



BUSINESS PLAN

CEN/TC 315

SPECTATOR FACILITIES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Business Environment

Standardization activity in the field of stadia and sports area is playing important role in Europe in the last years. This because lots of football clubs and towns discussed the construction of completely new stadia, or renovation, or extension of existing sites, which could not meet the current demands for the European/International football events and the needs of their spectators. The new stadia were often constructed on the same site and therefore the need for guidelines and standards on layout criteria or safety became a strong necessity. At the moment, there are eight stadia in Europe with a capacity of more than 80,000 seats. After a long process of extensions, the oldest stadia have already to look back at the times of their highest capacities (due to safety restrictions and transformation into all-seater-arenas). Moreover in Europe there are lots of medium-small sports areas and stadia that represent a big sector of non agonistic sports.

Benefits

The Council of Europe, together with national authorities existing in Europe and responsible for sports activities, is the best actor for the political factors in this field which can influence the standardization activity within CEN TC 315.

By issuing general statements on the policy of sports in Europe, the Council of Europe asks the community (by the way of national authorities federated to it) some important actions, able to consider "play sport" important in fostering good health and well-being in society and provides girls and boys, men and women with an environment conducive to education and social development of the individual; moreover the principle to "play sport" (and therefore to have adequate structure where to play) contributes to the implementation of the principles set forth in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe on 9 October 1993, notably with regard to tolerance.

The market received a positive influence to above mentioned statements due to the growing role played by sport in the economies of European countries, to which it makes a substantial contribution; as a consequence, sports industry reacted by taking part for reaching the above mentioned policy (a "virtual circle"); this also meant that the industry of sport could grow in "appropriate way" if certain standards and regulations existed on the matters.

The Council of Europe asks for all the necessary steps, including legislation, at the appropriate national, regional or local level, in order to ensure the application of their guidelines set out and of any other international or national standards or regulations, in particular for the construction of new stadia, in order to ensure as a minimum that the regulations adopted by UEFA for its competitions shall be met for new stadia and that existing ones are renovated to meet them.

Priorities

The market of "spectator facilities" is not covered by any specific European Directive. Today Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland have a national legislative regulation with the result of big difficulties to obtain a basic consensus on the standardisation activity within

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CEN. United Kingdom and Netherlands published some guidelines in this field that, on a practice, became a basic regulation "de facto" on their territories. It shall not be forgotten that these different regulations were prepared to obtain the same result (a basic level of safety and protections of citizens, also according to the Council of Europe's statements) but with the presumption to use different means to obtain that. Accepting this situation also for the future means considering in a different way European people living in those Countries. Therefore CEN/TC 315 has completed a first set of basic EN standards, usefull for the approximation of different national experiences/regulation/standards in the field of spectator facilities.

This set is composed by:

- EN 13200-1 Spectator viewing area,
- TR 13200-2 Service area,
- EN 13200-3 Separating elements,
- EN 13200-4 Seats,
- EN 13200-5 Telescopic stands,
- EN 13200-6 Demountable stands.

TC provide also an important Technical report issued as CEN/TR 15913 Layout criteria for viewing area for spectators with special needs, that cover certain design solutions on how a spectator viewing area should be designed in order to cover people with disabilities and special needs.

1 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT OF THE CEN/TC

1.1 Description of the Business Environment

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal, societal and/or international dynamics describe the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this CEN/TC, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards:

The Council of Europe together with national authorities existing in Europe and responsible for sports activities, are the best actors for the political factors in this field who can influence the standardisation activity within CEN/TC 315. By issuing general statements on sport policy in Europe, the Council of Europe requires from the community (by means of national authorities federated in it) some important actions, directed to consider “playing sport” important in fostering good health and well-being in society and providing girls and boys, men and women with an environment conducive to education and to the social development of the individual; moreover the principle of “playing sport” (and therefore to have adequate structures where to play) contributes to the implementation of the principles set forth in the Vienna Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the member States of the Council of Europe on 9 October 1993, notably with regard to tolerance.

Sport, and the places where sport is played, is a fully fledged partner in the social framework and therefore a key factor in public policy-making, particularly in the social, economic and health fields.

