

2024 Summer Olympics

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"Paris 2024", "2024 Olympics", and "2024 Paris Olympics" redirect here. For the Summer Paralympics, see [2024 Summer Paralympics](#). For the Winter Youth Olympics in Gangwon, South Korea, see [2024 Winter Youth Olympics](#).

Games of the XXXIII Olympiad	
	
Emblem of the 2024 Summer Olympics	
Location	Paris, France
Motto	<i>Games Wide Open</i> (French: Ouvrons Grand les Jeux) ^{[1][2]}
Nations	204 (including the AIN and EOR teams)
Athletes	10,714
Events	329 in 32 sports (48 disciplines)
Opening	26 July 2024
Closing	11 August 2024
Opened by	Emmanuel Macron President of France
Closed by	Thomas Bach President of the International Olympic Committee
Cauldron	Teddy Riner Marie-José Pérec
Venue	Jardins du Trocadéro and the Seine (Opening ceremony) Stade de France (Closing ceremony) ^[3]
Summer	
Winter	
2024 Summer Paralympics	

The [2024 Summer Olympics](#),^[a] officially the [Games of the XXXIII Olympiad](#)^[b] and branded as [Paris 2024](#), were an international [multi-sport event](#) held from 26 July to 11 August 2024 in [France](#), with several events started from 24 July. [Paris](#) was the host city, with events (mainly [football](#)) held in 16 additional cities spread across [metropolitan France](#), including the [sailing](#) centre in the second-largest city of [France](#), [Marseille](#), on the [Mediterranean Sea](#), as well as one subsite for [surfing](#) in [Tahiti](#), [French Polynesia](#).^[4]

Paris was awarded the Games at the [131st IOC Session](#) in [Lima](#), Peru, on 13 September 2017. After multiple withdrawals that left only [Paris](#) and [Los Angeles](#) in contention, the [International Olympic Committee](#) (IOC) approved a process to concurrently award the 2024 and [2028 Summer Olympics](#) to the two remaining candidate cities; both bids of the bids were praised for their high technical plans and innovative ways to use a record-breaking number of existing and temporary facilities. Having previously hosted in [1900](#) and [1924](#), Paris became the second city ever to host the [Summer Olympics](#) three times (after [London](#), which hosted the games in [1908](#), [1948](#), and [2012](#)).^{[5][6]} Paris 2024 marked the [centenary](#) of Paris 1924 and [Chamonix 1924](#) (the first [Winter Olympics](#)), as well as the sixth Olympic Games hosted by France (three Summer Olympics and three Winter Olympics) and the first with this distinction since the [1992 Winter Games](#) in [Albertville](#). The Summer Games returned to the traditional four-year [Olympiad](#) cycle, after the [2020 edition](#) was postponed to 2021 due to the [COVID-19 pandemic](#).

Paris 2024 featured the debut of [breaking](#) as an Olympic sport.^[7] and was the final Olympic Games held during the IOC presidency of [Thomas Bach](#).^[8] The 2024 Games were expected to cost €9 billion.^{[9][10][11]} The [opening ceremony](#) was held outside of a stadium for the first time in modern Olympic history, as athletes were paraded by boat along the [Seine](#). Paris 2024 was the first Olympics in history to reach full gender parity on the field of play, with equal numbers of male and female athletes.^[12]

The [United States](#) topped the [medal table](#) for the fourth consecutive Summer Games and [19th time overall](#), with 40 gold and 126 total medals.^[13] [China](#) tied with the United States on golds (40), marking the first time a gold medal tie has occurred in Summer Olympics history, but finished second on the overall medal table due to fewer silvers; the nation won 91 medals overall. [Japan](#) finished third with 20 gold medals and sixth in the overall medal count. [Australia](#) finished fourth with 18 gold medals and fifth in the overall medal count. The host nation, [France](#), finished fifth with 16 gold and 64 total medals. [Dominica](#), [Saint Lucia](#), [Cape Verde](#) and [Albania](#) won their first-ever Olympic medals, the former two both being gold, with [Botswana](#) and [Guatemala](#) also winning their first-ever gold medals. The [Refugee Olympic Team](#) also won their first-ever medal, a bronze in boxing. At the conclusion of the games, despite [some controversies](#) throughout relating to politics, logistics and conditions in the Olympic Village, the Games were considered a success by the press and observers.^[c]

Host selection

Further information: [Bids for the 2024 and 2028 Summer Olympics](#)

Having previously hosted the 1900 and 1924 Games, Paris did not attempt to host the Olympics again until it bid, unsuccessfully, for the [1992 Games](#) which were awarded to [Barcelona](#). Subsequent bids for the [2008](#) and [2012](#) Games were also unsuccessful, as they were awarded to [Beijing](#) and [London](#), respectively. Undeterred, Paris decided to bid once more for the 2024 edition, which would mark the centenary of its last Games.

The six candidate cities were [Paris](#), [Hamburg](#), [Boston](#), [Budapest](#), [Rome](#), and [Los Angeles](#). The bidding process was slowed by withdrawals, political uncertainty, and rising costs. Boston surpassed Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Washington, DC, for the official U.S. bid. On 27 July 2015, Boston and the [USOC](#) mutually agreed to terminate Boston's bid to host the Games, partly because of mixed feelings among city residents. Hamburg withdrew its bid on 29 November 2015 after holding a referendum.^[14] Rome withdrew on 21 September 2016, citing fiscal difficulties.^[15] Budapest withdrew on 22 February 2017, after a petition against the bid collected more signatures than necessary for a referendum.^{[16][17][18]}

Following these withdrawals, the IOC Executive Board met on 9 June 2017 in [Lausanne](#), Switzerland, to discuss the 2024 and 2028 bid processes.^{[19][20]} The [International Olympic Committee](#) formally proposed electing the 2024 and 2028 Olympic host cities at the same time, a proposal which an Extraordinary IOC Session approved on 11 July 2017 in Lausanne.^[20] The IOC set up a process whereby the LA 2024 and Paris 2024 bid committees met with the IOC to discuss which city would host the Games in 2024 and 2028 and whether it was possible to select the host cities for both at the same time.^[21]

Following the decision to award the two Games simultaneously, Paris was understood to be the preferred host for 2024. On 31 July 2017, the IOC announced Los Angeles as the sole candidate for 2028,^{[22][23]} enabling Paris to be confirmed as host for 2024. Both decisions were ratified at the [131st IOC Session](#) on 13 September 2017.^[24]

Host city election

Paris was elected as the host city on 13 September 2017 at the [131st IOC Session](#) in [Lima](#), Peru. The two French IOC members, [Guy Drut](#) and [Tony Estanguet](#), were ineligible to vote under the rules of the [Olympic Charter](#).^{[25][26]}

2024 Summer Olympics
bidding results

City	Nation	Votes
Paris	 France	Selected as 2024 host
Los Angeles	 United States	Selected as 2028 host
Hamburg	 Germany	Withdrew
Rome	 Italy	
Budapest	 Hungary	

Development and preparations

Venues

Most of the Olympic events were held in the city of Paris and its metropolitan region, including the neighbouring cities of [Saint-Denis](#), [Le Bourget](#), [Nanterre](#), [Versailles](#), and [Vaires-sur-Marne](#).^{[27][28]}

The basketball preliminaries and handball finals were held in [Lille](#), 225 km (140 mi) from the host city, Paris; the sailing and some of the football games were held in the Mediterranean city of [Marseille](#), which is 777 km (483 mi) from Paris; meanwhile, the surfing events were held in [Teahupo'o](#) village in the overseas territory of [Tahiti](#), [French Polynesia](#), which is 15,716 km (9,765 mi) from Paris. Football was also hosted in an additional five cities: [Bordeaux](#), [Décines-Charpieu](#) ([Lyon](#)), [Nantes](#), [Nice](#) and [Saint-Étienne](#), some of which are home to [Ligue 1](#) clubs.

