Inspection Group Report for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
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1. LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Dear President,
Dear Executive Committee members,

Allow me to say what an honour and a great pleasure it has been to head this Inspection Group for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Throughout our assignment, we have worked as a team on your behalf to ensure that you are provided with reliable and comprehensive information upon which the final decision regarding the host for 2010 FIFA World Cup™ can be based. We are certain that the report reflects this commitment in an organised and objective manner.

Our work first focused on reviewing the bid documentation to confirm compliance with the comprehensive List of Requirements. Each member of the team reviewed each bid to validate its content to obtain a sense of each bidding country’s ability to meet the requirements. The bids were also reviewed by FIFA legal advisers to confirm, from a legal standpoint, that all information was valid and met the requirements of the Organising Association Agreements.

Our second step was to validate this written information and commitments with detailed inspection visits of each of the bidding countries. As in the past, the order of the inspections was determined by a random draw and the visits were based on the documentation submitted on the bid due date of 30 September 2003. During these inspections, we further confirmed such issues as the countries’ commitment to football, the impact on their economy and the correlation between capital investments and legacy value for each country. These inspections also gave us a human feel to each organiser’s ability to deliver on the promises made through the bid documents.

During our inspection visits to the five bidding countries we did not hear detailed arguments about co-hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ or a single formal presentation on this. In the opinion of this Inspection Group, there are several countries in Africa prepared to organise the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ on their own, thus eliminating the issue of making an exception to the FIFA World Cup Regulations regarding co-hosting.

Finally, in connection with this report we conducted several meetings to be sure that we communicate our evaluations in a way that gives each of you clear recommendations on which countries could host a competition of such magnitude. In addition to the written report, we ensured that the message to you is clear and will help you reach your decision more easily.
We highly appreciate the warm welcome we received from the bidding committees and the people in the 5 countries we visited and the way they tried to fulfil all of our requests. I would like as well to express my gratitude to all the members of the Inspection Group for their dedication, their energy, their competence and their friendship during more than 60 days that we spent together over the past 6 months. These words of thanks also go to the FIFA staff members who contributed largely to bringing our mission to a favourable conclusion.

It goes without saying that we feel we have accomplished all key steps with complete objectivity. Again, on behalf of the “team”, I would like to thank you for your trust and confidence.

Jan Peeters
Chairman
Inspection Group for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
2. KEY DATES OF THE BIDDING PROCEDURE

3 August 2000 The FIFA Executive Committee agrees on the principle of a FIFA World Cup™ rotation

5 August 2000 This decision is ratified by the 52nd Ordinary FIFA Congress in Zurich

15 March 2001 The FIFA Executive Committee decides that the rotation will begin in Africa

7 July 2001 This decision is ratified by the Extraordinary FIFA Congress in Buenos Aires

23 September 2002 The Executive Committee confirms that only African member associations will be invited to submit a bid to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™

31 October 2002 Circular sent to the African associations to invite them to submit their bid

31 December 2002 Deadline for declaring interest in organising the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
   Six associations have declared their interest: South Africa (5 November), followed by Morocco (13 November), Libya (2 December), Egypt (16 December), Nigeria and Tunisia (both 30 December)

28 February 2003 The “List of Requirements” is sent to the six bidding associations

31 May 2003 Deadline for firm commitment. All six bidders confirmed.

30 September 2003 Official bidding presentations at FIFA Headquarters, including handover of the bid dossiers. Five countries present the documents: Egypt, Libya, Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia.

7/14 October 2003 Inspection visit to Morocco.

30/5 November 2003 Inspection visit to South Africa.

11/18 December 2003 Inspection visit to Tunisia.

7/13 January 2004 Inspection visit to Libya.

23/30 January 2004 Inspection visit to Egypt.

30 April 2004 Distribution of the Inspection Group’s report to the FIFA Executive Committee members for analysis.

14 May 2004 Final presentation of the bidding associations at FIFA Headquarters.

15 May 2004 Designation by the FIFA Executive Committee of the association organising the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
3. OVERALL EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, Africa is prepared to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. There is no need to break FIFA World Cup™ regulations concerning co-hosting or multi-co-hosting for the tournament as there are enough countries in Africa prepared to organise it very well.

Whichever country is selected, FIFA must give special support regarding stadium plans, training facilities and especially the quality of the pitches. In some specific items such as budgeting, planning, medical services, IT solution, ticketing, media etc., special support would also be very useful. The Inspection Group’s opinion is that FIFA must involve itself immediately after the decision to ensure the success of the event.

If the World Cup is granted to South Africa, it will generate significant unity among the different ethnic groups that were separated socially, culturally and in sport for years. In addition, South Africa has a number of world class cultural and tourist attractions.

The project to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ presented to the Inspection Group, based on an excellent overall infrastructure, was clear, detailed and stable, proving its reliability. Furthermore, there is a strong backing for the bid from the Government. The population is very enthusiastic about football, spontaneously showing their joy at the prospect of hosting the World Cup. Despite questions about security in the country, the legacy compared to the investment needed will be a great contribution to the country. The Inspection Group’s opinion is that South Africa has the potential to organise an excellent World Cup.

The general public in Egypt is very passionate about football and spontaneously show their joy at the prospect of hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. It is largely for this reason – added to the wealth of history, culture and tourism in the country and the strong backing given by the Government to the bid – that the Inspection Group believes there is potential for an excellent World Cup to be staged in Egypt.

Despite the fact that at the time of our visit the country lacked stadiums suitable for an event of such magnitude and that we found a number of inconsistencies between the bidding file and what was actually presented during the inspection, we have come to the conclusion that Egypt is capable of organising a very good World Cup.
Morocco conducted excellent promotion and presentation of the bid, in their 4th campaign. Furthermore, the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is part of a new national development strategy, called Vision 2010, with a Government completely dedicated to this plan. The project to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ presented to the group was clear, detailed and stable, proving its reliability. The presentation of the budget was outstanding. Furthermore there is a strong backing from the Government for the bid. The people are enthusiastic about football, showing their joy at the prospect of hosting the World Cup in a modest way. Despite the very poor involvement of the Association in the bidding and the actual lack of football infrastructure, the Inspection Group’s opinion is that Morocco has the potential to organise a very good World Cup. However, we do have some concern that 3 stadiums presented to the 2006 Inspection Group in February 2000 as under construction have not been realised at all.

In Tunisia, the Inspection Group witnessed and listened every day to the interest expressed by sporting and government officials in co-hosting the World Cup with Libya. The Inspection Group only considered Tunisia as a single World Cup bidding country, as established in the FIFA World Cup™ regulations and the Tunisian bidding book. This country has the splendid Rades Stadium and a very high level of football. But the Inspection Group feels that the commitment of the country and the Association is to co-host the World Cup. If they change their opinion about co-hosting, and they follow their bidding book they have the potential to organise a good World Cup.

The Inspection Group takes the view that Libya would face great difficulties in organising a World Cup to the standards required, despite the spontaneous enthusiasm of the people, the commitment of the association and the huge financial resources available for construction of sports arenas. The Inspection Group has summarised the obstacles as follows: lack of experience in organising international sports events, insufficient time to prepare the various cities in the country to welcome a World Cup, the enormous difficulties facing fans from around the world in finding accommodation, entertainment and leisure during their stay and, finally, the support from the authorities for a multi-co-hosting World Cup in Africa.
4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
SUMMARY EGYPT

COUNTRY COMMITMENT
Government: Total commitment to hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
Public: Huge enthusiasm

FOOTBALL
Stadiums: Ten stadiums for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
- One under renovation
- Two to be renovated
- Three under construction
- Four to be built
Some changes compared to the bidding file
Training facilities: Very good; pitches must be improved
Standard of football: Strong with good youth development plans

GENERAL COUNTRY INFRASTRUCTURE
Transportation: Capable of handling the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
Telecommunications: Will be capable of meeting World Cup standards
Hotels: Excellent hotel infrastructure; more than enough rooms for all participants in hotels under contract for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
Safety and security: Good internal security system
Medical centres: Sufficient good facilities for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™

FINANCE
Budget for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™: Requires complete revision
Ticketing: Good policy

LEGACY
Country: The 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will contribute to developing and promoting the country through its ancient culture and safe surroundings.
Football: The infrastructure and organisation resulting from the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will stimulate the development of youth plans which the Association has implemented successfully for the last few years.
Two stadiums will not be built if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is not granted to Egypt.
SUMMARY LIBYA

COUNTRY COMMITMENT
Government: They are committed, but to their own Head of State’s project
Public: Huge enthusiasm

FOOTBALL
Stadiums: Eight stadiums for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
- All to be built
Training facilities:
- Not enough suitable facilities
Standard of football:
- Good local football, without international success

GENERAL COUNTRY INFRASTRUCTURE
Transportation:
- With significant investment could be capable of organising the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
Telecommunications:
- Drastic investment and more qualified people needed
Hotels:
- Not enough hotel infrastructures
Safety and security:
- Excellent internal security system
Medical centres:
- Some very good facilities for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™

FINANCE
Budget for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™:
- Requires complete revision
Ticketing:
- Whole policy should be revised

LEGACY
Country: The 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will open the country up to the world
Football: The football legacy will be limited, but with the new infrastructure resulting from the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, they may have an open opportunity for the development of their League and youth football.
No stadium will be built if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is not granted to Libya.
SUMMARY MOROCCO

COUNTRY COMMITMENT
Government: Total commitment with full financial support
Public: Normal enthusiasm

FOOTBALL
Stadiums: Nine stadiums for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
- Three to be renovated
- Two under construction
- One ready to start construction
- Three to be constructed
Training facilities: Plans must be completely reviewed.
Standard of football: Good international standard with normal local organisation.

GENERAL COUNTRY INFRASTRUCTURE
Transportation: Will be very capable of handling the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
Telecommunications: Will be capable of meeting World Cup standards
Hotels: Excellent hotel infrastructure
Safety and security: Good internal security system
Medical centres: Need huge improvements

FINANCE
Budget for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™:
Outstanding presentation; minimum changes must be made
Ticketing: Whole policy should be revised

LEGACY
Country: The 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will greatly assist in fulfilling the Vision 2010 government plan for developing the country.
Football: The infrastructure and organisation resulting from the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, may give the association the know-how to run a full professional football league.
Three stadiums will not be built if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is not granted to Morocco.
SUMMARY SOUTH AFRICA

COUNTRY COMMITMENT
Government: Totally committed to hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
Public: Huge enthusiasm

FOOTBALL
Stadiums: Thirteen stadiums for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™*
- Three almost ready
- Five to be renovated
- Five to be built
  *Definitive number of stadiums to be decided
Training facilities: Excellent facilities; some pitches must be improved
Standard of football: Since 1992, successful come-back to the international football forum

GENERAL COUNTRY INFRASTRUCTURE
Transportation: Very good for organising the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
Telecommunications: Excellent facilities to handle the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
Hotels: Excellent hotel infrastructure
Safety and security: Lack of security in the country, but authorities have the know-how and resources to manage this aspect during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
Medical centres: Excellent facilities including those in the stadiums

FINANCE
Budget for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™: Must be revised
Ticketing: Whole policy needs to be fully revised

LEGACY
Country: The 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will contribute to the establishment and confirmation of the process of democratisation and unification that started about a decade ago.
Football: In a country with a very strong sports culture, the organisation resulting from the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will assist the association in reaching the highest international football standards, filling the gaps from the past.
One stadium will not be built if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is not granted to South Africa, keeping in mind that the number of stadiums to be used still has to be decided.
SUMMARY TUNISIA

COUNTRY COMMITMENT
Government: They are strongly committed to co-hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ with Libya.
Public: Normal enthusiasm from people in the street.

FOOTBALL
Stadiums: Eight stadiums for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
- One ready
- Three to be renovated
- Four to be built
Training facilities: Very good, pitches must be improved.
Standard of football: At the moment top in Africa

GENERAL COUNTRY INFRASTRUCTURE
Transportation: Will be capable of handling the 2010 FIFA World Cup™
Telecommunications: Will be capable of meeting World Cup standards
Hotels: Excellent hotel infrastructure
Safety and security: Good internal security system
Medical centres: Some good facilities for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™

FINANCE
Budget for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™: Requires complete revision
Ticketing: Whole policy should be revised

LEGACY
Country: The 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will develop and consolidate the country as one of the strongest Mediterranean tourism destinations.
Football: The infrastructure and organisation resulting from the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will stimulate the development of current youth plans and keep the country at a very high African football level. There are no guarantees that the construction work will be carried out if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is not granted to Tunisia.
5. ANALYSIS OF THE BIDDING COUNTRIES
# REPORT ON EGYPT

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE BID AND INSPECTION VISIT

Egypt presented its bid on 30 September 2003. Some documents that were missing during the presentation were later requested and subsequently forwarded on time.

However, it is the duty of the Inspection Group to mention that we noticed a number of adaptations in the bidding file, for which the people in charge of the bid during our visit later provided explanations. In this context, the group received Enclosure E to the bidding file on 31 January 2004.

The Inspection Group visited Egypt between 23 and 30 January 2004. The visit lasted altogether 169 hours and 15 minutes; due to flight connections the programme lasted longer than that in the other countries we visited.

The Egyptian Football Association organised the visit well with a very demanding schedule, although unfortunately it was not always possible to stay on time. This visit schedule did not include the city of Marsa Matrouh, a suggested 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venue.

2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY

The Arab Republic of Egypt is situated in northern Africa and has a population of approximately 70 million inhabitants.

Egyptian civilisation goes back more than 4,500 years with an illustrious cultural tradition. Their original civilisation has been influenced and dominated by other various nearby civilisations (Persian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Mameluke, Ottoman) and partly by the French and English, who ruled at certain times in history, enriching the cultural and historical legacy.

The government is a Republic presided over by Mohammed Hosni Mubarak since 14 October 1981. Every six years, the people’s assembly elects the President for a new period. The next elections will be in 2006.

The legal system is based on common English law, Islamic law and the Napoleonic code.

The main religion is Muslim.

The official language is Arabic. The more educated people speak English and French.

The economy is mixed, with active participation from government authorities and private companies. In the 1990s, Egypt followed the guidelines of the International Monetary Fund to regulate its fiscal and monetary policies, curbing inflation in the process. This attracted foreign investors and set in motion a stable floating rate of exchange under the control of the authorities.

