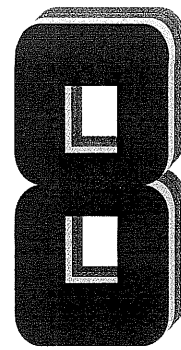


Insurance

- 8.1 ORGANISING ASSOCIATION INSURANCE
- 8.2 INSURANCE FOR THE FINALIST NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS



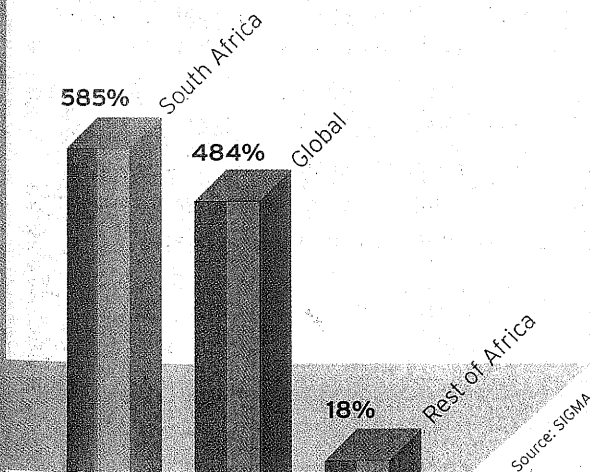
PREFACE

Insurance premiums have risen substantially around the world in recent years, but South Africa's market is considered robust post September 11.

Assessed in a window between 1984 and 2001, the South African market has grown by a remarkable 585%, actually outperforming the overall global performance (484%).

It is worth knowing that, in contrast, the market in the rest of Africa grew by just 18% during the same period.

Growth of Insurance Markets (1984-2001)



This general underperformance is mostly explained by the ongoing erosion of most African currencies as a result of small or even negative economic growth, and the low penetration of insurance in most African societies. South Africa is contra to this

trend. The low MSR profile of South Africa has been strengthened by events such as the 1995 Rugby World Cup, the 1996 African Cup of Nations and the 2003 ICC Cricket World Cup, these having taken place with no incidences and no significant claims against insurance.

In terms of MSR assessment, South Africa is deemed by the global insurance market to represent an insurance option which is reflected in the projected insurance cost for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ of US\$ 7m (CHF 18.3m).

UNDERTAKINGS

1. SAFA undertakes to ensure that FIFA, and/or a party appointed by FIFA, is named as an additional insured party under each of the insurance policies to be arranged by SAFA. Furthermore, SAFA agrees to assign to FIFA all proceeds from such policies. SAFA will execute, as requested by FIFA, all documents in connection with this assignment (notifications to relevant insurers etc.).
2. Stadium owners, operators and SAFA shall submit a written pledge to indemnify and hold harmless FIFA against any and all claims arising from the use of the stadiums, or the hosting of the matches, of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.
3. SAFA will further enter into additional or modified insurance policies, as directed by FIFA from time to time.

8.1 ORGANISING ASSOCIATION INSURANCE

SAFA will conclude the necessary insurance contracts in good time to provide appropriate insurance cover against the risks associated with the organisation and staging of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa.

This strategy will pursue three paramount goals:

- ◆ Maintain maximum financial security;
- ◆ Incorporate a risk management and control programme;
- ◆ Seek innovative and efficient financing mechanisms.

In terms of costing, it is difficult to forecast the state of the market in 2010, but initial calculations suggest the following:

Total premium spend

FIFA World CUP 1998	USD3m (CHF 7.8m)	actual
FIFA World CUP 2002	USD10m (CHF 26.2m)	actual
FIFA World CUP 2006	USD6m (CHF 15.72m)	projected
FIFA World CUP 2010	USD7m (CHF 18.3m)	projected

Coverage arranged by SAFA will include, but not be limited to:

1. Spectator Insurance

Legal liability for injury or damage to property.

2. Stadium Insurance

Loss or damage to stadiums or other venues while under the control of SAFA, including existing venues and structures, construction of new venues and structures, refurbishment and renovation and the financial or consequential loss from business interruption arising out of loss or damage.

3. Liability Insurance

Legal liability for injury to persons or damage to property arising in the course of the event, including general public liability, property owners' and developers', managers', employers' liability, products' liability, directors' and officers' liability, errors and omissions, and extended auto liability.

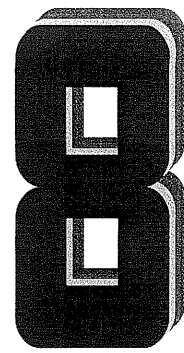
This cover must be scheduled to start in 2005.

4. Financial and Consequential Loss

Including the indemnification of refunds due and any loss arising to suppliers and sponsors or other customers.

5. Cancellation Insurance

Including loss of income arising from cancellation, force majeure, postponement, advancing or boycotting of the event, specifically covering all revenues of SAFA and all income derived from the ticketing programme.



6. Legal Protection Insurance

As described in clause 3, above.

7. Luggage Insurance

All risks covered for loss or damage to personal effects and other goods as may be required.

8. Automobile Insurance

Comprehensive coverage for all vehicles or transport owned, hired, leased or used in connection with the event.

9. Assets Insurance

Coverage for loss or damage to the assets or property of SAFA owned, hired, leased or used in connection with the event, including buildings or structures, stock, office contents, video, telecommunications, broadcasting equipment and computers.

10. Crime and Fidelity Insurance

Loss or damage arising out of theft of money or other assets.

11. Personal Accident

Death or injury to persons nominated such as OA employees and volunteers, guests, media. Such coverage will include death, temporarily or permanent disability, medical expenses and repatriation.

12. Keyman Insurance

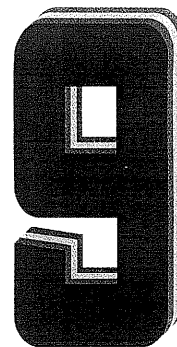
Death or injury to key individuals that could have a serious impact on the success of the event.

8.2 INSURANCE FOR THE FINALIST NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

It is understood that the 32 national associations competing in the matches of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ will make their own specific insurance arrangements.

Safety and Security

- 9.1 SECURITY ENVIRONMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA**
- 9.2 PROPOSED SECURITY STRUCTURE**
- 9.3 COMPONENT OF PROPOSED SECURITY STRATEGY**
- 9.4 SECURITY PLANS FOR MATCH VENUES**
- 9.5 SAFETY AND SECURITY TRAINING**



Safety and Security

Safety and security is of paramount importance within this bid and SAFA is confident of delivering a safe and secure tournament for FIFA.

This confidence is founded on an advanced security concept, as outlined in this section, and the following factors.

- ◆ During the past decade, South Africa has established an enviable record of hosting incident-free international events, such as the presidential inaugurations of Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki in 1994 and 1999 respectively, the 1995 Rugby World Cup, the 1996 African Cup of Nations and, most recently, the 2003 Cricket World Cup and the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development;

"Please accept our congratulations for the manner in which the Security Directorate performed its role during the course of the event. It has again proved that major sporting events can be conducted at the very highest levels in South Africa."

Sir Malcolm Gray, ICC President, after the end of the 2003 Cricket World Cup

"In future, we will base United Nations Summit safety and security blueprints on the South African model."

Michael McCann, UN Head of Security, after the 2002 UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg

- ◆ As a leading member of the Non-Aligned Movement, South Africa has stood apart from areas most closely associated with a rise in global tension since 11 September 2001.

Given these positive and encouraging factors, SAFA has embraced the safety and security model developed by the South African State security services and major event organisers throughout the past decade.

This model is an integral product of comprehensive international research, a wealth of experience reaped at major sporting events such as the 2000 Summer Olympic Games in Sydney, the 2002 FIFA World Cup in Korea/Japan and the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, together with experience gained in the tailoring of such research into a model applicable to South African conditions.

A constant element of the model is that it will be implemented in a people-friendly environment. Thorough and on-time planning, world class training and orientation of safety and security personnel and an integrated, seamless and well-resourced roll-out of the total safety and security operation will ensure the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa is a people-friendly yet secure event.

9.1 SECURITY ENVIRONMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa has experienced a downward trend in relation to various crime types since the new Government came into power in 1994. Two major strategies of the South African Government, the National Crime Prevention Strategy launched in 1996 and the National Crime Combating Strategy, launched in April 2000, played a major role in this regard, which augurs well for a safe and secure FIFA World Cup in 2010™.

