



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

FACTSHEET

THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

UPDATE - MARCH 2016

1924 CHAMONIX, France

Dates: 25 January to 5 February

Participation: 16 National Olympic Committees (NOCs), 258 athletes (11 women, 247 men), 16 events, 6 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): Camille Mandrillon (military patrol)

Olympic oath (officials): no oath

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: no ceremony

Official opening by: Gaston Vidal (Under Secretary of State)

Emblem: no emblem

Mascots: no mascot

Olympic venues: municipality of Chamonix, with cross-country skiing in the valley.

This "International Winter Sports Week" was retroactively named the first Olympic Winter Games at the 24th IOC Session held in Lisbon in 1926. The decision to create a separate cycle for the Winter Games was taken at the 1925 Session in Prague. Charles Jewtraw (USA) was the first Olympic champion in the history of the Winter Games.

1928 SAINT MORITZ, Switzerland

Dates: 11 to 19 February

Participation: 25 NOCs, 464 athletes (26 women, 438 men), 14 events, 4 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): Hans Eidenbenz (Nordic combined)

Olympic oath (officials): no oath

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: no ceremony

Official opening by: President Edmund Shulthess

Emblem: no emblem

Mascots: no mascot

Olympic venues: the municipality, with cross country skiing around the lake and some of the skeleton and bobsleigh tracks in the municipality of Celerina.

Since the Netherlands, which were hosting the Amsterdam Games, were unable to organise the Winter Games, Switzerland proposed three candidatures and the Games were awarded to Saint Moritz. The Games were limited to eight days, including two Sundays, and some events were disrupted by bad weather. For the first time, an Asian delegation (from Japan) participated in the Winter Games.

1932 LAKE PLACID, United States

Dates: 4 to 15 February

Participation: 17 NOCs, 252 athletes (21 women, 231 men) 14 events, 4 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): John Aimes Shea (speed skating)

Olympic oath (officials): no oath

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: no ceremony

Official opening by: Franklin D. Roosevelt

Emblem: no emblem

Mascots: no mascot

Olympic venues: ice events in Lake Placid and others on Mt. Van Hoevenberg (Nordic and sled disciplines).

These were the first Winter Games to be held in North America. Lake Placid, a small town in the north-eastern United States, organised this third edition despite the economic depression. Formal ceremonies were held for the first time, with medals presented to athletes on a podium after the events. These Games were also notable for some inclement weather and disagreements between Americans and Europeans concerning the rules of speed skating. A female athlete carried her delegation's flag – that of Great Britain – at the opening ceremony.



1936 GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Germany

Dates: 6 to 16 February

Participation: 28 NOCs, 646 athletes (80 women, 566 men), 17 events, 4 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): Wilhelm Bogner (Nordic skiing and combined)

Olympic oath (officials): no oath

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: no ceremony

Official opening by: Chancellor Adolf Hitler

Emblem: A circle containing the Olympic rings, beneath the Zugspitze mountain, with a ski track leading up to it. Around, there is the inscription "IV. Olympische Winterspiele 1936, Garmisch-Partenkirchen".

Mascots: no mascot

Olympic venues: in the town, around the Riessersee lake, with cross-country skiing in the forest towards Mittenwald.

The resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen was formed by the amalgamation one year before the Games of two towns situated either side of the River Partnach.

For the first time, an Olympic flame burned in the city during the Games, although it was not lit by an athlete. This edition saw the introduction of Alpine skiing to the programme, as well as radio reporters who covered the events from the sidelines. This edition of the Winter Games was the first to have its own official film.

The 1940 and 1944 Olympic Winter Games did not take place because of the Second World War.

1948 SAINT MORITZ, Switzerland

Dates: 30 January to 8 February

Participation: 28 NOCs (nations), 669 athletes (77 women, 592 men), 22 events, 4 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): Riccardo Torriani (ice hockey)

Olympic oath (officials): no oath

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: no ceremony

Official opening by: President Enrico Celio

Emblem: rectangle with a sun (logo of the municipality) whose rays shine onto the Olympic rings and the words "V Jeux Olympiques d'hiver Saint Moritz 1948".