Grand Paris zone

*Stade de France**Paris Aquatic Centre**Porte de La Chapelle Arena*

Venue	Events	Capacity	Status	Ref.
Yves du Manoir Stadium	Field hockey	15,000	Renovated	[29]
Stade de France	Rugby sevens	77,083	Existing	[30]
	Athletics (track and field)			
	Closing ceremony			
Paris La Défense Arena	Aquatics (swimming, water polo finals)	15,220		[31]
Porte de La Chapelle Arena	Badminton	8,000	Built for the Games	[32]
	Gymnastics (rhythmic)			
Paris Aquatic Centre	Aquatics (water polo preliminaries, diving, artistic swimming)	5,000		[33][34][35]
Le Bourget Climbing Venue	Sport climbing	5,000	Temporary	[36]
Arena Paris Nord	Boxing (preliminaries, quarter-finals)	6,000	Existing	[37]
	Modern pentathlon (fencing)			

Paris Centre zone*Champ de Mars*

*Grand Palais**Les Invalides**Parc des Princes**Stade Roland Garros*

Venue	Events	Capacity	Status
Parc des Princes	Football (group stage, quarter-finals and gold medal matches)	48,583	Existing
Stade Roland Garros ^[38]	Tennis	36,000 (15,000 + 12,000 + 9,000)	
	Boxing (finals)		
Paris Expo Porte de Versailles	Volleyball	18,000 (12,000 + 12,000)	
	Table tennis		
	Handball (preliminaries)		
	Weightlifting		
Bercy Arena	Gymnastics (artistic and trampolining)	15,000	
	Basketball (finals)		
Grand Palais	Fencing	8,000	
	Taekwondo		
Place de la Concorde	Basketball (3x3)	30,000 (overall)	Temporary
	Breaking		
	Cycling (BMX freestyle)		

Venue	Events	Capacity	Status
	Skateboarding		
Hôtel de Ville	Athletics (marathon start)	1,500	
Pont Alexandre III	Aquatics (marathon swimming)		
	Triathlon		
	Cycling (time trial finish)		
Trocadéro (Pont d'Iéna)	Athletics (race walk)	13,000 (3,000 sitting)	
	Cycling (road race)		
Eiffel Tower Stadium (Champ de Mars)	Beach volleyball	12,000	
Grand Palais Éphémère	Judo	9,000	
	Wrestling		
Les Invalides	Archery	8,000	
	Athletics (marathon finish)		
	Cycling (time trial start)		

Versailles zone*Le Golf National**Vélodrome de Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines**Château de Versailles**Vaires-Torcy Nautical Centre*

Venue	Events	Capacity	Status
Gardens of the Palace of Versailles	Equestrian	80,000 (22,000 + 58,000)	Temporary
	Modern pentathlon (excluding fencing rounds)		
Le Golf National	Golf	35,000	Existing
Élancourt Hill	Cycling (mountain biking)	25,000	
Vélodrome de Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines	Cycling (track)	5,000	
	Cycling (BMX racing)	5,000	

Outlying venues

Parc Olympique Lyonnais



Roucas Blanc Olympic Marina, Marseille

Venue	Events	Capacity	Status
Pierre Mauroy Stadium, Lille	Basketball (group stage)	26,000	Existing
	Handball (finals)		
National Olympic Nautical Stadium of Île-de-France, Vaires-sur-Marne	Rowing	22,000	
	Canoeing (slalom, sprint)		
Stade Vélodrome, Marseille	Football (6 group stage matches, quarter-finals, women's and men's semi-finals)	67,394	
Parc Olympique Lyonnais, Lyon	Football (6 group stage matches, quarter-finals, men's and women's semi-finals, women's bronze medal match)	59,186	
Stade Matmut Atlantique, Bordeaux	Football (6 group stage matches, quarter-finals)	42,115	
Stade Geoffroy-Guichard, Saint-Étienne	Football (6 group stage matches)	41,965	
Allianz Riviera, Nice	Football (6 group stage matches)	35,624	
Stade de la Beaujoire, Nantes	Football (6 group stage matches, quarter-finals, men's bronze medal match)	35,322	
Roucas Blanc Olympic Marina, Marseille	Sailing	5,000	
Teahupo'o, Tahiti	Surfing	5,000	
National Shooting Centre, Châteauroux	Shooting	3,000	

Non-competitive

Venue	Events	Capacity	Status
Jardins du Trocadéro	Opening ceremony	30,000 / 13,000	Temporary
	Champions Park		
The Seine	Opening ceremony	570,000	
Olympic Village	Olympic Village	18,000 athletes	Built for the Games
Aranui 5, Tahiti	Surfing Olympic Village	256 athletes	Existing
Parc de l'Aire des Vents, Dugny	Media Village	—	Temporary
Le Bourget Exhibition Centre and Media Village, Le Bourget	International Broadcast Centre	15,000	Existing
Paris Congress Centre	Main Press Centre	—	
Polygone de Vincennes	Road cycling training venue	—	
Tuileries Garden	Olympic cauldron	—	Temporary

Medals

The President of the Paris 2024 Olympic Organizing Committee, Tony Estanguet, unveiled the [Olympic and Paralympic medals](#) for the Games in February 2024, which on the obverse featured embedded hexagon-shaped tokens of scrap iron that had been taken from the original construction of the [Eiffel Tower](#), with the logo of the Games engraved into it.^[39] Approximately 5,084 medals would be produced by the French mint [Monnaie de Paris](#), and were designed by [Chaumet](#), a luxury jewellery firm based in Paris.^[40]

The reverse of the medals features [Nike](#), the Greek goddess of victory, inside the [Panathenaic Stadium](#) which hosted the [first modern Olympics](#) in 1896. Parthenon and the Eiffel Tower can also be seen in the background on both sides of the medal.^[41] Each medal weighs 455–529 g (16–19 oz), has a diameter of 85 mm (3.3 in) and is 9.2 mm (0.36 in) thick.^[42] The gold medals are made with 98.8 percent silver and 1.13 percent gold, while the bronze medals are made up with copper, zinc, and tin.^[43]