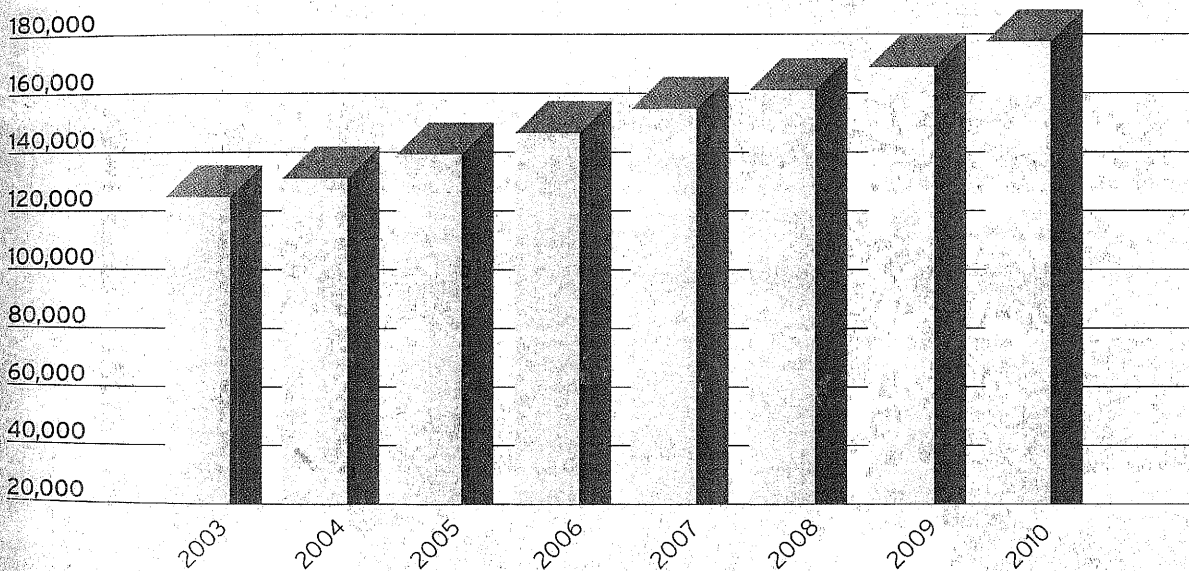
The most recent SAPS projections suggest that the downward trend in crime levels will be sustained through to 2010.

A central feature of the National Crime Combating Strategy is to increase levels of visible policing both through annual increases in the number of SAPS personnel and the introduction of new local authority-controlled Metro Police in five major metropolitan areas will put at least a further 8,500 personnel in place.

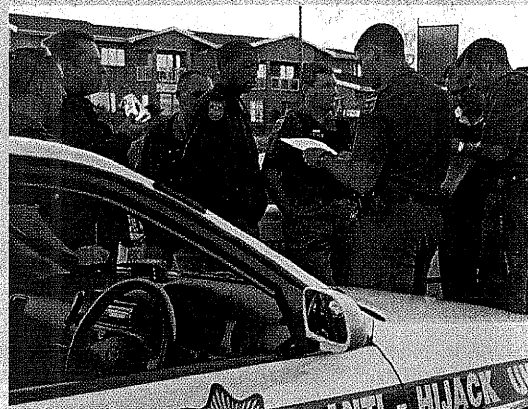


As a result of these initiatives, the ratio of SAPS members to the public they serve is now 240 per 100,000, comparable to global norms for developing countries and similar to those of South Korea, the co-hosts of the 2002 FIFA World Cup™.

SAPS Human Resource Projections



The private security industry is growing dramatically around the globe and, in line with this trend, South Africa has developed the largest state-regulated private security industry in the southern hemisphere, incorporating more than 245,000 registered and trained security officers. This sector plays a valuable, secondary role in securing a major international event in South Africa.

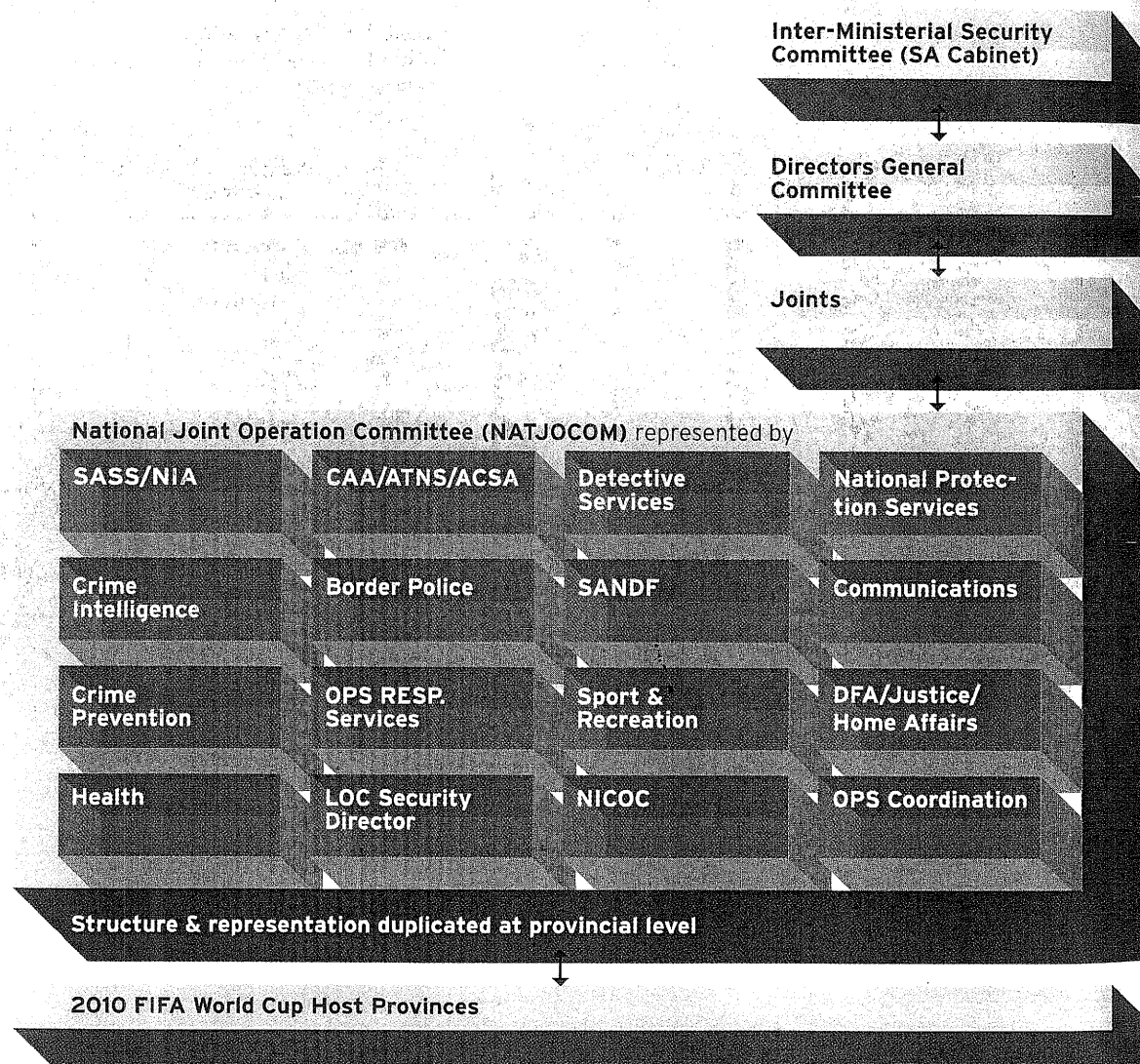


9.2 PROPOSED SECURITY STRUCTURE

South Africa will employ a tried and tested major event structure to secure the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. This structure is headed by a Cabinet-level Ministerial committee, and runs on a proven operational decision-making and communication system filtering to grass roots level.

The operational elements of the co-ordinating structure will fall under the direction of the State Security Services in the form of the Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (JOINTS).

It is intended that JOINTS will operate in conjunction with a highly qualified and experienced Security Directorate established by the Local Organising Committee (LOC), in consultation with FIFA.



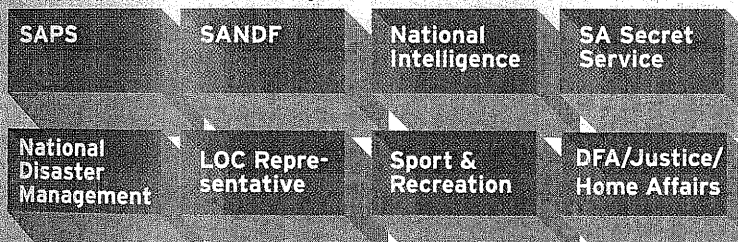
The LOC's Security Directorate will include representatives of state security and organised labour, legal and financial professionals with expertise in the regulation of the security industry and leading representatives from the private security industry.

