

Application
to become Candidate City
to host the Games of the
XXX Olympiad and the
XIV Paralympic Games 2012



LEIPZIG 2012 one family

INTRODUCTION: MOTIVATION, CONCEPT, PUBLIC OPINION

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The world festival celebrated by the Olympic and Paralympic Games is a living demonstration of the modern Olympic Movement, one that unites mankind in its constant desire for peace and its joy in promoting fair competition and sportsmanship. The Games inspire human strength, imagination and yearning like no other major event.

1. a MOTIVATION

Leipzig is applying to host the Games to reflect the profound identification of the people of this region with the Olympic Ideal and because Germany's citizens strongly support this effort.

Looking back on its 850-year history, Leipzig sees itself as a city long moulded by the will of its citizens. It was here in 1409 that one of Germany's oldest universities was founded and here that one of Europe's earliest known trade centres flourished, while a spirit of citizen enlightenment evolved. It was here that Johann Sebastian Bach composed most of his major works over a 27-year period and also where literary giant Johann Wolfgang von Goethe studied. Leipzig is the city whose ordinary citizens transformed Germany – and indeed the world – through the "Peaceful Revolution" of 1989, an act of populace engagement that has become a global symbol of peace and liberty. The people of Leipzig, backed by all of Germany, now want to dedicate their will and determination to welcoming the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Leipzig is applying to host the Games because it proposes an integrated and viable concept that maintains a sense of proportion and moderation whilst encompassing the entire urban area and concentrating the competitions in the very heart of the city.

Leipzig plans to transform itself into one "big Olympic Village" as a symbol for a free world. The enthusiasm of Leipzig's inhabitants will mirror the Olympic Spirit. The symbiosis of sport, the environment and cultural life – together with the renowned hospitality of our inhabitants and our helpful volunteers – stand to create an ideal atmosphere for encouraging peak performances from the athletes and fostering a spirit of fairness and goodwill.

Leipzig is applying to host the Games because its concept concentrates on the essentials, placing the athletes, their sports and their requirements centre stage.

Leipzig's compact competition venue concept promises a unique ambience for the athletes in particular. 4 competition venue clusters, sited throughout the city centre, will promote unrestricted movement among the athletes, Olympic Family and hospitality providers of the Host City. Leipzig's long sporting tradition is a principal driving force behind the city's determination to host the Games. Leipzig and the surrounding region have produced over 500 Olympic medal winners. The German Football Association (DFB) was founded here in 1900. The German gymnastics movement has its roots in this city. Here, peak performances by the world's best athletes will be placed in the context of an all-embracing Olympic Education.

Leipzig is applying to host the Games because it can guarantee sustainability and security in a unique way.

Leipzig will stage Games that maintain a sense of proportion and thereby ensure sustainability. By developing available inner-city sites, Leipzig can combine ecological objectives with economic and social development. Short travelling distances between venues will ensure a manageable security concept in a compact city that is carefully preparing itself to host the Games.

Leipzig is applying to host the Games because 40 years after the Games in Munich, Germany is once again prepared and positioned to serve the Olympic Movement.

The prospect of Olympic and Paralympic Games in the centre of a uniting Europe has won the hearts of a sports enthusiastic public throughout Germany. LEIPZIG 2012 is committed to staging the Games free from acts of violence and doping, in concert with the environment and sensitive to the needs of those with disabilities. Just as it did at the 1993 IAAF World Championships in Athletics in Stuttgart and the 2002 European Championships in Athletics in Munich, a fair-minded public will transmit a wave of hospitality and international sentiment to the world.

1. b IMPACT

Since 1990, Leipzig has built an outstanding record of development among the eastern German States. The opportunity to host the Games will provide the region with further major impulses to grow in a variety of areas. The visible legacy of the Games will be outstanding sports venues, improved transport infrastructure, better environmental conditions and facilities of the highest standards for people with disabilities.

Besides the revenue and employment impact for the Leipzig region, the Olympic and Paralympic Games will act as engines of economic growth for the whole of Germany.

However, the true legacy of the Games will be a heightened level of enthusiasm for fair competition and the rebirth of the true Olympic Spirit in people's hearts. Those who experience LEIPZIG 2012 will be able to tell future generations about the peaceful and hospitable Games they witnessed in this sports-loving and cultural city.

The organisation of the Games in Leipzig will bear the hallmarks of professionalism and moderation, such that the universality of the Olympic Idea will be given new impetus, bringing all participants together in an atmosphere of peaceful cooperation, joy and friendship, irrespective of race, religion, politics or gender.

LEIPZIG 2012 will create a shared sense of belonging to **one family**.

2. a OUR VISION**Games in the Heart of the City**

Should the IOC entrust the City of Leipzig with the honour and responsibility of hosting the 2012 Games, the whole city will be turned into one "big Olympic Village". Even today, sports, culture, business, social life and nature fuse into a single entity in the city centre to create that signature Leipzig flair. The Olympic Movement will contribute significantly to this urban diversity.

Spotlight on the Athletes

The LEIPZIG 2012 bid is premised on putting the needs of the athletes and their sports first. The Olympic Village, the sports venues and the transport system have been designed to create optimum conditions for training and competition and to ensure the safety of the athletes.

LEIPZIG 2012 – one family

The central stage consisting of the Olympic Village, city centre, competition venues and media centres in close proximity to one another will provide the Olympic Movement, the media representatives and visitors with a unique opportunity to experience the Games as an integrated sporting, cultural and social event. No less than 260 competitions, or 90 % of the total (excluding sailing), will take place within a 10 km radius of the Olympic Village and 264 competitions within a 10 km radius of the city centre. Some 282 gold medals, or 97 % of the total (excluding sailing) will be awarded within a 15 km radius of the Olympic Village and city centre. All competition venues (except for sailing and equestrian events), as well as the IBC and the MPC, can be reached from the Olympic Village within 25 minutes, the airport is less than 20 minutes away.

The Components of the Compact Concept

The Olympic Village, 4 competition venue clusters, IBC, MPC, the media villages and the city centre accommodation will be integrated into the urban infrastructure.

The **Olympic Village** (4 km from the city centre, 2.5 km from the Olympic Park) will be home to the athletes for the duration of LEIPZIG 2012. The layout, amenities and surroundings of the Olympic Village will meet the special needs of the athletes. Its environmentally compatible design and integral energy supply will set new standards. The Village forms the site for a permanent, modern residential neighbourhood, with high quality leisure facilities in an attractive setting alongside a 13-hectare pool at the Lindenau Harbour, presently a derelict area. After the Games, these 2,300 dwelling units adjoining an existing landscaped park will complement a sector of Leipzig's housing stock that is experiencing increasing demand.

The **Olympic Park** (2.5 km from the Olympic Village, 1.5 km from the city centre, 48 % of the medals) will be the focal point for competitive sports, enabling to experience a broad spectrum of Olympic Sports within a small radius. This area is already and will remain the nucleus of Leipzig's sporting activities.

The exhibition halls of the **Leipzig Trade Fair** (10 km from the Olympic Village, 7 km from the city centre, 6 km from the Olympic Park, 12 % of the medals), newly constructed in 1996 will be used as a ball sports complex.

Leipzig's **Old Exhibition Centre** (5 km from the Olympic Village, 2 km from the city centre, 3.5 km from the Olympic Park, 27 % of the medals) will provide facilities for the combat sports and weightlifting and thereby inject new life into this inner-city site.

The New Lake District (some 10 km from the Olympic Village, the city centre and the Olympic Park, 10 % of the medals), situated to the south of Leipzig, is planned as the venue for field and water sports. The former open-cast mining area has been undergoing recultivation since 1990, a process due to be completed in 2010. It is already a very popular sports and recreation area.

The **IBC** and the **MPC** (5 km from the Olympic Village, directly in the city centre, 2.5 km from the Olympic Park), together with the adjacent media villages, will be erected on derelict sites and comply with the technical standards of the IOC Media Guides. This central location will ensure optimal working conditions for media representatives from all over the world.

Accommodation for our Olympic Guests will be located in the heart of Leipzig. The concept foresees facilities in close proximity to the Olympic Sites. This strategy is sustainable and marketable, and compatible with the city's urban planning policies.

This tightly-knit Olympic Infrastructure is designed to exploit available inner-city potential by activating broad expanses of derelict land and vacant living space. This will considerably boost the modernisation process initiated in 1990. The Olympic Sites have been planned with their post-Olympic use in mind. The compact arrangement also serves to optimise transportation solutions for an environmentally sound, cost-effective and structured execution of the Games, at the same time making the highest standards of security possible.

The 2012 Games concept supports Leipzig's urban planning philosophy which is directed at strengthening and revitalizing the core of the city. This vision of uniquely compact Games in the heart of a vibrant city will enable Leipzig to turn its plans into reality.

2. b **See Map A** P 29/30

3. a GENERAL PUBLIC OPINION

On 12 April 2003 some 65,000 people stood watching a giant screen in Leipzig Market Square, while millions of others sat in front of their television sets, anxiously awaiting the decision of the National Olympic Committee for Germany (NOC) as to which applicant city hopeful would compete on behalf of Germany to host the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. A roar of excitement and tears of joy burst forth as Chancellor Gerhard Schröder proclaimed the result, *"The winner is Leipzig!"*

German interest in this decision has been enormous. People from all the competing German cities joined initiatives and associations in an effort to bring the Olympic and Paralympic Games to Germany. A fair-play agreement among the NOC, all the German contestant cities and national sports federations, drawn up on the initiative of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, symbolizes the strong desire of an entire nation: 40 years after the Olympic Games in Munich, once again to welcome the athletes, the Olympic Family and crowds of visitors to the world's largest and most important sporting event.

Should Germany apply to host the 2012 Games?

Germany's bid for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games is a matter of strong national concern. A December 2003 opinion poll commissioned by the Bid Committee revealed that 88.1 % of the German population is aware of the bid to host the 2012 Games. The degree of awareness in Saxony is 100 %. 89,6 % of the German population would welcome Leipzig to be designated as Host City. In Saxony, 95% of the population is in favour of holding the 2012 Games here.

The poll of nationwide attitudes toward Germany's bid was undertaken by the research firm GfK Marktforschung GmbH from 18 to 20 December 2003. It covered 1,000 men and women aged 14 and over, a sample representative of the German population as a whole, and was conducted by the CATI method (computer-assisted telephone interviews).

Support for the LEIPZIG 2012 bid can also be observed on a national level in the multiple activities of the German Olympic Society and 5 Public Interest Groups from the Leipzig region representing more than 10,000 active members from all walks of life. Their commitment as citizens underpins our bid.

3. b OPPOSITION

Since the start of the national competition in 2002, assorted public organisations have been involved in preparing the bid for the Olympic Games. These groups have included environmental associations in particular.

There is currently no politically motivated opposition. No notable activities by organised Olympic opponents have been observed thus far. Only one small local group has spoken out against the bid.

Study by GfK Marktforschung GmbH	Attitude toward the bid in all German states
Question (key question)	<p>1. Are you aware that Germany has put Leipzig forward to apply to host the 2012 Games?</p> <p>2. How would you feel if Germany and therefore Leipzig were designated as the Host City of the 2012 Games?</p>
Methodology and area covered	CATI - ad hoc (computer-assisted telephone interviews) and random last-birthday method (in a randomly selected household, the last person to have a birthday is interviewed). In a multi-stage weighting process, the gender and age of respondent, federal state, size of community and household were adjusted against official statistical data to ensure representative results.
Timing of the poll and size of sample	The sample consisted of 1,000 men and women aged 14+ from all Federal states in the period 18 to 20 December 2003. A total of 63 interviewers were engaged for the purpose.

The full results of the poll are available upon request from the Bid Committee LEIPZIG 2012.

4. a STATUS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

All parliaments and political parties, the German Bundestag, the Parliaments of Saxony and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the City Councils of Leipzig and Rostock, the Municipality of Moritzburg and the Leipzig District Council have given their unreserved support to the bid to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012.

The application to host the Games and the staging of them have been identified as key national tasks by the heads of the Federal and State Governments in their declarations of support on 26 June and 18 December 2003.

In December 2003 the Federal and State Governments resolved that: *“The government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the governments of the Free State of Saxony and of the Land of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania will make their financial contribution so as to ensure the success of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. All necessary resources will be made available to achieve this goal.”*

The appended Joint Declaration (P 68/69) expresses this preparedness.

In the Candidature Phase, the governments will furnish detailed financial guarantees to meet the IOC’s demands for government contributions pursuant to Question 8. The guarantees emphasize that since the start of the eastern German economic support programme in 1990, a wide range of infrastructure measures that will also serve the needs of the Games have already been, and will continue to be, implemented in the Leipzig and Rostock regions, independently of the staging of the Games.

The Federal Republic of Germany, the Free State of Saxony and the City of Leipzig have pledged investments equivalent to USD 363 million in sports venues, infrastructure and accommodation over the period 2003 to 2005 to support the 2012 bid. Implementation has already begun with 10 road construction projects, building preparations for a Waterpolo centre and a canoe-kayak slalom course, the refurbishment of residential property as a Residence Hotel and the acquisition of the first construction sites.

National Government

President Johannes Rau and Chancellor Gerhard Schröder have pledged the full support of the Federal Government, endorsed by Cabinet resolution dated 10 December 2003.

The German Bundestag unanimously passed a Declaration of Support on 11 December 2003 (see Appendix P 68/69).

The Federal Republic of Germany has adopted the legislation necessary for hosting the Games. On 11 December 2003 the German Bundestag unanimously passed a law protecting the Olympic Emblems and Olympic Terms. On 5 March 2003 the Federal Government signed the “Copenhagen Declaration” for actively combating doping. Furthermore, on 18 February 2002 Minister for Foreign Affairs, Joschka Fischer, signed the “Olympic Truce Statement” supported by the United Nations.

Regional Government

Saxony’s Minister-President Prof. Dr Georg Milbradt, has pledged the City of Leipzig the full support of the state government and its authorities at all the stages of the bid, and the preparation, staging and management of the 2012 Games. All political parties within the Saxon Parliament have given the LEIPZIG 2012 bid their unqualified support. The Land of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, its Minister-President Dr Harald Ringstorff, State Government and Parliament have granted the sailing venue Rostock-Warnermünde the same level of assurances.

City Authorities

Mayor Wolfgang Tiefensee’s commitment to the Games is unreservedly supported by Leipzig City Council. On 17 October 2001 the Council resolved unanimously that Leipzig will bid to host the Games and that all its municipal departments, facilities and associations will devote all their resources to support the bid. In a unanimous resolution dated 22 January 2003, the Leipzig City Council furnished a guarantee, contingent upon the financial participation of the Federal Government and the Free State of Saxony, to undertake the financing of the preparation and staging of the Games.

