

N A M U N ' 2 1

I O C

*Study Guide*

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## **Letter from the Secretary-General**

Cherished participants of NAMUN'21,

I, İdil Yüzbaşıoğlu, the secretary general of this year's Nesibe Aydın Model United Nations (NAMUN) would like to welcome you all to the 10th annual conference of NAMUN. Our academic and organization team both gave it their all to make this conference educational and fun for every attendee. All of our teams are more than grateful to welcome you all to our 10th year anniversary of NAMUN!

We faced many difficulties along the way, overcoming them one by one with the support we gave to each other. With both the academic and the organization team's hard work, we bring you NAMUN with its well planned committees and well planned coffee break activities to help you relax after a long session. This year NAMUN offers five committees: two beginner, three intermediate and finally a J.MUN. UNEP (United Nations Environmental Programme) , UNCSTD (United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development) , NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) , UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) , CSW(Commission of Status of Women) our JMUN. UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). All of these committees are fit to talk about the UN's Sustainable Development Goals as we seek out solutions to real life problems we see everyday on the news.

In conclusion, our teams invite you to experience unforgettable memories,

enhance your academic skills of presentation and debate, learn other people and countries' views of the world, and join the world's heartbeat.

Welcome to NAMUN'21! Ten years, going strong.

Secretary general,

İdil Yüzbaşıoğlu

“Granted the honour of becoming a member of the International Olympic

Committee and of representing it, and declaring myself aware of my responsibilities in such capacity, I undertake to serve the Olympic Movement to the very best of my ability, to respect and ensure the respect of all the provisions of the Olympic Charter and the decisions of the IOC, which I consider as not subject to appeal on my part, to comply with the Code of Ethics, to keep myself free from any political or commercial influence and any racial or religious consideration, to fight against all other forms of discrimination and to defend in all circumstances the interests of the IOC and those of the Olympic Movement.”

Oath taken by every new IOC member, according to the Olympic Charter (2.16.1.3)

## **I. Introduction to the Olympics**

Modern Olympic Games, *hereinafter referred to as the Olympics or the Games within this text*, are international sporting events held every two years, alternating between the Summer and Winter Olympics. In 1894, Pierre de Coubertin founded the International Olympics Committee, hereinafter referred to as the IOC within this text, aiming to re-establish the Ancient Olympics, held in Greece for the first time 2700 years ago. The first Olympics of the modern ages was held in Athens in 1896. 241 athletes from 14 countries competed in 9 sports. The 1896 Athens Olympics was a major event, but the Olympics becoming the world's preeminent sporting competition with participation from 206 nations was not expected at all.

## **II. Evolution of the Olympic Movement**

“Why did I restore the Olympic Games? To ennoble and strengthen sports, to ensure their independence and duration, and thus to enable them better to fulfill the educational role incumbent upon them in the modern world.”

*Pierre de Coubertin, London, 1908*

Ancient Olympics and Modern Olympics are similar in many ways, but not all. Athletes from Greek city-states and kingdoms used to gather in the Temple of Zeus in Olympia; where the Statue of Zeus is located, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, and it was called the Olympics.

## **II.I. Ancient Olympic Games**

Ancient Olympics were religious and athletic festivals that were held in Greece, from 776 BC through 393 AD. The original games were staged every fourth year for eleven centuries and consisted of sports about pace, strength, strategy, and combating skills. These four years were called an *olympiad*, a unit of time still used. 6th and 5th centuries BC were the golden age of the Olympics, right before it's major fall due to the dramatically increasing power of the Romans. After the Roman emperor Theodosius I forbid all religious practices except for Christianity, there were no Olympics for one and a half thousand years, until the first Modern Games in 1896.

Several ancient documents are using the term “*Olympic Truce*”. For a long time, it was believed to state that most or all hostilities and conflicts between Greek states were postponed during the games. Later research has shown that the

Olympic Truce never suspended the wars, in fact, it did not even have anything to do with the Olympics. The Olympic Truce aimed to prevent religious travelers of Olympia from getting harmed or molested since Zeus was believed to protect them himself. The Modern Olympics has a similar détente policy to maintain the state of peace within those 2 and half weeks, but unfortunately, the observance of this policy lessens during certain periods of history.

