

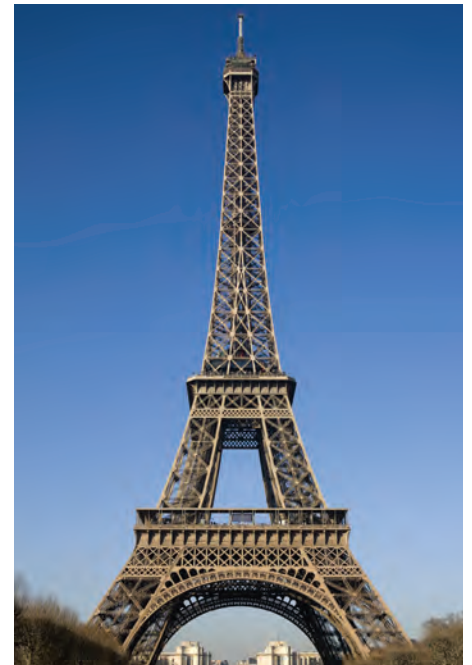


World Union of Olympic Cities

Lausanne Summit 2011

10 - 11 November
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Post-Event Report





The Report was edited and compiled by the
International Academy of Sports Science and Technology (AISTS, www.aists.org)

© Sources of Images:

International Olympic Committee; iStock; Arthur Boppre; Hawley MacLean



PLENARY SESSION 1	4
PLENARY SESSION 2	8
PLENARY SESSION 3	11
PARTICIPATING CITIES	17
ABOUT THE WORLD UNION OF OLYMPIC CITIES	18
A GLANCE BACK AT 2011	19

PLENARY SESSION 1

ISSUE

The Olympic Movement has been actively involved in the field of sustainability since the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. With Rio+20 to take place next year, it is an invaluable opportunity to consider how the legacy of hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games can be activated to help advance the sustainability agenda of cities at a global level. How can Olympic cities accelerate the implementation of the Agenda 21? How can the UMVO, as a city-level Olympic network, act as a platform to promote sustainability principles through sports and the legacy of hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games?

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

ICLEI - LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Mr. Rodrigo Perpétuo, Municipal Secretary of International Relations of Belo Horizonte City, on behalf of ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability)



A city network provides an opportunity for cities to go 'international' and undertake diplomacy. According to a more modern school of thought, cities are an important part of the international system. City diplomacy is focused on 'interests' and representation of those interests. Today, cities are dealing with international organisations more directly in the search for financial resources and have dedicated divisions whose focus is on building international relations. These divisions have grown as cities are increasingly looking for foreign investment.

A city network is a crucial part of the city diplomacy system as it facilitates international cooperation and mutual learning. It is not a system of international aid but knowledge sharing and cooperation. Transparency and accountability are important aspects of this cooperation. There is a reciprocity process rather than a system of donors and recipients. The European Union uses the term 'decentralised cooperation' to describe these city networks.

As the world is becoming increasingly urbanised, cities have an even more important role in the international system. The financial crisis is connected to a way of life built on cities designed in the 19th century. The question is how cities of the future can contribute to building a new sustainable model for city development. What role can developing cities play in these international networks?

Brazil has taken action to help build a new model for city development. The focus is on the following:

- water (how to use, share and conserve)
- energy (fuel and other renewable sources)
- natural resources (minerals)
- population (social inclusion)
- food (sharing)
- democratic institutions

City networks are usually characterised by no central power, often there is a city or secretariat which coordinates events and ensure the network is active, but no hierarchy is built into the network. Also, city networks are diverse and made up of cities at different levels of development. The main objective is to share knowledge.

City networks must have a common interest or goal and develop work around that. Fast communication is also important to ensure learning can be passed quickly and efficiently.

Belo Horizonte has joined various city networks and is actively preparing for the World Cup in 2014. It has a population of approximately 3.5 million people and is the 6th largest city in Brazil. The city is working hard to ensure a positive legacy, in particular with regard to social aspects. The transport system is to be improved along with commercial development.

The city has to choose which networks to participate in carefully, only those which are efficient and valuable in offering new insights and opportunities for development. A clear strategy with clear objectives is important to ensure that city networks function effectively.

ICLEI's mission is to build and serve a worldwide movement of local governments to achieve tangible improvements in global sustainability with special focus on environmental conditions through cumulative local actions. ICLEI is focused on integrated sustainability policy and the development of green infrastructure. ICLEI assists local governments in implementing change and stimulating local governments to take action and implement climate change policies. The ICLEI World Congress is held every three years and is designed to strengthen international cooperation at the local government level. On average more than 600 participants attend from more than 60 countries.

