



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

FACTSHEET

HOST CITY ELECTION

UPDATE - OCTOBER 2015

On the evening of 31 July 2015, the President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), Thomas Bach, announced that Beijing would be the host city of the Olympic Winter Games 2022. This announcement was the culmination of a two-year process, which the IOC has developed over a number of years to ensure that the city that is elected is capable of hosting the Games, and that the process is transparent for all involved. Olympic Agenda 2020, the IOC's strategic roadmap for the future of the Olympic movement, was approved in December 2014 at the 127th IOC Session. This allowed a number of the recommendations for the Candidature Process to be incorporated into the process for the Olympic Winter Games 2022. These changes included cost savings to the Candidate Cities, an open dialogue with the Candidate Cities and an Evaluation Commission report focusing on the opportunities and challenges presented by each Candidate City.

HOST CITY ELECTION PROCEDURE FOR THE XXIV OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES IN 2022

Successful Games start with a vision that aligns Games planning with the realities, needs and aspirations of the host city, region and nation. A clear and realistic vision is an essential framework for developing a sustainable Games concept and venue plan from the earliest stages of a bid, to deliver outstanding Games and a successful legacy.

Bidding for the Games presents an opportunity to create effective and efficient partnerships to deliver other major projects, irrespective of the outcome of the election. With the right vision, well-integrated planning and effective follow-up, the Games can be a powerful catalyst for positive change and an opportunity for social, economic and environmental development.

FROM APPLICANT CITY...

A total of five cities¹ endorsed by their National Olympic Committees (NOCs) submitted to the IOC their application files to host the Games of the XXIV Olympic Winter Games in 2022. These cities, in order of the drawing of lots, were: Krakow² (Poland), Oslo (Norway), Almaty (Kazakhstan), Lviv³ (Ukraine) and Beijing (China). The application files provided the IOC with an overview of each city's vision, and concept for the Games and formed the basis for an initial technical analysis of the bid.

... TO CANDIDATE CITY...

On 7 July 2014, in Lausanne, the IOC Executive Board (EB) accepted the following cities as Candidate Cities to host the XXIV Olympic Winter Games in 2022 (in order of the drawing of lots): Oslo (Norway)⁴, Almaty (Kazakhstan) and Beijing (China).

The Candidate Cities submitted their Candidature File and guarantees to the IOC by the deadline of 7 January 2015. They were selected by the EB based on the technical report of an IOC-appointed working group. This Group, which included representatives of various Olympic stakeholders such as the International Federations (IFs), the NOCs and the IOC Athletes' Commission, carried out a detailed technical assessment and made a thorough and [detailed report](#) highlighting the opportunities and challenges of each city.

The Candidature Files were analysed in detail by the IOC Evaluation Commission, which visited each Candidate City in February and March 2015.

Following the visits, the Commission issued a report, which was published to coincide with the

¹ Stockholm was an Applicant City but dropped out before submitting an Application File.

² Krakow withdrew its Application in May 2014.

³ Lviv withdraw its Application in July 2014.

⁴ Oslo withdrew its Candidature in October 2014.



“IOC 2022 Briefing for IOC Members”. This [report](#), which covered all technical aspects required to host the Olympic Games, reflected the collective opinion of the Commission members with expertise in a wide range of relevant subjects, including sport, finance, sustainability, legacy, transport, accommodation, energy infrastructure, legal requirements and marketing, and was provided to the IOC Members to assist them in electing the Host City. The Commission’s findings were presented under five main sections, (Vision and Concept, Foundation, Games Delivery, Paralympic Games and Athlete Experience), with the main opportunities and strengths, as well as the main challenges, highlighted in each section and subsection.

The IOC Members and Presidents and Secretaries General of International Olympic Winter Federations also had the opportunity, before the election, to participate in a two-day meeting with the Candidate Cities (“IOC 2022 Briefing for IOC Members”), where they received a full briefing on each city’s plan. This meeting took place in Lausanne in June 2015.

Following the adoption of Olympic Agenda 2020, and for first time, the Evaluation Commission presented a report of its key findings at the Briefing, and was available to answer Members’ questions.

