



2000 Summer Olympics

The **2000 Summer Olympics**, officially the **Games of the XXVII Olympiad** and also known as **Sydney 2000** the **Millennium Olympic Games** or the **Games of the New Millennium**, were an international multi-sport event held from 15 September to 1 October 2000 in **Sydney**, New South Wales, Australia. It marked the second time the **Summer Olympics** were held in Australia, and in the **Southern Hemisphere**, the first being in **Melbourne**, in 1956.

Sydney was selected as the host city for the 2000 Games in 1993. Teams from 199 countries participated in the 2000 Games, which were the first to feature at least 300 events in its official sports program. The Games' cost was estimated to be A\$6.6 billion. These were the final Olympic Games under the **IOC** presidency of **Juan Antonio Samaranch** before the arrival of his successor **Jacques Rogge**. The 2000 Games were the last of the two consecutive Summer Olympics to be held in a predominantly **English-speaking country** following the **1996 Summer Olympics** in **Atlanta**, United States.

The final medal tally at the 2000 Summer Olympics was led by the **United States**, followed by **Russia** and **China** with host **Australia** in fourth place overall. Cameroon, Colombia, Latvia, Mozambique, and Slovenia won a gold medal for the first time in their Olympic histories, while Barbados, Kuwait, **Kyrgyzstan**, North Macedonia, Saudi Arabia, and Vietnam won their first-ever Olympic medals. Australia will host the Summer Olympics again in **2032** at **Brisbane**, Queensland, making it the first Oceanic country to host the Olympics three times.

The 2000 Games received universal acclaim, with the organization, volunteers, sportsmanship, and Australian public being lauded in the international media. **Bill Bryson** of *The Times* called the Sydney Games "one of the most successful events on the world stage", saying that they "couldn't be better".^[3] James Mossop of the *Electronic Telegraph* called the Games "such a success that any city considering bidding for future Olympics must be wondering how it can reach the standards set by Sydney",^[4] while Jack Todd of the *Montreal Gazette* suggested that the "IOC should quit while it's ahead. Admit there can never be a better Olympic Games, and be done with it," as "Sydney was both exceptional and the best".^[3] These games would provide the inspiration for **London's winning bid for the 2012 Olympic Games** in 2005; in preparing for the 2012 Games, **Lord Coe** declared the 2000 Games the "benchmark for the spirit of the Games, unquestionably", admitting that the London organizing committee "attempted in several ways to emulate what the **Sydney Organising Committee** did."^[5]

Host city selection

Sydney won the right to host the Games on 24 September 1993, after being selected over **Beijing**, **Berlin**, **Istanbul**, and **Manchester** in four rounds of voting, at the 101st IOC Session in **Monte Carlo**, Monaco. The Australian city of **Melbourne** which also hosted the **1956 Summer Olympics** had lost out to **Atlanta** for the **1996 Summer Olympics** three years earlier.^[6] Beijing would later be selected to host the **2008 Summer Olympics** eight years later on 13 July 2001 and the **2022 Winter Olympics** twenty-two years later on 31 July 2015. Beijing's loss to Sydney was seen as a "significant blow" to an "urgent political priority" of the **Chinese Communist Party** leadership having mounted the most intense and expensive candidacy campaign at the date so far (this includes the Summer and Winter Games). Although it is unknown as two members of the International Olympic Committee voted for Sydney over Beijing in 1993, it appears that an important role was played by **Human Rights Watch's** campaign to "stop Beijing" because of China's human rights record and international isolation following the **1989 Tiananmen Square protests**.^[7] Many in China were angry at what they saw as U.S.-led interference in the vote, and the outcome contributed to rising **anti-Western sentiment in China** and a new phase in the tensions in **Sino-American relations**.^[8]

2000 Summer Olympics bidding results^[9]

City	NOC Name	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Sydney	 Australia	30	30	37	45
Beijing	 China	32	37	40	43
Manchester	 Great Britain	11	13	11	—
Berlin	 Germany	9	9	—	—
Istanbul	 Turkey	7	—	—	—

The Games

Costs

The *Oxford Olympics Study 2016* estimates the outturn cost of the Sydney 2000 Summer Olympics at US\$5 billion in 2015 dollars and cost overrun at 90% in real terms.^[10] This includes sports-related costs only, that is, (i) *operational costs* incurred by the organizing committee to stage the Games, e.g., expenditures for technology, transportation, workforce, administration, security, catering, ceremonies, and medical services, and (ii) *direct capital costs* incurred by the host city and country or private investors to build, e.g., the competition venues, the Olympic village, international broadcast centre, and media and press centre, which are required to host the Games. Indirect capital costs are *not* included, such as for road, rail, airport infrastructure, hotel upgrades, or other business investments incurred in preparation for the Games but not directly related to staging the Games. The cost for Sydney 2000 compares with a cost of US\$4.6 billion for Rio 2016, US\$40–44 billion for Beijing 2008, and US\$51 billion for Sochi 2014, the most expensive Olympics in history. The average cost for the Summer Games since 1960 is US\$5.2 billion, average cost overrun is 176%.

Games of the XXVII Olympiad



Emblem of the 2000 Summer Olympics^[a]

Host city	Sydney, Australia
Motto	<i>Share the Spirit – Dare to Dream</i> (bid), <i>The Games of the New Millennium</i> (during the games)
Nations	199
Athletes	10,647 (6,579 men, 4,068 women) ^[1]
Events	300 in 28 sports (40 disciplines)
Opening	15 September 2000
Closing	1 October 2000
Opened by	Governor-General Sir William Deane ^[2]
Cauldron	Cathy Freeman ^[2]
Stadium	Stadium Australia
<div><div>Summer</div><div>Winter</div></div> <div>2000 Summer Paralympics</div>	

In 2000, the [Auditor-General of New South Wales](#) reported that the Sydney Games cost [A\\$6.6 billion](#), with a net cost to the public between [A\\$1.7](#) and [A\\$2.4 billion](#).^{[11][12]} In the years leading up to the games, funds were shifted from education and health programs to cover Olympic expenses.^[13]

It has been estimated that the economic impact of the 2000 Olympics was that [A\\$2.1 billion](#) has been shaved from public consumption. Economic growth was not stimulated to a net benefit and in the years after 2000, foreign tourism to NSW grew by less than tourism to Australia as a whole. A "multiplier" effect on broader economic development was not realised, as a simple "multiplier" analysis fails to capture that resources have to be redirected from elsewhere: the building of a stadium is at the expense of other public works such as extensions to hospitals. Building sporting venues does not add to the aggregate stock of productive capital in the years following the Games: "Equestrian centers, softball compounds, and man-made rapids are not particularly useful beyond their immediate function."^[14]

