



OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY

QUADRENNIAL REPORT

1997/2000



Judokas during a training course in Ghana.



Hockey for beginners in Japan.

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MESSAGE FROM THE IOC PRESIDENT

Juan Antonio SAMARANCH, Marqués de Samaranch

The Olympic Solidarity quadrennial report provides us with all the information and details of the work accomplished. We can only take delight in the road travelled and in the results obtained in the different activities' sectors.

Olympic Solidarity's technical and financial assistance has registered a strong increase in recent years, to the benefit of the National Olympic Committees.

This report also covers the assistance to the NOCs for the XVIII Olympic Winter Games in Nagano, Japan, as well as the participation of the Olympic scholarship-holders in the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney, Australia.

As my final mandate comes to an end, I would like to pay tribute to all the members of the Commission for Olympic Solidarity since its creation; to the directors of Olympic Solidarity past and present, Anselmo López and Pere Miró; to the staff; to the officials of the Continental Associations; and to the experts and technicians of the International Federations, for their devotion to their task and their contribution to the development of sport and the Olympic Ideal throughout the world.



Recipients of scholarships for coaches at Semmelweis University in Budapest (HUN).



4000 cyclists on the streets of Buenos Aires (ARG) for the 'Millennium Biciclor'.



INTRODUCTION TO OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY

Pere Miró i Sellares, Director

The 1997/2000 quadrennial represented a real challenge for Olympic Solidarity, which had to continue to develop both its programmes and its budget. Some improvements had already been made to the previous plan, and it was essential to continue along the same lines. Olympic Solidarity therefore maintained its basic strategy and, whilst fine-tuning existing programmes, created new ones in order to cover other fields, thus enabling it to meet the needs of the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) in an increasingly specific fashion. In order to do so, its financial budget was increased by 64.5 % for the period 1997/2000. This development policy paid off because, at the end of the plan, Olympic Solidarity could be satisfied with the results of the various programmes covered in this report.

Yet this success would not have been possible without a policy centred around better coordination with the Continental Associations of NOCs, enhanced technical assistance for International Federations (IFs) in conjunction with specific programmes and active input from the NOCs with regard to choice of programme. Olympic Solidarity was thus able to strengthen and consolidate its structures, basing itself on the fundamental principle of maximising the assistance provided by its external partners. In addition to the Continental Associations and the IFs, mention may be made of the highly developed NOCs, the high-level training centres and universities, and experts, as well as the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

The two major events of the plan were undoubtedly the XVIII Olympic Winter Games in Nagano in 1998 and the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney in 2000. The NOCs benefited from a programme of assis-

tance from Olympic Solidarity to help them prepare for and participate in those major sports events. For Sydney in particular, and in the light of the good results obtained in Atlanta within the framework of a similar programme, the Olympic scholarship programme for athletes 'Sydney 2000', aimed at developing NOCs, scored a real hit, with the participation of 472 athletes from 111 NOCs who came away with 70 medals and 92 Olympic diplomas.

In addition to the support programmes or scholarships for athletes directly linked to the Olympic Games, other programmes were successfully implemented such as the scholarship programme for coaches (450 scholarships granted) and the training of sports administrators (383 training courses and seminars organised). Also worthy of note was the help that Olympic Solidarity provided for the promotion of women through sport, the protection of the environment or the dissemination of the Olympic ideal in collaboration with the different IOC commissions responsible for these areas.

The experience acquired throughout this period reflects the crucial importance of communication. Indeed, it took the NOCs some time to master the programmes offered and the procedures to be followed. Olympic Solidarity made considerable efforts to improve and increase the circulation of such information, as reflected by the more favourable results obtained during the second half of the plan. Effective, constant communication is certainly a key success factor for Olympic Solidarity's programmes targeting the NOCs. As there has been an increase in the number and complexity of the programmes offered during the new quadrennial 2001/2004, it is essential to pursue this development in the future.



There has been a steady increase in the role of the Continental Associations in developing the programmes proposed. The Continental Associations have helped to analyse and evaluate the four-year plan for 1997/2000 and to prepare the new programmes for 2001/2004. There is a clear move, which was already visible, towards enhanced decentralisation of the responsibilities of Olympic Solidarity towards the Continental Associations. This new stage will put us on the road to efficiency, progress and transparency, and enable us to better serve the NOCs in their interest and in that of their athletes in particular.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, also Chairman of the Commission for Olympic Solidarity, for his support. For almost 20 years, he has developed the 'Solidarity' idea and guided and supported us at all times. My thanks also go to all our partners, the members of the Commission for Olympic Solidarity, the Continental Associations, the NOCs, the International Olympic Federations, the IOC commissions that work together on our joint programmes, the external experts and, above all, my entire team of staff, without whom it would not have been possible to provide the necessary aid and support for the development of our programmes.



Course for coaches in Ecuador.



1.1 The aims of Olympic Solidarity as defined by the Olympic Charter

The aim of Olympic Solidarity is to organise aid to NOCs recognised by the IOC, in particular those which have the greatest need of it. This aid takes the form of programmes elaborated jointly by the IOC and the NOCs, with the technical assistance of the IFs, if necessary.

All such programmes are administrated by the Olympic Solidarity Commission which is chaired by the President of the IOC.

The objectives of the programmes adopted by Olympic Solidarity are to contribute to:

- 1 promoting the fundamental principles of the Olympic Movement;
- 2 developing the technical sports knowledge of athletes and coaches;
- 3 improving, through scholarships, the technical level of athletes and coaches;
- 4 training sports administrators;
- 5 collaborating with the various IOC commissions as well as with the organisations and entities pursuing such objectives, particularly through Olympic education and the propagation of sport;
- 6 creating, where needed, simple, functional and economical sports facilities in co-operation with national or international bodies;
- 7 supporting the organisation of competitions at national, regional and continental level under the authority or patronage of the NOCs;
- 8 encouraging joint bilateral or multilateral co-operation programmes among NOCs;

- 9 urging governments and international organisations to include sport in Official Development Assistance.

1.2 Organisation

The Commission, which meets once a year, defines the main orientation of, and approves the budgets for, the different programmes, which the department of Olympic Solidarity then develops and implements.

At the end of the four-year plan 1997/2000, it was made up as follows:

Chairman

Mr Juan Antonio SAMARANCH

Vice Chairman

Mr Mario VÁZQUEZ RAÑA

Honorary Director

H.E. Mr Anselmo LÓPEZ

Director

Mr Pere MIRÓ I SELLAES

Members

Syed Shahid ALI

Mr Ottavio CINQUANTA

Mr Patrick HICKEY

Mr Toni KHOURI

HRH the Grand Duke of LUXEMBOURG

Mr Roque Napoleón MUÑOZ PEÑA



Mr Ser Miang NG
HRH the Prince of ORANGE
Mr Ram RUHEE
Mr Austin L. SEALY

Vice Chairmen of ANOC

Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad AL-SABAH
Mr William J. HYBL
Mr Richard Kevan GOSPER
Major General Francis NYANGWESO
Chevalier Dr Jacques ROGGE

Secretary General of ANOC

Mr Feliciano MAYORAL

Chairman of the ANOC Technical Commission

Mr Ivan SLAVKOV

Representatives of Continental Associations

Mr Abdul Muttaleb AHMAD
Mrs Gunilla LINDBERG
Dr Robin MITCHELL
Mr Felipe MUÑOZ
Mr Tomas SITHOLE

IF Representatives

Mr Yong Sung PARK
Mr Horst G. SCHREIBER

Athletes' Representative

Mr Kipjoge KEINO



Meeting of the Commission for Olympic Solidarity at the IOC Headquarters in Lausanne (SUI).



The President of ANOC, Mr Mario Vázquez Raña.



1.3 Resources / Operations

Funding for Olympic Solidarity and its programmes is derived from its share of the television rights for the broadcasting of the Games of the Olympiad and the Olympic Winter Games. Ultimately destined for the NOCs, this share has, to date, been Olympic Solidarity's sole source of income.

Within the framework of its fourth four-year plan, which covers the years 1997/2000, Olympic Solidarity

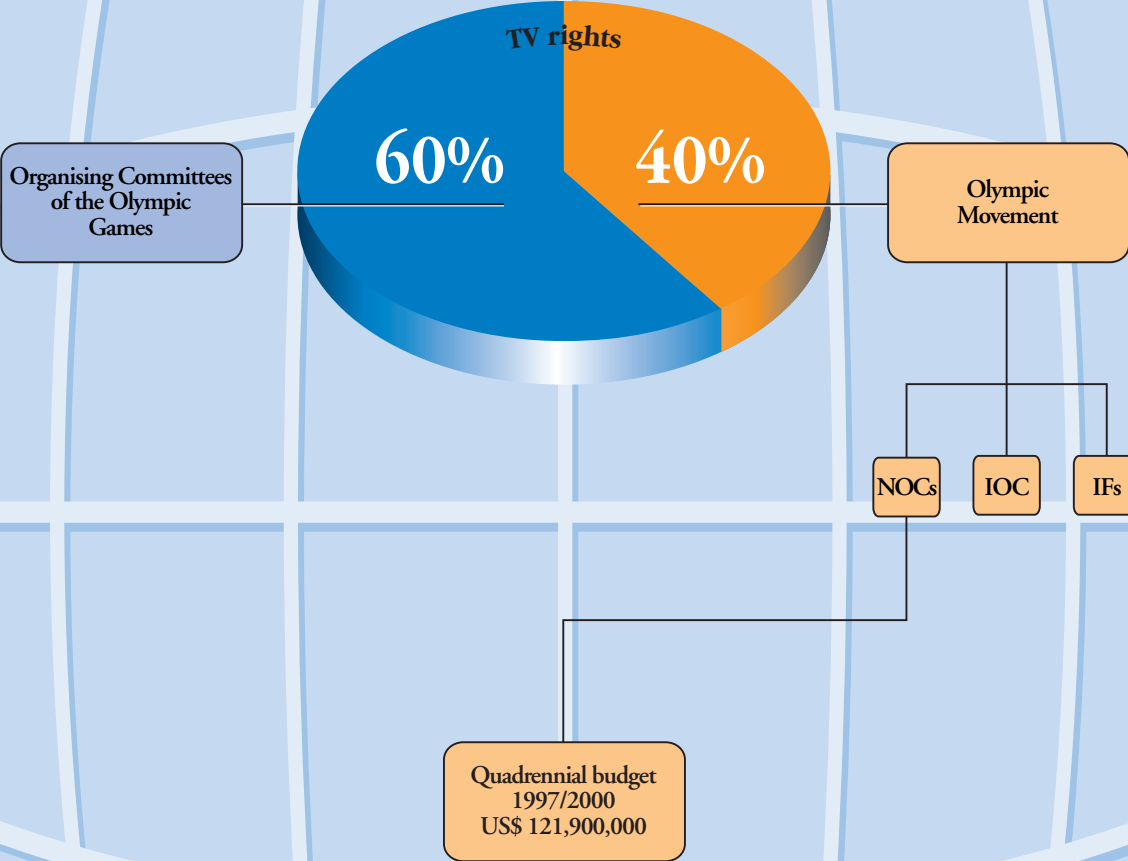
has established a development budget of US\$ 121,900,000.

Olympic Solidarity is responsible for the administration and management of this budget, which is distributed among a number of sport development programmes for the NOCs and their Continental Associations in view of their needs and priorities. Olympic Solidarity performs its duties in conformity with the specific technical and financial assistance programmes approved by the Olympic Solidarity Commission.

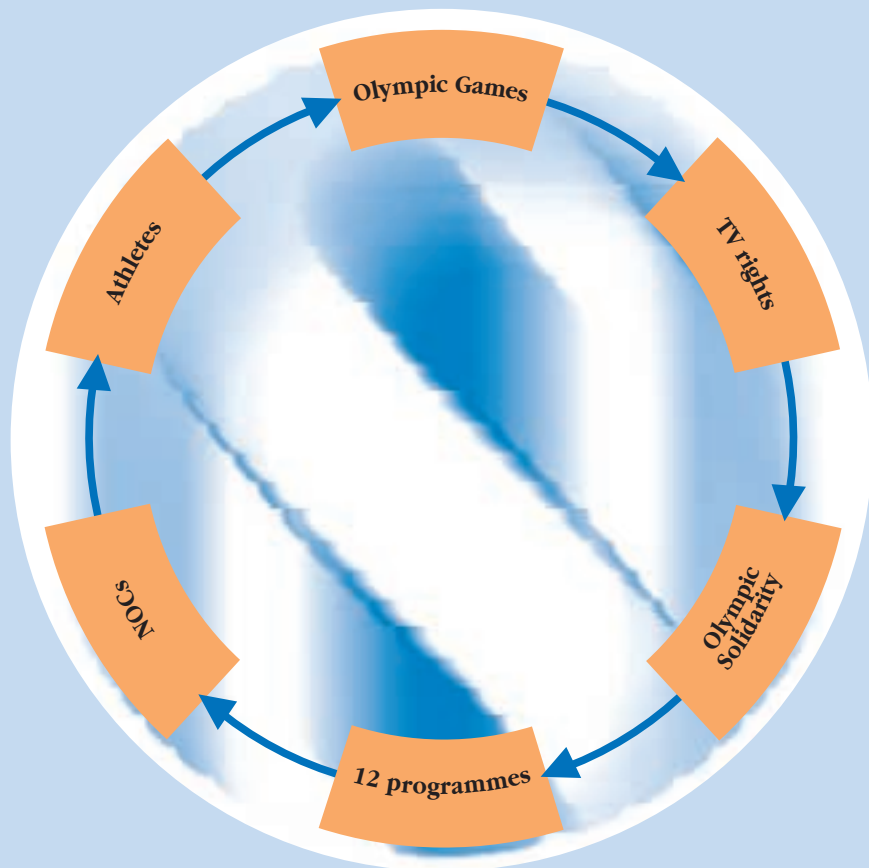


Diploma awarded after the course for sports administrators in Roseau (DMA).

TV rights revenue distribution



Outline of the structure of the quadrennial budget





1.4 Public information

All throughout the 1997/2000 four-year plan, Olympic Solidarity endeavoured to promote and raise awareness of its activities.