The Council of Europe asks for all the necessary steps including legislation, at the appropriate national, regional or local level, in order to ensure the application of its guidelines set out and of any other international or national standards or regulations, in particular for the construction of new stadia, in order to: ensure as a minimum that the regulations adopted by UEFA for its competitions shall be met for new stadia, and that existing ones are renovated to meet them by the year 2000; to support efforts to study measures designed to improve spectator safety in stadia and the financing of such improvements.

As a matter of fact a leading role in sport is played by soccer. Its influence on this sector emphasises the importance of stadia among others facilities, thus making them the main object of interest considered in the present business plan.

1.2 Economical factors

The market receives a positive influence from the above mentioned statements due to the growing role played by sport in the economies of European countries, to which it makes a substantial contribution; as a consequence, sport industry reacts by taking part for reaching the above mentioned policy (a “virtual circle”); this means also that the industry of sport can grow in an “appropriate way” if certain standards and regulations exist on the matters.

However, there is a “big problem” in the spectator facilities market, represented by the different regulations and national standards existing in the European countries. The result is that a “free circulation” in this field within Europe is not guaranteed, and the costs for industries involved are (at least) multiplied for each country where they would like to be present.

Money could be saved and properly invested to support the real active parts of the market or, taking into consideration the importance of voluntary work, (“popular” in this field) it can be used to

create new jobs and further development of training for current and future employees in the sports sector.

It shall not be forgotten that these different regulations were prepared to obtain the same result (a basic level of safety and protections of citizens, also according to the Council of Europe's statements) but with the presumption to use different means to obtain that. To accept this situation also for the future means to consider as different the European peoples living in those Countries.

Commercial sponsorship and marketing in sport are already recognised and accepted as an additional means of financing sport, and, at the same time, to realize that the increasing business interest in sport and sport sponsorship are presenting serious threats to the independence and autonomy of sport organisations and undermining the ethical values of sportsmanship can also imply the necessity to have certain basic technical rules for stadia and sports facilities where sports events take place.

1.3 Technical factors

The European Council asks the parties to ensure the formulation and implementation of measures designed to prevent and control violence and misbehaviour by spectators, including, in particular, the assurance that adequate public order resources are employed to counter outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour, both within the immediate vicinity of and inside stadia and along the transit routes used by spectators; it shall be guaranteed that, where outbreaks of violence and misbehaviour by spectators are to be feared, the design and physical fabric of stadia provide for the safety of spectators, do not readily facilitate violence between spectators, allow effective crowd control, contain appropriate barriers or fencing, and allow security and police forces to operate (all statements which can be fulfilled with appropriate technical and common specifications).

General technical/design factors to be considered for the realisation of spectator facilities are:

- to provide controls so as to ensure that spectators do not bring into stadia objects that are likely to be used in acts of violence, or fireworks or similar devices;
- to co-operate closely with their appropriate national sports organisations and clubs, and where appropriate, stadium owners, on arrangements regarding the planning and execution of alterations to the physical fabric of stadia or other alterations, including access to and egress from stadia, necessary to improve safety to prevent violence;
- to pay attention to the surroundings in which stadia is situated;
- to permit access by persons suffering from disabilities;
- to provide attractive facilities for spectators.

Safety in stadia

Safety in stadia is a function of several risk factors which can be divided into three main categories: the danger of fire, the possibility of structural failures (whether through design faults or through functional inadequacies) and problems inherent in the presence of large crowds (operational factors).

Thus the main issue is how to minimise these risks. This can be done through preventive actions on the one hand and the preparation of efficient responses to those accidents that cannot be avoided or foreseen on the other.

Fire

The design and the materials used in the construction of stadia should be of the type and quality required to ensure a good protection from fire and to minimise the risk of fire spreading. Fire-doors should be installed and fire extinguishing devices must be of an approved type, in sufficient number, and located at easily accessible and visible places. Where appropriate, the European Standards (ENs) prepared by the European Committee for Standardisation should be followed. In

any case CEN/TC 315 excludes from its activity, standards on safety from fire, because this is not the task (moreover different national regulations apply) but requirements to materials used in the construction of stadia and design solution can be endorsed in the proposed standards.