Recently, its currency has been devalued and, added to a monetary deficit owing to investment in huge schemes for infrastructure, has led to a rise in inflation, reaching 4.5% in 2003, compared to 2.7% in 2002 and 2.2% in 2001.
Its main resources are tourism, products derived from petroleum and services created by the Suez Canal.
The workforce is estimated at around 30% of the population. Unemployment was officially estimated to be approximately 9.9% in 2003, with approximately 20% of the population living under the poverty line.
The capital is Cairo with about 7,500,000 inhabitants and, as the main city, it is the hub of governmental, judicial, legislative, financial and business activities in Egypt. The most populous town is Giza, separated from Cairo by the Nile but connected by several bridges, with a population of some 8,400,000 inhabitants. The third main city in the country is Alexandria with some 3,600,000 inhabitants.

3. GENERAL STANDARD OF FOOTBALL IN EGYPT

Football is the main sport in Egypt.
Egypt is one of the leading lights in football in its confédération both at club and at national level. They were the first African country to qualify for the World Cup in 1934. Furthermore the Confédération Africaine de Football regarded Al Ahly as the African club of the 20th century.
All this is largely due to the efforts of the Egyptian football association, which is developing a number of plans designed to benefit young people around the country. We must also state that they are producing impressive results at international youth level.
Due to the fact that Egypt was playing in the African Cup of Nations during our visit, the local league games were suspended, but the Bidding Committee organised a friendly match for us in Port Said. The match was between an all-star Egyptian team and one from Neuchâtel, Switzerland. There were no security hitches at all during the game as the local police had taken adequate precautions.
It is also important to say that the Confédération Africaine de Football has its headquarters in the City of 6th of October, 25 km from Cairo.
HONOURS

National team

World Cup: First phase 1934 and 1990.
Runner-up 1962
Will organise CAN 2006.

African Futsal Championship: Winners 2000
World Youth Championship: Third place, Argentina 2001
U-17 World Championship: Organisers 1997.

Club level

CAF Champions League
1969 Ismailia
1982 Al Ahly
1984 Zamalek
1986 Zamalek
1987 Al Ahly
1993 Zamalek
1996 Zamalek
2001 Al Ahly
2002 Zamalek

African Cup Winners’ Cup
1982 Arab Contractors
1983 Arab Contractors
1984 Al Ahly
1985 Al Ahly
1986 Al Ahly
1993 Al Ahly
1996 Arab Contractors
2000 Zamalek
4. COUNTRY’S COMMITMENT

The Inspection Group believes that Egypt is totally committed to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
This was evident from the visit held with Hosni Mubarak, President of the Republic, and the Prime Minister, the Speaker of the Parliament and several government ministers. All of them, in addition to the governors of each of the towns we visited, invariably showed great interest, hoping that the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will be awarded to Egypt.
The Minister of Youth accompanied the Committee almost throughout the entire visit. The general public showed their enthusiasm openly and spontaneously, following each one of the Inspection Group’s visits with a great deal of attention and enjoyment. Children especially showed their appreciation of our visit. In some cases, thousands of people gathered around simply to welcome the Inspection Group.

5. ORGANISATION OF BIDDING COMMITTEE

The Bidding Committee has very close links with the Egyptian Football Association.
On the whole, the committee was made up of some members of the Executive Committee of the Egyptian Football Association, with the General Secretary as chairman. However, we were unable to deal with the committee chairman as he was away in Tunisia for the African Cup of Nations.
It is important to note that the people who received us demonstrated a good sense of organisation and flexibility as a result of all of the changes that became necessary during our visit. When the Inspection Group raised points to be discussed at a joint meeting, the Bidding Committee finally chose to submit Enclosure E, in response to a number of consultations conducted by the group.
The Inspection Group is of the opinion that the committee set up by the association is entirely competent to carry out the bid but if it was granted the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, it would be necessary to help the committee to function professionally and ensure that the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ ran properly.
6. BUDGET FOR HOSTING THE TOURNAMENT

The members of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ Bidding Committee did not present the details of the structure for the budget. Unfortunately, even after a number of consultations, it was not possible for the Inspection Group to gain further information or determine the manner in which it had been set up. In this connection, on the final day of our visit, they gave us new documents as part of Enclosure E mentioned above but without any explanations or an analysis of the manner in which they had compiled them.

In these circumstances, the Inspection Group believes that the plans presented in the bid file to organise the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ are insufficient for carrying out a more detailed examination of the budget and it is therefore very difficult to analyse all of the figures produced.

As all the investment in infrastructure will be covered by the Government (total amount of USD 1,065,540,000 instead of USD 1,107,900,000 as written in enclosure E) we have not included this item under expenditure or under income.

Despite the fact that we did not receive enough information, we have analysed the budget with the figures available.

EXPENDITURE

Operations of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™

- Costs of operating the stadiums: USD 40,000,000
- FIFA’s organisational requirements: USD 264,000,000
- Media centres and services: USD 48,000,000
- 2010 FIFA World Cup™ administration: USD 22,000,000
- Technology: USD 110,000,000
- Telecommunications: USD 12,000,000
- Ceremonies and cultural events: USD 6,000,000
- Health services: USD 1,000,000
- Transport and logistics: USD 1,200,000
- Security: USD 15,000,000
- Advertising and promotion: USD 60,000,000
- Administration: USD 30,000,000
- Others: USD 51,100,000

Total expenditure has been calculated at USD 660,300,000
However, we wish to state that income was calculated under five items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ticket licensing *</td>
<td>USD 51,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticket sales **</td>
<td>USD 127,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local sponsors and value in kind</td>
<td>USD 270,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent media facilities ***</td>
<td>USD 121,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others****</td>
<td>USD 90,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income has been calculated at</td>
<td>USD 660,300,000</td>
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It is important to point out, however, that the organisers have not budgeted for any contribution from FIFA.

* Special sales programme, without any explanation
** As in enclosure E.
*** The income of the Rent Media Facilities is not in line with the Technical Annexe, and we did not receive any explanation for it.
**** No explanation was received for this item.

7. TICKETING

THE SUGGESTED TICKET PRICE STRUCTURE IS AS FOLLOWS:

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cat. 3</th>
<th>Cat. 2</th>
<th>Cat. 1</th>
<th>Cat. Premier (3%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening match</td>
<td>USD 40</td>
<td>USD 80</td>
<td>USD 140</td>
<td>USD 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First stage</td>
<td>USD 10</td>
<td>USD 20</td>
<td>USD 50</td>
<td>USD 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second stage</td>
<td>USD 20</td>
<td>USD 40</td>
<td>USD 80</td>
<td>USD 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter-finals</td>
<td>USD 30</td>
<td>USD 60</td>
<td>USD 120</td>
<td>USD 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-finals</td>
<td>USD 50</td>
<td>USD 75</td>
<td>USD 160</td>
<td>USD 1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third place</td>
<td>USD 35</td>
<td>USD 65</td>
<td>USD 130</td>
<td>USD 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>USD 100</td>
<td>USD 150</td>
<td>USD 700</td>
<td>USD 2,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

With regard to tickets for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, the Inspection Group received a statement that there would be only one price level for tickets (not a two-tier system with one price for the local market and another one for the international market) as had been declared in the bidding file.

As for the structure and policy for 2010 FIFA World Cup™ ticket prices, the Inspection Group believes that it would enable a large part of the population of Egypt the opportunity to buy a ticket at an affordable price (even if prices in categories 2 and 3 were raised, without detriment to fans).

Sales of 91% have been estimated from the gross seating capacity with a total amount of 3,302,550 tickets. However, in view of the change in various stadiums since presentation of the bidding file and what would actually be carried out if Egypt was awarded the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, ticket income could vary, especially as they have changed the prospective capacity in the stadiums.
8. MARKETING FOR THE BID

Despite the fact that they had a very good marketing programme for the bid during our visit, we saw no sign of anything that could undermine FIFA Marketing’s plans. In any case, as a result of the huge interest shown by various companies in being involved in the event, FIFA Marketing must take into consideration that the regulations have to be very clear from the very beginning.

We believe that there is great potential for developing a good marketing programme during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, especially as there is a captive audience that identifies itself with football.

It is important to point out that there is no tradition of VIP boxes in the country. Additionally, we think there would be no problems of space for hospitality areas.

9. TAX SITUATION FOR THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP™

The Egyptian Government has pledged a full guarantee that no taxes would be levied on participants in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Legal advisers at FIFA have checked these documents and given their agreement to them.
### 10. STADIUMS

EGYPT (70 m INHABITANTS; 8 CITIES; 10 STADIUMS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY</th>
<th>1. Cairo</th>
<th>2. Ismailia</th>
<th>3. 6th October/Giza</th>
<th>4. Port Said</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitants</td>
<td>7,500,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>8,400,000</td>
<td>515,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International</td>
<td>72,000</td>
<td>Under renovation</td>
<td>Suez Auth.</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>To be renovated</td>
<td>Mubarak</td>
<td>65,000</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab Contractors</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>To be renovated</td>
<td>New Ismailia</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>Under construction</td>
<td>New Port Said</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitants</td>
<td>164,830</td>
<td>227,840</td>
<td>3,632,000</td>
<td>461,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hurghada Stadium</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
<td>Marsa Matrouh</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
<td>Borg El Arab</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>Under construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Suez</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>Under construction</td>
<td>New Suez</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>Under construction</td>
<td>New Suez</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>Under construction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were to start on the date of submission of this report, no stadiums in Egypt would be suitable to host World Cup matches.

The Bidding Committee passed a decision to erect seven completely new stadiums with a view to hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. They have considered renovating two of the existing stadiums (Arab Contractors in Cairo and Ismailia Suez Canal Authorities) so as to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. In this connection, the Inspection Group believes that the International Stadium in Cairo could be refurbished without major drawbacks and noticed that this work had already started. However, the plans for renovation of the Arab Constructors Stadium in Cairo ought to be carefully examined to ensure that it is wholly functional. As for the Ismailia Suez Canal Authority, the Inspection Group believes it would be appropriate to undertake a feasibility study for rebuilding it and not merely 75% renovated, as was suggested.

With regard to the stadiums due to be built, we noticed that the stadiums of Borg El Arab, New Ismailia and New Suez Stadium were already under construction with a view to the 2006 African Cup of Nations. Work on the Port Said Stadium is due to begin shortly.

Work is also due to begin on 6th October Stadium to be ready for 2009. We were informed that stadiums will be built in Hurghada and Marsa Matrouh if Egypt is awarded the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
This Inspection Group saw six of the seven prospective sites for the proposed new stadiums and received a full description of the architects’ plans in each one of the sites. The only site we did not visit was Marsa Matrouh.

During our visit, we were told that the Military Academy stadium in Cairo and the stadiums in Aswan, Bani Ebid and Damanhour would not be taken into account for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ although they had been included in the bidding file (the first as one of the nine original venues and the other three as possible venues).

The Bidding Committee had also added the stadiums in Marsa Matrouh and Hurghada, which were not included in the bidding file, making a total of ten 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venues and not nine, as had been officially announced. This will lead to changes in the fixture programme and the number of seats available to the general public, with obvious consequences on the budget presented.

As for the turf, if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were granted to Egypt, we believe that FIFA experts must be present to supervise the quality of the pitches.

The Inspection Group considers that, all in all, the infrastructure of the stadiums designated for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will constitute a huge investment and we are not sure about the legacy of this infrastructure for the future of developing football in the country.

11. TRAINING FACILITIES

Several small stadiums are considered as training facilities of World Cup standard. A couple of them are built close to a hotel and also have very good facilities (Sports Support in Ismailia). Some others have good accommodation but need to be upgraded, especially with regard to pitches. A few are below World Cup standard.

This Inspection Group feels that if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were to be held in Egypt, FIFA would need to be directly involved in the construction of the pitch and pitch maintenance.
12. MAIN MEDIA CENTRE

The bidding file indicated that the Main Media Centre and International Broadcasting Centre would both be located in the Egypt Media Production City, City of 6th of October.

During our visit, a proposal was made to have two different locations:

a) The International Broadcasting Centre will be located in Media Production City, in City of 6th of October, 25 km from downtown Cairo. IBC will use some of the facilities of the Media Production City. Temporary buildings will be constructed adjacent to this centre according to broadcasters’ needs.

But the installation of IBC partly in the existing production centre and partly in temporary buildings might be difficult, and even more so if EMPC has to run some of its normal activities during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Sufficient space exists outside for parking and technical facilities. The Media Production City offers some advantages but also some drawbacks for hosting the International Broadcasting Centre, all of which needs to be carefully studied before the final choice.

b) The Main Media Centre’s latest proposed location is the Cairo International Congress Centre, well located near Cairo International Stadium. The exhibitions halls offer 11,000 m², which would be perfectly suitable for the MMC. The Cairo International Congress Centre and its surrounding area fulfil World Cup requirements with regard to parking, security, transport and accommodation. The Inspection Group considers that the Cairo International Congress Centre can easily accommodate the Main Media Centre.

13. CONGRESS AND EVENTS

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, Egypt has more than enough facilities to hold all the different events that must be organised for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ (preliminary draw, final draw and others).

Concerning the FIFA Congress, the Cairo International Congress Centre is perfectly situated to organise this very important event impeccably.
14. SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE COUNTRY

General information indicates that Egypt is a country with a good internal security system. Its people are always friendly, outgoing, cheerful, humorous and courteous. The Ministry of Defence through the police and the army, who always seem to work efficiently, manages all matters of internal security.

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, with regard to internal security, if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were granted to Egypt, there would be no cause for concern for the safety of the FIFA family or the spectators.

On the subject of security for 2010 FIFA World Cup™, the Inspection Group received a fairly complete presentation from some of the members of the Bidding Committee. Neither the military or civil authorities gave a presentation, but they gave oral assurances that they would comply with all of FIFA’s requirements.

15. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Telecommunications are a very important sector in Egypt, both modern and growing rapidly, with strong support from the Government.

Some facts: one regulation authority, controlled by the Government, is in charge of deregulation and frequency management. Full deregulation should be completed in 2006. The national operator, Telecom Egypt, has exclusive rights on fixed lines and international transmissions. Today, two operators for mobile phones and four main Internet access providers operate in Egypt.

Facts in this context are the following: 8.8 million telephone land lines (13% of the population), 5.8 million mobile phones (7.7% of the population) and 2.7 million Internet users. Almost the entire network is digitalised and all of the venues are connected by fibre optics.

The Egyptian Government has agreed on huge investments in this sector, with special attention to low-cost Internet access and home PC.

