

Report of the
IOC Evaluation Commission
for the
Games of the XXX Olympiad
in 2012



INTRODUCTION

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The IOC Evaluation Commission for the Games of the XXX Olympiad in 2012 (the Commission) is pleased to present the results of its evaluation of the five Candidate Cities for these Games. Listed in the official order of drawing of lots, these cities are Paris (FRA), New York (USA), Moscow (RUS), London (GBR) and Madrid (ESP).

Nine cities initially submitted applications to host the 2012 Olympic Games: Paris (FRA), Leipzig (GER), New York (USA), Istanbul (TUR), Havana (CUB), Moscow (RUS), London (GBR), Madrid (ESP) and Rio de Janeiro (BRA). The nine cities were assessed by a group of experts who presented a report to the IOC Executive Board. On 18 May 2004, the IOC Executive Board selected the five Candidate Cities listed above.

Throughout the 2012 bid process, the IOC has continued to build on and improve the quality of the services it offers to bid cities through the Olympic Games observer programme, bid city seminars and access to the IOC's Olympic Games Knowledge Management programme. As a result, the 2012 Applicant and Candidate Cities have had more information and expertise available to them than ever before.

The Commission notes that this is reflected in the detailed planning and comprehensive strategies implemented by the Candidate Cities on such issues as sustainability, accessibility and integrated city development. In particular, it notes that the recommendations of the IOC Olympic Games Study Commission have been taken into consideration by the Candidate Cities and applied according to each city's specific plans.

Based on such in-depth reflection and analysis, the investments made throughout the bid process can be seen to generate positive legacies from the bid irrespective of whether the city is awarded the Games. Bidding for the Olympic Games is also proving to be a catalyst for the regeneration of city areas, accelerated construction of general infrastructure and sports facilities and for high-level political, financial and administrative collaboration, showing the unique nature and influence of the Olympic Games.

The high quality of the candidature files and the presentations made to the Commission during its visits has greatly assisted the Commission in its assessment of each city's proposal and in the preparation of this report. During its visits the Commission was very pleased to meet with the IOC members in the respective countries.

The 2012 Evaluation Commission is composed of representatives of all components of the Olympic Movement: the IOC, IFs, NOCs, athletes, IPC, former organisers of Olympic Games and experts (see Appendix A).

The Commission has carried out a detailed, technical analysis of the five Candidate Cities, to assist the IOC in the important decision of electing the Host City and to underline the challenges that could be faced in each of these cities during the seven years leading up to and including the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The Commission's task is a technical and fact-finding one: to verify the information stated in the candidature file, to determine whether proposed plans are feasible and to make a qualitative assessment of risk.

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The Commission followed the same working procedures in each Candidate City: briefing sessions were held on all 17 themes of the IOC Candidature Procedure and Questionnaire and visits were made to each of the proposed venues in the city (see Appendix B for visit dates).

The Commission has taken into consideration all information received up until its departure from the respective cities.

The Commission's report is presented on a city-by-city basis, in the order of drawing of lots. The reports are followed by an overall summary of each city.

The Commission's report reflects the unanimous opinion of its members.

GENERAL ISSUES

To complete this introduction, the following general issues address a number of points which are common to all Candidate Cities and are therefore not covered in each city's individual report.

1. Travel times

All travel times mentioned in the Commission's report are average 2012 bus travel times, as provided by the Candidate Cities in their candidature files. Where the Commission feels travel times are not achievable, a comment has been made in the report.

2. Accommodation (see appendix C)

The IOC requires Candidate Cities to guarantee:

- 40,000 rooms in various categories
- A USD room rate in 2012 dollars for IOC hotels (1,800 rooms)

- For other accredited constituent groups a formula to calculate USD 2012 room rates.

During its visit, the Commission verified the hotel rating systems used by all Candidate Cities and their equivalence to the internationally-accepted star rating system used in this report.

3. Tax

The 2012 Candidate Cities were requested to provide an analysis of all potential direct and indirect tax exposures that parties of the Olympic Movement would be faced with, if the Games were organised in their country. Cities confirmed that either tax exemptions existed, would be enacted through legislation or that the OCOG would bear the cost of non-recoverable withholding taxes.

4. Technology

The Commission has not commented on technology in the individual city reports as it considers that each of the five countries in question has a modern technology structure and service system and that technology infrastructure in the five Candidate Cities would be adequate to host Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2012.