Mascots: no mascot

Olympic venues: the municipality, with cross country skiing around the lake and some of the skeleton and bobsleigh tracks in the municipality of Celerina.

After a 12-year break caused by the Second World War, these V Games were called the "Games of Renewal". Neither Japan nor Germany were invited to Switzerland, the memories of the war being too fresh. By hosting this fifth edition, the resort in Haute Engadine became the first city to organise the Winter Games twice. As in 1928, the accommodation was spread between the two parts of the village: Saint Moritz Dorf and Saint Moritz Bad.

1952 OSLO, Norway

Dates: 14 to 25 February

Participation: 30 NOCs, 694 athletes (109 women, 585 men), 22 events, 4 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): Torbjorn Falkanger (ski jumping)

Olympic oath (officials): no oath

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Eigil Nansen

Official opening by: HRH Princess Ragnhild

Emblem: A circle containing the Olympic rings and the silhouette of Oslo's new town hall. On the outside border, the inscription: "De VI. Olympiske Vinterleker Oslo 1952".

Mascots: no mascot

Olympic venues: In the city of Oslo and to the north, around the Holmenkollen hill (Oslo is one of the largest capitals in terms of surface area).

The first edition of the Winter Games to be hosted in Scandinavia, birthplace of numerous



winter disciplines, broke new ground in many ways. In particular, the Olympic flame lighting ceremony, which took place in the hearth of the home of Sondre Norheim, a pioneer of modern skiing. The final torch bearer was the grandson of Nansen, the famous polar explorer. This edition was the first Winter Games to be held in a capital and on the coast. It was also the first time the Olympic Games had been opened by a woman.

1956 CORTINA d'AMPEZZO, Italy

Dates: 26 January to 5 February

Participation: 32 NOCs, 821 athletes (134 women, 687 men), 24 events, 4 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): Giuliana Chenal-Minuzzo (Alpine skiing)

Olympic oath (officials): no oath

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Guido Caroli (speed skating)

Official opening by: President Giovanni Gronchi

Emblem: It represents a stylised snowflake containing the five Olympic rings surmounted by a star, representing the emblem of the Italian National Olympic Committee. Underneath this emblem, a summit from the Dolomites (Monte Pomagagnon), which overhangs the resort, is pictured.

Mascots: no mascot

Olympic venues: The Trampolino Olimpico (ski-jumping stadium which can still be seen today) is at the resort entrance. The cross country skiing tracks run alongside the river that flows across the resort and a provisional "snow stadium"(?) was constructed at the finishing lines two kilometres from the village centre. The Stadio Appolonio and the Stadio Olimpico del Ghiaccio were the two open-air ice rinks. The latter, built especially for the Games, has an original design, since the stands form a Ushape, with the fourth side open, providing a view of the mountains which dominate the resort. This ice stadium, a real open-air theatre, hosted the

opening and closing ceremonies of the Games. The Pista Olimpica del bob finishes around 100m from the ice rink, but on the opposite slope (in the shade). The Olimpia Run, the Canalone and the Col Druscié, three of the four Alpine skiing pistes, are still on the same slope, beneath the Tofane massif. The men's giant slalom piste (la Ilio Coli) is opposite, on the Sorapis massif above Cortina. The final sports venue is the Misurina lake 13km away, in the municipality of Auronzo. This lake is at an altitude of 1752m and freezes over in winter, which means that speed skating can be held at the foot of the Tre Cime di Lavaredo, famous Dolomite peaks.

Four years before hosting the Summer Games in Rome, Italy staged the Winter Games in Cortina d'Ampezzo, a resort in the Dolomites. For the first time, the Games were televised live and TV viewers were able to watch the light of the Olympic cauldron. The flame had been lit at the Capitol in Rome. The 1956 Winter Games were notable for the presence of Soviet athletes, who enjoyed numerous successes and retained an air of mystery by choosing separate accommodation from that of the other delegations. They brought an end to the Canadian domination of ice hockey and dominated the speed skating events, while Pavel Kolchin became the first non-Scandinavian to win a cross-country skiing medal. Alpine skier Toni Sailer also achieved an outstanding feat by winning the downhill, giant slalom and slalom events. In figure skating, American Tenley Albright was crowned Olympic champion even though she had been seriously injured only two weeks before the Games. As for the men, Hayes Alan Jenkins stood at the top of an all-American podium. Switzerland's Madeleine Berthod won the women's downhill on her birthday.



