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Maglia inter 2024 2025

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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Inter e Nike presentano l'attesissima nuova maglia per la stagione 2024/25. Sulla jersey destinata a diventare iconica torna il tricolore e, per la prima volta, è presente la storica Seconda Stella. Il recente traguardo conquistato dai nerazzurri guida la campagna di lancio della maglia, che pone al centro il tema del processo creativo. Il video hero mostra, in un parallelismo con le stelle che finalmente appaiono sulla maglia dell'Inter, altri tipi di stelle che prendono vita in varie forme grazie al contributo di diversi artigiani: scolpite, tatuate, create. La nuova maglia custodisce ricamato sul petto il glorioso passato del Club ma ne rappresenta soprattutto le ambizioni future: il video hero si conclude infatti con il verso "The stars, the start", con il quale il Club rimarca la sua aspirazione e il desiderio di affrontare e vincere tutte le sfide che verranno. Football stadium in Milan, Italy This article is about the football stadium in Milan. For other uses, see San Siro (disambiguation). 45°28′41″N 9°7′26″E / 45.47806°N 9.12389°E / 45.47806; 9.12389 San SiroStadio Giuseppe MeazzaUEFA Former namesStadio Comunale di San SiroAddressPiazzale Angelo Moratti, 20151LocationMilan, ItalyPublic transit San Siro Stadio 16 San Siro Stadio 49 San Siro StadioOwnerAC Milan (1926–1935)Municipality of Milan (1935–present)OperatorM-I Stadio s.r.l.TypeStadiumExecutive suites30Capacity75,817[1] (limited capacity) 80,018[2] (maximum)Field size105 m × 68 mSurfaceGrassMaster hybrid grassScoreboardTecnovisionConstructionBroke groundDecember 1925; 99 years ago (1925-12)Opened19 September 1926; 98 years ago (1926-09-19)Renovated1935, 1955, 1987–1990, 2015–2016Architect Cugini, Stacchini (1925) Perlasca, Bertera (1935) Ronca, Calzolari (1955) Ragazzi, Hoffer, Finzi (1990) TenantsAC Milan (1926–1941, 1945–present)Inter Milan (1947–present)Italy national football team (selected matches) San Siro is a football stadium in the San Siro district of Milan, Italy. It has a seating capacity of 80,018, making it the largest stadium in Italy and one of the largest stadiums in Europe. It is the home stadium of the city's principal professional football clubs, AC Milan and Inter Milan, who contest the Derby della Madonnina. On 3 March 1980, the stadium was named in honour of Giuseppe Meazza, the two-time World Cup winner (1934, 1938) who played for Inter (and briefly for other teams like Milan) in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s,[3] and served two stints as Inter's manager. The San Siro is a UEFA category four stadium. It hosted three games at the 1934 FIFA World Cup, the opening ceremony and six games at the 1990 FIFA World Cup, three games at the UEFA Euro 1980 and four European Cup finals, in 1965, 1970, 2001 and 2016.[4] The stadium will also host the opening ceremony of the 2026 Winter Olympics in Milan and Cortina. Aerial view of San Siro The choreography of AC Milan's fans during a Derby della Madonnina The choreography of Inter Milan's fans during a match against AC Siena in Serie A. Construction of the stadium commenced in 1925 in the district of Milan named San Siro, with the new stadium originally named Nuovo Stadio Calcistico San Siro (San Siro New Football Stadium).[5] The idea to build a stadium in the same district as the horse racing track belonged to the president of AC Milan at the time, Piero Pirelli. The architects designed a private stadium only for football, without athletics tracks which characterized Italian stadiums built with public funds.