Rio+20 has three main goals: to ensure a political commitment towards sustainable development, implement results of earlier summits and to identify new challenges. Two main issues will be discussed: how to ensure a better international system to address sustainability issues, and how to develop a green economy and what this means.

This network has the benefit of being associated with the Olympics - the question is how to empower the network within the international system.

CROSSROADS OF SUSTAINABILITY AND OLYMPIC LEGACIES

Dr. Tania Braga, Head of Sustainability, International Academy of Sports Science and Technology (AISTS)



What can the Olympic Games bring to a city? The Olympic Games are an opportunity to make our cities more sustainable and act as a catalyst for change. Sustainability is part of the political agenda today and will not disappear and therefore must be addressed. It is also now an important part of the Olympic Movement.

The question is how far have the Games moved host cities towards a sustainable future? What are the obstacles and what are the opportunities in the future?

Although sustainability means different things to different people, there are a few common principles

- commitment to equity and fairness
- precautionary principle (threats of serious damage)
- triple bottom-line approach (balance between environment, social and economic spheres of life)

Sustainability is a crossroads, a point of attraction and possibility. A tool to bring together social, environmental and economic objectives and to match Olympic Legacy with urban development. It's a way to balance means and ends. Sustainability is not a destination, it's about being responsible and reducing the footprint for example of the Games. It's about using the leadership of sports to create positive change in our cities.

Following the 1992 Summit in Rio and the Barcelona Olympic Games what has been achieved? We have achieved widespread endorsement of sustainability principles and an increased investment in green technologies and poverty alleviation. Although sustainability is an abstract concept, the focus on climate change has given sustainability a concrete manifestation.

The Olympic Movement has also advanced over the last 20 years. There is now an endorsement of environment as the third pillar of Olympism and sustainability has become part of the bidding process. Creating sustainable legacies has become a fundamental commitment of the Olympic Movement.

In spite of these advances however, unsustainable trends do continue. We are a long way from being sustainable from an economic and social perspective. Sports infrastructure can also be a problem, for example badly planned venues without sufficient travel infrastructure attached to it.

In the case of sporting events, the biggest 'waste' often comes from transportation, that has the greatest ecological footprint. In addition the food and drink sold at venues has a huge ecological impact and small changes can have a measurable affect.

Although policies have been introduced, implementation remains the key challenge. Slow incremental steps have been taken rather than giant leaps and sustainability is often an 'add-on' rather than a central part of organisation and planning. There is also often conflict with economic and political imperatives, even in the context of sporting events.

For example, the ecological footprint of the sport of rowing was reduced by 20% by simply changing the aerodynamics of the trailers used to transport the rowing boats.

To accelerate implementation we need a shift from words to actions; it's simple but not easy. Sustainability must be taken out of the green box and focus should be shifted to living in a more efficient way and doing more with less. The evaluation of sporting events and their value must also be changed so as to measure legacy and encourage transparency and accountability.

There are a number of tools that can assist the implementation process. For example, impact assessment tools. The International Organization for Standardization has developed ISO20121, an international standard for events. This can assist in increasing efficiency, reducing operation costs and improving the marketability of a large-scale sporting event.

The ISO is to be used in three stages, planning (defining the scope; purpose; values etc), implementation, and finally review.

Another tool that can be used is the Sustainable Sport and Event Toolkit (SSET), created by AISTS and Vancouver 2010. It is based on the ISO and other international standards and is a specific application of those standards to sporting events. It is a simplified version of these standards that can be used for sporting events.

In fostering further debate, it is important to focus on how a city can use the legacy of hosting the Olympics to accelerate the implementation of sustainability standards. What is the role of the UMVO in supporting cities to accelerate implementation?

PLENARY SESSION 2

ISSUE

The Olympic Movement has been actively involved in the field of sustainability since the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. With Rio+20 to take place next year, it is an invaluable opportunity to consider how the legacy of hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games can be activated to help advance the sustainability agenda of cities at a global level. How can Olympic cities accelerate the implementation of the Agenda 21? How can the UMVO, as a city-level Olympic network, act as a platform to promote sustainability principles through sports and the legacy of hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games?

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

THINKING ABOUT LEGACY

Mr Gilbert Felli, Executive Director of the Olympic Games, IOC



Sport can be used as part of the social equation.