IOC EVALUATION COMMISSION FOR THE XXIV OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES IN 2022

The Evaluation Commission, appointed by the IOC President, was composed of IOC Members, representatives of the IFs, NOCs, athletes and the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), as well as advisors.

The main task of this Commission, chaired by Alexander Zhukov, was to conduct an on-the-ground analysis of the three Candidate Cities and prepare a report with its findings. The Commission visited each city to verify the information presented; study the feasibility of the proposed plans; determine each city’s ability to deliver successful Games in 2022; and assess whether the Games would leave a positive legacy that met the individual needs and long-term development plans of the respective city and region. The biographies of the members of the evaluation commission are available [here](#).

... THEN HOST CITY

The Candidate Cities delivered a number of presentations during the second phase of the bid process, and the final presentation was given on the election day to the IOC Members. The IOC Members elected the Host City for the XXIV Olympic Winter Games during the 128th IOC Session in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), on 31 July 2015 (see details on next page). The newly elected host city then signed the Host City Contract with the IOC.

VOTING REGULATIONS

The vote took place by secret ballot. Any IOC member from a country whose city was a candidate in the election had to abstain from taking part in rounds as long as the city was included in the voting. For 2022 this was as follows:

Number of IOC members at the time of the election: **102**

Not voting in the first round:
IOC President, Thomas Bach: **1**
Nationals from Kazakhstan: 0
Nationals from China: 3
[Mr Zaiqing YU](#)
[Mrs Yang YANG](#)
[Mrs Lingwei LI](#)



Number of members who were eligible to vote in the first round: 98

Honorary and Honour Members DO NOT vote.

In each round, each participating IOC member could vote for only one city. The votes of members not taking part in a round of voting or who abstained, as well as blank or spoilt electronic voting entries, were not taken into account in the calculation of the required majority.

The city that obtained the majority of votes was elected. If, after the first round of voting, no city had obtained the absolute majority of the votes cast, as many rounds would be held as necessary for a city to obtain such majority.

AGENDA 2020 REFORMS

Although the evaluation process for the 2022 Olympic Winter Games was well underway when the IOC Session unanimously approved [Olympic Agenda 2020](#) in December 2014, the reform recommendations had a profound and positive effect on the 2022 bid process. Both Almaty and Beijing embraced the spirit of Olympic Agenda 2020 and its emphasis on legacy, sustainability and cost containment. Both cities took steps to optimise their Games plans to manage costs and ensure positive, sustainable legacies. Discussions in both cities during the Commission's visits were collaborative, and greatly benefited from the flexibility that Olympic Agenda 2020 brought to the host city selection process.

Further changes to the 2022 bid process as a result of Olympic Agenda 2020 included:

- 1) The Evaluation Commission producing a report that highlighted the risks and opportunities of each project with a strong focus on sustainability and legacy. (Ref: Olympic Agenda 2020, recommendation 2.)
- 2) Changes to the [Olympic Charter](#) with regard to workers' rights, sexual orientation and sustainability: Fundamental Principles of

Olympism: "*The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth [...] shall be secured without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, sexual orientation, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.*"

In addition, it is the IOC's role to ensure the Olympic Charter and all related rights and the Host City Contract are fully respected for the benefit of all Games participants. As a result, the Commission examined a number of potential risks and opportunities related to the principles and values of Olympism which go beyond purely technical matters. These were discussed with each bid committee and the respective authorities during the visits. At the same time, the IOC has to respect the laws of a sovereign state.

- 3) Introduction of a new evaluation criterion entitled: "The Athlete Experience". (Ref: Olympic Agenda 2020, recommendation 2.)

The Games exist for the athletes. The first priority for any host city should be to put athletes at the heart of all Games planning and preparation, with the goal of providing the best possible platform for the best possible performances.

- 4) The Commission benefitting from third-party independent advice in such areas as social, economic and political conditions with a special focus on sustainability and legacy. (Ref: Olympic Agenda 2020, recommendation 2.)

In this respect, and in preparation for its visits, the IOC commissioned a number of third-party, independent reports on environmental issues, public opinion, transport, energy, security and economic issues. The Commission also considered the views of UN agencies and non-governmental organisations on issues related to labour rights, media freedom and the right to demonstrate.

