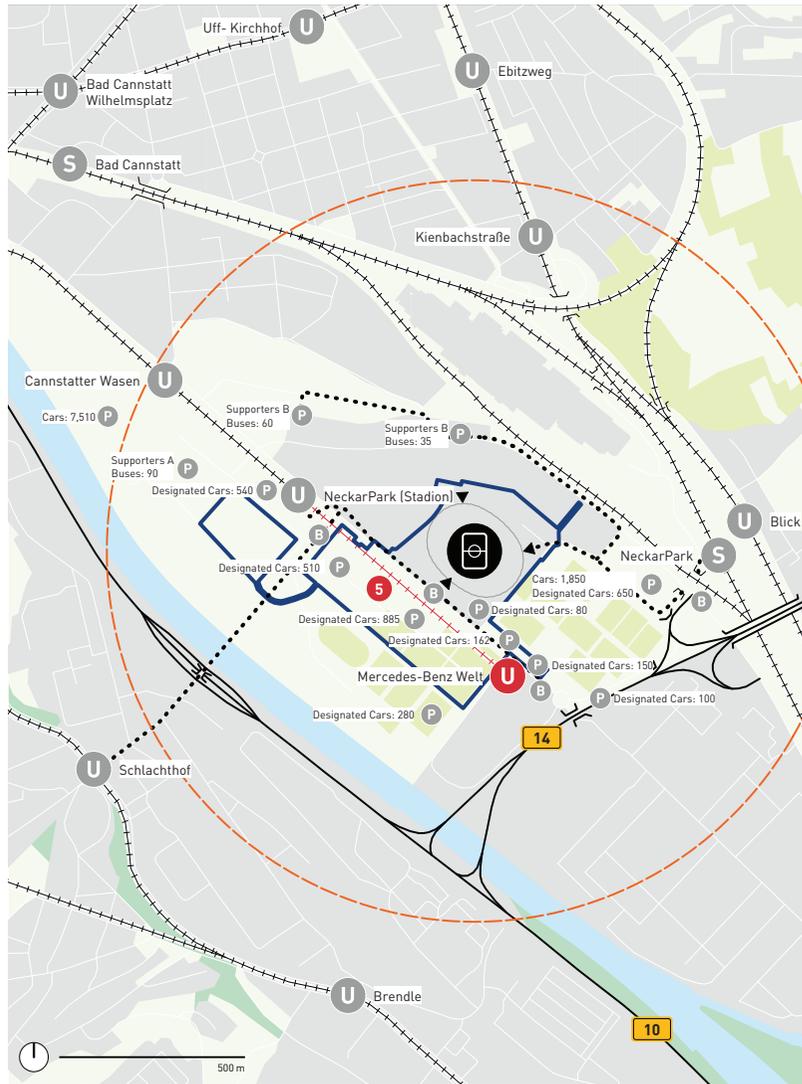
QUESTION 07

If this Host City comprises several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the road and airport traffic will be handled when all Stadiums have matches at the same time.

There is no further stadium in Stuttgart planned to host UEFA EURO 2024 matches.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

STADIUM LAST KILOMETRE



Bus stop	Outer Security Zone	Motorway/Autobahn	Suburban Rail	Numbers on red or green dots depicted in the Map refer to the table of infrastructure projects listed in Question 05.
Car and Bus Parking	Last Kilometre	Federal Road	Underground/Light Rail	
Stadium	New Infrastructure	Main Road	Tram Way	
Stadium Entrance	Enhanced Infrastructure	Shuttle Bus	Footpath	

QUESTION 08

For the map provided, give further information about the current accessibility of the Stadium (capacity of parking areas, spectator flow etc.) and any improvements planned before UEFA EURO 2024.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AT MERCEDES-BENZ ARENA	REGIONAL RAIL	SUBURBAN RAIL	LIGHT RAIL	LIGHT RAIL "SCHLACHTHOF" ¹
Max. practical frequency per direction	* >5 trains/h	* >4 trains/h	24 trains/h	6 trains/h
Regular hourly capacity per direction	**2,200 pax/h	3,800 pax/h	4,500 pax/h	1,500 pax/h
Max. hourly capacity per direction	**2,800 pax/h	9,500 pax/h	10,500 pax/h	1,500 pax/h
Accessibility	100%: escalators, elevators	100%: escalators, elevators	100%: escalators, elevators, ramps	100%: escalators, elevators, ramps

¹ station "Schlachthof": 13-17 min walk (1.3 km)
 * plus occasional, additional trains
 ** refers to seating capacity + add approx. 50% - 100% for standing capacity or 25% for comfortable standing capacity

During the 2006 FIFA World Cup Stuttgart already reported an average of only 30% of the modal split being accounted for by fans using private cars. Since then, travel patterns in Germany point to a clearly declining use of private cars and a trend towards multi-modality, especially in urban areas.

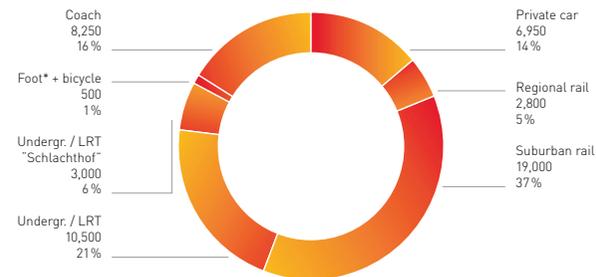
In this context, for the relevant directions the public transport capacity amounts to approximately 35,000 persons per hour, meaning rail-bound services would account for a 69% modal share.

A total of 165 coaches (which will require 89% of the total bus parking spaces) would potentially carry more than 8,000 fans, accounting for some 16% of the total.

Factoring in an insignificant share of max. 1% pedestrians and cyclists, the number of fans using private cars will be below 7,000. Put differently, the maximal share of car users will be significantly below the target of 25% and will moreover use a max. 15-25% of the car park facilities around the stadium.

In this context, public transport standing capacities are based on a comfortable density of four persons/m² of standing space. According to German regulations a density of double that is permissible. During periods of greatest demand, densities above six persons/m² standing area have been recorded. Practically speaking, capacity can probably be exceeded by at least 20% when estimating public transport use during peak demand periods; this would either shorten the egress period or further reduce the share accounted for by private cars accordingly.

TENTATIVE MODAL SPLIT FOR THE FAN ARRIVAL AT / DEPARTURE FROM MERCEDES-BENZ ARENA STUTTGART



* For all matches Fan Walks are planned to be offered. The stadium operators and the security services have gained extensive experience and know-how in preparing and realizing such Fan Walks and after consultation with the respective authorities, they will adopt a favourable stance when examining Fan Walks for UEFA EURO 2024. Hence, the number of stadium visitors arriving by foot may in fact be even higher.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

VENUE PARKING STUTTGART

FACILITY NAME	TYPE	DEDICATION	CAR	DISABLED	BUS	
P1	Multi-storey car park	UEFA/Hospitality/ VIP/Team		*885	n.a.	
P2	Parking lot	TV Compound		90		
P2a	Parking lot	TV Compound		72		
P3 (VfB)	Parking lot	TV Compound		150		
P _{TV}	Parking lot	TV		75	5	
P5	Multi-storey car park	TV		*100	n.a.	
P7	Multi-storey car park	UEFA/Hospitality		*650	n.a.	
		Public		*1,850	n.a.	
		UEFA/Hospitality		*325	n.a.	
P9	Parking lot	VIP/Team		*185	n.a.	
		n.a.		*240	n.a.	
		UEFA Club		**1,450		
P10 (Wasen)	Parking lot	UEFA/Hospitality		*330	n.a.	
		Organizer		*130	n.a.	
		Service/TV		*80	n.a.	
		Public		7,450	60	
		Supporter A			90	
Mercedesstraße	Temporary lot	Supporter B			60	
Sportpl. (Mercedes-Jellinek-Str.)	Temporary lot	Media		280		
P13 (Benzstr.)	Kerbside parking	Supporter B			35	
Parking Spaces Mercedes-Benz Arena				<12,892	>65	185
						13,142
4 facilities in the city near PT	Predominantly multi-storey car park	Public		961		
Airport and fair ground		Public		18,000	6	
8 facilities within the city	Pred. kerbside park.	Public				29
Overflow or City Parking Lots				18,961	6	29
						18,996
12 facilities at the periphery	Predominantly parking lots	Public/P+R		2,158	17	
220 facilities at railway stations in the region		Public/P+R		16,509	194	
P+R Lots				18,667	211	0
						18,878

* incl. an unspecified amount of parking spaces for mobility-impaired persons

** during EURO 2024 not available for parking

QUESTION 09

Airport information.

GENERAL AIRPORT INFORMATION		
Host City name	Stuttgart	
Stadium capacity in 2020	50,998	
Airport name	Stuttgart International Airport (STR)	
Airport distance from city	13 km	
Passenger traffic 2016	10.6 million	
TECHNICAL AIRPORT INFORMATION	NOW (2017)	PROJECTED (2024)
Number of terminals	4	4
Total number of airport gates	70	70
Number of aircraft stands (parking positions) including ICAO aircraft code (e.g., code C)	4 (E)	4 (E)
	4 (D)	4 (D)
	47 (C)	47 (C)
	48 (A/B) GAT	48 (A/B) GAT
Number of check-in desks	105	105
Maximum passenger capacity of all terminals	14.5 million/a	17.5 million/a
	65,700/d	*80,800/d
Annual passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2024)	10.6 million	13.1 million
Daily passenger throughput (excluding UEFA EURO 2020)	30,000–40,000	37,000–49,000
Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Inbound	4,800	5,900
	Maximum hourly passenger throughput: Outbound	3,650
Annual aircraft movements	130,000	140,000
Hourly movement rate	48	>50
Runway length	07/25: 3,345 m	07/25: 3,345 m
Pavement Classification Number (PCN) of runway	93 R/C/W/T	93 R/C/W/T
Airport fire category	10	10
Maximum size of passenger aircraft that can be handled	E/F (B747-8)	E/F (B747-8)
	F (A380) O/R	F (A380) O/R
Number of internal (domestic) destinations	13	13
Number of international destinations	103	103

* through optimised operation

QUESTION 10

Describe any operational restrictions for any airport (e.g., night flight bans).

A night curfew is in place. Civilian jet aircraft are not permitted to take off between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. local time. Moreover, they are not allowed to land between midnight and 6 a.m. There are certain exceptions to this rule. Firstly, propeller planes over 8,618 t MTOM that comply with ICAO Annex 16, Chapter 4 and those under 8,618 t MTOM that fulfil the requirements of ICAO Annex 16 Chapter 10 are allowed to move. Furthermore, aircraft used for the Deutsche Post AG night airmail service are allowed to take off/land, but only those airplanes that meet the ICAO Annex 16 Chapter 4 stipulations. Thirdly, the airport can be used as an emergency or alternate airport for meteorological, technical or other safety reasons, just as it can for disaster relief missions or when rendering medical assistance. Fourthly, the airport is open for aircraft conducting calibration flights for the air navigation service provider.

In case of a special event such as an international sports event, the licensing authority for Stuttgart Airport (Regierungspräsidium Stuttgart) may grant exceptions. In general, operating aircraft up to Code Letter E and B747-8 (Code Letter F) may fly in and out if they comply with ICAO Annex 16 Chapter 3 or 4.

2. HOST CITY INFORMATION

AIRPORT INFORMATION

QUESTION 11

For each airport, provide a written Engagement Letter from the relevant Authorities that all efforts will be taken to facilitate air transport and airport operations between 18.00 on the day preceding until 18:00 on the day following Matchday by adjusting or lifting night flight curfew restrictions, in order to ease public order issues with huge numbers of fans and team supporters stranded in the city centre and airport(s).

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

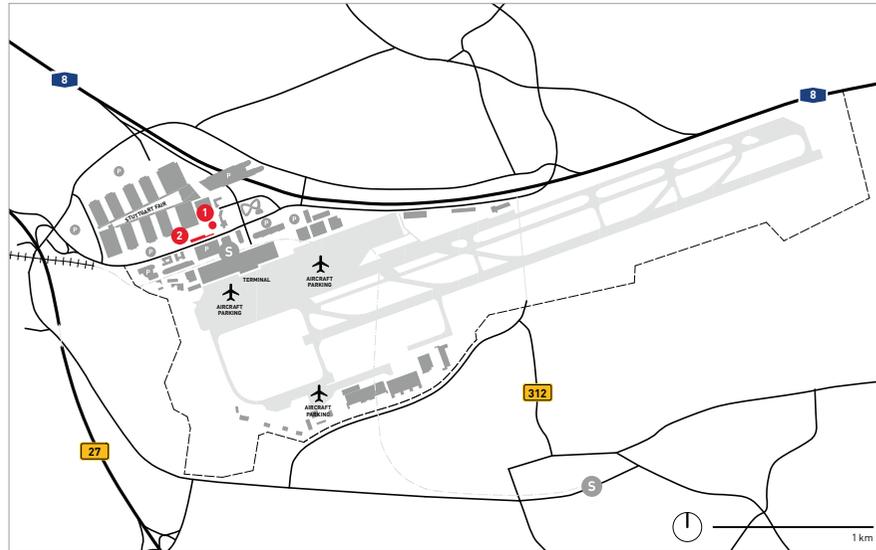
QUESTION 12

If this airport is planned to serve several UEFA EURO 2024 Stadiums, explain how the airport traffic will be handled the additional influx of visiting supporters for multiple matches within consecutive days.

Stuttgart airport ranks as Germany's 7th busiest airport in terms of flight movements. Plans do not foresee the airport serving multiple venues simultaneously. The airport essentially has the reserve capacity and infrastructure to cover the additional air travel generated by the UEFA EURO 2024 matches. Moreover, Stuttgart proved its mettle during the 2006 FIFA World Cup, when air travel demand can be presumed to have been higher than it will be during a European event given the number of incoming fans from outside Europe.

QUESTION 13

Map of the airport's current and planned infrastructures and temporary facilities.



- Aircraft Parking
- Suburban Rail
- Motorway/Autobahn
- Existing Infrastructure
- Runways
- Underground/Light Rail
- Federal Road
- Extended/improved infrastructure
- Railway Station
- Car and Bus Parking
- Main Road
- New Infrastructure
- Bus Terminal
- Temporary Facility

QUESTION 14

List any key projected development and capacity enhancement schemes, as well as planned temporary solutions which will be fully operational beginning 2024.

EXTENDED/IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE

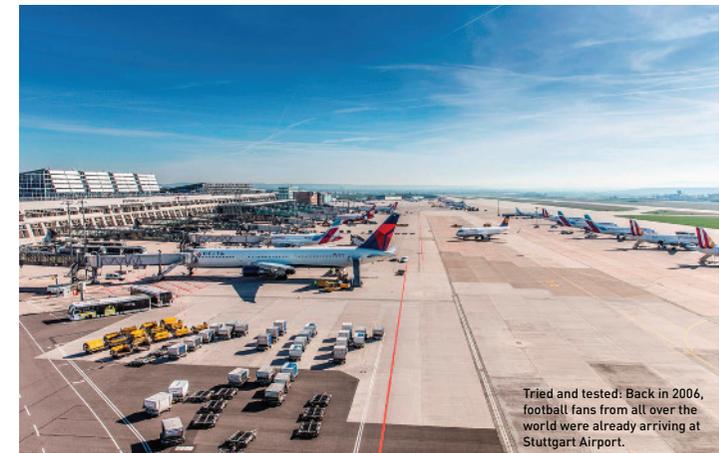
NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No improvements prior to 2024 planned	

NEW INFRASTRUCTURE

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
1	New railway station (long-distance and regional services between Stuttgart, Ulm and Tübingen)* <small>* part of railway project "Stuttgart 21" mentioned in "Stuttgart (Host City) transport infrastructure enhancements"</small>	(- / - / **112 tr/d) 2010 / Dec. 2021 <small>**planned service: 50 long-dist. trains + 62 regional trains</small>
2	New tram station U6 (budget: City of Stuttgart/SSB)	2017 / 2019

TEMPORARY FACILITY

NO	DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS (SIZE/LENGTH/CAPACITY)	START/END DATE
	No temporary facility required	



Tried and tested: Back in 2006, football fans from all over the world were already arriving at Stuttgart Airport.



SECTOR 08 ACCOMMODATION AND TRAINING FACILITIES

GERMANY	742
BERLIN	744
COLOGNE	748
DORTMUND	752
DÜSSELDORF	756
FRANKFURT	760
GELSENKIRCHEN	764
HAMBURG	768
LEIPZIG	772
MUNICH	776
STUTTGART	780
TEAM BASE CAMPS	784

EXPERIENCE AND PASSION – GERMAN HOSPITALITY MAKES YOU FEEL AT HOME

A HOME AWAY FROM HOME

With outstanding hotel infrastructure and the highest density of professional-standard training facilities in all of Europe, Germany will truly be able to provide a home away from home for all participating nations and visitors. On this basis, the DFB not only intends to meet UEFA requirements for accommodation and training facilities, but go well beyond them.

With more than 50,000 companies offering accommodation, Germany provides a highly varied range of overnighting opportunities: from classic luxury hotels to B&Bs, from holiday homes to youth hostels, or even camp sites. In 2016, German accommodation services greeted more than 170 million guests from all over the world, with a number of options in the Host Cities themselves and throughout the country. In total, they provided just short of 450 million overnight stays. Guests will enjoy a broad selection of overnight opportunities not only in the Host Cities themselves but throughout the country – covering all hotel star categories.

Moreover, guests in Germany can rely on a local travel and tourism industry that is renowned for its emphasis on sustainability. Ranked third in the World Economic Forum's 2017 "Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index", Germany not only possesses an outstanding travel infrastructure but also offers travel services that focus on preserving natural and cultural resources. After the experience of the 2006 FIFA World Cup and the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011 in Germany, the DFB has an established basis of trust and collaboration with the German Hotel and Restaurant Association, the German National Tourist Board, and the German Youth Hostel Association, who are all three emphatically supporting Germany's candidature to host UEFA EURO 2024 (→ Supportive Letters have been provided to UEFA).

The Host Cities selected by the DFB each have an outstanding hotel infrastructure as can be readily seen from the Market Capacity overview. Such an overview not only conclusively demonstrates that each city can offer a sufficient number of rooms in all the relevant categories, but, moreover, that new hotel projects will be up and running by the year 2023.

OPTIMAL COMBINATIONS OF HOTELS AND TRAINING FACILITIES

The DFB's specialized travel partner, DFB-Reisebüro, has acquired incomparable expertise through its many years supporting the German national teams, Bundesliga clubs, and in hosting the 2006 FIFA World Cup and the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011 respectively. On the back of this experience, accommodation facilities will be perfectly prepared in line with the expectations of the football teams and additional stakeholders from the world of sport. All selected hotels have been closely examined, with the DFB prioritizing, among other things, good transport links to training facilities and stadiums as well as airports, the railway network and major roads.

Based on such criteria, the DFB's hotel selection is made up of a balanced mix of renowned international hotel chains and select private hotels. The Bid Book also includes additional alternative hotels and training grounds that offer particularly special advantages, such as facilities or location. The bid documents therefore

always include 1–2 alternatives per city and per hotel type (Mini HQ, Team Transfer Hotels, Transfer Training Facilities, etc.). For the Team Base Camps, the DFB is also able to offer a choice of up to 75 hotels, with additional options being presented on top of the 48 required.

SPORTS ACADEMIES: MODERN AND COMFORTABLE

Germany is the country of sports clubs. There are approximately 25,000 officially registered football clubs in Germany, making use of about 164,000 pitches. Such a passion for football feeds into the elite level, with many immaculate training facilities providing teams with optimal conditions. Be it as a Team Base Camp or a Transfer Training Facility, all of the DFB's selected training facilities are used by professional clubs or outstanding amateur clubs, and are located very close to selected hotels.

The modernity of training facilities is something of which Germany is very proud. In recent years, the DFB and its state associations have all prioritized investments in training facilities as a crucial

way to develop the standard of football within the country. Such a process has been led by the DFB, which has recently committed to the construction of a new DFB Academy at a cost of 150 million Euros. By 2021, this ultra-modern facility will have been built in Frankfurt and will provide a new home for the DFB and its national teams. The DFB's expert travel partner, DFB-Reisebüro, will remain on-hand throughout the organization of the tournament and provide UEFA and its partners with all the travel support they need.

In 2024, Germany will offer far more than just a home to its national team. Rather, it is the clear ambition of the DFB and its partners from a broad variety of sectors to provide a true home from home for all competing national teams. No stone will be left unturned to provide a supreme, comfortable experience to all nations.

Pulsating cities, picturesque countryside:
Germany is rich in tourist attractions.



2. MARKET CAPACITY

QUESTION 04

Fill in the table below, summarising the market capacity for each Host City.

MARKET CAPACITY

EXISTING HOTELS	5-STAR HOTELS		4-STAR HOTELS		3-STAR HOTELS		2-STAR AND 1-STAR HOTELS		ALL HOTELS – TOTAL FIGURES	
	No. of hotels	No. of rooms	No. of hotels	No. of rooms	No. of hotels	No. of rooms	No. of hotels	No. of rooms	No. of hotels	No. of rooms
Hotel capacity per Host City										
Berlin	30	8,042	174	28,146	223	18,525	91	6,030	518	60,743
Cologne	11	2,369	47	6,266	112	4,820	128	4,304	298	17,759
Dortmund			57	5,848	62	3,189	43	2,121	162	11,158
Düsseldorf	5	665	109	12,822	139	5,747	80	2,649	333	21,883
Frankfurt	18	4,968	102	16,250	103	8,481	49	4,618	272	34,317
Gelsenkirchen	2	48	68	6,152	83	4,233	138	3,933	291	14,366
Hamburg	16	3,018	89	13,161	138	8,659	88	5,047	331	29,885
Leipzig	4	934	35	4,704	40	2,827	24	1,604	103	10,069
Munich	8	1,656	89	14,235	154	10,789	86	5,552	337	32,232
Stuttgart	3	553	43	6,156	145	8,132	44	1,959	235	16,800

HOTELS PLANNED (OPENING LATEST MAY 2023)	5-STAR HOTELS		4-STAR HOTELS		3-STAR HOTELS		2-STAR AND 1-STAR HOTELS		ALL HOTELS – TOTAL FIGURES	
	No. of hotels	No. of rooms	No. of hotels	No. of rooms	No. of hotels	No. of rooms	No. of hotels	No. of rooms	No. of hotels	No. of rooms
Hotel capacity per Host City										
Berlin			9	3,129	7	1,326	3	715	19	5,170
Cologne	1	162	2	310			9	1,293	12	1,765
Dortmund			4	684	5	623	2	178	11	1,485
Düsseldorf			4	680	8	1,583	7	1,460	19	3,723
Frankfurt	2	527	10	2,367	7	1,622	3	616	22	5,132
Gelsenkirchen							1	120	1	120
Hamburg	1	102	4	876	5	741	12	2,653	22	4,372
Leipzig			3	654	3	625	4	1,119	10	2,398
Munich	3	795	8	1,323	8	1,085	3	546	22	3,749
Stuttgart			8	1,508	7	1,290			15	2,798

4. REFEREE AND TEAM HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES PHOTOS

QUESTION 07

For the selected UEFA referee base camp hotel, the 48 selected team base camp hotels and the 18 or 20 selected team transfer hotels provide:

- one photo of a typical hotel room; and
- one photo of a typical meeting room.

→ The respective photos have been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 08

For the selected referee base camp training facilities, the 48 selected team base camp training facilities and the 18 or 20 selected transfer training facilities, provide:

- one or two photos of the pitch;
- one photo of a the seating area/tribune;
- one photo of the press conference area; and
- one photo of the dressing room.

→ The respective photos have been provided to UEFA.

BERLIN



1. TOURISM INSTITUTIONS

QUESTION 01

Identify the relevant official authorities in each Host City that are responsible for administrating tourism in the respective city and the scope of their responsibilities.

BERLIN TOURISMUS & KONGRESS GMBH (VISITBERLIN)

visitBerlin is an agency for congress and tourism partners and an active information broker for the travel industry. visitBerlin has advertised the tourist offerings of the City State of Berlin worldwide ever since 1993. visitBerlin also operates the Berlin Tourist Information service, which provides all-in tourist products to visitors to the capital.

HOTEL- UND GASTSTÄTTENVERBAND BERLIN E.V. (DEHOGA BERLIN)

The Hotel and Catering Association Berlin (DEHOGA Berlin) is a member of the larger national German Hotel and Catering Association (DEHOGA Bundesverband) and is an all-in-one trade association, employers association and modern service provider for restaurants and other dining facilities in the capital. DEHOGA Berlin represents the interests of the hotel and restaurant industries and also acts as their mouthpiece in the fields of politics, administration, press and public affairs.

QUESTION 02

Provide a Confirmation Letter from each of the Host Cities Authorities identified in the previous question.

Berlin Tourismus & Kongress GmbH (visitBerlin) and Hotel- und Gaststättenverband Berlin e.V. (DEHOGA Berlin) hereby confirm that there are sufficient hotels and overnighting options available for fans, visitors and the specific UEFA target groups. It also assures that the room rates during UEFA EURO 2024 will be in line with the average market rates.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

2. MARKET CAPACITY

QUESTION 03

For each Host City, provide the complete list of existing and planned hotels within 20 km of the corresponding Stadium by filling out the the provided spreadsheet.

As Germany's capital and a high-profile European metropolis, Berlin today is home to over 500 hotels. This exceptionally good infrastructure certainly allows fans and visitors and the specific UEFA target groups to be accommodated close to the stadium in all of the relevant categories desired. The hotel infrastructure covers hotels and other forms of accommodation (e.g., B&Bs, guesthouses, etc.) across all star (0-5) and price categories. The spectrum includes beds downtown as well as B&Bs and camp sites out in the leafy suburbs, and an array of overnighting opportunities in the immediate vicinity of the stadium, the Olympiastadion Berlin.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 05

Briefly describe for each Host City any accommodation possibilities (including number of rooms and beds) not addressed in your responses to the previous questions that are within 20 km of the Stadium and could be used as accommodation in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 (for example youth hostels, guest houses, university campuses and campsites).

In total, there are more than 143,000 beds available in Berlin according to the Berlin and Brandenburg Bureau of Statistics (December 2017). This figure includes all kinds of youth hostels provided for children of school age, but does not factor in camp sites. If the latter are also taken into account, the total number is close to 146,000 beds. The Berlin and Brandenburg Bureau of Statistics lists six camp sites that provide on balance sites for 2,700 persons – whereby one caravan or tent space is taken to sleep four persons. In addition to the camp site capacity, there are approximately 26,000 daily overnighting offers for Berlin on the Airbnb platform.

3. HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES RESERVATION FORMS

QUESTION 06

With the help of the hotel requirements for the groups mentioned in chapter Specific requirements and the training facilities needs described in chapter Training facilities for national teams of Sector 08 – Accommodation and Training Facilities of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, identify suitable hotels and training facilities and fill out completely the respective reservation form.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

5. SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS

QUESTION 09

Provide details of all planned or proposed events in any Host City during UEFA EURO 2024 that could increase the demand for accommodation.

As of today, there are no 2024 events yet registered which could increase demand for accommodation. Christopher Street Day and Berlin Fashion Week are two events that traditionally take place in Berlin in the June/July period. Should any time overlaps occur, especially as regards use of the Straße des 17. Juni where the Fan Fest would presumably hold, then the State of Berlin will ensure that all events associated with UEFA EURO 2024 be prioritized. Given the city's immense hotel capacity, during the tournament period several events can take place parallel to UEFA EURO 2024 in Berlin without this being to the detriment of fans and visitors to UEFA EURO 2024.

1. TOURISM INSTITUTIONS

QUESTION 01

Identify the relevant official authorities in each Host City that are responsible for administrating tourism in the respective city and the scope of their responsibilities.

KölnTourismus GmbH is a limited liability company fully owned by the City of Cologne and responsible for overall tourist administration. KölnTourismus is thus the first point of contact for visitors from all over the world, whether they are in Cologne on business or pleasure. KölnTourismus, along with its partners, promotes Cologne as a travel destination and conference location. The objective: to boost the city's image and position Cologne and its surroundings in the domestic and international market as an appealing travel destination and an outstanding conference location.

