



GOLEO VI:
Official Mascot of the 2006
FIFA World Cup

Makes you wonder what
South Africa's Mascot will be.



FIFA WORLD CUP
GERMANY
2006

Frankfurt



Welcome to Frankfurt, where the world obviously feels at home. Frankfurt is the centre of one of the most productive and dynamic regions in Europe. As continental Europe's largest financial centre, home of the European Central Bank and to the headquarters of many companies, the international importance of Frankfurt continues to grow. Frankfurt is a dynamic European metropolis, a global village, a melting pot of cultures, languages and lifestyles. The imposing skyline is what newcomers remember most. But behind those glass facades the atmosphere is surprisingly relaxed.

Figures for Rhein-Main Region:

Area	11,056 sq km
Population 2004	4.9 Million
Jobs 2002	2.5 Million
Companies	320,000
Gross Value Added 2002	152.3 Billion Euro
Municipalities	408



Diversified Economy

As booming economic center with an excellent infrastructure, Frankfurt has already established itself on an international level. On top of this, Frankfurt also in recent years gained a dominant position as the telecommunications hub in Germany and as the main center for European Internet traffic and services. Thus, the number of start-ups and settlements of foreign businesses in the IT and telecommunications sector has risen above average of all other business sectors in Frankfurt.

The newly developed activities in the biotechnology sector will also offer the multifaceted economy of Frankfurt with further important business expansion opportunities.



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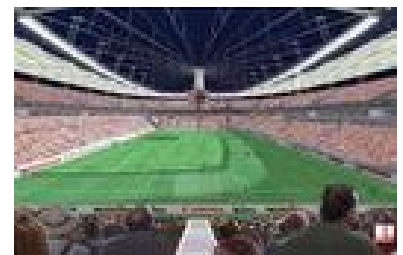


Waldstadion (Forest Stadium)

Since the middle of 2002, work has been underway on the new Waldstadion, a state of the art, multipurpose arena. After building is finished in the middle of 2005 and a year's practice run in the Bundesliga, an international buzz will return to the stadium with the 2006 World Cup.



The new Waldstadion will be bigger, more splendid, more modern and more comfortable, with newly built stands and newly designed areas for fans, VIPs and the media, all of which will naturally be fully covered. It will also have powerful floodlights and sound systems of the highest technical standard, and a giant video cube above the centre of the pitch that will enable every spectator to watch recordings of all of the most exciting moments, high-resolution picture quality.



And above all, the stadium will have a truly innovative tent-like roof construction that can spread out over the pitch or fold together in a couple of minutes and disappear inside the video cube. A roof that can be closed transforms the new Waldstadion into the world's biggest cabriolet!



The new Waldstadion is being built on the same site as its previous incarnation, which was erected in the 1920s and renovated for the 1974 FIFA World Cup and again for the 1988 European Championships. Fondly remembered occasions in the history of the "old" Waldstadion include the waterlogged semi-final game between Poland and West Germany in 1974, and the Muhammad Ali vs Karl Mildenberger bout in 1966.

The city council approved the construction of a new stadium on the existing site in May 2000. The bid dossier proposed modernising the existing stadium, but the city elected to proceed with a completely new arena.

- The final decision favoured the Bögl company's design of a stadium with a retractable roof and 48,000 seats.
- Mayor Achim Vandreike jokingly christened the new stadium "the world's largest cabriolet".
- Construction will be ongoing while the season is in progress, maintaining a minimum capacity of 30,000 for each game.
- Work began on 21 June 2002, with completion scheduled for summer 2005. The new stadium will be a venue for the FIFA Confederations Cup in 2005.

Financing:

€64m from the city of Frankfurt, €20.5m from the state of Hessen, €41.5m capital loan.



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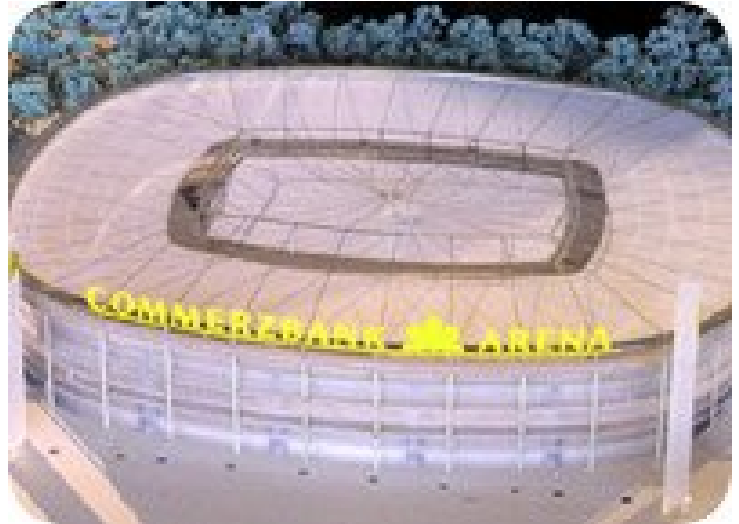
Frankfurt