The Hanseatic City of Rostock as the sailing centre with its Mayor Arno Pöker, the Municipality of Moritzburg as the venue for equestrian events and Leipzig District as venue for further disciplines, as well as Dresden, the State Capital of Saxony, and the neighbouring City of Halle have all pledged their full support for the Leipzig bid.

On 3 December 2003 the Council of the Hanseatic City of Rostock resolved to respect and fulfil all duties specified in the Olympic Charter, and the Leipzig City Council passed a similar resolution on 10 December 2003.

4. b GUARANTEES

4. c ELECTIONS

Municipal and European Elections	Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Saxony-Anhalt	13 June 2004
State Elections	Saxony	19 September 2004
Mayoral Election	Leipzig	April 2005

All political parties represented in the respective local, regional and national governments have pledged their unanimous support for the LEIPZIG 2012 bid. For this reason, any future political changes will have no effect on the level of support.



Continuity from Applicant City to Candidate City

Should the IOC decide to accept the City of Leipzig as Candidate City the organisational structure described below, phase will form the basis for the subsequent Candidature Committee. The rules of the IOC will, of course, be applied.

Applicant City Bid Committee

On 14 April 2003 the Committee was founded as a limited liability company for the purposes of preparing the bid. Its **shareholders** are the NOC for Germany (50.1 %), the City of Leipzig (11 %), the Free State of Saxony (34 %) and the Hanseatic City of Rostock (4.9 %). The Bid Committee is composed of the following bodies:

The **Management Board** with its members Peter Zühlsdorff and Mike de Vries (Trainer Modern Pentathlon 1992, Captain Hockey team 1996, Press Speaker of the German House 2000).

The **Supervisory Board**, chaired by NOC President and Olympic medal winner Dr Klaus Steinbach with Leipzig's Mayor Wolfgang Tiefensee as deputy chairman. In addition to the Federal Minister of the Interior, Otto Schily, and Saxony's Minister-President Prof. Dr Georg Milbradt, 4 other NOC members and representatives from sports and industry also serve on the Supervisory Board. The 27 million Germans (one third of the population) who are members of one or more of the 87,000 sports clubs are represented by the President of the German Sports Confederation, Baron Manfred von Richthofen.

The **Strategy Commission** is composed of members appointed by the Supervisory Board and prepares the way for decisions of the Supervisory Board.

A **Board of Trustees**, chaired by former Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, provides additional support. The Board includes Olympic medal winners such as IOC member Dr Thomas Bach and NOC members Rosi Mittermaier and Hartwig Gauder. Contributors to the effort also include representatives of industry such as top managers Wendelin Wiedeking of Porsche and Heinrich von Pierer of Siemens along with board members from the scientific, media and cultural spheres.

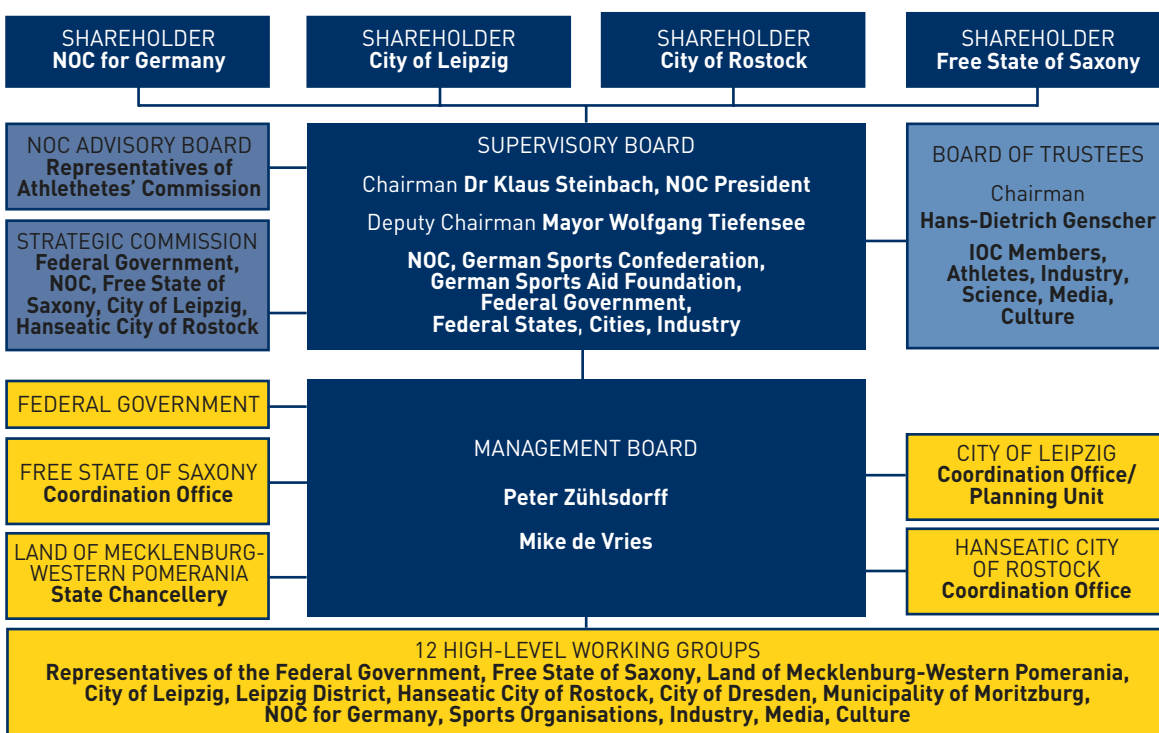
The **NOC Advisory Board**, directed by NOC Vice-President Dieter Graf Landsberg Velen, has supported the Bid Committee from the beginning of its technical planning work. Members of the NOC Advisory Board and representatives of Germany's Athletes' Commission, as well as IOC members Walther Tröger and Dr Roland Baar, ensure the needs of the athletes are being taken into consideration throughout the planning process.

The principal components of the bid are being prepared in coordination and planning offices of the shareholders, together with 12 high-level working groups. At regular intervals, the results are discussed and agreed upon with the national sports federations and various interest groups, as well as local organisations and institutions and their recommendations are acted upon.

Continuity from Candidate City to Host City

Should Leipzig be entrusted by the IOC with the honour of hosting the 2012 Games, the existing structure will – subject to the recommendations and requirements of the IOC – form the basis for creation of a functioning Organising Committee of the Olympic Games at short notice.

Organisational Structure of the Bid Committee LEIPZIG 2012 GmbH



6. a LEGAL OBSTACLES

There are no legal obstacles to staging the 2012 Games in Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany has already successfully hosted the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich and the 1972 Paralympic Games in Heidelberg.

6. b NEW LAWS

No new laws are required and therefore none are proposed. The 11 December 2003 Federal Act for the Protection of Olympic Emblems and Olympic Terms places the Olympic Symbol under special protection from improper use by third parties.

6. c REFERENDUM

A national referendum is not necessary. No provision for a referendum on hosting Olympic and Paralympic Games is contained in the Constitution, federal legislation or the laws of the Free State of Saxony and the Land of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.

6. d SPORTS-RELATED LAWS

The 3 state powers – Legislative, Judicial and Executive – have agreed unanimously to leave internal sports affairs to a process of self-regulation and to limit themselves to the control of abuse.

Sporting activity is protected under the rights of personal freedom and the freedom of assembly guaranteed by the Constitution. The promotion of sports is essentially the responsibility of the Federal States. Both Saxony and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania have embodied the promotion of sport in their state constitutions. An additional law for the financial support of sport came into effect in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania in 2002.

6. e DOPING-RELATED LAWS

Germany is highly committed, both nationally and internationally, to the fight against doping. It ranks among the top nations internationally in the field of doping analysis and research with 7,600 doping controls carried out, 4,100 of which were effectively out-of-competition controls.

The National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) coordinates the doping control system in Germany and implements the requirements of the World Anti-Doping Code for Olympic and non-Olympic national sports federations affiliated with the German Sports Confederation (DSB). NADA, the government and the sports federations work in close collaboration. The German Medicines Act provides the legal basis for the punishment of trainers, team officials, doctors and medical assistants for doping violations.

For the punishment of doping violations within a sport, the legal basis for sanctions pursuant to the constitutional autonomy of sport clubs and federations lies first and foremost in the laws governing national sports federations. In this context, the legal framework also includes provisions under criminal law, narcotics law, animal protection laws and the code of criminal procedure.

There are 2 IOC-accredited doping control laboratories in Germany: the Institute for Doping Analysis and Sports Biochemistry at Kreischa (Saxony) and the Institute for Biochemistry at the German College of Sports in Cologne. The Federal Government funds doping analysis and anti-doping research extensively. Germany has persisted in the struggle against doping in sports for many years now.

6. f WADA

Both NOC and the NADA recognise the WADA's World Anti-Doping Code for German sport. The NOC – in whose by-laws the code is embedded – and the NADA have signed a declaration of acceptance of the World Anti-Doping Code on 10 December 2003.

As early as 1 June 1994, the Federal Republic of Germany ratified the Anti-Doping Convention of the European Council and established its doping-control system according to those guidelines. It has also been extremely active in the development of the World Anti-Doping Code. Today Germany satisfies all the requirements of the code.

At the World Anti-Doping Conference, held from 3 to 5 March 2003 in Copenhagen (the City of Leipzig had also applied to host this conference), Germany signed the "Copenhagen Declaration" and is currently active in preparing the World Anti-Doping Convention agreed upon in Copenhagen.

In the event that the IOC entrusts the City of Leipzig with the honour of hosting the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the city guarantees to apply the provisions of the IOC and WADA without restriction.

Candidature Budget 7.

The financing of the candidature budget has been guaranteed by the cities of Leipzig and Rostock. The Bid Committee LEIPZIG 2012 prepared a detailed budget for financing the candidature, which was subsequently underwritten by the Supervisory Board on 10 December 2003. The Applicant City Agreements between the cities of Leipzig and Rostock and the NOC guarantee that the expenses will be met by both cities. The Free State of Saxony will substantially underwrite the financing commitments. National and regional sponsoring programmes will reduce the need for public financing.

To date USD 4.30 million has already been pledged by national and regional supporters.

A total of approx. USD 37.2 million is available to the Bid Committee LEIPZIG 2012 in respect of the bid for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Of this amount, approx. USD 15.6 million is budgeted for Phase I (Application) and approx. USD 21.6 million for Phase II (Candidature), with a reserve of USD 2.4 million.

Candidature Budget Bid Committee LEIPZIG 2012

	Phase I Applicant	Phase II Candidate	Total
	1,000's USD	1,000's USD	1,000's USD
A Revenue			
1 Applicant City	14,844	20,556	35,400
2 Sailing Venue	743	1,027	1,770
Total revenue	15,588	21,582	37,170
B Expenditure			
1 Sport	1,410	1,540	2,950
2 National relations	1,233	2,661	3,894
3 Marketing	2,283	2,201	4,484
4 Communications	1,864	2,207	4,071
5 Bid process	1,971	2,513	4,484
6 Representation	1,015	1,109	2,124
7 Operations	661	755	1,416
8 Personnel	2,065	2,655	4,720
9 Other management expenses	1,463	1,369	2,832
10 Outside services	1,446	1,622	3,068
11 IOC Fees	150	500	650
Total expenditure	15,561	19,132	34,693
12 Contingencies	27	2,451	2,477

1 € = 1.18 USD (2003)

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STRUCTURE OF THE GAMES BUDGET

The 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games are to be financed by a mixture of both public and private funds. Therefore, a clear distinction will be made between the expenses of the private Organising Committee (OCOG) and the additional costs to be covered by public authorities and private investors (Non-OCOG).

OCOG Budget

Operational costs, including the costs of temporary buildings for the organisation of the Games, are estimated at USD 2.19 billion and will be borne exclusively by the OCOG and therefore privately. A detailed report prepared by an independent institution forecasts an operational surplus for the OCOG Budget.

Revenue included in the OCOG Budget is expected to comprise the following:

- >> approx. 48% from IOC contributions
- >> approx. 17% from local sponsorship
- >> approx. 3% from licensing
- >> approx. 5% from official suppliers
- >> approx. 18% from ticket sales
- >> approx. 9% from other sources of revenue

Non-OCOG Budget

The majority of investments in long-term post-Olympic competition venues and transport infrastructure will be publicly financed. Accommodation – 4,250 new hotel rooms in the Leipzig region and 9,500 rooms in Residence Hotels – will be largely privately financed.

In a resolution dating from 14 October 2003, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Free State of Saxony and the City of Leipzig approved immediate measures amounting to USD 363 million for the construction of sports venues, infrastructure and accommodation for the period 2003 to 2005.

The estimates of operational costs and capital investments for staging the Olympic and Paralympic Games have been prepared by architects and traffic and city planners, along with experts and representatives of the Bid Committee LEIPZIG 2012 and in cooperation with representatives of the NOC for Germany, the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Free State of Saxony, the Land of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and the cities of Leipzig and Rostock.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS

In their Declaration of Guarantee in response to Question 4b, the Federal and State Governments declare that *“The government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the governments of the Free State of Saxony and of the Land of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania will make their financial contribution so as to ensure the success of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. All necessary resources will be made available to achieve this goal.”*

All necessary financial guarantees will be submitted to the IOC in the details as required in the Candidate phase.

Government-related Services at no Cost

Public authorities will carry the financial burden for all additional expenses – those related to medical care, security, transport, the environmental concept and so on - which go beyond the expenses to be covered by the OCOG budget. In light of the scale of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and the world-wide security situation, the Bid Committee LEIPZIG 2012 and the political decision-makers of the above-named authorities are well aware that the scope of necessary measures will be considerable. Existing infrastructure in the Federal Republic of Germany for internal and external security, health care and regional and long-distance public transport is already well developed. All additional expenses will be covered by public authorities.

Availability of Public Sports and Non-Sports Venues

All publicly-owned facilities will be made available to the OCOG at no cost.

Coverage of OCOG Shortfall

Operational costs will be fully covered by IOC contributions from TV revenue and the TOP Programme as well as local sponsorship and ticket sales. The marketing and ticket sales proceeds have been budgeted on the basis of Germany's population density and income levels. Any deficit nevertheless accruing to the OCOG will be underwritten by public authorities, thereby guaranteeing all of the OCOG's financing requirements up to and including the year 2012.

Coverage of Non-OCOG Budget

Existing sports and transport infrastructure already satisfies exacting standards. However, additional buildings and infrastructure will be required. Depending on their proposed long-term post-Olympic use by the general public, they will generally be funded by public authorities.