In order to provide guests with a comprehensive range of products, KölnTourismus rounds out its general offerings with its very own products such as top-notch city tours in up to 15 languages, the VideoBustour or the KölnCard. This service lays the foundations for a perfect stay in Cologne, from comprehensive information services to hotel bookings or a complete travel package. Along

with the classic tourists, the KölnTourismus team also caters for key accounts. In the leisure segment, they back up tour operators and in the business segment they support corporations, scientists and associations wishing to stage conferences and events in Cologne among other things with free-of-charge event planning assistance.

QUESTION 02

Provide a Confirmation Letter from each of the Host Cities Authorities identified in the previous question.

KölnTourismus GmbH hereby confirms that there are sufficient hotels and overnighting options available for fans, visitors and the specific UEFA target groups. It also assures that the room rates during UEFA EURO 2024 will be in line with the average market rates.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

2. MARKET CAPACITY

QUESTION 03

For each Host City, provide the complete list of existing and planned hotels within 20 km of the corresponding Stadium by filling out the the provided spreadsheet.

As a renowned trade-fair hub and one of the most popular city destinations in Germany, Cologne has a prime hotel infrastructure that will consist of more than 300 hotels by 2023. As a result, fans and visitors alike, not to mention the special UEFA target groups, will all be able to find accommodation ideally close to the stadium in any of the categories required. The hotel infrastructure covers hotels and other forms of accommodation (e.g., B&Bs, guesthouses, etc.) across all star [0-5] and price categories. The spectrum includes beds downtown as well as B&Bs and camp sites out in the leafy suburbs, as well as an array of overnighting opportunities in the immediate vicinity of the Rhein-EnergieSTADION.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 05

Briefly describe for each Host City any accommodation possibilities (including number of rooms and beds) not addressed in your responses to the previous questions that are within 20 km of the Stadium and could be used as accommodation in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 (for example youth hostels, guest houses, university campuses and campsites).

Cologne offers a wide range of overnighting opportunities that includes almost 300 hotels of all categories providing a total of 31,000 beds. Along with the various accommodation options in hotels (see Question 03), there are other options in Cologne in the form of guesthouses, youth hostels and camp sites. Price-conscious guests will have no difficulty finding a great home away from home here.

The youth hostels in Riehl and Deutz are well-established and held in high regard. Along with the Pathpoint hostel located by the cathedral, which is run by the German Youth Hostel Association DJH, all these establishments are modern and offer a variety of different room types and facilities.

In total, Cologne has an additional 2,714 beds in hostels. Cologne also has five beautiful camp sites. Three of these are located directly on the banks of the Rhine and invite campers and mobile-home drivers to savour the city's delights. The five camp sites provide 505 caravan and tent spaces. According to AirBnB, there are no less than 4,500 active hosts in the city – and 5,000 active overnighting options.



3. HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES RESERVATION FORMS

QUESTION 06

With the help of the hotel requirements for the groups mentioned in chapter Specific requirements and the training facilities needs described in chapter Training facilities for national teams of Sector 08 – Accommodation and Training Facilities of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, identify suitable hotels and training facilities and fill out completely the respective reservation form.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

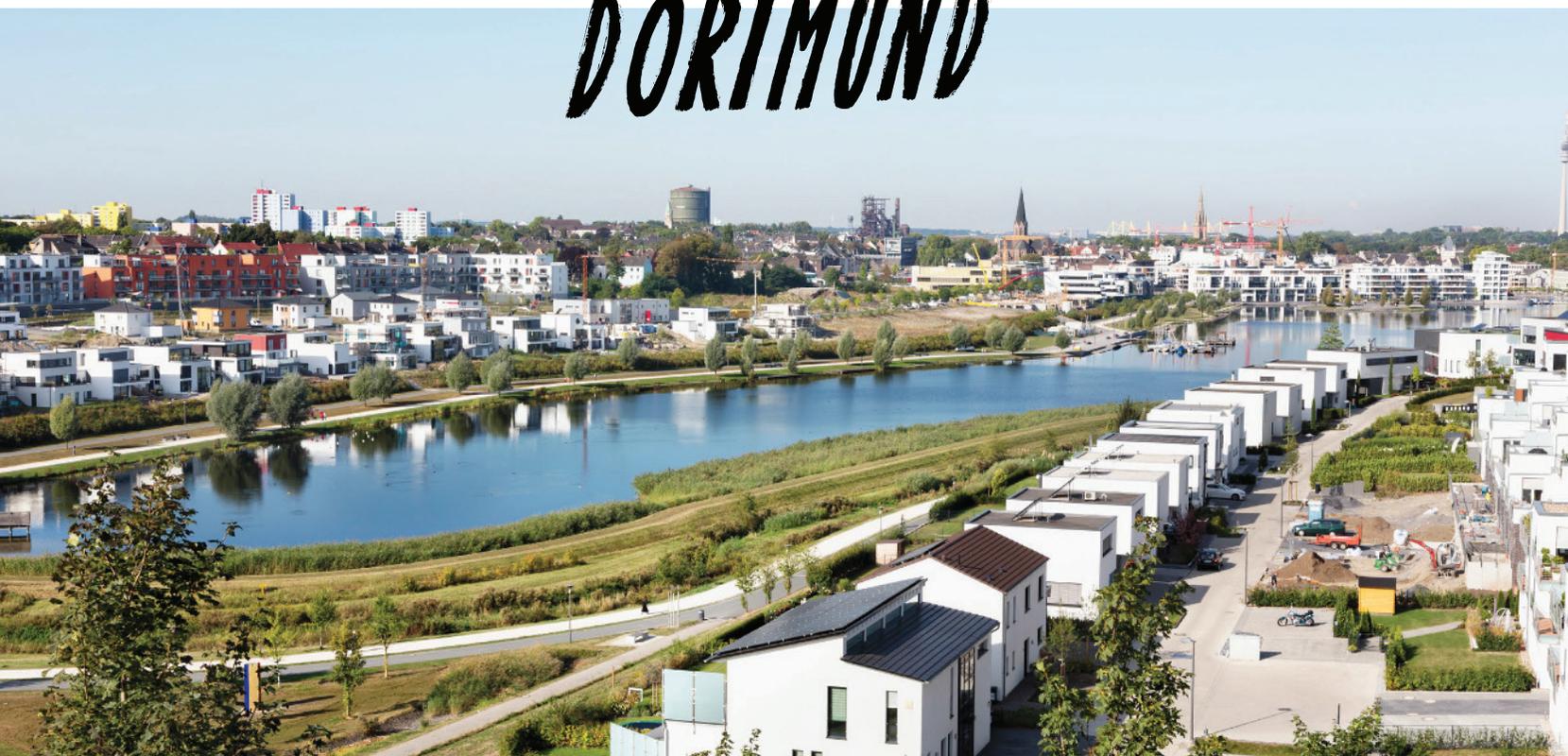
5. SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS

QUESTION 09

Provide details of all planned or proposed events in any Host City during UEFA EURO 2024 that could increase the demand for accommodation.

Please find below an excerpt of key events that usually take place in Cologne in the June/July period: the Christopher Street Day Parade, the Kölner Lichter fireworks display, and the cycle road race 'Rund um Köln'. The exact dates of the events are not fixed yet. However, given the city's outstanding hotel capacities, during the tournament period several events can take place in Cologne parallel to UEFA EURO 2024 without this in any way being to the detriment of fans and visitors to UEFA EURO 2024.

DORTMUND



1. TOURISM INSTITUTIONS

QUESTION 01

Identify the relevant official authorities in each Host City that are responsible for administrating tourism in the respective city and the scope of their responsibilities.

DORTMUNDtourismus GmbH is Dortmund's official tourism marketing organization and, as a limited liability company partly owned by the City of Dortmund, has a firm place in the municipal structures, where it comes under the aegis of the City of Dortmund Economic Development Agency. The company operates the central Tourist Information Office and provides all general visitor services (hotel bookings, arranging congress and event venues, organizing tourist services). It is also responsible for communicating and promoting all aspects of Dortmund relevant for tourism and tourists.

QUESTION 02

Provide a Confirmation Letter from each of the Host Cities Authorities identified in the previous question.

The Lord Mayor of the City of Dortmund hereby confirms that there are more than sufficient hotels and accommodation facilities at hand in the city to cater for the fans, visitors and the UEFA-specific target groups. The municipal authorities likewise guarantee that the room rates during UEFA EURO 2024 will be in line with the average market rates.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

2. MARKET CAPACITY

QUESTION 03

For each Host City, provide the complete list of existing and planned hotels within 20 km of the corresponding Stadium by filling out the the provided spreadsheet.

The City of Dortmund has an adequate number of hotels and other alternative forms of accommodation at its disposal for fans and visitors of UEFA EURO 2024 alike. Dortmund has a large range of hotels in the 0–4-star segment. Not only is there the whole gamut of downtown hotels, but there are also B&Bs and camping sites in quieter parts of town and of course plenty of overnighting facilities in the direct vicinity of the stadium, SIGNAL IDUNA PARK.

Public transport links to the SIGNAL IDUNA PARK are superb, as are road connections, meaning that hotels both near and not-so-near can be easily and straightforwardly reached. In fact, within a radius of a drive of 35–50 minutes there are an additional 4,000 hotel beds available across the various categories.

Like Gelsenkirchen, Dortmund lies in the heart of the Ruhr area and thus in a vast metropolitan region which, along with much greenery also includes the cities of Essen, Bochum and Düsseldorf. The region relies on a superlative local transportation system, such that many of the cities can be reached by public transport from one of the others in only 30 minutes, with Düsseldorf being 50 minutes and Cologne only 75 minutes away. Fans and visitors to UEFA EURO 2024 will therefore be able to choose not only from among the hotels in the immediate vicinity, but from the very broad overnighting offerings in the entire region, ensuring there's something available for everyone in terms of hotel categories and how deep peoples' pockets are.

Given the strong demand by business and leisure clients in recent years, in the next few years Dortmund will see other hotels in various categories opening, among them new five-star establishments.

Dortmund has a football hosting track record to be proud of – it proved its mettle as a great Host City in terms of accommodation among other things, during the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

The Market Capacity list outlines both hotels and B&Bs within a 20 kilometre radius of the SIGNAL IDUNA PARK and in the surroundings as a whole (up to about 40 mins' drive away).

QUESTION 05

Briefly describe for each Host City any accommodation possibilities (including number of rooms and beds) not addressed in your responses to the previous questions that are within 20 km of the Stadium and could be used as accommodation in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 (for example youth hostels, guest houses, university campuses and campsites).

Among the hotels enumerated in the Market Capacity list, there are two hostels in downtown Dortmund that together have a capacity of 220 rooms. Within the city there are a further 200 accommodation facilities (with approximately 400 beds) on offer through Airbnb, with a further figure of approximately 600 beds available within a radius of 20 kilometres of the stadium.

The City of Dortmund can also draw on its expertise in setting up and operating FanCamps, having done so in the past on the occasion of the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

It bears stating that within a radius of 35 kilometres there are no less than 19 camping sites which provide more than 1,300 additional camping spaces.

3. HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES RESERVATION FORMS

QUESTION 06

With the help of the hotel requirements for the groups mentioned in chapter Specific requirements and the training facilities needs described in chapter Training facilities for national teams of Sector 08 – Accommodation and Training Facilities of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, identify suitable hotels and training facilities and fill out completely the respective reservation form.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

5. SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS

QUESTION 09

Provide details of all planned or proposed events in any Host City during UEFA EURO 2024 that could increase the demand for accommodation.

In the months of June and July, Dortmund regularly hosts the following, larger events:

- a) vivanti trade fair (July), venue: Messe Westfalenhallen Dortmund
- b) Jehovah's Witnesses Congress (July), venue: Kongresszentrum/Veranstaltungszentrum Westfalenhallen Dortmund, SIGNAL IDUNA PARK

In the event of Germany hosting UEFA EURO 2024 these two conventions would be rescheduled to ensure that football visitors can rely on the full range of Dortmund accommodation opportunities.

1. TOURISM INSTITUTIONS

QUESTION 01

Identify the relevant official authorities in each Host City that are responsible for administrating tourism in the respective city and the scope of their responsibilities.

Düsseldorf Tourismus GmbH, a limited liability company owned by the City of Düsseldorf, is the official entity responsible. It has countless years' experience in organizing guided walking tours of the city, acting as intermediary for sightseeing tours, cycle tours, boat tours, tourist guides, and transfers. Moreover, the company also acts as an agent for booking hotels overnights. It likewise runs two tourist information centres, including ticket booking offices.

In addition to organizing and realizing a raft of events, the company markets Düsseldorf as a destination regionally, nationally and internationally. It has a strong track record supporting media representatives and representatives of the travel industry from all over the world, familiarizing them with the city and its great potential, and thus handling tourist PR at a national and international level. The company likewise supports and monitors the official tourist Websites and the tourism social media portfolio,

among other things publishing the official event calendar online and offline. In addition to producing tourist brochures, the firm also operates the flag warehouse with 3,000 national flags; it rents out flagpoles downtown.

QUESTION 02

Provide a Confirmation Letter from each of the Host Cities Authorities identified in the previous question.

Düsseldorf Tourismus GmbH hereby confirms that there are more than sufficient hotels and accommodation facilities at hand in the city to cater for the fans, visitors and the UEFA-specific target groups. It also assures that the room rates during UEFA EURO 2024 will be in line with the average market rates.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

2. MARKET CAPACITY

QUESTION 03

For each Host City, provide the complete list of existing and planned hotels within 20 km of the corresponding Stadium by filling out the provided spreadsheet.

As a major German trade-fair centre, Düsseldorf and its 20 kilometre surroundings are home to more than 300 hotels (~350 hotels by 2023) and it thus possesses an ideal hotel infrastructure. As a result, fans, visitors and the special UEFA target groups will all find accommodation options ideally close to the stadium and in all the various categories. At present, the overnighting infrastructure includes hotels and other forms of accommodation (e.g., B&Bs, hostels, etc.) in the 0-5 star categories and in all price classes. In fact, Düsseldorf offers a truly excellent selection of luxury 4- and 5-star hotels, with a total of more than 14,000 rooms by 2023. The range extends from hotels close to downtown to houses and camp sites in quieter parts of town, not to mention a sufficient number of beds in the immediate vicinity of the ESPRIT arena.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 05

Briefly describe for each Host City any accommodation possibilities (including number of rooms and beds) not addressed in your responses to the previous questions that are within 20 km of the Stadium and could be used as accommodation in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 (for example youth hostels, guest houses, university campuses and campsites).

The Düsseldorf metropolitan district boasts three camp sites with a total capacity of 185 camping spaces. Camping-Düsseldorf Lörick is ideal – it is located on the high-profile banks of the Rhine River and there are prime transport links to the ESPRIT arena. The site features 60 camping spaces. Camping Unterbacher See is situated at a quiet and idyllic location next to a popular Düsseldorf lake complete with beaches. With 65 camping places it offers guests very good facilities. Rheincamping-Meerbusch, with its 60 camping spaces, is situated next to the Rhine and visitors enjoy a truly relaxed holiday feeling; there are very good transport connections to the ESPRIT arena.

All the camp sites can be used by both caravans or by people preferring to sleep in tents and include full sanitary facilities. Depending on the plans for the stadium's direct surroundings there is also the possibility to set up 3,800 caravan parking spaces on the Düsseldorf Trade Fair grounds. These are again located right next to the Rhine and the ESPRIT arena can be reached on foot or easily by shuttle buses.

There are another three camping sites located within a radius of only 20 kilometres; these are likewise situated on meadows next to the Rhine or next to a bathing lake and are easily reached: Camping am Entenfangsee in Mülheim/Ruhr provides a total of 50 camping spaces on the shores of a lake; Camping Strand-Terrasse in Dormagen offers 20 camping spaces and is to be found directly next to the Rhine; last but not least Campingplatz Cammerzell in Essen hosts 100 camping spaces and is located on the shoreline of a reservoir.

In other words, there are a total of 4,155 camping spaces. There is also a backpacker hostel with 12 rooms and 60 beds within very easy reach of both the ESPRIT arena and downtown. The city's various youth hostels are included in the Market Capacity list for Düsseldorf. Furthermore, there are numerous accommodation opportunities available through portals such as Airbnb which at this time already offer more than 3,500 of rooms or apartments.



3. HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES RESERVATION FORMS

QUESTION 06

With the help of the hotel requirements for the groups mentioned in chapter Specific requirements and the training facilities needs described in chapter Training facilities for national teams of Sector 08 – Accommodation and Training Facilities of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, identify suitable hotels and training facilities and fill out completely the respective reservation form.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

5. SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS

QUESTION 09

Provide details of all planned or proposed events in any Host City during UEFA EURO 2024 that could increase the demand for accommodation.

As of when this Bid Book went to press, there were no 2024 event registrations that might increase demand for accommodation. In the summer there are usually only a few conventions in town, and this hardly eats into the volume of room nights available. Summer events such as the “Lichterfest” or the “asphalt festival” likewise do not impact particularly on available hotel rooms and could easily be moved to another date should Germany be chosen to host UEFA EURO 2024.

1. TOURISM INSTITUTIONS

FRANKFURT

QUESTION 01

Identify the relevant official authorities in each Host City that are responsible for administrating tourism in the respective city and the scope of their responsibilities.

Tourismus+Congress GmbH Frankfurt am Main (TCF) is the official marketing company of the City of Frankfurt am Main, dedicated to enhancing the city's image. As a limited liability company, it is responsible for the sectors of tourism, congresses and conferences, while also acting as the main organizer of fun fairs and fun festivals in the city. In its role as the City of Frankfurt's primary sales and marketing organization, TCF performs tasks that include promoting the city's image and tourism nationally and internationally, providing information for tourists and other visitors, supporting and encouraging business travel, as well as planning and running special events. In addition, TCF performs the majority of the associated commercial and transactional services.

QUESTION 02

Provide a Confirmation Letter from each of the Host Cities Authorities identified in the previous question.

Tourismus+Congress GmbH Frankfurt am Main hereby confirms that there are sufficient hotels and overnighting options available for fans, visitors and the specific UEFA EURO target groups. It also assures that the room rates during UEFA EURO 2024 will be in line with the average market rates.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

2. MARKET CAPACITY

QUESTION 03

For each Host City, provide the complete list of existing and planned hotels within 20 km of the corresponding Stadium by filling out the the provided spreadsheet.

As an international trade-fair and financial centre, Frankfurt will boast no less than 270 hotels and over 33,000 beds by 2023. This exceptionally good infrastructure certainly allows fans and visitors and the specific UEFA target groups to be accommodated close to the stadium in all of the relevant categories desired. The hotel infrastructure covers hotels and other forms of accommodation (e.g., B&Bs, guesthouses, etc.) across all star (0-5) and price

categories. In fact, Frankfurt will offer a truly excellent selection of luxury 4- and 5-star hotels, with a total of more than 24,000 rooms by 2023. The spectrum further includes beds downtown as well as B&Bs and camp sites out in the leafy suburbs, as well as an array of overnighting opportunities in the immediate vicinity of the stadium, the Commerzbank-Arena.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 05

Briefly describe for each Host City any accommodation possibilities (including number of rooms and beds) not addressed in your responses to the previous questions that are within 20 km of the Stadium and could be used as accommodation in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 (for example youth hostels, guest houses, university campuses and campsites).

B&Bs, guesthouses and youth hostels are comprehensively listed in the table attached in response to Question 3, and the following answer therefore only covers all available campgrounds in a 20 kilometre radius of the Commerzbank-Arena. There is a total of eight camp sites exclusively available for visitors with an overall capacity of 429 spaces for caravans and tents. An agreement will be sought with the camp site owner to convert the free, permanent campsites into temporary campsites for visitors of UEFA EURO 2024. In addition, there are numerous accommodation possibilities offered via portals such as Airbnb. Currently more than 3,000 rooms or apartments in Frankfurt are made available through such portals.



3. HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES RESERVATION FORMS

QUESTION 06

With the help of the hotel requirements for the groups mentioned in chapter Specific requirements and the training facilities needs described in chapter Training facilities for national teams of Sector 08 – Accommodation and Training Facilities of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, identify suitable hotels and training facilities and fill out completely the respective reservation form.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

5. SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS

QUESTION 09

Provide details of all planned or proposed events in any Host City during UEFA EURO 2024 that could increase the demand for accommodation.

During the period scheduled for the UEFA tournament Frankfurt traditionally hosts two major events, firstly the JPMorgan Corporate Challenge (mid-June with 65,000 participants, but with little demand for hotel reservations) and the Ironman European Championships (early July with 3,000 participants and approximately 6,000 hotel bookings during the weekend of the event).

With a view to avoiding overlapping, the JPMorgan Corporate challenge will be scheduled after the schedule of UEFA EURO 2024 is known. Given the risk of a clash in the use of the Museum embankment, the Ironman Competition will be rescheduled to a date before or after the UEFA EURO 2024 timetable.

Between early and mid-June, the Tendence and Achema trade fairs take place in Frankfurt. However, the exact dates and the number of visitors are not yet known.

In light of Frankfurt's immense hotel capacities, during the period of UEFA EURO 2024 one or two other events can easily take part parallel to it without any disadvantage being noticed by fans and visitors to UEFA EURO 2024.

1. TOURISM INSTITUTIONS

QUESTION 01

Identify the relevant official authorities in each Host City that are responsible for administrating tourism in the respective city and the scope of their responsibilities.

In Gelsenkirchen there are two municipal agencies responsible for tourism. The City of Gelsenkirchen has established a limited liability company responsible for marketing the location, Stadtmarketing Gesellschaft Gelsenkirchen mbH, known as SMG for short. The company covers various aspects of tourism. It offers package tours and develops the relevant concepts. In this and in other regards it supports private corporations in the field of tourism, such as regular tour operators, guided tour providers, and bus companies. At the same time, SMG is active as a promoter of the City of Gelsenkirchen, representing it at trade fairs, conferences and other events. As part of this active role, it produces brochures and assists with the content of the City of Gelsenkirchen Website. The second pillar of municipal tourism hinges on the City and Tourist Information Office downtown. The office provides all the latest information on the city and is also the central point of call for concert, theatre, and musical tickets for events in and around Gelsenkirchen and beyond. Moreover, the office has a vast

array of information on sightseeing options, excursions, events, tourist facilities, exhibitions etc. It is here that the city sightseeing and guided tours can be booked, and all manner of Gelsenkirchen souvenirs and merchandise bought.

QUESTION 02

Provide a Confirmation Letter from each of the Host Cities Authorities identified in the previous question.

Stadtmarketing Gesellschaft Gelsenkirchen mbH hereby confirms that there are sufficient hotels and overnighting options available for fans, visitors and the specific UEFA target groups. It also assures that the room rates during UEFA EURO 2024 will be in line with the average market rates.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

2. MARKET CAPACITY

QUESTION 03

For each Host City, provide the complete list of existing and planned hotels within 20 km of the corresponding Stadium by filling out the the provided spreadsheet.

The City of Gelsenkirchen has a sufficient number of hotels and other alternative forms of accommodation to meet the needs of fans and visitors to UEFA EURO 2024. In the hotel segment, Gelsenkirchen and its surrounding cities can offer overnighting opportunities across the entire range of categories for 0–5 stars. The spectrum includes both accommodation downtown and B&Bs and camping sites in quieter parts of town and the surroundings as well as overnighting options in the immediate vicinity of the stadium the VELTINS-Arena.

The VELTINS-Arena enjoys superb public transport connections and is easily reached by road, and as result it is swiftly reached even from hotels further away. On balance, within 30–60 minutes by car, an additional 8,000 rooms are available in all the various categories. Like Dortmund, Gelsenkirchen is a firm part of the Ruhr region and thus the metropolitan conurbation that also includes Essen, Bochum or Düsseldorf. The region relies on a superlative local transportation system, such that many of the

cities can be reached by public transport from one of the others in only 30 minutes, with Düsseldorf being about 40 minutes and Cologne only 70 minutes away. Fans and visitors to UEFA EURO 2024 will therefore be able to choose not only from among the hotels in the immediate vicinity, but from the very broad overnighting offerings in the entire region, ensuring there's something available for everyone in terms of hotel categories and how deep people's pockets are. In the field of overnighting Gelsenkirchen has already proven its prowess, for example when hosting the UEFA Champions League Final in 2004 and during the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

The Market Capacity list includes both hotels & hostels / B+B's within a radius of 20 kilometres of the VELTINS-Arena as well as those further out (up to about 40 mins' drive).

QUESTION 05

Briefly describe for each Host City any accommodation possibilities (including number of rooms and beds) not addressed in your responses to the previous questions that are within 20 km of the Stadium and could be used as accommodation in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 (for example youth hostels, guest houses, university campuses and campsites).

Alongside camp sites, Gelsenkirchen also offers the following alternative forms of accommodation: The Hans Schwier Berufskolleg vocation college has a hall of residence, Haus Heege, which has 174 double rooms, five of which cater specifically for the needs of wheelchair users. A further 18 beds are available at Naturfreundehaus, a hostel run by nature conservationists. The Airbnb platform lists over 300 overnighting opportunities. In a 40 kilometre radius of Gelsenkirchen there are no less than 17 camp sites and tent sites, featuring as many as 1,253 caravan or tent spaces.

GELSENKIRCHEN



3. HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES RESERVATION FORMS

QUESTION 06

With the help of the hotel requirements for the groups mentioned in chapter Specific requirements and the training facilities needs described in chapter Training facilities for national teams of Sector 08 – Accommodation and Training Facilities of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, identify suitable hotels and training facilities and fill out completely the respective reservation form.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

5. SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS

QUESTION 09

Provide details of all planned or proposed events in any Host City during UEFA EURO 2024 that could increase the demand for accommodation.

During the tournament period there are no other events hitherto known taking place in the locality. Moreover, there are no recurrent events that take place in June and July in Gelsenkirchen. Individual events such as concerts or sports meets tend to be scheduled at much shorter notice and in the event of their being on the horizon would not be permitted during the tournament period. The hotel infrastructure would not be able to absorb any other events involving hotel bookings and as a result they would not be approved during the UEFA EURO 2024 period.

1. TOURISM INSTITUTIONS

QUESTION 01

Identify the relevant official authorities in each Host City that are responsible for administering tourism in the respective city and the scope of their responsibilities.

The Hamburg State Ministry of Economics, Transport and Innovation is the city state's authority entrusted with promoting the tourist trade and acting as focal point for businesses in the sector. The ministry's main mission is to strengthen the regional economy and foster technical progress. Important aspects of this are R&D and future-oriented sectors and clusters. Within this frame-

work, the ministry is also the focal point in government for international economic relations and business. As a result, in addition to its policy-making ambit, it is also responsible for the world-famous Port of Hamburg, for city marketing and tourism and for foreign trade and logistics (including transport and roads). The authority is deeply committed to marketing activities for Hamburg as a business and tourism location, an area where it interacts closely with the metropolitan region.

QUESTION 02

Provide a Confirmation Letter from each of the Host Cities Authorities identified in the previous question.

The Hamburg State Department of the Interior and Sports hereby declares that there are more than sufficient hotels and accommodation facilities at hand in the city to cater for the fans, visitors and the UEFA-specific target groups. It also assures that the room rates during UEFA EURO 2024 will be in line with the average market rates.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 03

For each Host City, provide the complete list of existing and planned hotels within 20 km of the corresponding Stadium by filling out the provided spreadsheet.

As a metropolis, Hamburg offers over 300 hotels (<350 by 2023), and it thus has one of the best hotel infrastructures in Germany by far. As a result, fans and visitors alike, not to mention the special UEFA target groups, will all be able to find accommodation ideally close to the stadium in any of the categories required. The hotel infrastructure covers hotels and other forms of accommodation (e.g., B&Bs, guesthouses, etc.) across all star (0-5) and price categories. In fact, Hamburg offers a truly excellent selection of luxury 4- and 5-star hotels, with a total of more than 17,000 rooms in all star categories by 2023. The spectrum further includes beds downtown as well as B&Bs and camp sites out in the leafy suburbs, as well as an array of overnighting opportunities in the immediate vicinity of the Volksparkstadion.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 05

Briefly describe for each Host City any accommodation possibilities (including number of rooms and beds) not addressed in your responses to the previous questions that are within 20 km of the Stadium and could be used as accommodation in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 (for example youth hostels, guest houses, university campuses and campsites).