Structural questions

A maximum capacity, in terms of seats or persons, should be given for each stadium and for each sector of a stadium. This capacity will be a function of several factors, the maximum amount of stress that can be supported by the existing structure as indicated by the applicable regulations, including the European Standards (ENs) prepared by the European Committee for Standardisation. Technical standards laid down by such regulations should take into account the dynamics of crowd effects, the minimum size of seats, the type of partitioning between the sectors. In all stadia where standing places are authorised, the maximum capacity for standing places should be fixed in terms of person per square metre. The safety of spectators inside the stadium depends largely on the respect of the maximum number of spectators.

The state of the structure should be the object of regular checks before matches to identify weaknesses and/or damage due to age, corrosion or human factors.

Crowd management

Sufficient spaces inside stadia should be designed for the free movement of large crowds. Their size and shape should vary proportionately to the maximum number of spectators allowed into the stadium.

It should be possible for each sector to be closed off rapidly as this maximum number is about to be reached.

Barriers/ protections

Crush barriers and other obstacles meant to protect players and/or spectators from overcrowding should be designed so as not to slow down or make difficult the entry or exit of spectators.

Where fences separating the terraces from the pitch exist they should have easily operated openings in order to allow emergency evacuation into the open space.

All these general technical considerations are, for the moment, interpreted in EU countries in different ways, with the result to apply safety principles by using different measures.

1.4 Legal factor

The market of “spectator facilities” is not covered by any specific European Directive.

Many products on the European market today are sensible to different legislative regulations existing in the various European Countries and to technical national standards used to demonstrate the compliance with those regulations. Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland, have today a national legislative regulation, with the result of big difficulties in obtaining a basic consensus on the standardisation activity within CEN. United Kingdom and Netherlands, have published some guidelines in this field that, in practice, become on their territories a basic regulations “de facto”. The result is that a “free circulation” in this field within Europe is not guaranteed, and the costs for industries involved are (at least) multiplied for each country where they would like to be present.

Therefore, for the time being, no harmonisation at European level exists. Considering the Council of Europe’s statements that the national authorities for sports shall use as a basis for national actions (sometimes urged action for public order), at the present time various EU countries put into force national regulations/standards to fulfil the general indications on safety for spectators. This actions support the improper intrusion of political considerations unconnected with sport into “international sport”.

2 QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS OF THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

The following list of quantitative indicators describes the business environment in order to provide adequate information to support actions of the CEN/TC:

SOME INFORMATION ON THE EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES IN EUROPE (based on UEFA study)

Hereafter a list of various existing stadia in European Countries and relevant information on their capacity, dimensions, numbers of seated places, standing places, etc..

Attention is drawn to the fact that the data below reported, the only available, are just as an indication and refer to stadia of different dimensions, thus not comparable.

These data do not reflect the real situation of the various countries as some of them have taken into consideration only stadia of great dimensions.

These data exclusively refer to stadia as they are the main object of interest in this sector.

Legenda

A= covered seated places, with backrests

B= uncovered seated places, with backrests

C= covered seated places, without backrests

D= uncovered seated places, without backrests

E= covered standing places

F=uncovered standing places

AUSTRIA

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Lehen, Salzburg	5464				1052	8132	14648
Ernst-Happel, Wien	49729						49729
Hanappi, Wien	5866	13738					19604
Sturm-Platz, Graz			2168	200		9500	11868
Franz-Horr, Wien	2897			1836	2812	3006	10551
Casino, Graz	401		1641	898		7060	10000
Südstadt, Niederösterreich	5000			2500		6000	13500
Linzer, Oberösterreich	4111				21000		25111
Ried, Oberösterreich			1146		3650	6220	11016
Alpenstadion, Kapfenberg			2000		300	10700	1300
Steyr, Oberösterreich	220		1600			6200	8020
Tivoli, Innsbruck/Tirol	2262					9000	17532
Total per category	75950	13738	8555	5434	37814	63088	204579

BELGIUM

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Costant vanden Stock, Bruxelles	2426		18737		6900		28063
Olympiastadion, Brügge	7078		8753			2200	18031
Herman Vanderpoorten, Lier	901		3067		4532	5500	14000
Clessin, Liège	1784		11460		8100	2500	23844
Stedelijk Pierre Cornells, Aalst	731		2519		5800		9050
RWDM, Molenbeek	669		7975		1500	4500	14644
Stedelijk Staal, St. Truiden	491		2047	646	8170	2995	14349
Achter de Kazerne, Mechelen	612		3368	195	9450		13625

