



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

OLYMPIC MARKETING FACT FILE 2018 EDITION



INTRODUCTION

The Olympic Marketing Fact File is a reference document on the marketing policies and programmes of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games.

In this document, the IOC has endeavoured to present a clear, simplified overview of Olympic Movement revenue generation and distribution. Nevertheless, revenue comparisons between Olympic marketing programmes must be carefully considered because marketing programmes evolve over the course of each Olympic quadrennium, and each marketing programme is subject to different contractual terms and distribution principles.

Please note that commercial agreements reached with the IOC may be paid in different currencies depending on the nature of the agreement and the location of the parties. For the purposes of the Marketing Fact File, in order to provide comparisons across agreements/locations, exchange rates have been converted where possible to a single currency, United States Dollars, based on the exchange rate at the time of the agreement.

N.B. The financial figures contained in this document are provided for general information purposes, are estimates and are not intended to represent formal

accounting reports of the IOC, the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games (OCOGs) or other organisations within the Olympic Movement. For the formal accounting reports of the IOC please visit **www.olympic.org**

The financial reports and statements of OCOGs may differ from this document due to different accounting principles and policies, such as those related to goods and services, that have been adopted. The goods and services (i.e. the provision of products, services and support) figures cited in this document have generally been accounted for based on contractual values, where available.

The financial figures presented here do not include any public moneys provided to the OCOGs, the National Olympic Committees (NOCs), the International Federations of Olympic sports (IFs), or other governing bodies.

This edition of the Olympic Marketing Fact File contains the most complete information available as of 31 December 2017. Further information on the marketing programmes of each Olympic Games are available in the IOC's Marketing Reports (available on **www.olympic.org/documents/ioc-marketing-and-broadcasting**).

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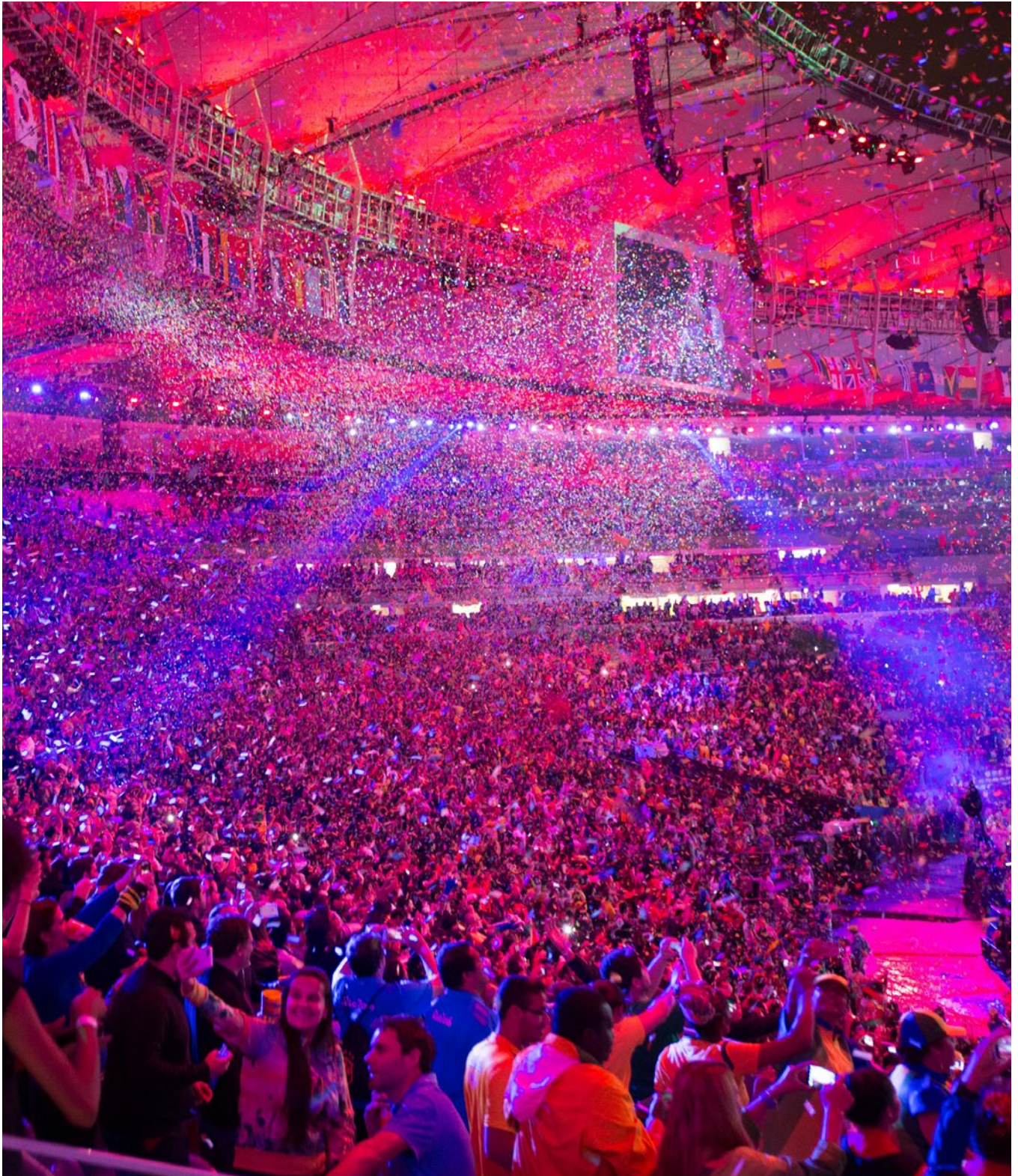
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CHAPTER 1



CHAPTER 1:

OLYMPIC MARKETING OVERVIEW

This chapter provides an overview of the fundamental principles of Olympic marketing, as well as facts and figures regarding the generation of Olympic marketing revenue and the distribution of revenue throughout the Olympic Movement.

FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVES OF OLYMPIC MARKETING

The IOC coordinates Olympic marketing programmes with the following objectives:

- To ensure the independent financial stability of the Olympic Movement, and thereby to assist in the worldwide promotion of Olympism.
 - To create and maintain long-term marketing programmes, and thereby to ensure the financial security of the Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games.
 - To build on the successful activities developed by each Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (OCOGs) and thereby eliminate the need to recreate the marketing structure with each Olympic Games.
 - To generate revenue to be distributed throughout the entire Olympic Movement
- including the OCOGs, the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and their continental associations, the International Federations (IFs) and other recognised international sports organisations – and to provide financial support for sport in emerging nations.
 - To ensure that the Olympic Games can be experienced by the maximum number of people throughout the world principally via broadcast coverage.
 - To protect and promote the equity that is inherent in the Olympic image and ideals.
 - To control and limit the commercialisation of the Olympic Games.
 - To enlist the support of Olympic marketing partners in the promotion of the Olympic ideals.

OLYMPIC MARKETING REVENUE GENERATION

The Olympic Movement generates revenue through several programmes. The IOC manages broadcast partnerships, the TOP worldwide sponsorship programme and the IOC official supplier and licensing programme. In addition, the NOCs, OCOGs and IFs generate

revenue through their own domestic commercial programmes.