Many venues that were constructed in [Sydney Olympic Park](#) failed financially in the years immediately following the Olympics to meet the expected bookings to meet upkeep expenses. It was only the [2003 Rugby World Cup](#) that reconnected the park back to citizens.^[15] In recent years, infrastructure costs for some facilities have been of growing concern to the NSW Government, especially facilities in Western Sydney.^[15] Proposed metro and light rail links from Olympic Park to Parramatta have been estimated to cost in the same order of magnitude as the public expenditure on the games.^[16] Stadium Australia had been considered for [demolition](#) in 2017 by then NSW Premier Gladys Berejiklian, citing that the stadium was "built for an Olympics" but not for modern spectators.^[17] The plan was scrapped in 2020 during the [COVID-19 pandemic](#).^[18] The [Dunc Gray Velodrome](#) has also struggled to keep up its \$500,000-per-year maintenance costs,^[16] although it is still used for track cycling events.^[19]

Chronological Summary of the 2000 Summer Olympics

Although the Opening Ceremony was not scheduled until 15 September, the [football](#) competitions began with preliminary matches on 13 September. Among the pre-ceremony fixtures, host nation Australia lost 1–0 to [Italy](#) at the [Melbourne Cricket Ground](#), which was the main stadium for the [1956 Melbourne Olympics](#).

Day 1: 15 September

Cultural display highlights

The opening ceremony began with a tribute to the Australian pastoral heritage of the [Australian stockmen](#) and the importance of the [stock horse](#) in Australia's heritage. It was produced and filmed by the Sydney Olympic Broadcasting Organisation and the home nation broadcaster [Channel 7](#).^[20] This was introduced by lone rider [Steve Jefferys](#) and his rearing [Australian Stock Horse Ammo](#). At the cracking of Jefferys' [stockwhip](#), a further 120 riders entered the stadium, their stock horses performing intricate steps, including forming the five [Olympic Rings](#), to a Special Olympics version of the theme, which [Bruce Rowland](#) had previously composed for the 1982 film *The Man from Snowy River*.

The [Australian National Anthem](#) was sung in the first verse by [Human Nature](#) and the second by [Julie Anthony](#).

The ceremony continued, showing many aspects of the land and its people: the affinity of the mainly coastal-dwelling Australians with the sea that surrounds the "Island Continent". The [indigenous](#) occupation of the land, the coming of the [First Fleet](#), the continued immigration from many nations, and the rural industry on which the economy of the nation was built, including a display representing the harshness of rural life based on the paintings of Sir [Sidney Nolan](#). Two memorable scenes were the representation of the "Heart" of the country by 200 [Aboriginal women](#) from [Central Australia](#) who danced up "the mighty spirit of God to protect the Games" and the overwhelmingly noisy representation of the [construction industry](#) by hundreds of tap-dancing teenagers.

Because Bibi Salisachs (the wife of IOC President [Juan Antonio Samaranch](#)) was seriously ill and unable to accompany her husband to the Olympics, [Dawn Fraser](#), former Australian Olympic Champion swimmer and member of the [Parliament of New South Wales](#), accompanied Samaranch during the Australian cultural display, explaining to him some of the cultural references that are unfamiliar to non-Australians.

Formal presentation

A record 199 nations entered the stadium, with a record 80 of them winning at least one medal. The only missing [IOC](#) member was [Afghanistan](#), who was banned due to the extremist rule of the [Taliban's](#) oppression of women and its prohibition of sports.^[21] The ceremony featured a unified entrance by the athletes of [North](#) and [South Korea](#),^[b] using a specially designed [unification flag](#): a white background flag with a blue map of the [Korean Peninsula](#). Four athletes from [East Timor](#) also marched in the parade of nations as [individual Olympic athletes](#) and marched directly before the host country. Although the country-to-be had no National Olympic Committee then, they were allowed to compete under the [Olympic Flag](#) with country code [IOA](#). The [Governor-General](#), [Sir William Deane](#), opened the games.

The [Olympic Flag](#) was carried around the arena by eight former Australian Olympic champions: [Bill Roycroft](#), [Murray Rose](#), [Liane Tooth](#), [Gillian Rolton](#), [Marjorie Jackson](#), [Lorraine Crapp](#), [Michael Wenden](#) and [Nick Green](#). During the raising of the Olympics Flag, the [Olympic Hymn](#) was sung by the Millennium Choir of the [Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia](#) in Greek. Following this, [Tina Arena](#) sang a purpose-written pop song, *The Flame*.^[22]

The opening ceremony concluded with the lighting of the [Olympic Flame](#), which was brought into the stadium by former Australian Olympic champion [Herb Elliott](#). Then, celebrating 100 years of women's participation in the Olympic Games, former Australian women Olympic medalists [Betty Cuthbert](#) and [Raelene Boyle](#), [Dawn Fraser](#), [Shirley Strickland](#) (later Shirley Strickland de la Hunty), [Shane Gould](#) and [Debbie Flintoff-King](#) brought the torch through the stadium, handing it over to [Cathy Freeman](#), who lit the flame in the [cauldron](#) within a circle of fire. The choice of Freeman, an Aboriginal woman, to light the flame was notable given the [history of human rights abuses against Aboriginal people in Australia](#).^[23] Following her lighting, Freeman was the subject of racial abuse from some Australians.^[24] The planned spectacular climax to the ceremony was delayed by the technical glitch of a computer switch which malfunctioned, causing the sequence to shut down by giving a false reading. This meant that the Olympic flame was suspended in mid-air for about four minutes rather than immediately rising up a water-covered ramp to the top of the stadium. When the cause of the problem was discovered, the program was overridden and the cauldron continued its course, and the ceremony concluded with a fireworks display.^[25]

Day 2: 16 September

The first medals of the Games were awarded in the women's 10 metre [air rifle](#) competition, which was won by [Nancy Johnson](#) of the United States.



The 2000 Summer Olympics Opening Ceremony at Stadium Australia, on 15 September 2000.

The Triathlon made its Olympic debut with the women's race. Set in the surroundings of the Sydney Opera House, Brigitte McMahon representing Switzerland swam, cycled and ran to the first gold medal in the sport, beating the favoured home athletes such as Michelle Jones who won silver. McMahon only passed Jones in sight of the finish line.

The first star of the Games was 17-year-old Australian Ian Thorpe, who first set a new world record in the 400-metre freestyle final before competing in an exciting 4 × 100 m freestyle final. Swimming the last leg, Thorpe passed the leading American team and arrived in a new world record time, two-tenths of a second ahead of the Americans. In the same event for women, the Americans also broke the world record, finishing ahead of the Netherlands and Sweden.

Samaranch had to leave for home, as his wife was severely ill. Upon arrival, his wife had already died. Samaranch returned to Sydney four days later. The Olympic flag was flown at half-staff during the period as a sign of respect to Samaranch's wife.

Day 3: 17 September

Canadian Simon Whitfield sprinted away in the last 100 metres of the men's triathlon, becoming the inaugural winner in the event.

On the cycling track, Robert Bartko beat fellow German Jens Lehmann in the individual pursuit, setting a new Olympic Record. Leontien Zijlaard-van Moorsel set a world record in the semi-finals the same event for women.

