

## **STRUCTURE OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT**

In addition to the International Olympic Committee, the Olympic Movement includes the International Federations (IFs), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs), the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games (OCOGs), the national associations, clubs, the athletes, judges and referees, coaches and the other sports technicians. It also includes other organisations and institutions recognised by the IOC.

## **THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE**

The International Olympic Committee is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement. Its role is to promote top-level sport as well as sport for all in accordance with the Olympic Charter. It ensures the regular celebration of the Olympic Games and strongly encourages, by appropriate means, the promotion of women in sport, that of sports ethics and the protection of athletes.

In accordance with the recent reforms, the IOC is composed of a maximum of 115 co-opted members who meet in Session at least once a year. The Session elects a President for a term of eight years, renewable once for four years and Executive Board members for terms of four years. By retaining all rights relating to the organisation, marketing, broadcasting and reproduction of the Olympic Games, the IOC ensures the continuity of a unique and universal event.

## **THE IOC PRESIDENT**

The Chevalier Dr Jacques Rogge (Belgium) is the eighth IOC President. Co-opted into the IOC in 1991 he was elected President on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2001 by the 112<sup>th</sup> IOC Session for an eight-year term.

Jacques Rogge was born on 2nd May 1942 in Ghent. He is an orthopaedic surgeon and a world champion in sailing. In this sport, he participated in three Games of the Olympiad (1968, 1972 and 1976). President of the Belgian Olympic Committee (1989-1992), Chef de mission at five Games from 1976 to 1988 and President of the European Olympic Committees from 1989 to 2001, he was co-opted as an IOC member in 1991. He has been a member of several commissions and was Chairman of the Co-ordination Commission for the Games of the Olympiad in Sydney and Athens.

The IOC President is elected by an absolute majority of the IOC members convened at an IOC Session. In accordance with the reforms introduced in December 1999, the President's term of office is renewable once, for four years.

## **PRESIDENTIAL PROGRAMME**

The Olympic Games have attained a universality which must be developed further, not by allowing the quadrennial gathering of young people to grow disproportionately large, but channelling resources and the strength of the Olympic Movement towards a better geographical distribution. Until now, the programmes implemented by Olympic Solidarity gave each athlete, in whom talent was recognised, the means to aspire to Olympic podiums. Each National Olympic Committee recognised by the IOC has the financial means to take part in the Winter or Summer Olympic Games. Sixty two percent of NOCs have already brought back Olympic medals. A modification to the admission criteria should increase athletes' participation, just as a reduction in the cost of the Games should allow each continent and region to organise them.

The IOC, currently the oldest international organisation, has known how to adapt itself to the evolution of society. It is a financially independent organisation and intends to remain so whilst defending ethical values. Throughout the following years Chevalier Dr Jacques Rogge, IOC President, plans:

To adhere to the different policies implemented to integrate sport into society, namely:

- the promotion of women in sport and in sports organisations;
- environmental protection;
- supporting culture and education;
- the protection of athletes' physical and psychological health;
- action in support of peace;
- supporting the Paralympic Games, the World Games and Sport for All;
- humanitarian action centred on the practice of sport.

To intensify:

- the universality of the Olympic Movement;
- the unity of the IOC;
- the fight against dangers which threaten sport and especially the fight against doping.

To establish:

- a new Olympic programme;
- a reduction in the cost and size of the Olympic Games;
- a follow-up of IOC reforms in order to make it (the organisation) more transparent and democratic.

## **IOC PRESIDENTS AND THEIR TERMS OF OFFICE**

Demetrius Vikelas (Greece) 1894-1896 (2 years)  
Baron Pierre de Coubertin (France) 1896-1925 (29 years)  
Count Henri de Baillet-Latour (Belgium) 1925-1942 (17 years)  
J. Sigfrid Edström (Sweden) 1942-1952 (10 years)  
Avery Brundage (United States of America) 1952-1972 (20 years)  
The Lord Killanin (Ireland) 1972-1980 (8 years)  
Juan Antonio Samaranch (Spain) 1980- 2001 (21 years)  
Jacques Rogge (Belgium) 2001

- The longest-serving President was Pierre de Coubertin (29 years).
- Jacques Rogge was elected the 8<sup>th</sup> IOC President on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2001 at the 112<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Moscow.
- The presidential term of office is 8 years, renewable only once, for an additional 4 years.

## THE IOC MEMBERS

When he created the IOC, Coubertin had clear and precise ideas. He himself recruited the founding members, whom he described in his *Olympic Memoirs* as follows: “All, or almost all of them, were sportsmen in the true sense of the word, in keeping with the idea I had formed from the very beginning, that is to say men competent enough to be able to get to the bottom of any particular question, but far enough removed from any exclusive specialisation ever to become its slaves, men international enough not to be blinded in any international question by their strictly national prejudices, men – finally – capable of holding their own with technical groups and who could be counted on to be completely free of any material dependence upon the latter.”

New IOC members were initially appointed by Coubertin. Later, they were co-opted by the assembly of members or Session, as Coubertin thought that a self-recruiting body would guarantee independence. Today, the IOC Session continues to co-opt new members; however, the reforms adopted by the 110<sup>th</sup> Session in December 1999 have made the nomination and election procedures more open and transparent. Now, candidatures proposed by any party within the Olympic Movement are examined by a Nominations Commission comprising three members appointed by the IOC Session, three members chosen by the Ethics Commission and one member selected by the Athletes’ Commission. The Nominations Commission examines the candidatures it receives and submits a report on them to the IOC Executive Board, which decides whether or not to submit them to the Session for election.

- Today, there are 123 Members. The IOC’s recent reforms stipulate that the number of IOC members must not exceed 115. These members are subject to re-election every eight years. Membership is expected to grow beyond 115 during a transition period.

- The IOC reforms set the new age limit at 70. Members co-opted before the reforms can serve until the age limit specified when they were elected. For most, this means until they are 80.

## THE IOC MEMBERS

The first IOC members, friends of Coubertin, were young pioneers. With an average age of 38, they devoted themselves to the task of introducing the practice of sports, with its educational and ethical values to all strata of society. They were men of influence, often rich, who paid annual dues to the IOC and covered their own travel expenses.

However, since 1894 the world has changed dramatically, for example, communications have moved on from Morse Code to the Internet. Likewise the financial standing of the IOC has improved which has led to many changes, such as abolishing the SFr 300 annual membership fees in 1976. In 1981, the IOC began to pay the transport and accommodation costs of IOC members attending its meetings. This better enabled the IOC to co-opt members on the basis of their abilities rather than their financial status, and to ensure they came from a wider geographical spread.

- Between 1896 and 1920, the IOC members included 6 princes from reigning royal families, 35 noblemen, 1 head of state, 1 minister, 11 businessmen, 26 academics and writers, 11 servicemen and 17 athletes.
- At the beginning of 2002, there were 7 members from Royal families, 6 politicians, 22 businessmen, 2 academics, 5 jurists, 4 active athletes, 72 sports leaders, 2 doctors and 3 members from the media.
- The IOC currently includes 38 active members and 5 honorary members who have taken part in the Olympic Games on at least one occasion; 23 of them won medals.

## **THE IOC MEMBERS' OATH**

The IOC recruits and elects its members from among such persons it considers qualified. They agree under oath to serve the Olympic Movement, to comply and ensure the compliance with the Olympic Charter.

“Granted the honour of becoming a member of the International Olympic Committee and of representing it, and declaring myself aware of my responsibilities in such capacity, I undertake to serve the Olympic Movement to the very best of my ability, to respect and ensure the respect of all the provisions of the Olympic Charter and the decisions of the IOC, which I consider as not subject to appeal on my part, to comply with the Code of Ethics, to keep myself free from any political or commercial influence and from any racial or religious consideration, to fight against all other forms of discrimination and to defend in all circumstances the interests of the IOC and those of the Olympic Movement.”

*Oath taken by every new IOC member, Olympic Charter, 20 (1.3)*



## **THE ROLE OF IOC MEMBERS DURING THE OLYMPIC GAMES**

During the Olympic Games, a Coordination Commission, comprising the IOC President and Vice-Presidents, Executive Board members (if required), the President and Director of the OCOG and representatives of the IFs and the host NOC, meets daily.

All IOC members present in Salt Lake City are responsible for ensuring that one or several events in each sport runs smoothly, for monitoring the election of athletes to the Athletes' Commission, for making sure anti-doping tests are carried out properly and for ensuring that the press and television centres and other activities linked to the Games operate smoothly. Each member responsible is required to submit a daily report to the Coordination Commission. In addition to these various tasks, each IOC member must attend at least one victory ceremony, while those who are members of an IOC commission should monitor in particular any activities linked to its portfolio of responsibilities.

- A maximum of 477 medals will be awarded in Salt Lake City.
- There will be 79 medal ceremonies.

## **AGE LIMIT FOR THE IOC MEMBERS**

The age limit for IOC members has often been the subject of debate over the years. At the St. Moritz Session in 1948, Lord Porritt, aged 48, proposed an age limit of 70, with anyone having already reached that age required to retire immediately. Lord Burghley and Prince Axel of Denmark supported him, but fiercely opposed by President Edström, aged 78, who argued that the maturity that came with age made older men more suitable for IOC membership. Nevertheless, the vote by 27 to 15 in favour of the age limit was deemed insufficient when one member pointed out that, according to the constitution, a two-thirds majority was required. The age limit thus remained unchanged.