1960 SQUAW VALLEY, United States

Dates: 18 to 28 February 1960

Participation: 30 NOCs, 665 athletes (144 women, 521 men), 27 events, 4 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): Carol Heiss (figure skating)

Olympic oath (officials): no oath

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Kenneth Charles Henry (speed skating)

Official opening by: Vice-President Richard Nixon

Emblem: Three superimposed triangles facing different directions, in the colours of the American flag, forming a stylised snowflake with the Olympic rings in the centre.

Olympic venues: all the venues were situated in the Olympic Valley (site of the ski resort). The resort of Squaw Valley was created especially for these Olympic Winter Games, at the instigation of the promoter Alexander Cushing. It is therefore easier to understand why the organisers refused to build a bobsleigh run, since there was so much work involved in constructing all the facilities and infrastructures and, particularly, since only nine NOCs had entered the bobsleigh competitions. Buildings were erected especially to house the delegations, breaking with the tradition of accommodating them in hotels in the host resort. These Games were notable for the invention of a technology which revolutionised sports broadcasting: the slow-motion replay. Following the IOC's decision in 1958 to officially approve the Olympic anthem by Spiros Samaras and Kostis Palamas, a version by Robert Linn, with the words translated into English by Basil Swift, was performed at the opening ceremony.

1964 INNSBRUCK, Austria

Dates: 29 January to 9 February

Participation: 36 NOCs, 1,091 athletes (199 women, 892 men), 34 events, 6 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): Paul Aste (bobsleigh)

Olympic oath (officials): no oath

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Joseph Rieder (Alpine skiing)

Official opening by: President Dr Adolf Schärf

Emblem: The Olympic rings are depicted above the city's coat of arms, which represents a white bridge on a red background (Innsbruck literally means bridge over the Inn). Mascots: no mascot

Olympic venues: Innsbruck (ice sports and ski jumping), Seefeld (Nordic), Igls (sled sports), Axamer-Lizum (Alpine).

When the Games were held in Innsbruck, Austria became the last of the Alpine countries to host the Games (although Innsbruck is in a valley rather than a ski resort). For this occasion, the Tyrolean capital built an Olympic village, a brand new accommodation complex based on the Summer Games model, as well as a smaller village in Seefeld for the athletes involved in the Nordic competitions. For the first time, the competition venues were spread across a number of different towns and it was also the first time the Olympic flame was lit in Olympia. Timing to a hundredth of a second was introduced in Alpine skiing.

1968 GRENOBLE, France

Dates: 6 to 18 February

Participation: 37 NOCs, 1,158 athletes (211 women, 947 men), 35 events, 6 sports.

Olympic oath (athletes): Léo Lacroix (Alpine skiing)

Olympic oath (officials): no oath

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Alain Calmat (figure skating)

Official opening by: President Charles de Gaulle



Emblem: A snow crystal surrounded by three red roses, the symbol of the city, with the Olympic rings

Mascots: "Schuss", a little character on skis, but this was a unofficial mascot

Olympic venues: Grenoble (ice disciplines), Chamrousse (Alpine), Saint Nizier (ski jumping), Villard-de-Lans (luge), Autrans (Nordic), l'Alpe d'Huez (bobsleigh).

Television viewers were able to watch colour broadcasts of the 1968 Games. Whereas in 1964 the luge and bobsleigh runs had been built virtually side by side, this time they were at two different resorts several dozen kilometres apart. It was the first time Grenoble had been a candidate. This was also the first time the IOC Medical Commission carried out doping controls at the Olympic Games.

1972 SAPPORO Japan

Dates: 3 to 13 February

Participation: 35 NOCs, 1,006 athletes (205 women, 801 men), 35 events, 6 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): Keiichi Suzuki (speed skating)

Olympic oath (officials): Fumio Asaki

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Hideki Takada (schoolboy)

Official opening by: Emperor Hiro-Hito

Emblem: It represents a combination of three elements : the Rising Sun, symbol of Japan, a snowflake and the rings with the inscription "Sapporo' 72".