The following chart provides details of the total revenue generated from broadcast partnerships and the TOP programme during the past six Olympic quadrenniums.

IOC Revenue: The Past Six Quadrenniums*

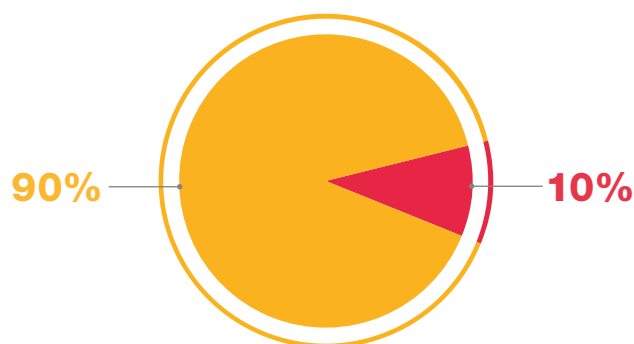
Source (in USD millions)	1993-1996	1997-2000	2001-2004	2005-2008	2009-2012	2013-2016
Broadcast	1,251	1,845	2,232	2,570	3,850	4,157
TOP Programme	279	579	663	866	950	1,003
Total	1,530	2,424	2,895	3,436	4,800	5,160

* All figures in the charts of this document have been rounded to the nearest USD 1 million.

IOC REVENUE DISTRIBUTION

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

This means that every day the equivalent of over USD 3 million is distributed by the IOC to support athletes and sports organisations at all levels around the world.



Distribution, Olympic Games and Promotion of Olympic Movement

IOC Activities to Develop Sport and Operations of the IOC

IOC CONTRIBUTION TO SUPPORT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The IOC supports the staging of the Olympic Games and Olympic Winter Games with a financial contribution from the revenue it raises through its broadcast agreements and the global TOP sponsorship programme. Since Vancouver 2010, the IOC has also entirely funded the host broadcaster operations, managed by Olympic Broadcasting Services (www.obs.tv).

In addition to the support received from the IOC, the OCOGs manage domestic sponsorship, ticketing and licensing programmes within the host country, under the direction of the IOC.

IOC contribution to support the Olympic Games

Olympic Games (in USD millions)

Athens 2004	965
Beijing 2008	1,250
London 2012	1,374
Rio 2016	1,531

Olympic Winter Games (in USD millions)

Salt Lake City 2002	552
Turin 2006	561
Vancouver 2010	775
Sochi 2014	833

The following chart provides details of the total revenue generated from each major programme managed by the OCOGs during the past six Olympic quadrenniums.

OCOGs Revenue: The Past Six Quadrenniums

Source (in USD millions)	1993-1996	1997-2000	2001-2004	2005-2008	2009-2012	2013-2016
OCOG Domestic Sponsorship	534	655	796	1,555	1,838	2,037
OCOG Ticketing	451	625	411	274	1,238	527
OCOG Licensing	115	66	87	185	170	74
Total	1,100	1,346	1,294	2,014	3,246	2,638

OLYMPIC MARKETING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NOCS

The continued success of the worldwide TOP Programme and revenue from broadcast agreements has enabled the IOC to provide increased support for the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) with each

Olympic quadrennium. Substantial additional indirect financial support is provided to the NOCs, for example through the provision of the athletes' village and travel grants for the Olympic Games.

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 – the body responsible for managing and administering the share of the television rights of the Olympic Games www.olympic.org/olympic-solidarity-commission/ – that is in turn allocated to the NOCs. Olympic Solidarity assists the NOCs and the continental associations with their efforts to develop sport through programmes devised to match their specific needs and priorities.

IOC CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IOC provides financial support from Olympic marketing to the Olympic summer sports and Olympic winter sports International Federations. These financial contributions are provided to support the development of sport at all levels worldwide.

In addition, the International Federations generate revenue through their own commercial programmes.

IOC Contributions to NOCs

Olympic Games	Distribution (in USD millions)
Athens 2004	234
Beijing 2008	301
London 2012	520
Rio 2016	540

Olympic Winter Games	Distribution (in USD millions)
Salt Lake City 2002	87
Turin 2006	136
Vancouver 2010	215
Sochi 2014	199

In addition, the NOCs generate revenue through their own domestic commercial programmes.

IOC Contributions to the International Federations

Olympic Games	Distribution (in USD millions)
Athens 2004	257
Beijing 2008	297
London 2012	520
Rio 2016	540

Olympic Winter Games	Distribution (in USD millions)
Salt Lake City 2002	92
Turin 2006	128
Vancouver 2010	209
Sochi 2014	199

CHAPTER 2



CHAPTER 2:

OLYMPIC PARTNERSHIP

This chapter provides facts, figures and historical information regarding the TOP sponsorship programme (managed by the IOC) and the Olympic Games domestic sponsorship programmes (managed by the OCOGs).

OLYMPIC SPONSORSHIP OVERVIEW

Olympic sponsorship is an agreement between an Olympic organisation and a corporation, whereby the corporation is granted the rights to specific Olympic intellectual property and Olympic marketing opportunities in exchange for financial support and goods and services contributions. Olympic sponsorship programmes operate on the principle of product-category exclusivity. Under the direction of the IOC, the Olympic family works to preserve the value of Olympic properties and to protect the exclusive rights of Olympic sponsors.

Olympic sponsorship programmes benefit the Olympic Movement in the following ways:

- Sponsorship provides valuable financial resources to the Olympic family.
- Sponsors provide support for the staging of the Olympic Games and the operations of the Olympic Movement in the form

of products, services, technology, expertise and staff deployment.

- Sponsors provide direct support for the training and development of Olympic athletes and hopefuls around the world, as well as essential services for athletes participating in the Games.
- Sponsorship activation enhances the Olympic Games experience for spectators and provides the youth of the world with opportunities to experience the Olympic ideals at global and local levels. Sponsorship support contributes to the success of the educational, environmental, cultural and youth-oriented initiatives of the Olympic Movement.
- Sponsors develop advertising and promotional activities that help to promote the Olympic ideals, heighten public awareness of the Olympic Games and increase support for the Olympic athletes.

WORLDWIDE OLYMPIC PARTNERSHIP

TOP: The Olympic Partners

The Olympic Partners (TOP) Programme is the worldwide sponsorship Programme managed by the IOC. The IOC created the TOP Programme in 1985 in order to develop a diversified revenue base for the Olympic Games and to establish long-term corporate partnerships that would benefit the Olympic Movement as a whole. The TOP Programme operates on a four-year term – the Olympic quadrennium.

The TOP Programme supports the Organising Committees of the Olympic

Games and Olympic Winter Games, the NOCs and the IOC.

The TOP Programme provides each Worldwide Olympic Partner with exclusive global marketing rights and opportunities within a designated product or service category. The global marketing rights include partnerships with the IOC, all active NOCs and their Olympic teams, and the two OCOGs and the Games of each quadrennium. The TOP Partners may exercise these rights worldwide and may activate marketing initiatives with all the members of the Olympic Movement that participate in the TOP Programme.