The subject was discussed again at the 65<sup>th</sup> Session in Rome in 1966, when the age limit was fixed at 72, without retroactivity. It was raised to 75 at the 93<sup>rd</sup> Session nine years later and again to 80 at the 104<sup>th</sup> Session in Budapest in 1995. The new reforms bring the age limit back down to 70 for all members elected from the 110<sup>th</sup> Session onwards.

- Initially the average age of IOC members was fairly low. It reached its highest point in 1980 and is now falling again.

## AVERAGE AGE OF IOC MEMBERS

Year	No. of members	Youngest	Oldest	Average
1894	13	25	59	38.1
1925	69	33	72	54.8
1939	76	29	85	59.1
1950	67	27	80	61.2
1965	75	25	87	61.1
1980	81	33	94	67.1
1992	94	30	85	62.7
1995	96	33	85	61.9
2000	113	28	84	60.8
2002	123	28	85	60.5

## OLYMPIAN IOC MEMBERS

Between 1900 and 2002, seventy-five IOC members participated in the Olympic Games. The IOC currently contains thirty eight active members and five honorary members who have taken part in the Games on at least one occasion. Twenty-three of them won medals.

“High-level sport has contributed very positively to my own development. I have become more confident, and, through sport, I am even more disciplined and have more respect for other people and cultures.” *Vladimir Smirnov, IOC member, cross country skiing, Olympic champion and 2 silver medals, Lillehammer 1994; 2 silver medals and 1 bronze, Calgary 1988; 1 bronze medal, Nagano 1998; participant in 1992.*

“Sport has given a great deal in particular, a cultural richness, thanks to contact with so many people from other countries. Sport is life and in my opinion, the best way a person can experience life.” *Manuel Estiarte, IOC member, Olympic champion, water polo, Atlanta 1996, silver medallist, Barcelona 1992 and participant in 1980, 1984, 1988 and 2000.*

“If you take pleasure in training, you will always have the success you expected. If you train with the single-minded desire to be the best, you will make life difficult for yourself with no certainty that you will attain your goal.” *Anton Geesink, IOC member, Olympic champion, judo, Tokyo 1964.*

“Every Olympic Games encourages new groups of young people to get involved in sport. That is what happened to me. I was truly fascinated by the Games of the 17<sup>th</sup> Olympiad in Rome in 1960 and was full of admiration for Wilma Rudolf in particular. I began my career in sport a few months later.” *Irena Szewinska, IOC member, athletics, triple Olympic champion and world record-holder, Tokyo 1964 (4 x 100 m relay), Mexico City 1968 (200 m), Montreal 1976 (400 m), 2 silver medals, Tokyo 1964, 2 bronze medals, Mexico City 1968, Montreal 1976. (Centennial Olympic Congress, 1994, report II p. 228, no. 4121).*

## CURRENT IOC MEMBERS WHO WON OLYMPIC MEDALS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER

<b>Richard Kevan Gosper*</b> (Australia)	silver medal 4 x 400m relay, Melbourne 1956. Participant in 1960.
<b>Chiharu Igaya</b> (Japan)	silver medal, slalom, Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956. Participant in 1952 and 1960.
<b>Anton Geesink</b> (Netherlands)	gold medal, judo, Tokyo 1964.
<b>Kipjoge Keino</b> (Kenya)	2 gold medals and 2 silver medals athletics, Mexico City 1968, Munich 1972. Participant in 1964.
<b>Jean-Claude Killy</b> (France)	3 gold medals, downhill skiing, slalom, giant slalom, Grenoble 1968. Participant in 1964.
<b>Denis Oswald*</b> (Switzerland)	bronze medal, rowing, Mexico City 1968. Participant in 1972 and 1976.
<b>Pál Schmitt</b> (Hungary)	2 gold medals, team fencing, Mexico City 1968 and Munich 1972. Participant in 1976.
<b>Valeriy Borzov</b> (Ukraine)	2 gold medals, 100m and 200m, Munich 1972; silver medal, 4 x 100m relay, Munich 1972; 2 bronze medals, 100m and 4 x 100m relay, Montreal 1976.
<b>Guy Drut</b> (France)	gold medal, 110m hurdles, Montreal 1976; silver medal, Munich 1972.
<b>Anita DeFrantz</b> (USA)	bronze medal, rowing, Montreal1976.
<b>Thomas Bach*</b> (Germany)	gold medal, foil teams, Montreal 1976.
<b>Irena Szewinska</b> (Poland)	gold medal and WR**, 4 x 100m relay, Tokyo 1964; 2 silver medals, 200m and long jump, Tokyo 1964; gold medal and WR, 200m, Mexico City 1968; bronze medal, 100m, Mexico City 1968; bronze medal, 200m, Munich 1972; gold medal and WR, 400m, Montreal 1976.

\* Member of the Executive Board

\*\* WR = world record

<b>Nawal El Moutawakel</b> (Morocco)	gold medal, 400m hurdles, Los Angeles 1984.
<b>Charmaine Crooks</b> (Canada)	silver medal, 4 x 400m relay, Los Angeles 1984.
<b>Sergey Bubka*</b> (Ukraine)	Participant in 1988, 1992 and 1996. gold medal, pole vault, Seoul 1988.
<b>Roland Baar</b> (Germany)	Participant in 1992, 1996 and 2000. bronze medal, eight oars with coxswain, Barcelona 1992; silver medal, Atlanta 1996.
<b>Manuela Di Centa</b> (Italy)	Participant in 1988. 2 gold medals, Nordic skiing, Albertville 1992; 2 silver medals Lillehammer 1994; 2 bronze medals, Albertville 1992 and Lillehammer 1994.
<b>Robert Ctvrtlik</b> (USA)	Participant in 1984 and 1988. gold medal, volleyball, Seoul 1988; bronze medal, Barcelona 1992.
<b>Vladimir Smirnov</b> (Kazakhstan)	Participant in 1996. gold and 2 silver medals, cross country skiing, Lillehammer 1994; 2 silver medals and 1 bronze, Calgary 1988; bronze medal, Nagano 1998.
<b>Johann Olav Koss</b> (Norway)	Participant in 1992. 3 gold medals, speed skating, Lillehammer 1994;
<b>Alexander Popov</b> (Russia)	1 gold medals and 1 silver, Albertville 1992. 2 gold and 2 silver medals, swimming, Barcelona 1992;
<b>Manuel Estiarte</b> (Spain)	2 gold and 2 silver medals, Atlanta 1996; 1 silver medal, Sydney 2000.
<b>Suzie O'Neill</b> (Australia)	gold medal, water polo, Atlanta 1996; silver medal, Barcelona 1992. Participant in 1980, 1984, 1988 and 2000. 2 gold medals, swimming, Atlanta 1996 and Sydney 2000; 4 silver medals, 1 in Atlanta, 3 in Sydney. 2 bronze medals, Barcelona 1992 and Atlanta 1996.

\* Member of the Executive Board

\*\* WR = world record

## IOC MEMBERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

In addition to the 23 medallists, 15 other current IOC members participated in the Olympic Games.

<b>João Havelange</b> (Brazil)	Swimming, Berlin 1936 and water polo, Helsinki 1952.
<b>Niels Holst-Sorensen</b> (Denmark)	Athletics, 800m, London 1948.
<b>Arne Ljungqvist</b> (Sweden)	Athletics, Helsinki 1952.
<b>Richard W. Pound Q.C.</b> (Canada)	Swimming, finalist, 100m freestyle and 4x100m relay, Rome 1960.
<b>Francis W. Nyangweso</b> (Uganda)	Boxing, Rome 1960.
<b>Phillip Walter Coles</b> (Australia)	Canoeing, Rome 1960, Tokyo 1964 and Mexico City 1968.
<b>Peter Tallberg</b> (Finland)	Sailing, Rome1960, Tokyo 1964, Mexico City 1968, Munich 1972 and Moscow 1980.
<b>Alfredo Goyeneche</b> (Spain)	Equestrian sports, Rome 1960.
<b>Olegario Vazquez Raña</b> (Mexico)	Shooting, Tokyo 1964, Mexico City 1968, Munich 1972 and Montreal 1976.
<b>Paul Henderson</b> (Canada)	Sailing, Tokyo 1964 and Mexico City 1968.
<b>Carlos Arthur Nuzman</b> (Brazil)	Volleyball, Tokyo 1964.
<b>Ferdinand Lima Bello</b> (Portugal)	Sailing, Mexico City 1968 and Munich 1972.
<b>Jacques Rogge*</b> (Belgium)	Sailing, Mexico City 1968, Munich 1972 and Montreal 1976.
<b>H.R.H. The Princess Royal</b> (Great Britain)	Equestrian sports, Montreal 1976.
<b>H.S.H. Prince Albert of Monaco</b> (Monaco)	Bobsleigh, Calgary 1988, Albertville 1992, Lillehammer 1994, Nagano 1998 and Salt Lake City 2002.

\* President of the IOC

## **FIVE CURRENT HONORARY MEMBERS PARTICIPATED IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES**

<b>Jean de Beaumont</b> (France)	Shooting, Paris 1924.
<b>Sylvio de Magalhaes Padilha</b> (Brazil)	Athletics, Los Angeles 1932 and Berlin 1936.
<b>James Worrall</b> (Canada)	Athletics, Berlin 1936.
<b>Dame Mary Alison Glen-Haig</b> (Great Britain)	Fencing, London 1948, Helsinki 1952, Melbourne 1956 and Rome 1960.
<b>H.M. King Constantine</b> , then The Crown Prince of Greece (Greece)	Gold medal in sailing (dragon), Rome 1960.