The opinion of the Inspection Group is that Egypt will have the capacity to handle 2010 FIFA World Cup™ telecommunications and technology requirements successfully.
16. TRANSPORT

The report will split this subject into five topics:
   a) airports
   b) main roads
   c) seaports
   d) railways
   e) public transport in the cities

A) AIRPORTS
In this connection, the Inspection Group referred to information in the book “AC-U-KWIK”, issued by the Pilots Corporation based in the USA.
There are nine international airports (Cairo, Alexandria, Luxor, Sham-el-Sheikh, Hurghada, Abu Simbel, Aswan, Asyut and Marsa Alam) in Egypt. The Inspection Group used three of them (Cairo, Alexandria and Luxor), and we confirm that they comply with international standards. Furthermore, we were shown a full report of refurbishment plans for most of the country’s airports, with a comprehensive scheme for modernisation that would cater for a total of 45 million passengers per year.
The other airports are not currently equipped for taking international commercial flights, as they are military bases or national airports, where chartered planes could possibly land.

B) ROADS
The country’s roads can be described as good. Of a total of 45,345 km of roads, some 2,500 km are dual carriageways. Furthermore, a scheme for renovating the main roads has been in operation, lasting from 2002 to 2007, at a cost of 2.5 billion US dollars.

C) SEAPORTS
With regard to access by sea, we were unable to try out the efficiency of the port of Alexandria and Suez, where fans could arrive from Europe and Asia.

D) RAILWAYS
We were told that there are 5,105 km of railway tracks with 43 lines. The members of the Inspection Group were able to take the train from Cairo to Alexandria, which is a first-rate service.
E) PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN THE TOWNS
Basically, three forms of vehicle supply transport in most of the towns: buses, mini-vans and taxi. On the whole, there did not appear to be any problem with public transport in the towns we visited. Cairo, as other big cities in the world, has very heavy traffic. In addition to buses, mini-vans and taxis the city has a tram network and there are plans to build an underground train service, plus existing public transportation by boat on the Nile River.

17. HOTELS
The hotel sector in Egypt is first-rate. The Inspection Group confirms that there are enough hotel rooms to accommodate everyone taking part in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, including media representatives and fans from around the world, both in the main towns (Cairo, Hurghada and Alexandria) and in the other towns suggested as 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venues (Ismailia, Suez and Port Said). Finally, there are other places such as Sharm-el-Sheikh and Luxor with superb hotels, which would enable them to be used as training bases for a number of sports delegations.

18. MEDICAL SERVICES
On the whole, the public health has good facilities in some excellent hospitals, such as the International Medical Centre in Cairo to be opened in April 2004. This centre will apply for authorisation from the International Olympic Committee to act as a doping control laboratory. It should also be pointed out that there are no major health problems among the population, with HIV reported to be affecting approximately 0.1% of the population.
With regard to the health system we were informed that there are also plans for large-scale developments to benefit the Egyptian population.
REPORT ON LIBYA

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18. MEDICAL SERVICES 45
1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE BID AND INSPECTION VISIT

Libya presented its bid on 30 September 2003. Some documents that were missing during the presentation were later requested and subsequently forwarded on time. The Inspection Group visited Libya between 7 and 13 January 2004. The visit lasted altogether 156 hours and 30 minutes. The visit was well organised by the Libyan Football Federation. Owing to a problem with flights, the programme had to be adapted during the visit to comply with the objectives. Despite the changes, we can confirm that all of the aspects relevant to organising the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were included and no venue was left out of the visit or any topic left untouched.

2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY

The Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya is situated in North Africa and has a population of approximately 5.5 million inhabitants. Libya is a country with a long cultural and historical tradition, influenced by different civilisations, especially the Greeks and Romans passing through its territory. Politically, the country has a government ruled by one system that is a combination of Islam and socialism. Colonel Muammar Ghadafi has been Head of State since taking power in a coup in 1969. Elections are not held for the Head of State. The legal system is based on Italian civil law alongside Islamic law, with separate religious courts. There is no constitutional provision for reviewing judicial or legal acts. The country is made up of one religious ethnic group, which is Arab, comprising approximately 97% of the population; the main religion is Muslim. The rest of the population is spread over a variety of creeds and cultures. The official language is Arabic. People with high-level education also speak English. A small proportion also speaks Italian. As for the economy, it must be pointed out that the government authorities control a large part of the country's trade and revenue although, in recent years, privatisation has been developing gradually in conjunction with simplified tax rates and the lack of external debt. The rate of inflation was completely under control in 2001, reaching 1%. Currently, the country could be described as one that generates huge financial resources derived from widespread natural resources that are not reflected in the quality of life of its inhabitants or in the services available. Its main resources emanate from the petroleum industry.
On the whole, there is not much industrial development other than the petroleum industry. But mention should be made of the scheme to dig out water from huge subterranean reserves under the Sahara desert. This “Great Man Made River Project”, planned and realised from 1983 to 1993, is resolving the serious water shortage that used to plague Libya in the past. Currently, the huge engineering project is entering its third phase and its final implementation will, without doubt, encourage the development of agriculture on a vast scale, given that the water obtained in this way is for human and industrial consumption as well as for irrigation.

Owing to a series of restrictions and embargos imposed by the United Nations, the country was cut off from the international scene for 14 years, which undoubtedly stifled its potential for growth and development.

As sanctions are being lifted and diplomatic relations being established with other countries, the Government is intent on developing its infrastructure in a number of ways, for which it has laid down special laws designed to attract foreign investors, especially in the spheres of tourism and agriculture.

Its labour force is estimated to involve 54% of the population. Unemployment was deemed to be approximately 30% in 2002, with less than 10% of the population living under the poverty line.

The capital is Tripoli, with about 1,700,000 inhabitants and the centre of most government, judicial, legislative, financial and business activity. The second city in the country is Benghazi with 810,000 inhabitants. The third most important is Misurata, with approximately 500,000 inhabitants.

The Inspection Group was given a full report on the renovations to be carried out on the country’s infrastructure with regard to roads, hotels, airports, trains and general services, to be funded by the Government, which has guaranteed these investments in a plan designed to develop the country as a whole. To this end, it plans to invest a total of USD 9 billion.

3. GENERAL STANDARD OF FOOTBALL IN LIBYA

Football is the main sport in Libya. Despite the fact that clubs and national teams have not achieved impressive results on the international stage recently, we can confirm that local championships show a high standard of football and are well organised.

The Inspection Group had the opportunity to watch a first-division match between Ahli Tripoli and Al-Nasr from Benghazi. This match demonstrated great skills and passion, and the crowd’s behaviour was, on the whole, very good, except for a number of objects thrown onto the field and the use of fireworks and flamethrowers. This forms part of the fans’ football tradition in stadiums in Libya.

It should be pointed out that Libya is also bidding to organise the 2008 African Cup of Nations.
As regards football events held in Libya, it must be stated that the final of the Italian Supercup between Juventus and Parma was played in Tripoli stadium in August 2002. The organisation of that event was, on the whole, much lauded. Finally, it should not be overlooked that there is a great tradition of street football in Libya, with informal games witnessed everywhere around the towns.

HONOURS

National Team
World Cup: No participation
African Cup of Nations: Runner-ups 1982
Organisers 1982
Bidding for CAN 2008

4. COUNTRY’S COMMITMENT

The Inspection Group believes that Libya is committed to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, but with a concept of several African countries co-hosting the event. This was very clear during our visit to the Head of State, Colonel Muammar Ghadafi, and later in a letter that he sent to FIFA in which he stated his view that it would be much better for the African continent if the venues for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were spread around the five countries currently bidding. As for the authorities, they demonstrated absolute commitment to the bid (we concluded that they did not know about this multi-co-hosting, but were aware about co-hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ with Tunisia), arranging receptions for the members of the Inspection Group from the country’s top authorities, including the Prime Minister, members of the People’s Congress and several other ministers, as well as the Head of State.

Beside these facts, we must say that there is huge enthusiasm throughout the country at the prospect of organising the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The general public showed their enthusiasm openly and spontaneously. Children especially showed their appreciation of our visit.
5. ORGANISATION OF BIDDING COMMITTEE

The Bidding Committee has very close ties to the Libyan Football Federation. On the whole, the committee comprises members of the Libyan Football Federation executive committee, who gave proof of a strong sense of organisation and ability to adapt to all of the changes prompted by the visit.

The person who appears to be in charge of the committee is Saadi Al-Ghadafi, vice-president of the federation.

The Inspection Group believes that the committee is quite capable of bringing the bid to fruition. However, given the lack of experience in organising international sports events in the country, if Libya was granted the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, its sports authorities would need to consider the option of including international experts and officials with the necessary experience to keep an eye on developments so that the event will be organised properly and the success of the tournament guaranteed.

6. BUDGET FOR HOSTING THE TOURNAMENT

The budget for hosting the tournament was presented in a very basic form. Unfortunately, even throughout formal consultations, it was not possible for the Inspection Group to throw more light on the subject or the manner in which it had been set up.

In the light of these circumstances, the Inspection Group believes that the plans presented in the bid file to organise the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ are insufficient to be able to carry out a more detailed examination of the budget and it is therefore very difficult to analyse all the figures produced.

Despite this fact, with the information available, we were able to separate the total expenditure into two items:

i) Investment in infrastructure

ii) Operations of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

I) INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE (BUILDING NEW STADIUMS, PLUS TRAINING FACILITIES)

Investments in venues (7.6% of total) USD 274,000,000
Total amount USD 274,000,000
II) OPERATIONS OF THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP™

We analysed operations in the following way:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safety and security costs</td>
<td>USD 35,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical costs</td>
<td>USD 4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications, marketing, public relations</td>
<td>USD 28,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>USD 11,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticketing</td>
<td>USD 32,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology solution</td>
<td>USD 48,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official events</td>
<td>USD 18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFA general secretariat expenses</td>
<td>USD 2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accreditation</td>
<td>USD 4,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses relating to financial aspects</td>
<td>USD 22,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration expenses</td>
<td>USD 67,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value in kind</td>
<td>USD 25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation of the venues</td>
<td>USD 16,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>USD 26,500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total amount: USD 341,200,000

Total expenditure in operations has been calculated at USD 341,200,000 plus USD 274,000,000 in infrastructure, so the total expenditure will be USD 615,200,000.

We wish to state that income had been calculated under five items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ticket sales</td>
<td>313,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local sponsors and value in kind</td>
<td>115,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of assets</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFA contribution</td>
<td>175,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commemorative coins</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total income has been calculated at USD 610,800,000.

It is important to point out, however, that the organisers are budgeting with a contribution of USD 175,000,000 as FIFA’s share of funding.

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, the total amount of ticket sales and local sponsors’ revenue will be very difficult to reach.

The budget in the bidding file showed an estimated surplus of USD 20,600,000.

(But in our study of the budget we found a deficit of USD 4,400,000 due to the way of taking value in kind into account and some mistakes).
The Inspection Group feels that the plans presented for the staging of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ are not sufficient to allow the organisers to produce a more detailed budget. For this reason as well, it was extremely difficult for the Inspection Group to be able to assess all the figures submitted.
It was not possible to check how these budget estimates had been reached, nor was it possible to understand fully the philosophy behind them all.

7. TICKETING

THE SUGGESTED TICKET PRICE STRUCTURE IS AS FOLLOWS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cat. 3 (25%)</th>
<th>Cat. 2 (25%)</th>
<th>Cat. 1 (20%)</th>
<th>Cat. Premier (30%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening match</td>
<td>USD 110 to 140</td>
<td>USD 170 to 200</td>
<td>USD 280 to 350</td>
<td>USD 450 to 780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First stage</td>
<td>USD 25 to 40</td>
<td>USD 50 to 60</td>
<td>USD 75 to 95</td>
<td>USD 120 to 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second stage</td>
<td>USD 40 to 60</td>
<td>USD 70 to 90</td>
<td>USD 100 to 130</td>
<td>USD 210 to 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter-finals</td>
<td>USD 60 to 80</td>
<td>USD 100 to 120</td>
<td>USD 140 to 180</td>
<td>USD 270 to 310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-finals</td>
<td>USD 80 to 110</td>
<td>USD 130 to 160</td>
<td>USD 180 to 250</td>
<td>USD 300 to 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third place</td>
<td>USD 80 to 110</td>
<td>USD 130 to 160</td>
<td>USD 180 to 250</td>
<td>USD 300 to 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>USD 110 to 140</td>
<td>USD 170 to 200</td>
<td>USD 280 to 350</td>
<td>USD 450 to 780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With regard to ticket sales, a total of 2,820,000 tickets has been calculated, split into four categories and corresponding to approximately to 84.5% of the gross seating capacity.
The Inspection Group is of the opinion that if Libya were granted the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, it would be important to overhaul the structure of prices presented, especially as the maximum charge for a match in Libya (the national team versus Argentina in March 2003) was USD 3.50.

8. MARKETING FOR THE BID

Sports marketing is very much in the fledgling stage of development in Libya. From the point of view of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ bid, there are no sponsors to promote activities of this kind although widespread advertising is possible via roadside hoardings and television.
In this connection, we believe that holding the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in Libya will not cause any problems and will doubtless serve to set in motion the business of sports marketing in the country.
It is important to state that there is no VIP box culture and no hospitality culture, but there will be enough space to run the hospitality programmes.
9. TAX

The Libyan Government has pledged a full guarantee that no taxes would be levied on participants in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Legal advisers at FIFA have checked these documents and given their agreement to them.

10. STADIUMS

LIBYA (5.5 m INHABITANTS; 6 CITIES; 8 STADIUMS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitants</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>810,000</td>
<td>509,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>Current situation</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadiums</td>
<td>Tba</td>
<td>88,900 New to be built</td>
<td>Tba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tba</td>
<td>68,900 New to be built</td>
<td>Tba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitants</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>Current situation</td>
<td>Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadiums</td>
<td>Tba</td>
<td>45,900 New to be built</td>
<td>Tba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were to start on the date of submission of this report, no stadiums in Libya would be suitable to host matches. The Bidding Committee passed a decision to erect eight completely new stadiums with a view to hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. They were of the opinion that renovating some of the existing stadiums (especially those in Tripoli and Benghazi) would be more costly than building new ones. They stated that the country would benefit from other football grounds and all the implicit benefits.
The Inspection Group saw seven of the eight prospective sites for the stadiums. However, a full and final opinion cannot be given because it has not yet been decided where the exact sites of the stadiums will be located on the vast expanses of land available. There were no detailed architects’ plans or projects available for the sports grounds, prompting the Inspection Group to believe that they had not yet been finalised. It will therefore be essential for FIFA to take an active role in producing these plans and the final choice of sites, if Libya were to be chosen as host of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. As for the turf, we believe that FIFA experts must be present to supervise the quality of the pitches. The Inspection Group considers that, all in all, the infrastructure of the stadiums would be a huge investment and the legacy of this infrastructure would be very modest compared to the investment.

