

Olympic Movement

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Course Material for Students – Not for Sale

EC 101 OLYMPIC MOVEMENTS (ELECTIVE)

Unit – I Origin of Olympic Movement

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OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

ORIGIN OF OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

Olympic Games

The modern Olympic Games are the leading international sporting event featuring summer and winter sports competitions in which thousands of athletes from around the world participate in a variety of competitions. The Olympic Games are considered to be the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating. The Olympic Games are held every four years, with the Summer and Winter Games alternating by occurring every four years but two years apart.

Their creation was inspired by the ancient Olympic Games, which were held in Olympia, Greece, from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. Baron Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894. The IOC is the governing body of the Olympic Movement, with the Olympic Charter defining its structure and authority.

The evolution of the Olympic Movement during the 20th and 21st centuries has resulted in several changes to the Olympic Games. Some of these adjustments include the creation of the Winter Olympic Games for ice and winter sports, the Paralympic Games for athletes with a disability, and the Youth Olympic Games for teenage athletes. The IOC has had to adapt to a variety of economic, political, and technological advancements. As a result, the Olympics has shifted away from pure amateurism, as envisioned by Coubertin, to allowing participation of professional athletes. The growing importance of mass media created the issue of corporate sponsorship and commercialization of the Games. World wars led to the cancellation of the 1916, 1940, and 1944 Games. Large boycotts during the Cold War limited participation in the 1980 and 1984 Games.

The Olympic Movement consists of international sports federations (IFs), National Olympic Committees (NOCs), and organizing committees for each specific Olympic Games. As the decision-making body, the IOC is responsible for choosing the host city for each Games, and organizes and funds the Games according to the Olympic Charter. The IOC also determines the Olympic program, consisting of the sports to be contested at the Games. There are several Olympic rituals and symbols, such as the Olympic flag and torch, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies. Over 13,000 athletes compete at the Summer and Winter Olympic Games in 33 different sports and nearly 400 events. The first, second, and third-place finishers in each event receive Olympic medals: gold, silver, and bronze, respectively.

The Games have grown so much that nearly every nation is now represented. This growth has created numerous challenges and controversies, including boycotts, doping, bribery, and a terrorist attack in 1972. Every two years the Olympics and its media exposure provide unknown athletes with the chance to attain national and sometimes international fame. The Games also constitute an opportunity for the host city and country to showcase themselves to the world.

Olympic symbols

The Olympic symbols are icons, flags and symbols used by the International Olympic Committee to promote the Olympic Games. Some - such as the flame, fanfare, and theme - are more common during Olympic competition, but others, such as the flag, can be seen throughout the year.

Olympic motto

The Olympic motto is the hendiatris *Citius, Altius, Fortius*, which is Latin for "Faster, Higher, Stronger." The motto was proposed by Pierre de Coubertin on the creation of the International Olympic Committee in 1894.

Coubertin borrowed it from his friend Henri Didon, a Dominican priest who was an athletics enthusiast.

Coubertin said "These three words represent a programme of moral beauty. The aesthetics of sport are intangible." The motto was introduced in 1924 at the Olympic Games in Paris. A more informal but well known motto, also introduced by Coubertin, is "The most important thing is not to win but to take part!" Coubertin got this motto from a sermon by the Bishop of Pennsylvania during the 1908 London Games.

The ring



The five-ringed symbol of the Olympic Games. The Olympic rings in front of the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne (Switzerland).

The primary symbol of the Olympic Games is composed of five interlocking rings, coloured blue, yellow, black, green, and red on a white field, known as the "Olympic rings." The symbol was originally designed in 1912 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, co-founder of the modern Olympic Games. According to Coubertin, the ring colors with the white background stand for those colors

that appeared on all the national flags that competed in the Olympic games at that time. Upon its initial introduction, Coubertin stated the following in the August, 1912 edition of *Olympique*:

"...the six colors [including the flag's white background] thus combined reproduce the colors of all the nations, with no exception. The blue and yellow of Sweden, the blue and white of Greece, the tri- colors of France, England and America, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Hungary, the yellow and red of Spain next to the novelties of Brazil or Australia, with old Japan and new China. Here is truly an international symbol."

In his article published in the "Olympic Revue" the official magazine of the International Olympic Committee in November 1992, the American historian Robert Barney explains that the idea of the interlaced rings came to Pierre de Coubertin when he was in charge of the USFSA, an association founded by the union of two French sports associations and until 1925, responsible for representing the International Olympic Committee in France: The emblem of the union was two interlaced rings (like the vesicapiscis typical interlaced marriage rings) and originally the idea of Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung: for him, the ring symbolized continuity and the human being.

The 1914 Congress had to be suspended because of the outbreak of World War I, but the symbol and flag were later adopted. They would first officially debut at the Games of the VII Olympiad in Antwerp, Belgium in 1920.

The symbol's popularity and widespread use began during the lead-up to the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin. Carl Diem, president of the Organizing Committee of the 1936 Summer Olympics, wanted to hold a torchbearers' ceremony in the stadium at Delphi, site of the famous oracle, where the Pythian Games were also held. For this reason he ordered construction of a milestone with the Olympic rings carved in the sides, and that a torchbearer should carry the flame along with an escort of three others from there to Berlin. The ceremony was celebrated but the stone was never removed. Later, two British authors Lynn and Gray Poole when visiting Delphi in the late 1950s saw the stone and reported in their "History of the Ancient Games" that the Olympic rings design came from ancient Greece. This has become known as "Carl Diem's Stone". This created a myth that the symbol had an ancient Greek origin. The rings would subsequently be featured prominently in Nazi images in 1936 as part of an effort to glorify the Third Reich.