## THE IOC MEDICAL COMMISSION

“The activities of the IOC Medical Commission are based on three fundamental principles: 1. the defence of sport and medical ethics; 2. protection of athletes’ health; 3. equal opportunities for all during competitions.” *Prince Alexandre de Merode, IOC member, Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission.*

In 1960, President Brundage drew the IOC members’ attention to the use of amphetamines in certain sports. The following year, the IOC created a Medical Commission with three aims: to protect athletes’ health, to defend sports ethics and to ensure equality between all participants when competing. A list of banned substances and methods is regularly modified and updated. The first tests were performed at the 1968 Olympic Games in Grenoble and Mexico City. Test laboratories were accredited **from 1981 onwards**. A reaccreditation procedure takes place every year, with aptitude checks every four months.

The International Olympic Charter Against Doping in Sport, prepared by the IOC, the Canadian Government, the Council of Europe, the European Sports Conference and USOC, was adopted by the 94th IOC Session in Seoul in September 1988. This was the precursor to the World Anti-Doping Agency, set up a decade later by the IOC in collaboration with the International Federations, the National Olympic Committees, athletes and governmental organisations.

- 1967: the Prince de Merode appointed Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission.
- 1968: first anti-doping tests at the Olympic Games in Grenoble and Mexico City.
- 1968: Grenoble, gender tests are conducted for the first time.
- 1988: Olympic Charter against Doping.
- 1995: IOC Medical Code.
- 10<sup>th</sup> November 1999: creation of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).
- 1<sup>st</sup> January 2000: implementation of the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code.
- There are currently 26 accredited laboratories across the five continents.

## **ANTI-DOPING TESTS**

After each event, all medallists and, generally, two other athletes chosen at random are tested. In team sports, members of the medal-winning teams are selected at random for testing.

At the end of each competition, the athlete to be tested is notified by an “escort”, who asks him to complete a form, informs him of the procedure, and establishes the time at which he must enter the doping control station (the time between notification and entering the station must not exceed one hour).

During this time, the athlete, accompanied by a person of his choice, remains under the discreet but constant supervision of the escort before entering the doping control station.

Once inside the station and under the observation of an official of the same sex, the athlete produces a minimum of 75 ml of urine that he then distributes equally into two containers labelled A and B. He must also declare any medication or substance he may have taken in the preceding three days, sign the form and submit any comment he may have on the procedure itself.

The athlete’s companion, the doping control officer, the IOC Medical Commission representative and the representative of the International Federation concerned countersign the form.

The samples are transported as quickly as possible to the IOC accredited laboratory. The laboratory in Salt Lake City is under the direction of Prof. Don Catlin from the UCLA accredited laboratory.

If the laboratory analysis of container A proves positive, it is passed on to the Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission who appoints an inquiry commission responsible for hearing the athlete, certain members of his delegation as well as experts, if necessary.

The inquiry commission gives its report to the Chairman of the Medical Commission who, in turn, passes it on to the IOC President. The latter appoints a disciplinary commission which may hear the athlete and the experts. The IOC Executive Board, the only body competent to take disciplinary action during the Olympic Games, makes its decision based on the disciplinary commission’s conclusions.

Upon notification of a positive result, the athlete is entitled to request a second analysis of the urine, using the contents of container B. This is considered the first stage of an appeal, which must be brought before the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).

## **MEDICAL CARE - RESEARCH**

During the Games, the IOC Medical Commission also has the role of supervising all the medical facilities put in place by SLOC in accordance with the recommendations of the Medical Commission.

The SLOC Medical Director reports daily on the medical operations to the IOC Medical Commission.

During the Games, the Medical Commission also conducts various studies on traumatology and the prevention of injuries.

Furthermore, the Medical Commission implements research programmes in close collaboration with the International Federations. Above all, this research is aimed towards the prevention of injuries and the optimisation of performance thanks to the analysis of sports movements.

This research is carried out with as little disturbance for the athletes as possible. The results give rise to interpretations that are shared with team doctors as well as coaches and the athletes themselves.

## THE OLYMPIC MUSEUM

“Just as Pierre de Coubertin would have wished, the Olympic Museum is the ideal venue of culture and memories. But it also paves the way for the 21<sup>st</sup> century and a new type of museum. Following in the footsteps of photography and film more than a century ago, computers and audio-visual techniques are creating a new kind of visual art. In both philosophical and visual senses, the Olympic Museum offers a different perspective.” *Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the IOC from 1980 to 2001.*

The Lausanne Olympic Museum is aimed at the general public as well as sports enthusiasts. Since its opening on 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1993, the Museum has welcomed more than 1.7 million visitors and its success has never been questioned. Renovated and transformed in 2001, the Museum incorporates many different styles, centred on the theme of “the Magic of the Games”. Tribute is paid to athletes’ achievements by the attractive presentation of numerous pieces of equipment ranging from Jesse Owens’s shoes, to those of Jean-Claude Killy, Michael Jordan and Cathy Freeman. Each object brings to mind a champion, a performance, or a gold medal. Through the widespread use of computers and the latest audio-visual technology – panoramic walls with multiple screens, interactive terminals and screens, results and videos on request – the visitor is plunged into an atmosphere which certainly favours discovery. All that remains is to be amazed by “The Magic of the Games”, a breath-taking show projected on a 14 metre screen, allowing you to experience the Summer and Winter Games as never before.

- More than 200,000 visitors per year.
- Over a 100 years of Olympic memories, reflected in 90,000 catalogued exhibits.
- 3,400 m<sup>2</sup> of exhibition space.

## THE OLYMPIC MUSEUM

“Sport must be regarded as a producer of art and an occasion of art. It produces beauty because it gives us the athlete who is a living sculpture. It is an occasion of beauty through the buildings constructed for it, and through the entertainment and festivals that it generates.” *Coubertin*

Dynamic and geared towards the future, the Olympic Museum lives up to the wishes of Coubertin who wanted to associate art with sport. More than 75 temporary exhibitions have been organised, featuring works by Miró, Andy Warhol, Vasarely, Hans Erni, Dunoyer de Segonzac and exhibitions on the Football World Cup, Aboriginal art, the Aztec Games, the Tour de France and the Navajo Indians. All of these themes bear witness to the eclectic nature of the museum.

- Works by Miró, Niki de Saint-Phalle, James Rizzi, Jean Tinguely, Berrocal, Botero, Igor Mitoraj and many other contemporary artists are exhibited in the magnificent 22,000 m<sup>2</sup> park.
- Almost 12,000 sets of four stamps covering all Olympic stamps issued since 1896; a collection which is completed by all the philatelic documents published for the Olympic Games.
- The only complete collection in the world of Olympic medals and torches and official coins minted by the organising countries of the Olympic Games since 1952.
- The Museum Foundation is able to function with the help provided by donors which have each given a million US dollars. There are currently 62 donors, whose names or logos are engraved on a wall in the Museum's entrance hall.

## OLYMPIC ARCHIVES

“Olympism is a way of life. It is a principle that dominates sport but, at the same time, there is something more in Olympism: culture. There is an artistic side to sport. Olympism involves both culture and sport.” *Juan Antonio Samaranch, Honorary President of the IOC (Lespece.com, 1999).*

The Museum houses a studies centre, which is the world’s largest centre for information concerning the Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games. The centre is organised into seven sections – IOC historical archives, documentation, photographic library, external relations, library, images and sound, educational service – and provides an impressive work tool for specialists. It coordinates research projects, publishes books and awards study grants. The Museum is also an ideal venue for seminars, conferences and meetings held by companies and sports associations.

- 17,500 hours of films and videos, from 1896 to Sydney 2000.
- 328,400 photographs. Currently the most complete images bank on Olympism.
- 18,500 books on sport and Olympism.
- 850 linear metres of written documents
- An Internet site, which is visited by many people: [www.museum.olympic.org](http://www.museum.olympic.org).

## IOC ACTIVITIES

### THE FIGHT AGAINST APARTHEID

“The apartheid policy violates the fundamental principles of the Olympic Charter, which governs the entire Olympic Movement and it cannot be tolerated in any form whatsoever.”

*Juan Antonio Samaranch, 1988. President Honorary of the IOC.*

Under the guise of the “principle of the autonomy of sport”, racial segregation was upheld in South Africa not only in the governing bodies, but also in the actual practice of sport

In 1970 the IOC expelled the South African Olympic Committee and embarked on a difficult but determined struggle against apartheid in sport. The IFs and many national sports organisations followed the IOC by breaking off all relations with South Africa. In a country where sport is almost a religion, the boycott by the international sports community was a nasty shock that led some to consider whether the apartheid policy should be relaxed or even abandoned altogether.

When he was elected IOC President, President Samaranch decided that South Africa could only be readmitted if it abolished apartheid. On 21<sup>st</sup> June 1988, he met in Lausanne with representatives of the IOC, IFs, NOCs, the CSSA, SANROC and ICAAS to “reaffirm the absolute opposition of Olympism to all forms of apartheid and the vital role that Africa must play in the fight against apartheid, with the full support of the IOC”. He established the “Apartheid and Olympism” Commission to reflect the ongoing nature of the fight against apartheid and to monitor closely events in South Africa.