The basic element for reaching this goal, Olympic Solidarity's annual report, which provides a detailed description of its programmes and the NOCs' activities, is published each year. In 1999 and 2000, this report was supplemented by an excerpt summing up the main information and statistics. Subsequently, in the light of the success of its programmes, Olympic Solidarity opted to prepare the present publication, which gives an overall view of results for 1997/2000.

Also worthy of note is the publication of various folders and brochures, including the one devoted exclusively to the results achieved by athletes who held an Olympic scholarship 'Sydney 2000'. These results may also be viewed at the IOC's Internet site www.olympic.org, under the heading 'Olympic Solidarity'.

This Internet site provides complete information on Olympic Solidarity's activities since 1997. Recently updated, it gives a detailed picture of the programmes of its new four-year plan for 2001/2004. Accessible via the Internet, the Extranet project was launched in early 2000 thanks to the unremitting efforts of the IOC Department of Relations with the NOCs. It is primarily aimed at improving communication with the NOCs

and the Continental Associations, providing a database which concerns them, facilitating the exchange of information between subscribers and offering access to on-line chat rooms. This site, which is open-ended and updated regularly, offers all information relating to a given NOC. By the end of the quadrennial, 122 NOCs were connected.

Bringing the Olympic elite closer together for all fans of the Games was the goal of the Horizon Project, an Internet Web page that featured an 'on-line diary' of five athletes who held a 'Sydney 2000' Olympic scholarship. Launched in 1999, it ended with the Sydney Games. Some 713,000 people visited the site between January and October 2000, a result which clearly reflects the public's interest in Olympic Solidarity's work in this area.

The Permanent Exhibition devoted to the Olympic Movement within the framework of the 'Museum 2000' project marked the final step of Olympic Solidarity's communications tasks at the end of the quadrennial. It put a lot of work into preparing an annex, which it shares with marketing, to explain in detail the circulation of IOC income. In this annex, Olympic Solidarity sets out its programmes and its goals for the new 2001/2004 four-year plan.

As in previous years, Olympic Solidarity continues to publish articles every two months in the *Olympic Review* on its different activities such as meetings, seminars or training camps.



RESULTS OF THE OLYMPIC SOLIDARITY PROGRAMMES WITHIN THE FOUR-YEAR PLAN 1997/2000

2.1 Programmes of the Continental Associations

The Continental Associations, which are among Olympic Solidarity's leading partners, have come to play an increasingly important role when it comes to developing programmes on their respective continents.

During this quadrennial, Olympic Solidarity's assistance to the Continental Associations has consisted of an annual grant allowing them to cover a portion of their operating costs, the financing of annual seminars for NOC Secretaries General and of periodic meetings, such as executive committees and general assemblies, and assistance with the development of their own continental programmes.

The policy of cooperation introduced at the start of the four-year plan made it possible to pursue the development of concrete and decisive activities. Thanks to the efforts of the Continental Associations and their technical departments, Olympic Solidarity has been able to monitor its projects constantly, taking into consideration at the continental level the different development needs with regard to sport and existing structures.

A joint meeting with Olympic Solidarity, the IOC's Department of Relations with the NOCs and the representatives of the five Continental Associations was organised at the end of 1999 with a view to tightening

cooperation ties and improving communication for the benefit of all NOCs. This meeting provided an opportunity for a preliminary analysis of the programmes for 1997/2000 and a discussion of possible programmes for 2001/2004. The importance of the Continental and Regional Games, cooperation with the IOC, and the improvement of communication between the IOC, the Continental Associations of NOCs and the NOCs were also taken up.

In order to continue along the same lines, Olympic Solidarity met during 2000 with the technical directors of each Association with a view to completing the analysis of the programmes for 1997/2000 and finalising the programmes envisaged for the new plan and their implementation. This co-operation, which is of great importance, will allow to offer, from 2001, 21 programmes to benefit NOCs in four specific areas: athletes, coaches, NOC management and special fields. In addition, five continental programmes aimed exclusively at the Continental Associations have also been scheduled.

Olympic Solidarity is very pleased at future prospects for its programmes. Requests from NOCs are on the rise, the Continental Associations are becoming increasingly involved in their implementation. Ties have never been closer. As far as policy is concerned, there is a clear move towards increased decentralisation of responsibilities to the Continental Associations, which is a source of great satisfaction for Olympic Solidarity.



2.1.1 Africa: general evaluation

During this quadrennial plan, Olympic Solidarity spent a large portion of its time assisting the African NOCs in organising their various activities so that they could take the maximum benefit from the Olympic Solidarity programmes, to its great satisfaction.

These programmes were well received and assimilated by the NOCs. The NOCs took strong advantage of the technical courses and the Olympic scholarships for athlete and coaches programmes. These provided some very interesting results, which culminated in a large number of African athletes qualifying for the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney.

Many of the policies and actions developed during this quadrennial period aimed to strengthen the autonomy of the African Continent in the sporting field, most notably through the use of Continental training centres for their athletes and coaches. This quadrennial saw the recognition of the NOC of Eritrea, and Olympic Solidarity paid special attention to listening to their needs and explaining to them its programmes and structure in detail.

Because of civil disruption and a lack of human resources and infrastructure in the home nations, com-



munications between the NOCs and Olympic Solidarity proved to be the greatest challenge. This often hampered the efficient organisation of some of the activities approved.

Olympic Solidarity was very pleased to note the important progress made by ANOCA in its leadership of the African NOCs throughout the past quadrennial. Olympic Solidarity relied increasingly on ANOCA's technical feedback for the implementation of the programmes. Furthermore, ANOCA proved to be a valued partner during the general evaluation of the 1997/2000 quadrennial for the preparation of the 2001/2004 programmes and strategies.

The 1997/2000 four-year plan for Africa represented among others:

748	activities planned
623	activities held
144	'Sydney 2000' scholarships
65	scholarships for young, promising athletes
96	scholarship-holders at the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney
2	Olympic medals
4	Olympic diplomas
157	scholarships for coaches
99	courses and
9	seminars in sports administration



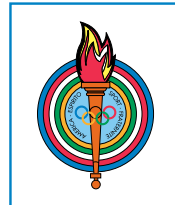
2.1.2 America: general evaluation

Olympic Solidarity's programmes for 1997/2000 helped to promote the development of sport and the Olympic Movement in the Americas. The notion of solidarity remains more present and more relevant than ever, as reflected by the establishment of concrete programmes specially tailored to meet the needs of the NOCs, which have primarily relied on such programmes to run courses and to improve the technical level of athletes, coaches and directors.

Special mention should be made of the efforts put in by the NOCs to prepare their programmes, submit their requests for approval and follow up their projects, all of which have gradually ensured better utilisation of the budgets allocated by Olympic Solidarity.

As far as communication is concerned, even though the majority of the NOCs are connected to the Internet, they still have some reservations when it comes to using this computer tool for their day-to-day communication with Olympic Solidarity, their Continental Association or even between each other.

The level of cooperation between PASO and Olympic Solidarity has risen steadily. In addition, PASO has



helped to analyse the programmes of this plan and to draw up future Olympic Solidarity programmes.

Lastly, in 1999 Winnipeg (CAN) hosted the Pan American Games, where the opening ceremony was marked by the presence of the IOC President. That same year, the 2nd World Conference on the Environment was held in Rio de Janeiro (BRA). This city also welcomed in May 2000 the General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

The 1997/2000 four-year plan for the Americas represented among others:

720	activities planned
593	activities held
128	'Sydney 2000' scholarships
57	scholarships for young, promising athletes
91	scholarship-holders at the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney
5	Olympic medals
11	Olympic diplomas
153	scholarships for coaches
83	courses and
5	seminars in sports administration



2.1.3 Asia: general evaluation

Throughout the period under review, OCA has become more and more involved in the assistance provided to the NOCs. Along with Olympic Solidarity, it has helped to explain the different programmes proposed, at many meetings such as general assemblies and meetings of Secretaries General. Thanks to the enthusiasm and motivation of the NOCs, these programmes have yielded maximum benefits and achieved their objectives.

The excellent results which athletes who had been awarded 'Sydney 2000' scholarships achieved at the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney provided tangible proof of this, because 75% of them qualified and 30% won medals and/or Olympic diplomas.

The organisation of the 1998 Asian Games in Bangkok (THA) reflected the NOCs' interest in continental competitions. As some athletes have sometimes not reached a sufficiently high level to reach the Olympic qualifying standard, these Games give them an opportunity to pit themselves against highly talented athletes.



With regard to communication, many Asian NOCs were connected to the Internet over the past four years, even though efforts are still needed to ensure that they use it more frequently.

Efforts to strengthen the policy of partnership between the OCA and Olympic Solidarity are continuing. This policy led recently to an in-depth analysis of the programmes of the 1997/2000 plan, making it possible to evaluate the NOCs' future needs and to draw up the next programmes for 2001/2004.

The 1997/2000 four-year plan for Asia represented among others:

718	activities planned
587	activities held
149	'Sydney 2000' scholarships
79	scholarships for young, promising athletes
104	scholarship-holders at the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney
14	Olympic medals
18	Olympic diplomas
67	scholarships for coaches
153	courses and
6	seminars in sports administration



EOC The European Olympic Committees

2.1.4 Europe: general evaluation

As in the past, the European NOCs were very active in their use of the Olympic Solidarity programmes during this quadrennial. Their increasing efficiency and professionalism allowed them to derive maximum benefit from all the Olympic Solidarity programmes.

The newly created Eastern European NOCs were able to strengthen their identity and organise themselves in a more efficient manner so that they were a strong force at the Games of the XXVII Olympiad. The gap between these NOCs and the Western NOCs has reduced considerably by means of the Olympic Solidarity programmes, IOC support and marketing assistance.

Olympic Solidarity was very pleased to note the increasing reliance on IT solutions for communication with European NOCs. Furthermore it wished to congratulate the participating and host NOCs and the EOC on the resounding success of the various editions of the European Youth Olympic Days and the Games of the Small States of Europe. These competitions have become an established tradition within the



Olympic calendar and have served well for the preparation of young athletes for the Olympic Games.

As always, the EOC has helped Olympic Solidarity in the implementation of the programmes in favour of the NOCs. Olympic Solidarity has enjoyed a close working relationship with the EOC Secretariat and has been very pleased with their efficient organisation of the various EOC meetings.

The 1997/2000 four-year plan for Europe represented among others:

377	activities planned
344	activities held
208	'Sydney 2000' scholarships
100	young, promising athletes scholarships
178	scholarship-holders at the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney
49	Olympic medals
59	Olympic diplomas
36	scholarships for coaches
5	courses and
3	seminars in sports administration



2.1.5 Oceania: general evaluation

The Oceania NOCs are tending more and more to utilise funding allocated by Olympic Solidarity in a way that best suits their local requirements. They have continued to take advantage of the flexibility offered by the programmes proposed by Olympic Solidarity.

Mention should also be made of the special programme developed by ONOC with the help of Olympic Solidarity and the Australian government, which enables athletes to register at the Oceania Olympic Training Centre (OOTC) in Canberra (AUS).

Two new Oceania NOCs were recognised by the IOC in 1998 and 1999, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau, respectively. Already in the first year following recognition, these NOCs organised many activities in conjunction with Olympic Solidarity's programmes. To this end, ONOC has played a decisive part in the granting of assistance to 'young' NOCs in particular and to all NOCs in the region in general.

As of the end of 2000, 10 NOCs out of the 14 that make up Oceania had access to the Internet, some for



quite some time already. This has ensured rapid, regular contacts with both their Continental Association and Olympic Solidarity, thus greatly enhancing the quality of the transfer of knowledge and information across the continent.

ONOC welcomes the continuation of Olympic Solidarity's policy of decentralisation towards the continents and is awaiting with interest the introduction of the programmes for 2001/2004.

The 1997/2000 four-year plan for Oceania represented among others:

414	activities planned
350	activities held
3	'Sydney 2000' scholarships
104	scholarships for OOTC athletes
3	'Sydney 2000' scholarship-holders at the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney
27	OOTC scholarship-holders at the Sydney Games
37	scholarships for coaches
20	sports administration courses

Approved Olympic Solidarity / Continental Associations budgets



	1997 US\$	1998 US\$	1999 US\$	2000 US\$	1997/2000 US\$
ANOCA					
Running costs / administration	280 000	280 000	300 000	340 000	1 200 000
General Assemblies	300 000		300 000		600 000
Secretaries General Seminar	180 000	190 000	210 000	220 000	800 000
Meetings (Executive Board, others)	65 000	65 000	75 000	75 000	280 000
	825 000	535 000	885 000	635 000	2 880 000
PASO					
Running costs / administration	310 000	310 000	310 000	310 000	1 240 000
General Assemblies			130 000		130 000
Secretaries General Seminar	130 000	130 000		130 000	390 000
Meetings (Executive Board, others)	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	240 000
	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	2 000 000
OCA					
Running costs / administration	300 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	1 200 000
General Assemblies				70 000	70 000
Secretaries General Seminar	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	600 000
Regional courses	60 000	60 000	60 000	60 000	240 000
2nd World Conference on Sport and Environment	70 000				70 000
Meetings (Executive Board, others)		70 000	70 000		140 000
	580 000	580 000	580 000	580 000	2 320 000
EOC					
Running costs / administration	350 000	350 000	350 000	350 000	1 400 000
Activities and initiatives	420 000	420 000	420 000	420 000	1 680 000
General Assemblies / Secretaries General Seminar	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	600 000
	920 000	920 000	920 000	920 000	3 680 000
ONOC					
Running costs / administration	230 000	230 000	230 000	230 000	920 000
Regional and sub-regional courses	250 000	250 000	250 000	250 000	1 000 000
Purchase of sports equipment for 10/11 NOCs (1)	50 000	55 000	55 000	55 000	215 000
OOTC scholarships for athletes and for coaches (2)	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	400 000
Sports administration courses / Olympic Academy (1)	120 000	140 000	120 000	160 000	540 000
	750 000	775 000	755 000	795 000	3 075 000
(1) This budget is divided between the different NOCs of Oceania (2) These amounts are included in the budgets allocated to the programme of scholarships for athletes and the programme of scholarships for coaches					
TOTAL	3 575 000	3 310 000	3 640 000	3 430 000	13 955 000



2.2 Programmes for the National Olympic Committees

During the period under review, Olympic Solidarity has maintained twelve programmes, the results of which will be analysed in the following chapters. Five of these programmes, which ensure that the NOCs have access to specialised and complementary fields, have been implemented in conjunction with activities organised by IOC Commissions or working groups. Four special programmes, which feature scholarships and target the most disadvantaged NOCs, assist these NOCs which lack sports infrastructures, high-level coaches, experience with regard to participation in international competition, and sports leaders.