OCOG Revenue Generating Potential 9.

LEIPZIG 2012 is aware that despite intensive market studies and consultations with experts, the amount of revenue generated by the OCOG will be subject to a wide range of unforeseeable influences. In particular, these influences include the state of the economy and advertising markets up to 2012 and the programme of the Games in force at that time. With due regard to these difficulties and risks, LEIPZIG 2012 has estimated potential revenues on a conservative basis.

Local Sponsorship, Licensing, Official Suppliers

Revenue from local sponsorship, licensing and official suppliers will be extremely important. The figures provided here are based on the national sponsorship programmes at recent large-scale sports events and the general sports sponsorship market in Germany. In addition, Olympic Rules and Regulations have been closely inspected to ensure that these estimates are based exclusively on a marketing programme that does not conflict with the interests of the IOC, in particular the TOP Programme. The unique attractiveness of Olympic Sports and the valuable opportunity to make contributions-in-kind – and thereby to credibly demonstrate competence in a particular field – provides an incentive to local sponsors, franchisees and suppliers to invest heavily in the 2012 Games.

Ticket Sales

In estimating revenues from ticket sales, the principles of fairness and equity were adhered to. The bases for these calculations are the calendar of events, capacities of the sports facilities and differentiated pricing according to the level of estimated demand (on average 75 %) and appeal. Average ticket prices for events range from USD 24 to USD 95. There will be special prices for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, and certain events will be free of charge.

Paralympic Games

A high level of interest in the Paralympic Movement already exists in Germany, which headquarters the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), and interest will increase even more on an international scale. Leipzig will welcome the 2012 Paralympic Games with great enthusiasm. In accordance with the IOC letter of 6 November 2003, budgeted revenues have been based on the IPC's revenue estimates.

Other Sources of Revenue

Other sources of revenue for the OCOG are, in contrast, of only minor significance or are assumed to be zero. We do not propose public subsidies to boost the OCOG budget. Potential proceeds from an Olympic coin programme, philately and lotteries have not been included in the OCOG budget for regulatory and legal reasons. Operational measures for the hosting of the Olympic Games are thus to be strictly privately financed.

Sources of revenue in addition to IOC contributions

	Million USD
Local sponsorship	361.0
Licensing	66.2
Official suppliers	118.8
Olympic coin programme, philately and lottery	-
Ticket sales	392.9
Disposal of assets and donations	11.0
Other sources of revenue	
Refund of guarantee deposits	5.0
Paralympic Games*	134.2
Rental income from media villages	50.2
Subsidies	0.0

* conforms to IOC indications on 6 November 2003
1 € = 1.18 USD (2003)

See Chart I P 33

GENERAL SPORTS VENUE CONCEPT

The sports venue concept for LEIPZIG 2012 rests on 4 pillars:

Concentration – Games within short distances in a 10 km radius of the Olympic Village and Leipzig's city centre

Quality – Superior quality of the sports facilities fully meet the IF Requirements provided by the IOC

Sustainability – The sports venue concept pays particular attention to post-Olympic use of competition venues

Clustering – Logical location and discipline-related clustering of the competition venues (see question 11)

Concentration

The requirements of the athletes and team officials are the most important criteria on which the sports venue concept for LEIPZIG 2012 is based, with strong concentration on the Olympic Village, the competition venues and the 2 media centres. A characteristic feature of LEIPZIG 2012 will be the proximity of the Olympic Village, almost all Olympic Venues, the media centres and the media villages to Leipzig city centre, making the city centre the focal point of the Games. Of 260 competitions, 90 % of the total (excluding sailing) will be held within a 10 km radius of the Olympic Village and 264 competitions (excluding sailing) will be held within a 10 km radius of the city centre. No less than 282 competitions, or 97 % of the total (excluding sailing) will be held within a 15 km radius of the Olympic Village and the city centre. The compact concept and a dense urban road network will result in short distances and travel times. The short distances will also have a beneficial effect on the special transportation requirements of the Paralympic Games.

The Olympic Equestrian Centre is to be constructed at the traditional Saxon state stud farm at Dresden-Moritzburg, which already has equestrian facilities. The sailing competitions will take place at Rostock-Warnemünde, one of the world's best sailing centres, with experience in running numerous major events.

Not only are sports facilities very centrally located, sponsors will also be able to present themselves at prominent vantage points. Some of Leipzig's old inner-city Trade Fair buildings will house the Main Hospitality Centre directly in the city centre. Further hospitality centres will be set up at other competition venue clusters in Leipzig, at the marina in Rostock and at the Equestrian Centre at Dresden-Moritzburg. For this purpose existing buildings will be used that will be returned to their original use following LEIPZIG 2012.

Quality

All sports facilities will meet or exceed IF Requirements provided by the IOC and will offer the finest international standards for the athletes. The sports venues will be designed to satisfy all requirements for competition, training and athlete security.

Sustainability

The sports venue concept contained in the LEIPZIG 2012 bid reflects a commitment to the principles of sustainability and thus conforms to the long-term urban development strategy of the city as well as Olympic Movement's AGENDA 21. It is designed to ensure the long-term development of all Olympic and Paralympic disciplines for mass and professional sports. All sports venue clusters are proposed on urban sites that have already been developed or are used for sporting purposes, so that in spite of the exacting requirements, the impact on land surfaces will be neutral. The LEIPZIG 2012 concept pays particular attention to post-Olympic use of competition venues.

- 9 competition venues will remain unchanged in the Olympic configuration.
- 8 competition halls will be returned to normal use after 2012 for trade fairs and events.
- 13 competition venues will be permanently retained, although their post-Olympic capacities may be reduced to a cost-effective level.
- 3 competition venues will be designed on a modular principle, so that they may be dismantled after 2012 in Leipzig and reerected as sports centres elsewhere in the region (Velodrome, Wrestling Hall, Judo/Taekwondo Hall). This will enable the entire region to benefit from the Olympic Legacy.
- 6 competition venues will be reduced in size after the Olympic and Paralympic Games, but by retaining infrastructure, there can be international competitions (e.g., triathlon, archery) at these locations after 2012.
- 4 competition venues will be dismantled after 2012 because they are incompatible with long-term development plans for these locations (e.g., baseball and softball). However, following LEIPZIG 2012, at least one training facility will be available for each of the Olympic Disciplines.

Overall, 51% of the competition venues already exist, construction of a further 21 % are already planned and only 28 % are additional facilities.

We have examined the feasibility of the competition venue concept described above, i.e., competition venues still to be constructed or extended, with reference to current planning legislation, including the preparation of the development plan (Olympic Park). Outline planning permission has already been granted for most of the proposed competition venues.

IV

See Map B P 31/32

The competition venue concept proposes 4 venue clusters:

The **Olympic Park** at the Elster Basin, a sports complex and landscaped park adjoining the city's alluvial forest, will form the sporting hub of the Games. A wide spectrum of Olympic Disciplines is envisioned here: stadium events (athletics, football), water-related sports (rowing, aquatics), indoor sports (table tennis), equestrian sport (modern pentathlon), cycling (track) and technical disciplines (shooting/archery). The Olympic Park will be the culmination of a long history of urban development.

The Shooting Centre (Schützenhof) has been in existence since 1920 and the Elster Basin to the north of the Palm Garden was completed in 1922. After the Festival Grounds were first laid out in the 1930s, a swimming stadium, a hockey pitch, the old Central Stadium and several other sports grounds were added on adjacent plots after 1950. A new Central Stadium (seating 45,000) and the new Arena Leipzig (indoor seating 7,000) have afforded Leipzig state-of-the-art competition venues since 2002. North of the Central Stadium a multi-purpose sports arena is scheduled to open in 2004 as an "Olympic Training Centre" (9,035 m²) to be used for water polo during the 2012 Games. The Olympic Stadium (capacity for the Games: 82,000 – to be subsequently reduced to seat approximately 15,000) and the Velodrome (6,500 spectators) will be built on an expanded area in the western part of the Olympic Park. The new Swimming Stadium suspended above the Elster Basin (capacity for the Games: 15,000 – subsequent seating for approx. 3,000) will create an impressive architectural focal point. The rowing course (10,000 spectators on a grandstand at the finishing line) will be located in the middle of the Olympic Park on the Elster Basin. All the land needed for these developments is publicly owned.

The **Leipzig Trade Fair**, one of Europe's most modern exhibition sites (opened in 1996) and owned by the Free State of Saxony and the City of Leipzig, has excellent transportation infrastructure in the form of 2 motorway intersections, suburban and long-distance rail and light rail connections. The 5 existing halls, each with 24,000 m² of floor space, the neighbouring open space 300 m to the west and the planned 2-hall expansion (independent of LEIPZIG 2012) will form the Olympic Ball Sports Centre, featuring basketball, handball, volleyball, baseball and softball. Additionally, the gymnastics and fencing competitions will be held here.

The **Old Exhibition Centre**, a city-owned space of over 50 hectares, will become a combat and weightlifting sports centre. An existing exhibition hall and a wholesale market hall (Großmarkthalle, 18,100 m²), characterised by 2 unique cupolas and dating back to 1928/29, will both be used as sports venues, as will a proposed new multipurpose arena (16,675 m²). 2 additional temporary halls (each 18,000 m²) are planned. The Old Exhibition Centre will house the judo, taekwondo, wrestling, boxing, weightlifting and badminton competitions. The road cycling, hockey and beach volleyball events will be held 300 m away at the foot of the imposing monument to the Battle of the Nations (Völkerschlachtdenkmal). The baseball competitions will take place 1 km away (small baseball stadium).

The **New Lake District** to the south of Leipzig, a 430 km² recultivated area predominantly state-owned by the Lausitzer und Mitteldeutschen Bergbau-Verwaltungs GmbH (LMBV), is currently being turned into a regional recreation and tourist resort. The sports disciplines requiring rural surroundings – mountain bike, canoe-kayak flatwater, canoe-kayak slalom (construction starts 2004), triathlon, shotgun – are to be integrated into the varied landscape of lakes, hills and green spaces. The Olympic Tennis Centre, situated between the urban area and the open countryside, will form a "gateway" to the urban competition venue clusters.

IV



Non-Competition Venues 12.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE(S)**a Concept**

The Olympic Village at Lindenau Harbour, only 4 km from the city centre and 2.5 km from the Olympic Park, will be the hub of the Games. It will be home to athletes and team officials with ideal conditions for preparing for competitions, rest and relaxation. A modern residential neighbourhood with 2 to 4-storey buildings, urban flair and an abundance of high-quality open space will be constructed on a total of 124 hectares and made available for first-time use by the athletes in 2012.

The LEIPZIG 2012 masterplan proposes 5 residential neighbourhoods grouped around the 13-hectare pool at Lindenau Harbour with a total floor space of 230,000 m², thus providing each of the 16,000 athletes and team officials with 14-16 m² of living space in 2 to 6-room dwellings. The plan conforms to IOC Olympic Village Guidelines. Subsequent use as a Paralympic Village is an integral part of the concept. All public utilities will be provided, along with leisure facilities and relaxation areas totalling 70 hectares. An In-Village Transport System operated by electrically powered buses will be available to residents 24 hours a day. Maintaining a distance of at least 100 m from neighbouring buildings as well as landscaping measures will ensure high standards of security. Developed as a Zero Emission Olympic Village, it will be a core component of the "Integrated Environmental Concept LEIPZIG 2012".

95 % of the Olympic Village can be constructed on an industrial wasteland site, of which 80 % is owned by public authorities. The additional private land will be acquired within the scope of an urban planning scheme already ratified by the City Council that designates the site as a new residential area, independent of the Games being held in Leipzig. The Olympic Village development will close a gap in Leipzig's real estate market with high-quality, modern homes. A total marketing period of four years has been proposed for the 2,300 apartments and houses. A further 700 rooms can be created for the Games to accommodate "As"-accredited officials. Training facilities will be available in the immediate vicinity.

b Financing

The development and realisation of the Olympic Village will be entrusted to the Leipzig Housing Association (LWB), a company that manages an existing housing stock of approximately 60,000 dwellings. On 18 December 2003 LWB's Supervisory Board approved a resolution to build the Olympic Village and to market the single-family homes, and flats, involving a total investment volume of some USD 536 million.

c Alternative Accommodation

In Rostock a residential area located approximately 300 m from the marina will accommodate 950 athletes and team officials as an Olympic Sailing Village. It will be made available for first-time use by the athletes in 2012.

The lease contracts for the neighbourhood, consisting of several building complexes with 2 to 5-room apartments, are under negotiation. Any additional required facilities will be erected temporarily.

The Steigenberger Hotel in Dresden-Moritzburg, situated 7 km from the competition venue, will serve as the Olympic Riding Village for 200 athletes and team officials. Accommodation for grooms and veterinarian facilities are available close to the competition venue.

The Rostock and Dresden sub-villages will offer athletes the same standards as the Olympic Village. Naturally, there will be space for each and every athlete in the Olympic Village.

IBC/MPC**a Concept**

The IBC and the MPC will be sited in the city centre, predominantly in existing or already planned buildings located no more than 1.5 km apart from one another.

The IBC will be constructed 150 m to the east of Leipzig's Central Railway Station on a mainly disused railway site. A DIY store and additional buildings to be erected regardless of the LEIPZIG 2012 will afford approximately 75,000 m² of floor space in predominantly single-storey structures to be available a year before the start of the Games. The IBC will be located in immediate proximity to the Broadcast Village. 30,000 m² of the IBC will be used by the DIY store after LEIPZIG 2012 and a further 14,000 m² as office space. The temporary section of the IBC will later be used as a high-quality, inner-city commercial and retail site. The 11-hectare site is owned by Deutsche Bahn AG, which has signed a notarised agreement to make it available from mid-2011 onwards.

The MPC and the Press Village are to be housed on a city centre site. The building, which is required independently of the Games, will provide approximately 40,000 m² of floor space for the most part in large open-plan areas. After the Games, the building will be used as Leipzig's Technical City Hall. The city plans to conclude a 20-year lease agreement with a private investor for this purpose. It will be modified for LEIPZIG 2012 use to satisfy the requirements of the MPC.

b Financing

The part of the IBC to be later used as a DIY store will be constructed by a private investor and made available to the OCOG. The appropriate agreements have already been prepared. In addition to the privately financed office buildings, further temporary floor space will be constructed and financed from the OCOG budget. The Technical City Hall will be completed in 2011 and initially used as the MPC. It will be financed by a private investor who has already been contracted to do so.