Mascots: no mascot

Olympic venues: Sapporo and Makomanai (ice and Nordic disciplines), Mount Teine (Alpine and sled sports), Mount Eniwa (Alpine). This second edition of the Games to be held on the coast and the first in an Asian country was notable for the increasingly urgent question of the amateurism of athletes. At the sporting level, these Games saw some outstanding performances, such as the Japanese ski jumping treble, the individual trebles of Soviet

Kulakova in cross-country skiing and Dutchman Ard Schenk in speed skating, and the Alpine skiing gold medal won by Spaniard Ochoa (the only Winter Games gold won by a Spaniard).

1976 INNSBRUCK, Austria

Dates: 4 to 15 February

Participation: 37 NOCs, 1,123 athletes (231 women, 892 men), 37 events, 6 sports

Olympic oath (athletes): Werner Delle-Karth (bobsleigh)

Olympic oath (officials): Willy Köstinger (Nordic combined)

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Christl Haas and Josef Feistmantl, Alpine skiing and luge

Official opening by: President Dr Rudolf Kirschschräger

Emblem: Identical to the emblem of the 1964 Games, except the rings are not in colour. The Olympic rings are depicted above the city's coat of arms, which represents a white bridge on a red background (Innsbruck literally means bridge over the Inn)

Mascots: A snowman wearing a Tyrolean hat

Olympic venues: Innsbruck (ice sports and ski jumping), Seefeld (Nordic), Igls (sled sports), Axamer-Lizum (Alpine).

After Denver (USA), which had been awarded the Games, pulled out, the IOC approached the other candidate cities and asked Innsbruck to organise this edition. The Austrian city used its existing sports facilities, but also had to build a new track for the sled sports in Igls. For the first time, these two sports were held on the same track. In order to mark Innsbruck's second edition of the Games, organised 12 years after the first, two Olympic cauldrons were lit. They can still be admired at the foot of the ski-jump on the Bergisel, which dominates the city.



1980 LAKE PLACID, United States

Dates: 13 to 24 February

Participation: 37 NOCs, 1,072 athletes (232 women, 840 men), 38 events, 6 sports, 6,703 volunteers

Olympic oath (athletes): Eric Heiden (speed skating)

Olympic oath (officials): Terry McDermott (speed skating)

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Dr Charles Morgan Kerr (team doctor)

Official opening by: Vice-President of the United States, Walter Mondale

Emblem: a capital L adapted to represent a mountain and a column with a serration symbolising the fact that the Games had been held twice in Lake Placid.

Mascots: "Roni", a small raccoon

Olympic venues: Lake Placid (ice sports), Mt. Van Hoevenberg (Nordic and sled sports), Mt. Whiteface (Alpine).

Lake Placid has submitted more bids (eight) to host the Olympic Winter Games than any other city. After Saint Moritz and Innsbruck, it became the third city to organise the Winter Games twice, but this time after a gap of 48 years. In order to overcome a lack of snow, the organisers used artificial snow for the first time. Many outstanding sporting feats were achieved at these Games, although the Olympic village, situated less than 6 km from the centre, was the first to be converted into a prison.

1984 SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia

Dates: 8 to 19 February

Participation: 49 NOCs, 1,272 athletes (274 women, 998 men), 39 events, 6 sports, 10,450 volunteers, 7,393 media (2,363 written press, 5,030 broadcasters).

Olympic oath (athletes): Boran Krizaj (Alpine skiing)

Olympic oath (officials): Dragan Perovic (Alpine skiing)

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Sanda Dubravcic (figure skating)

Official opening by: President Mika Spiljak

Emblem: It symbolises a stylised snowflake with the Olympic rings above. It also features the design of the embroidery produced in the Sarajevo region.

Mascots: "Vuchko", the tough and courageous wolf, both happy and serious.

Olympic venues: Sarajevo (ice sports), Bjelasnica and Jahorina (Alpine), Igman (Nordic sports), Trebevic (sled sports).