[6] The inauguration was on 19 September 1926, when 35,000 spectators saw Inter defeat Milan 6–3. Originally, the ground was home and property of Milan. Finally, in 1947, Inter, who used to play in the Arena Civica downtown,[7] became tenants and the two have shared the ground ever since. From 1948 to 1955 engineers Armando Ronca and Ferruccio Calzolari developed the project for the second extension of the stadium, which was meant to increase the capacity from 50,000 to 150,000 visitors. Calzolari and Ronca proposed three additional, vertically arranged, rings of spectator rows. Nineteen spiralling ramps – each 200 metres long – gave access to the upper tiers. During construction, the realisation of the highest of the three rings was abandoned and the number of visitors limited to 100,000.[8] Then for security reasons, the capacity was reduced to 60,000 seats and 25,000 standing. On 2 March 1980 the stadium was named for Giuseppe Meazza (1910–1979), one of the most famous Milanese footballers. For a time, Inter fans called the stadium Stadio Meazza due to Meazza's stronger connections with Inter (14 years as a player, three stints as manager). However, in recent years both Inter and Milan fans have called the stadium simply San Siro. The last major renovation for the San Siro, which cost $60 million, was in of 1987–1990, for the 1990 FIFA World Cup. It was decided to modernize the stadium by increasing its capacity to 85,000 spectators and building a cover. The Municipality of Milan entrusted the work to the architects Giancarlo Ragazzi and Enrico Hoffer, and to the engineer Leo Finzi. To increase capacity, a third ring was built (only in the two curves and in the west grandstand) which rests on eleven support towers surrounded by helical ramps that allow access to the public. Four of these eleven concrete towers were located at the corners to support a new roof, which has distinctive protruding red girders. In 1996, a museum was opened inside the stadium charting Milan and Internazionale's history, with historical shirts, cups and trophies, shoes, art objects and souvenirs of all kinds on display to visitors. Three Milan derby Champions League knockout ties have taken place at the San Siro, in 2003, 2005 and 2023 with Milan winning the first of two ties with the latter being won by Inter Milan.[9] The reaction of Inter's fans to impending defeat in the 2005 second leg (throwing flares and other objects at Milan players and forcing the match to be abandoned)[10] earned the club a large fine and a four-game ban on spectators attending European fixtures there the following season.[11][12][13] Apart from being used by Milan and Inter, the Italy national team occasionally plays matches there.[14] It has also been used for the European Cup finals of 1965 (won by Inter), 1970 (won by Feyenoord), and the UEFA Champions League finals of 2001 (won by Bayern Munich) and 2016 (won by Real Madrid).[4][15] The stadium was also used for the home leg of three UEFA Cup finals in which Inter was competing (1991, 1994, 1997) when these were played over two legs. It was also used by Juventus for their 'home' leg in 1995 as they decided against playing their biggest matches at their own Stadio delle Alpi at the time.