IV

LEIPZIG 2012
one family

See Chart II P 34

13. a/b HOTEL ROOMS

The accommodation concept is a central pillar of the compact Games idea underlying the LEIPZIG 2012 bid. It calls for guest accommodation in close proximity to Olympic Sites. Its orientation towards post-Olympic use and market strategies conforms to the fundamental urban planning goals of the concerned cities. For the purpose of fulfilling IOC requirements, the accommodation concept comprises 3 components: "Hotels", "Residence Hotels" and "Media Village". We have used the stringent German hotel classification requirements as a yardstick for quality. The concept focuses on using existing facilities across the entire spectrum of accommodation types in order to avoid creating excess capacity and constructing new hotels in excess of market demand. As shown on Chart II, approximately 65,000 rooms of hotel standard will be available in 2012 compared with the 44,250 documented rooms available today.

In addition, by 2012 over 150,000 rooms will be accessible by train within an hour or less travel time. This catchment area includes amongst others the cities of Berlin, Weimar, Erfurt, Chemnitz and Jena.

Hotels

The Leipzig metro-area (50 km radius) and the other major Olympic sports clusters already offer around 44,250 rooms in various hotel categories, of which some 10 % are in high-standard non-hotel establishments. About 2,700 rooms will be available in Leipzig's "Main Hotel Area" in the heart of the city in 2012. Leipzig's hotels will place their bed capacity at the disposal of the OCOG by way of contractual agreements. The respective declarations of intent have been prepared and by summer 2004 will become binding contracts specifying numbers and rates.

Residence Hotels

Leipzig has the largest turn-of-the-century housing stock in Germany, a distinguishing feature of the cityscape. Around 75 % of these buildings have been extensively improved and refurbished since 1990. The remaining stock is scheduled for refurbishment within the coming 8 years.

A portion of these buildings will be refurbished by the local housing associations to provide some 7,500 rooms in Residence Hotels in the 3, 4 and 5 star categories ("Comfort", "Premium" and "Luxury") located within a 7 km radius of the Olympic Village. This will be a unique component of our bid. These rooms are to be available in 6 high-density clusters (e.g., "City Residences" and "City Park Towers"). An additional 2,000 rooms will be available in the City of Halle. The 48 Residence Hotels will provide accommodation in attractive building complexes, including spacious waterside lofts, turn-of-the-century villas, stuccoed apartments in palatial buildings and in city apartments.

Agreements have been drawn up under which the Residence Hotels will be operated by the hotel industry for the period of the Games. This has been possible because the Residence Hotels have been carefully selected in respect of their location and later marketability as residential and commercial units.

The post-Olympic use of Residence Hotels and their selection – for residential purposes, to facilitate the start-up of new companies or to create small office units – will depend on the strategic objectives of the cities concerned. Not only will the combination of urban renewal and the potential positive added effects of the Games ensure a unique selection of accommodation, it will also give an enormous boost to urban development. The catalytic effect of Residence Hotels can become a major element in the Olympic Legacy.

A 190-room "Premium Guesthouse" situated between the city centre and the Olympic Park is due to be constructed as a pilot project in 2004-05.

Further Potential

Additionally, a wide range of supplementary accommodation will be available for visitors and volunteers. This includes capacities not listed here in detail, as well as the significant housing stock owned by Leipzig housing associations. From 2010 onwards, the latter will be able to place half their vacancies or about 25,000 rooms at the disposal of the OCOG under the supervision of an existing company with a housing stock of over 110,000 dwellings.

13. c CONVENTION RATES 2003

	Leipzig						Dresden		Rostock	
	Main Hotel Area		Within a radius of 10 km of the City Centre		Within a radius of 11-50 km of the City Centre		Major Sport Cluster		Major Sport Cluster	
	Single Room USD	Double Room USD	Single Room USD	Double Room USD	Single Room USD	Double Room USD	Single Room USD	Double Room USD	Single Room USD	Double Room USD
5 Star Hotels	142	260			118	236	201	271	177	295
4 Star Hotels	106	165	94	153	71	118	130	177	106	130
3 Star Hotels	77	118	71	106	59	94	106	130	71	94

1 € = 1.18 USD (2003)



Media Accommodation 14.

For LEIPZIG 2012, a total of 10,000 hotel rooms in various categories will be available for the accommodation of media representatives. In addition 7,000 rooms will be available in 2 temporary media villages.

14. a MEDIA VILLAGES

Just as the Olympic Village gives athletes a special opportunity to interact with one another, the accommodation for the media representatives will be located in close proximity to the IBC and MPC. The 2 media villages will be 1.5 km apart and within a 1 to 5 minute walk from the IBC and MPC. From there, media representatives will be connected by shuttle bus directly to the sport venues, the non-sport venues and the airport.

Adequate additional space is available for any further requirements for media villages at the competition venue clusters around the Leipzig Trade Fair and Old Exhibition Centre.

In order to further qualify the bids already submitted, an international design competition will be held in 2004 amongst well-known manufacturers, architects and interdisciplinary university teams. We believe the competitive process will produce innovative concepts that reflect modern construction and ecological standards, employ regenerative energy sources, feature the standards of amenities for a 3-star hotel and incorporate state-of-the-art telecommunications technology. The standardised accommodation modules will provide each media representative with an average of 13.5 m² of living space, plus common areas. Efficient catering operations will provide round-the-clock room service.

The media villages, designed from the outset as temporary buildings, will be marketed by their owners as modules and can be used for "Olympic Solidarity" and for development aid.

Broadcast Village

The Broadcast Village, to house about 5,000 media representatives in an attractive and affordable setting, will utilise a mobile construction system on a site of 16.7 hectares directly adjacent to the IBC and the Central Railway Station, the city's most vital public transportation node. The site is currently in industrial use and to a large extent lies derelict. Planners will redevelop the site in consultation with the property owners and in compliance with the city's strategic urban planning goals. Deutsche Bahn AG, which owns almost all this property, will make the sites available on a contractual basis from 2011 until after the Games. Hartmut Mehdorn, Chairman of the Board, signed a guarantee to this effect on 10 December 2003.

The construction of the Broadcast Village as a temporary accommodation site will promote and expedite the restructuring process. Access and utilities will be designed to enable long-term post-Olympic use of the site. About 40 % of the temporarily developed site is proposed as a neighbourhood park. Trees are already being planted and a network of pathways laid out in preparation for this long-term use. 60 % of the area is to be developed as a commercial and retail site. The Olympic and Paralympic Games will have provided the impulse for transforming the site into a lively neighbourhood with workplaces and open spaces. Bearing this post-Olympic use in mind, the design will incorporate distinct spatial entities, 2-to-3-storey modules of different shapes and sizes with an attractive overall appearance.

500 m from the IBC a Residence Hotel containing a further 500 rooms will provide a 4-star standard of accommodation for media representatives.

Press Village

The Press Village will be located on the same site as the MPC, offering a total of 2,000 rooms for journalists and photographers on the 4.2-hectare now derelict site and using the same construction principles applied to the Broadcast Village. The site is owned by the City of Leipzig.

Media Villages at Rostock/Dresden-Moritzburg

Accommodation for media representatives at the sailing competition venue in Rostock will be provided in existing hotels close to the marina. Media representatives working at Dresden-Moritzburg will be accommodated in the existing hotels at that location.

14. b FINANCING

The proposed mobile construction systems can be either leased or sold in advance to a subsequent user. Potential post-Olympic uses include providing infrastructure within Germany, for overseas missions of the Technical Relief Organisation (THW), for the use of German foreign aid organisations or as sports facilities. The OCOG budget will cover the costs arising from temporary use. We anticipate that rental income will cover USD 50.2 million of the estimated USD 105 million in costs. After the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the media villages can be dismantled into modules and transported to the sites of their next use. Access roads and utilities will remain in place for post-Olympic use and have been provided for in the non-OCOG budget.

V

Existing, Planned and Additional Transport Infrastructure 15.

See Chart III P 35

The transport system for LEIPZIG 2012 consisting of existing and planned infrastructure will satisfy the requirements.

Road Network

Leipzig has excellent links to the European motorway network via the 6-lane A 9 and A 14 motorways (official forecast of reserve capacity for 2015 of 32,000-67,000 vehicles per day). To the south, the 4-lane A 38 motorway – currently under construction and with an official forecast of reserve capacity for 2015 of 28,000-43,000 vehicles per day – will complete the Autobahn Ring around Leipzig. An efficient transportation system for regional traffic is thus already in place with direct links to other major German cities such as Berlin, Hamburg and Munich as well as neighbouring European cities. In 2008 the A 72 (Leipzig-Chemnitz with an official forecast of reserve capacity in 2012 of 7,500-29,500 vehicles per day) will have been completed, further improving accessibility. An inner-city primary road network, consisting of 2 additional ring roads and high-capacity arterial roads, will supplement the motorway network. The arterial roads will connect the Olympic Park to the 15 motorway access points leading to the Autobahn Ring only 10-15 km away. The primary road network is already 90 % complete, and further extensions are currently on the drawing board. The multiple-ring road system will make it possible to operate a flexible traffic management system. Capacity reserves will permit 84 km of the network to be designated as "Olympic Roads" and closed to general traffic in 2012.

Long-Distance Rail

Leipzig is a major railway node in the high-speed network of German Railways. All large German population centres are quickly and directly accessible by high-speed train (ICE/IC). The high-speed sections Leipzig-Berlin, Berlin-Rostock and Leipzig-Dresden will provide additional convenience for connections to other major economic regions. High-speed trains stop directly at Leipzig/Halle Airport and the competition venue cluster at the Leipzig Trade Fair. Some 160 long-distance trains operate daily to and from Leipzig's Central Station, the largest railway terminus in Europe. The existing infrastructure is capable of handling 300,000 passengers per day compared to current traffic of around 100,000.

S-Bahn (Suburban Railway)

The existing rail network provides extensive urban/suburban services along 8 lines extending in a radius from Leipzig into the surrounding region. A new S-Bahn line between Halle and Leipzig is due to be opened in 2004, further promoting the fusion of the Leipzig metro-area with 1.9 million inhabitants. Completion of the 4 km City Tunnel under the city centre in 2009 will give rise to a substantial increase in flexibility and capacity of inner city transportation. The S-Bahn system will also benefit from the S-Bahn tunnel "City West", running in an east-west direction (capacity in each direction: 30,000 persons per hour), for which planning has already begun and which will provide 2 stations for the Olympic Park.

An additional S-Bahn link can be created by a line running north of the Olympic Park (capacity in each direction: 15,000 persons per hour) so that the Olympic Park would be accessible via 2 independent S-Bahn lines. The competition venue clusters at the Leipzig Trade Fair and the Old Exhibition Centre and the large Park & Ride lots will also be accessible by S-Bahn.

In Rostock there is an efficient suburban railway connection between the city centre and the marina at Warnemünde.

Light Rail Lines

Leipzig has a dense light rail network with a total length of approximately 150 km. Platforms with step free access and low floor vehicles render convenient passenger travel, particularly for those with disabilities. Further improvements in the quality of the light rail system will be implemented in the coming years, such as the introduction of additional modern vehicles and the expansion of public transport prioritization at all junctions. The Olympic Village, the competition venue clusters at Olympic Park (capacity in each direction: 12,000 persons per hour), Leipzig Trade Fair, Old Exhibition Centre and the 2 media centres and villages are accessible by light rail. The light rail infrastructure is capable of carrying double the current number of passengers.

Cyclists and Pedestrians

Leipzig, traditionally a bicycle-friendly city, has a well-developed cycle path network. Cyclists will benefit from the moderate gradients and short distances connecting Olympic Sites. An Olympic bicycle rental system and bicycle parking at the competition clusters are envisioned to make this form of transport appealing. Short distances for pedestrians to all the central Olympic Sites will also serve as enticement to experience the Games on foot.

Traffic Management

The first stage of Leipzig's dynamic traffic management system, a parking guidance system, was completed in 2002. By 2006 this system will be supplemented by a traffic management and information system that directs motorists to their city centre destinations from the Autobahn Ring. The traffic signal control system is to be further updated to increase the speed and efficiency of public transport.

A special transportation operations centre will be established for LEIPZIG 2012. This centre will control all transport activities, including risk management.

Ferry Services

There are regular ferry services from the Rostock Overseas Harbour to afford visitors, particularly those from the Scandinavian and Baltic countries, fast access.

VI

LEIPZIG 2012
one family

16. a MAIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

The Leipzig/Halle Intercontinental Airport, newly constructed in 1996 and located 12 km northwest of the proposed Olympic Village at the intersection of important east-west and north-south motorways, will be the gateway entrance gate to LEIPZIG 2012. A double runway system with unlimited 24-hour operations and no slot shortage or runway-related restrictions make for optimal flight operations. Leipzig/Halle has connections to the world's airports, either directly or through the hubs in Frankfurt/Main and Munich. The airport is thus ideally equipped to handle flight operations safely and efficiently during the Games. Leipzig/Halle is also a major nodal point in the European Union's trans-European air network. The inter-linkage of air, rail and road transport makes the airport a multiport for passenger and freight traffic. The freight centre has been granted approval for expansion in order to handle a volume of 130,000 tonnes per year. The central terminal and the gate area, completed in 2003, conform to EU air safety standards and additional national security requirements. A state-of-the-art, multi-stage baggage control system meticulously scans all checked-in luggage. Modern check-in facilities, comfortable waiting areas and a wide range of communication facilities are representative of the high facility-equipment standards. The airport has its own General Aviation Terminal for private aircraft and helicopters.

16. b OTHER AIRPORTS

The Rostock-Laage Airport is available for visitors to the Rostock-Warnemünde sailing centre. For the duration of the 2012 Games, shuttle connections will fly passengers between Leipzig and Rostock-Laage several times a day.

Dresden Airport is another international airport available for fast access to the equestrian events at Moritzburg and the cultural City of Dresden. It is a modern complex with extremely good inter-modal connections and sufficient capacity reserves. Located 8.5 km from the city centre and 7.5 km from the equestrian venue, it has also been approved for 24-hour flight operations. Responsive arrangements for equestrian transport will present no problem in Dresden.

Both airports satisfy the highest security standards.

16. c CAPACITIES

Leipzig/Halle Airport has 2 runways, one of which is 3,600 metres long and unrestrictedly capable of accommodating intercontinental jets. Extension of the second runway to the same standard is intended. 6 passenger gates and 22 apron parking spaces for aircraft are already in operation. There are no obstacles to further extension, since adequate reserve space is available. The new passenger terminal can handle up to 4.5 million passengers per year, on peak days up to 36,000.