The current view of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) is that the symbol "reinforces the idea" that the Olympic Movement is international and welcomes all countries of the world to join. As can be read in the Olympic Charter, the Olympic symbol represents the union of the "five continents" of the world and the meeting of athletes from throughout the world at the Olympic Games. However, no continent is represented by any specific ring. Prior to 1951, the official handbook

stated that each color corresponded to a particular continent: blue for Europe, yellow for Asia, black for Africa, green for Australia and Oceania and red for the Americas; this was removed because there was no evidence that Coubertin had intended it (the quotation above was probably an afterthought). Nevertheless, the logo of the Association of National Olympic Committees places the logo of each of its five continental associations inside the ring of the corresponding colour.

Flags



The Olympic flag flying in Victoria, Canada in recognition of the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver

The Olympic flag was created by Pierre de Coubertin in 1914.

The Olympic flag ... has a white background, with five interlaced rings in the centre: blue, yellow, black, green and red ... This design is symbolic ; the five colors are those that appear on at least one of all the national flags of the world at the present time united by Olympism.

— *Pierre de Coubertin (1931)*

The first Olympic flag was presented to the IOC at the 1920 Summer Olympics by the city of Antwerp, Belgium. At the end of the Games, the flag could not be found and a new Olympic flag had to be made for the 1924 Summer Olympics in Paris. Despite it being a replacement, the IOC officially still calls this the “Antwerp Flag” instead of the “Paris Flag”. It was passed on to the next organizing city of the Summer Olympics or Winter Olympics until the 1952 Winter Olympics in Oslo, Norway when a separate Olympic flag was created to be used only at the Winter Olympics. The 1924 flag then continued to be used at the Summer Olympics until the Games of Seoul 1988 when it was retired.

Flame and torch relay

The Olympic flame is a symbol of the Olympic Games. Commemorating the theft of fire from the Greek god Zeus by Prometheus, its origins lie in ancient Greece, where a fire was kept burning

throughout the celebration of the ancient Olympics. The fire was introduced at the 1928 Summer Olympics in Amsterdam, and it has been part of the modern Olympic Games ever since. In contrast to the Olympic flame proper, the torch relay of modern times, which transports the flame from Greece to the various designated sites of the games, had no ancient precedent and was introduced by Carl Diem at the 1936 Summer Olympics in Berlin.

Months before the Games are held, the Olympic Flame is lit on a torch, with the rays of the Sun concentrated by a parabolic reflector, at the site of the Ancient Olympics in Olympia, Greece. The torch is then taken out of Greece, most often to be taken around the country or continent where the Games are held. The Olympic torch is carried by athletes, leaders, celebrities, and ordinary people alike, and at times in unusual conditions, such as being electronically transmitted via satellite for Montreal 1976, submerged underwater without being extinguished for Sydney 2000, or in space and at the North Pole for Sochi 2014. On the final day of the torch relay, the day of the Opening Ceremony, the Flame reaches the main stadium and is used to light a cauldron situated in a prominent part of the venue to signify the beginning of the Games.

Where is the Olympic Flame lit?

Today, the Olympic flame is lit in front of the ruins of the Temple of Hera in Olympia, Greece. The flame emphasizes the connection between the ancient games and the modern ones. In the past, a high priestess of the Temple of Hera would light the flame using a skaphia, the ancestor of parabolic mirrors.

Olympic medal

An Olympic medal is awarded to successful competitors at one of the Olympic Games. There are three classes of medal: gold, awarded to the winner; silver, awarded to the 1st runner-up; and bronze, awarded to the 2nd runner-up. The granting of awards is laid out in detail in the Olympic protocols.



1896 medal



2. 2008 Medal

The olive wreath was the prize for the winner at the Ancient Olympic Games. It was an olive branch, of the wild-olive tree that grew at Olympia, intertwined to form a circle or a horse-shoe. According to Pausanias it was introduced by Heracles as a prize for the winner of the running race to honour Zeus.

When the modern Olympic Games began in 1896 medals started to be given to successful competitors. However, gold medals were not awarded at the inaugural Olympics in 1896 in Athens, Greece. The winners were instead given a silver medal and an olive branch, while runners-up received a laurel branch and a copper or bronze medal. In 1900, most winners received cups or trophies instead of medals.

The custom of the sequence of gold, silver, and bronze for the first three places dates from the 1904 Summer Olympics in St. Louis, Missouri in the United States. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has retroactively assigned gold, silver and bronze medals to the three best placed athletes in each event of the 1896 and 1900 Games. If there is a tie for any of the top three places all competitors are entitled to receive the appropriate medal according to IOC rules.

Medals are not the only awards given to competitors; every athlete placed first to eighth receives an Olympic diploma. Also, at the main host stadium, the names of all medal winners are written onto a wall. Finally, as noted below, all athletes receive a participation medal and diploma.

Medal designs have varied considerably since the first Olympic Games in 1896, particularly in size and weight. A standard obverse (front) design of the medals for the Summer Olympic Games began in 1928 and remained for many years, until its replacement at the 2004 Games as the result of controversy surrounding the use of the Roman Colosseum rather than a building representing the Games' Greek roots. The medals of the Winter Olympic Games never had a common design, but regularly feature snowflakes.

In addition to generally supporting their Olympic athletes, some countries provide sums of money and gifts to medal winners, depending on the classes and number of medals won.

Olympic Hymn

The Olympic Hymn, also known informally as the Olympic Anthem, is a choral cantata by operacomposer Spyridon Samaras, with lyrics by Greek poet Kostis Palamas. Both poet and composer were the choice of the Greek Demetrius Vikelas, who was the first President of the International Olympic Committee.

The anthem was performed for the first time for the ceremony of opening of the first edition at the 1896 Summer Olympics in Athens, Greece. In the following years, every hosting nation commissioned to various musicians the composition of a specific Olympic hymn for their own edition of the games.

