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## The Olympic Movement, the IOC and the Olympic Games

21.11.2018

# The Olympic Movement, the IOC and the Olympic Games

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# 1. THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

## 1.1 THE ORIGINS

The brainchild of Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin, the Olympic Movement and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) were officially established on 23 June 1894 at the Paris International Congress that was organised by Coubertin at the Sorbonne. His vision for the Olympic Games may be summarised as follows: “*Why did I restore the Olympic Games? To ennoble and strengthen sports, to ensure their independence and duration, and thus to enable them better to fulfil the educational role incumbent upon them in the modern world.*” (*Revue Olympique*, May 1906, p.68). Coubertin is also the author of the famous phrase which characterises the Olympic Games: “*The important thing in life is not the triumph, but the fight; the essential thing is not to have won, but to have fought well.*” (Pierre de Coubertin, London, 1908). During this Congress, the host cities for both the first and second editions of the modern Olympic Games were agreed upon: Athens for 1896 and Paris for 1900.

## 1.2 THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT: A DEFINITION

“*Under the supreme authority and leadership of the International Olympic Committee, the Olympic Movement encompasses organisations, athletes and other persons who agree to be guided by the Olympic Charter.*” (Olympic Charter, Rule 1). “*The Olympic Movement is the concerted, organised, universal and permanent action, carried out under the supreme authority of the IOC, of all individuals and entities who are inspired by the values of Olympism. [...] Belonging to the Olympic Movement requires compliance with the Olympic Charter and recognition by the IOC*” (Olympic Charter, 2016, Fundamental Principles). In addition to the IOC, the Olympic Movement therefore includes the International Sports Federations (IFs), the National Olympic Committees (NOCs), the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games (OCOGs), all other recognised federations, institutions and organisations, as well athletes, judges/referees, coaches and other sports technicians. The goal of the Olympic Movement is clearly defined in the Olympic Charter: “*The goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practised in accordance with Olympism and its values.*” (Olympic Charter, Rule 1).

## 1.3 THE PRINCIPLES OF OLYMPISM AND THE VALUES OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

“*Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, will and mind. Blending sport with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy of effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles.*” (Olympic Charter, Fundamental Principles of Olympism, Article 1)

### 1.3.1 THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OLYMPISM

- > **Non-discrimination:** The Olympic Movement strives to ensure that sport is practised without any form of discrimination whatsoever.
- > **Sustainability:** The Olympic Movement organises and delivers programmes in a way that promotes sustainable economic, social and environmental development.

- **Humanism:** The Olympic Movement's activities place human beings at the centre of its attention, ensuring that the practice of sport remains a human right.
- **Universality:** Sport belongs to everyone. In all its decisions and actions, the Olympic Movement considers the universal impact sport can have on individuals and society.
- **Solidarity:** The Olympic Movement is committed to developing programmes that, together, create a meaningful and comprehensive social response to issues within its sphere of influence.

**Alliance between sport, education and culture:** The Olympic Movement is committed to promoting the spirit of Olympism, which emerges at the convergence of sport, culture and education.

### 1.3.2 THE OLYMPIC VALUES

- **Excellence:** It stands for giving one's best, on the field of play or in the professional arena. It is not only about winning, but also about participating, making progress against personal goals, striving to be and to do our best in our daily lives and benefiting from the healthy combination of a strong body, mind and will.
- **Friendship:** It encourages us to consider sport as a tool for mutual understanding among individuals and people from all over the world. The Olympic Games inspire humanity to overcome political, economic, gender, racial and religious differences and forge friendships in spite of those differences.
- **Respect:** This value incorporates respect for oneself, one's body, for others, for the rules and regulations, for sport and the environment. Related to sport, respect stands for fair play and for the fight against doping and any other unethical behaviour.

### 1.3.3 THE OLYMPIC CHARTER

The Olympic Charter is the codification of the Fundamental Principles, Rules and Bye-laws adopted by the IOC. It governs the organisation and running of the Olympic Movement and sets the conditions for the celebration of the Olympic Games.

## 1.4 CONSTITUENTS OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

### 1.4.1 THE IOC

The International Olympic Committee is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement. From a legal standpoint, the IOC is an international non-governmental non-profit organisation, of unlimited duration, in the form of an association with the status of a legal person, recognised by the Swiss Federal Council (in accordance with an agreement entered into on 1 November 2000). Its official languages are French and English. The administrative headquarters of the IOC were originally based in Paris, but, since 10 April 1915, they have been based in Switzerland, Lausanne, Olympic capital.

### 1.4.2 THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The more than 200 NOCs belonging to the Olympic family are the "ambassadors" of the Olympic Movement in their respective countries, and the tasks assigned to them are clearly stipulated under Rule 27 of the Olympic Charter. The mission of the NOCs is to develop, promote and protect the Olympic Movement in their respective country in accordance with the

Olympic Charter. The NOCs are responsible for sending participants to the Games and endorsing potential future Olympic host cities within their countries. Furthermore, they are assigned the task of promoting the Olympic Movement, its work, and its fundamental principles in their day-to-day activities. The NOCs form five continental associations, which are represented within the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC). The IOC helps the NOCs fulfil their mission through its various departments and Olympic Solidarity.

#### 1.4.3 THE INTERNATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS

The International Sports Federations are international non-governmental organisations recognised by the IOC as administrating one or more sports at world level. When the IOC was established in 1894, only a very small number of IFs existed. Today, however, there are 33 IFs which have their sport on the programme of the Games of the Olympiad in Tokyo 2020. Seven Winter IFs had their sport on the programme of the Olympic Winter Games in PyeongChang 2018. Thirty-two Recognised Sports Federations are currently affiliated to the Olympic Movement.

The IFs are responsible for overseeing the technical aspects and management of their sport at the Olympic Games. They also establish the eligibility criteria for the competitions of the Games, in accordance with the Olympic Charter. They to support the IOC in the review of candidatures for organising the Olympic Games for their respective sports. They join the IOC in the fight against doping in sport. To discuss common problems and decide on their events calendars, the Olympic Summer Sports IFs, the Olympic Winter Sports IFs and the Recognised IFs have formed associations: The Association of Summer Olympic International Federations (ASOIF), the Association of International Olympic Winter Federations (AIOWF), the Association of Recognised International Sports Federations (ARISF) and SportAccord, which also includes other sports federations.

#### 1.4.4 THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES (OCOG)

The organisation of the Olympic Games is entrusted by the IOC to the NOC of the country of the host city as well as to the host city itself. The NOC forms, for that purpose, an Organising Committee for the Olympic Games, which, from the time it is constituted, communicates directly with the IOC, from which it receives instructions. The OCOG executive body includes: the IOC member or members in the country; the President and Secretary General of the NOC; and at least one member representing and designated by the host city. The OCOG must undertake its work in accordance with the Olympic Charter and the Host City Contract concluded between the IOC, the NOC and the city. Some of the aspects of an OCOG's work include:

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

## 2. THE ROLE AND STRUCTURE OF THE IOC

Acting as a catalyst for collaboration between all parties of the Olympic family, from the NOCs, the IFs, the athletes, the OCOGs, to the TOP partners, broadcast partners and United Nations agencies, the IOC shepherds success through a wide range of programmes and projects. On this basis it ensures the regular celebration of the Olympic Games, supports all affiliated member organisations of the Olympic Movement and strongly encourages, by appropriate means, the promotion of the Olympic values.

In detail the role of the IOC, according to the Olympic Charter, is:

- To encourage and support the promotion of ethics in sport as well as education of youth through sport and to dedicate its efforts to ensuring that, in sport, the spirit of fair play prevails, and violence is banned;
- To encourage and support the organisation, development and coordination of sport and sports competitions;
- To ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games;
- To cooperate with the competent public or private organisations and authorities in the endeavour to place sport at the service of humanity and thereby to promote peace;
- To take action to strengthen the unity and to protect the independence of the Olympic Movement;
- To act against any form of discrimination affecting the Olympic Movement;
- To encourage and support the promotion of women in sport at all levels and in all structures with a view to implementing the principle of equality of men and women;
- To lead the fight against doping in sport;
- To encourage and support measures protecting the health of athletes;
- To oppose any political or commercial abuse of sport and athletes;
- To encourage and support the efforts of sports organisations and public authorities to provide for the social and professional future of athletes;
- To encourage and support the development of sport for all;
- To encourage and support a responsible concern for environmental issues, to promote sustainable development in sport and to require that the Olympic Games are held accordingly;
- To promote a positive legacy from the Olympic Games to the host cities and host countries;
- To encourage and support initiatives blending sport with culture and education;  
To encourage and support the activities of the International Olympic Academy (IOA) and other institutions which dedicate themselves to Olympic education.

### 2.1 THE IOC PRESIDENT

The President represents the IOC and presides over all its activities. He is elected by the Session. The members vote in a secret ballot. In the past unlimited, the length of the President's term of office is now fixed at eight years (entered into force 12 December 1999), renewable once for four years. Rule 20 of the Olympic Charter defines the role of the President, particularly his or her representation function.

## 2.2 THE MEMBERS

The first membership list of the IOC in 1894 included a total of 15 individuals, but the number at the end 2018 is 102, including the President and the Executive Board. At present, the IOC also has 41 honorary members, two honour member and an Honorary President. The composition of the IOC's general membership today is reflective of the important part that is also played by the other segments of the Olympic family. This is demonstrated via the current Olympic Charter stipulation that a maximum 15 representatives of the different Olympic family constituents (individuals holding leadership positions within an IF, NOC or athlete members of the Athletes' Commission) can become IOC members. 37 of the IOC's current members have taken part in the Olympic Games as athletes, of whom 29 are medallists. In more recent years, the IOC membership has also evolved in terms of gender. In 1981, Pirjo Häggman and Flor Isava Fonseca were the first women to be elected as IOC members. Today there are 32 women IOC members.