Mambour, Charleroi	3812		5049		7000	2250	18111
Stedelijk Lommel, Lommel	452		2018		1800	8050	12320
Regenboogstadion, Waregem	350		7070		5895	1500	14815
Jules Ottenstadion, Gent	1361		4767		3400	8687	18215
Freethlestadion, Beveren	1048		2313		5420	3730	12511
Veltwyckstadion, Ekeren	1054		677		3299	2383	7413
Bosullstadion, Antwerp	367		9994		2596	5392	18349
Roi Baudouin, Bruxelles	30358		7553	1746			39657
Total per category	53494	0	97367	2587	73862	49687	276997

CZECH REPUBLIC

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Sparta, Prag	2971		11125	6872			20968
Vsesportovni, Hr. Kralove	48		3440	13760	1200	2800	21248
Slavia, Prag	80		4047	819		11500	16446
SK Sigma, Olomouc			2194		8000	4500	14694
FC Kaucuk, Opava	100		1900		9000	4000	15000
FC Slovan, Liberec	200		2300			4500	7000
FC Boby, Brno			6500			43500	50000
FC Petra, Drnovice	3747	240		1367		3646	9000
FC Viktoria, Plzen			6300			28700	35000
FC Bohemians, Prag	3028					10000	13028
SK Jablonec, Jablonec n. Nisou	1760		864			12000	14624
FK Viktoria, Zizkov			1500			6500	8000
SK Budějovice, Ceske Budějovice	1500				3500	7000	12000
FK Teplice, Teplice	5600	12200					17800
FC Karvina, Ostrava			780	400		10500	11680
FC Banik, Ostrava	2983			15684			18667
Strahov	7496	12056					19552
Total per category	29513	24496	40950	38902	21700	14914	304707

DENMARK

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Parken, Copenhagen	36325	3937					40262
Aalborg, Aalborg	4304	470			426	8894	14094
Silkeborg, Silkeborg	532				5500	6000	12032
Brøndby, Brøndby	6130				11000	4000	21130
Viborg, Viborg	900	76			3000	6000	9976
Aarhus, Aarhus	4911				3000	11589	19500
Vejle, Vejle	105		867		1500	15000	17472
Naestved, Naestved	2300					15200	17500
Odense, Odense	3360	2240				15200	20800
Lyngby, Lyngby	1412				300	10288	12000
Ikast, Ikast	728				800	13472	15000
Total per category	61007	6723	867	0	25526	10564	199766

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FINLAND

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Olympic, Helsinki	5000	32200	2400				39600
Pori, Pori	2531			2000		7000	11531
Kupittaa, Turku	2800					6000	8800
Urheilupuisto, Mikkeli			850	3000		6000	9850
Keskusenttä, Pietarsaari			2000	1000		3500	6500
Hietalahti, Vaasa	1600	2020		480		1500	5600
Tammela, Tampere	400		5000				5400
Tehtaan Kenttä, Valkeakoski	2871			500		2000	5371
Anjalankoski, Anjalankoski			1270	3066			4336
Keskusenttä, Rovaniemi			1200	800		3000	5000
Total per category	15202	34220	12720	10846	0	29000	101988

FRANCE

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Abbé Deschamps, Auxerre	372		19788		1200	2000	23360
A. Césari, Bastia	174	222	756	3890		2000	7042
Lescure, Bordeaux			15222	6083		25695	47000
Pierre de Coubertin, Cannes	3014	1998		4807	3050	100	12969
J. Laville, Guegnon	203	1012	2880	5342		6087	15524
Roudourou, Guingamp	215		3370		4450	7865	15900
Jules Deschaseaux, Le Havre	4649		4960		10500		20109
Bollaert, Lens	11097		8171	6176	10000		35444
Grimonprez Jooris, Lille	5300		1200			6900	13400
Gerland, Lyon	17278		25048				42326
Francis Turcan, Martiques	3000			6000		3500	12500
Saint-Symphorien, Metz	8900				10400	6500	25800
Louis II, Monaco	12706	2310					15016
Mosson, Montpellier	2429		13318		5300		21047
Beaujoire, Nantes			34647				34647
Parc des Princes, Paris	46189		2523				48712
Lorient, Rennes	310		6732		7000	5200	19242
G. Guichard, St.- Etienne	22797						42317
Du Ray, Nice	12300					3000	15300
Meinau, Strasbourg	15957				24477		40434
Total per category	166890	5542	138615	32298	95897	68847	508089