The anthem by Samaras and Palamas was declared the official Olympic Anthem by the International Olympic Committee in 1958 at the 54th Session of the IOC in Tokyo, Japan. Since 1960, it has been used at the opening ceremonies of each Olympic Games, and also during its closing ceremonies as well.

THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

Origin

The brainchild of Frenchman Pierre de Coubertin, the Olympic Movement and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) were officially established on 23 June 1894 at the Paris International Congress that was organised by Coubertin at the Sorbonne. Coubertin's vision for the Olympic Games may be summarised as follows:

"Why did I restore the Olympic Games? To ennoble and strengthen sports, to ensure their independence and duration, and thus to enable them better to fulfil the educational role incumbent upon them in the modern world". Coubertin is also the author of the famous phrase which characterises the Olympic Games: "The important thing in life is not the triumph, but the fight; the essential thing is not to have won, but to have fought well." Pierre de Coubertin, London, 1908, The host cities for both the first and second editions of the modern Olympic Games were quickly agreed upon during this Congress: Athens for 1896 and Paris for 1900.

The IOC

From a legal standpoint, the IOC is an international non-governmental non-profit organisation, of unlimited duration, in the form of an association with the status of a legal person, recognised by the Swiss Federal Council (ruling of 17 September 1981). Its official languages are French and

English. The administrative headquarters of the IOC were originally based in Paris, but, since 10 April 1915, they have been based in Lausanne, Switzerland.

The Olympic Movement

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

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

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

The Members

The first membership list of the IOC in 1894 included a total of 15 individuals, but the number today is currently 102, including the President and the Executive Board. At present, the IOC also has 33 honorary members, one honour member and an Honorary President Jacques Rogge. The composition of the IOC’s general membership today is reflective of the important part that is also played by the other segments of the Olympic family. This is demonstrated via the current Olympic Charter stipulation that representatives of the different Olympic family constituents (individuals holding leadership positions within an IF, NOC or athlete members of the Athletes’ Commission) can become IOC members (Olympic Charter 2015 Rule 16). Thirty-eight of the IOC’s current members have taken part in the Olympic Games as athletes, of whom 28 are medallists. In more recent years, the IOC membership has also evolved in terms of gender. In 1981, Pirjo Häggman and Florisava Fonseca were the first women to be elected as IOC members. Today there are 24 women IOC members, and three are honorary members.

The Presidents

It is a common misconception that, as the founder of the modern Olympic Games, Pierre de Coubertin was also the first IOC President. Instead, following the original stipulation that the

President should be from the country hosting the upcoming Games, it was the Greek Demetrius Vikelas who was the first IOC President. The original rule was quickly replaced, however, and modifications to it can be found in the various editions of the Olympic Charter. As a result, the number of individuals who have held the position of IOC President has been few, and the period of their presidency has varied considerably. Today, in accordance with Rule 20 of the Olympic Charter, the President is elected by secret ballot for a period of eight years, with the possibility of a single extension of four years.

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

The Executive Board

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

The Session

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

of the Fundamental Principles of Olympism, of the Rules of the Olympic Charter or if elsewhere provided in the Olympic Charter.

The Commissions

The President nominates special commissions or working groups to study certain specific subjects and make recommendations to the Executive Board. The composition of some of the commissions is mixed, and includes IOC members, representatives of the IFs and NOCs, athletes, technical experts, advisers and sports specialists. In 2013, there are 30 commissions preparing recommendations for the Executive Board.

The Current Commissions

- Athletes
- Audit Committee
- Coordination Commissions for the Olympic Games (6)
- Culture and Olympic Education
- Entourage Commission
- Ethics
- Evaluation
- Finance
- International relations
- IOC Executive Board
- IOC Representatives In WADA
- Juridical
- Marketing
- Medical
- Nominations
- Olympic Philately, Numismatic and Memorabilia
- Olympic Programme
- Olympic Solidarity
- Press

- Radio and Television
- Sport and Environment
- Sport and Law
- Sport for All
- TV Rights and New Media
- Women and Sport

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

The Administration

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

The International Sports Federations (IFs)

The International Sports Federations are international non-governmental organisations recognised by the IOC as 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 28 Summer IFs, seven Winter IFs, and 35 Recognised Sports Federations that are currently affiliated to the Olympic Movement. The IFs are responsible for overseeing the technical aspects and management of their sport at the Olympic Games. They also establish the eligibility criteria for the competitions of the Games, in accordance with the Olympic Charter. They likewise play an active role in the applicant and candidate city evaluation process. They join the IOC in the fight against doping in sport. In order to discuss common problems and decide on their events calendars, the Olympic Summer Sports IFs, the Olympic Winter Sports IFs and the Recognised IFs have formed associations: the Association of

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

The National Olympic Committees (NOCs)

Two hundred and six (206) NOCs belonging to the Olympic family are essential “ambassadors” of the Olympic Movement in their respective countries, and the tasks assigned to them. 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).

- 54 NOCs in Africa
- 41 NOCs in America
- 44 NOCs in Asia
- 50 NOCs in Europe
- 17 NOCs in Oceania

The Organising Committees For The Olympic Games (OCOGs)

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

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

IOC's Activities outside the Games

The mission of the IOC is to not only ensure the celebration of the Olympic Games, but to also promote Olympism around the world, promote sport in society as well as support sports organisations. To achieve these objectives, a number of programmes are put in place, covering the protection of athletes' health, equality between men and women, ensuring that athletes from all over the world can train in good conditions and participate in the Games, promoting peace, education and culture, etc.

Promotion of regular sports activity around the world

The Sport for All movement seeks to encourage the regular practice of sport by all people in society, regardless of sex, age, social background or economic status.

The IOC's Sport for All Commission was created in 1983. Its mission is to support initiatives and projects around the world. Each year, it offers financial and moral support to sport for all events organised by the NOCs on the five continents. These events cover a wide range of activities, and the main selection criterion is that they are open to everyone. To date, more than 165 NOCs have benefited from the programme.