A strong legacy vision is important as part of the bidding process to host international sporting events. Legacy is an important part of sustainability, and must be considered very early in the organisation and planning for an event. The IOC is taking a more active role in assisting bidding cities, and giving voice to prior organising committees to talk about what they did and what opportunities were missed.

Legacy and sustainability is an important part of the success of sporting events.

How can the Games become a catalyst for change and what are the potential legacies? Partnerships inside cities are key to ensuring a successful bid and the leaving of a strong legacy. A legacy can be left in a variety of different ways, for example in Vancouver an apprentice programme was introduced, the Richmond Oval was built with a strong plan for the post-Games use of the event, and the Olympic Village was carefully planned to facilitate use following the Games.

The Olympic Charter guides the actions of the IOC as it works to promote sustainable development in sport and require that the Olympic Games are held accordingly. It is important to ensure the Games leave a positive legacy for the host city and country.

The Olympic Movement attempted to translate the outcomes of the Rio Summit in 1992 and embed them in key aspects of the Olympic Charter and bidding process. The IOC is working hard with its partners, the organising committees, to assist in the implementation of sustainable principles.

The Olympic Bidding phase incorporates questions about legacy and sustainability, so that the IOC can understand the motivation of cities to host the Games and the vision they have for the Games. The long-term vision of the city must be connected to the hosting of the Games. When talking about legacy the focus is on tangible and intangible legacies, but each city must have a clear and well-defined vision.

When a city is awarded the Games, the IOC works with the city to ensure an effective legacy plan is prepared and implemented. The IOC now conducts a Bidding Conference, there are Applicant City seminars, there is a knowledge-management extranet and various knowledge-transfer procedures to ensure former Organising Committees can pass on what they have learned. The IOC also produces a Legacy Guide and various case studies to assist cities directly.

The IOC has a responsibility to educate and make sure that all cities involved in the bidding process understand the importance of sustainability and leaving a positive legacy for the host city and country.

One of the programmes the IOC conducts is in conjunction with TAFISA, The Association For International Sport for All, to monitor the activity of the citizens of a cities and determine whether they practise sport. The 3AC programme is entitled Active Cities, Active Communities, Active Citizens.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: RIO DE JANEIRO

Dr. Sergio Besserman, President of the Chamber for Sustainable Development, City of Rio de Janeiro



Hosting the Olympic Games presents a unique set of opportunities to integrate and advance the city of Rio de Janeiro. For example it creates new employment opportunities, a decentralisation of events and greater integration of people in the productivity chain.

The Olympics presents opportunities for sustainable changes in infrastructure, including waste management and transport services. Social legacies of the Games, the intangible assets, will also be very important and likely even more important than the tangible assets left by the Games.

Rio has unique urban characteristics including tropical rainforests that need to be protected and preserved. Rio is a gateway for Brazil to the world. This should be showcased to the world, and the Games are a unique ability to 'raise the flag' for sustainability. Rio is in movement towards sustainability but has not yet reached its goal. In particular public transportation has improved and the focus is on creating a zero carbon bus rapid transit service. The use of bicycles is being encouraged and infrastructure to facilitate this is being introduced.

Waste management is being improved and a treatment centre is being created based on the most modern standards and leading to a sustainable solution. At the moment 56% of PET bottles are recycled as those in poverty see a financial opportunity, even though there are not well-advanced recycling procedures in place. We will strive to increase this number dramatically in the next few years.

Although Rio has plenty of green areas, there is inequality of access, so the aim is to ensure that each person is no more than 15 minutes from a green area and we are bringing these areas closer to poorer people.

Rio will be at the heart of sustainability change and discussion, as it hosts the Rio+20 Summit next year.

PLENARY SESSION 3

ISSUE

The hosting of the Olympic Games provides unparalleled opportunities to advance urban policies relating to health and social integration. How can having staged the Olympic Games be used to improved transport and sporting infrastructure, and what impact can this have on social integration and on urban accessibility? How can it be activated to facilitate and encourage participation in sports activities (eg 'Sports for All') and improve the general wellbeing of a city's inhabitants? How can it contribute to the pacification of neighbourhoods?

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

URBAN AND SOCIAL LEGACY

Mr Jorge Bittar, Municipal Secretary of Housing, City of Rio de Janeiro

Brazil has undergone swift changes in recent years, as people move from rural to urban areas. Financial problems have made it difficult to invest in urban infrastructure and low-cost housing and thus a problem now exists. Rio has a string of slums that have sprung up because of an absence of low-cost/mass housing construction and the historic precariousness of public transport (which means people wish to live near where they work). These slums have been built on hills and following tropical rains there are problems with landslides. It is therefore part of Municipal Housing Bureau's responsibility to resettle families living in high-risk areas and upgrade living conditions for those in safer areas.