GERMANY

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Weserstadion, Bremen	23.000	8.850			10.650		42.500
Signal Iduna Park, Dortmund	56.191				24.454		80.645
Esprit Arena, Düsseldorf	44.682				9.918		54.600
Commerzbank Arena, Frankfurt	42.200				9.300		51.500
Mage Solar Stadion, Freiburg	18.016				9.756		27.772
Imtech Arena, Hamburg	47.000				10.000		57.000
Veltins Arena, Gelsenkirchen	54.142				7.531		61.673
Fritz-Walter-Stadion, Kaiserslautern	34.060				15.720		49.780
Wildparkstadion, Karlsruhe	9.617	6.285			4.623	13.079	33.604
Rhein Energie Stadion, Köln	41.825				8.175		50.000

BayArena, Leverkusen	29.000				1.210		30.210
Borussia-Park, Mönchengladbach	37.904				16.145		54.049
Allianz Arena, München	57.343				13.794		71.137
DKB Arena, Rostock	20.500				8.500		29.000
Mercedes Benz Arena, Stuttgart	49.224				11.225		60.449
Olympiastadion Berlin, Berlin	72.400	1.844					74.244
Grundig-Stadion, Nürnberg	38.980				7.800		46.780
Total per category	676.084	16979			168801	13.079	874943

GREECE

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Olympic, Athens	28000	46084					74084
AEK, Athens	2520			25694	5184		33398
G. Karaiskakis, Piraeus		3522		27410			30932
Apollon, Athens		15863				2500	18363
Kaftatzoglio, Salonica		2090	40000				42090
OFI, Crete	1800		6600	3400			11800
Athinaikos, Virona				57728			57728
PAOK, Thessaloniki	1400		36860			2800	41060
Edessaikos, Edessa	608		692			5200	6500
Total per category	34328	67559	84152	114232	5184	10500	315955

ICELAND

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Laugardsvöllur, Reykjavik			3650			14500	18150
Akranesvöllur, Akranes	650					4000	4650
KR, Reykjavik	550				1450	1000	3000
Kaplakrirkavöllur, Hafnarfjörður		1050				3000	4050
Hästeinsvöllur, Vestmannaeyjar						3000	3000
Total per category	1200	1050	3650	0	1450	25500	32850

IRELAND (Republic of)

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Oriel Park, Dundalk	60		1440		1200	9000	11700
The Brandywell, Derry	2490		380			5265	8135
Tolka Park, Dublin	9105					1000	10105
Richmond Park, Dublin	540				700	2900	4140
The Showgrounds, Sligo			1200		3500	2300	7000
Dalymount Park, Dublin	106		1594		1000	12300	15000
Total per category	12301	0	4614	0	6400	32765	56080

ITALY

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Delle Alpi, Torino	3587		65504				69091
Ennio Tardini, Parma	6827		6048	15125			28000
Olimpico, Roma			82307				82307
Giuseppe Meazza (San Siro), Milano			85700				85700
Artemio Franchi, Firenze	3851		4804	36115		2432	47202
Galleana, Piacenza			9420	12188			21608

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Sant'Elia, Cagliari			35033	5400			40433
L. Ferraris, Genova			41917				41917
San Paolo, Napoli			82376				82376
Friuli, Udine			11278	30547			41825
R. Menti, Vicenza			2784			19000	21784
San Nicola, Bari			34871	23399			58270
Atleti Azzurri d'Italia, Bergamo	6931			5808		13963	26702
G. Zini, Cremona			1950			18084	20034
Euganeo, Padova	4425			23287			27712
Total per category	25621	0	46399 2	151869	0	53479	694961

LUXEMBOURG

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
De La Frontière, Esch			1400			4000	5400
Op Flohr, Grevenmacher			500			2500	3000
Henri Dunant, Beggen	880					4200	5080
Josy Barthel, Luxembourg	940	6932					7872
Camille Polfer, Bonnevoie			240			2500	2740
Thillenberg, Differdange			300			4000	4300
Jos. Noabaum, Dudelange	650					4000	4650
A. Hammerel, Luxembourg			814			5000	5814
An de Burwiessen, Mertzig					400	2500	2900
Municipal, Pétange	550					3000	3550
Jos. Philippart, Rodange			400			3000	3400
Getzt, Wiltz					300	2500	2800
Total per category	3020	6932	3654	0	700	37200	51506