In the swimming pool, American Tom Dolan beat the world record in the 400-metre medley, successfully defending the title he won in Atlanta four years prior. Dutchwoman Inge de Bruijn also clocked a new world record, beating her own time in the 100 m butterfly final to win by more than a second.



Gold medalist Nancy Johnson (centre) of the U.S., raises her hands with silver medalist Kang Cho-hyun (left), of South Korea, and bronze winner Gao Jing (right), of China, during the first medal ceremony of the 2000 Olympic Games.

Day 4: 18 September

The main event for the Australians on the fourth day of the Games was the 200 m freestyle. Dutchman Pieter van den Hoogenband had broken the world record in the semi-finals, taking it from the new Australian hero Ian Thorpe, who came close to the world record in his semi-final heat. As the final race finished, Van den Hoogenband's time was exactly the same as in the semi-finals, finishing ahead of Thorpe by half a second.

China won the gold medal in the men's team all-around gymnastics competition after being the runner-up in the previous two Olympics. The other medals were taken by Ukraine and Russia, respectively.

Zijlaard-van Moorsel lived up to the expectations set by her world record in cycling in the semis by winning the gold medal.

Day 7: 21 September

During the Women's Gymnastics All-Around, female athletes suffered damning scores and injuries due to improperly installed gymnastics equipment. Gymnasts performing on the vault gave uncharacteristically poor performances and fell. Officials blamed the series of falls and low scores on performance anxiety. It wasn't until Australian gymnast Allana Slater and her coach, Peggy Liddick, voiced concerns about the equipment that officials discovered the apparatus was five centimetres, or almost two inches, lower than it should've been. While athletes were given the opportunity to perform again, for some of them, the damage to their mental or physical health caused by the vault was irreparable. Chinese gymnast Kui Yuanyuan and American gymnast Kristen Maloney both injured their legs while attempting to stick their landings, with Kui needing to be carried to an examination area and Maloney damaging a titanium rod that had recently been implanted in her shin. Romanian gymnast Andreea Răducan ultimately took gold while her teammates, Simona Amânar and Maria Olaru took silver and bronze, respectively.

Day 9: 23 September

By rowing in the winning coxless four, Steve Redgrave of Great Britain became a member of a select group who had won gold medals at five consecutive Olympics.

The swimming 4 x 100-metre medley relay of B.J. Bedford, Megan Quann (Jendrick), Jenny Thompson and Dara Torres became the first women's relay under 4-minutes, swimming 3:58 and setting a world record, claiming the gold medal for the United States.

Day 10: 24 September

Rulon Gardner, never an NCAA champion or a world medalist, beat Alexander Karelin of Russia to win gold in the super heavyweight class, Greco-Roman wrestling. Karelin had won gold in Seoul, Barcelona and Atlanta. Before this fight, he had never lost in international competition, had been unbeaten in all competitions in 13 years, and had not surrendered a point in a decade.

Day 11: 25 September

Australian Cathy Freeman won the 400-metre final in front of a jubilant Sydney crowd at the Olympic Stadium, ahead of Lorraine Graham of Jamaica and Katharine Merry of Great Britain. Freeman's win made her the first competitor in Olympic Games history to light the Olympic Flame and then go on to win a Gold Medal. The attendance at the stadium was 112,524 – the largest attendance for any sport in Olympic Games history.



Cathy Freeman after the 400-metre final

In a men's basketball pool match between the [United States](#) and [France](#), the USA's [Vince Carter](#) made one of the most famous [dunks](#) in basketball history. After getting the ball off a steal, the 6'6"/1.98 m Carter drove to the basket, with 7'2"/2.18 m centre [Frédéric Weis](#) in his way. Carter jumped, spread his legs in midair, scraped Weis' head on the way up, and dunked. The French media dubbed the feat *le dunk de la mort* ("the dunk of death").

Day 14: 28 September

The [Canadian flag](#) at the athletes' village was lowered to [half-mast](#) as Canadian athletes paid tribute to the former prime minister [Pierre Trudeau](#) after hearing of his [death](#) in Montreal (because of the [time zone](#) difference, it was 29 September in Sydney when Trudeau died). The Canadian flag was flown at half-mast for the remainder of the Olympics, on orders from both IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister [Lloyd Axworthy](#), and as the state funeral did not take place until 3 October, two days after the closing ceremony, so they have enough time to head back to Canada after the Games and attending his funeral.

Day 16: 30 September

[Cameroon](#) won a historic gold medal over [Spain](#) in the Men's Olympic [Football Final](#) at the Olympic Stadium. The game went to a penalty shootout, which was won by Cameroon 5–3.^[26]

Day 17: 1 October

The last event of the games was the Men's Marathon, contested on a course that started in North Sydney. The event was won by [Ethiopian](#) [Gezahegne Abera](#), with Kenyan [Erick Wainaina](#) second, and [Tesfaye Tola](#), also of Ethiopia, third. It was the first time since the 1968 Olympics that an Ethiopian won the gold medal in this event.

The closing ceremony commenced with [Christine Anu](#) performing her version of the [Warumpi Band](#)'s song "[My Island Home](#)", with several [Aboriginal](#) dancers atop the Geodome Stage in the middle of the stadium, around which several hundred umbrella and lamp box kids created an image of Aboriginal Dreamtime. The Geodome Stage was used throughout the ceremony, which was a flat stage mechanically raised into the shape of a [Geode](#).

IOC President [Juan Antonio Samaranch](#) declared at the Closing Ceremony,^[27]

"I am proud and happy to proclaim that you have presented to the world the best Olympic Games ever."

Subsequent Summer Olympics held in [Athens](#), [Beijing](#) and [London](#) have been described by Samaranch's successor [Jacques Rogge](#) as "unforgettable, dream Games", "truly exceptional" and "happy and glorious games" respectively – the practice of declaring games the "best ever" having been retired after the 2000 Games.
































Sports

The 2000 Summer Olympic programme featured 300 events in the following 28 sports:



Olympic colours on the [Sydney Harbour Bridge](#).

