



*WEMUN All-Star  
Invitational Conference  
China 2022*

**International Olympic  
Committee (IOC)**

**#BACKGROUND GUIDE**

# Welcome Letter

Dear Delegates,

We would like to extend our warmest welcome to you in such a chill autumn to our committee—International Olympic Committee.

Currently, globalization is under a booming development, where the blending of culture among different countries has reached an unprecedented height. Under the background of the 2030 Agenda, the selection of the host city for the 2030 Winter Olympics is under loads of attention. Especially under the background of Coronavirus, it is of great essentiality for candidates to evaluate the corresponding measures in the post-epidemic era.

During the session, we will set the timeline in 2023, when the 140th IOC Session in Mumbai, India is held. Sapporo (Japan), Salt Lake City (United States), and Pyrenees – Barcelona (Spain) are three candidate cities in the selection. It is for other delegates to decide the final host after two rounds of voting.

Though the year of 2023 has come into reality, it is also necessary for delegates to make reasonable anticipations based on current data and information. Besides, as a diplomatic agent in the session, candidates are permitted to adjust their domestic policies and make certain decisions with regard to hosting the 2030 Winter Olympics.

In our committee, the procedures are modified based on Robert's Rules of Procedure and the normal process in the Olympic Session. Exhibitions, inquiries, and free debates are upheld during the process. More excitedly, crises will break out at any second during the session, which will greatly test delegates' ability to improvise

See you in October in Shanghai.

Best Regards,

Directors of IOC

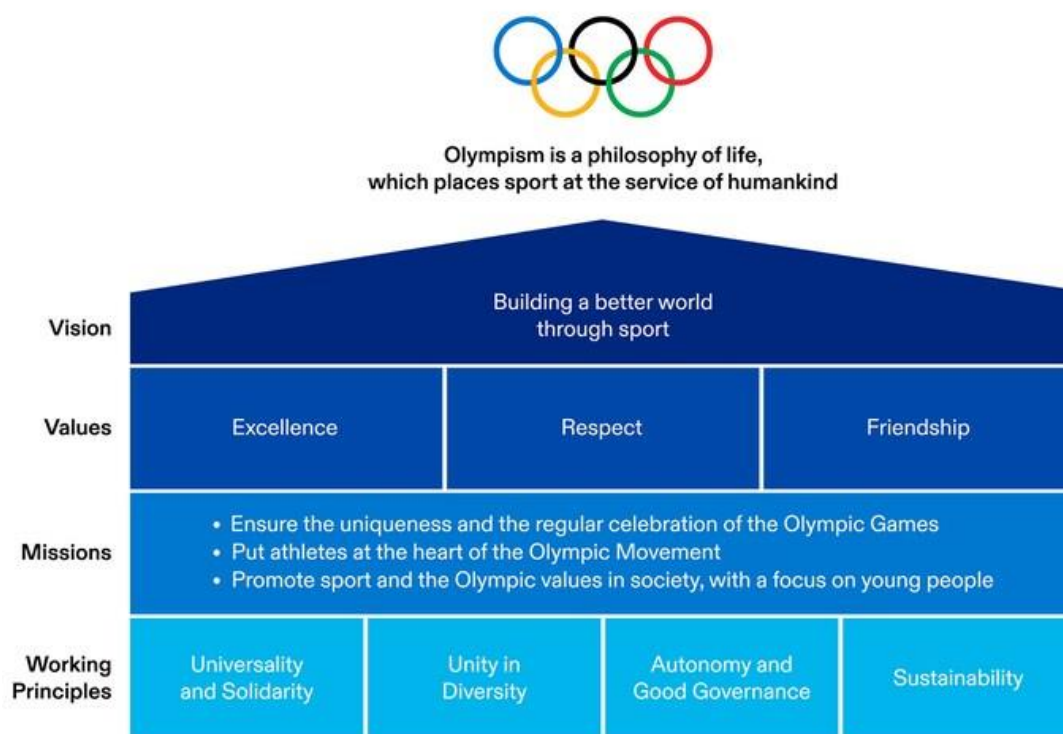
# Part I General Introduction to IOC

## I. The role of IOC in the Olympics<sup>1</sup>

*‘The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is the guardian of the Olympic Games and the leader of the Olympic Movement’.*

IOC is an international, non-profit, non-governmental organization based in Lausanne, Switzerland, which is famous as the Olympic Capital. As a truly global organization, IOC catalyzes the collaboration among all Olympic stakeholders including the athletes, the global and regional committees as well as public and private authorities including the United Nations.

Today, consisting of 100 active members, 32 honorary members, and 1 honor member, IOC organizes the modern Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games to be respectively held in summer and winter for every four years. In summary, the vision of the International Olympic Committee is to *Build a Better World through Sport*.



<sup>1</sup> International Olympic Committee, ‘Overview of IOC’<<https://olympics.com/ioc/overview>>, accessed 7 November 2021.

## II. IOC Principles<sup>2</sup>

IOC is the core of world sport, supporting every Olympic Movement stakeholder, promoting the spirit of Olympics worldwide, and guaranteeing the regular celebration of the Olympic Games. In addition, IOC is devoted to enhancing the enthusiasm of society for sports, strengthening the integrity of sport, and maintaining the purity of athletes and other sports organizations.

In response to its global vision, IOC bears the basic principle for the whole humankind to work for universality and solidarity, unity in diversity, autonomy, and good governance and sustainability.

## III. IOC Mission<sup>3</sup>

The mission of the IOC is to promote Olympism throughout the world and to lead the Olympic Movement.

- 1. Promote good governance in sport:** The IOC encourages and promotes ethics and reasonable governance in sports as well as the organization, development and coordination of sport and competitions.
- 2. Ensure the Olympics Movement:** The IOC guarantees the regular celebration of the Olympic Games, strengthens the unity of the Olympic Movement, maintains the independence and neutrality of Olympics sports and acts against any form of discrimination in Olympics Movements.
- 3. Implement the principle of equality:** The IOC works to support elected representatives as well as women in sport at all levels and in all structures. The IOC is devoted to maintaining the equality of men and women in the Olympics Movement.
- 4. Encourage sport for all:** The IOC supports the efforts of sports organizations and public authorities to promote the social and professional future of athletes.
- 5. Pay attention to the education and culture:** The IOC promotes the education of youth through sport and encourages initiatives blending sport with education and culture.
- 6. Promote sustainable development:** The IOC encourages and supports a responsible concern for environmental issues as well as promotes sustainable development in sport and requires that the Olympic Games are held accordingly with promoting a positive legacy from the Olympic Games to the host cities and host countries.