- 5) The IOC covering costs related to the 2022 Evaluation Commission visit that were



formerly paid by the Candidate City. (Ref: Olympic Agenda 2020, recommendation 3, Reducing the cost of bidding.)

In addition to covering the travel and accommodation costs of its delegation, the IOC also paid for the hire and operation of the Evaluation Commission conference room and technical facilities, including the set-up and design of the conference room.

6) Furthermore, throughout the 2022 bid process, the IOC underlined the efforts it was making to manage the cost, size and complexity of organising the Games.

The Commission urged Candidate Cities to avoid going beyond Games needs by offering “nice-to-haves”.

DEBRIEF

As part of the IOC’s mission to continually improve the bid process, the procedure is constantly monitored and improvements made where necessary. This includes a debrief with each Candidate City and its NOC within a period of six-nine months following the election of the host city. This provides the delegations with a confidential forum to openly discuss their thoughts on the bid process and to assist the IOC in making improvements for the future.

LEGACIES ACHIEVED THROUGH BIDDING

The IOC urges cities to maximise opportunities to leave a positive legacy in the city and the region, irrespective of the outcome of the vote, and the IOC has been able to note a wide range of bid legacies being implemented by the cities and their regions. Such legacies from recent bidding cities include new general infrastructure and sports facilities, increased tourism as a result of the promotion of the city and region and the promotion of Olympism and the Olympic values in schools as a result of the support of the education sector, etc.

2022 CANDIDATE CITIES: PAST PARTICIPATION⁵

Almaty

- **Games hosted:** none
- **Other candidatures:** 2014 (Applicant City – XXII Olympic Winter Games)

Beijing

- **Games hosted:** 2008, (Games of the XXIX Olympiad)
- **Other candidatures:** 2000 (Games of the XXVII Olympiad)

FORMER ELECTIONS

1988	Election of Lillehammer (NOR) as host city for the XVII Olympic Winter Games in 1994 (during the 94 th IOC Session in Seoul). Other Candidate Cities: Anchorage (USA), Östersund/Åre (SWE) and Sofia (BUL).			
	Round	1	2	3
	Anchorage	23	22	-
	Lillehammer	25	30	45
	Ostersund/Are	19	33	39
Sofia	17	-	-	

⁵ The candidatures listed include only those that were still candidates under consideration at the time that the election took place, and do not include any other candidature that may have been withdrawn prior to the time of the vote.



1990	Election of Atlanta (USA) as host city for the Games of the XXVI Olympiad in 1996 (during the 96 th IOC Session in Tokyo). Other Candidate Cities: Athens (GRE), Belgrade (YOU), Manchester (GBR), Melbourne (AUS) and Toronto (CAN).					
	Round	1	2	3	4	5
	Athens	23	23	26	30	35
	Atlanta	19	20	26	34	51
	Belgrade	7	-	-	-	-
	Manchester	11	5	-	-	-
	Melbourne	11	21	16	-	-
Toronto	14	17	18	22	-	
1991	Election of Nagano (Japan) as host city of the XVIII Olympic Winter Games in 1998 (during the 97 th IOC Session in Birmingham). Other Candidate Cities: Jaca (ESP), Östersund (SWE), Aosta (ITA) and Salt Lake City (USA).					
	Round	1	2	3	4	5
	Nagano	21	-	30	36	46
	Jaca	19	-	5	-	-
	Östersund	18	-	25	23	-
	Aosta	15	29	-	-	-
	Salt Lake City	15	59	27	29	42
1993	Election of Sydney (Australia) as host city for the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in 2000 (during the 101 st IOC Session in Monaco). Other Candidate Cities: Beijing (CHN) Berlin (GER), Istanbul (TUR) and Manchester (GBR).					
	Round	1	2	3	4	
	Beijing	32	37	40	43	
	Berlin	9	9	-	-	