After the Alps, the Appalachians, the Rockies, the Baltic Shield and the Japanese Alps, the Winter Games were held in the Dinarides (or Balkan Alps), in a semi-Socialist (non-aligned) country. The Games in Sarajevo, which is now the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, marked the beginning of a new economic era for sport, with the development of television broadcasting rights.

1988 CALGARY, Canada

Dates: 13 to 28 February

Participation: 57 NOCs, 1,423 athletes (301 women, 1,122 men), 46 events, 6 sports, 9,498 volunteers, 6,838 media (2,477 written press, 4,361 broadcasters)

Olympic oath (athletes): Pierre Harvey (Nordic skiing)

Olympic oath (officials): Suzanna Morrow Francis (figure skating)

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Robyn Perry (schoolgirl)

Official opening by: Her Excellency Jeanne Sauvé

Emblem: It represents a stylised snowflake above the Olympic rings. It can also be seen as a stylised maple leaf, the national emblem of Canada. Composed of different letters "C" for Canada and Calgary, the emblem is rich in symbolism.

Mascots: "Howdy and Hidy" are an inseparable



brother and sister pair of polar bears,

Olympic venues: Calgary (ice disciplines), Canmore (Nordic disciplines), Nakiska (Alpine), Canada Olympic Park (ski jumping, sled sports, freestyle skiing).

The city of Alberta organised the first Winter Games to be held in Canada, with the Vancouver Games to come in 2010. In order to avoid the disastrous effects of the Chinook (a warm wind similar to the Alpine foehn), snow cannons were placed along the Alpine ski runs and the cross-country skiing tracks. The facilities at the Canada Olympic Park (sled sports track, ski-jump), built on the edge of the city, were for a long time the only facilities of this type in this part of North America and enabled athletes to train and practise. Curling, short track speed skating and freestyle skiing all featured on the programme as demonstration sports and disciplines.

1992 ALBERTVILLE, France

Dates: 8 to 23 February

Participation: 64 NOCs, 1,801 athletes (488 women, 1,313 men), 57 events, 7 sports, 8,647 volunteers, 5,894 media (2,271 written press, 3,623 broadcasters)

Olympic oath (athletes): Surya Bonaly (figure skating)

Olympic oath (officials): Pierre Bornat (Alpine skiing)

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Michel Platini (football) and François Cyrille Grange

Official opening by: President François Mitterrand

Emblem: An Olympic flame in the colours of Savoie (white cross on a red background), with two lines in the colours of France forming ski tracks underneath. The Olympic rings are at the bottom.

Mascots: "Magique", half-imp half-star wearing a red bobble hat.

Olympic venues: Albertville (ice events), Val d'Isère and Les Ménuires (Alpine), Méribel

(Alpine and ice hockey), Les Saisies (cross country skiing), Courchevel (ski jumping), La Plagne (bobsleigh), Pralognan-la-Vanoise (curling), Les Arcs (speed skiing), Tignes (freestyle skiing), Brides-les-Bains (Olympic Village).

This third edition of the Winter Games to be held in France used the very dense network of winter sports resorts in the Tarentaise valley. This meant that accommodation was available for all categories of people participating in or wishing to watch the Games. For the first time, the Olympic village was not located in or adjacent to the host city, but in the thermal spa of Brides-les-Bains, 32 km away. Albertville only hosted the skating events and ceremonies. As far as the delegations were concerned, these Games saw a number of firsts. The countries that made up the former USSR competed under the name Unified Team (EUN), while Croatia and Slovenia participated for the first time as independent nations. A unified German team participated for the first time since 1936, while the Baltic states (Estonia and Latvia) entered for the first time since 1936 and 1928 respectively.

1994 LILLEHAMMER, Norway

Dates: 12 to 27 February

Participation: 67 NOCs, 1,737 athletes (522 women, 1,215 men), 61 events, 6 sports, 9,054 volunteers, 6,633 media (2,615 written press, 4,018 broadcasters)

Olympic oath (athletes): Vegard Ulvang (Nordic skiing)

Olympic oath (officials): Kari Karing (figure skating)

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Prince Haakon Magnus

Official opening by: His Majesty King Harald V

Emblem: It is comprised of a stylised aurora borealis against a blue background, the five Olympic rings, snow crystals and the title "Lillehammer '94".