## **II.II. Modern Olympic Games**

Undoubtedly, the main difference between the Ancient and Modern Olympics is their purpose. Ancient Greeks held the Olympics to salute their gods, especially Zeus, therefore had rituals to honor them. The Modern Olympics, per contra, is a celebration of sports, athletes, and international cooperation and unity. Another major difference is that the Ancient Games had a more narrow athletic spectrum however featured art competitions in disciplines such as painting, poetry, pottery, carpet weaving and theatre acting.

The first Winter Olympic Games were held in 1924, allowing athletes for ice and snow sports to join the Olympic Movement. Over the years, the IOC needed to change some of its founding principles and adapt a spectrum of advancements in economic, political, and technological issues or fields. From the mid-20th-century to the early-21st, the Olympics faced two major changes; the first one being the creation of new Olympics other than the Summer and Winter Games. These new



Games included Youth Games for teenagers between the ages 14 to 18, Paralympic Games for the disabled athletes and, the Continental Games for the five continents each (North and South America's being considered as the Pan-America). The second major change was the IOC shifting away from pure amateurism as envisioned by Coubertin and allowing the professional athletes to participate. This change occurred due to the participants from Eastern Bloc abusing rules regarding amateurism. As the IOC adapted to the changes, new challenges emerged including doping usage, bribery, match-fixing, boycotts, and attacks. Despite these controversies, The Modern Olympics have been staged every four years except for four years; 1916, 1940, 1944, and 2020; the first three as a result of the World Wars, and 2020 due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

### **III. The Olympic Movement**

The Olympic Movement is a permanent action under the leadership and supreme authority of the IOC, that encompasses everything and everyone who agree to be guided by the Olympic Charter. It is universal, concerted, and organized. The very first article of the Olympic Charter states the goal of the Olympic Movement as building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sport practice, and doing it in accordance with Olympism and its values.

#### **III.I. Structure of the Olympic Movement**

The Olympic Movement has a very practical structure and consists of important organs. The three main constituents of the Movement are *the IFs*, *the NOCs*, and of course, *the IOC*. Besides these, the Movement also includes the

OCOGs, federations, organizations, and institutions; as well as athletes, technicians and other sports officials like judges, referees, coaches et cetera.

#### **III.I.I. The Organising Committees For The Olympic Games (OCOGs)**

The Olympics has a big, if not the biggest, international media exposure. Every two years, this exposure allows the athletes to show their personalities and talents, giving them an opportunity to attain international fame. The same opportunity is in effect for the host city and country.

OCOGs are national committees directed by the IOC members in the country, responsible to the IOC which they receive direct instructions from and, aimed to make the host city sufficient for the games; The OCOG must undertake its work in accordance with the Olympic Charter and the Host City Contract concluded between the IOC, the NOC, and the city. The OCOGs are responsible for choosing or building the required facilities, arranging the equipment and staff needed, accommodating the participants and organizing the cultural events that are considered as the essential elements of the Olympic Celebration.

#### **III.I.II. The International Sports Federations (IFs)**

The IFs are non-governmental organizations (NGOs) administering the Olympic sports at international levels. Today, the IOC recognizes 35 IFs affiliated to the Olympic Movement; 28 Summer and 7 Winter. The IFs are expected to

oversee the technical features and administration of their sport, establish the eligibility criteria for the competitions, and do these according to the Charter. Fighting against Olympic issues like doping is the responsibility of IFs, as well as the IOC. In order to do so, IFs have formed associations: ASOIF for the Summer Games, AIOWF for the Winter Games, ARISF, Sport Accord et cetera.

### **III.I.III. The National Olympic Committees (NOCs)**

The NOCs' are so essential to the Olympic Movement that the fourth chapter of the Charter is completely dedicated to them. Today, there are 206 NOCs and they are the major Olympic authority in their respective countries. The NOCs form five continental associations, which then form the Association of NOCs (ANOC). According to the Charter, NOCs have three main roles; promoting, protecting, and, developing the Olympic Movement in their respective countries. On a more elaborative level; they are expected to promote the fundamental values and principles of Olympism, especially in the field of education, to protect the name of Olympism by ensuring the observance of the Charter, and to send participants including athletes, officials, and personnel. In order to fulfill these purposes, NOCs often cooperate with their governing bodies and NGOs. The NOCs have an almost-absolute authority for the representation of their nations at any competition patronized by the IOC. But still, each NOC is obliged to participate in the original Games every olympiad. It is also up to the NOC's discretion to nominate one of their cities as a candidate for the next