5. Security

Terrorism has become a global concern and affects all Candidate Cities equally. The Commission has not commented on this element of security in the individual city reports as it considers that all cities and their respective countries have demonstrated a commitment to maintaining a high level of vigilance and implementing prevention methods.

6. Natural disasters

None of the five Candidate Cities is geographically situated in areas which are normally subject to natural disasters.

7. Olympic programme

All five Candidate Cities have agreed to provide the venues and facilities necessary for the hosting of any potential new sport to be included on the Olympic programme. Decisions regarding the Olympic programme will be taken by the IOC Session in July 2005 in Singapore.

8. Test events

Each of the five Candidate Cities has committed to organising a test event in every sport at Olympic venues and has made the necessary provision in the budget.

9. Public opinion

As additional background information, the IOC conducted its own opinion poll in the Candidate Cities and their respective countries in December 2004. The results of this poll can be found in Appendix D.

10. Letters of concern

As is the case with each edition of the Olympic Games, letters of concern are addressed to the Commission. The Commission received requests to meet with representatives of certain groups during its visits to London, New York and Paris, to which it agreed. The Commission noted that none of these groups were against the Olympic Games. Their concerns related to specific sites and were mainly of an environmental and social nature.

11. Torch relay

Whilst the Commission has acknowledged each city's plans for a torch relay in 2012, each Candidate City was informed during the Commission's visit that any proposal would require discussion with the IOC after the election of the Host City and that such proposal would need to comply with the IOC's policy for the torch relay.

12. Maps

A map of each city's project is included in Appendix E. These maps, taken from the cities' candidature files, will assist readers in understanding each city's overall concept and to situate the venues.

13. Number of venues - counting methods

For each Candidate City, venues have been counted according to the following principles:

- Road courses are not counted as venues
- In the case of venues with multiple halls, each separate hall is counted as one venue.

Appendices

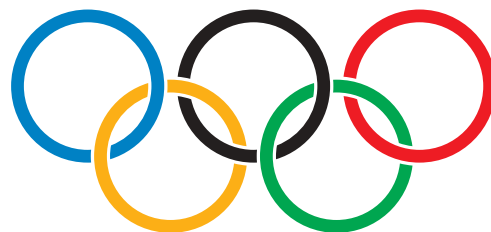
- A. Composition of the Commission
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MOSCOW
Moscow

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MOSCOW 2012
CANDIDATE CITY



OLYMPIC GAMES CONCEPT AND LEGACY

■ Dates of the Olympic Games

Moscow proposes Saturday 14 July to Sunday 29 July as the period for the Olympic Games, based on the best climatic conditions and reduced transport demands in the city due to the holiday period at this time.

■ Olympic Games concept

Moscow seeks to further build on the legacies of the 1980 Olympic Games which have served the needs of the city very well by supporting the growth of sports and the continued success of Russian athletes.

The City Development Master Plan for the period up to 2020 would be enhanced and accelerated with the staging of the 2012 Olympic Games particularly through the increased housing capacity provided by the proposed Olympic and media villages.

The “Olympic River” concept embraces the majority of the venues as well as the Olympic Village, IBC and MPC which are located on or near the Moscow River. The Olympic Games would be the catalyst to accelerate the development of large areas of currently degenerated but valuable land.

With all sports competition venues in the city of Moscow and one village amply accommodating all athletes including the football teams, Moscow proposes a memorable experience for all athletes with minimal travel times to venues. This would occur in a country which is establishing itself as the “New Russia”.

■ Legacy and impact

The Olympic Games would ensure significant upgrading of 23 existing international standard sports venues, the construction of 7 new venues, including tennis, gymnastics and canoe kayak slalom, as well as new high quality housing and hotels, improved infrastructure and major improvements to the accessibility of the city for persons with a disability.

All competition venues would be dedicated to sport in their post-Games use and would be managed long term by the city to meet venue operational costs.

■ Additional comments

Moscow 2012 aims to have a global promotional campaign over the seven years leading up to the Olympic Games, highlighting the 2012 Olympic Games and Russia as a tourist destination.

The Olympic Games Study Commission's recommendations have encouraged Moscow to draw on the legacy of the 1980 Olympic Games in establishing its venue plan by using 23 existing and well-maintained venues and a high percentage of existing training venues.

All venues are well served by the public transport network, which is continually being expanded and upgraded.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC CLIMATE AND STRUCTURE

Moscow's population is expected to decrease from 10.4 to 9.9 million by 2012, however, at the same time, the population on the outskirts of Moscow is increasing rapidly.

