



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

FACTSHEET

THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

UPDATE - APRIL 2015

ORIGIN

The brainchild of Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin, the Olympic Movement and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) were officially established on 23 June 1894 at the Paris International Congress that was organised by Coubertin at the Sorbonne.

Coubertin's vision for the Olympic Games may be summarised as follows: *"Why did I restore the Olympic Games? To ennoble and strengthen sports, to ensure their independence and duration, and thus to enable them better to fulfil the educational role incumbent upon them in the modern world."* Coubertin is also the author of the famous phrase which characterises the Olympic Games: *"The important thing in life is not the triumph, but the fight; the essential thing is not to have won, but to have fought well."* Pierre de Coubertin, London, 1908,

The host cities for both the first and second editions of the modern Olympic Games were quickly agreed upon during this Congress: Athens for 1896 and Paris for 1900.

THE IOC

From a legal standpoint, the IOC is an international non-governmental non-profit organisation, of unlimited duration, in the form of an association with the status of a legal person, recognised by the Swiss Federal Council (ruling of 17 September 1981). Its official languages are French and English. The administrative headquarters of the IOC were originally based in Paris, but, since 10 April 1915, they have been based in Lausanne, Switzerland.

THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

"Under the supreme authority and leadership of the International Olympic Committee, the

Olympic Movement encompasses organisations, athletes and other persons who agree to be guided by the Olympic Charter." [Olympic Charter](#), 2015, Rule 1.1. *"The Olympic Movement is the concerted, organised, universal and permanent action, carried out under the supreme authority of the IOC, all individuals and entities who are inspired by the values of Olympism. [...] Belonging to the Olympic Movement requires compliance with the Olympic Charter and recognition by the IOC".* (Olympic Charter, 2015, Fundamental Principles)

In addition to the IOC, the Olympic Movement therefore includes the International Sports Federations (IFs), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs), the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games (OCOGs), all other recognised federations, institutions and organisations, as well athletes, judges/referees, coaches and other sports technicians.

The goal of the Olympic Movement is clearly defined in the Olympic Charter: *"The goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth people through sport practised in accordance with Olympism and its values."* Olympic Charter, 2015, Rule 1.1.

THE MEMBERS

The first membership list of the IOC in 1894 included a total of 15 individuals, but the number today is currently 102, including the President and the Executive Board. At present, the IOC also has 33 honorary members, one honour member and an Honorary President Jacques Rogge. The composition of the IOC's general membership today is reflective of the important part that is also played by the other segments of the Olympic family. This is demonstrated via the current Olympic Charter stipulation that representatives of the different Olympic family constituents (individuals holding leadership



positions within an IF, NOC or athlete members of the Athletes' Commission) can become IOC members (Olympic Charter 2015 Rule 16). Thirty-eight of the IOC's current members have taken part in the Olympic Games as athletes, of whom 28 are medallists. In more recent years, the IOC membership has also evolved in terms of gender. In 1981, Pirjo Häggman and Flor Isava Fonseca were the first women to be elected as IOC members. Today there are 24 women IOC members, and three are honorary members.

THE PRESIDENTS

It is a common misconception that, as the founder of the modern Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin was also the first IOC President. Instead, following the original stipulation that the President should be from the country hosting the upcoming Games, it was the Greek Demetrius Vikelas who was the first IOC President. The original rule was quickly replaced, however, and modifications to it can be found in the various editions of the Olympic Charter. As a result, the number of individuals who have held the position of IOC President has been few, and the period of their presidency has varied considerably.

Today, in accordance with Rule 20 of the Olympic Charter, the President is elected by secret ballot for a period of eight years, with the possibility of a single extension of four years.

Figure A: The IOC presidents

Demetrius Vikelas (GRE)	1894 – 1896
Pierre de Coubertin (FRA)	1896 – 1925
Henri de Baillet-Latour (BEL)	1925 – 1942
J. Sigfrid Edström (SWE)	1946 – 1952
Avery Brundage (USA)	1952 – 1972
Lord Killanin (IRL)	1972 – 1980
Juan Antonio Samaranch (ESP)	1980 – 2001
Jacques Rogge (BEL)	2001 – 2013
Thomas Bach (GER)	2013 –

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board has the general responsibility for the administration and management of the IOC's affairs.

Along with the President, it is the Executive Board members who are responsible for overseeing the IOC's administrative affairs. Created in 1921, the Executive Board is currently composed of the IOC President, four Vice-Presidents and ten other members, all elected by the Session by secret ballot, by a majority of votes cast, for a four-year term. Board members may serve no more than two consecutive terms, and must then wait two years before being re-eligible for election to the Board.

THE SESSION

The general assembly of the members of the IOC is called a Session. The Session meets at least once a year. The Session is the supreme organ of the IOC. It adopts, modifies and interprets the Olympic Charter. Upon the proposal of the Executive Board, it elects the members of the IOC. The Session also elects the host cities of the Olympic Games. The quorum required for a Session is half the total membership of the IOC plus one. Decisions of the Session are taken by a majority of the votes cast; however, a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast is required for any modification of the Fundamental Principles of Olympism, of the Rules of the Olympic Charter or if elsewhere provided in the Olympic Charter.

THE COMMISSIONS

The President nominates special commissions or working groups to study certain specific subjects and make recommendations to the Executive Board. The composition of some of the commissions is mixed, and includes IOC members, representatives of the IFs and NOCs, athletes, technical experts, advisers and sports



specialists. In 2013, there are 30 commissions preparing recommendations for the Executive Board.