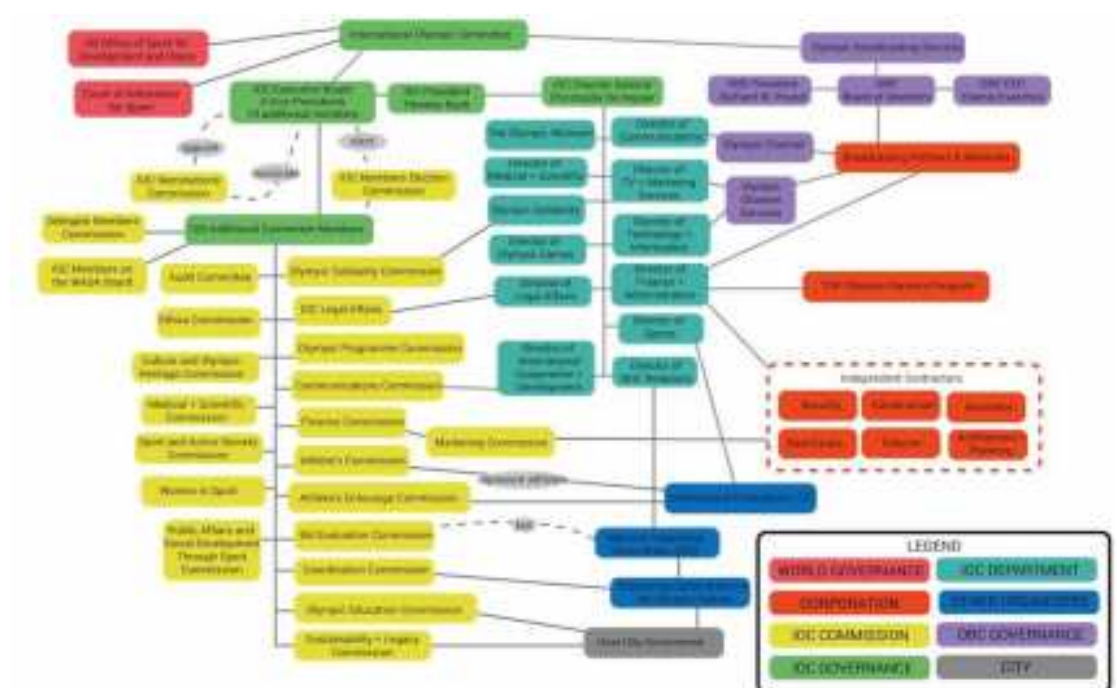
Games. The IOC Executive Board has complete control over the actions NOCs take and may take any appropriate decision, including suspending the recognition of the NOC.

#### **III.I.IV. The International Olympic Committee (IOC)**

IOC is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement. It is a non-governmental non-profit independent international organization that leads and governs the Olympism and all parties within the Olympic Movement. IOC is the key element to the international and interdisciplinary collaborations between NOCs, IFs, OCOGs, participants, Olympic Partners, broadcasting partners, national governments and supranational organizations, United Nations agencies, NGOs, and a wide spectrum of programs, campaigns and projects. IOC is committed to building a better, more peaceful world through sports and its most basic responsibility is ensuring the celebration of the Games every olympiad. Since the IOC is the decision-making mechanism, it chooses the host city for each Games and determines the Olympic program, including the sports that will be contested.

Through the years, the IOC has needed to adapt to a variety of economic, political, and technological advancements. Most recently, the IOC declared that it will comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Although they had no legal obligation to do so, they did it voluntarily after it was recommended by the Olympic Agenda 2020.

Diagram I. Structure of the International Olympic Committee. Source:  
olympic.org/ioc



### III.I.IV.I. Members of the IOC and The President

IOC members are and have always been volunteers throughout history. They represent the IOC and the Olympic Movement in their country. They include active or former Olympic athletes, presidents, or leaders of IFs, NOCs, or other IOC-recognised organizations. Currently, there are 104 IOC members, of whom 49 of them are honor/honorary members. 35 of the current members have taken

part in the Games as athletes, 27 of them being medallists. Another subject IOC successfully improved over the years is the gender balance between members.