Throughout the four-year period, there has been a clear improvement with regard to the utilisation of these programmes and the ensuing benefits for the NOCs. This is primarily due to the improvement of communication with the NOCs, a consolidation of the structure of Olympic Solidarity, especially at the external level, and the fact that the programmes and procedures have been repeated each year, something which has helped the NOCs to understand and utilise them better.

2.2.1 Activities

This programme, which assists the NOCs with the development of sport by organising specific activities according to the NOCs' own particular needs and priorities and on the basis of an annual budget fixed in advance, was the first such programme introduced by Olympic Solidarity for staging technical sports training courses. Since 1997, this programme has become more flexible and enables the NOCs to choose from a broad

range of activities. In addition to the organisation of technical sports training courses, they are now able to hold National Olympic Academy sessions, purchase sporting equipment and/or prepare national teams and have them participate in various competitions.

During the 1997/2000 quadrennial, the NOCs have been very active, primarily by organising technical training courses but also by assisting their athletes with their preparation for and participation in different competitions such as various championships, Olympic Games and Regional or Continental Games. Buying sports equipment nevertheless remains the priority in some countries.

There is a clear tendency for the NOCs to make ever greater use of this programme, as the number of activities held rose from 488 in 1997 to 734 in 2000. Demand for technical training courses has remained constant, unlike demand for the purchase of sports equipment and the holding of various activities, which has practically doubled over the past four years.

The 199 NOCs recognised by the IOC have all submitted programmes of activities at least once during the four years covered by the plan. Out of the 2,977 activities scheduled, 2,497 were actually held, which gives an implementation rate of 83.88%.

Olympic Solidarity has every reason to be satisfied with the excellent results obtained and hopes that the NOCs will keep up the good work during the next quadrennial.

The overall budget for 1997/2000 that was allocated to the 199 NOCs on the five continents for the programme of activities came to US\$ 29,780,000.



At 31 December 2000, the total of expenditure amounted to US\$ 25,895,634.79. However, expenditure on 2000 commitments, which will be made in 2001, should also be taken into account.

Activities in Africa

As there are a great many NOCs on the continent, Africa receives the largest budget for its programme of activities. The NOCs have been very active with regard to the utilisation of these funds, which were used mainly to organise technical training courses. Olympic Solidarity has been pleased to note that a large share of activities scheduled were subsequently held (83%), even though many activities probably had to be rescheduled initially owing to unforeseen reasons.

The African NOCs have been very active in organising technical training courses (304), with a preference for the following sports: volleyball, boxing, basketball, athletics and tennis. In comparison with the other continents, it should be noted that the NOCs have used a large share of the funds allocated to purchase sporting equipment, a logical move in the light of the chronic lack of equipment with which certain NOCs must cope. Lastly, the fact that over the past four years, there has been a steady increase in the number of cases where NOCs have used the programme of activities for specific initiatives proposed by them (from 16 in 1997 to 65 in 2000), shows that the NOCs have clearly espoused Olympic Solidarity's policy with regard to flexible use of funds. In addition, a large share of the funds allocated were earmarked for the preparation of NOC teams for Regional, Continental or Olympic Games.

Activities in America

During the quadrennial, most of the activities proposed by the NOCs on the American continent con-

tinued to be geared to technical sports training courses.

Nonetheless, Olympic Solidarity noted that the NOCs took full advantage of the greater flexibility offered to organise such activities as the preparation of and participation in Continental Games, the purchase of sporting equipment and teaching materials, etc.

The large number of activities held in relation to the number of activities initially scheduled also reflected the NOCs' real interest in this programme.

Out of the 354 technical training courses organised in the Americas during the period under review, the sports best represented were, respectively, swimming, volleyball and athletics.

Activities in Asia

Most of the activities proposed by the Asian NOCs were technical training courses, which shows that the NOCs feel a real need to improve the ongoing training of athletes and coaches.



Skiing course in Austria.



The sports best represented were swimming, athletics and football. However, a great many NOCs also used their budget of activities to purchase sporting equipment and teaching materials.

Following Olympic Solidarity's adoption of a more flexible policy, there has been a considerable increase in the use of programmes for preparation of and participation in various competitions (championships, Olympic Games, Regional and Continental Games).

Activities in Europe

The European NOCs have derived maximum benefit from the programme of activities and have carried out more than 90% of all activities scheduled. They clearly prefer to use these funds to organise specific, NOC-sponsored initiatives rather than technical sports training courses, of which only 130 were staged during the period under review. The European NOCs using Olympic Solidarity's policy of flexibility have consequently benefited from the programmes for the prepara-

tion of their teams for the European Youth Olympic Days and the Games of the Small States of Europe.

Activities in Oceania

Notwithstanding the small number of NOCs on the continent, the number of activities carried out between 1997 and 2000 was not far from the comparable figures for the other continents with more NOCs.

The NOCs took full advantage of the programmes offered by Olympic Solidarity. All in all, 192 technical training courses were conducted, with a preference for basketball, volleyball and weightlifting.

Due to the very large distances between the islands, the NOCs often organise activities over a longer period in order to gain maximum benefit from the presence of an international expert. For the same reasons, the training courses have sometimes combined several levels: school sport, sport for all, elite sport, etc.

Budgets allocated to NOCs in the framework of the 'Activities' programme

	1997 US\$	1998 US\$	1999 US\$	2000 US\$	1997/2000 US\$
Africa	2 080 000	2 080 000	2 080 000	2 120 000	8 360 000
America	1 720 000	1 720 000	1 720 000	1 720 000	6 880 000
Asia	1 720 000	1 720 000	1 720 000	1 720 000	6 880 000
Europe	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	4 800 000
Oceania	660 000	715 000	715 000	770 000	2 860 000
TOTAL	7 380 000	7 435 000	7 435 000	7 530 000	29 780 000

Activities planned and held by continent 1997/2000

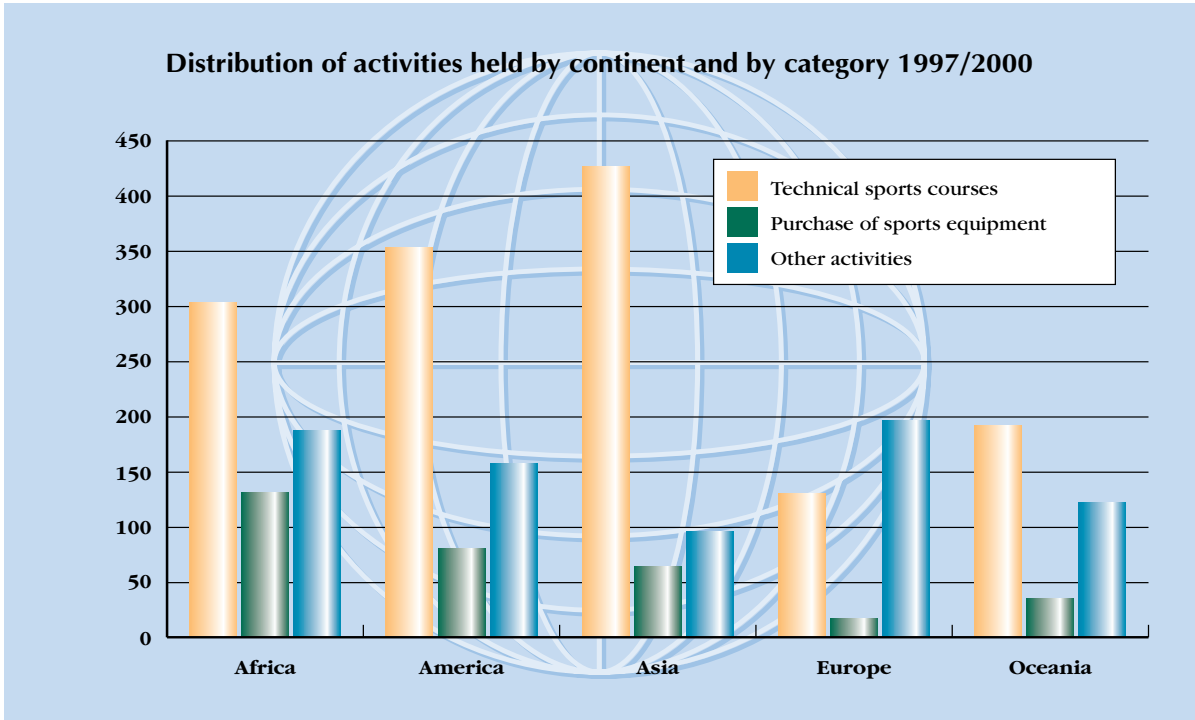
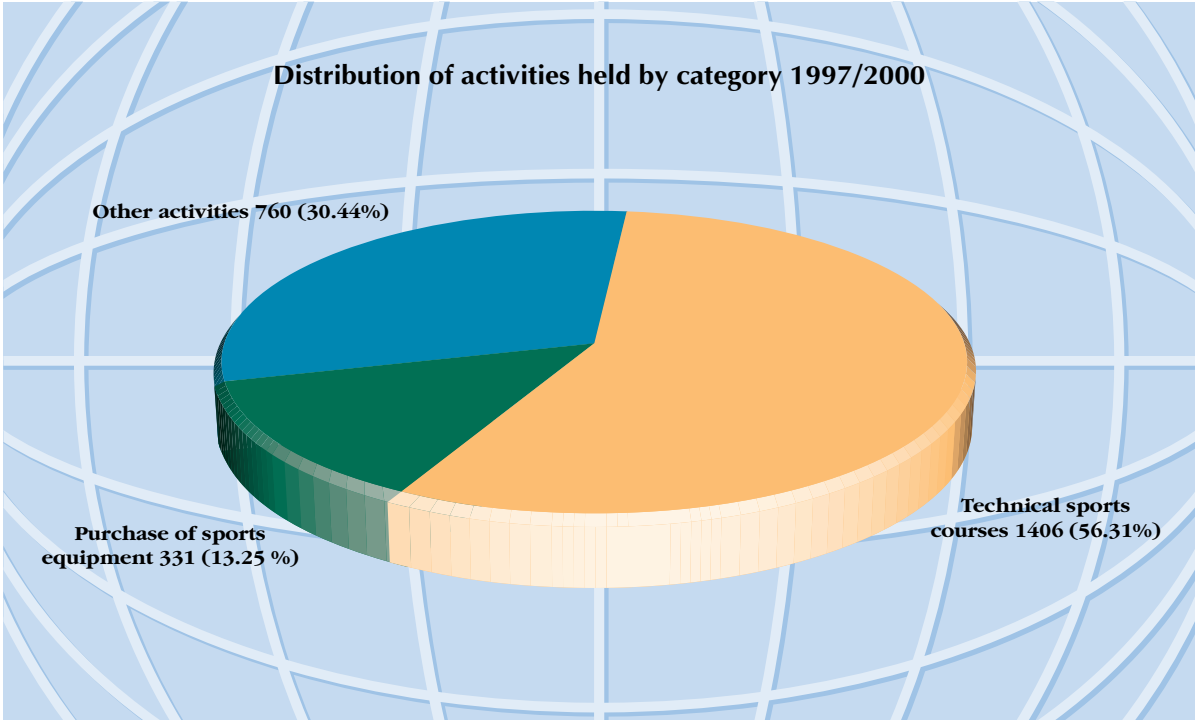


Continent	Year	Activities		
		planned	held	%
Africa	1997	165	112	67.88
	1998	201	159	79.10
	1999	197	174	88.32
	2000	185	178	96.22
		748	623	83.29
America	1997	172	114	66.28
	1998	172	134	77.90
	1999	166	146	87.95
	2000	210	199	94.76
		720	593	82.36
Asia	1997	158	114	72.15
	1998	180	130	72.22
	1999	185	160	86.49
	2000	195	183	93.85
		718	587	81.75
Europe	1997	86	75	87.21
	1998	112	101	90.18
	1999	84	78	92.86
	2000	95	90	94.74
		377	344	91.25
Oceania	1997	99	73	73.74
	1998	118	102	86.44
	1999	109	91	83.48
	2000	88	84	95.45
		414	350	84.54
TOTAL	1997	680	488	71.76
	1998	783	626	79.95
	1999	741	649	87.59
	2000	773	734	94.95
		2977	2497	83.88

Activities held by type and by continent 1997/2000



Continent	Year	Activities held	Type of activities held					
			Courses	%	Equipment	%	Miscellaneous	%
Africa	1997	112	64	57.14	32	28.57	16	14.29
	1998	159	83	52.20	32	20.13	44	27.67
	1999	174	82	47.13	29	16.67	63	36.20
	2000	178	75	42.13	38	21.35	65	36.52
			623	304	48.79	131	21.03	188
America	1997	114	75	65.79	16	14.04	23	20.17
	1998	134	80	59.70	17	12.69	37	27.61
	1999	146	86	58.91	17	11.64	43	29.45
	2000	199	113	56.78	31	15.58	55	27.64
			593	354	59.70	81	13.66	158
Asia	1997	114	85	74.56	13	11.40	16	14.04
	1998	130	105	80.77	10	7.69	15	11.54
	1999	160	118	73.75	18	11.25	24	15.00
	2000	183	118	64.48	24	13.11	41	22.41
			587	426	72.57	65	11.07	96
Europe	1997	75	31	41.33	1	1.33	43	57.34
	1998	101	44	43.56	5	4.95	52	51.49
	1999	78	28	35.90	4	5.13	46	58.97
	2000	90	27	30.00	8	8.89	55	61.11
			344	130	37.79	18	5.23	196
Oceania	1997	73	44	60.27	7	9.59	22	30.14
	1998	102	64	62.75	10	9.80	28	27.45
	1999	91	50	54.94	10	10.99	31	34.07
	2000	84	34	40.48	9	10.71	41	48.81
			350	192	54.86	36	10.28	122
TOTAL	1997	488	299	61.27	69	14.14	120	24.59
	1998	626	376	60.06	74	11.83	176	28.11
	1999	649	364	56.08	78	12.02	207	31.90
	2000	734	367	50.00	110	14.99	257	35.01
			2497	1406	56.31	331	13.25	760





Technical courses held by sport and by continent 1997/2000

Sports	IAAF	FISA	IBF	IBAF	FBFA	AIBA	ICF	UCI	FEI	FIE	FTFA	FIG	IWF	IHF	FIH	IJF	FIHA	FINA	UPPM	ISF	WTF	TTF	ISSF	FTFA	ITU	ISAF	FIVB	IBU	FIBT	WCF	IHF	FIL	ISU	FIS	TOTAL	
Continents																																				
Africa	23	2	7			25	28	20	2	3	21	6	9	22	6	14	14	10	1	1	14	19	4	4	2	29										304
America	26	10	10	6	22	18	5	17	19	6	20	8	8	7	5	8	13	33	3	6	14	17	7	5	3	30	1	1	1						354	
Asia	32	9	16	1	27	22	5	15	11	6	31	12	12	13	11	15	15	40	1	3	17	23	15	6	1	9	29								426	
Europe	13	1	4	2	8	7	4	4	2	1	5	10	3	7	2	7	3	7	2		5	6	3		3	4	4	1							130	
Oceania	11	2	7	12	34	10	3	1		2	6		13	4	4	5	6	6		8	7	9	1	5	1	6	16								192	
TOTAL	105	24	44	21	116	85	17	57	34	18	83	36	45	53	28	49	51	96	7	18	57	74	26	20	5	24	108	2	1	3	1	7	4	1406		



2.2.2 Administrative assistance

This form of assistance provides a means of improving the administrative conditions of the NOCs and consequently reinforcing their operational system.

