**IOC Background Guide:**

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to SaintMUN 2019 and to the International Olympic Committee. We hope that all of you are excited for a weekend of intense debate that will hopefully be both informative and invigorating for all of us.

The International Olympic Committee was founded in 1894 for the purpose of arranging the Olympic Games. Although the IOC is mostly given media attention when a future Olympic Games is being awarded to a nation, it has served a second purpose throughout its history: a global stage for state interaction. Issues regarding politics will likely come up during debate, and certainly should be kept in mind during the formation of documents from this committee. Make sure to have an in-depth understanding of your country’s role in past Olympic Games and think about what role you would want it to play in the future.

 The two topics that were chosen to display the dichotomy of short and long term issues that the IOC faces. The Attack on Tokyo Crisis, a hypothetical scenario that will test your flexibility and decision making, is an example of the type of geopolitical events that the IOC must consider when they are debating where the Olympics should be held, and, in a worst case scenario, if it should be moved.  On the other hand, the sustainability topic will require more long-term thinking and thought out policy that will need to be predictive rather than reactive.  What the two topics share is that they will require collaboration among all delegates. We are also hoping that all candidates will treat each other with respect and take the topics seriously so that we can all enjoy the experience.

If you have any questions before SaintMUN, feel free to email  jb361@st-andrews.ac.uk. We want to ensure everyone is as ready as they can be for a great weekend of Model UN! Don’t forget to be creative and bold in your solutions! And, finally, good luck!

Yours Truly,

 The Chairs, International Olympic Committee

**International Olympic Committee**

**Attack on Tokyo Crisis:**

**Introduction**

The Tokyo 2020 Olympics are being prepared for full speed ahead. With a $20 billion investment into the construction of new venues and reconstruction of its venues from the 1964 Olympics, the buildings are just a few short months away from completion.  As one of the safest cities in the world, Tokyo has also invested into an eco-friendly Olympics which will feature medals made of recycled phones and driverless electric cars.

The upcoming Olympics are due to feature 339 events over 33 sports, approximating the total number of athletes at 11,097. 206 countries are expected to participate this summer, with 3.2 million spectator tickets sold in its first round of sales. The 2020 Olympics will also be the first to introduce new sports such as 3x3 basketball, freestyle BMX and Madison Cycling.

**The Issue explained**

Japan lies on the Pacific Ring of Fire, which is a narrow zone around the Pacific Ocean. It is incredibly prone to earthquakes, which often result in tsunamis, as well as the creation of, often deadly, volcanoes. Roughly 90 percent of all the world's earthquakes and 80 percent of the largest ones strike along the Ring of Fire.

Japan already experiences 1,500 earthquakes a year, with minor tremors occurring daily. This previously hasn’t stopped any of the three Olympics that Japan had hosted from occurring. However, scientists are documenting an increase in seismic activity along the dangerous tectonic plates. A forecast map has revealed that an earthquake on the Richter Magnitude Scale of 6 or above, particularly in the Tokyo Metropolitan area, is becoming increasingly likely. Experts are beginning to refer to a deathly earthquake in Tokyo as not a question of ‘if’ but of ‘when’. A magnitude-7.3 quake hitting northern Tokyo Bay could kill 9,700 people and injure almost 150,000, with an expected peak of 3.39 million evacuees the next day. Evidently, these figures would drastically increase during an Olympic event due to a rise in population by millions.

The country is famous for its resilient infrastructure against such attacks, but the preparedness of the community, and of the tourists visiting, is lacking. Gas, electricity, and water are deficient in technology as well. This would result in 300,000 non-earthquake proof buildings being destroyed by ensuing fires.

The International Olympic Committee has sufficient evidence to believe that Tokyo fails as a host city for the upcoming Olympic Games. Considering the expert advice, unpreparedness of tourists, and some weaker built temporary venues, Tokyo would be unable to cope should an earthquake strike. With over 920,000 spectators predicted per day, along with the athletes and officials, existing response teams are insufficient.