[16][17][18] On each occasion, apart from 1991, the second leg was played at the San Siro and the winners lifted the trophy there. However, the stadium has not yet been selected as the host stadium since the competition changed to a single-match final format in 1997–98. The San Siro has never hosted a final of the UEFA Cup Winners' Cup, but was the host stadium for the 1951 Latin Cup, a four-team event won by Milan. The city was also the venue for the 1956 edition of the Latin Cup (also won by Milan), but those matches were played at Arena Civica. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic in Italy on 25 March, the Associated Press dubbed the UEFA Champions League match between Bergamo club Atalanta and Spanish club Valencia at the San Siro on 19 February as "Game Zero". The match was the first time Atalanta has progressed to a Champions League round of 16 match, and had an attendance of over 40,000 people – about one third of Bergamo's population. By 24 March, almost 7,000 people in the province of Bergamo had tested positive for COVID-19, and more than 1,000 people had died from the virus—making Bergamo the most hard-hit province in all of Italy during the pandemic.[19] Milan and Internazionale announced their intention in June 2019 to build a new stadium to replace the San Siro. The new 60,000 capacity stadium, which would be constructed next to the San Siro, was initially anticipated to cost US$800 million and be ready for the 2022–23 season,[20] although this did not come to pass. Giuseppe Sala, the current Mayor of Milan, and the comune of Milan asked for time and stressed that the San Siro would be kept until at least the 2026 Winter Olympics and Winter Paralympics to be held in Milan and Cortina d'Ampezzo.[21][22] The proposed project was also met with some skepticism and opposition by several fans of both teams.[23] On 26 September 2019, Milan and Internazionale released two potential designs for the new stadium next to the original ground, tentatively named the Nuovo Stadio Milano, designed by Populous and MANICA, respectively.[24][25] On 22 May 2020, Italy's heritage authority raised no objections to demolishing the San Siro.[26] On 21 December 2021, the Populous project was chosen.[27] On 27 September 2023, Milan chairman Paolo Scaroni announced the club had filed a proposal to build a new 70,000-seater stadium, alongside the club headquarters and museum in the comune of San Donato Milanese, a suburb south of Milan.[28] Date Opponent Score Attendance Competition 20 February 1927 Czechoslovakia 2–2 28,000 Friendly 2 December 1928 Netherlands 3–2 19,000 1 December 1929 Portugal 6–1 25,000 22 February 1931 Austria 2–1 45,000 1931–32 Central European International Cup 27 November 1932 Hungary 4–2 32,000 Friendly 25 March 1934 Greece 4–0 20,000 1934 FIFA World Cup qualification Group 3 3 June 1934 Austria 1–0 35,000 1934 FIFA World Cup Semi-final 9 December 1934 Hungary 4–2 45,000 Friendly 25 October 1936 Switzerland 4–2 40,000 1936–38 Central European International Cup 15 May 1938 Belgium 6–1 25,000 Friendly 13 May 1939 England 2–2 60,000 5 May 1940 Germany 3–2 65,000 19 April 1942 Spain 4–0 55,000 1 December 1946 Austria 3–2 53,000 6 May 1951 Yugoslavia 0–0 50,000 24 January 1954 Egypt 5–1 40,000 1954 FIFA World Cup qualification Group 9 25 April 1956 Brazil 3–0 80,000 Friendly 22 December 1957 Portugal 3–0 50,000 1958 FIFA World Cup qualification Group 8 12 May 1963 Brazil 3–0 72,000 Friendly 18 June 1966 Austria 1–0 40,000 1 November 1966 Soviet Union 1–0 55,000 9 October 1971 Sweden 3–0 65,582 UEFA Euro 1972 qualifying Group 6 29 April 1972 Belgium 0–0 63,549 UEFA Euro 1972 qualifying quarter-finals 1 November 1973 Sweden 2–0 65,454 Friendly 5 June 