Development through sport

To help build a better world through sport, the IOC devises programmes which offer concrete answers to social inequalities and poverty. The International Relations Commission supports numerous projects in cooperation with organisations specialising in humanitarian aid and development, as well as the NOCs.

An example of the IOC's work in this area is the "Giving is Winning" solidarity campaign organised in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) during the Summer Olympic Games. The members of the Olympic Movement are invited to donate clothing and sports equipment, which the UNHCR then distributes in various refugee camps around the world. Almost 100,000 items of clothing were collected during the 2012 Games in London alone.

Equal opportunities for poor and rich, women and men

The Olympic Solidarity Commission and the Women and Sport Commission both work towards achieving greater equality in the world of sport. Olympic Solidarity makes sure that all athletes have the same chance of participating in the Games. It gives scholarships to athletes so that they can access high-level sports facilities, benefit from a specialised coach or receive the appropriate medical back-up. The Commission also gives money to improve the sports infrastructure in various countries and to train sports leaders and coaches.

The Women and Sport Commission, which works for gender equality, was created in 1995 and became fully engaged in 2004.

Its goal is two fold:

- to make access to sport in general and the Olympic Games easier for female athletes;
- to increase the number of women in sports administration and management, by offering regional seminars to female sports administrators, coaches, technical officials and journalists focused on leadership, competences and management and by granting scholarships to young female athletes and coaches.

Since 1996, a World conference on women and sport has been organized every four years to analyse the progress made in the field as well as recommend new strategies and commitments. Since 2000, six IOC "Women and Sport" trophies (one per continent, and one at world level) have been awarded every year to a person or institution for their remarkable contribution to the development of women's participation in sport or in the administrative structures of sport. In 2004, the world trophy was awarded to the FIFA Women's World Cup; in 2006 to the Argentinean tennis player Gabriela Sabatini; and in 2012 to the Brazilian sports and education centre and programme Bradesco.

Education and culture through sport

Pierre de Coubertin believed that sport contributed to the harmonious and well-balanced development of the body, personality and mind. As such, interaction between sport, education and culture is encouraged by the Commission for Culture and Olympic Education. Its aims are to promote Olympism and Olympic ideals throughout the world and reinforce cooperation with educational institutions and NOCs with projects especially targeting young people. Through Olympic education, they should maintain their interest in sport and physical activity.

In collaboration with the NOCs, the Commission organises various activities which aim to create synergies between the sports world and different areas of artistic activity such as literature, painting, sculpture and theatre. The arts festival, or cultural programme, offered during the Olympic Games is examined and approved by the Commission.

To help combat the global problem of the increasing lack of physical activity among young people and in line with the Olympic Movement's mission to promote education and development through sport the IOC launched a new Youth Strategy in 2012. This wide-ranging programme spans advocacy, education and activation. The aim is to help create a positive change in society, with more active and fulfilled young people.

Sport for peace

Taking into account the global context of sport and the Olympic Games, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decided to revive the tradition of the Olympic Truce in order to preserve, to the possible extent, the interests of the athletes and sport in general and to encourage the search for peaceful and diplomatic solutions to the conflicts in the world.

To carry out this mission, the IOC created in 2000 the International Olympic Truce Foundation (IOTF) to contribute to the search for diplomatic and nonviolent solutions to conflicts and spread the idea that sport and peace are a win-win solution.

To achieve its objectives, the IOTF has set up the International Olympic Truce Centre (IOTC), based in Athens, which is responsible for the implementation of projects related to the promotion of culture of peace through sport and the Olympic ideal throughout the world.

In addition, together with the United Nations, the IOC organizes an “International Forum on Sport and Peace”, where NOCs, International Federations, NGOs, other international organizations and researchers speak about this subject. Several “Sport and Peace” projects have been initiated in collaboration with the United Nations, OCOGs, NOCs and other international organizations worldwide.

The environment and sustainable development

Since the early 1990s, the IOC has been working to promote sustainable development.

The main role of the IOC Sport and Environment Commission, created in 1995, is to advise the Olympic Movement on policy in the areas of environmental protection and sustainable development. It also ensures that the Olympic Games are held in conditions which respect the environment. The aim is to reduce or even eliminate environmental risks, in order to leave a positive Games’ legacy for the host city, region and country.

To achieve (and sometimes even exceed) the IOC’s objectives in these areas, the OCOGs often employ the services of sustainable development advisers.

Protection of athletes’ health

The Olympic Movement takes its responsibility to protect the rights, health and well-being of athletes very seriously. The Medical and Scientific Commission was originally created to deal with its main priority, the fight against doping; but this today is taken care of by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA). The IOC’s educational mission also includes preventive efforts to inform both elite and amateur athletes of the disastrous health consequences of doping. The Commission’s other main goal is to support sports medicine, biomechanics, sporting physiology and nutrition research designed to protect the health of the athlete.

Combating illegal and irregular sports betting

After doping, the sports movement is now facing a new threat to its integrity: cheating linked to sports betting. To monitor sports betting on the Olympic competitions, since the 2008 Games in Beijing, the IOC has used an alerts system developed in cooperation with the main betting operators and various national online gambling regulators. In the area of education, the IOC has run informative and preventive awareness programmes for the athletes since the 2010 Youth Olympic Games in Singapore.

The IOC also encourages governments to pass legislation to enable them to combat effectively any manipulation of sports competitions and thereby help safeguard the integrity of sport.

Philosophy of olympism

Olympism promotes a way of life based on:

- The balanced development of body, will (character) and mind
- The joy found in effort
- The educational value of being a good role model for others
- Respect for universal ethics including tolerance, generosity, unity, friendship, non-discrimination and respect for others.