## IV. IOC Composition<sup>4</sup>

### 1. President:

Thomas Bach was born in 1953 in Würzburg, Germany, and was named as the founding President of the

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<sup>2</sup> International Olympic Committee, 'IOC Principles' <<https://olympics.com/ioc/overview>>, accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>3</sup> International Olympic Committee, 'IOC Mission' <<https://olympics.com/ioc/mission>>, accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>4</sup> International Olympic Committee, 'IOC Organization' <<https://olympics.com/ioc/organisation>>, accessed 7 November 2021.

German Olympic Sports Confederation (DOSB) in 2006. On 10 September 2013, Thomas Bach was elected as the ninth President of the IOC. He was re-elected for a second four-year term on 10 March 2021.

## **2. Members:**

The Olympic Charter states that: *'Members of the IOC represent and promote the interests of the IOC and of the Olympic Movement in their countries and in the organizations of the Olympic Movement in which they serve'*.

- ❖ The IOC members, natural persons, are representatives of the IOC in their respective countries, and not their country's delegate within the IOC.
- ❖ The maximum of IOC members may not exceed 115. Each member of the IOC is elected for a term of eight years and may be re-elected for one or several further terms.
- ❖ A majority of members whose memberships are not linked to any specific function or office; their total number may not exceed 70; there may be no more than one such member national of any given country.
- ❖ Active athletes, the total number of whom may not exceed 15, elected for eight years by their peers during the Olympic Games; Presidents or persons holding an executive or senior leadership position within International Federation (IF), associations of IFs, or other organizations recognized by the IOC, the total number of whom may not exceed 15.
- ❖ Presidents or persons holding an executive or senior leadership position within National Olympic Committees (NOC), or continental associations of NOCs, the total number of whom may not exceed 15; there may be no more than one such member national of any given country within the IOC.

## **3. Executive Borders:**

The Executive Board, founded in 1921, is composed of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) President, four Vice-Presidents and ten other members. All the members of the Executive Board are elected by the Session, by secret ballot, by a majority of votes cast, for a four-year term.

The Executive Board is to manage the affairs of the IOC. They serve to:

- ❖ Take responsibility for the whole administration of the IOC including finance management;
- ❖ Oversee the fulfillment of the Olympic Games as well as establish the agenda for the IOC Sessions including modifying the rules and reporting to the Session;
- ❖ Propose to the IOC Session the names of the persons whom it recommends for election to the IOC according to the Nomination Commission;
- ❖ Ensure the proper implementation of the Olympic Games and other movements;
- ❖ Creates and allocates IOC honorary distinctions;
- ❖ Performs all other duties assigned to it by the Session.

## V. IOC Session<sup>5</sup>

The Session is the general meeting of the Members of the IOC, which is the IOC's supreme organ and enjoys the right of final decision. An ordinary Session is held once a year, while Extraordinary Sessions may be convened by the President or upon the written request of at least one-third of the Members.

Among others, the powers of the Session are:

- ❖ To adopt or amend the Olympic Charter;
- ❖ To elect the members of the IOC, the Honorary President, and the Honorary Members;
- ❖ To elect the President, the Vice-Presidents and all other members of the IOC Executive Board;
- ❖ To elect the host city of the Olympic Games.

## Part II Introduction to Olympic Games

### I. Olympic Values<sup>6</sup>

Originally, the values of Olympism were described as 'encourage effort', 'preserve human dignity' and 'develop harmony' in the Olympic Charter.

Over periods, these values evolved into a more contemporary expression as '*excellence, friendship, and respect*', constituting the foundation on which the Olympic Movement builds its activities to promote sport, culture and education to build a better world.

In specific, the three values are illustrated in-depth as follows:

- ❖ Celebrating friendship, which is quite unique to the Olympic Games – an event that brings people together every few years.
- ❖ Demonstrating respect in many different manners: respect towards yourself, the rules, your opponents, the environment, the public, etc.
- ❖ This is the idea of setting your rivalries aside. There is more that unites us than divides us.

In general, the final purpose of the Olympic Movement is to help construct a more peaceful and better world by educating young people through sport conducted in the Olympic spirit without discrimination of any kind. The Olympic spirit calls for mutual understanding in the spirit of friendship, solidarity, and fair play.

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<sup>5</sup> International Olympic Committee, 'IOC Session' <<https://olympics.com/ioc/session>>, accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>6</sup> International Olympic Committee, 'IOC Value' <<https://olympics.com/ioc/olympic-values>>, accessed 7 November 2021.

## II. General Introduction

Olympic Games are the leading international sporting event featuring summer and winter sports competitions with numerous participations from various athletes globally. Considered as the world's foremost sports competition with more than 200 nations participating, the Olympic Games are organized every four years with the Summer and Winter Games alternating by occurring every four years but two years apart.

Prior to the 1970s, the Olympic Games were limited to amateurs, but in the 1980s, many events were opened to professional athletes. Currently, the Olympics are open to everyone, including top professional athletes in basketball and football. The ancient Olympic Games included several events in the current Summer Games, which sometimes include as many as 32 different events.

### 1. Ancient Olympics<sup>7</sup>

Olympic Games originated in ancient Greece and were revived in the late 19th century., which initially were religious and athletic festivals held every four years at the sanctuary of Zeus in Olympia, Greece including wrestling and the pankration, horse, and chariot racing events. This cessation of hostilities was known as the Olympic peace or truce<sup>8</sup>. The origin of the Olympics is shrouded in mystery for years. As the legend, it was Heracles who first called the Games 'Olympic' and established the custom that held the movement every four years.

The Olympic Games reached the height of their success in the 6th and 5th centuries BC, however, their importance then gradually declined as the Romans gained in Greece. Even though there is no scholarly consensus on when the Games officially ended, the most common voice held that the date was 393 AD when the emperor Theodosius I decreed that all pagan cults and practices be eliminated.

### 2. Forerunners

Since the 17th century, it has been documented that the term 'Olympic' was variously used to describe athletic events in the modern era. The first such event was the Cotswold Games or 'Cotswold Olimpick Games', an annual meeting near Chipping Campden, England, involving various sports<sup>9</sup>. It was first organized between 1612 and 1642, with several later celebrations leading up to the recent days. As the British Olympic Association mentioned, these games were '*the first stirrings of Britain's Olympic beginnings*'<sup>10</sup>.

A national Olympic festival, L'Olympiade de la République, was held annually from 1796 to 1798 in Revolutionary France attempting to emulate the ancient Olympic Games. This game still included several disciplines from the ancient Greek Olympics. Meanwhile, the 1796 Games marked that the introduction

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<sup>7</sup> International Olympic Committee, 'IOC History' < <https://olympics.com/ioc/ancient-olympic-games> >, accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>8</sup> J Swaddling, *he Ancient Olympic Games* (2<sup>nd</sup> edn, University of Texas Press 2000).