11. TRAINING FACILITIES

All 32 training sites will be constructed for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, with 14 new planned training sites and 10 temporary. Private / public investors will bear the costs of the remaining eight training sites. The existing stadiums in Benghazi, Misurata, Subratha and Tripoli can be used or easily upgraded to become very good training facilities. All training facilities will be used in the future to accommodate local clubs (mostly 1st division clubs) in order to develop football all over the country. This Inspection Group feels that if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were to be held in Libya, FIFA would need to be directly involved in the two key aspects of the construction of these training grounds: namely the pitch and pitch maintenance, and also the construction and design of the changing rooms.
12. MAIN MEDIA CENTRE

The proposal is to host the Main Media Centre in Tripoli. The proposed location for the Main Media Centre is adjacent to a TV production centre, currently being refurbished. The location is 2 km from city centre. The area is large enough to host the Main Media Centre for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The building to be constructed there consists of an hotel, a commercial centre and offices. The whole adjacent TV production centre will host the entire International Broadcasting Centre or parts of it. Unfortunately, no study has been made to adapt both existing and projected buildings to accommodate the Main Media Centre. We believe that such an adaptation will be very delicate, as both buildings have or will have many floors and considerable partitioning. In our opinion, they do not correctly meet broadcasters' requirements for the Main Media Centre. It has to be noted that the bidding file proposed a completely different location for the Main Media Centre.

13. CONGRESS AND EVENTS

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, Libya has enough facilities to hold all the different events that must be organised for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ (preliminary draw, final draw and others). Concerning the FIFA Congress, the Congress Centre in the city of Sirt is perfectly situated to organise this important event impeccably.
14. SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE COUNTRY

Statistics indicate that Libya is an extremely safe country, with a fully-fledged internal security system. Its people are always friendly, outgoing and courteous. Everything to do with internal security is managed by the Justice Department through the police and the army.

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were granted to Libya, there would be no cause for concern for the safety of the FIFA family and spectators. The only inconvenience that the Inspection Group noted was that the procedure for granting visas (a procedure at present compulsory for practically every visitor) was not explained in full and could create some problems.

With regard to the subject of 2010 FIFA World Cup™ security, this Inspection Group was not shown any presentation but was given an oral report by the Minister of Justice, stating that if Libya were the choice of host, they would set up a comprehensive plan to this end.

15. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Compared to similar countries, Libyan Telecoms are backward, mainly due to the embargo situation. During our visit, international phone connections were very difficult to establish and Internet was very slow (except in one hotel equipped with ADSL).

General Post and Telecommunication Company (GPTC) is a state company, headed by a son of the Head of State. This company is in charge of the whole sector of Telecommunications, directly or through subsidiaries: fixed lines and general network (GPTC); mobile phone (Al-Mandar); satellite transmission (GPTC) and Internet (LTT).

The following are estimates: 900,000 telephone land lines (15% of the population), 150,000 mobile phones (2.5% of the population). Internet is not well developed as the first Internet connection was made in 1999. We were informed that telecommunications would be fully digital by 2005 and all of the venues connected by fibre optics.

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, the current quality of Telecom services is not sufficient for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

The government and General Post and Telecommunication Company action plan is designed to create a huge improvement in the telecom sector, through an investment of USD 1.5 billion. We think that Libya has the financial capacity for such a plan, but its successful implementation requires also highly qualified human resources and strong political support towards liberalisation of the telecommunications sector.
16. TRANSPORT

The report will split this subject into five topics:
  a) airports
  b) main roads
  c) seaports
  d) railways
  e) public transport in the towns

A) AIRPORTS
In this connection, the Inspection Group referred to information in the book “AC-U-KWIK”, issued by the Pilots Corporation based in the USA. This document states that there are three international airports in the country (Tripoli, Sabha and Benghazi). The Inspection Group had the opportunity to use two of them (Tripoli and Benghazi) and we can confirm that only Tripoli International complies with international standards while Benghazi could be renovated to reach the same level.
The other airports are not equipped for international commercial flights, as they are military bases or national airports, suitable for charters flights.
In this connection, it is important to point out that there is a comprehensive plan to modernise the airports, renovate existing ones and build new ones, regardless of whether Libya is chosen as the host of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

B) ROADS
In Libya, the main roads cannot be described as motorways. Of the 83,200 km of roads in the country, 47,590 km have an asphalt surface.
In the next few years, the Government plans to develop the entire road network, building motorways between the main towns. If Libya is granted the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, its development plans show that motorways will connect all the cities proposed as venues.
C) SEAPORTS
Even though Libya boasts various important seaports (Tripoli, Benghazi), the Inspection Group did not receive enough information to evaluate this aspect. Cruise ships could use the ports as their home during 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

D) RAILWAYS
There are plans to develop the railways, connecting them to coastal towns. This scheme should have finished for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. In this connection, they claim to be investing USD 10 billion in building 96 stations along 3,170 km over a period of 72 months.

E) PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN THE CITIES
Basically, urban transport is split into two aspects: mini-vans and taxis. On the whole, there did not appear to be any problem with public transport in the towns we visited.
There is a plan to develop a subway system in Tripoli. They are also considering building railway stations close to the stadiums proposed as venues for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

17. HOTELS
The hotel sector in Libya does not appear to come up to World Cup standards. We must point out that as the Libyan Government is very keen on attracting more tourists, it has developed a series of plans and schemes to draw foreign investors to the hotel sector to improve it.
The Inspection Group confirms that there are five-star hotels in Libya: 3 in Tripoli and 2 in Benghazi. However, it is important to point out that an independent commission should testify whether the five-star category actually corresponds to them, as one of the hotels was definitely not up to five-star standard.
In two of the proposed city venues (Al Bayda and Subrata), there are no high-class hotels. In the other two (Misratah and Sirt), a high-class hotel is available but the capacity is insufficient for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
18. MEDICAL SERVICES

On the whole, the public health system is good with adequate facilities in some very good hospitals, as the one in Tripoli and one to be opened soon in Benghazi with first-rate technology. However, it should be mentioned that the Al Bayda hospital does not comply with World Cup requirements.

It should also be pointed out that there are no major health problems among the population, with HIV reported to be affecting 0.2% of the population.

The Inspection Group was informed that there are plans to increase the capacity of medical services to extend the use of state-of-the-art technology and to implement a very modern ambulance system.
# REPORT ON MOROCCO

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<td>2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY</td>
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<td>3. GENERAL STANDARD OF FOOTBALL IN MOROCCO</td>
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<td>13. CONGRESS AND EVENTS</td>
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<td>15. TELECOMMUNICATIONS</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. TRANSPORT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. HOTELS</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. MEDICAL SERVICES</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE BID AND INSPECTION VISIT

The Moroccan candidate for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ presented its bid on 30 September 2003. Some documents that were missing during the presentation were later requested and subsequently forwarded on time.

The Inspection Group visited Morocco between 7 and 14 October 2003. The visit lasted altogether a total of 160 hours and 40 minutes.

The visit was extremely well organised by the Bidding Committee to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The programme for the visit was completed in its entirety, with the schedule being fully adhered to. All aspects relevant to the hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were covered in the programme.

2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY

The Kingdom of Morocco is situated in North Africa and has a population of more than 31 million inhabitants.

The country is a constitutional monarchy, proclaimed in 1972. The prime minister is the head of Government. The present monarch is King Mohamed VI, who acceded to the throne on 23 July 1999.

The majority religion is Islam, and the mood in the country is one of great tolerance. Amongst other things, during our visit, King Mohamed VI announced in parliament his wish to introduce a law that would lead to equality between men and women. This law was recently approved by Parliament.

The official language is Arabic. Most of the people also speak French and in the north of the country there are also Spanish-speaking people.

The country operates under a free-market economy system. At the present time, the country’s economy is experiencing considerable growth as a result of increased foreign investment in recent years. It is anticipated that this growth will be maintained in the future as well. We were informed that the economy is reasonably stable. Inflation seems to be under control and in 2002 was 0.6%.

The country’s economy is based around a wide range of products, with minerals, fishing, clothing and agriculture being the mainstays. Morocco is currently involved in negotiations concerning possible future cooperation with the European Union.

The total workforce is estimated at around 30% of the population. In 2002, the unemployment rate was estimated to be approximately 12%, with approximately 19% of the population living below the poverty line.

The country’s capital is Rabat, which has a population of more than 1,500,000 inhabitants. The main financial and business centre is Casablanca, which numbers more than 3,800,000 inhabitants. Fez is considered as the cultural capital and has a population of over 1,200,000 inhabitants.
It is important to note here that, independently of their bid to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, the Moroccan Government has drawn up a development plan called Vision 2010. This plan provides for the implementation of a number of improvements to the country’s infrastructure that are aimed at enhancing the inhabitants’ quality of life, while also attracting even more foreign investors. Also included in this plan is a Tourism Development Project, the principal objective of which is to achieve a figure of 10,000,000 tourists for the year 2010 (in 2002, the country hosted a total of 2,200,000 tourists).

For the Vision 2010 development plan, the Government will invest in general infrastructure around the country: USD 5.5 billion (airports, USD 0.2 billion; railways, USD 1.8 billion; roads, USD 2 and ports USD 1.5 billion).

Note: The budget presented in euros, exchange rate on 30 September 2003 1€ = 1.165 USD.

3. GENERAL STANDARD OF FOOTBALL IN MOROCCO

Football is the main sport in Morocco. Morocco is one of the leading lights in football in its confederation both at club and at national level. The Inspection Group can confirm that local championships show a high standard of football and are well organised. The Inspection Group had the chance to attend the club match between Raja and Wac, the most popular teams in Casablanca and therefore the local derby. The match was played in front of a capacity crowd at the Mohamed V Stadium in Casablanca. Even though this match was hotly disputed with some excessively aggressive play at times (two penalties were awarded and two red cards shown), the crowd displayed remarkable composure, and not a single object was thrown onto the pitch. At the end of the match (a semi-final in the Coupe du Trône, which was finally decided on penalties), there were no incidents among the crowd. At present, they have mixed competitions with teams made up of professional and amateur players. From the organisational viewpoint, they have reached a transitional stage in an attempt to restructure everything by implementing new plans for work with a view to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
HONOURS

National Team

World Cup: Second phase 1986

African Cup of Nations: Winners 1976
Runner-up 2004
Organisers 1988

African U-20 Championship: Winners 1997

Club Level

CAF Champions League
1985 Far Rabat
1989 Raja Casablanca
1992 Wac Casablanca
1997 Raja Casablanca
1999 Raja Casablanca

African Cup Winners’ Cup
2002 Wac Casablanca

CAF Cup
1996 KAC Marrakech
2003 Raja Casablanca

4. COUNTRY’S COMMITMENT

The Inspection Group believes that Morocco is totally committed to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
Authorities all the way down from the Prime Minister to various ministers devoted one whole afternoon to an official meeting and state presentation with us and later the Prime Minister invited the Inspection Group to dine at his home, with several ministers present. Besides them we also were received by members of the Parliament, municipal authorities, businessmen and ordinary people, who demonstrated normal enthusiasm and energy to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in their country.
5. ORGANISATION OF THE BIDDING COMMITTEE

This bidding committee is independent of the Royal Football Association of Morocco. We felt that they worked together in minor aspects. It seems that it is a company that takes the committee’s decisions without asking or even consulting the association. On the whole, we are of the opinion that they worked very well for the bidding process (presentation, bidding file and organisation of the visit), with young and efficient people under the leadership of a very prominent local businessman and the backing of a number of international consultants special- ised in all of the aspects involved in the bid.

We feel that all the experience gained in this bidding process will not give a significant legacy to future football events after the bidding process, as no-one from the football authorities of Morocco is participating directly in the bid. If the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is granted to Morocco, it will be necessary to involve the relevant people from the association in order to assure a legacy for Moroccan football.

6. BUDGET FOR HOSTING THE TOURNAMENT

The members of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ bidding committee presented the budget, its structure and details in an outstanding way.

In the light of these circumstances, the Inspection Group believes that the plans presented in the bidding file to organise the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ are good enough to be able to carry out a more detailed examination of the budget and it is therefore not difficult to analyse all of the figures produced.

With the information, it was not necessary to separate the items concerning total expenditure, as they only included the Operations Costs of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. We analysed them in the following way:
OPERATIONS OF THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP™

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Costs</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Costs of operating the stadiums, IBC and MMC</td>
<td>113,121,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticketing and accreditation</td>
<td>30,290,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010 FIFA World Cup™ administration and insurance</td>
<td>97,044,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology (IT) and telecommunications</td>
<td>59,368,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceremonies and cultural events, marketing, PR</td>
<td>54,755,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>4,361,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and logistics</td>
<td>19,876,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>14,183,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFA venues</td>
<td>5,568,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>2,330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingencies</td>
<td>40,089,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total amount</td>
<td>440,989,780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total expenditure has been calculated at USD 440,989,780. It was possible to review the manner in which the budgets had been drawn up and fully understand the policy behind the figures.

The income had been calculated under two items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ticket sales</td>
<td>315,870,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governments grants</td>
<td>125,118,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(part of Hasan II funds already available **)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income has been calculated at</td>
<td>440,988,615</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, the total amount of ticket sales revenue will be very difficult to reach. It should be pointed out that they did not include any income from sponsorship. It is important to notice, however, that the organisers have not taken account of a contribution from FIFA in their budget.

The investments the Government will finance in the stadiums and training facilities are given below. These 2010 FIFA World Cup™-related infrastructure investments are not included in the bidding budget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stadiums under construction</td>
<td>316,880,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renovation of stadiums</td>
<td>68,735,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other stadiums to be built</td>
<td>354,160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training facilities</td>
<td>23,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (roads, health and others)</td>
<td>99,025,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Government investment in football facilities</td>
<td>862,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: The budget presented in euros, exchange rate on 30 September 2003 1€ = 1.165 USD.

** We must point that in the event of a possible deficit, the organisation has received a guarantee from the Prime Minister that it will be covered from Government resources. The “Hassan II Fund” has remitted the amount of 1.5 billion dirham (approx. USD 160 million) to Credit Suisse Bank for safekeeping in order to cover the Government’s grants included in the income, plus any financial deficit in the Committee Budget. FIFA has received letters as well as confirmation from Credit Suisse Bank that it is holding these funds for FIFA if it needs to draw on them to cover any losses.