■ Political structure and responsibility

Russia is a Federal Democracy with an Executive President who is elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. The Chairman of the government (Prime Minister) is nominated by the President with the consent of the State Duma which is also elected by universal suffrage for a four-year term.

Moscow enjoys a special federal status as an autonomous entity of the Russian Federation. It has its own charter and legislature. Moscow is empowered to provide all the essential resources and obligations for staging the Games. The deputy Mayor chairs the bid.

■ National economy

The hyperinflation of the 1990s has now been stabilised and the government expects to reduce the inflation rate to 8.5% by the end of 2005. Russia has a large currency reserve. World Bank statistics indicate that, in 2003, Russia had the 16th largest economy in the world and a preliminary estimate on the average annual growth rate was 7.3% with domestic price inflation at 13.7%.

■ Support

The two levels of government (federal and city) are fully involved in the preparation of the bid. All the political parties in the State Duma fully support the staging of the Games. The Labour Unions also support the Games as was demonstrated in a guarantee received during the Commission's visit.

A public opinion poll commissioned by the IOC shows the following levels of support to host the 2012 Olympic Games: 77% support in Moscow and 76% support throughout Russia.

LEGAL ASPECTS AND GUARANTEES

■ Guarantees

The bid committee has provided the guarantees required by the IOC, with the exception of those concerning the protection of Olympic marks and the words “Moscow 2012”. The guarantees signed by the Federal Government state that the government would “take appropriate measures” to protect them. The registration of Olympic marks was not provided to the Commission in English.

■ Legislation

During the visit, the Commission received information concerning a proposed new law called “Olympic Games 2012”, the first draft of which has been presented to the State Duma for its consideration. This law would facilitate the organisation of the Games. A list of the main items contained in this law was given to the Commission during its visit.

■ OCOG structure

The future OCOG would be a not-for-profit institution which would enjoy the status of an autonomous legal entity. The OCOG would be tax-exempt. The different tiers of government, the Russian Olympic Committee and the Russian Paralympic Committee would be represented on the OCOG executive body. The chairman would be the Mayor of Moscow.

CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION FORMALITIES

■ Entry to the country

The Olympic identity and accreditation card would serve as official access to the country in accordance with IOC requirements.

■ Work permits

The Federal government confirmed that a programme would be introduced so that persons carrying out Olympic-related work in Russia one year before the Games would not require work permits. Most workers would, however, require a Russian visa and these would be issued within three to four weeks.

During the visit, the Commission received assurances that the workers referred to above would not be subject to Russian taxes and that these exemptions would be included in the “Olympic Games 2012” law.

■ Importation of goods

The temporary importation of goods required for the Olympic Games into Russia would be authorised free of any duties.

As regards the importation of food during the Olympic Games, a customs declaration would be required and the food would have to be consumed or exported after the Games.

ENVIRONMENT AND METEOROLOGY

■ Plans and actions

The Moscow OCOG would have environmental management systems primarily based on the ISO standards. Moscow is using the bid and Games plan as a catalyst for accelerated environmental measures, higher standards and new environmental technology.

Moscow's Olympic plans also include the revitalisation of the upper Moscow River and the accelerated rehabilitation of former industrial sites into community recreation and green zones. The city government requires a "Sanitary and Ecological Passport" for all building materials in Moscow, defining specific regulations including a set of prohibited materials. These standards would apply to all Olympic sites.

Initial environmental impact assessments have been conducted, and the positioning of venues is subject to standards relating to green space, air and water quality, waste management and biodiversity levels.

In addition to on-going city environmental programmes, the Moscow city government has budgeted USD 17.5 million for supplementary Games-related environmental activities.

■ Air and water quality

Current levels of some air pollutants are a concern but are improving, and assurances have been given that by 2012 the levels of all pollutants would be constantly within European Union (EU) and World Health Organisation (WHO) guidelines and as such would be satisfactory.

Motor vehicles are a major source of air pollution in Moscow and there are specific plans to reduce vehicle emissions and their impact.

The ratification of the Kyoto Protocol by Russia will facilitate lower greenhouse gas emissions and better air quality.

The Commission received assurances that water quality at the triathlon, sailing and rowing/canoe kayak flatwater venues would be satisfactory.