1976 Romania 4–2 30,329 24 February 1979 Netherlands 3–0 70,000 15 March 1980 Uruguay 1–0 35,000 12 June 1980 Spain 0–0 46,816 UEFA Euro 1980 Group B 13 November 1982 Czechoslovakia 2–2 72,386 UEFA Euro 1984 qualifying Group 5 26 September 1984 Sweden 1–0 25,000 Friendly 15 November 1986 Switzerland 3–2 67,422 UEFA Euro 1988 qualifying Group 2 5 December 1987 Portugal 3–0 13,524 17 November 1993 1–0 71,513 1994 FIFA World Cup qualification Group 1 7 October 2000 Romania 3–0 54,297 2002 FIFA World Cup qualification Group 8 17 April 2002 Uruguay 1–1 16,767 Friendly 6 September 2003 Wales 4–0 68,000 UEFA Euro 2004 qualifying Group 7 26 March 2005 Scotland 2–0 40,745 2006 FIFA World Cup qualification Group 5 8 September 2007 France 0–0 81,200 UEFA Euro 2008 qualifying Group B 16 October 2012 Denmark 3–1 37,027 2014 FIFA World Cup qualification Group B 15 November 2013 Germany 1–1 40,000 Friendly 16 November 2014 Croatia 1–1 63,222 UEFA Euro 2016 qualifying Group H 15 November 2016 Germany 0–0 48,600 Friendly 13 November 2017 Sweden 0–0 72,696 2018 FIFA World Cup qualification Second round 17 November 2018 Portugal 73,000 2018–19 UEFA Nations LeagueGroup A3 6 October 2021 Spain 1–2 33,524 2021 UEFA Nations League FinalsNations League SF 23 September 2022 England 1–0 50,640 2022–23 UEFA Nations League A 12 September 2023 Ukraine 2–1 58,386 UEFA Euro 2024 qualifying Group C 17 November 2024 France 1–3 68,158 2024–25 UEFA Nations League A 20 March 2025 Germany 1–2 60,334 2024–25 UEFA Nations League A The stadium was one of the biggest venues of the 1934 FIFA World Cup and held three matches. Date Team No. 1 Result Team No. 2 Round 27 May 1934 Switzerland 3–2 Netherlands Round of 16 31 May 1934 Germany 2–1 Sweden Quarter-finals 3 June 1934 Italy 1–0 Austria Semi-finals The stadium was one of the four selected to host the matches during the UEFA Euro 1980. Date Team No. 1 Result Team No. 2 Round 12 June 1980 Spain 0–0 Italy Group B 15 June 1980 Belgium 2–1 Spain 17 June 1980 Netherlands 1–1 Czechoslovakia Group A The stadium was one of the venues of the 1990 FIFA World Cup and held six matches. Date Team No. 1 Result Team No. 2 Round 8 June 1990 Argentina 0–1 Cameroon Group B (opening match) 10 June 1990 West Germany 4–1 Yugoslavia Group D 15 June 1990 5–1 United Arab Emirates 19 June 1990 1–1 Colombia 24 June 1990 2–1 Netherlands Round of 16 1 July 1990 Czechoslovakia 0–1 West Germany Quarter-finals The stadium was one of two selected to host the 2021 UEFA Nations League Finals matches. Date Team No. 1 Result Team No. 2 Round 6 October 2021 Italy 1–2 Spain Semi-finals (opening match) 10 October 2021 Spain 1–2 France Final San Siro is scheduled to host the opening ceremony of the 2026 Winter Olympics co-hosted by Milan.[29] San Siro was the venue for the boxing match between Duilio Loi vs. Carlos Ortiz for the Junior Welterweight title in 1960. The first rugby union international game at Meazza Stadium was a 1987-89 FIRA European Championship match between Italy and Romania (which won the match 12-3), attended by a crowd of approx. 7,000.[30] 21 years later, in November 2009, the venue hosted a test match between Italy and New Zealand. Without the limitation to approx. 75,000 imposed for security reasons by the Home Office to association football events, 80,018 tickets were sold,[31] which was one of the highest attendances for the venue and more generally the highest at all for a rugby union event in Italy.