7. TICKETING

THE SUGGESTED TICKET PRICE STRUCTURE IS AS FOLLOWS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cat. 3 (10%)</th>
<th>Cat. 2 (20%)</th>
<th>Cat. 1 (30%)</th>
<th>Cat. Premier (40%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening match</td>
<td>USD 30</td>
<td>USD 105</td>
<td>USD 175</td>
<td>USD 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First stage</td>
<td>USD 17</td>
<td>USD 40</td>
<td>USD 60</td>
<td>USD 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second stage</td>
<td>USD 17</td>
<td>USD 50</td>
<td>USD 80</td>
<td>USD 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter-finals</td>
<td>USD 25</td>
<td>USD 75</td>
<td>USD 105</td>
<td>USD 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-finals</td>
<td>USD 30</td>
<td>USD 170</td>
<td>USD 245</td>
<td>USD 580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-place</td>
<td>USD 25</td>
<td>USD 65</td>
<td>USD 95</td>
<td>USD 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>USD 35</td>
<td>USD 200</td>
<td>USD 170</td>
<td>USD 875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Prices presented in euros, exchange rate on 30 September 2003 1€ = 1.165 USD.

The Inspection Group believes that if Morocco was chosen to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, it would need to revise the breakdown price structure for the matches. Sales of 2,900,000 tickets in four categories have been calculated, amounting to 85% of the gross seating capacity. We have been informed that the price of tickets in local football tournaments varies from 2 to 10 dollars.

8. MARKETING FOR THE BID

Despite the fact that they have a very good marketing programme for the bid, during our visit the Inspection Group did not see signs that could undermine FIFA’s marketing plans.

We believe that there is great potential for developing a good marketing programme during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, especially as there is a captive audience that identifies itself with football. It is important to point out that there is not a strong tradition of VIP boxes in the country.

Finally there would be no problems of space for hospitality areas.
9. TAX SITUATION

The Moroccan Government has pledged a full guarantee that no taxes would be levied on participants in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Legal advisers at FIFA have checked these documents and given their agreement to them.

10. STADIUMS

MOROCCO (31 m INHABITANTS; 8 CITIES; 9 STADIUMS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitants</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
<td>894,000</td>
<td>219,000</td>
<td>1,245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadiums</td>
<td></td>
<td>Situation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed V</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>To be</td>
<td>Agadir</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>renovated</td>
<td>Stadium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Stade</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>New to be</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitants</td>
<td>569,000</td>
<td>965,000</td>
<td>1,530,000</td>
<td>835,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>Current</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadiums</td>
<td></td>
<td>Situation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meknes</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>new to be built</td>
<td>Marrakech Stadium</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were to start on the date of submission of this report, no stadiums in Morocco would be in a position to host World Cup matches.

At present, Morocco has only three stadiums of the capacity required to stage the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. They are in Casablanca, Rabat and Fez, but all of them need to be renovated for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Only Rabat and Fez stadiums would comply with FIFA’s requirements, which include parking space, the TV compound and hospitality area, and in the interior they have enough space for fitting out offices, the mixed zone and media centres. The current stadium in Casablanca also has the requisite space in the interior and, because it is situated in the centre of town, we think it would be able to comply with the requirements for hospitality space and the TV compound without difficulty, but not for the parking space needed for media services.
Apart from these three, two other stadiums we saw – Marrakech and Tangier – are in the initial stages of construction, and after our visit we received a report on Agadir stadium including pictures of digging begun in December 2003. Every precaution has been taken in these three stadiums to comply with FIFA’s requirements, both inside and outside the enclosure. We must point out that in the report of the Inspection Group for the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ (who visited Morocco in February 2000), it was noted that 4 stadiums were being constructed, but only the Sports Centre in Fez has actually been finished and is already in use.

Additionally, there are plans to build three other stadiums: El Jadida, Casablanca and Meknes if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is awarded to Morocco. They have taken all of FIFA’s requirements into account in the interior and exterior plans. By way of a conclusion to this item, the Inspection Group considers it important to point out that the presentations of future or remodelled stadiums always included final plans and definite projects. All of the ideas consisted of drawings presented in a very professional way, indicating how it is hoped that the finished stadiums will look when completed.

The Inspection Group is of the opinion that it would be important for the FIFA experts to review the specifications of each one of the stadiums to ensure perfect results before any of the enclosures are finally rebuilt or refurbished. As for the turf, we believe that FIFA experts must be present to supervise the quality of the pitches.

The Inspection Group considers that the cost of some of these stadiums will be a huge investment and it is not sure about the legacy of this infrastructure, which will be very modest compared to the investment.
11. TRAINING FACILITIES

We noted that there was a dearth of training grounds in the country. The Inspection Group’s opinion is that there are too few training grounds in the cities designated as 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venues (this applies to all the cities with the exception of Casablanca). For that reason, the Bidding Committee has earmarked a huge amount of money (USD 23,300,000) in its budget for the construction of training grounds to fulfil FIFA requirements. This Inspection Group feels that if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were to be held in Morocco, FIFA would need to be directly involved in the two key aspects of the construction of these training grounds, namely the pitch and pitch maintenance, and also the construction and design of the changing rooms.

12. MAIN MEDIA CENTRE

The proposal is to locate the Main Media Centre in Casablanca and to have a second facility in Marrakech. In Casablanca, the facilities are owned by Office des Changes, a subsidiary of the Ministry of Finance. Their availability is guaranteed for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. They have two exhibition halls, suitable for the Main Media Centre, plus usual services and one large and two small conference rooms. There is another adjacent building, suitable for the Main Accreditation Centre and a second one for a restaurant.

If the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is granted to Morocco, the owner will build one exhibition hall to host the IBC (near 30,000 m²) and one hotel in the same complex, where there is enough space for parking and technical facilities. The bidding committee proposes a second Main Media Centre in Marrakech (proposed venue for FIFA Headquarters and Congress) that will be in the Palais des Congrès in the Kempinski Hotel.
13. CONGRESS AND EVENTS

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, Morocco has more than enough facilities to hold all of the essential events that must be organised for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ (preliminary draw, final draw and others). As for the Congress to be organised before the opening game, the Palais des Congrès at the Kempinski Hotel, which the Inspection Group visited in Marrakech, is not entirely suitable to stage this very important event.

14. SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE COUNTRY

General information indicates that Morocco is a safe country, despite a terrorist attack that occurred in Casablanca in May 2003. During our visit, people were always friendly and courteous.
We received a complete presentation of the plan of action if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is granted to Morocco. This presentation was given at the office of the Prime Minister.
In our opinion, if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is granted to Morocco, safety will not constitute a problem to the FIFA family and spectators.

15. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Morocco telecommunications are modern, growing quickly and benefit from government support. They are one of the leading industries in the country.
The driving force in telecommunications is one regulation authority, ANRT, controlled by the Government and in charge of privatisation, deregulation and frequency management; one single operator for wired telecom Maroc Télécom (35% private, to be increased). A second operator may be designated in 2004.
Currently, two operators for mobile phones and two Internet access providers operate in Morocco.
Some facts in this context are the following: 1.1 million telephone land lines in Morocco (3.5% of the population), more than 6.2 million mobile phones (20% of the population) and more than 0.8 million regular Internet users (2.5% of the population). All telecommunications are digital and all of the venues will be connected by fibre optics.
Our opinion is that Morocco will have the capacity to handle 2010 FIFA World Cup™ telecommunications and technology requirements successfully.
16. TRANSPORT

The report will deal with this item under five headings:
   a) airports
   b) roads
   c) seaports
   d) railways
   e) public transport in cities

A) AIRPORTS
In this connection, the Inspection Group referred to information in the book “AC-U-KWIK”, issued by the Pilots Corporation based in the USA.
This document mentions that there are seven international airports (Agadir, Casablanca – ANFA, Casablanca – Mohamed V, Fez, Marrakech, Rabat, Tangier). The Inspection Group used six of these airports (Casablanca Mohamed V, Fez, Marrakech, Rabat, Tangier and Agadir), and we confirm that all comply with international standards. The Government has also made a firm decision to renovate and extend the airports as part of the Vision 2010 plan.
The other airports are not currently equipped for international commercial flights, as they are military bases or national airports, where chartered planes could possibly land.

B) ROADS
In Morocco the road network is very good. It is no problem moving from one town to another. We can confirm that these are high-quality, dual carriageway roads and allow fast and efficient transportation between the country’s main cities. Altogether, highways, national and regional roads provide 60,000 km of road network.
The Government plans to increase the number of motorways in the country as part of the Vision 2010 plan so all the venues will be connected by highways.
C) SEA PORTS
This aspect can be of importance as far as transportation is concerned. Given the proximity of Tangier to Algeciras (Spain), there is also the possibility of travelling to Morocco from Europe by sea. There are also sailings from the ports of Genoa (Italy) and Sète (France).
The state authorities are building a second port in the city of Tangier, thereby enabling the current one to be exclusively reserved for the ferry companies that transport passengers. The ports of Casablanca and Agadir could also possibly receive passengers and ferries.

D) RAILWAYS
There are currently 1,907 km of railway track, covering virtually the whole country (and serving seven of the cities chosen as possible 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venues). In some cases (Rabat and El Jadida), a railway station will be especially designed for use by passengers travelling by train to matches.

E) PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN CITIES
Public transport in the cities can be divided into three main aspects: buses, mini-vans and taxis. We never saw large crowds of people waiting for public transport services.
17. HOTELS

The hotel sector in Morocco is first-rate. The Inspection Group confirms that there are enough hotel rooms to accommodate everyone taking part in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, including media representatives and fans from around the world, both in the main towns (Rabat, Tangier, Casablanca, Agadir, Marrakech and Fez), and in the other towns suggested as 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venues (Meknes and El Jadida) a large-scale government plan is underway to develop tourism in those areas. Implementation of this plan will ensure that both cities have sufficient hotel accommodation capacity. During our visit, the necessary infrastructure in both cities was clearly lacking.

18. MEDICAL SERVICES

On the whole, the public health system does not reach the required standards to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The Inspection Group noticed that there were considerable differences between the private and military hospitals compared to the state hospitals. Whereas the level of the former is high, we felt that the hospitals in the latter category did not reach the required standards. As regards the general health of the population, the statistics on HIV carriers (an estimated 0.1% of the population) are not really worrying the authorities. If Morocco is selected as the host country for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, the Inspection Group considers it important that a member of the FIFA Medical Committee should travel to the country as soon as possible to carry out a more detailed inspection of the facilities available in the hospitals. At first sight and in our opinion, these facilities did not appear adequate to provide the required level of treatment.
# REPORT ON SOUTH AFRICA

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE BID AND INSPECTION VISIT

South Africa presented its bid on 30 September 2003. Some documents that were missing during the presentation were later requested and subsequently forwarded on time.

The Inspection Group visited South Africa between 30 October and 5 November 2003. The visit lasted altogether 155 hours and 25 minutes.

The Bidding Committee for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ had arranged the visit very well. The entire programme was completed briskly in the short time available and included all of the aspects relevant to organising the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ but it was impossible to visit Orkney, Kimberley and Nelspruit because of the distance from the main venues and the number of proposed venues (13). As a result, authorities from each of these venues gave a separate presentation.

2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY

The Republic of South Africa is situated in southern Africa and has a population of approximately 44 million inhabitants.

Since 1994, the country has been a democratic republic. The President is Head of State and, at the same time, Head of the Government. There is no Prime Minister. The current President is Thabo Mbeki, elected by the National Assembly on 16 June 1999 and, at the time of this report, seeking a second period of office of five years.

The population is made up of four distinct ethnic groups. Firstly, the black section comprises 75.2%, then whites 13.6%, followed by 8.6% of half-castes and 2.6% of Indian origin. The majority religion is Christian.

Altogether, there are 11 official languages: Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Pedi, Sotho, Swazi, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu.

As regards the economy, South Africa is a middle-income country. It should be pointed out that it is based on a free market that is emerging rapidly with plentiful natural resources, mainly mineral, but also widespread fishing and agriculture. Its tax policy, we were told, is conservative. The inflation rate in 2002 was 8.9%. Some problems still exist in the country as a result of the apartheid era. Strictly speaking, they are fairly serious social, labour and health problems (primarily AIDS, affecting an estimated 20% of the population) which the two democratic governments in the history of the country (between 1994 and 1999 the President was Nelson Mandela) have tried to tackle with a series of plans and programmes providing water and electricity for the entire population. They are now committed to developing a vigorous programme to fight unemployment. These problems
are distinctly reflected in the population that largely comprises the mainly black lower classes. The middle and upper classes comprise mainly whites (although we were shown statistics indicating clearly that the black sector was slowly but steadily acquiring more purchasing power).

The total workforce is estimated at around 28% of the population. In 2002, the unemployment rate was estimated to be approximately 30%, with nearly 50% of the population living below the poverty line.

The capital of the country is Pretoria with 2 million inhabitants. The main financial and business centre is Johannesburg, with more than 4.1 million inhabitants. The legislative body is situated in Cape Town, which has 2.9 million inhabitants, whereas the judiciary is based in Bloemfontein, with 645,000 inhabitants.

It is also important to point out here that the work to improve the infrastructure of roads and airports in the country will be covered by the Government in accordance with the country’s development plan, irrespective of whether South Africa is awarded the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The 2010 FIFA World Cup™ bid documentation states that this plan provides for a total investment of USD 825,300,000.

3. GENERAL STANDARD OF FOOTBALL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Football is the main sport in South Africa.

To analyse the standards of football in South Africa at international level, we can only refer to the past twelve years, although there is ample evidence that the sport has been played in South Africa since the end of the 19th century. Despite this fact, which was due to apartheid, we must say that South Africa is one of the leading lights in football in its confederation both at club and at national level.

We had the opportunity of attending a last sixteen match in the Coca-Cola Cup (first-division club tournament organised by the association) between Kaizer Chiefs from Johannesburg and Ajax from Cape Town, played in Ellis Park, Johannesburg. Considering the home advantage, we saw how many more fans were cheering for Kaizer Chiefs, who went ahead twice only to draw later, but the fans always respected their rivals, who were seated in the same sector of the stadium.

We have to add that the stadium was practically full and there was not one incident of disorderliness or misconduct among the spectators.

Finally, it must be added that South Africa has a great tradition of sports culture, perhaps the strongest in Africa, especially in cricket and rugby but since the new democratic era, football has overtaken other sports to become the leading sport in the country.
HONOURS

National Team

World Cup: First phase 1998 and 2002

Organisers 1996

Women’s National Team: Runner-Up African Cup of Nations 1995
Women’s U-19 National Team: Runner-Up African Cup of Nations 2002

Club Level
CAF Champions League
1995 Orlando Pirates

African Cup Winners’ Cup
2001 Kaizer Chiefs

4. COUNTRY’S COMMITMENT

The Inspection Group believes that South Africa is totally committed to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. This was evident from the meetings held with the President of the Republic, the former President Nelson Mandela, the Speaker of the Parliament, various Ministers, members of Parliament, municipal authorities in each venue, business people and, above all, the various ethnic groups in South Africa, who would stop and show their joy and support of the country’s commitment whenever our group passed by. The Minister of Sports accompanied the Committee almost throughout the entire visit.
5. ORGANISATION OF BIDDING COMMITTEE

The Bidding Committee has very close ties with the South African Football Association. In fact the committee’s President, Irvin Khoza, is the Association’s Vice-President and the Executive Director of the Bidding Committee is Danny Jordaan, General Secretary of the Association. The Inspection Group believes that the organisation of the committee is good as far as the bid to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is concerned, with people really prepared for the bid, but if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is awarded to South Africa, it will be necessary to include more people of similar standing so that work can be tackled with a structure and a team spirit to ensure the success of the tournament.