Prior to and during the event, a senior executive of the LOC will sit as a member of the JOINTS committee; and the Security Directorate will be represent-

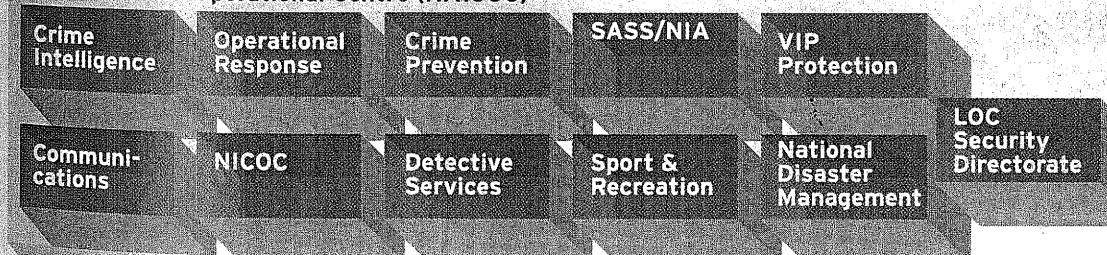
ed on National and Provincial Priority Committees chaired by the SAPS and, throughout the operational stage, the Security Directorate will also be represented on the SAPS-chaired National Joint Operational Committee (NATJOCOM).

Every step will be taken to ensure that co-operation, collaboration and consultative planning between the LOC and state security services is maintained.

Joint Operational & Intelligence Structure (Joints)



National Joint Operational Centre (NATJOC)



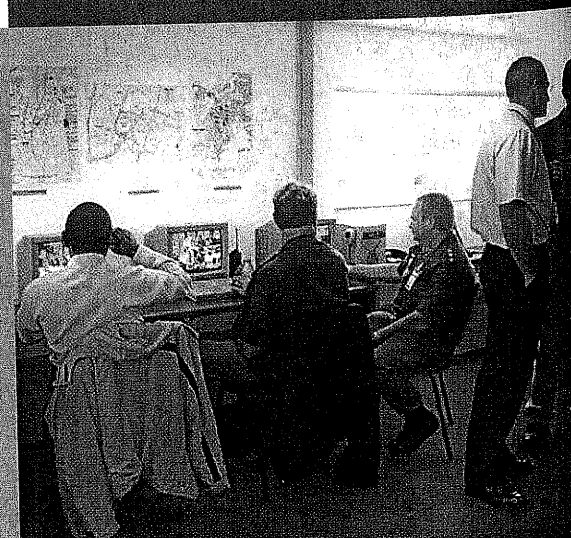
24-hour OPS structure

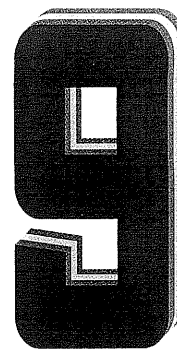
9.2.1 SAPS will be the primary operational driver and co-ordinator of the state safety and security operation and the following role-players will also be involved:

- ◆ South African National Defence Force
- ◆ Department of Home Affairs
- ◆ Department of Foreign Affairs
- ◆ Department of Justice
- ◆ National Directorate of Public Prosecutions
- ◆ Department of Provincial Affairs and Local Government
- ◆ Department of Sport and Recreation
- ◆ Department of Health
- ◆ National Intelligence Agency
- ◆ South African Secret Service
- ◆ Airports Company of South Africa
- ◆ Air Traffic Navigational Services
- ◆ Disaster Management
- ◆ Emergency and Rescue Services
- ◆ Local Government Traffic Metro Police
- ◆ Department of Tourism
- ◆ Department of Public Transport
- ◆ National/Provincial Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee

9.2.2 Key divisional Components within SAPS:

- ◆ Security & protection services
- ◆ Crime prevention
- ◆ Crime intelligence
- ◆ National logistics and support services
- ◆ National protection services
- ◆ Special task force
- ◆ Bomb disposal unit
- ◆ Detective services
- ◆ Area crime combatting units
- ◆ National intervention unit
- ◆ Border police
- ◆ Dog & equestrian units
- ◆ Air wing
- ◆ Hostage negotiation unit
- ◆ Radio technical services
- ◆ Communication services
- ◆ Operational response services
- ◆ Operational co-ordination services





9.3

COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY

Work has already started on the development of a world-class safety and security strategy for a 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa, and the complete plan will be submitted to FIFA well before the deadline, two years before the start of the tournament.

9.3.1 Planning and Operational Management

Safety and security activities prior to the tournament will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- ◆ Design plans, in conjunction with SAFA and FIFA and submit for approval by JOINTS and the SA Cabinet.
- ◆ Quantify SAPS human resource requirements.
- ◆ Procure all SAPS logistical requirements.
- ◆ Develop special crime prevention strategies for specific tourist attractions, official venues and transportation routes.
- ◆ Develop strategy to secure public transport.
- ◆ Create undesirable person control at points of entry into South Africa.
- ◆ Plan augmentation of airport security.
- ◆ Develop plan to secure host hotels and precincts.
- ◆ Develop plans to secure all official events venues.
- ◆ Develop plans to secure FIFA and SAFA offices.
- ◆ Develop plans to secure the Main Media Centre, International Broadcast Centre and Main Press Centre.
- ◆ Develop plans for crowd management.
- ◆ Assert command of state law enforcement activities.
- ◆ Coordinate 24-hour disaster management services.
- ◆ Create structures to investigate tournament related crimes.

- ◆ Plan explosion and biological hazard sweeps at all venues.
- ◆ Create systems for crime, strategic and tactical intelligence.
- ◆ Establish high-risk responses and anti-terrorist strategies.
- ◆ Create systems to safeguard VVIP and VIP movements, including escorts for FIFA officials, match officials and teams.
- ◆ Establish systems to provide air wing support, as required.
- ◆ Develop strategy for positive public communication.

9.3.2 National Intelligence Systems

A National Intelligence Co-ordinating Committee (NICOC) will be responsible for using strategic and tactical intelligence received to compile a detailed risk assessment. The National Intelligence Agency (NIA), the South African Secret Service (SASS), SAPS Crime Intelligence and Defence Intelligence will be responsible for the dissemination of relevant strategic and tactical intelligence to NICOC who in turn will provide consolidated intelligence to the JOINTS.

The intelligence community (NIA, SASS, Crime Intelligence and Defense Intelligence) will also undertake the following tasks:

- ◆ The vetting and screening of all accredited persons (subject to certain exceptions agreed to with FIFA);
- ◆ The protection of tournament telecommunications and information technology and various tournament related counter-surveillance measures;
- ◆ Production and issue of accreditation passes;
- ◆ Screening of all service providers and volunteers; and
- ◆ Physical security assessments of the hotels and venues.

9.3.3 Joint Operation Centres and Venue Operation Centres

The JOINTS will establish a National Joint Operations Centre (NATJOC) approximately one month before the event.

Its structure will be simultaneously mirrored by the creation of Provincial Joint Operations Centres (PROVJOCs) in each province where 2010 FIFA World Cup™ matches will be played.

In effect, JOCs are 24-hour safety and security management and intelligence dissemination centres, and they will preside over a series of Venue Operations Centres (VOC).

VOCs, 24-hour on-site command and control structures, will be established at every host stadium, every host hotel, the FIFA and LOC headquarters, the IBC, the MPC and every other FIFA designated official venue.

9.3.4 Department of Justice and Foreign Affairs Support

Senior representatives of the Department of Justice, the Directorate of Public Prosecutions and the Department of Foreign Affairs will be designated to co-ordinate the effective and expeditious prosecution of event related offenders during the tournament.

This process shall include the following features:

- ◆ All host stadiums shall be equipped with a professionally staffed on-site SAPS community service centre;
- ◆ Apprehension and processing of any person within the precincts of host stadiums will be affected under the command and control of the stadium VOC, and be effected in terms of relevant legislation and law enforcement practices;

- ◆ Department of Justice and Foreign Affairs officials will be on-site to facilitate the processing of nonresident offenders;
- ◆ On match days, special all-hours magistrate's courts will be established at locations near host stadiums to facilitate a smooth, expeditious and efficient judicial process; and
- ◆ The Department of Justice, in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry, will initiate event-specific legislation to protect and secure the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, particularly with reference to protecting the event from 'ambush' marketing activities.