TOP Programme Evolution

Quadrennium	Games	Partners	No. participating NOCs	Revenue (in USD millions)
1985 – 1988	Calgary / Seoul	9	159	96
1989 – 1992	Albertville / Barcelona	12	169	172
1993 – 1996	Lillehammer / Atlanta	10	197	279
1997 – 2000	Nagano / Sydney	11	199	579
2001 – 2004	Salt Lake City / Athens	11	202	663
2005 – 2008	Turin / Beijing	12	205	866
2009 – 2012	Vancouver / London	11	205	950
2013 – 2016	Sochi / Rio	12	205	1,003

TOP IX PARTNERSHIP

Thirteen corporations currently participate in the ninth generation of the TOP Programme, known as TOP IX. During the 2017-2020 Olympic quadrennium,

TOP IX Partners provide support for the Olympic Winter Games in 2018 in PyeongChang and Olympic Games in 2020 in Tokyo.

TOP IX Partners































Coca-Cola
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.cocacola.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Non-alcoholic Beverages

OLYMPIC PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Sponsored the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam and every Olympic Games since. Longest continuous partnership with the Olympic Movement

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Charter TOP Partner (TOP I)
Member of the TOP Programme since 1986



Alibaba
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.alibabagroup.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Cloud infrastructure, Cloud Services and E-Commerce Platform Services

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Member of the TOP Programme since 2017



Atos
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.atos.net

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Information technology products, services and solutions

OLYMPIC PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Supported the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona as Sema

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Joined the TOP Programme in 2001 (TOP V) as SchlumbergerSema



Bridgestone
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.bridgestone.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Tyres, restrictive automotive vehicle services, non-motorised bicycles and diversified (rubber) products

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Member of the TOP Programme since 2014



Dow
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.dow.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Chemicals, raw materials and compounds used across selected industries

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Joined the TOP Programme in 2010



GE
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.ge.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Selected industrial equipment for systems used in energy, healthcare, transportation and infrastructure industries

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Joined the TOP Programme in 2005 (TOP VI)



Intel
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.intel.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

1. Processors, chips and similar silicon platforms, in particular those specifically used for:

- 5G Technology
- VR, 3D and 360-degree Content Development
- Sports Performance
- Artificial Intelligence

2. Drones

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Member of the TOP Programme since 2017



Omega
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.omega.ch

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Time pieces, Timing, Scoring and Venue Results Systems and Services

OLYMPIC PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Timing and Scoring sponsor of Atlanta 1996 and Sydney 2000. Longstanding IOC worldwide Olympic licensee

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Joined the TOP Programme in 2003 (TOP V)

Panasonic

Panasonic
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.panasonic.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Audio/TV/Video Equipment

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Charter TOP Partner (TOP I)
Member of the TOP Programme since 1987



Procter & Gamble
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.pg.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Personal Care, Healthcare and Household Care Products

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Joined the TOP Programme in 2010



Samsung
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.samsung.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Wireless Communications and Computing Equipment

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Joined the TOP Programme in 1997 (TOP IV)

TOYOTA

Toyota
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.toyota.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Vehicles, mobility support robots and mobility services

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Member of the TOP Programme since 2017



Visa
CORPORATE WEB ADDRESS
www.visa.com

EXCLUSIVE CATEGORY

Payment services, transaction security, pre-paid cards

TOP PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Charter TOP Partner (TOP I)
Member of the TOP Programme since 1986

OLYMPIC GAMES DOMESTIC SPONSORSHIP

The Olympic Games domestic sponsorship programme is managed by the OCOG within the host country under the direction of the IOC. The programmes support the operations of the OCOG, the planning and staging of the Games, the host country NOC and the host country Olympic team.

The Olympic Games domestic sponsorship programme grants marketing rights within the host country or territory only. The host country NOC and the host country Olympic team participate in the OCOG sponsorship programme because the Marketing Plan Agreement requires the OCOG and the host country NOC to centralise and coordinate all marketing initiatives within the host country.

Olympic Games: History of OCOG Sponsorship Programmes

Olympic Games	Number of Partners*	Revenue (in USD millions)
Atlanta 1996	111	426
Sydney 2000	93	492
Athens 2004	38	302
Beijing 2008	51	1,218
London 2012	42	1,150
Rio 2016	53	848

Olympic Winter Games: History of OCOG Sponsorship Programmes

Olympic Winter Games	Number of Partners*	Revenue (in USD millions)
Nagano 1998	26	163
Salt Lake City 2002	53	494
Turin 2006	57	348
Vancouver 2010	57	688
Sochi 2014	46	1,189

* Domestic OCOG sponsorship programmes usually include several tiers of partnership, which may include sponsors, suppliers and providers. The figures in this column represent the total number of marketing partners from all tiers of the domestic programme

OLYMPIC SPONSORSHIP HISTORY

Sponsorship in various forms has supported the Olympic Movement since the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896. The follow-

ing is a brief overview of key milestones and informative anecdotes from the history of sponsorship in the modern Olympic Games.

Athens 1896	Companies provide revenue through advertising during the Olympic Games.
Stockholm 1912	Approximately 10 Swedish companies purchase sole rights to take photographs and sell memorabilia of the Olympic Games.
Antwerp 1920	The official Olympic Games programme contains a great deal of corporate advertising.
Paris 1924	Advertising signage appears within view of the Olympic Games venues for the first and only time in history.
Amsterdam 1928	Current TOP Partner Coca-Cola begins the longest continuous Olympic partnership. Concessionaires are granted rights to operate restaurants on stadium grounds. Advertising continues in the official Olympic Games programme. The IOC stipulates that posters and billboards may not be displayed on the stadium grounds and buildings.
Lake Placid 1932	The OCOG solicits businesses to provide free merchandising and advertising tie-ins. Many major department stores in the eastern US feature the Olympic Games marks in window displays, and many national businesses use the Games as an advertising theme.
Helsinki 1952	The first Olympic Games to launch an international marketing programme. Companies from 11 countries make contributions of goods and services ranging from food for the athletes to flowers for medallists.
Rome 1960	An extensive sponsor/supplier programme includes 46 companies that provide technical support and products such as perfume, chocolate, toothpaste and soap.
Tokyo 1964	250 companies develop marketing relationships with the Games. The new "Olympia" cigarette brand generates more than USD 1 million in revenue for the OCOG. (The tobacco sponsorship category is later banned.)
Montreal 1976	With 628 sponsors and suppliers, domestic sponsorship generates USD 7 million for the OCOG.
Sarajevo 1984	The OCOG signs 447 foreign and domestic sponsorship agreements.
Los Angeles 1984	For the first time, the domestic sponsorship programme is divided into three categories. Each category is granted designated rights and product category exclusivity. The marketing programme is limited to the host country and US companies.