<sup>9</sup> Robert Dover's Cotswold Olimpick Games, '400 Years of Olimpick Passion' <<https://web.archive.org/web/20100606045814/http://www.olimpickgames.co.uk/contentok.php?id=853>> accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid 7.

of the metric system was into sport

Between 1862 and 1867, Liverpool held an annual Grand Olympic Festival. These games were the first to be completely amateur in nature and international in outlook devised by John Hulley and Charles Melly, which only allowed 'gentlemen amateurs' to compete<sup>11</sup>. The program of the first modern Olympiad in Athens in 1896 was almost identical to that of the Liverpool Olympics<sup>12</sup>. In 1865 Hulley, Brookes and E.G. Ravenstein founded the National Olympian Association in Liverpool, a forerunner of the British Olympic Association and its foundation articles provided the framework for the International Olympic Charter<sup>13</sup>.

### 3. Revival

The interest of Greek in reviving the Olympic Games began with the Greek War of Independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1821 first proposed by Panagiotis Soutsos in his poem "Dialogue of the Dead", published in 1833<sup>14</sup>. Zappas sponsored the first Olympic Games in 1859 held in an Athens city square with Athletes participating from Greece and the Ottoman Empire. Furthermore, the restoration of the ancient Panathenaic Stadium funded by Zappas could host all Olympic Games in the future<sup>15</sup>.

In 1890, Baron Pierre de Coubertin attended the Olympian Games of the Wenlock Olympian Society, after that he was inspired to found the International Olympic Committee (IOC)<sup>16</sup>. Coubertin aimed to establish internationally rotating Olympic Games that would occur every four years built on the ideas and work of Brookes and Zappas and presented these ideas during the first Olympic Congress of the newly created International Olympic Committee. This meeting was held from 16 to 23 June 1894, at the University of Paris. It was decided that the first Olympic Games to come under the auspices of the IOC would take place in Athens in 1896 on the last day of the Congress. Eventually, the IOC elected the Greek writer Demetrius Vikelas as its first president.

### 4. The First Games – 1896 Games

The first Games held under the auspices of the IOC was hosted in the Panathenaic Stadium in Athens in 1896.

In this Games, almost 14 nations and 241 athletes competed in 43 events<sup>17</sup>. Zappas and his cousin had left the Greek government a trust to fund future Olympic Games which was used to help finance the 1896

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<sup>11</sup> G Matthews, *America's first Olympics: the St. Louis games of 1904* (University of Missouri Press 2005) 53.

<sup>12</sup> V Girginov & J Parry, *The Olympic Games Explained: A Student Guide to the Evolution of the Modern Olympic Games* (Routledge 2005)..

<sup>13</sup> D Young, *The Modern Olympics: A Struggle for Revival* (Johns Hopkins University Press 1996) 24.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, 1.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid, 14.

<sup>16</sup> Reuters, 'Rugby School motivated founder of Games'

<<https://web.archive.org/web/20040823070741/http://sportsillustrated.cnn.com/2004/olympics/2004/07/07/bc.sport.olympics.coubertin/>> accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>17</sup> International Olympic Committee, 'IOC History' <<https://olympics.com/ioc/ancient-olympic-games>>, accessed 7 November 2021.



Games. Not only did George Averoff contribute generously for the refurbishment of the stadium in preparation for the Games, but the Greek government also provided funding, which was expected to be recouped through the sale of tickets and from the sale of the first Olympic commemorative stamp<sup>18</sup>.

The enthusiasm by Greek officials and the public about the experience of hosting an Olympic Games was shared by many of the athletes, who even demanded that Athens be the permanent Olympic host city. However, the IOC intended for subsequent Games to be rotated to various host cities all over the world. Thus, the second Olympics was held in Paris.

## 5. 21st-century Games

From 1896 to 2016, the Summer Olympics have grown to more than 11,200 competitors representing 207 nations. While the scope and scale of the Winter Olympics are smaller than the Summer Games. Most of the athletes and officials are housed in the Olympic Village for the duration of the Games which is an accommodation center designed to be a self-contained home for all Olympic participants and is furnished with cafeterias, health clinics, and locations for religious expression<sup>19</sup>.

The formation of National Olympic Committees (NOCs) has been allowed to represent individual nations by IOC. Since these do not meet the strict requirements for political sovereignty, colonies and dependencies are permitted to compete at Olympic Games<sup>20</sup>. The current version of the Olympic Charter allows for the establishment of new NOCs to represent nations that qualify as '*an independent State recognized by the international community*'<sup>21</sup>.

## III. Winter Olympics<sup>22</sup>

### 1. General Introduction

Winter Olympics sever as one category of Olympic Games, contrary to the Summer Olympics. As a multi-sport event global, this sport event is held once every four years especially for sports practiced on snow and ice which are logistically impossible to be conducted during the Summer Games.

Initially, the sports of figure skating and ice hockey were characterized as Olympic Summer Events. Afterward, other winter sports were included in the Olympics, thus a decision on hosting a winter version of the Olympics was initiated at the 1921 Olympic Congress. Then, the first Winter Olympic Games in 1924 was finally successfully held in Chamonix, France, the inspiration of which was from the ancient Olympic Games held in Olympic, Greece from the 8th century BC to the 4th century AD. From then on,

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<sup>18</sup> Young (n13) 123.

<sup>19</sup> Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad, 'Beijing to Build Convenient OlympicVillage' <<https://web.archive.org/web/20080914055027/http://en.beijing2008.cn/cptvenues/venues/headlines/n214262207.shtml>> accessed 7 November 2021.

Archived from the original on 14 September 2008.

<sup>20</sup> International Olympic Committee, Olympic Charter 61.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> International Olympic Committee, 'Celebrate Olympic Games' <<https://olympics.com/ioc/celebrate-olympic-games>> accessed 7 November 2021.

the tradition of the Winter Olympics was established, which constituted the basis of our conference.

The diagram below illustrates the main sports in Winter Olympics:

Sport	Years	Events	Medal events contested in 2014
Alpine skiing	Since 1936	11	Men's and women's downhill, super G, giant slalom, slalom, and combined, and parallel slalom. <sup>[159]</sup>
Biathlon	Since 1960 <sup>[i]</sup>	11	Sprint (men: 10 km; women: 7.5 km), the individual (men: 20 km; women: 15 km), pursuit (men: 12.5 km; women: 10 km), relay (men: 4×7.5 km; women: 4×6 km; mixed: 2×7.5 km+2×6 km), and the mass start (men: 15 km; women: 12.5 km). <sup>[160]</sup>
Bobsleigh	Since 1924 (except 1960)	3	Four-man race, two-man race and two-woman race. <sup>[161]</sup>
Cross-country skiing	Since 1924	12	Men's sprint, team sprint, 30 km pursuit, 15 km, 50 km and 4×10 km relay; women's sprint, team sprint, 15 km pursuit, 10 km, 30 km and 4×5 km relay. <sup>[162]</sup>
Curling	1924, since 1998	3	Men's, women's and mixed doubles. tournaments. <sup>[163]</sup>
Figure skating	Since 1924 <sup>[ii]</sup>	5	Men's and women's singles; pairs; ice dancing and team event. <sup>[164]</sup>
Freestyle skiing	Since 1992	10	Men's and women's moguls, aerials, ski cross, superpipe, and slopestyle. <sup>[165]</sup>
Ice hockey	Since 1924 <sup>[iii]</sup>	2	Men's and women's tournaments. <sup>[166]</sup>
Luge	Since 1964	4	Men's and women's singles, men's doubles, team relay. <sup>[167]</sup>
Nordic combined	Since 1924	3	Men's 10 km individual normal hill, 10 km individual large hill and team. <sup>[168]</sup>
Short track speed skating	Since 1992	8	Men's and women's 500 m, 1000 m, 1500 m; women's 3000 m relay; and men's 5000 m relay. <sup>[169]</sup>
Skeleton	1928, 1948, Since 2002	2	Men's and women's events. <sup>[170]</sup>
Ski jumping	Since 1924	4	Men's individual large hill, team large hill; <sup>[171]</sup> men's and women's individual normal hill.
Snowboarding	Since 1998	8	Men's and women's parallel, half-pipe, snowboard cross, and slopestyle. <sup>[172]</sup>
Speed skating	Since 1924	14	Men's and women's 500 m, 1000 m, 1500 m, 5000 m, mass start, team pursuit; women's 3000 m; men's 10,000 m. <sup>[173]</sup>

## 2. Nations at Winter Olympics<sup>23</sup>

119 National Olympic Committees (110 of the current 206 and nine outdated NoCs) have participated in at least one Winter Olympics in total. So far, athletes from 14 countries have participated in the 23 Winter Olympics. They are Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

Among these countries, the United States hosted four Winter Games, more than any other nation. The other nations hosting multiple Winter Games are France with three, while Switzerland, Austria, Norway, Japan, Canada, and Italy have hosted twice. Among host cities, Lake Placid, Innsbruck, and St. Moritz

<sup>23</sup> International Olympic Committee, 'National Olympic Committee' <<https://olympics.com/ioc/national-olympic-committees>> accessed 7 November 2021.

have played host to the Winter Olympic Games more than once, each holding that honor twice. The most recent Winter Games were held in Pyeongchang in 2018, South Korea's first Winter Olympics and second Olympics overall (after the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul).

Besides, Beijing is due to host the 2022 Winter Olympics, which will make it the first city to host both the Summer and Winter Games.

#### **IV. National Olympic Committee**

National Olympic Committee (NOC), a national constituent of the worldwide Olympic movement, managed by the International Olympic Committee, is responsible for organizing citizens in their countries to participate in the Olympic Games. The role of NOC is to nominate cities within their respective areas as candidates for the future Olympic Games and also promote the development of athletes and training of coaches and officials at a national level within their geographies.

As of 2020, there are 206 National Olympic Committees including each of the 193 member states of the United Nations, one UN observer state (Palestine), one UN non-member state in free association with New Zealand (the Cook Islands), and two states with limited recognition (Kosovo and Taiwan<sup>24</sup>). Meanwhile, there are also nine dependent territories with recognized NOCs, including four territories of the United States (American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands), three British Overseas Territories (Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, and the Cayman Islands), one constituent country of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Aruba) and one special administrative region of China (Hong Kong).

#### **V. Election of the Host of the Olympics**

##### **1. General Introduction**

Historically, the host city of the Olympic Games was chosen seven to eight years before the celebration. Starting with the selection process in 2017 for the selection for the 2024 and 2028 Games, IOC endeavored to announce the winning cities with a longer lead time for the purpose of providing sufficient time for the winning cities/regions.<sup>25</sup>

The election of any host of the Olympic Games is the prerogative of the IOC Session, in which the IOC Executive Board determines the procedure to be followed until the election by the Session takes place. The national government of any candidate country must submit a legally binding instrument to the IOC in which the government commits and guarantees that the country and its public authorities will abide by and respect the Olympic Charter.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Designated as Chinese Taipei by the IOC.

<sup>25</sup> International Olympic Committee, 'Future Olympic Games elections to be more flexible' <<https://olympics.com/ioc/news/future-olympic-games-elections-to-be-more-flexible>> accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>26</sup> International Olympic Committee, the Olympic Charter 2021, Rule 33.

## **2. Two Phases in Election<sup>27</sup>**

### **A. Pre-stage**

The selection process is conducted in two phases over a two-year period. Before the first period officially begins, there always subsists a domestic application.

An application from the host city shall be submitted to the National Olympic Committee of the host country. If more than one city from the same country submits a proposal to NOC, the NOC will typically schedule an internal selection among these candidates, for the reason that only one city from each country is considered by IOC.

The approval of the relevant National Olympic Committee is compulsory for any candidature to host the Games. Correspondingly, NOC shall supervise and be jointly responsible for the acts and conduct of their national public authorities and other parties involved in bidding for the Olympic Games.

### **B. the First Phase—Application and Preliminary Inspection**

Once the deadline for submission of proposals by the NOCs is reached, the first phase, namely the Application Process, begins with the requirement for the host cities to complete a questionnaire on several key criteria related to the organization of the Games. The election of the host of the Olympic Games takes place in a country having no candidature for the organization of the Olympic Games concerned.

In this form, applicants must guarantee that they will comply with the Olympic Charter and any other regulations laid down by the IOC Executive Board. The completed questionnaires are evaluated by a panel to give the IOC an idea of each applicant's project and its potential to host the Games. On the basis of this technical assessment, the IOC Executive Board selects applicants that will proceed to the candidature stage.

Once the candidate cities are selected, a more comprehensive and detailed presentation of their plans and projects is compulsory to be submitted to the IOC, constituting a part of their candidate documents. Then, each city will be under a thorough analysis by the evaluation commission. In addition, a visit paid to the candidate cities, including the interview on local officials, the inspection on prospective venue sites will then be conducted by the members of the commission. During the whole process, the candidate cities must also guarantee their ability to finance the Games.

### **C. the Second Phase—Candidature and Election**

After the evaluation work of the commission, a list of candidate cities will then be submitted to the General Session of IOC, which must be held in a country where there are no candidate cities. For the session, candidates are required to submit a candidature file to the IOC by answering the questions contained in the IOC's Candidature Procedure and Questionnaire.

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<sup>27</sup> Olympic Official, 'Choice of the Host

City' <[https://web.archive.org/web/20090402120408/https://www.olympic.org/uk/organisation/missions/cities\\_uk.asp](https://web.archive.org/web/20090402120408/https://www.olympic.org/uk/organisation/missions/cities_uk.asp)> accessed 7 November 2021.