The airport's modular construction makes it possible to bring on additional capacity at short notice. With the opening of the new airport railway station in 2003, the airport is directly connected to the German Railway's national and local networks. Motorways A 9 (Munich-Berlin) and A 14 (Dresden-Magdeburg) provide optimum road connections to the airport. 2 motorway access points and efficient road connections enable travellers from all parts of Germany and neighbouring European countries to reach Leipzig with speed and ease. Regular suburban railway trains connect the airport to Leipzig's Central Station, providing fast access to the city centre (14 min.). In addition, bus services will be laid on to and from all Olympic sites to dovetail with the flight schedule.

Rostock-Laage Airport with a 2,500 m runway is located approx. 30 km from the city centre. Proposed extensions include the construction of 4 new passenger gates with an annual capacity of 300,000 persons. The existing 2 passenger gates can handle approx. 140,000 persons. Bus and shuttle connections reach the marina at Warnemünde in 35 minutes.

The multifunctional terminal at Dresden Airport, completed in 2001, can handle 3.5 million passengers per year or 32,000 passengers on a peak day. 6 passenger gates and 26 apron parking spaces ensure reliable flight operations. The runway is due to be extended by 2006-07, enabling it to accommodate intercontinental jets. The airport is located 9 km from the baroque centre of Dresden and can be reached conveniently in 20 minutes via an integrated airport railway station. In addition, a motorway enables fast connections to all parts of Germany.

The frequency of all public transport services to and from the airports will be increased to meet demands for LEIPZIG 2012. An Olympic flight timetable offering additional non-stop and hub connections will be drawn up to reflect demand.

VI

See Map B P 31/32

National Transport Infrastructure Planning

The German rail and road network performs a major transit role in central Europe and is therefore geared to the mobility requirements of a densely populated country. The construction and extension of federal roads and the country's railway network are set forth in the Federal Transport Infrastructure Plan and the Federal Road and Rail Improvement Act. These form the basis for ongoing expansion and improvement of the networks.

The new Federal Transport Infrastructure Plan 2003 is a masterplan for investment that also takes into account all major environmental concerns. It calls for total investment of USD 204.38 billion up to 2015. In its first stage, the individual elements of the plan are incorporated into structural development legislation. The necessary legal steps have already been taken. Specific implementation measures are then defined in formal planning stages (line determination, planning approval process). The Federal Government's annual budget law regulates the financing of such projects.

Regional Transport Infrastructure Planning

The Free State of Saxony has formally adopted the Transport Development Plan (FEV). Its transport and traffic policies have thus acquired legal status. The plan guarantees that important routes and locations are reserved for transport infrastructure. In addition, it provides the required backing for all levels of planning.

Preparations for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games were included as new objectives in the revised State Development Plan of Saxony published in 2003. One example is the construction of new S-Bahn lines in Leipzig that will connect the Olympic Park to the Central Railway Station.

In 1998 a Local Transport Plan for Saxony, containing projections and specification guidelines for public transport, was approved under Saxony's Public Transport Act. This plan is currently undergoing review.

Outline approval for specific transport measures is secured under the Planning Code. The preparation of plans and the subsequent approvals are accompanied by broad public discussion. This procedure ensures that all interested citizens and specialists have the opportunity to participate. Outline approval normally takes approximately one year; approval for current priority projects such as the A 38 motorway extension was obtained more quickly, in this case within 10 months.

Local Transport Infrastructure Planning

In 1992 the City of Leipzig approved the Transport Guidelines on which municipal transport planning decisions and measures have been based ever since. The guidelines establish Leipzig's triple ring-road system (Autobahn Ring, Middle and Inner Ring) as fixed elements. The city is pursuing extensions to the light rail system and construction of the City Tunnel according to the guidelines which were adopted in the 1995 Land Utilization Plan and now form the legal foundation for further planning and investment.

At all planning levels consideration is given to ecological issues based on federal and state legislation as well as European directives.

Traffic volumes have increased in the years since German reunification. At the same time, officials have identified shortcomings in the condition and quality of the transportation infrastructure. Since 1990, the City of Leipzig has responded effectively to transport infrastructure challenges, implementing key projects and employing flexible, efficient administrative and working structures in tandem with the ministries in charge in order to shorten planning and construction periods.

Examples of key projects	
Construction of the Leipzig Trade Fair with extensions to the motorway and reconstruction of Federal Road B 2 Investment: USD 0.94 billion	Start of planning: 1992 Opening: 1996
Construction and development of the Industrial Park North for BMW Investment: USD 1.8 billion	Start of planning: July 2001 Completion of transport infrastructure: June 2003 Start of production: April 2005
Leipzig Airport extension (construction of north runway) Investment: USD 0.35 billion	Start of planning: 1996 Completion: 2000
Warnow Tunnel Rostock Investment: USD 0.26 billion	Start of planning: 1998 Completion: 2003

1 € = 1.18 USD (2003)



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Current Challenges and Answers

We anticipate further growth in traffic volumes in the future. Thus, the current challenge is to respond in an adequate and timely fashion, justifiable from quantitative and qualitative, and above all, ecological and economic points of view. This response presently takes the form of extensions and improvements to the road and rail infrastructure in and around Leipzig.

Major components of these urban planning and transport projects will be completed by the year 2006. Leipzig's triple ring-road system will be complete when the Autobahn Ring – approximately 15 km from the city centre – is ready in 2006, along with the Middle Ring, approximately 6 km from the city centre, and the Inner Ring by 2011. There are additional commitments to upgrading the inner-city's primary road network and extending and improving several arterial roads between the ring roads and city centre.

Currently and in the coming years, the quality of the suburban railway will be further improved by constructing new lines and 2 tunnels, improving existing lines, optimising routing, renewing rolling stock and adjusting services to the needs of less mobile users.

Current challenges include improving the transport infrastructure around the Central Stadium and city centre, as well as extending light rail lines to the east and west of the city as feeder lines for visitors to sports events and the 2006 FIFA World Cup™. We are supplementing this work at present by the installation of a inter-modal dynamic traffic management system.

Leipzig's transport system was put to the test during the German Gymnastics Festival in 2002. It succeeded in handling up to 600,000 additional trips daily. Likewise, Rostock recently had the opportunity to demonstrate its impressive transport capabilities when, as annual host to "Hanse Sail", it welcomed 400,000 visitors daily.

Even today, the transport systems of the Leipzig Olympic region satisfy diverse requirements. A dense primary road network and a well-developed, extensive light rail network offer substantial reserves. Leipzig has initiated all the measures necessary for further optimisation, with ecological aspects playing an important role therein. Current activities focus on extensions to the stadium and the city centre. The public transport system – already disability- and environmentally-friendly – will be further optimised.

Olympic Challenges and Answers

Using the Olympic Games in Sydney as a yardstick, Leipzig must anticipate approximately 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 trips per day in addition to normal traffic volumes for the duration of the Games. In order to ensure traffic that is fast-moving, efficient, safe, low-polluting, convenient and suitable for those with disabilities, user oriented transport services with corresponding priorities are planned. This necessitates a comprehensive "Olympic Transport Strategy" based on differentiated analyses and models of present and additional Olympic Traffic. Complex and intelligent traffic and operations management will be required to implement this strategy. A concept of this type is already being devised in cooperation with the Organising Committee of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™, when it will be implemented for the first time. The accumulation of all traffic information at a traffic management centre will enable optimum control of traffic of the different categories of users, including logistics transport.

Exclusive "Olympic Roads" guaranteeing a high level of security and speed will convey athletes, the Olympic Family, officials and media representatives. Special fleet management, in addition to regular shuttle services, will enable the flexible use of vehicles. The City-owned transportation company has guaranteed the availability of 2,000 buses.

The city, along with public transport operators, will devise an extensive Park and Ride (P&R) system entitling Games ticket holders to free P&R parking and transport to competition venues. This is an important cornerstone of the ecological transport concept, which we will optimise by connecting P&R lots close to the highly efficient rail transport network and a P&R management system along the Autobahn Ring. At the same time, access to parking areas within the Autobahn Ring will be restricted in order to limit traffic in the city.

To sum up, the compact concept for LEIPZIG 2012 provides all the necessary conditions for an efficient Olympic Transportation System. Short distances between the major Olympic Sites and the use of low-emission driving technologies attest to a responsible attitude toward the environment. Conditions for pedestrians and cyclists are ideal. Based on existing infrastructure, an environmentally compatible, high standard of mobility will be guaranteed for athletes, the Olympic Family, officials, media representatives, sponsors and spectators during the Games. The same applies to logistics: a concept we plan to devise with a leading company in the logistics field.

VI

See Chart IV P 36

Compact Games mean fast connections. From the Olympic Stadium it will be possible to reach all other non-sports venues, the city centre, the Main Hotel Area and the Main Hospitality Centre within 10 minutes. With the exception of the sailing and equestrian venues, all competition venues will be accessible from the Olympic Village within 25 minutes. The concept will enable outstanding mobility for all different categories of users during LEIPZIG 2012:

- >> Fast conveyance by shuttle buses and cars for athletes, the Olympic Family, officials and media representatives on "Olympic Roads"
- >> An efficient public transport system (long-distance railway, suburban railway, light rail transit, buses) and convenient P&R lots (40,000 spaces) for visitors

Athletes and technical officials will enjoy top priority. Shuttle buses for athletes will run at regular intervals from 5:00 am to midnight from the bus terminal at the Olympic Village to the competition and training venues as well as to the city centre. Services will be geared to training and competition schedules. In addition, a fleet of vehicles will be available to fulfil individual mobility needs. 2 regular circular bus routes will fulfil transport requirements within the Olympic Village.

Members of the Olympic Family and other officials will have an exclusive vehicle pool at their disposal (T1/T3 dedicated vehicles, coach service, car pool) to satisfy their individual mobility needs using the "Olympic Roads". With intelligent fleet management, vehicles will always be available as and when needed.

To convey **media representatives** from the media villages and hotels, a 24-hour shuttle bus service will be provided (every 10 minutes from 5:00 am to midnight, more frequently at peak times and every 20 minutes from midnight to 5:00 am). The Media Shuttles will also connect the IBC, MPC and media villages to the airport and all competition venues via "Olympic Roads".

Sponsors and IOC guests will have their own needs-orientated coach system (Sponsor Coach Network) connecting the sponsor hotels with competition venues, the hospitality centres and tourist destinations. Sponsor Coaches will be permitted to use the "Olympic Roads".

Visitors will also benefit from the short distances. The close-knit network of frequent light rail, suburban railway trains and buses will ensure that visitors, staff and volunteers are not dependent on their own vehicles. In addition to linking all of the competition venues by public transport, the central venues can be easily accessed on foot or by bicycle. Direct walking distances from the Olympic Park to other Olympic Sites are as follows:

	Olympic Village	MPC	IBC	City centre	Central Station	Old Exhibition Centre
Olympic Park	3.1 km	1.5 km	2.4 km	1.5 km	1.7 km	3.9 km

The objectives of Olympic Transport during LEIPZIG 2012 are:

- >> Safe, secure and punctual service for the Olympic Family, giving priority to the athletes
- >> Reliable public transport to the competition venues for spectators
- >> Minimal disruption to the Leipzig community
- >> Effective management of the traffic and transport network
- >> Provision of a cost-effective transport service

Smooth and efficient conveyance of athletes, the Olympic Family, officials and media representatives will be ensured by a system of roads completely closed to general traffic. The network of "Olympic Roads" interconnecting all Olympic Sites will effectively separate them from visitor flows, guaranteeing short travel times and the highest possible level of security. Priority rests on a coherent system of "Olympic Roads" (84 km of exclusively reserved streets with no overlap with other traffic), to result in transport over the shortest and best routes.

Independent transport systems for athletes, the Olympic Family, officials and media representatives will be provided with state-of-the-art, low-emission, low-noise vehicles with complex on-board information systems.

The 2 Olympic venues located at Dresden-Moritzburg and Rostock will have similarly excellent connections, including, if needed, "Olympic Roads".

The equestrian venue at Dresden-Moritzburg lies only 15 minutes from Dresden Airport and 20 minutes from the historic centre of Dresden with its high-class hotels. This is also the location of the Dresden Kings Waterfront Hippodrome (dressage finals). It is easily accessible by ICE train from Leipzig in only 45 minutes. Fast connections are also possible via motorways A 4 and A 14.

The Olympic Sailing Village in Rostock will be only 300 m from the Olympic Marina. Fast connections to the centre of the Games in Leipzig will be available via non-stop flights between the airports of the 2 cities, by high-speed train (ICE/IC) or buses.



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Should the IOC entrust the City of Leipzig with the honour and responsibility of hosting the 2012 Games, the Games will begin with the Opening Ceremony on Friday 20 July 2012 and end after 16 days of competition with the Closing Ceremony on Sunday 5 August 2012. The Leipzig Paralympic Games 2012 will take place from 15 to 26 August 2012. These periods were selected to ensure the best possible climatic conditions for training and competitions. Furthermore, a favourable combination of environmental and regional factors such as the traffic situation, holidays and cultural events was sought in order to provide the best possible conditions for athletes and visitors.

Similarly the choice of dates for the Paralympic Games applies the same criteria and reflects the importance accorded to them.

Climate

An evaluation of the statistics over the last 10 years has shown that the period from 20 July to 26 August is ideal for staging the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Leipzig. During these 5 weeks the mean temperature between 9 am and 9 pm is 19-23° C, optimal for athletes and visitors alike. With a mean value of 61 % between 9 am and 9 pm, the relative humidity provides ideal competitive conditions. This also applies to wind conditions: with consistently low average wind speeds of 3.0-3.9 m/s (meters per second) and constant direction, no negative influences on the competitions are anticipated. With an average of 3 days of rain during the entire period, precipitation – traditionally low at this time of year – will be at its lowest level (more detailed figures in Chart V and Question 22).

Environment

Emissions of air pollutants in Leipzig are well below the legal limits. A clean air strategy is currently in preparation, aiming at further improving the quality of Leipzig's air.

The records for Leipzig show relatively low levels of air pollution, even for the summer months when higher pollution and low-level ozone layers are otherwise typical. The alarm threshold pursuant to EU legislation for ozone pollution > 240 µg/m³ as a mean hourly value was not breached on a single occasion over the past 5 years.

Pollution due to classic airborne contaminants has also been reduced considerably in the past few years. In the summer months pollution – for example, sulphur dioxide (SO₂) levels – remained in the single-digit range of permissible values. The SO₂ concentration for Leipzig in the months of July and August sank to an annual low of 2 µg/m³ (threshold value 140 µg/m³).

Traffic

Due to the holiday schedule, approximately 20 % fewer goods and 20 % less private traffic is normally observed in the period when the Games will take place. This reduced traffic means that additional capacity will be available for Olympic Traffic.