Calgary 1988/ Seoul 1988	<p>The IOC creates The Olympic Partners (TOP) worldwide sponsorship programme, in coordination with the OCOGs in Seoul and Calgary, as well as 159 NOCs. TOP is based on the 1984 Los Angeles model of product category exclusivity. Prior to the establishment of the TOP Programme, fewer than 10 NOCs in the world had a source of marketing revenue.</p> <p>The OCOGs launch independent marketing programmes.</p> <p>For the first time, the IOC requires the OCOG to form a joint marketing programme with the host country NOC.</p>
Albertville 1992/ Barcelona 1992	TOP grows from nine to 12 partners in the programme's second generation.
Lillehammer 1994	Broadcast and marketing programmes generate more than USD 500 million, breaking almost every major marketing record for an Olympic Winter Games.
Atlanta 1996	The Games are funded entirely via private sources.
Sydney 2000	<p>The OCOG develops the most financially successful domestic sponsorship programme to date, generating more revenue (USD 492 million) than the domestic sponsorship programme of Atlanta 1996 in a host country marketplace 15 times smaller.</p> <p>A new standard for brand protection through education, legislation and advertising controls.</p>
Salt Lake City 2002	The Olympic Properties of the United States (OPUS) sponsorship for 2002 breaks records for both Winter and Summer Games.
Athens 2004	In the smallest country to host the Olympic Games to date, Athens 2004 achieved its sponsorship revenue target two years before the Games and ultimately generated revenue from national and torch relay sponsorship that was 50% higher than initial estimates.
Turin 2006	Turin 2006 stands as the most lucrative and successful sponsorship programme in Italian history. The programme accounted for 6.14% of the total sponsorship spending in the market, which was significantly higher than previous Olympic Winter Games sponsorship programmes and represented nearly 1% of the total advertising spend in the Italian market, 35 times greater than that of Salt Lake City 2002.
Beijing 2008	<p>The Beijing 2008 domestic sponsorship programme provided significant support to the operational needs of the OCOG in revenue, goods and services, which contributed towards the staging of the Olympic Games.</p> <p>For more information on the Beijing Marketing programmes, visit: view.digipage.net/?userpath=00000001/00000004/00040592</p>
Vancouver 2010	For more information on the Vancouver 2010 Marketing programmes, visit: view.digipage.net/?id=iocvancouver2010
London 2012	For more information on the London 2012 Marketing programmes, visit: view.digipage.net/?id=ioclondon2012
Sochi 2014	For more information on the Sochi 2014 Marketing programmes, visit: cloud.digipage.net/go/iocsochi2014
Rio 2016	For more information on the Rio 2016 Marketing programmes, visit: touchline.digipage.net/iocmarketing/reportrio2016

CHAPTER 3



CHAPTER 3:

OLYMPIC BROADCASTING

This chapter provides facts and figures regarding Olympic broadcasting, including information on the IOC broadcast policy, global broadcast viewing statistics from recent history, broadcast revenue support for the Olympic Movement, and broadcast rights fees from past Olympic Games and Olympic Winter Games.

OLYMPIC BROADCAST OVERVIEW

The fundamental IOC broadcast policy as described in the Olympic Charter is to ensure maximum presentation of the Olympic Games to the world: “The IOC takes all necessary

steps in order to ensure the fullest coverage by the different media and the widest possible audience in the world for the Olympic Games.”
— *Rule 48, Olympic Charter*

OLYMPIC BROADCAST PARTNERSHIPS

The long-term Olympic broadcast marketing strategy is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To establish partnerships to provide additional Olympic programming to (1) ensure improved global coverage of the Olympic Games, (2) promote the ideals of Olympism, and (3) raise awareness of the work of the Olympic Movement throughout the world.
- To ensure the long-term financial security of the Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games.
- To ensure that broadcast partners are experienced in providing the highest quality Olympic programming.
- To allow broadcast partners to develop strong Olympic associations and to strengthen each partner’s identity as the Olympic broadcaster within its country or territory.
- To maximise exposure across all available media platforms and exploit latest media technologies.
- To strengthen the continuing legacy of broadcasting support from one Olympic Games to the next, allowing future OCOGs to draw on their support, experience and technology.

OLYMPIC BROADCAST: WORLDWIDE COVERAGE

The television broadcast of the Olympic Games is the most significant factor in the communication of the Olympic ideals worldwide. The primary broadcasting objective of the Olympic Movement is to ensure the most television viewers possible

have the opportunity to experience the Olympic Games. In pursuit of this objective, coverage of the Olympic Games has been made available in an increasing number of nations, territories and markets throughout the world.

Olympic Games: Countries Broadcasting

Olympic Games	Number of Countries/ Territories Broadcasting
Berlin 1936	1
London 1948	1
Helsinki 1952	2
Melbourne 1956	1
Rome 1960	21
Tokyo 1964	40
Mexico City 1968	n/a
Munich 1972	98
Montreal 1976	124
Moscow 1980	111
Los Angeles 1984	156
Seoul 1988	160
Barcelona 1992	193
Atlanta 1996	214
Sydney 2000	220
Athens 2004	220
Beijing 2008	220
London 2012	220
Rio 2016	220

Olympic Winter Games: Countries Broadcasting

Olympic Winter Games	Number of Countries/ Territories Broadcasting
Cortina 1956	22
Squaw Valley 1960	27
Innsbruck 1964	30
Grenoble 1968	32
Sapporo 1972	41
Innsbruck 1976	38
Lake Placid 1980	40
Sarajevo 1984	100
Calgary 1988	64
Albertville 1992	86
Lillehammer 1994	120
Nagano 1998	160
Salt Lake City 2002	160
Turin 2006	200
Vancouver 2010	220
Sochi 2014	220

OLYMPIC BROADCAST: GLOBAL VIEWERSHIP

Global Olympic broadcast audience and viewer figures continue to rise as the Olympic broadcast expands to more nations and territories, as more viewers throughout

the world gain access to television and digital platforms, and as the appeal of Olympic Games programming continues to grow.

Olympic Games: Broadcast Viewing Levels

Olympic Games	Television		Digital Platforms - RHB		Social Media Platforms*
	Global Audience Reach (billion)	Total Viewer Hours (billion)	Digital Unique Users (billion)	Video Views (billion)	Video Views (billion)
Rio 2016	3.2	30.0	1.3	4.4	7.2
London 2012	3.6	27.9	1.2	1.9	
Beijing 2008	3.5	37.3	0.4	0.7	
Athens 2004		34.4			
Sydney 2000		36.1			

Olympic Winter Games	Television		Digital Platforms - RHB		Social Media Platforms*
	Global Audience Reach (billion)	Total Viewer Hours (billion)	Digital Unique Users (billion)	Video Views (billion)	Video Views (billion)
Sochi 2014	2.1		0.3	1.4	
Vancouver 2010	1.8		0.1	0.3	
Turin 2006		10.6			
Salt Lake City 2002		13.1			

*Content viewed via official profiles or pages. Global broadcast reports available at: www.olympic.org/documents/ioc-marketing-and-broadcasting

OLYMPIC BROADCAST: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- **Global Audience Reach** is the net number of people who saw at least one minute of the Olympic Games coverage on TV.
- **Total Viewer Hours** measures the number of hours of Olympic programming that have captured the attention of the global television viewing audience during the period of the Olympic Games. Viewer Hours per programme is measured by multiplying the duration of the programme by the number of viewers in the audience.
- **Unique Visitors** - The number of different individuals who visit a site within a specific time period.
- **Video Views** - The number of times a video is watched.
- **RHB**: Rights-Holding Broadcasters

OLYMPIC BROADCAST PROGRAMMING

Olympic broadcast programming is generated by Olympic Broadcasting Services, (OBS) (www.obs.tv), which captures the broadcast signal from each Olympic venue and delivers the signal to the Olympic broadcast partners to air over various media platforms throughout the world. From 2009 onwards, Olympic Broadcasting Services has overseen the host broadcaster function for the Games. OBS was formed by the IOC to serve as the permanent host broadcast organisation for both the Summer and Winter Games.