Taking Hamburg's Central Railway Station as the hub, within a 20 kilometre radius there are the following additional accommodation options available: There is a total of 22 hostels offering no less than 3,982 rooms not to forget 23 university halls of residence providing almost exactly the same number of beds again, namely 3,947. What is more, within the radius you will find 40 B&Bs and guesthouses with 91 rooms, eight camp sites with 296 spaces for caravans or tents, and three mainline youth hostels with 179 rooms.

HAMBURG



3. HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES RESERVATION FORMS

QUESTION 06

With the help of the hotel requirements for the groups mentioned in chapter Specific requirements and the training facilities needs described in chapter Training facilities for national teams of Sector 08 – Accommodation and Training Facilities of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, identify suitable hotels and training facilities and fill out completely the respective reservation form.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

5. SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS

QUESTION 09

Provide details of all planned or proposed events in any Host City during UEFA EURO 2024 that could increase the demand for accommodation.

Various events regularly take place in Hamburg during the June/July period: ITU World Triathlon Hamburg, Hamburg Harley Days, HSH Nordbank Run, German Tennis Championships. It bears noting that the exact dates of these events tend to often be decided only 1–2 years in advance and could thus be adjusted to take the dates of UEFA EURO 2024 into account, which would only be in the interests of the respective event organizers. Nevertheless, given Hamburg's superior hotel capacities, the city can easily host several events parallel to UEFA EURO 2024 without this in any way disadvantaging football fans and visitors.

1. TOURISM INSTITUTIONS

QUESTION 01

Identify the relevant official authorities in each Host City that are responsible for administrating tourism in the respective city and the scope of their responsibilities.

The Leipzig Tourism and Marketing Company (LTM) is a municipal agency under the aegis of the City of Leipzig, responsible for the promotion of tourism and targeted congress and event marketing. LTM's objectives include promoting a strong image for Leipzig and the surrounding area as a destination for both business and leisure. LTM provides bookable offers for groups and individual travellers and also organizes accommodation.

Travellers can obtain information about tourist attractions, hotels, and much more besides from the LTM's tourist information office in the centre of Leipzig. Furthermore, LTM closely cooperates with the State Marketing Organization (TMGS – Landesmarketing-organization) and federal tourism organizations (DZT, DTV, GCB). In this way, LTM ideally bundles and coordinates numerous Leipzig marketing activities in close cooperation with businesses, associations and institutions.

QUESTION 02

Provide a Confirmation Letter from each of the Host Cities Authorities identified in the previous question.

Leipzig Tourism and Marketing Company (LTM) hereby declares that there are more than sufficient hotels and accommodation facilities at hand in the city to cater for the fans, visitors and the UEFA-specific target groups. It also assures that the room rates during UEFA EURO 2024 will be in line with the average market rates.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

2. MARKET CAPACITY

QUESTION 03

For each Host City, provide the complete list of existing and planned hotels within 20 km of the corresponding Stadium by filling out the provided spreadsheet.

Leipzig with its more than 100 hotels possesses a strong hotel infrastructure. As a result, fans and visitors alike, not to mention the special UEFA target groups, will all be able to find accommodation ideally close to the stadium in any of the categories required. The hotel infrastructure covers hotels and other forms of accommodation (e.g., B&Bs, guesthouses, etc.) across all star (0–5) and price categories. The spectrum includes beds downtown as well as B&Bs and camp sites out in the leafy suburbs, as well as an array of overnighting opportunities in the immediate vicinity of the Red Bull Arena Leipzig.

Given the high demand from both corporate and leisure clients, in coming years additional hotels in various different categories are scheduled to be built in Leipzig. In terms of accommodation Leipzig has already proved its mettle as a great Host City, amongst other things, during the 2006 FIFA World Cup. Visitors to UEFA EURO 2024 will no doubt also make use of the great rail link between Leipzig and Berlin, as this means they can even overnight in the capital, as downtown Berlin is only 1.5 hours away from the Leipzig stadium, the Red Bull Arena.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 05

Briefly describe for each Host City any accommodation possibilities (including number of rooms and beds) not addressed in your responses to the previous questions that are within 20 km of the Stadium and could be used as accommodation in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 (for example youth hostels, guest houses, university campuses and campsites).

In and around Leipzig there is a large number of additional overnighting opportunities. These include 43 guesthouses and hostels with a total number of 650 rooms as well as five main camp sites offering a total of 170 caravan spaces and 344 spaces for tents. Moreover, there are five apartment blocks offering a total of 135 apartments and bungalows. Leipzig is home to numerous student halls of residence, some of which can be rented out to fans for the duration of the UEFA EURO 2024 tournament. The Airbnb platform lists over 2,800 overnighting opportunities in Leipzig.

LEIPZIG



3. HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES RESERVATION FORMS

QUESTION 06

With the help of the hotel requirements for the groups mentioned in chapter Specific requirements and the training facilities needs described in chapter Training facilities for national teams of Sector 08 – Accommodation and Training Facilities of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, identify suitable hotels and training facilities and fill out completely the respective reservation form.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

5. SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS

QUESTION 09

Provide details of all planned or proposed events in any Host City during UEFA EURO 2024 that could increase the demand for accommodation.

During the June/July period several events usually take place in Leipzig. There is the Leipzig Triathlon and the Leipzig corporate run, the annual SachsenBeach Volleyball tournament, the Leipzig City Festival, the Th!nk?-Festival, an electro and house festival on the outskirts of Leipzig, and Bachfest Leipzig, a classical music festival. However, UEFA EURO 2024 will enjoy absolute priority during the tournament period and all regional events and event organizers will have to take second place in the queue.

The afore-mentioned events would in particular increase demand for hotel rooms in the 1–3 star categories. Should Germany be awarded the honour of hosting and arranging UEFA EURO 2024, these events would be rescheduled for a different point in time to guarantee that there are sufficient overnighting opportunities in Leipzig for all the fans and visitors to the tournament.

MUNICH



1. TOURISM INSTITUTIONS

QUESTION 01

Identify the relevant official authorities in each Host City that are responsible for administrating tourism in the respective city and the scope of their responsibilities.

In organizational terms, München Tourismus comes under the umbrella of the City of Munich's Department of Labour and Economic Development. Together with its partners from the private business sector, the Tourisminitiative München TIM e.V., München Tourismus develops marketing and PR measures as well as tourist products to position the destination Munich as a

leader among its international competitors and promote tourism. The strategic focus is determined by the Munich Tourism Commission, a joint board of the City Council and the local tourism industry. München Tourismus enables accommodation to be booked online as well as providing group guided tours and also runs two tourist information offices downtown.

QUESTION 02

Provide a Confirmation Letter from each of the Host Cities Authorities identified in the previous question.

The Bayerischer Hotel- und Gaststättenverband DEHOGA Bayern e.V., District Munich hereby confirms that there are sufficient hotels and overnighting options available for fans, visitors and the specific UEFA target groups. It also assures that the room rates during UEFA EURO 2024 will be in line with the average market rates.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

2. MARKET CAPACITY

QUESTION 03

For each Host City, provide the complete list of existing and planned hotels within 20 km of the corresponding Stadium by filling out the the provided spreadsheet.

As the capital city of Bavaria and a high-profile European metropolis, Munich boasts over 300 hotels (~350 by 2023) and is home to a plethora of new hotel projects. This exceptionally good infrastructure certainly allows fans and visitors and the specific UEFA target groups to be accommodated close to the stadium in all of the relevant categories desired. The hotel infrastructure covers hotels and other forms of accommodation (e.g., B&Bs, guesthouses, etc.) across all star (0-5) and price categories. The spectrum includes beds downtown as well as B&Bs and camp sites out in the leafy suburbs, and an array of overnighting opportunities in the immediate vicinity of the stadium, the Allianz Arena.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 05

Briefly describe for each Host City any accommodation possibilities (including number of rooms and beds) not addressed in your responses to the previous questions that are within 20 km of the Stadium and could be used as accommodation in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 (for example youth hostels, guest houses, university campuses and campsites).

B&Bs, guesthouses and hostels are all listed in the Market Capacity List provided to UEFA. In addition, the Munich metropolitan area has three camp sites, the spaces in which can all be used for both caravans or tents. All the camp sites have the customary full range of sanitary facilities.

Campingplatz Obermenzing, for example, is not just a modern site, but is embedded in a huge park of approximately 50,000 m². The grounds have spaces for caravans separated by hedges and served by 230 electric power sockets. The sanitation facilities are in prime condition. In addition, the camp site offers rental caravans and mobile homes.

Campingplatz Munich Thalkirchen covers about 11 acres. Within the fenced-in grounds with lawns there are some 300 spaces for tents, 150 for caravans, and 100 for mobile homes. Electricity sockets and waste disposal facilities for caravans, water at the place as well as wash-rooms with hot showers, toilets and special facilities for handicapped people.

Campingplatz Nord-West is a full-facility camp site located in the heart of nature but inside Munich.

In addition to the camp site capacity, there are approximately 5,000 daily overnighting offers for Munich on the Airbnb platform.

3. HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES RESERVATION FORMS

QUESTION 06

With the help of the hotel requirements for the groups mentioned in chapter Specific requirements and the training facilities needs described in chapter Training facilities for national teams of Sector 08 – Accommodation and Training Facilities of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, identify suitable hotels and training facilities and fill out completely the respective reservation form.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

5. SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS

QUESTION 09

Provide details of all planned or proposed events in any Host City during UEFA EURO 2024 that could increase the demand for accommodation.

As of today, there are no 2024 events yet registered which could increase demand for accommodation. During the period scheduled for the UEFA EURO 2024 tournament Munich traditionally hosts three major trade fairs, namely the Automatica (four days in June with about 45,000 visitors), the Intersolar (three days in June with about 40,000 visitors) and the Interforst (five days in July with about 50,000 visitors). There are a few other events that take place annually in the June/July period, e.g., the Munich City Run and an international film festival but these will not place any great demand on the overall hotel capacity. It bears noting that the exact dates of these events tend to often be decided only 2-3 years in advance and could thus be adjusted to take the dates of UEFA EURO 2024 into account, which would only be in the interests of the respective organizers. Given the immense number of available hotel beds in Munich, 1-2 other major events can run parallel to UEFA EURO 2024 in Munich without this in any way impairing the quality offered fans and visitors to the tournament.

1. TOURISM INSTITUTIONS

QUESTION 01

Identify the relevant official authorities in each Host City that are responsible for administrating tourism in the respective city and the scope of their responsibilities.

Stuttgart-Marketing GmbH, a limited liability company, is responsible for tourism marketing on behalf of the City of Stuttgart. It seeks to grow tourism, make a significant contribution to improving the quality of life in the city, and supports the development of Stuttgart going forward as an attractive, dynamic and vibrant

metropolis. Within its ambit therefore fall the daily duties of positioning Stuttgart in the international market, coordinating all tourism marketing activities, advising service providers on tourism-related issues, providing a comprehensive range of services before and during visitors' stays, and last but not least compiling and distributing all the relevant information.

STUTTGART



2. MARKET CAPACITY

QUESTION 02

Provide a Confirmation Letter from each of the Host Cities Authorities identified in the previous question.

Stuttgart-Marketing GmbH hereby confirms that there are more than sufficient hotels and accommodation facilities at hand in the city to cater for the fans, visitors and the UEFA-specific target groups. It also assures that the room rates during UEFA EURO 2024 will be in line with the average market rates.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

QUESTION 05

Briefly describe for each Host City any accommodation possibilities (including number of rooms and beds) not addressed in your responses to the previous questions that are within 20 km of the Stadium and could be used as accommodation in connection with UEFA EURO 2024 (for example youth hostels, guest houses, university campuses and campsites).

The Greater Stuttgart region includes a wide range of additional accommodation offerings, enabling people to lease or rent short-term lodgings including vacation rentals, apartment rentals, homestays, hostel beds or camping, whereby all facilities are within 20 kilometre reach of the stadium. The city is home to a Youth Guesthouse with 52 rooms and 100 beds. Moreover, there are two internationally certified Youth Hostels providing an additional total of 137 rooms and 464 beds. There is a third youth hostel, located in nearby Ludwigsburg (16 kilometres from the stadium), with a further 45 rooms and 121 beds. The Cannstatter Wasen camp site is located close to the event zone and features 150 camping spaces for caravans or tents, for a further 70 spaces available in the surrounding region. The city itself boasts three university campuses where the halls of residence can all be used for short-term rents. Online platforms such as AirBnB already offer approximately 1,000 rooms in Stuttgart, while there are some 230 holiday flats or holiday homes in the region that can be rented via Websites such like www.fewo-direkt.de or www.hometogo.de.

For each Host City, provide the complete list of existing and planned hotels within 20 km of the corresponding Stadium by filling out the provided spreadsheet.

As the capital city of Baden Württemberg and a strong trade-fair hub, Stuttgart has over 200 hotels (250 by 2023) and can thus rely on a strong infrastructure in terms of overnight accommodation. As a result, fans, visitors and the special UEFA target groups will all find accommodation options ideally close to the stadium and in all the various categories. The spectrum includes hotels and other types of accommodation (e.g., B&Bs and guesthouses, etc.) across all star (0-5) and price categories. Furthermore, it includes beds downtown as well as B&Bs and camp sites out in the leafy suburbs, and a sufficient number of overnighting opportunities in the immediate vicinity of or with great links to the stadium, the Mercedes-Benz Arena.

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.

3. HOTEL AND TRAINING FACILITIES RESERVATION FORMS

QUESTION 06

With the help of the hotel requirements for the groups mentioned in chapter Specific requirements and the training facilities needs described in chapter Training facilities for national teams of Sector 08 – Accommodation and Training Facilities of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, identify suitable hotels and training facilities and fill out completely the respective reservation form.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

5. SIMULTANEOUS EVENTS

QUESTION 09

Provide details of all planned or proposed events in any Host City during UEFA EURO 2024 that could increase the demand for accommodation.

As of today, there are no 2024 event registrations that might increase demand for accommodation. The Automotive Expo trade fair at Messe Stuttgart usually takes place during the June/July period. This exhibition could increase the demand for accommodation significantly. Nevertheless, it is not possible to predict a specific number of anticipated overnight stays. The dates for the expo are not yet fixed and Stuttgart-Marketing GmbH would of course do its utmost to avoid any clash with UEFA EURO 2024.

TEAM BASE CAMPS

Especial importance is attached in our Sector 08 to the Team Base Camps. After all, the teams taking part in UEFA EURO 2024 need to be offered the very best possible choice of hotels and training facilities. This presumes, and this is key, that a variety of hotels be on offer in terms of location, category and price, given that the different national federations do not all have the same financial resources available. In this context, the DFB relies firmly on the unique expertise of the DFB-Reisebüro, which after all was responsible for selecting the team quarters for the 2006 FIFA World Cup and successfully managed the various teams' stays in Germany. Furthermore, the DFB-Reisebüro handled the entire accommodation and travel management for the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011 and selected the accommodation and training facilities for UEFA EURO 2020 at the Munich venue. And it is not just the Deutscher Fußball-Bund national teams that have for decades relied on the specialist knowledge and great experience of the staff at the DFB-Reisebüro, but also all the national sides that have travelled to Germany for friendlies as well as countless professional teams inside and outside the country, media representatives and last but certainly not least fans of the national team, for whom the company organized exclusive trips on the occasion of friendlies, the European Championship and the World Cup.

The choice of possible Team Base Camps reflects the whole gamut of types of accommodation on offer in Germany. Be it hotels in the Alps, at the seaside or downtown – the locations selected are spread across the entire country. In this way, cities and regions that are not actually hosting UEFA EURO 2024 matches will be directly involved in the tournament. Germany thus unites behind

the hosting concept, as not only the ten selected Host Cities will be an active part of the European Championship, but the whole country. Therefore, people who do not live in one of the ten Host Cities will nevertheless be able to participate in UEFA EURO 2024 and experience the excitement first hand.

All the hotels chosen have one thing in common: They are superlatively linked to the transportation infrastructure. This ensures that each and every team can reach the stadiums in the space of a few hours, be it by coach, train or plane.

EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN PLAYING HOME TO SPORTS TEAMS

The selection includes not only hotels that have already proved their worth as Team Base Camps during the 2006 FIFA World Cup and provided optimal conditions for the visiting teams back then, but also new establishments that have opened since. The majority of the hotels selected have extensive experience in playing home to sports teams and are thus amply prepared to meet the special requirements and wishes of the teams. Indeed, the hotels picked have in most cases regularly served not only German football teams, but the crème de la crème of foreign teams (for example from the Premier League or the Primera Division in Spain) as a home-from-home for training camps or prior to matches in Germany. In all cases, the training facilities will be made exclusively available to the EURO teams and will be located in the immediate vicinity of their accommodation. Another common quality denominator: The staff in all hotels will be conversant in at least English, if not other foreign languages, too. What

is more, the hotels meet the highest of security standards and will ensure the teams secluded peace and quiet, enabling the players and the support staff to concentrate fully on readying for success on the field.

Alongside four- and five-star hotels, the selection also includes Germany's Sports Academies. Many of the latter sports hotels were systematically made over in recent years and meet ultra-modern standards. Small wonder that they are regularly booked by teams from all manner of sports disciplines for accommodation or training sessions. Indeed, the DFB teams often guest here prior to matches or tournaments, in this way laying the foundations for their incomparable success. It bears stating that the emphatic participation of the Sports Academies demonstrates most impressively that the entire German sports community staunchly backs the bid to host and arrange UEFA EURO 2024. This is also evidenced by the fact that the Bundesliga clubs are making their own training facilities available, too. These will primarily function as Team Transfer Facilities in the various Host Cities, whereas the training facilities outside those ten venues will be used as Base Camp Training Facilities. The ultra-modern Youth Academies run by the German Bundesliga clubs meet the ultimate standards, providing truly professional conditions, and are also at hand for the teams participating in UEFA EURO 2024.

A BROAD AND DIVERSE SELECTION TO CHOOSE FROM

More than 50 of the hotels in the current selection more than fulfil the UEFA requirements. In addition, alternative Team Base Camps were listed that in each case do not meet the one or other requirement in full, but instead offer special advantages of their own, such as great proximity to a training ground, meaning that they are especially suitable as accommodation and training centres. Thus, up to 75 potential Team Base Camps venues are offered, over a third more than is expected. This ensures that the teams participating in UEFA EURO 2024 have as broad and diverse a selection to choose from as possible. As regards the Base Camp Training Facilities, possible alternatives that provide ideal conditions precisely as regards public training sessions but are in part slightly further away from the respective hotel were listed as well. Thanks to the united expertise of the DFB-Reisebüro and the specialists in the state football associations and on the back of the regular interaction with the managerial staff in the professional football clubs, all the teams taking part in UEFA EURO 2024 are guaranteed absolutely optimal training conditions in line with the UEFA requirements.

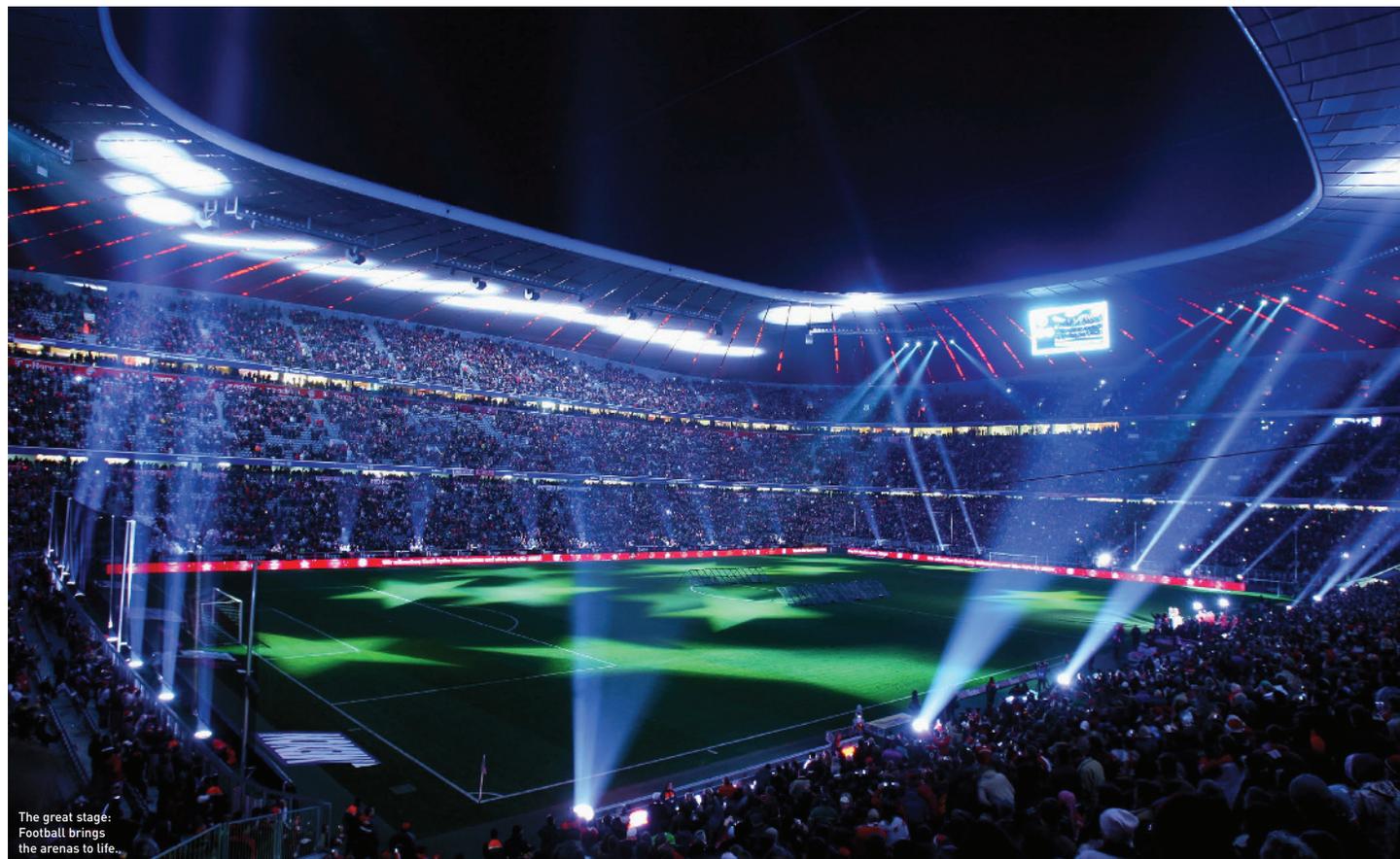
The hotels selected provide for a diverse and exceptionally high-quality set of Team Base Camps. As with all other aspects of Sector 08, the experts at the DFB-Reisebüro will gladly advise further on the choice and management of the Team Base Camps and in realizing this on the day, relying in the process also on the tried-and-true network of state football associations and professional football clubs.



SECTOR 09 TELECOMMUNICATION AND BROADCASTING MATTERS

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UNIQUELY DIGITAL - EXPERIENCE AND SHARE UEFA EURO 2024



The great stage:
Football brings
the arenas to life.

THE DIGITAL AGE – SHARING AND ENJOYING UEFA EURO LIKE NEVER BEFORE

Germany offers UEFA the ideal platform to showcase the tournament to the world.

Germany's technology infrastructure is being advanced on an ongoing basis, with both the Federal Government and industry investing heavily in its expansion. By 2024, new standards will have been set that lay optimal foundations for digital services that run on fibre-optic or radio-based broadband networks, supporting a unique showcase of UEFA EURO 2024. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy has already launched a "Digital Strategy 2025" which includes an extensive set of measures aiming to advance its digital transformation by 2025 and provide the backbone for Germany to emerge as the world's ultra-modern industrialized nation.

A STRONG, STABLE TECHNOLOGY BACKGROUND

Today, the German technology sector currently employs more than 900,000 people across 86,000 companies, posting annual sales of close to 85 billion Euros domestically and 228 billion Euros worldwide. Current estimates suggest that with the ongoing growth of 'Industry 4.0' companies will boost their productivity by as much as 30 percent, and with the government's Digital Strategy 2025, it is anticipated that major advancements will be made in the fields of industry, agriculture, energy, health, transport and education. With this background, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will be able to rely on a powerful and intelligent range of services that will promote the Championship in a long-lasting, sustainable manner.

All the high-speed trains operated by the DFB's mobility partner Deutsche Bahn AG feature free internet access via WLAN in both first and second-class carriages, with free-of-charge WLAN also available in more than 120 railway stations across Germany. Put

simply, football fans attending UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will never feel so connected and engaged with the tournament. The fact that all three mobile telephony networks operating in Germany (Telekom, Vodafone, Telefónica) provide such a good WLAN connectivity, ensures that the connection will be stable and reliable on all routes.

BROADBAND EXPANSION AT AN AMAZING PACE

Germany currently has broadband coverage in over 80 percent of its territory, being one of the leading European nations to provide access to super-fast connections (over 30 Megabits per second). One of the DFB's premium partners, the Deutsche Telekom AG, is leading the way in broadband expansion, currently investing 5 billion Euros per year to achieve the most comprehensive super-fast broadband coverage in the world. Expansion of the fibre-optic network is progressing at an amazing pace: in 2017 alone,

a further 40,000 kilometres were added to the existing network of more than 415,000 kilometres, the largest fibre-optic network in the world. By the year 2020, it is also expected that 5G will be ready for roll-out in Germany.

The importance of UEFA EURO 2024 to such development, and the reciprocated benefit to UEFA, is clear. Hosting UEFA EURO will act as a catalyst for further investment in the digital industries of Germany and help the country to establish itself as a world leader in providing smart, effective technologies. For UEFA, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will provide important, practical benefits, with faster and more reliable communication resources available for staff, fans and teams alike. With such a platform, UEFA EURO 2024 can be shared and enjoyed in a way like never before.

1. NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

DEUTSCHE TELEKOM AG

QUESTION 01

Market share

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 02

Data communication portfolio

TYPE OF SERVICE	OFFERED	COMMENTS
LAN (class)	Yes	Broad, manufacturer-independent LAN product portfolio with top-rate service offerings: E2E service concept, consultancy & project management, on-site analyses such as IP checks, LAN audits, WLAN radio coverage assessment, performance management, building and turnkey incl. integration into existing IT/ICT infrastructure, service level agreements with guaranteed time-to-repair, comfortable network expansion through scalable products, upgrades and highly-secure networking, Complete portfolio for highly-integrated networks from a single source
WAN (type, class)	Yes	Dedicated Internet Access: symmetrical bandwidths of up to 10 Gbps, with fixed IP addresses, optionally with security services such as Managed Firewall or DDoS Defence, > 60,000 connections Business Ethernet Services: guaranteed symmetrical bandwidths of up to 10 Gbps, in project business of up to 100 Gbps, especially secure, since Internet-free, optionally: enhanced availability through redundant structure, Layer 2 encryption, internationally, too, approx. 25,000 connections for several thousand companies, references from the 2006 FIFA World Cup, UEFA European Championship, Olympics, Bundesliga football (incl. connections of all stadiums to the Video Referee) IP VPN: on the basis of MPLS, bandwidths of up to 10 Gbps, optionally: increased availability through redundant structures, integrated connectivity to Cloud / IT services, global coverage via own infrastructure and partners, 2,200 client networks with more than 100,000 connections (= Service Points), of which approx. 10,000 SPs outside Germany in more than 60 countries
Fibre infrastructure	Yes	13 million broadband lines – largest number of fibre-optic customers for all European network operators (as of Q2/2017), over 455,500 kilometres of fibre infrastructure Telekom grows its fibre-optic network by about 30,000 kilometres annually
Wireless hotspot	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more than 1.5 million HotSpots incl. WLAN TO GO in Germany, of which 20,000 are public HotSpots worldwide over 20 million HotSpots by our partner Fon Telekom HotSpot solution for clients: personalized WLAN solution that can be adapted by intuitive portals, comprehensive evaluation functions, all-in operation and trouble-shooting, modular in structure, additional modules can be integrated, partnerships and value-added services, e.g., shore [CRM tool with online scheduling function], share magazines [digital reading groups]
System integration services	Yes	Digital solutions : Cloud solutions, IoT solutions, CX solutions, Smart Factory, Enterprise Content Management, predictive analytics Value-added services: consulting, integration, transformation, application management (incl. application development, application transformation) Dedicated solutions: Product lifecycle management, supply chain management, sales & aftersales sol transport & logistics sol, public sector solutions, health care solutions

TYPE OF SERVICE	OFFERED	COMMENTS
Content delivery network services	Yes	EntertainTV: nine countries in total, >7 million TV customers in Germany: TV with around 300 channels (>100 HD channels), Access to over 100,000 on-demand content from multiple partnerships, Exclusive content for EntertainTV series and Telekom Sport, Attractive UHD content for an even more brilliant image, Entertain TV mobile: TV on tablet, PC and smartphone Music Streaming StreamOn: Music and video streaming without straining data volume, 125 partner services for music streaming, 60 partner services for video streaming MagentaMusik 360: Concerts in live stream online, via App and on EntertainTV, Numerous perspectives for a 360-degree experience in high definition Virtual Reality: Contents from entertainment, music and sport with Magenta VR-App, partner offers from Red Bull, National Geographic and Twentieth Century Fox
Security services (perimeter protection, content filtering)	Yes	Managed Security Service Provider Telekom Security: integrated Business Unit with 1,200 Specialists, Amongst others: Security consulting, firewalls and antivirus for LAN, mail server and mobile devices, encryption, securing of interfaces Portfolio: Pen test & vulnerability scan, DDoS protection, advanced persistent threat protect pro, mobile Protect Pro, managed cyber-defence with SOC operations, industrial threat, network & access Protect Pro Numbers for a single operations day: six million attacks on 200 physical honeypot sensors (1,000 logical Sensors), one billion security-relevant events from 3000 data sources, 20 million malicious codes in malware library, >six billion data records of DNS server evaluated regarding cyber attacks
System integration for PBX services	Yes	Integration of a variety of equipment by different market leaders: Cloud-based systems that can be scaled at random and enable efficient operating concepts for in-house or hosted solutions Offerings: Hardware, software, consultancy and all-in service from a single source Cloud PBX: "DeutschlandLAN Cloud PBX" combined with connection, telephony, Internet and phone system to the Cloud with the latest IP technology to form a communications solution for companies of any size. Using MagentaEINS Business Integration mobile phones become full-scale PBXs. Workstations and features can be easily booked and configured online. A flat rate for landline calls inside Germany and other countries is included. Flexibility thanks to supplementary packages and modular expansion. Simple inclusion of new branches/locations
Managed services for PBX-like functionalities	Yes	See the item on system integration for PBX services e.g., professional hosting incl. hosted & cloud PBX: sector solutions, mobile device management, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloud PBX: Consultancy & solutions design, structure, migration & turnkey incl. call number importing & supply of terminals, certified 24/7 operations, incl. applications level, individual contracts & SLAs, pay-per-use models, integration of outside systems possible (e.g., patient emergency call for healthcare operators) Hosted PBX (personal PBX based on Swyx): Consultancy, design, call number importing, setup, hosting & operation, Phone as a Service: Delivery of the terminals and replacements, pay-per-use models, integrated communications and conference functions
Mobile services	Yes	Voice/Data/M2M/NB-IoT, 42.5 million mobile customers, over 93% LTE coverage 5G: Mobile edge computing (e.g., live tests at autobahn A9), Build spectrum position, launch from 2020 TÜV certified: Telekom Deutschland offers the best mobile network quality in LTE, according to QcC standard.

TYPE OF SERVICE	OFFERED	COMMENTS
Value-added number services (08xx, 09xx)	Yes	Telekom Deutschland is Germany's market leader for service telephony and the leading provider of cloud-based customer communications and service solutions for companies from all sectors and of all sizes. The cloud-based solutions provide a comprehensive portfolio of innovative solutions: ranging from national and international service numbers through to all-in solutions for all communications channels. All the applications are provided using Telekom's powerful network. The solutions are as good as scalable at will and users can practically access them from anywhere using any number of different devices. Hosting is effected at ultra-modern security standards in the Telekom computer centres inside Germany. The Telekom service numbers access a broad swath of profitable applications. Alongside classic services such as freecall 0800, 0180 call and novel services such as Local Service Call, Telekom offers convincing answers to challenges such as free-of-charge waiting loops.
Call centre services	Yes	Telekom Contact Solutions supports companies with telephone customer services and digitization of customer communications using a variety of contact channels. Based on our long-standing experience in service telephony, Telekom provides secure cloud-based solutions such as interactive voice response, automatic call distribution and contact/campaign management systems. A powerful, future-oriented all-in solution is Multichannel ACD. Across all channels it enables prequalification of all enquiries and thus optimal distribution, monitoring and processing of calls, e-mails, (video-)chats, faxes, SMS, voice mail, and letters. News from Facebook and Twitter can also be included in the routing.
Full service provider*	Yes	As a global leader among ICT service providers, T-Systems offers business customers integrated solutions for fixed and mobile networks, highly secure data centres, and a unique comprehensive cloud ecosystem made up of standardized platforms and global partnerships and the ability to offer top levels of security. The Deutsche Telekom subsidiary offers one-stop shopping: from the secure operation of legacy systems and classical ICT services, the transition to cloud-based services (including international networks, tailored infrastructure, platforms and software) as well as new business models and innovation projects in the Internet of Things.
Other	[Yes / No]	

*single point of contact for consultation, design, installation, implementation, training and maintenance

QUESTION 03

Main manufacturer partners

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 04

Event services

EVENT NAME	DATE	TYPE OF SERVICES
2006 FIFA World Cup	June 9 – July 9, 2006	Provided all World Cup stadiums with mobile telephony/Internet, push-to-talk service, and for ensured roaming for all international mobile telephony clients, connected the international Press Centre to the network
G8 Summit Heiligendamm 2007	June 6–8, 2007	Provided Internet and mobile telephony network for the delegations, on-site support, unique: enhanced security standards
FIFA Women's World Cup 2011	June 26 – July 17, 2011	Provided the World Cup stadiums with mobile telephony/Internet, push-to-talk service, and for ensured roaming for all international mobile telephony clients, connected the international Press Centre to the network
G20 summit 2017	July 7–8, 2017	Provided Internet and mobile telephony network for the delegations, on-site support, unique: enhanced security standards
UN Climate Change Conference	Nov. 6–17, 2017	Partner responsible for Internet and mobile communications provision for all participants
TV broadcasting of sports events		Service: Telekom Entertain TV HD, can be streamed to various devices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bundesliga football • DEL ice hockey • DKB handball 		

QUESTION 05

Provide any supplementary information concerning the services provided during the events listed above.

2006 FIFA World Cup: About 1800 Telekom employees supplied 12 FIFA stadiums and the International Broadcasting Centre in Munich with fibre-optic and cable high-speed network delivering 480 gigabits per second. The system served about 15,000 ISDN and Internet ports for live reporting.

FIFA Women's World Cup: A Fast and secure Internet connection was provided for about 250 employees of the Organization Committee, 4,000 volunteers and 2,500 media representatives from all over the world. The ICT infrastructure was supplied by about 300 Telekom employees for nine stadiums, four DFB press centres and the FIFA Headquarters. The system featured 55 leased lines for safe and secure data communication including fibre-optic and copper lines.

G20 summit 2017: Failsafe infrastructure for mobile communications, media and Internet services for Hamburg exhibition ground and the 25 hotels which accommodated G20 delegations. Special challenge: Where the delegations were to overnight was not known until two weeks before the event.

UN Bonn Climate Change Conference: Area of around 48,000 m² for up to 25,000 participants in addition to more than 1,000 journalists and some 500 NGOs. Coordination and planning of more than 50 companies which were involved in the setup and execution of the climate change summit. More than 50 employees from all parts of the company worked on realizing the project. They handled the construction, inspection and operation of the 50 kilometre fibre-optic network and the eight additional cellular antennas.

QUESTION 06

Describe the capabilities of the telecommunication company in the delivery of video and audio signals and the experience in the installation and operation of end-to-end video services.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 07

Describe the kind of technologies the telecommunication company uses for the transmission of video and audio signals, in particular the adaptation equipment connected to the fibre network to handle video and audio sources.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 08

Event broadcast networks

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 09

Prove any more comments concerning the services possibilities of this telecommunication company that would allow us to evaluate it at the right level for the Tournament.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.



Ultra-modern: Members of the national team using their Smartphones in the stadium.

1. NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

VODAFONE GMBH

QUESTION 10

Market share

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 11

Data communication portfolio

TYPE OF SERVICE	OFFERED	COMMENTS
LAN (class)	Yes	6QoS Classes, up to 10GBASE-T
WAN (type, class)	Yes	6 QoS Classes, Ethernet (via fibre-optic, copper, coax, microwave, LTE), MPLS, full redundant nationwide backbone in place
Fibre infrastructure	Yes	Vodafone's "Gigabit-Drive" is investing 2 billion Euros over the next 4 years. See details of Vodafone network on globalnetworkmap.vodafone.com
Wireless hotspot	Yes	More than 2 million WLAN hotspots. See map with all hotspots on page: https://zuhauseplus.vodafone.de/internet-telefon/wlan-hotspots/hotspots-finden.html
System integration services	Yes	From project / network planning to realization
Content delivery network services	Yes	7.6 million cable network customers
Security services (perimeter protection, content filtering)	Yes	DDoS mitigation, managed firewall, network admission control (NAC), network intrusion detection, email protection, managed proxy
System integration for PBX services	Yes	Variety of possibilities for connecting PBX service: SIP Trunk, ISDN
Managed services for PBX-like functionalities	Yes	Full managed service for SOHO to large corporate clients incl. UC capabilities (various vendors)
Mobile services	Yes	Approx. 45.7 million SIM cards
Value-added number services (08xx, 09xx)	Yes	
Call centre services	Yes	Call centre as part of Vodafone's PBX portfolio or as virtual service
Full service provider*	Yes	
Other	Yes	Customized solutions for broadcast networks (e.g., ARD, SWR, HR)

*single point of contact for consultation, design, installation, implementation, training and maintenance

QUESTION 12

Main manufacturer partners

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 13

Event services

EVENT NAME	DATE	TYPE OF SERVICES
Nürburgring24-hour race	May 27, 2017 / May 28, 2017	Live view and telemetrics from the racing cars via LTE
Fan Mile at Brandenburger Tor for UEFA EURO 2016	June 10, 2016 / July 10, 2016	LTE, WLAN Hotspot
Borussiapark Mönchengladbach	Since February 25, 2014	Live replays of match scenes for spectators in the stadium
Kieler Woche 2014 regatta	June 21, 2014 / June 29, 2014	Real-time video of the regatta on spectators' smartphones and tablets via LTE broadcast APP
RTL Spendenmarathon – TV donation-raising programme	November 23, 2017	Call centre and IN routing

QUESTION 14

Provide any supplementary information concerning the services provided during the events listed above.

24-HOUR RACE AT NÜRBURGRING

Vodafone equipped the cockpits of 14 racing cars with high-resolution LTE camera technology so that fans were able to watch impressive images from inside the race and gained an intense idea of life behind the wheel. Spectators thus followed the action live in each of the 73 bends on the course – transmitted via four Vodafone radio masts. (LTE radio masts and HD cameras/26-hour uninterrupted live broadcast / mobile radio network: more network capacity was available for the Nordschleife section of the race track and the Festival Building than ever before).

FAN MILE AT BRANDENBURGER TOR FOR UEFA EURO 2016

In the run-up to UEFA EURO 2016, Vodafone invested several million Euros in ensuring complete coverage for one of Germany's largest Fan Miles and putting a stable network in place for all the spectators. Compared to the 2014 FIFA World Cup Vodafone increased network capacity on the largest fan miles by a total of 35–40 percent and also boosted data transmission speeds by about 35 percent.

BORUSSIAPARK MÖNCHEGLADBACH

Vodafone has now launched the first live demonstration in Europe for live replays of match scenes using the LTE-Broadcast streaming technology. In the Borussia Mönchengladbach home stadium, during the test TV signals will be broadcast centrally from a transmission station to an unlimited number of recipients. It functions similarly to DVB-T.

KIELER WOCHE 2014

Spectators at the Kiel sailing regatta were able to watch video broadcasts of the competitions in real-time on their smartphones and tablets – and there were several different camera angles for them to choose from. Not only that, but the broadcasts did not eat into the users' mobile data balances.

RTL SPENDENMARATHON

The technical infrastructure is put in place for the donations hotline through Vodafone call centres. Vodafone's network and call-centre expertise ensure the charity appeal functioned smoothly. Vodafone staff members work voluntarily each year to staff the phone lines and thus support the celebrities raising donations.

QUESTION 15

Describe the capabilities of the telecommunication company in the delivery of video and audio signals and the experience in the installation and operation of end-to-end video services.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 16

Describe the kind of technologies the telecommunication company uses for the transmission of video and audio signals, in particular the adaptation equipment connected to the fibre network to handle video and audio sources.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 17**Event broadcast networks**

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 18

Prove any more comments concerning the services possibilities of this telecommunication company that would allow us to evaluate it at the right level for the Tournament.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

1. NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

TELEFÓNICA GERMANY GMBH & CO. OHG

QUESTION 19**Market share**

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 20**Data communication portfolio**

TYPE OF SERVICE	OFFERED	COMMENTS
LAN (class)	Yes	DSL resell (using Telekom Deutschland infrastructure)
WAN (type, class)	Yes	Mobile networks: GSM/UMTS/LTE (in 2024: 5G)
Fibre infrastructure	Yes	However, for security reasons this technology is only available for internal use by Telefónica: fibre-optic rings in Germany are used to connect the company's own core/backbone sites and for redundancy.
Wireless hotspot	No	
System integration services	Yes	Telefónica Business Solutions: a leading provider of a wide range of integrated communication solutions for the B2B market
Content delivery network services	Yes	Offering UMTS/LTE internet access to Telefónica customers (ISP)
Security services (perimeter protection, content filtering)	No	
System integration for PBX services	No	
Managed services for PBX-like functionalities	No	
Mobile services	Yes	GSM/UMTS/LTE (in 2024: additionally 5G) for approx. 50 million customers
Value-added number services (08xx, 09xx)	No	Not as a primary supplier
Call centre services	Yes	Only for internal operation of Telefónica's customer care and support services
Full service provider*	Yes	Can in general be offered
Other		

*single point of contact for consultation, design, installation, implementation, training and maintenance

QUESTION 21**Main manufacturer partners**

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 22

Event services

EVENT NAME	DATE	TYPE OF SERVICES
2006 FIFA World Cup	June 2006 / July 2006	Excellent coverage in stadiums in Germany with mobile services, ongoing upgrades each year with UMTS/LTE for voice and especially data transmission to meet our customers' needs [B2C/B2B].
Munich Oktoberfest	Every year	For many years now approx. 6 million visitors, event area fully covered by UMTS/LTE thanks to additional base stations
Rhein-Kirmes Düsseldorf	Every year	For many years approx. 4 million visitors, event area fully covered by UMTS/LTE thanks to additional base stations
Cannstatter Wasen Stuttgart	Every year	For many years approx. 4 million visitors, event area fully covered by UMTS/LTE thanks to additional base stations

QUESTION 23

Provide any supplementary information concerning the services provided during the events listed above.

Mobile Communication Services: GSM/UMTS/LTE, mainly data and telephony [B2C]

QUESTION 24

Describe the capabilities of the telecommunication company in the delivery of video and audio signals and the experience in the installation and operation of end-to-end video services.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 25

Describe the kind of technologies the telecommunication company uses for the transmission of video and audio signals, in particular the adaptation equipment connected to the fibre network to handle video and audio sources.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 26

Event broadcast networks

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

QUESTION 27

Prove any more comments concerning the services possibilities of this telecommunication company that would allow us to evaluate it at the right level for the Tournament.

This information cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.

2. TRUNK RADIO SERVICES AND NETWORKS

QUESTION 28

Which body is responsible for allocating, managing and controlling the necessary radio frequencies for the usage of Radio TETRA systems in your country?

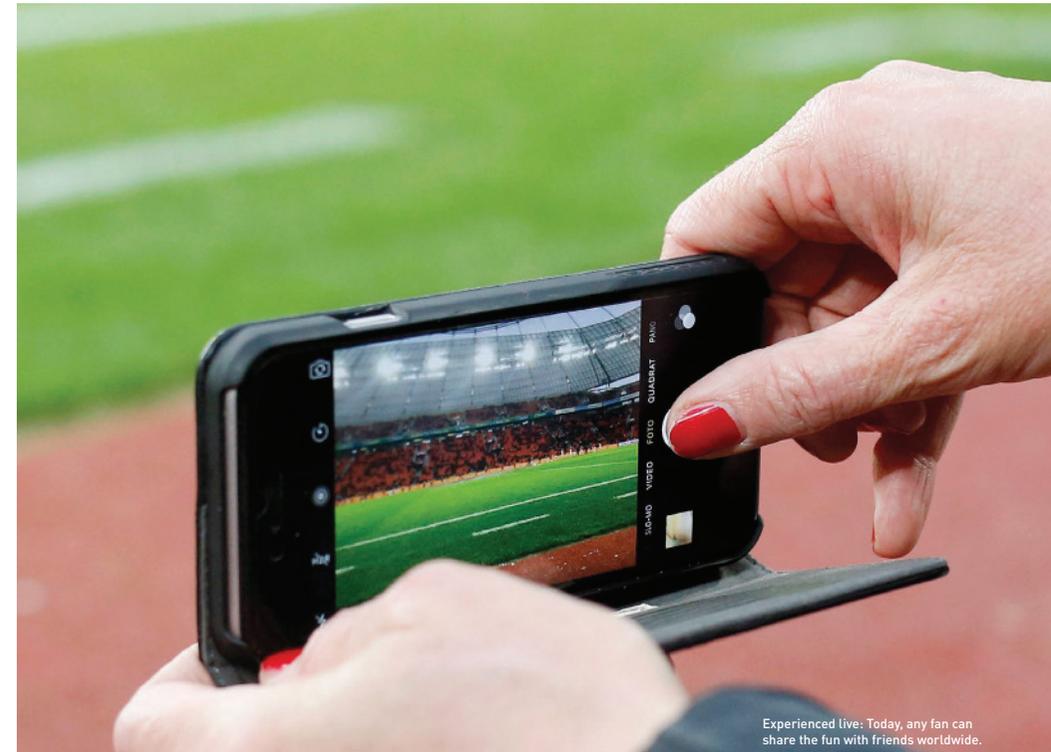
In the Federal Republic of Germany, the Federal Network Agency for Electricity, Gas, Telecommunications, Post and Railway (Federal Network Agency) is in charge of allocation, management and control of frequencies; this includes the use of TETRA systems.

The Federal Network Agency is an independent paramount federal agency attached to the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Energy. Every frequency used in Germany is subject to prior frequency allocation. To the extent that there is no general allocation, then the Federal Network Agency makes an individual allocation. If frequencies are to be used for short periods, such as during UEFA EURO 2024, then there is a simplified allocation procedure – the short-period frequency allocation process.

QUESTION 29

Provide a Guarantee ...

→ The respective document has been provided to UEFA.



Experienced live: Today, any fan can share the fun with friends worldwide.



SECTOR 10 EVENT PROMOTION

1. BERLIN	808
2. COLOGNE	812
3. DORTMUND	816
4. DÜSSELDORF	820
5. FRANKFURT	824
6. GELSENKIRCHEN	828
7. HAMBURG	832
8. LEIPZIG	836
9. MUNICH	842
10. STUTT GART	846

UEFA EURO 2024 IN THE VERY HEART OF EUROPE: AN UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE FOR EVERYONE

UEFA EURO 2024 IN THE HEART OF EUROPE: AN UNFORGETTABLE EXPERIENCE FOR ALL

Fans are at the heart of Germany's planning for UEFA EURO 2024. Hosting the Championship in the heart of Europe offers a unique opportunity for UEFA EURO to engage with and celebrate with an unprecedented number of fans.

Supporting this goal, the DFB is already firmly focusing on promoting its UEFA EURO 2024 candidature, with former World Cup Champion and DFB Honorary Captain Philipp Lahm acting as the face of the campaign. International top stars such as Toni Kroos and Mesut Özil have already taken to the pitch proudly wearing the official campaign logo on their sleeves when playing for the German national team – eagerly watched by millions of TV viewers world-wide.

But it's not just the elite professionals in Germany who are eagerly looking forward to the 2024 tournament. Rather, the 21 regional football associations in Germany, and their numerous amateur clubs, are all actively involved in the bid campaign and are busy organizing campaign match days and local tournaments for UEFA EURO 2024. In fact, the cities chosen as the host venues and various other local stakeholders are already holding events as part of the campaign for the tournament, such as photo campaigns and talk shows with World Cup or European champions who are local heroes. All of this serves to kindle enthusiasm and excitement among the general public in the run-up to hosting UEFA EURO 2024, and to boost it still further as time passes.

Importantly, all the Host Cities have immense experience in organizing major events, and major football events. Week in week out, thousands of football fans flood city centres and stadiums on matchdays, where event promotion is prevalent. Moreover, countless tourists from all over the world enjoy Germany's famous cities too, all of which combine historic beauty with a welcoming, festival-like atmosphere. As a result, Germany is able to call itself Europe's top tourist destination, providing a tremendous platform for the successful promotion of and commitment to UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany.

FAN ZONES – BRINGING THE ACTION TO CITY CENTRES

The ten chosen Host City stadiums, each of which has an average capacity far in excess of 50,000 seats, will be fully used during UEFA EURO 2024, providing fans with an amazing live experience of the action. But the stadiums have limits in terms of capacity, and it is a key priority of Germany's candidature for UEFA EURO 2024 to involve everyone in the tournament, with or without a ticket.

This will be achieved by falling back on the Fan Zones for which Germany is famous – areas in city centres where fans of all teams can unite before, during and after the matches. In all ten Host Cities, the proposed Fan Zones are very centrally located and extremely easy to reach. This ensures that all those fans who didn't get tickets will have an opportunity to follow the matches close up and enjoy the football party along with the staunch fans.

The fourth star: On Berlin's Fan Mile, the World Cup Winners 2014 celebrated with many of their supporters.



The concept of Fan Zones has progressed since 2006, and for UEFA EURO 2024, security is paramount. In Germany, each Host City will offer up to three different Fan Zone venues where public viewing will be possible completely free of charge – keeping some fan groups apart if deemed necessary. Each of these zones is highly frequented in normal city life and provides a vast array of large-format and high-profile presentation surfaces where UEFA can run its Commercial Programme to great effect.

COMBINING EXPERIENCE AND INNOVATION

Germany has long since proved its great abilities in flanking major events with the right supporting programmes and celebrations, as can be seen from the countless international sporting highlights and major football events it has smoothly and reliably hosted – including the 2006 FIFA World Cup, the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011 and no less than five of the UEFA Champions League finals of the last 25 years. In the process, Germany has been able to set new standards with a culture of volunteering, all of which has helped to promote the respective event in a unique manner.

The DFB is coordinating closely with the Association of German Cities to design a holistic concept that combines all the different promotional activities and aligns them to the overarching objectives of UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany, with a strong emphasis on sustainability and innovation. With these elements at its core, UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany will be able to create a unique legacy by successfully promoting the occasion of the tournament across the country, for generations to come.

As a result, the fun of watching and living the excitement of the matches together will certainly not be restricted to the ten Host Cities. In Germany, old and young people as well as people from all manner of backgrounds and origins will unite and together take part in what promises to be a special and highly emotional tournament which will, thanks to a variety of event promotions available, be experienced by all. The logos and marketing of UEFA EURO, UEFA and its official partners will form a firm part of the public space in all the cities even before the first match kicks off.

1. PAST EVENTS/EXPERIENCES

QUESTION 01

Information on past international events of a similar dimension as UEFA EURO 2024

NAME OF EVENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF VISITORS	YEAR/MONTH
2006 FIFA World Cup	Six matches were held at Berlin's revered Olympiastadion, including the Germany vs. Argentina quarter final and, of course, the memorable final of Italy vs. France	During the four weeks of the World Cup, Berlin attracted some 15 million visitors. A total of some 430,000 spectators enjoyed the thrill of the six matches at the Olympiastadion.	June–July 2006
IAAF 2009 World Athletics Championships	Approx. 2,000 athletes from no less than 201 nations competed for the 59 gold medals. The walking and marathon events were held downtown. The opening night display ("Welcome Night") took as its motto "Have a Good Time" – the venue being the illustrious Brandenburg Gate.	Approx. 1.5 million spectators flocked to the city centre during the event. While over 400,000 spectators packed into Berlin's famed Olympiastadion.	August 2009
FIFA Women's World Cup 2011	First-night show and the opening Germany vs. Canada match were both held at the Olympiastadion	around 74,000	June 2011
UEFA Men's and Women's 2015 Champions League Final	The Women's Final (1. FFC Frankfurt vs. Paris Saint-Germain) took place at the Friedrich-Ludwig-Jahn Sports Grounds. The Men's Final (Juventus Turin vs. FC Barcelona) took place at the famous Olympiastadion.	Approx. 17,000 and 70,000 respectively	May 2015 June 2015
International German Gymnastics Festival 2017	The International German Gymnastics Festival was held in Berlin for the 5 th time. It is the largest recreational sports event and competition in the world and attracts more than 80,000 participants.	Around 900,000	May 2017
Carnival of Cultures	An annual vibrant four-day festival with a massive street parade with floats and 5,000 participants	approx. 1.2 million	Every year in May / June
Berlin Marathon	The Berlin Marathon has taken place each year since 1974 and is not only one of the largest in the world, but certainly the fastest. It attracts more than 40,000 runners from 125 different countries, starts on Strasse des 17. Juni and the classic finish is at the Brandenburg gate.	Approx. 1 million	Every year in September
German Unification Day	Held on the section of Strasse des 17. Juni reserved for the Fan Fest, this street party for all the family is one huge celebration annually of German Reunification	Approx. 500,000	Every year on October 3
New Year's Eve Party	Held each year at the historic Brandenburg Gate, symbol of Germany, the party features a massive stage show, spectacular midnight fireworks, and extends along the party mile.	Over 1 million	Every year on December 31
Fan Fest Berlin	The Berlin Fan Fest is by far the largest public viewing event in both Germany and the world. It takes place on Strasse des 17. Juni extending the whole way from the Victory Column to Brandenburg Gate. First held during the 2006 FIFA World Cup, it is now a regular fixture every two years – and is known throughout Europe as the place-to-watch.	During the FIFA World Cups: 2006: approx. 9 million 2010: approx. 1.7 million 2014: over 2 million	Biannually

2. HOST CITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

QUESTION 02

Authorities that will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City.

UEFA EURO 2024 will be promoted by the Senate Department for the Interior and Sport together with Berlin Partner for Business and Technology (responsible for capital city marketing), Berlin Tourismus & Kongress GmbH (visitBerlin – responsible for tourist marketing) and the Berlin Football Association (BFV).

QUESTION 03

Host City support of the UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities.

The first project Berlin seeks to run as part of UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities is an "international" tournament for both boys and girls from different football clubs or schools. It will be an "international" event in the sense that the teams will each represent one of the different UEFA EURO 2024 participants, uniting the countries in this unique way. Depending on registrations up to 24 teams will therefore take part in the tournament. A real highlight: the competition can be hosted in a central area of Ber-

lin on Astro-turf pitches. Moreover, prior to the tournament kick-off the teams will have to create and present something showing how/why they identify with the country they represent.