This leaves the IOC with an urgent debate. The IOC wishes to debate alternative venues for the Olympic Games; the committee must take into account previous host cities, those with existing infrastructure to sustain the Games in under such short notice, and the cities that shortly lost to Tokyo: Istanbul and Madrid. Alongside this debate, delegates should also consider whether the quality of the Games should be sacrificed in exchange for postponing the Games, or if the seismic threat and safety concerns are insignificant to such drastic decisions?

**The decision making**

The decision over a host city for the Olympic Games is made 7 years prior to the scheduled date, by the International Olympic Committee. Applicant cities apply to the IOC – made up of 200 National Olympic Committees (NOCs) representing commonwealths, geographical areas, protectorates and territories - and in return receive a questionnaire requesting information on motivation for hosting, venues, accommodation and transportation. The applications are reviewed by the committee and narrowed down to 4 or 5 cities, hereto referred to as candidate cities.

The candidate cities are sent a 250-page questionnaire covering more in-depth topics such as media operations, marketing and the structure and workings of the athlete’s Olympic Village. Visits are also made by members of the committee for further review. To make the final section, each active member of the IOC votes to choose one location; members residing in a hosting country on the final list cannot participate in the voting process. The host city is chosen based on a majority vote.

In this committee session, the procedure of choosing from candidate cities is unrealistic considering the urgency of the situation. The Committee must create a resolution on the agreed upon course of action. If an alternative city is to be chosen, the Committee must submit how this will be done through a resolution, rather than the standard 250-page questionnaire, visit, and voting process.

**Runners-up**

There were three candidate cities bidding for the 2020; Tokyo was chosen amongst Istanbul and Madrid. The Evaluation Commission commended the ‘unique opportunity’ each of the cities had to offer. The key values for the Commission are Vision, Concept and Legacy, Sport and Competition Venues, Olympic Village, Paralympic Games, Accommodation, Transport, Media Operations, Environment, Safety and Security, Medical Services and Doping Control, Legal Aspects, Games Governance and Delivery, Political and Public Support, Marketing and Finance.

**Istanbul**

Istanbul’s vision was ‘Bridge Together;’ to join the 8000-year history that spans Europe and Asia. The Games concept was to use Bosphorus as a key element to highlight a city on two continents. Turkey’s bid spans from the government’s ‘2023 Master Plan’, which includes making sport a priority.

The only time Istanbul could host is Friday 7th to Sunday 23rd of August due to optimum climatic conditions (the driest time of the year), which would coincide with the holiday period, thus maximising spectator attendance and traffic reduction.

The national government proposed four Olympic zones across Istanbul which would host all sports, except for some football preliminaries: The Olympic City Zone, the Coastal Zone, the Bosphorus Zone, and the Forest Zone. These venues were selected based on existing and future urban development policies, legacy needs, long-term sport development, and the use of the largest possible number of existing venues. These areas would be turned into major new development for 600,000 people. The Olympic Village, on a 72-hectare site, is located close to the Olympic Stadium, and includes an 18-hectare athlete training precinct. The plan includes the accommodation of 17,500 beds; these would be slightly reconstructed to accommodate the athletes of the Paralympic Games.

 While Turkey’s venues appear satisfactory, construction for a venue for opening and closing ceremonies is required by decommissioning of an industrial port. 5 of the 28 competition venues would require permanent works; 6 would be temporary; and 21 venues would need to be built. Therefore, 70% of the competition venues require site preparation prior to construction.

Turkey has invested USD 1.2 billion dollars annually to cope with the increasing demand and congestion within their transport systems. Despite the new trans-Bosphorus road tunnel (opened in 2017), the Ankara-Istanbul high-speed rail, and the newly built international airport, 50% of its total transport requires major upgrades. In addition, the transport plans for the Olympic Games required a redevelopment plan to cope with high capacity; this in the form of a metro extension and expansion of the Trans-Europe Motorway. Luckily, shuttle buses have been promised for the Paralympic Games to cover the distances between the 9 venues. It is also of note that 34 out of the 38 Olympic venues are within walking distance from a station, with the remaining 4 venues providing shuttle buses.