Brazil is going through better times and the economy is advancing steadily and therefore the municipality is in a situation which allows it to face this challenge. The Olympic Games offers opportunities to build up a social and urban legacy that is of a high quality, specifically in the fields of urban mobility, public security, urban renewal and social housing.

A large reurbanisation project is being undertaken at the port in Rio, including new cultural and leisure facilities, improved land use and infrastructure renewal. In particular pacifying police units will be sent in to recover urban territories previously under the control of criminal groups. Investment will also be made in a new bus, rail and subway service.



In the low-cost housing area, there are two major programmes as part of the Olympic Legacy. One is designed to urbanise slums, the other is the production of low-cost housing units. These programmes are financed locally and federally and implemented at the municipal level. The aim is to provide adequate social conditions and job opportunities with access to public services including education and health care. These are ongoing programmes that will continue until 2020 beyond the Olympic Games. More than 7 billion reais has been spent on these programmes. One of these programmes is called Morar Carioca and is focused on slum upgrading and the development of new social centers.

It is an important time for Brazil and Rio de Janeiro and we are fortunate to be part of it.

IMPACT OF OLYMPICS: INTEGRATED CITY

Mr. Ricardo Henriques, Professor at the Faculty of Economics, Fluminense Federal University



Poverty is high in Brazil but it has been reduced in recent years. In addition, improvements have occurred in garbage collection, water distribution and sewerage treatment. According to the social development index, which measures income and social factors, it can be seen in Rio that the city is divided into three parts (rich, middle and poor). The challenge is to redesign the city to overcome these social inequalities. The Olympic Games provides a unique opportunity to institute change.

The Olympic Games also provides the opportunity to align the different levels of government to act together. Action is being taken to integrate slums into the city and the municipality is working to invest in transport and infrastructure projects. In particular Rio is being 'vertically' connected rather than just horizontally. It is important to facilitate the mobility of the citizens of Rio de Janeiro. The private sector is also investing in new projects targeting the poorest parts of the city.

We must use these opportunities to leave a positive legacy for Rio following the Olympic Games. The biggest challenge to overcome is the pacification of neighbourhoods and the problem of slums. The aim is to integrate the city and its population. Investment is also required in transparency and accountability to ensure these projects can be implemented effectively. Indicators need to be created and adhered to.

When considering the legacy of the Olympic Games we must invest in an effective way and halt ineffective policies. The goal is to integrate Rio but in a sensible and well-structured way. The Olympic Games and the opportunities it presents must be maximised to improve the peacefulness and integration of the city. A clear analysis must be undertaken to obtain the best possible outcome.

THE LATENT, LIVING AND LASTING LEGACY OF THE 1928 GAMES

Ms. Marije Dippel, Director International Affairs at the Netherlands Olympic Committee



The 1928 Olympic Games took place in Amsterdam. There were 46 nations, almost 3000 athletes, 14 sports and 109 events. These games were largely financed through private donations.

Sport contributes to health, education, general wellbeing, social inclusion and encourages a sense of identity. Although not a remedy for everything, it is a multifunctional universal language. The focus of the NOC is on increasing participation and performance at a high-level. We hold the view that sport can create a better society. The impact of sport remains fundamental to the impact of the Games.

The success of the Games co-depend on the success of the legacy, more than ever before. The key question is what is left behind. The overall success of the Games can therefore only be assessed over time. Legacy plans have become more complex and multidimensional and must be part of every aspect of Games organisation. However what happens for Games held many years before, eg 1928, when legacy was not a language that was used?

The 1928 Games took place when legacy was a collateral benefit rather than of primary importance. However it was recognised at the time that the benefit of the Games could only be judged over time, and it was recognised that they could have a wider benefit for the community. One of the major tangible legacies was the Olympic Stadium and the lighting of the flame for the first time. In addition the parade of nations was also introduced as well as a more restricted time-frame for the Games itself. In terms of intangible legacies, the world came to Amsterdam which provided the city with a sense of confidence and connection with the global community. So although in square metres there was no change, in the minds of the people a lot changed. It also ended the sporting isolation of the Dutch. The Games also had an impact on women's participation, 1928 marked the introduction of female only events.

Following 1928 was a period of 'latent legacy'; referring to present but not evidence or active and one in need of development. There was no active maintenance of the legacy, but the stadium was used for events and in 1937 the capacity was increased. In the 1960s however the stadium was no longer used, and almost demolished in the late 1990s. However a plan was drafted for restoration, and with huge public support, the stadium was saved. This demonstrates how attached people were to it.