From the full range of available material, each Olympic broadcast partner may select the particular events to include in its schedule of Olympic programming. Each Olympic broadcast partner has the opportunity to deliver those events and images that it determines to be of greatest interest to the target audience in its home country or territory.

Increased host broadcast coverage has afforded the Olympic broadcast partners greater programming opportunities in more sports and enabled the broadcast partners to deliver more complete Olympic coverage to their audiences around the world. The IOC works in partnership with its broadcasters to ensure that an increasing amount of live coverage is available, and that the latest technologies, including HDTV, live coverage on the internet and coverage on mobile phones are available in as many territories as possible.

Olympic Games: Hours of Coverage from the Host Broadcaster

Olympic Games	Host Broadcast Feed Hours
Seoul 1988	2,572
Barcelona 1992	2,800
Atlanta 1996	3,000
Sydney 2000	3,500
Athens 2004	3,800
Beijing 2008	5,000
London 2012	5,000
Rio 2016	7,100

Olympic Winter Games: Hours of Coverage from the Host Broadcaster

Olympic Winter Games	Host Broadcast Feed Hours
Albertville 1992	350
Lillehammer 1994	331
Nagano 1998	600
Salt Lake City 2002	900
Turin 2006	1,000
Vancouver 2010	1,000
Sochi 2014	1,300

— RIO 2016: Broadcast Feed Hours —

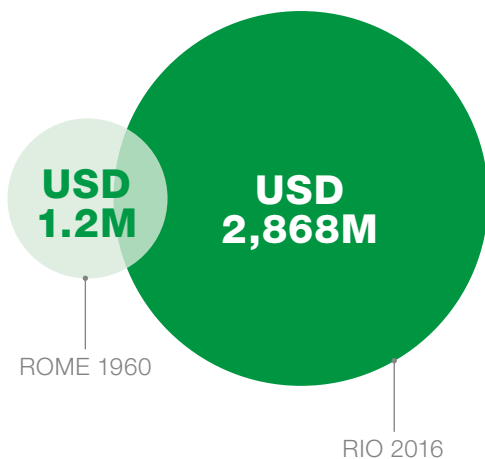


OLYMPIC BROADCAST REVENUE GENERATION

Olympic broadcast partnerships have provided the Olympic Movement with a secure financial base and helped to ensure the future viability of the Olympic Games. Olympic broadcast partnerships have been the single greatest source of revenue for the Olympic Movement for more than three decades.

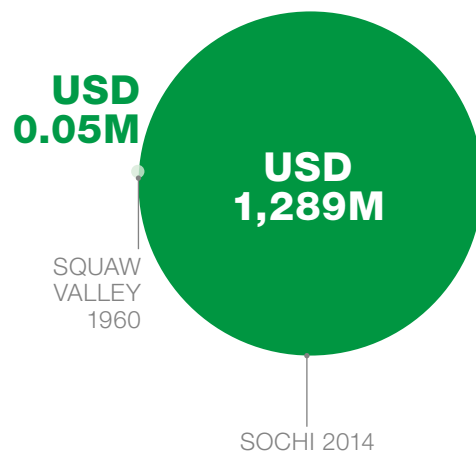
Broadcast Revenue History: Olympic Games

Olympic Games	Broadcast Revenue (in USD millions)
Rome 1960	1.2
Tokyo 1964	1.6
Mexico City 1968	9.8
Munich 1972	17.8
Montreal 1976	34.9
Moscow 1980	88
Los Angeles 1984	286.9
Seoul 1988	402.6
Barcelona 1992	636.1
Atlanta 1996	898.3
Sydney 2000	1,331.6
Athens 2004	1,494
Beijing 2008	1,739
London 2012	2,569
Rio 2016	2,868



Broadcast Revenue History: Olympic Winter Games

Olympic Winter Games	Broadcast Revenue (in USD millions)
Squaw Valley 1960	0.05
Innsbruck 1964	0.9
Grenoble 1968	2.6
Sapporo 1972	8.5
Innsbruck 1976	11.6
Lake Placid 1980	20.7
Sarajevo 1984	102.7
Calgary 1988	324.9
Albertville 1992	291.9
Lillehammer 1994	352.9
Nagano 1998	513.5
Salt Lake City 2002	738
Turin 2006	831
Vancouver 2010	1,279.5
Sochi 2014	1,289



BROADCAST RIGHTS FEES HISTORY: OLYMPIC GAMES

	North America (US and Canada)	Central America, South America and Caribbean	Asia	Middle East/ Africa	Europe*	Oceania	Total
1997-2000	1,124	14	208	12	422	65	1,845
2001-2004	1,397	21	233	13	514	54	2,232
2005-2008	1,579	34	274	25	578	80	2,570
2009-2012	2,154	106	575	41	848	126	3,850
2013-2016	2,119	326	663	46	941	61	4,157

* Please note certain North African territories and Central Asian territories are included as part of the EBU agreement
For a list of rights-holding broadcasters for each Games please visit:
www.olympic.org/documents/ioc-marketing-and-broadcasting

OLYMPIC BROADCASTING HISTORY

Television broadcasting has been the most significant factor in the promotion of the Olympic ideals and the growth of the Olympic

Games worldwide. The following is a brief overview of key milestones in the history of Olympic television broadcasting.

Berlin 1936	The first Olympic Games to be televised, in and around Berlin only, with a total of 138 viewing hours and 162,000 viewers. One of three cameras is capable of live coverage – only when the sun is shining.
London 1948	The first Olympic Games to establish the principle of the broadcast rights fee. The BBC agrees to pay 1,000 guineas (approximately USD 3,000). Concerned about financial hardship to the BBC, the OCOG does not accept payment. More than 500,000 viewers, most residing within a 50-mile radius of London, watch the 64 hours of Olympic programming.
Helsinki 1952	The OCOG conducts broadcast rights negotiations for the first time.
Melbourne 1956	The breakdown of negotiations prevents transmission of the Olympic broadcast to important markets including the US.
Cortina d'Ampezzo 1956	The Olympic Winter Games are broadcast live for the first time. During the Opening Ceremony, the final Olympic torchbearer stumbles and falls over the television cable placed on the ice surface of the stadium.
1958	Television rights issues are incorporated into the Olympic Charter with the introduction of Article 49: “the rights shall be sold by the Organising Committee, with the approval of the IOC, and the revenues distributed in accordance with its instructions”.