Candidate files will be further analyzed by the evaluation commission. The commission carries out on-site inspections of each candidate city and issues a report on its findings, which will be sent to all IOC members and published on the IOC website. The IOC Executive Board then draws up a shortlist of candidate cities, which are voted on during the IOC session.

#### **D. the Final Procedure—Contract Formation**

Once elected, the host city bid committee (together with the NOC of the respective country) signs a Host City Contract with the IOC, officially becoming an Olympic host nation and host city.

## **Part III Introduction to Current Stage**

### **I. The Statues of the Conference Preparation**

On 17 July 2020, the 136<sup>th</sup> IOC Session was successfully held in a virtual format in Lausanne, Switzerland.<sup>28</sup> Participants were invited to attend the platform remotely as well as cast their votes. During the session, the IOC Executive Board (EB) and the members jointly announced that Mumbai, India, would put forward to a vote of the IOC Members to host the IOC Session in 2023. The Evaluation Commission praised the quality of the facilities at the Jio World Centre, which is the potential venue for the IOC Session.

IOC President Thomas Bach stated: *‘We have chosen India because it is the second-most populous nation in the world, with a very young population and a huge potential for Olympic sport. We want to encourage and support the National Olympic Committee of India and all the National Federations to promote and strengthen Olympic sport in the country’*.<sup>29</sup>

In conclusion, the 140<sup>th</sup> IOC Session to be held in Mumbai, India in 2023 was finally announced at the 136<sup>th</sup> IOC Session, which shoulders the responsibility to select the host of the 2030 Winter Olympics.

Currently, we are at the stage of Phase 2, namely the Candidature and Election Stage mentioned in Part II.V.2. Although typically most investigations are conducted through filling questionnaires for candidates and inspecting the questionnaires for members, due to the specialty of the MUN conference, the form will be altered into exhibitions by countries and inquiries by members. Thus, candidates are expected to make full preparations for the emergencies during the Session.

### **II. Relative Perspectives to be Considered**

As stated above, the evaluation is normally through paperwork and field visits. However, all these

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<sup>28</sup> International Olympic Committee, ‘136<sup>th</sup> IOC Session’ <<https://olympics.com/ioc/136th-ioc-session>>, accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.

document staffs are converted into oral presentations and inquiries in our Session.

It is suggested for countries and members to base the evaluation on the contents of the previous questionnaires. Relevant factors listed in the questionnaire are expected to be fully discussed during the session, while members are free to have a rank or specify among these factors and add new factors.

Following, the relevant factors and main contents in the questionnaire are listed according to the previous questionnaires:

Introduction	2	<b>5. Games Delivery</b>
Candidature Stage – Key Dates	2	5.1 Sports Expertise
<b>1. Vision and Games Concept</b>	<b>3</b>	5.2 Transport
1.1 Vision	4	5.3 Accommodation
1.2 Alignment with City/Regional development plans	4	5.4 Safety and Security
1.3 Venue Masterplan	6	5.5 Energy and Technology
1.4 Venue Funding	10	5.6 Finance
1.5 Games Dates and Competition Schedule	11	5.7 Marketing
<b>2. Games Experience</b>	<b>21</b>	5.8 Legal Matters
2.1 Athlete Experience (including Olympic Village(s))	22	5.9 Games Governance
2.2 Media Experience (including IBC/MPC)	25	5.10 Support for the Games
2.3 Spectator Experience	27	<b>6. Guarantees</b>
<b>3. Paralympic Winter Games</b>	<b>29</b>	6.1 Core Guarantees
<b>4. Sustainability and Legacy</b>	<b>36</b>	6.2 Additional Guarantees
		<b>7. Instructions for the submission of the Candidature File</b>

(source: 2026 Candidature Questionnaire Content)

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(source: 2022 Candidature Procedure and Questionnaire Content)

## **1. General Introduction**

A general introduction requires a comprehensive perspective on the merits of the city to host the Winter Olympics. It functions as a general outline and evaluation for every possible aspect during the bid.

## **2. Vision and concepts**

This section discusses the starting point for any successful Games — the vision and the overall Games concept, including plans for sports venues, Olympic Villages, and sustainability and legacy.

Countries' special story as well as their unique perspective towards the Olympics are supposed to be raised in this section.

## **3. Foundation**

This section discusses the fundamental framework for successfully and feasibly implementing an Olympic Games, including the political and public support, finance, marketing, and legal framework. Crucial elements under this section are suggested to be discussed in detail, since it determines the actual feasibility of hosting the Olympics.

## **4. Delivery**

This section discusses the operational considerations for a successful host for the Olympic Games, containing accommodation, transport, media operations, security, medical services, engagement, sport operations, energy, weather and etc.

## **5. Sustainability**

To further implement Agenda 2030, sustainable development is put on great importance. This section discusses the sustainable measures to be adopted by candidate cities in hosting the Olympics.

In conclusion, all the contents above are friendly suggestions for both the candidates and the members to carefully consider. A more specific agenda is supposed to be further negotiated by the parties.

## **III. General Introduction to Candidates**

With regard to the exhibition, it is expected to investigate generally from three aspects: 1) introduction on country; 2) introduction on the city; 3) preparation on the Winter Olympics (this part is largely conducted by delegate's own design based on current information). Information can largely be found on the nation's official website, city's website, as well as some websites, focused on data summary of countries.

While conducting your research on these aspects, delegates are supposed to focus on the central topic, namely the host election for the Winter Olympics. That is to say, combining the basic information with the goal to bid for the Olympics requires delegates to verbalize the outstanding benefits as a host nation. In this part, we will respectively use three aspects in three different countries as examples.



## 1. Pyrenees&Barcelona—Spain<sup>30</sup>

In 2021, the president of the Spanish Olympic Committee confirmed the information that Pyrenees&Barcelona would commonly bid for the 2030 Winter Olympics.<sup>31</sup> Introduction to Spain will be illustrated from the national perspective.

### A. General Introduction

Spain's powerful world empire of the 16th and 17th centuries ultimately yielded command of the seas to England. Subsequent failure to embrace the mercantile and industrial revolutions caused the country to fall behind Britain, France, and Germany in economic and political power. Spain remained neutral in World War I and II, but suffered through a devastating civil war (1936-39). A peaceful transition to democracy following the death of dictator Francisco FRANCO in 1975, and rapid economic modernization (Spain joined the EU in 1986) gave Spain a dynamic and rapidly growing economy, and made it a global champion of freedom and human rights. More recently, Spain has emerged from a severe economic recession that began in mid-2008, posting four straight years of GDP growth above the EU average. Unemployment has fallen, but remains high, especially among youth. Spain is the Eurozone's fourth-largest economy. The country has faced increased domestic turmoil in recent years due to the independence movement in its restive Catalonia region.