## 2.3 THE SESSION

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

## 2.4 THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

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

## 2.5 THE COMMISSIONS

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

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

## 2.6 THE ADMINISTRATION

The IOC administration is placed under the responsibility of the Director General, Mr Christophe De Kepper. He runs the administration under the authority and guidance of the President. He is assisted in this task by the directors. The main assignments of the administration include: preparation, implementation and follow-up of the decisions taken by the Session, the Executive Board and the President; preparation and follow-up of the work of all the commissions; and permanent liaison with the IFs, NOCs and OCOGs, including coordination of the preparations for all Olympic Games.

## 2.7 THE IOC HEADQUARTERS

Pierre de Coubertin, reviver of the Olympic Games and the then-IOC President, was behind the decision to establish the IOC headquarters in Lausanne in 1915. In the troubled times of the First World War, he was convinced that administrative stability was indispensable for the IOC. At that time, Coubertin was already familiar with Switzerland and Lausanne, a country and city where he had often stayed and that he appreciated. He considered Lausanne as “*the ideal spot for setting up the administrative headquarters of Olympism*”. It was on 10 April 1915, at Lausanne Town Hall, that the meeting was held to establish the headquarters in this city. From 1915, the IOC occupied premises in the city centre, first at the Casino de Montbenon, before moving in 1922 to the Mon-Repos Villa. It was in 1968 that the IOC headquarters left the Mon-Repos Villa to set up home by the lakeside in the Château de Vidy.

Olympic House, the new headquarters of the IOC is under construction near the Château de Vidy and will open its doors in 2019 confirming Lausanne as the Olympic capital for the 100 years to come. The new building, called Olympic House, will authentically reflect Olympism, the Olympic Movement and the role of the IOC as a catalyst for collaboration in an iconic and transparent way. Olympic House is designed to be a welcoming home for IOC members and the meeting place for the entire Olympic Movement. This high-quality architectural project developed in close consultation with the local authorities, will offer the region an emblematic building. The design is intended to ensure that the building fits into its environmental and historic setting, and integrates with the local population. The IOC administration will be brought together at Olympic House in a single location in Vidy, resulting in substantial long term savings, increased working efficiency and energy conservation. With this ambitious project, the IOC also aims to demonstrate leadership in terms of sustainability. These new headquarters will give the IOC two Olympic sites in Lausanne: the Olympic Museum in Ouchy, where the general public can learn about the world of Olympism, and Olympic House in Vidy, home of the Olympic Movement and headquarters of the IOC. With the construction of Olympic House, the IOC aims to become a leader in terms of sustainable development. For this, three major certifications are being targeted: Platinum level LEED and SNBS certifications, and the Minergie label. To fulfil these objectives, the IOC has been able to recycle and re-use over 75 per cent of the materials that formed the old headquarters. Many other measures will also be taken as part of the running of the new building (mobility policy, solar panels, rainwater collection, lake water pumping station, etc.).

## 2.8 THE SYMBOLS

The Olympic Movement is recognized around the world by the Olympic rings and flag, the Olympic motto, the Olympic anthem and the Olympic flame and torch. As per Rule 7.4 of the Olympic Charter, all rights to these Olympic properties “*belong exclusively to the IOC, including but not limited to their use for any profit-making, commercial or advertising purposes. The IOC may license all or part of its rights on terms and conditions set forth by the IOC Executive Board.*”

### 2.8.1 THE OLYMPIC RINGS AND OLYMPIC FLAG

Officially called the Olympic symbol, but also referred to as the Olympic rings, the image of the five interlaced rings “*expresses the activity of the Olympic Movement and represents the union of the five continents and the meeting of athletes from throughout the world at the Olympic Games.*” (Olympic Charter, Rule 8). The colours of the Olympic rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red.

The Olympic flag with the Olympic symbol centred on its white background were designed by Pierre de Coubertin. The flag was made in Paris and first introduced at the 1914 Olympic Congress. It made its first appearance at the Olympic Games in Antwerp in 1920. It is widely, but wrongly, believed that de Coubertin saw a link between the colours of the rings and the continents. Instead, the colours de Coubertin selected for the rings and the white background of the Olympic flag were merely the colours found in the different national flags at the time and were not chosen to correspond to specific continents.

### 2.8.2 THE OLYMPIC MOTTO

The Olympic motto, introduced in 1894, is made up of the three Latin words “*Citius, Altius, Fortius*”. Pierre de Coubertin proposed the motto after borrowing it from his friend Henri Didon, a Dominican priest and teacher. In English, the motto means “*Faster, Higher, Stronger*”.

### 2.8.3 THE OLYMPIC ANTHEM

The anthem, with music by Spiros Samaras and words by Kostis Palamas, was originally composed for and played at the Games of the I Olympiad that took place in Athens in 1896. It was later replaced by anthems specially commissioned by Games organisers for subsequent Olympic ceremonies.

In 1958, at the IOC Session in Tokyo, the original anthem of Samaras and Palamas was performed. It proved so popular with the IOC members that the decision was unanimously made to adopt it as the official Olympic anthem. In 1960, the anthem was once again played at the Games, this time for the VIII Olympic Winter Games. It has been played at each edition of the Winter and Summer Games ever since.

“Immortal spirit of antiquity,  
Father of the true, beautiful and good,  
Descend, appear, shed over us thy light  
Upon this ground and under this sky  
Which has first witnessed thy unperishable fame.  
Give life and animation to those noble games!  
Throw wreaths of fadeless flowers to the victors  
In the race and in the strife!

Create in our breasts, hearts of steel!  
In thy light, plains, mountains and seas  
Shine in a roseate hue and form a vast temple  
To which all nations throng to adore thee,  
Oh immortal spirit of antiquity!"

#### 2.8.4 THE OLYMPIC FLAME AND TORCH

The Olympic flame is kindled in Olympia, Greece under the authority of the IOC. Although a symbolic fire had already been used as early as the 1928 Games in Amsterdam, the Olympic flame's modern history begins with a proposal by Carl Diem, Secretary General of the Organising Committee of the Games of the XI Olympiad. Inspired by torch races that were held in ancient Greek times, Diem suggested that, for the 1936 Summer Games, a flame be lit in Olympia and transported to Berlin by what would be the first Olympic torch relay. It marked the start of what is now an Olympic tradition. In the case of the Olympic Winter Games, the Olympic flame has a slightly different historical timeline. Like at the Summer Games, a symbolic fire was first used, but not until 1936 in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. While the first winter torch relay was held for the 1952 Games in Oslo, it was not until 1964 that an Olympic flame was lit in Olympia for the Winter Games. Before that, for 1952 and 1960, a Nordic flame was lit in the Morgedal home of Telemark skiing pioneer Sondre Norheim. For the Rome Olympic Games in 1960, the flame was lit in Rome. Over the years, torches used to carry the flame have been created for each edition of the Games and the torch relays that have brought it from Olympia to the Olympic host city have become one of the most symbolic events associated with the Games.

#### 2.9 REVENUE SOURCES AND DISTRIBUTION

The IOC distributes over 90% of its revenues to organisations throughout the Olympic Movement to support the staging of the Olympic Games and to promote the worldwide development of sport. The IOC retains less than 10% of its revenue for the operational and administrative costs of governing the Olympic Movement.

##### 2.9.1 THE ORGANISING COMMITTEES FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The IOC provides TOP programme contributions and Olympic broadcast revenue to the OCOGs to support the staging of the Olympic Games and Olympic Winter Games. Long-term broadcast and sponsorship programmes enable the IOC to provide the majority of the OCOG's budget well in advance of the Games, with revenue effectively guaranteed prior to the selection of the host city.

##### 2.9.2 THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

The NOCs receive financial support for the training and development of Olympic teams, Olympic athletes and Olympic hopefuls. The IOC distributes TOP programme revenue to each of the NOCs throughout the world. The IOC also contributes Olympic broadcast revenue to Olympic Solidarity, an IOC organisation that provides financial support to NOCs with the greatest need. The continued success of the TOP programme and Olympic broadcast agreements has enabled the IOC to provide increased support for the NOCs with each Olympic quadrennium.

### 2.9.3 THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC SPORTS FEDERATIONS

The IOC provides financial support from Olympic broadcast revenue to the IFs of Olympic summer and winter sports after the completion of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Winter Games. The value of Olympic broadcast partnerships has enabled the IOC to deliver substantially increased financial support to the IFs with each successive Games.

### 2.9.4 OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The IOC provides financial support to the programmes of various recognised international sports organisations, including the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), the Paralympic Organising Committee, and the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

## 3. IOC PRESIDENTS

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

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

### 3.1 THOMAS BACH, PRESIDENT OF THE IOC SINCE 10 SEPTEMBER 2013

Thomas Bach was born on 29 December 1953 in Würzburg, Germany. Married and a lawyer by profession, he has had a successful career in sports both on and off the field of play. He became an Olympic champion when he won a gold medal in fencing (team foil) at the Games of the XXI Olympiad in Montreal in 1976 and in 2006, he was named as the founding President of the German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB). Thomas Bach was an athletes' representative at the XI Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden (1981) and a founding member of the IOC's Athletes' Commission. He became an IOC member in 1991, was elected as a member of the IOC Executive Board in 1996 and served as an IOC Vice-President for more than 10 years. He has also chaired several IOC Commissions. On 10 September 2013, Thomas Bach was elected as the ninth President of the IOC.

### 3.2 JACQUES ROGGE (2001-2013)

Born on 2 May 1942 in Ghent, Belgium, Jacques Rogge is married and has two children. By profession, he is an orthopaedic surgeon. In the course of his sports career, he competed in the yachting competitions at the Games of the Olympiad in Mexico in 1968, Munich in 1972 and Montreal in 1976. He was also a member of the Belgian national rugby team. Jacques Rogge served as President of the Belgian National Olympic Committee from 1989 to 1992. He became President of the European Olympic Committees in 1989, IOC member in 1991 and Executive Board member in 1998. Jacques Rogge was the eighth IOC President, elected on 16 July 2001 at the 112th IOC Session in Moscow.