NETHERLANDS

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Amsterdam Arena, Amsterdam	52000						52000
Feijenoord, Rotterdam	42000	12000					54000
De Baandert, Sittard	4000				10000		14000
De Adelaarshorst, Deventer	4000				4000		8000
De Vijverberg, Doetinchem	2800		1600		3500	2800	10700
Oosterpark, Groningen	10000				5000		15000
Abe Lenstra, Heerenveen	13500						13500
NAC, Breda	17000						17000
Goffert, Nijmegen	5619			2198		17000	24817
Philips, Eindhoven	30200						30200
Olympia, Waalwijk	7000						7000
Sportpark Kaalheide, Kerkrade	2515				4600	15000	22115
Het Kasteel, Rotterdam	6730	1146				5500	13376
Galgenwaard, Utrecht	11048		2909				13957
Diekman, Enschede	4200		1400	100	3300	4500	13500
Monnikenhuize, Arnhem	3953	492			4250	3250	11945
Veronica, Volendam	4352				500	2800	7652
Willem II, Tilburg	14700						14700
Total per category	23561 7	13638	5909	2298	35150	50850	343462

NORWAY

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Lerkendal, Trondheim	10766	865		2414		11000	25045
Molde, Molde	1424			2325		5800	9549
City, Stavanger,	3608			1536		10400	15544
Arasen, Lilleström	3500			800		8000	12300
Brann, Bergen	5400					18500	23900
Aspmyra, Bodö	790		1086			12570	14446
Alfheim, Tromsö	498	104	1360	282		7756	10000
Marienlyst, Drammen	130	2870				9000	12000
Nadderud, Stabaek	1247	1599				7000	9846
Gjemselund, Kongsvinger	2083					4500	6583
Total per category	29446	5438	2446	7357	0	94526	139213

PORTUGAL

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Das Antas, Porto	6210	9459		39862			55531
Alvalade, Lisbonne	10571	14481		27602			52654
Da Luz, (benfica) Lisbonne	13037	69493					82530
D. Alfonso Henriques, Guimaraes	2340		21650	12000			35990
S, Luis, Faro	2654	5450				4000	12104
Do Bessa, Porto	3531		8500	2010	2000	2500	18541
Municipal, Chaves	3520	694	2526			18360	25100
Restelo, Lisbonne	7049		3700		29251		40000
Municipal, Torres Novas	568			20390		3500	24458
Total per category	49480	99577	36376	101864	31251	28360	346908

SPAIN

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Rayo Vallecano, Madrid	6719	2556			2600	7900	19775
San Mames, Bilbao	29974			6817		8846	45637
Vicente Calderon, Madrid	18850	1627		35570			56047
Nou Camp, Barcelona	39954	50929				17400	108283
Benito Villamarin, Sevilla	13893	8350			25000		47243
Riazor, La Coruna	15490	3604				10000	29094
Municipal de Balaidos, Vigo	12400		19600			32000	64000
San Lazaro, Santiago de Compostela	4576		7450				12026
RC Dep. Espanyol, Barcelona	17197					21000	38197
Municipal, Merida	2500	500	2500	9500		7500	22500
H. Rodriguez Lopez, Tenerife	6253	8761		2158	2000	2500	21672
Santiago Bernabeu, Madrid	40168	4413		7125		52500	104206
Real Oviedo, Oviedo	6500				13000	4000	23500
Helmantico, Salamanca	10316				11600		21916
Ramon Sanchez Pizjuan, Sevilla	7894	14375				40000	62269
Anoeta, San Sebastian	29350						29350
El Molinon, Gijon	13803		2870		21708		38381
Mestalla, Valencia	15573	9800		9649		11000	46022
La Romareda, Zaragoza	16068	18228					34296
José Zorrilla, Valladolid	4736		7534	6280		12000	30370

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Carlos Belmonte, Albacete	3979		1369	3053			15401
Total per category	31619 3	12314 3	41143	80152	75908	23364 6	870185