The next chapter is called 'living legacy'. The stadium has been restored twice, in 1999 and 2011. The City of Amsterdam supported the second renovation restoring the original seating style.

An Olympic City is a beneficiary of olympic infrastructure and the emotional attachment that goes with it. However bearing the title of an Olympic City comes with the burden of responsibility, as the city is also a guardian of the Olympic ideals.

So how does Amsterdam give content to this concept? First, the Games have left a sporting legacy. There are tributes within the stadium listing Olympic gold medallists. Athletes are not only present on the wall, but the stadium is also used for other sporting activities and city-wide sporting days. The stadium has an open character both in terms of construction and accessibility and inspired the concept of the city as a venue.

Second, the Games have left a social legacy. World War II commemoration ceremonies are held at the stadium and Olympic education events are held there with many schools participating. Schoolchildren are encouraged to engage with the Olympic ideals of excellence, respect and friendship by using an 'I, you, we' analogy.

Third, the Games have left an economic legacy. Corporations and businesses have offices at the stadium and the surrounding historic area is very appealing for sporting organisations. The precinct also has a tourism value, being an Olympic City is an important part of Amsterdam's promotional activities. There are charity events, stadium tours and other sporting events all held at the stadium.

Maintaining this legacy is not a solo mission and partnerships are an important part of the process, particularly with private organisations.

The further in the past the Games were held the more abstract the legacy becomes. It is important to maintain the emotional connection of the Games and foster the connection between the Games and the public. The NOC has formed an 'Olympic Plan' which includes an ambition to host the Games again in the future and ensure the magic of the past Games is maintained. The idea is to bring the Netherlands to the 'Olympic Level' by considering policies for the long-term development of the country and developing new initiatives. The Olympics have an unequalled power and hosting the Games is a source of pride for everybody.

DELIVERING A SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEGACY; LESSONS FROM A HOST CITY

Mr. Tom Travers, Rueben Travers Consulting



Legacy has become increasingly important; it's important to deliver not only a world-class games but also a world-class legacy. London took this to another level with the breadth of its legacy vision - the focus was on social inequalities, sporting participation and infrastructure and a range of other indices. However rhetoric is one thing, and practise is another. The practitioners actually delivering on the promises must be involved in the process so that the ability to deliver the legacy is maintained. There must be a balance between rhetoric and reality.

What is legacy? It's defined by the city and the people in it, but the vision must be consistent and shared by everyone. There must be a common view of legacy and what it should be, beyond just the Games itself. In London, legacy was viewed from a local, city, regional and national perspective, and it was defined as including the preparation as well as during and after the event.

London had a vision that the legacy of the Games would be enduring and regenerate communities. The Mayor of London shared this view and only supported the bid if it was to be held in East London so as to create investment in a more deprived area. The idea was to create not just a physical transformation but also changing people's lives both socially and economically.

This vision was transformed into a series of commitments: ensuring communities benefit from jobs and opportunities; increasing participation in sport; showcasing London and the UK; transforming East London; and delivering a sustainable Games.

The challenge was great as East London was a physically and socially derelict area with a lot of low-value uses of the land and little financial investment.

Hosting the Games provides a number of opportunities. The first of those being jobs and skills training. For every Olympic Games there is a huge workforce requirement; over 200,000 were required in London. One of the objectives of hosting the Games was to reduce London's unemployment and increase the skills of low-paid Londoners through post-Games work in the surrounding area. The Games create these opportunities for long-term employment beyond the event itself. This was delivered through a multi-agency response via apprenticeship schemes and discrete programmes, for example to tackle women in construction and making sure people were aware of the vacancies and appropriately skilled and 'job ready'. A number of positive results were achieved, including 25,000 full-time jobs being created and 24% of the construction workforce was sourced from the local community. In addition training centres were created for construction skill training and a new retail academy was developed.

The second opportunity presented by the Games relates to business and enterprise. The infrastructure budget was 9.3 billion pounds and 2 billion pounds to run the Games. There was a concern that UK-based businesses weren't well equipped to perform these contracts, so one of the aims was to equip businesses to win more work. The focus was on transparency and making sure people knew the opportunities available. An online business brokerage was created so as to test suppliers' ability to tender for contracts and refer businesses not ready to services that will make them ready. More than 150,000 businesses were registered through the site and more than 1 billion pounds worth of work has been issued through the site.

