

Poland



Ukraine

# Fanguide euro2012



Football Supporters Europe

## Fanguide 2012 - Contents

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## Foreword from FSE



### Football Supporters Europe

#### More than just a tourist guide...

Dear football supporters from all over Europe, Welcome to Euro 2012, and welcome to Poland and Ukraine!

What you are holding in your hands right now is the Football Supporters Europe (FSE) FanGuide Euro 2012, written by fans for fans. The FSE network is an independent, representative and democratically organised grassroots network of football fans in Europe, with members in 40 countries across the continent. Part of our work is the organisation of the RESPECT Fan Culture – Fans' Embassy programme for Euro 2012.

Within this programme we are providing information and advice services for fans travelling to the big tournament – fans just like you. You can find our stationary Fans' Embassies in each host city, where you can get help and advice, or meet up with supporters from your own and other countries. Additionally, mobile Fans' Embassy teams for almost all of the participating countries will accompany their supporters throughout the tournament.

There is also a multi-lingual website at [www.2012fanguide.org](http://www.2012fanguide.org), a Facebook page and, of course, this FanGuide...

The thinking behind what we do is simple: supporters are the heart of football. If you view fans coming to a tournament as guests to be treated with respect and not as a security risk to be handled by police forces, they will behave accordingly. They will enjoy themselves, party together and create a great atmosphere.

For many of you, this might be your first visit to Poland and Ukraine; and you will be dependent on reliable and useful information about the cities, about stadium regulations or the local football scene, as well as how to say "Cheers" in Polish and Ukrainian. In other words, all the things a football supporter abroad wants to know and won't find in just any normal tourist guide.

We hope that you will enjoy the coming days and weeks with your team and your fellow supporters.

See you around,

**Michael Gabriel**  
Director of the FSE Fans' Embassy Division

## Foreword from UEFA



#### Welcome to Poland and Ukraine; welcome to UEFA EURO 2012

"The supporters are the lifeblood of football" – that belief has formed UEFA's attitude towards football fans throughout the last few years. And that is why we are also officially backing Football Supporters Europe (FSE) as an independent, representative and democratically organised European association of football supporters. Players change, managers and owners may change, but the supporters remain. They support their team through losses and wins, and accompany them from one corner of the world to another. Therefore, supporters' views and knowledge are valuable to the governing bodies of football.

UEFA is committed to taking the needs and viewpoints of supporters into account. That is why we have, in collaboration with FSE, launched the RESPECT Fan Culture – Fans' Embassy project as an integral part of our wider Respect Campaign. Fans' Embassies will be set up in the eight host cities offering assistance and help for travelling fans. Moreover, supporters from the participating countries will also have their own mobile Fans' Embassies accompanying them from venue to venue.

These initiatives offer knowledge and insights from those who know best – your fellow supporters. A key factor of the concept is the production of fan guides with practical information in different languages but, most importantly, written in our common language, the language of football supporters. We hope that this FanGuide Euro 2012 will accompany you throughout the tournament and serve as a souvenir of a great football summer in Poland and Ukraine.

Enjoy UEFA EURO 2012™.

**Michel Platini**  
UEFA President





## Welcome to *Poland* and *Ukraine*, joint hosts of this year's European Championship

### Preparations

While you might have been planning your trip since your country confirmed their qualification last autumn, or perhaps since the draw allocated the host cities in early December last year, the build-up to this tournament has been going on for more than 8 years.

Poland and Ukraine's original bid to host the tournament was shortlisted by UEFA in November 2005 along with one from Italy, and another joint bid from Croatia and Hungary – solo bids from Turkey and Greece failed in the initial round of voting. The Poland and Ukraine bid actually received the fewest votes from any of the shortlisted countries; but, after a lengthy process, they turned around support for their bid and eventually secured the tournament at a UEFA vote in April 2007.

Neither country has been the host of a major tournament before, and the challenge that each has faced to complete its preparations in time has been unprecedented, particularly when looked at in relation to the global economic problems of the past few years.

### Co-Hosting

While it's not the first time that the tournament has been co-hosted (the 2008

finals were held in Austria and Switzerland, and Euro 2000 was held in the Netherlands and Belgium), it's rare to find such differences between co-hosting nations.

This is a tournament whose hosts speak different languages, use different alphabets, operate different currencies and run in different time zones. One is a member of the EU while the other is not, and even the trains need to be changed at the border because the tracks are different sizes.

Such logistical challenges are only added to when taken together with the vast distances involved – from Donetsk in the southeast, to Gdańsk in the northwest, the distance is well over 1800 kilometres, or the equivalent of travelling from London to Rome.

Something that both countries have in common, however, is that hosting the Euros forms part of a longstanding modernisation process. Both have made great efforts since making the transition from Communist rule (Poland in 1989 and Ukraine in 1991) to update their industries and infrastructure, and look westwards to attract investment and tourism. The tournament offers both countries the chance to display their new, modern image to a continent of visitors and a world of TV viewers.

### Preparations

Every major tournament has its share of controversies and logistical concerns during the build-up, and questions such as 'Will it all be ready on time?' are never far away.

In the original bid Dnipropetrovsk had been planned as a Ukrainian host city, although it was eventually replaced by Kharkiv in 2009; while as late as the summer of 2010 there were still rumours that the slow pace of preparations, caused in part by the global financial crisis, could see some matches being moved from Ukraine to Poland, or even a different country being invited to co-host altogether.

By January 2012, however, we saw the completion and opening of the last of the eight stadiums; and, whilst when you arrive the paint might still be drying on some of the walls and the roadworks might only just have finished, we're confident that as with every major tournament, everything will be ready on schedule.

Both host nations have made huge strides in their transport and tourism infrastructure to welcome the massive influx of supporters this summer, with new train services, airport terminals and motorways ready to transport fans between host cities.

In all, 6 new stadiums have been built for the tournament (although Donetsk's Donbass Arena opened as long ago as 2009), with

significant renovations being made to the two existing stadiums in Poznań and Kharkiv.

### The Tournament

Poland and Greece will be kicking things off in the National Stadium in Warsaw on 8th June, and in total 31 matches will be played in 8 host cities over 24 days, culminating in the final in Kyiv's Olympic Stadium on 1st July.

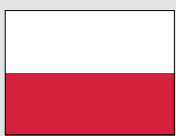
Each group is based in two host cities: Group A is in Warsaw and Wrocław; Group B in Kharkiv and Lviv; Group C in Gdańsk and Poznań; and Group D in Kyiv and Donetsk. The tournament also marks the last time we will see a 16-team format, as from Euro 2016, which is due to be held in France, the finals will expand to include 24 teams.

Whichever of the two countries and eight cities you find yourself visiting this summer, we are sure that you will find the most welcoming and friendly atmosphere imaginable. If our visits to Poland and Ukraine over the past two years are anything to go by, the enthusiasm amongst local fans in the host cities has been reaching fever pitch in the run-up to the tournament, and everyone now just can't wait for kick-off.

Whether you're coming for just one match, a week, or staying throughout the whole competition, we wish you an enjoyable, pleasant and safe tournament off the pitch, and the best of luck to your team on it.



**Population:** 38,500,000  
**Capital:** Warsaw  
**Area:** 312,679 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Currency:** Złoty (PLN or zł)  
**Time zone:** CET



## Geography & Demographics

The Republic of Poland is close to the geographical heart of Europe, and is the continent's 9th largest country in terms of area. It shares borders with Germany to the west, the Czech Republic and Slovakia to the south, Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania to the east, and with the Baltic Sea and the Russian exclave of Kaliningrad to the north.

The population is almost exclusively Polish (a recent census saw nearly 97% of respondents describe their nationality as Polish), with small communities of Germans and Silesians.

The country is divided into 16 *voivodeships*, which are based on the historic regions of the country (such as Pomerania, Silesia, etc).

Warsaw is the capital and largest city, almost twice the size of the next largest, Kraków, and its metropolitan area is home to more than 2.6m inhabitants.



## Language

The main language in Poland is, unsurprisingly, Polish. Not many of the older Poles speak any other languages,

but a good number of young people have a decent grasp of English, as well as German.

In recent years English and German have overtaken Russian as the most common second language spoken by Poles, and if you're in a major city you're much more likely to come across someone with some English ability than in more rural areas.



## Religion

Prior to the second world war Poland was home to a diverse collection of religions, including a sizeable Jewish population; but after the holocaust and the subsequent removal of the Russian and German inhabitants, the country is now almost exclusively Christian. Around 90% of its inhabitants observe the Roman Catholic religion, while there are also small communities of Polish Orthodox Christians and Protestants.



## Politics

Like Ukraine, Poland is a democracy with a President serving as head of state, and a parliament led by two Marshals. It established its current constitution in 1997. Poland became a member of the European Union in 2004, having become a full member of NATO in 1999.



## Economy

Poland has had to make the transition from the centralised economy of the former Soviet Union into a more market-based economy. A number of the former industries and government-owned companies have been privatised (including the coal and steel industries, the rail transport and energy companies), and the liberalisation of the marketplace has led to fast-paced growth in the Polish private sector.

On a national level the economy is preparing to meet the criteria to join the Eurozone, although it's unsure how much the recent economic crises have affected desire to leave the Złoty.



## Money

The currency in Poland is the Złoty (PLN). Notes come in denominations of 10, 20, 50, 100 & 200 PLN. 100 Groszy make up one Złoty. Coins come in denominations of 1PLN, 2PLN, 5PLN and 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Groszy. At the time of writing one Euro was worth 4,20 Złoty.

You can exchange currency at airports, hotels, banks and exchange bureaux (kantors). Kantors can often provide a better exchange rate than banks or even ATMs, so it's worth checking the rates. It's also worth carrying small change or notes around with you for things like bus or tram tickets, public toilets, or entrance fees to some establishments, as most places will refuse to accept big notes for small charges.

Credit and debit cards are widely accepted in almost all establishments in major cities and in service stations on motorways. However, in rural areas and in smaller shops it may still be a case of cash-only, so we'd always recommend having a few notes on you. In some larger stores in major cities you can pay in Euros, but any change given is likely to be in Złoty.



## Traveller's Cheques

Most main branches of banks and bureaux de change will exchange traveller's cheques for you, although the commission can be high. Make sure you keep a full record of all the serial numbers and value of your cheques and keep any receipts separate from cheques.

## Famous Sporting Figures

### Robert Kubica

The first Pole to compete in Formula One, Kubica drove for the BMW Sauber team between 2006 and 2009. His future in motor racing remains unclear after a terrible crash in a rally in Italy last year, which caused severe injuries to his right arm and forced him to miss the whole of last season.

### Irena Szewińska

Participating in five Olympic Games between 1964 and 1980, she is a three-time gold medal winner and had the rare distinction of being the first woman to hold the 100m, 200m and 400m world records at the same time.

### Zbigniew Boniek

Synonymous with Polish football to fans of a certain age, he's one of his country's greatest players. He scored 24 goals in his 80 caps for Poland, while his club career took in the likes of Juventus and Roma. He was recently named in the 100 best players of all-time by Fifa.





## Getting Around

Getting around Poland is a good deal easier than getting around Ukraine as the distances are much more manageable. Over the past few years major upgrade work has been taking place on the main routes across the country, including the building of entirely new stretches of motorway, to ensure fans can easily drive between the four venues.

Warsaw's Chopin Airport (colloquially called *Okęcie*) is the largest airport in Poland, the main hub for LOT Polish Airways, and serves just under 50% of all major flights into Poland. LOT ([www.lot.com](http://www.lot.com)) operate several flights a day to Gdańsk, Kraków, Poznań and Wrocław, whilst OLT Jetair ([www.jetair.pl](http://www.jetair.pl)) operates a few flights a day from Warsaw to Gdańsk and Wrocław.

Tickets for internal flights can be booked on the LOT and Jetair websites, or through travel agents. Warsaw is virtually equidistant from the other three host cities, and so flights from here to Gdańsk, Poznań or Wrocław will all take around an hour. However, with the distances involved, the time it takes to get to/from the airport at either end, along with the associated delays that airports bring, you will usually be much better off on the roads or railways.

Polish State Railways ([www.pkp.pl](http://www.pkp.pl)) operate the majority of trains in Poland, with Arriva operating all other services ([www.arriva.pl](http://www.arriva.pl)).

There are two main types of trains running in Poland that fans will use this summer:

**Express Intercity Trains (ICE):** As their name suggests, these are the fastest option, and only run to/from major cities. You'll need to book in advance of travel to ensure a seat.

**TLK trains (Pociąg TLK):** These are the more common (and cheaper) mode of transport used by locals – the carriages are older and the services are slower than the Express, and they can get pretty crowded during peak periods. Booking is only required during busy periods, but we'd recommend a reservation whenever you are travelling.

Trains have two classes – 1st class (*pierwsza klasa*) and 2nd class (*druga klasa*). 2nd class is approximately 50% cheaper and both have non-smoking compartments. Overnight trains have either couchettes (*kuszetki*) or sleeper carriages (*miejsca sypialne*) in both classes; couchettes have compartments for 4-6 people, whilst sleepers house 2-3 people and are equipped with a wash basin.

Timetables are displayed in stations with departures (*odjazdy*) on yellow boards and arrivals (*przyjazdy*) on white boards. Express services are in red, whilst ordinary trains are in black. The letter 'R' in a square means a reservation is required for that particular train. The other word you need to note is *peron* followed by a number – this indicates which platform you need. On trains that don't require reserved seating you can buy your ticket on the train, but you must do so immediately.



You can be fined on the spot if inspectors find you are travelling without a ticket.

Buses are best for short journeys in and around towns only; trains will be quicker and more comfortable if you're travelling any great distance. The state bus company, PKS, operates the majority of services, of which there are two – Express which, like the trains, are indicated in red on timetables; and a normal service, which is indicated in black. Tickets are purchased at bus terminals (*dworzec autobusowy PKS*). Ticket prices are determined by the length of the journey – calculated in kilometres.



## Famous figures from history

### Karol Wojtyła

Arguably the most famous Pole worldwide, better known as Pope John Paul II. His papacy was the second longest in history, lasting from 1978 until his death in 2005.

### Marie Curie

The two-time Nobel Prize winner, in physics and chemistry, is famous for her pioneering research into radioactivity (a term that she coined), which ultimately led to her death in 1934.

### Nicolaus Copernicus

A revolutionary renaissance astronomer, in the early 16th century he was the first person to come up with the landmark theory that the sun was at the centre of the solar system, rather than the earth. This led to a scientific revolution.



## Driving

If you are an EU citizen you can use your own driving licence as long as it is valid. You will need to carry your licence, registration documents and passport with you at all times; also make sure you have comprehensive insurance.

**Speed Limits** – The national speed limit in built-up areas is 50km/h (30mph) between 5am and 11pm, and 60km/h (35mph) between 11pm and 5am; on main roads it's 90km/h (55mph); on express roads it's 100 km/h (62 mph) or 120km/h (75 mph) (dual carriageway); and on motorways it's 140km/h (87 mph).

Radar speed controls quite often operate. Visitors should bear in mind that if they're caught speeding, they shouldn't expect leniency; pleading ignorance of the regulations won't help you. You will receive a fine which must be paid by postal order.

**Compulsory equipment** – All cars must have the following: first aid kit; fire extinguisher; rear mud flaps; right and left hand outside mirrors.

**Drinking and Driving** – Poland has extremely strict drink-driving laws. Roadside police checks, including breathalyzer tests, are a regular occurrence in Poland; you could be stopped and tested even if you have committed no infringement. The legal limit for drink driving is 0.2mg per ml of blood.