### 3.3 JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH (1980-2001)

Seventh President of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Antonio Samaranch was born on 17 July 1920 in Barcelona (Spain). An industrialist and President of the "Diputación" of his home province, his ascension to the zenith of the Olympic Movement began by the unusual path of roller-skating: he led the Spanish team to the world title. Elected as an IOC member in 1966, then Chief of Protocol in 1968, his qualities as an untiring worker were soon put to use within various commissions. In 1970, he became a member of the Executive Board, and Vice-President of the IOC from 1974 to 1978. In 1977, Spain restored diplomatic relations with the USSR and Juan Antonio Samaranch was appointed Ambassador to Moscow (1977-1980). He returned to the Executive Board in 1979, as Chief of Protocol. Elected to the presidency of the IOC in the first ballot on 16 July 1980, he succeeded Lord Killanin whose career terminated with the extinction of the Olympic flame on 3 August 1980. From the time he took up office, he

tried to give a new direction to the Olympic Movement which was badly shaken by the political difficulties of the XXII Olympiad and undertook a long voyage around the world to establish numerous contacts with Heads of State and sports leaders and to defend the Olympic cause. He secured the IOC's status as an international non-governmental organisation and restructured its finances (television rights, sponsorship programmes). He kept the Olympic flame alive during the crisis years of boycotts (Moscow 1980 and Los Angeles 1984). It was through his efforts that the Olympic Museum was built in Lausanne (1993). When the IOC found itself in crisis, because of abuses of trust by some of its members, he undertook major reforms to the structure of the institution. Mr Samaranch's mandate ended on 16 July 2001, in Moscow, where he was elected Honorary President. Juan Antonio Samaranch died on April 21st, 2010.

### 3.4 LORD KILLANIN (1972-1980)

Lord Killanin was born in London, England, on 30 July 1914. During his youth at Eton and later at Magdalene College (Cambridge), he was an accomplished sportsman, taking part in competitions particularly as a boxer, oarsman and rider. A famous journalist on Fleet Street, where he wrote for renowned daily newspapers and magazines, from the age of 22 he experienced enormous success, especially as a war correspondent in China. Enlisted as a volunteer in the British Army for the length of the Second World War, he took part in the Allied landing in Normandy. When he became an IOC member in 1952, he had already headed the Olympic Council of Ireland for two years. Without benefiting from a personal fortune and without ever sacrificing his ideas, passions and major tasks as a leader, he succeeded over the years in forging a comfortable family life as a director or board member of several large companies. At the same time, he became not only the producer but also the chief adviser of many successful films, including "The Quiet Man", on which he worked with his long-standing friend, John Ford. For eight years, he acted as President of the International Olympic Committee during an extremely difficult period and was later unanimously elected Honorary Life President. Lord Killanin died in April 1999.

### 3.5 AVERY BRUNDAGE (1952-1972)

Born in Detroit, Michigan (USA), on 28 September 1887, Mr Avery Brundage graduated from the University of Illinois in 1909 with a degree in civil engineering, magna cum laude. In addition to being a brilliant student, he distinguished himself in athletics. Without neglecting his sports career, he then went into business and in 1915 founded the Avery Brundage Company Builders (1915-1947) which constructed several big buildings and skyscrapers around Chicago. He represented his country at the Games of the V Olympiad in Stockholm in 1912 and was three times amateur all-round champion of the United States, a speciality similar to the decathlon. After retiring from active competition, he became interested in the administrative side of sport, occupying the posts of President of the Amateur Athletics Union of the United States (seven terms of office), President of the United States Olympic Committee for 25 years (1929-1953), President of the Pan-American Games Organisation (PASO), etc. After becoming a member of the IOC in 1936, and Vice-President in 1945, in 1952 he was elected President and watched over the destiny of the Olympic Movement until 1972 becoming Life Honorary President from 1972 to 1975. A great advocate of amateurism, he was the author of many articles on amateur sport and the Olympic Movement. During his frequent journeys all over the world, Mr Avery Brundage amassed one of the finest and largest collections of Asian art in the world. Estimated to be worth 50 million dollars, this collection was donated to the City of San Francisco, which built a museum to house it in the famous Golden Gate Park. Down through the years, Mr Avery Brundage received countless

decorations and awards from different countries, towns and organisations wishing to express their appreciation and gratitude. Avery Brundage died on 8 May 1975, in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

### 3.6 J. SIGFRID EDSTRÖM (1946-1952)

J. Sigfrid Edström, born on 21 November 1870, was one of the best-known personalities in the world of sport. While a student in Gothenburg (Sweden), Mr Edström went in for athletics and ran the 100m in 11 seconds. After some years in Zurich, where he attended the Federal Institute of Technology, he was entrusted with important tasks in the sports movement in Sweden. In the international field, he was one of the organisers of the Olympic Games in Stockholm in 1912, and participated in the 1908, 1920, 1924, 1928, 1932 and 1936 Games as head of the Swedish delegation. At the 1912 Olympic Games he took the lead in founding the International Amateur Athletics Federation and was elected its first President (1913), an office which he held until 1946. In 1920 he was elected as a member of the International Olympic Committee in Sweden. One year later he was elected to the Executive Board of the IOC and then as Vice-President (1931-1946). In his capacity as Vice-President he became head of the International Olympic Committee in 1942, on the death of the President, Count de Baillet-Latour. All through the hostilities of the Second World War, since he lived in a neutral country, he managed to keep in contact with the members of the International Olympic Committee, and in 1945 convened the first post-war meeting of the Executive Board, which accepted the invitation from London and selected this city to stage the Games of the XIV Olympiad. In 1946 he was elected President by acclamation at the first post-war meeting of the IOC in Lausanne. He retired in 1952 at the age of 82 with the title of Life Honorary President of the International Olympic Committee.

### 3.7 HENRI DE BAILLET-LATOUR (1925-1942)

Count Henri de Baillet-Latour, born on 1 March 1876, was elected as a member of the International Olympic Committee in Belgium in 1903. One year later he founded the Belgian Olympic Committee which organised Belgian participation in the 1908 and 1912 Games. After World War I he obtained the celebration of the Games of the VII Olympiad for Antwerp. Although he had only one year in which to prepare these Games, and in spite of the fact that Belgium had suffered badly from the war, Count de Baillet-Latour shouldered all the responsibilities and with great energy took up the management of this huge enterprise. Among other qualities, the ability he demonstrated at the time of the Games in Antwerp led members of the International Olympic Committee to elect him President when the founder of the Games resigned in 1925. During his presidency, which lasted seventeen years, Count de Baillet-Latour devoted himself untiringly to maintaining the Olympic ideals and aims. He endeavoured continually to keep sport free from all commercialism, and to preserve its nobility and beauty, its "raison d'être". He aimed to acquire an informed personal opinion on all difficult questions and travelled widely throughout the world to achieve this object. He was determined, yet diplomatic, and led the Committee with great distinction. He died on the night of 6 January 1942. A worthy successor to Baron de Coubertin, he will be remembered as a man of noble character, wholeheartedly devoted to the Olympic cause.

### 3.8 PIERRE DE COUBERTIN (1896-1925)

Pierre de Frédy, Baron de Coubertin was born on 1 January 1863 at 20, rue Oudinot in Paris (France). Very early in life he showed a liking for literature, history and the problems of education and sociology. Giving up the army, abandoning too the political career that was open to him at the age of 24, Pierre de Coubertin decided to launch a vast movement of

educational reform, and at 25 his life work was started. It is also to him that we owe all the organisation of the Olympic Games, which have benefited from his methodical and precise mind, and from his wide understanding of the aspirations and needs of young people. The Olympic Charter and Protocol, as well as the athletes' oath are his work, together with the ceremonial for the opening and closing of the Games. Furthermore, until 1925 he personally presided over the International Olympic Committee. The title of Honorary President of the Olympic Games was bestowed on him in 1925 until his death in 1937. It was decided that no other President would ever be granted this honour again. The revival of the Olympic Games represents only a small part of Baron de Coubertin's work. Apart from numerous publications devoted to the technique and teaching of sport, he was the author of important historical, political and sociological studies. His works total over 60,000 pages. He died on 2 September 1937 in Geneva (Switzerland) having spent his entire fortune on his ideals. He is considered one of the great men of the 20th century. In accordance with his last wishes, his heart was interred at Olympia (Greece), in the marble monument commemorating the revival of the Olympic Games.

### 3.9 DEMETRIUS VIKELAS (1894-1896)

The first President was Greek. He was born in Ermoupolis, on the island of Syros, on 15 February 1835. The Regulations drawn up by Pierre de Coubertin stipulated that the President of the International Olympic Committee should be chosen from the country where the next Games were to be held. Mr Vikelas was thus President from 1894 to 1896. He had no particular connection with sport when he came from Greece to represent the Pan-Hellenic Gymnastic Club at the Congress in Paris in 1894. The original idea was to stage the first Games in Paris in 1900, but Mr Vikelas was able to convince the Committee that they should be held in Athens in May 1896. After the conclusion of the first Games, he devoted himself to the promotion and popularisation of general education, which he claimed was urgently needed in Greece. With his erudition to which we owe a scholarly work on "Byzantine and Modern Greece", he combined a fertile and whimsical imagination which gave us "Louki Laras" and "Tales from the Aegean". He died in Athens on 20 July 1908.

## 4. OLYMPIC GAMES – FACTS AND FIGURES

### 4.1 THE GAMES OF THE OLYMPIAD

#### 1896 ATHENS, GREECE

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Dates:	From 6 to 15 April 1896.
Participants:	14 National Olympic Committees (NOCs), 241 athletes (men only) in 9 sports and 43 events.
Officially opened by:	King George I.