[31] The All Blacks won 20-6. Year Date Match Country Score Country Attendance 1988 2 April FIRA Trophy Italy 3–12 Romania 7,000 2009 14 November Test match Italy 6–20 New Zealand 80,018 Since the 1980s, the stadium has hosted concerts by several major international artists. The first ever to perform there was Bob Marley on 27 June 1980, during the Uprising Tour.[32] Afterwards it had the opportunity to host Bob Dylan and Santana in 1984, Bruce Springsteen in 1985, Genesis, Duran Duran and David Bowie in 1987, Michael Jackson in 1997, and in more recent times, the Red Hot Chili Peppers in 2004, U2 in 2005 and 2009, The Rolling Stones in 2006 and 2022, Madonna in 2009, Depeche Mode in 2009, 2013, 2017 and 2023, Muse in 2010, 2019, and 2023, Bon Jovi in 2013, Pearl Jam in 2014, Beyoncé in 2016, Coldplay in 2017 and 2023, Ed Sheeran in 2019, and Elton John in 2022 and Taylor Swift in 2024. Edoardo Bennato was the first Italian artist to perform and sell out the stadium in July 1980.[33] In 2007, Laura Pausini became the first female artist to perform at the stadium and also held two consecutive concerts on 4 and 5 June 2016.[34] Vasco Rossi, is the artist who holds the record for largest number of performances on the stadium, with 29 concerts between 1990 and 2019,[35] followed by Luciano Ligabue with 13 concerts. Vasco Rossi also holds the record for consecutive concerts with six shows between 1 and 12 June 2019.[36][37] The international artist with the most performances at San Siro is Bruce Springsteen, with seven concerts as of 2024.[38] Concert of Vasco Rossi in 2007 Date Performer(s) Opening act(s) Tour/Event Attendance Notes 27 June 1980 Bob Marley & The Wailers Pino Daniele Uprising Tour 15 July 1980 Various artists La Carovana del Mediterraneo 19 July 1980 Edoardo Bennato Sono Solo Canzonette 29 June 1984 Bob Dylan SantanaPino Daniele Bob Dylan 1984 European Tour 21 June 1985 Bruce Springsteen Born in the U.S.A. Tour 65,000 13 July 1986 Various artists Milano Suono Festival 1986 16 July 1986 17 July 1986 18 July 1986 19 July 1986 20 June 1986 15 May 1987 Genesis Paul Young Invisible Touch Tour 5 June 1987 Duran Duran Strange Behaviour Tour 10 June 1987 David Bowie Glass Spider Tour 70,000 10 July 1990 Vasco Rossi Ladri di BicicletteCasino Royale Fronte del Palco Tour 1990 28 May 1992 Antonello Venditti Alta marea Tour 4 July 1994 Al BanoRomina Power 7 July 1995 Vasco Rossi Rock Sotto Assedio 8 July 1995 15 June 1996 Nessun Pericolo Per Te Tour 18 June 1997 Michael Jackson B-NarioPaola e Chiara HIStory World Tour 65,000 28 June 1997 Ligabue GangNegrita Il Bar Mario è Aperto 29 June 1997 22 May 1998 Eros Ramazzotti Eros World Tour 9 July 1998 Claudio Baglioni Da me a te 5 July 2002 Ligabue Fuori Come Va Tour 6 July 2002 10 June 2003 The Rolling Stones The Cranberries Licks Tour 28 June 2003 Bruce Springsteen The Rising Tour 1 July 2003 Claudio Baglioni Tutto in un abbraccio 4 July 2003 Vasco Rossi Articolo 31 Vasco @ S.Siro 03 5 July 2003 Irene Grandi 8 July 2003 Anouk 29 May 2004 Renato Zero Cattura il sogno 8 June 2004 Red Hot Chili Peppers The Roots Roll on the Red Tour 12 June 2004 Vasco Rossi Simone Tomassini Buoni o Cattivi Tour 2004 13 June 2004 20 July 2005 U2 AshFeeder Vertigo Tour 137,427 Parts of the concerts were filmed and recorded for the group's live album and concert film U2.COMmunication and Vertigo 05: Live from Milan respectively. 