9.3.5 Government Guarantees

Safety and security features prominently among the Government guarantees required by FIFA. The South African Government has signed and lodged the required guarantees with FIFA, including, inter alia, guarantees relating to the:

- ◆ Securing of all categories of accredited persons and spectators during the event;
- ◆ Development of a comprehensive security plan;
- ◆ Provision of police escorts for all participating teams, match officials and the FIFA delegation;
- ◆ Protection of FIFA's property rights;
- ◆ Availability of comprehensive medical and medical emergency services on a 24-hour basis; and
- ◆ Securing of mass transportation for spectator, organisational and operational requirements.

9.3.6 Ticketing Security

A complete plan for ticketing security will form part of the overall strategy, and is outlined in Section 15 of this document.

9.3.7 Information Technology Security

A complete plan for IT security will form part of the overall strategy, and is outlined in Section 16 of this document.

9.3.8 Accreditation Security

An entire plan for accreditation security will form part of the overall strategy, and is outlined in Section 14 of this document.

9.3.9 Airport and Immigration Security

A national Border Control Operational Co-ordinating Committee (BCOCC), based in Johannesburg, will be established to ensure the secure and smooth transition of all FIFA World Cup™ stakeholders through immigration and host airports. BCOCC will include senior representatives from:

- ◆ The Airports Company of South Africa (ACSA)
- ◆ The Department of Home Affairs (Immigration)
- ◆ The Department of Foreign Affairs
- ◆ The Department of Customs and Excise
- ◆ The SAPS Border Police
- ◆ National Intelligence Agency
- ◆ South African Secret Service
- ◆ The Civil Aviation Authority
- ◆ Air Traffic Navigational Services
- ◆ Air Traffic Control
- ◆ The Department of Health
- ◆ State Protocol
- ◆ The Department of Sport and Recreation
- ◆ South African Airways
- ◆ The Local Organising Committee
- ◆ The LOC Security Directorate
- ◆ Organised Labour

This structure will be mirrored in Local Border Control Operational Co-ordinating Committees (LBCOCC) at every point of entry to South Africa. Functioning on a 24-hour basis, LBCCs will work from purpose built VOCs.

The following categories will enjoy special immigration and host airport arrangements: Heads of State, former Heads of State, VIPs invited by FIFA or the LOC, all accredited individuals and organised official spectator tour groups.

Safety and security arrangements at host airports will include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- ◆ Visa exemptions for certain accredited persons;
- ◆ Visible policing by SAPS and Metro Police;
- ◆ The creation of restricted 'Meet and Greet' areas;
- ◆ The establishment of designated customs and immigration channels for identified categories of 2010 FIFA World Cup™ stakeholders;
- ◆ Priority baggage tagging for officially identified 2010 FIFA World Cup™ stakeholders.

9.3.10 Control of Undesirable Persons

South Africa possesses a sophisticated electronic immigration system used to 'flag' known international criminals and terrorists, and prevent their access to South Africa. Subject to FIFA approval and the co-operation of Interpol and the law enforcement agencies of participating nations, this system will be deployed to ensure individuals who have been convicted of football-related criminal offences will not be able to enter South Africa either prior to or during the event.

Additional measures to control access for undesirable persons shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- ◆ The sharing of match ticketing purchaser information between the state law enforcement authorities of South Africa and those of participating nations in order to track match ticket purchases by known undesirable persons;
- ◆ The electronic control of international match ticket sales to ensure spectators of competing teams will be effectively segregated inside the stadium;
- ◆ The deployment of specialised SAPS crime combating unit members to secure public transport earmarked for use by spectators during the event;
- ◆ The implementation of transportation models to channel and separate supporters of designated teams, avoiding clashes between rival supporters either in city centres or outside stadiums;
- ◆ Intelligence gathering by specialised under-cover security officials at designated known spectator gathering points and tourist attractions;
- ◆ The use of biometric face recognition software downloaded from the databases of known football undesirables, provided to the South African State law enforcement agencies by the law enforcement agencies of specific competing nations; and
- ◆ The deployment of SAPS officials trained in crowd management and violence suppression techniques, at all designated risk points and areas.

9.3.11 Specific Security Plans for VIPs

Specific, detailed security plans will be developed and implemented for the following paramount categories of VIP:

- ◆ The FIFA Delegation
- ◆ Participating teams
- ◆ Match officials
- ◆ Invited VIPs
- ◆ LOC Executives

These highly specialised, unique security plans will include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

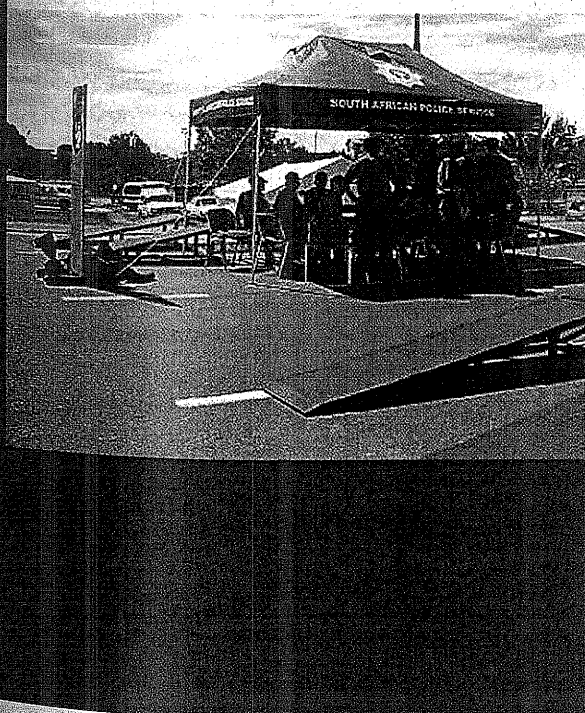
- ◆ The deployment of SAPS special task force teams and highly trained, registered and experienced private security close protection officers who will become directly responsible for the security and transportation of the designated VIPs and teams at all times;
- ◆ Specific strategies to secure VIPs, in transit, on arrival, stay and departure at all stadiums, official practice facilities and other official venues. These shall include the satellite tracking of all official vehicles;
- ◆ SAPS and Metro Police emergency vehicle escorts;
- ◆ Application of stringent accredited access control procedures to areas where VIPs are present;
- ◆ The implementation and enforcement of secure 'island sites' around designated official venues;
- ◆ Regular explosive device sweeps of all venues where VIPs may be present;
- ◆ The installation of electronic security measures, such as CCTV surveillance and recording systems, in areas frequented by VIPs; and
- ◆ Strategies to deploy safety and security measures in an effective but unobtrusive manner, to enable an acceptable level of public exposure.

9.3.12 Specific Security Plans for Key Venues

9.3.12.1 Security for FIFA and LOC offices

A complete risk assessment and security evaluation of the Sandton Convention Centre (SCC), identified as the planned location of the FIFA and SAFA headquarters, will yield a specific security plan which will include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- ◆ Creation of a secure 'island site' around the SCC venue, secured around the clock by SAPS and private security personnel;
- ◆ A strictly enforced accredited access policy using an electronic pass verification system;
- ◆ The augmentation of existing CCTV surveillance and recording, wireless intruder and fire detection systems with biometric face recognition software;
- ◆ Screening by non-intrusive metal detection for the person, and x-ray equipment for belongings;
- ◆ Pre-authorisation and verification by FIFA and LOC of all visitors wishing to enter the site; and
- ◆ Fire resistant storage of documentation.



9.3.12.2 Security for the Main Media Centre

NASREC, identified as the prospective site of the MMC, incorporating the IBC and the MPC, is an international exhibition complex conducive to excellent security.

In April 2003, more than 100,000 motor vehicles were parked during the two weeks of the Rand Show, an international exhibition, at NASREC, and not one was stolen or violated in any way.

Access to the MMC, and indeed all media areas, at stadiums, training venues and hotels, will be controlled by strict application of the multi-zoned and automated accreditation system. A secondary accreditation device will ensure the integrity of this process.

Additional measures to ensure the security of accredited media will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- ◆ Increased SAPS presence in areas where media accommodation is concentrated;
- ◆ Access control and 'mag and bag' screening at the entrance of designated media hotels;
- ◆ SAPS and private sector security presence on all transport systems designated for use by formally accredited media, specifically shuttle buses; and
- ◆ SAPS and private sector security presence at all official press conference venues.

9.3.13 Security Plans for Commercial Affiliates

In terms of its guarantees to FIFA, the South African Government has assumed significant responsibilities regarding the protection of various FIFA-owned marketing, trademark, broadcasting and other tournament related intellectual property rights.