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The Games of the Olympiad in Athens were financed by a donation of approximately one million drachmas from businessman Georges Averof and by the sale of souvenir stamps and medals. American James Connolly became the first Olympic champion of the modern era, winning the triple jump on 6 April 1896 (13.71 metres). The Greek spectators were rewarded for their enthusiasm when Greek peasant Spyridon Louis won the star event – the marathon.

#### 1900 PARIS, FRANCE

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Dates:	From 14 May to 28 October 1900.
Participants:	24 NOCs, 997 athletes (975 men, 22 women) in 19 sports and 95 events.

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In 1900, Paris hosted the International Universal Exhibition, and the Games were organised in the framework of this event. The Games were spread over five months and there were no real opening and closing ceremonies. Women made their Olympic debut in tennis and golf. British tennis player Charlotte Cooper was the first woman to earn the title of Olympic champion.

#### 1904 ST. LOUIS, UNITED STATES

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Dates:	From 1 July to 23 November 1904.
Participants:	12 NOCs, 651 athletes (645 men, 6 women) in 16 sports and 95 events.
Officially opened by:	David Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (1904 Universal Exhibition).

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The Games were very similar to those of 1900 and lasted almost five months. Numerous events were not labelled “Olympic” but had the status of sporting championships only in the framework of the world fair. The athletes often competed as individuals who were not really linked to an international team. After 1904, the founder of the modern Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin, swore never again to organise the Olympic Games alongside a fair.

### 1908 LONDON, GREAT BRITAIN

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Dates: From 27 April to 31 October 1908.

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Participants: 22 NOCs, 2,008 athletes (1,971 men, 37 women) in 22 sports and 110 events.

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Officially opened by: King Edward VII.

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This edition of the Olympic Games was one of the best organised to date. The Games were starting to become known around the globe and athletes the world over wanted to compete. On the first Sunday of the Games, a religious service took place in St Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop of Pennsylvania gave a sermon here that would later inspire Coubertin and become famous, containing the words: "*The important thing in these Olympiads is not to win, but to take part.*"

### 1912 STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

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Dates: From 5 May to 27 July 1912.

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Participants: 28 NOCs, 2,407 athletes (2,359 men, 48 women) in 14 sports and 102 events.

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Officially opened by: King Gustav V.

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The Swedish hosts unofficially introduced the use of electronic time-keeping for the athletics races, as well as the first loudspeaker system. As a result of Sweden refusing to allow boxing tournaments to take place within its territory, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided, after the Games, to limit the power of the host city insofar as choosing the Olympic programme was concerned. For the first time, competitors in the Games came from all five continents.

### GAMES OF THE VI OLYMPIAD

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Did not take place because of WWI.

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Planned location: Berlin (Germany).

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Other candidate cities: Alexandria (Egypt), Budapest (Hungary).

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### 1920 ANTWERP, BELGIUM

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Dates: From 20 April to 12 September 1920.

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Participants: 29 NOCs, 2,626 athletes (2,561 men, 65 women) in 22 sports and 156 events.

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Olympic oath (athletes): Victor Boin (fencing).

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Officially opened by: King Albert I.

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The Opening Ceremony stood out for various reasons: first use of the Olympic flag; first time that a competitor took the Olympic oath; and first pigeon release.

### 1924 PARIS, FRANCE

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Dates:	From 4 May to 27 July 1924.
Participants:	44 NOCs, 3,088 athletes (2,953 men, 135 women) in 17 sports and 126 events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Georges André (athletics).
Officially opened by:	President Gaston Doumergue.
Emblem:	Emblem of the City of Paris.

At the Closing Ceremony, the practice of raising three flags (one for the IOC, one for the host country and one for the host country of the next edition of the Games) was introduced.

### 1928 AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS

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Dates:	From 17 May to 12 August 1928.
Participants:	46 NOCs, 2,883 Athletes (2,606 men, 277 women) in 14 sports and 109 events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Henri Denis (football).
Officially opened by:	Prince Hendrik.

For the first time, a symbolic flame was lit at the top of a tower within the stadium. It remained lit throughout the Games. At this stage, the Olympic Torch Relay had not yet been invented. The programme contained athletics events for women for the first time. The presentation of medals took place on the final day of the Games for the last time.

### 1932 LOS ANGELES, UNITED STATES

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Dates:	From 30 July to 14 August 1932.
Participants:	37 NOCs, 1,334 athletes (1,208 men, 126 women) in 14 sports and 117 events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	George Calnan (fencing).
Officially opened by:	Vice President Charles Curtis.
Emblem:	Arms in the colours of the United States, with the Olympic rings and motto in the foreground.

The 1932 Olympic Games were the first to take place over 16 days. For the first time, male athletes were accommodated in a single Olympic village (the women stayed in a hotel). At the medal presentation ceremonies, the winners stepped onto podiums and their countries' flags were raised. Automatic timing was introduced for the athletics events, as was the photo finish.

### 1936 BERLIN, GERMANY

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Dates:	From 1 to 16 August 1936.
Participants:	49 NOCs, 3,963 athletes (3,632 men, 331 women) in 19 sports and 129 events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Rudolf Ismayr (weightlifting).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Fritz Schilgen.
Officially opened by:	Chancellor Adolf Hitler.
Emblem:	A bell with the Olympic rings under the German eagle.

The 1936 Olympic Games put paid to Adolf Hitler's attempt to prove his theories on the superiority of the Aryan race. These Games witnessed the introduction of the Olympic Torch Relay. The flame is carried from Olympia to the site of the Games. The 1936 Games were also the first to be broadcast on television.

### GAMES OF THE XII OLYMPIAD

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Did not take place because of WWII.

Planned location:	Initially Tokyo (Japan) but, because of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Games were reassigned to Helsinki (Finland).
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### GAMES OF THE XIII OLYMPIAD

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Did not take place because of WWII.

Planned location:	London (Great Britain).
Other candidate cities:	Detroit (United States), Lausanne (Switzerland), Rome (Italy).

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### 1948 LONDON, GREAT BRITAIN

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Dates:	From 29 July to 14 August 1948.
Participants:	59 NOCs, 4,104 athletes (3,714 men, 390 women) in 17 sports 136 events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Donald Finlay (athletics).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	John Mark.
Officially opened by:	King George VI.
Emblem:	Big Ben with the Olympic rings in the foreground.

The Olympic Games had not been held in either 1940 or 1944 due to World War II, and London was called upon at short notice to host them. Despite shortages of essential products due to rationing, the city rose magnificently to the challenge - a true victory over dark times.

### 1952 HELSINKI, FINLAND

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Dates:	From 19 July to 3 August 1952.
Participants:	69 NOCs, 4,955 athletes (4,436 men, 519 women) in 17 sports 149 events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Heikki Savolainen (artistic gymnastics).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Paavo Nurmi and Hannes Kolehmainen: after having lit a first cauldron in the stadium, Nurmi passed the torch to Kolehmainen, who lit a second cauldron at the top of the stadium tower, in honour of the 1940 Games that did not take place.
Officially opened by:	President Juho Paasikivi.
Emblem:	The stadium tower with the Olympic rings at the top.

The Soviet Union took part in the Games for the first time. One of the first women authorised to compete against the men in dressage was Denmark's Lis Hartel, who won a silver medal.

### 1956 MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

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Dates:	From 22 November to 8 December 1956.
Participants:	67 NOCs, 3,155 athletes (2,791 men, 364 women) in 16 sports and 145 events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	John Landy (athletics).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Ron Clarke.
Officially opened by:	The Duke of Edinburgh.
Emblem:	Drawing of Australia under an Olympic torch and rings. "MELBOURNE 1956" is inscribed at the bottom, with laurel branches extending upwards on both sides.

### EQUESTRIAN GAMES

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Location:	Stockholm, Sweden.
Dates:	From 10 to 17 June 1956.
Participants:	29 NOCs, 159 athletes (147 men, 12 women) in 6 events equestrian events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Henri Saint-Cyr (equestrian sports).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Hans Wikne.
Officially opened by:	King Gustaf VI Adolf.
Emblem:	The Olympic rings under an ancient horseman.

For the first time, the competitions took place in two countries. As the equine quarantine law was too strict to allow the entry of foreign horses into Australia, the equestrian events took place in Stockholm. The two Germanys (West and East) took part as a combined team. This practice continued for the following two editions of the Games. For the first time, the athletes

paraded together during the closing ceremony, rather than by country, as a symbol of world unity.

### 1960 ROME, ITALY

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Dates:	From 25 August to 11 September 1960.
Participants:	83 NOCs, 5,338 athletes (4,727 men, 611 women) in 17 sports and 150 events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Adolfo Consolini (athletics).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Giancarlo Peris.
Officially opened by:	President Giovanni Gronchi.
Emblem:	The Olympic rings beneath a Roman she-wolf suckling Remus and Romulus, the twin brothers who, according to legend, founded the city of Rome.

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Rome organised the competitions on several ancient sites (the ruins of the Basilica of Maxence, the Caracalla Baths and the Arch of Constantine [finish line of the marathon]). These Games were broadcast live in 18 European countries; they were also broadcast with a time delay of a few hours in the United States and Canada.

### 1964 TOKYO, JAPAN

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Dates:	From 10 to 24 October 1964.
Participants:	93 NOCs, 5,152 athletes (4,474 men, 678 women) in 19 sports and 163 events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Takashi Ono (artistic gymnastics).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Yoshinori Sakai.
Officially opened by:	Emperor Hirohito.
Emblem:	Rising sun juxtaposed with the Olympic rings.

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The 1964 Tokyo Games were the first ones organized in Asia. The Japanese highlighted their success in reconstructing their country after WWII by choosing as the last torchbearer Yoshinori Sakai, who was born in Hiroshima on the same day that the city was destroyed by an atomic bomb.

### 1968 MEXICO, MEXICO

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Dates:	From 12 to 27 October 1968.
Participants:	112 NOCs, 5,516 athletes (4,735 men, 781 women) in 18 sports and 172 events.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Pablo Lugo Garrido (athletics).