Olympism blends sport and culture with art and education to create a balanced way of life combining the human qualities of body, will and mind.

The International Olympic Movement aims to practically implement the Olympic Ideals through the Olympic family. The Olympic Movement embraces the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the National Olympic Committees, the International Sport Federations, the International Olympic Academy, the National Olympic Academies, athletes, sport officials and coaches, educationists and all persons and institutions whose goal is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practised without discrimination of any kind, and in the Olympic spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.

The IOC encourages the development of sport on all levels and cooperates with competent organizations and authorities to place sport, free of all discrimination at the service of humanity. It encourages the promotion of sport ethics and Olympic Ideals and takes measures to protect athletes and the unity of the Olympic Movement.

The IOC recognises education as the backbone of the Olympic Movement, and thus supports the International Olympic Academy and other institutions devoted to Olympic education.









Summer Olympic

The Summer Olympic Games or the Games of the Olympiad, first held in 1896, are an international multi-sport event. It is occurring every four years. It is organized by the International Olympic Committee. Medals are awarded in each event, with gold medals for first place, silver for second and bronze for third, a tradition that started in 1904. The Olympics have increased from a 42-event competition with fewer than 250 male competitors from 14 nations to a 300-event sporting celebration with over 10,000 competitors from 206 nations. Organizers for the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing expected approximately 10,500 competitors to take part in the 302 events on the program for the games. Eighteen countries have hosted the Summer Olympics, with Great Britain 2012 being the most recent. The United States has hosted four Summer Olympics, more than any other nation, and Great Britain has hosted three Summer Olympics, all in London. Three cities have hosted two Summer Olympics: Los Angeles, Paris and Athens. The only Olympics held in the Southern Hemisphere so far have both been in Australia (Melbourne 1956 and Sydney 2000). In 2016, Rio de Janeiro will host the first Summer Games in South America.

List of summer Olympics

Games	Year	Host	Opened by	Dates	Nations	Competitors			Sports	Disciplines	Events
						Total	Men	Women			
I	1896	 Athens, Greece	King George I	6–15 April	14	241	241	0	9	10	43
II	1900	 Paris, France	N/A	14 May – 28 October	24	997	975	22	19	20	85
III	1904	 St. Louis, United States	Governor David R. Francis	1 July – 23 November	12	651	645	6	16	17	94
IV	1908	 London, United Kingdom	King Edward VII	27 April – 31 October	22	2008	1971	37	22	25	110
V	1912	 Stockholm, Sweden	King Gustaf V	6–22 July	28	2407	2359	48	14	18	102
VI	1916	Awarded to Berlin, cancelled due to World War I									
VII	1920	 Antwerp, Belgium	King Albert I	20 April – 12 September	29	2626	2626	2561	65	29	156 ^(b)
VIII	1924	 Paris, France	President Gaston Doumergue	4 May – 27 July	44	3089	3089	2954	135	23	126
IX	1928	 Amsterdam, Netherlands	Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands	28 July – 12 August	46	2883	2883	2606	277	20	109
X	1932	 Los Angeles, United States	Vice President Charles Curtis	30 July – 14 August	37	1332	1332	1206	126	20	117

Games	Year	Host	Opened by	Dates	Nations	Competitors			Sports	Disciplines	Events
						Total	Men	Women			
XI	1936	 Berlin, Germany	Chancellor Adolf Hitler	1–16 August	49	3963	3963	3632	331	25	129
XII	1940	Originally awarded to Tokyo, then awarded to Helsinki, cancelled due to World War II									
XIII	1944	Awarded to London, cancelled due to World War II									
XIV	1948	 London, United Kingdom	King George VI	29 July – 14 August	59	4104	3714	390	17	23	136
XV	1952	 Helsinki, Finland	President Juho Kusti Paasikivi	19 July – 3 August	69	4955	4436	519	17	23	149
XVI	1956	 Melbourne, Australia	Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh	22 November – 8 December	72 ^[D]	3314	2938	376	17	23	151 ^[E]
XVII	1960	 Rome, Italy	President Giovanni Gronchi	25 August – 11 September	83	5338	4727	611	17	23	150
XVIII	1964	 Tokyo, Japan	Emperor Hirohito	10–24 October	93	5151	4473	678	19	25	163
XIX	1968	 Mexico City, Mexico	President Gustavo Díaz Ordaz	12–27 October	112	5516	4735	781	18	24	172
XX	1972	 Munich, West Germany	President Gustav Heinemann	26 August – 10 September	121	7134	6075	1059	21	28	195
XXI	1976	 Montreal, Canada	Queen Elizabeth II	17 July – 1 August	92	6084	4824	1260	21	27	198
XXII	1980	 Moscow, Soviet Union	Chairman Leonid Brezhnev	19 July – 3 August	80	5179	4064	1115	21	27	203
XXIII	1984	 Los Angeles, United States	President Ronald Reagan	28 July – 12 August	140	6829	5263	1566	21	29	221
XXIV	1988	 Seoul, South Korea	President Roh Tae-woo	17 September – 2 October	159	8391	6197	2194	23	31	237

Games	Year	Host	Opened by	Dates	Nations	Competitors			Sports	Disciplines	Events
						Total	Men	Women			
XXV	1992	 Barcelona, Spain	King Juan Carlos I	25 July – 9 August	169	9356	6652	2704	25	34	257
XXVI	1996	 Atlanta, United States	President Bill Clinton	19 July – 4 August	197	10318	6806	3512	26	37	271
XXVII	2000	 Sydney, Australia	Governor-General Sir William Deane	15 September – 1 October	199	10651	6582	4069	28	40	300
XXVIII	2004	 Athens, Greece	President Konstantinos Stephanopoulos	13–29 August	201	10625	6296	4329	28	40	301
XXIX	2008	 Beijing, China	President Hu Jintao	8–24 August	204	10942	6305	4637	28	41	302
XXX	2012	 London, United Kingdom	Queen Elizabeth II	27 July – 12 August	204	10568	5892	4676	26	39	302
XXXI	2016	 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil		5–21 August	Future event				28	41	306
XXXII	2020	 Tokyo, Japan		24 July – 9 August	Future event						
XXXIII	2024	Unknown City. City will be known in 2017	Future event								
XXXIV	2028	Unknown City. City will be known in 2021	Future event								
XXXV	2032	Unknown City. City will be known in 2025	Future event								