21 July 2005 27 May 2006 Ligabue Nome e Cognome Tour 11 July 2006 The Rolling Stones Bo DiddleyFeeder A Bigger Bang 56,175 22 July 2006 Robbie Williams Close Encounters Tour 2 June 2007 Laura Pausini Io Canto Tour 9 June 2007 Renato Zero MpZero 21 June 2007 Vasco Rossi Vasco Live 2007 22 June 2007 30 June 2007 Biagio Antonacci Nomadi Vicky Love Tour 31 May 2008 Negramaro La Finestra Tour 6 June 2008 Vasco Rossi Il Mondo Che Vorrei Live Tour 2008 7 June 2008 14 June 2008 Zucchero All the Best 25 June 2008 Bruce Springsteen Magic Tour 59,821 4 July 2008 Ligabue Elle-Elle Live 2008 5 July 2008 18 June 2009 Depeche Mode DolceneraM83 Tour of the Universe 57,544 The concert was recorded for the group's live album project Recording the Universe. 21 June 2009 Various artists Amiche per l'Abruzzo 7 July 2009 U2 Snow Patrol U2 360° Tour 153,806 8 July 2009 The performances of Breathe and Electrical Storm were recorded for the group's live album From the Ground Up: Edge's Picks from U2360°. 14 July 2009 Madonna Sticky & Sweet Tour 55,338 8 June 2010 Muse Calibro 35Friendly FiresKasabian The Resistance Tour 60,000 16 July 2010 Ligabue Margot Arrivederci Mostro 17 July 2010 16 June 2011 Vasco Rossi Vasco Live Kom '011 17 June 2011 21 June 2011 22 June 2011 12 July 2011 Take That Pet Shop Boys Progress Live 7 June 2012 Bruce Springsteen Wrecking Ball World Tour 57,149 14 June 2012 Madonna Martin Solveig The MDNA Tour 53,244 3 June 2013 Bruce Springsteen Wrecking Ball World Tour 56,670 19 June 2013 Jovanotti Backup Tour 20 June 2013 29 June 2013 Bon Jovi Because We Can 51,531 13 July 2013 Negramaro Una storia semplice Tour 2013 18 July 2013 Depeche Mode Motel ConnectionChvrches The Delta Machine Tour 57,919 31 July 2013 Robbie Williams Olly Murs Take The Crown Stadium Tour 31 May 2014 Biagio Antonacci Palco Antonacci 2014 6 June 2014 Ligabue Mondovisione Tour: Stadi 2014 7 June 2014 20 June 2014 Pearl Jam Lightning Bolt Tour 28 June 2014 One Direction 5 Seconds of Summer Where We Are Tour 115,931 The concerts were recorded for the group's concert film One Direction: Where We Are - The Concert Film. 29 June 2014 4 July 2014 Vasco Rossi Vasco Live Kom '014 5 July 2014 9 July 2014 10 July 2014 19 July 2014 Modà Stadi Tour 2014 17 June 2015 Vasco Rossi Vasco Live Kom '015 18 June 2015 25 June 2015 Jovanotti Lorenzo Negli Stadi 2015 26 June 2015 27 June 2015 4 July 2015 Tiziano Ferro Lo stadio Tour 2015 5 July 2015 4 June 2016 Laura Pausini Simili Tour 100,388 5 June 2016 10 June 2016 Pooh L'ultima notte insieme 11 June 2016 18 June 2016 Modà Passione Maledetta Tour 2016 19 June 2016 3 July 2016 Bruce Springsteen The River Tour 2016 104,646 5 July 2016 13 July 2016 Rihanna Big SeanDJ Mustard Anti World Tour 18 July 2016 Beyoncé Chloe x HalleSophie Beem The Formation World Tour 54,313[39] 9 June 2017 Davide Van De Sfroos 16 June 2017 Tiziano Ferro Il Mestiere della Vita Tour 17 June 2017 19 June 2017 27 June 2017 Depeche Mode Algiers Global Spirit Tour 54,488 3 July 2017 Coldplay Lyves, Tove Lo A Head Full of Dreams Tour 117,307 4 July 2017 Tove Lo 1 June 2018 J-Ax & Fedez La Finale 79,500 20 June 2018 Cesare Cremonini Cremonini Stadi 2018 56,963 27 June 2018 Negramaro Amore Che Torni Tour Stadi 2018 6 July 2018 BeyoncéJay-Z On the Run II Tour 49,051[40] 1 June 2019 Vasco Rossi Vasco Non Stop Tour 2019 2 June 2019 6 June 2019 7 June 2019 11 June 2019 12 June 2019 19 June 2019 Ed Sheeran ÷ Tour 54,892 28 June 2019 Luciano Ligabue Start Tour 4 July 2019 Laura Pausini e Biagio Antonacci Laura Biagio Stadi Tour 2019 5 July 2019 12 July 2019 Muse Mini Mansions, The Amazons Simulation Theory World Tour 89,619 13 July 2019 Mini Mansions, Nic Cester 4 June 2022 Elton John Farewell Yellow Brick Road 48,885 21 June 2022 The Rolling Stones Ghost Hounds Sixty 57,204 6 July 2022 Salmo Flop