The first president of the IOC was not Pierre de Coubertin but was instead Demetrius Vikelas, following a tradition that the President should be from the host country. This rule was quickly replaced. As a result, there are only 8 former IOC Presidents. Today, the President is elected by secret ballot for 8 years, and a single extension of 4 years. The 9th president and the current holder of the title is the German lawyer and former Olympic fencer, Dr. Thomas Bach.

### **III.I.IV.II. Other Organs: Executive Board, the Session, Administration, and Commissions**

Created in 1921, the Executive Board has two main goals: managing and administrating IOC's affairs. The Board is currently composed of the IOC President, 4 Vice-Presidents, and 10 other members.

The Session is the supreme organ of the IOC, consisting of the general assembly of the members of the IOC that meets at least once a year. The Session adopts, modifies, and interprets the Olympic Charter. The Session elects the new IOC members and the host cities, upon the proposal of the Executive Board. The quorum a session need is half the IOC members or plus one and the decisions of the Session are taken by a majority of the votes cast, but a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast is required for any modification of the Charter.

The Administration is assigned to prepare, implement, and follow-up the decisions taken by the president, the Session, and the Executive Board and control the permanent liaison with IFs, NOCs, and OCOGs, including coordinating the preparations for the Games. Director-general is the head of the Administration, assisted in this task by the directors, and under the authority and guidance of the President. The current director-general is the Belgian lawyer and sports administrator, Christophe De Kepper.

To focus on specific subjects and make recommendations to the Executive Board, the President nominates special commissions. The compositions of some commissions include IOC members, representatives of the IFs and NOCs, athletes, technical experts, advisers, and sports specialists. Currently, there are 30 IOC commissions.

*Note from the Under-Secretary-General. During this conference, regarding the agenda items, the IOC will need to cooperate with 8 of these commissions. During the session stated in the Timetable, you will elect chairpeople for these commissions among yourselves, by secret ballot, and a simple majority of votes cast.*

### **III.II. Olympic Charter**

The Charter is the IOC's codification of the fundamental principles of Olympism, rules, and bye-laws. It governs the organization, action, and operation of the Movement and sets forth the conditions for the Games. It is based on a document by de Coubertin, titled *Annuaire du Comité International Olympique*. Its

name varied over the years before taking its final form in 1978, as the Olympic Charter.

### **III.III. Olympism**

Olympism is the philosophy of the Games, its fundamental principles, ethics, essential cultural items. Olympism is mostly de Coubertin's doctrine and it seeks to create a way of life based on the joy of effort, the educational value of a good example, social responsibility, and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles; by blending sport with culture, education, and international cooperation. Worldwide ambassadors of Olympism are the Olympic symbols. Billions around the world immediately think of the games when they see the Olympic symbols, rituals, or items, such as the Olympic motto, emblem, flag, flame, torch, and mascots, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies. The first, second, and third place finishers event receiving gold, silver, and bronze medals also commonly remind people of the Olympic Movement.

The most important Olympic symbol is, by far, the emblem of the Games, often referred to as the Olympic Rings (*see Figure 1.*). 5 interlocking rings representing the five participating continents; Africa, Asia, America, Europe, and Oceania. The rings are blue, yellow, black, green, and red; every color present at the national flags of the world by the time the flag was created; except for white, which is the color of the Olympic Flag's background. Main concept of the Olympic Rings is unity. The Olympic Motto is "*Citius, Altius, Fortius*" Latin words for "faster, higher, braver". Between the members of the Olympic family, it is often



rephrased as “swifter, higher, stronger”

During the Ancient Olympics, a sacred flame burned at the altar of Zeus, from the beginning to the ending of the Games. A modern version of the Flame was adopted at the 1936 Berlin Olympics and has been an observed tradition ever since. The Torch used to kindle the Flame is carried to the Flame by athletes and officials during the Opening Ceremony. Opening and Closing Ceremonies are very important for a host-city to pay tribute to sports and athletes and showcase their city. Each Olympic Games creates their own logos, often an homage to both Olympism and their own cultures. Each host also designs their own Flame and Torch, and over time, Olympics fans have observed some very cleverly designed symbols and objects.