■ Meteorology

Average temperatures in Moscow at proposed Games-time are mild (according to figures provided, 20.4°C at 3 p.m.). During the proposed period of the Games, Moscow has an average of 8 precipitation days, with a high average volume of rain. Contingency planning within the competition schedule would be required. Average wind speeds appear to be low at all outdoor venues.

■ Additional comments

The OCOG environmental guidelines would be integrated into contracts with sponsors and suppliers. Legacies from a Moscow Games would include improved waste disposal and recycling, creation of some new green areas and clean energy public transport. However, the amount of land to be rehabilitated as a direct result of a Moscow Olympic Games was difficult to determine, as were the specific improvements in standards and technology.

FINANCE

■ OCOG budget

Moscow 2012 has a budget of USD 1.84 billion with a surplus of USD 6 million.

Contributions from the IOC and TOP sponsors amount to 48.9% of revenue. The local marketing programme including domestic sponsorship, official suppliers and licensing amounts to USD 725 million or 39.4% of revenue. The city has planned a lottery with USD 7 million revenue for the OCOG. Subsidies from the city government were increased to USD 147 million during the Commission's visit. Together with the Federal Government contribution of USD 24 million, subsidies would total USD 171 million or 9.3% of revenue.

Major expenditure items are technology at USD 451 million (24.6% of expenditure), Games workforce at USD 98 million (5.3%) and administration at USD 129 million (7%).

The budgeted amount of USD 280 million for sports venue operations (15.2% of expenditure), including overlay, appears to be on the low side in comparison to previous Olympic Games.

No capital investment is included in the OCOG budget, in accordance with IOC guidelines.

■ Non OCOG budget

The Moscow city government guarantees the non-OCOG budget of USD 10 billion which includes construction and renovation of all venues. Of this, USD 7.78 billion is for transport infrastructure and USD 1.12 billion is for competition venues.

■ Financial guarantees

The city government guarantees to cover any budget shortfall. The Federal Government also gave an assurance that it would act as a final guarantor for Games expenditure in the event of the city being unable to fund any shortfall. The Moscow city government also guarantees an additional operating budget for transport, security, health services and environmental work amounting to USD 189 million.

■ Additional comments

The budgeting process follows IOC guidelines. Whilst low in sports venue operations, the budget appears to be reasonable and achievable.

MARKETING

■ Joint Marketing Programme

The Joint Marketing Programme Agreement signed by Moscow and the Russian Olympic Committee contains certain financial aspects which require further clarification.

■ Billboards and advertising

The city guarantees full control of any advertising or commercial activity in, above or around Olympic venues. Guarantees from outdoor advertising site owners have been received but no details have been provided regarding pricing.

■ Rights protection

Existing federal legislation prohibits unfair competition and ambush marketing and protects intellectual property rights. The city guarantees that all legal measures necessary to effectively reduce and impose sanctions on ambush marketing, eliminate street vending and control advertising space and airspace would be taken no later than 30 June 2005. The OCOG would also set up a dedicated ambush marketing response team.

■ Ticketing

Moscow has estimated ticket sales rates of 82% for the Olympic Games and 50% for the Paralympic Games, with revenues of USD 150 million and USD 3.5 million respectively. The city indicated that it has a great deal of experience in various methods of ticket sales and there is a high demand from the 10.4 million inhabitants of Moscow. The city has also introduced a new distribution system over the Internet that would provide better services and generate higher demand. It would use special promotion for less popular events to ensure full stadia.

■ Local sponsorship and licensing

Projected revenues are USD 450 million (24.4% of revenue) for local sponsorship, USD 75 million (4%) for official suppliers and USD 50 million (2.7%) for licensing, coins and philately programmes.

■ Additional comments

Given the fast developing market economy and the increasing affluence and purchasing power of Muscovites, the bid committee assured the Commission that the sponsorship target and marketing efforts would be successful. The marketing programme proposed by Moscow is achievable.

SPORTS AND VENUES

Overall concept

Building on the legacy of the 1980 Olympic Games, the Moscow River, running through the centre of the city, would be the focal point for the Olympic Village and the main competition clusters:

Cluster	Number of sports/ disciplines	Distance from Olympic Village	Travel time from Olympic Village
Luzhniki Olympic Complex	9	6 km	7 minutes
Krylatskoye Sports Complex	9	12 km	14 minutes
Tushino Sports Complex	6	14 km	17 minutes
CSKA Sports Complex	4	7 km	8 minutes
Olympiysky Sports Complex	4	10 km	12 minutes

The Luzhniki Olympic Complex was the main sports arena for the 1980 Olympic Games and includes the recently renovated Olympic stadium. The Tushino Sports Complex would be constructed on the site of a former airfield.