Each NOC benefits annually and on request from a grant of US\$ 15,000 to cover its running costs, such as office rent, salaries, communications expenses and the purchase of office and IT equipment. This amount was increased from US\$ 10,000 in 1997 to US\$ 15,000 from 1998 onwards.

IT is playing an increasingly important role within the NOCs. Access to the Internet (which 122 NOCs used as at 31 December 2000) allows them to make cost savings on the use of the phone, fax and mail. The IOC's Department of Relations with the NOCs is continuing to develop the Extranet network for NOCs, which was launched in early 2000.

Olympic Solidarity has ascertained a strong position in the heart of the NOCs' administrative structure. Due to a better performing level of management, they have developed more activities, hence quantity as well as

quality, and have gained from diversity of the programmes offered by Olympic Solidarity.

The number of requests received by Olympic Solidarity during the period under review is as follows:

Continent	1997			1998			1999			2000		
	No. of NOCs	Requests received	No requests made	No. of NOCs	Requests received	No requests made	No. of NOCs	Requests received	No requests made	No. of NOCs	Requests received	No requests made
Africa	52	50	2	52	52		52	51	1	53	53	
America	42	41	1	42	42		42	39	3	42	38	4
Asia	43	40	3	43	43		43	42	1	42	42	
Europe	48	44	4	48	47	1	48	48		48	48	
Oceania	12	12		13	12	1	13	13		14	13	1
TOTAL	197	187	10	198	196	2	198	193	5	199	194	5

At 31 December 2000, the total expenditure for this programme for the 1997/2000 four-year plan amounted to US\$ 10,615,000.



2.2.3 Preparation of and participation in the Olympic Games

In 1984, the IOC set up a programme of assistance to support NOCs' efforts with regard to the preparation and qualification of their teams for the Olympic Games.

Through this programme, Olympic Solidarity pursues two different but complementary goals: on the one hand it fosters the universality of the Games, and on the other it rewards the NOCs in proportion to their contribution to the development and success of the Games.

The high points of this four-year plan were the XVIII Olympic Winter Games in Nagano in 1998 and the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney in 2000.

XVIII Olympic Winter Games in Nagano

A year before the Games, a preparation programme with a budget of US\$ 1,000,000 was allocated to 42 NOCs, which primarily used the funds up to US\$ 935,967 to cover the participation of their athletes and coaches in training camps and qualifying competitions. Out of the 346 athletes registered in the programme, 220 qualified (63%) and obtained excellent results, coming away with four medals (one gold, one silver and two bronze) as well as 37 Olympic diplomas (6 for 4th place, 9 for 5th place, 6 for 6th place, 9 for 7th place and 7 for 8th place).

A seminar for the Chefs de mission also took place in the same year. Olympic Solidarity covered the travelling expenses of one delegate per NOC for a total amount of US\$ 100,528.77.

72 NOCs, represented by 2,177 athletes, took part in these Games and benefited from an Olympic Solidarity assistance

programme consisting of reimbursement of air tickets for a maximum of three athletes and one official, logistics aid amounting to US\$ 6,000, a contribution of US\$ 8,000 to help with the travelling and accommodation expenses for the Presidents and Secretaries General of the participating NOCs and a grant for each NOC as a contribution to their participation and success in the Games, based on a subsidy of US\$ 1,200 multiplied by the number of athletes actively participating in the various competitions. Olympic Solidarity's total contribution amounted to US\$ 3,562,590.

International Youth Camp

Organised by the Nagano Games Organising Committee (NAOC), this camp allowed 217 young people from 52 NOCs to deepen their knowledge of the Olympic Movement through sporting and cultural activities. Olympic Solidarity covered the cost of one air ticket per NOC. Some 42 NOCs benefited from the programme, for a total of US\$ 70,685.04.

The total expenditure for the Games in Nagano amounted to US\$ 4,669,770.81.



Mauricio Rivas (COL), 'Sydney 2000' scholarship-holder against his opponent Nick Heffernan (AUS) during the Games in Sydney
© Allsport/Stu Forster.



Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney

In the year preceding these Games, Olympic Solidarity covered the transport costs for one delegate per NOC to attend the meeting of the Chefs de mission, for a total of US\$ 520,738.

199 NOCs, represented by 10,711 athletes, participated in these Games. Each of these NOCs was able to benefit from Olympic Solidarity's programme of assistance, which consisted of, firstly, supplying air tickets for a maximum of six athletes and two officials. These grants, combined with the assistance provided by the Organising Committees for the Sydney Games (SOCOG), made it possible to meet the travelling expenses for all duly accredited athletes and officials participating in the Games. This programme also offered a grant of US\$ 8,000 to cover logistics, a contribution of US\$ 10,000 to help cover the travelling and accommodation expenses for the Presidents and Secretaries General of the participating NOCs and a grant for each NOC as a contribution to their participation and success in the Games, based on a subsidy of US\$ 1,200 multiplied by the number of athletes actively participating in the various competitions. Olympic Solidarity's contribution amounted to US\$ 18,633,010.

International Youth Camp

Organised by SOCOG, Olympic Solidarity supported this camp by covering the travelling expenses for one young person designated by each participating NOC. Its total contribution came to US\$ 254,716.

The total expenditure for the Sydney Games came to US\$ 19,408,464.

2.2.4 International Olympic Academy (IOA)

Created in 1967, the IOA is the principal educational and training body within the Olympic Movement,

responsible for studying and teaching the history of the Olympic Games and propagating the ideals of peace and fraternity. Among its various activities, it organises a number of international sessions per year aimed at participants from all five continents, such as sessions for sports journalists, sessions for young participants, for students of and researchers into the Olympic spirit as well as a session for the directors of National Olympic Academies.

Olympic Solidarity offers assistance to those NOCs and National Olympic Academies that are interested in sending a participant to the various educational sessions by covering all or part of the cost of air tickets. It also helps defray the operating expenses of the IOA, which include, in particular, translation costs and archiving.

Due to the work of the IOA, the creation of National Olympic Academies is constantly increasing. The NOCs acknowledge the importance of Olympic education and culture and their integration within the Olympic Movement.

At 31 December 2000, the total of expenditure for this programme for the 1997/2000 four-year plan amounted to US\$ 1,625,816.13. However, expenditure on 2000 commitments which will be made in 2001 should also be taken into account.

2.2.5 Medical Commission

The primary task of the Medical Commission, created in 1967, is to disseminate scientific knowledge and ensure its availability throughout the world. The organisation of training courses in sports medicine is aimed at furthering the education of people involved in sports.



As seen from the qualification criteria, the level of sport is rising and it is of prime importance to support the interests of the athletes and assist them along their sports career.

Olympic Solidarity works together with the IOC's Medical Commission and provides a substantial share of funding for sports medicine training courses for all interested NOCs. The following courses were organised:

Continent	1997	1998	1999	2000	1997/2000
Africa	2	5	2	8	17
America	2	4	4	4	14
Asia	2	1	1	1	5
Europe	5	12	14	12	43
Oceania	3		2	2	7
Total courses	14	22	23	27	86

Olympic Solidarity also helped defray various expenses, such as administrative expenses of the representatives of the five continents on the sub-commission for coordination with the NOCs, and meeting expenses for the continental medical commissions, i.e. US\$ 8,000 per continent and per year, to the tune of US\$ 160,000; transport costs (air ticket for one delegate per NOC) for the World Congress held in 1997, to the tune of US\$ 192,000; publication costs and expenses relating to certificates and dispatching by the Medical Commission and expenses relating to continental coordination, for a total of US\$ 86,500.

At 31 December 2000, the total expenditure for this programme for the 1997/2000 four-year plan amounted to US\$ 1,544,091.92. However, expenditure on 2000 commitments which will be made in 2001 should also be taken into account.

2.2.6 Sport for All

The steady spread of the movement towards "health and fitness/sport for all", at its apogee in the 80s, led the IOC to set up a Commission on Sport for All, which replaced a working group founded in 1983.

Developing sport for all at all levels and encouraging all segments of the population to participate with a view to helping to create, through sport, a more healthy and peaceful society are the objectives of this Olympic Solidarity programme, which is carried out in collaboration with the above-mentioned Commission. The Olympic Day Run which the NOCs stage every year remains the most important event, and one which draws people of all ages.



Olympic Day Run in Bath (GBR).

During the period under review, each NOC has benefited from a US\$ 1,500 grant from Olympic Solidarity to cover its organising expenses as well as additional assistance from Coca-Cola amounting to US\$ 1,000. NOCs which fielded more than 4,000 participants for the two previous years have received an extra US\$ 1,500.



For the 1997/2000 four-year plan, the participation was as follows (final numbers):

	Number of participants	Number of participating NOCs	Number of NOCs who provided a report
1997	715 000	173	150
1998	674 722	168	167
1999	759 165	169	163
2000	829 603	163	154
Total	2 978 490		

Olympic Solidarity has created a special budget to strengthen individual ventures by the NOCs for encouraging and developing sports practice at national level. 21 NOCs benefited and submitted individual requests to Olympic Solidarity for the organisation of nation-wide sport for all events during the period under review. Twelve were approved during this period for a total budget of US\$ 70,000.

Olympic Solidarity further lent its support to the 7th and 8th World Congresses on Sport for All, held in November 1998 in Barcelona and in May 2000 in Quebec, for amounts totalling US\$ 76,400 and US\$ 104,662, respectively.

At 31 December 2000, the total expenditure for this programme for the 1997/2000 four-year plan amounted to US\$ 1,225,274.13. However, expenditure on 2000 commitments which will be made in 2001 should also be taken into account.

2.2.7 Women and sport

Women's participation in the national and international sports movement has progressed steadily. Mind-

ful of this situation, the IOC has developed a specific policy which aims to promote and assist women's participation in sports activities and in the Olympic Games, as well as their involvement at the leadership and administrative levels of the Olympic Movement. This policy was based on the principle to ensure equal opportunities between men and women. To achieve these objectives, the IOC has implemented a series of actions at both institutional and field levels, in cooperation with Olympic Solidarity, the NOCs, the IFs, and other external partners. A Women and Sport Working Group was also established in 1995 to advise the IOC on these matters.



Participants in the seminar on Women and Sport in Mogadishu (SOM).

The joint assistance programme between this working group and Olympic Solidarity was launched in 1997. It primarily aims at supporting the organisation of IOC regional seminars, NOCs' specific activities for the development of women's sport, training and the participation of female NOC delegates at the world conferences organised by the IOC on women and sport. Olympic Solidarity takes care of transport and accommodation expenses as well as an indemnity for one delegate per NOC.



For the 1997/2000 four-year plan, various seminars were organised:

	Type of events	Place	Number of delegates	Number of NOCs
1997	Seminar	Caracas (VEN)		10
1998	Seminar	Zagreb (CRO)	40	37
	Seminar	Abidjan (CIV)	30	28
1999	Seminar	Kingston (JAM)	30	23
	Seminar	Addis Ababa (ETH)	25	19
	Seminar	Kuala Lumpur (MAL)	25	16
2000	2nd World Conference	Paris (FRA)		43

Olympic Solidarity has also received individual requests from NOCs wishing to organise events relating to women and sport. Some 31 activities out of the 66 proposed by the NOCs were granted a total budget of US\$ 151,040.

Many NOCs also used their 'activities' budget for programmes to benefit women, such as the organisation of seminars or technical training courses.

The participation of female athletes in the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney or their presence in decision-making bodies demonstrates that their numbers have increased, but more progress needs to be made to ensure equal opportunities between men and women at all levels.

Therefore, this programme deserves to be pursued in order to continue in this direction and strive for results even more satisfying in the future.

At 31 December 2000, the total expenditure for this programme for the 1997/2000 four-year plan amounted to US\$ 507,145.69. However, expenditure on 2000 commitments which will be made in 2001 should also be taken into account.

2.2.8 Sport and Environment

Protecting nature and the environment in order to practise the sport of one's choice is a valuable element that must be viewed from the perspective of sustainable development and must form an integral part of the notions of sport and culture.

Created in 1997 and administered jointly by Olympic Solidarity and the IOC Sport and Environment Commission, the aim of this programme is to encourage respect for and the defence of the environment in the context of sport and to support the implementation of action plans intended to preserve our natural heritage.

Olympic Solidarity primarily offers support to NOCs which send delegates to regional seminars, or international conferences organised by the IOC's Sport and Environment Commission. Olympic Solidarity also supports the organisation of specific activities linked to the protection of the environment which the NOCs organise in their respective countries.