Rome 1960	The Olympic Games are televised live for the first time to 18 European countries, and only hours later in the United States, Canada and Japan.
Tokyo 1964	For the first time, satellite broadcast coverage is used to relay images overseas.
1966	The IOC expands revenue sharing to include NOCs and IFs for the first time.
Mexico City 1968	The Olympic Games are broadcast live in colour for the first time. Slow-motion footage is available live.
Sapporo 1972	Japanese network NHK provides the television feed for broadcasters to choose the coverage they want – the model for today’s host broadcast organisation.
Los Angeles 1984	Television and radio rights acquired by 156 nations. More than 2.5 billion people view the Olympic Games.
Albertville 1992/ Barcelona 1992	For the first time in Olympic broadcast history, a multi-tier television structure is operated in several countries. The main national broadcaster sub-licenses coverage of additional events to other cable and satellite broadcasters, expanding the total sports coverage. Surveys of the US, the UK and Spain show an average of seven out of ten people tune in to Albertville, and more than nine out of ten tune in to Barcelona.
Lillehammer 1994	Broadcast and marketing programmes generate more than USD 500 million, breaking almost every major Olympic Winter Games marketing record. More than 120 countries and territories view television coverage of the Games, compared to the 86 countries that broadcast 1992 Albertville. For the first time, the Winter Games are broadcast on the African continent, via M-Net and ART satellites.
Atlanta 1996	The Games are funded entirely via private sources, including broadcast rights. The IOC underwrites the cost of the transmissions to Africa. The broadcast reaches a record 214 countries.
Nagano 1998	Television coverage of the Games is provided to 180 countries and territories, compared to 120 countries for Lillehammer 1994. The Olympic Winter Games are broadcast live in Australia for the first time. Olympic broadcasting firsts include video-on-demand and 3D high-definition.
Sydney 2000	Olympic broadcast reaches 3.7 billion viewers in 220 countries. The IOC introduces Total Viewer Hours (TVH), a new method of measuring the Olympic television audience levels. The Games broadcast generates 36.1 billion Television Viewer Hours.
Salt Lake City 2002	The IOC and broadcast partners work to provide satellite coverage to East Timor. 2.1 billion viewers in 160 countries consume more than 13 billion TVH. For the first time, the host broadcaster covers all Winter events live. For the first time, 100 million viewers in India receive free-to-air coverage.
Athens 2004	More than 300 television channels provide a total of 35,000 hours of dedicated coverage, and 3.9 billion viewers in 220 countries and territories each watched an average of more than 12 hours of coverage. For the first time, the Olympic Games are broadcast live in Azerbaijan. Live coverage is also available on the internet in several territories for the first time.

Turin 2006	The Turin Olympic Broadcast Organisation provided nearly 1,000 hours of live content – the most in Olympic Winter Games history. The Olympic broadcasters also maximised opportunities in new media technology, providing viewers with more access and greater choice through the internet, mobile phones and multiple television channels. Television coverage is offered for the first time in HDTV and coverage is available for the first time on mobile phones.
Beijing 2008	Olympic Broadcasting Services provide a record 5,000 hours of live HD content – the most in Olympic history. Digital media is made available across the world, including via the IOC’s own digital channel in 78 countries in the Middle East, Asia and Africa. For more information on the broadcast of Beijing 2008, visit: view.digipage.net/?id=iocbeijing2008
Vancouver 2010	Vancouver 2010 was a defining moment in Olympic broadcasting history, with the most extensive coverage ever produced for the Winter Games reaching a record potential audience of 3.8 billion people worldwide and approximately 1.8 billion viewers. For more information on the broadcast of the Vancouver 2010, visit: view.digipage.net/?id=iocvancouver2010
London 2012	The Olympic Games London 2012 were a milestone in the history of Olympic broadcasting, with more coverage available on more platforms than ever before. Approximately 100,000 hours of Olympic coverage was broadcast across more than 500 TV channels around the world. For more information on the broadcast of London 2012, visit: view.digipage.net/?id=ioclondon2012
Sochi 2014	For the first time at any Olympic Games, the amount of digital coverage available exceeded that of traditional broadcasts, with 230 dedicated digital channels, including 155 websites and 75 apps- carrying a total of 60,000 hours of digital broadcast coverage. For more information on the broadcast of Sochi 2014, visit: cloud.digipage.net/go/iocsochi2014/
Rio 2016	Half the world’s population watched the Olympic Games Rio 2016, with viewers having access to more Olympic content than ever before. The average TV viewer watched over 20% more coverage of Rio 2016 than London 2012, with 584 TV channels, more than 270 dedicated digital platforms and hundreds of official broadcaster pages on social media. For more information on the broadcast of Rio 2016 visit: touchline.digipage.net/iocmarketing/reportrio2016/

CHAPTER 4



CHAPTER 4:

OLYMPIC GAMES TICKETING

OLYMPIC GAMES TICKETING OVERVIEW

The Olympic Games ticketing programme is managed by the OCOG, with the support of the IOC. The primary goal of Olympic Games ticketing programmes is to enable as many people as possible to experience Olympic Games ceremonies and competitions. The secondary goal of Olympic Games ticketing programmes is to generate

necessary financial revenue to support the staging of the Olympic Games.

The OCOGs and the IOC work to establish ticket prices which accommodate the wide range of economic circumstances of the public and which are in line with the domestic prices for major sporting events.

OLYMPIC GAMES TICKET SALES

Olympic ticketing programmes continue to generate substantial revenue to support the staging of the Games. The charts below

present an overview of recent Olympic Games and Olympic Winter Games ticketing programmes.

Olympic Games Ticketing Programmes

Olympic Games	Tickets Available	Tickets Sold	Revenue to OCOG	
	(million)	(million)	% of Tickets Sold	(in USD millions)
Los Angeles 1984	6.9	5.7	82%	156
Seoul 1988	4.4	3.3	75%	36
Barcelona 1992	3.9	3.0	77%	79
Atlanta 1996	11	8.3	75%	425
Sydney 2000	7.6	6.7	88%	551
Athens 2004	5.3	3.8	71%	228
Beijing 2008	6.8	6.5	96%	185
London 2012	8.5	8.2	97%	988
Rio 2016	6.8	6.2	91%	321

Olympic Winter Games Ticketing Programmes

Olympic Winter Games	Tickets Available	Tickets Sold	Revenue to OCOG	
	(million)	(million)	% of Tickets Sold	(in USD millions)
Calgary 1988	1.9	1.6	84%	32
Albertville 1992	1.2	0.9	75%	32
Lillehammer 1994	1.3	1.2	92%	26
Nagano 1998	1.4	1.3	89%	74
Salt Lake City 2002	1.6	1.5	95%	183
Turin 2006	1.1	0.9	81%	89
Vancouver 2010	1.5	1.5	97%	250
Sochi 2014	1.1	1.0	90%	205

CHAPTER 5



CHAPTER 5:

OLYMPIC LICENSING

OLYMPIC LICENSING OVERVIEW

Olympic Movement organisations develop programmes to create Olympic Games-related products, merchandise and souvenirs for consumers through licensing agreements that grant the use of Olympic marks, imagery or themes to third-party companies that market and manufacture the products. Olympic Games licensing programmes are managed by the OCOGs under the direction of the IOC. Licensing programmes are designed to promote the Olympic image and convey the culture of the host region. Olympic Games licensing includes the numismatic and philatelic programmes that create Olympic Games commemorative coins and stamps, two long-standing traditions within the Olympic Movement.

In addition, official video games have been developed for the Olympic Games to provide Olympic fans with the opportunity to step into the shoes of their favourite athletes. (For example, Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018: <https://www.olympic.org/news/experience-the-thrill-of-the-olympic-winter-games-with-steep-road-to-the-olympics>)

The Olympic Movement works to ensure that licensing programmes provide consumers with high-quality merchandise that suitably reflects the Olympic image and the Olympic Movement, and properly commemorates the Olympic Games and Olympic teams.