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Olympic cauldron lit by: Norma Enriqueta Basilio de Sotelo.

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Officially opened by: President Gustavo Diaz Ordaz.

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Emblem: “Mexico 68” with the five Olympic rings over the numerals.

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There were a number of firsts at Mexico 1968: they were the first Games held in Latin America; a woman lit the Olympic flame; winners underwent doping controls (for narcotics and stimulants); and the synthetic material Tartan was used for the athletics track.

### 1972 MUNICH, GERMANY

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Dates: From 26 August to 11 September 1972.

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Participants: 121 NOCs, 7,134 athletes (6,075 men, 1,059 women) in 21 sports and 195 events.

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Olympic oath (athletes): Heidi Schüller (athletics).

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Olympic oath (officials): Heinz Pollay (equestrian sports).

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Olympic cauldron lit by: Günter Zahn.

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Officially opened by: President Gustave Heinemann.

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Emblem: Crown of rays of light.

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Mascot: “Waldi” (a dachshund).

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On the morning of 5 September, the Games were interrupted when eight Palestinian terrorists, representing the militant group Black September, broke into the Olympic Village, taking as hostages, then killing, 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team. The Olympic Games were suspended for 34 hours and a memorial service for the victims held in the main stadium. The flags of all the nations flew at half-staff.

### 1976 MONTREAL, CANADA

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Dates: From 17 July to 1 August 1976.

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Participants: 92 NOCs, 6,084 athletes (4,824 men, 1,260 women), in 21 sports and 198 events.

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Olympic oath (athletes): Pierre Saint-Jean (weightlifting).

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Olympic oath (officials): Maurice Forget (athletics).

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Olympic cauldron lit by: Stéphane Préfontaine and Sandra Henderson.

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Officially opened by: Queen Elizabeth II.

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Emblem: Olympic rings under an Olympic podium, also representing the letter “M” for Montreal.

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Mascot: “Amik” (a beaver).

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The 1976 Montreal Games were marred by a boycott organised to protest the fact that the New Zealand rugby team had toured apartheid South Africa and that New Zealand was scheduled to compete in the Olympic Games.

### 1980 MOSCOW, USSR

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Dates:	From 19 July to 3 August 1980.
Participants:	80 NOCs, 5,179 athletes (4,064 men, 1,115 women) in 21 sports and 203 events.
Media:	5,615.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Nikolay Andrianov (artistic gymnastics).
Olympic oath (officials):	Aleksandr Medved (wrestling).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Sergei Belov.
Officially opened by:	Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev.
Emblem:	Olympic rings under parallel lines in a pyramid shape, crowned by a star representing the stars of the Kremlin.
Mascot:	“Misha” (a bear).

Further to a boycott launched by the United States, only 80 countries (the fewest since 1956) took part in the Moscow Games.

### 1984 LOS ANGELES, UNITED STATES

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Dates:	From 28 July to 12 August 1984.
Participants:	140 NOCs, 6,829 athletes (5,263 men, 1,566 women) in 21 sports and 221 events.
Media:	9,190.
Volunteers:	28,742.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Edwin Moses (athletics).
Olympic oath (officials):	Sharon Weber (artistic gymnastics).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Rafer Johnson.
Officially opened by:	President Ronald Reagan.
Emblem:	“ <i>Stars in movement</i> ”: three stars (red, white and blue) crossed by 13 horizontal, parallel lines representing movement and the 13 original colonies.
Mascot:	“Sam” (an eagle).

Although a boycott (called by the USSR in response to the boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games) left some sports venues rather empty, a record of 140 countries took part in these Games. They were the first since 1896 to be organised without government funding.

### 1988 SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

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Dates:	From 17 September to 2 October 1988.
Participants:	159 NOCs, 8,397 athletes (6,203 men, 2,194 women) in 23 sports and 237 events.
Media:	11,131.
Volunteers:	27,221.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Hur Jae (basketball), Son Mi-Ha (handball).
Olympic oath (officials):	Lee Hak-Rae (judo).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Chung Sun-Man, Kim Won-Tak, Sohn Mi-Chung.
Officially opened by:	President Roh Tae-Woo.
Emblem:	Traditional Korean motif, three swirls representing the meeting of peoples and progression towards world peace.
Mascot:	“Hodori” (a tiger).

Despite a boycott by North Korea, which had wanted to co-host the Games, this edition had the most participants in Olympic history, with the greatest number of countries represented.

### 1992 BARCELONA, SPAIN

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Dates:	From 25 July to 9 August 1992.
Participants:	169 NOCs, 9,356 athletes (6,652 men, 2,704 women) in 25 sports and 257 events.
Media:	13,082.
Volunteers:	34,548.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Luis Doreste Blanco (sailing).
Olympic oath (officials):	Eugenio Asensio (football).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Antonio Rebollo (Paralympic archer).
Officially opened by:	King Juan Carlos I.
Emblem:	A stylised athlete leaping over the Olympic rings.
Mascot:	“Cobi” (a dog).

Since Seoul 1988, the face of the world had changed. The Soviet Union no longer existed; Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were once again independent countries; Germany was reunified; Yugoslavia was divided into several republics; and North and South Yemen had become one. All these new national groupings appeared in Barcelona. South Africa took part in the Games for the first time since 1960.

### 1996 ATLANTA, UNITED STATES

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Dates:	From 19 July to 4 August 1996.
Participants:	197 NOCs, 10,318 athletes (6,806 men, 3,512 women) in 26 sports and 271 events.
Media:	15,108.
Volunteers:	47,466.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Teresa Edwards (basketball).
Olympic oath (officials):	Hobie Billingsly (diving).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Muhammad Ali.
Officially opened by:	President Bill Clinton.
Emblem:	The logo represented a flame composed of the five Olympic rings with the number 100 (centennial) at its base, and a whimsical flame ending in four stars.
Mascot:	“Izzy” (original name “ <i>Whatizit</i> ”) A computer-generated, blue cartoon character.

For the first time in Olympic history, all the recognized National Olympic Committees were represented at the Games. 79 NOCs won medals, and 53 won gold.

### 2000 SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

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Dates:	From 15 September to 1 October 2000.
Participants:	199 NOCs + 4 Individual Olympic Athletes, 10,651 athletes (6,582 men, 4,069 women) in 28 sports and 300 events.
Media:	16,033.
Volunteers:	46,967.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Rechelle Hawkes (hockey).
Olympic oath (officials):	Peter Kerr (water-polo).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Cathy Freeman.
Officially opened by:	The Governor General of Australia, Sir William Deane.
Emblem:	The emblem represented elements of Australian culture: Australian colours, boomerangs, Sydney harbour, beaches, red earth and the indigenous inhabitants.
Mascots:	“Syd” (a duck-billed platypus), “Millie” (an echidna), and “Olly” (a kookaburra).

North and South Korea paraded together under the same flag. Four athletes from Timor-Leste took part individually under the Olympic flag.

## 2004 ATHENS, GREECE

Dates:	From 13 to 29 August 2004.
Participants:	201 NOCs, 10,625 athletes (6,296 men, 4,329 women) in 28 sports and 301 events.
Media:	21,500.
Volunteers:	45,000.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Zoï Dimoschaki (swimming).
Olympic oath (officials):	Lazaros Voreadis (basketball).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Nikolaos Kaklamanakis.
Officially opened by:	The President of the Republic Konstantinos Stephanopoulos.
Emblem:	A crown made of an olive branch. It represented through a characteristic Hellenic shape the four values of the 2004 Games: legacy, participation, celebration and the human dimension.
Mascots:	“Phevos” and his sister, “Athena”, represented the link between Greek history and the modern Olympic Games. Phevos was named after the Olympian god Apollo, the god of light and music. Athena is the name of the goddess of wisdom and patron of the city of Athens. The mascots were fashioned after an ancient Greek doll.

The shot put competition was held in the ancient stadium in Olympia, while the marathon was staged on the historic route. The Olympic Torch Relay, which started in Olympia, was the first relay in the history of the Games to cross the five continents, before returning to Greece.

## 2008 BEIJING, CHINA

Dates:	From 8 to 24 August 2008.
Participants:	204 NOCs, 10,942 athletes (6,305 men, 4,637 women) in 28 sports and 302 events.
Media:	24,562.
Volunteers:	70,000.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Yining Zhang (table tennis).
Olympic oath (officials):	Liping Huang (gymnastics).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Ning Li.
Officially opened by:	The President of the Peoples Republic of China, Jintao Hu.
Emblem:	Entitled “ <i>Dancing Beijing</i> ”, the emblem combined the art of calligraphy and sport, the latter being represented by a human silhouette running in celebration of victory.
Mascots:	Five mascots represented the Beijing Games, including four animals: “Beibei” the fish, “Jingjing” the panda, “Yingying” the

Tibetan antelope, and “Nini” the swallow. The fifth mascot was Huanhuan the Olympic flame. Combining the first syllables of the mascots’ names creates the phrase “*Bei Jing Huan Ying Nin*”, which means “*Welcome to Beijing*” in Chinese.

Beijing was the Games of records: The Opening Ceremony was unforgettable, the athletes’ achievements were astonishing and the organisation was excellent. Several hundred million watched worldwide on TV as more than 40 world records and over 130 Olympic records were broken. The National Stadium, nick-named the “Bird’s Nest”, and the National Swimming Centre, known as the “Water Cube”, were both stunning symbols of the new Beijing. In cycling, the road race followed the Great Wall and passed in front of the “Forbidden City” - two symbols of the thousand-year-old history of the city. A record 204 National Olympic Committees took part in the Games. Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Mauritius and Togo all experienced podium finishes for the first time. However, Mongolia and Panama managed to go one better with their athletes bringing home their country’s first Olympic gold.