Population: 650,000
Stadium: Waldstadion
Scheduled Work: A brand new stadium
Investment: €126m

Gross Capacity: 48,132
Total Seating Capacity: 43,324 (*)
Purchasable Tickets Capacity (**)

- First round: 38,437
- Quarterfinals: 37,925



Frankfurt's Stadium to become Commerzbank Arena

Bank buys naming rights for an initial 10 years

Frankfurt's Waldstadion will be known in future as the Commerzbank Arena. This was announced jointly in Frankfurt by senior representatives of the City of Frankfurt, the bank and sports rights marketing company, Sportfive.

"The Commerzbank's decision to acquire the naming rights for the new stadium is a major plus for the city of Frankfurt, for the entire region and for Eintracht Frankfurt Football Club", said the city's Lord Mayor, Petra Roth. "The Commerzbank Arena is a major step forward for Frankfurt", she added. "The Commerzbank, a Frankfurt business that is active in both the national and international marketplace, is an ideal partner for us", continued Frankfurt's Mayor, Achim Vandreike. "Marketing the new stadium will now be a great deal easier, and that will also make it easier to refinance the City's share of the construction costs." The rights apply to all events that take place in the stadium. The only exception comes with major events such as football internationals and next year's football World Cup, where the organisers are the national or international football associations. The Commerzbank's name and logo will be put up on the stadium and on the roof as a visible sign of the bank's involvement.

(*) "Total Seating Capacity" means the Gross Capacity less the seats that can't be used due to view obstruction and security/contingency reserves for the 2006 FIFA World Cup. This capacity is estimated and may change once these deductions are finally determined.

(**) "Purchasable Ticket Capacity" means the Total Seating Capacity less tickets reserved for the media and press, the VIP requirements and complimentary tickets. This capacity is based on maximum media requirements and may change once these requirements are finally determined.



FIFA WORLD CUP
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Berlin



Berlin the capital of Germany is dynamic, cosmopolitan and creative, allowing for every kind of lifestyle. East meets West in the metropolis at the heart of a changing Europe. Germany's largest city is a city of opportunities just waiting to be seized in all areas, like entertainment, recreation, economy, science and academic life.

Berlin is the national capital of Germany and its largest city, with 3,387,404 inhabitants (as of September 2004). In the day of the German reunification, October 3, 1990, Berlin became an independent state as one of the three city states, together with Hamburg and Bremen that form the present 16 German Bundesländer

Area	892 sq km
Population 2004	3.4 Million
Gainfully employed	81.7%
Companies moved to Berlin between 2001 - 2004	278 Companies
Consumer price index	2.3 over last year
Municipalities	



Berlin has established itself in international competition as one of the prime locations for high technology and modern service companies. Following the reunification of Germany, changes in basic conditions have been used to good advantage for innovation and modernisation.

The sudden rise in growth is favoured by:

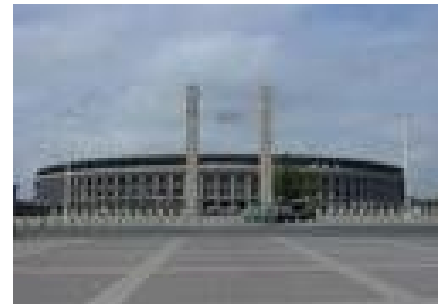
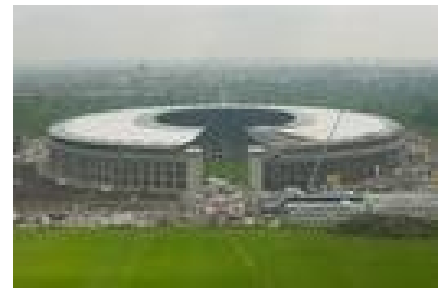
- A unique environment of science and research
- Efficient communication networks
- Competence in information and communication technology
- Affordable industry and office space
- Direct access to markets in central and eastern Europe



Olympiastadion

Originally designed by architect Werner March and built between 1934-36 for around 42 million Reichsmark, American sprinter Jesse Owens won four gold medals here at the Olympic Games in 1936. Today, one of the avenues leading to the ground bears the great runner's name. Since 1985, the German Cup Final has been played in the stadium, which received a facelift prior to hosting three games in the 1974 FIFA World Cup. Renovation work began in the summer of 2000. The opening ceremony took place on July 31st 2004.