SWEDEN

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Ullevi, Gothenburg	22000	21000					43000
Örjans Vall, Halmstad	2895	607			1200	13300	18002
Eyravallen, Örebro	3000		1000			8000	12000
Malmö, Malmö	8000	7000			6000	11000	32000
Idrottspark, Norrköping	7000	3300				12500	22800
Rasunda, Solna	25068	3961		7971			37000
Olympia, Helsingborg	2771	756				12500	16027
Stora Valla, Degerfors			850			13150	14000
Vängavallen, Trelleborg	1689					8350	10039
Värendsvallen, Växiö	2223			5050		7723	14996
Gamliavallen, Umea	1500		1200		2000	2800	7500
Rimnersvallen, Uddevalla			1730	850	3000	9000	14580
Olympia, Stockholm			4500	10100			14600
Total per category	76146	36624	9280	23971	12200	98323	256544

SWITZERLAND

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
St. Jakob, Basel	6500	1000				26500	34000
Charmilles, Genève	2500				9500		12000
Wankdorf, Bern	4650	1250		9210		13600	28710
Allmend, Luzern	2490	1500			14000	5000	22990
Brügglifeld, Aarau	1200					12000	13200
Tourbillon, Sion	8909				10200	1000	20109
Maladière, Neuchâtel	5850				6600	7900	20350
Letzigrund, Zürich	9400	2400			14000		25800
Hardturm, Zürich	8021	12058					20079
Cornaredo, Lugano	3750	1120				10000	14870
Espenmoos, St. Gallen	2900				9000	1000	12900
Pontaise, Lausanne	7500	8500					16000
Total per category	63670	27828	0	9210	63300	77000	241008

UNITED KINGDOM (England)

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Ewood Park, Blackburn	31089	600					31689
Goodison Park, Liverpool	40200						40200
Old Trafford, Manchester	55800						55800
The City Ground, Nottingham	30569						30569
Anfield Ground, Liverpool	40916						40916
Elland Road, Leeds	39357						39357
Arsenal, London	34235	4265					38500
Villa Park, Birmingham	39339						39339
Burnden Park, Bolton	9074				10620	2922	22616
Stamford Bridge, London	25728	2982		750			29460
Highfield Road, Coventry	29093	910					24003

Maine Road, Manchester	32164						32164
Riverside, Middlesbrough	29970						29970
Rangers, London	16797	1914					18711
Hillsborough, Sheffield	38474	1382					39856
St. James Park, Newcastle	36610						36610
The Dell, Southampton	14047	1241					15288
Boleyn Ground, London	26000						26000
White Hart Lane, London	33083						33083
Selhurst Park, London	25644	665					26309
Total per category	62218 9	1395 9	0	750	10620	2922	650440

UNITED KINGDOM (NORTHERN IRELAND)

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Windsor Park, Belfast	10721					18000	28721
Mourneview Park, Lurgan	1400				1600	7500	10500
Total per category	12121	0		0	1600	25500	39221

UNITED KINGDOM (SCOTLAND)

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Pittodrie, Aberdeen	19787	1847					21634
Celtic Park, Glasgow	34989	2955					37944
Tynecastle Park, Edimburgh	12852		1449	2312			16613
Easter Road, Edinburgh	13495		1996				15491
Rugby Park, Kilmarnock	18078						18078
Firhill, Glasgow	9103					11800	20903
Ibrox, Glasgow	47998						47998
Total per category	15630 2	4802	3445	2312	0	11800	178670

UNITED KINGDOM (WALES)

Name of the stadium	A	B	C	D	E	F	Total
Arms Park, Cardiff	4935				4600	4600	14135
National Ground, Cardiff	42100					10800	52900
Cwmbran, Cwmbran	2500	500				10000	13000
Total per category	49535	500	0	0	4600	21400	80035

3 BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE WORK OF THE CEN/TC

The Committee continued its work with new fundamental topics, such as:

- entry and exit elements and routes (EN 13200-7, issued in 2014)
- safety management of spectator facilities (prEN 13200-8, under preparation)
- Communication systems in spectator facilities (draft document under discussion)
- Calculating the safe capacity (draft report under discussion).