## Climate

The climate is mostly temperate, becoming more continental (and thus warmer) the further south you head. Like Ukraine, you might associate Poland with long, harsh winters, but the summer temperatures are likely to be very pleasant – average highs range from the high teens to the low twenties in early summer, and the further south you head, the likelier you are to find warm, dry weather.



## Food

Generally speaking, Polish fare is designed to stave off the cold winter days; stews and soups are common, such as *żurek* (an onion, sausage and sour cream soup made of rye), while *barszcz* (Polish for borscht), a beetroot soup, is popular throughout the country. The evening meal is traditionally the main meal of the day. High-calorie content is the norm for the start of the day – most breakfasts consist of boiled or fried eggs, cheese and smoked meats.



Probably the most famous Polish titbit is *oscypek* (smoked cheese). But there is also *kiszka ziemniaczana*, which looks like a sausage but is stuffed with potatoes grated with bacon; and *pieróg biłgorajski*, a dumpling which in turns resembles pâté, prepared from potatoes and buckwheat groats with a bit of sour cheese.

There isn't a great tradition of eating out, and this is why other than in the main tourist

areas you might struggle to actually find any restaurants. It's also worth remembering that if you want alcohol with your meal, you are likely to pay double what you would in a bar.

If you intend to pay for your meal with a credit/debit card, always check the restaurant accepts credit cards before you dine. Visa and Mastercard are usually fine; American Express is less widely accepted.

A throw back to communist days, but still popular, are 'milk bars' which usually sell cheap ravioli dishes and pancakes, both savoury and sweet.



## Mobile Phones

GSM mobile communications are well developed in Poland, and coverage in the major cities is good. Beware of the costs of data usage (for the likes of Facebook or Google Maps) if you use these services. If you're staying for a long time, it might be economical to purchase a Polish pay-as-you-go SIM for cheaper calls/texts, but check with your mobile provider before you leave.



## Internet

Wifi hotspots in the major towns and cities are growing rapidly, with most hotels and major points of business, as well as some bars, cafés and restaurants, offering wireless internet. If you've not brought your laptop with you, there are always the

ever reliable internet cafés where you can buy an hour's worth of browsing for a few Zloty (printing services typically cost extra).



## Alcohol

In Poland, it is prohibited to drink alcohol in public places, with the exception of properly licensed designated places, such as bars, restaurants, open air cafés, etc. It is strictly prohibited to sell or offer alcohol to young people under the age of 18. Likewise, underage drinking is not allowed in licensed bars and restaurants.



## Fanzones

All fanzones are free to enter and will have at least one big screen broadcasting all 31 matches from the tournament. Facilities typically include food and drink stands, souvenir stalls, first aid points, toilets and information stands, as well as entertainment (DJs, live music, etc) when the matches are not being played.

Gdańsk's 30,000-capacity fanzone is located on **Plac Zebrań Ludowych (People's Meeting Square)** which is northwest of the city centre, but close to the bus and train stations. There will be a giant screen, and the fanzone will be open for the duration of the tournament from 1200 to 0100 on match days, and 1400 to midnight on non-match days.

Poznań's fanzone is located centrally on **Plac Wolności (Freedom Square)**, where



a total of 30,000 people can watch the games on the big screen. The fanzone will be open for the duration of the tournament from 1200 to 0100 on match days for games being played in Poznań, and 1600 to midnight on match days in other cities.



The biggest Euro fanzone is to be found in Warsaw around the Palace of Culture on **Plac Defilad (Parade Square)**. At 120,000m<sup>2</sup> it can accommodate up to 100,000 people, and features six giant screens. It opens on the eve of the tournament and it will be open to fans from 1000 to 0100 every day until 2nd July.



Wrocław's 30,000-capacity fanzone is located in the heart of the city on **Plac Rynek (Market Square)**. It will feature three big screens and will open for the duration of the tournament from 1000 to midnight.



## Group A - Guide to Warsaw



**Introduction** – Warsaw is the country's largest city and its political and economical hub. Although it dates back to the 12th and 13th centuries, it's the city's modern day history that most people are familiar with.

More than 85% of the city was destroyed during World War II, and over half of the people who had lived there prior to the war were either killed or displaced. The large Jewish population (around 30% of the city's population) was murdered during the atrocities. After World War II, substantial renovation began to revive some of Warsaw's architectural character. Today, Warsaw is experiencing a new economic and infrastructure development boom.

**Getting There** – Warsaw's **Chopin Airport** ([www.lotnisko-chopina.pl](http://www.lotnisko-chopina.pl)) is 10 km southwest of the city centre. The airport has recently added a second terminal to cope with the expected influx of visiting fans. Taxis are just outside the arrival halls. There are three main companies allowed to operate from the airport, they are: **SAWA, Ele Taxi & Super Taxi**. The fare into the centre of Warsaw should be around 25-40 PLN. The journey takes between 15-30 minutes.

If you want to save your money, you can get the #175 bus to the city centre – it passes the main Central Train Station and goes to Stare Miasto in the Old Town. Services #148 and #188 go to the Right Bank that covers the areas of Praga,

Grochow and Groclaw. There's also a night bus (#N32) which goes to the city centre.

Bus stops are located outside both arrival halls (Terminal 1 & Terminal 2). You will need to purchase your ticket before you board the bus from the kiosks inside the terminal, and don't forget to validate the ticket in the machine on the bus.

There are three main train stations in the centre but the one you're most likely to use is **Warsaw Central**, Al. Jerozolimskie 54. It handles most domestic trains and all international trains. For timetables visit [www.pkp.pl](http://www.pkp.pl) or [www.intercity.pl](http://www.intercity.pl).

There are two major bus terminals for PKS buses: **Western Bus Station** (*Dworzec Warszawa Zachodnia*), Al. Jerozolimskie 144, handles domestic as well as international buses from all major Polish and Ukrainian cities. The terminus is southwest of the centre next to the *Warszawa Zachodnia* Train Station.

**Dworzec PKS Warszawa Station**, ul. Zamoyskiego 1 is located close to the National Stadium in Praga. Tickets for international buses are available from the ticket offices at the terminus or from any major travel agent. The bus stations only handle cash and do not have facilities for debit/credit cards.

**The Stadium** – Construction on the new National Stadium began in 2008 and after

**Matches in Warsaw:** Poland v Greece – 8th June // Poland v Russia – 12th June // Greece v Russia – 16th June // Quarter Final – 21st June // Semi-Final – 28th June

some delays was completed in November 2011. It boasts a capacity of 58,145 but for the tournament this will be reduced to just over 55,000. The stadium also has an unusual retractable roof, which opens out from a suspended needle above the pitch. The opening date of the stadium was delayed – it was due to host the Poland v Germany fixture in September 2011, which was moved to Gdańsk.

**Things to See and Do** – **The Old Town & Royal Route** (*Trakt Królewski*) – in 1980, the Old Town and Royal Castle were added to the UNESCO World Heritage List. There's also the **Warsaw Uprising Museum** (*Muzeum Powstania Warszawskiego*) – an interactive exhibition documenting the Warsaw Uprising, which started on 1st August 1944 and lasted for 63 days.



**Wilanow Park & Palace Complex** – this is where you'll find the royal summer residence located in 45 hectares of sculptured gardens at the end of the Royal Route. **Fryderyk Chopin Museum** – this contains a collection of the composer's manuscripts and personal belongings, as well as multimedia exhibits. **Copernicus Science Centre** (*Centrum Nauki Kopernik*) – if you are travelling with children and want to fill a few hours this is the place to go. The centre will keep them (and you) occupied for a good few hours with plenty of hands-on experiments and exhibits.

**Getting Around** – There is an extensive public transport network of buses,

trams and a metro system, covering every area of the city. Details of bus and tram timetables can be found on [www.ztm.waw.pl](http://www.ztm.waw.pl) and metro timetables can be found on [www.metro.waw.pl](http://www.metro.waw.pl).

**The Warsaw Tourist Card** gives you free access to all public transport, as well free entry or discounts to most museums and discounts at some restaurants. 1 and 3 day passes are available.

**Eating and Drinking** – The area between the **Old Town** and **Nowy Świat** is the best place to eat and drink. There are all manner of restaurants, pubs, cafes and clubs where everyone will be able to find something to their taste. If you want to go out in the evening, we can recommend the area around **Nowy Świat**, also **Chmielna**, **Mazowiecka** and **Sienkiewicza Streets**.

In the last few years **Praga**, the area on the right bank near to the stadium – a part of the city which was previously not among the most attractive – has become a much more desirable location. Now you'll find artists and restaurateurs have moved here, and it has a growing reputation as a night life and socialising district, and is worth checking out.

If you want to try some local beer, look out for **Browar Konstancin** (all of whose beers start with "Konstancin...") and **Browar Ciechan** (all beers starting with "Ciechan..."). These are widely available throughout the city.

Traditional pubs recommended by our local researchers include:  
– **Retrospekcja**, 28/30 Bednarska Street  
– **Pub pod Baryłką**, 7 Garbarska Street  
– **U sąsiada**, 18 Omańczyka Street

### Stationary Fans' Embassy

Krakowskie Przedmieście 83,  
00-079 Warszawa  
24hr Helpline: +48 519 066 066  
Facebook: Warsaw Fans' Embassy



## Group A - Guide to Wrocław



**Introduction** – Once described as “the Holy Blossom of Europe, a beautiful gem among cities” Wrocław has also been a bone of contention, changing hands many times throughout its extensive history. The accompanying assortment of diverse religions and cultures has contributed greatly to making the city what it is today. In June 2011 the city of Wrocław was chosen to be the European Capital of Culture for 2016.

**Getting There** – Wrocław Nicolaus Copernicus Airport is about 13km west of the city centre. A new terminal has been open since February.

The quickest way into the centre is by taxi; it's cheaper to call a cab than use one from outside the arrivals hall. Expect to pay around 40 PLN into the centre and a little more at night – try one of the following: MPT Taxi – +48 (71) 19191; Radio Taxi – +48 (71) 19622; Taxi Śląsk Wrocław – +48 (71) 19777; or Wu Wu Radio Taxi – +48 (71) 19668.

Bus #406 operates every 20 minutes and goes to the Central Railway Station/Coach Station. #249 operates at night from the airport to Jarnołtów, passing through the city centre. Timetables can be found on [www.wroclaw.pl](http://www.wroclaw.pl).

Bus into the centre cost approximately 3 PLN and tickets can be purchased from the ticket machine next to the bus stop, or inside the bus. Buses run approximately

every 30 minutes. Expect to pay extra if you have particularly bulky luggage.

At the time of writing the main station, **Dworzec Główny**, located on ul. Sucha was undergoing major renovation work on the entire building in readiness for the tournament. Check our website for more up-to-date information on facilities here. **Wrocław Główny Bus Station** (*Dworzec Centralny PKS*) is located immediately behind the train station on ul. Sucha. Both the bus and train stations are located around a ten minute walk south of the Old Town.

**Getting Around** – Public transport consists of buses and trams. Both run from 04:00-00:00 daily with a few irregular night buses after that. The main transport hubs in the city include the main train station, **Plac Dominikański**, and **Plac Jana Pawła II**.

Tickets can be purchased from the ticket machines at the bus stop or inside the bus/tram. Most bus and tram stops now have ticket machines. Those on the vehicles only accept payment cards but those at stops accept cash. Press button #1 for a normal full-price, one-journey ticket for 3.00 PLN; night buses are 3.20 PLN. Remember to validate your ticket on the tram or bus or you could face a large fine.

Alternatively if you intend to make a number of journeys or are staying for a few days, get a 48 or 72 hour ticket which is valid on all public transport in

**Matches in Wrocław:** Russia v Czech Republic – 8th June // Greece v Czech Republic – 12th June // Czech Republic v Poland – 16th June

and around the city. An adult ticket costs 20/26 PLN and a child ticket is 10/13 PLN.

**The Stadium** – Built overlooking the Słęza River and connected to the city by new tram lines, the stadium looks like a huge Chinese lantern on the horizon. The complex also includes the club museum of local team WKS Śląsk Wrocław. Construction began in April 2009 and was completed in September 2011. The opening event was a WBC heavyweight title fight between Tomasz Adamek and Vitali Klitschko.

The capacity of the stadium is 42,771 but for the tournament this has been reduced to 40,000. This makes it the smallest stadium used for the tournament in Poland.



**Getting to the Stadium** – Buses #103, #403 and #435 go from the city centre to the north side of the stadium, whilst trams #3, #10, #20, #32+ and #33+ and bus #128 go to the south of the stadium. At the south side of the stadium there's a train station connected with the tram and bus station, so you can use a train from the city centre as well.

**Eating and drinking** – Most of the options in the city centre for eating and drinking can be found around the main square (Rynek) and the west side of the city centre. Put simply, you'll not find yourself far from a cafe or a bar in the old town.

A useful guide to get your bearings in and around Wrocław, including the locations of bars, cafés and restaurants can be found at [www.wroclaw-life.com](http://www.wroclaw-life.com).

**Things to See and Do** – Do not miss the **Old Market Square (Rynek)**. It's a fantastic place for finding a bite to eat, or just doing a bit of people watching. It's surrounded by beautiful old buildings, including the **Town Hall**. Rynek is the heart of Wrocław, where locals gather to shop, dine, date and have fun.

The second place worth seeing is **Ostrów Tumski**, which is packed with religious sights and historical significance. Ideal for a quiet stroll, here you'll find cobbled lanes, original gas lamps and lots of riverside greenery. This area is largely devoid of shops, cafes and bars, however.

Locals will not forgive you if you miss out on the **Raclawice Panorama**. A 140m-long canvas depicting Kościuszko's legendary (and short-lived) victory over the Russians in 1794, this is one of the only remaining panoramic paintings in the world.

Of the city's museums, we would class the restored **Royal Palace** as the most essential, while the **National and Architecture Museums** are more than worthy of a visit on a rainy day, too.

**Tourist Information** – The Tourist Information Centre (The Meeting Point) offers assistance in selecting the most attractive places from the city and wider region. The staff will provide all the practical information a tourist needs when staying in Wrocław, including access to accommodation and booking services, guides to the city, souvenirs and information about the surrounding area. Open from 9am to 9pm, you can find them at Rynek 14.

**Stationary Fans' Embassy**  
ul. Szewska 66/67A, 50-139 Wrocław  
24hr Helpline: +48 536 500 047  
Facebook: Wrocław Fans' Embassy

## Group A – The Competing Countries



### Poland



**Capital:** Warsaw

**Population:** 38.5m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:** As hosts

**Manager:** Franciszek Smuda

**Most capped player:**  
Michał Żewłakow – 102

**Highest goal scorer:**  
Włodzimierz Lubański – 48

**Best European Championship:**  
Group Stage in 2008

Poland are appearing in their second European Championship, and will be hoping that the support of the home crowd will be able to spur them on to great things. Their previous appearance, in 2008, saw them score only one goal and manage only 1 point in finishing bottom of Group B – their 1-1 draw against Austria all they had to show for their efforts.

It will not be easy, however. Franciszek Smuda's men have not played a competitive match since the end of the qualifiers for World Cup 2010 – a disappointing campaign that saw them finish 5th in a 6th team group, only spared finishing bottom of the group by the presence of San Marino.

While that might all paint a rather negative picture, there is room for hope. The results in some of their pre-tournament friendlies have been encouraging – draws at home to the likes of Mexico, Germany and Portugal in the past year, as well as wins against Hungary and Bosnia and Herzegovina, point to an upturn in form.

For the Polish to progress to the knock-out stages, it was always going to require some good fortune, and they may well have received it in respect of the draw.

They avoided the strongest teams from Pots 2 and 3 on 2nd December (they could have faced Italy, Germany or England from Pot 2, and Portugal, Sweden or Croatia from Pot 3), and so the feeling amongst Polish fans is that they have to make the most of the chance they have been given to make an impact on this tournament.