### B. Geography

- (1) **Location:** Southwestern Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, Bay of Biscay, and Pyrenees Mountains; southwest of France.
- (2) **Geographic coordinates:** 40.00 N, 4.00 W
- (3) **Area:**
  - ❖ total: 505,370 sq km
  - ❖ land: 498,980 sq km
  - ❖ water: 6,390 sq km
- (4) **Climate:**
  - ❖ temperate;
  - ❖ clear, hot summers in interior, more moderate and cloudy along coast;
  - ❖ cloudy, cold winters in interior, partly cloudy and cool along the coast;

### C. People and Society

- (1) **Population:** 47,260,584 (July 2021 est.)  
(country comparison to the world: 30)

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<sup>30</sup> CIA Library World Factbook, 'Spain' <<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/spain/>>accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>31</sup> Xinhua News, 'Spain to present Barcelona-Pyrenees bid for 2030 Winter Olympics'  
<[http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2021-07/16/c\\_1310065246.htm](http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2021-07/16/c_1310065246.htm)> accessed 7 November 2021.

(2) **Ethnic groups:** Spanish 84.8%, Moroccan 1.7%, Romanian 1.2%, other 12.3% (2021 est.)

(3) **Languages:** Castilian Spanish (official nationwide) 74%, Catalan (official in Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, and the Valencian Community (where it is known as Valencian)) 17%, Galician (official in Galicia) 7%, Basque (official in the Basque Country and the Basque-speaking area of Navarre) 2%, Aranese (official in the northwest corner of Catalonia (Vall d'Aran) along with Catalan, <5,000 speakers);

(4) **Population distribution:**

- ❖ with the notable exception of Madrid, Sevilla, and Zaragoza, the largest urban agglomerations are found along the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts;
- ❖ numerous smaller cities are spread throughout the interior reflecting Spain's agrarian heritage; very dense settlement around the capital of Madrid, as well as the port city of Barcelona.

(5) **Urbanization:**

- ❖ urban population: 81.1% of total population (2021)
- ❖ rate of urbanization: 0.24% annual rate of change (2020-25 est.)

## C. Government

(1) **Country name:** Kingdom of Spain/Spain

(2) **Government type:** parliamentary constitutional monarchy

(3) **Capital:** Madrid

- ❖ geographic coordinates: 40 24 N, 3 41 W
- ❖ time difference: UTC+1 (6 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)
- ❖ daylight saving time: +1hr, begins last Sunday in March; ends last Sunday in October
- ❖ time zone note: Spain has two time zones, including the Canary Islands (UTC 0)

## D. Economy

(1) **Overview:**

- ❖ After a prolonged recession that began in 2008 in the wake of the global financial crisis, Spain marked the fourth full year of positive economic growth in 2017, with economic activity surpassing its pre-crisis peak, largely because of increased private consumption. The financial crisis of 2008 broke 16 consecutive years of economic growth for Spain, leading to an economic contraction that lasted until late 2013. In that year, the government successfully shored up its struggling banking sector - heavily exposed to the collapse of Spain's real estate boom - with the help of an EU-funded restructuring and recapitalization program.
- ❖ Until 2014, contraction in bank lending, fiscal austerity, and high unemployment constrained domestic consumption and investment. The unemployment rate rose from a low of about 8% in 2007 to more than 26% in 2013, but labor reforms prompted a modest reduction to 16.4% in 2017. High unemployment strained Spain's public finances, as spending on social benefits increased while tax revenues fell. Spain's budget deficit peaked at 11.4% of GDP in 2010, but Spain gradually reduced the deficit to about 3.3% of GDP in 2017. Public debt has increased

substantially – from 60.1% of GDP in 2010 to nearly 96.7% in 2017.

- ❖ Strong export growth helped bring Spain's current account into surplus in 2013 for the first time since 1986 and sustain Spain's economic growth. Increasing labor productivity and an internal devaluation resulting from moderating labor costs and lower inflation have improved Spain's export competitiveness and generated foreign investor interest in the economy, restoring FDI flows.
- ❖ In 2017, the Spanish Government's minority status constrained its ability to implement controversial labor, pension, health care, tax, and education reforms. The European Commission expects the government to meet its 2017 budget deficit target and anticipates that expected economic growth in 2018 will help the government meet its deficit target. Spain's borrowing costs are dramatically lower since their peak in mid-2012, and increased economic activity has generated a modest level of inflation, at 2% in 2017.

**(2) Real GDP (purchasing power parity):**

- ❖ \$1,714,860,000,000 note: data are in 2017 dollars (2020 est.)
- ❖ \$1,923,330,000,000 note: data are in 2017 dollars (2019 est.)
- ❖ \$1,886,540,000,000 note: data are in 2017 dollars (2018 est.)

(note: data are in 2010 dollars)

(country comparison to the world: 16)

**(3) Real GDP growth rate:**

- ❖ 1.95% (2019 est.)
- ❖ 2.43% (2018 est.)
- ❖ 2.97% (2017 est.)

(country comparison to the world: 140)

## **E. Transportation**

**(1) Airports:**

- ❖ total: 135 (2020)

(country comparison to the world: 40)

**(2) Railways:**

- ❖ total: 15,333 km (9,699 km electrified) (2017)
- ❖ standard gauge: 2,571 km 1.435-m gauge (2,571 km electrified) (2017)
- ❖ narrow gauge: 1,207 km 1.000-m gauge (400 km electrified) (2017)
- ❖ broad gauge: 11,333 km 1.668-m gauge (6,538 km electrified) (2017)
- ❖ mixed gauge: 190 km 1.668-m and 1.435m gauge (190.1 km electrified); 28 km 0.914-m gauge (28 km electrified); 4 km 0.600-m gauge
- ❖ country comparison to the world: 19

**(3) Roadways:**

- ❖ total: 683,175 km (2011)
- ❖ paved: 683,175 km (includes 16,205 km of expressways) (2011)
- ❖ country comparison to the world: 11

#### (4) Waterways:

- ❖ 1,000 km (2012)
- ❖ country comparison to the world: 64

## 2. Sapporo – Japan

With regard to Japan, we exemplify the aspects in searching the information on the candidate city.

### A. General Introduction to Sapporo<sup>32</sup>

Sapporo is Japan's largest city as well as the largest city on Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island. Located north of Tokyo, it is the capital of Hokkaido and Ishikari Subprefecture. Sapporo is located in southwestern Hokkaido, within the alluvial fan of the Tohei River, a tributary of the Ishikaili River. It is considered the cultural, economic and political center of Hokkaido.