Security

France reached an agreement with [Europol](#) and the [UK Home Office](#) to help strengthen security and "facilitate operational information exchange and international law enforcement cooperation" during the Games.^[44] The agreement included a plan to deploy more drones and sea barriers to prevent small boats from crossing [the Channel](#) illegally.^[45] The [British Army](#) would also provide support by deploying [Starstreak](#) surface-to-air missile units for air security.^[46] To prepare for the Games, the Paris police held inspections and rehearsals in their bomb disposal unit, similar to their preparations for the [2023 Rugby World Cup](#) at the [Stade de France](#).^[47]

As part of a visit to France by [Qatari Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al-Thani](#), several agreements were signed between [the two nations](#) to enhance security for the Olympics.^[48] In preparation for the significant security demands and [counterterrorism](#) measures, [Poland](#) pledged to contribute security troops, including sniffer dog handlers, to support international efforts aimed at ensuring the safety of the Games.^{[49][50]} The Qatari Minister of Interior and Commander of Lekhwiya (the Qatari security forces) convened a meeting on 3 April 2024 to discuss security operations ahead of the Olympics, with officials and security leaders in attendance, including [Nasser Al-Khelaifi](#) and Sheikh Jassim bin Mansour Al Thani.^[51] A week before the opening ceremony, the Lekhwiya were reported to have been deployed in Paris on 16 July 2024.^[52]

In the weeks running up to the opening of the Paris Olympics, it was reported that police officers would be deployed from Belgium,^[53] Brazil,^[54] Canada (through the RCMP/OPP/CPS),^{[55][56]} Cyprus,^[57] the Czech Republic,^[58] Denmark,^[59] Estonia,^{[60][61]} Finland,^[62] Germany (through Bundespolizei)^[63] [64]/NRW Police^[65],^[66] India,^{[67][68]} Ireland,^[69] Italy,^[70] Luxembourg,^[71] Morocco,^[72] Netherlands,^[73] Norway,^[56] Poland,^[74] Portugal,^[75] Slovakia,^[76] South Korea,^{[77][78]} Spain (through the [CNP/GC](#)),^[79] Sweden,^[80] the UAE,^[81] the UK,^[47] and the US (through the [LAPD](#)^[82]/[LASD](#)^[83]/[NYPD](#)^[84]/[FCPD](#)^[85]), with more than 40 countries providing police assistance to their French counterparts.^{[86][87]}

Security concerns impacted the plans that had been announced for the opening ceremony, which was to take place as a public event along the [Seine](#); the expected attendance was reduced by half from an estimated 600,000 to 300,000, with plans for free viewing locations now being by invitation only. In April 2024, after [Islamic State](#) claimed responsibility for the [Crocus City Hall attack](#) in March, and made several threats against the [UEFA Champions League quarter-finals](#), French president [Emmanuel Macron](#) indicated that the opening ceremony could be scaled back or re-located if necessary.^{[88][89][90]} French authorities had placed roughly 75,000 police and military officials on the streets of Paris in the lead-up to the Games.^[91]

Food

To reduce the environmental impact and climate footprint of the Paris 2024 Games,^[92] the Olympic venues served twice as much [plant-based](#) food as was available in [London in 2012](#) and [Rio in 2016](#).^[93] [Vegan chicken nuggets](#) and [vegan hot dogs](#) were served in place of the meat-based variety.^[94] Venues for spectators served on average two-thirds plant-based meals. The [Place de la Concorde](#), the venue that hosted the skateboarding, breakdancing and BMX events, only served plant-based food. The football stadiums served 40% plant-based food. About 30% of the meals served to athletes in the Olympic Village were plant-based.^[95]

A prior estimate of 13 million meals will be served at the Games;^[92] with around 40,000 meals each day, 1,200 of those will be Michelin-starred.^[94] Each day, a boulangerie will bake fresh baguettes and other breads.^[96] A 3,500-seat restaurant was constructed for the Games to highlight global cuisine. Great Britain's team asked for porridge to be added to the menu, and South Korea's team asked for kimchi.^[94]

Throughout the Games, various athletes and competitors at the Olympic Village complained about certain foods within the accommodation such as eggs and grilled meats not being available in sufficient quantity.^{[97][98]} British athletes also reportedly complained about raw meat being served and the food issues led many of them to begin to avoid the Olympic Village dining facilities and to eat elsewhere; the British Olympic Association having flown in chefs to take care of the nourishment of British athletes at a location outside the Olympic Village.^{[99][100][101][102]}

Air conditioning

In the lead-up to the Games, it was announced that the Olympic Village would lack air conditioning; as an environmental measure, the buildings would instead use a geothermal natural cooling system to keep the inside temperature 6 °C (11 °F) cooler than outside.^[103] On learning this, many teams opted to supply their own air-conditioning units to the Games, including Canada, Great Britain, Italy, Germany, Greece, Denmark, Japan, and the US.^[104] Olympic delegations from poorer countries, such as Uganda, complained that they could not afford to provide air conditioning for their athletes.^[105]

Transportation

Main article: [Transportation during the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics](#)

Over €500 million has been invested in transport improvements for the Games,^[106] with extensions to the Paris Métro and 60 kilometres (37 mi) of new cycle lanes.^{[107][108]} Visitors to Paris will pay higher public transport fares during the Games, €4 instead of the previous €2.15 price. This will pay for the increased frequency and hours of service for public transport during the Games, with an average increase of 15% in services.^{[106][109]} As with previous Games, 185 kilometres (115 mi) of reserved traffic lanes will be used to ensure reliable journey times for athletes, officials and the media.^[110]

Volunteers

The Paris 2024 volunteer platform for the Olympic and Paralympic Games was opened to the public in March 2023. There were expected to be 45,000 volunteers recruited worldwide for the Games.^[111] Following the end of registration on 3 May 2023, over 300,000 applications had been submitted to the Paris Organising Committee, exceeding the number of applicants for the previous two Olympics.^[112] Applicants were notified of the outcome of their application between September and December 2023.^[113] Over 800 applicants were excluded over security fears, among which 15 were flagged with Fiche S.^[114]

Torch relay

Main article: [2024 Summer Olympics torch relay](#)



Two torchbearers in Carcassonne

The Olympic torch relay began with the lighting of the Olympic flame on 16 April in Olympia, Greece, 100 days before the start of the Games. Greek rower Stefanos Douskos was the first torchbearer and swimmer Laure Manaudou served as the first French torchbearer.^{[115][116]} The latter was selected to be one of four captains of the torch relay, alongside swimmer Florent Manaudou (her brother), paratriathlete Mona Francis, and para-athlete Dimitri Pavađe.^{[117][118]} The torch relay is expected to have 10,000 torchbearers and visit over 400 settlements in 65 French territories, including six overseas.^[115] On 18 May, it was reported that the portion of the relay in New Caledonia was cancelled due to ongoing unrest in the collectivity.^[119]

Tickets

9.5 million of the 10 million tickets available for the games were sold. Several sports reported record attendance.^[120]

The Games

Opening ceremony

Main article: [2024 Summer Olympics opening ceremony](#)



The cauldron flying above the Tuileries Garden during the games. LEDs and aerosol produced the illusion of fire, while the Olympic flame itself was kept in a small lantern nearby.