Mascots: "Haakon and Kristin", small Norwegian children in traditional costume
Olympic venues: Hafjell and Kvitfjell (Alpine), Hunderfossen (Alpine disciplines), Gjøvik, Hamar (ice sports), Lillehammer (ice sports + ski jumping), Birkebeineren (cross-country skiing), Kanthaugen (freestyle skiing)

The Lillehammer Games marked a turning point in the history of the Winter Olympics. Firstly, because they were held two years after the Albertville Games in order to separate them from the Summer Games, but particularly because they were organised under the banner of total respect for the environment. This edition was also a public success and was notable for architectural feats such as the Gjøvik ice stadium, which was dug out of a cave, and the one in Hamar, shaped like an upside-down Viking ship.

1998 NAGANO, Japan

Dates: 7 to 22 February

Participation: 72 NOCs, 2,176 athletes (787 women, 1,389 men), 68 events, 7 sports, 32,000 volunteers, 8,329 media (2,586 written press, 5,743 broadcasters).

Olympic oath (athletes): Kenji Ogiwara (Nordic combined)

Olympic oath (officials): Junko Hiramatsu (figure skating)

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Midori Ito (figure skating)

Official opening by: Emperor Akihito

Emblem: "Mountain flower" is a flower with each petal representing an athlete practising a winter sport and can also be seen as a snowflake symbolising the Olympic Winter Games

Mascots: The "Snowlets", "Sukki", "Nokki", "Lekki" and "Tsukki", are four very colourful owls. A bird which has long represented "the wisdom of the woods" in many countries

Olympic venues: Nagano (ice and sled sports), Karuizawa (curling), Nosawa Onsen (biathlon),

Hakuba (ski jumping, Alpine skiing), Yamanouchi (Alpine skiing + snowboard), Lizuna Kogen (freestyle skiing).

Japan hosted the Winter Games for the second time. Azerbaijan, Kenya, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uruguay and Venezuela participated in the Olympic Winter Games for the first time. Curling returned to the Games programme, while snowboarding and women's ice hockey featured for the first time. Like previous Games, this edition focussed on environmental protection and the use of technology to protect nature. Curling, snowboarding and women's ice hockey were included in the programme; all these sports were open to women.

2002 SALT LAKE CITY, United States

Dates: 8 to 24 February 2002

Participation: 77 NOCs, 2,399 athletes (886 women, 1,513 men), 78 events, 7 sports, 22,000 volunteers, 8,730 media (2,661 written press, 6,069 broadcasters)

Olympic oath (athletes): Jim Shea (skeleton)

Olympic oath (officials): Allen Church (Alpine skiing)

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: 1980 US ice hockey team

Official opening by: President George W. Bush

Emblem: It represents a stylised snow crystal with bright colours – yellow, orange and blue. These are colours found in the Utah landscape. Under the picture, above the Olympic rings, are the words "Salt Lake 2002".

Mascots: Taken from Indian legends, "Powder" the hare, "Copper" the coyote and "Coal" the bear illustrate the Olympic motto "faster, higher, stronger"

Olympic venues: Snowbassin (Alpine skiing), Salt Lake City, Ogden and Provo (ice disciplines), Park City (snowboard + Alpine



skiing), Deer Valley (freestyle skiing + Alpine skiing), Soldier Hollow (cross-country skiing), Utah Olympic Park (ski jumping and sled sports). The fourth edition of the Olympic Winter Games to be held in the United States took place on the shores of the Great Salt Lake which gave its name to Salt Lake City, capital of Utah. Most competition venues were situated high up in the Wasatch Mountains. The cross-country skiing event was held at the maximum altitude permitted by the International Ski Federation, while the Salt Lake ice rink was one of the highest in the world. The skeleton made a return to the Games programme after the two editions in Saint Moritz. Meanwhile, the bobsleigh was opened to women in 2002, leaving ski jumping and the Nordic combined as the only single-sex winter disciplines. There were numerous firsts at these Games: the first medals ever won in Winter Games history by Estonia and Croatia, and the first gold medals for China and Australia.