With the Borussia Dortmund pairing of captain Jakub Błaszczykowski in midfield and Robert Lewandowski leading the attack, it's hoped that a relatively young side will have what it takes to get out of Group A.

They open the tournament with their game against Greece on 8th June.

### Greece



**Capital:** Athens

**Population:** 10.8m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Winners of Group F

**Manager:** Fernando Santos

**Most capped player:**  
Theodoros Zagorakis – 120

**Highest goal scorer:**  
Nikos Anastopoulos – 29

**Best European Championship:**  
Winners in 2004

There can have been few more surprising wins in a major tournament than Greece's 2004 European Championship victory. And while many fans didn't warm to the defensive football that Otto Rehhagel's men perfected in Portugal 8 years ago, it is impossible to doubt its effectiveness.

2004's surprise package will be hoping to repeat their success in Poland and Ukraine. Whilst that might appear a fanciful suggestion at first, there is always one 'dark horse' who outperforms their expectations at the finals, and Greece may well confound expectations for a second time.

Their qualifying campaign saw them finish top of Group F unbeaten, although in fairness it was a weak group, consisting of Malta, Georgia, Latvia, Israel and Croatia. Many had expected the Croats to win the group, but a 2-0 win in the penultimate game in Piraeus meant that Greece had the advantage going into the final game, which they won in Tbilisi to ensure qualification for the tournament for the fourth time in their history.

Don't assume that winning the group means that Greece have changed their style of play, either – their 7 wins and 3 draws saw them score only 14 goals, as Fernando Santos has carried on from Rehhagel in producing effective, winning football from a relatively limited pool of talent.

The experience of the Panathinaikos pair Giorgios Karagounis and Kostas Katsouranis will be key in midfield, while Theofanis Gekas, who plays his football for Samsunspor in Turkey, will be the Greeks' main goal threat.

In a group in which anything could happen, don't be surprised to see the Greeks progress to the knock-out stages.



## Group A – The Competing Countries



### Russia



**Capital:** Moscow

**Population:** 143m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Winners of Group B

**Manager:** Dick Advocaat

**Most capped player:** Viktor Onopko – 109

**Highest goal scorer:**  
Vladimir Beschastnykh – 26

**Best European Championship:**  
Winners in 1960 (as Soviet Union);  
Semi-final in 2008 (as Russia)

The squad that will be travelling to Poland and Ukraine is expected to be full of experience, with many remaining from 2008's losing semi-final side. A settled defence with the likes of Anzhi Makhachkala's Yuri Zhirkov and CSKA Moscow's Sergei Ignashevich will provide the platform on which the Russians can build.

The Russians shared the goals around in qualification, too – no player scored more than 4, but the likes of Alan Dzagoev, Roman Pavlyuchenko, Aleksandr Kerzhakov and Pavel Pogrebnyak will give opposition defences plenty to think about this summer. Pogrebnyak in particular, who has enjoyed a fantastic start to his career in the Premier League with Fulham, will be one to catch the eye.

He is the only player from the squad picked for the recent friendly against Denmark who plays his football outside of his home nation, showing the strength in depth of the domestic Russian leagues. Pogrebnyak will also be hoping to make up for the disappointment of missing the 2008 tournament through injury.

While the four sides in Pot B were hoping to avoid both Spain and the Netherlands in the draw on 2nd December, Russia got what was seen as the most favourable outcome, facing their Polish neighbours in Group A. Despite the group being one of the most open in the tournament in terms of quality, many people see Russia as the favourites to qualify for the knock-out stages.

Despite an early stutter in qualifying (losing their second game 1-0 at home to Slovakia) Russia qualified with relative ease from a fairly straight-forward group, conceding only four goals in their 10 games.

### Czech Republic



**Capital:** Prague

**Population:** 10.5m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Play-offs v Montenegro

**Manager:** Michal Bilek

**Most capped player:**  
Karel Poborský – 118

**Highest goal scorer:** Jan Koller – 55

**Best European Championship:**  
Winners in 1976 (as Czechoslovakia);  
Runners-up in 1996 (as Czech Republic)

Scotland at Hampden Park meant they just sneaked ahead of the Scots into 2nd place in the group, before seeing off Montenegro in the play-offs 3-0 on aggregate.

Whilst there are some experienced stalwarts such as Chelsea's Petr Cech, Arsenal's Tomas Rosicky and Galatasaray's Milan Baros likely to appear, it will be a largely young and inexperienced squad heading to the tournament. A number of recent Under-21 internationals are breaking into the senior set-up in what is something of a transitional period for the country, as they rebuild after the retirements of the likes of Jan Koller, Tomas Ujfalusi and Marek Jankulovski in recent years.

How well they do at this summer's tournament may well depend on their opening game – against Russia in Wroclaw on 8th June.

While many fans across the continent will have fond memories of their first tournament, with the likes of Karel Poborsky and Pavel Nedved leading them to finish as runners-up in 1996, it would be unfair to say that many people expect them to repeat such heights this time around.

Being drawn in a qualifying group with Spain was always going to make it difficult for the Czechs to qualify, and they were incredibly fortunate to reach the finals in Poland and Ukraine.

A fortunate last minute penalty in what was effectively the deciding game against

## Group C - Guide to Gdańsk



**Introduction** – Gdańsk, meaning ‘town on the Gdania River’ was the city’s name until the 14th century when it came under the power of the Germanic Teutonic Knights, who renamed it Danzig. The name stayed until the end of the First World War when it officially became ‘The Free City of Danzig’. The Free City operated until Hitler reclaimed it, instigating World War II.

**Getting There – Gdańsk Lech Wałęsa Airport** is approximately 10km west of the city centre, situated in the district of Rębiechowo. Taxis are outside the arrival hall and it costs around 50 PLN to get to the city centre during the day and approx. 75 PLN at night. City Plus Neptun is a trusted cab company who have their telephone number (19686) and logo on the sides of cars.

Other taxi companies:  
City Plus Taxi – (+48) 19686, 585 111 555  
Ad-mir Taxi – (+48) 58 624 1818,  
Euro School Taxi – (+48) 50 228 6502

A cheaper alternative is to get the #210 bus towards Orunia which stops at the main **Gdańsk Główny** train station or #110 to **Gdańsk Wrzeszcz** train station. Both journeys take approximately 40 minutes and tickets can be purchased from the driver, or from the Gdańsk Tourist Information Office in the terminal, and should cost no more than 5 PLN.

There’s also an **airport bus** ([www.airportbus.com.pl](http://www.airportbus.com.pl)) that runs from the terminal, but

times are erratic. Catch it outside the terminal building and buy the ticket from the driver. It terminates outside the Hevelius Hotel but a word of warning – if you are thinking of using the bus to get back to the airport, check the day before if it is running; if they haven’t sold enough tickets, they have been known to withdraw the service.

**Gdańsk Główny Train Station** is located on ul. Podwale Grodzkie. The station is located close to the Old Town and although the main building is not open 24 hrs the ticket office, currency exchange and left luggage facilities are. Be aware that Gdańsk Główny is actually two separate stations – the main station runs the PKP or intercity/long-distance services, and the other serves the SKM or local and regional services.

**The Gdańsk Football Camp 2012** ([www.camp2012.pl](http://www.camp2012.pl)) is the only campsite in the heart of the city organised for Euro 2012 which is under the patronage of the fans organisation of Lechia Gdańsk “*Lwy Północy*”. It is run by fans – for fans to meet all expectations of fun and relaxation – 10 min to the Old Town and 5 min to the official fanzone.

**The Stadium** – Construction of the PGE Arena began in May 2009 and was completed in July 2010. The official opening was not until July 2011. The Polish national side have played at the Arena once, in a friendly against Germany, which was originally planned to take place in Warsaw.

**Matches in Gdańsk:** Spain v Italy – 10th June // Spain v Republic of Ireland – 14th June // Croatia v Spain – 18th June // Quarter Final – 22nd June

The stadium is located in the Letnica district of Gdańsk, north of the city centre, and in close proximity to the waterfront. As it is a football-specific stadium there’s no running track between the spectators and the pitch. The official capacity is 43,615 but for the Euro 2012 tournament this has been reduced to 40,818.

The PGE food kiosks will not handle cash, therefore if you wish to purchase food and drinks during a game you’ll have to purchase a special card and add credit to it. These will be available from vending machines within the stadium.

**Getting Around** – The **Gdańsk City Card** allows you entrance to museums and unlimited travel on public transport (trams, trolleybuses, buses and SKM commuter trains). It can also be used across the tri-city area (Sopot & Gdynia). It’s available as *Max* or *Standard* with both being available for 24 or 72 hr periods. The *Max* allows free travel on public transport where the *Standard* doesn’t have this option.

**Max prices are:**  
24 hr card – 45 PLN (25 PLN concessions) and  
72 hr card – 75 PLN (45 PLN concessions)  
**Standard prices are:**  
24 hr card – 22 PLN (15 PLN concessions) and  
72 hr card – 35 PLN (22 PLN concessions)

You can pick them up at the following venues: Lech Wałęsa Airport, Gdańsk Main Train Station, and Gdańsk, Sopot and Gdynia Tourist Information Centres.

**Things to do and see** – Gdańsk is a well known tourist destination in Poland, with a renovated and beautiful **Old Town**, full of charming little streets and historical architecture. We’d recommend a stroll along Długa Street and Długi Targ Street, Mariacka Street and along the Motława River to take in the best of what the city has to offer.

The Old Town in Gdańsk offers not only historical monuments, but it is also where

Gdańsk’s nightlife is starting to wake up, and is home to a number of good restaurants, cafes, bars, pubs and clubs. During the summertime Gdańsk also offers sandy and clean beaches, with numerous attractions such as sports equipment rentals, water slides, and bars. A popular place to enjoy the summer break is the pier located in Sopot, which is the longest wooden pier in Europe.

If visiting Gdańsk, check out the **official shops of Lwy Północy**, where you can buy all types of fans’ merchandise. The main shop is in the shopping centre “*Wielki Młyn*”. The second shop is on Targ Węglowy – 100m from the Stationary Fans’ Embassy.

**Malbork Castle**, located around 60 kilometres south of Gdańsk, is the largest UNESCO-protected brick castle in the world. It was built in the 13th and 14th century by the Teutonic Knights. The outermost castle walls enclose 52 acres which in fact contains three castles, separated by multiple dry moats and towers.

**Eating and drinking** – There are four main nightlife areas in and around Gdańsk to head for. The area from the main railway station to Długa Street is the most central, while the area of Wrzeszcz to the northwest of the city, where the Gdańsk University of Technology is located, is popular with students. The seafront has a number of bars and restaurants, as does Monciak in nearby Sopot.

**The Gdańsk tourism website** ([www.en.Gdansk.gda.pl/eat](http://www.en.Gdansk.gda.pl/eat)) offers a full list of eating and drinking establishments, split into categories (pizzerias, bars/fast food, cafes, pubs and restaurants). All the bars and restaurants are handily marked on a map, too.

### Stationary Fans’ Embassy

Targ Węglowy, 80-830 Gdańsk

24hr Helpline: +48 695 890 094

Facebook: Gdansk Fans’ Embassy



## Group C - Guide to Poznań



**Introduction** – The first capital of Poland (along with Gniezno), Poznań is a city steeped in history. The city suffered a great deal of damage during World War II, but the historical centre has been sympathetically renovated and a lot of the original medieval features and historical architecture remain.

**Getting There** – Poznań Ławica Airport is situated approximately 7km west of the city centre. Taxis are outside the arrival hall but beware of rogue drivers. Expect to pay around 30 PLN to get into central Poznań.

Taxi companies include  
MPT – (+48) 61 19191;  
Radio Lux Taxi – (+48) 61 19662; and  
Express Taxi – (+48) 61 19624 – (who also do minibuses if there are more than 4 passengers).

Alternatively you can get a bus. The bus stop is outside the arrival hall and you can get either #59 (Airport – Bałtyk) which takes 17 minutes to the centre and leaves every 30 minutes, or you can get the Express Line L (Airport – Central Station). The Express takes 17 minutes to the centre but there are only two buses an hour. There is also a night bus (#242).

The main train station is Dworzec Poznań Główny, situated across from the fairgrounds and approximately 10 minutes in a taxi from the Market Square. The station was at the time of writing undergoing major redevelopment but is expected to be ready for the tournament.

Bus #51 runs from outside the main hall to Male Garbary close to the city centre and departs every 15 minutes. Tram #13 will take you closer to the centre (ul. Wrocławska) and runs every 10 minutes during peak times and every 20 minutes off-peak. A taxi from the station to the centre should cost no more than 10-20 PLN.

The main international bus station (PKS Poznań Bus Station) is located at ul. Towarowa, south west of the old town. Taxis stand outside the main hall and a journey to the city centre will cost in the region of 10 PLN. The 71 bus, and trams 6, 11 and 12 all run to the centre.



**The Stadium** – Poznań's renovated 42,000 capacity Stadion Miejski opened in 2010, although for the duration of the Euros it will be known as Municipal Stadion Poznań and have a capacity of 40,000. It is one of only two stadiums at the tournament that aren't completely new – it has, however,

Matches in Poznań: Republic of Ireland v Croatia – 10th June // Italy v Croatia – 14th June // Italy v Republic of Ireland – 18th June

undergone a €160m renovation. The official opening of the stadium, which featured a concert by Sting and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, drew more than 30,000 spectators.

**Getting to the stadium** – Trams from the city centre to the stadium include:

- #1 - Junikowo – Zawady;
- #6 - Budziszewska – Miłostowo;
- #13 - Junikowo – Starołęka; and
- #15 - Budziszewska – os. Jan III Sobieski.

Buses from the city centre to the stadium include:

- #A - os. Kopernika – M1 Centrum Handlowe;
- #50 - Ogrody – Górczyn Dworzec;
- #63 - Górczyn Dworzec – Garbary Dworzec;
- #91 - os. Kopernika – Sobieskiego Dworzec.

**The Poznań City Card** comes in three versions: one-, two- and three-day. Holders of the Poznań City Card are entitled, amongst other things, to free use of public transportation, free admission to most of Poznań's museums, discounted admission to the Conservatory and the Zoo, and discounts at hotels and restaurants.

The card costs 30 PLN for one day, 40 PLN for two, and 45 PLN for three.

The Card comes with a guide booklet, which includes information on available attractions, discounts and free admission. You can only use the card at any given attraction once.

**Things to see and do** – the Old Market Square has been the centre of community life for centuries. In the area around the Old Market you will find some of the city's original merchant houses, the City Hall, and the guardhouse. Every day at noon, people crowd around the City Hall, waiting for the two billy-goats on the clock tower to come out and clash horns. The first clockwork mechanism for the tower was built in 1551. As the goats lock horns, a bugle call is played.

Separated by the forks of the Warta and Cybina rivers is the island of Ostrów Tumski.

The old cathedral island is one of Poznań's most charming areas. **The Cykada** is a large park on the site of Fort Winiary, a 19th-century fortified area north of the city centre. It contains a military museum, military cemeteries, and the remains of some of the fortifications. It lies within the Stare Miasto district of the city.

**The Last Imperial Castle** is one of the most characteristic buildings in Poznań, the former residence of Emperor William II and other German rulers. Today it houses the Zamek Cultural Centre.

Poznań is home to two Zoos. **The Old Zoo** (ul. Zwierzyniecka 19) is the smaller of the two, and was established in the 19th century near the centre of the city. It's perfect for a short stroll. It is especially recommended for families with young children. **The New Zoo** (ul. Krańcowa 81) is more suited to the needs of ambitious nature-lovers. The vast area accommodates several hundred species, including rare ones such as the Siberian tiger and the white rhinoceros.