- The reconstruction took place in three main phases.
- The lower tier was completely demolished and rebuilt, with a steeper gradient to improve the viewing position.
- Work on the upper tier focused on rebuilding the steps, renovating the supporting structure and integrating VIP and catering facilities between the upper and lower tiers. The executive suites on the north side and the suites located to the south side of the stadium are now complete.
- The pitch was successfully lowered in summer 2002 and the new grass playing surface made ready for the 2002/2003 Bundesliga season.
- Work on the roof began in May 2002. The cantilever roof load-bearing structure is fully in place, extending forward more than 60m, as are the upper and lower roof membranes fixed to the structure.
- The installation of 5,000 dimmable fluorescent lamps to create lighting effects between the membranes, and the highly complex PA system, has also been carried out. Where the floodlighting is concerned, in a world first the light emanates as a single brilliant band along the front edge of the roof and has been conceived to avoid dazzling the crowd. The floodlighting on the north side is also operational.
- The stadium now boasts around 74,500 covered seats, including 5,000 in executive suites and as luxury Business Seats. Previously, only 27,000 seats were covered.
- The VIP area has been totally reconstructed with the addition of new tiers housing both suites and individual lounges opening onto reserved seating areas. Following remodelling of four floors under the existing structure, the basic shell of the new VIP area is now complete, and interior masonry work to form the individual suites have been created within the new VIP area.





FIFA WORLD CUP
**GERMANY
2006**

Berlin



- 60,000 of the existing folding seats have been removed and re-installed after reinforcement of the substructure beneath the seating. Guests with access to the reserved lounge seats and the Business Seats enjoy appropriately high standards of comfort and quality.
- Features subject to national heritage protection include the façade, stand of honour and Marathon Gate.

The stand of honour, VIP and Business areas and the car parking facilities have been substantially enlarged. The North and South underground car parks including the VIP access areas are now structurally complete and the final security and technical features have been installed.

- Modernisation of the stadium Police station and security control centre.
- The installation of two giant video screens, measuring 140 and 56 square metres respectively has been carried out.
- The extensive main kitchens on the north and south sides of the stadium have been expanded.
- An underground warm-up facility at the Marathon Gate, including a 100m running track and long-jump pit, has reached the completion phase.
- Following extensive excavation and below-ground operations, the stadium surrounds on the north side have been restored to their former condition.

Financing:

€196m from the federal government, €46m loan to the Olympiastadion Asset Holding Company mbH, guaranteed by the state of Berlin.

Population: 3.39 million
Stadium: Olympiastadion
Scheduled Work: Reconstruction
Investment: €242m

Gross Capacity: 74,176
Total Seating Capacity: 66,021 (*)
Purchasable Tickets Capacity (**)

- First round: 56,358
- Quarterfinals: 56,316
- Final: 55,562



FIFA WORLD CUP
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Munich



MUNICH is the German city which most has the air of a capital about it. Even though it has never ruled over a territory any larger than the present-day Land, the grandiose palaces from Bavaria's era as an independent kingdom give it the appearance of a metropolis of great importance. When this is added to a remarkable postwar economic record (courtesy of such hi-tech giants as the car manufacturer BMW, the aerospace company MBB and the electronics group Siemens), and to its hard-won status as the national trendsetter in fashion matters, it's easy to see why Munich acts as a magnet to outsiders. Students flock here to study; the rich and jet-set like to live here, as do writers, painters, musicians and film-makers, while foreign nationals now make up more than a fifth of the population.

Figures for Munich:

Area	120 sq miles
Population 2000	1.25 Million
Enterprises 1998	99.765



Economy

Although Munich at present has, with 5.8% the lowest unemployment rate of the large German and European cities, the number of unemployed – approximately 62.000 – is unacceptable. Highest priority is given to creating and stabilizing employment. Increasing competition between locations creates a particular challenge for Munich's employment and economic development policy. Locational competition results from the globalization process in which there are enormous risks but also considerable opportunities for employment and economic development.

The cardinal aims of municipal economic policy are to safeguard existing jobs and create new ones. A high level of employment is a very important factor in maintaining the social peace and also a fundamental condition for preserving the quality of urban life.

One feature of the Munich location is that key industries of the future are concentrated here. Tomorrow's opportunities for the Munich economy lie above all in the following sectors: Communication, media, research and development, knowledge generation and transfer, biotechnology and environmental technology, high-tech manufacturing.



FIFA WORLD CUP
GERMANY
2006

Munich



FIFA World Cup Stadium, Munich

The originally planned reconstruction of the Olympic Stadium was rejected after a local referendum voted in favour of a new, purpose-built football stadium in München.