 Reports have shown that the National Government of Turkey is able to finance 100% of all construction costs for permanent competition venues, the Olympic Village, the IBC/MPC and the Media Village, along with the security, medical, customs, immigration, and other government-related services at no cost to the OCOG. The Housing Development Administration (TOKI) delivered a report proving that it was able to construct all developments within 4 years. Equally, a public opinion poll showed 83% in favour of supporting Istanbul for the 2020 Olympics.

 Overall, Turkey has displayed an extremely proactive attitude towards hosting the Games, as well as provided an original vision and excellent post-Games plan. It is worthy to note that their media and marketing plan is in line with the International Olympic Commission, as are their finances.

***Madrid***

Madrid was the first city to be eliminated from the final selection round. Their vision focused on social and economic development. This would have been done through low economic investment and encouraging young people to participate in sport.

For optimum climatic reasons, the provisional dates allocated were the same as Istanbul: 7th to 23rd August. These dates fitted perfectly with the peak holiday season which would have maximised spectator attendance and traffic reduction.

Due to their vision, the Games would take place in existing venues. Of which, all sports, except the football and sailing preliminaries, were to take place in the Spanish capital. The venues would have been split between two large zones: “Campo de las Naciones”, and The Manzanares Zones. The existing transport systems would have maintained easy and efficient journeys to and from the venue, even with an influx on spectators. The ease of transport takes into account the high-speed trains available to the few preliminaries that would take place outside of the city, such as in Zaragoza.

While the sports venues require little to no construction or refurbishment, the Olympic Village would need to be built entirely from scratch. The proposed 64-hectare site, of which 18 would be parks and sports facilities, would comprise of 19 apartment blocks, which would provide 17,800 beds. The existing blueprints would allow for an easy conversion of the bedroom in order to house the Paralympic Games. Accommodation for the athletes competing outside of the city would be allocated luxurious hotels. The residential area would take 30 months to contrast.

Other forms of logistics did place Madrid in a perfectly feasible position for hosting the games, such as their airport-passenger capacity; the free shuttle buses available aside to existing transport would be provided to more remote locations such as Shooting and Equestrian sports. In addition, 82km of their 247km urban motorways would have been dedicated towards Olympic lane networks.

Media were going to be given complete access to transport networks and a 24-hour ‘media hub’. Their sustainability report perfectly matches European Union regulations, as they were going to attempt to be the first Games to be completely carbon neutral. Lastly, their security plans have been commended by the Commission to ensure a safe and secure Summer Olympic Games. These plans include the National Government hiring over 79,000 experienced and private security companies and would cover the cost for these plans.

**Other options**

Rather than consider simply the runners-up to the Tokyo bid, it may be more feasible to host the 2020 Olympics at a previous location, in order to avoid extra construction and leave the Games in the hands of those states already equipped with the knowledge of how to cope during them.

Paris has hosted the Olympics twice, in 1900 and 1924, as well as the 1998 World Cup Final. Paris has optimum weather conditions for the Olympics during the summer. Paris has many tourist opportunities and a transport system that can cope with a high-volume event such as the Olympic Games. They have enough venues to cope with the sporting demand, but the tennis, badminton, and volleyball courts all have failed safety checks, and therefore require renovation. The French government has recently expressed little desire to bid for the Olympics within the near future, thus questioning their desire to become ‘last-minute’ hosts.

Montreal - three-time host of the Olympics - is one of the rare examples where the sports facilities have been successfully repurposed. After the 1976 summer games, the velodrome and judo area continued to be used as a sports facility. After extensive use, it underwent renovation and was reopened as a zoo and botanical garden. Meanwhile, the neighbouring Olympic stadium hasn't had major usage since 2004. Accommodation could be provided across the city through various uninhibited social welfare housing blocks. Its transportation system, however, would not be able to deal with the influx. In addition, while security and media would be acceptable, there is an issue with what to do with the 4000 animals currently living in the velodrome.

Rio was the most recent summer Olympics and is perhaps one of the best options. All buildings built for the 2016 Games are still standing, and while the athletes’ housing was sold as private apartments, there remains a 93% vacancy rate. Their transport systems are still available for use, and the Brazilian government has certainly proved itself as capable Olympic hosts. However, there must be a $3.2 billion development plan for sites that have lost their safety standards and would take until July 2020 to fix. A poll made by the Commission also shows the Rio has declined in popularity, as spectators would prefer to visit a new site.