The third opportunity presented by the Games relates to sports participation. The Games creates an unprecedented interest in sport and a favourable climate for the government to take pro-sport actions. The Mayor created a sports legacy plan worth 15.5 million pounds matched by private organisations leaving a total pool of 30 million pounds. As a result 50,000 new participants received coaching in 30 sports across London. A number of sports officials were trained through new courses and a number of facilities were improved. It's important to have coaches that are able to transfer skills to young people. This has been a difficult legacy to achieve however, participation has increased in some sports but not others and results have been patchy. How can sustained sports participation be achieved following hosting the Games?

The third opportunity presented by the Games relates to showcasing London and the UK. This can be achieved through improved customer service, transport infrastructure, cultural events and more generally creating a legacy of a place people want to return to. To achieve this a volunteer programme was created for London to assist people to travel around and find what they are looking for. Programmes were also introduced to improve the look of London and improve the number of cultural activities and public art.

The fourth opportunity presented by the Games relates to creating a sustainable legacy. It is important to clearly define environmental sustainability; in London the focus was on waste, energy efficiency, carbon offsetting etc. An independent commission was created to implement changes and provide an independent voice.

Post-Games is an important part of legacy planning and must not be ignored. London has created a plan looking at the next 20 years and ensuring that a strategic regeneration of the area does not end with the Games and rather the Games is used as a catalyst for change.

The key lessons learned are to be sure that opportunities are clearly understood and well exploited in tandem with all authorities. It is important to invest in a well-structured and broader urban policy which complements the Games. It's important to manage the media and be clear on what the vision is. The Games are a catalyst for change and should be used as such.

Amsterdam, Netherlands (1928 Summer)

Atlanta, U.S.A. (1996 Summer)

Barcelona, Spain (1992 Summer)

Beijing, China (2008 Summer)

Busan, Republic of Korea

Göteborg, Sweden

Istanbul, Turkey

Jeongseon, Republic of Korea (PyeongChang 2018 Winter)

Kazan, Russia

Lausanne, Switzerland (Olympic Capital)

Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1932, 1984 Summer)

Mexico City, Mexico (1968 Summer)

PyeongChang, Republic of Korea (2018 Winter)

Qingdao, China (Beijing 2008 Summer)

Quebec, Canada

Reno, U.S.A.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (2016 Summer)

Rotterdam, Netherlands

Salt Lake City, U.S.A. (2002 Winter)

Sochi, Russia (2014 Winter)

St Louis, U.S.A. (1904 Summer)

Tokyo, Japan (1964 Summer)

The World Union of Olympic Cities or Union Mondiale des Villes Olympiques (UMVO) is an association for cities that aspire to associate themselves with the Olympic Movement. The UMVO was founded by the City of Lausanne, the Olympic Capital and home to the International Olympic Committee (IOC), and the City of Athens, host of the first Olympic Games of the modern era in 1896 and of the XXVIIIth Olympiad in 2004.

The objectives of the UMVO are:

- To offer a platform for exchange of experience and competencies between Olympic Games host cities and Olympic Games candidate cities in consultation with the International Olympic Committee;
- To study, in partnership with the International Olympic Committee, the impact of the Olympic Games on host cities, particularly in terms of sustainable development, economic management and urban planning;
- To promote the contemporary Olympic Cities as international centres for sport, culture and international development;
- To promote the educational values of the Olympic movement;
- To increase the link between cultural initiatives and Olympic institutions;
- To support the cities that integrate the Olympic values with the aim of promoting peace.

The UMVO is composed of four different types of memberships: active members, associate members, honorary members and invited members:

- Active Members: Cities that have hosted or are in the process of hosting the Olympic Games;
- Associate Members: Cities selected by the International Olympic Committee as official candidates for hosting the Olympic Games;
- Honorary Members: Persons recognised by the International Olympic Committee as having provided eminent services towards the organisation of the Olympic Games and the Olympic Movement;
- Invited Members: Cities who are not eligible to be Active Members or Associate Members but who have shown special interest and contributions to the Olympic Movement and/or its values.

Contact person:

Nadia Yersin

Address:

UMVO – Olympic Cities

Ville de Lausanne

Développement de la ville et communication

Escaliers du Marché 2

Case Postale 6904

CH-1002 Lausanne

Switzerland

E-mail:

info@olympiccities.org





World Union of Olympic Cities Lausanne Summit 2011

Organised by:

The City of Lausanne
Olympic Capital

The City of Rio de Janeiro
Host of the XXXI Olympiad