2006 TURIN, Italy

Dates: 10 to 26 February 2006

Participation: 80 NOCs, 2,508 athletes (960 women, 1,548 men), 84 events, 7 sports, 18,000 volunteers, 9,408 media representatives (2,688 written press, 6,720 broadcasters)

Olympic oath (athletes): Giorgio Rocca (Alpine skiing)

Olympic oath (officials): Fabio Bianchetti (ISU)

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Stefania Belmondo (cross country skiing)

Official opening by: President Carlo Azeglio Ciampi

Emblem: it represents the silhouette of the Mole Antonelliana, a building and historical monument with an unmistakable silhouette. This emblem also represents a mountain of ice crystals, a reference to the natural elements of the Winter Games. In this way, the emblem passes on a message of exchange and interaction between the Alpine communities and the great city in Piedmont.

Mascots: Neve and Gliz were also inspired by the natural elements essential to the Winter Games: snow and ice. They are affectionate and warm, and come to life through the passion that is so characteristic of Italy. Neve, who is round and inspired by snow, is dressed in red, while Gliz is squarer, wears a blue outfit and represents ice.

Olympic venues: Bardonecchia (snowboard), Pinerolo (curling), Pragelato (Nordic combined, ski jumping and cross country skiing), Cesana-Pariol (luge and bobsleigh), Cesana-San Sicario (biathlon), San Sicario-Fraiteve (women's Alpine skiing), Sauze d'Oulx (aerials), and Sestriere (men's Alpine skiing). Turin hosted speed skating, short-track, figure skating and ice hockey, as well as the opening, closing and medal presentation ceremonies.

Fifty years after the Games of Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy hosted the Winter Games for a second time, in the city of Turin, capital of the Piedmont region. The Alpine events took place to the west of the city in the resorts of Val di Suza and Val di Chisone, near the French border. These Games were the occasion for the general public to discover new events, such as snowboard cross, team speed skating races and biathlon group start. With a record 80 NOCs participating, these Games included athletes from Albania, Madagascar and Ethiopia participating for the first time. Latvia won the first Winter medal in its history. France won its first medal in cross country skiing, and Finland its first medal in Alpine skiing.

2010 VANCOUVER, Canada

Dates: 12 to 28 February 2010

Participation: 82 NOCs, 2,566 athletes (1,044 women, 1,522 men), 86 events, 7 sports, 18,500 volunteers, 9,800 media representatives: 7,000 broadcasters, 2,800 written press.

Olympic oath (athletes): Hayley WICKENHEISER (ice hockey)

Olympic oath (officials): Michel VERRAULT (ISU)



Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Catriona LEMAY DOAN¹, Steve NASH, Nancy GREENE RAINE and Wayne GRETZKY (ice hockey). Wayne GRETZKY lit alone the cauldron located outside.

Official opening by: Her Excellency the Right Honourable Mich elle Jean, Governor General of Canada

Emblem: Ilanaaq the Inukshuk. Inukshuks were created for centuries by the peoples of the Canadian north to act as guideposts across the vast terrains of snow and ice. The Inukshuks were rocks that were stacked in such a way as to create human forms. They were of different sizes and each stone in the form was necessary to support the others. Their creators used them in many different ways, such as to indicate directions to shelter, for hunting and to locate fishing areas. The word Ilanaaq is the Inuit word for friend and this represents the friendly spirit and soul of Canada.

Mascots: The three Vancouver 2010 mascots are distinct and special, both in terms of their personalities and in their physical appearance. Quatchi is a big, gentle and shy sasquatch. Miga is a small, mischievous and outgoing "sea bear". Sumi, an animal guardian spirit, is a natural-born leader with a passion for protecting the environment. All three are mythical creatures inspired by local geography and legend. Quatchi and Miga will represent the Olympic Games and Sumi will represent the Paralympic Games, but they will all work together as a team. The three mascots are accompanied by Mukmuk, a small and friendly Vancouver Island marmot who always supports and cheers loudly for his friends during games and races.