In 1991, an IOC mission led by Judge Kéba Mbaye visited South Africa. Following talks with President De Klerk, Nelson Mandela, Mangosuthu Buthelezi and many other leading South African politicians and sports administrators, Judge Mbaye announced the establishment of the new South African Olympic Committee (INOCSA), which was conditionally recognised by the IOC, one of the conditions being the abolition of apartheid.

The INOCSA was given full recognition, renamed the NOCSA and South Africa was invited to participate in the Olympic Games in Barcelona. Apartheid in sport was abolished.

- 15<sup>th</sup> May 1970: the IOC expels the South African Olympic Committee.
- 21<sup>st</sup> June 1988: conference against apartheid in sport held in Lausanne.
- 1988: “Apartheid and Olympism” Commission established.
- 9<sup>th</sup> July 1991: NOCSA fully recognised by the IOC.
- 22<sup>nd</sup> May 1992: visit of Nelson Mandela to the IOC headquarters in Lausanne.
- 1992: a multiracial South African delegation participates in the Games of the XXV Olympiad in Barcelona.

ANOCA: Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa

CSSA: Supreme Council for Sport in Africa

ICAAS: International Campaign Against Apartheid in Sport

INOCSA: Interim National Olympic Committee of South Africa

OUA: Organisation of African Unity

SANROC: South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee

NOCSA: National Olympic Committee of South Africa

## WOMEN AND THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

“Women who participate in the Olympic Games are responsible for being living, convincing examples for millions of girls who follow them on television and in the press. They are like a magic flute, which delights them, enticing them *en masse* into the world of sport. Not only competitive sport, but sport for all, sport in general.” *Lia Manoliu, Olympic discus champion, Mexico City 1968. 11th Olympic Congress Report, Baden-Baden, vol. I, p.111.*

In Salt Lake City, approximately 37.9% of the athletes will be women. The percentage of female competitors increased from 5% in 1924 in Chamonix to over 36% in 1998 in Nagano. While one sport in six on the programme in 1924 included female athletes, in 2002 all the sports on the programme are open to women.

- Women have competed in all the Olympic Winter Games.
- In Nagano, for the first time, all the sports were open to women.
- Nagano also saw the first ever women’s ice hockey and curling teams.
- Approximately 37.9% of the athletes at the Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City will be women.
- Women will enter 37 events, 47.4% of the total number of events.



## PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Winter Games	Total athletes	Females athletes	% of women	NOC*	Total events	Women's events***	Total sports
1924	258	13	5%	16 (8)	14	2	6
1928	464	26	5.6%	25 (11)	14	2	5
1932	252	21	8.3%	17 (9)	14	2	4
1936	668	80	12%	28 (18)	22	3	4
1948	669	77	11.5%	28 (12)	22	5	5
1952	694	109	15.7%	30 (18)	22	6	4
1956	820	132	16.1%	32 (21)	24	7	4
1960	665	143	21.5%	30 (23)	27	11	4
1964	1 091	200	18.3%	36 (25)	34	13	6
1968	1 158	211	18.2%	37 (27)	35	13	6
1972	1 006	206	20.5%	35 (22)	35	13	6
1976	1 123	231	20.6%	37 (26)	37	14	6
1980	1 072	233	21.7%	37 (29)	38	14	6
1984	1 274	274	21.5%	49 (33)	39	15	6
1988	1 423	313	22%	57 (40)	46	18	6
1992	1 801	489	27.2%	64 (45)	57	25	6
1994**	1 737	522	30%	67 (45)	61	27	6
1998	2 177	788	36.2%	72 (54)	68	31	6
2002					78	37	7

Source: Wolf Lyberg

\* In 1914, the 17<sup>th</sup> IOC Session decided that only the NOCs would be allowed to register athletes to participate in the Olympic Games, although the rule on recognition of an NOC was not finally established until 1949. The figure in brackets represents the number of NOCs with female athletes.

\*\* Since 1994, the Olympic Winter Games and Games of the Olympiad have been held alternately every two years.

\*\*\* Including mixed events

## PROMOTION OF WOMEN

“During the first 16 years of Juan Antonio Samaranch’s presidency, the cause of women within the Olympic Movement crossed a new threshold. Every member of the Olympic family knew that when, at the Closing Ceremony of the Games, President Samaranch called on the Olympic youth to meet again in four years to celebrate the Olympic Games, he was addressing girls as well as boys.”

*Anita DeFrantz, IOC Member, bronze medallist, rowing, Montreal 1976. (Centennial Olympic Congress 1994)*

In 1995, in order to boost the participation of women in sport, the 104<sup>th</sup> IOC Session asked the IFs and NOCs to ensure that 10% of their decision-makers were women by 2000 and 20% by 2005. At the same time, the IOC created a Women and Sport Working Group, chaired by Anita DeFrantz (USA), to advise the Executive Board on the measures needed to support the promotion of women within sport’s governing bodies, together with a special section within the Olympic Movement. Moreover, the IOC works in collaboration with Olympic Solidarity in organising training seminars and conferences and supports national initiatives developed by NOCs in this area.

- Anita DeFrantz was the first woman to be elected IOC Vice-President (1997-2001).
- By 1<sup>st</sup> October 2001, 103 NOCs (or 66%) had reached the 10% target, and 137 NOCs had at least one woman on their executive committee (87.8%). Almost 43% of the IFs of Olympic sports had also achieved this percentage.
- Every four years, the IOC holds a World Conference on Women and Sport to exchange experiences, evaluate progress and identify priorities. Two such conferences have been held so far, in October 1996 and March 2000.

## **WOMEN IOC MEMBERS AND THE DATE OF THEIR CO-OPTION**

**Flor Isava Fonseca** (Venezuela): 1981  
**HRH the Princess Nora of Liechtenstein** (Liechtenstein): 1984  
**Anita L. DeFrantz** (USA): 1986  
**HRH the Princess Royal** (Great Britain): 1988  
**Gunilla Lindberg** (Sweden): 1996  
**HRH the Infanta Doña Pilar de Borbon** (Spain): 1996  
**Nawal El Moutawakel** (Morocco): 1998  
**Irena Szewinska** (Poland): 1998  
**Charmaine Crooks** (Canada): 1999  
**Manuela Di Centa** (Italy): 1999  
**Susie O'Neill** (Australia): 2000  
**Els van Breda Vriesman** (Netherlands): 2001

- Women were first co-opted as IOC members in 1981.
- Since 1981, 18 women have been co-opted as IOC members.
- There are currently 12 female IOC members.

## **PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT**

The IOC is committed to pursuing a policy of sustainable development. To this end, it adopts courses of action, programmes and measures that do not harm the environment and that meet current needs without jeopardising those of the future.

Environmental considerations and compulsory ecological studies are included in the process of assessing candidate cities hoping to host the Olympic Games, while the IOC ensures that the appropriate authorities in the host country regularly monitor these issues throughout the planning, preparation, management and organisation of the Games.

Agenda 21 of the Olympic Movement, adopted by the IOC in November 1999, sets out a programme of action for all individuals and organisations linked to sport to protect our planet and contribute to sustainable development. This programme has three objectives:

- 1) to strengthen international cooperation in all projects concerning change in consumer habits, the protection of health and the development of sports infrastructures;
- 2) to conserve and manage natural resources in the design of sports facilities and infrastructures;
- 3) to strengthen the role of the active population by encouraging its access to sports organisation management.

## PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

“The IOC intends, in relation to the environment, that development related to the Olympic Games be sustainable, with reference to future as well as present generations. It realises that every action inevitably has certain consequences. It is unrealistic, indeed naive, to think that the whole world will revert to a natural state, but it is not unrealistic to insist that further development be sustainable. It is rather imperative that it be sustainable.” *Pál Schmitt, IOC member, double Olympic champion fencing, Mexico City 1968, Munich 1972. Chairman of the IOC Sport and Environment Commission. (The Centennial President, p.181)*

- 1992, signature of the Earth Pact at the Olympic Games in Barcelona in 1992.
- 1994, sport and environment is on the agenda at the Centennial Olympic Congress.
- 1994, the environment becomes the third pillar of Olympism after sport and culture.
- 1994, the IOC President signs a cooperation agreement with the United Nations Environment Programme.
- 1995, 1<sup>st</sup> World Conference on Sport and the Environment in Lausanne, convened by the IOC and the United Nations Environment Programme.
- 1996, creation of the Sport and Environment Commission.
- 1999, adoption of Agenda 21 of the Olympic Movement
- [www.sport.env@olympic.org](mailto:www.sport.env@olympic.org)

## **THE ENVIRONMENT AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES**

The IOC's commitment to protecting the environment has a notable influence on the Olympic Games and on other sports and recreational organisations, including sports clubs, sponsors and manufacturers of sports items.

The Organising Committees for the Olympic Games in Albertville and Barcelona in 1992 took measures to protect the environment. Lillehammer, which in 1994 organised the first "Green Games" emphasised public education, and printed information about the protection of the environment on Olympic Games tickets. The excess heat given off from ice surfaces and cooling systems at the Olympic Hall in Hamar was used to heat other zones in the venue. The choice of location of this building was made in collaboration with nature protection associations. The initial plans were modified so that the public entrances were on the opposite side of an ornithological reserve situated along the lakeside. In Nagano in 1998, volunteers' uniforms were made of recyclable material. The washing-up leftovers of apple pulp and potato starch were composted or recycled. The bobsleigh and luge piste were cooled by an indirect refrigeration system which consumed 60 times less ammonia than the standard system. In Sydney in 2000, 75% of materials used were recycled. The electricity for hundreds of lodgings in the Olympic Village was provided by photovoltaic roof panels. Between 1998 and 2000, 4 million trees were planted on 500 sites across the Australian continent.