The opening ceremony began at 19:30 CEST (17:30 GMT) on 26 July 2024.^[121] Directed by Thomas Jolly,^{[122][123][124]} it was the first Summer Olympics opening ceremony to be held outside the traditional stadium setting (and the second ever after the 2018 Youth Olympic Games one, held at Plaza de la República in Buenos Aires); the **parade of athletes** was conducted as a **boat parade** along the Seine from Pont d'Austerlitz to Pont d'Iéna, and cultural segments took place at various landmarks along the route.^[125] Jolly stated that the ceremony would highlight notable moments in the **history of France**, with an overall theme of love and "shared humanity".^[125] The athletes then attended the official protocol at Jardins du Trocadéro, in front of the Eiffel Tower.^[126] Approximately 326,000 tickets were sold for viewing locations along the Seine, 222,000 of which were distributed primarily to the Games' volunteers, youth and low-income families, among others.^[127]

The ceremony featured music performances by American musician **Lady Gaga**,^[128] French-Malian singer **Aya Nakamura**, heavy metal band **Gojira** and soprano **Marina Viotti**,^[129] Axelle Saint-Cirel (who sang the French national anthem "La Marseillaise" atop the **Grand Palais**),^[130] rapper **Rim'K**,^[131] Philippe Katerine (who portrayed the Greek god **Dionysus**), **Juliette Armanet** and **Sofiane Pamart**, and was closed by Canadian singer **Céline Dion**.^[129] The Games were formally opened by president Emmanuel Macron.^[132] The **Olympic cauldron**, which was lit by **Guadeloupean** judoka **Teddy Riner** and sprinter **Marie-José Pérec**, has a **hot air balloon**-inspired design topped by a 30-metre-tall (98 ft) helium sphere; it is allowed to float into the air above the **Tuileries Garden** at night. For the first time, the cauldron is not illuminated through combustion; the flames are simulated by an **LED lighting** system and aerosol water jets.^[133]

Controversy ensued at the opening ceremony when a **segment** was thought to parody the **Last Supper**. The organisers apologised for any offence caused.^[134] The Olympic World Library and fact-checkers would later debunk the interpretation that the segment was a parody of the Last Supper. The **Olympic flag** was also raised upside down.^{[135][136]}

During the day of the opening ceremony, there allegedly was a blackout in Paris.^[137]

Sports



The disciplines of **kayak cross** (pictured) and **kiteboarding** made their debut in the core Olympic programme.



Breaking (pictured) was selected as one of four discretionary sports for the games alongside **skateboarding**, **sport climbing**, and **surfing**.

The programme of the 2024 Summer Olympics featured 329 events in 32 sports, encompassing a total of 48 disciplines.^[138] This included the 28 "core" Olympic sports contested in 2016 and 2020,^[139] and 4 optional sports that were proposed by the Paris Organising Committee: **breakdancing** made its Olympic debut as an optional sport, while **skateboarding**, **sport climbing**, and **surfing** returned to the programme, having debuted at the **2020 Summer Olympics**.^{[140][141]} **[142]** Four events were dropped from weightlifting. In canoeing, two sprint events were replaced with two slalom events, keeping the overall event total at 16. In sport climbing, the previous "combined" event was divided into two separate disciplines: **speed climbing**, and **boulder-and-lead**.^[143]

When Paris was bidding for the Games in August 2017, the Paris Organising Committee announced an intention to hold talks with the IOC and professional **esports** organisations about the possibility of introducing competitive esports events in 2024.^{[144][145]} In July 2018, the IOC confirmed that esports would not be considered for the 2024 Olympics.^[141] At the **134th IOC Session** in June 2019, the IOC approved the Paris Organising Committee's proposed optional sports of **breaking (breakdance)**, along with **skateboarding**, **sport climbing**, and **surfing**, three sports that were first included in 2020.^{[146][140][141][142]}

In the 2024 Paris Olympics, several new events and formats have been introduced. **Formula Kite** made its debut, described as the "Formula One of the Olympics", featuring high-speed foil racing with separate events for men and women.^[147] Kayak cross also debuted, where four athletes race against each other on a course with multiple gates, marking the first head-to-head race in Olympic canoe slalom history. Sport climbing returned with a new format, splitting into bouldering and lead combined events in addition to a speed event. 3x3 basketball, which debuted in Tokyo, was back with finals scheduled for August 5 at Place de La Concorde. Changes in other sports included the introduction of men's participation in artistic swimming, a new women's weight class in boxing, and the addition of a marathon race walk mixed relay in track and field.^[148]

- Aquatics
 - **Artistic swimming** (2)
 - **Diving** (8)
 - **Marathon swimming** (2)
 - **Swimming** (35)
 - **Water polo** (2)
- **Archery** (5)
- **Athletics** (48)
- **Badminton** (5)

-  [Basketball](#)
 - Basketball (2)
 - 3x3 basketball (2)
-  [Boxing](#) (13)
-  [Breaking](#) (2)
-  [Canoeing](#)
 - Slalom (6)
 - Sprint (10)
-  [Cycling](#)
 - BMX freestyle (2)
 - BMX racing (2)
 - Mountain biking (2)
 - Road (4)
 - Track (12)
-  [Equestrian](#)
 - Dressage (2)
 - Eventing (2)
 - Jumping (2)
-  [Fencing](#) (12)
-  [Field hockey](#) (2)
-  [Football](#) (2)
-  [Golf](#) (2)
-  [Gymnastics](#)
 - Artistic (14)
 - Rhythmic (2)
 - Trampoline (2)
-  [Handball](#) (2)
-  [Judo](#) (15)
-  [Modern pentathlon](#) (2)
-  [Rowing](#) (14)
-  [Rugby sevens](#) (2)
-  [Sailing](#) (10)
-  [Shooting](#) (15)
-  [Skateboarding](#) (4)
-  [Sport climbing](#) (4)
-  [Surfing](#) (2)
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-  [Volleyball](#)
 - Volleyball (2)
 - Beach volleyball (2)
-  [Weightlifting](#) (10)
-  [Wrestling](#)
 - Freestyle (12)
 - Greco-Roman (6)

Medal reallocations from previous Olympics

In addition to the Celebrations, the Champions Park was also planned to receive the medal reallocation ceremonies from previous Olympics dating back as far as 2000. Due to new IOC rules and protocols, one medal reallocation ceremony took place on 7 August for the [figure skating team event](#) from the [2022 Winter Olympics](#) in Beijing. It had been the first Olympic medal ceremony to be delayed after [Kamila Valieva](#) from original gold medalist Russia was reported and then confirmed to have tested positive in 2021 for [trimetazidine](#). In January 2024, the [Court of Arbitration for Sport](#) disqualified Valieva for four years retroactive to 25 December 2021 for an anti-doping rule violation, and the [International Skating Union](#) subsequently subtracted Valieva's scores, which upgraded the United States and Japan to gold and silver respectively.