Other cities are also open for exploration, particularly those that have proven their comfortability with hosting large sporting events. Rome, Italy, had abandoned its plans to bid for the 2020 Olympics, yet its 1960 stadium is still an option. Additionally, Hamburg, Germany, has held the World Fencing Championships and the World Triathlon Championships. Meanwhile, Budapest is perhaps one of the most suitable cities in terms of aquatic-sports, having recently held the Aquatics Championships, as well as the World Triathlon Series. The IOC had previously referred to Budapest as the ‘most successful city that has never hosted the Games’. It may also be worthy to explore cities that have shown great potential as hosts aside from sports, such as Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. As well as having held the 2015 European Games and World Boxing Championships, its recent Eurovision Song Contest greatly shows the city as one in favour of coping with an influx of tourists.

**Choosing an adequate location**

When choosing a location, the evaluation committee explores several key factors. Firstly, the city must prove that it is big enough to handle the Olympics. From politicians, to athletes, to emergency operators, to journalists, there should be adequate space to accommodate all participants of the Games. Security, under this section, is especially reinforced. Secondly, the city must have an adequate financial plan in place to convince its citizens to support the Olympics, whether this be in the form of future development or the creation of more jobs. Third, media must have freedom.

Aside from these concerns, there is the factor of locations within the city itself. The Committee must take into account the array of sports: from aquatics, to football pitches (particularly preliminaries), to gymnastics arenas and equestrian sports. In addition, climate has proved to be a huge factor so that the to optimum comfort for athletes can be ensured. Accommodation arrangements and transport systems must also be fully explored to enable the host city to meet the demands of millions of tourists, spectators, athletes, officials, and workers.

**Cancellation**

Since the first, modern Olympic Games in Athens, there has only been one reason for its cancellation. Both World Wars resulted in the cancellation of the 1916, 1940, and 1944 Olympics. Therefore, the Committee must consider how plausible the cancellation of Games is due to environmental factors.

**City selection**

All states willing to put their country forward, or an alternative city, must be fully prepared to outline the extent to which they can meet the demands of the Games, which include, media, security, accommodation, response teams, venues, and transport.

**Questions to consider**:

* The IOC strongly believes that the safety of Tokyo is a concern for the Olympic Games. Should this be a factor for removing Tokyo as the host city this summer?
* Is postponing the Olympic Games a viable option? Would a year allow for Tokyo to prepare the incoming tourists, athletes, and venues should an earthquake happen?
* Can the committee make an agreement of a new host city? This must take into account the number of athletes, officials and spectators, as well as media, response teams, security, sustainability, and not to forget the availability of venues themselves?
* Would the new host city be able to make necessary arrangements within that time? More importantly, have they previously proven their ability to host large global events?
* Does the IOC believe that what the runner-up candidate cities are offering is vital enough to ‘fast-track’ them into becoming the new host city?
* Are there living arrangements available for all Olympic-related incomers? Additionally, can the IOC determine how many numbers to expect?
* Can the new host city accommodate new sports such as BMX racing and 3x3 basketball? Or should they be rejected due to the circumstances?
* If a previous Olympic host city is selected, would its legacy ruin or improve the chances of participation?
* If the proposed city cannot host all the games, can a multi-city Olympics be considered? Or would this ruin the integrity of the Games?
* How will existing spectators for the Olympics be treated? If they have brought their flights or accommodation, would they be reimbursed? Would their tickets be transferable?
* Is the quality of the Olympic Games more valuable to uphold rather than the ‘ad-hoc’ quality that a last-minute city would display?