List of events in Summer Olympics from 1896

Sport	Years	Sport	Years
Archery	1900–1908, 1920, since 1972	Polo	1900, 1908, 1920, 1924, 1936
Athletics	All	Rackets	1908
Badminton	Since 1992	Rhythmic gymnastics	Since 1984
Baseball	1992–2008	Roque	1904
Basketball	Since 1936	Rowing	Since 1900
Basque pelota	1900	Rugby union	1900, 1908, 1920, 1924
Boxing	1904, 1908, since 1920	Rugby sevens	2016, 2020
Canoeing and kayaking	Since 1936	Sailing	1900, since 1908
Cricket	1900	Shooting	1896, 1900, 1908–1924, since 1932
Croquet	1900	Softball	1996–2008
Cycling	All	Swimming	All
Diving	Since 1904	Synchronized Swimming	Since 1984
Equestrian	1900, since 1912	Table tennis	Since 1988
Fencing	All	Taekwondo	Since 2000
Football (Soccer)	1900–1928, since 1936	Tennis	1896–1924, since 1988
Golf	1900, 1904, 2016, 2020	Trampoline	Since 2000
Gymnastics	All	Triathlon	Since 2000
Handball	1936, since 1972	Tug of war	1900–1920
Hockey (field)	1908, 1920, since 1928	Volleyball	Since 1964
Jeu de paume	1908	Water motorsports	1908
Judo	1964, since 1972	Water Polo	Since 1900
Lacrosse	1904, 1908	Weightlifting	1896, 1904, since 1920
Modern pentathlon	Since 1912	Wrestling	1896, since 1904

Winter Olympics










It is a major international sporting event that occurs once every four years. Unlike the Summer Olympics, the Winter Olympics feature sports practiced on snow and ice. The first Winter Olympics, the 1924 Winter Olympics, was held in Chamonix, France.

Current sport disciplines

Sport	Years	# of events	Medal events contested in 2014
Alpine skiing	Since 1936	10	Men's and women's downhill, super G, giant slalom, slalom, and combined.
Biathlon	Since 1960	11	Sprint (men: 10 km; women: 7.5 km), the individual (men: 20 km; women: 15 km), pursuit (men: 12.5 km; women: 10 km), relay (men: 4x7.5 km; women: 4x6 km; mixed: 2x7.5 km+2x6 km), and the mass start (men: 15 km; women: 12.5 km).
Bobsleigh	1924–1956 1964–present	3	Four-man race, two-man race and two-woman race.
Cross-country skiing	Since 1924	12	Men's sprint, team sprint, 30 km pursuit, 15 km, 50 km and 4x10 km relay; women's sprint, team sprint, 15 km pursuit, 10 km, 30 km and 4x5 km relay.
Curling	1924 1998–present	2	Men's and women's tournaments.
Figure skating	Since 1924	5	Men's and women's singles; pairs; ice dancing and team event.
Freestyle skiing	Since 1992	10	Men's and women's moguls, aerials, ski cross, superpipe, and slopestyle.
Ice hockey	Since 1924	2	Men's and women's tournaments.
Luge	Since 1964	4	Men's and women's singles, men's doubles, team relay.
Nordic combined	Since 1924	3	Men's 10 km individual normal hill, 10 km individual large hill and team.
Short track speed skating	Since 1992	8	Men's and women's 500 m, 1000 m, 1500 m; women's 3000 m relay; and men's 5000 m relay.
Skeleton	1928; 1948 Since 2002	2	Men's and women's events.
Ski jumping	Since 1924	4	Men's individual large hill, team large hill.; men's and women's individual normal hill.
Snowboarding	Since 1998	10	Men's and women's parallel, giant slalom, half-pipe, snowboard cross, and slopestyle.
Speed skating	Since 1924	12	Men's and women's 500 m, 1000 m, 1500 m, 5000 m, and team pursuit; women's 3000 m; men's 10,000 m.

List of winter Olympics

Games	Year	Host	Opened by	Dates	Nations Total	Competitors			Sports	Disci- plines	Events
						Total	Men	Women			
I	1924	 Chamonix,- France	Undersecretary Gaston Vidal	25 January – 5 February	16	258	247	11	6	9	16
II	1928	 St. Mori- tz, Switzerland	President Ed- mund Schulthess	11–19 February	25	464	438	26	4	8	14
III	1932	 Lake Plac- id, United States	Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt	4–15 February	17	252	231	21	4	7	14
IV	1936	 Gar- misch-Partenkirch- en, Germany	Chancellor Adolf Hitler	6–16 February	28	646	566	80	4	8	17
1940											
1944											
V	1948	 St. Mori- tz, Switzerland	President Enrico Celio	30 January – 8 February	28	669	592	77	4	9	22
VI	1952	 Oslo, Norway	Princess Ragnhild	14–25 February	30	694	585	109	4	8	22
VII	1956	 Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy	President Giovan- ni Gronchi	26 January – 5 February	32	821	687	134	4	8	24
VIII	1960	 Squaw Val- ley, United States	Vice President Richard Nixon	18–28 February	30	665	521	144	4	8	27
IX	1964	 Inns- bruck, Austria	President Adolf Schärf	29 January – 9 February	36	1091	892	199	6	10	34
X	1968	 Grenoble,- France	President Charles de Gaulle	6–18 February	37	1158	947	211	6	10	35
XI	1972	 Sapporo, Ja- pan	Emperor Hirohito	3–13 February	35	1006	801	205	6	10	35
XII	1976	 Innsbruck, Austria	President Rudolf Kirchschläger	4–15 February	37	1123	892	231	6	10	37
XIII	1980	 Lake- Placid, United States	Vice President Walter Mondale	13–24 February	37	1072	840	232	6	10	38
XIV	1984	 Sarajevo,- Yugoslavia	President Mika Špiljak	8–19 February	49	1272	998	274	6	10	39
XV	1988	 Cal- gary, Canada	Governor General Jeanne Sauvé	13–28 February	57	1423	1122	301	6	10	46