Moscow places particular emphasis on the development of its sports infrastructure to benefit both elite and community sport.

79% of competition venues needed for the Games already exist, are under construction or are planned irrespective of the Games.

All competitions would take place in Moscow, including football, with the furthest venue from the Olympic Village being sailing at 49 km (59 minutes).

Travel distances/times summary

Distances/times from Olympic Village	Number of competition venues
0 – 10 km (7 – 12 mins)	16
10 – 20 km (14 – 22 mins)	16
20 – 30 km (30 mins)	1
30 – 40 km	0
40 – 50 km (59 mins)	1
50 – 100 km	0
100 km and over	0

The travel times quoted from the Olympic Village to competition venues, through the use of Olympic lanes, appear achievable, with the exception of sailing.

Venue construction status

Total number of sports venues to be used	Existing		Under construction or planned, irrespective of the Games	Games dependent	
	No work required	Work required		Permanent	Temporary
34	0	23	4	4*	4

* BMX is a new permanent venue within the existing mountain bike venue and is therefore not counted in the total

The tennis, gymnastics and 2 football venues are under construction and are all due to be completed by July 2007 at the latest.

Moscow proposes major upgrading of 23 existing, well-maintained venues, including 11 built for the 1980 Olympic Games.

Four temporary venues (archery, baseball, shooting and beach volleyball) would be built by the city government.

All construction would be managed by the Moscow city government which would seek to use a mix of private investment and public funding wherever possible to meet the capital cost of each project.

Moscow has budgeted USD 280 million to cover all venue-related operational costs and overlay, which would appear low in comparison to previous Olympic Games experience.

All permanent works are scheduled to be completed by January 2012 and temporary works by May 2012.

Athletes from 26 sports/disciplines would be able to train at their respective competition venues, as well as at a number of other dedicated training venues.

■ Guarantees

The Commission noted that written guarantees were received for the use of all existing venues and proposed sites for new permanent/temporary venues as well as for the respect of IOC commercial requirements within these venues.

■ Sports experience

Moscow has good experience in organising World and European Sports events in most Olympic sports over the past 10 years.

■ Additional comments

Whilst Moscow has good sports experience and a high number of existing competition venues, the bid committee has not presented detailed design and operational plans or a detailed construction schedule.

PARALYMPIC GAMES

■ Budget

The budget for the Paralympic Games is separate from the OCOG budget and projected to be USD 119 million. The majority of the Paralympic Games financing (73%) comes from a contribution from the OCOG totalling USD 87 million, while a USD 9 million contribution is made by the city of Moscow. Revenue includes sponsorship of USD 5.5 million and ticket sales of USD 3.5 million. Expenditures are based solely on incremental costs for the Paralympic Games but the marketing rights payment to the IPC is not included in the Paralympic budget. Any shortfall in the budget would be covered by the city of Moscow.

■ Sport

The proposed dates for the Paralympic Games are Saturday 11 August to Wednesday 22 August, resulting in a short transition time between the Olympic and Paralympic Games of 12 days. Moscow 2012 stated that it would adjust the schedule and also increase the number of days the Paralympic Village is open to meet technical requirements. The Paralympic venues would be the same as those used for the Olympic Games. The highest concentration of sports would occur at Luzhniki Olympic complex where 5 Paralympic sports would be contested.

■ Organising Committee

A single OCOG would oversee both Olympic and Paralympic Games with one director on the OCOG Board of Directors responsible for the organisation of the Paralympic Games.

Operationally, it appears that the Paralympic Games would be relatively independent, with the planning and delivery handled by the Paralympic Department.

■ Logistics

The Paralympic Village would encompass part of the Olympic Village which would be designed using international accessibility standards. The 8,500-bed village would house Paralympic teams and International Paralympic Sports Federations (IPSF) technical officials.

Media at the Paralympic Games would be accommodated in the media village built for the Olympic Games.

Transport operations would remain the same as those implemented during the Olympic Games. For 17 of the 19 sports, travel times are estimated to be less than 20 minutes from the Paralympic Village with distances ranging from 6 to 17 km.

Spectators would primarily use public transport with plans to modify the fleet and metro stations to ensure access for persons with a disability.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

■ Media and communications

The same IBC and MPC facilities would be used for the Paralympic Games.