**Food and drink** – If you hear people talking of 'milk bars', it's not a dairy outlet but rather a cheap alternative to a restaurant. Established in the communist era, these remain popular with the locals, particularly students, and are like a self-service canteen. They are dotted throughout the city, including the Old Town (Bar Caritas at 1, Plac Wolności Sq and Bar Przysmak at 2 Podgórna Street for example), but if you prefer some nicer surroundings then just choose from one of the many cafes that line the streets around the main square.

The nightlife in Poznań is located mainly in the city centre around the Stary Rynek.

### Stationary Fans' Embassy

ul. 3 Maja 46, 61-728 Poznań

24hr Helpline: +48 600 487 468

Facebook: Poznan Fans' Embassy

## Group C - The Competing Countries



### Spain



**Capital:** Madrid

**Population:** 46m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Winners of Group I

**Manager:** Vicente del Bosque

**Most capped player:** Iker Casillas – 128

**Highest goal scorer:** David Villa – 51

**Best European Championship:**  
Winners in 1964 and 2008

What can you say about this Spain team that hasn't already been said? They have been quite simply the best team in the world for a number of years, and are entering the European Championship aiming for an unprecedented third consecutive major title. Having finally broken the tag of 'nearly men' in 2008 to win the European Championship, they went on to lift the World Cup in South Africa two years ago. It would be a very brave fan to bet against them being victorious on 1st July in Kyiv.

As expected, they topped their group in qualifying, winning all 8 games and scoring 26 goals in the process. They have broken all sorts of records in the past few years, winning 15 consecutive games and

going 35 games unbeaten between 2007 and 2009, and haven't lost a qualifying tie since a 2-0 reverse in Sweden in 2006.

With a line-up of superstars like Andres Iniesta, Xavi, Xabi Alonso and Cesc Fabregas, their midfield line-up, and strength in depth, is the envy of world football.

There is hope for other countries, however, as there are doubts over the fitness and form of some of their strikers coming into the tournament (David Villa and Fernando Torres respectively). Whilst their deputies Fernando Llorente and Roberto Soldado are more than adequate, they perhaps lack something of the star quality of the sides of 2008 and 2010 up front.

Some of the recent friendly results and performances, too, have been below their usual standards, and they will need to be at their very best from the start, as their opening game is against a strong Italian side on 10th June in Gdańsk.

### Italy



**Capital:** Rome

**Population:** 60.5m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Winners of Group C

**Manager:** Cesare Prandelli

**Most capped player:**  
Fabio Cannavaro – 136

**Highest goal scorer:**  
Luigi Riva – 36

**Best European Championship:**  
Winners in 1968

It's all change from the last time Italy lined up in the Euros – gone are the long-standing players like Fabio Cannavaro, Gianluca Zambrotta, Francesco Totti and Alessandro Del Piero.

The defence will now be relying on the experience of Giorgio Chiellini, while a relatively inexperienced frontline, including the likes of Sebastian Giovinco, Alessandro Matri and Mario Balotelli, will be charged with the task of unsettling opposition defences.

Recent friendly defeats to Uruguay and the USA, both at home, have dampened expectations slightly, but Cesare Prandelli's men will be keen to prove the doubters wrong when their tournament kicks off against the Spanish on 10th June.

Italy progressed serenely into the tournament, topping Group C comfortably without losing a game and only conceding twice in their 10 matches.

The Azzurri have a great history, but will be keen to lift the European title for the first time since 1968 this summer after poor performances in the last two tournaments (a quarter-final exit in 2008 and the failure to get out of the Group Stage in 2004). Too often their performance in major tournaments doesn't live up to the hype. The 2006 World Cup winners still have something to prove, and won't have an easy time getting out of the Group Stage.



## Group C - The Competing Countries



### Rep. of Ireland



**Capital:** Dublin

**Population:** 4.5m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Play-offs v Estonia

**Manager:** Giovanni Trapattoni

**Most capped player:** Shay Given – 121

**Highest goal scorer:** Robbie Keane – 53

**Best European Championship:**  
Group Stage in 1988

Ireland are appearing at only their second Championship, having previously qualified for the 1988 tournament in Germany. Giovanni Trapattoni led the Irish to second place in Group B behind Russia in the qualifiers, losing only once in their 10 games. A comfortable 5-1 aggregate win in the play-offs over Estonia saw them book their place in the finals, but they will have a hard job progressing from a very tough group.

Known as much at major tournaments for their fans' performances off the pitch as their team's performances on it, Ireland are sure to be one of the best supported sides in Poland this year.

The experience (and goals) of LA Galaxy's Robbie Keane will be the key to any Irish

attempt to reach the knock-out stages; whilst one of the Premier League's longest serving goalkeepers, Aston Villa's Shay Given, will be leading an experienced back-line with his club team-mate Richard Dunne at centre-back.

While there is little or no expectation of great things from this side, if Ireland are to qualify, they must surely win their opening game against Croatia, which takes place in Poznań on 10th June.

### Croatia



**Capital:** Zagreb

**Population:** 4.2m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Play-offs v Turkey

**Manager:** Slaven Bilic

**Most capped player:** Dario Šimić – 100

**Highest goal scorer:** Davor Šuker – 45

**Best European Championship:**  
Fourth Place in 1976 (as Yugoslavia),  
Quarter-final in 1996 and 2008 (as Croatia).

Slaven Bilic's side comfortably negotiated their play-off against Turkey to make the finals for the 4th time, having perhaps disappointed slightly in finishing second in Group F behind fellow Pot C country Greece. Unbeaten in their matches at home, it was defeats away to Greece and Georgia that cost them automatic qualification; and there remains a question of how well they are able to perform outside the partisan atmosphere of Zagreb.

Despite being drawn in one of the tougher groups at this summer's tournament, a lot is expected from a team that will include Tottenham Hotspur's playmaker Luka Modric. Whether he alone will be enough to push

the two-time quarter-finalists to the next stage is unknown, but his form in the Premier League this season has been outstanding.

Alongside Modric the likes of Bayern Munich's Ivica Olic and Shakhtar Donetsk's Eduardo will be looking to cause the main goal threat, along with Niko Kranjčar (who was top scorer in qualifying). The experience of Stipe Pletikosa in goal and defender Josip Simunic will be key to marshalling the Croatian defence.

Expectations will be kept in check, however, partly as a result of their disappointing qualifying performance, and partly as a result of their 3-1 friendly defeat in Zagreb against Sweden in November.

They will be taking nothing for granted, and will look to kick off the tournament with a victory against Ireland in Poznań on 10th June.

## EMERGENCY NUMBERS FOR POLAND



**999** Ambulance

**998** Fire

**997** Police

**112** for all emergencies from a mobile phone

**+48 800 200 300**  
24hr security Helpline  
available in Polish,  
English, German, Russian,  
Italian, French and Spanish

they contact your national Embassy, this usually deters them from pursuing matters.

If for any reason you have been legally fined (traffic offences, for instance), police and border control officers do not take money from you. Instead you are allowed either 15 days from the date of the offence or until you leave the country (whichever comes first) to pay the penalty.

Ticket inspectors and train conductors may issue on-the-spot fines if you are travelling without a valid or validated ticket, but always insist on a receipt before you hand over any cash. If they cannot issue you with one, do not hand any money over.

## EMERGENCY NUMBERS FOR UKRAINE



**101** Fire

**102** Police

**103** Ambulance

**112** for all emergencies from a mobile phone

## Identification

It is a legal requirement in both Ukraine and Poland that you carry some form of identification with you. We advise you carry a photocopy of your passport information page, and keep your original document in a hotel safe. If the authorities refuse to accept the copy as proof of ID, then ask for them to accompany you to your hotel to see the original.

## Corruption

Low-level corruption does exist, but if you are asked to pay a 'small fee' to speed things up, to get you through border control without hitches for instance, don't hand over money even if threatened with arrest. If you are threatened with arrest insist that

## Theft

Opportunist thieves will no doubt be active during the tournament so don't end up a victim. Always keep documents, cards and money in the inside pockets of jackets or bags if travelling, or in a hotel safe. If you are staying on a camp site, check if there are lockers for your bags and if not, keep valuables in bags secured with padlocks.

If you are a victim of crime you should contact the local police to report the incident and get immediate help. Once reported, if not offered, make sure you request a police report. If you intend to claim for the loss on your travel insurance, your insurers may require a police report or other proof that the crime took place.



## Homophobia

Homosexuality is legal in both Ukraine and Poland, but that doesn't mean to say people are as accepting of it as they are in Western Europe. Public displays of affection in general could be frowned upon, even more so if it's between members of the same sex. This is sometimes accompanied with threats of violence. There are discreet, lively gay scenes in the larger cities but outside the main tourist cities they are virtually non-existent.

## Alcohol

Police will not tolerate public drunkenness, and if you are found to be drunk in public you could be taken to 'dry out'. A doctor will assess you and you may not be released until you are sober which could dictate an overnight stay, for which you will be charged.

## Drugs

Penalties are severe for possessing and/or using illegal drugs; you can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines if convicted.

## Photography

It may be illegal to take photographs of certain things such as military buildings or personnel. If in doubt, ask permission.

## Terrorism

The threat of acts of terrorism in both Ukraine and Poland is low, but you should

always be vigilant and take the usual precautions. Beware of any abandoned bags or packages while on public transport, and if you see something suspicious report it to an appropriate authority figure (member of railway/airport staff, policeman, etc).



## Credit cards

If using your credit card for a transaction, don't let it leave your sight. If the establishment wants to take the card away ("the credit card terminal is in the back of the restaurant", for instance) or ask you for your PIN, then cancel the transaction immediately and ask for the card back, or insist on accompanying your card to the machine.





## Group A

Poland (POL) Greece (GRE)  
Russia (RUS) Czech Republic (CZE)

## Group B

Netherlands (NED) Denmark (DEN)  
Germany (GER) Portugal (POR)

## Group C

Spain (ESP) Italy (ITA)  
Rep. of Ireland (IRL) Croatia (CRO)

## Group D

Ukraine (UKR) Sweden (SWE)  
France (FRA) England (ENG)

CITY	MATCH DAY 1				MATCH DAY 2				MATCH DAY 3			
	Fri 08 June	Sat 09 June	Sun 10 June	Mon 11 June	Tue 12 June	Wed 13 June	Thu 14 June	Fri 15 June	Sat 16 June	Sun 17 June	Mon 18 June	Tue 19 June
Warsaw	POL GRE 18:00				POL RUS 20:45				GRE RUS 20:45			
Wrocław	RUS CZE 20:45				GRE CZE 18:00				CZE POL 20:45			
Gdańsk		ESP ITA 18:00				ESP IRL 20:45				CRO ESP 20:45		
Poznań		IRL CRO 20:45				ITA CRO 18:00				ITA IRL 20:45		
Kyiv			UKR SWE 20:45				SWE ENG 20:45				SWE FRA 20:45	
Donetsk			FRA ENG 18:00				UKR FRA 18:00				ENG UKR 20:45	
Kharkiv		NED DEN 18:00				NED GER 20:45				POR NED 20:45		
Lviv		GER POR 20:45				DEN POR 18:00				DEN GER 20:45		

All kick-off times are CET. Local kick-off times in Ukraine are 19:00 and 21:45.

REST DAY	QUARTER-FINALS				REST DAYS		SEMI-FINALS		REST DAYS		FINAL
Wed 20 June	Thu 21 June	Fri 22 June	Sat 23 June	Sun 24 June	Mon 25 June	Tue 26 June	Wed 27 June	Thu 28 June	Fri 29 June	Sat 30 June	Sun 01 July
	WA RB 20:45							W26 W28 20:45			
		WB RA 20:45									
				WD RC 20:45							W29 W30 20:45
			WC RD 20:45				W25 W27 20:45				

All kick-off times are CET. Local kick-off times in Ukraine are 19:00 and 21:45.



**Population:** 46,000,000  
**Capital:** Kyiv  
**Area:** 603,628km<sup>2</sup>  
**Currency:** Hrivna (UAH)  
**Time zone:** CET+1



## Geography & Demographics

Ukraine is the second largest country in Europe, behind Russia, in terms of landmass, and is home to around 46 million people. It lies at the northern edge of the Black Sea, and borders Moldova and Romania to the southwest, Slovakia and Hungary to the west, Poland to the northwest, Belarus to the north and Russia to the north and east.

The population is around 78% Ukrainian, 17% Russian, with small populations from the surrounding countries of Belarus, Moldova, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, etc.

The country is divided into 24 *oblasts* (provinces), with the Crimea forming an autonomous republic of its own.

Kyiv is the capital and largest city, and its metropolitan area is home to more than 3.5m people.

The country can be split into broadly five areas:

- **Central Ukraine** – The economic, political, cultural and geographical centre of the country. All roads lead to Kyiv, which is the largest city in Ukraine.

- **Western Ukraine** – Historically under the control of various European regimes down the centuries, this is the least 'Russian' part of the country, and where you'll find Lviv.

- **Eastern Ukraine** – Famous for its coal mining and heavy industry, the cities of Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv and Donetsk are the main centres of population, and it's here that you'll find most of Ukraine's Russian speaking population.

- **The Black Sea Coast** – Dominated by the city of Odessa (originally a reserve venue for Euro 2012), it's a popular tourist destination.

- **The Crimea** – The Crimea is a peninsular in the Black Sea and a popular holiday destination for Russians and Ukrainians alike with its beautiful coastline.

## Language

The most widely spoken language is Ukrainian, which is similar to Russian and uses the Cyrillic alphabet. Russian is also spoken widely, particularly in the east, and close to the respective borders you will also find locals who can speak Polish and Romanian. In the larger cities you will find some locals who speak English, but outside of the major centres of population you're unlikely to be able to get by without knowing some Ukrainian phrases (see page 58 for more help with that).



## Religion

The main religion practised in the country is Orthodox Christianity in its various branches (some following the Patriarchy of Moscow, others the Ukrainian Orthodox Church under the Patriarchy of Kyiv), while the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church accounts for around 15% of worshippers. Protestantism and Roman Catholicism are minority religions (accounting for around 4% of the population between them).



## Politics

Ukraine is a democratic presidential-parliamentary republic. Formerly part of the Soviet Union, it declared independence from Russia on August 24th 1991, and adopted its own constitution in June 1996. Its political upheaval didn't end with the ousting of Soviet rule, however. In 2004 then Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich was found to have rigged the Presidential elections, and the public outcry in favour of

## Famous figures from history

### Sergei Prokofiev

Noted 20th century composer, whose works include the ballet Romeo and Juliet, and Peter and the Wolf.

### Leonid Brezhnev

Former General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he presided over the country for 18 years, from 1964 until his death in 1982. His was the second-longest term in power, behind only that of Joseph Stalin.

### Golda Meir

Kyiv-born politician who went on to become the fourth Prime Minister of Israel in 1969. Known as the 'Iron Lady' of Israeli politics (long before the nickname was associated with Margaret Thatcher).

the defeated candidate, Viktor Yushenko, sparked the peaceful 'Orange Revolution' which eventually overturned the rigged elections and brought him to power.



## Economy

Ukraine was formerly one of the economic powerhouses of the Soviet Union, with mining and heavy industry in the south and east, and a large agricultural base. In the immediate aftermath of the breakdown of the Soviet Union the economy struggled to cope with independence – inflation soared and poverty was rife. The introduction of the new currency (the Hrivna) in 1996 helped stabilise matters. The country is moving towards a market economy and away from its heavy industrial past, and trying to promote itself as a tourist destination.



## Money

The currency in Ukraine is the Hrivna (UAH). Hrivna notes come in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500. 100 kopecks make up one Hrivna. Coins come in denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 kopecks, but most coins are now rarely used.