These responsibilities will be enforced in terms of a modern legislative structure designed to protect such rights, recently strengthened by amendments to the South African Trade Practices Act.

The South African Government has also undertaken to embark on a further process of legislative development specifically designed to protect the rights of FIFA, and its commercial affiliates.

Harnessing the extensive national experience in this area, SAFA will develop a comprehensive anti-ambush marketing strategy to ensure practical enforcement of all legislation. This strategy shall include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- ◆ Establishment of an anti-ambush marketing Task Team, structured to operate at 'grass roots' level, headed by corporate legal advisors and including commercial crimes experts from SAPS, the Security Directorate of SAFA and representatives appointed by FIFA;
- ◆ The appointment of Task Team representatives at each VOC to manage the anti-ambush marketing activities on the ground, using 2-way radio-linked support teams;
- ◆ The development of a pocketbook guide for the use of state and private security officials;
- ◆ A broad media campaign to educate the public and potential ambush marketers of the serious consequences of breaching the rights of FIFA and their commercial affiliates; and
- ◆ Nationwide anti-ambush marketing education initiative.

9.3.14 Security of Tournament Awards

The LOC Security Directorate will be responsible for the securing and transportation of all tournament awards including the FIFA World Cup trophy and medals.

9.3.15 Sterilisation of Non-Official Advertising

Security officials will play a supportive role in ensuring that, in line with the FIFA requirements, every official venue, including all host stadiums, shall be effectively purged of non-official advertising signage and material for the stipulated period beginning ten days before first use and ending one day after final use.

9.3.16 Security Plans for Official Events

Specific security strategies will be devised for each event, and shall be subject to prior review and approval by FIFA; these plans will incorporate many of the features outlined in this section.

Security measures for parallel events prior to the tournament will be set at the same level as for the event, itself.

Participating teams and match officials will be informed of all security arrangements at the scheduled workshops, and a proposed Test tournament will be used to audit, test and fine tune security policies and procedures and to sensitise the public to the level of security required at a FIFA World Cup™.

9.3.17 Disaster Management

Each official venue will have a safety certificate and a complete disaster management plan, including emergency evacuation procedures and multiple contingency plans for any emergency that may arise. Each VOC commander will ensure that all relevant state security, private security, emergency services and volunteers at their respective venues are conversant with all aspects of disaster management planning.

9.3.18 Food Security

This often neglected aspect of security will receive special attention with the formation of a Health Committee, involving the Department of Health, SAPS, the Security Directorate, the SANDF and provincial and local government environmental health practitioners.

This committee will ensure health and hygiene regulations are applied to all food and beverage outlets at host stadiums and hotels and any host venue for any official event.

The food hygiene security programme will start 12 months before the event and will focus on food and beverage vendors, accredited stadium caterers and the catering facilities at host hotels, the FIFA and SAFA Headquarters, and the MMC. It will involve the inspection of food sources, preparation and transportation of food, all catering equipment, and heating and refrigeration facilities.

9.3.19 Security Plans at Designated Host Hotels

Specific LOC security plans will be drawn up for each designated hotel by SAPS and the LOC Security Directorate in conjunction with the hotel manager, and will include, but not be limited to, the following measures:

- ◆ The establishment of a 24-hour VOC on the hotel premises;
- ◆ Screening and accreditation of all hotel staff;
- ◆ Public access control and screening procedures using physical, electronic and manned security measures, including 24-hour CCTV surveillance;
- ◆ Periodic explosive device sweeps;
- ◆ The establishment of separate bulk check-in facilities and dedicated floors for event stakeholders;
- ◆ Food security audits;
- ◆ If required, the creation of a temporary 'island site', with a secured perimeter around the hotel; and
- ◆ Increased visible policing, by SAPS and private sector security officials, in and around the hotel.

9.3.20 Public Transport Security

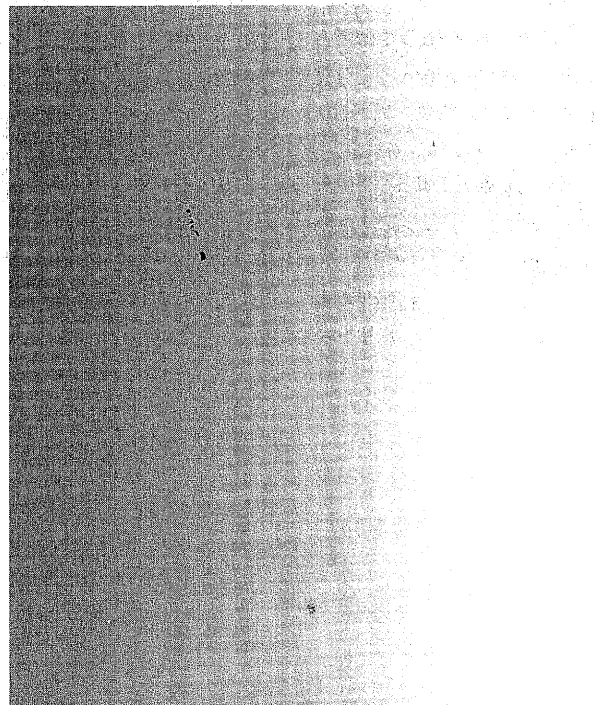
A complete plan for Transport security will form part of the strategy, and is outlined in Section 13 of this document.

This component of the strategy will include, but not be limited to driver and pilot screening, vehicle and driver accreditation, visible increased policing of all public transport networks and primary road routes between official venues and firm measures to secure shuttle services, both en route and at every drop-off point.

9.3.21 Anti-Corruption Strategy

South Africa has a well-developed anti-corruption investigative and legislative framework that has been used to protect the integrity of sporting codes and major sporting events.

Subject to FIFA's prior inspection and approval, this system could be employed to ensure match officials, players and any other key individuals are not exposed to any undesirable persons.



9.3.22 Terrorism and Weapons of Mass Destruction

South Africa has an advanced capacity to deal with terrorism and weapons of mass destruction. State Intelligence structures shall disseminate information to event-specific national state security structures.

Special task force units of the SAPS and the SANDF, with air support, will be deployed in and around all host venues during the tournament, providing a proactive and reactive capability to secure the event from any potential terrorist activity.

Equally, South Africa prudently retains world-class protocols to deal with the intentional or accidental deployment or release of nuclear, biological or chemical (NBC) agents.

Specialised components of SAPS and the National Department of Health, in conjunction with the South African National Defence Force, the National Disaster Management Committee and national, provincial and local emergency services are trained and equipped to manage such incidents.

The NATJOC will manage any incident or threat of terrorism or deployment of any NBC agent, working in full consultation with the South African Government and following well-rehearsed national safety and security protocols and contingency plans.

9.3.23 Volunteer Assistance with Safety and Security

SAFA will roll out a world-class volunteer programme to assist with the smooth running and people-friendly atmosphere of the event.

South Africa's major event experience suggests volunteers can play an indirect 'eyes and ears' role on the ground, which is invaluable to the delivery of safety and security. Volunteer co-ordinators will have a seat on the respective VOCs at each official venue, and volunteers will receive comprehensive security support training as a particular module within their preparation for the event.

Volunteers shall be trained in the following areas:

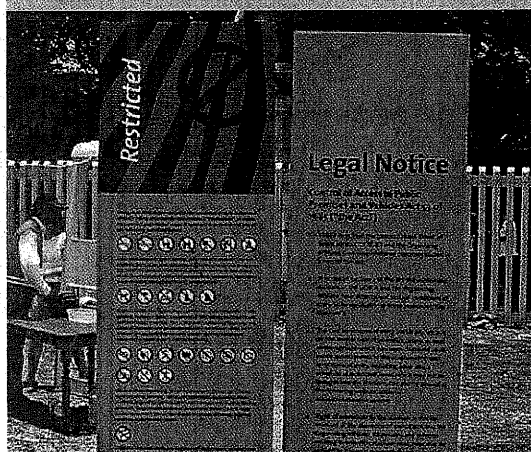
- ◆ To be aware of access control procedures and restricted item policies, to be enforced at host stadiums;
- ◆ To act as 'spotters' on the ground to identify ambush marketing and possible undesirable behaviour;
- ◆ To assist in the operation of venue operations centres;
- ◆ To offer assistance in different languages;
- ◆ To provide usher services in and around host venues;
- ◆ To provide emergency egress support services;
- ◆ To provide car park support services for media, official, VIPs, hospitality and members of the public;
- ◆ To provide general support services at host hotels, host venues, airports and on official shuttle services; and
- ◆ To assist in manning spectator information centres and lawfully restricted item safekeeping desks.