Here is a brief summary of the main events for which Olympic Solidarity provided financial support during



the four-year plan by supporting part of expenses for the organisation, as well as for the transport and

accommodation of a certain number of delegates per NOC:

	Type of event	Place	Number of NOCs
1997	2nd World Conference	Kuwait	
	Seminar	Barbados	23
	Seminar	Samoa	10
1998	European Conference	Rome (ITA)	36
	Seminar	Brazil	12
	Seminar	Kenya	22
1999	3rd World Conference	Rio de Janeiro (BRA)	93
2000	Seminar	Dakar (SEN)	15
	Seminar	Tehran (IRI)	15

In addition, Olympic Solidarity received 17 individual requests for nationwide projects or seminars, 6 of which were accepted.

At 31 December 2000, the total expenditure for this programme for the 1997/2000 four-year plan amounted to US\$ 482,537.38. However, expenditure on 2000 commitments which will be made in 2001 should also be taken into account.



Planting the "Olympic Forest" in Chinese Taipei.



2.2.9 'Sydney 2000' Olympic scholarships for athletes

Following the success of the 'Atlanta 96' scholarships, and in accordance with the stipulations of the Olympic Charter, it was decided to offer a similar programme during the 1997-2000 quadrennial. The project, which was launched in July 1997 with the help of the Continental Associations of NOCs and a small group of consultants, was designed to create a new programme centred round the Sydney Games, define a new policy for the utilisation of top-level training centres and decide which NOCs would benefit from the programme.

The programme focused on athletes who showed considerable potential in an individual Olympic sport but whose efforts to reach the Olympic qualifying standard were hampered by a lack of access to adequate training infrastructures and qualifying trials. Thanks to this programme, these athletes received the indispensable financial support enabling them to train without having to worry about financial constraints and to participate in the different Olympic qualifying competitions in their respective sport.

Launched in September 1998, the 'Sydney 2000' scholarship programme, which came to a close on 31 August 2000, two weeks before the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney, was a remarkable success, as can be seen from the results.

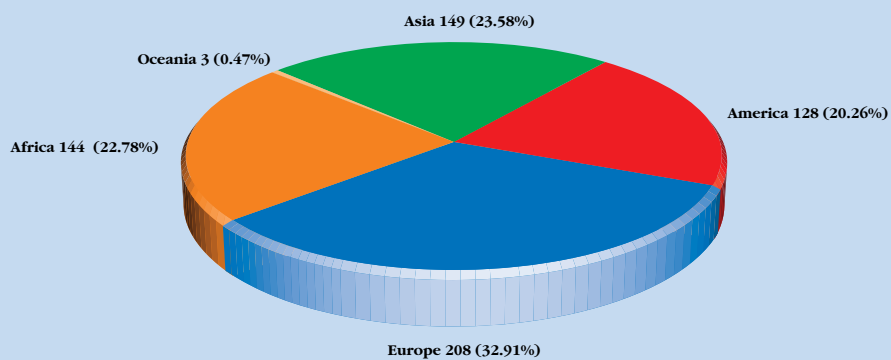
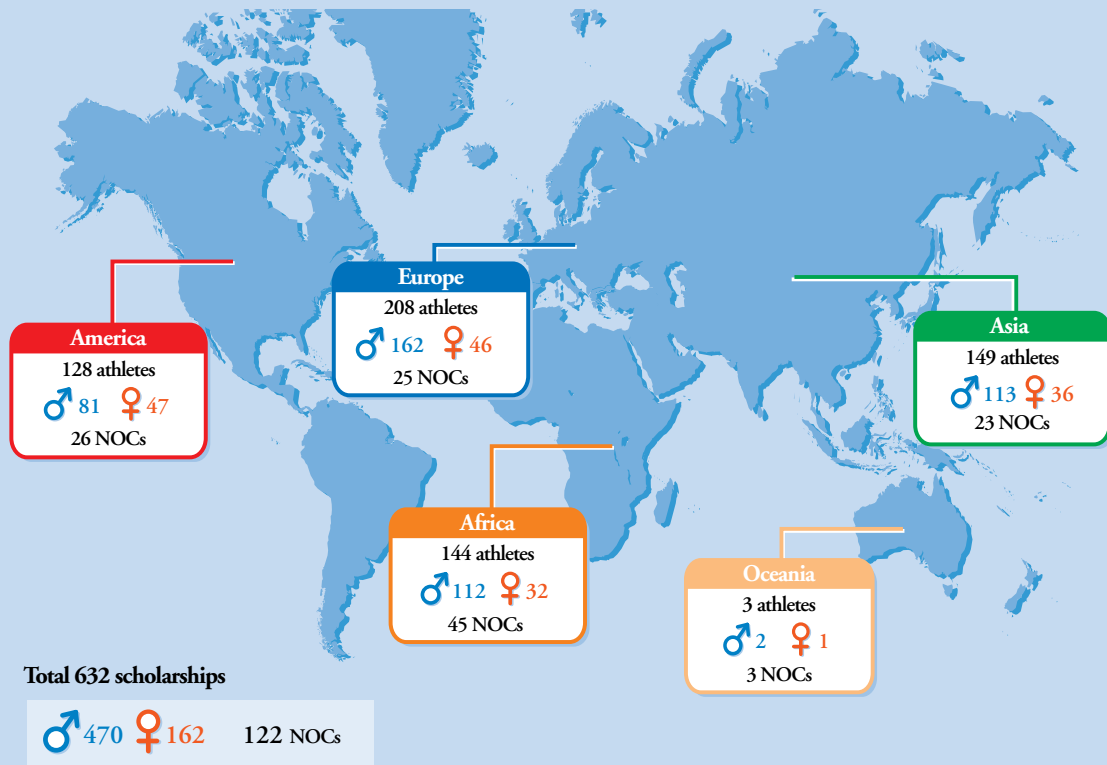
Out of the 632 athletes who received a 'Sydney 2000' scholarship, three-quarters, i.e. 472 athletes (323 men and 149 women) participated in the Sydney Games. 61 scholarship-holders (33 men and 28 women) obtained a total of 70 Olympic medals: 28 gold, 21 silver and 21 bronze. 84 scholarship-holders (60 men and 24 women) won a total of 92 Olympic diplomas: 14 for the 4th place, 32 for 5th, 19 for 6th, 12 for 7th and 15 for 8th. Athletics was clearly the sport in the lead, followed by wrestling, boxing, weightlifting, judo and swimming. Mention should also be made of the participation of 27 athletes from Oceania, out of the 104 who benefited from the special scholarship programme at the Oceania Olympic Training Centre (OOTC) set up by the Association of the Oceanian NOCs (ONOC) with the support of Olympic Solidarity and the Australian Government.

It is important to note that the figure of 472 athletes also includes holders of scholarships for young, promising athletes who qualified for and participated in these Games.

All these results have been reproduced in the brochure produced by Olympic Solidarity, which can be viewed at its Internet site www.olympic.org or ordered from its Secretariat.

The total expenditure for this programme for the 1997/2000 four-year plan amounted to US\$ 10,249,724.11.

Distribution of 'Sydney 2000' scholarships by continent and by sex 1997/2000



'Sydney 2000' Olympic scholarships by sport and by continent 1997/2000

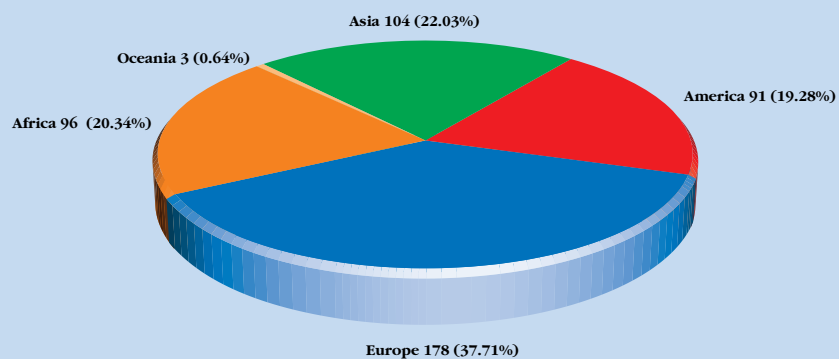
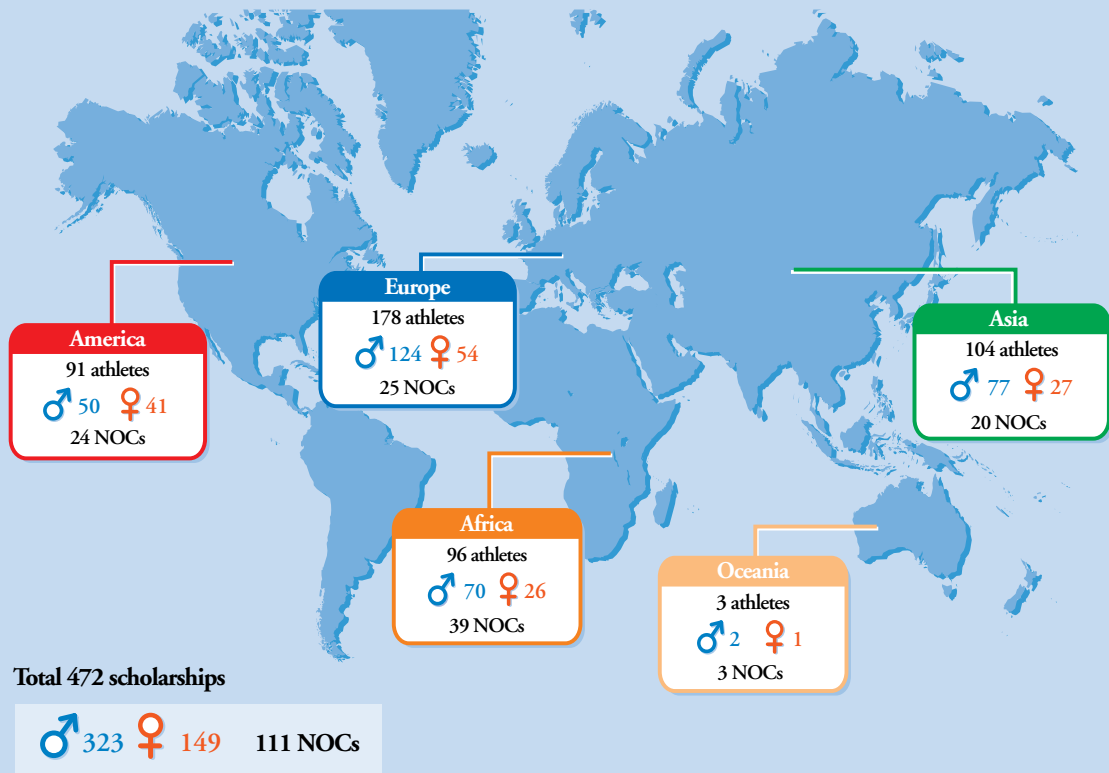


Sports																		TOTAL				
	IAAF	FISA	IBF	AIBA	ICF	UCI	FEI	FIE	FIG	IWF	IJF	FILA	FINA	UIPM	WTF	ITF	ITTF		ISSF	FITA	ITU	ISAF
Continents																						
Africa	78			21					1	3	15	13	7		4	1					1	144
America	30	2	3	11	4	9		6	14	9	8	3	16		6			2	1		4	128
Asia	20		6	24	5	2			4	14	11	31	7	1	6		1	11	4	1	1	149
Europe	36	6	2	12	11	6		6	11	23	12	41	15	2			1	18			6	208
Oceania	1									1											1	3
TOTAL	165	8	11	68	20	17		12	30	50	46	88	45	3	16	1	2	31	5	1	13	632



Diana Ziliute from Lithuania, 'Sydney 2000' scholarship holder.

Distribution of scholarship-holders who participated in the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney by continent and by sex



Olympic scholarship-holders who took part in the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney
by sport and by continent



	Sports																	TOTAL					
	IAAF	FISA	IBF	AIBA	ICF	UCI	FEI	FIE	FIG	IWF	IJF	FILA	FINA	UIPM	WTF	ITF	ITTF		ISSF	FITA	ITU	ISAF	
Continents																							
Africa	46		2	16					2	1	11	3	11		3							1	96
America	23	2		8	3	4		4	8	3	8	1	19		1	1		2	1			3	91
Asia	15		6	20	2				4	9	4	17	10		3	1		8	3	1	1	104	
Europe	30	7		8	9	5		2	14	14	10	28	28	2			1	15				5	178
Oceania	1									1												1	3
TOTAL	115	9	8	52	14	9		6	28	28	33	49	68	2	7	2	1	25	4	1	11	472	



Ewe Hock Ong (MAS) 'Sydney 2000' scholarship-holder during the Games in Sydney
© Allsport/IOC Olympic Museum/Stephen Murday.

**Medals won by Olympic scholarship-holders
at the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney
by continent and by NOC**



Continent	NOC	Medals			Total
		gold	silver	bronze	
Africa	ETH	1			1
	NGR		1		1
		1	1		2
America	ARG			1	1
	CUB	3	1		4
		3	1	1	5
Asia	IND			1	1
	INA	1		1	2
	IRI			1	1
	KAZ	3	1		4
	UZB	1		2	3
	PRK		1		1
	SRI			1	1
	VIE		1		1
	5	3	6	14	
Europe	ARM			1	1
	AZE	2			2
	BLR	1	1	1	3
	BUL	2	1		3
	EST			1	1
	MKD			1	1
	GEO			2	2
	HUN		2		2
	ISL			1	1
	LAT		1		1
	LTU	1		1	2
	MDA		1		1
	POL	3			3
	ROM	8	3	3	14
	SVK		3		3
UKR	2	3	3	8	
YUG		1		1	
	19	16	14	49	
TOTAL		28	21	21	70

**Diplomas won by Olympic scholarship-holders
at the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney
by continent and by NOC**



Continent	NOC	Rank					Total
		4	5	6	7	8	
Africa	EGY		1				1
	ETH	1					1
	LES				1		1
	NGR		1				1
		1	2		1		4
America	BRA					6	6
	CUB				1		1
	ECU	1					1
	HAI				1		1
	JAM	1					1
	URU		1				1
		2	1		2	6	11
Asia	IND		1	1			2
	INA		1				1
	KAZ	2	3			1	6
	MAS	1					1
	TKM				1		1
	UZB	2	5				7
		5	10	1	1	1	18
Europe	ALB		1				1
	ARM		2				2
	AZE		1			1	2
	BLR	1	2	1	1	1	6
	BIH			1			1
	CYP					1	1
	EST			1			1
	GEO		1		1		2
	HUN		1				1
	ISL	1			1		2
	LAT			1		2	3
	LTU				1		1
	MDA		2	1		1	4
	POL	1			1		2
	ROM	2	2	8	2	1	15
	SVK		3			1	4
UKR	1	4	5	1		11	
	6	19	18	8	8	59	
TOTAL		14	32	19	12	15	92



2.2.10 Olympic scholarships for young, promising athletes

This programme was set up in 1989, after the Seoul Games, at the request of certain NOCs which felt, on the basis of their poor showing, that they were not able to compete on an equal footing with the developed countries. It is aimed at giving young athletes aged 15 to 18 who practise an individual Olympic sport an opportunity to develop their talent without having to worry about financial constraints.