At the time of going to print, one Euro is worth around 12 Hrivna, which means that 1 Hrivna note in your pocket is worth all of 8 or 9 cents. Due to the lack of small change it is advisable to always carry a number of small notes (1, 2 and 5 Hrivna) with you for things



like buses, public toilets and entrance fees to some establishments. With an exchange rate meaning that 10 kopecks is worth less than a penny, you can see why they don't bother with small change very much.

Credit and debit cards are more or less now well established in the major cities and you shouldn't have any problems using them, but still bring cash out with you just in case the one place you do visit doesn't deal in plastic. American Express is not as widely accepted as Visa, Mastercard and Cirrus, so this is also worth bearing in mind. Some ATMs will issue dollars as well as Hrivnas.

The best currencies to exchange are the US Dollar or the Euro. Sterling is only usually accepted by banks. The Hrivna is a 'closed' currency, meaning it's virtually impossible to obtain outside of the country. We'd suggest taking some Euros or US Dollars to change once you arrive.



## Climate

Ukraine has a largely temperate continental climate, although in the south and east it is more akin to a Mediterranean climate. While it's common to associate eastern Europe with astonishingly cold winters (as the FSE researchers who visited and experienced -20 degree temperatures in January can testify!) the summers are actually not much different from what you would expect in most of Europe – average highs in the summer months are in the high teens to low twenties Celsius,

and on a good day the temperature has been known to reach as high as 30 degrees.



## Food and Drink

Ukrainian cuisine, perhaps as a result of the aforementioned cold winters, has developed with a definite 'stodgy comfort food' sort of feel. It's hard to generalise over such a vast country, of course, and the influences range from the Russian in the east to the Slavic and south European in the west, but pretty much anywhere you go *borscht* (soup) is top of the menu, invariably washed down with *horilka* (vodka).

As for other main dishes *varenyky* is a doughy pastry, which is typically filled with potato, sauerkraut or cottage cheese, but the choice of fillings is theoretically endless. *Deruny* is a meal of potato pancakes smothered in sour cream, and don't forget to try the famous cabbage rolls filled with hamburger meat and rice called *holubtsi*.

Further local delicacies include *pelmeni* (boiled dumplings filled with meat), *salo* (salted pork fat) with garlic and *huliash* (variations of stew/goulash).



## Mobile phones

GSM mobile communications are well developed in Ukraine, and coverage in the major cities is good. This means your mobile phone will work in Ukraine, although beware of the costs of data usage (for the likes of Facebook or Google Maps) if you use these services. If you're staying for a long time, it might be economical to purchase a Ukrainian pay-as-you-go SIM for cheaper calls/texts, but check with your mobile provider before you leave.

The networks in Ukraine vary wildly in terms of price and coverage – MTS and Kyivstar are praised for their excellent coverage; whilst Beeline and Life are noted

and are typically cheaper and provide a wider range of services. To choose the best option, we advise checking out the providers' websites in advance.



## Internet

The number of wifi hotspots in major towns and cities is growing rapidly, with most hotels and major points of business, as well as some bars, cafés and restaurants, offering wireless internet. If you've not brought your laptop with you, there are always the ever reliable internet cafés where you can buy an hour's worth of browsing for a few Hrivna (printing services typically cost extra).



## Tipping

The culture of tipping is developing slowly and there are no generally accepted rules – a usual tip in a restaurant is around 10% of the bill. As a foreigner, you might be expected to leave more. Sometimes 5% – 10% tips for a service charge are already included in your bill, which is typically mentioned in the menu list.



## Getting Around Ukraine

Unsurprisingly, the main hub for airlines is the capital, Kyiv. From here you can get to just about anywhere in Ukraine. The main airlines that run internal flights in Ukraine are:



**Aerosvit** ([www.aerosvit.com](http://www.aerosvit.com)); **Dniproavia** ([www.dniproavia.com](http://www.dniproavia.com)); **Ukraine International Airlines** ([www.flyuia.com](http://www.flyuia.com) – essentially an international airline but has domestic links between Kyiv, Lviv and Donetsk) and **Wizzair** ([www.wizzair.com](http://www.wizzair.com)).

You can either book direct with the airline from their website, or before you travel to Ukraine, visit **Kiyavia Travel's English website** ([www.kiyavia-ukraine.com/eng/](http://www.kiyavia-ukraine.com/eng/)) from where you can book tickets and get flight timetables and prices. Other major agencies include **Albatros travel** (<http://albatros.travel/en>); **New Logic** ([www.newlogic.ua/en](http://www.newlogic.ua/en)); **Arktur** ([www.arktur.ua](http://www.arktur.ua)); and **Amadeus** ([www.amadeus.net](http://www.amadeus.net)).



**Trains** – Overnight sleeper trains are your best option if your journey is a long one (and let's face it, it's going to be). Trains are managed by Ukrainian Railways and the services are extremely punctual. For an English version of timetables and carriage plans visit [www.poezda.net](http://www.poezda.net) or <http://uz.gov.ua/en/>, while [www.seat61.com](http://www.seat61.com) has useful information on train travel within Ukraine.

The train is the preferred option for most Ukrainians when it comes to moving between cities, and so the quality, safety and security of their railways are actually pretty good. You can book train travel in the Ukraine up to 45 days in advance of your journey from any train station; alternatively, pre-book online or with a local travel agent.

There are three classes of service and all classes have designated bunks in the carriages. The carriage (*vahon*) and bunk (*mesto*) will be clearly marked on your ticket. You won't be asked to produce your passport when purchasing tickets, but in order to reserve your space you must pre-book – don't expect to just be able to turn up on the day and get on any train, particularly with the increased numbers travelling throughout the country at the time of the Euros.

**Classes:** SV – spalny vahon (SV) is a 1st class sleeper for 2 people; Kupe – 2nd class sleeper which accommodates 4 people; Platskart – 3rd class sleeper – an open carriage with around 50 bunks.

At the time of going to print we were still waiting on the details of the high-speed train services across Ukraine that will be in place for the Euros. Check our website for updated details in the run-up to the tournament for further information.



## Driving

If you hold an EU driving licence you will need an IDP (International Driving Permit) – this is **compulsory**. More details on the IDP can be found at [www.theaa.com/getaway/idp/](http://www.theaa.com/getaway/idp/) – and they can be applied for by post, or at selected post offices. Third party insurance is compulsory in Ukraine. Green Cards are accepted. The minimum age at which a visitor to Ukraine can drive a hired car or a motorcycle is 18.

**Speed limits** must be strictly adhered to. The standard legal limits, which can be varied by signs, for private vehicles without trailers: in built-up areas 37mph (60km/h); outside built-up areas 55mph (90km/h); major roads: 62mph (110km/h); motorways 80mph (130km/h); while in some residential zones: 13mph (20km/h).

Motorists who have held a driving licence for less than two years must not exceed 43mph (70km/h).

**Compulsory equipment:** All cars must carry the following – first aid kit; fire extinguisher; warning triangle

There is zero tolerance of drink driving in Ukraine, although an allowance of 0.02mg per ml of blood is typically tolerated in order to allow for some medications and mouthwashes that may be alcohol based. Fines for driving under the influence of alcohol can be extremely high. Your driving licence can also be confiscated for repeat offences. Police are more inclined to stop foreign cars, so be doubly aware of this if you have hired a car and crossed into Ukraine.

Children under 12 and less than 145cm cannot travel in the front seat. It's compulsory for front seat passengers to wear seat belts, but we would always advise all passengers to belt-up.

If you bring a car into Ukraine you will have to pay an ecological tax at the border. This can vary depending on the engine power of the vehicle – usually around €10 per 1000cc.

When a foreign vehicle is involved in an accident it is compulsory to call the police.



## Fanzones

All fanzones are free to enter and will have at least one big screen broadcasting all 31 matches from the tournament. Facilities typically include food and drink stands, souvenir stalls, first aid

points, toilets and information stands, as well as entertainment (DJs, live music, etc) when the matches are not being played.



**The Lviv fanzone** is located in the very heart of the city on Svobody Avenue. The fanzone covers an area of more than 20,000 m<sup>2</sup>, meaning it will be able to hold up to 27,000 fans at any one time. At least 3 of Lviv's annual festivals will be held during the Euros, and we suspect that the Lviv Beer Festival, loved by locals and tourists alike, will most likely catch your eye. The beer festival will be running events in the fanzone during the tournament.

**Donetsk's fanzone** is the second largest at the tournament – more than 80,000 people will be able to gather there. Local authorities decided to set up the official fanzone near Shakhtar Stadium, the former stadium of Shakhtar Donetsk before they made their move to the new Donbass Arena in 2009. Being based in the park by the old stadium, it will be situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the city. Visiting fans will have a short stroll from the city centre, crossing the bridge over the river, to reach the fanzone. It will offer five big screens to broadcast all the matches at the tournament.

**Kharkiv's fanzone** can be found on Svobody Square – the main city square – which is located in the city centre on the crossing of the main highways and transport routes. The fanzone will cover 22 500 m<sup>2</sup>. It will be able to accommodate

45,000 fans to watch the match on one of its 3 big screens, and will be open throughout the tournament. The fanzone is served by metro stations Gosprom and Universitet, and also by buses, trolleybuses and trams. A wifi zone will also be available.

**Kyiv's fanzone**, located right in the heart of in the city on the Maidan Nezalezhnosti (Independence Square), site of the famous Orange Revolution, will feature four giant screens and will open for the duration of the tournament from 12 noon to 1am.

## Famous sporting figures

### Sergei Bubka

Olympic gold medal winner and multiple record-breaking pole vaulter. He set 35 world records during his career, and such was his domination of the sport that he cleared the height of six metres more times than all other athletes in history combined.

### Vladimir and Vitaly Klitschko

The brothers are currently holders of four of the five world heavyweight boxing titles between them.

### Valeriy Lobanovskiy

The revolutionary coach of the 1970s and 80s Dynamo Kyiv side and later the national side, his statue stands outside the stadium in Kyiv that bears his name. Three of his pupils – Oleg Blohkin, Igor Belanov and Andriy Shevchenko – have gone on to win the Ballon D'Or.



## Group B - Guide to Lviv



**Introduction** – The city of Lviv, which was founded in 1256, has long been an important centre of commerce in Ukraine. Lviv is also the seat of the Roman Catholic Ukrainian Orthodox and Armenian Orthodox archbishops. Two of the city's churches date back as early as the 14th century. If you visit Lviv, it's worth considering a visit to the historical city centre. It is on the UNESCO World Heritage List and is fascinating to see.

**Getting There** – Lviv's modest airport is only about 6km southwest from the city centre so it should take no more than 20 minutes in a taxi (even with heavy traffic) and should cost in the region of 45 – 70 UAH depending on the time of day. Negotiate the price with the driver before you start your journey, and make sure he uses the meter.

The #9 trolleybus also goes to the city centre from outside the terminal building, and the fare is only 1.25 UAH, but the journey will be considerably longer. Bus #48 leaves the terminal every 10-15 minutes during the day for the city centre (stops in the square behind Opera House) and costs 2 UAH.

Local taxi companies:  
Comfort Taxi – (+380) 32 243 4343;  
Ecomon Taxi – (+380) 32 243 0808;  
Express Taxi – (+380) 32 244 6086;  
Radio Taxi – (+380) 67 908 1081.

Lviv's **Main Train Station** (*Holovnyi Vokzal*) is located on Dvirtsya sq. The grand art

nouveau station has been recently restored to its former glory. To get to the centre of Lviv from the station should cost no more than 30 UAH or if you prefer to catch a tram you can get #1, #9 trams from near the taxi rank, which will drop you directly in the centre.

**The Stadium** – The Arena Lviv has a capacity of 33,787 seats, and is located around 10km to the south of the city centre. It will host three group stage matches. Construction on the stadium began in November 2008, and the first ever match in the new stadium was played between Ukraine and Austria on 15 November 2011.

**Things to see and do** – Lviv was recognised as the Cultural Capital of Ukraine in 2009. If anywhere sums up Lviv it is the beautiful **Rynok Square** (Market Square), which has been the centre of political, public, cultural, and commercial life of the city for more than 500 years. It is surrounded by fifty unique architectural monuments, with some dating as far back as the 16th century.

There are ten churches within a 200m radius of Rynok Square (and over 80 in the city as a whole). They reflect the multicultural and multinational nature of Lviv, which has always served as a bridge between Ukraine and the rest of Europe. The current **Lviv City Hall** was constructed in the middle of the 19th century. You can climb 350 wooden stairs and have the pleasure of

Matches in Lviv: Germany v Portugal – 9th June // Denmark v Portugal – 13th June // Denmark v Germany – 17th June

viewing all the beauty that the city affords from the gallery of the City Hall tower.

**The Lviv Opera House**, situated on the main city avenue, is one of the most beautiful theatres in Europe. Designed by architect Zygmunt Gorgolewski, the **Grand Theatre** has been compared to the Paris and Vienna opera houses.

**The Armenian Cathedral** (14th – 15th centuries) is a unique monument of Eastern culture in Europe. Here the remains of an ancient Armenian cemetery have been preserved: gravestones, the oldest one being 600 years old, have been transferred from cemeteries of other Armenian churches and monasteries to Lviv.

**High Castle Park** – an old shady park on the hill (413m) overlooking the city, which contains the ruins of an ancient castle, an observation deck and offers breathtaking views.

**Food and Drink** – Lviv has hundreds of restaurants, bars, night clubs, and hotels serving various cuisines and offering outstanding comfort and style. Whether you are looking for traditional Ukrainian restaurants or restaurants serving French or Italian dishes, Lviv has plenty to offer. Lviv's are mostly cosy, old-fashioned, traditional Ukrainian places serving delicious belly-filling food. You don't need a lot of money to eat in Lviv; most dishes are available for around €3.

In the historic centre, you're never more than a few steps away from your next dining experience, and the standard of service is generally very good. There are even a handful of **McDonald's** (at 35 Svobody Avenue, 7 T. Shevchenko Avenue, 24 V. Velykoho Street and 12 Chornovola Avenue).

Local kebab houses are also liberally dotted throughout the city centre, while other fast food options include **Puzata khata** (12 Sichovykh Striltsiv Street and 10 Shevchenko Avenue), **Garbuz** (15 I. Franka Street),

**Big Burger** (2 Dudayeva Street). Delicious dishes and beverages can be found in **Kumpel** beer-restaurant (6 Vynnychenka Street) or **Sim Porosyat** (7 Piggies) Ukrainian style Restaurant (9 Bandery Street).



**Beer** – The saying goes that "Those who drink Lviv beer will live a hundred years". **Robert Dom's Beer House** is a rather new Lviv tavern in the former Klepariv area. Here you can also enjoy the old-time atmosphere of Lviv breweries, fresh Lvivske beer, straight from the brewery taps, and original and tasty home-made meals.

The Galician Jewish Restaurant-Tavern **Pid Zolotoyu Rozoyu** (Beneath the Golden Rose) is perhaps the only tavern in Ukraine where there are no listed prices. Here, you can actually haggle over your final bill.

If it's not beer that the locals are drinking, chances are it'll be coffee. It's now almost impossible to imagine the city's old narrow streets without the seductive aroma that flies out of the small windows of cosy cafés. In the summer Lviv citizens savour coffee sitting outside. They even have an annual coffee festival. They're crazy about the stuff.

### Stationary Fans' Embassy

At the entrance of the fanzone in the city centre, in front of the Shevchenko monument  
24hr Helpline: +380 988 694 909  
Facebook: Lviv Fans' Embassy

## Group B - Guide to Kharkiv



**Introduction** – Kharkiv is the second largest city in Ukraine and is situated in the northeast of the country, only 30 kilometres from the Russian border. It was originally founded during the 17th century, and from 1917 to 1934 it also served as the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

During World War II it was not only the site of several battles but was captured by the Germans. The Nazis and the Red Army continually struggled for control of the city until August 1943 when it was finally liberated.