Holidays

The months of July and August are the peak period for school and university summer breaks in all German states. Many companies also schedule their vacation closedowns during this period. This will give many local inhabitants the opportunity to attend the Olympic Games as day visitors, even on weekdays. Countless schoolchildren, students and others will be available as volunteers. The dates for school and university summer breaks in 2012 will be determined in consultation with the future OCOG.

Culture

As the second pillar of the Olympisme, culture is an important aspect of the Games. The region and the City of Leipzig enjoy a long tradition as important cultural gathering places. Composers and writers such as Johann Sebastian Bach, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, Friedrich Schiller, Clara and Robert Schumann, Richard Wagner, Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy and Franz Liszt all lived and worked in Leipzig. Nowadays, the city's attractions include the Gewandhaus concert hall with its world-famous orchestra, the opera, playhouse, numerous cabarets, as well as an interesting mix of alternative culture, bars and festivals. The region also boasts a number of cities of significant cultural interest, such as Goethe's Weimar (European City of Culture 1999), Halle of Handel or Martin Luther's Wittenberg. From its baroque centre overlooking the Elbe, Dresden will provide an excellent setting for key events in the Olympic Cultural Programme. This programme will transform adjoining German states and neighbouring European countries, such as the Czech Republic and Poland, into "Europe's Cultural Mile".

A wide range of cultural events takes place here from June to September every year. These will be incorporated into an attractive cultural programme to accompany and enhance the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Where East meets West

Germany's current population is 82.5 million. This figure is expected to increase to 83 million by the year 2012. With 230 inhabitants per km², Germany ranks among Europe's most densely populated countries.

The Free State of Saxony has approximately 4.3 million inhabitants. The population density of 236 inhabitants per km² is slightly above the average for the Federal Republic. Due to heterogeneous trends in the surrounding rural areas, the number of inhabitants is expected to decline slightly.

As an old trading city at the junction of Eastern and Western Europe, the City of Leipzig offers its 519,000 inhabitants the cosmopolitan air, density and variety of a European metropolis. Committed to a long-term urban development policy, the city's population is expected to grow to 525,000 by the year 2012. The metropolitan region has 1.9 million inhabitants. Leipzig is a genuine city of change, renewal and movement. This has never been expressed in the form of rapid expansion, but in continued high-quality development of the city centre and surrounding districts.

Efficient, well-conceived and generous infrastructure enables the city to accommodate large numbers of visitors. Leipzig offers proximity and short distances, combined with all the advantages of a modern, large city of the 21st century. Natural resources within the city perimeters, such as the ecologically rich Auwald (alluvial forest) extending through the city from north to south and within walking distance of most residential areas, have been preserved. The size and diversity of the city makes it possible to discover its riches without it losing its charm and intimate atmosphere. The arts and cultural scene, the environment, enjoyment and relaxation are all in close proximity to each other and yet do not get in each other's way. In 2012 Leipzig will have the privilege of inviting athletes, the Olympic Family and the guests of the Games to take part in the life of a pleasant and stimulating city. The easy-going, the free and yet homely atmosphere of the city with its energetic citizens symbolises Leipzig's life-style and its image of itself.

The Hanseatic City of Rostock, the venue of the sailing competition, has a population of 198,000, and the State of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania has 1.7 million inhabitants. With its picturesque district of Warnemünde directly facing the Baltic Sea and its accessible location, Rostock is developing into an important urban centre on the Baltic southern coast.

Population in Leipzig and catchment area

Regions	Population 2002
City of Leipzig	519,000
Free State of Saxony	4,349,000
Federal Republic of Germany	82,537,000
Immediate city region (15 km radius)	630,000
Leipzig metro-area (50 km radius)	1,900,000
3 states core region (150 km radius)	15,000,000
Day commuter area (250 km radius)	30,000,000
Central Europe (500 km radius)	132,000,000



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See Chart V P 37

LEIPZIG 2012 will offer excellent climatic conditions for athletes and visitors. In macroclimatic terms, the cities of Leipzig and Dresden are in the transition zone between the continental and maritime climate. The Hanseatic City of Rostock has a maritime climate.

Overall, air temperatures in the Central European region exhibit typical seasonal patterns with no meteorological extremes. Excellent macro- and microclimatic conditions can be anticipated for the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Neither storms nor periods of extreme heat or rainfall are expected.

Rostock, the venue for the sailing competitions, has excellent wind and temperature conditions that underscore its special importance as one of the world's finest sailing centres. All wind directions guarantee optimal sailing conditions. The water currents along the coast at Rostock normally run parallel to the prevailing winds at a speed of 5 to 10 m/min, providing perfect sailing conditions.



23. a CURRENT CONDITIONS

Athletes in LEIPZIG 2012 will be assured the best environmental conditions. In recent years the EU limit values for air pollutants have never been exceeded, nor has there been need to issue an ozone warning (annual mean O_3 30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). A dense monitoring network ensures exemplary environmental controlling. The water quality for the triathlon and sailing events fulfils the requirements of the EU Directive for bathing water. Without any reservations, the drinking water quality can be classified as excellent. All Olympic Sites will be embedded in the landscape to ensure the most favourable microclimatic conditions. With nature conservation areas within the city covering a total area of 5,500 hectares, almost 900 hectares of parks and numerous water-courses, the city offers a natural quality of life at its very heart – optimal conditions for the enjoyment of the entire Olympic Family.

23. b ONGOING PROJECTS

For many years, Leipzig and Rostock have been successfully committed to sustainable development. Public authorities and NGOs work hand-in-hand to meet the challenges brought by change. Above and beyond the exacting German environmental standards, both cities have set themselves ambitious environmental quality targets. In addition, Leipzig is participating in the European sustainability PRESUD project. And the success is measurable: CO_2 emissions per inhabitant in Leipzig, for example, have dropped by almost 10 % since 1996 and the city is striving for an overall reduction of 50 % for the period 1990 to 2010. The unique Auwald is an outstanding example of successful nature conservation in Leipzig. The Natura 2000 site provides a habitat for hundreds of animals and plants in the city centre.

Furthermore, the conversion of the former lignite mining district to the south of Leipzig into attractive lakeland scenery has met with international acclaim. By 2012, the Leipzig region will have 120 km^2 of new lakes. The EXPO 2000 project "Renaturalisation of the Cospuden Open Cast Mine" is a further outstanding example. The Rostock Council has introduced an EU eco-audit scheme. The concept of the Natura 2000 coastal woodland area known as the "Rostocker Heide" demonstrates how nature can be made accessible to the public and nevertheless protected. The continued development of the "Warnow riverside" concept that forms part of the LEIPZIG 2012 bid will unite and benefit both the sport of sailing and nature conservation.

One of the declared objectives of LEIPZIG 2012 is to especially encourage cooperations among sports and environmental organisations, fostering an urbane cultural movement.

23. c ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

LEIPZIG 2012 is fully aware of its responsibility toward the environment and is committed to an all-embracing policy of sustainability in compliance with the Olympic Movement's AGENDA 21. Its binding guidelines were based on the Greenpeace Olympic Environmental Guidelines.

The "Integrated Environment Concept LEIPZIG 2012" incorporates the experience of the Federal Ministry for the Environment from the "Green Goal" concept of the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ and renowned sports and environmental experts. The culture of democratic planning encourages the participation of environmental associations and AGENDA 21 groups. Its primary goals are:

Neutral Impact on Land Surfaces

LEIPZIG 2012 will not increase the total area of sealed surfaces, but it will effect a net gain in quality living space. Almost 70 % of the sites required for the construction of Olympic Sites urban area or former mining areas. These areas will be upgraded by the Olympic project. The Olympic Park will be carefully integrated into the natural surroundings of the alluvial forest, primarily using derelict land. The restoration projects incorporated into the Leipzig river flood-meadow concept far exceed the re-balancing measures prescribed by law. Moreover, urban land will be turned into landscapes designed to promote sport and health among the entire population.

Neutral Impact on the Climate

LEIPZIG 2012 will not cause additional greenhouse gases to be released, either during the preparations, the Games themselves, post-Olympic use or as a result of travel activities. The use of innovative technologies and selected compensatory measures will offset emissions. The "Zero Emission Olympic Village" developed to meet or exceed passive housing standards and the consistent use of renewable energies will vividly demonstrate how CO_2 emissions can be prevented.

Environmentally compatible projects such as the "Olympic Bicycle Project" and resource-conserving accommodation concepts will contribute greatly to avoiding and minimising impact on the environment. LEIPZIG 2012 will continue to exemplify the idea of sustainability long after this major sporting event is over.

23. d ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDIES

European and German legislation call for environmental impact assessments. At the planning approval stage, the environment impact of all construction projects must be examined with regard to location, type and scale. All proposed venue sites were additionally subjected to a voluntary impact assessment and the results were adopted in the design work. Furthermore, for the planning, organisation and staging of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, LEIPZIG 2012 will apply an audit procedure specially tailored to the requirements of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and in accordance with EMAS or ISO 14001.

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Multi-sport events staged previously in Germany include the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, the 1972 Paralympic Games in Heidelberg and the 1989 Universiade in Duisburg. The World Games will be held in Duisburg in 2005.

Germany and the German national sports federations have a long list of successful major international sports events to their credit. These include, in the last 10 years, the annual World Equestrian Festival (CHIO) in Aachen or the annual International Stadium Festival (ISTAF) in Berlin, the IAAF World Championships in Athletics in Stuttgart and the World Championships in Fencing in Essen in 1993, the World Championships in Gymnastics in Dortmund in 1994, the World Championships in Athletics for the Disabled in Berlin 1994, the ICF World Championships in Canoeing in Duisburg in 1995, the Women's World Handball Championships in 1997, the FISA World Rowing Championships in Cologne and the FIBA World Basketball Championships 1998, the UCI Track World Championships in Berlin in 1999, the European Championships in Athletics in Munich in 2002 and in 2003 the FINA World Swimming Championships in Berlin, the UCI Track World Championships in Stuttgart, the World Taekwondo Championships in Garmisch-Partenkirchen and the World Championships in Nordic Combination for the Disabled in Baiersbrunn. In 2006 the 5th FEI World Equestrian Games are scheduled to be held in Aachen.

The annual Berlin Marathon with 43,000 athletes, and Bundesliga football matches drawing approximately 350,000 spectators each weekend, testify to the wide range of German experience in organising outstanding sporting events that hold a special appeal for the media and general public.

Leipzig's experience as the host of international sporting events is based on a long sports history. As early as 1863 and as recently as 2002, the City of Leipzig hosted the German Gymnastics Festival (Deutsches Turnfest) that today numbers over 100,000 active participants, making it Europe's largest sporting event.

The founding of the German College for Physical Culture (DHfK) in 1950 – today the Faculty of Sports Science at the University of Leipzig with the Institutes for Sports Psychology and Sports Education, Sports Medicine, Rehabilitation and Disabled Sports, General Movement and Training Science – was a further factor in regional acquisition of competence in amateur and professional sports. Numerous sports medicine specialists and sports scientists from all over the world have obtained their degrees and qualifications at the University of Leipzig.

A significant number of international sports competitions are held in Leipzig every year. Due to its outstanding sports facilities, the city is regularly selected to host World Cups, European and World Championships. This is a demonstration of confidence by the International Federations in Leipzig as a venue for major sports events. In addition to hosting a series of World Cup events, Leipzig is scheduled to host the 2005 Weightlifting Championships, the World Fencing Championships 2005, the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ and the World Archery Championships 2007.

The Hanseatic City of Rostock can also boast a series of major sporting events, including the annual "Warnemünder Week" and the annual "Hanse Sail" with over 1.2 million visitors in 2003. In 2000 the European Championships in the Laser Sailing took place in Rostock and the city has applied to host the World Sailing Championships in 2007.

Discipline	Year	Event	Location
Tennis	annually	WTA Grand Prix	Leipzig
Wrestling	annually	International FILA Tournament Wrestling Free Style	Leipzig
Fencing	annually	Women's FIE World Cup Foil	Leipzig
Handball	2003	Handball Supercup (possibly annually from 2003)	Leipzig
Volleyball	2002	Women's World Championship	Leipzig
Volleyball	2003	Men's European Championship	Leipzig
Athletics	2003	1 st European Indoor Cup	Leipzig
Hockey	2003	1 st Indoor Hockey World Cup, Women/Men	Leipzig
Equestrian	2003	FEI World Cup Jumping	Leipzig
Sailing	2000	Open Yngling World Championships	Rostock

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25. a ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY

All necessary security measures will be coordinated by a "Federal Government-States Joint Committee" based on the security guarantees to be provided by the Federal Government, and these will be summarised in an agreed upon "Security Concept for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games".

Responsibility for overall operational security management during the Olympic and Paralympic Games will rest with the Chief of Police of the Free State of Saxony.

The highest standards of security will be achieved by establishing an "Operative Control Centre for Olympic Security" in which the different areas of expertise and responsibility are coordinated under common management and operational control.

The "Operative Control Centre for Olympic Security" will be staffed by high-ranking police executives of the States of Saxony, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and the Federal Government, the fire departments and rescue services, as well as other security authorities.

A planning group, to which representatives of all the authorities and federal-state institutions entrusted with security duties have been appointed, is currently preparing an initial outline concept for "Olympic Security" in close cooperation with the Bid Committee.

25. b SECURITY RESOURCES

Security with a high level of effectiveness and discretion will be guaranteed during the Olympic and Paralympic Games (as it is for the preparations and the staging of the FIFA World Cup Germany 2006™) by highly qualified police officers of the Free State of Saxony and the State of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and with the support of the Federal Government and other states.

Approximately 20,000 police officers and 5,000 action forces from fire departments, rescue services and regulatory authorities will be ready to implement security precautions, and, if needed, reinforcements will be provided by the Federal Government and other states.

For duties appropriate to the support of the security forces of the Federal Government and states, the Organising Committee will also call in qualified private security services. A minimum of 5,000 employees will be available for this purpose.

We also propose the deployment of specially trained volunteers.