The Olympic Movement also works to ensure the authenticity and quality of Olympic Games merchandise through a comprehensive programme of trademark legislation, education, monitoring and enforcement. These efforts protect consumers from unauthorised or counterfeit goods, protect official Olympic licensees from rights infringements and protect the Olympic brand from the potential negative impact of low-quality unauthorised merchandise.

OLYMPIC GAMES LICENSING PROGRAMMES

The charts below present an overview of recent licensing programmes and the revenue generated to support the Olympic Games and Olympic Winter Games.

Olympic Games Licensing Facts and Figures

Olympic Games	Licensees	Revenue to OCOG (in USD millions)
Seoul 1988	62	19
Barcelona 1992	61	17
Atlanta 1996	125	91
Sydney 2000	100	52
Athens 2004	23	62
Beijing 2008	68	163
London 2012	65	119
Rio 2016	59	31

Olympic Winter Games Licensing Facts and Figures

Olympic Winter Games	Licensees	Revenue to OCOG (in USD millions)
Lillehammer 1994	36	24
Nagano 1998	190	14
Salt Lake City 2002	70	25
Turin 2006	32	22
Vancouver 2010	48	51
Sochi 2014	49	35

OLYMPIC NUMISMATIC PROGRAMMES

For decades, Olympic numismatic programmes have provided financial support to the Olympic Games and Olympic teams. Governments that issue Olympic coins have often contributed some or all of the seignioragen (i.e. the difference between the coin's retail value and the production cost) to the cost of staging the Olympic Games or developing the nation's Olympic team. A government that issues legal tender promises to redeem to the bearer the face value of the coin. The seigniorage remains as a profit to the issuing government.

Olympic Numismatic Programmes: Basic Facts

- Olympic coins date back to 425 BC, when tetra drachmas were struck by the competition victors to commemorate success in the ancient Olympic Games.
- Olympic coins were first struck in modern times to commemorate the 1952 Helsinki Olympic Games. Issued at face value, legal-tender, Olympic coins provided a means of raising funds without resorting to increased government taxation.
- Since 1951, more than 350 million Olympic coins have been sold, raising more than USD 1 billion for the issuing authorities and the Olympic family.

OLYMPIC PHILATELIC PROGRAMMES

Since the first modern Olympic Games in 1896, Olympic philatelic programmes have raised awareness of the Olympic Games throughout the world, heightened interest in the history of the Olympic Movement and generated revenue for the Olympic Games and Olympic teams.

Olympic Philatelic Programmes: Basic Facts

- The partnership between the Olympic Games and philately, the collection and study of stamps, dates back to the first modern Olympic Games in 1896.
- More than 50 million Olympic stamp series have been issued by countries since the first modern Olympic Games.
- Since 1920, OCOGs have received revenue from philately and postal services either through a surcharge on stamps or through a gross sum on the sale of stamps.
- Olympic philatelic brochures are distributed by a series of agents throughout the world. By 2000, agents covered the globe, making Olympic stamps and brochures readily available.

OLYMPIC LICENSING, NUMISMATIC AND PHILATELIC HISTORY

Athens 1896	<p>A Greek philatelist proposes the issue of commemorative Olympic stamps.</p> <p>Olympic philatelic revenue helps to finance the building of Olympic venues including the rifle range in Kallathea and the cycle track in New Phaliron.</p> <p>A series of 12 stamps is issued on the inaugural day of the first modern Games.</p>
Stockholm 1912	<p>Approximately 10 Swedish companies purchase sole rights to take photographs and sell memorabilia of the Games.</p>
Amsterdam 1928	<p>The OCOG covers 1.5% of expenditures with philatelic programme revenue.</p> <p>Portugal issues stamps to finance its Olympic team's participation in the Amsterdam Games.</p> <p>The stamp is obligatory in Portugal for three days.</p>
Lake Placid 1932	<p>The OCOG solicits business organisations and retail stores to provide free merchandising and advertising tie-ins.</p>
Helsinki 1952	<p>The first modern Olympic coin is struck. Finland begins what was soon to become a tradition by issuing a 500 Markkaa circulating coin.</p>
Munich 1972	<p>The first Olympic coin programme dedicated to raising revenues to offset the cost of the Olympic Games is implemented. An extraordinary cooperation between the Ministry of Finance and the Bundesbank in Germany gave birth to a combined circulating and numismatic coin programme from which all revenues are directed to the OCOG. Over USD 300 million is raised from the market, thereby allowing the government to avoid increased taxation to pay for the cost of the Games.</p> <p>An advertising agency acts as the Olympic licensing agent for the first time.</p> <p>Rights to use the official Olympic Games emblem are sold.</p> <p>Several types of licensing and advertising agreements are available.</p> <p>The image of the first official Olympic Games mascot, "Waldi", is licensed.</p>
1992	<p>137 countries issue 1,230,000 stamp series bearing the Olympic rings.</p> <p>In the period between 1992 and 1996, the IOC also became active in the field of Olympic numismatics. Rather than commemorating the Games edition, however, the IOC launched a programme designed to specifically celebrate the Centenary of the Olympic Movement in 1994.</p> <p>In collaboration with the mints of Canada, Australia, France, Austria and Greece, five consecutive series of three coins were created to pay tribute to the founding of the IOC, its ideals and the first edition of the modern Olympic Games that took place in Athens in 1896.</p> <p>Through this programme, a total of 93,879 gold and 526,750 silver coins were sold, representing a sales value of USD 48.4 million, making it one of the most successful coin programmes of that period. The IOC received a higher than normal royalty in recognition of its role as organiser and manager of its first Olympic coin programme.</p>
Lillehammer 1994	<p>Broadcast and marketing programmes generate more than USD 500 million, breaking almost every major Olympic Winter Games marketing record.</p> <p>The licensing programme results in three times the forecast revenue and sets new standards of organisation and quality for future OCOGs.</p>
1994	<p>Four albums of stamps commemorate the Olympic Movement centennial.</p>