6. BUDGET FOR HOSTING THE TOURNAMENT

The budget for hosting the tournament was presented in a normal manner. The Inspection Group feels that the plans presented for staging the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ are not sufficient to give a more detailed budget, and must be revised after the final selection of the venues. For this reason, it is extremely difficult for the Inspection Group to be able to assess all the figures submitted. It was, however, not possible to check how these budget estimates were reached, nor was it possible to understand fully the philosophy behind them all. We did not receive clear information explaining how the building of the prospective stadiums would be financed if the proposed venues were actually chosen for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. According to a document from the Ministry of Sport, in anticipation of our visit, the Government pledged to finance the finalisation of the Soccer City Stadium in Johannesburg. We were also informed that the South African Football Association had requested USD 31,600,000 from the Government to renovate stadiums and training facilities, an item which has been included in the budget. One fact we can state is that the construction of the future Port Elizabeth stadium will cost approximately USD 36,000,000. With regard to funding, we received the reply in the lead-up to our visit that VIP boxes might be sold for approximately USD 150,000 per box, with a minimum of 100 in each stadium, a plan which the local authorities regard as perfectly possible, given the tradition of VIP boxes in the country.
BUDGET ANALYSIS
We were able to separate the total expenditure into two items:

i) Investment in Infrastructure

ii) Operations of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

I) INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE (BUILDING, RENOVATING STADIUMS, PLUS TRAINING FACILITIES)

Investments in venues USD 112,000,000
Total amount USD 112,000,000

II) OPERATIONS OF THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP™
We analysed this item in the following way:

Expenditure
Venue operations USD 46,453,174
Safety and security costs USD 36,274,183
Media organisation costs USD 51,037,772
Transport USD 13,470,373
Ticketing USD 8,557,494
Technology solution USD 8,324,999
Official events USD 31,926,036
Organisation and administration USD 47,983,405
Hotels USD 9,596,986
Advertising and marketing USD 13,165,376
Support and services USD 26,714,741
Sponsorship goods USD 30,000,000
Contingencies USD 40,550,454
Total amount USD 364,054,993

Total expenditure in operations has been calculated at USD 364,054,993 plus USD 112,000,000 in infrastructure, with a total amount of USD 476,054,993, but it was not possible to review the manner in which the budgets had been drawn up or to understand completely the policy behind the figures.

We wish to state that income had been calculated under two items:

Ticket sales USD 467,459,448
Local sponsors and value in kind USD 73,726,103

Total income was calculated at USD 541,185,551
In the opinion of the Inspection Group, the total amount of ticket sales revenue will be very difficult to reach.

This budget was presented with a surplus of USD 65,130,558.

It is important to point out, however, that the organisers have not budgeted for any contribution from FIFA.

Note: In the bid file, the budget was presented in USD and CHF, but we only took into consideration the USD figures because the exchange rate was unrealistic.

### 7. TICKETING

**THE SUGGESTED TICKET PRICE STRUCTURE IS AS FOLLOWS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cat. 3</th>
<th>Cat. 2</th>
<th>Cat. 1</th>
<th>Super Cat.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening match</td>
<td>USD 40</td>
<td>USD 274</td>
<td>USD 549</td>
<td>USD 722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First stage</td>
<td>USD 30</td>
<td>USD 110</td>
<td>USD 165</td>
<td>USD 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second stage</td>
<td>USD 40</td>
<td>USD 192</td>
<td>USD 247</td>
<td>USD 325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter-finals</td>
<td>USD 50</td>
<td>USD 219</td>
<td>USD 329</td>
<td>USD 433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-finals</td>
<td>USD 70</td>
<td>USD 329</td>
<td>USD 549</td>
<td>USD 722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third place</td>
<td>USD 50</td>
<td>USD 192</td>
<td>USD 247</td>
<td>USD 325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>USD 90</td>
<td>USD 349</td>
<td>USD 823</td>
<td>USD 1083</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Inspection Group believes that if South Africa is chosen as the host country for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, the ticket process will need to be revised. Sales of 2,768,027 tickets in four categories have been calculated, amounting approximately to 89% of the gross seating capacity (to be certain of this figure, the definitive venues must be defined, because the proposal and budget for income regarding the plan for ticket sales take matches in 13 venues into account). This survey must be undertaken, as the price of tickets in local football tournaments varies from 2 to 10 dollars. As a matter of interest, the maximum price fixed for a ticket in South Africa (friendly game played between South Africa and England in Durban in 2003) was approximately USD 43.
8. MARKETING FOR THE BID

Despite the fact that they had a very good marketing programme for the bid during our visit, the Inspection Group saw no sign of anything that could undermine FIFA’s marketing plans.
The Inspection Group believes that there is great potential for developing a marketing programme during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, especially as there is a captive audience that identifies itself with football. It is important to point out that there is a strong tradition of VIP boxes in the country.
Finally, except for two stadiums (Ellis Park in Johannesburg and Newlands in Cape Town), there would be no problems of space for hospitality areas.

9. TAX SITUATION FOR THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP™

The South African Government has pledged a full guarantee that no taxes would be levied on participants in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Legal advisers at FIFA have checked these documents and given their agreement to them.
# 10. STADIUMS

**SOUTH AFRICA (44 m INHABITANTS; 11 CITIES; 13 STADIUMS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inhabitants</strong></td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
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<td>508,000</td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soccer City</td>
<td>98,850</td>
<td>To be renovated</td>
<td>Loftus Versfeld</td>
<td>47,325</td>
<td>To be renovated</td>
<td>Peter Mokaba</td>
<td>42,175</td>
<td>Old New to be built</td>
<td>Bafo-keng</td>
<td>43,325</td>
<td>To be renovated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis Park</td>
<td>64,150</td>
<td>Almost ready</td>
<td>Rainbow Junction</td>
<td>43,325</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inhabitants</strong></td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
<td>202,000</td>
<td>497,000</td>
<td>474,000</td>
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<th>Name</th>
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<th>Current situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Newlands</td>
<td>42,325</td>
<td>Almost ready</td>
<td>Kimberley</td>
<td>42,175</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
<td>Oppenheimer</td>
<td>42,175</td>
<td>To be renovated</td>
<td>Mbombela</td>
<td>42,325</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inhabitants</strong></td>
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<td>645,000</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kings Park</td>
<td>64,150</td>
<td>Almost ready</td>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>42,325</td>
<td>To be renovated</td>
<td>P.E. Stadium</td>
<td>51,825</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were to start on the date of submission of this report, three stadiums in South Africa would easily be suitable for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. They are: Cape Town (Newlands); Johannesburg (Ellis Park) and Durban (King’s Park Soccer Stadium), which have been venues for world events such as the Rugby World Cup.

Furthermore, five stadiums would have to undergo partial refurbishment to qualify as 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venues. They are: Bloemfontein (Free Park Stadium), Pretoria (Loftus Versfeld), Rustenburg (Royal Bafokeng Sports Palace), Orkney (Oppenheimer Stadium) and Johannesburg (Soccer City).

Additionally, during the visit, the Inspection Group received information that a final choice is expected to be made from among the following stadiums if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ is granted to South Africa: Kimberley (Kimberley Stadium), Nelspruit (Mbombela Stadium), Pretoria (Rainbow Junction), Port Elizabeth (Port Elizabeth Stadium) and Polokwane (Peter Mokaba Stadium). The latter already has a building but because of the importance of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, the Inspection Group believes that it would be better to build an entirely new stadium.
By way of a conclusion to this item, the Inspection Group considers it important to point out that the presentations of future stadiums or remodelled stadiums, generally speaking, included all final plans and definite projects. All of the ideas consisted of drawings of very professional quality. We would like to point out that if South Africa is granted the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, FIFA must pay special attention to grass maintenance and plans for the media at the stadiums. The Inspection Group considers that this important investment will be a legacy for future generations in South Africa and will help to continue developing football, plus other sports in the country, due to the fact that they have already a very strong sporting culture.

11. TRAINING FACILITIES

Since South Africa has a very strong sports culture, many sports centres and stadiums are available (facilities for soccer, cricket, rugby, athletics, etc.). Most of the training facilities are smaller stadiums, technical schools or University Centres and the group does not expect problems for teams in this respect. The bid programme for upgrading the training grounds is a main part of the strategy to leave a lasting legacy, as the training facilities will have a positive impact on local clubs and communities after the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Most of the pitches must be improved, especially the quality of the grass, as well as some dressing rooms, but there is no doubt whatsoever that almost all basic infrastructure is available and can be easily upgraded to World Cup standards.
12. MAIN MEDIA CENTRE

The proposal is to locate the Main Media Centre in Johannesburg. The proposed site is an exhibition hall called NASREC, private premises located 15 minutes' walk away from Soccer City Stadium, which is a proposed venue for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ final. Access to it is easy by car, bus or train. The following has been proposed for the Media Centre: a pavilion covering 35,000 m² to house the International Broadcasting Centre with 6,500 m² on one side of the hall reserved for the International Main Press. There are other rooms which could also possibly be used. There is enough space and room for parking and technical facilities. Fibre optic lines for telecommunications networks already exist. The conclusion of the Inspection Group is that the proposed Main Media Centre is excellent to fulfil the requirements of the international media.

13. CONGRESS AND EVENTS

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, South Africa has more than enough facilities to hold all the different events that must be organised for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ (preliminary draw, final draw and others). Concerning the Congress to be organised before the opening game, they have more than one excellent Congress Centre that is perfectly suitable for organising this very important event.

14. SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE COUNTRY

General information indicates that South Africa shows a lack of security, but the Inspection Group was not aware of any such claims during the visit, although it was possible to read press reports on some violence in marginal areas during our visit. Despite this fact, we can say that the people of South Africa were always friendly, very boisterous and constantly celebrating during our visit to the country. We therefore came to the conclusion that as long as people attending the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ (FIFA family and spectators) keep within certain boundaries, they should not encounter any trouble. With regard to organising security for a possible 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in the country, the Inspection Group received an excellent, comprehensive work schedule from one of the high commanders of the national police, covering stadiums, media centres and main hotels that will doubtless satisfy every requirement for the event. After the presentation we concluded that they have enough experience with this kind of event to handle them without difficulty. We must say that the security business is a flourishing industry in the country.
15. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

South Africa is the leading country in telecommunications in Africa, and has the most widespread infrastructure and technology on the continent. This sector will certainly continue to undergo enormous development over the next few years. Facts in this connection are the following: 5 million telephone land lines in South Africa (11% of the population), more than 15 million mobile phones (34% of the population) and more than 2 million regular internet users. Almost all telecommunications are digital and all of the venues will be connected by fibre optics. The opinion of the Inspection Group is that South Africa has an excellent existing capacity to meet every telecommunications and IT requirement for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

16. TRANSPORT

The report will split this subject into five topics:
   a) airports
   b) main roads
   c) seaports
   d) trains
   e) public transport in the cities

A) AIRPORTS

In this connection, the Inspection Group referred to information in the book “AC-U-KWIK”, issued by the Pilots Corporation based in the USA. There are ten international airports (Alexander Bay, Bisho, Cape Town, Durban, East London, George, Johannesburg, Phalaborwa, Pietersburg and Port Elizabeth). The Inspection Group used four of these airports (Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Cape Town), and we confirm that all four comply with international standards, especially Johannesburg airport, which has won accolades as the best airport in Africa over the past two years. The other airports we used (Rustenburg, Bloemfontein, Polokwane and Pretoria) are not currently equipped for taking international commercial flights, as they are military bases or national airports, where chartered planes could possibly land.
B) ROADS
In South Africa the road network is first-rate. There is no problem moving from one town to another although it is a huge country with enormous distances separating the main towns. Altogether, it has 7,200 km of national roads and more than 50,000 km of provincial roads.

C) SEAPORTS
Although there are a number of major ports (Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, Cape Town etc.), the Inspection Group did not examine them in detail. Passenger liners can be easily accommodated in these ports but people are not expected to be arriving via the ports, given South Africa’s distance from other continents and the huge distances between the various ports.

D) RAILWAYS
There are currently 6,000 km of rail tracks throughout the country and train connections between the various towns are good. Only two 2010 FIFA World Cup™ proposed venues are not connected to the railway network. The country has a strong railway culture.

E) PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN THE CITIES
Public transport is split into four main sections: mini-vans, buses, trains and taxis.
A mini-van system is mainly in use for collective transport, taking commuters home while picking up others en route.
The urban train network (subway and over ground) is also well frequented and popular in some cities.
17. HOTELS

The hotel sector in South Africa is first-rate. The Inspection Group confirms that there are enough hotel rooms to accommodate everyone taking part in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, including media representatives and fans from around the world, both in the main towns (Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria) and in the other towns suggested as 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venues (Rustenburg and Bloemfontein). With regard to Polokwane, at the time of our visit, we believe that the hotel infrastructure does not measure up to FIFA requirements.

18. MEDICAL SERVICES

On the whole, the health system has excellent facilities and perhaps one of the best private health systems in the world, drawing on modern technology and highly qualified specialists and medical staff.

We have to add that there are fully equipped infirmaries with adequate first-aid facilities to meet every need in the stadiums proposed for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

Additionally, the Inspection Group was able to visit the Doping Control Laboratory authorised by the International Olympic Committee, in Bloemfontein, and the Sports Institute in Cape Town, where a great deal of medical research is carried out in the sphere of sport.

As regards the general health of the population, the statistics on HIV carriers (an estimated 20% of the population) are indeed worrying, which is why a vigorous preventive campaign is underway, and in this connection, the President of South Africa mentioned his personal concern and that of the Government to eradicate this disease.

Finally, the Inspection Group feels it is important to highlight its visit to the Milpark Hospital in Johannesburg, which is, without doubt, a world-class establishment for every type of treatment.
REPORT ON TUNISIA

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1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE BID AND INSPECTION VISIT

Tunisia presented its bid on 30 September 2003. Some documents that were missing during the presentation were later requested and subsequently forwarded on time.