The second project destined to promote UEFA EURO 2024: a football festival organized by the Berlin Football Association, its cooperation partners, and the Berlin Senate. Again, the intention is for it to be held somewhere central in downtown Berlin – for example on Alexanderplatz or Europaplatz, directly in front of the main station. The football festival will consist of countless hands-on or feet-on activities, such as goal-shooting, table football, mini-tournaments on a pitch etc. However, it will also include a stage for the comedy and music acts for which Berlin is famous, or even a panel discussion with (former) pro football players from the leading local clubs, Hertha BSC and 1. FC Union. The aim is to attract not only members of Berlin football clubs but also reach out to passers-by and people who are simply football or sports enthusiasts in general. The festival could run an entire weekend.



3. FAN ZONES

QUESTION 04

Fan Zone Areas



QUESTION 05

Describe the specific advantages of the proposed areas, indicating also how many fans they could accommodate.

The one and only Berlin Fan Zone will be centrally located on the world-renowned Strasse des 17. Juni that once united Berlin and thus today, by extension, Europe. The zone will extend some 1.8 kilometres along Strasse des 17. Juni from the Brandenburg Gate directly through Berlin's Tiergarten Park all the way to the Victory Column. The park is a vast and highly popular jogging and recreation destination right in the heart of the city, with many lawns and lakes attracting picnickers in summer. The Fan Zone will boast a total area of no less than about 83,000 m², the equivalent of 12 football pitches.

During the 2006 FIFA World Cup, TV made the zone famous the world over: it was home to the worldwide famous FIFA Fan Fest. With nine million visitors, the venue became the largest and most successful FIFA Fan Fest Germany has ever seen and established itself as the peaceful place-to-be uniting football fans from all corners of the earth. The exciting and vibrant atmosphere of the FIFA Fan Fest 2006 was just one of the great takeaways for Germany and FIFA from the 2006 FIFA World Cup. Ever since, the venue site, which can take up to half a million visitors per public viewing, has been used every two years – and not just for the FIFA and UEFA football championships, but also for other sports and commercial events with more than hundreds of thousands of spectators, such as the world-record-holding Berlin Marathon. Accessibility is optimal from several different sides, and the site is within easy walking distance of two subway and two LRT lines.

Over the course of the past few years, much effort has gone into ensuring the greatest possible event security for this massive site where the world comes together. Berlin has developed an effective, efficient and regularly updated security concept that involves all the relevant agencies. Moreover, the technical infrastructure has been as good as perfected in terms of water, power and waste disposal routes. Today, the location can optimally host the hundreds of thousands of visitors it attracts as there are practically no residents who might be disturbed.

The second Fan Zone is Breitscheidplatz, at the top of the famous Kurfürstendamm on the most prestigious plaza in the former West Berlin and flanked by very famous buildings. The square has for many years been the meeting point for the fans of the two teams that make it to each year's DFB Cup Final. Today, local security standards are exceptional and are constantly being enhanced. The square can house 5,000 visitors, whereby the figure is set by the relevant authorities, and is flanked by numerous restaurants and bars.

Another popular meeting point for football fans that likewise makes for an ideal Fan Zone is Alexanderplatz, the main square at the heart of the former East Berlin and overlooked by the famous TV tower. It is also a popular meeting point for football fans, par-



Arm in arm and side by side: Fans in Berlin rooting for their team.

ticularly on the day of the DFB Cup final. Like Breitscheidplatz, the plaza can cater to 5,000 visitors and benefits from being close to countless hospitality outlets and bars. And like the former, it too can be optimally reached by public transport. In fact, all three Fan Zones are ideally linked to the LRT and subway systems, with direct connections to stations within a short walking distance of Olympiastadion. Fans can be kept separate by routing them on different trains and tracks.

1. PAST EVENTS/EXPERIENCES

QUESTION 01

Information on past international events of a similar dimension as UEFA EURO 2024

NAME OF EVENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF VISITORS	YEAR/MONTH
FIFA Confederations Cup 2005	The FIFA Confederations Cup is an intercontinental football competition for national teams. FIFA is in charge of the event and it is viewed as a kind of dress rehearsal for the World Cup. Three matches took place in Cologne.	150,000 Stadium visitors and 250,000 city-visitors	June 2005
World Youth Day of the Catholic Church	Catholic youth gathering of the Roman Catholic church. Catechesis, church services, concerts and discussion panels as well as a host of other religious and cultural events took place. Prayers and services as well as the Way of the Cross with the Pope through Cologne were the highlights. The main event area was the Marienfeld.	1.1 million	August 2005
2006 FIFA World Cup	Cologne was one of twelve venues for the 2006 FIFA World Cup and hosted four group matches and one round-of-sixteen match. Along with the football matches there were many fan festivities, cultural and sporting events.	220,000 Stadium visitors and 3 million city-visitors	June–July 2006
Men's Handball World Championship 2007	In 2007, the Lanxess Arena in Cologne was the venue of the Handball World Championship and the venue of the final.	100,000	January–February 2007
Gamescom	Europe's leading trade fair for digital gaming takes place each year at the koelnmesse grounds. In addition there is an extensive side-event programme with live music, street food, games and entertainment on Hohenzollernring, Rudolfplatz, Platz St. Aposteln and the Neumarkt. At the last edition, some 30 bands and performing artists appeared on four stages, there were over 40 international street food stands, much infotainment relating to the fair's 'Mobility' theme, and countless gaming stations.	500,000	August 2016
Cologne Carnival	The Cologne Carnival is the most popular annual public festivity in the entire Rhineland region. It is one of the largest and best-known carnival festivities in the world, and regularly draws more than a million guests to Cologne. The proceedings officially climax on Rose Monday with the grand parade.	1.5 million	February & November 11, 2017
IIHF Ice Hockey World Championships 2017	The IIHF Ice Hockey World Championships 2017 took place in Cologne and Paris. The Lanxess Arena was the main venue and hosted no less than 34 matches. There was a varied supporting programme downtown for all the fans who had flocked to the city.	462,500	May 2017
DFB Women's Cup Final	The DFB Women's Cup Final has taken place in Cologne every year since 2010. At the opening event (the Women's DFB Cup Final), 26,282 spectators set the national attendance record for a women's club match, to this day, the highest figure registered.	20,000–25,000	May 2017
Christopher Street Day	The CSD parade is the climax and conclusion of Christopher Street Day in Cologne each year. Thousands of merrymakers from the LGBTQ community join the parade downtown which boasts many floats.	950,000	July 2017
Kölner Lichter	The largest synchronized fireworks and music show in Germany takes place on the Rhine in Cologne. A convoy of over 60 passenger ships witnesses the spectacle. Starting in the afternoon an outdoor supporting programme with live music takes place all over the city.	1 million	July 2017

Further sporting highlights such as the annual RheinEnergieMarathon and the VELUX EHF Final Four handball championships (it has taken place in Cologne every year since 2010) merely go to show just how much the City of Cologne is a veritable European sports-event hub.

2. HOST CITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

QUESTION 02

Authorities that will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City.

The City of Cologne and the Municipal Sports Department will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City. They will be strongly assisted here by Kölner Sportstätten GmbH, Fußball-Verband Mittelrhein e.V., the 1. FC Köln football club, Köln/Bonn Airport GmbH and Köln Tourismus GmbH. In addition, powerful event promotion partners such as DuMont-Verlag, Ströer and Wall have already voiced their full support for Cologne.

QUESTION 03

Host City support of the UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities.

A Mini UEFA EURO will be one of the supporting activities, offering regional football clubs and teams of every age group an appealing opportunity to get into the swing of things. It will be organized in conjunction with Fußball-Verband Mittelrhein. The Mini UEFA EURO will be a football tournament which emulates the EURO's fixture list and fields the corresponding teams. Each team taking part will draw one of the sides taking part in UEFA EURO 2024 and will then contest its matches as that country. The Mini UEFA EURO can be played at every skills or age level – and throughout the region. In this way, a strong link will be forged between the

Greater Cologne region, with its enthusiastic football tradition, and UEFA EURO 2024, and in particular interest in football and sport among children and young people kindled and given a platform. This tournament format can be used in schools, too, granting many boys and girls access to football, and helping regional clubs to recruit new members.

Europe Rallye – Over a period of weeks, the City of Cologne will carry out an "active Europe campaign" for schools focused on Europe, UEFA EURO 2024 and the countries taking part in the tournament. The programme will include museum visits, craft competitions, workshops, school field days, teaching materials, a large football tournament, and a treasure hunt – to name but some of the highlights. All designed to familiarize children with the various cultures and discover the joys of sport. The schools will present their results in the closing festival, which will feature a mega-show and interactive programme. In this way, a vibrant atmosphere will be created even before the opening match of the EURO, with children and young people already buzzing with enthusiasm.

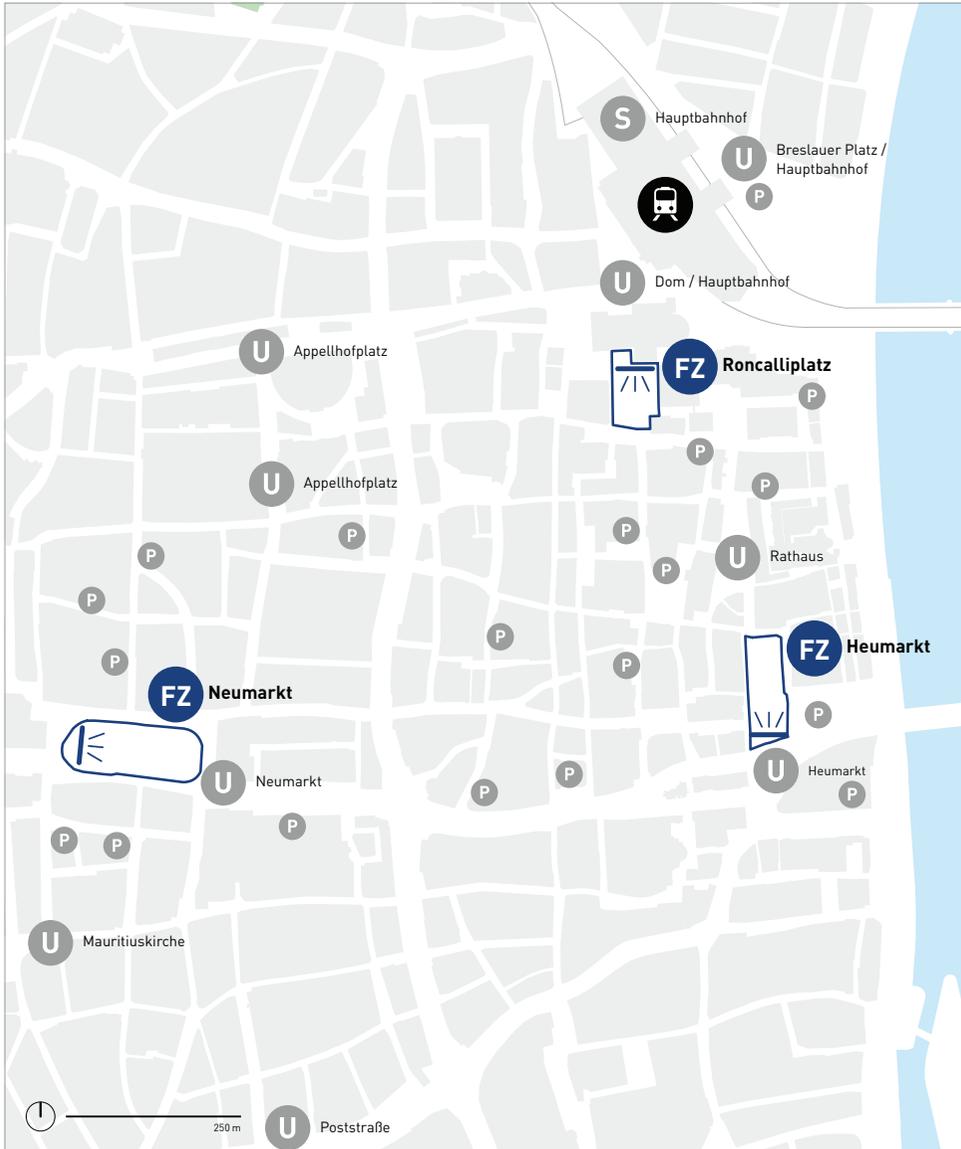


Fan Fest 2006: Cologne's Old Town firmly under the sign of football.

3. FAN ZONES

QUESTION 04

Fan Zone Areas



QUESTION 05

Describe the specific advantages of the proposed areas, indicating also how many fans they could accommodate.

Heumarkt, Neumarkt and Roncalli-Platz are the designated Fan Zone areas. They are located in the very heart of the Old Town. Heumarkt and Roncalli-Platz can hold approximately 12,000 fans each, while Neumarkt has a capacity of 9,000. These areas have been consciously selected based on the resoundingly positive experiences garnered at the 2006 FIFA World Cup and other events of similar size. Thanks to their location and surroundings, the three zones have long since emerged as the established meeting point for guests and fans from all over the world attending the countless international sport events in Cologne. And the Old Town is a district which is equally popular with local inhabitants, too. Fan Zones in these areas guarantee an excellent flow of visitors irrespective of whether it is match day or not, ensuring UEFA and its partners extensive and 24/7 coverage. Thanks to these three high-profile downtown Fan Zones, the inner city will morph into a vibrant and lively meeting point during UEFA EURO 2024.

There are bus and tram stops close to Heumarkt and Neumarkt as well as Cologne Main Station – which provides connections to long-distance trains serving Germany and Europe, not to forget the superfast rail links to the Benelux countries. Should areas with larger capacities be required by UEFA or the security services, it is possible to include Fan Zones at the “LANXESSarena”, the “Deutzer Werft” – and/or the “Galopprennbahn Weidenpesch”. Preliminary discussions to this end have already been held.



Where people meet to celebrate united: Cologne likewise has a great public viewing tradition.

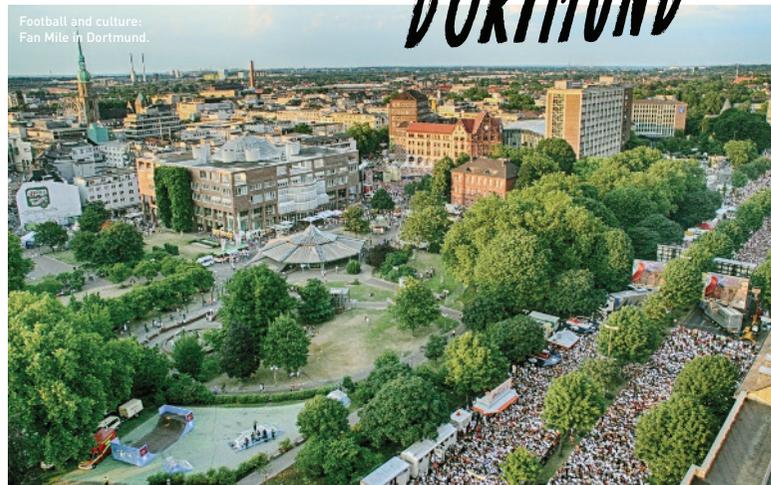


1. PAST EVENTS/EXPERIENCES

QUESTION 01

Information on past international events of a similar dimension as UEFA EURO 2024

NAME OF EVENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF VISITORS	YEAR/MONTH
UEFA CUP Final	The 2001 UEFA Cup final was played by Liverpool vs. Alavés at the Westfalen Stadium Dortmund, with Liverpool emerging victors after extra time by a score of 5-4	50,000 spectators	May 16, 2001
2006 FIFA World Cup	Dortmund was Host City for six matches incl. the classic Germany vs. Italy semi-final. The Dortmund Fan Zone was located on Friedensplatz.	1 million (stadium and Fan Zone)	June 2006
Love Parade 2008	Germany's largest street rave, mainly featuring techno music, successfully took place in the city, complete with the massive parade	1.5 million	July 2008
UEFA EUROs 2008, 2012, 2016	At the established Fan Zone on Friedensplatz there were regular and highly popular big-screen public viewing events	50,000 – 100,000 per championship	June 2008, 2012, 2016
RUHR 2010 European Capital of Culture	Among the activities hosted by Dortmund, as the city at the heart of the region, was the "Still-Life", the highway A40 between Dortmund and Duisburg was kept car-free for a time	3 million	July 2010
German Bundesliga Champions Borussia Dortmund 2011	The homecoming for the freshly crowned champions 2011 included a street parade and an on-stage programme	500,000 spectators	May 2011
Completing the Double Borussia Dortmund 2012	Borussia Dortmund won both the Bundesliga and the DFB Cup Final, an event marked by a massive street parade	350,000 participants	May 2012
DORTBUNT! 2016, 2017	The City of Dortmund colourful annual festival is now an established item on the calendar of events	50,000 – 80,000 each	May 2016, 2017



2. HOST CITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

QUESTION 02

Authorities that will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City.

Until a dedicated UEFA EURO 2024 Organizing committee office is set up, the championship will be promoted jointly by DORTMUND-tourismus, the municipal tourism agency, and Dortmund-Agentur, the municipal communications and marketing service. After UEFA EURO 2020 has taken place, the two agencies will hand over their responsibilities to Dortmund's Municipal UEFA EURO 2024 Championship Office, which will be specifically established to handle all subsequent coordination work.

QUESTION 03

Host City support of the UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities.

In 2024, Dortmund would again like to link up the location of the Fan festival (Fan Zone Friedensplatz) with the SIGNAL IDUNA PARK along a special "Fan Mile" route. Back in 2006, the Hohe Strasse street, which is about 1.6 kilometres long, was turned into a Fan Mile inviting people to walk to the stadium and experience football history, culture and atmosphere along the way. This programme will also be planned and implemented again in cooperation with the businesses and residents along Hohe Strasse for 2024.

In the months leading up to UEFA EURO 2024, a feeling of anticipation will be kindled by putting on football-related events (music, theatre, games, football guests, etc.), decorating shop windows and promoting football initiatives along the Fan Mile.

Promoting international friendships and contacts is a matter that is close to the heart of Dortmund's urban society. In the run-up to UEFA EURO 2024, Dortmund is therefore planning to welcome children from the countries taking part in the competition to Dortmund's City Hall as "ambassadors" for their home countries.

As part of the "We are looking forward to you!" campaign, schools and kindergartens from the whole region will get involved in spreading the word about international understanding within UEFA EURO 2024 beyond the borders of Dortmund and into North Rhine-Westphalia.



3. FAN ZONES

QUESTION 04

Fan Zone Areas



QUESTION 05

Describe the specific advantages of the proposed areas, indicating also how many fans they could accommodate.

Ever since the days of Borussia Dortmund’s extraordinarily successful era that took off in the mid-1990s, Friedensplatz in Dortmund – right in front of the City Hall in the heart of downtown – has been the traditional venue for football festivals in Dortmund. On 28 May 1997, 25,000 people came here to follow BVB’s 3–1 triumph in Munich in the UEFA Champions League final against Juventus Turin, since then, hundreds of thousands of fans have stood in front of the large screens here and passionately cheered on their respective national teams during the UEFA EURO and FIFA World Cup tournaments.

Friedensplatz will therefore function as the proven central Fan Zone in Dortmund; it fulfils the most professional of requirements. Directly next door is Dortmund’s central underground station “Stadtgarten”, and it’s only a five-minute walk to the “Dortmund Stadthaus” LRT station. Downtown, with its mass of shopping, hospitality, cultural and leisure facilities and more than 15 multi-storey or underground car parks, is likewise a mere two minutes from Friedensplatz by foot.

According to German national regulations, the maximum spectator capacity for the Friedensplatz Fan Zone is around 10,000 persons. As a consequence, for those football mega-events that potentially pull even larger crowds, the city tends to add a second Fan Zone just 300 metres away on Hansa Platz – it can host an additional 15,000 people. During the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany vs. Italy semi-final in Dortmund, the Südwall road directly next to the Friedensplatz was closed to traffic and thus converted into a

Fan Zone extension. Factoring in the very latest standards, this allows for an additional capacity of about 30,000 persons, bringing the grand downtown Fan Zone total capacity to around 55,000.

All three Dortmund Fan Zones share a great quality: they are located in the very middle of downtown and are only yards away from one another, meaning fans need only five minutes to walk from one to the other to meet friends or mingle. Nevertheless, they are clearly separate in spatial terms, and the security staff can thus add or subtract capacity as required and implement a diversified portfolio of security measures. For example, the tried-and-true standard on Friedensplatz for more than ten years now has been single-file, single-person access; Hansaplatz has a strong track record in open public viewing events. Keeping fan blocks separate can, if necessary, be speedily implemented as several equally prime fan areas can be used.

The authorities have in-depth experience running all the Dortmund Fan Zones. Since 2012, Friedensplatz and Hansaplatz have tended to host at least one major public viewing event a year screening either national or international cup finals; in 2006, Südwall was the venue for the largest public viewing event in Dortmund’s history. Fans also benefit from the fact that the central Dortmund subway station at “Stadtgarten” is located exactly between the three Fan Zones; what is more the “Stadthaus” LRT/subway station and the Dortmund main railway station are likewise but minutes away by foot. The planned ‘fan mile’ running via Hohe Strasse to the stadium likewise connects up with the “Hansaplatz” and “Südwall” Fan Zones to create a coherent fan architecture.



A true sea of flags – fans celebrating together in downtown Dortmund.



A proven platform – the Fan Fest on Friedensplatz during the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

1. PAST EVENTS/EXPERIENCES

QUESTION 01

Information on past international events of a similar dimension as UEFA EURO 2024

NAME OF EVENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF VISITORS	YEAR/MONTH
Japan Day Düsseldorf/NRW	The annual presentation of Japanese culture on stages and at booths on the Rhine riverbank	700,000	Every year in May, since 2002
FIS Ski Cross Country	The Men's and Women's Cross Country World Cup competition took place on a loop specially laid out along the banks of the Rhine river	200,000	2002-2011 in December
Metro Marathon	The annual classic marathon and relay races in Düsseldorf	300,000	Every year in April/May, since 2003
20 th World Youth Day	WYD is a world-wide encounter with the Pope organized every three years. In Düsseldorf, there were tent camps set up to house the pilgrims from all over the world: appropriately on the scenic banks of the Rhine; Holy Mass was held in the ESPRIT arena, with the programme otherwise taking part downtown	80,000	2005 in August
Eurovision Song Contest	The European music competition is always held in the home country of the previous year's winner – and Germany chose the ESPRIT arena	100,000	2011 in May
Special Olympics	The national Games for people with intellectual disabilities, organized under the auspices of the world and national federations	4,800 athletes and players in 18 different disciplines, 30,000 spectators	2014 in May
NRW Day 2016	Downtown celebration to mark the 70 th anniversary of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia	600,000	2016 in August
LIEBHERR World Table Tennis Championships	The tournament held in the city's 8,000-seat Exhibition Hall saw the new world champions decided in the Women's, Men's, Doubles and Mixed Doubles categories	58,000	2017 in May/June
2017 Düsseldorf ETU Sprint Triathlon European Championships	The European ETU triathlon championships over the sprint distance featured two days of sports, including the elite men's and women's races as well as age groups races on a highly-visible downtown course. German championships were also held in the city.	60,000	June 24-25, 2017
Grand Départ 2017	2017 saw the world-famous Tour de France start in Düsseldorf, first with the Time Trial and then with the 2nd stage leading out of the city. The event went out on TV world-wide	1.3 million	July 1-2, 2017



2. HOST CITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

QUESTION 02

Authorities that will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City.

The City of Düsseldorf will be coordinating its UEFA EURO 2024 Host City status by involving three municipal companies in the effort. These are Düsseldorf Marketing GmbH, Düsseldorf Tourismus GmbH and Düsseldorf Congress Sport und Event GmbH. The City of Düsseldorf's Municipal Communications Dept. will be spearheading the activities.

QUESTION 03

Host City support of the UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities.

1. Within the course of our include-and-unite approach, a Mini European Football Championship will be staged between different Düsseldorf schools. To this end, each school will be assigned a European partner country. The tournament begins in the school year before UEFA EURO 2024, thus kindling children and young people's interest in the championship well ahead of the day, and strongly encouraging them to participate in the event. And there will thus not just be winners on the football pitches. The scheme intends to highlight the culture of each of the countries, for instance showcasing food or music culture. These various projects will then be presented on the final

weekend. These overall performances will be assessed with strong help from each respective country. The final round of the Mini Championship will be a thriller for the kids, as it will take place – in the stadium.

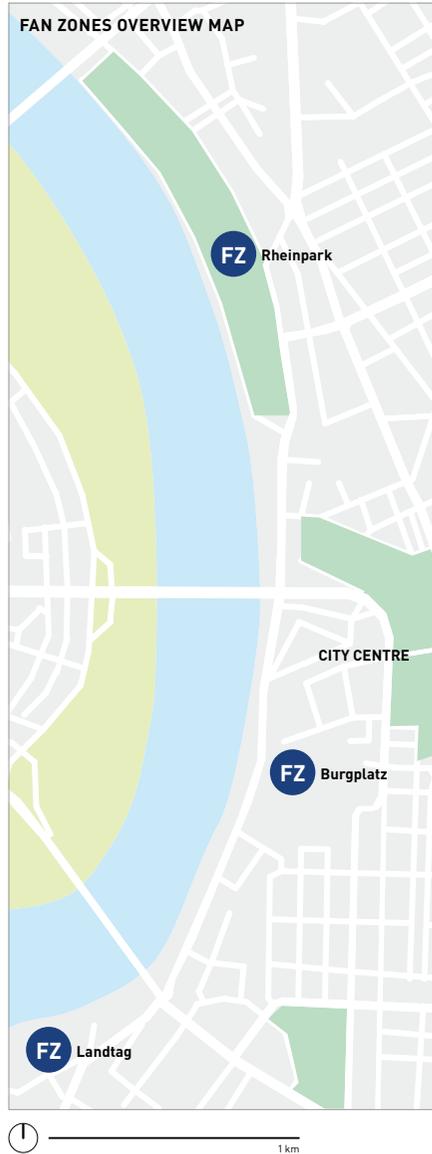
2. Düsseldorf is so very accessible as a city, with city life taking place on the move and outdoors. The city is a-brim with places that encourage encounters and interaction. Down through the years, a culture of fun & participation has arisen, fostering a lively city that can be experienced in all its united diversity. Under the motto "A football's way to..." we will create a football-specific atmosphere and content at numerous locations in Düsseldorf both before and during UEFA EURO 2024. The campaign will hinge on "top-flight European football" acting as the stimulus for creative visions in other segments of society, such as art and culture, research or education. In particular for disadvantaged children and youth, football can create easy access to important areas of life as a whole. All the programmed events will take place at public and semi-public places scattered around downtown.



3. FAN ZONES

QUESTION 04

Fan Zone Areas



QUESTION 05

Describe the specific advantages of the proposed areas, indicating also how many fans they could accommodate.

With the Rheinpark, the Burgplatz and the Wiese Landtag, Düsseldorf offers up to three exceptional Fan Zones.

RHEINPARK

This public park runs along the banks of the Rhine River in Golzheim and is characterized by its huge expanses of lawn. It has traditionally been host to the most varied types of events – hardly surprisingly, since it is easily accessible by public transport. Moreover, it is in walking distance of the stadium. It is suitable for large or even mega-events and can potentially accommodate as many as 150,000 persons (the actual number will be specified nearer the time in line with requirements and security considerations). Another great plus: you can take the tube down-river to the ESPRIT arena.

BURGPLATZ

The classic downtown public plaza at the very heart of Düsseldorf's old town. Various types of major events are typically staged here, with the river in the background and the giant wheel, which is located at the Burgplatz in autumn/ winter, and the tower in the foreground. The picturesque plaza can host approx. 5–6,000 persons (the actual number will be specified nearer the time in line with requirements and security considerations) and boasts prime public transport links. It is doubly well-suited as a Fan Zone thanks to its size/capacity and is located approx. 4.6 kilometres as the crow flies from the ESPRIT arena.