#### **IV. Corruption**

Defining corruption in sport is and has always been hard, due to the fact that defining corruption is not easy in the first place. Political scientists define corruption as *the behavior that deviates from the formal duties of a public role because of private regarding pecuniary or status gains*, where economists define it as *the abuse of entrusted power for private gain*. When it comes to corruption in sport, neither of these definitions embrace corruption where power is not abused for personal purposes, but with the aim of public gain.

Adam Masters from the Australian National University proposes a modern, simpler, yet more inclusionary definition; *“the deviation from public expectations*

*that sport will be played and administered in an honest manner*". This definition covers athlete preparation, competition processes, sports administration at all levels, making and implementing sport rules, and not taking advantage of the knowledge. Within this definition, there is no reference to fairness; since the sport is often unfair. But according to the expectations of the people, it is being played, and more importantly administered honestly. Yet another thing that can be corrupted is the rule settings.

One of the biggest corruption scandals of Olympic history occurred during the 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi, Russia. After severe cost overruns were made, Russian politician Boris Nemtsov confirmed the corruption among government officials, and after him, author Allison Stewart-Allen cited the close relationships between the government and construction firms responsible for the Olympics. The Sochi Olympics were originally budgeted at \$12B. At the end of the Games, this number was already expanded to \$51B; making the 2014 Games the most expensive Olympics in history, surpassing the 2008 Games in Beijing that cost \$44B. Another Olympic issue with the Russian government occurred in 2019. In December, the WADA found out that the Russian government had tampered with lab data that is provided to them in January 2019 and banned Russia from all international sports events for four years. It is not certain if individually cleared Russian athletes will be allowed to participate.

Under the broad term of corruption in sport, there are various dishonest acts. In 2014, the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) surveyed media reports and sorted types of

corruption into four main categories; betting-related match-fixing, other match-fixing, doping, and insider information.

## **V. Match-Fixing**

Match-fixing describes when a match is played to a completely or partially pre-determined result, and its practices vary from being paid by gamblers to perform poorly with the aim of gaining a future advantage. It is generally seen as fixing the final result of a match but it can also be seen as the practice known as spot-fixing; changing small details in a match to create a bigger impact on the match's result. Corruptions this big often require written contracts that can lead to a judicial process if found. Match fixing also violates Olympic rules protected by the Charter, as well as international laws.

It is rare to see studies on the prevalence of match-fixing even though match-fixing threatens the integrity of competitions in the sport. Newest research has shown that almost 8% of the athletes were asked to participate in match-fixing at one point in their careers, and sadly most of them agreed to do so. Also, approximately 30% of them thought about illegally manipulating their results but only 5% of them actually attempted to do it.

As stated before, match-fixing comes in dual conceptualizations; related or not related to betting (or gambling). Betting-related corruption defines where an individual or group aims to manipulate a result in order to win a bet themselves or to lead others to win a bet. Betting-related match-fixing gets more common every day. The main reasons behind this harmful growth are new technologies, hyper globalization, and the lack of effective regulations. Betting-related match-fixing

economically and psychologically hurts honest bettors as well as it undermines the sincerity of the Games. Possible reasons behind non-betting related match-fixing vary wider.

Since the Games hold a colossal media platform, some match-fixing attempts made big social impacts through the years. Perhaps one of the biggest Olympic scandals of the 20th Century was at the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan; when a judge digitally recorded another judge trying to pre-ordain the results. In the 2012 Olympics in London, UK; eight badminton players were disqualified for intentionally losing matches. This is the largest mass disqualification of athletes from multiple countries for match-fixing at the 21st Century Olympics so far.

#### **V.I. Bids for the Olympic Games and Host Bribery**

If NOCs wish to host the Games in a city within their territories, they are expected to bid for Bids. Since hosting the Games is an amazing opportunity for the countries to show off what their cultures have to offer, Bids have always been a topical subject between the members of the Olympic Family. Until now, there have been 28 Summer Olympics held in 23 cities, and 23 Winter Olympics held in 20 cities. Only 19 countries hosted the games so far.