**Sustainability of Host Nations post-Olympic games:**

**Introduction:**

Sustainability has been an attention-grabbing issue in the past two decades, due to its relation to the environment, economy and society. The IOC cherishes and holds sustainability as a priority of the Olympic Games, not only during the competition, but also in the post-Olympic era in order to promote the development of the host regions and nations. Financial and social contributions that have been made for the construction of Olympic-standard facilities before the event not only create job opportunities, but also improve local infrastructure which may aid the nation years after it holds the Olympic Games. These benefits include tourism opportunities involving the Olympic Stadiums, raising international awareness of the host nation, infrastructure that can be still used to benefit the local citizens etc. However, not every Olympic city and its facilities have been managed and redeveloped properly for maximum use after the Olympic event. Stadiums, accommodation and other facilities have been abandoned, with investors failing to cover the massive costs of construction. This background guide will give examples of the concept of sustainability, including where the IOC has cooperated with the UN to achieve sustainability through sport, and to give case studies on how different host nations have managed the facilities after they have held the Olympics.

**History:**

The IOC views the Olympics as more than just a global sport competition that is held every two years. It is, according to the UN Resolution, “sport as a means to promote education, health, development and peace”. The IOC has had a long-term partnership with the UN and other organizations regarding sustainable development goals, refugees, rights of Paralympic Games participants and much more. The IOC 2020 agenda shares some of the same concepts included in the UN Sustainable Development goals and Agenda 30 that aims for the future of a sustainable Olympic development plan. These include: ensuring healthy lives and promote well-being for people of all ages (SDG 3); ensure inclusive and quality education for all (SDG 4); achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (SDG 5); promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all (SDG 8); make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11); ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12); take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13); conserve and sustainably use marine resources and protect and promote the use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 14 & 15); and promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development (SDG 16). We can see that these SDGs cover environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainability before, during and after the Olympic Games. Further readings can be found in the reference links on how Olympic Games help strengthen the achievement of SDGs, in collaboration with the UN and other NGOs.

**Current issues:**

As stated previously, hosting an Olympic game requires a great deal of investment into Olympic-standard infrastructure, human resources, and other facilities that accompany the event, whether noticed or not. For LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries) or cities with limited facilities, the cost of hosting an Olympic event would be significantly higher than MEDCs (More Economically Developed Countries) with Olympic experience. Usually, after the Olympic games, the stadiums will be used as either a tourist attraction or reopened to be used by domestic sport clubs

For instance, the flagship venue in the 2012 London Olympic, the size of Hyde Park, has been renamed the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. It has also been converted into a football venue, home to the West Ham United Football Club, with an expected price tag of $323 million. The public transportation in the East section of London, an historical, industrialized area which used to be poorly linked to the city centre, has also been improved by London's hosting of the 2012 Summer Olympic Games.

Other host cities, such as Beijing, have left a legacy still in use. After hosting the 2008 Summer Olympics the People's Republic of China still uses an airport terminal and runaway, which increased passenger capacity from 20–25 million in 2002 to 65–75 million in 2008, that was built for its hosting of the Olympic Games. The Games also brought a renewed and expanded road and metro system which benefits the local citizens years after the Olympics. As the city will be hosting the next Winter Olympics in 2022, some of the stadiums will be reused, which has significantly cut the financial and environmental cost that would have been spent if they had built new stadiums.

 Not every host city has used infrastructure properly in the post-Olympic era, unfortunately. Six months after the 2016 Summer Olympics held in Rio de Janeiro, a report was published detailing how the stadiums were left in ruins due to the recession and economic crisis in Brazil, after it had spent an estimated $12 billion for the Olympic Games. This then led to a discussion on whether the city had overestimated itself when applying for hosting the Olympics. The mismanagement of the Rio Olympics sparked international criticism. Citizens lived in poverty while billions were lavished on stadiums and facilities, many of which saw minimal usage.

These three case studies illustrate how management can both benefit and harm the host city after it hosts the Olympic Games. Well-planned maps can generate positive influence on the city, while the poorly managed governance may have a devastating aftermath on the host city. It is important for the IOC to consider the long term ability of any Olympic host to utilize its project to the benefit of its citizens and the environment.

**Conclusion:**

A well-planned redevelopment strategy of the Olympic facilities will bring more economic and cultural income for the host city and nation, while a limited plan in post-Olympic era would generate very few returns on an Olympic investment and create more negative effects on a host country's national economy. To sustain the Olympic legacy, new innovations need to be linked with governance for the Olympic Games to reach its full potential, both physically and non-physically, in order to promote the growth of a city and nation.

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