Thanks to this programme, run in parallel with the 'Sydney 2000' programme, 301 athletes received scholarships in different sports, primarily athletics, swimming, boxing, wrestling and gymnastics.

Seventy-four young scholarship holders succeeded in qualifying for the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney. Even though this was not the main aim of the programme, Olympic Solidarity was very pleased to help these athletes prepare for this important competition. The programme, which ended on 31 August 2000, was a resounding success.

Olympic Solidarity now has pleasure in following the career of these young athletes, the high point of

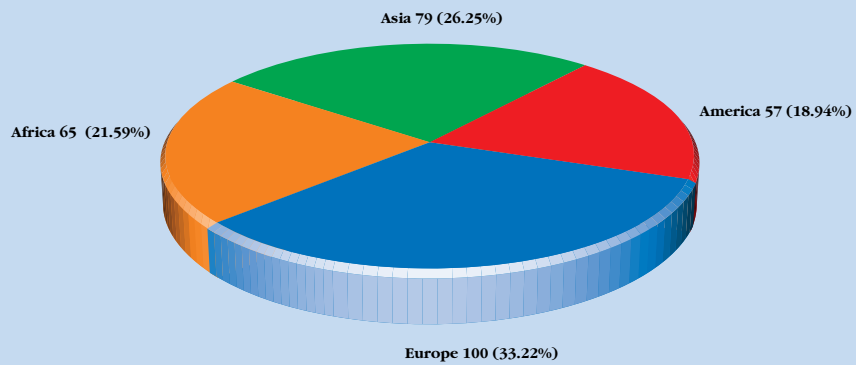
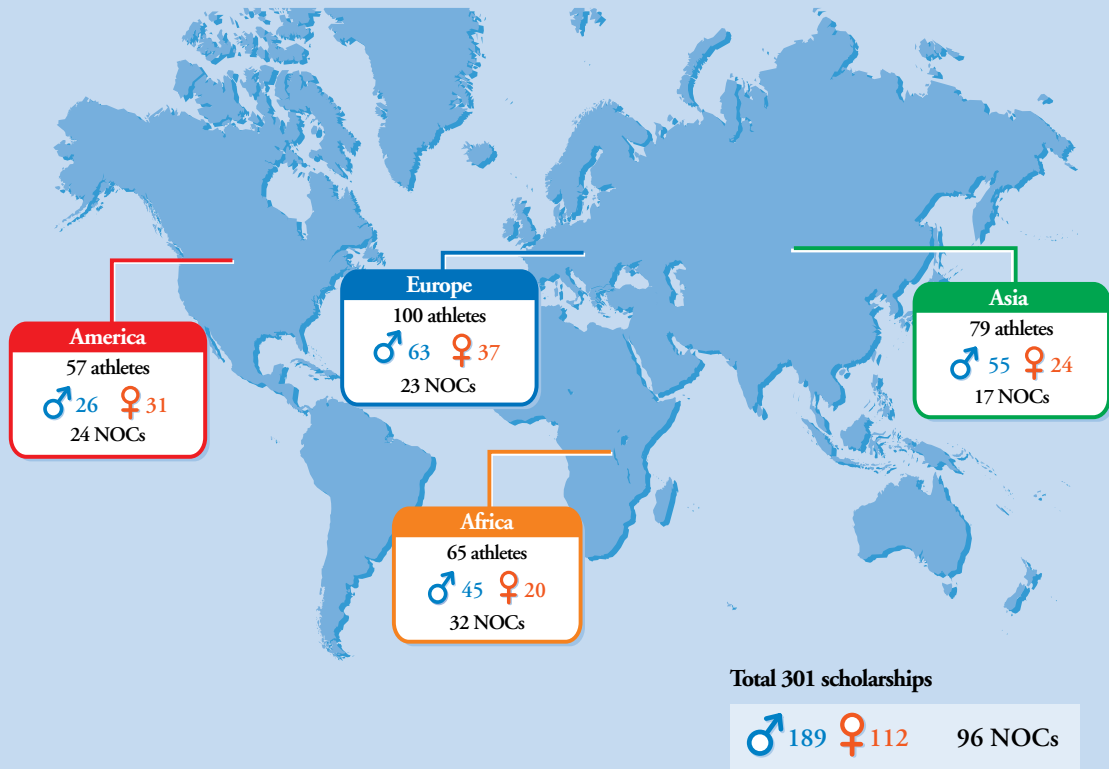
which will probably be their participation in the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in Athens in 2004.

The total expenditure for this programme for the 1997/2000 four-year plan amounted to US\$ 9,019,910.73.



The young scholarship-holder Irina Naumenko (KAZ), athletics.

Distribution of Olympic scholarships for young, promising athletes by continent and by sex 1997/2000



Olympic scholarships for young, promising athletes by sport and by continent 1997/2000



Sports																								TOTAL			
	IAAF	FISA	IBF	AIBA	ICF	UCI	FEI	FIE	FIG	IWF	IJF	FILA	FINA	UIPM	WTF	ITF	ITTF	ISSF	FTTA	ITU	ISAF	FIBT	FIL		ISU	FIS	
Continents																											
Africa	32		2	6		2		1	3	1	1	4	10		1	2											65
America	10			6	1		1	2	7	2	2	1	12		3	8				1	1						57
Asia	28		2	5		3		2	7	2	2	9	7		3	3	1	1	2						2	79	
Europe	22	3		8	6	1		2	5	6	9	11	17			3	1	3	1						2	100	
TOTAL	92	3	4	25	7	6	1	7	22	11	14	25	46		7	16	2	4	3	1	1				4	301	



Yana Klochkova (UKR), 'Young, promising athlete' scholarship-holder, who won three medals at the Sydney Games.



2.2.11 Olympic scholarships for coaches

This programme, which was introduced in 1991, offers coaches an opportunity to acquire top-level experience and knowledge, which they will then be able to apply within their respective national structures. It is a natural complement to the programmes developed for athletes.

The distinguishing feature of the 1997/2000 quadrennial as far as this programme was concerned was the changeover, during the year 1998, from the old to the new system. In lieu of a single programme, Olympic Solidarity introduced three different training options for NOCs: option 1 “sciences applied to sport, option 2 “specific sports training, and option 3 “development of the local sports structure”.

The introduction of the new programme led to a significant drop in the number of scholarships granted in 1998. Nevertheless, the NOCs have taken a positive approach, which proves that the specific character of each option meets the training needs of national coaches.

Out of the 450 scholarships for coaches that were awarded by Olympic Solidarity between 1997 and 2000, option 1 has remained the most popular, owing to the need for coaches to obtain a diploma or certificate attesting to their capacities.

Option 1 type training has been dispensed by the University of Physical Education of Budapest (HUN), the

“Institut National des Sports et de l’Education” Physique (INSEP) of Paris (FRA) and, from 1998 onwards, by the “Centro de Alto Rendimiento Deportivo” (CAR) of Barcelona (ESP).

During the past four years, the NOCs have familiarised themselves with this programme. Moreover, Olympic Solidarity keeps the NOCs informed of efforts in this field. There has been a steady increase in options 2 and 3 scholarships up until the end of 2000.

At the start of the new 2001/2004 quadrennial plan, Olympic Solidarity has reason to be proud of the results obtained through this programme, which has enabled scholarship-holders to benefit from ongoing, high-quality training, not to mention the many coaches who have also been trained through a development programme run by the local sports structure.

A reference should also be made to the efforts of many IFs which have worked hard alongside Olympic Solidarity to ensure the success of this programme, in particular by supporting action plans and appointing experts to run option 3 programmes.

At 31 December 2000, the total expenditure for this programme for the 1997/2000 four-year plan amounted to US\$ 3 380 554.92. However, expenditure of 2000 commitments, which will be made in 2001, should also be taken into account.

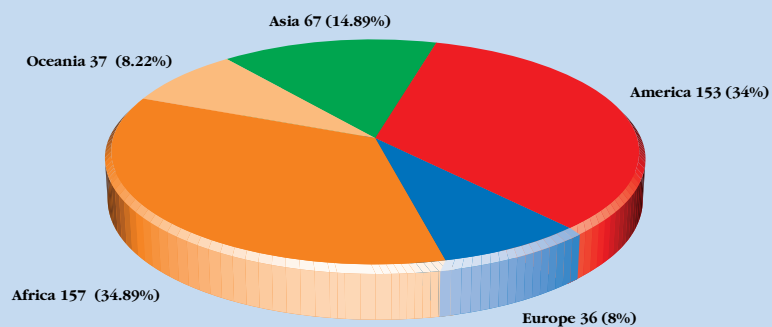
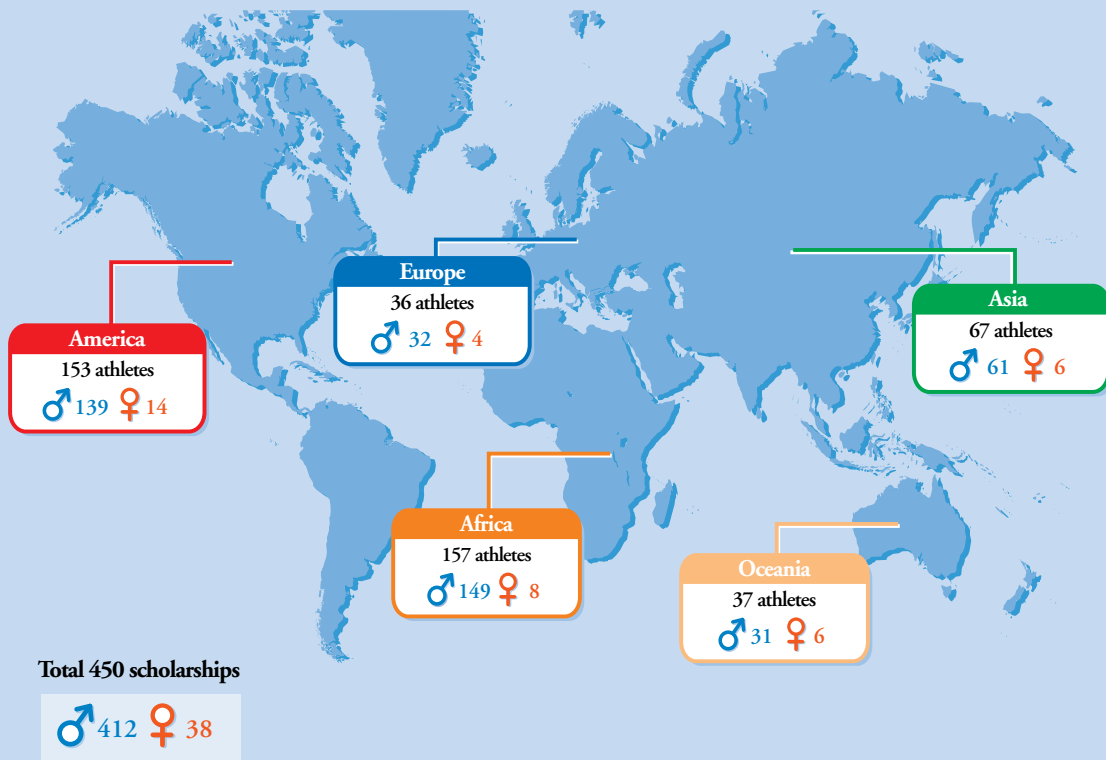
Distribution of Olympic scholarships for coaches 1997/2000



Continent	Year	Number of NOCs	Scholarship-holders		Total	Distribution by option		
			Females	Males		1	2	3
Africa	1997	23	2	46	48	* 48		
	1998	19		27	27	26		1
	1999	25	2	39	41	35	5	1
	2000	24	4	37	41	33	6	2
				8	149	157	142	11
America	1997	18	5	30	35	* 35		
	1998	19	2	25	27	26	1	
	1999	20	1	34	35	30	1	4
	2000	22	6	50	56	46	2	8
				14	139	153	137	4
Asia	1997	11	1	20	21	* 21		
	1998	7	2	9	11	10		1
	1999	11	1	18	19	17		2
	2000	10	2	14	16	15		1
				6	61	67	63	
Europe	1997	6	3	17	20	* 20		
	1998	5	1	5	6	2	2	2
	1999	5		5	5		2	3
	2000	2		5	5	1		4
				4	32	36	23	4
Oceania	1997	9	2	13	15	* 15		
	1998	9	2	10	12		12	
	1999	5	1	4	5		5	
	2000	5	1	4	5		5	
				6	31	37	15	22
TOTAL	1997	67	13	126	139	* 139		
	1998	59	7	76	83	64	15	4
	1999	66	5	100	105	82	13	10
	2000	63	13	110	123	95	13	15
				38	412	450	380	41

* In 1997, there was only one option "sciences applied to sport"

Distribution of Olympic Scholarships for coaches by continent and by sex 1997/2000





Olympic scholarships for coaches by sport and by continent 1997/2000

Sports	IAAF	FISA	IBF	IBAF	FIBA	AIBA	ICF	UCI	FEI	FIE	FTFA	FIG	IWF	IHF	FIH	IJF	FLA	FINA	UIMP	ISF	WTF	ITF	ITTF	ISSF	PTA	ITU	ISAF	FIVB	IBU	FIBT	WCF	IHF	FIL	ISU	FIS	Physical conditioning	TOTAL		
Continents																																							
Africa	19		11		18	10			1	26	4	3	13	4	7	6					1	6					19										9	157	
America	18	3	19	1	9	5	2	2	6	9	3	1	4	4	8	16					2	10				4	2	14										9	153
Asia	10	2			4	6	2		4		5	2	4	1	1	13					2	5					4										2	67	
Europe	4	1	10		2	1			1			5			5	2						1	1				1								2		36		
Oceania	4			1	3	9				1		2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	3										3	37	
TOTAL	55	6	40	2	36	31	4	2	1	12	36	17	8	22	11	22	38	1	1	5	4	22	1	5	3	41								2	23	450			



2.2.12 Training for sports administrators

This programme was introduced in 1984 with a view to allowing sports administrators the opportunity to improve their standard. Originally known as the 'Itinerant School', this structure has evolved in order to meet the new needs of the NOCs.