#### 2012 LONDON, GREAT BRITAIN

Dates:	From 27 July to 12 August 2012.
Participants:	204 NOCs + 4 Individual Olympic Athletes, 10,568 athletes (5,892 men, 4,675 women) in 26 sports and 302 events.
Media:	21,000.
Volunteers:	70,000.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Sarah Stevenson (taekwondo).
Olympic oath (officials):	Mik Basi (boxing).
Olympic oath (coaches):	Eric Farrel (canoe).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Callum Airlie, Jordan Duckitt, Desirée Henry, Katie Kirk, Cameron MacRitchie, Aidan Reynolds, Adelle Tracey.
Officially opened by:	Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth II.
Emblem:	It is based on the number 2012, includes the Olympic Rings and the word “ <i>London</i> ”. It symbolises the Olympic spirit and the ability of the Games to inspire people to take part.
Mascot:	“Wenlock” is a shiny grey mascot, made of the last drop of British steel used for the London 2012 Olympic Stadium. His name is inspired by Much Wenlock in Shropshire, a town where The Much Wenlock Games were held. There is a light on his head, allusion to London’s iconic taxis. His single eye is a camera lens, capturing everything he sees, and the shape of his forehead is identical to the shape of the Olympic Stadium roof.

The London 2012 Games were centred around the Olympic Park in east London, which is the site of a number of new sports venues. Up to 180,000 spectators a day entered the Park to enjoy the Games, making it the principal focus of Olympic activity. The main venues – the Olympic Stadium, Aquatics Centre, Velodrome and BMX Circuit, as well as the hockey, handball and basketball arenas – were easily accessible through a network of footbridges and walkways within the Park. The Olympic Village was within walking distance of all the venues in the Park, enhancing the experience for athletes and officials. The use of other prestigious venues – such

as Wembley Stadium for football, the All-England Club in Wimbledon for tennis, Lord's Cricket Ground for archery and Horse Guards Parade for beach volleyball – was also a feature of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

#### 2016 RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

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Dates:	From 5 to 21 August 2016.
Other candidate cities:	Chicago (United States), Tokyo (Japan), Madrid (Spain).
Participants:	205 NOCs + the Independent Olympic Athletes (IOA) + the Refugee Olympic Team (ROT), 11,238 athletes (6,179 men and 5,059 women) in 28 sports and 306 events.
Media:	25,000.
Volunteers:	36,000.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Robert Scheidt (sailing).
Olympic oath (officials):	Martinho Nobre (athletics).
Olympic oath (coaches):	Adriana Santos (basketball).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Vanderlei Cordeiro de Lima.
Officially opened by:	Brazil's interim president, Michel Temer.
Emblem:	It is inspired by the organisers' vision, which is: " <i>All Brazilians uniting to deliver the greatest festival on earth and proudly advancing our national promise of progress.</i> " It has, as its essence, the concepts of passion and transformation, which both reflect modern-day Brazil. This positioning is supported by four pillars – harmonious diversity, contagious energy, exuberant nature, and the Olympic spirit. These have all been masterfully combined to give Rio 2016 its colourful identity.
Mascot:	"Vinicius" is a mix of different Brazilian animals. His name pays tribute to Brazilian musician Vinicius de Moraes. His design takes inspiration from pop culture, as well as video game and animation characters. Alongside his Paralympic Games colleague, Vinicius represents the diversity of the Brazilian people and culture, as well as its exuberant nature.

The competition venues were clustered in four zones – Barra, Copacabana, Deodoro and Maracanã – and connected by a high-performance transport ring. Nearly half of the athletes could reach their venues in less than 10 minutes, and almost 75 per cent could do so in less than 25 minutes. Of the 34 competition venues, eight underwent some permanent works, seven were totally temporary and nine were constructed as permanent legacy venues.

## 2020 TOKYO, JAPAN

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Dates: From 24 July to 9 August 2020.

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More information: <http://tokyo2020.jp/en/>

Fifty-six years after having organised the Olympic Games, the Japanese capital will be hosting a Summer edition for the second time, from 24 July to 9 August 2020. The Games in 1964 radically transformed the country. According to the organisers of the event in 2020, the Games of the XXXII Olympiad of the modern era will be “the most innovative ever organised, and will rest on three fundamental principles to transform the world: striving for your personal best (achieving your personal best); accepting one another (unity in diversity); and passing on a legacy for the future (connecting to tomorrow)”. Aligning with the reforms advocated by Olympic Agenda 2020, the Tokyo Games will use as many existing competition venues as possible, namely those built for the Games in 1964, such as the prestigious Nippon Budokkan for judo, the Baji Koen Park for equestrian events, and the Yoyogi National Gymnasium for handball. The Tokyo National Stadium, where the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and athletics competitions will be staged, will be completely revamped and replaced by a new arena. Japan has been an Olympic land since the Summer Games of 1964, which were the first to be staged in Asia. In 2020, the country will host its fourth Games, if we include the Winter Games of 1972 in Sapporo and of 1998 in Nagano.

## 2024 PARIS, FRANCE

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Dates: From 26 July to 11 August 2024

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More information: <https://www.paris2024.org/fr>

## 2028 LOS ANGELES, UNITED STATES

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More information: <https://la28.org/>

On 11 July, the 130th IOC Session unanimously agreed in principle to award both the Olympic Games 2024 and 2028 simultaneously, paving the way for a “win-win-win” situation for the Olympic Movement, Los Angeles and Paris. This historic decision initiated a period of constructive discussion between the IOC and the two Candidate Cities, resulting in Los Angeles declaring its candidature for the Olympic Games 2028 followed by a Tripartite Agreement and the release of the Host City Contract 2028 on 31 July. The Tripartite Agreement, ratified by the IOC Session in Lima on 13 September 2017, led to the simultaneous election of Paris as Host City of the Olympic Games 2024 and Los Angeles as Host City of the Olympic Games 2028 which IOC President Bach termed “a golden opportunity” for the IOC, Los Angeles and Paris.

## 4.2 THE OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

### 1924 CHAMONIX, FRANCE

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Dates:	From 25 January to 5 February 1924.
Participants:	16 National Olympic Committees (NOCs), 258 athletes (11 women, 247 men), 16 events, 6 sports.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Camille Mandrillon (military patrol).
Officially opened by:	Gaston Vidal (Under Secretary of State).

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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 ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND

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Dates:	From 11 to 19 February 1928.
Participants:	25 NOCs, 464 athletes (26 women, 438 men), 14 events, 4 sports.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Hans Eidenbenz (Nordic combined).
Officially opened by:	President Edmund Shulthess.

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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 St. 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

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Dates:	From 4 to 15 February 1932.
Participants:	17 NOCs, 252 athletes (21 women, 231 men) 14 events, 4 sports.
Olympic oath (athletes):	John Aimes Shea (speed skating).
Officially opened by:	Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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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

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Dates:	From 6 to 16 February 1936.
Participants:	28 NOCs, 646 athletes (80 women, 566 men), 17 events, 4 sports.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Wilhem Bogner (Nordic skiing and combined).
Officially opened 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 " <i>IV. Olympische Winterspiele 1936, Garmisch-Partenkirchen</i> ".

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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 ST. MORITZ, SWITZERLAND

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Dates:	From 30 January to 8 February 1948.
Participants:	28 NOCs (nations), 669 athletes (77 women, 592 men), 22 events, 4 sports.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Riccardo Torriani (ice hockey).
Officially opened by:	President Enrico Celio.
Emblem:	Rectangle with a sun (logo of the municipality) whose rays shine onto the Olympic rings and the words " <i>V Jeux Olympiques d'hiver Saint Moritz 1948</i> ".

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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

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Dates:	From 14 to 25 February 1952.
Participants:	30 NOCs, 694 athletes (109 women, 585 men), 22 events, 4 sports.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Torbjorn Falkanger (ski jumping).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Eigil Nansen.

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Officially opened by: HRH Princess Ragnhild.

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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*".

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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

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Dates: From 26 January to 5 February 1956.

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

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

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Olympic cauldron lit by: Guido Caroli (speed skating).

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Officially opened by: President Giovanni Gronchi.

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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.

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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 for the first time of Soviet athletes.

### 1960 SQUAW VALLEY, UNITED STATES

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Dates: From 18 to 28 February 1960.

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

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

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Olympic cauldron lit by: Kenneth Charles Henry.

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Officially opened by: Vice-President Richard Nixon.

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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.

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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

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Dates:	From 29 January to 9 February 1964.
Participants:	36 NOCs, 1,091 athletes (199 women, 892 men), 34 events, 6 sports.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Paul Aste (bobsleigh).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Joseph Rieder.
Officially opened 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).

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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 several 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

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Dates:	From 6 to 18 February 1968.
Participants:	37 NOCs, 1,158 athletes (211 women, 947 men), 35 events, 6 sports.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Léo Lacroix (Alpine skiing).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Alain Calmat.
Officially opened by:	President Charles de Gaulle.
Emblem:	A snow crystal surrounded by three red roses, the symbol of the city, with the Olympic rings.
Mascot:	"Schuss", a little character on skis, he was named the "personnage officiel".

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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:	From 3 to 13 February 1972.
Participants:	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.
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Hideki Takada.
Officially opened 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".
Mascot:	No mascot.

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.

### 1976 INNSBRUCK, AUSTRIA

Dates:	From 4 to 15 February 1976.
Participants:	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).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Christl Haas and Josef Feistmantl.
Officially opened 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).
Mascot:	"Schneemann", a snowman wearing a Tyrolean hat.

After Denver (United States), 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. 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

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Dates:	From 13 to 24 February 1980.
Participants:	37 NOCs, 1,072 athletes (232 women, 840 men), 38 events, 6 sports.
Volunteers:	6,703.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Eric Heiden (speed skating).
Olympic oath (officials):	Terry McDermott (speed skating).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Dr Charles Morgan Kerr.
Officially opened 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.
Mascot:	"Roni" (a small raccoon).