As the first Winter Olympics host in Asia, Sapporo successfully conducted the 1972 Winter Olympics after the 1964 Summer Olympics in Japan. In 2020, Sapporo officially announced its bid for the 2030 Winter Olympics, which was further confirmed by Japan's Olympic Committee.<sup>33</sup>

#### (1) Location:

- ❖ East: 141 degrees 30' E. long.(Momijidai Minami 7, Atsubetsu-ku, Sapporo)
- ❖ West: 140 degrees 59' E. long.(National forest, Jozankei Minami-ku, Sapporo)
- ❖ South: 42 degrees 46' N. lat. (National forest, Jozankei Minami-ku, Sapporo)
- ❖ North: 43 degrees 11' N. lat. (Shinoro-cho Takuhoku, Kita-ku, Sapporo)
- ❖ Highest & Lowest Points
- ❖ Highest: Jozankei, Minami-ku, Sapporo(Mt. Yoichi)1,488.1m
- ❖ Lowest: Nishi-barato, Kita-ku, Sapporo(around old Hassamu River)1.8m



#### (2) landscape: Sapporo is located in the southwest corner of Hokkaido's Ishikari Plain.

- ❖ Total Area / 1,121.12km<sup>2</sup>

<sup>32</sup> City of Sapporo, <<https://www.city.sapporo.jp/city/english/>> accessed November 7 2021.

<sup>33</sup> Olympic Talk, 'Sapporo becomes first official 2030 Olympic bid' <<https://olympics.nbcsports.com/2020/01/30/sapporo-2030-winter-olympic-bid-japan/>>accessed 7 November 2021.

- ❖ Longest distance from east to west / 42.30km
- ❖ Longest distance from north to south / 45.40km



### (3) Climate:

- ❖ Sapporo is characterized by four distinct seasons, including a cool summer and cold, snowy winter.
- ❖ Beautiful days continue from April to June, when the city is filled with lush, green vegetation and blooming flowers. Although it becomes hotter in the daytime from late June, Hokkaido has no rainy season, unlike elsewhere in Japan. The height of summer is between July and August, with average temperatures sometimes exceeding 20 degrees.
- ❖ In September, temperatures drop with each rainfall and the precipitation increases as autumn deepens. The leaves begin to change color in October and the temperature sometimes approaches 0 degrees. The first snowfall usually occurs in late October. From early December onward, the ground is continuously covered with snow.
- ❖ The maximum snow depth between December and February can reach up to approximately 1 m, and the annual cumulative snowfall is about 5 m. The average temperature in January is -3 degrees. It becomes warmer in March and the average temperature exceeds 0 degrees around the time of the Vernal Equinox. Ice and snow covering the ground typically begin to melt in early April.
- ❖ Sapporo's average temperature is about 8.5 degrees and the annual precipitation is about 1,100 mm.

### (4) Population:

- ❖ The population of Sapporo has been growing since 1869, and is about 1,890,000. It is about one-third of that of Hokkaido. Now Sapporo has the 5th largest population in Japan.
- ❖ Total: 1,973,432
- ❖ Density: 1,800/km<sup>2</sup> (4,600/sq mi)

### (5) History:

- ❖ 1869 Start of construction of town in Sapporo
- ❖ 1878 Construction of the Clock Tower completed
- ❖ 1922 Enforcement of municipal organization
- ❖ 1970 Population exceeds one million people
- ❖ 1971 Municipal management subway opens for business
- ❖ 1972 1972 Winter Olympic Games held (shift to the government-designated city)
- ❖ 1984 Population exceeds 1.5 million people
- ❖ 2002 Hosting of the 2002 FIFA World Cup

- ❖ 2006 Hosting of the 2006 FIBA World Championship games
- ❖ 2007 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships Sapporo 2007 held

### 3. Salt Lake City—United States

In 2021, the United States Olympic and Paralympic Committee (USOPC) announced Salt Lake City's interest in staging the Winter Olympics.<sup>34</sup> Despite the fact that it remains undecided over bidding for the 2030 or 2034 Games, owing to the specificity of the MUN conference, we base our conference on the assumption that Salt Lake City has decided to take part in the election for the 2030 Winter Olympics.

We will illustrate the perspective of Olympic preparation in this section.

#### A. General Introduction

##### (1) Institution:

- ❖ In early 2020, the Salt Lake City-Utah Committee for the Games was formed and tasked with evaluating which would be the best year on which to bid. This committee is highly likely to cope with the further tasks concerning the election for the 2030 Olympics.<sup>35</sup> Besides, 10 athletes are added to the Committee for creating a more feasible and innovative plan for the Olympics.

##### (2) Finance:

- ❖ It is estimated that nearly \$1.4 billion would be put by Utah in the construction of venues of the Winter Olympics.<sup>36</sup> That number is far lower than other cities because the arena used in Utah was built in 2002 and has been maintained. Fraser Bullock, the bid group's president and CEO, announced the budget for the bid would be \$3.8 million, and that \$1.5 million has already been raised, including \$250,000 each from the Utah Olympic Legacy Foundation and the Utah Sports Commission.<sup>37</sup>

##### (3) Politics:

- ❖ The project to bid for the 2030 Winter Olympics gained much public support and is highly supported by the US Government.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Geoff Berkeley, 'Salt Lake City's interest in Winter Olympics made "very clear" to IOC'

<<https://www.insidethegames.biz/articles/1113471/salt-lake-interest-very-clear-to-ioc>> accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>35</sup> Julie Jag, 'Salt Lake City hosting 2030 Olympics is officially on the table' <<https://www.sltrib.com/sports/2021/07/24/salt-lake-city-hosting/>> accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>36</sup> Associated Press, 'Salt Lake City organizing committee still all-in on future Winter Olympics bid' <[https://www.espn.com/olympics/story/\\_/id/30337529/salt-lake-city-organizing-committee-all-future-winter-olympics-bid](https://www.espn.com/olympics/story/_/id/30337529/salt-lake-city-organizing-committee-all-future-winter-olympics-bid)> accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>37</sup> Lisa Riley Roche, 'New leadership for Utah's Olympic bid about 'celebrating the athletes,' Gov. Spencer Cox says' <<https://www.deseret.com/2021/6/13/22529579/olympics-new-leadership-for-utah-salt-lake-city-bid-about-celebrating-athletes-gov-cox-says>> accessed 7 November 2021.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

**(4) Experience:**

- ❖ Having held the 2002 Winter Olympics, Salt Lake City is experienced in hosting the Games and there is a preliminary foundation for the facilities of the venue, which makes it sustainable.

Although there is limited information on the preliminary preparation for the committee, in reality, it is the delegates' duty as a member of the national Olympic committee to prefer the plan for a better bid in the 2030 Winter Olympics.

## **Part IV Rules of procedure**

It is anticipated for our conference to mostly follow the original procedure of the General Olympic Session. However, due to the particularity of our committee, several modifications are made to better suit the Olympics Election into the system of Model United Nations. The rules for free debate mostly follow Robert's Rules of Procedure. However, the rules for exhibition and inquiry are a little different.