1996	More than 150 countries issue a total of 15 million Olympic stamps.
Nagano 1998	Three albums of Olympic stamps commemorate the Games.
Sydney 2000	<p>A large and very successful coin programme was introduced with the cooperation of the federal mint in Canberra and the state mint in Perth, Australia. This coin programme used modern marketing strategies and offered the first coloured Olympic coin.</p> <p>Merchandise is coded with the DNA of renowned Olympic athletes to ensure product authenticity.</p> <p>Online retailing is available for the first time.</p> <p>The concept of the Olympic Store is implemented for the first time, including the Olympic Superstore in Sydney Olympic Park.</p>
Athens 2004	<p>The Bank of Greece and the Ministry of Finance understood the potential of using seigniorage as a source of revenue for the Olympic Games. Greece successfully issues 24 million 500 Drachma Olympic coins into circulation and followed this up with 50 million 2 Euro Olympic coins.</p> <p>Olympic philatelic programme is launched in November 2000 in cooperation with Elta, the Hellenic Post. A series of six non-royalty-bearing stamps were issued to commemorate the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, with new stamp designs released each year up to the commencement of the Games.</p>
Turin 2006	<p>Italy had a modest numismatic programme, but the experience of Greece was not lost on the Ministry of Finance. Forty million 2 Euro circulating Olympic coins were issued by La Zecca, the mint of Italy. The Turin 2006 philatelic programme included a series of seven stamps. One stamp was dedicated to the Turin 2006 mascots, while the others celebrated the cities hosting Turin 2006 competitions.</p> <p>At the commencement of the XX Olympic Winter Games, nine additional stamps were issued, with eight depicting the Olympic winter sports and one dedicated to the Paralympics.</p>
Beijing 2008	The Beijing licensing programme proved to be a remarkable success, offering a comprehensive product range – the largest in Olympic Games history – with over 8,000 different items of merchandise available from 1,000 retail units across China and beyond. The Olympic Expo Beijing 2008 was held in the iconic Beijing Exhibition Centre during the Games. Part of Pierre de Coubertin’s original vision was to blend history, culture and sport. The Expo was brought together by the joint efforts of the IOC, the OCOG, the Chinese Olympic Committee (COC), and the China Post Group.
Vancouver 2010	For more information on the Vancouver 2010 Marketing Programme, visit: view.digipage.net/?id=iocvancouver2010
London 2012	For more information on the London 2012 Marketing Programme, visit: view.digipage.net/?id=ioclondon2012
Sochi 2014	For more information on the Sochi 2014 Marketing Programme, visit: cloud.digipage.net/go/iocsochi2014/
Rio 2016	For more information on the Rio 2016 Marketing Programme visit: touchline.digipage.net/iocmarketing/reportrio2016/

APPENDIX

THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT AND COMMERCIAL PARTNERSHIPS

Olympic marketing programmes have contributed significantly to the growth of the Olympic Movement, the Olympic Games and sport worldwide.

The IOC, in accordance with the Olympic Charter, continues to ensure the priority of sport in a commercial environment. The IOC maintains the following policy objectives with regard to the commercial initiatives related to the Olympic Movement and the Olympic Games:

- To ensure that no advertising or other commercial message in or near the Olympic venues is visible to the Olympic Games venue spectators or to the Olympic Games broadcast audience. No advertising or commercial messages are permitted in the Olympic stadiums, on the person of venue spectators, or on the uniforms of the Olympic athletes, coaches, officials or judges.
- To ensure a clean telecast by all Olympic Games broadcasters. Images of Olympic events are not allowed to be broadcast with any kind of commercial association.
- To control sponsorship programmes and the number of major corporate sponsorships, the IOC constructs and manages programmes in which only a small number of corporations participate.
- Each partner participating in the Worldwide TOP Programme has global category exclusivity. OCOG programmes are also designed to maximise support for the Games through the minimum number of partnerships.
- To control sponsorship programmes to ensure that partnerships are compatible with the Olympic ideals. The IOC does not accept commercial associations with tobacco products, alcoholic beverages (other than beer and wine), or other products that may conflict with or be considered inappropriate to the mission of the IOC or to the spirit of Olympism.

THE IOC EXECUTIVE BOARD

President Thomas Bach

The Executive Board, founded in 1921, consists of the IOC President, four Vice-Presidents and 10 other members. All the members of the Executive Board are elected by the Session, by secret ballot,

by a majority of votes cast, for a four-year term. Among many responsibilities, the IOC Executive Board oversees and approves the marketing policy developed and proposed by the IOC Marketing Commission at the IOC Session.

For more information:

www.olympic.org/about-ioc-institution

IOC MARKETING COMMISSION

Chair Tsunekazu Takeda

The IOC Marketing Commission was established as the IOC New Sources of Financing Commission in 1983 to ensure the financial stability of the Olympic Movement. The New Sources of Financing Commission became the IOC Marketing Commission in 1997.

Olympic Movement, whilst ensuring that control of sport rests with sports authorities.

IOC Marketing Commission: Mission

Olympic marketing should help perpetuate the work of the Olympic Movement, by providing resources, programmes and financial support. All programmes and actions of a partner should be designed to enhance and protect the Olympic image and Olympic values.

- To make recommendations to the IOC Executive Board regarding marketing and related programmes.
- To monitor the implementation of the IOC's marketing and related programmes, and report thereon to the IOC Executive Board.
- To seek means of maximising the potential benefits to the Olympic Movement available through association with marketing partners.

IOC Marketing Commission: Mandate

- To review and study possible sources of financing and revenue for the IOC and the

For further information:

www.olympic.org/marketing-commission

IOC TELEVISION & MARKETING SERVICES SA

Tsunekazu Takeda

Chair, IOC Marketing Commission

Timo Lumme

Managing Director, IOC Television & Marketing Services

IOC Television and Marketing Services is a wholly owned company of the IOC and was established by the IOC in 2005 following the acquisition of its exclusive marketing agency, Meridian Management SA, and the centralisation of Olympic broadcasting and marketing responsibilities.

RIO 2016: BASIC FACTS

The Rio 2016 Organising Committee is responsible for the staging of the 2016 Olympic Summer Games and for the management of the domestic marketing programmes that support the 2016 Olympic Summer Games.

Rio 2016

Host city election:

2 October 2009

121st IOC Session, Copenhagen, Denmark

Rio 2016 Website:

www.rio2016.com

PYEONGCHANG 2018: BASIC FACTS

The PyeongChang 2018 Organising Committee is responsible for the staging of the 2018 Olympic Winter Games and for the management of the domestic marketing programmes that support the 2018 Olympic Winter Games.

PyeongChang 2018

Host city election:

6 July 2011

123rd Session of the IOC Durban, South Africa

PyeongChang 2018 Website:

www.pyeongchang2018.org

TOKYO 2020: BASIC FACTS

The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee is responsible for the staging of the 2020 Olympic Games and for the management of the domestic marketing programmes that support the 2020 Olympic Games.

Tokyo 2020

Host city election:

7 September 2013

125th IOC Session, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Tokyo 2020 Website:

www.tokyo2020.jp

BEIJING 2022: BASIC FACTS

The Beijing 2022 Organising Committee is responsible for the staging of the 2022 Olympic Games and for the management of the domestic marketing programmes that support the 2022 Olympic Games.

Beijing 2022

Host city election:

31 July 2015

128th IOC Session, Kuala Lumpur, Philippines

Beijing 2022 Website:

www.beijing2022.cn

PARIS 2024: BASIC FACTS

The Paris 2024 Organising Committee is responsible for the staging of the 2024 Olympic Games and for the management of the domestic marketing programmes that support the 2024 Olympic Games.

Paris 2024

Host city election:

13 September 2017

IOC Session, Lima, Peru

Paris 2024 Website:

www.paris2024.org

LOS ANGELES 2028: BASIC FACTS

The Los Angeles 2028 Organising Committee is responsible for the staging of the 2028 Olympic Games and for the management of the domestic marketing programmes that support the 2028 Olympic Games.

Los Angeles 2028

Host city election:

13 September 2017

IOC Session, Lima, Peru

Los Angeles 2028 Website:

www.la2028.org

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Thanking the people
who champion the
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