THE CURRENT COMMISSIONS

- Athletes
- Audit Committee
- Coordination Commissions for the Olympic Games (6)
- Culture and Olympic Education
- Entourage Commission
- Ethics
- Evaluation
- Finance
- International relations
- IOC Executive Board
- IOC Representatives In WADA
- Juridical
- Marketing
- Medical
- Nominations
- Olympic Philately, Numismatic and Memorabilia
- Olympic Programme
- Olympic Solidarity
- Press
- Radio and Television
- Sport and Environment
- Sport and Law
- Sport for All
- TV Rights and New Media
- Women and Sport

One of the most recent commissions, established in 1999 by President Juan Antonio Samaranch, is the Ethics Commission. Integrity within the Olympic Movement extends beyond the Fundamental Principles and the athletes' oath taken at the Games. Through the existence of commissions such as the Ethics or Medical Commissions, as well as via efforts to address problems such as the commercial abuse of the athlete, the IOC is working to uphold its ethical and fundamental principles in a changing world. For information on the other commissions, please consult specific factsheets and publications.

THE ADMINISTRATION

The IOC administration is placed under the responsibility of the Director General, Mr Christophe De Kepper. He runs the administration under the authority and guidance of the President. He is assisted in this task by the directors.

The main assignments of the administration include: preparation, implementation and follow-up of the decisions taken by the Session, the Executive Board and the President; preparation and follow-up of the work of all the commissions; and permanent liaison with the IFs, NOCs and OCOGs, including coordination of the preparations for all Olympic Games.

THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS (IFs)

The International Sports Federations are international non-governmental organisations recognised by the IOC as administering one or more sports at world level. When the IOC was established in 1894, only a very small number of IFs existed. Today, however, there are 28 Summer IFs, seven Winter IFs, and 35 Recognised Sports Federations that are currently affiliated to the Olympic Movement.

The IFs are responsible for overseeing the technical aspects and management of their sport at the Olympic Games. They also establish the eligibility criteria for the competitions of the Games, in accordance with the Olympic Charter. They likewise play an active role in the applicant and candidate city evaluation process. They join the IOC in the fight against doping in sport. In order to discuss common problems and decide on their events calendars, the Olympic Summer Sports IFs, the Olympic Winter Sports IFs and the Recognised IFs have formed associations: the Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF), the Association of International



Olympic Winter Federations (AIOWF), the Association of Recognised International Sports Federations (ARISF) and Sport Accord, which is the association of International Sports Federations.

THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES (NOCs)

Two hundred and five NOCs belonging to the Olympic family are essential “ambassadors” of the Olympic Movement in their respective countries, and the tasks assigned to them are clearly stipulated under Rule 27 of the Olympic Charter. The NOCs are responsible for sending participants to the Games and endorsing potential future Olympic host cities within their countries. Furthermore, they are assigned the task of promoting the Olympic Movement, its work, and its fundamental principles in their day-to-day activities. The NOCs form five continental associations, which are represented within the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

THE ORGANISING COMMITTEES FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES (OCOGs)

The organisation of the Olympic Games is entrusted by the IOC to the NOC of the country of the host city as well as to the host city itself. The NOC forms, for that purpose, an Organising Committee for the Olympic Games, which, from the time it is constituted, communicates directly with the IOC, from which it receives instructions. The OCOG executive body includes: the IOC member or members in the country; the President and Secretary General of the NOC; and at least one member representing, and designated by the host city.

The OCOG must undertake its work in accordance with the Olympic Charter and the

Host City Contract concluded between the IOC, the NOC and the city. Some of the aspects of an OCOG’s work include:

- to give equal treatment to every sport on the programme and ensure that competitions are held according to the rules of the IFs;
- to choose and, if necessary, create the required facilities, competition sites, stadiums and training halls, and to arrange for the equipment required;
- to accommodate the athletes, their entourage and the officials;
- to organise the cultural events that are an essential element of the celebration of the Olympic Games.

Figure B: Games of the Olympiad and Olympic Winter Games

<i>Games of the Olympiad</i>
Athens 1896
Paris 1900
St Louis 1904
London 1908
Stockholm 1912
Antwerp 1920
Paris 1924
Amsterdam 1928
Los Angeles 1932
Berlin 1936
London 1948
Helsinki 1952
Melbourne/Stockholm 1956
Rome 1960
Tokyo 1964
Mexico City 1968
Munich 1972
Montreal 1976
Moscow 1980
Los Angeles 1984
Seoul 1988
Barcelona 1992
Atlanta 1996
Sydney 2000
Athens 2004
Beijing 2008
London 2012



Rio 2016
Tokyo 2020

Winter Games
1924 Chamonix
1928 St Moritz
1932 Lake Placid
1936 Garmisch-Partenkirchen
1948 St Moritz
1952 Oslo
1956 Cortina d'Ampezzo
1960 Squaw Valley
1964 Innsbruck
1968 Grenoble
1972 Sapporo
1976 Innsbruck
1980 Lake Placid
1984 Sarajevo
1988 Calgary
1992 Albertville
1994 Lillehammer
1998 Nagano
2002 Salt Lake City
2006 Turin
2010 Vancouver
2014 Sochi
2018 PyeongChang

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For further information, please contact

Château de Vidy,
1007 Lausanne,
Switzerland

Olympic Studies Centre
Tel. + 41 21 621 66 11
Fax + 41 21 621 67 18
studies.centre@olympic.org