## **THE ENVIRONMENT IN SALT LAKE CITY**

Through various programmes such as the Venue Tree Programme and “Plant It Green: The Global Tree Race” the Salt Lake Organizing Committee has planned to plant more than 100,000 trees in Utah and more than 2 million trees world wide by the start of the Olympic Games.

At Soldiers Hollow, the venue for cross country skiing and biathlon events, environmental restoration efforts have worked to offset the effects of trail development and more than a century of grazing, which has previously destroyed the natural habitat.

The reflective low ceiling at the Utah Olympic Oval reduces the volume in the building that needs to be heated as well as reflecting indoor heat rather than absorbing it, making this one of the most energy efficient arenas in the world.

The showers and bathrooms at the curling venue of the 2002 Salt Lake Olympic Winter Games are heated by the energy given off by the ice refrigeration plant. Ammonia, which does not deplete the ozone layer or contribute to climate change, is used in its refrigeration system.

## ASSISTANCE TO HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

“The goal of Olympism is to place everywhere sport at the service of the harmonious development of man, with a view to encouraging the establishment of a peaceful society concerned with the preservation of human dignity.” *Olympic Charter, Fundamental Principles, paragraph 3.*

The IOC’s involvement in assistance to human development projects is aimed at improving, through sport and physical activity, the quality of life and well-being of people who live in the most disadvantaged regions of the world. As such, the IOC works with international technical partners like the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to set up initiatives in refugee camps, communities affected by war or conflict and in rural and particularly underprivileged areas. For those who benefit from these projects, mostly young children whose lives and education are precarious and who live in conditions of extreme poverty or urban violence, sport enables them to take part in a structured activity, promote friendship and exchanges between different communities, escape idleness and boredom, perform a health-promoting physical activity and sometimes stem the flow of population from the countryside to the cities. Although these projects are specific and merely symbolic, the Olympic Movement’s contribution is intended to complement the efforts of governments and inter- and non-governmental organisations to meet the challenges of our society. The IOC’s commitment in this area is based on the need to place sport, which has become a veritable force within society, at the service of human development.

“The IOC and UN’s work in the humanitarian field, through the United Nations High Commissioner for refugees, is particularly special for me. As a goodwill sporting representative for UNHCR, I had an opportunity last year to participate in a programme to provide relief assistance to refugee camps on the Thai-Cambodia border. We went into these camps simply as strange and foreign faces, with the goal of letting these people know that others around the world care about their plight. Armed with various items of sporting equipment and educational materials to share with the refugees, it truly was an incredible experience. At the end of our stay, we could see our visit was a success. The looks of the kids’ faces were ones I would never forget. A smile from ear to ear, and a look of hope in their eyes, it was as satisfying as winning an Olympic gold medal.” *Daniel Kowalski, Australian Olympian, 54<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly, 24 November 1999.*

“Why introduce music, dancing and football when the urgent needs lay elsewhere? And yet this scepticism quickly dissipated when the results were seen. All kinds of people found in sport a means of relaxing and communicating. Little by little, the fabric of social relations was repaired and a degree of ‘normality’ was restored. The barriers of fear and exclusion fell.” *Jean Fabre, Deputy Director of the European Office of the United Nations Development Programme, World Conference on Education and Sport for a Culture of Peace, Paris, 5 July 1999.*

“In a world like ours today, which watches with horror the armed conflicts, ethnic cleansing, terrorism and drug trafficking closely linked with hard-to-solve problems like hunger, unemployment and repeated violations of human rights, sport must transform itself into a tool to help resolve these problems.” *Ana Maria Ramirez, Deputy Permanent Representative of Argentina, 54<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly, 24 November 1999.*



## THE OLYMPIC INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS (IFs)

The IFs have the responsibility and duty of managing and monitoring the everyday running of the world's various sports disciplines, including the practical organisation of events during the Games, the overseeing and approving the technical elements in the and the supervision of the development of athletes practising these sports at every level.

Each IF governs its sport at world level and ensures its promotion and development. They monitor the everyday administration of their sports and guarantee the regular organisation of competitions as well as respect for the rules of fair play.

- 60% of the total TV rights revenues are paid to the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games, the IFs receive 1/3 of the remaining 40% after deduction of operational costs for the Games.
- Seven International Olympic Winter Sports Federation govern sports on the Olympic programme.
- In 1992, IF presidents were co-opted as ex officio IOC members for the duration of their term of office.

Under the December 1999 reforms, 15 IF presidents will be elected as IOC members for an eight-year term, renewable provided that they are still in office. 1992, IF presidents were co-opted as ex officio IOC members for the duration of their term of office.

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## THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES (NOCs)

“ In representing all sports federations, the NOC is the sole speaking partner of the Government and public authorities, the economic world and the media when it comes to defending, the general interests of sport. This, of course does not impede on the independence and the particular role of each national federation but allows for an added value in the support and defence of sport in general.” *Jacques Rogge, President of the IOC.*

A National Olympic Committee is responsible for developing and defending the Olympic Movement within its country. As part of this remit and in accordance with the Olympic Charter, NOCs are instructed by the IOC to select, organise and manage their respective national delegation to the Olympic Games. They are responsible for entering athletes, selected by the national federations, for the Olympic Games. They provide equipment, transport and accommodation for delegation members. They decide what clothing, uniforms and equipment their athletes should use during sports competitions at the Olympic Games. They also decide which city in their particular country should be proposed as a candidate to host the Olympic Games.

Since 1972, NOCs have received funding from television rights, the level of which has risen considerably since 1984 thanks to the development of television. The funds allocated to the NOCs are managed by Olympic Solidarity.

- A National Olympic Committee (NOC) must be based in an independent state recognised by the international community. This rule was ratified by the 105<sup>th</sup> IOC Session held in Atlanta in 1996. NOCs recognised prior to this date are exempt from this rule.
- Within its composition, an NOC must include at least five national federations recognised by the respective International Federations of sports on the programme of the Olympic Games.

“The IOC must provide more assistance to NOCs so that they can better develop a balanced policy with their respective local governments in a spirit of maximum collaboration whilst maintaining their independence.” *Recommendation 39 of the IOC 2000 Commission, in accordance with Rule 31.5 of the Olympic Charter.*

The first four NOCs were set up in France, Greece, Hungary and the United States in 1894. In 1914 the 17<sup>th</sup> IOC Session decided that only NOCs would be entitled to register athletes for participation in the Olympic Games, but the rules for recognition of NOCs were not finally adopted until 1949.

- The NOCs are permitted by the IOC to license the symbol of the Olympic rings in their respective countries.
- In 1980 the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) was officially recognised by the IOC.
- 200 NOCs in 2002, one of which is suspended: Afghanistan, since 1999.
- 60% of all the TV rights revenues go to the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games, and the NOCs receive one third of the 40% remaining, after deduction of the operating costs for the Games.
- In Chamonix, 1924, there were 16 NOCs and 258 athletes. Women have participated to the Olympic Winter Games since the beginning.
- In Salt Lake City, SLOC will cover the costs of accommodating and feeding the athletes and officials in the Olympic Village.

## THE ATHLETES

### ATHLETES AND THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

“The Olympic Games belong to the world. Every four years the site of the Games changes and a different community gets to host the Games. Every four years, the athletes of the world come together in peaceful competition. In 1980, politicians used the hopes and dreams of athletes in an attempt to punish a government. In 1984, politicians from that government used the hopes and dreams of athletes in retribution. In both cases, only the athletes and the people of the world suffered.” *Anita DeFrantz, IOC Member, bronze medallist, rowing, Montreal 1976.*

The Olympic Games exist for the benefit of athletes, and it is vital that they all participate. The various boycotts masterminded by political bodies have been ineffective from a political point of view, and have harmed those athletes who spent years preparing to realise their dream of becoming an Olympic champion. Nevertheless, the IOC has always endeavoured to find a way of enabling athletes who have qualified for the Games to take part, even if their NOC has withdrawn. In 1980, for example, athletes wishing to take part despite their countries’ support for the boycott were able to participate in the Games of the XXII Olympiad in Moscow under the Olympic flag.

The US led boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980, the Soviet led boycott of the Los Angeles Games in 1984, the fall of the Berlin Wall, the break-up of the Soviet Union, the war in Yugoslavia and other conflicts disrupted the lives of athletes who had no say in their governments’ decisions. Athletes saw their futures melting away, having invested so much over many years of preparation for the Olympic Games.

- Since 1987, the IOC, rather than the OCOGs, has sent invitations to the NOCs to participate in the Olympic Games.