Tour 2022 10 July 2022 Guns N' Roses Gary Clark Jr. We're F'N' Back! Tour 53,623 15 July 2022 Max Pezzali SanSiro canta Max 16 July 2022 15 June 2023 Tiziano Ferro[41] Il mondo è nostro Tour 17 June 2023 18 June 2023 25 June 2023 Coldplay CHVRCHESMara Sattei Music of the Spheres World Tour 249,560 26 June 2023 28 June 2023 29 June 2023 5 July 2023 Ligabue Stadi 2023 6 July 2023 Pooh Amici per sempre live 2023 8 July 2023 Marco Mengoni Marco in the stadiums 2023 11 July 2023 Pinguini Tattici Nucleari 12 July 2023 14 July 2023 Depeche Mode Memento Mori World Tour 54,948 17 July 2023 Ultimo Ultimo Stadi 2023 - La favola continua... 18 July 2023 20 July 2023 Blanco Innamorato stadi 22 July 2023 Muse Royal Blood Will of the People World Tour 24 July 2023 Måneskin Loud Kids Tour Gets Louder 25 July 2023 7 June 2024 Vasco Rossi Vasco Live 2024 8 June 2024 11 June 2024 12 June 2024 15 June 2024 19 June 2024 20 June 2024 22 June 2024 Negramaro Da sud a nord: Stadi 2024 24 June 2024 Sfera Ebbasta 25 June 2024 28 June 2024 Club Dogo 30 June 2024 Max Pezzali Max Forever Hits Only 1 July 2024 2 July 2024 4 July 2024 Zucchero Overdose d'amore World Tour 13 July 2024 Taylor Swift Paramore The Eras Tour 14 July 2024 Upcoming concerts 10 June 2025 Pinguini Tattici Nucleari 11 June 2025 28 June 2025 Gabry Ponte 30 June 2025 Bruce Springsteen Springsteen and E Street Band 2023 Tour 3 July 2025 The stadium is located in the northwestern part of Milan and can be reached by underground via the dedicated San Siro subway station (at the end of line M5), located just in front of the stadium,[42] or by tram, with line 16 ending right in front of the building. The Lotto subway station (line M1 and line M5) is about 15 minutes walk away from San Siro. Metro station San Siro Stadio Stations nearby: Service Station Line Milan Metro San Siro Stadio San Siro Ippodromo Lotto Tram Piazza Axum (Stadio) 16 Panorama of the stadium Tenants Serie A season Home games Average attendance[43] AC Milan 2023-24 19 72,008 Internazionale 2023-24 19 72,838 AC Milan 2022-23 19 71,828 Internazionale 2022-23 19 72,630 Lists of stadiums

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Official website (in Italian and English) AC Milan website FC Internazionale Milano website San Siro on Facebook San Siro on Facebook (AC Milan) San Siro on Facebook (FC Internazionale Milano) San Siro at Google Maps Stadium Guide Article Preceded byPraterstadionVienna European CupFinal venue 1965 Succeeded byHeysel StadiumBrussels Preceded bySantiago BernabéuMadrid European CupFinal venue 1970 Succeeded byWembley StadiumLondon Preceded byEstadio AztecaMexico City FIFA World CupOpening venue 1990 Succeeded bySoldier FieldChicago Preceded byStade de FranceSaint-Denis UEFA Champions LeagueFinal venue 2001 Succeeded byHampden ParkGlasgow Preceded byOlympiastadionBerlin UEFA Champions LeagueFinal venue 2016 Succeeded byMillennium StadiumCardiff Preceded byEstádio do DragãoEstádio D. Afonso Henriques UEFA Nations LeagueFinals venue 2021with Juventus Stadium Succeeded byDe KuipDe Grolsch Veste Preceded byBeijing National StadiumBeijing Winter Olympic GamesOpening ceremony (Olympic Stadium) 2026 Succeeded byTBA 45°28′41″N 9°7′26″E / 45.47806°N 9.12389°E / 45.47806; 9.12389 Retrieved from " L'attesa per tutti i tifosi dell'Inter e per i collezionisti è terminata: è stata finalmente presentata la nuova maglia per la stagione 2024-2025, destinata a passare alla storia per il debutto della tanto desiderata seconda stella.Ma le novità non finiscono qui: in concomitanza ad un evento