2000 Summer Olympics Sports Programme

- Aquatics
 -  [Diving](#) (8)
 -  [Swimming](#) (32)
 -  [Synchronized swimming](#) (2)
 -  [Water polo](#) (2)
-  [Archery](#) (4)
-  [Athletics](#) (46)
-  [Badminton](#) (5)
-  [Baseball](#) (1)
-  [Basketball](#) (2)
-  [Boxing](#) (12)
-  [Canoeing](#)
 - Sprint (12)
 - Slalom (4)
-  [Cycling](#)
 - Road (4)
 - Track (12)
 - Mountain biking (2)
-  [Equestrian](#)
 - Dressage (2)
 - Eventing (2)
 - Show jumping (2)
-  [Fencing](#) (10)
-  [Field hockey](#) (2)
-  [Football](#) (2)
-  [Gymnastics](#)
 - Artistic (14)
 - Rhythmic (2)
 - Trampoline (2)
-  [Handball](#) (2)
-  [Judo](#) (14)
-  [Modern pentathlon](#) (2)
-  [Rowing](#) (14)
-  [Sailing](#) (11)
-  [Shooting](#) (17)
-  [Softball](#) (1)
-  [Table tennis](#) (4)
-  [Taekwondo](#) (8)
-  [Tennis](#) (4)
-  [Triathlon](#) (2)
-  [Volleyball](#)
 - Volleyball (2)
 - Beach volleyball (2)
-  [Weightlifting](#) (15)
-  [Wrestling](#)
 - Freestyle (8)
 - Greco-Roman (8)













































Although demonstration sports were abolished following the [1992 Summer Olympics](#), the Sydney Olympics featured [wheelchair racing](#) as exhibition events on the athletics schedule.^[28]

Special [quarantine](#) conditions were introduced to allow entry of horses into Australia to participate in equestrian events,^[29] avoiding the need for such events to take place elsewhere as had happened at the [1956 Summer Olympics](#) in Melbourne.

Calendar

All dates are in AEDST (UTC+11); the other two cities, [Adelaide](#) uses ACST (UTC+9:30) and [Brisbane](#) uses AEST (UTC+10)

OC	Opening ceremony	•	Event competitions	1	Gold medal events	CC	Closing ceremony
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September/October 2000		September														
		13th Wed	14th Thu	15th Fri	16th Sat	17th Sun	18th Mon	19th Tue	20th Wed	21st Thu	22nd Fri	23rd Sat	24th Sun	25th Mon	26th Tue	27th Wed
 Ceremonies				OC												
 Aquatics	 Diving										●	2	1	●	1	●
	 Swimming				4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
	 Synchronized swimming												●	●	1	
	 Water polo				●	●	●	●	●		●	1	●	●	●	●
 Archery					●	●	●	1	1	1	1					
 Athletics											2	3	5	9		7
 Badminton					●	●	●	●	2	1	2					
 Baseball/Softball	 Baseball					●	●	●	●		●	●	●		●	1
	 Softball					●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	1	
 Basketball					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
 Boxing					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
 Canoeing	 Slalom					●	2	●	2							
	 Sprint														●	●
 Cycling	 Road cycling														1	1
	 Track cycling				2	2	1	1	3	3						
	 Mountain biking											1	1			
 Equestrian					●		●	1	●	●	1			●	1	
 Fencing					1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1			
 Field hockey					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
 Football		●	●		●	●		●	●		●	●		●	●	
 Gymnastics	 Artistic				●	●	1	1	1	1			5	5		
	 Rhythmic															
	 Trampoline										1	1				
 Handball					●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
 Judo					2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
 Modern pentathlon																
 Rowing						●	●	●	●	●	●	7	7			
 Sailing						●	●	●	●	●	●	●	3	1	●	
 Shooting					2	2	2	2	3	2	2					
 Table tennis					●	●	●	●	●	●	1	1	1	1		
 Taekwondo																2
 Tennis								●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	2
 Triathlon					1	1										
 Volleyball	 Beach volleyball				●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	1	1	
	 Indoor volleyball				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
 Weightlifting					1	2	2	2	2		2	1	1	1	1	
 Wrestling													●	●	4	4
Daily medal events					13	14	15	15	18	18	18	26	25	18	11	17
Cumulative total					13	27	42	57	75	93	111	137	162	180	191	208
September/October 2000		13th Wed	14th Thu	15th Fri	16th Sat	17th Sun	18th Mon	19th Tue	20th Wed	21st Thu	22nd Fri	23rd Sat	24th Sun	25th Mon	26th Tue	27th Wed
		September														

Participating National Olympic Committees

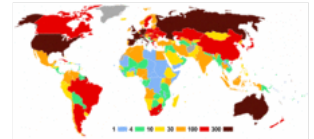
199 National Olympic Committees (NOCs) participated in the Sydney Games, two more than in the 1996 Summer Olympics; in addition, there were four Timorese Individual Olympic Athletes at the 2000 Summer Olympics. Eritrea, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau made their Olympic debut this year.

Democratic Republic of the Congo was once again designated under that name, after it participated as Zaire from 1984 to 1996.

Afghanistan was the only 1996 participant (and the only existing NOC) that did not participate in the 2000 Olympics, having been banned due to the Taliban's totalitarian rule in Afghanistan, their oppression of women, and its prohibition of sports.