### **I. Delegate Composition**

1. **Candidate country:** There are three delegates in one candidate country as a single delegation. Candidates to be selected are required to prepare for the exhibition and reply to the inquiry from other member countries.
2. **Representative of member countries:** Delegates of member countries are all single delegates. They own the right of inquiry, debate, and vote. Delegates shall vote based on both your national stance and the general evaluation during the election.
3. **Representatives of IOC:** Three delegates are acting as the individual members from the IOC as one delegation. They own the same state as the representative of member countries. However, they have two votes each round and have the final decision when there is a draw. Delegates shall vote based on a neutral stance.
4. **Media Press Center (MPC):** MPCs do not hold the right to vote as representatives above, but they also enjoy the right of inquiry and debate. They are entitled to deliver a press during or after each session under the Director's guidance. Besides, when there is a crisis, MPC is supposed to announce the crisis with its own standpoint based on the facts that the chair has provided.

### **II. Conference Procedure**

#### **1. First Round of Election (three into two)**

##### **A. Announce the agenda**

The agenda of the conference shall be set before the session formally starts by representatives of IOC and candidate countries. It is compulsory for these delegates to commonly submit one agenda which is agreed by three candidates before the conference. And it shall be formally announced at the beginning of the session. After the announcement, there is a draw to determine the exhibiting order.

## **B. Exhibition and Inquiry**

According to the agenda of the conference, candidates are to make exhibitions on specific contents which are then followed by inquiries and motions.

To be more specific, if the agenda sets that the first exhibition is towards the general introduction on the candidate country for 5 minutes, then, candidate A is required to conduct a 5-minute-exhibition with regards to its general overview on running for the election. After candidate A's exhibition, members (other candidates, countries, members, and MPCs) are entitled to ask questions within the set time. The procedure of Candidate B's exhibition is the same. After all three candidates deliver the exhibition, the floor is open for delegates. Anyone is entitled to raise a moderated caucus, unmoderated caucus, or a free debate towards the exhibited content. If no motion is raised, the floor will be automatically back to the next round of exhibition.

With regards to the form of the exhibition, there is no specific requirement. Candidates can be creative and imaginative to adopt possible methods such as video, PowerPoint, or speeches to persuade the members.

## **C. Crisis**

During the session, the crisis may be delivered at any time. If a crisis occurs, firstly, the normal session will be interrupted while the delegate of MPC will announce the general situation of the crisis. Secondly, the delegates then have two choices. One is to continue the exhibition with the crisis unsolved, which may greatly affect the outcome of the election. Another is to stop the exhibition and start a specific motion for the crisis. The crisis finally will be ended up by passing a Draft Directive.

## **D. Media Press**

MPCs are entitled to apply for opening a media press during or at the end of each session. Countries are compulsory to answer MPC's questions.

## **E. Vote**

After all the exhibitions scheduled in the agenda are delivered, a voting procedure is to be set by a motion. Members will vote in public and one country with the least votes will be removed from the second round.

# **2. Second Round of Election**

## **A. Set the agenda**



Before the second round begins, the IOC members and the remaining candidates are required to deliver the agenda document for the second round. Then the IOC members will announce it at the beginning. After the announcement, in the second round, the country with the highest number of votes has the right of choice to be the first or the last.

**B. Exhibition and Inquiry**

The procedure is mostly identical to the first round.

**C. Crisis**

The procedure is mostly identical to the first round.

**D. Media Press**

The procedure is mostly identical to the first round.

**E. Vote**

At the very end, members are supposed to vote for the final candidate. Votes gained in the first round will not be calculated into the second round.

**III. Further Illustration on Special Aspects**

<b>Procedure</b>	<b>Bodies</b>	<b>Content</b>
Set the agenda	Members of IOC Candidate countries	It is obligatory for these delegates to jointly submit one agenda to the Director before each session formally starts.
Exhibition	Candidate countries	There is no required form for the exhibition; The time limit will be set in the agenda.
Inquiry	Other candidates Representatives of member countries Members of IOC MPCs	The total time for the inquiry part will be set in the agenda; However, each question cannot exceed 60 seconds for one time. And the time for reply may not exceed 90 seconds.
Debate	All Parties	The procedure of debate is based on the Robert's Rules of Procedure, including the moderated caucus, unmoderated caucus, and free debate; The main content of the debate is concerned with the feasibility of holding the Olympics in the candidate country.
Media Press	Application Body: MPCs Bodies being questioned: All Parties	The total time for media press is determined by the Director; One MPC can ask up to 3 questions to different countries. Only one follow-up question is permitted.

Vote	Representatives of member countries Members of IOC	Each country has one vote; Members of IOC acting as one delegation are entitled two votes; The candidate which is wed out in the first round has one vote in the final round.
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#### IV. Documents

##### 1. Position Paper

A. For delegates of Candidate country:

- (1) delegates should focus on the reasons why the candidate country should be chosen;
- (2) additionally, making comparisons among candidate countries to highlight the special advantages is suggested;
- (3) each delegate should submit one position paper separately.

B. For delegates of Countries/Members of IOC:

- (1) delegates should make a general evaluation on the four countries and state your preliminary position (i.e. choosing a preferable country or holding the reservation with the concerned factors listed);
- (2) if delegates choose a preferable country in the PP, you should illustrate your reasons;
- (3) if delegates hold the reservations, you can list out the factors that you are worried about and your discipline of choosing the host.

##### 1. Agenda

- A. Compulsory for IOC members and candidates: these members must submit one exhibition agenda jointly before the session formally starts to the Director. The format of the agenda is not restricted, but delegates are suggested to include the following contents: the specific topic and time for each exhibition, the time for the inquiry, etc.
- B. Alternative for other delegates: Other delegates could join their document and provide some suggestions. But it is not compulsory.

##### 2. Working Paper (alternative)

- A. Alternative for candidates: As an alternative document for candidates, this document serves for summarizing the information of candidate countries and making it more convenient for members to evaluate.
- B. Alternative for other delegates: other delegates may submit WP to summarize the current

advantages and disadvantages of each candidate.

### **3. Summary Paper (within 3 pages)**

It is the final and compulsory paper for candidates that enter the second round. It is officially submitted to IOC for the reference of the decision before the final voting procedure.

### **4. Evaluation Paper (within 3 pages)**

It is the final and compulsory paper for countries and members of the IOC. It comprehensively evaluates the capacity and feasibility of hosting the 2030<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics from an objective perspective. It should be submitted before voting.

### **5. Media Report**

- A. Crisis news: crisis will be delivered during the session. The MPCs are going to write a short news report on the crisis to announce the situation of the crisis.
- B. Exclusive report: during or after the session, MPCs can write both short or long news towards the exhibition or towards one specific country with its own stance, which will then be announced and delivered during the formal session.

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