Under the IOC's new Medal Reallocation Rules, the IOC, the ISU, and the National Olympic Committees for both the United States and Japan coordinated the medal ceremony for gold and silver medals during reallocation ceremonies during the 2024 Summer Olympics. The Beijing 2022 soundtrack was still used for the medal ceremony, but both teams wore Paris 2024 national uniforms and it was the first medal ceremony from the 2022 Winter Olympics to have a full crowd, as there had been reduced audiences in 2022 due to the [COVID-19 pandemic](#).^{[149][150][151][152][153][154]}

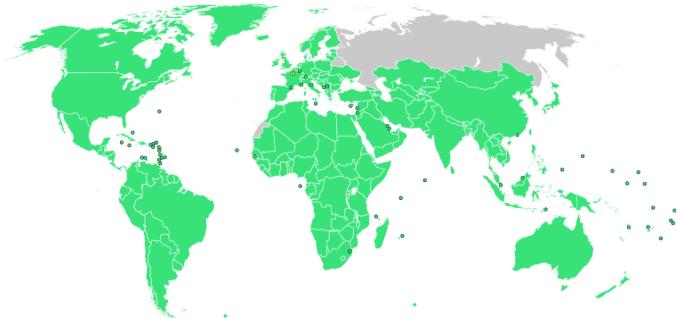
Closing ceremony

Main article: [2024 Summer Olympics closing ceremony](#)

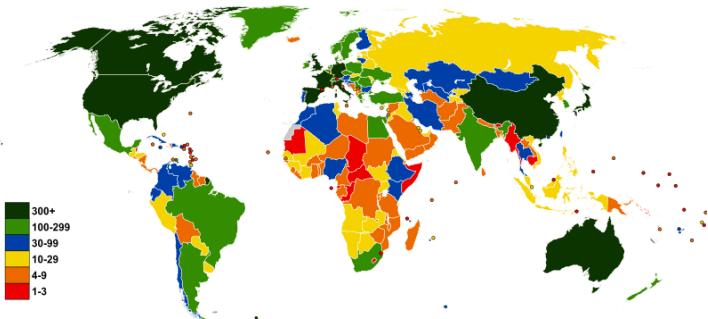
The closing ceremony was held at [Stade de France](#) on 11 August 2024, and thus marked the first time in any Olympic edition since [Sarajevo 1984](#) that opening and closing ceremonies were held in different locations (the same will happen again at [Milano-Cortina 2026](#)).^[124] Titled "Records", the ceremony was themed around a [dystopian](#) future, where the Olympic Games have disappeared, and a group of aliens reinvent it. It featured more than a hundred performers, including acrobats, dancers and circus artists.^[155] American actor [Tom Cruise](#) also appeared with American performers [Red Hot Chili Peppers](#), [Billie Eilish](#), [Snoop Dogg](#), and [H.E.R.](#) during the *LA28 Handover Celebration* portion of the ceremony.^{[156][157]} The Antwerp Ceremony, in which the Olympic flag was handed to [Los Angeles](#), the host city of the [2028 Summer Olympics](#), was produced by [Ben Winston](#) and his studio [Fulwell 73](#).^[158]

Participating National Olympic Committees

204 out of 206 [National Olympic Committees](#) are represented at the 2024 Summer Games with 54 from [Africa](#), 48 from [Europe](#), 44 from [Asia](#), 41 from the [Americas](#) and 17 from [Oceania](#). [North Korea](#) returned to the Games in 2024 after missing the 2020 edition. Following the [Russian invasion of Ukraine](#), the IOC suspended the Olympic Committees of [Russia](#) and [Belarus](#) for violating the [Olympic Truce](#). Russian and Belarusian athletes instead competed as "[Individual Neutral Athletes](#)" (AIN) without national identification,^{[159][160]} as long as they did not "actively" support the war.^{[161][162]} Individual neutral athletes had to be approved by each sport's [international federation](#), and then the IOC's panel.^[163] As individual athletes, AIN was not considered a delegation during the opening ceremony or in the medal tables.^{[164][165][166]} The [Refugee Olympic Team](#) also competed.



Participating nations



Country by team size

Participating National Olympic Committees

- [Afghanistan](#) (6)
- [Albania](#) (8)
- [Algeria](#) (45)
- [American Samoa](#) (2)
- [Andorra](#) (2)
- [Angola](#) (24)
- [Antigua and Barbuda](#) (5)
- [Argentina](#) (136)
- [Armenia](#) (15)
- [Aruba](#) (6)
- [Australia](#) (461)
- [Austria](#) (78)
- [Azerbaijan](#) (48)
- [Bahamas](#) (18)
- [Bahrain](#) (13)
- [Bangladesh](#) (5)

- Barbados (4)
- Belgium (165)
- Belize (1)
- Benin (5)
- Bermuda (8)
- Bhutan (3)
- Bolivia (4)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (5)
- Botswana (11)
- Brazil (277)
- British Virgin Islands (4)
- Brunei (3)
- Bulgaria (46)
- Burkina Faso (8)
- Burundi (7)
- Cambodia (3)
- Cameroon (6)
- Canada (315)
- Cape Verde (7)
- Cayman Islands (4)
- Central African Republic (4)
- Chad (3)
- Chile (48)
- China (388)
- Colombia (87)
- Comoros (4)
- Cook Islands (2)
- Costa Rica (6)
- Croatia (73)
- Cuba (61)
- Cyprus (16)
- Czech Republic (110)
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (6)
- Denmark (124)
- Djibouti (7)
- Dominica (4)
- Dominican Republic (58)
- East Timor (4)
- Ecuador (40)
- Egypt (148)
- El Salvador (8)
- Equatorial Guinea (3)
- Eritrea (12)
- Estonia (24)
- Eswatini (3)
- Ethiopia (34)
- Fiji (33)
- Finland (56)
- France (573) (host)
- Gabon (5)
- The Gambia (7)
- Georgia (28)
- Germany (428)
- Ghana (8)
- Great Britain (327)
- Greece (100)
- Grenada (6)
- Guam (8)
- Guatemala (16)
- Guinea (24)
- Guinea-Bissau (6)
- Guyana (5)
- Haiti (7)
- Honduras (4)
- Hong Kong (36)
- Hungary (170)
- Iceland (5)
- India (117)
- Individual Neutral Athletes (32)