Participating countries

























































Number of athletes

Participating National Olympic Committees





















































<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Albania</u> (4 athletes) <u>Algeria</u> (47) <u>American Samoa</u> (4) <u>Andorra</u> (5) <u>Angola</u> (30) <u>Antigua and Barbuda</u> (3) <u>Argentina</u> (143) <u>Armenia</u> (25) <u>Aruba</u> (5) <u>Australia</u> (617) (host) <u>Austria</u> (92) <u>Azerbaijan</u> (31) <u>Bahamas</u> (25) <u>Bahrain</u> (4) <u>Bangladesh</u> (5) <u>Barbados</u> (18) <u>Belarus</u> (139) <u>Belgium</u> (68) <u>Belize</u> (2) <u>Benin</u> (4) <u>Bermuda</u> (6) <u>Bhutan</u> (2) <u>Bolivia</u> (5) <u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u> (9) <u>Botswana</u> (7) <u>Brazil</u> (198) <u>British Virgin Islands</u> (1) <u>Brunei</u> (2) <u>Bulgaria</u> (91) <u>Burkina Faso</u> (4) <u>Burundi</u> (6) <u>Cambodia</u> (4) <u>Cameroon</u> (34) <u>Canada</u> (294) <u>Cape Verde</u> (2) <u>Cayman Islands</u> (3) <u>Central African Republic</u> (3) <u>Chad</u> (2) <u>Chile</u> (50) <u>China</u> (271) <u>Colombia</u> (44) <u>Comoros</u> (2) <u>Republic of the Congo</u> (5) <u>Cook Islands</u> (2) <u>Costa Rica</u> (7) <u>Croatia</u> (88) <u>Cuba</u> (229) <u>Cyprus</u> (22) <u>Czech Republic</u> (119) <u>Democratic Republic of the Congo</u> (2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Denmark</u> (97) <u>Djibouti</u> (2) <u>Dominica</u> (4) <u>Dominican Republic</u> (13) <u>Ecuador</u> (10) <u>Egypt</u> (89) <u>El Salvador</u> (8) <u>Equatorial Guinea</u> (4) <u>Eritrea</u> (3) <u>Estonia</u> (33) <u>Ethiopia</u> (26) <u>Federated States of Micronesia</u> (5) <u>Fiji</u> (7) <u>Finland</u> (70) <u>France</u> (336) <u>Gabon</u> (5) <u>The Gambia</u> (2) <u>Georgia</u> (36) <u>Germany</u> (422) <u>Ghana</u> (22) <u>Great Britain</u> (310) <u>Greece</u> (140) <u>Grenada</u> (3) <u>Guam</u> (7) <u>Guatemala</u> (15) <u>Guinea</u> (6) <u>Guinea-Bissau</u> (3) <u>Guyana</u> (4) <u>Haiti</u> (5) <u>Honduras</u> (20) <u>Hong Kong</u> (31) <u>Hungary</u> (178) <u>Iceland</u> (18) <u>India</u> (65) <u>Individual Olympic Athletes</u> (4) <u>Indonesia</u> (47) <u>Iran</u> (33) <u>Iraq</u> (4) <u>Ireland</u> (64) <u>Israel</u> (39) <u>Italy</u> (361) <u>Ivory Coast</u> (14) <u>Jamaica</u> (48) <u>Japan</u> (266) <u>Jordan</u> (8) <u>Kazakhstan</u> (130) <u>Kenya</u> (56) <u>Kuwait</u> (29) <u>Kyrgyzstan</u> (48) <u>Laos</u> (3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Latvia</u> (45) <u>Lebanon</u> (6) <u>Lesotho</u> (6) <u>Liberia</u> (8) <u>Libya</u> (3) <u>Liechtenstein</u> (2) <u>Lithuania</u> (61) <u>Luxembourg</u> (7) <u>Macedonia</u> (10) <u>Madagascar</u> (11) <u>Malawi</u> (2) <u>Malaysia</u> (40) <u>Maldives</u> (4) <u>Mali</u> (5) <u>Malta</u> (7) <u>Mauritania</u> (2) <u>Mauritius</u> (20) <u>Mexico</u> (78) <u>Moldova</u> (34) <u>Monaco</u> (4) <u>Mongolia</u> (20) <u>Morocco</u> (55) <u>Mozambique</u> (5) <u>Myanmar</u> (7) <u>Namibia</u> (11) <u>Nauru</u> (2) <u>Nepal</u> (5) <u>Netherlands</u> (231) <u>Netherlands Antilles</u> (7) <u>New Zealand</u> (147) <u>Nicaragua</u> (6) <u>Niger</u> (4) <u>Nigeria</u> (83) <u>North Korea</u> (31) <u>Norway</u> (93) <u>Oman</u> (6) <u>Pakistan</u> (27) <u>Palau</u> (5) <u>Palestine</u> (2) <u>Panama</u> (6) <u>Papua New Guinea</u> (5) <u>Paraguay</u> (5) <u>Peru</u> (21) <u>Philippines</u> (20) <u>Poland</u> (187) <u>Portugal</u> (61) <u>Puerto Rico</u> (29) <u>Qatar</u> (17) <u>Romania</u> (145) <u>Russia</u> (435) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Rwanda</u> (5) <u>Saint Kitts and Nevis</u> (2) <u>Saint Lucia</u> (5) <u>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</u> (4) <u>Samoa</u> (5) <u>San Marino</u> (4) <u>São Tomé and Príncipe</u> (2) <u>Saudi Arabia</u> (18) <u>Senegal</u> (26) <u>Seychelles</u> (9) <u>Sierra Leone</u> (3) <u>Singapore</u> (14) <u>Slovakia</u> (108) <u>Slovenia</u> (74) <u>Solomon Islands</u> (2) <u>Somalia</u> (2) <u>South Africa</u> (127) <u>South Korea</u> (281) <u>Spain</u> (321) <u>Sri Lanka</u> (18) <u>Sudan</u> (3) <u>Suriname</u> (4) <u>Swaziland</u> (6) <u>Sweden</u> (150) <u>Switzerland</u> (102) <u>Syria</u> (8) <u>Chinese Taipei</u> (55) <u>Tajikistan</u> (4) <u>Tanzania</u> (4) <u>Thailand</u> (52) <u>Togo</u> (3) <u>Tonga</u> (3) <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u> (19) <u>Tunisia</u> (47) <u>Turkey</u> (57) <u>Turkmenistan</u> (8) <u>Uganda</u> (13) <u>Ukraine</u> (230) <u>United Arab Emirates</u> (4) <u>United States</u> (586) <u>Uruguay</u> (15) <u>Uzbekistan</u> (70) <u>Vanuatu</u> (3) <u>Venezuela</u> (50) <u>Vietnam</u> (7) <u>Virgin Islands</u> (9) <u>Yemen</u> (2) <u>FR Yugoslavia</u> (109) <u>Zambia</u> (8) <u>Zimbabwe</u> (16)
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Number of athletes by National Olympic Committee

10,647 athletes from 199 NOCs participated in the 2000 Summer Olympics.

IOC Letter Code	Country	Athletes
ALB	 Albania	4
ALG	 Algeria	47
ASA	 American Samoa	4
AND	 Andorra	5
ANG	 Angola	30
ANT	 Antigua and Barbuda	3
ARG	 Argentina	143
ARM	 Armenia	25
ARU	 Aruba	5
AUS	 Australia	617
AUT	 Austria	92
AZE	 Azerbaijan	31
BAH	 Bahamas	25
BRN	 Bahrain	4
BAN	 Bangladesh	5
BAR	 Barbados	18
BLR	 Belarus	139
BEL	 Belgium	68
BIZ	 Belize	2
BEN	 Benin	4
BER	 Bermuda	6
BHU	 Bhutan	2
BOL	 Bolivia	5
BIH	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	9
BOT	 Botswana	7
BRA	 Brazil	198
IVB	 British Virgin Islands	1
BRU	 Brunei	2
BUL	 Bulgaria	91
BUR	 Burkina Faso	4
BDI	 Burundi	6
CAM	 Cambodia	4
CMR	 Cameroon	34
CAN	 Canada	294
CPV	 Cape Verde	2
CAY	 Cayman Islands	3
CAF	 Central African Republic	3
CHA	 Chad	2
CHI	 Chile	50
CHN	 China	271
COL	 Colombia	44
COM	 Comoros	2
CGO	 Republic of the Congo	5
COK	 Cook Islands	2
CRC	 Costa Rica	7
CRO	 Croatia	88
CUB	 Cuba	229
CYP	 Cyprus	22
CZE	 Czech Republic	119
COD	 Democratic Republic of the Congo	2
DEN	 Denmark	97
DJI	 Djibouti	2
DMA	 Dominica	4
DOM	 Dominican Republic	13