così storicamente importante per il club meneghino, insieme allo sponsor tecnico Nike è stato scelto un design inedito per una maglia dell'Inter, su cui, dopo i vari tentativi degli anni precedenti, si registra per l'ennesima volta una rivoluzione delle strisce nerazzurre. La nuova maglia della Beneamata pone sicuramente l'attenzione sulla conquista dello storico traguardo per la società nerazzurra: per la prima volta in 18 anni lo stemma societario, per l'occasione colorato di oro, viene posto al centro del petto, similmente alla nuova maglia del Barcellona, a voler rimarcare la conquista della seconda stella. Su di esso, inoltre, possiamo notare un pattern che lo compone e che sembra ricordare proprio la pelle di un serpente, storico simbolo del club e di Milano.La scelta del collocamento dello stemma al centro della maglia non veniva adottata da Nike dalla stagione 2005-06 (se si esclude la parentesi terza maglia del 2020-21), e registra anche il ritorno dello scudetto tricolore sul lato cuore di una prima maglia di un club italiano, posizionamento dal sapore nostalgico ormai in disuso (l'ultima volta era capitato alla maglia del Milan 1999-2000). La patch tricolore è adornata da un 20 e dallo stemma dell'Inter entrambi applicati tono su tono. Sul lato destro, a differenza dello stemma, il baffo Nike è in bianco, unitamente al logo di Betsson.sport, nuovo main sponsor a cui la società di Viale della Liberazione si è legata per cinque stagioni.Ma un altro aspetto che inevitabilmente ruba la scena sulla nuova divisa dei nerazzurri è la parte sinistra dell'uniforme: infatti, se per tre quarti del completo assistiamo ad un ritorno delle classiche righe nerazzurre dopo quelle sfumate dello scorso anno, sulla restante parte della casacca, in corrispondenza proprio dello scudetto, assistiamo ad una drastica interruzione del tradizionale design, che fa spazio ad una versione completamente inedita delle strisce. Queste ultime sono poste in diagonale e disallineate fra loro, fornendo una resa finale che va ad omaggiare la commistione tra tradizione e modernità tipica della città di Milano. Il tributo al capoluogo lombardo è riproposto anche attraverso un inserto presente all'interno della maglia, sotto la nuca, dove figura una rappresentazione del Biscione composto da strisce nerazzurre che graficamente ricordano quelle del lato sinistro della maglia.Il colletto è a V e incrociato, nero a sinistra e azzurro a destra, così come anche i bordi delle maniche. Sul retro, le strisce diagonali assumono sempre più rilevanza, arrivando ad estendersi fino alla metà della maglia; mentre i nomi e numeri, insieme allo sponsor U-Power, sono bianchi rifiniti in oro come lo stemma. Sui fianchi, sotto le braccia, sono presenti dei triangoli in nero, azzurro e oro, al di sotto dei quali prosegue una fascia nera traspirante che scorre fino ai pantaloncini. I calzoncini, inoltre, sono impreziositi da una chicca, rappresentata dalla prosecuzione della grafica a strisce diagonali, visibili sulla gamba sinistra proprio sotto quelle della maglia.I calzettoni sono neri e presentano quattro strisce orizzontali azzurre al centro, in mezzo alle quali campeggiano il logo Nike e la scritta "Inter" sul polpaccio. La scelta dalla grafica a strisce diagonali, va detto, è stata certamente intrapresa da Nike e avallata dal club molto tempo prima rispetto alla certezza della conquista della seconda stella, come normalmente accade per la produzione di tutte le divise di club così importanti. Tuttavia, a causa del design così rivoluzionario ma