WIESE LANDTAG

The large meadows outside the State Parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia are likewise ideal as a Fan Zone. The venue is well-established as the stage for major events and can accommodate approx. 7–11,000 persons depending on the requirements. It is easily accessible by public transport and is within easy walking distance of downtown. The river bank is nearby, as are the inner-city amenities, and it is only approx. 5.3 kilometres as the crow flies from the ESPRIT arena.



Be it sporting highlights at the start of the Tour de France or high-brow culture with a classical concert: Düsseldorf is highly experienced in organizing events.

1. PAST EVENTS/EXPERIENCES

QUESTION 01

Information on past international events of a similar dimension as UEFA EURO 2024

NAME OF EVENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF VISITORS	YEAR/MONTH
2006 FIFA World Cup	Hosted four group games and one of the quarterfinals in the Commerzbank-Arena (FIFA World Cup Stadium Frankfurt) in Frankfurt/Main. With a total of 240,000 visitors, the stadium was completely sold out for all five games. The "MainArena" (FIFA Fan Festival Frankfurt) was located on the banks of the River Main and included a great public viewing zone with a capacity of 30,000. On days when there were no matches, the zone provided a broad variety of cultural entertainment instead	No less than 1,910,000 visitors attended the FIFA Fan Festival, treble the city's population at the time. And 240,000 spectators flocked to the FIFA World Cup Stadium Frankfurt	June/July 2006
International German Gymnastics Festival 2009	A total of 85,000 gymnasts competed in over 20 different types of disciplines; the event also featured a variety of high-quality shows and galas; the gymnastics academy also presented trendsetting services and also gymnastic opportunities for children. The Theme for the Week: "Building bridges". Around 10,000 volunteers helped run things smoothly	Some 65,000 gymnasts and 20,000 guests attended the competitions each day, while a massive 2.5 million guests thoroughly enjoyed the riverside Fan Mile	May/June 2009
FIFA Women's World Cup 2011	The sixth final in Women's World Cup history took place in Frankfurt. Two games during the group stage, one semifinal and the celebrated final were all played in the Commerzbank-Arena (FIFA Women's World Cup Stadium Frankfurt). The stadium organizers reported an incredible 92% utilization	The stadium utilization figure is as impressive as the approximately 450,000 visitors who flocked to the downtown Fan Zone.	June/July 2011
IWBF Wheelchair Basketball European Championship	The European Championships, featuring seven women's teams and 12 men's teams, held at the Frankfurt Ice Rink Arena (capacity 7,000); some 450 volunteers helped ensure the success of the ten days' event. It was the biggest sports event of the year in the Rhein-Main area	A total of 24,000 visitors enjoyed the games in the Frankfurt Ice Rink Arena	June/July 2013
25 Years of German Reunification	Festivities to mark the 25 th anniversary of German Reunification. Visitors were able to choose from more than 300 different entertainment venues and cultural activities. There were also concerts, featuring the likes of Sarah Connor and Cro	More than 1.4 million people transformed the city into one huge party zone, with images from the riverside venues soon going viral	October 2-4, 2015
Museum Embankment Festival	The Museum Embankment Festival is an annual Frankfurt event on the last weekend of August. The entire length of the downtown riverside forms one huge zone, populated with stages for live music, cultural entertainment and hospitality. The museums on both embankments all stay open until late at night	Each year, the festival regularly attracts 2.6 million visitors over the course of three days	Every year at the end of August

2. HOST CITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

QUESTION 02

Authorities that will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City.

The City of Frankfurt has set up a staff unit UEFA EURO 2024 that is and will continue to be responsible for promoting UEFA EURO 2024.

QUESTION 03

Host City support of the UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities.

As a first step, in 2021 a PR committee will be set up and meet regularly, guaranteeing professional central coordination of all PR work, the development of communication links, the coordination of regular press meetings and the preparation and coordination of open-air broadcasting events.

PROJECT EXAMPLE: FOOTBALL FOR ALL

The Host City will create new football projects or expand existing ones that focus on the lower amateur leagues, on midnight sports, girls' football, and integrative event formats. It will draw on its expertise in organizing mass-appeal events.

PROJECT EXAMPLE: ROAD SHOW

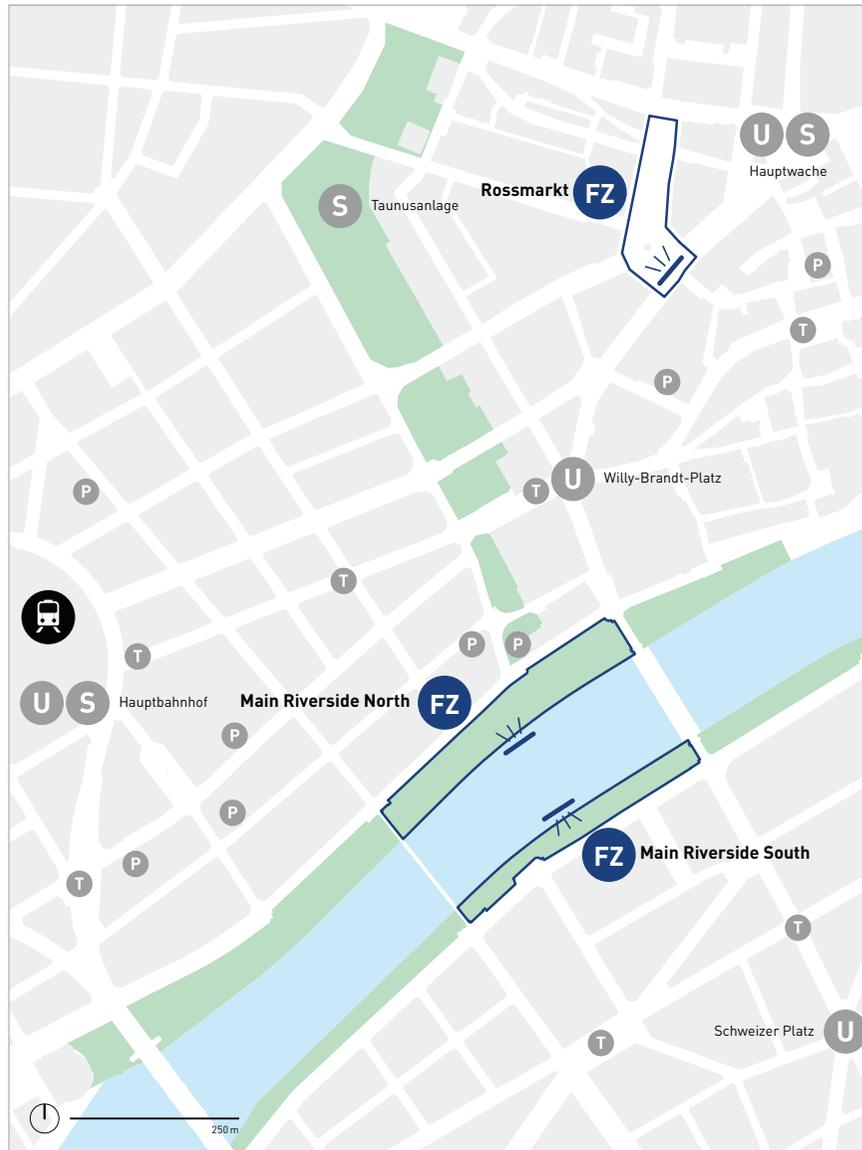
In the run-up to UEFA EURO 2024, a series of major events will be organized in the Rhine-Main region including tournaments for trainees, people with disabilities as well as integration and inclusion events providing information on UEFA EURO 2024; there will also be programmes encouraging audience participation and other interactive events. All these events will serve to focus attention on the matches and unite everyone in the metropolitan region behind the sport.



3. FAN ZONES

QUESTION 04

Fan Zone Areas



QUESTION 05

Describe the specific advantages of the proposed areas, indicating also how many fans they could accommodate.

Right in the heart of Frankfurt, there are three ideal options for setting up a Fan Zone. A tried-and-tested location is offered along the riverside at the prime open-air locations that have emerged as the real crowd pullers on the river embankments between Untermain bridge and Holbeinsteg. Against the backdrop of the old town and flanked by the renowned Frankfurt high-rise skyline, visitors will benefit from the fact that Frankfurt is a city where everything is within immediate walking distance. The two zones were first used during the German Gymnastics Festival in 2009 (when the river that is the city's central backbone turned into a "river party mile") and then in connection with the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011 for partying and for watching the games – in special "football gardens". No wonder that in 2015, the public festival on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of German Reunification also took place precisely here. The special location along the newly developed river embankment and in close vicinity to downtown makes for an unforgettable experience in what is Europe's key financial hub. Most hotels are within walking distance, and the city and airport boast superlative public transport links. Moreover, Frankfurt has in-depth, tried-and-tested experience in public safety and security. While in December, it's the famed annual Christmas market in the city centre that attracts many thousands of visitors, the August attraction par excellence is the annual Museum Embankment Festival. The two riverside viewing zones can each accommodate approximately 5,000 guests, bringing the total at any one time to about 10,000.

The coherent ensemble of plazas formed by Rossmarkt, Goetheplatz and Rathenauplatz offers a great alternative location for the Fan Zone. Located absolutely at the heart of downtown, linking the two main pedestrian zones and bordering on the central business district, the three squares together can host up to 25,000 fans for public viewing events. There are various LRT and subway stations close at hand, as are several multi-storey car parks. In fact, Frankfurt's main railway station is within easy walking distance and the international airport is within easy reach by LRT or car. The plazas are flanked by countless cafés, restaurants and retail outlets. Visitors will find a large selection of hotels of different categories to choose from throughout the city centre. The perimeter of the interlocking squares is formed by high-rises, 19th-century townhouses and ultra-modern flagship stores and showrooms that together create the atmospheric circular bowl traditionally associated with a stadium. In addition to the Rossmarkt tradition of hosting a variety of culinary festivals each year, the venue has already proved to be ideal for public viewing during UEFA EURO 2008 and the 2010 FIFA World Cup. The experience gained from hosting these mass events will be incorporated in an updated infrastructure plan and safety & security architecture.



1. PAST EVENTS/EXPERIENCES

QUESTION 01

Information on past international events of a similar dimension as UEFA EURO 2024

NAME OF EVENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF VISITORS	YEAR/MONTH
Robbie Williams	One stage of the "2003" tour, which featured only 21 gigs across Europe	56,809	July 13, 2003
UEFA Champions League Final 2004	The Champions League came to Gelsenkirchen for its final in 2004, played between FC Porto and AS Monaco. It was a three-goal event in which the Portuguese side came out tops	53,053	May 26, 2004
2006 FIFA World Cup	The quarter-final match between England and Portugal was a real cliff-hanger, going to a penalty shoot-out after extra time, with the Portuguese side emerging victorious	52,000	July 1, 2006
U2	Gelsenkirchen was a key concert venue on the world-famous rock band's "360°" tour	74,000	August 3, 2009
IIHF Ice Hockey World Championship 2010	The IIHF's 2010 World Championship was the most watched in history. And the opening match of Germany vs. USA was no exception, attracting record spectator numbers	77,803	May 7, 2010
Herbert Grönemeyer	The crowds packed into the stadium for the local hero's performance as part of his 2011 "Shipping" tour	65,000	June 7, 2011
UEFA Champions League	In the round of 16, FC Schalke 04 played at home against Real Madrid. The home side lost, going two goals down, and despite winning the subsequent away game, lost on aggregate	54,442	February 18, 2015
AC/DC	The mega-heavy-metal band played Gelsenkirchen as part of its "Rock or Bust World Tour"	55,000	July 12, 2015
Coldplay	The big-time band from England played the Arena AufSchalke as part of its "A Head Full of Dreams" tour	55,000	June 1, 2016

2. HOST CITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

QUESTION 02

Authorities that will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City.

The City of Gelsenkirchen will be the central focal point for all UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities. In the initial period, two key municipal departments will be in charge of organization, City Dept. 69/2 Traffic Regulations and City Dept. 63 Building Regulations & Building Administration.

QUESTION 03

Host City support of the UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities.

Immediately after the draw for the 24 nations participating in UEFA EURO 2024 (in late 2023), in the spring of 2024 Gelsenkirchen will launch its very own "MINI UEFA EURO 2024". Grade 5 and 6 pupils from schools in Gelsenkirchen will take part in the special tournament. Each school will represent one country. As well as the football angle – with the kids playing in the same groups and with the same competition format as the UEFA draw right through to the final – pupils will work on an overall project dedicated to 'their' particular country. This way, all school grades will be united behind 'their' country. As a result, pupils will find out all about the economic, political, cultural and social differences in Europe while simultaneously realizing how much common ground there is. In addition, by representing one country in the spring of 2024, students will develop a greater understanding and respect for their European neighbours. At the end of the

day, this will help overcome chauvinism or nationalism as pupils from Gelsenkirchen will invariably be cheering on their particular school (= country) during the games. Meaning a whole school will root for a country such as Turkey, Russia, Iceland or Israel – which will quite naturally thus be cheered on by pupils of German, Spanish, Italian or Serbian descent.

As a football-mad city, Gelsenkirchen is also a children's city – for which it has won several international awards. For one entire weekend in May 2024, thousands of children and their parents will unite and take part in the great "UEFA EURO 2024 – Family Day" festivities in Nordsternpark. The latter is one of the top industrial-heritage destinations in the Ruhr Region and regularly attracts well over 400,000 visitors a year. "Family Day" will include football matches, beach ball games, table football tournaments, goal-shooting contests, etc. In the park's famed mine shaft, the Bergbaustollen, there will be dozens of audio clips for young and old to listen to covering all sorts of aspects of football. And in the Kinderland, hobby teams of all different age groups will have fun playing football on the grass fields. The schools involved in this promotion will present their projects, school choirs will form part of the musical programme, clubs will offer everything from face-painting to sporting activities, and all in all there will be an action-packed programme for the whole family. Footage of past UEFA EUROs featuring unforgettable goals etc. will also feature on giant screens.

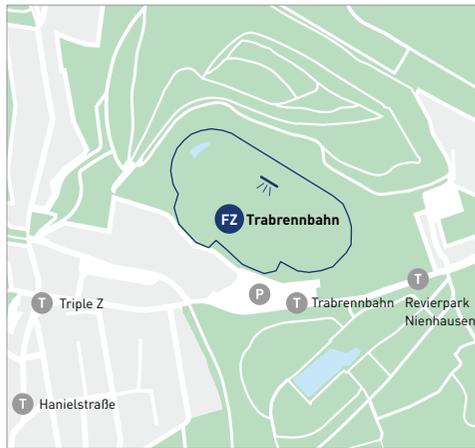


All standing space taken:
The Gelsenkirchen
Fan Fest in 2006.

3. FAN ZONES

QUESTION 04

Fan Zone Areas



QUESTION 05

Describe the specific advantages of the proposed areas, indicating also how many fans they could accommodate.

All three Fan Zone venues, Glückauf Kampfbahn, Trabrennbahn and Sportanlage Haus der offenen Tür have prime public transport links and are, in fact, within walking distance of downtown. All three locations can be fenced off, and access controls can be introduced if required.

GLÜCKAUF KAMPFBAHN

During the 2006 FIFA World Cup, the Glückauf-Kampfbahn was very well received as a Fan Zone and has capacity for 20,000 visitors. It can be reached on foot or via public transport from the Arena and the inner city or central Buer quarter. For the entire duration of the World Cup guests and local football fans alike were able to enjoy live broadcasts of the World Cup matches on a big video screen and a comprehensive accompanying programme under the name "Fan Fest FIFA WM 2006™" at the Glückauf stadium in Gelsenkirchen, a unique experience for Gelsenkirchen and visitors from all over the world. On the seven days when there were no matches, large rock/pop concerts were held, including artists such as Bryan Adams, Simple Minds, Status Quo, and Tokio Hotel.

TRABRENNBAHN

The Gelsenkirchen trotting track (Trabrennbahn) is a possible Fan Zone location for up to 20,000 visitors. During the 2006 FIFA World Cup, the trotting track was used as a second public viewing site. The England vs. Portugal game was broadcast to the big screen at the racetrack. A campsite was swiftly erected at Nienhaus Park. All the visitors were able to reach the venue by strolling along a dedicated Fan Walk. To this day, the racetrack still holds major music events – not to mention key national horse races such as Bild Renntag, St. Leger Rennen, and Prix de Gelsenkirchen.

SPORTANLAGE HAUS DER OFFENEN TÜR

The "Open Door" sports complex that nestles close to Berger Lake is a firm part of the city's sporting life, with events at the sports complex long since forming an integral part of the city calendar. The complex provides facilities for countless sports for all and has been the location for the annual children's and youth camp since 2006. The venue is fit to host some 10,000 fans.



In 2006, fans from all over the world loved the peaceful and leisurely football fest in Gelsenkirchen.

1. PAST EVENTS/EXPERIENCES

QUESTION 01

Information on past international events of a similar dimension as UEFA EURO 2024

NAME OF EVENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF VISITORS	YEAR/MONTH
2006 FIFA World Cup	5 matches (incl. 1 quarter-final) and the much-lauded FIFA Fan Fest on Heiligengeistfeld	249,480, max. 60,000 visitors at any one time	June/July 2006
World Men's Handball Championship	Play-offs, quarter-finals, and semi-finals	24,000	January/February 2007
ITU Triathlon World Championships 2007	Triathlon – Olympic Distance	600,000	August/September 2007
UEFA Europa League Final	Final match	49,000	May 2010
Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag	Protestant Church National Congress	110,000	May 2013
Major Series Beach Volleyball	Final match	45,000	June 2016
G20 summit	Summit of Heads of State and Government	30,000	July 2017
Port Anniversary Hamburg	World's largest ever port festival	1 million	Every year in May
Hamburg Cruise Days	The event takes place in conjunction with Europe's leading cruise industry congress and trade show for the Seatrade Europe	600,000	Every 2 years in September
Haspa Marathon	The 2 nd largest marathon in Germany; 10 th largest worldwide	700,000	Every year in April
EuroEyes Classics UCI World Tour	The largest single-day cycle race in Germany	800,000	Every year in August



2. HOST CITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

QUESTION 02

Authorities that will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City.

The Hamburg Ministry of the Interior & Sport together with the State Office for Sport will provide all due support to the event organizer and the sports event agencies for the promotional activities that are of such importance for publicising and marketing the plans. A range of communications options are available to this end. (See also answer 3). The Hamburg Ministry of Economics, Transport and Innovation, Hamburg Tourismus GmbH, Hamburg Marketing GmbH, the Hamburg Convention Bureau GmbH, the Hamburg Football Association and HSV Fussball AG, each with its particular expertise and responsibilities, will all be closely involved.

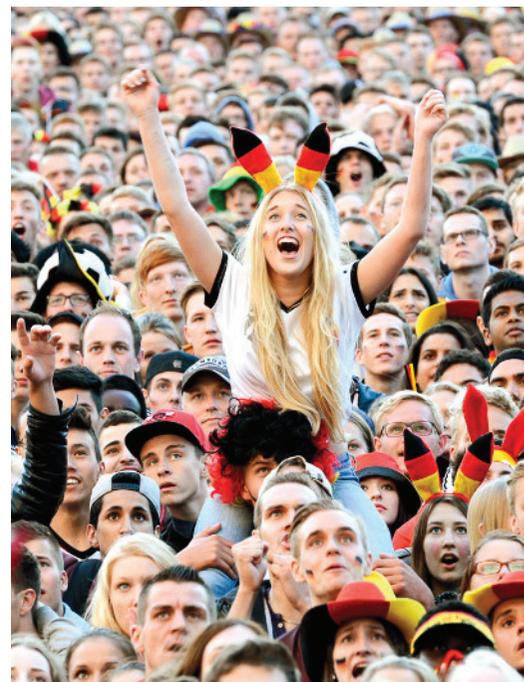
QUESTION 03

Host City support of the UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities.

Hamburg proposes a broad range of initiatives to promote UEFA EURO 2024 and football in general. The football clubs will all have a key role to play. The initiatives include:

- Tournaments for club teams consisting of youths and adults, not to mention tournaments for non-club members, too. The goal: to spark the interest of non-club players for football and UEFA EURO 2024;
- School football tournaments, organized in part by the Football Association and the clubs;
- Tournaments for kindergartens and/or youth groups. This will help reach out to children who are not members of football clubs;
- Street football tournaments (mini-pitches) in city districts with socially disadvantaged residents. This will help to attract children and teens from "difficult" backgrounds to the game;
- Club events, such as a club's own legal public viewing events – especially open to the general public;
- Competitions in which, for example, the best fair play initiative and/or integration measure is identified and rewarded. These can be linked to the similar topics addressed in the UEFA Respect Campaign;
- Coach development and further training – building in particular on episodes from games in past European football championship.

All these initiatives will systematically forge strong links and unite Hamburg with UEFA EURO 2024. After agreement with UEFA, these initiatives will also offer UEFA sponsors or official national sponsors an ideal platform to present themselves, their football activities and UEFA EURO 2024. In addition, the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg can and will provide promotional materials online on its social media channels; this will also be linked to public appearances by city representatives, in the form of billboard posters and advertising on public transport, etc. within the limits of the available opportunities.



Joined in cheerful suspense: In 2014, the fans in Hamburg united to celebrate winning the World Cup.

3. FAN ZONES

QUESTION 04

Fan Zone Areas



QUESTION 05

Describe the specific advantages of the proposed areas, indicating also how many fans they could accommodate.

The Heiligengeistfeld, the Fischmarkt with its great view of the River Elbe and the Port, and the Spielbudenplatz on the Reeperbahn are three large ideally-located central areas which have prime transport links and have often been used in the past for major events; all are highly suitable as venues for the Fan Zone. The three locations are amongst the most important downtown tourist magnets.

PRIORITY 1: HEILIGENGESTFELD

The Heiligengeistfeld is situated in St. Pauli, close to the Millernator, the FC St. Pauli stadium. It is a well-equipped, huge event space. It fulfils all the Fan Zone requirements. Centrally located, it can easily be reached by all means of transport. In addition to the underground and the LRT, the venue lies on numerous bus routes. The large space (no less than 160,000 m²) provides everything necessary for safety, exit routes and a backstage village. A perimeter fence can also be deployed to secure access. As the official Fan Zone for the FIFA FanFest in 2006 and countless public viewings since (including UEFA EURO 2008 and, most recently, coinciding with the FIFA World Cup 2014 in Brazil) it is highly popular with the public. In addition, the authorities have a great deal of professional experience staging events here. The maximum capacity for the FanFest in 2006 was 60,000 fans.

PRIORITY 2: SPIELBUDENPLATZ

The Spielbudenplatz is located directly on the Reeperbahn in St. Pauli, the backbone of Hamburg's famous entertainment zone. It is centrally located and easily accessible. In addition to the underground and LRT, numerous bus routes serve the venue.

There are 4,800 m² of available space, suitable to accommodate approximately 4,000 fans. The location has successfully hosted large-scale events in the past (e.g., official Fan Zone of the UEFA Europa League Final 2010, celebration of FC St. Pauli's promotion to the Bundesliga in 2007 and 2010, various public viewing events for FIFA World Cups and UEFA EUROs, annual live broadcast of the Eurovision Song Contest Final for Germany). Considering UEFA and security requirements for official Fan Zones the Spielbudenplatz is perfectly suited to feature in an individualized security concept for this event.

PRIORITY 3: FISCHMARKT

The proposed area "Fischmarkt" (i.e., the traditional fish market / approx. 7,580 m²) is beautifully located at the River Elbe and next to a Hamburg architectural icon – the "Altonaer Fischauktionshalle" (i.e., the traditional fish market hall). Due to its central location it is easily accessible via local public transport as well as by the suburban train / subway stations "Reeperbahn" and "Landungsbrücken". Several bus stations and the piers "Altona-Fischmarkt" and "Landungsbrücken" also conveniently connect the city with the "Fischmarkt". The estimated capacity of approximately 5,000 fans needs first to be verified by the local fire department as the area has not been used for comparable events in the past. In addition, any matters concerning security requirements and noise control would require careful coordination with local and national authorities. The traditional weekly markets "Fischmarkt" and "Ökomarkt", held on Sundays and Thursdays during the summer period, would need to be taken into account when considering the use of this area as UEFA EURO 2024 Fan Zone.



1. PAST EVENTS/EXPERIENCES

QUESTION 01

Information on past international events of a similar dimension as UEFA EURO 2024

NAME OF EVENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF VISITORS	YEAR/MONTH
2006 FIFA World Cup	Leipzig was one of the 2006 FIFA World Cup Host Cities, with eight Group stage matches and one Round of Sixteen match	210,000	June 2006
2011 FEI World Cup Final	The International Federation of Equestrian Sports held its 2011 World Cup finals in all four disciplines (Show Jumping, Vaulting, Reining and Dressage) in Hall One of the Leipzig Trade Fair Grounds. A total of 190 competitors and 800 horses from 10 different countries took part	93,000 (sold out)	January 2011
UEFA EURO Qualifying Match GER – GEO	The German team's final qualifying match for the UEFA EURO 2016 finals in France was against Georgia and played in Leipzig's Red Bull Arena	43,630 (sold out)	October 2015
Tennis Fed Cup GER – SUI	The quarterfinals of the 2016 Fed Cup competition were held over two days in Hall One at the Leipzig Trade Fair	8,400 (sold out)	February 2016
Catholic Church Congress	The Catholic Church Congress is a multi-day convention held by the Roman Catholic Church in Germany every two years. In addition to the opening gathering, the programme includes an exhibition of church organizations and a closing Mass attended by 20,000 participants	approx. 40,000	May 2016
FIE World Fencing Championships	After hosting this event in 2005, it returned to the Leipzig ARENA once again in 2017. Titles were awarded in 12 events – 1,100 athletes took part. All finals were sold out	18,000	July 2017
IHF World Women's Handball Championships	The Leipzig ARENA hosted the Group Stage games of the German Women's National Handball games and was the venue for the quarter-final	60,000	December 2017
International German Gymnastics Sport Event	The International German Gymnastics Sport Event is Germany's largest mass-participation sports event. Every four years, this multifaceted event attracts no less than approx. 50,000 participants	250,000 (2002 event)	May 2021
Wave-Gotik-Treffen Leipzig	The "WGT" is the world's largest Gothic Festival and takes place every spring in Leipzig. The programme is made up of more than 150 concerts and cultural events	approx. 25,000	Annually

In 2009 and 2012, the German Football Association national team played two internationals in Leipzig (against Liechtenstein and Israel); both matches were sold out.



Viva Espana: Spanish fans ardently urging their team on in Leipzig.

2. HOST CITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

QUESTION 02

Authorities that will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City.

The City of Leipzig has set up a Local Organizing Committee (LOC Leipzig) that will be responsible for promoting UEFA EURO 2024.

QUESTION 03

Host City support of the UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities.

Leipzig wants UEFA EURO 2024 in the city, where football is quite simply part of everyday life. Be it as players or as spectators, Leipzigers love football and follow it with real passion. No matter whether the clubs are large or small, be it the German Bundesliga, the Champions League or simply a local neighbourhood club, going to games is a must. And it's this attitude that will stoke support for the range of projects we are planning that are destined to make UEFA EURO 2024 a football festival to remember. Given the many projects we are planning, it's hard to limit the answer to just two. And we will therefore highlight three events and offer an overview of the remaining prospective projects. And they go beyond "pure sport" to include the arts, culture, living happily together and various local events.

PROJECT 1: "FOOTBALL IS A WORLD LANGUAGE AND LEIPZIG SPEAKS IT TOO!"

Children, youths, adults: refugees seek safety. And a future. The key to this is ongoing and long-term integration. Which is a great challenge, both for society and all those who have had to flee their homes. In such situations, sport can play a powerful uniting role. In no other context can children and teens become part of a group so quickly and easily. Football's deep roots in Germany are well known: No less than seven million Germans play the sport in a club. So it's only natural that Leipzig is planning the project "Football is a World Language and Leipzig Speaks It Too!" along the way to UEFA EURO 2024. The goal: learning the German language. On the football pitch. As a highlight of the public viewing agenda for UEFA EURO 2024 we will invite refugees to offer a live play-by-play commentary – with a winner chosen by audience vote. We are convinced this is an idea with broad appeal and would be pleased to see other Host Cities adopt it. As there can be no question that the world speaks football!