Games	Year	Host	Opened by	Dates	Nations Total	Competitors			Sports	Disci- plines	Events
						Total	Men	Women			
XVI	1992	 Albertville,- France	President François Mitter- rand	8–23 February	64	1801	1313	488	6	12	57
XVII	1994	 Lilleham- mer, Norway	King Harald V	12–27 February	67	1737	1215	522	6	12	61
XVIII	1998	 Nagano, Ja- pan	Emperor Akihito	7–22 February	72	2176	1389	787	7	14	68
XIX	2002	 Salt Lake City, United States	President George W. Bush	8–24 February	78	2399	1513	886	7	15	78
XX	2006	 Turin, Italy	President Carlo Azeglio Ciampi	10–26 February	80	2508	1548	960	7	15	84
XXI	2010	 Vancouver,- Canada	Governor General Michaëlle Jean	12–28 February	82	2566	1522	1044	7	15	86
XXII	2014	 Sochi, Russia	President Vladi- mir Putin	7–23 February	88	2873	1714	1159	7	15	98
XXIII	2018	 Pyeongc- hang, South Korea		9–25 February	Future event				7	15	102
XXIV	2022	 Beijing, Chi- na		4-20 February	Future event				7	15	102
XXV	2026	Selection: 2019			Future event						

Paralympics

It is a major international multi-sports event, involving athletes with a range of physical disabilities, including impaired muscle power, impaired passive range of movement, limb deficiency, leg length deficiency, vision impairment and intellectual impairment. There are winter and summer Paralympic Games, which since the 1988 games in Seoul, South Korea, are held almost immediately following the respective Olympic Games. All Paralympic Games are governed by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC).

Classification

There are eight different types of physical impairment:

Impaired muscle power

With impairments in this category, the force generated by muscles, such as the muscles of one limb, one side of the body or the lower half of the body is reduced, e.g. due to spinal-cord injury, spina bifida or polio.

Impaired passive range of movement

Range of movement in one or more joints is reduced in a systematic way. Acute conditions such as arthritis are not included.

Loss of limb or limb deficiency

A total or partial absence of bones or joints from partial or total loss due to illness, trauma, or congenital limb deficiency (e.g. dysmelia)

Leg-length difference

Significant bone shortening occurs in one leg due to congenital deficiency or trauma.

Short stature

Standing height is reduced due to shortened legs, arms and trunk, which are due to a musculoskeletal deficit of bone or cartilage structures.

Hypertonia

Hypertonia is marked by an abnormal increase in muscle tension and reduced ability of a muscle to stretch. Hypertonia may result from injury, disease, or conditions which involve damage to the central nervous system (e.g. cerebral palsy).

Ataxia

Ataxia is an impairment that consists of a lack of coordination of muscle movements (e.g. cerebral palsy, Friedreich's ataxia).

Athetosis

Athetosis is generally characterized by unbalanced, involuntary movements and a difficulty maintaining a symmetrical posture (e.g. cerebral palsy, choreoathetosis)

List of Paralympics games

Paralympic Games host cities				
Year	Summer Paralympic Games		Winter Paralympic Games	
	Olympiad	Host city	Olympiad	Host city
1960	I Summer Paralympics	 Rome, Italy		
1964	II Summer Paralympics	 Tokyo, Japan		
1968	III Summer Paralympics	 Tel Aviv, Israel		
1972	IV Summer Paralympics	 Heidelberg, West Germany		
1976	V Summer Paralympics	 Toronto, Canada	I Winter Paralympics	 Örnköldsvik, Sweden
1980	VI Summer Paralympics	 Arnhem, Netherlands	II Winter Paralympics	 Geilo, Norway
1984	VII Summer Paralympics	 Stoke Mandeville, United Kingdom  New York, United States	III Winter Paralympics	 Innsbruck, Austria
1988	VIII Summer Paralympics	 Seoul, South Korea	IV Winter Paralympics	 Innsbruck, Austria
1992	IX Summer Paralympics	 Barcelona and Madrid, Spain	V Winter Paralympics	 Tignes & Albertville, France
1994			VI Winter Paralympics	 Lillehammer, Norway
1996	X Summer Paralympics	 Atlanta, United States		
1998			VII Winter Paralympics	 Nagano, Japan
2000	XI Summer Paralympics	 Sydney, Australia		
2002			VIII Winter Paralympics	 Salt Lake City, United States
2004	XII Summer Paralympics	 Athens, Greece		
2006			IX Winter Paralympics	 Turin, Italy
2008	XIII Summer Paralympics	 Beijing, China		
2010			X Winter Paralympics	 Vancouver, Canada
2012	XIV Summer Paralympics	 London, United Kingdom		
2014			XI Winter Paralympics	 Sochi, Russia
2016	XV Summer Paralympics	 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil		
2018			XII Winter Paralympics	 Pyeongchang, South Korea
2020	XVI Summer Paralympics	 Tokyo, Japan		
2022			XIII Winter Paralympics	 Beijing, China