## ADMISSION TO PARTICIPATE TO THE OLYMPIC GAMES

“To be eligible for participation in the Olympic Games a competitor must comply with the Olympic Charter as well as with the rules of the IF concerned as approved by the IOC, and must be entered by his NOC. He must notably:

- respect the spirit of fair play and non violence, and behave accordingly on the sportsfield ;
- refrain from using substances and procedures prohibited by the rules of the IOC, the IFs or the NOCs;
- respect and comply in all aspects with the Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code. *Olympic Charter, Rule 45. Edition 2001.*
- be a national of the country of the NOC with is entering him.
- a competitor who has represented one country in the Olympic Games and who has changed his nationality, shall not participate in the Olympic Games to represent his new country until three years after such change or acquisition. This period may be reduced or even cancelled with the agreement of the NOCs and IF concerned and the approval of the IOC Executive Board.” *Olympic Charter, Rule 46. Edition 2001.*

## THE IOC ATHLETES' COMMISSION

“The Athletes' Commission has reached its goal at last, since 15 of its members will in future serve as full IOC members.” *Peter Tallberg, IOC member, participant in sailing in Rome 1960, Tokyo 1964, Mexico City 1968, Munich 1972 and Moscow 1980. Chairman of the IOC Athletes' Commission.*

The Athletes' Commission was set up on 27<sup>th</sup> October 1981, following the 11<sup>th</sup> Olympic Congress held in Baden-Baden.

The membership is made up of a majority of elected members and a minority of appointed members. The elected members are voted for by the athletes participating in the Olympic Games. Currently, the Athletes' Commission comprises eleven athletes who were elected by their fellow athletes during the Olympic Games, (eight during the Sydney 2000 Games, three during the 1998 Olympic Winter Games in Nagano), and seven who were appointed by the IOC. Furthermore, one representative from both the International Paralympic Committee and the World Olympians Association are ex-officio members. The Commission's composition will be changed in Salt Lake City with the election of four winter sports athletes, who will be elected as IOC members at the next IOC Session.

Subsequent to elections at the last Olympic Games, the following people became IOC members: (in alphabetical order) Roland Baar (Germany), rowing; Sergey Bubka (Ukraine), athletics; Charmaine Crooks (Canada), athletics; Robert Ctvrtlik (pronounced Svertlik) (USA), volleyball; Manuela Di Centa (Italy), cross-country skiing; Manuel Estiarte (Spain), water-polo; Johann Olav Koss (Norway), speed skating; Susie O'Neill (Australia), swimming; Alexander Popov (Russia), swimming; Vladimir Smirnov (Kazakhstan), cross-country skiing; and Jan Zelezny (Czech Republic), athletics.

They will remain IOC members as long as they are in office.

## **ELECTION TO THE IOC ATHLETES' COMMISSION IN SALT LAKE CITY**

Following reforms adopted by the 110<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Lausanne on 11 and 12 December 1999, the structure of the Athletes' Commission was modified to include 19 members: eight summer sports athletes elected at the Games of the Olympiad, four winter sports athletes elected at the Olympic Winter Games and seven athletes selected by the IOC President to ensure a fair balance between the sexes, sports and regions. The athletes elected by their peers serve a term of eight years.

To meet this objective precisely, a transition period is required. At the XIX Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, four athletes will be elected; the two athletes with the highest number of votes will serve an eight-year term, while the other two will serve a four-year term. The terms of the latter will therefore end at the XX Olympic Winter Games in Turin in 2006, where two new athletes will be elected.

The four athletes elected will become IOC members for the length of their term as members of the Athletes' Commission, after ratification by the IOC Session.

### Some conditions to fulfil to be eligible:

- Only National Olympic Committees (NOCs) with their own athletes' commission may submit a candidature.
- No more than one candidate per NOC may be proposed.
  - Candidates must be at least 18 years old by 24 February 2002.
  - Candidates must not have been found guilty of any doping offence during their sports career.
- Candidates must have been selected by the athletes' commission of their NOC.
- Candidates must have taken part in the XVIII Olympic Winter Games in Nagano in 1998, or be taking part in the XIX Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City.

## ROLE OF THE IOC ATHLETES' COMMISSION

“Responsibility for the behaviour and social development of top-level athletes must be shared by the media, commercial sponsors, sports leaders and trainers as well as the athletes’ family and friends.”

*Peter Tallberg, IOC member, participant in sailing in Rome 1960, Tokyo 1964, Mexico City 1968, Munich 1972 and Moscow 1980, and Chairman of the IOC Athletes’ Commission.*

The Athletes’ Commission acts as a mediator between the athletes who participate in the Winter Olympic Games and the IOC. During the Games, the Commission runs an information office for athletes in the Olympic Village. It sends representatives to the daily coordination meetings between the IOC and the OCOG held throughout the Games. In non-Games time, the Commission is represented at meetings of the other IOC commissions, takes part in the selection procedure for Olympic Games host cities and meets with the IOC Executive Board at least once a year.

-During the XIX Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, four athletes will be elected by their peers by secret ballot. They will be eligible to be IOC members.



## CURRENT COMPOSITION OF THE IOC ATHLETES' COMMISSION

**Chairman\***: Peter TALLBERG (Finland), sailing.

**Vice-Chairman\***: HSH Prince Albert of MONACO (Monaco), bobsleigh.

**Members\* elected in Sydney**: Roland **BAAR** (Germany), rowing; Sergey **BUBKA** (Ukraine), athletics; Charmaine **CROOKS** (Canada), athletics; Robert **CTVRTLIK** (pronounced Svertlik) (USA), volleyball; Manuel **ESTIARTE** (Spain), water polo; Susie **O'NEILL** (Australia), swimming; Alexander **POPOV** (Russia), swimming; and Matthew Pinsent (Great-Britain), rowing.

**Members\* elected in Nagano**: Manuela **DI CENTA** (Italy), cross-country skiing; Johann Olav **KOSS** (Norway), speed skating; and Vladimir **SMIRNOV** (Kazakhstan), cross country skiing.

**Members appointed by the IOC President**:

Yaping **DENG** (People's Republic of China), table tennis; Tomas **GUSTAFSON** (Sweden), speed skating; Mireya **LUIS HERNANDEZ** (Cuba), volley-ball; Nouredine **MORCELLI** (Algeria), athletics; and Maria **MUTOLA** (Mozambique), athletics.

**Ex-officio members**: Kjartan **HAUGEN** (Norway), representative of the International Paralympic Committee. Liston **BOCHETTE** (USA), World Olympians Association.

\* IOC members

## THE WORLD OLYMPIANS ASSOCIATION (WOA)

The World Olympians Association is an independent body set up on the initiative of the IOC President in 1994 following the Centennial Olympic Congress, the Congress of Unity. It aims to promote the development of relations between Olympic athletes in order to spread the Olympic ideals and to encourage the establishment of National Associations of Olympic Athletes (of which there are currently 100).

At their last assembly, the participants recognised that they should play a more prominent role in the fight against doping, the promotion of women athletes and in offering help to Olympians in need of assistance.

- 1995: creation of the World Olympians Association. Foundation initially funded by the IOC. There were thought to be 60,000 living Olympic athletes at the time.
- 1999: second congress of the WOA. Pál Schmitt elected president.

“A few of us Olympians know each other only by name, event, year and whether we won any medals. We want more than that. We want to get to know each other better, establish better international communications and allow Olympians to participate in Olympic activities.”

*Rocky Lane, American member of the WOA, participant in boxing, Berlin 1936.*

“Participating in the Olympic Games allows each athlete to become a member of the Olympic family ... a very special club for those who have competed in the Olympic events. Membership of this unique club cannot be bought. The only way to become a member is to achieve sporting excellence.”

*Irena Szewinska, IOC member, athletics, triple Olympic champion, Tokyo 1964 (4 x 100m relay), Mexico City 1968 (200m), Montreal 1976 (400m), two silver medals, Tokyo 1964, two bronze medals, Mexico City 1968, Montreal 1976.*

## OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY

“Olympic Solidarity was created not only to help the IOC, but also to make closer the ties between the IOC and the NOCs. It is through Olympic Solidarity that we are able to try and overcome the imbalances and the inequalities. The IOC, too, needs the understanding and the backing of the National Olympic Committees. The purpose of Olympic Solidarity is therefore not only to help but also to unite.”

*Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the IOC from 1980 to 2001 (11<sup>th</sup> Olympic Congress, Baden Baden, 1981, Report I p. 31).*

“In an increasingly complex environment, Olympic Solidarity is endeavouring to improve in order to remain the invaluable instrument on which the Olympic Movement has so far been able to depend to implement its main aid and development projects for top-level sport.”

*Pere Miró I Sellares, Director of Olympic Solidarity.*

It was in the 1960s, during the time of decolonialisation around the world, that the IOC thought of setting up a programme of international assistance to developing countries. Thus Olympic Solidarity was born in 1971, in order to give every high-level athlete the chance to take part in the Olympic Games. Based in Rome, it pursued its activities there with the help of the Italian Olympic Committee until 1979. Its offices were transferred to the IOC headquarters in Lausanne in 1980.

## **FUNDING**

Funding for Olympic Solidarity and its programmes, which is derived exclusively from the share of the television rights for the broadcast of the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games, continues to increase. Intended for the NOCs, this share has always been Olympic Solidarity's only income.

## **DISTRIBUTION OF TV RIGHTS**

60% of the total TV rights revenues are paid to the Organising Committee of the Olympic Games, the IFs receive 1/3 of the remaining 40% after deduction of operational costs for the Games is equally shared between NOCs, the IOC and IFs

The budgets are established on the basis of a quadrennial plan. In the framework of its fifth plan (2001-2004), Olympic Solidarity has set a development and assistance budget totalling US\$ 209,484,000.