The FIFA Inspection Group visited Tunisia between 11 and 18 December 2003, and the visit lasted altogether 161 hours and 25 minutes.

The visit was correctly organised by the Tunisian Football Federation. The programme had to be adjusted during the visit to ensure that all the objectives could be fulfilled. It can be stated, however, that once these adjustments had been made, all aspects relevant to the staging of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were covered by the visit.

2. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COUNTRY

The Republic of Tunisia is located in North Africa and has an estimated population of approximately 10 million inhabitants.

Because of the various civilisations that have been associated with the country, Tunisia has a proud history and great tradition of culture.

Since gaining independence from France in 1956, the country has been ruled by a single-party government. The system of government is presidential, and there have been two presidents since independence: Habib Bourguiba, who governed the country for 31 years, and Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, who came to power in 1987.

The next elections will take place in 2004.

The judicial system is based on the French civil law system.

Tunisia is an extremely tolerant country. The main religion is Islamic.

The official language is Arabic, although part of the population also speaks French, while a significant number speaks Italian as well.

Regarding the economy, it should be stressed that a large part of the country’s economic activities are government-controlled, even though there has been gradual privatisation in recent years. The country’s current situation can be described as that of an emerging market, characterised by considerable stability.

Tunisia’s principal economic resources are agriculture, energy, mining, tourism and the textile-manufacturing sector. We were told that the country’s fiscal policy is a fairly conservative one, with a well-controlled inflation rate which reached 2.8% in 2002.
It must be emphasised here as well that the government is committed to implementing a series of measures in the country that is aimed at improving the quality of life of the population. In general terms, it is possible to say that there is a very strong middle class and that this is the real driving force behind the country’s economy.

The total workforce is estimated at around 40% of the population. In 2002, the unemployment rate was estimated to be approximately 15%, with less than 6% of the population living below the poverty line.

The capital of the country is Tunis, which has a population of 1,300,000 inhabitants. Tunis is also the country’s main city and the centre for the majority of its government, judicial, legislative, financial and business activities. The second city is Sfax, with 808,700 inhabitants. The third biggest city is Kairouan, with 567,000 inhabitants.

It is also important to point out that the work to improve the infrastructure of roads, public transport, railways and airports in the country will be carried out by the government in accordance with the country’s development plan, irrespective of whether Tunisia is awarded the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. The 2010 FIFA World Cup™ bid documentation states that this plan provides for a total investment of USD 9.6 billion.

3. GENERAL STANDARD OF FOOTBALL IN TUNISIA

Football is the main sport in Tunisia.

Tunisia is one of the leading lights in football in its confederation both at club and at national level. The various sports officials with whom we spoke constantly pointed out with a great sense of pride that Tunisia was the first African country to win a match at a World Cup final tournament (with their victory against Mexico in 1978).

There is currently a plan in place to develop youth football at national level. This plan is sufficiently well supported and could represent a considerable impulse for football in the country.

We took the opportunity to attend a Tunisian 1st division league championship match in the city of Sousse between two teams from other cities (Stade de Tunis v. Monastir). The match was being played in a neutral venue because the pitch in Monastir was undergoing maintenance in preparation for staging matches in the 2004 African Cup of Nations. During this match we were able to see that there are no major problems as far as safety and security and the behaviour of fans are concerned. It should, however, be mentioned here that there is a tradition among football fans in the country of setting off fireworks and flares to spur teams on.
HONOURS

National team

African Cup of Nations: Winners 2004
Runner-up 1965, 1996
Organisers 1965, 1994, 2004

U-20 World Youth Championship: Organisers 1977 (first tournament)

Club Level

CAF Champions League
1991 Club Africaine
1994 Espérance Sportive de Tunis

African Cup Winners' Cup
1988 Club Athlétique Bizertin
1997 Etoile Sportive du Sahel
1998 Espérance Sportive de Tunis
2003 Etoile Sportive du Sahel

CAF Cup
1995 Etoile Sportive du Sahel
1997 Espérance Sportive de Tunis
1998 Club Sportif Sfaxien
1999 Etoile Sportive du Sahel
4. COUNTRY’S COMMITMENT

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, the Tunisian government officials are committed to the cause of co-hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. It was possible to discern this in most of the meetings held with the Prime Minister, the President of Parliament, various government ministers and municipal authorities in each venue.

It was, however, not possible for us to see at first hand any great enthusiasm among the people of the country regarding the possibility of hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. We did not hold any meetings with businessmen, nor were there any activities organised with them to allow us to gauge their opinions.

5. ORGANISATION OF THE BIDDING COMMITTEE

The Bidding Committee has close ties with the Football Federation of Tunisia. Indeed, the Chairman of the Bidding Committee is Hamouda Ben Ammar, President of the Federation. The majority of the remaining positions on the committee have been allocated to members of the Federation’s Executive Committee. All of these persons were present throughout our visit.

The Inspection Group feels that the Bidding Committee could deal with all of the challenges and problems that might arise from the bid to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. If the tournament were awarded to Tunisia, however, it is obvious that it would be necessary to enlist more individuals of the same calibre as those already on the committee.

If this could be achieved, it would be possible for the committee to carry out its work in a more structured manner, with a greater capacity for enterprise, while also allowing them to maintain the excellent team spirit that they showed during our visit. This would, without doubt, enable them to guarantee the success of the tournament better.

6. BUDGET FOR HOSTING THE TOURNAMENT

The budget for hosting the tournament was presented in basic form. Unfortunately, it was not possible even in formal consultations for the Inspection Group to throw more light on the subject or the manner in which it had been set up.

In the light of these circumstances, the Inspection Group believes that the plans presented in the bid file to organise the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ are insufficient to be able to carry out a more detailed examination of the budget and it is therefore very difficult to analyse all of the figures produced.
We have been able to separate total expenditure into two items:
i) Investment in infrastructure
ii) Operations of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™

We analysed both items in the following way:

I) INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE (BUILDING STADIUMS, RENOVATING STADIUMS, PLUS TRAINING FACILITIES)

Investments in venues USD 157,400,000
Total amount USD 157,400,000

This corresponds to about 50% of the money earmarked for construction of stadiums, press centres and training facilities. In the presentation, it was pointed out that the Government would provide the difference, that means USD 136,851,000, as the total amount required for construction of the stadiums is USD 272,851,000.

II) OPERATIONS OF THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP™

Safety and security costs USD 35,000,000
Costs for tournament-related infrastructure (venue operations and training facilities) USD 9,200,000
Media organisation costs USD 36,000,000
Medical costs USD 4,000,000
Transport USD 11,000,000
Ticketing USD 32,000,000
Technology solution USD 48,000,000
Official events USD 15,000,000
FIFA general secretariat expenses USD 3,000,000
Accreditation USD 4,000,000
Expenses relating to financial aspects USD 22,000,000
Staffing costs USD 50,000,000
Consultancy expenses USD 8,000,000
Training of staff and volunteers USD 4,000,000
Contingencies USD 65,790,000
Total amount USD 346,990,000

Total expenditure in operations has been calculated at USD 346,990,000 plus USD 157,400,000 in infrastructure, so that the total expenditure budget will be USD 504,390,000.
Income had been calculated under four items:

Ticket sales USD 314,400,000
Local sponsors and value in kind USD 32,000,000
Sale of assets USD 2,000,000
FIFA contribution USD 175,000,000

Total income has been calculated at USD 523,400,000

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, the total amount of ticket sales revenue will be very difficult to reach.

This budget showed an estimated surplus of USD 19,010,000. It is important to point out, however, that the organisers are budgeting with a contribution of USD 175,000,000 from FIFA's share of funding.

The Inspection Group feels that the plans presented for staging the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ are not sufficient to allow the organisers to produce a more detailed budget. For this reason as well, it is extremely difficult for the Inspection Group to be able to assess all the figures submitted.

It was, however, not possible to check how these budget estimates had been reached, nor was it possible to understand fully the philosophy behind them all.

### 7. TICKETING

**THE SUGGESTED TICKET PRICE STRUCTURE IS AS FOLLOWS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Cat. 3 (40%)</th>
<th>Cat. 2 (40%)</th>
<th>Cat. 1 (20%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening match</td>
<td>USD 180</td>
<td>USD 350</td>
<td>USD 800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First stage</td>
<td>USD 60</td>
<td>USD 85</td>
<td>USD 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second stage</td>
<td>USD 70</td>
<td>USD 150</td>
<td>USD 225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter-finals</td>
<td>USD 100</td>
<td>USD 150</td>
<td>USD 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-finals</td>
<td>USD 160</td>
<td>USD 250</td>
<td>USD 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third place</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>USD 180</td>
<td>USD 350</td>
<td>USD 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Bidding Committee has reckoned with sales of 2,345,400 match tickets in three categories. This corresponds to approximately 80% of the gross seating capacity.

The Inspection Group feels that a revised study would have to take into account that the price of tickets for local football competitions ranges from USD 2.00 to USD 10.00. We are also able to provide additional information that the top price for tickets at the African Cup of Nations, which took place in Tunisia in January/February 2004, had been fixed at approximately USD 25.00.

We have no information about the price policy for business packages.
8. MARKETING FOR THE BID

During our visit, we saw no sign of any activities that might be detrimental to FIFA Marketing’s implementation of programmes. We believe that there is ample scope for implementing an internationally good marketing programme during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, especially as the country has a culture that easily identifies with such a programme. It should be pointed out that the notion of VIP boxes is a very recent introduction in Tunisia. With the exception of one stadium (the 15th October Stadium in Bizerte), there would, however, be no problem to provide the necessary space for hospitality areas.

9. TAX SITUATION FOR THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP™

The Tunisian Government has pledged a full guarantee that no taxes would be levied on participants in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. Legal advisers at FIFA have checked these documents and given their agreement to them.

10. STADIUMS

TUNISIA (10 m INHABITANTS; 7 CITIES; 8 STADIUMS)

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<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitants</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>492,500</td>
<td>434,000</td>
<td>518,500</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stadiums</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7th Nov (Rades)</td>
<td>Olympic Stadium</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
<td>Ben Jemlet</td>
<td>Tba</td>
<td>To be renovated</td>
<td>15th Oct</td>
<td>Tba</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Menzah</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>To be renovated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhabitants</td>
<td>317,100</td>
<td>808,700</td>
<td>567,400</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<th>Stadiums</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Current Situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Stadium</td>
<td>Tba</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
<td>Tba</td>
<td>New to be built</td>
<td>Tba</td>
<td>To be renovated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the opinion of the Inspection Group, if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were to start on the date of submission of this report, one stadium would be perfectly suitable for hosting 2010 FIFA World Cup™ matches. The stadium in question is the Rades Stadium in Tunis. With its design, style of construction, the space it offers and the quality of the pitch, it clearly ranks as one of the finest stadiums in the world.

The Inspection Group feels as well that another stadium, namely El Menzah in Tunis, would need to undergo moderate refurbishment to make it a suitable 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venue.

Kairouan and Monastir would need to undergo major refurbishment of their present facilities to enable them to host 2010 FIFA World Cup™ matches.

As far as the other stadiums are concerned, it must be pointed out that the Bidding Committee considers that these stadiums merely need to be enlarged. However, the Inspection Group feels that it would be far better to build new stadiums in Beja, Sousse and Bizerte. The existing stadiums in these locations are largely lacking in the features and facilities that are imperative when hosting the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. There are plans afoot to build the stadium in Sfax (at a cost of USD 87,000,000).

By way of a conclusion to this item, the Inspection Group considers it important to point out that the presentations of future stadiums or remodelled stadiums did not, generally speaking, include any final plans or definite projects. All of the ideas consisted of drawings and very basic models.

The Inspection Group considers that all the infrastructure of the stadiums designated for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ need huge investment and we are not sure about the legacy of this infrastructure for the future development of football in the country.

11. TRAINING FACILITIES

Several training facilities presented in the bid were found to comply with World Cup standards. Some others have to be upgraded, especially concerning the dressing rooms. Several training facilities have excellent pitches. Most of the training grounds are small stadiums and are a part of the strategy of the Federation to upgrade as many football facilities as possible in the country.

This Inspection Group feels that if the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ were to be held in Tunisia, FIFA would need to be directly involved in the construction of the pitch and pitch maintenance.
12. MAIN MEDIA CENTRE

The proposal is to host the Main Media Centre in Le Kran (15 km from Tunis). The suggested location for the Main Media Centre is “Parc des Expositions et Centre de Commerce International de Tunis”. Three halls and large corridors offer a total gross surface available of 25,000 m². There is sufficient space for parking.

The conclusions of the Inspection Group are that technically the buildings are suitable for the Main Media Centre, with a local railroad 1 km away from it. Its capacity is largely insufficient: 35,000m² are required for the Main Media Centre (press and TV) and even if we find another location for Main Media Centre, 30,000m² are still needed for the International Broadcasting Centre. Tunisian authorities have no plans to extend the capacity of the Parc des Expositions, but it is technically possible to do it.

13. CONGRESS AND EVENTS

In the opinion of the Inspection Group, Tunisia has more than enough facilities to hold all the different events that must be organised for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ (preliminary draw, final draw and others). Concerning the FIFA Congress to be organised before the opening game, at the time of the visit they did not have a place perfectly suitable to stage this very important event. But in the city of Hammamet they are already building a Congress Centre that seems to have enough capacity.

14. SAFETY AND SECURITY IN THE COUNTRY

General information indicates that Tunisia is a safe country, despite the fact that there was a terrorist attack in the Djerba synagogue in April 2002. The people are not only extremely peaceful but also renowned for being particularly friendly. Central government is directly responsible for all aspects relating to the security of the country, primarily through the national police and national gendarmerie, both of which operate with great efficiency.

Our conclusion was that we would not expect security-related problems for anyone attending the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ final tournament (i.e. the FIFA family and spectators).
As regards the security aspects connected with the possible staging of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in this country, the Inspection Group was given a presentation of an excellent contingency action plan. This includes measures to be taken at the stadiums, press centres and main hotels. If this plan were to specify the activities to be carried out in even greater detail, it would satisfy all the requirements for the event.

15. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Tunisian Government has decided to make considerable investments in telecommunications in the period 2002–2006. These investments will be dedicated mainly to mobile phones and the Internet. Tunisia also wants to play a key role in international and African development of the Internet.

INT (Instance Nationale des Télécommunications) was created in January 2001 to govern the Tunisian Telecom market. ANF (Agence Nationale des Fréquences) is responsible for frequencies allocation and control. Tunisie Telecom is the historical telecom operator. Plans are underway to grant a second licence for fixed telephone lines to a new operator in 2006/2007. Two licences have been granted for mobile telephone (GSM) to Tunisie Telecom (1998) and to Orascom Telecom Tunisie (OTT, 2002).