■ Additional comments

Moscow has proposed a Paralympic Games plan based on making maximum use of Olympic infrastructure.

The Paralympic Movement in Russia is undergoing significant development with increasing success at the Paralympic Games.

It is hoped that hosting the Paralympic Games would stimulate financial and public support for the Paralympic Movement in Russia. The proposed primary legacy of a Moscow Games would be one of social change, including increased awareness, support and accessibility for people with a disability.

■ Location/concept

The Olympic Village would be built in the northwest of the city, on the banks of the Moscow River. It would be 6 km from the Olympic stadium, 7 km from the city centre and 32 km from the main gateway airport (Vnukovo).

■ Village development

The village would consist of 15 buildings, 3 to 22 storeys high (44% would be higher than 7 storeys). Moscow 2012 assured the Commission that there would be a sufficient number of elevators.

The Olympic Village would cover 80 hectares. The furthest walking distance within the Olympic Village would be 1,300 metres.

Following the Games, the village apartments would be sold for use as private residential property. The remaining facilities would be converted to provide leisure, commercial and other services for private housing.

The city government has identified private developers interested in undertaking the village project and has guaranteed construction.

All construction and preparation work would be supervised by the city government department responsible for planning policy.

Construction of permanent buildings would commence in February 2009 and end in April 2012.

MEDICAL SERVICES

■ Village organisation

There would be 7,400 single rooms and 6,300 double rooms with a total of 20,000 beds for athletes and officials. Room sizes and raw floor space would be in accordance with IOC requirements.

Extra NOC officials could be accommodated in the Olympic Village.

■ NOC travel costs

NOC and NPC delegation travel costs are included in the OCOG budget in accordance with IOC requirements.

■ Additional comments

Although planning lacked detail, the Commission believes that the Moscow 2012 village concept is feasible. The use of the land on the perimeter of the Olympic Village would, however, require careful consideration in regard to access and security at Games-time.

The Russian public health care system is efficient and would provide good health care during the Olympic Games.

■ Olympic health care

Medical support would be available at all competition and training venues. 24-hour medical care would also be provided free of charge at the Olympic Village and in IOC hotels.

Seven of the 138 hospitals have been identified as Olympic hospitals. Some of these would require renovation. Funds amounting to USD 2.3 billion will be invested in the city's health care system over the next ten years.

Moscow confirmed that team doctors would be authorised to practice and write prescriptions in Russia for their own NOC delegation at Games-time.

No duties would be applied to medical equipment that would be exported after the Games.

■ Doping control

The Russian government has signed the Copenhagen Declaration and the NOC has adopted the WADA code.

A WADA-accredited laboratory in Moscow is operational. Moreover, the laboratory can carry out equine testing and is expected to receive FEI accreditation within the next two to three years.

SECURITY

The government of the Russian Federation guarantees that it would take overall responsibility for security during the preparation and staging of the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The security budget would come from three sources: the Federal Government covering the majority of costs, Moscow city government and USD 67 million from the OCOG.

■ Command structure

Russia has a federal police system which has responsibility over the entire Russian territory. All security would be under the unified control of the special Coordination Centre at the Russian Federation's Ministry of the Interior.

The OCOG would have a security department. No detailed information about its specific tasks has been provided.

■ Safety and security personnel

The majority of personnel would be drawn from the city of Moscow police forces, and support would be provided by police from other regions, the armed forces and private security. Security forces are well trained, equipped and technologically advanced and would be capable of providing the necessary response to ensure safe and peaceful Games.

■ Experience

Although Russia was not part of the seven-nation advisory group for the Athens Olympic Games, it did provide advice to the Athens OCOG.

Moscow has significant experience in providing security at large scale sports and other international events. Many such events have been held at the existing proposed venues.

ACCOMMODATION

■ General

Approximately 17,550 rooms are currently guaranteed by the appropriate owners in 3 to 5 star hotels, nearly all within a 10 km radius of the city centre. These include nearly 7,500 rooms in hotels to be constructed. In addition, 21,000 beds would be available in the proposed media village.

The main hotel cluster is situated in close proximity to Moscow's historic city centre and includes the IOC official hotels.

Moscow's hotel industry is managed by the Committee on External Economic Activities of the City Government. However, during the Olympic Games, the OCOG would act as the body responsible for reservations and price control.