### **Distribution of TV Rights**

## **EVOLUTION OF THE FOUR-YEAR BUDGETS IN US\$**

1985-1988	28 359 000
1989-1992	54 710 000
1993-1996	74 107 800
1997-2000	121 900 000
2001-2004	209 484 000

## **ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO EVERYONE**

“There is a very large gulf between the high performance athlete who stands on the podium to receive his gold medal and the school child emulating him on a tarmac yard in the back street of a city or on the sands of a desert. However, it is our ideal that from the most difficult beginnings it should be possible for everybody to have an equal opportunity to eventually reach world high competition standards, although naturally it is only a small fraction who will stand on the Olympic podium.” *The Lord Killanin, 1973. President of the IOC from 1972 to 1980.*

The development assistance policy reflects the fundamental principles of the Olympic Charter perfectly. This assistance comes in the form of programmes devised by both the IOC and the NOCs, with the technical assistance of the IFs.

The support offered to athletes can take different forms, from the bottom to the top of the scale. Olympic Solidarity has adapted its programmes to meet the expectations of the NOCs and their athletes in a precise manner. Whether it be in the form of scholarship programmes, technical courses, training courses for sports leaders or purchasing sports equipment, Olympic Solidarity does all it can to allow each person to attain their objectives in the practice of their sport, at their level.

## 21 PROGRAMMES, 21 WAYS TO HELP

The process of decentralising the Olympic Solidarity programmes, begun in 1997, is continuing. The quadrennial plan for 2001-2004 contains "world programmes", divided into four distinct sectors, which are applied on an individual basis to all the NOCs. The "continental programmes", whose application and management will be the responsibility of each continent, are in addition to these.

Athletes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Salt Lake City 2002 – NOC preparation programme</li> <li>• Olympic Scholarships for athletes "Athens 2004"</li> <li>• Athens 2004 – Team sports support grants</li> <li>• Regional and Continental Games – NOC preparation programme</li> <li>• Youth development programme</li> </ul>
Coaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical courses</li> <li>• Scholarships for coaches</li> <li>• Development of national coaching structure</li> </ul>
NOC Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NOC infrastructure</li> <li>• Sports administrators programme</li> <li>• High level education for sports administrators</li> <li>• NOC management consultancy</li> <li>• Regional forums</li> </ul>
Special Fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Olympic Games participation</li> <li>• Sports Medicine</li> <li>• Sport and environment</li> <li>• Women and sport</li> <li>• International Olympic Academy</li> <li>• Sport for all</li> <li>• Culture and Education</li> <li>• NOC Legacy</li> </ul>

The details of these programmes are featured on the Internet pages for Olympic Solidarity on the IOC site : [www.olympic.org](http://www.olympic.org)

## SALT LAKE CITY 2002 – NOC PREPARATION PROGRAMME

For the XIX Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, as for the 1998 Nagano Games, a specific programme of assistance for the NOCs has been set up to provide them with financial assistance for the preparation of their athletes. **This is not an Olympic Scholarship programme** like those offered by Olympic Solidarity for the Games of the Olympiad. This “à la carte” funding is used by the NOCs for the organisation of training camps, subsidies for travel to competitions or coaching costs.

Salt Lake City 2002 \*:

- 58 NOCs have made use of this programme (1 from Africa, 7 from America, 9 from Asia, 38 from Europe and 3 from Oceania).
- 793 beneficiary athletes: 104 in biathlon, 127 in bobsleigh, 60 in ice hockey, 47 in luge, 140 in ice skating and 315 in skiing.

\* Figures as of 1 October 2001

Nagano 1998:

- 42 NOCs have made use of this programmes (1 from Africa, 7 from America, 5 from Asia and 29 from Europe).
- 346 beneficiary athletes.
- 220 qualified athletes for 60 sports events out of 68 on the programme.
- 4 medals: 1 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze.
- 37 Olympic diplomas.

## **OLYMPIC GAMES PREPARATION**

As from 1984, the IOC, through Olympic Solidarity, set up a programme of assistance to support NOCs efforts with regard to the preparation and participation of their teams for the Olympic Games. Through this programme, Olympic Solidarity rewards the NOCs in proportion to their contribution to the development and success of the Games

For the XIX Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City, the NOCs with qualified athletes benefit from the following assistance:

Before the Games:

- Travel expenses for one person to attend the meeting between the Chefs de Mission and the Olympic Games Organising Committee.

During the Games:

- Travel expenses for a certain number of athletes and officials
- Subsidy for logistical expenses
- Subsidy towards the transport and accommodation of the President and Secretary General of the NOC

After the Games:

- Allocation to the NOCs for their contribution to the success of the Games.



## **THE COURT OF ARBITRATION FOR SPORT (CAS)**

“It should never be forgotten that the world of sport, while it is not completely cut off from the world in general, nevertheless, has its specific features and that it should be recognised as possessing a degree of autonomy. It is to this autonomy that sport owes its ability to develop, fulfil its social, economic, cultural and moral roles and remain a fundamental element in the construction of today’s and tomorrow’s society, which must be organised around the principles of non-discrimination and mutual respect, which are the very pillars of Olympism.”

*Judge Kéba Mbaye, IOC Member (The Centennial President, p. 114.)*

The Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) is an international arbitration court, which was created in 1983 by the International Olympic Committee. The CAS became independent in 1993. It is overseen by the International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS), which comprises 20 members and looks after the administration and financing of the CAS.

The purpose of the CAS is to bring about the resolution of sports-related disputes of a private nature. These disputes are divided into two categories: disputes of a contractual nature (for example arising from sponsorship contracts or television rights contracts) and disputes of a disciplinary nature (for example doping). Athletes, sports federations, clubs, sponsors, suppliers and television companies can all have recourse to the CAS.

Advantages of the CAS:

- An international court
- Universally applicable procedure
- A specialised court, composed of experts in sports law
- A simple, rapid and flexible procedure
- Arbitral decisions equivalent to judgements pronounced by ordinary courts
- Inexpensive procedure

The most important stages in the development of the CAS can be summarised as follows:

- 1993, the Swiss Federal Tribunal recognises the CAS as a regular, independent arbitration tribunal.
- 22nd June 1994, the Paris Agreement is signed, recognising the International Council of Arbitration for Sport (ICAS).
- 22nd September 1994, the Code of Sports-Related Arbitration is published.
- 1996, the first Ad Hoc Division is set up for the Games of the XXVI Olympiad in Atlanta.
- The Court is funded by a Foundation.
- Since its inauguration, the CAS has dealt speedily with 343\* cases at minimal expense to the parties involved.
- The CAS is now respected throughout the world as an international arbitral body.

\*As of 28 September 2001

## **THE CAS AD HOC DIVISION IN SALT LAKE CITY**

“Any dispute arising on the occasion of, or in connection with, the Olympic Games shall be submitted exclusively to the Court of Arbitration for Sport, in accordance with the Code of Sports-Related Arbitration.”

*Olympic Charter, Rule 74.*

A CAS ad hoc Division will be set up in Salt Lake City on 1<sup>st</sup> February and will continue to operate until 24<sup>th</sup> February 2002, in accordance with the Arbitration Rules for the Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City.

The Division is composed of 12 arbitrators, 1 president and 1 co-president, all appointed by the Bureau of the ICAS (International Council of Arbitration for Sport). The Court Office is run by the CAS secretariat.

When a case is brought before the CAS ad hoc Division, the president appoints a panel of one or three arbitrators as appropriate.

In very urgent situations, the president of the ad hoc Division (if a panel has not yet been appointed) or the panel chairman can stay the disputed decision until the case is properly investigated.

The panel hears the facts with full powers of investigation. It makes a decision within 24 hours of the case being filed, unless an extension is granted in exceptional circumstances.

The Division's decisions take immediate effect and there is no possibility of appeal.

- The president of the ad hoc Division is Judge Raghunadan S. Pathak.
- A decision is made within 24 hours of the case being filed, unless an extension is granted in exceptional circumstances.
- No fees are charged for the procedure.

## THE IOC ETHICS COMMISSION

The Ethics Commission was established by the 108<sup>th</sup> IOC Session held in Lausanne in March 1999. It is responsible for ensuring that the ethical principles, with which IOC members must comply, are clear, correctly applied and enforced. The Commission is headed by Judge Keba Mbaye, and composed of five eminent international figures.

Its mission is to oversee the application of the IOC Code of Ethics, while putting into practice its implementing provisions and spreading its principles among the Olympic family and the general public. If necessary, violations of the Code of Ethics are referred to the Commission.

The Commission is independent from the IOC: it is self-governing thanks to the Foundation for Universal Olympic Ethics.

Composition of the Ethics Commission:

### The IOC members

**Judge Kéba Mbaye**, former Vice-President of the International Court of Justice, IOC member since 1973.

**Chiharu Igaya**, IOC member since 1982, Olympic medallist.

### The independent members

**Robert Badinter**, Senator, former President of the French Constitutional Council.

**Javier Pérez de Cuéllar**, former United Nations Secretary General.

**Kurt Furgler**, former Swiss President.

**Ed Moses**, 400m hurdles Olympic champion.

**Sir Ninian Stephen**, Judge, former Governor General of Australia.

The Commission is assisted by a Special Representative, **François Werner**.