Its two fundamental aims during the four-year plan 1997/2000 have been to round up the training of national course directors and to offer NOCs the chance to run courses at a local level.

To achieve these goals, Olympic Solidarity has set up an administrative and pedagogical structure, headed by Mr. Richard W. Palmer, Coordinator General of the programme. A network of regional coordinators responsible for different geographical zones has also been introduced with a view to helping NOCs to organise and conduct their courses at national level. Lastly, an academic board, chaired by Mr. Roger Jackson of the University of Calgary (CAN), is responsible for regularly transmitting guidelines and information to the national course directors and/or assisting them, if necessary.

The '*Sport Administration Manual*' has been entirely revised and updated. The new version, available in

English, French and Spanish and produced by Olympic Solidarity, takes into consideration the changes that have occurred in high-level sport in general and in its administration, as well as within the Olympic Movement. Olympic Solidarity has organised several familiarisation and briefing seminars on this new manual for international course directors in the different languages.

Lastly, Olympic Solidarity is pleased to note that the number of courses has increased sharply, rising from 79 courses in 1997 to 113 at the end of 2000. A reference should also be made to the great many courses staged in Asia (159) and in Africa (108), followed by the Americas (88), Oceania (20) and Europe (8).

These encouraging results have ensured the continuation of the programme, which will now be geared to more specific training in order to further improve the assistance provided to the NOCs.

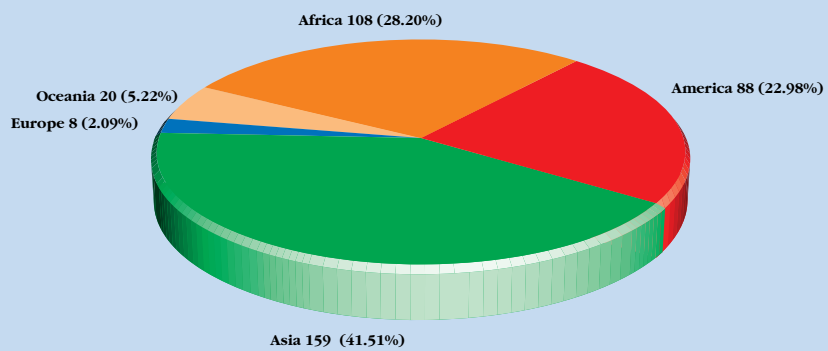
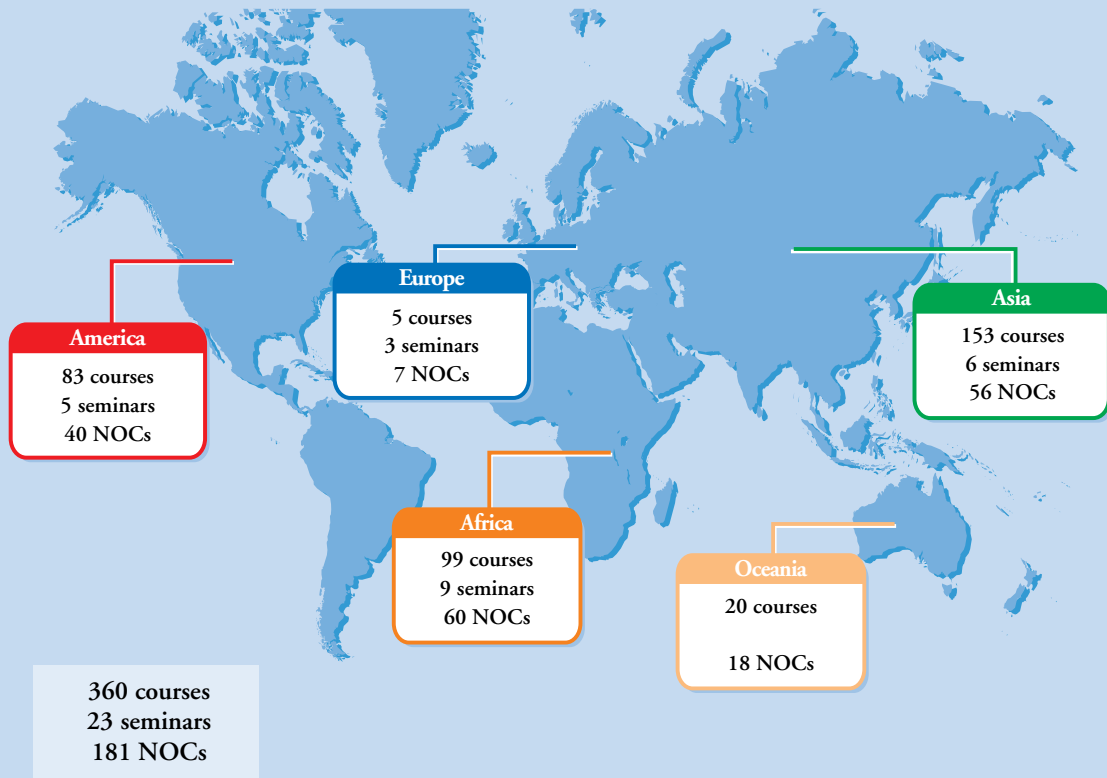
At 31 December 2000, the total expenditure for this programme for the 1997/2000 four-year plan amounted to US\$ 1,765,971.15. However, expenditure on 2000 commitments which will be made in 2001 should also be taken into account.

Training for sports administrators – Distribution of courses and seminars 1997/2000



Continent	Year	Number of NOCs	Course	Seminar	Total
Africa	1997	11	24	1	25
	1998	10	19	1	20
	1999	19	28	4	32
	2000	20	28	3	31
			60	99	9
America	1997	8	18	1	19
	1998	7	24		24
	1999	12	21		21
	2000	13	20	4	24
			40	83	5
Asia	1997	9	30	1	31
	1998	11	36	1	37
	1999	18	41	1	42
	2000	18	46	3	49
			56	153	6
Europe	1997				
	1998	1		1	1
	1999	4	2	2	4
	2000	2	3		3
			7	5	3
Oceania	1997	4	4		4
	1998	5	7		7
	1999	4	4		4
	2000	5	5		5
			18	20	
TOTAL	1997	32	76	3	79
	1998	34	86	3	89
	1999	57	96	7	103
	2000	58	102	10	112
			181	360	23

Distribution of courses and seminars for sports administrators by continent 1997/2000





2.3 Joint programmes with the International Federations

The International Federations (IFs) represent one of Olympic Solidarity's principal partners for the successful implementation of the programmes in favour of the National Olympic Committees. These Federations collaborate on technical sport courses and appoint the ad hoc experts who direct them, as well as advising Olympic Solidarity on the development, supervision and follow-up of the scholarship programmes for athletes and coaches. The technical expertise of the IFs therefore represents a vital instrument in the effective realisation of the different programmes.

In parallel with the ordinary Olympic Solidarity programmes which are offered to the NOCs, a specific development programme managed in direct collaboration with the IFs has also been in existence since 1986.

This programme, for which the IOC has approved a budget of US\$ 5 million for the four-year period 1997-2000, is available to the IFs in both the summer and winter Olympic sports and aims to contribute to their own development programmes. The specific objectives of each agreement are established between Olympic Solidarity and the respective Federation according to the requirements of each. The priorities are many and varied and include organising regional and continental training camps for coaches and athletes, producing technical videos and other teaching materials for the national federations, training officials, donating sports equipment, establishing sports administration programmes and so on. It is recalled that the budget allocated for this programme is administered by Olympic Solidarity on behalf of the IOC and is not part of Olympic Solidarity funds.

At the end of 2000, a total of 33 out of 35 IFs (27 summer IFs and 6 winter IFs) had participated in this programme. The agreements concluded with these Federations cover the period 1997-2000.

Summer IFs: International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) • International Rowing Federation (FISA) • International Badminton Federation (IBF) • International Baseball Federation (IBAF) • International Basketball Federation (FIBA) • International Amateur Boxing Association (AIBA) • International Canoe Federation (ICF) • International Cycling Union (UCI) • International Equestrian Federation (FEI) • International Fencing Federation (FIE) • International Federation of Football Associations (FIFA) • International Gymnastics Federation (FIG) • International Weightlifting Federation (IWF) • International Handball Federation (IHF) • International Hockey Federation (FIH) • International Judo Federation (IJF) • International Federation of Associated Wrestling Styles (FILA) • International Swimming Federation (FINA) • International Modern Pentathlon Union (UIPM) • International Softball Federation (ISF) • International Tennis Federation (ITF) • International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) • International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF) • International Archery Federation (FITA) • International Triathlon Union (ITU) • International Sailing Federation (ISAF) • International Volleyball Federation (FIVB).

Winter IFs: International Biathlon Union (IBU) • International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation (FIBT) • World Curling Federation (WCF) • International Ice Hockey Federation (IIHF) • International Luge Federation (FIL) • International Ski Federation (FIS).

Olympic Solidarity would like to thank the International Federations for their work in the framework of its programmes and looks forward to pursuing this fruitful collaboration in the future.



2.4 Olympafrica

The purpose of the “Olympafrica” programme, created in 1987, is to set up basic sports facilities in Africa, in deprived villages and districts, making maximum use of local materials and encouraging the local population to become involved in setting up and running the centres. In order to help developing countries through sport in the economic, social and cultural fields, Olympafrica has pursued a dynamic policy which calls for the completion of 15 centres by the end of 2000. At the end of this four-year plan, this goal has virtually been met, because 9 centres have been completed and are now operational (BUR, CIV, CMR, GUI, MLI, NIG, SEN (2), SWZ), 4 are to be inaugurated shortly (ANG, GAM, GUI, MOZ) and 2 are nearing completion (MOZ, UGA).

This programme is managed on a daily basis by the Olympafrica International Foundation from its head-

quarters in Dakar (SEN). This Foundation was re-structured in 1998 in order to create a closer link with the IOC and secure a firmer anchorage of the programme within the Olympic Movement, as well as to set up a greater representation of Africa within its management structures.

During the last meeting of the International Olympafrica Foundation Board, chaired by the President of the IOC in November 2000 in Lausanne, it was discussed, in addition to the usual topics of the agenda, the future development of the Olympafrica programme within the framework of Olympic Solidarity’s next four-year plan 2001/2004.

The same day, a discussion forum was organised in order to raise additional funds from new partners, such as governmental and non-governmental organisations, sponsors, developed NOCs and the IFs, and led to the pledging of new funds.



Glory Alozie (NGR), 'Sydney 2000' scholarship-holder © Allsport/Andy Lyons



2.5 Financial Statement

In order to carry out the Olympic Solidarity programmes scheduled for 1997/2000, a global budget of US\$ 121,900,000 was submitted and approved at the beginning of 1997. This budget was prepared on the basis of funds left over at the end of the 1993/1996 quadrennial, revenue from television broadcasting rights for the XVIII Olympic Winter Games in Nagano and the Games of the XXVI Olympiad in Atlanta (NOC share) as well as an estimate of

interest earned on investments made during 1997-2000. As of 31 December 2000, expenditure incurred came to US\$ 105,873,628, accounting for 87% of the global budget. Here, it should be noted that this figure is not yet final, as some budgets are still running for activities for the year 2000, the reports for which must be sent to Olympic Solidarity.

The breakdown of expenditure by programme category is as follows:

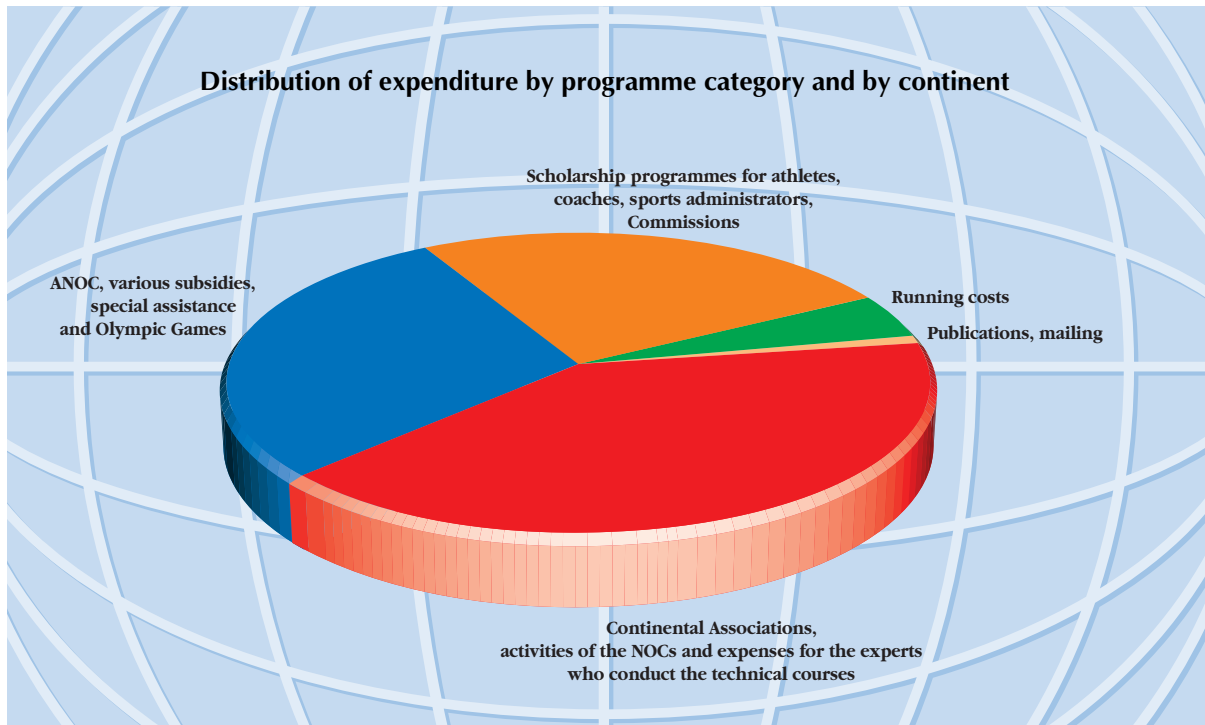
Programmes	Amounts (US\$)
Continental Associations, activities of the NOCs and expenses for the experts who conduct the technical courses	42 545 197
Scholarship programmes for athletes, coaches, sports administrators, Commissions	30 736 994
ANOC, various subsidies, special assistance and Olympic Games*	26 643 071
Running costs	5 063 976
Publications, mailing	884 390
Total expenditure	105 873 628

* The budget approved for Olympic Solidarity for the 1997/2000 quadrennial utilises funds derived from television rights for Atlanta and Nagano. Spending on the programme to assist NOCs as regards their participation in the Sydney Olympic Games is not included but has been carried over to the year 2001 because the funds for these programmes come from the television rights for the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney which will be used for the development of the 2001/2004 plan.