9.3.24 Communication of Security Issues to the Public

Efficient communication of safety and security measures will be a cornerstone of ensuring the smooth delivery of such services, and sequential public information campaigns will be conducted via the print and electronic media, and the official website, throughout the build-up to, and during a 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa.

These campaigns will include, but not be limited to the supply of information relating to the following matters:

- ◆ Internet-based electronic match ticket booking system;
- ◆ Automated spectator turnstile system at stadiums;
- ◆ Terms and conditions of sale of match tickets, notably the non-negotiability of purchased match tickets;
- ◆ Lists of restricted and prohibited items for spectators entering host stadiums on match days;
- ◆ Anti-ambush marketing policies and strategies;
- ◆ Generic host stadium ground rules;
- ◆ Traffic warning and traffic free zones to be created in the vicinity of host stadiums on match days;
- ◆ Park and ride or walk arrangements on match days;
- ◆ Parking arrangements around stadiums on match days; and
- ◆ Spectator flow routes to host stadiums on match days.



9.4 SECURITY PLANS FOR MATCH VENUES

Overview

A specific, highly detailed security plan will be developed for each match venue in the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa.

The essence of these plans will be the establishment of three concentric rings of security around each venue:

1. The first ring will enclose a Traffic Warning Zone (TWZ), the area where police will separate and filter tournament and non-tournament related pedestrian and vehicular traffic, ensuring that only accredited vehicles and bona-fide match ticket holders access the outer perimeter of the stadium precinct.
2. The second ring will be entirely fenced, tightly policed and will enclose a Traffic Free Zone (TFZ), including 'semi-island sites', road barricades and on the inner side of the zone, spectator search areas;
3. The third, innermost ring will be established on the actual perimeter of the host stadium, itself. The automated turnstiles will be located within this ring.

These security rings are clearly demarcated on each of the stadium precinct layout plans included in Annex B, and the second and third concentric rings will be secured by the application of the following proven major event security procedures:

- ◆ Effecting of host stadium lock-downs prior to and during the event;
- ◆ Event specific traffic management planning around all tournament venues (traffic warning and traffic-free zones);
- ◆ Spectator channelling;
- ◆ Crowd management;
- ◆ Safety certification of all host stadiums;
- ◆ Automated control of the numbers of match tickets and accredited access to host stadiums to ensure that certified safe capacities are not exceeded;
- ◆ Establishment of remote search parks by SAPS for the screening of all accredited vehicular traffic requiring temporary access into host stadiums;
- ◆ Daily bomb/biological hazard sweeps within host stadiums and their precincts;
- ◆ Dedicated parking pools for emergency vehicles
- ◆ Establishment of temporary 'Community Processing Centres' for non-compliant match spectators;
- ◆ Magnetometer and thorough bag inspection of all persons at dedicated search points on the middle perimeter of all host stadiums;

- ◆ Design and strict enforcement of prohibited and restricted item schedule;
- ◆ Accreditation, inter alia, of all FIFA delegation members, SAFA officials, players, player contingents, media, match officials vendors, stadium security officials (state & private sector), close protection officers and volunteers;
- ◆ Screening of all persons who apply for tournament accreditation (exception - those categories of persons specifically identified by FIFA);
- ◆ Accreditation linked zoning of all host stadiums and their precincts;
- ◆ Pre-selling of match tickets (no ticket sales at stadium on match days);
- ◆ No unreserved match ticket seating;
- ◆ Recruitment and deployment of sufficient, suitably trained and registered private security personnel in and around host stadiums;
- ◆ Competency based event specific training for all host stadium security personnel;
- ◆ Deployment of sufficient experienced and specialised SAPS and emergency service personnel in and around host stadiums according to pre-determined site-specific deployment schedules;
- ◆ The purpose specific design and installation of modern, fully equipped stadium venue operation centres (VOCs) at all host stadiums;
- ◆ The design of effective in-stadium communication structures between senior SAFA executives and all safety and security role-players;
- ◆ The installation of multi-zone digital CCTV surveillance networks and recording systems at all host stadiums;
- ◆ The incorporation of state-of-the-art biometric face recognition software into all the digital CCTV surveillance and recording networks which will be used at all official venues, including host stadiums, during the tournament;
- ◆ The deployment of plain-clothed state and private sector "spotters" in and around host stadiums to monitor crowd behaviour;
- ◆ Strict application, in and around host stadiums, of all applicable legislation designed to protect all spectators and commercial affiliates;
- ◆ The design and enforcement of 'anti-ambush' strategies in and around host stadiums;
- ◆ Enforcement of firearm policy within host stadiums and their precincts;
- ◆ Disaster management planning for all host stadiums;
- ◆ Food security;
- ◆ Public communication strategies;
- ◆ Installation of FIFA approved field of play perimeter security systems at host stadiums;
- ◆ Creation and enforcement of air-traffic free zones in and around host stadiums;
- ◆ Enforcement of in-stadium vehicle access protocol and security arrangements;
- ◆ The securing of all accredited broadcast and print media personnel and facilities within host stadiums; and
- ◆ The securing of all in-stadium accredited access points.

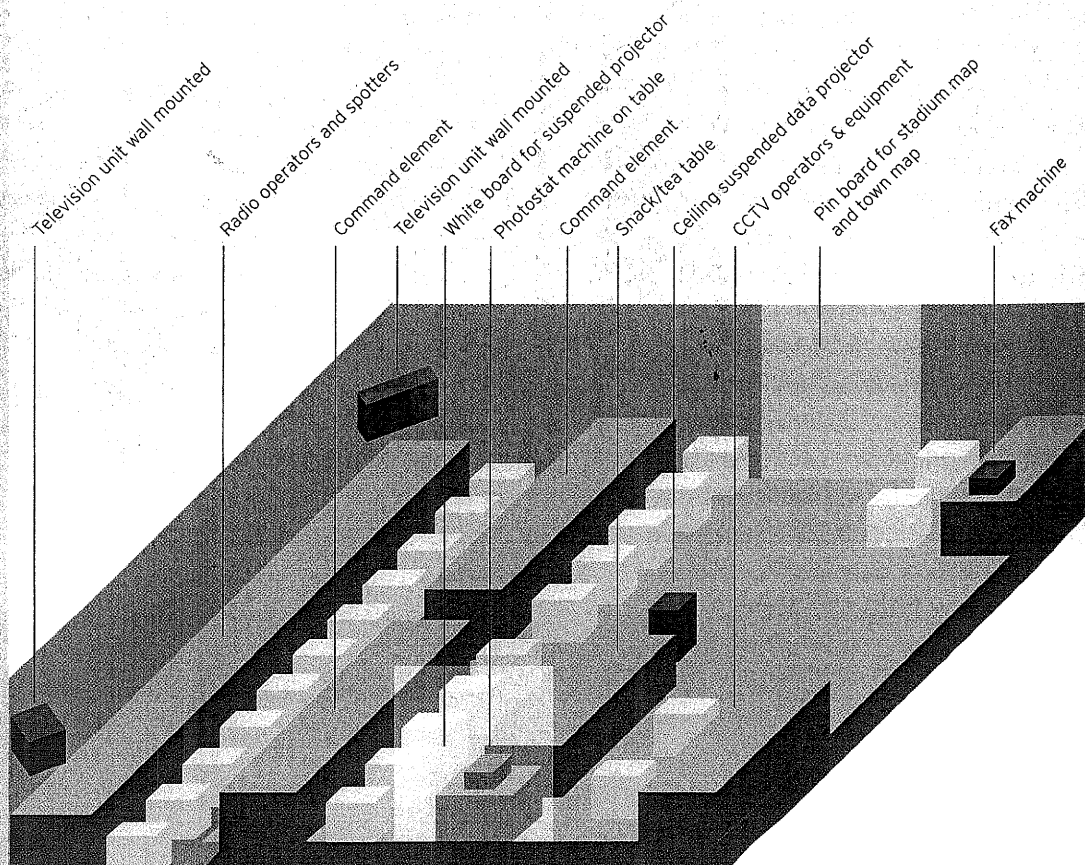
9.4.1 Venue Operation Centres

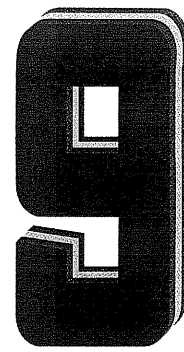
Permanent VOCs will be established at all match venues, and shall be...