## THE WORLD ANTI-DOPING AGENCY (WADA)

“Being real athletes, we should be capable of success, but if this success is the result of using any means of doping, then we are no longer real athletes.” *Ivar Formo, Olympic Nordic champion skiing, Innsbruck 1976, double silver medallist, Sapporo 1972 and Innsbruck 1976 (11<sup>th</sup> Olympic Congress, Baden-Baden, 1981, vol.I, p.86)*

The fourth Permanent World Conference on Anti-Doping in Sport took place in 1993 and considered the question “Why do athletes dope?” In 1997 the IOC organised the Lausanne scientific days, which brought together experts from across the world to provide an overview of research in this field. In February 1999 it held a World Conference on Doping in Sport in Lausanne, attended for the first time by everyone directly involved in the fight against doping in sport: representatives of governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, NOCs, IFs and athletes. It was decided on 4 February 1999 that an independent international anti-doping agency should be set up. It was created on 10 November 1999 in Lausanne. Several candidatures were proposed to host the Agency. Its provisional headquarters were set up in Lausanne until its Executive Committee voted in favour of Montreal on 21 August 2001. WADA’s composition reflects the collaboration between governments and the world of sport. The Agency had the official role of Independent observer in the doping control procedures during the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney and will perform the same function at the Olympic Winter Games in Salt Lake City.

- 1998: agreement signed between the IOC and the European Union on the harmonisation of anti-doping methods and measures.
- The Olympic Movement Anti-Doping Code applies to all athletes, coaches, instructors, officials, medical and paramedical staff working with athletes who are preparing for, or competing in sports events organised within the context of the Olympic Movement.
- 4<sup>th</sup> February 1999: decision taken to create a World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) by the end of the year.
- 10<sup>th</sup> November 1999: WADA set up in Lausanne, the site of its provisional headquarters.
- The IOC initially allocated US\$ 25 million in funding to WADA.
- 21 August 2001: WADA’s Foundation Board chooses Montreal for the location of its permanent headquarters.

## **OLYMPIC AID**

Olympic Aid is an athlete-driven charitable organisation dedicated to providing humanitarian assistance to disadvantaged children around the world.

Created in 1994 at the Lillehammer Winter Olympic Games as a grassroots initiative driven by Norwegian athletes and supported by the Norwegian people, Olympic Aid embodies the Olympic spirit of peace, human dignity and the promotion of human excellence. It holds the steadfast belief that each child, regardless of nationality, should have the right to play, to good health and to education

In an attempt to achieve its dual goal – raising both awareness of and funds for refugee and other disadvantaged children – Olympic Aid has already met with a great deal of success. Having raised US\$ 31 million in just six years, Olympic Aid has built hospitals and schools in Sarajevo and Eritrea, vaccinated over 12 million children and 800,000 women in war torn areas, and held Olympic festivals in over 15 developing countries.

This awareness and fund-raising campaign was repeated in September 2000 during the Olympic Games in Sydney, with the money raised being shared between Australian children and children living in refugee camps, the latter through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

To ensure that this worthwhile venture continues, the IOC is considering creating a foundation integrating the structure currently in place.

- 1994: the OA campaign in Lillehammer raised US\$ 18 million and provided assistance to the victims of the conflict in Sarajevo and other war-ravaged areas.
- 1996: at the Atlanta Olympic Games, the OA campaign raised more than US\$ 13 million for disadvantaged children world-wide.
- For more information: [www.olympicaid.org](http://www.olympicaid.org)

## **FINANCING THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT**

By retaining and licensing all rights to the organisation, broadcasting and reproduction of the Olympic Games, the IOC safeguards the continuity of a unique global event.

The Olympic Movement receives most of its funding from the Olympic Games rights bought by broadcasters networks. However, it also benefits from the Olympic Partners (TOP) world-wide sponsorship programme comprising multinational companies.

### **BREAKDOWN OF OLYMPIC REVENUE SOURCES** (figures subject to change pending final results)

TOP V (2001-2004)

**Licensing: 1%**

**Philately / Coins: 1%**

**Tickets: 10%**

**Television: 56%**

**Sponsorship: 32%**

## **FINANCE**

The IOC distributes 93% of the revenue generated by the marketing of Olympic properties. The IOC retains 7% of this revenue for its operations, to fund its programmes in support of the development of world sport, and the staging of the Olympic Games.

The IOC's financial transparency, derived from the bi-annual publication of its accounts, enables everyone to understand how it is funded and the significant financial contribution it makes to the development of sport across the world. At the same time, all bodies that receive funding from the IOC, mainly the NOCs and IFs, will, in future, be required to present a report accounting for how those funds have been used.

- The IOC's financial reports are audited by PriceWaterhouseCoopers.



## TELEVISION RIGHTS REVENUE

### INCREASE IN TV RIGHTS REVENUE FOR OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES\* (in millions of US\$)

1980	21
1984	103
1988	325
1992	292
1994	353
1998	513
2002	738*
2006	832 *

\* Negotiated at time of print

- Distribution of TV rights revenue: 60% to the OCOG and 40% to the Olympic Movement in 2000 and 2002.
- USOC receives 10% of TV rights revenue paid by NBC prior to any redistribution.
- From 2004, the Olympic Movement will receive 51% and the OCOG 49% of TV rights revenues.

## TOP SPONSOR PROGRAMME

“Take away sponsorship and commercialism from sport today and what is left? A large, sophisticated, finely-tuned engine developed over a period of 100 years - with no fuel.”

*Richard W. Pound Q.C., IOC member.*

In 1985, the TOP programme, a partnership with multinational companies, was set up to provide a small group of companies world-wide sponsorship in exclusive categories, of the Olympic Games and all NOCs over a quadrennium. The revenue derived from this, in the form of goods and services or money, is distributed as follows: 50% to the OCOGs (2/3 for the Games of the Olympiad, 1/3 for the Olympic Winter Games), 40% to the NOCs and 10% to the IOC.

### Partners in the TOP V Programme are:

**Coca-Cola** (non-alcoholic beverages)

**SchlumbergerSema** (information technology)

**John Hancock** (life/insurance annuities)

**Kodak** (films/photographics and imaging)

**McDonald's** (retail food services)

**Matsushita** (audio/TV/video equipment)

**Samsung** (wireless communications equipment)

**TIME/Sports Illustrated** (periodicals/newspapers/magazines)

**VISA** (consumer payment systems)

**Xerox** (document publishing and supplies)

## **OLYMPIC IMAGE**

A comprehensive Look of the Games policy. The IOC protects and enhances the Olympic image from the field-of-play to the presentation of the Games by the host city. This comprises:

- No advertising in Olympic stadium.
- No sponsor advertising on athlete's clothing.
- Manufacturing trademarks on clothing are tightly controlled (no greater than 12cm<sup>2</sup> on clothing, non greater than 6cm<sup>2</sup> on headgear).
- Manufacturing trademarks on sports equipment are tightly controlled (no greater than 60cm<sup>2</sup>).

**TOP PROGRAMME REVENUE****EVOLUTION OF TOP GROSS REVENUES IN MILLION OF US\$**

	TOP I 1998 Calgary Seoul	TOP II 1992 Albertville Barcelona	TOP III 1994 Lillehammer 1996 Atlanta	TOP IV 1998 Nagano 2000 Sydney	TOP V (est.) 2002 Salt Lake City 2004 Athens
Liquid assets	93	150	195	290	375
Benefits in kind	2	20	90	260	250
Total	95	170	285	550	625

## OLYMPIC BROADCASTING RIGHTS PRICES

The Olympic Games were first televised in 1960:

Year	Site	Net	Hours	Price
1960 Winter	Squaw Valley, Calif., USA	CBS	15	\$50,000
1960 Summer	Rome, Italy	CBS	20	\$394,000
1964 Winter	Innsbruck, Austria	ABC	17 ¼	\$597,000
1964 Summer	Tokyo, Japan	NBC	14	\$1.5 mio
1968 Winter	Grenoble, France	ABC	27	\$2.5 mio
1968 Summer	Mexico City, Mexico	ABC	43 ¾	\$4.5 mio
1972 Winter	Sapporo, Japan	NBC	18 ½	\$6.4 mio
1972 Summer	Munich, West Germany	ABC	62 ¾	\$7.5 mio
1976 Winter	Innsbruck, Austria	ABC	43 ½	\$10 mio
1976 Summer	Montreal, Canada	ABC	76 ½	\$25 mio
1980 Winter	Lake Placid, N.Y., USA	ABC	53 ¼	\$15.5 mio
1980 Summer	Moscow*, URSS	NBC	150	\$87 mio
1984 Winter	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia	ABC	63	\$91.5 mio
1984 Summer	Los Angeles, USA	ABC	180	\$225 mio
1988 Winter	Calgary, Canada	ABC	94 ½	\$309 mio
1988 Summer	Seoul, South Korea	NBC	179 ½	\$300 mio
1992 Winter	Albertville, France	CBS	119 ½	\$243 mio
1992 Summer	Barcelona, Spain	NBC	161	\$401 mio
1994 Winter	Lillehammer, Norway	CBS	120	\$300 mio
1996 Summer	Atlanta, USA	NBC	168	\$456 mio
1998 Winter	Nagano, Japan	CBS	128	\$375 mio
2000 Summer	Sydney, Australia	NBC	162 ½	\$705 mio
2002 Winter	Salt Lake City, USA	NBC		\$545 mio
2004 Summer	Athens, Greece	NBC		\$793 mio
2006 Winter	Turin, Italy	NBC		\$613 mio
2008 Summer	Beijing, China	NBC		\$894 mio

\* NBC declined to broadcast Olympic Games because of US boycott

As of 30<sup>th</sup> October 2001