- In July 2001, the city council announced their support for a new stadium in the Fröttmaning area to the north of the city.
 - The people of München echoed their approval in the referendum of 21 October 2001. The project is being funded by the Bavarian capital's two Bundesliga clubs, TSV 1860 München and FC Bayern München.
 - On 8 February 2002, the senior experts' committee decided in favour of a design by architects Herzog & de Meuron.
 - The design is an innovative, futuristic interpretation of a football stadium. The smooth external façade has a translucent, diamond-shaped shell, which acts as a projection surface to enshroud the stadium in a kaleidoscope of colour, giving it an almost magical aura. With three tiers of seats inside, each and every one of the 66,000 capacity crowd is guaranteed to be right on top of the action.
 - In March 2004, FIFA confirmed the official Opening Ceremony for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ will take place in München, immediately before the Opening Match on 9 June 2006. In addition, the 2006 FIFA Congress will be held in the city. München is also home to the International Media Centre.
- All seats are covered.
- After the Opening Match, the new München stadium will stage one of the semi-finals and four further matches.
 - The stadium is scheduled for completion in summer 2005.

Financing:

Costs are to be divided equally between Bundesliga clubs FC Bayern München and TSV 1860 München.

Population: 1.3 million
Stadium: FIFA World Cup Stadium, Munich
Scheduled Work: A brand new stadium
Investment: approx €280m

Gross Capacity: 66,016
Total Seating Capacity: 59,416 (*)
Purchasable Tickets Capacity (**)

- First round: 52,782
- Round of sixteen: 52,636
- Semifinals: 52,090



FIFA CONFEDERATIONS CUP GERMANY 2005



FIFA Confederations Cup 2005

"Arts and classics" forms the theme for the FIFA Confederations Cup 2005 Opening Ceremony at the FIFA World Cup Stadium, Frankfurt on 15 June at 8.45 pm. "Concise and compelling," declared Mayor Achim Vandreike in advance of the 15-minute launch party, heralding the official start of the 'Festival of Champions'. The build-up to Germany against Australia, the inaugural international match at the new arena in Frankfurt, will be quite literally a tightrope act. The highlight of the quarter-hour long pre-match show is an appearance by Swiss tightrope artiste David Dimitri.

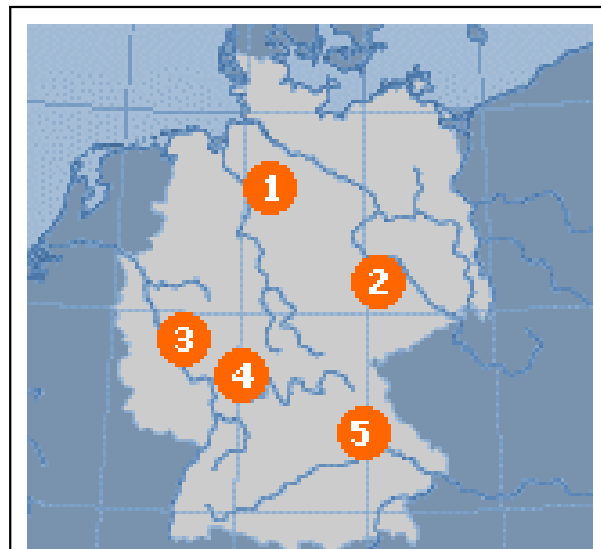
The death-defying 41-year-old is set to cross the stadium at an altitude of 30 metres on a 200 metre long, 1.4 centimetre diameter steel rope, suspended between the roof supports on either side of the pitch.

The spectacular balancing act will be accompanied by the dramatic overture to Verdi's *La Forza del Destino* (The Force of Destiny), performed by the 90-strong Frankfurt Opera House orchestra stationed in the main stand.

Immediately before kick-off, the orchestra will play a fanfare specially composed for the occasion. The 'Arts and classics' prelude concludes with an aria from Alfredo Catalini's 'La Wally' sung by Frankfurt-born soprano Christine Schäfer.

German TV station ARD will broadcast live around the world from the opening ceremony. City marketing managers are delighted at the prospect of a priceless image boost for Frankfurt and the surrounding region. The entire dramatic and multi-faceted work, conceived by Frankfurt Opera House Director Bernd Loebe and 'Tigerpalast' variety theatre chief Johnny Klinke, will cost €330,000, a significant saving on the original budget of €500,000.

"This performance to launch the FIFA Confederations Cup underscores our vision of the summer 2006 World Cup as a festival of sport and a great deal more besides. We aim to fuel passions in the run-up to 2006 in as many different areas as possible with a high-quality arts and cultural programme," commented 2006 FIFA World Cup™ OC vice-president Wolfgang Niersbach, joint promoter for the opening ceremony along with the city of Frankfurt.



1-Hanover
2-Leipzig
3-Cologne

4-Frankfurt
5-Nuremberg