- ♦ positioned with an unobstructed view of the entire field of play and all seated areas, and ideally with a rear view into the area between outer and inner perimeter;
- ♦ equipped with electronic crowd observation equipment, enabling detailed monitoring of every demarcated zone inside and outside the stadium;
- ♦ equipped with a public address system cut-in capability for the purposes of making emergency announcements;

♦ manned by the following stakeholders:

- FIFA official
- SAFA official
- SAFA Security Directorate official
- Senior SAPS official
- Stadium manager
- Stadium safety officer
- Volunteer co-ordinator
- Anti-ambush marketing co-ordinator
- SAFA legal representative
- SAPS legal officer
- Metro police
- South African medical health services
- Fire and medical health services
- National Department of Health
- Private security manager
- Disaster management representative





9.4.2 Safety Certification and Safety Officers

In line with FIFA requirements, each host stadium will require a current and valid safety certificate. In addition, this certificate will need to be renewed at regular intervals prior to the event.

The certificate will be issued by the senior official of the host city's local government emergency services and will confirm the spectator capacity and total capacity, and the venue's compliance with structural, fire safety and disaster management standards.

Furthermore, a safety officer will be appointed for each host stadium. Usually a senior member of the stadium management. This individual will oversee the certification process and be responsible for the day-to-day management of safety issues.

9.4.3 Disaster Management

In addition to providing a complete Disaster Management Plan that is required of all official venues, as outlined in 9.3.17 of this section, safety officials at each stadium shall be obliged to ensure that the following disaster management procedures are followed:

- ◆ To ensure public announcements regarding disaster management and emergency evacuation procedures are regularly conveyed over the public address system;
- ◆ To ensure electronic scoreboards display clear and concise disaster management and emergency evacuation graphics;
- ◆ To comply with all directives relating to the installation of visible, luminescent emergency signage;
- ◆ To provide, at designated points in and around the stadium precinct, easy-to-understand 'You are here' signage, which demarcates evacuation routes and medical and police posts; and
- ◆ To provide, at all spectator access points, standard security signage that legally enables security officials to enforce, inter alia, match ticket terms and conditions, ground rules, restricted item policies and access control procedures.

9.4.4 Generic Zoning System

In addition to the concentric security rings strategy outlined in the summary of 9.4, the SAPS will introduce a further zoning system at every stadium to ensure a consistent application of its security plan for the tournament.

The inner stadium bowl will be divided into four quadrants, referred to as Zones 1- 4. The area immediately behind the grandstand areas and the stadium perimeter will be called Zone 5; Zone 6 is the traffic-free zone; Zone 7 is the traffic warning zone with the host city metropolitan area being Zone 8.

9.4.5 Spectator Access Control

With the exception of participating team contingents, match officials and VVIP's, who will be subjected to separate screening procedures prior to vehicular entry, everyone arriving at a stadium will be subjected to 'mag and bag' screening and will enter by means of an electronically verified match ticket and accreditation access control system.

9.4.6 Vehicular Access Control

No vehicles will be allowed to park within the inner perimeter of host stadiums on match days, with the exception of prior accredited vehicles, transporting participating team contingents and support personnel, match officials, designated FIFA officials, Heads of State, certain categories of VVIP and emergency services.

These accredited vehicles will have been subject to prior screening at a secured location or the SAPS remote search park (RSP).

Some vehicles may be granted temporary access to stadiums at designated times on match days, after having been screened at the RSP. Categories of vehicles affected may include vehicles used to transport certain VIPs, the media, certain categories of broadcast right holders and commercial affiliates, and accredited caterers and vendors.

9.4.7 Parking Control

Preferential safe parking facilities secured by perimeter fencing, SAPS, private security patrols and access control, will be made available to VIPs, accredited media, commercial affiliates, FIFA, stadium and tournament officials and the physically challenged.

Access shall be by prior accreditation, which will take the form of non-reusable decals, incorporating a range of security measures, affixed inside the windscreen of the vehicle.

All parking areas will be protected by SAPS and private sector security officers, and attended by large numbers of volunteers.

In terms of improvised explosive device protocols, no vehicle will ever be permitted to park within 100 metres of the perimeter of the host stadium without first being screened.

9.4.8 Remote Search Parks

RSPs under SAPS command will be established to screen vehicles whenever necessary, specifically to check vehicles, their occupants and loads wishing to enter the traffic free zone.

Secured by 2m fencing, RSPs will be equipped with conveyor belt-type x-ray machines, specialised bomb detection equipment, magnetometers, sniffer dogs and vehicle ramps. Screened vehicles will then be escorted to the venue.

9.4.9 Lock-down of Match Venues

Match venues will be subjected to a stadium 'lock-down' two weeks prior to the start of the event. SAPS officers, assisted by contracted stadium security, will control this entire process.

9.4.10 Securing the Field of Play

The field of play at host stadiums will be secured to guarantee the safety, at all times, of players, substitutes, designated team officials and match officials. Using experience gained in South Africa and knowledge gathered around the world. Measures shall include:

- ◆ The installation of a physical security system around the field of play, generally a small moat. Where the lack of space makes this impossible, a maximum 1.5m-high FIFA-approved barricade will be erected in front of the first row of seats;
- ◆ SAPS and stadium security officers will be positioned at 10 metre intervals around the entire field, in such a way that they do not obscure perimeter stadium advertising;
- ◆ Field access accreditation will be strictly applied;
- ◆ Specific legislation, displayed in the terms and conditions of purchase printed on match tickets, will provide for heavy penalties, including imprisonment, for unauthorised entry to the field of play at any time.

9.4.11 Securing Player and Match Official Facilities

In-stadium areas reserved for players and match officials shall be accorded additional security measures, including:

- ◆ Strict accredited access control;
- ◆ CCTV monitoring of all access routes in VOC; and
- ◆ Deployment of SAPS special task force and the private close protection officers with direct radio links to the VOC;

9.4.12 Securing Broadcasters at Stadiums

Specific measures applied to guarantee the safety of broadcasters, both at the IBC and at host Stadiums, shall include:

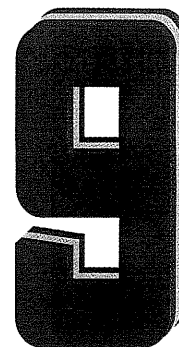
- ◆ Erection of a minimum 2m fence around the perimeter of official broadcast compounds at all Stadiums;
- ◆ Broadcast compounds shall have one access and egress point, secured by electronic accreditation verification units and trained Stadium security officials;
- ◆ Stringent verification of visitors to the demarcated areas of the compound;
- ◆ 24-hour CCTV surveillance by the VOC;
- ◆ 24-hour security patrol of the broadcast compound;
- ◆ Deployment of security officers and, where necessary, erection of physical barriers, at all in-Stadium television gantry points and camera positions; and
- ◆ Deployment of close protection officers to secure all roving in-Stadium TV crews.

9.4.13 Securing Stadium Precincts

Highly trained and experienced SAPS officers will be appointed to secure the match venue in a professional, clinical and people-friendly manner. SAPS will be supported by specialist private security officers, recruited and trained specifically for this task.

The Security Directorate of SAFA shall take responsibility for ensuring the quality of private security service by adopting and rigorously pursuing the following arrangements:

- ◆ The Security Directorate will specify the procurement policies and procedures of each host Stadium security service provider;
- ◆ Every host stadium security service provider will be contractually bound to SAFA by a comprehensive security provider pro-forma service level agreement;
- ◆ The Security Directorate of SAFA will hold a series of comprehensive briefings for security service providers and their staff during the build-up to the event;
- ◆ The Security Directorate will make periodic audits of all Stadium security service providers in the lead-up to the event, checking their compliance with national security legislation with particular reference to their registration, training and the payment of statutory wages;



- ◆ The Security Directorate will specifically review:
 - all stadium security plans, notably the deployment of security officers for each specific match;
 - emergency contingency planning;
 - functional job descriptions of all categories of security officer deployed at host Stadiums;
 - the code of conduct which each security service provider uses for its security officers;
 - all security equipment, specifically two-way radios with earpieces and special colour-coded day-glow uniforms to be worn by security officers; and
 - a full host Stadium security officer deployment schedule, setting out the numbers, categories and posting points of all security officers.

9.4.14 Securing Official Sponsor and Corporate Hospitality Sites

The SAFA Security Directorate will ensure that providers of corporate hospitality develop a comprehensive safety and security plan, which applies to all its hospitality sites and complements the overall 2010 FIFA World Cup™ safety and security blueprint.