There are currently 167 hotels in the 2 to 5 star category with a total room capacity of 39,000 within a 50 km radius of the city centre.

The city government stated that 210 additional hotels would be constructed by 2012.

■ Room rates

The IOC hotels would be situated within or in close proximity to the city centre, 6 km from the Olympic stadium and an average of 15 km from the majority of competition venues. 2012 guaranteed hotel room rates for the IOC and constituent groups would be as follows:

	IOC hotels		Constituent groups*	
	Single	Double	Single	Double
5 star	390	450	390	450
4 star	260	320	260	320
3 star	-	-	90	120

* prices taken from hotel guarantees provided during the visit

The formula by which the above-mentioned constituent rates have been estimated is: 2004 room rate + inflation (3% from 2005-2012).

The Commission notes, however, that inflation in Russia is currently estimated at over 10%. In addition, a USD 7–10 management fee would be added to the room rate.

For the media staying in the media village, the prices would be USD 260 for a single room and USD 320 for a double room.

There would be no minimum stay period required during the 2012 Olympic Games.

■ Specifics

The media village would be constructed on the banks of the Moscow River to house 21,000 accredited media in 3 to 4 star quality single or double rooms, in buildings 3 to 22 storeys high. The village would have 24-hour catering services, and other services and amenities equivalent to a similar standard hotel. It would be linked to the Olympic Village by a footbridge.

IF and NOC hotels are located across the city and in close proximity to the venues.

Technical officials would be housed in single rooms in 3 to 5 star hotels.

As all football venues are located in Moscow, all officials would be accommodated in hotels in the city.

Hotel accommodation for sailing officials close to the venue has not been identified.

Guests of NOCs, broadcasters and sponsors would be accommodated in 3 to 5 star hotels close to or in the city centre.

The quality of hotels within each rating category varies considerably.

Various programmes for athletes' families are being considered by the bid committee.

■ Additional comments

The candidature file and associated guarantees provided little detail concerning Moscow's accommodation plan. Concerns in this regard were partly addressed during the Commission's visit through the delivery of a number of additional guarantees.

TRANSPORT

■ Infrastructure development and public transport

Moscow's road system is based on a radial ring network of motorways and major urban arterial roads.

Moscow's metro network of 11 lines and 165 stations forms the core of its very strong public transport system handling more than 80% of the 20 million daily travel journeys.

To cope with increasing car ownership and to alleviate severe road congestion problems, USD 7.8 billion are to be invested between 2003 and 2011 in a transport infrastructure development programme, 75% for roads and 25% for rail public transport. Of that amount, approximately USD 1.5 billion are allocated to transport projects directly related to the Olympic Games.

A 63 km ring road will be completed. The western part of this fourth ring road would provide access to the proposed IBC/MPC and the media village. Among the numerous metro projects, the new Moscow city line will be extended along the Moscow River to serve the Olympic Village.

The three Moscow airports, Sheremetievo (north), Domodedovo (south) and Vnukovo (south west) will be expanded to double their capacity by 2012. The largest development will concern the smallest airport, Vnukovo, which is proposed as the Olympic gateway airport. This airport will be connected to the centre of Moscow by a new express rail link.

■ Olympic transport concept and operations

The Moscow 2012 Olympic transport concept is founded on three principles:

- a) Grouping of Olympic venues and Olympic travel demands in five main Olympic clusters, with 85% of all venues located less than 20 minutes from the Olympic Village
- b) Constituent group transport to be facilitated by an Olympic lane network
- c) Metro and bus public transport serving all inner city Olympic venues.

To overcome road congestion, an Olympic priority network of approximately 220 km (440 km if both directions are taken into consideration) would be implemented between the Olympic Village, the five Olympic venue clusters and other stand-alone competition venues.

Out of this total, 87 km (43.5 km each way) would be fully dedicated Olympic lanes. The police would be responsible for converting the remaining 353 km into dedicated Olympic lanes, as required, according to the Olympic competition schedule.

Due to the Olympic lane network and lower summer traffic demands, average Olympic bus travel speeds between the Olympic Village and competition venues would reach 45-50 km/h offering reasonable travel times to most inner-city venues.

Most competition venues would be located near metro stations, enabling spectators, accredited workforce and volunteers to use the Moscow public transport system to reach Olympic venues. Ticketed spectators and all accredited persons would enjoy free public transport.

MEDIA OPERATIONS

Key responsibility for planning and implementing the Olympic Transport Plan would rest with the city of Moscow. The city Transport and Telecommunications Department would manage Games-time transport operations in conjunction with the OCOG.