ECU	 Ecuador	10
EGY	 Egypt	89
ESA	 El Salvador	8
GEQ	 Equatorial Guinea	4
ERI	 Eritrea	3
EST	 Estonia	33
ETH	 Ethiopia	26
FSM	 Federated States of Micronesia	5
FIJ	 Fiji	7
FIN	 Finland	70
FRA	 France	336
GAB	 Gabon	5
GAM	 The Gambia	2
GEO	 Georgia	36
GER	 Germany	422
GHA	 Ghana	22
GBR	 Great Britain	310
GRE	 Greece	140
GRN	 Grenada	3
GUM	 Guam	7
GUA	 Guatemala	15
GUI	 Guinea	6
GBS	 Guinea-Bissau	3
GUY	 Guyana	4
HAI	 Haiti	5
HON	 Honduras	20
HKG	 Hong Kong	31
HUN	 Hungary	178
ISL	 Iceland	18
IND	 India	65
IOA	 Individual Olympic Athletes	4
INA	 Indonesia	47
IRI	 Iran	33
IRQ	 Iraq	4
IRL	 Ireland	64
ISR	 Israel	39
ITA	 Italy	361
CIV	 Ivory Coast	14
JAM	 Jamaica	48
JPN	 Japan	266
JOR	 Jordan	8
KAZ	 Kazakhstan	130
KEN	 Kenya	56
KUW	 Kuwait	29
KGZ	 Kyrgyzstan	48
LAO	 Laos	3
LAT	 Latvia	45
LIB	 Lebanon	6
LES	 Lesotho	6
LBR	 Liberia	8
LBA	 Libya	3
LIE	 Liechtenstein	2
LTU	 Lithuania	61
LUX	 Luxembourg	7
MKD	 Macedonia	10

MAD	 Madagascar	11
MAW	 Malawi	2
MAS	 Malaysia	40
MDV	 Maldives	4
MLI	 Mali	5
MLT	 Malta	7
MTN	 Mauritania	2
MRI	 Mauritius	20
MEX	 Mexico	78
MDA	 Moldova	34
MON	 Monaco	4
MGL	 Mongolia	20
MAR	 Morocco	55
MOZ	 Mozambique	5
MYA	 Myanmar	7
NAM	 Namibia	11
NRU	 Nauru	2
NEP	 Nepal	5
NED	 Netherlands	231
AHO	 Netherlands Antilles	7
NZL	 New Zealand	147
NCA	 Nicaragua	6
NIG	 Niger	4
NGR	 Nigeria	83
PRK	 North Korea	31
NOR	 Norway	93
OMA	 Oman	6
PAK	 Pakistan	27
PLW	 Palau	5
PLE	 Palestine	2
PAN	 Panama	6
PNG	 Papua New Guinea	5
PAR	 Paraguay	5
PER	 Peru	21
PHI	 Philippines	20
POL	 Poland	187
POR	 Portugal	61
PUR	 Puerto Rico	29
QAT	 Qatar	17
ROU	 Romania	145
RUS	 Russia	435
RWA	 Rwanda	5
SKN	 Saint Kitts and Nevis	2
LCA	 Saint Lucia	5
VIN	 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4
SAM	 Samoa	5
SMR	 San Marino	4
STP	 São Tomé and Príncipe	2
KSA	 Saudi Arabia	18
SEN	 Senegal	26
SEY	 Seychelles	9
SLE	 Sierra Leone	3
SIN	 Singapore	14
SVK	 Slovakia	108

SLO	 Slovenia	74
SOL	 Solomon Islands	2
SOM	 Somalia	2
RSA	 South Africa	127
KOR	 South Korea	281
ESP	 Spain	321
SRI	 Sri Lanka	18
SUD	 Sudan	3
SUR	 Suriname	4
SWZ	 Swaziland	6
SWE	 Sweden	150
SUI	 Switzerland	102
SYR	 Syria	8
TPE	 Chinese Taipei	55
TJK	 Tajikistan	4
TAN	 Tanzania	4
THA	 Thailand	52
TOG	 Togo	3
TGA	 Tonga	3
TRI	 Trinidad and Tobago	19
TUN	 Tunisia	47
TUR	 Turkey	57
TKM	 Turkmenistan	8
UGA	 Uganda	13
UKR	 Ukraine	230
UAE	 United Arab Emirates	4
USA	 United States	586
URU	 Uruguay	15
UZB	 Uzbekistan	70
VAN	 Vanuatu	3
VEN	 Venezuela	50
VIE	 Vietnam	7
ISV	 Virgin Islands	9
YEM	 Yemen	2
YUG	 FR Yugoslavia	109
ZAM	 Zambia	8
ZIM	 Zimbabwe	16

Medal count

These are the top ten nations that won medals in the 2000 Games.

The ranking in this table is based on information provided by the [International Olympic Committee](#).^[30] Some other sources^[31] may be inconsistent due to not taking into account all later doping cases.

Rank	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	 United States	37	24	32	93
2	 Russia	32	28	29	89
3	 China	28	16	15	59
4	 Australia *	16	25	17	58
5	 Germany	13	17	26	56
6	 France	13	14	11	38
7	 Italy	13	8	13	34
8	 Netherlands	12	9	4	25
9	 Cuba	11	11	7	29
10	 Great Britain	11	10	7	28
Totals (10 entries)		186	162	161	509

Organization

Organisations responsible for the Olympics

A number of quasi-government bodies were responsible for the construction, organisation and execution of the Sydney Games. These included:

- the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG) and the Sydney Paralympic Organizing Committee (SPOC), primarily responsible for the staging of the Games
- Olympic Coordination Authority (OCA), primarily responsible for construction and oversight
- Olympic Roads & Transport Authority (ORTA)
- Olympic Security Command Centre (OSCC)
- Olympic Intelligence Centre (OIC)
- JTF Gold the Australian Defence Force Joint Taskforce Gold
- Sydney Olympic Broadcasting Organisation (nominally part of SOCOG)
- IBM, provider of technology and the Technical Command Centre
- Telstra, provider of telecommunications
- Great Big Events, event management and marketing

These organisations worked closely together and with other bodies such as:

- the International Olympic Committee (IOC)
- the International Paralympic Committee (IPC)
- the Australian Olympic Committee (AOC)
- the Australian Paralympic Committee (APC)
- the other 197 National Olympic Committees (NOCs)
- the other 125 National Paralympic Committees (NPCs)
- the 33 International Sports Federations (IFs)
- all three levels of Australian government (federal, state and local)
- dozens of official sponsor and hundreds of official supplier companies

These bodies are often collectively referred to as the "Olympic Family".

Organisation of the Paralympics

The organisation of the 2000 Summer Paralympics was the responsibility of the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee (SPOC). However, much of the planning and operation of the Paralympic Games was outsourced to SOCOG such that most operational programmes planned both the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Other Olympic events

The organisation of the Games included not only the actual sporting events, but also the management (and sometimes construction) of the sporting venues and surrounding precincts, the organisation of the Sydney Olympic Arts Festival, and the Olympic torch relay, which began in Greece and travelled to Australia via numerous Oceania island nations.