**Getting There** – The airport is situated around 10km from the city centre, and you can get connecting flights from other Ukrainian host cities. To get to/from the airport you have a number of options including bus, trolleybus and express bus routes (although you should note that the metro doesn't serve the airport):

- from metro station *Prospect Gagarina* – bus routes #115, #119 or #297 or trolleybus route #5
- from *Akademika Barabashova* or *Studentska* – bus route #255.
- from *Heroiv Pracy* – express bus route #152.
- from *Radianska, Naukova, Botanichnyi Sad* or *23 Serpnia* – bus route #119.
- from *Universytet* – trolleybus route #5.

Some people, however, will either be arriving by car or more likely by train. The

train station is located in the city centre and is well connected via the metro system, as you would expect. Metro tickets cost 2 UAH for a single journey, and the network runs from around 6am until midnight daily.

**The Stadium** – The Metalist Arena is a mid-sized stadium, painted in the club colours of FC Metalist – yellow and blue. The arena looks something like a giant spider thanks to the unique metallic columns situated outside the stadium. The capacity is 38,633, and it will play host to three Group Stage games.

The stadium is situated near the metro stations *Metrobudivnykiv* and *Sportyvna*, which lie on a direct metro line just two stops from the city centre, four from the railway station and one from the main bus station.

Near the stadium you'll also find bus and tram stations, while bus routes #232, #244, #251, #260 and tram routes 5 and 8 pass nearby.

**Out and About** – The city is generally safe for walking and sightseeing in daylight and the evening, but it is not recommended to walk in the areas around *Traktorniy Zavod, Akademika Barabashova, Tsentralnyi Rynok* and *Kholodnaya Gora* metro stations at night.

The city's **Freedom Square** is the largest city square in Europe and amongst the largest in the world (dwarfed only by the likes of Tiananmen Square in Beijing).

**Matches in Kharkiv:** Netherlands v Denmark – 9th June // Netherlands v Germany – 13th June // Portugal v Netherlands – 17th June

You'll find an entertainment area in **Gorky Park**, where you can play games like air hockey, basketball and so on. Here you'll also find the children's railway. In the city centre you'll find **Kharkiv Zoo**, located in Shevchenko Park. It only costs a couple of Euros to get in (and kids under 5 go free), so might be worth checking out.



**Fanzone** – Kharkiv's Fanzone is located on Freedom Square, has room to accommodate 45,000 fans and will show all 31 matches on its 3 big screens. Along with the usual food and drink facilities, a wifi zone will also be available.

**Food and Drink** – If you want to try local beer you must visit **Slavutich Brewery Shato**. It is located in the city centre, on Svobody Square, near Derzhprom and Universitet metro stations. There are Ukrainian, Russian and European menus available, and it's open 24 hours a day. The brewery runs karaoke evenings, as well as broadcasting sporting events on the TV.

If you want to visit what's described as a 'traditional English pub', head for the **Big Ben Pub**. It is located on 48 Lenina Avenue, which is around 2.5km from the city centre. The easiest way to get there is on the metro – head for Botanichnyi Sad. They stock plenty of English and western European beer including Guinness, Heineken, Newcastle Brown Ale, Bitburger and Strongbow cider. They'll also be showing all the games on TV.

Besides the traditional English pub you can visit the **Irish Pub** or the **Patrick Irish Pub**. **Irish Pub** is described as one of the best and oldest pubs in Kharkiv. It's located on 48 Mironositska Street, between the metro stations of Universitet and Puskinska. There are Irish and European dishes available, as well as plenty of different beers and whiskies. They've even got a pool table to help you pass the time. **The Patrick Irish Pub** is located at 2 Universitetska Street, near Radyanska and Istorychniy Musey metro stations. It's open 24 hours a day. There are Irish, English and European menus, many sorts of Irish beer, and the ubiquitous football on the TV.

The European beer club **Frau Muller** is located on 24 Petrovskogo Street, near the metro station Pushkinska. We're told that it's open from 11:00am until the last customer leaves. There are European, Japanese, Russian, Italian cuisines and grills on the menu, and plenty of good continental beer.

In the **Stargorod Brewery** you can see how they brew and store the local beer and, of course, you can get a taste too. Their food menu contains mostly simple meat and fish dishes, as well as bar snacks.

There are many Italian restaurants in Kharkiv. Those that come best recommended are **Maranello, Bella Pizza** and **Adriano**. They offer the usual pizza and pasta on their menus, either as eat-in or takeaway/delivery. For sushi lovers there are many Japanese restaurants, such as **Yakitoria**. If you need your fast food injection, there are two **McDonald's** in the centre: one is located at 9B Lenina Avenue (metro station Naukova), the other at 6 Rozy Luxemburg Square.

**Stationary Fans' Embassy**  
Sumska St. 39 on Svobody Square  
24hr Helpline: +380 988 916 652  
Facebook: Fans' Embassy Kharkiv



## Group B - The Competing Countries



### Netherlands



**Capital:** Amsterdam

**Population:** 16.8m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Winners of Group E

**Manager:** Bert van Marwijk

**Most capped player:**  
Edwin van der Sar – 130

**Highest goal scorer:**  
Patrick Kluivert – 40

**Best European Championship:**  
Winners in 1988

The squad is full of experience, and while they may lack some of the 'total football' style of the previous Dutch sides of the 1970s and 80s, there is more than enough quality in the side to mount a serious challenge to the Germans and Spaniards. The midfield mixes the combativeness of Nigel de Jong and Mark van Bommel with the skill and creativity of the likes of Arjen Robben, Wesley Sneijder and Rafael van der Vaart.

If they have any weakness, you would have to say it is in defence, but Roma's Maarten Stekelenburg provides excellent cover between the posts.

It's a long way to the final, and they find themselves in the so-called 'Group of Death', but providing they can qualify for the knock-out rounds you will not find too many people willing to bet against the Dutch.

One of the favourites for the tournament, Bert van Marwijk's side were in imperious form in qualification, winning 9 of their 10 games and scoring 37 goals in the process. In Robin van Persie they have one of the most feared strikers in the continent, and they will be looking to go one better than at the 2010 World Cup where they finished as runners-up.

Their only defeat in qualifying came in their final game, 3-2 away to Sweden when qualification was already assured, and despite the threat of Van Persie it was actually Klaas Jan Huntelaar who finished the qualifiers as the continent's leading goal scorer – netting 14 goals in 10 matches.

### Denmark



**Capital:** Copenhagen

**Population:** 5.5m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Winners of Group H

**Manager:** Morten Olsen

**Most capped player:**  
Peter Schmeichel – 129

**Highest goal scorer:**  
Poul 'Tist' Nielsen, Jon Dahl Tomasson – 52

**Best European Championship:**  
Winners in 1992

of attention from some of the continent's biggest clubs, and will be instrumental to any Danish success in Poland and Ukraine.

The Danes are competing at their eighth tournament, having missed out on Austria and Switzerland last time around after a tricky qualifying group that featured Spain and Sweden. There were no such problems this time, as they lost only 1 of their 8 games en-route to the tournament.

The fitness of Daniel Agger at centre – back will be key to their hopes of progression – the Liverpool defender is the captain, although he has missed a number of games in recent seasons with a spate of injuries. At the other end of the pitch, Sunderland/Arsenal's Nicklas Bendtner and the experienced Dennis Rommedahl are likely to provide the goal threat.

The Danes open their campaign against the heavily-fancied Dutch in Kharkiv on 9th June.

The surprise winners of Euro 1992 come into the tournament in good form, having qualified as winners of Group H ahead of fellow tournament group members Portugal. Despite coming from Pot 4 and therefore being the 'weakest' side in the group, the Danes can look to their 2-1 victory over the Portuguese in qualifying as an indicator that they have a chance of making the knock-out stages if all goes to plan.

Morten Olsen's side will be looking to the supremely talented Ajax midfielder Christian Eriksen to lead the charge this summer – the youngest player to appear at the 2010 World Cup, he has already attracted a lot

## Group B - The Competing Countries



### Germany



**Capital:** Berlin

**Population:** 81.5m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Winners of Group A

**Manager:** Joachim Löw

**Most capped player:**  
Lothar Matthäus – 150

**Highest goal scorer:** Gerd Müller – 68

**Best European Championship:**  
Winners in 1972 and 1980 (as West Germany) and 1996 (as Germany)

34 goals in their 10 matches, winning all of them, and ending up with a goal difference of +27. Their strikeforce of Miroslav Klose (9 goals) and Mario Gomez (6 goals) ensured that they were the first team to qualify for this summer's tournament.

The three-time winners have appeared in the tournament more than any other of this year's participants, and are rightly regarded as one of the favourites. It's so hard to pick only a couple of names from their squad as 'players to watch' this summer, such is the quality of their line-up.

The scary thing for their opponents is the average age of the current German crop – only one of their starting line-up (Miroslav Klose) is over 30. The talented midfield of the likes of Mario Götze, Sami Khedira, Mesut Özil, and Thomas Müller have an average age of just 23, and even the experienced Bastian Schweinsteiger and Philipp Lahm are only 27 and 28 respectively.

They open their campaign against Portugal in Lviv on 9th June, and we wouldn't be surprised if we saw them in Kyiv on 1st July.

England legend Gary Lineker once described football as "a simple game: you play for 120 minutes and then the Germans win on penalties", and while that may point to a peculiarly English fascination with their old rivals, it indicates the quality that the Germans bring with them to any tournament.

Only once in the last 5 major tournaments have they failed to reach at least the semi-finals (going out in the Group Stages of Euro 2004), and a similar big performance is expected from them this year.

The Germans sailed through qualification, topping Group A with ease. They scored

### Portugal



**Capital:** Lisbon

**Population:** 10.5m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Play-offs v Bosnia and Herzegovina

**Manager:** Paulo Bento

**Most capped player:** Luís Figo – 127

**Highest goal scorer:** Pauleta – 47

**Best European Championship:**  
Runners-up in 2004

Whilst so much of Portugal's success this summer seems to depend on Ronaldo's performance, there is also quality elsewhere within the squad. Manchester United winger Nani will provide some much-needed creativity and a threat on the opposite flank to Ronaldo, while Ronaldo's Real Madrid team-mate Fabio Coentrao will also provide a wide option.

In central midfield the likes of Raul Meireles, Joao Moutinho and Miguel Veloso look strong on paper, and Portugal will be quietly confident that they can progress from a tricky group, if only they manage to put their inconsistent form behind them. A recent 0-0 friendly draw with co-hosts Poland perhaps doesn't bode so well for Paulo Bento's men.

We'll know more about their chances of success after their opening game, which is against Germany in Lviv on 9th June.

An infuriatingly inconsistent qualification campaign saw Portugal finish second behind fellow Group B country Denmark. Defeats away at both Denmark and Norway, coupled with a 4-4 draw at home to Cyprus meant that Portugal were forced to qualify via the play-offs – a 6-2 aggregate victory over Bosnia and Herzegovina finally confirming their place at this year's tournament.

For all their inconsistency, however, they do boast in Cristiano Ronaldo arguably the best player in Europe. He will presumably be happy to have the chance to play a few games and not be compared to Lionel Messi for once, and will lead Portugal's attack this summer.



## Group D - Guide to Kiev



**Introduction** – Situated on the Dnipro River, the city has an attractive array of old and new buildings. More and more of the culture is being influenced by both Western and European customs, yet the Ukrainians who live here still cling proudly to tradition. Catapulted onto the world scene by the nuclear reactor blast at nearby Chernobyl in 1986, the beautiful city of Kyiv is now a world away from the tragedies of the past.

**Getting There** – **Boryspil International Airport** is where most international flights land and depart from and is approximately 34km east of the city. Buses run from the airport every 20 or 30 minutes to Kyiv's Central Station, where you can continue your journey by metro or taxi. The journey to Central Station will take about an hour and costs roughly 25 UAH. If you do get a taxi, make sure you agree the fare before you travel (usually around 250-300 UAH); the journey takes around 30-45 minutes.

Local Taxi companies include  
Alfa Taxi – (+380) 44 535 7154;  
Express Taxi – (+380) 44 239 1515;  
Euro Taxi – (+380) 44 249 4040; and  
Kyiv Taxi – (+380) 44 459 0101.

To get to the airport you can catch the Atlass/Polit bus #322 which departs from behind the South Terminal at the train station; the journey takes approximately an hour and costs around 25 UAH.

The recently refurbished Central Railway Station is joined to the Southern Railway Station by a walkway. Various trolleybuses and mashrutkas depart from Central Station, and a metro connection is nearby, too. All international buses arrive in Kyiv's central bus station in Moskovs'ka Ploscha. There are plenty of taxis outside and you can get to the city centre for around 50 UAH. Alternatively, trolleybuses #1, 2, 4, 12 and 42 will take you one stop to the metro station where you can catch a metro into the centre.

**The Stadium** – Reconstruction of the original 88 year old stadium began in August 2008 and was completed in October 2011. After renovation it is now the largest in Ukraine. The nearest metro stations are Olimpiys'ka Station and Sport Palats. Bus #69, trolleybus #3 and marshrutkas #171, #411 & #427 also go to the stadium.

The stadium uses the non-cash payment method which means you have to purchase a pre-loaded card in order to buy food and souvenirs. Cards are available in the stadium for 20 UAH and you can top the card up in 10 UAH units; you can also get refunds on any cash not spent on the card, so long as you keep receipts of purchase.

**Getting Around** – The Kyiv metro was constructed in 1949 just after World War II and some of the older stations (mainly on the red line) are remarkable examples of Soviet architecture. There are three separate

**Matches in Ukraine v Sweden – 11th June // Sweden v England – 15th June // Kiev: Sweden v France – 19th June // Quarter Final – 24th June // Final – 1st July**

lines – blue (*Kurenivs'ko – Chervonoarmiy's'ka*), green (*Syrets'ko – Pechers'ka*) and red (*Sviatoshyn's'ko – Brovars'ka*).

The metro is the quickest and cheapest way to get around the city but it can get extremely overcrowded during rush hour. If you are basing yourself in Kyiv for the tournament it might be worth investing in a 15 or 30 day Metro pass – a 15 day pass is around 48 UAH, and a 30 day pass around 95 UAH. The metro is open daily from 6am till midnight.

Single tickets for buses, trolleybuses and trams can be purchased for around 2 UAH from conductors on the vehicles or from street kiosks close to stops. Once you get on the vehicle you'll have to validate your ticket by punching it in a machine (usually near the driver). If you don't validate your ticket you can be liable to pay a fine. All tickets are only valid for one journey.



**Going Out** – eating out in Kyiv is relatively cheap – if you can avoid the major tourist traps. Whilst Eastern Europe used to have a reputation for being very cheap when it came to food and drink, prices have escalated as more and more tourists have found their way to the edge of the continent.

The bars and restaurants around **Independence Square** and the main street **Kreshatyk** will have vastly inflated prices compared to a lot of the rest of the city. As a main tourist destination, however, Kyiv

isn't short of cafes, bars and restaurants to suit all budgets and palettes. Many of the shopping malls have fast food outlets and for those who can't do without their rations of burger and coke, you will be pleased to learn there are over 15 McDonald's outlets, one of the main ones being at the top of Independence Square.

**Things to do and see** – There are plenty of churches, museums and historical monuments to look at which we won't list here, because there are so many of them. Instead we'll focus on other things that may be of interest on a day off.