Olympic venues: Vancouver (curling, ice hockey, figure skating, short track speed skating, opening and closing ceremonies, medals ceremonies), Richmond (speed skating), Cypress Mountain (snowboard and freestyle skiing). Whistler Olympic Park (biathlon, cross country skiing, Nordic combined, ski jumping),

Whistler Creekside (Alpine skiing), The Whistler Sliding Centre (luge, skeleton, bobsleigh) Whistler (medals presentation ceremonies).

For the second time, Olympic Winter Games took place in Canada, 22 years after those of Calgary in 1988. Two new events make the Olympic appearance: the ski-cross for men and women.

Amongst the 82 NOCs present in Vancouver, six of them competed for the first time: Cayman Islands, Colombia, Ghana, Montenegro Pakistan and Peru.

2014 SOCHI, Russia

Dates: 7 to 23 February 2014

Participation: 88 NOCs + 1 IOP, 2,780 athletes (1,121 women, 1,659 men), 98 events, 7 sports, 25,000 volunteers, 2,731 written and photographic press and 7,625 rights holding broadcasters.

Olympic oath (athletes): Ruslan ZAKHAROV (short track)

Olympic oath (officials): Vyacheslav VEDENIN, Jr. (cross country skiing).

Olympic oath (coaches): Anastasia POPKOVA (alpine skiing)

Lighting of the Olympic cauldron: Vladislav TRETYAK (ice hockey) and Irina RODNINA (figure skating)

Official opening by: President Valdimir PUTIN

Mascots: The Hare, the Polar Bear and the Leopard are the three official mascots of 2014 the Olympic Winter Games in Sochi.

Emblem: "sochi2014.ru" is the first Olympic emblem that also forms a web address. It has been designed to actively encourage dialogue between Russians, nations and winter sports fans – particularly young people – facilitated by Sochi 2014's online platforms.

Moto: "Hot. Cool and Yours."

Olympic venues:

Sochi coastal cluster: Fisht Olympic Stadium (opening, closing and medals ceremonies), Bolshoy Ice Dome and Shayba Arena (ice hockey), Ice Cube Curling Center (curling), Iceberg Skating Palace (figure skating and short track), Adler Arena (speed skating)

¹ Due to a technical problem Catriona LEMAY DOAN, was not able to participate in the lighting during the opening ceremony but that she did so during the closing ceremony.



Krasnaya Polyana mountains cluster: Rosa Khutor Extreme Park (snowboard and freestyle skiing), Laura Center (cross country skiing and biathlon), Rosa Khutor Alpine Center (alpine skiing), the Sanki Sliding Center (luge, skeleton, bobsleigh) and RusSki Gorki Jumping Center (ski jumping)

2018 PYEONGCHANG, Republic of Korea

Dates: 9 to 25 February 2018

Emblem: The emblem's design has its roots in Hangul, with the shapes that form the logo stemming from the first consonants of each syllable in the word "PyeongChang" when it is written in Hangul. The first character in the emblem also represents a gathering place where the three elements of Cheon-ji-in – heaven, earth, and human – are in harmony. The second character symbolises snow and ice, as well as the athletes' stellar performances. PyeongChang 2018's new emblem symbolises a grand gathering of people from all around the world in celebration of Olympic winter sports, which is taking place in the harmonious land of PyeongChang – "A square where the earth meets the sky, and where athletes excel in snow or on ice - that's where everyone will celebrate the world's biggest winter festival in 2018."

Olympic venues:

PyeongChang mountain cluster: Alpensia Sports Park (biathlon, ski jumping, nordic combined, cross country skiing, luge, skeleton, bobsleigh, Bokwang Snow Park (snowboard, freestyle skiing), Jeongseon Alpine Centre (alpine skiing), Yongpyong Alpine Center (alpine skiing).

Gangneung coastal cluster: Gangneung Olympic Park (curling, ice hockey, speed skating, short track, figure skating), Kwandong Hockey Center (ice hockey)

2022 BEIJING, China

Dates: 4 to 20 February 2022

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**THE OLYMPIC WINTER
GAMES**

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