When it comes to Bids, the example of the 2002 Winter Olympics shows how important it is to keep the Bid process fair. In 1998, a huge corruption case was imported that some IOC members had accepted bribes in various forms; cash, gifts, business favors, travel expenses, and even college tuition for their children

to name a few; with the guarantee of Salt Lake City, Utah hosting the Games. The IOC responded by expelling six members before several others resigned. After an exact year, IOC established the IOC Ethics Commission and published a reform package of 50 points, covering IOC member selections, the Bid process, drug regulations, and the NOCs.

## **V.II. Current Precautions Against Match-Fixing**

Corruption in the Olympics Games have always been an issue. For a long time, the IOC has been emphasizing on the importance of preventing corruption and has undertaken capacious actions to do so. One of these initiatives was the Integrity Betting Intelligence System (IBIS), created in 2013. IBIS records and examines sports events and detects irregularities. It also allows the event organizers to exchange information and intelligence with government officials, betting authorities, and police forces. The IOC also recently renewed its partnership with INTERPOL that provides them consultancy on corruption cases and physical support if needed. Another one of these initiatives was the International Partnership Against Corruption in Sport (IPACS), a digital platform to bring together Olympic bodies, governments, and NGOs to address specific areas of corruption in sport. IPACS was launched in February 2017 by its founding partners; IOC, the UK government, OECD, and UNODC.

## **VI. Doping**

Olympic Games are one of the most -if not the most- followed, broadcasted

and commonly known international organizations or events. In 1896, 241 athletes from 14 countries competed in 9 sports at the Athens Olympics. In 2016, these numbers increased to 11.237 athletes, 207 NOC's and 28 sports in the Rio Olympics. Throughout this period of 120 years, the Movement faced lots of challenges. IOC and other Olympic bodies averted many of these crises, but yet to overcome some of them. Perhaps the longest standing challenge against the Olympic Movement is the usage of athletic performance-enhancing drugs, often referred to as doping. The IOC has established a zero-tolerance policy to fight against doping and to hold accountable anyone responsible for using or providing banned.

## **VI.I. History of Doping**

Tactics to influence the performance of the athletes varied over the centuries. But it has always been a challenge to the Olympic Games, even in Ancient Greece. In the early years of the Modern Games, athletes tried amateur ways of doping very similar to the tactics their predecessors used in ancient times. However, during the mid-to-late 20th Century, doping evolved into a scientific direction and used chemical compounds to either improve the body's muscle-making processes or over-activate the athlete's nervous system.

After a while, it became crystal clear to see that doping usage was not only a threat to ethics and integrity but also to the health and well-being of the athletes. The only doping-related death during the Olympics was the Danish cyclist Knud Enemark Jensen at the 1960 Rome Olympics. His autopsy showed that he was

under the influence of a nervous stimulant named amphetamine. His death led the sports authorities to take immediate action and ban doping usage. IOC banned the use of doping in 1967 and obligated doping testing for all athletes in 1968.

At the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico, Swedish pentathlete Hans-Gunnar Liljenwall, who later lost his bronze medal, became the first athlete to test positive for the use of banned substances. Liljenwall was the first athlete to test positive but unfortunately, not the last. In fact, as both doping and doping detecting techniques developed, many more athletes caught using performance-enhancing drugs. More than 120 athletes were suspended for doping, just in the 2016 Rio Olympics. Over the Olympiads, Games were challenged with both individual and systematic cases of doping.

As the new millennium got closer, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) was created under the initiative of the IOC – and with the support of NGOs and governments. Since then, the IOC has stepped up the number of tests (4,882 in Rio in 2016) and developed new and more intelligent testing strategies. The IOC never hesitates to call on the help and support of national authorities and applies sanctions not only to athletes found guilty of doping but also to their coaches, doctors, etc. The Medical and Scientific Commission requires the NOC to collect urine and blood samples in compliance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations.

## **VI.II. Doping Control Techniques**

Doping control is defined as collecting samples from athletes, analyzing the sample to detect banned substances or the use of a banned method, and result management; taking measures depending on the result of the analysis.