PROJECT 2: "LEIPZIG STUDENTS PRESENT EUROPE'S FOOTBALL"

It seems so simple: Hop on a plane and a few hours later step into the culture of a distant land. You need time, though, to gain a true, deeper understanding of another way of life. And time is what the contributors to "Leipzig Students Present Europe's Football" will take. This project centres on the nations taking part in UEFA EURO 2024. Each participating school will focus on one specific participant country in the form of a number of school-based events. Helping students produce the content for a large-scale poster dedicated to that particular nation. Photos and text will be combined to paint a great picture of each country taking part in the tournament. And the posters will be displayed in the high-profile promenade at Leipzig's Main Station in advance of and during the tournament. Greeting all passers-by. Another idea other Host Cities can gladly emulate.

PROJECT 3: "LARGE SCALE PHOTO GALLERY – YOU CAN DO IT TOO!"

Even the wildest dream can come true! This is certainly true for people who have had to leave everything behind to save their lives. And football often holds a place in many people's personal dreams – as a symbol of hope. The project transposes the feeling of a match of "11 vs. 11" into "normal" everyday life. The project reflects the hopes and dreams of refugees whose flight from home has led them to Leipzig and taps into the power of our emotions. The idea: huge posters (one for each of the tournament's competing nations) hanging from buildings on Leipzig's Inner Ring Road. The bottom half of the poster will have the image of a country's star player and above will be the photo of a refugee child who lives in Leipzig along with his/her name, country origin and date of arrival here. Other Host Cities could easily follow suit and create a nationwide community of children united by football.

PROJECT 4: REFEREE BLUES – 5-MINUTE THEATRICAL DANCE PIECE

This piece will combine theatre and dance with the gestures and expressions of a football referee to produce a concise and unforgettable theatre experience. Viewers will experience the highs and lows of a match from a referee's perspective, but also get insight into the dreams and desires of the "Man in Black". "REFEREE BLUES" was first performed in 2005 under the direction of Choreographer Vivienne Newport and included in the programme for the Public Viewing during the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Leipzig and then again that year at Norwegian club Mølde's first match of the season.

The 2024 production of "REFEREE BLUES" would be arranged to ensure that the piece can be part of a number of events in the tournament's supporting programme, regardless of their scale. This piece will find resonance with all event attendees as it is performed with no words spoken and excellent production values.

PROJECT 5: OPERATION SPORT BAG – WORKSHOP BASED IN THEATRE PEDAGOGY FOR SCHOOLS AND SPORTS CLUBS

As a supplementary programme to the staging of "JULLER" (Director: Jürgen Zielinski), a play about Julius Hirsch, a Jewish member of the German National Football team killed by the Nazis, Bettina Frank has developed a workshop which leads participants to reflect on the issue of intolerance in stadiums, and broader society, both in the past and the present. This workshop is supported by the DFB-Kulturstiftung and the Foundation "Memory, Responsibility and Future". A variety of objects, props and short texts introduces such themes as anti-Semitism, racism and homophobia. A special "Sport Bag" contains instructions for a variety of exercises and tasks which bring these themes to life and encourage participants to act on them in a creative, thoughtful way. Teachers and coaches will receive support so that they can lead workshops with their students or players.

The "Operation Sport Bag" programme can be presented in both school and club settings. Thanks to its simple construction, the workshop could easily be used on a nation-wide level or in German-speaking contexts outside of Germany.

ADDITIONAL PROJECT IDEAS:

- **Project 6:** Daniel Nivel Cup – a football tournament for fans, police and security personnel to highlight the themes of security and non-violence;
- **Project 7:** A football tournament with well-known boys' choirs: be it music or sport, only the team counts;
- **Project 8:** Event featuring Germany and Europe's best football freestylers: for a show where scoring a goal is not the only goal!;
- **Project 9:** Table Football Championship: Schools, sports clubs and students compete against one another against the backdrop of UEFA EURO 2024.

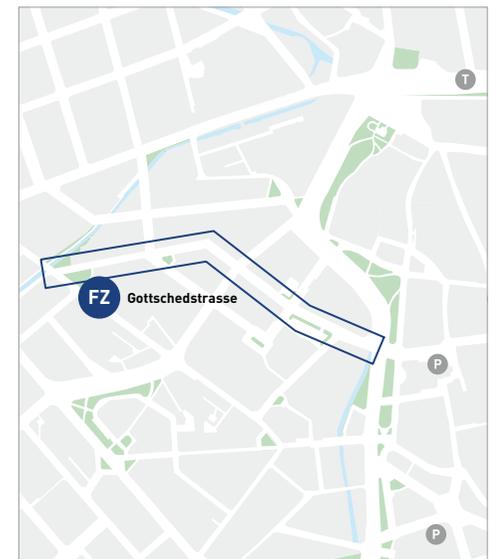
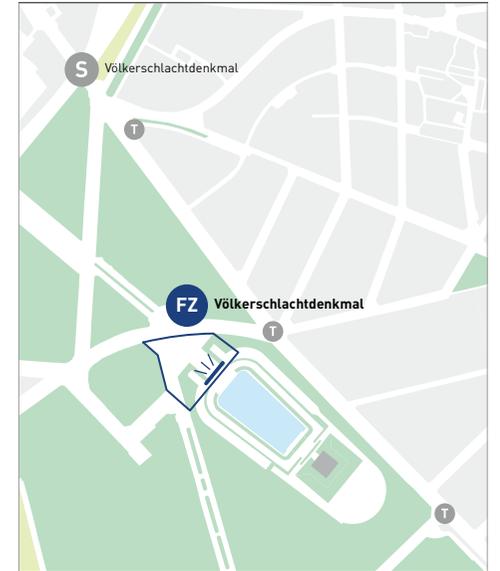
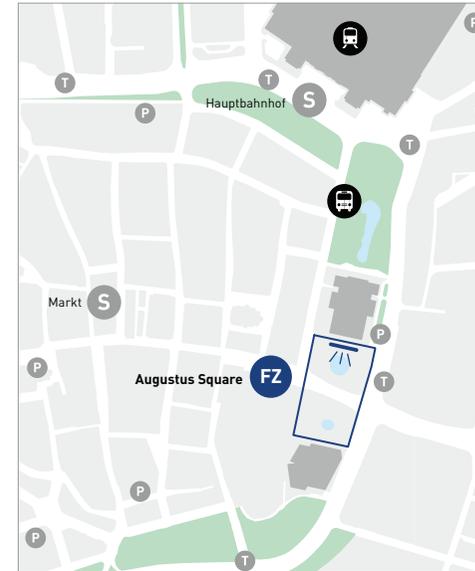
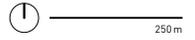
A city with a special history: It was in Leipzig that the DFB was founded in 1900.



3. FAN ZONES

QUESTION 04

Fan Zone Areas



QUESTION 05

Describe the specific advantages of the proposed areas, indicating also how many fans they could accommodate.

The Fan Fest complete with public viewing will be located on Leipzig's renowned Augustus Square. The plaza is perfectly positioned as it borders on the Opera House, the Concert Hall and the University Church and is easily accessible from two key transport hubs, namely the Main Rail Station and Wilhelm Leuschner Square. In-between matches, the green zone directly to the north and south of the square provides a choice spot for rest and recuperation and tranquillity. During matches, a total of 15,000 fans will be able to enjoy UEFA EURO 2024 action together – as there will be two huge screens offering public viewing. There will also be a diverse supporting programme combining music, arts and culture, meaning Augustus Square will be a vibrant "place to be" not just for football fans, uniting everyone who wishes to be part of the great event.

In addition to the Fan Fest at Augustus Square, there will also be a designated Fan Zone. The entire 700 metres of Leipzig's popular and renowned Gottschedstrasse will be closed to traffic and thus, under the summer skies, up to 10,000 visitors can wander around, enjoy the Gottsched's multicultural flair and partake in the hospitality on offer in the form of countless bars, cafes and restaurants, many of which have outdoor seating. In other words, visitors will definitely be able to recharge their batteries after the match, while still being in the middle of the high-octane atmosphere characterizing UEFA EURO 2024 in Leipzig. Gottschedstrasse runs right from the inner city ring-road through to the famed Waldstrassenviertel, a marvellous downtown quarter. The road is renowned as Leipzig's party mile, and is easily reached by foot from the Main Railway Station, the Red Bull Arena and the Augustusplatz Fan Zone. Typically, up to 20,000 people can party here together. In particular for younger fans, the Gottschedstrasse Football Mile will combine German hospitality and cosmopolitan enjoyment, a mixture of football, diversity and fairplay. In the past, the party mile has often hosted international street parties with live music and cultural attractions themed to match a chosen country and lots of great food to coincide with football events. And it only seems logical that on the days when there are UEFA EURO 2024 games being played in Leipzig the respective countries will be able to present national highlights for all to enjoy, and Leipzig residents will have a grand opportunity to get to know the diversity of a Europe united by football. At the same time, Leipzig's renowned cultural institutions will be included, with several stages ensuring cross-fertilization of sport and culture.

Both locations have proven to be ideal for these roles during previous football events and each fully complies with the criteria laid out for Fan Zones in the application dossier.

A further potential Fan Zone site Leipzig offers is the Galopprennbahn Scheibenholtz. The Scheibenholtz Horse-Race Track is the oldest Leipzig sports facility in continuous use and provides an ideal venue to host outdoor UEFA EURO 2024 public viewings for up to 15,000 keen fans – for that superlative united experience. The architecture is stunning as the impressive, heritage roof over the main grandstand remains one of the landmarks of south Leipzig to this day – so that even if it rains everyone can enjoy watching football together. Located about 2.5 kilometres south of downtown and the Augustusplatz Fan Zone, the race track is in the middle of highly popular Clara Zetkin Park, meaning it is tucked away in the greenery and yet very close to Leipziger Südvorstadt with its many bars and cafés. The obvious family choice for Fan Zone fun in a relaxed atmosphere on a day out.

Another Fan Zone alternative in Leipzig is the Völkerschlachtdenkmal (Monument to the Battle of the Nations). It is one of Europe's largest monuments, rising up a staggering 91 metres into the sky – and reminding us all how important peace between peoples, freedom, and a united Europe are. It took 15 years to build, commemorating the Völkerschlacht in October 1813. So what better place to celebrate peaceful contests between European countries on the football pitch today! The 300,000-ton colossus towers up in front of large ponds and a landscaped park to offer an ideal setting for the fun to come. Visible from afar, and in part illuminated at night the grounds are regularly the venue for great open-air concerts. In 2024, it will be beckoning to the football fans, as 15,000 UEFA EURO 2024 enthusiasts will be able to enjoy watching big-screen matches here together in a setting that has vast experience in hosting mega-events. Probably the best-known tourist site in the region, the monument grounds are only four kilometres from downtown and easily reached by bus or tram, making it an obvious choice.



In the thick of it: Fans watching football on Leipzig's famed Augustus Square.

1. PAST EVENTS/EXPERIENCES

QUESTION 01

Information on past international events of a similar dimension as UEFA EURO 2024

NAME OF EVENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF VISITORS	YEAR/MONTH
Oktoberfest	World's largest fair	5.6 million	since 1810
BMW International Open	International golf event	60,000	since 1989
2006 FIFA World Cup FanFest	Live broadcast at the Olympic Park and at the Olympic Stadium	85,000 (max. per day)	June 2006
FIFA World Cup™ Host City	Six matches were held at Fussball Arena Munich incl. the opening Match	396,000	June 2006
850 th Anniversary of the City of Munich	City event at different locations	1 million	2008
Munich Marathon/ national championships	International race with 20,000 runners	80,000	October 2010
UEFA Champions League Final	Women's Final: 1.FFC Frankfurt vs Olympique Lyon Men's Final: FC Bayern Munich vs Chelsea FC	120,000	May 2012
Summer X Games	International action sports competition	120,000	June 2013
BAUMA	Trade show for construction machinery	580,000	April 2016
Munich Mash	International action sport competition	85,000	June 2016



2. HOST CITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

QUESTION 02

Authorities that will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City.

The Municipal Department of Education and Sports (Referat für Bildung und Sport – RBS) is the municipal agency in charge of all promotional matters regarding UEFA EURO 2024.

QUESTION 03

Host City support of the UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities.

Our goal in Munich is to get as many people involved in celebrating UEFA EURO 2024 as possible. Everybody in Munich will have the opportunity to participate in the tournament, including those who were not fortunate enough to get tickets for the matches in the stadium.

Plans envisage schools from all over Munich taking part in a city-wide football tournament in the run-up to UEFA EURO 2024 with each of the final 24 teams representing one of the participating nations. The final round will be held in the city centre, supported by a strong international brand. The pupils will be linked up to people from the different consulates in Munich and learn about the country they are representing in a special school project. International restaurants, companies and communities could join the party, too. Our goal is to create an environment in which everybody feels united by football – within the city community as among all the peoples of Europe.

Furthermore, the plan is to launch a 365-day countdown leading up to the tournament kick-off and organize a whole array of events within the city in anticipation of UEFA EURO 2024. All events would be held under the umbrella of a common message and will be united in spirit: Pop concerts, museum nights or university lectures dedicated to football topics, a reception at City Hall, a special football tournament for refugees, and a kids and kindergarten day.

Just before the countdown reaches Day 0, everybody will be invited to become involved in the above events to come together and experience first-hand how many different people from all over Munich and Europe have already come together before the very first ball has been kicked during UEFA EURO 2024.



In 1988, the stadium hosted the UEFA EURO finals and is now a venue for fans who want to celebrate together: the Olympiastadion in Munich's Olympic Park.



3. FAN ZONES

QUESTION 04

Fan Zone Areas



QUESTION 05

Describe the specific advantages of the proposed areas, indicating also how many fans they could accommodate.

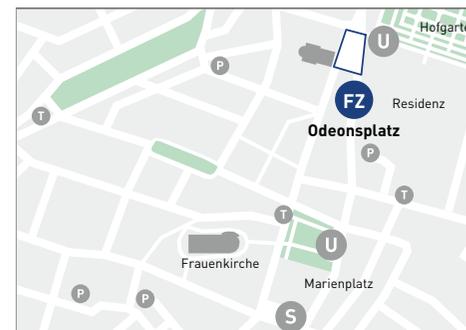
OLYMPIC PARK

The Olympic Park will form the official Fan Zone for UEFA EURO 2024. During the first stage of UEFA EURO 2024, Coubertinplatz, the square at the heart of the Olympic Park, will function as the Fan Zone. There, right in the official live broadcast area, up to 25,000 fans will be able to watch the matches on a big screen in a very peaceful, comfortable and spacious atmosphere. From the beginning of the knock-out round, all the main matches (including the semi-finals and the final) will be screened in the Olympic Stadium itself, which can accommodate a maximum of 65,000 fans. The two sites together account for approximately 30,000 m² of the Olympic Park, which spreads across no less than 850,000 m²; there will be plenty of emergency exits and escape routes in all different directions. As the preferred choice of Munich residents, the Federal, state and municipal authorities, and having been the prime venue for many official Fan Zones in the past, there can be no question regarding political support of the Olympic Park as a Fan Zone and its ability to meet the commercial requirements of the UEFA.

The Olympic Park hosted the Fan Zone during the UEFA EURO 2008 and 2012 tournaments, just as it did for the FIFA World Cups 2006 and 2010. The response among fans and visitors was overwhelming. Located in a very central spot, it is the best place imaginable to enjoy watching football matches and having a great time united as one great football family – not only because of the green, friendly parkland environment, but also because of the venue's rich history and tradition. Where else in the world has

an Olympic Park proven to constitute a more sustainable legacy of the Olympic Games than in Munich? Even now more than 40 years after the Olympic Games, the park is still full of life and activity. It has served as a venue for well over 11,000 major sporting, cultural and social events. Since the 1972 Summer Olympics, the Olympic Park has hosted no less than 31 World Championships, 12 European and 96 German Championships, not to mention countless other major sports events. In fact, it is fair to say that the Munich Olympic Park is one of the most important event and leisure centres in the world, hosting Pop, Rock and classical concerts (both inside the Olympic Hall and as open-air events in the Olympic Stadium), trade fairs, conventions and exhibitions of many kinds. Since 1972, the venue has attracted more than 190 million registered visitors in total. In 2012, more than 2.4 million people attended 324 events in the park, while another 1.8 million guests visited the various leisure and tourist facilities – figures that testify to the Olympic Park's immense appeal and more than prove that the venue is the ideal place for fans from all over Europe to enjoy football. A home to which football can return. And where football will be the lingua franca.

The Fan Zone at the Olympic Park can also be easily reached by public transport. In only 12 minutes, the U3 underground line whisks visitors from Marienplatz at the heart of the city to the Olympiazentrum. Furthermore, there are two tram lines (numbers 20 and 21) that stop on the West Side of the Olympic Park; the no. 173 bus service also stops at Olympia Eisstadion (Olympia Ice Stadium). With so many high attendance events over the last four decades having taken place in the Olympic Park, especially football games or open-air concerts in the Olympic Stadium accommodating at times up to 80,000 spectators, the Munich pub-



lic transport system (MVG) has played a very reliable and key role in transporting visitors to and from the various events. The Olympic Park is situated in the north of Munich's city centre just off the Middle Ring Road that connects all seven autobahns accessing Munich. For people travelling by car, the Olympic Park offers three large parking areas. The Olympic Park is a barrier-free area providing easy access to wheelchair users. It also provides the highest standards in terms of safety and security.

In addition to hosting the official Fan Zone, there will be numerous other activities held in and around the Olympic Park. The supporting programme will feature national and international groups from as many participating countries as possible presenting the idea of one united Europe and one united family. Moreover, a wide variety of entertainment and shows including dancers, performers and DJs will ensure all the guests, be they local residents or tourists, have a wonderful time. Fans who would like to do some shopping and purchase souvenirs will be able to do so in the official UEFA Merchandising Store. And, of course, there will be a large entertainment zone for kids and young people to play games, practice sports, do crafts, or simply enjoy some exciting and fun experiences – all naturally free of charge.

Alongside the official Fan Zone in the Olympic Park, the Security Working Party for UEFA EURO 2020 is currently closely evaluating two meeting points for fans. The details of the proposals and what structure such a programme could take will be discussed in consultation with the DFB and UEFA over the next few months. Therefore, subject to review, the following meeting points are feasible for UEFA EURO 2024:

ODEONSPLATZ

On Odeonsplatz in Munich, life has a leisurely Italian feel to it. There's a late baroque Italian style church, a loggia modelled on Florence, and any amount of hustle and bustle. Odeonsplatz is also the northern boundary of the pedestrian zone and the start of Ludwigstrasse. This central location automatically makes it a

paramount meeting point for fans during UEFA EURO 2024. What is more, Odeonsplatz is a public transport hub, served by the U3, U6, U4 and U5 underground lines.

After Marienplatz, it is also one of the most important venues for political gatherings and cultural events in Munich and has a capacity for 10,000 people. Correspondingly high security measures have long since been in place for the square and will be toughened for UEFA EURO 2024. Every year, the plaza hosts highly popular open-air classical concerts. Likewise, Odeonsplatz is home to the annual festival to mark the foundation of the city of Munich, when it is transformed into a crafts fair. Twice a year, the Streetlife Festival takes place here, running from Leopoldstrasse via Ludwigstrasse through to Odeonsplatz. As the venue of the European Homeless Cup 2013 the plaza has already functioned as a great meeting point for football fans.

PLATZ AM SENDLINGER TOR

Sendlinger Tor is one of the three surviving historical City Gates to the Old Town, built during the second phase of Munich's expansion in the early 14th century. The Sendlinger Platz in front of it comprises a further ideal meeting point for fans during UEFA EURO 2024. With the necessary high security measures, the plaza can host as many as 5,000 people. The fountain on Sendlinger-Tor Platz, which covers some 320 m², is a real favourite among locals and tourists alike, and in summer the square quickly morphs into the place to cool down and refresh oneself in the heart of the city. In front of it are traditional retail and hospitality outlets as well as a movie theatre that is now close to a century old. In the run-up to Christmas, the area serves as the venue for a very popular Christmas market. Sendlinger Tor underground station is a key local transport hub and is being thoroughly modernized, with work scheduled for completion in 2022.

1. PAST EVENTS/EXPERIENCES

QUESTION 01

Information on past international events of a similar dimension as UEFA EURO 2024

NAME OF EVENT	SHORT DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF VISITORS	YEAR/MONTH
2006 FIFA World Cup	Football World Cup – six matches	312,000	June/July 2006
Day of German Unity	Public Festival	about 500,000	October 2013
Germany vs. Chile	Football international	54,449	March 2014
35 th German Protestant Church day	Festival of Faith	97,127	June 2015
Stars&Cars	Motor sports event, Mercedes-Benz	35,612	December 2015
UEFA U19 European Championship	Opening match: Germany vs. Italy	54,449	July 2016
Cannstatter Wasen	Traditional Folk Festival	about 4 million (over two weeks)	every year in October
Stuttgarter Frühlingsfest	Traditional Folk Festival	about 1.3 million (in 3 weeks)	every year in April/May
Stuttgarter Christmas market	One of the world's largest and most renowned Christmas markets	about 3 million every year	every year in December
Stuttgarter Weindorf	Festival of Wine	about 1 million	every year in September



2. HOST CITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMME

QUESTION 02

Authorities that will be responsible for promoting the UEFA EURO 2024 Host City.

The responsible authority for promoting UEFA EURO 2024 in Stuttgart is in.Stuttgart Veranstaltungsgesellschaft mbh & Co. KG, a 100% subsidiary company of the City of Stuttgart.

QUESTION 03

Host City support of the UEFA EURO 2024 promotional activities.

A. PROJECT: "MINI-EURO" IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN THE GREATER STUTTGART AREA

The wfv [Football Association of Baden-Wuerttemberg] will initiate 100 "Mini EURO Tournaments" for schoolchildren in Grades 1 to 4 – in coordination with the Ministry of Education and the Arts, the Stuttgart Regional Administrative Council and the Local Education Authority of the City of Stuttgart. Any primary school can contact the wfv and receive the "EURO Starter Package", which enables the school to organize their own tournament (it includes a template for a tournament fixture list for up to 24 teams); the teams represent the various EURO participant countries. The participants will also receive medals and/or certificates, plus other small give-aways, whereby these always reference UEFA EURO 2024. There will also be a winner's trophy as well as footballs to suit the individual age group. However, "Europe" is not just supposed to be a PE subject in the run-up to UEFA EURO 2024. The idea is to make certain a united Europe is also addressed in other subjects throughout the school curriculum. In class, children should therefore also learn what Europe is and what special

features are associated with Europe (e.g.: the Euro is called "€", because ..., "Europe" means many different countries, peoples, languages, cultures – all "under one roof"). This project was successfully launched during both the 2006 FIFA World Cup and the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011.

B. PROJECT: "CLUB SPONSORSHIPS"

The membership of our football clubs reflects just how multicultural our society is. Many of our football players are united by their migration background, i.e., they come from families who originally arrived here from other countries, either in Europe or around the world. The wfv clubs in the City of Stuttgart and the Greater Stuttgart area can apply to be a "patron" of a country if they have a direct link to one of the countries that have qualified for UEFA EURO 2024. For example, if a club has many members with Greek roots then this club can ideally act as the patron for Greece. Such a sponsorship becomes all the more vibrant if the club familiarizes guests with the respective country in the form of "living" information on it, in the form of food, drink, culture, entertainment etc. at club events or tournaments, and the sports facilities are decorated accordingly. For instance, club members who have direct links to the sponsored country could host a "Greek Evening". And direct contacts to people living in the sponsorship country can be used to set up "direct links" in the run-up to UEFA EURO 2024 via social media, so that the "natives" can describe their everyday lives. And if they should actually plan on coming to Germany for UEFA EURO 2024 their journey can then be followed in the social media: from leaving home to taking their seats in the stadium and meeting up with their "remote" friends, etc.

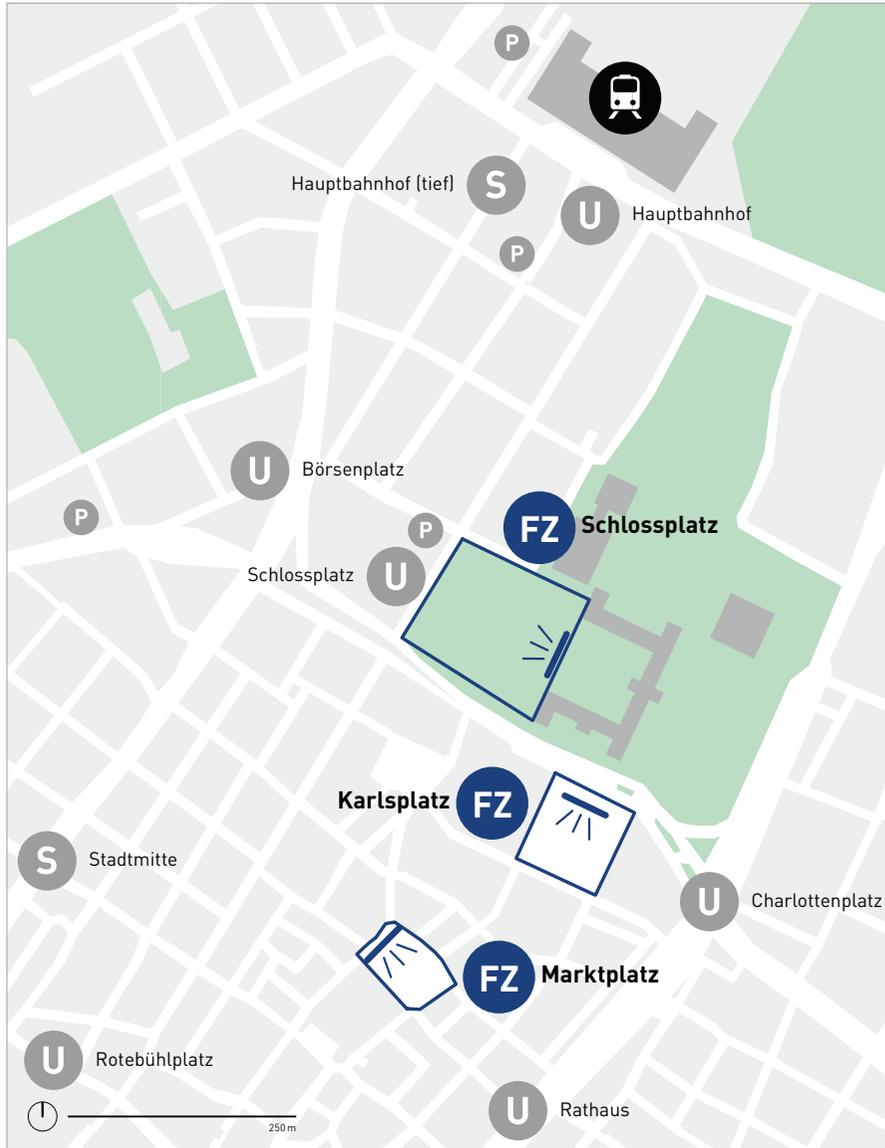
Couldn't be more central: A sea of fans on Stuttgart's Schlossplatz.



3. FAN ZONES

QUESTION 04

Fan Zone Areas



QUESTION 05

Describe the specific advantages of the proposed areas, indicating also how many fans they could accommodate.

The proposed venues are historical sites in the heart of the city of Stuttgart. The central location is easy to reach for everyone and offers, in addition to the special needs of UEFA EURO 2024, a multitude of other services and products. All three venues are close together so that the multiple requirements such as public viewing, presentation of the sponsors and action areas can all be smoothly met. The outstanding public transport links are another clear advantage. The capacity of the respective locations is difficult to define because it depends on final designs. The following estimates seem appropriate:

- Schlossplatz: about 35,000 people
- Karlsplatz: about 10,000 people
- Marktplatz: about 5,000 people

Going by the fan event which was held during the 2006 FIFA World Cup, we intend to develop a similar concept for UEFA EURO 2024 because of the extremely positive response. In detail we would like to host the public viewing on Schlossplatz with a broad range of hospitality services and likewise at the other two places, along with special action zones and sponsors presentations.