Phases of the Olympic project

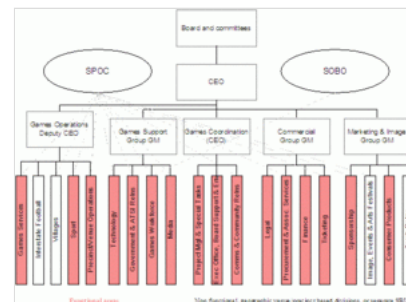
The staging of the Olympics were treated as a project on a vast scale, broken into several broad phases:

- 1993 to 1996 – positioning
- 1997 – going operational
- 1998 – procurement/venueisation
- 1999 – testing/refinement
- 2000 – implementation
- 2001 – post-implementation and wind-down

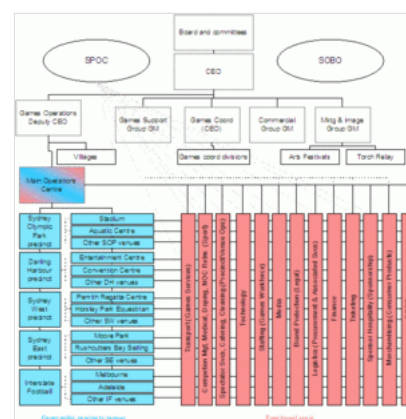
SOCOG organisational design

The internal organisation of SOCOG evolved over the phases of the project and changed, sometimes radically, several times.

In late 1998, the design was principally functional. The top two tiers below the CEO Sandy Hollway consisted of five groups (managed by Group General Managers and the Deputy CEO) and twenty divisions (managed by divisional General Managers), which in turn were further broken up into programmes and sub-programmes or projects.



SOCOG organisational structure circa 1998 – five groups and 33 divisions reporting to the CEO are organised primarily along functional lines with only a limited number of divisions (e.g. Interstate Football and Villages) anticipating a venue focussed design.



SOCOG organisational structure circa 1999 – functional divisions and precinct/venue streams are organised in a matrix structure linked to the Main Operations Centre (MOC). Some functions such as Project Management (in the Games Coordination group) continue to exist largely outside this matrix structure.

In 1999, functional areas (FAs) broke up into geographic precinct and venue teams (managed by Precinct Managers and Venue Managers) with functional area staff reporting to both the FA manager and the venue manager. SOCOG moved to a matrix structure. The Interstate Football division extant in 1998 was the first of these geographically based venue teams.

Volunteer program

The origins of the volunteer program for Sydney 2000 dates back to the bid, as early as 1992.

On 17 December 1992, a group of Sydney citizens interested in the prospect of hosting the 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games gathered for a meeting at Sports House at [Wentworth Park](#) in Sydney.

In the period leading up to 1999, after Sydney had won the bid, the small group of volunteers grew from approximately 42 to around 500. These volunteers became known as Pioneer Volunteers. The Pioneer Volunteer program was managed internally by SOCOG's Volunteer Services Department in consultation with prominent peak groups like The Centre for Volunteering (Volunteering and [TAFE](#)). Some of the Pioneer Volunteers still meet every four months, an unseen legacy of the games which brought together a community spirit not seen before.

During the Olympic games, tens of thousands of volunteers (the official figure placed at 46,967)^[32] helped everywhere at the Olympic venues and elsewhere in the city. They were honoured with a parade like the athletes had a few days before.^[33]

Venues

Sydney Olympic Park

- [Stadium Australia](#): Ceremonies (opening/closing), Athletics, Football (final)
- [Sydney International Aquatic Centre](#): Diving, Modern Pentathlon (swimming) Swimming, Synchronised Swimming, Water Polo (medal events)
- [State Sports Centre](#): Table Tennis, Taekwondo
- [NSW Tennis Centre](#): Tennis
- [State Hockey Centre](#): Field Hockey
- [The Dome and Exhibition Complex](#): Badminton, Basketball, Gymnastics (rhythmic), Handball (final), Modern Pentathlon (fencing, shooting), Volleyball (indoor)
- [Sydney SuperDome](#): Gymnastics (artistic, trampoline), Basketball (final)
- [Sydney Baseball Stadium](#): Baseball, Modern Pentathlon (riding, running)
- [Sydney International Archery Park](#): Archery



[Stadium Australia](#)



[Sydney Olympic Park Aquatic Centre](#)



[State Hockey Centre](#)



[Dunc Gray Velodrome](#)

Sydney

- [Sydney Convention & Exhibition Centre](#): Boxing, Fencing, Judo, Weightlifting, Wrestling
- [Sydney Entertainment Centre](#): Volleyball (indoor final)
- [Dunc Gray Velodrome](#): Cycling (track)
- [Sydney International Shooting Centre](#): Shooting
- [Sydney International Equestrian Centre](#): Equestrian
- [Sydney International Regatta Centre](#): Rowing, Canoeing (sprint)
- [Blacktown Olympic Centre](#): Baseball, Softball
- [Western Sydney Parklands](#): Cycling (mountain biking)
- [Ryde Aquatic Leisure Centre](#): Water Polo
- [Penrith Whitewater Stadium](#): Canoeing (slalom)
- [Bondi Beach](#): Volleyball (beach)
- [Sydney Football Stadium](#): Football
- [Olympic Sailing Shore Base](#): Sailing
- [Centennial Parklands](#): Cycling (road)
- [Marathon course](#): Athletics (marathon)
- [North Sydney](#): Athletics (marathon start)
- [Sydney Opera House](#): Triathlon.

Outside Sydney

- [Canberra Stadium](#), [Canberra](#): Football
- [Hindmarsh Stadium](#), [Adelaide](#): Football
- [Melbourne Cricket Ground](#): Football
- [The Gabba](#) (Brisbane Cricket Ground), [Brisbane](#): Football

Marketing

Official logo

The [bid](#) logo was introduced in 1992 and created by architect and designer [Michael Bryce](#).^[34] It featured a colourful, stylised image of the [Sydney Opera House](#) which is a possible reference to the motif of the [rainbow serpent](#).

The official logo was revealed in 1996, and is also referred to as the "Millennium Man".^[35] It incorporated similar curves to the bid logo and combined them with a stylised image of a runner to form a torchbearer in motion. The image of the runners composed of two small yellow boomerangs for arms and a larger red boomerang for legs. Over the runner's head is a trail of smoke that represents the arches of the Sydney Opera House.^[36]

The design process of the official logo, as well as all other aspects of the Olympic Games' visual design identity, was awarded to Melbourne design studio FHA Image Design.^[37] The Sydney Olympics brand identity project officially started in 1993, and lasted 7 years. It was also up to FHA Design to prepare the visual identity of the Paralympic Games and this also absorbed some elements as the identification signals and the pictograms.

Mascots

The official mascots chosen for the 2000 Summer Olympics were Syd the platypus, Millie the echidna, and Olly the kookaburra,^[38] designed by Matthew Hattan and Jozef Szekeres and named by Philip Sheldon of agency Weekes Morris Osborn in response to the original SOCOG recommendation of Murray, Margery, and Dawn after famous Australian athletes.