List of summer Paralympics event

Sport	Years	Sport	Years
Archery	all	Powerlifting	since 1984
Athletics	all	Rowing	since 2008
Basketball ID	1996–2000	Sailing	1996, since 2000
Boccia	since 1984	Shooting	since 1976
Cycling	since 1988	Snooker	1960–1976, 1984–1988
Paracanoe	since 2016	Swimming	all
Dartchery	1960–1980	Table tennis	all

Sport	Years	Sport	Years
Equestrian	since 1996	Volleyball	since 1976
Football 5-a-side	since 2004	Weightlifting	1964–1992
Football 7-a-side	since 1984	Wheelchair basketball	all
Goalball	since 1976	Wheelchair fencing	all
Judo	since 1988	Wheelchair rugby	1996, since 2000
Lawn bowls	1968–1988, 1996	Wheelchair tennis	1988, 1992
Paratriathlon	since 2016	Wrestling	1980–1984

List of winter Paralympics event

Sport	Years
Alpine skiing	all
Ice sledge hockey	since 1994
Ice sledge racing	1980–1988, 1994–1998
Nordic skiing - biathlon	since 1988
Nordic cross-country skiing	all
Para-snowboarding	since 2014
Wheelchair curling	since 2006

Sport for All (SfA)

Development of sports activities

Development of sports activities is one of the facets of SfA within IOC, with the Olympic Day Run, the patronage of events organised by the NOC's, and encouragement to the International (Sport) Federations (IF's) to develop their sport through SfA activities. In the World Sport for All Congress declarations 1994-2008 this facet was not directly visible. This could be explained by the fact, that the Congress agendas mainly cover SfA programmes and actions related to physical activity in general, and not so much to the development of sports activities.

Sport for All and integration

Sport for All and integration is another facet of SfA within IOC, and it was mentioned in four World SfA Congress declarations.

(1996) Global Family and Sport in the 21st Century

As an ideal which transcends group differences, sport can contribute to the amicable resolution of pervasive political, racial and religious confrontations in the world.

SfA should be guaranteed to everyone regardless of age, sex, race, religion, ethnicity, socio-economic status and physical or mental capability.

SfA contributes to the integration of all people and prevents isolation and alienation.

(2000) Sport for All and Governmental Policies

Access to community participation programmes, education, facilities and services should be non-discriminatory. There should be equality of encouragement and opportunity across gender, race, colour, and socioeconomic levels.

(2006) Physical Activity: Benefits and Challenges

The Congress recognised that sport and recreation, including traditional games, are vital for socio-cultural integration and equity, harmony and cohesion, particularly among immigrants and people with disabilities.

(2008) Sport for All –Sport for Life

The Congress recognised the benefits of increasing levels of sports and physical activity, among them increased socio-cultural integration, equity, harmony and unity in communities, particularly integration of ethnic groups, people with perceived disabilities, and immigrants.

The Congress also recognised the benefits of increased social interaction, social inclusion and involvement skills, and the benefits derived from the inherent spirit and values of sport and physical activity.

Further, the Congress reaffirmed that socio-economic factors, including poverty, are key factors in the incidence of obesity.

Finally, the Congress highlighted the integral involvement of community clubs, sports clubs and other community organisations

IOC Code of ethics

The International Federations and Recognised Organisations shall adopt a code of ethics based on the principles and rules of the IOC Code of Ethics or adopt the IOC Code of Ethics in a written declaration

Dignity

- ❖ Safeguarding the dignity of the individual is a fundamental requirement of Olympism.
- ❖ There shall be no discrimination between the participants on the basis of race, gender, ethnic origin, religion, philosophical or political opinion, marital status or other grounds.
 - All doping practices at all levels are strictly prohibited. The provisions against doping in the World Anti-Doping Code shall be scrupulously observed.

Integrity

- ✓ The Olympic parties or their representatives shall not, directly or indirectly, solicit, accept or offer any form of remuneration or commission, nor any concealed benefit or service of any nature, connected with the organisation of the Olympic Games.

- ✓ Only gifts of nominal value, in accordance with prevailing local customs, may be given or accepted by the Olympic parties, as a mark of respect or friendship. Any other gift must be passed on to the organisation of which the beneficiary is a member.
- ✓ The hospitality shown to the members and staff of the Olympic parties, and the persons accompanying them, shall not exceed the standards prevailing in the host country.

Good governance and resources

- The Basic Universal Principles of Good Governance of the Olympic and Sports Movement, in particular transparency, responsibility and accountability, must be respected by all Olympic Movement constituents.
- The Olympic resources of the Olympic parties may be used only for Olympic purposes.

Candidatures

- ❖ The Olympic parties shall in all points respect the various manuals published by the IOC linked to the selection of host cities of the Olympic Games, in particular the Rules of Conduct Applicable to All Cities Wishing to Organise the Olympic Games. The cities wishing to organise the Olympic Games shall, inter alia, refrain from approaching another party, or a third authority, with a view to obtaining any financial or political support inconsistent with the provisions of such manuals and the Rules of Conduct.

Relations with states

- The Olympic parties shall work to maintain harmonious relations with state authorities, in accordance with the principle of universality and political neutrality of the Olympic Movement.

Confidentiality

- ✓ The Olympic parties shall not disclose information entrusted to them in confidence. The principle of confidentiality shall be strictly respected by the IOC Ethics Commission in all its activities. Disclosure of other information shall not be for personal gain or benefit, nor be undertaken maliciously to damage the reputation of any person or organisation.

Implementation

- The Olympic parties shall see to it that the principles and rules of the Olympic Charter and the present Code are applied.
- The Olympic parties shall inform the IOC President of any breach of the present Code, with a view to possible referral to the IOC Ethics Commission.
- The IOC Ethics Commission may set out the provisions for the implementation of the present Code in a set of implementing provisions.