After St. Moritz and Innsbruck, Lake Placid became the third city to organise the Winter Games twice, but this time after a gap of 48 years. 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

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Dates:	From 8 to 19 February 1984.
Participants:	49 NOCs, 1,272 athletes (274 women, 998 men), 39 events, 6 sports.
Media:	7,393 (2,363 written press, 5,030 broadcasters).
Volunteers:	10,450.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Boran Krizaj (Alpine skiing).
Olympic oath (officials):	Dragan Perovic (Alpine skiing).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Sanda Dubravcic.
Officially opened 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.
Mascot:	"Vuchko", the tough and courageous wolf, both happy and serious.

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

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Dates:	From 13 to 28 February 1988.
Participants:	57 NOCs, 1,423 athletes (301 women, 1,122 men), 46 events, 6 sports.
Media:	6,838 (2,477 written press, 4,361 broadcasters).
Volunteers:	9,498.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Pierre Harvey (Nordic skiing).
Olympic oath (officials):	Suzanna Morrow Francis (figure skating).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Robyn Perry.
Officially opened 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.

The city of Alberta organised the first Winter Games to be held in Canada, with the Vancouver Games to come in 2010. 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.

### 1992 ALBERTVILLE-SAVOY, FRANCE

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Dates:	From 8 to 23 February 1992.
Participants:	64 NOCs, 1,801 athletes (488 women, 1,313 men), 57 events, 7 sports.
Media:	5,894 (2,271 written press, 3,623 broadcasters).
Volunteers:	8,647.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Surya Bonaly (figure skating).
Olympic oath (officials):	Pierre Bornat (Alpine skiing).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Michel Platini and François Cyrille Grange.

Officially opened 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.
Mascot:	"Magique", half-imp half-star wearing a red bobble hat.

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 several 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:	From 12 to 27 February 1994.
Participants:	67 NOCs, 1,737 athletes (522 women, 1,215 men), 61 events, 6 sports.
Media:	6,633 (2,615 written press, 4,018 broadcasters).
Volunteers:	9,054.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Vegard Ulvang (Nordic skiing).
Olympic oath (officials):	Kari Karing (figure skating).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Prince Haakon Magnus.
Officially opened 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 " <i>Lillehammer '94</i> ".
Mascots:	"Haakon and Kristin", small Norwegian children in traditional costume.

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 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:	From 7 to 22 February 1998.
Participants:	72 NOCs, 2,176 athletes (787 women, 1,389 men), 68 events, 7 sports.
Media:	8,329 (2,586 written press, 5,743 broadcasters).
Volunteers:	32,000.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Kenji Ogiwara (Nordic combined).
Olympic oath (officials):	Junko Hiramatsu (figure skating).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Midori Ito.
Officially opened by:	Emperor Akihito.
Emblem:	" <i>Mountain flower</i> " 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 " <i>the wisdom of the woods</i> " in many countries.

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:	From 8 to 24 February 2002.
Participants:	77 NOCs, 2,399 athletes (886 women, 1,513 men), 78 events, 7 sports.
Media:	8,730 (2,661 written press, 6,069 broadcasters).
Volunteers:	22,000.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Jim Shea (skeleton).
Olympic oath (officials):	Allen Church (Alpine skiing).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	1980 US ice hockey team.
Officially opened 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 " <i>Salt Lake 2002</i> ".

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

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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 St. 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

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Dates:	From 10 to 26 February 2006.
Participants:	80 NOCs, 2,508 athletes (960 women, 1,548 men), 84 events, 7 sports.
Media:	9,408 (2,688 written press, 6,720 broadcasters).
Volunteers:	18,000.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Giorgio Rocca (Alpine skiing).
Olympic oath (officials):	Fabio Bianchetti (skating).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Stefania Belmondo.
Officially opened 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.

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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 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

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Dates:	From 12 to 28 February 2010.
Participants:	82 NOCs, 2,566 athletes (1,044 women, 1,522 men), 86 events, 7 sports.
Media:	9,800 (7,000 broadcasters, 2,800 written press).
Volunteers:	18,500.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Hayley Wickenheiser (ice hockey).
Olympic oath (officials):	Michel Verrault (skating).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Catriona Lemay Doan <sup>1</sup> , Steve Nash, Nancy Greene Raine and Wayne Gretzky. Wayne Gretzky lit alone the cauldron located outside.
Officially opened 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. The word <i>Ilanaaq</i> 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 represent the Olympic Games and Sumi represent the Paralympic Games. 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.

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

## 2014 SOCHI, RUSSIA

Dates:	From 7 to 23 February 2014.
Participants:	88 NOCs + 1 IOP, 2,781 athletes (1,121 women, 1,660 men), 98 events, 7 sports.
Media:	10,356 (2,731 written and photographic press and 7,625 rights holding broadcasters).
Volunteers:	25,000.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Ruslan Zakharov (short track speed skating).
Olympic oath (officials):	Vyacheslav Vedenin, Jr. (cross country skiing).
Olympic oath (coaches):	Anastasia Popkova (Alpine skiing).
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Vladislav Tretyak and Irina Rodnina.
Officially opened by:	President Valdimir Putin.
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.
Motto:	<i>“Hot. Cool and Yours.”</i>
Mascots:	The Hare, the Polar Bear and the Leopard are the three official mascots of 2014 the Olympic Winter Games in Sochi, in a nod to the three places on the Olympic podium.

Twelve new events were contested: team figure skating, luge relay, biathlon mixed relay, women's ski jumping, snowboard and ski slopestyle (men and women), ski half-pipe (men and women) and snowboard parallel slalom (men and women). The 2014 Olympic Winter Games were the first time that the Russian Federation hosts the Winter Games; the Soviet Union hosted the 1980 Summer Games in Moscow. The host city Sochi has a population of 400,000 people and is situated in Krasnodar, which is the third largest region in Russia. The Games were organised in two clusters: a coastal cluster for ice events in Sochi, and a mountain cluster located in the Krasnaya Polyana Mountains. This made it one of the most compact Games in recent history, with around 30 minutes travel time from the coastal to mountain cluster.

## 2018 PYEONGCHANG, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Dates:	From 9 to 25 February 2018.
Participants:	91 NOCs + Olympic Athletes from Russia, 2'833 athletes (1'169 women, 1'664 men), 102 events, 7 sports.
Media:	13,751 (2,853 written and photographic press and 10,898 rights holding broadcasters).
Volunteers:	22,400.
Olympic oath (athletes):	MO Tae-Beom (speed skating)

Olympic oath (officials):	KIM Woosik (snowboard)
Olympic oath (coaches):	PARK Ki-ho (Nordic combined)
Olympic cauldron lit by:	KIM Yuna (figure skating)
Officially opened by:	President MOON Jae-In
Emblem:	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.
Motto:	"Passion. Connected."
Mascots:	A white tiger named "Soohorang"

The historic moment of these Games was when the athletes of the two Koreas marched together as one team at opening ceremony. Four new medal events were included on the Olympic programme: curling mixed doubles, speed skating mass start, Alpine skiing team event and snowboard big air, reflecting the continued evolution of the Winter Olympic programme and building on the success of recent editions of the Games. These Games also set records in terms of participation, with more NOCs taking part and more female athletes competing than ever before. Six NOCs competed for the first time. The performances of the athletes were watched by over a quarter of the world's population, making PyeongChang the most digitally viewed Olympic Winter Games ever – an increase of 124 per cent from Sochi and 870 per cent from Vancouver. PyeongChang also enjoyed the largest amount of broadcast coverage in the history of the Olympic Winter Games, up 38 per cent from Sochi.

## 2022 BEIJING, CHINA

Dates: From 4 to 20 February 2022.

More Information: <http://www.beijing2022.cn/en/>

## 5. YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES – FACTS AND FIGURES

### 5.1 THE SUMMER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES

#### SINGAPORE 2010, SINGAPORE

Dates:	From 14 to 26 August 2010.
Participants:	204 + Independent Olympic Participants 3,524 (1,678 girls; 1,846 boys) in 201 events and 26 sports.
Media:	1,768.
Volunteers:	20,000.
Mascots:	“Lyo” and “Merly”. Lyo is an abbreviation of “Lion of the Youth Olympic Games”. The lion is the national symbol of Singapore. Merly comes from “merlion”, a mythical sea creature (with the body of a lion and head of a fish), a symbol from local folklore.
Officially opened by:	Sellapan Ramanathan, President of the Republic of Singapore.
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Darren Choy.
Torch bearers:	Amanda Lim Xiang Qi (swimming), Silas Abdul Razak (hockey), Griselda Khng (sailing), Jeffrey Adam Lightfoot (football) and Jasmine Ser Xiang Wei (shooting).
Olympic oath (athletes):	Caroline Rosanna Chew Pei Jia (equestrian sports).
Olympic oath (officials):	Syed Abdul Kadir (boxing).
Olympic oath (coaches):	David Lim Fong Jock (head coach, aquatics).
Bearers of the Olympic flag:	Frank Fredericks (athletics), Patricia Chan Li-Yi (swimming), Sergey Bubka (athletics), Dr Tan Eng Liang, Tan Howe Liang (weightlifting), Tao Li (swimming), Yang Yang (speed skating) and Yelena Isinbaeva (athletics).
Youth athlete bearers of the Olympic flag:	Isabelle Li Siyun (table tennis), Lee Shang Hui Carol (shooting), Natasha Michiko Yokoyama (sailing), Rania Herlina Rahardja (fencing), Timothy Tay (gymnastics) and Zachary Ryan Devaraj (athletics).
Young Reporters:	29.
Young Ambassadors:	29.
Athlete Role Models:	47.
YOG Ambassadors:	Michael Phelps, Yelena Isinbaeva and Usain Bolt.
Age groups:	Born between 1 January 1992 and 31 December 1995.