After each event, all medallists and two other athletes chosen at random are tested. In team sports, members of the medal-winning teams are selected at random. The procedure these athletes will go through is called The Anti-Doping Tests. Samples for the tests are collected by Doping Control Officers (DCO's), specially-trained professional medical license holders. When blood samples are required, these will be taken by a specialist known as a Blood Collection Officer (BCO). When urine samples are required, the athlete will collect the sample themselves. However, to ensure that the sample has been provided from the athlete's body, an official of the same gender will be present during the sample collection. The samples are transported as quickly as possible to the IOC laboratory. If the laboratory analysis proves positive, it is passed on to the Chairman of the IOC Medical Commission who appoints an inquiry commission responsible for hearing the athlete, certain members of his delegation as well as experts. This commission gives its report to the Chairman of the Medical Commission who, in turn, passes it on to the President of the IOC. The IOC Executive Board makes its decision based on the Disciplinary Commission's conclusions.

### **VI.III. Legislation Against Doping**



The World Anti-Doping Code and the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of Manipulation of Competitions Compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code and the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of Manipulation of Competitions is mandatory for the whole Olympic Movement. *(Olympic Charter, 5.43)*

The IOC Executive Board determines the number and the method for selection of competitors for doping tests and all other anti-doping measures during the period of the Olympic Games after consultation with each IF. *(Olympic Charter, 5.46.5)*

It is each Athlete's personal duty to ensure that no Prohibited Substance enters his or her body and that no Prohibited Method is Used. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, Fault, negligence or knowing Use on the Athlete's part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti doping rule violation for Use of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method. *(IOC Anti-Doping Rules, 2.2.1)*

The success or failure of the Use or Attempted Use of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method is not material. It is sufficient that the Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method was Used or Attempted to be Used for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed. *(IOC Anti-Doping Rules, 2.2.2)*

## **VII. Games of the XXXII Olympiad**

56 years ago; Tokyo hosted the 1964 Summer Olympics, which was the first Olympic event to be held in Asia by the time. In 2013, Tokyo was elected by the IOC to host the Games for the second time, winning against Istanbul and Madrid. With

the motto *"United by Emotion"*, Tokyo is expected to host 11,091 athletes from 206 NOCs after Emperor Naruhito opens the Games in the National Stadium.

Thomas Bach, President of the IOC, explained the goal of the Tokyo Olympics as *"to give the Games a more youthful and urban appeal"*. Tokyo Olympics will feature 339 events in 33 sports, 5 of them being new. However, it is perfectly safe to say, Games of the XXXII Olympiad is one of the most, if not the most controversial and perhaps the most unlucky Olympics ever held. Starting from the years they got elected to host the Games, the Japanese government and NOC faced organizational, political, and environmental challenges.

#### **VII.I. Controversies at the 2020 Olympics**

Controversies at, or misfortune of, the Tokyo Olympics started in 2018, when the OCRGDF; the French Office of Major Financial Crimes began an investigation of the president of the Japanese NOC. This case was about a 2013 scheme aiming to obtain votes from the African members of the IOC. During this investigation, some businesspeople had admitted to giving gifts to IOC officials. The IOC also established a group of experts to closely follow the OCRGDF investigation. In March 2019, Takeda resigned from the Japanese NOC.

Later in 2019, Tokyo's accounting documents showed that over \$8M were missing from the picture. The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) revealed that the NOC made the payment to the son of Lamine Diack, a member of the IOC that is closely related to the Bids. In June 2020, the trial of Diack and his son,

with three other crime partners came to an end and they were sentenced to jail for “passive corruption”.

As if the Japanese NOC did not already have enough challenges, a cultural crisis was born. On Olympic matters, Japan was using its “Rising Sun Flag” next to their modern “Flag of Sun”. The Cultural Minister of South Korea asked the Japanese NOC not to use the flag since it was an imperial symbol that recalls historic depression. The Japanese NOC rejected this call, which was considered against the Olympic spirit by many, so the South Korean NOC asked the IOC to ban the flag; comparing it to the swastika. The call was verbally supported by many Asian civil associations where the United States also supported this idea but did not make any official statements.

By the time, another international discussion started after the official website for the Tokyo Games showed the Liancourt Rocks (South Korea) and Kuril Islands (Russia) as parts of Japan’s territory. This act was stated to be illegal, and accused of politicizing the Games. The Tokyo Olympics also will not allow the athletes to say or do anything with political motives during the Games.