Security measures will be supported by modern technology, in particular with regard to:

- >> access control
- >> central dispatching systems
- >> closed-circuit TV
- >> digitised communications systems

25. c SINGLE MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

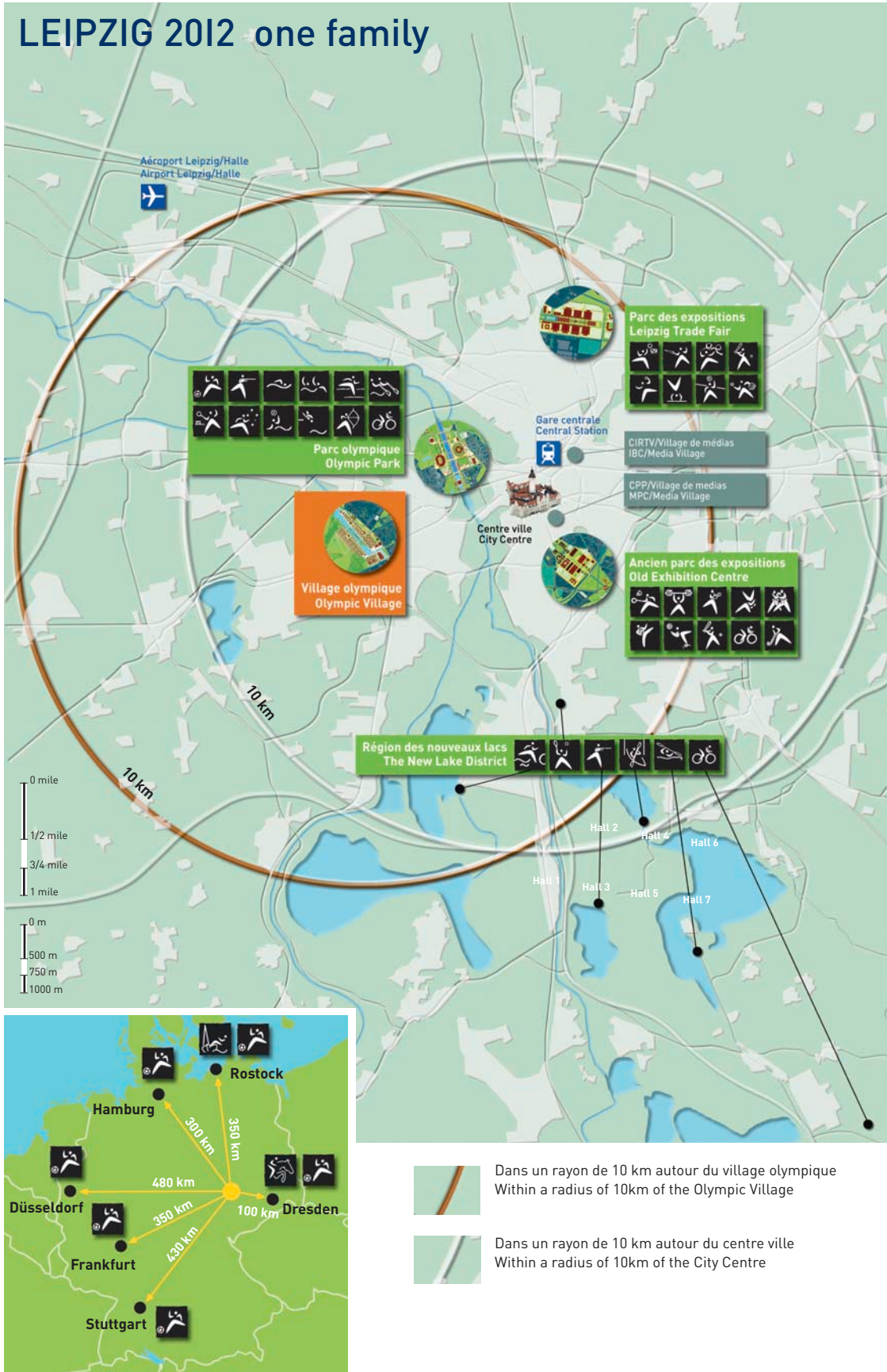
Under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Free State of Saxony and the State of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, responsibility may be transferred in the case of emergency to a supreme management body. Special organisations of this type with effective management structures have already been successfully set up for similar major international events.

Efficient structuring of the security forces enjoys high priority.

The legislative organs of the Federal and State governments are prepared to adapt statutory requirements to changing conditions, particularly in the event of unforeseen developments or circumstances. The current legal situation offers all the prerequisites for hosting peaceful and secure Olympic and Paralympic Games 2012.

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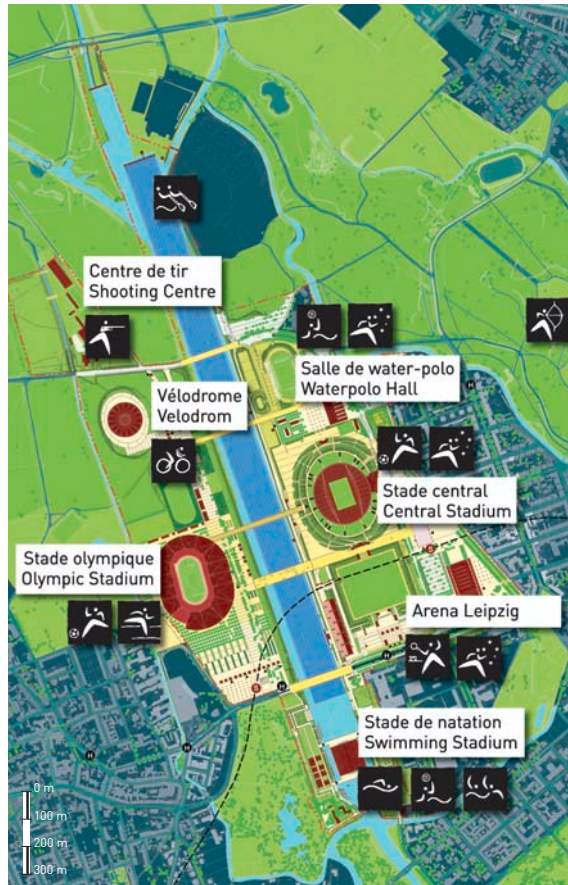
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Village olympique/Olympic Village



Parc olympique/Olympic Park



- | | |
|--|--|
| Sports aquatiques : Plongeon
Aquatics: Diving | Gymnastique : Artistique
Gymnastics: Artistic |
| Sports aquatiques : Natation
Aquatics: Swimming | Handball |
| Sports aquatiques : Natation synchronisée
Aquatics: Synchronized Swimming | Hockey |
| Sports aquatiques : Water-polo
Aquatics: Waterpolo | Judo |
| Tir à l'arc
Archery | Pentathlon moderne
Modern Pentathlon |
| Athlétisme
Athletics | Aviron
Rowing |
| Badminton | Gymnastique : Rhythmique
Gymnastics: Rhythmic |
| Baseball | Voile
Sailing |
| Basketball | Tir
Shooting |
| Volleyball : Plage
Volleyball: Beach | Softball |
| Boxe
Boxing | Tennis |
| Canoë-kayak : Slalom
Canoe - Kayak: Slalom | Tennis de table
Table Tennis |
| Canoë-kayak : Eaux calmes
Canoe - Kayak: Flatwater | Taekwondo |
| Cyclisme
Cycling | Triathlon |
| Sports Equestres
Equestrian | Volleyball : en salle
Volleyball |
| Escrime | Haltérophilie
Weightlifting |
| Football | Lutte
Wrestling |

Parc des expositions/Leipzig Trade Fair



Ancien parc des expositions/Old Exhibition Centre





Status	Existants Existing	Prévus Planned	Supplémentaires Additional	
Sites de compétition Competition venues	Existants Existing	Prévus Planned	Supplémentaires Additional	
				Autoroute Motorway
				Principales artères Artery Road
				R.E.R. avec gare Suburban train with station
				Train légers Light Train
				Parking P+R Park & Ride

	Sites sportifs/Sport Venues	Sports, épreuves	Sports, Events	Capacité/Capacity
EXISTANTS/EXISTING	Parc olympique/Olympic Park			
	Stade central/Central Stadium	Football (éliminatoires) Pentathlon moderne (course à pied, équitation)	Football (Preliminaries) Modern Pentathlon (Running, Jumping)	42,655
	Arena Leipzig	Tennis de table Pentathlon moderne (tir, escrime)	Table Tennis Modern Pentathlon (Shooting, Fencing)	7,000
	Centre de tir/Shooting Centre	Tir: Rifle, Pistolet, Cible courante	Shooting: Rifle, Pistol, Running target	11,000
	Parcours de marche/Walking Course	Athlétisme: Epreuves sur route (marche)	Athletics: Road events (Walk)	20,000
	Parcours de marathon/Leipzig Marathon Course	Athlétisme: Epreuves sur route (marathon)	Athletics: Road events (Marathon)	30,000
	Ancien parc des expositions/Old Exhibition Centre			
	Parc de hockey olympique/Olympic Hockey-Park	Hockey	Hockey	20,000
	Hall 7	Haltérophilie	Weightlifting	6,000
	Großmarkthalle	Badminton	Badminton	6,100
	Parcours de cyclisme/Cycling Course	Cyclisme: Route (Epreuve en ligne / Epreuve contre la montre)	Cycling: Road (Individual Road Race/ Individual Time Trial)	10,000
	Parc des expositions de Leipzig/Leipzig Trade Fair			
	Hall 1	Basketball	Basketball	18,600
	Hall 2	Gymnastique: artistique, Rhythmique, Trampoline	Gymnastics: Artistic and Rhythmic Gymnastics, Trampoline	18,550
Hall 3	Handball	Handball	16,400	
Hall 5	Escrime	Fencing	8,800	
Région des nouveaux lacs/The New Lake District				
Lac de Cospuden/Lake Cospuden	Triathlon	Triathlon	10,000	
Colline de Trages/Trages Hill	Cyclisme: Mountain bike	Cycling: Mountain Bike	10,000	
Autres/Other				
Dresden, Centre équestre de Moritzbourg/Equestrian Centre Moritzbourg	Sports Equestres: Saut d'obstacles, Dressage (éliminatoires), Concours complet	Equestrian: Jumping, Dressage (Preliminaries), Eventing	30,000	
Rostock, Ostsee Stadium	Football (éliminatoires)	Football (Preliminaries)	30,000	
Rostock, Marina olympique/Olympic Marina Hohe Düne	Voile	Sailing	50,000	
Düsseldorf, Multifunktionsarena	Football (éliminatoires)	Football (Preliminaries)	51,500	
Frankfurt/Main, Waldstadion	Football (éliminatoires)	Football (Preliminaries)	48,000	
Hamburg, AOL-Arena	Football (éliminatoires)	Football (Preliminaries)	50,000	
Stuttgart, Gottlieb-Daimler-Stadion	Football (éliminatoires)	Football (Preliminaries)	54,500	
Parc olympique/Olympic Park				
Salle de water-polo/Waterpolo Hall	Sports aquatiques: Water-polo (éliminatoires) Pentathlon moderne (Natation)	Aquatics: Waterpolo (Preliminaries) Modern Pentathlon (Swimming)	6,000	
Stade de natation/Swimming Stadium	Sports aquatiques: Natation, Plongeon individuel, Plongeon synchronisé, Natation synchronisée, Water-polo (finale)	Aquatics: Swimming, Platform and Springboard, Synchronized Diving, Synchronized Swimming, Waterpolo (Finals)	15,000	
Ancien parc des expositions/Old Exhibition Centre				
Salle d'épreuves et de boxe/Event and Boxing Hall	Boxe	Boxing	12,000	
Parc des expositions de Leipzig/Leipzig Trade Fair				
Hall 6	Volleyball: en salle	Volleyball	15,000	
Hall 7	Volleyball: en salle	Volleyball	15,000	
Région des nouveaux lacs/The New Lake District				
Lac de Markkleeberg/Lake Markkleeberg	Canoë-kayak: Slalom	Canoe - Kayak: Slalom	13,500	
Lac de Störnthal/Lake Störnthal	Canoë-kayak: Eaux calmes	Canoe - Kayak: Flatwater	30,000	
Club de tir de Böhlen/Gun Club Böhlen	Tir: Tir aux plateaux	Shooting: Shotgun	4,000	
Autres/Other				
Dresden, Heinz-Steyer-Stadion	Football (éliminatoires)	Football (Preliminaries)	30,000	
Parc olympique/Olympic Park				
Stade olympique/Olympic Stadium	Athlétisme: Courses, Concours, Lancer, Epreuves combinées Football (finale) Cérémonies d'ouverture et de clôture	Athletics: Running, Jumping, Throwing, Combined Events Football (Finals) Opening and Closing Ceremonies	82,000	
Vélodrome/Velodrome	Cyclisme: Piste	Cycling: Track	6,500	
Parc de tir à l'arc Rosental/Archery Park	Tir à l'arc	Archery	7,200	
Bassin de l'Elster/Elster Basin	Aviron	Rowing	10,000	
Ancien parc des expositions de Leipzig/Old Exhibition Centre				
Salle de lutte/Wrestling Hall	Lutte: Libre, Gréco-romaine	Wrestling: Freestyle, Greco-Roman	10,000	
Salle de judo, taekwondo/Judo, Taekwondo Hall	Judo, Taekwondo	Judo, Taekwondo	10,000	
Aréna de beachvolley/Beachvolleyball-Arena	Volleyball: Plage	Volleyball: Beach	25,000	
Terrain de baseball/Baseballgrounds Bruno-Plache-Stadion	Baseball (éliminatoires)	Baseball (Preliminaries)	15,000	
Parc des expositions de Leipzig/Leipzig Trade Fair				
Stade de baseball/Baseballstadium	Baseball (éliminatoires et finale)	Baseball (Preliminaries and Finals)	25,000	
Stade de softball/Softballstadium	Softball	Softball	8,500	
Région des nouveaux lacs/The New Lake District				
Centre olympique de tennis/Olympic Tennis Centre	Tennis	Tennis	22,000	
Autres/Other				
Dresden, Hippodrome de la rive royale/Kings Waterfront Hippodrome	Sports Equestres: Dressage (finale)	Equestrian: Dressage (Finals)	30,000	