## NANJING 2014, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Dates:	From 16 to 28 August 2014.
NOC participants:	203 + 1 IOA athlete, 3,759 (1,851 girls, 1,908 boys) in 222 events and 28 sports.
Media:	3,169.
Volunteers:	18,551.
Mascots:	“Nanjinglele”, which is inspired by the “rain flower pebble” or “riverstone”, typical of China. “Lele” refers to the sound of the stones colliding and is also pronounced like the Chinese word that means happiness or joy.
Officially opened by:	The President of the People’s Republic of China, Xi Jinping.
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Chen Ruolin (diving).
Torch bearers:	Lin Dan (badminton), Zhou Yang (short track), Zhang Jike (table tennis), Tang Yi (swimming), Chen Ding (athletics).
Olympic oath (athletes):	Fan Zhendong (table tennis).
Olympic oath (officials):	Zhou Qiurui (gymnastics).
Olympic oath (coaches):	Li Rongxiang (athletics).
Bearers of the Olympic flag:	Wu Minxia (diving), Liu Xiang (athletics), Ren Cancan (boxing), Lei Sheng (fencing), Wu Jingyu (taekwondo), Wang Liqin (table tennis), Zhang Xi (beach volleyball), Qiu Jian (shooting).
Youth athlete bearers of the Olympic flag:	Xu Zhihang (athletics), Shi Yuqi (badminton), Yan Jiahua (canoeing), Huang Ali (fencing), Dou Zecheng (golf), Zhong Xiuting (modern pentathlon), Yang Feifei (rugby) Zhang Zhihao (swimming).
Young Reporters:	35.
Young Ambassadors:	104.
Athlete Role Models:	37.
YOG Ambassadors:	Chad Le Clos and Michelle Wie.
Age groups:	Born between 1 January 1996 and 31 December 1999.

## BUENOS AIRES 2018, ARGENTINA

Dates:	From 6 to 18 October 2018.
Participants:	206 NOCs, 4,000 athletes (2 000 girls et 2 000 boys), in 239 events and 32 sports.
Media:	2,166
Volunteers:	8,300.

Mascots:	#Pandi symbolises the desire for Buenos Aires 2018, the first edition of an Olympic celebration with strict gender equality, to serve as an important source of inspiration to build a better world through sport. The name is inspired by the jaguar, one of the most emblematic wild cat species found in northern Argentina. The hashtag at the beginning to demonstrate its strong online profile.
Officially opened by:	Mauricio Macri, president of Argentina.
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Paula Pareto (judo), Santiago Lange (sailing).
Torch bearers:	Sebastian Crismanich (taekwondo), Luciana Aymar (hockey), Wlateral Perez (cycling), Gabriela Sabatini (tennis), Pedro Ibarra (hockey), Cecilia Carranza (sailing) Pablo Zaffaroni (athletics), Celeste d’Arcangelo (gymnastics).
Olympic oath (athletes):	Teresa Romairone (sailing).
Olympic oath (officials):	Lorena McColl (beach handball).
Olympic oath (coaches):	Carlos Retegui (hockey).
Bearers of the Olympic flag:	Fernanda Russo (shooting), Braian Toledo (athletics).
Young Reporters:	34.
Young Ambassadors:	83.
Athlete Role Models:	62.
YOG Ambassadors:	Luciana Aymar, Chad Le Clos, Javier Mascherano, Luis Scola
Age groups:	Born between 1 January 2000 and 31 December 2003.

### [DAKAR, 2020, SENEGAL](#)

The fourth edition of the Summer Youth Olympic Games 2022 will be held in Dakar, Senegal. The decision was unanimously taken by a show of hands from the full International Olympic Committee Membership during the IOC Session in Buenos Aires in 2018. This is the first time the Youth Olympic Games will be organised in Africa.

## 5.2 THE WINTER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES

### INNSBRUCK 2012, AUSTRIA

Dates:	From 13 to 22 January 2012.
Participants:	69 NOCs, 1,022 (466 girls; 556 boys) in 63 events and 7 sports.
Media:	900.
Volunteers:	1,440..
Mascot:	“Yogg!”, an Alpine chamois. The name “ <i>Jogg!</i> ” is common and traditional in the Tyrol. The “ <i>J</i> ” was replaced by a “ <i>Y</i> ” in reference to the YOG.
Officially opened by:	Heinz Fischer, President of Austria.
Olympic cauldron lit by:	Egon Zimmerman (Alpine skiing), lit the 1964 Games cauldron; Franz Klammer (Alpine skiing), lit the 1976 cauldron; and Paul Gerstgraser (Nordic combined) lit the cauldron of the 1st Winter YOG.
Torch bearers:	Leo Stock (Alpine skiing) skied down the Bergisel ramp with the torch. Yuna Kim (figure skating), Patrick Ortlieb (Alpine skiing), Sigrid Wolf (Alpine skiing) Fritz Strobl (Alpine skiing) and Doris Neuner (luge) carried the torch in the Stadium.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Christina Ager (Alpine skiing).
Olympic oath (officials):	Peter Zenz (skiing official).
Olympic oath (coaches):	Angelika Neuner (coach of the luge team and two-time Olympic medallist).
Bearers of the Olympic flag:	Karl Schnabl (ski jumping), Toni Innauer (ski jumping), Karl Schranz (Alpine skiing), Edith Zimmermann-Rhomberg (Alpine skiing), Brigitte Habersatter-Totschnig (Alpine skiing), Josef Feistmantl (luge).
Youth athlete bearers of the Olympic flag:	Lukas Telsnig (ice hockey), Thomas Petutschnigg (speed skating), Benjamin Maier (bobsleigh), Nina-Larissa Wolfslast (figure skating), Irena Brettbacher (curling), Miriam-Stefanie Kastlunger (luge).
Young Reporters:	15.
Young Ambassadors:	33.
Athlete Role Models:	33.
YOG Ambassadors:	Lyndsey Vonn, Yuna Kim, Kevin Rolland, Sidney Crosby, Benjamin Raich.
Age groups:	Born between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1997.

## LILLEHAMMER 2016, NORWAY

Dates:	From 12 to 21 February 2016.
Participants:	71 NOCs, 1,067 (497 boys, 570 girls) in 70 events and 7 sports.
Media:	653.
Volunteers:	3,278.
Mascots:	The mascot is a sporty-looking lynx whose clothing illustrates the Look of the Winter Youth Olympic Games Lillehammer 2016. His name, Sjogg, means “snow” in the Gudbrandsdal, the valley where Lillehammer is located.
Officially opened by:	Norway’s King Harald.
Olympic cauldron lit by:	HRH Princess Ingrid Alexandra of Norway.
Torch bearers:	Marit Bjørgen, together with 19 young Change-Makers from all over Norway.
Olympic oath (athletes):	Maia Ramsfjell (curling).
Olympic oath (officials):	Thomas Pettersen.
Olympic oath (coaches):	Sandra Alise Lyngstad (cross country skiing).
Bearers of the Olympic flag:	Yuna Kim (figure skating), Anita Moen (cross country skiing), Espen Bredesen (ski jumping), Björn Daehlie (cross country skiing), Stine Lise Hattestad (freestyle skiing), Eric Alard (bobsleigh).
Youth athlete bearers of the Olympic flag:	Fredrik Qvist Bucher-Johannessen (biathlon), Vebjoern Hegdal (cross country skiing), Ena Marie Nystrom (ice hockey), Herman Moller Svendsen (snowboard), Anna Odine Stroem (ski jumping), Ane By Farstad (short track speed skating).
Young Reporters:	15.
Young Ambassadors:	39.
Athlete Role Models:	15.
YOG Ambassadors:	Kjetil Jansrud (Alpine skiing), Lindsey Vonn (Alpine skiing), Yuna Kim (figure skating), Silje Norendal (snowboard), Mats Zuccarello (ice hockey).
Age groups:	Born between 1 January 1998 and 31 December 2001.

## LAUSANNE 2020, SWITZERLAND

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Dates: From 10 to 19 January 2020.

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Participants: More than 80 NOCs are expected, around 1,880 athletes with a perfect gender equality between men and women, 81 events in 8 sports.

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More information: <https://www.lausanne2020.com/>

Lausanne, also known as the “Olympic Capital”, has been the home of the modern Olympic Movement for more than a hundred years. Today, more than 50 international sporting organizations call this region their home. Because of that, sport and the positive values that it carries has become a part of Switzerland’s DNA. Therefore, delivering the Youth Olympic Games' vision to inspire the youth of the world to adopt and live according to the Olympic values of Respect, Friendship and Excellence right from the heart of the Olympic capital was an idea that made a lot of sense for the people of the city, the region and of Switzerland as a whole. In 2020, Lausanne and Switzerland want to capture this special Olympic heritage, and with their strong international sports expertise and capacity to innovate, redefine it and update it with the youth of the world to provide the next generation with a brand new and refreshed ownership of the Olympic values. The event will take place in and around Lausanne, on the shores of Lake Geneva, and in the nearby Vaud Alps. The Youth Olympic Village will be located in the heart of the city's 35,000 student university campus. Imagine the Youth Olympic Games here!

## 6. TO GO FURTHER

### 6.1 THE FACTSHEETS AND THE DOCUMENTS SECTION ON OLYMPIC.ORG

The document section on olympic.org: <https://www.olympic.org/documents>

- [Olympic Agenda 2020](#)
- [IOC Code of ethics 2016](#)
- [Olympic Charter](#)
- [Olympic Marketing Fact File \(2018 edition\)](#)
- [Women in the Olympic Movement](#)
- [Host city election](#)
- [The fight against doping and promotion of athlete's health](#)
- [Olympic Solidarity](#)
- [Roles and responsibilities during the Olympic Games](#)
- [Legacies of the Games](#)
- [Olympic Values Education Programme \(OVEP\)](#)
- [IOC Annual reports](#)
- [Olympic Movement Directory](#)

### 6.2 THE OLYMPIC WORLD LIBRARY (OWL)

- [Collection "Reference document"](#)
- [Official reports of the Olympic Summer Games](#)
- [Official reports of the Winter Olympic Games](#)
- [Our selection of "Zoom in"](#)

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