	Istanbul	7	-	-	-	
	Manchester	11	13	11	-	
	Sydney	30	30	37	45	
1995	Election of Salt Lake City (USA) as host city for the XIX Olympic Winter Games in 2002 (during the 104 th IOC Session in Budapest). Other Candidate Cities: Östersund (SWE), Quebec (CAN) and Sion (SUI).					
	Round					1
	Salt Lake City					54
	Östersund					14
	Sion					14
	Quebec City					7
1997	Election of Athens (Greece) as host city for the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004 (during the 106 th IOC Session in Lausanne). Other Candidate Cities: Buenos Aires (ARG), Cape Town (RSA), Rome (ITA) and Stockholm (SWE).					
	Round	1	2	3	4	5
	Athens	32	-	38	52	66
	Buenos Aires	16	44	-	-	-
	Cape Town	16	62	22	20	-
	Rome	23	-	28	35	41
	Stockholm	20	-	19	-	-
	1999	Election of Turin (Italy) as host city for the XX Olympic Winter Games in 2006 (during the 109 th IOC Session in Seoul). Other Candidate Cities: Helsinki (FIN), Klagenfurt (AUT), Poprad-Tatry (SVK), Sion (SUI) and Zakopane (POL).				
Round						1
Turin						53
Sion						36



2001	Election of Beijing (People's Republic of China) as host city for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad in 2008 (during the 112th IOC Session in Moscow). Other Candidate Cities: Istanbul (TUR), Osaka (JPN), Paris (FRA) and Toronto (CAN).				
	Round	1	2		
	Beijing	44	56		
	Istanbul	17	9		
	Osaka	6	-		
	Paris	15	18		
	Toronto	20	22		
2003	Election of Vancouver (Canada) as host city for the XXI Olympic Winter Games in 2010 (during the 115 th IOC Session in Prague). Other Candidate Cities: PyeongChang (KOR) and Salzburg (AUT).				
	Round	1	2		
	Vancouver	40	56		
	Salzburg	16	-		
	PyeongChang	51	53		
2005	Election of London (GBR) as host city for the Games of the XXX Olympiad in 2012 (during the 117 th IOC Session in Singapore). Other Candidate Cities: Paris (FRA), New York (USA), Moscow (RUS) and Madrid (ESP).				
	Round	1	2	3	4
	London	22	32	39	54
	Paris	21	27	33	50
	Madrid	20	32	31	-
	New York	19	16	-	-
	Moscow	15	-	-	-

2007	Election of Sochi (Russian Federation) as host city of the XXII Olympic Winter Games in 2014 (during the 119th IOC Session in Guatemala City). Other Candidate Cities: PyeongChang (KOR) and Salzburg (AUT).			
	Round	1	2	
	Sochi	34	51	
	Salzburg	25	-	
2009	Election of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) as host city of the Games of the XXXI Olympiad in 2016 (during the 121st IOC Session in Copenhagen). Other Candidate Cities: Madrid (ESP), Tokyo (JPN) and Chicago (USA).			
	Round	1	2	3
	Rio	26	46	66
	Madrid	28	29	32
	Tokyo	22	20	-
2011	Election of PyeongChang (Republic of Korea) as host city of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games in 2018 (during the 123rd IOC Session in Durban). Other Candidate Cities: Munich (GER), Annecy (FRA).			
	Round	1		
	PyeongChang	65		
	Munich	25		
	Annecy	7		



2013	Election of Tokyo (Japan) as host city of the Games of the XXXII in 2020 (during the 125 th IOC Session in Buenos Aires (Argentina). Other Candidate Cities: Istanbul (TUR), Madrid (ESP).																
	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Round</th><th>1</th><th>1-tie break</th><th>2</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Tokyo</td><td>42</td><td></td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Istanbul</td><td>26</td><td>49</td><td>36</td></tr><tr><td>Madrid</td><td>26</td><td>45</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Round	1	1-tie break	2	Tokyo	42		60	Istanbul	26	49	36	Madrid	26	45	
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2015	Election of Beijing (People's Republic of China) as host city of the XXIV Olympic Winter Games in 2018 (during the 128 th IOC Session in Kula Lumpur (Malaysia). Other Candidate City: Almaty (KAZ).																
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	Beijing	44															
Almaty	40																

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

[CHOICE OF THE HOST CITY](#)

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