Specific reference will be made to the integration of disaster management; food security, occupational health and safety, safety certification, full accreditation, Stadium access control and aspects of VOC command and control.

9.4.15 Air Traffic No Fly Zones

Following its standard policy for premier international events, the South African Government will compile and execute comprehensive air defence strategies for a 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

The National Aviation Security Committee, in co-operation with SAPS and the Civil Aviation authority, shall declare and enforce regulated air-space quadrants or 'no-fly zones' over host Stadiums on match days and during the opening and closing ceremony.

It is intended that a 'no-fly zone' will be established above the FIFA headquarters at Sandton for the duration of the event.

Aircraft in support of the security operation are precluded from the application of this procedure.

9.4.16 Emergency Helicopter Landing Zones

Emergency helicopter landing zones, reserved for the use of SAPS and emergency services, will be designated at each host Stadium.

9.4.17 In-Stadium Firearm Policy

All host stadiums and official event venues in the lead-up to and during the tournament will be declared 'gun-free' zones. This policy will be strictly enforced by the SAPS and will apply to any person wishing to enter host Stadiums and official event venues. This will include private sector close protection officers and all members of Stadium security.

The only exception to this rule will be certain categories of SAPS officials, including, inter alia, members of the VIP protection unit and special task force members. All such members will be required to declare such firearms in a special register created for this purpose. Firearms declared in this manner will be marked with a special luminescent tape.

9.4.18 In-Stadium Alcohol and Smoking Policy Alcohol

The control of alcohol distribution and sales inside the Stadium is critical to the establishment and maintenance of proper crowd control.

While organisers of many international events now advocate a complete ban on all alcohol inside the stadium, recent experience in South Africa suggests such a policy is not necessary.

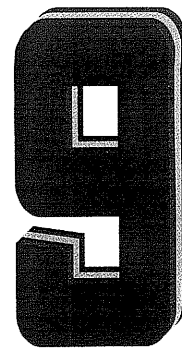
First, if an international brewer becomes a commercial affiliate of FIFA, it is possible the company would retain the right to market and distribute their product at host Stadiums.

Second, it could prove difficult to deny alcohol to spectators in corporate hospitality facilities; and, if this is the case, it would seem iniquitous then to ban alcohol from other areas.

The final alcohol policy would naturally be contingent upon full consultations with FIFA, but it is currently intended that the stadium alcohol policy would include the following measures:

- ♦ Wine and
um;
- ♦ Beer sal
periods;
- ♦ Beer wc
cups;
- ♦ A 'zero-
tors wo
- ♦ Specta
mitted
stadiu
- ♦ Standi
ment;
- ♦ Spect
bever
tourn

Smoking
A smokir
the instr
tobacco



Safety and Security

- ◆ Wine and spirits will not be sold inside the Stadium;
- ◆ Beer sales would be allowed only in certain time periods, most likely before and after the match;
- ◆ Beer would only be sold in standardised plastic cups;
- ◆ A 'zero-tolerance' policy for intoxicated spectators would be applied;
- ◆ Spectators in corporate suites would not be permitted to drink alcohol on suite balconies in the stadium;
- ◆ Standardised pricing throughout the tournament;
- ◆ Spectators will not be able to bring their own beverages into the Stadium at any stage of the tournament.

Smoking

A smoking policy will be adopted in accordance with the instructions of FIFA and in terms of South Africa's tobacco products legislation.

9.4.19 Security for the Physically Challenged Spectators

Every host Stadium will offer facilities and easy access for physically challenged spectators. Specific plans, involving prior accreditation, will be developed to arrange and secure transportation, parking, access, drop-off points and assistance by volunteers.

9.4.20 In-Stadium Medical Facilities

Round-the-clock tournament medical care and emergency medical service provision is a primary FIFA requirement for the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. For the purposes of the event, SAFA will facilitate the establishment of an event-specific Health Committee under the chairmanship of the National Department of Health. Its purpose, as with previous major international events such committees have serviced, will be, inter alia, the formulation of a primary health care strategy for the entire tournament.

This will involve the deployment of doctors, medical specialists, critical health care facilities, first aid facilities and the establishment of temporary field hospitals to ensure the medical well-being of all participating team contingents, accredited persons, VIP's and spectators at all host Stadiums.

The location of the medical facilities for players, and for other categories of persons, at host Stadiums forms part of the host stadium layout documentation. In addition, specially equipped critical health care emergency helicopters will be on stand-by at every host Stadium on match days.

Medical care human resource deployment numbers and the number of ambulances and emergency paramedic vehicles on site in emergency vehicle pools at host Stadiums will meet the highest international standards.

9.4.21 Security for Anti-Doping Procedures

The integrity of FIFA's anti-doping procedures will be rigorously protected at each host Stadium, with specific attention being paid to the chain of causation in handling blood and urine samples.

Security measures in this area will include:

- ◆ CCTV surveillance and recording of the access and egress routes to, and nearby, the doping control room;
- ◆ Provision of security officers to escort personnel involved in the transportation and movement of drawn samples; and
- ◆ Strict access control procedures.

9.4.22 In-Stadium Physical and Electronic Measures

The quality and quantity of physical and electronic measures will be standardised across all host Stadiums. The SAFA Security Directorate will work with the SAFA Stadium upgrade committee, to ensure all necessary upgrades are identified and completed.

Each host Stadium will be equipped to provide the following:

- ◆ Permanent and temporary barriers demarcating the inner, middle and outer perimeters of each stadium precinct;
- ◆ Walk-through and hand-held magnetometers to screen all spectators at the designated search points;
- ◆ Conveyor-belt type x-ray machines for the screening of all goods at Remote Search Parks;
- ◆ Electronic match ticket access and egress turnstile systems with real time data links to each Stadium VOC;
- ◆ Multi-zone electronic accredited access/egress systems at all accredited access points;

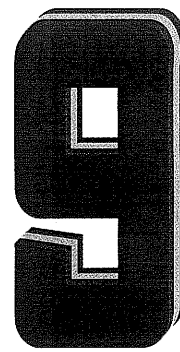
- ◆ Multi-zone digital CCTV surveillance and recording systems covering the entire Stadium including all accredited access points, spectator search and access points, viewing areas and primary access routes to the Stadium;
- ◆ Biometric face-recognition software, used in conjunction with the CCTV system, to ensure that persons who appear on the database of known undesirable spectators do not gain access to host Stadiums during the tournament;
- ◆ FIFA-approved field perimeter security systems; and
- ◆ FIFA-approved physical barriers to demarcate all four inner quadrants of the spectator viewing areas for the purposes of separating the supporters of rival teams.

9.4.23 In-Stadium Crowd Separation

This concept is foreign to domestic football in South Africa, where crowd violence is almost non-existent, but it is understood that separating opposing supporters prior to, and during the match has become best practice at international football events.

Working with transportation management planners, SAPS and match ticketing system designers, the LOC Security Directorate will devise an integrated strategy for crowd separation.

Such separation will be imposed on transportation routes to and from host Stadiums, pedestrian access routes to and from the Stadium and within the actual grandstands.



9.5

SAFETY AND SECURITY TRAINING

In many respects, effective delivery of this comprehensive safety and security concept will depend on the quality and standard of the SAPS officers and the private sector security officers challenged to implement the strategy.

With this in mind, every possible step will be taken, and each measure enacted to ensure the joint state and private sector safety and security personnel receive world-class training.

Even the most event-experienced SAPS officers will undergo outcome-based, event-specific training before the tournament, with emphasis being placed on the public relations aspects of security.

Private sector security companies are highly regulated and the most exacting standards will be applied in selection of officers to serve within the security strategy of a FIFA World Cup™.

All prospective security officers will pass through event-specific security officer training in the years prior to the event; and, again, the important communication aspect of the job will be stressed.

9.6

INDEMNITY

SAFA and the relevant South African Government authorities will accept liability for any safety and/or security incidents and/or related accidents and will guarantee that no responsibility in this respect will be apportioned to FIFA.

SAFA and the relevant government (national, provincial and local) authorities will guarantee to indemnify, hold harmless and defend FIFA, FIFA's Marketing Partner, FIFA's Broadcast Partner, the Commercial Affiliates and Broadcast Right Holders (including the Host Broadcaster) from and against all liabilities, obligations, damages, losses, claims, demands, recoveries, deficiencies, costs or expenses (including attorney's fees), which such parties may suffer and incur in connection with, resulting from or arising out of any security and/ or safety incidents and/or accidents in connection with the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

The 2010 FIFA World Cup™ in South Africa will not only be secure and safe; it will also be resolutely people-friendly.