Facts in this context are the following: 1.2 million telephone land lines in Tunisia (12% of the population), more than 1.9 million mobile phones (19% of the population) and more than 0.5 million regular Internet users (5% of the population). All telecommunications are digital and we were informed that all of the venues will be connected by fibre optics.

Our conclusion is that Tunisia is making great investments to set up a modern and reliable telecommunication system and will have the capacity to handle 2010 FIFA World Cup™ telecommunications and technology requirements successfully.
16. TRANSPORT

The report will deal with this item under five headings:

a) airports
b) roads
c) seaports
d) railways
e) public transport in the cities

A) AIRPORTS
In this connection, the Inspection Group referred to information in the book “AC-U-KWIK”, issued by the Pilots Corporation based in the USA.
This document mentions that there are five international airports (Djerba, Monastir, Tabarka, Tozeur and Tunis). The Inspection Group used two of these airports (Djerba and Tunis), and we confirm that they all meet international standards.
We had the chance to inspect the airports of Monastir and Sfax, which likewise meets the standards. A new airport in Enfidha and expansion of the Djerba airport are scheduled.

B) ROADS
In Tunisia construction work is currently being carried out on the road network system to transform it into a first-rate service.
The various roads that are currently under construction should be completed over the next few years, thereby ensuring that the majority of the cities that have been proposed as 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venues (with the exception of Kairouan) will be linked by motorway.

C) SEAPORTS
Even though Tunisia boasts various important seaports (Tunis, Sousse, Bizerte and Sfax), the Inspection Group did not receive enough information to evaluate this aspect. Cruise ships could use the ports as their home during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
D) RAILWAYS
There are currently 2,152 km of railway tracks extending throughout the country and providing good rail connections between the different cities. It is important to emphasise that all the cities proposed as 2010 FIFA World Cup™ venues are connected by the railway network.

E) PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN THE CITIES
Public transport in the cities is divided into three main categories: buses, minibuses and taxis.
The main system of public transport in use is buses. In the capital of Tunis, they also have trams (extremely practical) and trains.
The mainline trains also serve different stations in the same city, thus allowing passengers to make short, local journeys as well, even though these trains are primarily aimed at providing inter-city services.

17. HOTELS
The hotel sector in Tunisia is first-rate. The Inspection Group confirms that there are enough hotel rooms to accommodate everyone taking part in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, including media representatives and fans from around the world, in the main cities (Tunis, Monastir, Sfax and Sousse).
In the other cities suggested as venues (Bizerte and Kaironau) the existing hotel infrastructure would satisfy requirements in terms of quality but accommodation is, nevertheless, extremely limited. With regard to Beja, at the time of our visit the hotel infrastructure did not measure up to FIFA requirements, but given this city’s proximity to Tunis (60 km), this should not present any major drawbacks. In addition to the aforementioned, it should be added that the Inspection Group also took the opportunity to visit the cities of Hammamet and Djerba, neither of which had been considered as possible venues. This notwithstanding, both of them boast an excellent hotel infrastructure. In our opinion, it should not cause any problems if these cities were used by some of the delegations as centres of accommodation and as preparation venues prior to matches. However, the hotel culture in both cities is oriented on tourism.
18. MEDICAL SERVICES

On the whole, the public health system has excellent plans in place to improve the existing public health systems still further. The Inspection Group took the opportunity as well to visit the doping control laboratory authorised by the International Olympic Committee and located in Tunis. The Inspection Group also paid a visit to the country’s Sports Medical Centre, where numerous medical studies are conducted in the interests of sport, and which sportsmen and women also use as a treatment and rehabilitation centre. As far as the general health of the population is concerned, the data concerning numbers of HIV-positive carriers (estimated at 0.04% of the population) give absolutely no cause for concern, and there would appear to be no threat that could affect the health of visitors to the country. Finally, the Inspection Group feels it is important to highlight its visit to the clinic in Soukra, which is, without doubt, one of the best-equipped private clinics in North Africa. Indeed, its facilities and staff make this a world-class establishment for every type of treatment.
6. ANNEXES
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY LEGAL REPORT

1.1 INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

- The following comments on selected bid documents submitted by the Organising Associations of Egypt, Libya, Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia are given in alphabetical order of the names of the countries concerned.
- The remarks in the light of local laws are based on the legal opinions provided by FIFA’s local counsels as contained in Annexe 2 to the Legal Report.
- Some of the promises and guarantees provided by the Governments of the five bidding countries, in particular those related to taxes, customs and duties, will require the passing and enacting of new laws to become enforceable. According to an amendment to the Organising Association Agreement, such new laws are to be passed by mid-December 2005. The process of passing the laws will have to be monitored by FIFA.

1.2 EGYPT

General:
- The Documents (Organising Association Agreement, Government Guarantees, Tax Ruling, Stadium Agreement Covers and Hotel Agreements) listed in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ List of Requirements or the Organising Association Agreement are signed and have been delivered by the Egyptian Football Association.
- As per 6 April 2004, some minor omissions and inconsistencies regarding a number of Hotel Agreements are currently being dealt with by the Egyptian Football Association.
- The detailed results of the review process are set out in Section 2 of the Legal Report.

Remarks in the light of Egyptian law:
- Basically, the terms of the Documents may, in good faith, be regarded as binding.
- Further clarification regarding signatory power in relation to six Stadium Agreement Covers is pending.
- Further comments are contained in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Legal Report.
1.3 LIBYA

General:

- The Documents (Organising Association Agreement, Government Guarantees, Tax Ruling, Stadium Agreement Covers and Hotel Agreements) listed in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ List of Requirements or the Organising Association Agreement are signed and have been delivered by the Libyan Football Federation, with the exceptions stated below.
- As per 6 April 2004, delivery of a slightly revised Tax Ruling and the legal opinion of the Libyan Football Federation’s external legal counsel are pending.
- The detailed results of the review process are set out in Section 2 of the Legal Report.

Remarks in the light of Libyan law:

- The use of the Arabic language for the bid documents is mandatory in Libya and it may be that the use of the English language invalidates these documents. A request to grant exemption from this requirement by the Libyan Government is pending. If such exemption is granted, the terms of the Documents may, basically, in good faith be regarded as binding.
- Nationals of a boycotted country are currently prohibited from entering the territory of Libya.
- Promotion and sale of alcoholic beverages are currently prohibited in Libya.
- Further comments are contained in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Legal Report.

1.4 MOROCCO

General:

- The Documents (Organising Association Agreement, Government Guarantees, Tax Ruling, Stadium Agreement Covers and Hotel Agreements) listed in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ List of Requirements or the Organising Association Agreement are signed and have been delivered by the Fédération Royale Marocaine de Football.
- As per 6 April 2004, some very minor omissions and inconsistencies regarding a limited number of Hotel Agreements are currently being dealt with by the Fédération Royale Marocaine de Football.
- The detailed results of the review process are set out in Section 2 of the Legal Report.

Remarks in the light of Moroccan law:

- Basically, the terms of the Documents may in good faith be regarded as binding.
- Further comments are contained in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Legal Report.
1.5 SOUTH AFRICA

General:

- The Documents (Organising Association Agreement, Government Guarantees, Tax Ruling, Stadium Agreement Covers and Hotel Agreements) listed in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ List of Requirements or the Organising Association Agreement are signed and have been delivered by the South African Football Association.
- As per 6 April 2004, some very minor omissions and inconsistencies regarding a limited number of Hotel Agreements are currently being dealt with by the South African Football Association.
- The detailed results of the review process are set out in Section 2 of the Legal Report.

Remarks in the light of South African law:

- Basically, the terms of the Documents may in good faith be regarded as binding.
- Further comments are contained in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Legal Report.

1.6 TUNISIA

General:

- The Documents (Organising Association Agreement, Government Guarantees, Tax Ruling, Stadium Agreement Covers and Hotel Agreements) listed in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ List of Requirements or the Organising Association Agreement are signed and have been delivered by the Fédération Tunisienne de Football, with the exceptions stated below.
- As per 6 April 2004, several omissions and deficiencies regarding a number of Hotel Agreements are currently being dealt with by the Fédération Tunisienne de Football.
- The delivery of the assignment deed pursuant to which the bid mark is assigned to FIFA is pending.
- The detailed results of the review process are set out in Section 2 of the Legal Report.

Remarks in the light of Tunisian law:

- Basically, the terms of the Documents may in good faith be regarded as binding.
- Further comments are contained in Annexes 1 and 2 of the Legal Report.
### BUDGET OF THE BIDDING COMMITTEES

#### LOC Revenue (USD million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Libya</th>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>S. Africa</th>
<th>Tunisia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>660.3</td>
<td>610.8</td>
<td>441.0</td>
<td>541.2</td>
<td>523.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticketing</td>
<td>179.0</td>
<td>313.8</td>
<td>315.9</td>
<td>467.5</td>
<td>314.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship &amp; miscellaneous</td>
<td>270.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>73.7</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value in kind</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>175.0</td>
<td>175.0</td>
<td>175.0</td>
<td>175.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTFA contribution</td>
<td>123.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government grants</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### LOC Expenditure (USD million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Libya</th>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>S. Africa</th>
<th>Tunisia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>660.3</td>
<td>615.2</td>
<td>441.0</td>
<td>476.1</td>
<td>504.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructures</td>
<td>112.0</td>
<td>274.0</td>
<td>112.0</td>
<td>112.0</td>
<td>136.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other infrastructures</td>
<td>162.0</td>
<td>162.0</td>
<td>162.0</td>
<td>162.0</td>
<td>162.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operations</td>
<td>491.2</td>
<td>146.6</td>
<td>221.1</td>
<td>221.9</td>
<td>122.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadiums &amp; training pitches</td>
<td>304.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other venues (RTFA, media...)</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value in kind</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology/Telecom</td>
<td>122.0</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>48.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accreditation</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>in logist.</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>in logist.</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>in logist.</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Operations</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceremonies &amp; cultural events</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing, advertising &amp; promo</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticketing</td>
<td>in stadium?</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total LOC</td>
<td>103.1</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial expenses</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>in admin.</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>in financ.?</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>23.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profi</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>-4.4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total W Cup-related public investment</td>
<td>1,045.5</td>
<td>1,409.1</td>
<td>862.1</td>
<td>112.1</td>
<td>140.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Morocco: 1 EUR = 1.165 USD

### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Libya</th>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>S. Africa</th>
<th>Tunisia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All data in millions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. inhabitants</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of fixed lines</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of mobile phones</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Internet users</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of the population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fixed lines</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mobile phones</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet users</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GENERAL DATA ON ECONOMY (2002)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Libya</th>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>S. Africa</th>
<th>Tunisia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population million</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy years</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population under poverty line % of population</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiteracy % of population</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to treated water % of population</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General economy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross National Income (GNI) USD billion</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>113.5</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNI per capita USD</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>2,830</td>
<td>2,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase power parity USD per capita</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>10,010</td>
<td>6,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation % of previous year</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of unemployment % of active population</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export/Import balance USD billion</td>
<td>-4.2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>-2.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure of the economy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture % of GDP</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry % of GDP</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services % of GDP</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>66.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government finance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total government revenue USD billion</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current budget balance % of GDP</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total debt USD billion</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General classification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank classification</td>
<td>Lower-middle</td>
<td>Lower-middle</td>
<td>Lower-middle</td>
<td>Lower-middle</td>
<td>Lower-middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of debt</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: World Bank (except International Labor Organization for unemployment)

### HOTEL ROOMS UNDER CONTRACT FOR THE 2010 FIFA WORLD CUP™

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Libya</th>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>S. Africa</th>
<th>Tunisia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cities</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-star rooms</td>
<td>16,663</td>
<td>1,677</td>
<td>2,848</td>
<td>3,064</td>
<td>2,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four-star rooms</td>
<td>5,667</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>3,068</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>3,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-star rooms</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>5,442</td>
<td>2,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-star rooms</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,774</td>
<td>583</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Rooms</td>
<td>23,909</td>
<td>2,873</td>
<td>6,485</td>
<td>17,936</td>
<td>9,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TICKETING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ticketing</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Libya</th>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>S. Africa</th>
<th>Tunisia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of tickets to be sold</td>
<td>3,302,550</td>
<td>2,820,000</td>
<td>2,914,000</td>
<td>2,768,000</td>
<td>2,345,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticketing revenue (USD million)</td>
<td>179,000,000</td>
<td>313,800,000</td>
<td>315,900,000</td>
<td>467,000,000</td>
<td>314,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% sold seats</td>
<td>91.0%</td>
<td>84.5%</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
<td>89.0%</td>
<td>80.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average ticket price (USD)</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min/max. ticket price USD</td>
<td>10 / 2000</td>
<td>25 / 780</td>
<td>17 / 875</td>
<td>20 / 1083</td>
<td>60 / 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STADIUM CONSTRUCTION COSTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stadiums</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>Libya</th>
<th>Morocco</th>
<th>S. Africa</th>
<th>Tunisia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of new stadiums</td>
<td>872,710,000</td>
<td>1,227,600,000</td>
<td>670,900,000</td>
<td>141,100,000</td>
<td>87,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of seats in new stadiums</td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>456,200</td>
<td>369,000</td>
<td>211,825</td>
<td>43,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per seat in new stadiums</td>
<td>2,359</td>
<td>2,691</td>
<td>1,838</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of renovated stad. (USD million)</td>
<td>192,830,000</td>
<td>68,800,000</td>
<td>56,400,000</td>
<td>182,571,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of seats in renovated stadiums</td>
<td>162,000</td>
<td>147,000</td>
<td>141,025</td>
<td>239,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost per seat in renovated stadiums</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>764</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of partly renovated stadiums</td>
<td>26,600,000</td>
<td>7,280,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of seats in partly renov. stadiums</td>
<td>303,600</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost of stadiums</td>
<td>1,065,540,000</td>
<td>1,227,600,000</td>
<td>739,708,000</td>
<td>234,360,000</td>
<td>276,851,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Tunisia: 43,500 seats per stadium till quarter-final and 65,000 for semi-final.
COMPOSITION OF THE INSPECTION GROUP

The FIFA Executive Committee approved the composition of the Inspection Group for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ as follows:
Chairman  Jan Peeters (Belgium)
Members  Pertti Alaja (Finland)
          Jacques Bouillon (France)
          Michel Sablon (Belgium)
Coordinator  Harold Mayne-Nicholls (Chile)

SOURCES
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Tunisia 2010 Host to the World Bid Book
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