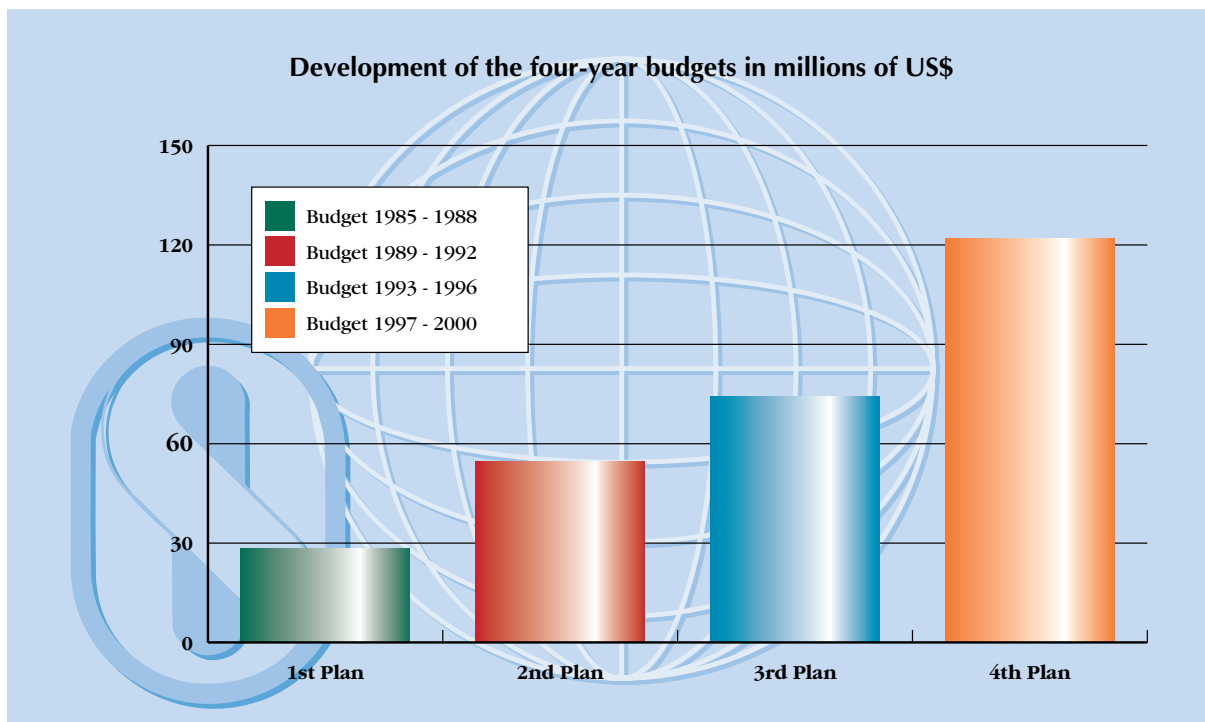
The final analysis of expenditure incurred for 1997/2000 will be made at the end of 2001, when the accounts for programmes still running are finally closed. The balance of funds left over at the end of a

four-year plan is systematically ploughed back into the development of the programmes of the following four-year plan.

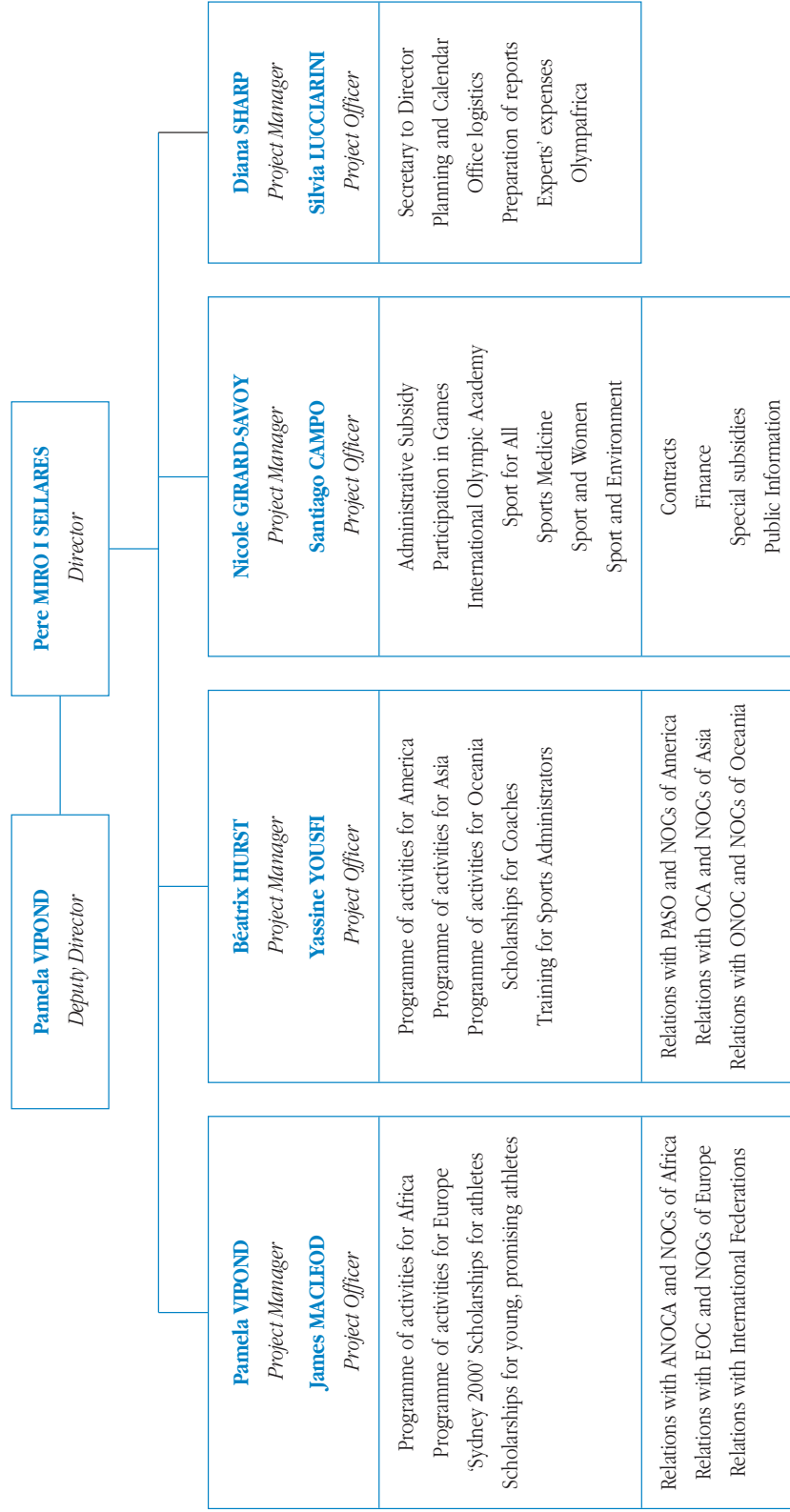
Distribution of expenditure by programme category and by continent



Development of the four-year budgets in millions of US\$



2.6 Olympic Solidarity administration at 31 December 2000
 Organisation Chart



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES

AHO	Netherlands Antilles	CZE	Czech Republic	KSA	Saudi Arabia	PRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
ALB	Albania	DEN	Denmark	KUW	Kuwait	PUR	Puerto Rico
ALG	Algeria	DJI	Djibouti	LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	QAT	Qatar
AND	Andorra	DMA	Dominica	LAT	Latvia	ROM	Romania
ANG	Angola	DOM	Dominican Republic	LBA	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	RSA	South Africa
ANT	Antigua and Barbuda	ECU	Ecuador	LBR	Liberia	RUS	Russian Federation
ARG	Argentina	EGY	Egypt	LCA	St. Lucia	RWA	Rwanda
ARM	Armenia	ERI	Eritrea	LES	Lesotho	SAM	Samoa
ARU	Aruba	ESA	El Salvador	LIB	Lebanon	SEN	Senegal
ASA	American Samoa	ESP	Spain	LIE	Liechtenstein	SEY	Seychelles
AUS	Australia	EST	Estonia	LTU	Lithuania	SIN	Singapore
AUT	Austria	ETH	Ethiopia	LUX	Luxembourg	SKN	St. Kitts and Nevis
AZE	Azerbaijan	FIJ	Fiji	MAD	Madagascar	SLE	Sierra Leone
BAH	Bahamas	FIN	Finland	MAR	Morocco	SLO	Slovenia
BAN	Bangladesh	FRA	France	MAS	Malaysia	SMR	San Marino
BAR	Barbados	FSM	Federated States of Micronesia	MAW	Malawi	SOL	Solomon Islands
BDI	Burundi	GAB	Gabon	MDA	Republic of Moldova	SOM	Somalia
BEL	Belgium	GAM	Gambia	MDV	Maldives	SRI	Sri Lanka
BEN	Benin	GBR	Great Britain	MEX	Mexico	STP	Sao Tome and Principe
BER	Bermuda	GBS	Guinea-Bissau	MGL	Mongolia	SUD	Sudan
BHU	Bhutan	GEO	Georgia	MKD	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	SUI	Switzerland
BIH	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GEQ	Equatorial Guinea	MLI	Mali	SUR	Suriname
BIZ	Belize	GER	Germany	MLT	Malta	SVK	Slovakia
BLR	Belarus	GHA	Ghana	MON	Monaco	SWE	Sweden
BOL	Bolivia	GRE	Greece	MOZ	Mozambique	SWZ	Swaziland
BOT	Botswana	GRN	Grenada	MRI	Mauritius	SYR	Syrian Arab Republic
BRA	Brazil	GUA	Guatemala	MTN	Mauritania	TAN	United Republic of Tanzania
BRN	Bahrain	GUI	Guinea	MYA	Myanmar	TGA	Tonga
BRU	Brunei Darussalam	GUM	Guam	NAM	Namibia	THA	Thailand
BUL	Bulgaria	GUY	Guyana	NCA	Nicaragua	TJK	Tajikistan
BUR	Burkina Faso	HAI	Haiti	NEP	Nepal	TKM	Turkmenistan
CAF	Central African Republic	HKG	Hong Kong, China	NER	Niger	TOG	Togo
CAM	Cambodia	HON	Honduras	NED	Netherlands	TPE	Chinese Taipei
CAN	Canada	HUN	Hungary	NEP	Nepal	TRI	Trinidad and Tobago
CAY	Cayman Islands	INA	Indonesia	NGR	Nigeria	TUN	Tunisia
CGO	Congo	IND	India	NIG	Niger	TUR	Turkey
CHA	Chad	IRI	Islamic Republic of Iran	NOR	Norway	UAE	United Arab Emirates
CHI	Chile	IRQ	Iraq	NRU	Nauru	UGA	Uganda
CHN	People's Republic of China	ISL	Iceland	NZL	New Zealand	UKR	Ukraine
CIV	Côte d'Ivoire	ISR	Israel	OMA	Oman	URU	Uruguay
CMR	Cameroon	ISV	Virgin Islands	PAK	Pakistan	USA	United States of America
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo	ITA	Italy	PAN	Panama	UZB	Uzbekistan
COK	Cook Islands	IVB	British Virgin Islands	PAR	Paraguay	VAN	Vanuatu
COL	Colombia	JAM	Jamaica	PER	Peru	VEN	Venezuela
COM	Comoros	JOR	Jordan	PHI	Philippines	VIE	Viet Nam
CPV	Cape Verde	JPN	Japan	PLE	Palestine	VIN	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
CRC	Costa Rica	KAZ	Kazakhstan	PLW	Palau	YEM	Yemen
CRO	Croatia	KEN	Kenya	PNG	Papua New Guinea	YUG	Yugoslavia
CUB	Cuba	KGZ	Kyrgyzstan	POL	Poland	ZAM	Zambia
CYP	Cyprus	KOR	Korea	POR	Portugal	ZIM	Zimbabwe

199 National Olympic Committees are recognised by the IOC.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC SPORTS FEDERATIONS

IAAF	International Amateur Athletic Federation	ICF	International Canoe Federation	IHF	International Handball Federation	FIS	International Ski Federation
FISA	International Rowing Federation	WCF	World Curling Federation	FIH	International Hockey Federation	ISF	International Softball Federation
IBF	International Badminton Federation	UCI	International Cycling Union	IIHF	International Ice Hockey Federation	WTF	The World Taekwondo Federation
IBAF	International Baseball Federation	FEI	International Equestrian Federation	IJF	International Judo Federation	ITF	International Tennis Federation
FIBA	International Basketball Federation	FIE	International Fencing Federation	FIL	International Luge Federation	ITTF	The International Table Tennis Federation
IBU	International Biathlon Union	FIFA	International Federation of Football Associations	FILA	International Federation of Associated Wrestling Styles	ISSF	International Shooting Sport Federation
FIBT	International Bobsleigh and Tobogganing Federation	FIG	International Gymnastics Federation	FINA	International Swimming Federation	FITA	International Archery Federation
AIBA	International Amateur Boxing Association	IWF	International Weightlifting Federation	ISU	International Skating Union	ITU	International Triathlon Union
				UIPM	International Modern Pentathlon Union	ISAF	International Sailing Federation
						FIVB	International Volleyball Federation



The scholarship-holder Rudik Petrosyan (ARM) during the Games in Sydney. © Allsport/Billy Stickland.