- **Indonesia** (29)
- **Iran** (41)
- **Iraq** (22)
- **Ireland** (134)
- **Israel** (88)
- **Italy** (402)
- **Ivory Coast** (11)
- **Jamaica** (58)
- **Japan** (403)
- **Jordan** (12)
- **Kazakhstan** (79)
- **Kenya** (72)
- **Kiribati** (3)
- **Kosovo** (9)
- **Kuwait** (9)
- **Kyrgyzstan** (16)
- **Laos** (4)
- **Latvia** (29)
- **Lebanon** (10)
- **Lesotho** (3)
- **Liberia** (8)
- **Libya** (6)
- **Liechtenstein** (1)
- **Lithuania** (51)
- **Luxembourg** (14)
- **Madagascar** (7)
- **Malawi** (3)
- **Malaysia** (26)
- **Maldives** (5)
- **Mali** (23)
- **Malta** (5)
- **Marshall Islands** (4)
- **Mauritania** (2)
- **Mauritius** (13)
- **Mexico** (107)
- **Federated States of Micronesia** (3)
- **Moldova** (26)
- **Monaco** (6)
- **Mongolia** (32)
- **Montenegro** (19)
- **Morocco** (59)
- **Mozambique** (7)
- **Myanmar** (2)
- **Namibia** (4)
- **Nauru** (1)
- **Nepal** (7)
- **Netherlands** (273)
- **New Zealand** (195)
- **Nicaragua** (7)
- **Niger** (7)
- **Nigeria** (88)
- **North Korea** (16)
- **North Macedonia** (7)
- **Norway** (107)
- **Oman** (4)
- **Pakistan** (7)
- **Palau** (3)
- **Palestine** (8)
- **Panama** (8)
- **Papua New Guinea** (7)
- **Paraguay** (28)
- **Peru** (26)
- **Philippines** (22)
- **Poland** (210)
- **Portugal** (73)
- **Puerto Rico** (51)
- **Qatar** (14)
- **Refugee Olympic Team** (37)
- **Republic of the Congo** (4)

- Romania (106)
- Rwanda (8)
- Saint Kitts and Nevis (3)
- Saint Lucia (4)
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (4)
- Samoa (24)
- San Marino (5)
- São Tomé and Príncipe (3)
- Saudi Arabia (9)
- Senegal (11)
- Serbia (113)
- Seychelles (3)
- Sierra Leone (4)
- Singapore (23)
- Slovakia (28)
- Slovenia (90)
- Solomon Islands (2)
- Somalia (1)
- South Africa (149)
- South Korea (141)
- South Sudan (14)
- Spain (383)
- Sri Lanka (6)
- Sudan (4)
- Suriname (5)
- Sweden (118)
- Switzerland (127)
- Syria (6)
- Chinese Taipei (60)
- Tajikistan (14)
- Tanzania (7)
- Thailand (51)
- Togo (5)
- Tonga (4)
- Trinidad and Tobago (18)
- Tunisia (27)
- Turkey (101)
- Turkmenistan (6)
- Tuvalu (2)
- Uganda (24)
- Ukraine (140)
- United Arab Emirates (13)
- United States (592)
- Uruguay (25)
- Uzbekistan (86)
- Vanuatu (6)
- Venezuela (33)
- Vietnam (16)
- Virgin Islands (5)
- Yemen (4)
- Zambia (27)
- Zimbabwe (7)

Number of athletes by National Olympic Committees^[d]

Ranking	NOC	Athletes
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Calendar

Main article: [Chronological summary of the 2024 Summer Olympics](#)

In the following calendar for the 2024 Summer Olympics, each blue box represents an event competition, such as a qualification round, on that day. The yellow boxes represent days during which medal-awarding finals for a sport were held. On the left, the calendar lists each sport with events held during the Games, and at the right how many gold medals were won in that sport. There is a key at the top of the calendar to aid the reader.^[167]

All times and dates use [Central European Summer Time \(UTC+2\)](#)

OC	Opening ceremony	•	Event competitions	1	Gold medal events	CC	Closing ceremony
----	------------------	---	--------------------	---	-------------------	----	------------------

July/August 2024		July								August									
		24th Wed	25th Thu	26th Fri	27th Sat	28th Sun	29th Mon	30th Tue	31st Wed	1st Thu	2nd Fri	3rd Sat	4th Sun	5th Mon	6th Tue	7th Wed	8th Thu	9th Fri	10t Sat
Ceremonies		OC	CC	—															
Aquatics	Artistic swimming													•	•	1		•	1
	Diving				1		1		1		1			•	1	•	1	1	1
	Marathon swimming																1	1	
	Swimming				4	3	5	3	5	4	3	4	4						
	Water polo				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	
Archery			•			1	1	•	•	•	1	1	1						
Athletics										2	1	5	3	4	5	5	5	8	9
Badminton					•	•	•	•	•	•	1	1	1	2					
Basketball	Basketball				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	
	3x3 Basketball							•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2				
Boxing					•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1	2	2	4	4	
Breaking																	1	1	
Canoeing	Slalom				•	1	1	•	1	1	•	•	•	2					
	Sprint													•	•	3	4	3	
Cycling	Road cycling				2								1	1					
	Track cycling													1	1	2	2	1	
	BMX							•	2	•	2								
	Mountain biking					1	1												
Equestrian	Dressage							•	•			1	1						
Daily medal events		0			13	13	19	11	18	16	23	29	20	20	13	21	26	35	39
Cumulative total		0			13	26	45	56	74	90	113	142	162	182	195	216	242	277	316
July/August 2024		24th Wed	25th Thu	26th Fri	27th Sat	28th Sun	29th Mon	30th Tue	31st Wed	1st Thu	2nd Fri	3rd Sat	4th Sun	5th Mon	6th Tue	7th Wed	8th Thu	9th Fri	10t Sat
		July								August									

July/August 2024		July								August									
		24th Wed	25th Thu	26th Fri	27th Sat	28th Sun	29th Mon	30th Tue	31st Wed	1st Thu	2nd Fri	3rd Sat	4th Sun	5th Mon	6th Tue	7th Wed	8th Thu	9th Fri	10t Sat
	 Eventing				●	●	2			●	1				●	1			
	 Jumping																		
	 Fencing				2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1						
	 Field hockey				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	1	
	 Football	●	●		●	●		●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●	1	1
	 Golf									●	●	●	1			●	●	●	1
 Gymnastics	 Artistic				●	●	1	1	1			3	3	4					
	 Rhythmic																●	1	1
	 Trampoline										2								
	 Handball		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
	 Judo				2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1						
	 Modern pentathlon																●	●	1
	 Rowing				●	●	●	●	2	4	4	4							
	 Rugby sevens	●	●		1	●	●	●	1										
	 Sailing					●	●	●	●	●	2	2	●	●	●	●	2	3	1
	 Shooting				1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2					
	 Skateboarding					1	1									1	1		
	 Sport climbing														●	●	1	1	1
	 Surfing				●	●	●			●				2					
	 Table tennis				●	●	●	1	●	●	●	1	1	●	●	●	●	1	1
	 Taekwondo																2	2	2
	 Tennis				●	●	●	●	●	●	1	2	2						
	 Triathlon								2					1					
Daily medal events	0	13	13	19	11	18	16	23	29	20	20	20	13	21	26	35	39		
Cumulative total	0	13	26	45	56	74	90	113	142	162	182	195	216	242	277	316			
July/August 2024		24th Wed	25th Thu	26th Fri	27th Sat	28th Sun	29th Mon	30th Tue	31st Wed	1st Thu	2nd Fri	3rd Sat	4th Sun	5th Mon	6th Tue	7th Wed	8th Thu	9th Fri	10t Sat
July										August									