■ Additional comments

Moscow road and rail transport systems would cope with the considerable Games-time traffic pressures if the ambitious road and rail transport infrastructure developments are carried out as planned and if appropriate management techniques are enforced. Due to a compact urban Olympic venue concept and an Olympic lane network, the Commission feels that Olympic and Paralympic transport requirements would be met.

The IBC/MPC would be in new, single-storey adjacent buildings to be constructed next to a dedicated media village, 7 minutes from the Olympic stadium.

The IBC would be 70,000 m² and the MPC 40,000 m², with another 10,000 m² of storage, dining and other facilities. Detailed plans for the IBC and MPC had, however, not been formulated at the time of the Commission's visit.

Potential private developers have been identified by the Moscow city government for the construction of the IBC, MPC and media village.

A dedicated 24-hour transport shuttle service between all venues and the IBC and MPC would serve accredited media. The location of the 21,000-bed media village within walking distance of the IBC/MPC would reduce media transport logistic demands.

■ Broadcasting

Assurances were received that foreign and domestic workers performing Games broadcasting duties would be able to work according to personal contractual arrangements.

OLYMPISM AND CULTURE

■ Cultural programme

Moscow plans to initiate an “Olympic River” programme based on the unity of all continents and nations through sports and rivers. The programme would commence in 2008 with activities beginning in one continent and culminating in Moscow in 2012. The “Olympic River” concept would continue along the Moscow River during the Games, with various cultural activities integrating sport and the arts.

■ Ceremonies

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies would be held in the existing 80,000-seat Olympic stadium.

■ Education and information programme

Olympic education is already part of the mandatory education system in Russia. A website would be created on Olympism and culture so that Russian school children and young people could exchange ideas and views with their peers from the rest of the world.

■ Torch relay

Moscow envisages a torch relay which would incorporate the “Olympic River” concept, with the Russian leg beginning in Vladivostok and culminating in Moscow.

■ Youth camp

During the Commission’s visit, the bid committee stated its intention to invite between 3 and 5 young people from each NOC to a youth camp in Moscow. All expenses would be covered by the Moscow city government.

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MOSCOW

The Commission received presentations on all themes with the participation of all parties involved in the preparation of the bid. These provided the Commission with a fuller understanding of Moscow's plans. However, a lack of detailed planning in the candidature file and background information made it difficult for the Commission to evaluate the project.

The Moscow bid is driven by the city, which takes responsibility for Games planning and operations, and is supported by the Federal Government, the Russian Olympic Committee and the many Olympic champions who live in Moscow.

Moscow proposes a "one-city" concept with all competition venues, including football and sailing, within the city. The concept is based on the legacy of the 1980 Olympic Games, using existing well-maintained venues in four of the five main competition clusters (32 sports/disciplines) situated alongside or near the Moscow river. The centrally-located Olympic and media villages would also be constructed on the banks of the Moscow river.

Moscow proposes a total of 34 competition venues, 23 of which exist. The 7 venues to be constructed include the canoe kayak slalom, tennis and gymnastics venues. Four temporary venues are planned.

The city of Moscow would be the body responsible for delivering general infrastructure and competition venues.

The high number of existing competition venues and those under construction mitigate financial and construction schedule risks for competition venues.

If the substantial road and rail transport infrastructure developments are carried out as planned and appropriate traffic management techniques are enforced, the Commission feels that transport demands would be met.

The Paralympic movement in Russia is still developing and is looking to a Moscow Paralympic Games to stimulate financial and public support.

The regeneration and environmental rehabilitation of riverfront areas, sites for the Olympic Village and media village, the IBC and the MPC would be accelerated through the Olympic Games. Construction of these facilities and new sports venues would provide a good legacy to the city.

To meet accommodation requirements, Moscow would need to build a media village and new hotels. The combination of guaranteed rooms, new hotel construction in Moscow and the construction of a media village should ensure sufficient accommodation to meet Olympic requirements. The 2012 IOC hotel room rates are guaranteed at USD 390-450 (5 star) and USD 260-320 (4 star).

For other constituent groups, a formula has been agreed to set prices in 2012.

Moscow proposes an OCOG budget of USD 1.84 billion which, whilst low in sports venue operations, is achievable.

The city of Moscow guarantees to fully cover the non-OCOG budget and any shortfall in the OCOG budget.