These being the political problems, Tokyo Olympics struggled on many organizational issues as well. The most controversial organizational issue Tokyo faced was plagiarism; firstly on their logo, then their architecture. On 24 July 2015, the official emblems of the Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics designed by Kenjiro Sano were unveiled. Shortly after, people noticed that the logos look very similar to the logo of the Théâtre de Liège, designed by Olivier Debie (*see Figure*

III.). Aside from the red circle in the Olympic logo that represents the Japanese flag, the logos were identical. The OCOG of Tokyo denied the plagiarism at first but retreated after the lawsuit at first but retreated after the lawsuit filed by Debie against the IOC proves that Sano had a history of plagiarism allegations. The new logos designed by Asao Tokolo were unveiled on 25th of April 2016.

The logos were not the only plagiarism controversy Tokyo Olympics experienced, stadium designs were also an issue. Right after Tokyo was elected to host the Games, renovating and reconstructing the National Olympic Stadium became a topical subject. In February 2012, the Japanese government confirmed a \$1.5B reconstruction of the stadium, based on a design by the late Zaha Hadid. This decision faced lots of criticism whether it was the budget or the design. Hadid's design perfectly captured the spirit of youthfulness Tokyo was seeking but criticized, even mocked, by the Japanese architects. The stadium was demolished in early 2015, planned to be reconstructed by March 2019. But in May 2015, Japanese authorities announced that they will go for several budget limitations including canceling the design by Hadid. The new design by Kengo Kuma on the other hand, was accused of plagiarism due to its similarity to the original plan. Kuma accepted that there are similarities, but denied plagiarism; where Arata Isozaki stated that he was "shocked to see that the dynamism present in the original plan had gone". The misfortune of the Stadium did not end there. In 2017, a 23-years-old man working in the Stadium's reconstruction committed suicide due to over-working, 212 hours of overtime in only a month.

Some of the Olympic venues being impacted by the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster in 2011, water sports locations containing high levels of faecally-derived coliform bacteria, and a few Olympic buildings consisting of Asbestos are more examples of the criticism Tokyo Olympics received. Due to the urban heat island and climate change, Tokyo Olympics is expected to be the hottest Games ever held, even though Tokyo's proposal for its Bid clearly said; "with many days of mild and sunny weather, this period provides an ideal climate for athletes to perform at their best".

### **Questions to be Addressed**

- How can athletes and sports officials be educated about the negative impact of corruption?
- How will the IOC provision itself to prevent the corruption inside the IOC such as insider information and host bribery?
- What precautions should the IOC take against betting-related corruption? How should the IOC encourage the governments to regulate the betting industries?
- Will the IOC allow individual Russian athletes to participate in the Games? If yes, under which conditions?
- What safety measures should the Japanese OCOG take against the ongoing negative effects of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster?
- The Tokyo Olympics are expected to be the hottest Games due to the global climate crisis. What environmental policies can be followed to make the Olympics

more sustainable?

## **Further Readings**

### **The Olympic Charter**

<https://stillmed.olympic.org/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/General/EN-Olympic-Charter.pdf>

### **Olympic Fundamentals and Ceremonies**

<https://stillmed.olympic.org/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/Documents/Games-Salt-Lake-City-2002-Winter-Olympic-Games/Fundamentals-and-Ceremonies/Fundamentals-and-Ceremonies-3-4-Salt-Lake-City-2002.pdf>

### **Procurement Of Major International Sport-Events-Related Infrastructure And Services**

<https://stillmed.olympic.org/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/IOC/What-We-Do/Leading-the-Olympic-Movement/ipacs/Procurement-Guidelines-EN-v4.pdf>

### **WADA Anti-Doping Code**

[https://www.wada-ama.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/wada\\_anti\\_doping\\_code\\_2019\\_english\\_final\\_revised\\_v1\\_linked.pdf](https://www.wada-ama.org/sites/default/files/resources/files/wada_anti_doping_code_2019_english_final_revised_v1_linked.pdf)

### **2020 Tokyo Olympics Anti-Doping Rules**

<https://www.olympic.org/-/media/Document%20Library/OlympicOrg/Games/Summer-Games/Games/Tokyo-2020-Olympic-Games/Anti-Doping-and-Medical-Rules/IOC-Anti-Doping-Rules-To-kyo-2020.pdf>

## **Formal Documents for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games**

<https://www.olympic.org/documents/games-tokyo-2020-olympic-games>

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