July/August 2024		July								August											
		24th Wed	25th Thu	26th Fri	27th Sat	28th Sun	29th Mon	30th Tue	31st Wed	1st Thu	2nd Fri	3rd Sat	4th Sun	5th Mon	6th Tue	7th Wed	8th Thu	9th Fri	10t Sat		
Volleyball	Beach volleyball				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1	1		
	Volleyball				●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	1		
Weightlifting																	2	2	2	3	
Wrestling															●	3	3	3	3		
Daily medal events	0			13	13	19	11	18	16	23	29	20	20	13	21	26	35	39			
Cumulative total	0			13	26	45	56	74	90	113	142	162	182	195	216	242	277	316			
July/August 2024	24th Wed	25th Thu	26th Fri	27th Sat	28th Sun	29th Mon	30th Tue	31st Wed	1st Thu	2nd Fri	3rd Sat	4th Sun	5th Mon	6th Tue	7th Wed	8th Thu	9th Fri	10t Sat			
July										August											

Medal table

Main article: [2024 Summer Olympics medal table](#)

See also: [List of 2024 Summer Olympics medal winners](#)

* Host nation ([France](#))

2024 Summer Olympics medal table [\[168\]\[B\]\[C\]](#)

Rank	NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	United States‡	40	44	42	126
2	China	40	27	24	91
3	Japan	20	12	13	45
4	Australia	18	19	16	53
5	France*	16	26	22	64
6	Netherlands	15	7	12	34
7	Great Britain	14	22	29	65
8	South Korea	13	9	10	32
9	Italy	12	13	15	40
10	Germany	12	13	8	33
11–91	Remaining NOCs	129	138	194	461
Totals (91 entries)		329	330	385	1,044

Podium sweeps

There was one [podium sweep](#) during the games:

Date	Sport	Event	Team	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Ref

Date	Sport	Event	Team	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Ref
2 August	Cycling	Men's BMX race	France	Joris Daudet	Sylvain André	Romain Mahieu	[173]

Marketing

Emblem

The emblem for the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics was unveiled on 21 October 2019 at the [Grand Rex](#). Inspired by [Art Deco](#),^{[174][175]} it is a representation of [Marianne](#), the [national personification](#) of France, with a flame formed in [negative space](#) by her hair. The emblem also resembles a gold medal. Tony Estanguet explained that the emblem symbolised "the power and the magic of the Games", and the Games being "for people". The use of a female figure also serves as an homage to the [1900 Summer Olympics](#) in Paris, which were the first to [allow women to participate](#).^[176] The emblem was designed by the French designer Sylvain Boyer^[174] with the French design agencies [Royalties & Ecobranding](#).^{[177][178][174]}

The emblem for Paris 2024 was considered the biggest new logo release of 2019 by many design magazines.^{[174][179]} An Opinion Way survey shows that 83 per cent of French people say they like the new Paris 2024 Games emblem. Approval ratings were high, with 82 per cent of those surveyed finding it aesthetically appealing and 78 per cent finding it to be creative.^[180] It was met with some mockery on social media, one user commenting that the logo "would be better suited to a dating site or a hair salon".^[176]

For the first time, the [2024 Summer Paralympics](#) is sharing the same emblem as its corresponding Olympics, with no difference, reflecting a shared "ambition" between both events.^[181]

Mascots



The Phryges

Main article: [The Phryges](#)

On 14 November 2022, the Phryges were unveiled as the mascots of the 2024 Summer Olympics and Paralympics; they are a pair of anthropomorphic [Phrygian caps](#), a historic French symbol of freedom and liberty.^{[182][183]} [Marianne](#) is commonly depicted wearing the Phrygian cap, including in the [Eugène Delacroix](#) painting, *Liberty Leading the People*.^{[184][185]} The two mascots share a motto of "Alone we go faster, but together we go further".^[186]

Merchandise

In April 2024, the official [Olympic video game](#) titled *Olympics Go! Paris 2024* was announced for release in June by [Animoca Brands](#) on [Android](#), [iOS](#), and [Microsoft Windows](#) devices.^{[187][188]} The 2024 Summer Olympics became the first Summer Olympics in over 30 years to not have an official [console](#) video game.^{[189][190]}

Posters

The [Olympic poster](#) for these games was revealed on 4 March 2024. Designed by Ugo Gattoni, the poster uses a diptych design, with one half representing the Olympics and the other half representing the Paralympics. For the first time in Summer Games history, the Olympic poster and Paralympic poster were designed together, as each one can work independently as halves, or be combined into one poster all together. The posters took 2,000 hours, across six months to complete.^{[191][192]}

Corporate sponsorship

A TGM Research survey shows that [Coca-Cola](#) is globally the most connected brand with the 2024 Olympics, with 23% of people mentioning it. [Nike](#) comes in second with 16%, despite not being an official sponsor of the Olympic Games.^[193] Belgian beverage company [AB InBev](#) became the first Worldwide Olympic Partner during the Games,^[194] while Japanese automobile manufacturer [Toyota](#) will not renew its sponsorship after 2024, with the company reportedly unhappy with how the IOC has used its sponsorship money.^{[195][196]}

Under an agreement as "Premium" sponsor reportedly valued at €150 million (\$163 million), French luxury goods conglomerate [LVMH](#) has been involved in aspects of the Games, with its brand [Louis Vuitton](#) having provided the trunks used to store the Olympic torch and medals, and the outfits and trays for medal presenters. Former IOC marketing head [Michael Payne](#) raised concerns that the prominent use of LVMH goods as part of the Olympics (and in particular, the opening ceremony, which also featured the aforementioned items as props, and performers [Aya Nakamura](#) and [Lady Gaga](#) wearing [Dior haute couture](#)) could cause conflicts with other official sponsors, noting that "the direction of stylish sponsor product placement may not be wrong but needs exceptionally careful management. LVMH got a massive free global ad last night and other partners are all going to be asking, how did that work?"^{[197][198]}

Sponsors of the 2024 Summer Olympics^{[199][200]}

Worldwide Olympic Partners

- [AB InBev \(Corona Cero\)](#)^[201]
- [Airbnb](#)
- [Alibaba Group](#)
- [Allianz](#)
- [Atos](#)
- [Bridgestone](#)
- [Coca-Cola-Mengniu Dairy](#)
- [Deloitte](#)
- [Intel](#)
- [Omega SA](#)
- [Panasonic](#)
- [Procter & Gamble](#)
- [Samsung Electronics](#)
- [Toyota](#)
- [Visa Inc.](#)