Approximately 35,000 people can enjoy watching football history in the making on Stuttgart's Schlossplatz square.



SECTOR 11 COMMERCIAL MATTERS



DRESSED UP AND READY: A WHOLE COUNTRY UNDER THE SIGN OF UEFA EURO 2024

COMMITTED TO COMMERCIAL SUCCESS

UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany provides extraordinary commercial opportunities and visibility for UEFA and its commercial partners.

With a history of openness and opportunities for commercial partners, Germany offers the ideal platform for UEFA to not only benefit from a great football tournament, but also have a long-lasting commercial impact. Its tremendous infrastructure, including modern public transport networks, airports, city centres and stadiums, will offer UEFA and its commercial partners the perfect showcase for commercial success.

Such success perfectly aligns with the German bid's wish to Grow, Share and Celebrate the Game. UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany can act as a strong catalyst for the commercial growth of UEFA

and its Member Associations by engaging with football fans like never before. As soon as fans arrive in Germany, they will feel instantly engaged and inspired by the tournament – with exclusive commercial advertising space and promotions offered to UEFA EURO 2024.

There is also a great opportunity from a sponsorship viewpoint.

Germany has a great deal of experience in working closely with commercial partners, a true benefit of having recently hosted the 2006 FIFA World Cup. Moreover, with many UEFA partners having strong bases in Germany, including adidas, Coca Cola, Continental, Hankook, McDonald's, Nissan, Volkswagen and Würth, everything will be made easy for a strong product on the field to be supported by strong partners off it.

1. COMMERCIAL RIGHTS

QUESTION 01

Describe any restrictions imposed by applicable laws that may prohibit or restrict commercial advertising and promotions at UEFA EURO 2024 or which may otherwise adversely impact on UEFA's commercial programme for UEFA EURO 2024.

Alongside the restrictions on commercial advertising imposed by FIFA, UEFA and the DFB under association law, in Germany, in line with the corresponding European regulations, there are specific legal restrictions as regards specific sectors:

1. TOBACCO PRODUCTS

As per sections 19 and 20 of the German Act on Tobacco Products (TabakerzG) it is forbidden to advertise tobacco products, electronic cigarettes or refill packs on the radio or in a/v media services. Moreover, sponsoring of radio programmes to promote the sale of the above products is also not possible. This is also reflected in section 8 para. 4 of the State Agreement on Radio and Teleservices (RStV), which stipulates that broadcasts may not be sponsored by companies whose main activity consists of manufacturing cigarettes and other tobacco products.

The above restrictions rest in part on EU laws enacted despite Germany voting against them and have been implemented into German law (EU Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States of 26 May 2003; Commission Directive 2014/39/EU of 12 March 2014 amending Directive 2012/9/EU on manufacturing, presentation and sales of tobacco products and associated products of 3 April 2014).

2. ALCOHOLIC PRODUCTS AND OTHER ADVERTISING RESTRICTIONS

In Germany, there is neither a general prohibition of advertising alcoholic products or their producers nor on advertising in the field of sport. In this context, the sole restrictions relate to the Interstate Treaty on the Protection of Minors from Harmful Media (JMStV), which says that advertising for alcoholic beverages must not target children or young people, nor specifically appeal to them in terms of presentation or showing them enjoying alcohol.

3. MEDICINES

Fundamentally, advertising is permissible for medicines. However, there are partial restrictions. Advertising and sponsoring for medicine are essentially subject to the Advertising of Medicines Act (HWG). Section 3a HWG restricts advertising and sponsoring of non-approved medicines that require authorization. Prescription medicines can be advertised or sponsored to the extent that this targets only a specific group of experts defined by the Act (such as doctors or pharmacists). Corporations may sponsor broadcasts if their activity is manufacturing or selling medicines or medical therapies only if it is the name and/or image of the company that is advertised and not prescription medicines or medical therapies.

4. ADVERTISING AND SPONSORING FOR GAMBLING AND BETTING

Under German law, advertising gambling also includes sports betting. The Interstate Treaty on Gambling in Germany (GlüStV) essentially envisages a prohibition subject to conditional approval for advertising for gambling and/or sports betting. Thus, the states can permit advertising for lotteries and sports or horse betting on the Internet and TV to the extent that the supra-ordinated objectives of the GlüStV are upheld (such as combatting an addiction to gambling, channelling, the protection of young people and personal integrity), the advertising does not target minors or similarly at-risk target groups and is not misleading. Advertising directly before or during live broadcasts of a sport event are not permissible on the basis of the law. The advertising directive on gambling enacted in 2013 distinguishes among others between permissible and impermissible advertising and by ad medium and to this extent gives more substance to the regulations set out in GlüStV.

In general, as regards the valid legal framework in Germany on advertising gambling and sports betting it bears pointing out, however, that the ECJ found in a ruling on German gambling law of 4 February 2016 (Ince – C-336/14) that the German sports betting concession procedure (sections 4a ff. GlüStV) does not comply with EU law. While on 16 March 2017, the federal states signed the second Interstate Treaty Amending the Act on gambling (deleting the previous restriction a maximum of 20 concessions, advertising prohibition remains upheld), which is set to come into force as at 1 Jan. 2018, this draft is also being contested at various levels, among others the European Commission has already expressed doubts that it conforms to European law. Moreover, the State of Schleswig-Holstein plans a completely new draft and intends not to ratify the draft tabled. This means, among other things, that essentially possible sanctions (under administrative, competition or criminal law) against advertising for gambling and in particular sports betting services in association with sports events are hardly imposed at present in practical terms. Judgements passed down, e.g., by the Higher Administrative Court of North Rhine-Westphalia (Judgement of 23 Jan. 2017; File no. 4 A 3244/06) confirm that even in the absence of a concession no proceedings against a sports betting service would be justified. The legal situation as regards advertising gambling and sports betting in association with sports events in Germany is at present ambiguous; the rights holders in the sports domain thus often assign the corresponding risks under contractual law to sponsors from the sports betting industry.

1. COMMERCIAL RIGHTS



QUESTION 02

Describe the legal measures (if any) that are proposed to help support UEFA's commercial programme in relation to UEFA EURO 2024 in the Host City and in the Host Country.

In connection with UEFA's marketing programme for UEFA EURO 2024, UEFA and/or official UEFA sponsors may respond to brand or competition law violations (e.g., illegal ambush marketing or offerings/sale of counterfeits) by bringing claims for cease and desist, removal, information and/or damages before German civil courts. In urgent cases, such claims can be brought in Germany by the very efficient means of imposing provisional legal protection.

→ See on this the extensive information given in the answers to questions 2 and questions 17–21 in Sector 04.

In the respective Host Cities, the local authorities (and thus also UEFA and its partners) can rely on various effective sanctions that can be imposed to assert prohibitions set by the local rules imposed under security and public order law, such as the prohibitions of sales of goods within the city without permission. Possible sanctions range from imposing fines owing to the respective administrative offence, expulsions, or seizure and confiscation of the goods.

→ See on this the extensive answers given to questions 10, 11 and 12 in Sector 04.

QUESTION 03

Out of the total existing or projected inventory in the Host City in the areas defined in Sector 11 – Commercial Matters of the UEFA EURO 2024 Tournament Requirements, indicate the percentage that will be offered free of charge by the Host City.

The DFB and the Host Cities have comprehensively analysed, and made an inventory of, all the advertising spaces available in the respective downtown areas and identified the entities responsible for them. On this basis detailed concepts can already be devised for allocating the screens, billboards and other media for the duration of the exclusive period and thus ensuring planning is on solid foundations well before the beginning of the tournament. All the Host Cities have guaranteed UEFA exclusive access rights for itself and its partners and ensured the relevant stakeholders are all aware of this [Engagement Letters by the 10 Host Cities have been provided to UEFA]. Absolutely all the screens, billboards and other spaces owned by the Host Cities will be made available to UEFA free of charge. The outdoor advertising companies that are responsible for those ad spaces not owned by the cities have also given UEFA and its partners exclusive first right of refusal to the media they operate in the ten cities in question [Engagement Letters by the outdoor advertising companies have been provided to UEFA]. The same holds true for marketers of advertising spaces in the airports (Engagement Letters by the airports have been provided to UEFA). As regards any renegotiation of contracts thru 2024, UEFA's interests will be accordingly taken into account as regards appropriate advertising for UEFA EURO 2024 as an event of special public interest. Moreover, UEFA's partners are assured the necessary exclusivity.

QUESTION 04

For each airport, provide the list of companies, with their contact information, managing the relevant advertising inventory or spaces.

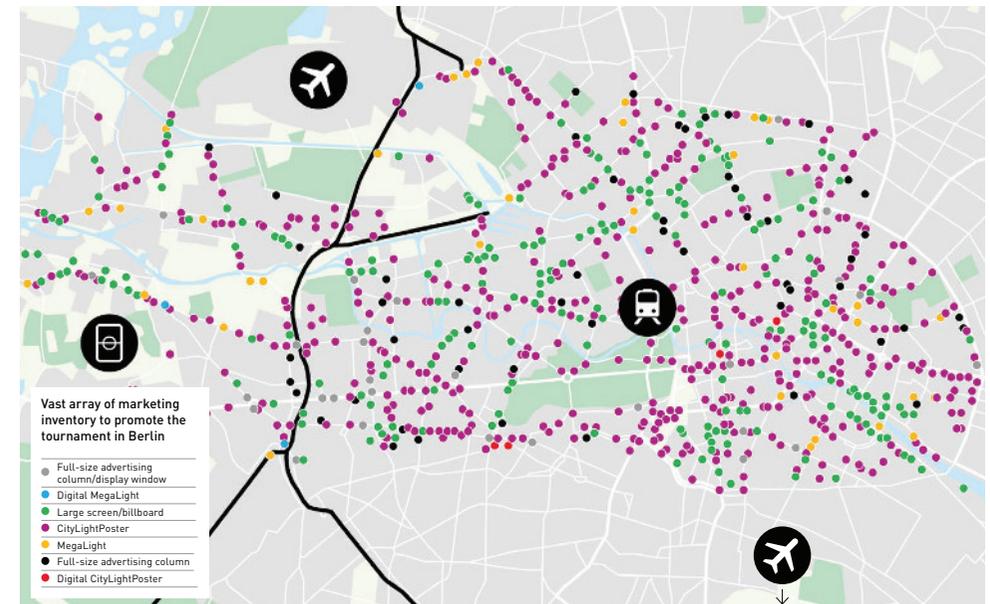
As early as the bidding process, the DFB met with all ten Host City Airports and established a working group with the German Airports Association (ADV), as the organization representing the interests of all German airports.

All Host City airports support the offer of the DFB to host UEFA EURO 2024 and will continue to fully support and cooperate with the DFB and UEFA in relation to the preparation, organization and promotion of UEFA EURO 2024.

UEFA and/or the Commercial Partners can benefit from priority access to the advertising inventory at all ten airports to promote UEFA EURO 2024 and/or place respective advertisements at the airports in June and July 2024 (a total of 33 days). For more detailed information on this, the Host City airports' Engagement Letters have been provided to UEFA.

In this way, UEFA EURO 2024 will be able to make use of a vast array of high-quality advertising spaces at all the locations of relevance to the tournament (the stadium commercial perimeters, official sites, airports and main railway stations in the Host Cities, downtown areas, and on all connecting routes). The Host Cities will in addition make available special ad spaces that are otherwise only used, for example, in the run-up to German general elections. This will foster the tournament's even greater visibility in city life and also enhance the unmistakable character of the EURO sponsors. The DFB will make certain that the clean site principle is maintained at all official sites and not only put in place preventative measures to pre-empt any ambush marketing, but also strictly prosecute any violations (see on this the answer to Sector 04 Question 17 and the fold-out on local authority laws).

It is our explicit intention to make UEFA EURO 2024 an unforgettable experience – and the tournament's official partners will be presented in just as unique a fashion. They will thus become a firm part of the overall experience, inextricably linked with the great images and positive emotions prompted by the tournament. The venue dressing is sure to remain lodged in the memories of all the countless visitors. The partners will have a strong, tangible presence in the Host Cities – and nationwide. From the excitement before the first match right through until the final whistle is blown.



1. COMMERCIAL RIGHTS

The list of companies, with their contact information, managing the relevant advertising inventory or spaces cannot be published for data protection/confidentiality reasons.





SECTOR 12 ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MATTERS

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CONNECTING ALL INSTITUTIONS WITH UEFA EURO 2024

Just as our motivation to bid is based on uniting people across Europe and beyond by football, the same emphasis on unity also applies to the behind-the-scenes organization of the tournament. To date, UEFA EURO 2024 has proven to be a great catalyst in forging ever-closer connections with our Federal and local institutions, and the organization of the tournament would only develop this further.

Throughout the planning of its UEFA EURO 2024 candidature, the DFB has worked very closely with a comprehensive range of stakeholders. This includes various federal ministries, including the Germany Federal Ministry of the Interior and the German Federal Ministry of Finance, and many local agencies and authorities, including the decisive cooperation with Host Cities. Further collaboration with a variety of specialist stakeholders, including German football clubs, the Association of German Cities, the German National Tourist Board and the Association of

German Airports, have helped to ensure that all aspects of our society are truly united by the candidature to host UEFA EURO 2024 and United by Football.

The result is a truly sustainable approach. Germany's 2024 candidature has shown its ability to bring together all stakeholders under one roof, with a long-lasting impact. While many things can change in any country between now and 2024, one thing in Germany will remain constant – the clear engagement and commitment of all stakeholders throughout the organizational process.

In addition to this strong foundation, established structures already exist within the DFB where experienced staff are busy setting the stage for UEFA EURO 2020 matches in Munich. They believe in the European project and are keen to implement the perfect organization model for UEFA EURO 2024 together with UEFA. We are ready.

1. STAKEHOLDERS

QUESTION 01

Specify by name/function the local, regional and national Authorities and stakeholders that will be involved directly and indirectly in the staging and delivery of UEFA EURO 2024 and describe briefly their role.

The countless stakeholders involved in staging UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany are described in detail in the individual sectors and in the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept, which is why only a summary is given here. Any and all of the stakeholders have demonstrated their enthusiasm and efforts on behalf of hosting UEFA EURO 2024 in Germany in the countless documents of support, which have been provided to UEFA.

In the Federal Republic of Germany's system, various different government institutions will be directly or indirectly involved in planning, organizing, staging and delivering UEFA EURO 2024. Essentially, the close interaction between the DFB and the government institutions in the context of organizing major sports events has frequently proved its value. The DFB is closely linked to the various institutions at the federal, regional and local levels, the key persons concerned have known one another for many

years now, and have consistently worked closely and successfully together, be it with major sports events such as the 2006 FIFA World Cup, the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011, the UEFA Champions League Finals in 2012 and 2015, Munich's participation in UEFA EURO 2020, or as part of the constant series of international matches.

At the federal level, the DFB works closely with the German Federal Government, not least as regards obtaining and realizing the government guarantees for UEFA EURO 2024. In this context, there is a regular relationship at the working level between the DFB and various of the federal ministries, in particular with the German Federal Ministry of the Interior, in whose ambit sports falls, and with the German Federal Ministry of Finances as regards taxes and customs tariffs. At the state level, there is likewise close consultation and collaboration with the respective state governments and their ministries precisely as regards the security issues addressed in greater detail in Sector 5.

A decisive role will be the cooperation with the Host Cities; the DFB interacts closely and constantly with their representatives, administrations and authorities (see on this the answers pro-

vided to Question 12 in Sector 04). Local agencies and authorities that are directly involved in organizing and hosting UEFA EURO 2024 include the various municipal public order offices, the supervisory offices and the municipal departments handling safety/security issues. For the details please consult the overview on "Local Authority Regulations" (see fold-out on local authority laws). Together with their marketing agencies, the Host Cities are the organizers of the Public Viewings and Fan Festivals on central plazas in the respective cities during UEFA EURO 2024. The local authorities who are members of the German Association of Cities [Deutscher Städtetag] can rely on extensive experiences garnered in developing and realizing public viewing events as part of their successful involvement in the 2006 FIFA World Cup and the FIFA Women's World Cup 2011.

In the field of protecting intellectual property, the German Patent and Trade Mark Office (DPMA) is the central agency that will be responsible for handling any trade mark-related matters in connection with UEFA EURO 2024. Alongside awarding commercial property rights, the DPMA is also charged with administering and organizing rights.

The administration and enforcement of the laws is the responsibility of the courts. Litigation under private law is taken care of by the civil courts, while it is the administrative courts that have to adjudicate in the public-law domain. Criminal courts handle matters relating to criminal proceedings. Within Germany's federal system, the relevant authorities at the regional or local levels are in part also responsible for the (coercive) enforcement of the law (see the answer to Questions 17–22 in Sector 04). In particular, the local authorities are also decision-makers at the local level as regards issuing permits in the fields of construction (e.g., building permission) and emission protection law (e.g., noise protection) as well as in highway law, which can be of relevance as regards additional structures and/or Fan Zones.

The ten Host Stadiums selected as the venues for the tournament matches are owned by Bundesliga clubs and/or the cities where they are located. Independent companies act as the stadium operators, and have joined forces as the Vereinigung deutscher Stadionbetreiber, an association which in turn employs external service providers (for the details see Sector 6). In Germany, the Federal Network Agency is responsible for ensuring stable and secure telecommunications throughout the country, and not just in the stadiums. Added to which, Deutsche Telekom AG as a private corporation is massively advancing network expansion and technological updating.

As regards stadium access, Deutsche Bahn AG as the operator of the German railway network, and the regional / local transport executives in the respective Host Cities play a key role in getting the many fans safely and comfortable from one Host City to the next. They are all members of the Verband Deutscher Verkehrs-

unternehmen umbrella association and can rely on in-depth experience of successfully coordinating large-scale events. Moreover, there are airlines such as Deutsche Lufthansa AG with its Eurowings subsidiary, or Condor, who will fly fans from all over the world to the tournament in Germany.

Fans not only arrive at the airports in the ten Host Cities, but also at those in the other German cities which are connected with one another through the ADV (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Deutscher Flughäfen) airports association and who jointly coordinate their activities. On arrival they will already be in the midst of the tournament, as at the airports as with the train stations and other central downtown spaces the tournament bid is very much present on the billboards and ad screens owned by the cities – or made available through cooperation with private partners (see the detailed list in Sector 11).

The hotels and other forms of accommodation in Germany where the participating teams and the fans will lodge during UEFA EURO 2024 in the ten Host Cities and elsewhere throughout Germany are united in the DEHOGA hotel and hospitality association, in the German National Tourist Board and the German Youth Hostel Association. The training grounds are all owned by professional clubs, the sports academies are part of the services provided by the DFB's 21 regional associations.

In order to ensure a sustainable football tournament for everyone involved, at an early date a broad-based participation process was launched with representatives of countless civic and civil society institutions. They included not only representatives of the sports federations and clubs, NGOs, local authorities, German federal ministries, corporations, the church, not-for-profit foundations, academics and fan projects (see the detailed list in Sector 3 and in the UEFA EURO 2024 Sustainability Concept). Thanks to the permanent stakeholder dialogue, the measures are guaranteed to have a strong legacy well after the end of UEFA EURO 2024.



United for football in Germany: DFB President Reinhard Grindel (on the right) with Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel and DFL President Dr Reinhard Rauball.

2. ANY OTHER CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

QUESTION 02

Mention if, in addition to the Staging Agreement, Undertakings, Guarantees, Confirmation Letters and Engagement Letters specified in the Bid Requirements, there are any other contractual or other binding relationships in place (or will need to be put in place) that set out the obligations and commitment of the local, municipal, regional and national stakeholders in the preparation, staging and dismantling phases of the Tournament.

In addition to the agreements, undertakings, guarantees and other declarations mentioned in the question no other contractual relationships are necessary to prepare, stage and then dismantle the phases of UEFA EURO 2024.

However, the DFB will initiate three further contractual structures and enter into the corresponding agreements with the relevant local stakeholders in order to be able to implement further specific arrangements for the best possible staging of the Tournament:

1. Host City Agreements: This contract will be concluded between the DFB and the municipal administration of each of the ten Host Cities (ten individual agreements). In this way, legal foundations will be laid for the cooperation between the DFB and the Host Cities in connection with staging UEFA EURO 2024. In particular, the agreement will specify that all the duties the Host City shall discharge vis-à-vis UEFA as per the Host City Undertaking shall also be performed vis-à-vis the DFB. This serves to ensure that the DFB can make certain in its relationship with UEFA that the Host Cities meet their obligations as per the Host City Undertaking and in this way can assume its own duties as regards staging UEFA EURO 2024. Moreover, the agreement will contain additional clauses needed for staging UEFA EURO 2024 and from which UEFA and the DFB benefit when actually organizing the tournament.

2. Stadium Agreements: This contract will be concluded between the DFB and the stadium operator (regular stadium owner and/or stadium operator) as an umbrella agreement covering the provision and operation of each of the ten stadiums for UEFA EURO 2024 – meaning ten individual contracts will be signed. In this way, a legal basis will be created for the cooperation between the DFB and the stadium owners/operators in connection with staging UEFA EURO 2024. In particular each contract defines that all obligations the respective stadium owner/operator has towards UEFA under the terms of the Stadium Undertaking also apply vis-à-vis the DFB. This ensures that the DFB can guarantee UEFA that the obligations of the stadium owners/operators as per the Stadium Undertaking will be met and that it can thus duly discharge its duties staging UEFA EURO 2024. Furthermore, additional clauses relevant to staging UEFA EURO 2024 will be contractually defined from which UEFA and the DFB then benefit when actually organizing the Tournament.

3. Airport Agreement: This contract will be concluded between the DFB and the airport operator (the regular airport operator and airport owner of each airport). In this way, a legal basis will be created for the cooperation between the DFB and the airport operators/owners as regards staging UEFA EURO 2024. In particular, this includes ensuring that all the obligations the airport operator/owner shall meet in its relationship with UEFA on the basis of the Airport Undertaking shall also apply in its relationship with the DFB. This ensures that the DFB can guarantee UEFA that the obligations of the airport owners/operators as per the Airport Undertaking will be met and that it can thus duly discharge its duties staging UEFA EURO 2024.

3. CONSTRAINTS ON HOST ASSOCIATION OBLIGATIONS

QUESTION 04

Mention if there are any legal or other constraints that would impact the fulfilment of the Host Association's obligations. Provide details of such elements and explain the proposals to address/overcome these constraints.

At the present time, no constraints other than those partly outlined in Sector 04 are known to us.

4. LOCAL ORGANIZING STRUCTURE

QUESTION 05

Describe the available options and propose the most efficient Local Organizing Structure in your country complying with the Bid Requirements and including potentially UEFA as a shareholder. Describe the advantages and possible disadvantages of the proposed structure as well as any legal, fiscal or administrative obligations and in particular for UEFA in this respect. Present practical solutions to the above issues and/or alternatives that overcome the above inefficiencies.

The DFB recommends that a limited liability company (a GmbH under German law) be founded with the DFB and UEFA as joint shareholders. The GmbH is an incorporated company whose shareholders can – on the basis of the articles of association – structure the company relatively flexibly. In other words, the requirements as regards the Local Organizing Structure as set out by UEFA in the Tournament Requirements can be fully met by the GmbH.

The GmbH is by dint of its legal form and entry in the Commercial Register always a trading company and is a legal entity in its own right. A GmbH is comparatively easy to found and also offers the following advantages:

- The GmbH can have one or several managing directors.
- The name can be freely chosen by the partners, and thus reflect the name UEFA EURO 2024.
- The minimum capital stock of a GmbH is 25,000 Euros but can be raised and adjusted at will by the partners.
- The partners' liability is limited per se to the company's assets.
- The partners can decide whether they wish the company to have a supervisory board. The number of members and the persons appointed are solely at the discretion of the partners in keeping with the provisions made in the articles of association. In other words, in particular in complying with the Tournament Requirements a supervisory board can be appointed consisting of representatives of UEFA, UEFA Events SA and the DFB.
- In addition to a supervisory board, an Advisory Board can also be created for a GmbH if the partners so wish.
- Within a GmbH there can be distinct areas of responsibility and divisions. In other words, these areas of responsibility and divisions can be structured to meet the split of responsibilities between UEFA, UEFA Events SA and the DFB as envisaged in the Tournament Requirements and the Staging Agreement.
- An inclusion of new partners and/or a change in the partners can be effected simply by transferring the shares held.
- In addition to the articles of incorporation published in the commercial register with the company's most important core components, the partners can reach a partners' agreement that can be concluded on a confidential basis.

In Germany, a GmbH or limited liability company is liable for corporation and trade tax and must accordingly declare its revenues (e.g., from ticketing or hospitality) after deducting operating expenses (e.g., for stadium rental, security, licences) in Germany. A GmbH counts under German law as an entrepreneur and shall therefore charge value-added tax. All goods and services the GmbH provides are as a matter of principle subject to value-added tax. In general, a GmbH can treat sums for value-added tax on inputs as input tax deductibles.

Needless to say, the government guarantees also have to be considered as regards the tax obligations for the GmbH, for these guarantees are issued as regards issues of fiscal relevance (→ see on this Sector 04, Questions 41 through 52).

On this basis, the ultimate structure of the company and its internal organization with a view to UEFA EURO 2024 can be agreed bilaterally with UEFA to ensure that the latter's requirements and ideas can be best integrated into the GmbH's organizational, fiscal, legal and administrative structure.

Working together for a common goal:
Bid Ambassador Philipp Lahm, Head of bidding process UEFA EURO 2024 Markus Stenger, and Project coordinator bidding process UEFA EURO 2024 Jürgen Eißmann (from right to left).



5. HOST ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LOCAL ORGANIZING STRUCTURE

QUESTION 06

Identify the activities that will take place prior to the establishment of the Local Organizing Structure, i.e., before January 2021.

The DFB's project team will be expanded in the event of Germany winning the bid to stage UEFA EURO 2024. In this way, firstly the most important task areas will be covered and secondly the UEFA counterparts will be assigned to the various individual sections. The DFB will bear the costs of expanding the project team (HR, office infrastructure, IT, travel costs). The project team will continue to be based at the DFB Headquarters in Frankfurt/Main. With the relocation of the DFB Headquarters to the new academy complex in 2021, the opportunity arises for the current central administration building to be used potentially as an LOS office for UEFA and the DFB. The building in question can house up to 130 staff members, with its conference rooms and parking deck is superbly outfitted for an LOS, and in logistic terms is ideally located close to the airport, main railway station, directly next to the stadium in Frankfurt, and with an autobahn ramp practically outside its front door.

From today's viewpoint, after expansion of the project team the following sections will be covered: Operations, Legal, PR, Security, HR/Finance. Moreover, the DFB will have focal points for UEFA for all of the sections necessarily involved in preparing and staging a tournament.

Local organizing structures are already in place in the Host Cities which have in part already established their own offices for the duration of the bid. These existing structures can be smoothly used going forward. A prime example is the City of Munich, which is already involved in handling UEFA EURO 2020.

Moreover, UEFA EURO 2024 will be able to rely on the know-how and the personnel involved in staging UEFA EURO 2020 at the DFB as well as the Munich venue; indeed, experienced staff from the "green projects" can potentially be included in the team for the 2024 LOS.

It bears emphasizing that on the part of the DFB there is in general clear flexibility to adapt structures to whichever model the UEFA should favour.



DFB President Reinhard Grindel (upper left) and DFB General Secretary Dr. Friedrich Curtius (upper right) are already engaged in constructive dialogue with stakeholders from many walks of life.

6. ESTIMATE OF HOST ASSOCIATION COSTS

QUESTION 07

Provide an estimate of the Host Association costs for activities prior to the establishment of the Local Organizing Structure. The budget should include staffing costs for the project team, travel expenses, rental costs for the office (if applicable), costs related to licences and permits, set-up costs for the local organizing structure and any other costs that may incur.

This information cannot be published for confidentiality reasons.

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