Since 1994, TC 315 focussed its work with the objective to:

- Fulfill the need of harmonization of different national standards in this field and to allow comparison with various existing experiences in European Countries
- Become the only reference to those international organizations such as FIFA, UEFA and the Council of Europe, to promote the use of European standards EN and avoiding the proliferation of technical documents that are not shared nor with a technical background.
- To promote the safety and comfort of the spectator that view events in spectator facilities

TC 315 has revised general standard EN 13200-1 Spectator viewing area, based on the experience gathered by its application, as collected by National Standardization Bodies. As a consequence TC 315 decided to start the review CEN/TR 13200-2 (it is proposed as future EN standard), EN 13200-3, EN 13200-6 and agreed to add new important items like safety management (prEN 13200-8), communication system, entry and exit elements prEN 13200-7 (the first edition will be published in 2014), communication systems (future EN 13200-9) and a collection of scientific based experiences on how calculating the safe capacity (to cover emergency cases) (future prTR 13200-10).

Next steps of TC 315 will be to refine some technical aspects currently specified in the standards and study to cover particular criteria/requirements for spectator with special needs.

4 PARTICIPATION IN THE CEN/TC

All the CEN national members are entitled to nominate delegates to CEN Technical Committees and experts to Working Groups, ensuring a balance of all interested parties. Participation as observers of recognized European or international organizations is also possible under certain conditions. To participate in the activities of this CEN/TC, please contact the national standards organization in your country.

5 OBJECTIVES OF THE CEN/TC AND STRATEGIES FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

Objectives of the CEN/TC

The primary objective of CEN/TC 315 has been to establish European standards for spectator facilities and products connected in order to permit the free movement of goods and services within European Community and EFTA countries, and define basic technical concepts in this field. These technical standards would be useful for all markets and become a certain reference by UEFA for international competitions.

National authorities may use these standards as a tool for their national impositions in the field of safety for spectators, with the result of reducing (in practice) different technical regulations in EU countries.

Strategies adopted to reach the Objectives

The basic work of CEN/TC 315 is the development of a standard registered as WI 00315002 "Spectator facilities – Part1: Layout criteria of spectator viewing area". This general standard on design of spectator facilities gives basic technical indications on the matter, and therefore it shall be the first priority of TC activity. For the time being, this WI is at Stage 46 at CEN level (prEN 13200-1). The other priorities are WI 00315004 "Spectator facilities – Part 3: Separating elements" and WI00315006 "Spectator facilities – Seats", as a completion of prEN13200-1.

Then the second areas/products to study are WI 00315007 "Spectator facilities – Telescopic and demountable stands" and WI00315003 "Spectator facilities – Part 2: Layout criteria for service area".

Finally WI 00315001 "Spectator facilities – Terminology" has to be issued, in order to complete the activity with a certain and common terminology on the matter.

Moreover TC 315 believes that appropriate standards on the management of sports areas shall be considered as a future work of spectator facilities.

LIAISON WITH OTHER CEN TC's

CEN/TC 315 needs to establish a liaison with CEN/TC 250 "Eurocodes" as the subject covered by this technical committee influence the safety aspects dealt with by CEN/TC 315.

Risk analysis

Some negative influences come from the present world wide economic recession, unemployment and limited public funds; the ever increasing costs of sports participation and the costs of possible changes in sport facilities, which are imposing great strains on policies and structures already established, could become a problem.

Some national authorities responsible for safety in sport, consider the drawing up of European standards in this field as a possible future reduction of their power and responsibilities at national level with the result of interference in their work. There's no enough participation of some national authorities in TC 315 work, and some campaigns of obstructionism made by certain members reduce the possibility to issue in short time the proposed standards.

There's no much experience in spectators facilities safety (or this is proposed in different way in Europe), therefore in some cases it becomes difficult to define specific requirements (and standards) able to respect general safety criteria set by the European Council (this also because general criteria are not well interpreted by national authorities). Therefore an ideal guide can be an European Directive on safety in sport areas, that

permits also the approximation of national legislation in this field and creates the basis frame for a real EU market (freedom of proposing to industry, workers in sports activities, owner of stadia etc..).

6 ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

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7 FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLETION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEN/TC WORK PROGRAMME

Expert resources are not sufficiently available (for certain projects).

Legal/regulatory issues such as uncertainties regarding a possible EC Directive, which in turn may necessitate modifications of the content and target dates for projects in the work program.