Premium Partners

- [Accor](#)
- [EDF](#)^[202]
- [LVMH](#)
- [Sanofi](#)^[204]
- [Carrefour](#)
- [Groupe BPCE](#)
- [Orange S.A.](#)^[203]

Official Partners

- [Air France-KLM \(Air France\)](#)
- [ArcelorMittal](#)
- [CDC](#)
- [Cisco](#)^[205]
- [CMA CGM](#)
- [Danone](#)
- [Decathlon](#)^[206]
- [FDJ](#)
- [GL events](#)
- [Groupe ADP](#)
- [Île-de-France Mobilités](#)
- [Le Coq Sportif](#)
- [PwC International](#)

Official Suppliers and Supporters

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| • Abatable | • ES Global | • Myrtha Pools | • Schneider Electric |
| • Abéo | • Eviden | • Nestlé (Garden Gourmet) | • SEDF |
| • Air Liquide | • Fitness Park | • OnePlan | • SLX |
| • Airweave | • Fnac Darty | • Optic 2000 | • SNCF |
| • Aquatique Show | • Gerflor | • Randstad NV | • Sodexo |
| • Arena Group | • Highfield Boats | • Rapiscan Systems | • Technogym |
| • Carlsberg Group (Tourtel Twist) | • Hype Taxi | • RATP Group | • Terraillon |
| • CRYSTAL | • Indigo Group | • Re-uz | • Thermo Fisher Scientific |
| • Doublet Wasserman | • La Poste | • RGS Events | • Unilever (Miko) |
| • DXC Technology | • Loxam | • Rigby SCC | • URW (Westfield) |
| • Egis Group | • Lyreco | • Saint-Gobain | • Vinci SA |
| • Enedis | • Mondo | • Salesforce | • Viparis |
| | • MTD | | |

Broadcasting rights

Main article: [List of 2024 Summer Olympics broadcasters](#)

In France, domestic rights to the 2024 Summer Olympics are owned by [Warner Bros. Discovery](#) (formerly [Discovery Inc.](#)) via [Eurosport](#), with free-to-air coverage sublicensed to the country's public broadcaster [France Télévisions](#).^[207] WBD networks will broadcast from [Hôtel Raphael](#), with dedicated studios for its British, French, Polish, and Nordic channels.^[208]

The official Olympics website offers both live-streaming and recent recordings of the events in selected markets, particularly in Brazil, Russia (due to Russian broadcasters pulling out), and the Indian subcontinent.^[209]

Concerns and controversies

Main article: [Concerns and controversies at the 2024 Summer Olympics](#)

Lead-up

Several controversial issues occurred related to the 2024 Summer Olympics, including environmental and security concerns,^{[210][211]} human rights,^[212] terrorism,^[213] and controversies over allowing Israel to participate amidst the [Israel–Hamas war](#),^{[214][215]} and allowing Russian and Belarusian athletes to compete as neutrals amidst the [Russian invasion of Ukraine](#).^{[216][217]} While there is nominally an [Olympic Truce](#) in place as is usual, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and Israel–Hamas war set a more conflicted political background to the 2024 Summer Olympics, before considering domestic and sporting issues.^[218]

Opening ceremony

The [opening ceremony of the Paris 2024 Olympics](#) sparked significant controversy worldwide, especially among [Christians](#), who incorrectly interpreted a performance representing the feast of Dionysus as mocking Leonardo da Vinci's [The Last Supper](#).^{[219][220][221]}

The performance faced criticism for supposedly being disrespectful of peoples' beliefs. The artistic director of the ceremony, [Thomas Jolly](#), stated that the performance was a reenactment of the painting [Le Festin des Dieux](#) by [Jan van Bijlert](#), which depicts various Greek gods partaking in a banquet at [Mount Olympus](#).

The performance, however, also received praise from others for "celebrating queer visibility and LGBTQ+ inclusivity", according to American magazine *Cosmopolitan*.^[222] Among those who expressed appreciation for the segment were American actress Jodie Sweetin, as well as Le Filip, a Croatian-French drag queen who won the third season of *Drag Race France*.^[223]

The Olympic World Library would later publish a media guide (written before the ceremony) describing it as being a homage to cultural festivities.^[224] According to Georgian fact checking website, Myth Detector, many experts had pointed out the differences between the fresco and the segment.^[225]

See also

- Doping suspensions at Paris 2024
- 2024 Summer Paralympics
- 2028 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles
- 2032 Summer Olympics in Brisbane
- List of LGBT Summer Olympians (2024–present)
- Other Olympic Games celebrated in France
 - 1900 Summer Olympics and 1924 Summer Olympics also held in Paris
 - 1924 Winter Olympics – Chamonix
 - 1968 Winter Olympics – Grenoble
 - 1992 Winter Olympics – Albertville
 - 2030 Winter Olympics – French Alps
- List of IOC country codes

Notes

1. ^ French: *Jeux olympiques d'été de 2024*
2. ^ French: *Jeux de la XXXIIIe olympiade de l'ère moderne*
3. ^ Sources:
 - International Desk (12 August 2024). "*Pure Hollywood,' Paris 'wins a gold medal': Foreign press leaves glowing reviews for 2024 Olympics*". *Le Monde*. Retrieved 12 August 2024.
 - Porter, Catherine (11 August 2024). "*Paris, Uncharacteristically Giddy, Bids Au Revoir to the Olympics*". *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331. Retrieved 12 August 2024.
 - Leicester, John (11 August 2024). "*Paris and the Olympics have changed each other during their summer fling*". AP News. Retrieved 12 August 2024.
 - Noack, Rick (12 August 2024). "*The risky bets of the Paris Olympics paid off. Who can claim the win?*". Washington Post. ISSN 0190-8286. Retrieved 12 August 2024.
4. ^ As of 26 July 2024
1. ^ Jump up to: ^{a b} Individual Neutral Athletes is the name used to represent approved individual Belarusian and Russian athletes at the 2024 Summer Olympics, after the IOC suspended the Russian Olympic Committee and Belarus Olympic Committee due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The IOC country code is AIN, after the French name *Athlètes Individuels Neutres*.^{[170][171][172]}
2. ^ Jump up to: ^{a b} Although the IOC does not include Individual Neutral Athletes^[A] in the official medal tables,^[169] they are listed here for comparison purposes.
3. ^ Figures in table reflect all official changes in medal standings.

References

1. ^ "New Paris 2024 slogan "Games wide open" welcomed by IOC President". International Paralympic Committee. 25 July 2022. Archived from the original on 26 July 2022. Retrieved 25 July 2022.
2. ^ "Le nouveau slogan de Paris 2024 "Ouvrons grand les Jeux" accueilli favorablement par le président du CIO" [Paris 2024's new slogan "Let's open up the Games" welcomed by the IOC President] (in French). International Paralympic Committee. 25 July 2022. Archived from the original on 26 July 2022. Retrieved 25 July 2022.
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