There was also Fatso the Fat-Arsed Wombat, an unofficial mascot popularised by comedy team Roy Slaven and HG Nelson on the TV series *The Dream with Roy and HG*. Roy and HG also frequently disparaged the official mascots on their television program.^{[39][40][41]}

Sponsors

Sponsors of the 2000 Summer Olympics			
Global Olympic Partners			
▪ <u>Atos Origin</u>	▪ <u>John Hancock</u>	▪ <u>Panasonic</u>	▪ <u>Swatch</u>
▪ <u>The Coca-Cola Company</u>	▪ <u>Kodak</u>	▪ <u>Samsung Electronics</u>	▪ <u>Visa</u>
▪ <u>IBM</u>	▪ <u>McDonald's</u>	▪ <u>Sports Illustrated</u>	▪ <u>Xerox</u>
Australian Partners			
▪ <u>AMP</u>	▪ <u>Holden</u>	▪ <u>Seven Network</u>	▪ <u>Westpac</u>
▪ <u>Ansett Australia</u>	▪ <u>News Limited</u>	▪ <u>Swatch</u>	
▪ <u>BHP</u>	▪ <u>Pacific Dunlop</u>	▪ <u>Telstra</u>	
▪ <u>EnergyAustralia</u>	▪ <u>Westfield</u>	▪ <u>University of Fairfax</u>	
Supporters			
▪ <u>2UE</u>	▪ <u>Carlton & United Breweries</u>	▪ <u>Perth Mint</u>	▪ <u>TAFE NSW</u>
▪ <u>Adecco</u>	▪ <u>ClubsNSW</u>	▪ <u>Robert Timms</u>	▪ <u>Traveland</u>
▪ <u>Bonds</u>	▪ <u>Goodman Fielder</u>	▪ <u>Royal Australian Mint</u>	▪ <u>Tyco International</u>
▪ <u>Bonlac</u>	▪ <u>Nike</u>	▪ <u>Shell</u>	
▪ <u>Boral</u>	▪ <u>Olex Cables</u>	▪ <u>Sleepmaker</u>	
Providers			
▪ <u>Avis</u>	▪ <u>Diamond Press</u>	▪ <u>Lindeman's</u>	▪ <u>Salomon Smith Barney</u>
▪ <u>Berkley Challenge Housekeeping Services</u>	▪ <u>Frazer Nash</u>	▪ <u>Linfox</u>	▪ <u>Saunders Design</u>
▪ <u>Buspak</u>	▪ <u>Garret Metal Detectors</u>	▪ <u>Looksmart</u>	▪ <u>Showpower</u>
▪ <u>Cadbury</u>	▪ <u>General Electric</u>	▪ <u>Mistral</u>	▪ <u>Sonic Healthcare</u>
▪ <u>Citysearch.com.au</u>	▪ <u>Generale Location</u>	▪ <u>New South Wales Department of Information Technology & Management</u>	▪ <u>Speedo</u>
▪ <u>Cleanevent</u>	▪ <u>George Weston Foods</u>	▪ <u>Pacific Waste Management</u>	▪ <u>Val Morgan</u>
▪ <u>Clipsal</u>	▪ <u>Great White Shark Enterprises</u>	▪ <u>Ramler Furniture</u>	▪ <u>Visy</u>
▪ <u>Crown Lift Trucks</u>	▪ <u>Hamiltons Laboratories</u>	▪ <u>Rogen</u>	▪ <u>Waste Services NSW</u>
▪ <u>Deutsche Bahn (DB Schenker)</u>	▪ <u>Harley-Davidson</u>		▪ <u>Woolcott Research</u>
	▪ <u>Lifeminders.com</u>		▪ <u>Woolmark</u>

Medals and bouquets

A total of 750 gold, 750 silver and 780 bronze medals were minted for the Games. The gold and silver medals contained 99.99 percent of pure silver. The bronze medals were 99 percent bronze with one percent silver; they were made by melting down Australian one-cent and two-cent coins,^{[42][43][44]} which had been removed from circulation from 1992 onward.

The bouquets handed to medal recipients incorporated foliage from the Grevillea baileyana, also known as the white oak.^[45]

Awards and commendations

The International Olympic Committee awarded Sydney and its inhabitants with the "Pierre de Coubertin Trophy" in recognition of the collaboration and happiness shown by the people of Sydney during the event to all the athletes and visitors around the world.^[46]

After the games' end, the New South Wales Police Force was granted use of the Olympic Rings in a new commendation and citation as the IOC consideration after having staged the "safest" games ever.

Mo Awards

The Australian Entertainment Mo Awards (commonly known informally as the Mo Awards), were annual Australian entertainment industry awards. They recognise achievements in live entertainment in Australia from 1975 to 2016.^[47]

Year	Nominee / work	Award	Result (wins only)
2000 Summer	Olympic Games Opening Ceremony	Special Event of the Year	Won

In popular culture

- In Tom Clancy's thriller *Rainbow Six* and its video game adaptation, the 2000 Olympic Games are the setting of a plot by eco-terrorists who plan to spread a deadly biological agent through Stadium Australia's cooling system.^[48]
- In Morris Gleitzman's children's book *Toad Rage*, a cane toad travels to Sydney in a bid to become the Olympic mascot.^[49]
- The Games* was an ABC mockumentary television series that ran in 1998 and 2000. The series satirized corruption and cronyism in the Olympic movement, bureaucratic ineptness in the New South Wales public service, and unethical behaviour within politics and the media. An unusual feature of the show was that the characters shared the same name as the actors who played them.^[50]
- In the *Cyberpunk* and *Cyberpunk 2077* video games, the 2000 Olympics are not held due to boycotts from nations such as New Zealand^[51] and due to the bankruptcy of the Australian government.

See also



- 2000 Summer Paralympics
- Olympic Games celebrated in Australia
 - 1956 Summer Olympics – Melbourne
 - 2000 Summer Olympics – Sydney
 - 2032 Summer Olympics – Brisbane
- List of IOC country codes
- The Games of the XXVII Olympiad 2000: Music from the Opening Ceremony
- Aussie Aussie Aussie, Oi Oi Oi
- John Coates
- Use of performance-enhancing drugs in the Olympic Games – Sydney 2000

Notes

- The logo is a stylised image of a torchbearer; the top part, in blue, represents the smoke from the Olympic torch, which draws the outline of the Sydney Opera House; the middle part, in yellow, represents the head and arms of a torchbearer, the arms symbolised by two boomerangs; the bottom part, in red, depicts the torchbearer's legs, also symbolised by a boomerang.
- The national teams of North Korea and South Korea competed separately in the Olympic events, even though they marched together as a unified Korean team in the opening ceremony.

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External videos

 The Sydney 2000 Olympics - The official Film (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7xHMSL6sSLQ>) on YouTube

- [Spirit of Sydney Volunteers Website \(https://web.archive.org/web/20061230013717/http://www.spiritofsydney.com/\)](https://web.archive.org/web/20061230013717/http://www.spiritofsydney.com/) – Website maintained by and for Sydney 2000 Volunteer Alumni
 - [Official 10th Anniversary Volunteers Website \(http://www.sydney2000reunion.com/\)](http://www.sydney2000reunion.com/) – Official 10th Anniversary Volunteers Website
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