Existing, Planned and Additional Sports Venues Chart I

Appendix

Sport Venues	Sports/Events	Total Spectator Capacity	Construction/upgrade			Source of financing (public / private / joint)
			Construction Date	Date of upgrade (if applicable)	Cost of upgrade (if not yet completed) in USD 2003	
EXISTING						
Olympic Park, Central Stadium	Football (Preliminaries)	42,655	2003	-	0	-
Olympic Park, Arena Leipzig	Modern Pentathlon (Running, Riding)	7,000	2001	2010	4,906,414	public
Olympic Park, Shooting Centre	Shooting: Rifle, Pistol, Running Target	11,000	1920	2007 - 2010	33,277,193	joint
Olympic Park, Walking Course	Athletics: Road events (Walk)	30,000	-	2010	252,882	private
Leipzig Marathon Course	Athletics: Road events (Marathon)	20,000	1923/1996	2008 - 2010	881,171	joint
Old Exhibition Centre, Hall 7	Hockey	20,000	1978	2008 - 2009	30,415,266	joint
Old Exhibition Centre, Großmarkthalle	Weightlifting	6,100	1929	2008 - 2009	27,204,600	joint
Leipzig Trade Fair, Hall 1	Badminton	18,600	1994	2010	34,381,073	joint
Leipzig Trade Fair, Hall 2	Basketball	18,600	1994	2010	15,219,172	joint
Leipzig Trade Fair, Hall 3	Gymnastics: Artistic, Rhythmic, Trampoline	18,550	1994	2006 - 2007	68,488,716	joint
Leipzig Trade Fair, Hall 5	Handball	16,600	1994	2007 - 2008	67,848,328	joint
Old Exhibition Centre, Cycling Course	Fencing	8,800	1994	2009 - 2010	67,047,842	joint
Lake Coschuden	Cycling: Road (Mass Start Event / Time Trial Event)	10,000	-	2010	7,925,389	joint
Trapes Hill	Triathlon	10,000	-	2010	6,431,972	private
Dresden, Equestrian Centre Moritzburg	Cycling: Mountain Bike	10,000	-	2010	10,415,885	joint
Rosstock, Ostsee Stadion	Equestrian: Jumping, Dressage (Preliminaries), Eventing	30,000	since 1733	2009 - 2010	70,404,869	joint
Rosstock, Olympic Marina "Hohe Düne"	Football (Preliminaries)	30,000	2001	-	0	-
Düsseldorf, Multifunktionsarena	Sailing	51,500	2003/2005	2010	16,638,000	public
Frankfurt/Main, Waldstadion	Football (Preliminaries)	50,000	2005	-	0	-
Hamburg, AOL-Arena	Football (Preliminaries)	50,000	2005	-	0	-
Stuttgart, Gottlieb-Daimler-Stadion	Football (Preliminaries)	54,500	2005	-	0	-
PLANNED						
Olympic Park, Waterpolo Hall	Aquatics: Waterpolo (Preliminaries)	6,000	2005	2005	35,400,000	joint
Olympic Park, Swimming Stadium	Modern Pentathlon (Swimming)	15,000	2008	2010	147,500,000	joint
Old Exhibition Centre, Event and Boxing Hall	Aquatics: Swimming, Individual Diving, Synchronised Diving	12,000	2007	2008	70,440,400	joint
Leipzig Trade Fair, Hall 6	Synchronised Swimming, Waterpolo (Finals)	15,000	2006	2007	90,548,926	permanent
Leipzig Trade Fair, Hall 7	Boxing	15,000	2010	2011	90,548,926	permanent
Lake Markkleeberg	Volleyball: indoor	13,500	2004	2005	15,094,179	permanent
Lake Störnthal	Canoe - Kayak: Slalom	30,000	2006	2007	22,531,028	permanent
Gun Club Böhlen	Canoe - Kayak: Flatwater	4,000	2005	2005	10,057,187	permanent
Dresden, Heinz-Steyer-Stadion	Shooting: Shotgun	30,000	2006	2007	76,248,888	permanent
Olympic Stadium	Football (Preliminaries)	82,000	2008	2010	324,500,000	joint
ADDITIONAL						
Olympic Park, Velodrome**	Athletics: Running, Jumping, Throwing, Combined Events	6,500	2009	2010	67,535,346	partially permanent
Olympic Park, Archery Park Rosenthal	Football (Finals)	7,200	2010	2010	4,842,928	permanent
Olympic Park, Elster Basin**	Opening and Closing Ceremonies	10,000	2008	2010	77,326,000	temporary
Old Exhibition Centre, Wrestling Hall**	Cycling: Track	10,000	2010	2010	63,080,048	temporary
Beachvolleyball-Arena Völkerschlachdenkmal	Wrestling: Freestyle, Greco-Roman	10,000	2010	2010	60,528,909	permanent
Leipzig Trade Fair, Baseballstadion	Judo, Taekwondo	25,000	2010	2010	25,972,515	temporary
Leipzig Trade Fair, Baseballstadion	Volleyball: Beach	15,000	2010	2010	33,526,601	temporary
Leipzig Trade Fair, Softballstadion	Baseball (Preliminaries and Finals)	25,000	2010	2010	11,225,098	temporary
Olympic Tennis-Centre	Tennis	22,000	2009	2010	28,591,604	partially permanent
Dresden, Kings Waterfront Hippodrome	Equestrian: Dressage (Finals)	30,000	2010	2010	13,600,312	temporary

* Additional costs (8-digit figure) incurred for the necessary sediment removal. It has not been decided how these costs will be split between flood control measures ("inevitable costs") and sports-related expenses.

** In these competition venues, extra costs of between 25 and 75% of the overall costs should be added for removal, transport and reconstruction at other locations.

1 € = 1.18 USD (2003)

Existing Accommodation

CLASS	Within a radius of 10 km of the City Centre		Within a radius of 11-50 km of the City Centre		Major Sport Cluster Dresden within a radius of 10 km		Major Sport Cluster Rostock within a radius of 10 km		Total	
	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of hotels	Number of rooms
4 + 5 Star Hotels	18	3,450	59	5,900	26	3,800	11	1,100	114	14,250
4 + 5 Star Residence Hotels	2	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	300
Total 4 + 5 Star	20	3,750	59	5,900	26	3,800	11	1,100	116	14,550
3 Star Hotels	66	5,750	139	6,550	29*	1,700	9*	550	243	15,550
3 Star Residence Hotels	15	3,250	2	450	-	-	-	-	17	3,700
Total 3 Star	81	9,000	141	7,000	29	1,700	9	550	260	19,250
2 Star Hotels	14	400	195	1,600	5	950	6	200	220	3,150
1 Star Hotels	81	850	720	6,200	57	950	10	300	868	8,300
Total	196	14,000	1,115	20,700	117	7,400	36	2,150	1,464	44,250

Planned Accommodation

CLASS	Within a radius of 10 km of the City Centre		Within a radius of 11-50 km of the City Centre		Major Sport Cluster Dresden within a radius of 10 km		Major Sport Cluster Rostock within a radius of 10 km		Total	
	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of hotels	Number of rooms
4 + 5 Star Hotels	8	1,550	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	600	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	500	8	1,100	3,750	
4 + 5 Star Residence Hotels	12	2,500	2	200	-	-	-	-	2,700	
Total 4 + 5 Star	20	4,050	-	800	-	500	-	1,100	6,450	
3 Star Hotels	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	600	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	1,500	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	250	3	500	2,850	
3 Star Residence Hotels	8	1,450	7	1,350	-	-	-	-	2,800	
Total 3 Star	-	2,050	-	2,850	-	250	-	500	5,650	
Broadcast Village	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	
Press Village	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Media Village - 3 Star	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	
2 Star Hotels	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	50	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	200	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	150	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	50	450	
1 Star Hotels	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	100	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	850	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	150	Growth: 1,5% p.a.	50	1,150	
Total		13,250		4,700		1,050		1,700	20,700	
Total 2012		27,250		25,400		8,450		3,850	64,950	

* Capacity information for Dresden and Rostock partially included

Transport (shortest route) Chart IV

All distances in km and journey times in minutes (by bus/in 2003)	Leipzig/Halle Airport		Main Hotel Area		Athlete Accommodation						Media Accommodation		IBC		MPC	
	km	min	km	min	Olympic Village	Sub-Village Dresden	Sub-Village Rostock	Olympic Stadium	Media Accommodation	IBC	min	km	min	km	min	
Leipzig/Halle Airport			20.0	16	16.8	19	344.5	76	19.0	14	19.5	15	21.2	18		
Main hotel area	20.0	16	5.9	10	5.9	10	366.5	86	1.4	2	0.9	2	1.6	3		
Olympic Village	16.8	19	5.9	10			361.3	106	7.4	13	6.9	12	6.1	10		
Sub-Village Rostock ²	44.5	31	1.0	16	361.3	106			1.0	16 ³	1.0	16 ³	1.0	16 ³		
Olympic Stadium	18.0	21	2.9	5	3.9	7	362.5	108	4.3	7	3.8	7	3.3	6		
Media Accommodation	19.0	14	1.4	2	7.4	13	363.5	101	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1		
IBC	19.5	15	0.9	2	6.9	12	364.0	101	0.2	1			1.7	3		
MPC	21.2	18	1.6	3	6.1	10	365.7	104	0.2	1	1.7	3				
Athletics	18.0	21	2.9	5	3.9	7			4.3	7	3.8	7	3.3	6		
Rowing	20.5	26	2.7	5	5.3	9			4.1	7	3.6	6	2.3	4		
Badminton	23.1	21	4.1	7	9.8	16			3.9	7	4.1	7	2.4	4		
Baseball	15.0	11	8.9	11	14.8	21			7.9	9	8.4	10	10.1	13		
Basketball	13.7	9	7.9	9	13.8	20			11.9	16	7.4	9	9.1	11		
Boxing	23.1	21	4.1	7	9.8	16			7.9	12	4.1	7	2.4	4		
Canoe-Kayak (Flatwater)	45.6	34	25.6	19	28.0	23			25.5	19	25.3	19	23.7	16		
Canoe-Kayak (Slalom)	32.6	31	12.6	15	15.0	19			13.1	16	12.9	15	11.3	13		
Cycling (Track)	16.9	20	3.5	6	4.8	8			1.2	2	6.6	11	4.0	7		
Cycling (Road)	23.6	22	4.6	8	9.8	16			7.9	12	4.6	8	4.2	7		
Cycling (Mountain bike)	50.6	38	30.6	22	33.0	25			30.5	23	30.3	22	28.7	20		
Equestrian ¹	11.5	14	13.9	20	123.1	86	5.0	9	120.0	81	118.0	77	119.7	80		
Fencing	13.7	9	7.9	9	13.8	20			10.9	15	7.4	9	2.4	4		
Football	18.9	23	2.3	4	4.9	8			1.8	3	3.2	5	2.7	5		
Gymnastics	13.7	9	7.9	9	13.8	20			10.9	15	7.4	9	9.1	11		
Weightlifting	23.1	21	4.1	7	9.8	16			7.9	12	4.1	7	2.4	4		
Handball	13.7	9	7.9	9	13.8	20			10.9	15	7.4	9	9.1	11		
Hockey	24.1	23	5.1	9	10.8	18			8.9	14	5.1	9	5.2	9		
Judo	23.1	21	4.1	7	9.8	16			7.9	12	4.1	7	2.4	4		
Wrestling	23.1	21	4.1	7	9.8	16			7.9	12	4.1	7	2.4	4		
Aquatics	20.5	26	2.7	5	5.3	9			2.2	4	3.6	6	2.3	4		
Modern Pentathlon	18.9	23	2.3	4	4.9	8			1.8	3	3.7	6	2.7	5		
Softball	15.0	11	8.9	11	14.8	21			11.9	16	7.9	9	8.4	10		
Taekwondo	23.1	21	4.1	7	9.8	16			7.9	12	4.1	7	2.4	4		
Tennis	28.5	26	8.5	10	10.9	15			9.0	11	8.8	10	7.2	8		
Table Tennis	19.2	23	2.0	3	4.6	8			1.5	3	2.9	5	2.4	4		
Shooting	16.9	20	3.5	6	4.8	8			1.2	2	6.6	11	4.0	7		
Shooting (Trap/skeet)	36.5	31	16.5	15	18.9	20			17.0	16	16.8	16	15.2	13		
Archery	20.8	17	1.5	3	5.5	9			2.4	4	2.9	5	2.0	3		
Triathlon	32.7	29	12.7	13	15.1	18			13.2	14	13.5	14	11.4	11		
Sailing ²	44.5	31	1.0	16	361.3	106	0.3	2	362.5	108	1.0	16 ³	1.0	16 ³		
Volleyball	13.7	9	7.9	9	13.8	20			10.9	15	6.9	8	7.4	9		
Volleyball: Beach	23.6	22	4.6	8	9.8	16			7.9	12	4.6	8	4.2	7		

¹ Dresden airport (DRS) and main hotel district in Dresden
² Rostock-Laage airport (RGL), main hotel district, media accommodation and MPC/IBC in Rostock
³ Including ferry service

Appendix

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Temperature				Humidity				Wind Direction			
	Min. ¹	Max. ¹	Ave. ¹	Min. ¹	Max. ¹	Ave. ¹	General tendencies	Direction ¹	Strength ¹	Direction ¹	Strength ¹
Leipzig Weather station Leipzig-Schkeuditz											
9 a.m.	17.2	19.0	18.32	72	82	76.91		210°	2.97		
12 noon	20.5	23.6	22.50	53	68	58.62		270°	3.49		
3 p.m.	22.5	26.3	24.57	44	61	49.58		270°	3.76		
6 p.m.	22.8	26.7	24.51	40	60	49.11		270°	3.85		
9 p.m.	20.6	23.2	21.75	54	68	60.12		270°	3.42		
Rostock Weather station Rostock-Warnemünde											
9 a.m.	16.7	19.2	18.04	76	83	80.08		270°	3.39		
12 noon	18.8	22.0	20.35	64	75	70.99		300°	3.95		
3 p.m.	19.8	22.6	21.31	60	77	67.12		300°	4.72		
6 p.m.	19.9	22.5	20.98	61	75	67.82		300°	4.52		
9 p.m.	18.3	20.6	19.50	67	77	72.36		270°	3.85		
Moritzburg and Dresden Weather station Dresden-Klotzsche											
9 a.m.	17.3	19.7	18.36	66	81	74.81		270°	2.82		
12 noon	20.6	24.1	22.32	53	65	57.92		270°	3.24		
3 p.m.	22.5	25.9	24.03	44	58	50.29		270°	3.62		
6 p.m.	22.3	25.9	24.17	42	59	49.59		300°	3.57		
9 p.m.	20.3	23.3	21.51	52	69	60.59		270°	2.94		

Preception		
Number of days	Period of Games	
Annually	Leipzig, Rostock, Moritzburg/Dresden	
Height of precipitation	Leipzig	Rostock
B1.0mm	103	98
B3.0mm	57	59
B10.0mm	12	15
	3 ^{2,3}	

Altitude in Metres	
City	Possible other sites where significant differences exist
Leipzig 113 m above sea level	Rostock 13 m above sea level
	Moritzburg 173 m above sea level

¹ Average value of all days at the respective time during Games period measured over the past 10 years
² Rainy days with B3mm precipitation (4 rainy days with B1mm precipitation)
³ Same values for all three locations, differences occur only after decimal point
 Source: German Weather Service (DWD)
 Note: Differences to Paralympic competition period are negligible



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