- **Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra** (the Caves Monastery) is the most popular tourist attraction in Kyiv. The upper lavra has churches and museums, for which you'll be charged an admission fee; and the lower lavra has the caves which are free to enter.
- **Andriyivsky Uzviz** (Andrew's Descent) is one of the oldest and steepest streets in Kyiv. It is named after St. Andrew who is said to have climbed the street carrying a crucifix. If you don't fancy the climb, you can get the funicular up to the top for 2 UAH. Open from 0630-2300. The nearest metro is *Poshtova Ploscha*.
- **Zoloti Vorota** (Golden Gate) is the remains of the city's main gates and a unique structure. It is also a UNESCO World Heritage site. The nearest metro station is *Zoloti Vorota*.

**Stationary Fans' Embassy**  
**Besarabska Square 2**  
**24hr Helpline: +380 988 694 884**  
**Facebook: Kyiv Fans' Embassy**

## Group D - Guide to Donetsk



**Introduction** – Donetsk is the administrative capital for the region and is the fifth largest city in the country, built mainly on the back of the coal and manufacturing industries.

**Getting There** – Direct flights to Donetsk are usually through Kyiv, Munich, Istanbul or Vienna. If you are heading here from elsewhere in Europe, you will probably have to change at one of these hubs. Located around 8km north of downtown, the airport is connected to the city centre via trolley-buses and taxis. The fare into the city centre should be no more than 40-50 UAH. The journey to the centre takes approximately 20-30 minutes. Make sure you have UAH as most taxis won't accept any other currency. Public transport from the airport to the city includes buses #73a and #83; trolleybuses #9 and #10; and certain marshrutkas (#5, #25, #10 and #83a) which go to the bus station.

There are daily train connections from Kyiv, Zaporizhzhya, Kharkiv, Simferopol, Odessa & Lviv, as well as frequent trains from Moscow. The station is a modern terminal, equipped with all the typical amenities for tourists. The railway station is located not far away from the city centre, on Artema Street (at the endpoints of trolleybus routes 2 and 32). There are also two bus stations in the city: the Western station (route Donetsk – Krasnoarmeisk) and the Southern station (route Donetsk – Kyiv).

**The Stadium** – The Donbass stadium, home to FC Shakhtar Donetsk, is the first stadium in Eastern Europe to be credited with 'Elite Class' status by UEFA. The construction of the stadium took three years, and it was completed in 2009. The 52,518-seater stadium (reduced to 50,000 for the tournament) is located in the centre of Donetsk, in the Park of Culture and Rest (also known as the Lenin Comsomol Park).

The Donbass doesn't handle cash, therefore you need to purchase a DA Card inside the stadium. The minimum payment on the card is 10 UAH. Any unspent money on the card can be refunded by producing it at the stadium's ticket office with the receipt for the original purchase of the card.

**Directions to the stadium** – From the city centre – Routes #13, 14, 16, 46a, 46b, 73b and 77 around the city stop at Kritiy Rinok (Marketplace), which is about a 10-minute walk from the stadium.

**From the railway station** – Tram #1 will take you to Prospekt Mira and the journey takes approximately 25 minutes; for marshrutkas take #100 or #46b to Prospekt Mira, which should take about 15 minutes. Trolleybus #2 and bus #2 go to the Bely Lebed shopping complex and the journey should take around 30 minutes.

**From the airport** – Routes #9, 9a, 9b and 73a go to Prospekt Mira and will take

*Matches in Donetsk:* France v England – 11th June // Ukraine v France – 15th June // Ukraine v England – 19th June // Quarter Final – 23rd June // Semi-final – 27th June

approximately 40 minutes by trolleybus or 25 minutes if you go by marshrutka. From Prospekt Mira, walk along the avenue to Chelyuskintsev Street (about 15 minutes).

On match days shuttle buses will run fans with match tickets from the airport to the city centre, Fanzone and back to the airport.

**Eating and Drinking** – You shouldn't have any problem finding something to eat that suits your taste buds and your wallet. For quick snacks, the **Central Market** on the corner of Shevchenko & Chelyuskintsev sells a variety of hot and cold food. Then, there are plenty of cafes, restaurants, bistros in the area around **Artema Street**. Most of the smaller establishments close around 2300 during the week but may stay open later at weekends.



**Drinking**  
**Golden Lion Pub** (Artema 76a. Also serves pub food), **Biker Bar** (Artema Street 123. Free entry Sunday–Thursday, admission charge on Fridays and Saturdays as there is live music), **KoKo Bar Lounge** (Komsomol Avenue 7. Lunches available during the day, live music in the evenings. Wifi available), **Sport Bar Svoy** (Universitetskaya 76. Lunches served during the day. TVs available and also darts, billiards, table football and hockey), **Richard Pub** (Artema Street 87 (Hotel Central). Live music Friday and Saturday. Food & Wifi available).

**Eating**  
**Lukomorje** (Panfilov Ave 25a. Traditional Ukrainian cuisine as well as Russian and European dishes), **John James Hughes Grill & Brewery** (Artema Street 129b. On site

there's a microbrewery and pub, a pool hall, karaoke bar and restaurant. Entry fees are charged, and there is live music and Wifi).

**Getting Around** – The city has 12 tram lines and 17 trolley bus lines, as well as numerous bus services. The metro system in the city is currently under construction and not due to be completed for several years, with the first stage opening in 2012. Taxis are available to be hailed in the street, but it is advisable that you arrange the fare in advance.

**Things to see and do** – **Sherbakova Amusement Park** – located centrally, the park has two entrances: one through the pedestrian bridge and the second at the main gate behind the Amstore Shopping Mall on Leninskiy Prospekt. Entry is free, but you have to pay for the attractions. Tickets for rides can be purchased from kiosks bearing the sign 'Kacca'.

**Pushkin Boulevard** – a large pedestrian walkway in the city centre, it has different fountains, statues and flowerbeds. It's also an area local artists use to show off their works, which are often for sale. Located between Artema and Universitetskaya streets. **The Forged Figures Park** (Park kovanih figure) is devoted to handcrafted wrought-iron works, one of the main Donetsk industries. There are more than 90 sculptures within the park. Take bus or trolleybus #2 from Artema Street to Bely Lebed.

**Botanical Garden** – The Botanical Garden is one of the largest botanical gardens in Europe. Entrance is 5 UAH to the park and 10 UAH if you want to visit the plant galleries. Take the #11 trolleybus from Lenin Square and get off at Botanical Garden.

**Stationary Fans' Embassy**  
School #2, Artema St. 129A  
24hr Helpline: +380 975 442 127  
Facebook: Donetsk Fans' Embassy



## Group D - The Competing Countries



### Ukraine



**Capital:** Kyiv

**Population:** 45.8m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:** As hosts

**Manager:** Oleh Blokhin

**Most capped player:**  
Anatoliy Tymoschuk – 114

**Highest goal scorer:**  
Andrei Shevchenko – 46

**Best European Championship:**  
First appearance

Recent friendly results, however, including a 3-3 draw against Germany and a 2-1 win against Austria in November 2011, have shown some signs that a cohesive team is coming together at the right time.

Andriy Shevchenko is expected to lead his country at this year's tournament, which is likely to be his last before he retires. The country's record goal scorer, with 46 goals in his 105 caps, will carry the hopes of the home nation along with experienced midfielder and record appearance holder, Anatoliy Tymoschuk.

Other key players for Ukraine will include former Barcelona defender and defensive lynchpin Dmytro Chyhyrnsyi, and Dynamo Kyiv forward Artem Milevskiy, who is likely to partner Shevchenko in attack.

Coach Oleh Blokhin will be hoping he can rely on the mixture of youth and experience within his squad, with the key unknown quantity of a partisan and vociferous home support, to get his side all the way to the final in Kyiv on July 1st.

Despite being co-hosts, Ukraine will be the last country to get their campaign underway, kicking off against Sweden in Kyiv on 11th June. This means that if they are to lift the trophy they will have to play 6 matches in only 21 days.

Ukraine will be competing in their first ever European Championship this summer, and only the country's second ever major tournament, having not qualified in their four previous attempts. The closest they have previously come was finishing second in their Euro 2000 qualifying group, before losing out to Slovenia in the play-offs; whilst their only appearance in the World Cup came in 2006 in Germany, where they reached the quarter final.

The main drawback of being hosts is that by the time the tournament begins they will not have played any competitive football for over two years, so it is hard to judge their form coming into the tournament.

### Sweden



**Capital:** Stockholm

**Population:** 9.4m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Best runners-up (Group E)

**Manager:** Erik Hamrén

**Most capped player:** Thomas Ravelli – 143

**Highest goal scorer:** Sven Rydell – 49

**Best European Championship:**  
Semi-finalists in 1992

rely on the mercurial talents of AC Milan forward and talismanic captain, Zlatan Ibrahimovic. The side's one true 'world class' player, like Shevchenko, this is likely to be his last major tournament, and he will be keen to go out on a high note.

One thing in Sweden's favour is that they will not have far to travel – all three of their Group Stage games are to be played in Kyiv's Olympic Stadium, and they will be hoping that a solid base will be the perfect opportunity to reach the knockout stages for the first time since their quarter-final appearance in Portugal in 2004. To do so, however, they will have to negotiate one of the toughest groups in the tournament, beginning with their match against the co-hosts on 11th June.

It is 20 years since Sweden last made a significant bid to win the European Championship. Having failed to qualify for the 2010 World Cup, the Swedes will be happy to return to a major tournament this summer. They finished as the best runners-up in qualifying behind a very strong Dutch side in Group E.

The Swedes managed a 3-2 home victory against Holland in qualifying, as well as a very strong 3-1 friendly victory in Zagreb in February, showing that if they play to their potential they are a side to be feared in Poland and Ukraine this summer.

If Sweden are to progress into the later stages of the tournament, much will

## Group D - The Competing Countries



### France



**Capital:** Paris

**Population:** 65m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Winners of Group D

**Manager:** Laurent Blanc

**Most capped player:** Lilian Thuram – 142

**Highest goal scorer:** Thierry Henry – 51

**Best European Championship:**  
Champions in 1984 and 2000

Wins against England at Wembley, Brazil in Paris and Germany in Bremen certainly appear to mark the French out as one of the countries in the best possible form coming into the tournament.

French fans, however, will remain cautious; Michel Platini's side entered Euro '92 in a similar rich vein of form (a run of 19 unbeaten matches) and yet still failed to reach the knock-out stages.

They will be hoping that key players, such as Real Madrid's Karim Benzema and Bayern Munich's Franck Ribery will be able to transfer their club form onto the international scene, while the inconsistency of Samir Nasri and Yohan Gourcouff continues to frustrate.

Eric Abidal's ongoing battle with liver cancer means that the Barcelona man will be missed at full-back, but Arsenal's Gaël Clichy will be able to deputise adequately.

As ever, France's greatest enemies may well be themselves, but if there is harmony in the French camp then many expect them to go far. We will have a better indication of their strengths and weaknesses after their opening game against England in Donetsk on June 11th.

Preparations for the two-times champions did not look to be getting off to the best start when they suffered a shock 1-0 defeat at home to Belarus in their first qualifying match back in September 2010. With the fallout from the World Cup debacle still fresh in the mind, and a number of players still banned by the French FA, the tenure of Laurent Blanc did not look to have the most auspicious of beginnings.

Since that early defeat, however, France have been unbeaten in 18 matches, the last six of which have all been victories. The country that left South Africa in disgrace and who appeared to be in turmoil entering the qualifiers, have now become one of the outside favourites to win the tournament.

### England



**Capital:** London

**Population:** 51m

**Qualification for Euro 2012:**  
Winners of Group G

**Manager:** None (at time of writing)

**Most capped player:** Peter Shilton – 125

**Highest goal scorer:** Bobby Charlton – 49

**Best European Championship:**  
Semi-finalists in 1996

At that point, however, nobody could have foreseen the row that implicated their captain, John Terry, in the racist abuse of a fellow professional, which ultimately led to the downfall of England manager Fabio Capello. With a criminal case pending against Terry, to be heard after the tournament, the FA stripped him of the England captaincy, prompting Capello to resign from his role only months before the tournament.

Stuart Pearce took temporary charge of the national side in their February friendly defeat against the Netherlands earlier this year, but the lack of certainty around who will be leading the country both on and off the pitch looks set to hinder England's preparations for the tournament. Tottenham Hotspur's Harry Redknapp is many fans' and pundits' first choice, but at the time of writing no decision has been made.

England's preparations for Euro 2012 appeared to be well on track. They had put a troubled World Cup campaign behind them, and with 45 minutes to go in Podgorica in their final qualifier, they were sailing through the group unbeaten. A moment of madness from Wayne Rooney turned a 2-0 win into a 2-2 draw which, while it did not ultimately affect their qualification, means England will be without arguably their best player for the first two Group Stage matches.

Even with that hiccup, however, Capello's men went on to beat world champions Spain, followed by Sweden (both 1-0) in November's friendlies at Wembley, and appeared to be in great shape.



# Information for disabled supporters

Here is some of the key information for supporters with disabilities. As is ever the case, not all arrangements in the host cities were finalised before going to print.

We are thankful to our friends at the **Centre for Access to Football in Europe (CAFE)** for much of the information below – find out more about them, and more detailed information on each of the host cities, at <http://euro2012.cafefootball.eu>.

For further country-specific information it may be worth contacting the National Assembly of the Disabled of Ukraine [www.dpi.org](http://www.dpi.org); Intergracja in Poland [www.intergracja.org](http://www.intergracja.org); or the tourism offices in the respective host cities.

## Donetsk

The new terminal at the airport provides unimpeded transportation for disabled travellers throughout, via ramps and lifts. The main train station has undergone considerable renovation work ahead of the tournament, too, which has significantly improved access. The city council has invested in around 125 newly-built wheelchair-friendly buses for the tournament. They are planned to run on key routes such as to/from the airport and stadium.

The Donbass Arena has 159 accessible car parking spaces. Inside, there are 100 spaces for wheelchair users, with 40 seats designated for the blind and partially sighted, and another 40 for those who are deaf or partially deaf. There are 16 accessible toilets in the stadium.

## Kyiv

Disabled passengers will have their tickets marked at the airport, to indicate to staff that they are to be carried by ambulift from the plane to the terminal. Once there, dedicated staff will assist passengers through the terminal, including customs and immigration.

Disabled passengers should inform railway staff in advance of their journey. There is a disabled waiting room in Kyiv's central station, which has an accessible toilet. There are plans

to operate a low-floored bus from the central station to the stadium during the tournament. The metro is one of the least accessible means of transport in the city, with most stations being off-limits to those in a wheelchair.

The stadium has 145 seats for disabled fans, and 150 accessible parking spaces. Lifts are in place for helping to get to the upper sections. There are wheelchair turnstiles at each section of the ground.

## Lviv

The airport adequately caters for disabled passengers – the food and snack corner is usable, and there are disabled facilities, including an accessible toilet. The train station, however, is less easy to use. There is an accessible toilet, although only one platform is accessible and equipped with a lift and ramp. The public transport situation is similarly inaccessible to Kyiv's – getting around town is not the simplest, either, with cobbled streets and steep curbs to negotiate.

There are 98 accessible parking spaces at the stadium, with ramps in place on the north side and lifts to help get to upper tiers. There are 50 accessible seats in each sector, some of which are in the front row.

## Kharkiv

There is currently no ambulift at the airport, although authorities have promised to have them in place by the time the tournament begins, along with special points set up to assist disabled passengers.

To get to Kharkiv by accessible train, a wheelchair user needs to make an order 5 days in advance, informing the authorities of their access requirements. It is impossible for wheelchair users to access the city centre via the subway, as there are no lifts in place. Wheelchair users need to cross the rail tracks, which will be difficult without assistance.

The stadium has 100 accessible car parking spaces split between two separate areas. There are 110 spaces for wheelchair users at pitch

level, with 40 seats for the blind and partially-sighted, and 40 for those who are deaf or partially-deaf. There are 10 accessible toilets.

## Gdańsk

Lech Walesa airport is accessible for wheelchair users, with lifts and accessible toilets. Accessible car-parking is located in front of the terminal. You can request assistance in advance by filling out the form online at the airport's website.

The local authorities have prepared nine minibuses to transport disabled fans. These will be equipped with a wheelchair lift. To book one of these in advance, you will need to contact the local authorities (based at 142 ul. Hallera) by calling **341 9593** – full details can be found on [www.zkm.pl](http://www.zkm.pl).

The stadium has 120 accessible car parking spaces. There are 50 spaces inside for wheelchair users, 40 for the blind and partially-sighted and 40 for those who are deaf or partially-deaf. There are 5 accessible toilets in the ground.

## Poznań

Passengers with reduced mobility are entitled to special assistance at Poznań's Lawica Airport. Assistance is free of charge, although you are asked to inform the airline or airport at least 48 hours before your flight. Contact POZ on **0048 61 8492 316**, email [pomoc@airport-poznan.com.pl](mailto:pomoc@airport-poznan.com.pl) or visit the airport's website. When in town, accessible taxis can be ordered by calling **+48 791 630 488** or **+48 795 870 036**.

The stadium has 158 accessible car parking spaces. Inside there are 108 spaces for wheelchair users, 40 seats for partially-sighted and blind fans, and 40 seats for the deaf and partially-deaf. There are 4 accessible toilets.

## Warsaw

There is extensive assistance available for disabled passengers at Warsaw Airport, but you are asked to provide notice beforehand of which service(s) you may

require. Selected check-in, information and transfer desks are equipped with an induction loop system, while the public phones, some of which are suitable for wheelchair users, also have induction facilities.

Only the central station (*Dworzec Centralny*) is designed to be accessible. Assistance can be requested by phone in advance (**+48 22 474 6016**) or in person at the ticket office on the ground floor. Each bus route has vehicles adapted for disabled passengers. There are low-floored buses to facilitate boarding, and these also have a designated space for wheelchairs. These are indicated on the timetables with square brackets around the time – e.g. [13:42].

All metro stations are equipped with lifts and ramps to allow access to the platform. All platforms also have a section raised with a rough surface to make it easier to identify, which make boarding/alighting the trains simpler.

The stadium has 173 accessible car-parking spaces. There are 104 spaces for wheelchair users, and 60 seats for each of the blind/partially-sighted and deaf/partially-deaf. There are 12 accessible toilets.

## Wrocław

Passengers can get assistance at the airport, but should request it in advance. Email [prm@wroclot.com.pl](mailto:prm@wroclot.com.pl) for more information. Deaf and partially-deaf travellers can send an SMS to **0 609 744 700** for more information on assistance. Wrocław's main train station is undergoing drastic renovations, which will help to make it more accessible. Wheelchair users should look out for buses with an 'N' – these are the services run by low-floored vehicles.

The stadium has 153 accessible car-parking spaces. There are 95 spaces for wheelchair users, and 40 seats for the blind/partially-sighted and 40 for the deaf/partially-deaf. There are 8 accessible toilets within the stadium.

# Words and Phrases - Ukraine

Where to begin with understanding Ukrainian? Firstly, it's not just another language that you'll have to deal with, but a whole other set of letters – Ukrainian (like Russian) uses the Cyrillic alphabet.

UPPER CASE	LOWER CASE	PRONUNCIATION	UPPER CASE	LOWER CASE	PRONUNCIATION
А	а	'a' as in father	О	о	'o' as the 'a' in water
Б	б	'b' as in but	П	п	'p' as in pick
В	в	'v' as in van	Р	р	'r' as in rub
Г	г	'g' as in go	С	с	's' as in sing
Ґ	ґ	'h' as in hot (Ukr)	Т	т	't' as in ten
Д	д	'd' as in dog	У	у	'u' as in rule
Е	е	'e' as in there	Ф	ф	'f' as in fan
Є	є	'ye' as in yet (Ukr)	Х	х	'h' as in hot
Ж	ж	'zh' as the 's' in measure	Ц	ц	'ts' as in bits
З	з	'z' as in zoo	Ч	ч	'ch' as in church
С	с	'dz' as the 'ds' in suds	Ї	ї	'dzh' as the 'dg' in lodge
И	и	'i' as the 'ee' in meet	Ш	ш	'sh' as in shop
І	і	'i' as the 'i' in ill (Ukr)	Щ	щ	'shch' as in fresh_chips (Ukr)
Ї	ї	'yi' as in yield (Ukr)	Ъ	ъ	'uh' as the 'a' in ago
Й	й	'y' as in boy	Ы	ы	'y' as the 'i' in ill
Ј	ј	'y' as in young	Ь	ь	'soft' sign which indicates that the preceding consonant is pronounced with a slightly 'y' sound
К	к	'k' as in kind	Э	э	'e' as in end
Л	л	'l' as in lamp	Ю	ю	'yu' as you
Љ	љ	'ly' as the 'lli' in million	Я	я	'ya' as in yard
М	м	'm' as in mat			
Н	н	'n' as in not			
Њ	њ	'ny' as the 'ny' in canyon			

Below are some useful words and phrases that you're likely to need over the summer. In the pronunciation guide, the syllables in CAPS are stressed.

## Useful words and phrases:

Hello	Вітаю — vi-TA-yu
Goodbye	До побачення — do po-BA-chennia
Please	Будь ласка — bud LAS-ka
You're welcome	Прошу — PRO-shu
Thank you	Дякую — DIA-kuyu
Excuse me	Вибачте — VY-bachte
Yes	Так — tak
No	Ні — ni
Cheers!	Будьмо — BUD-mo
I don't understand	Я не розумію — Ya ne rozu-MI-yu
I don't know	Я не знаю — Ya ne ZNA-yu
Where is ___?	Де знаходиться ___? — de zna-KHO-dytsia
Right	Право — PRA-vo
Left	ліво — LI-vo
One beer, please!	Одне пиво, будь ласка — od-NE PY-vo bud LAS-ka
Do you speak English?	Ви розмовляєте англійською? — Vy roz-mov-LYA-yete an-GLIY-s'koyu

## Signs you might see

Entrance	Вхід	Exit	Вихід
Open	Відчинено	Closed	Зачинено
Prohibited	Заборонено	Toilets	Туалет
Train Station	залізничної станції	Bus Station	автобусної зупинки
Airport	летовища		

## Eating out

A table for two people, please	Будь ласка, столик на одного/ на двох. — bood' LAHS-kah, STOY-lihk nah dvohkh
Can I look at the menu, please?	Можна меню, будь-ласка? — MOZH-nah MEH-nyoo, bood-LAHS-kah?
I'm a vegetarian.	Я вегетаріанець. — yah veh-heh-tah-RYAH-nehts'
fixed-price meal	комплексна страва — kohm-PLEHK-snah STRAH-vah
breakfast	сніданок — snee-DAH-nohk
lunch	обід — OH-beed
tea (evening meal)	чай — chai
supper	вечеря — veh-CHEH-ryah
I want ____.	Я хочу ____ — yah KHOH-choo ____.
chicken	куркою — KOOR-koh-yoo
beef	яловичиною — yah-loh-vih-CHIH-noh-yoo
fish	рибою — RIH-boh-yoo
ham	шинкою — SHIH-koh-yoo
sausage	ковбасою — kow-BAH-soh-yoo
cheese	сиrom — sih-ROHM
eggs	яйцями — YAHY-tsyah-my
salad	салатом — sah-LAH-tohm
(fresh) vegetables	(свіжими) овочами — (svee-ZHIH-mih) oh-voh-CHAH-mih
(fresh) fruit	(свіжими) фруктами — (svee-ZHIH-mih) frook-TAH-mih
bread	хліб — khleeb
toast	грінка — GRIHN-kah
noodles	локшина — lohK-SHIH-nah
rice	рис — rihs
beans	квасоля/боби — kvah-SOH-lyah/BOH-bih
coffee	кави — KAH-vih
tea (drink)	чаю — CHAH-yoo
juice	соку — SOH-koo
(fizzy) water	води (з газом) — voh-DIH (zuh HAH-zohm)
beer	пива — PIH-vah
red/white wine	червоного/білого вина — chehr-voh-NOH-hoh/bee-LOH-hoh VIH-nah
salt	сіль — seel'
black pepper	перець — PEH-rehts'
butter	масло — MAHS-loh
Excuse me, waiter?	Перепрошую, офіціанте?
(getting attention of server)	— peh-reh-POH-shoo-yoo, oh-fee-TSYAHN-teh?
The bill, please.	Рахунок, будь-ласка. — rah-KHOO-nohk, bood' LAHS-kah



# Words and Phrases - Poland

Polish isn't the easiest language to understand – any number of strange accents on letters and combinations of consonants can make comprehension, never mind pronunciation, a bit of a lottery. Thankfully, though, there isn't the Cyrillic alphabet to contend with on this side of the border, so at least most of the words will look vaguely recognisable.

The language is pronounced phonetically, and the stress is almost always put on the second-to-last syllable of the word, which means once you get the hang of the different letters and their pronunciation it should become a *little* easier.

## As a brief starter, here's how to pronounce some of the letters and their combinations:

'c' should be said like the 'ts' in 'bits'	'cz' and 'ć' should be said like the 'ch' in 'beach'
'j' should be said like the 'y' in 'yeah'	'dz' should be said like the 'ds' in 'beds'
'w' is pronounced as if it were the letter 'v'	'rz' and 'ż' should be said like the 'su' in 'treasure'
'l' should be said like the 'w' in 'win'	'sz' and 'ś' should be said like the 'sh' in 'ship'
'ń' should be said like the 'ny' in 'canyon'	'drz' should be said like the 'g' in 'George'

So using the above, you now know that the host city Wrocław isn't pronounced 'Rocklaw' but actually 'Vrotslav'.

As ever, we're here to help, with our phonetic guide to some useful phrases, as well as other words you might come across.

## The Basics – Some helpful words

Hi (informal)	Cześć — <i>Tch-esh-ch</i>
Hello/Good day (more formal)	Dzień dobry — <i>Jeyn Dob-ry</i>
Good evening	dobry wieczór — <i>do-bri vye-h-choor</i>
Good night	Dobranoc — <i>doh-brah-nots</i>
Please	Proszę. — <i>PRO-she</i>
Thank you	Dziękuję. — <i>Jenkoo-yen</i>
Yes	Tak — <i>tahk</i>
No	Nie — <i>nye</i>
Goodbye (informal)	pa — <i>pah</i>
Goodbye (formal)	Do widzenia — <i>do vee-dze-nya</i>
Help!	Pomocy! — <i>po-mo-tsy</i>

## The Basics – Some helpful phrases

Excuse me (to get someone's attention) or I'm sorry	Przepraszam. — <i>pshe-pra-sham</i>
Do you speak English?	Czy mówisz po angielsku? — <i>chi moo-vish po ang-gyel-skoo?</i>
I can't speak Polish.	Nie mówię po polsku. — <i>nye moo-vye po pol-skoo</i>
I don't understand	Nie rozumiem — <i>Nyeh roh-zoom-yem</i>
Where is the toilet?	Gdzie jest toaleta? — <i>g-jeh yest twa-leta</i>
One beer please	Jedno piwo poproszę — <i>yedno peevo pohprosheh</i>
I am from England	Jestem z Anglii — <i>yehstem zanglee</i>

## Numbers

0	zero — <i>ZEH-ro</i>	7	siedem — <i>SHEH-dem</i>
1	jeden — <i>YEH-den</i>	8	osiem — <i>OH-shem</i>
2	dwa — <i>dvah</i>	9	dziewięć — <i>JEV-yench</i>
3	trzy — <i>tzhih</i>	10	dziesięć — <i>JESH-yench</i>
4	cztery — <i>CHTEH-rih</i>	less	mniej — <i>mnyay</i>
5	pięć — <i>pyench</i>	more	więcej — <i>VYEN-tsay</i>
6	sześć — <i>sheshch</i>		

Want to know what you're about to order at a Polish café? The following might help you decipher some of those confusing menu items.

## Food

Chicken	kurczak
Beef	wołowina
Fish	ryba
Ham	szynka
Sausage	parówka or kielbasa
Cheese	ser
Egg(s)	jajko
Salad	sałatka
Vegetables	warzywa
Bread	chleb
Noodles	makaron
Rice	ryż
Potato	ziemniak or kartofel
Beans	fasola
Coffee	kawa
Tea (drink)	herbata
(fizzy) water	woda (gazowana)
Beer	piwo
Red/White wine	czerwone/białe wino

## Time and days

now	teraz — <i>tehras</i>
later	później — <i>poozniehy</i>
morning	rano — <i>ranoh</i>
afternoon	południe — <i>popo-oodnye</i>
evening	wieczór — <i>viehtzoor</i>
night	noc — <i>nohtz</i>
today	dziś/dzisiaj — <i>jeesh</i>
yesterday	wczoraj — <i>f-chore-eye</i>
tomorrow	jutro — <i>yoo-troh</i>

## UEFA EURO 2012™ social responsibility programmes

To leave a social legacy in Poland and Ukraine UEFA supports three further programmes on social change.

### Respect Inclusion



50% of all European disabled people have never participated in leisure or sport activities.

EURO 2012 provides an opportunity to improve access to football and for the removal of physical, sensory and intellectual barriers in public places in the region. It is recognised that supporting and playing football is an integral and vital part of European culture and tradition. Football is increasingly diverse; this naturally includes many more disabled people. The Centre for Access to Football in Europe (CAFE) (<http://euro2012.cafefootball.eu>; [www.euro2012respectinclusion.com](http://www.euro2012respectinclusion.com)) has formed a disability alliance in the region to help to deliver the awareness project, Respect Inclusion – Football with No Limits.

health education programme of the UEFA EURO 2012. This one-year project aims to promote a healthy lifestyle, with a focus on smoking prevention, responsible alcohol consumption, healthy diet and physical activity among young people and their families in Poland and Ukraine. Through a train the trainers approach, local institutions and NGOs in the eight UEFA EURO 2012 host cities will be empowered to activate their communities and promote good health. A guide will help coaches, teachers, social workers and Orlik animators use the power of football and sport to engage communities, increase health literacy levels, and establish a common feeling of ownership for public (sport) grounds.

### Tobacco-free Euro 2012



UEFA EURO 2012 will be tobacco-free. A complete ban on the use, sale or promotion of tobacco will be in force in both indoor and outdoor areas of all match venues. Put into place to protect the health, safety and comfort of all fans and other tournament participants, the tobacco ban complements other activities such as Respect your Health.

### Play it safe!



EURO tournaments bring people together on and off the pitch. All sorts of encounters are made, some closer than others. The fun may know no bounds, but there are, of course, rules. Encounters between people from all over Europe can be unforgettable, as long as they are respectful, good humoured and a danger to no one. Show HIV and AIDS the red card. The HIV virus doesn't play fair, so you have to. Unforgettable encounters should leave no lasting damage. When you think fun and passion, think health too: condoms protect!

### Respect Diversity



EURO 2012 offers a unique chance to promote a positive message of diversity and inclusion.

The programme will be delivered on behalf of FARE ([www.farenet.org](http://www.farenet.org)) by the long established regional partner, the 'Never Again' Association. Civil society organisations, and ethnic minorities in particular, have been motivated to engage with the preparations. Stakeholders have signed up to the anti-discrimination agenda. FARE's activities concentrate on minimising the risk of racist incidents during the tournament as well as promotion of anti-discrimination measures.

### Respect your Health – Euroschools 2012



RESPECT your Health – Euroschools 2012 ([www.respectyourhealth.eu](http://www.respectyourhealth.eu)) is the official community

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