THE CANDIDATE CITIES
FOR THE GAMES
OF THE XXVIII OLYMPIAD
IN 2004
The Evaluation Commission

The IOC Evaluation Commission for the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004 had as its first task to study the candidatures of all the candidate cities, inspect the sites and submit a written report. Chaired by Dr. Thomas Bach, IOC Executive Board member, the Commission is composed of representatives of the IOC, the athletes, the International Federations and the National Olympic Committees, as well as specialists in the areas of finance, the organization of the Olympic Games and environmental protection (see inset).

At the closing date of 10 January 1996 for the receipt of applications to host the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004, eleven cities had formally presented their candidatures to the IOC: Athens (Greece), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Cape Town (South Africa), Istanbul (Turkey), Lille (France), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), Rome (Italy), San Juan (Puerto Rico), Seville (Spain), Stockholm (Sweden) and St. Petersburg (Russian Federation). Each city then received the candidates’ manual explaining the process and setting out guidelines for the cities on the presentation of their candidature, which had to be submitted by a deadline of 15 August 1996.

The members of the Commission prepared their visits to the eleven cities by studying more than 6,490 pages of documents received from the candidate cities, and other material drafted mainly by the IOC Sports Department. The Commission had the opportunity to discuss many questions of mutual interest with the IOC members in the respective countries, the NOCs, athletes and representatives of governments and various other organizations.

Each candidate city was given the opportunity to provide, within a deadline of one calendar month following the final day of the visit, any clarifications and additional information on issues raised by the Commission members during their visit. Documents of approximately 4,000 pages were received by the Commission.

The Commission’s mandate has been to carry out a technical evaluation, to establish that the information provided in the candidature files reflects reality and to elaborate on this information in instances where it seemed to be unclear or insufficient. The report was prepared by a working group of the Commission. It was finalized and unanimously approved during a Commission meeting in Lausanne from 16 to 20 January 1997. The report has been made public.

### IOC EVALUATION COMMISSION FOR THE GAMES OF THE XXVIII OLYMPIAD

**IOC**
- Thomas Bach, Chairman
- Chiharu Igaya
- Henry Edmund Olufemi Adefope
- Fernando Ferreira Lima Bello

**Athlete**
- Mark Tewksbury

**IFS**
- Denis Oswald
- Hein Verbruggen
- Els Van Breda Vriesman

**NOCs**
- Carol Anne Letheren
- Julio Cesar Maglione
- Mingde Tu

**Specialists**
- Francisco Elizalde - Finance
- Charles H. Battle - Former Organizing Committee
- Petter Ronningen - Former Organizing Committee
- Olav Myrholt - Environmental Protection

**IOC - Candidate city coordination**
- Gilbert Felli, Sports Director
- Pere Miró, Director, NOC Relations
- Jacqueline Barrett, Head of Department, Candidate City Relations
- Lyanne Millhouse, Secretary
- Anders Ronningen, Assistant
ATHENS
(Left to right) Chritos Kourtis, technical advisor; Lambis Nikolou, IOC member; Dimitris Avramopoulos, mayor of Athens; Gianna Angelopoulos-Daskalaki, bid committee president; Andreas Fournas, secretary of sports; Nikos Filaretos, IOC member; Loukas Papadimos, governor of the Bank of Greece; Marton Simitsek, head of operations.

BUENOS AIRES
(Left to right) Hugo Porta, sports minister; Jorge Blanco Vilegas, president of the Argentine Industrial Union; Francisco Mayorga, bid committee president and minister of tourism; Jorge Rodriguez, head of the minister’s cabinet; Fernando De La Rua, head of the government of the city of Buenos Aires; Antonio Rodriguez, IOC member and NOC president; Carlos Espinola, silver-medallist in Atlanta.

CAPE TOWN
(Left to right) Anitha Soni, bid lobbyist; Carla Jones, director of Olympic family and protocol; Robbie Stewart, director of sport; Reverend William D. Bantom, mayor of the Cape Metropolitan Council; Marianne Kriel, 1996 Olympic bronze medallist; Chris Ball, bid committee chief executive officer; Frene Ginwala, speaker of the house; Ngonde Balfour, director of international relations; Steve Tshwete, sports minister; Paul Johnson, media manager; Kurt Hipper, NOC treasurer; Sam Ramsamy, IOC member and NOC president; Dave Daniels, Cape Town city planner; Alderman Theresa Solomon, mayor of Cape Town; Howard Firth, Cape Town legal advisor.

ISTANBUL
(Left to right) Yalçın Aksoy, bid committee general director and NOC member; Rüdvan Mentes, director of international relations and NOC executive board member; Ayla Nubrat, environmental coordinator, project manager IMVS social research centre; Nazar Büyüm, director of marketing and communications and CEO of Louve/Adam Inc.; Nese Gündogan, director of sport development and NOC member; Togay Bayatlı, bid committee board member and NOC secretary general; Sinan Erdem, IOC member, NOC president and vice president of the candidature committee.
LILLE

(Left to right) Maurice Herzog, IOC honoray member; Marie-José Pérec, Olympic champion; Pierre Mauroy, former prime minister; senator-mayor of Lille and president of the bid committee; Bruno Bonduelle, bid committee vice president; Henri Sérandour, NOC president; Jean-Claude Killy, IOC member; Guy Drut, IOC member, minister of youth and sports; Marie-Christine Blandin, bid committee vice president; Francis Ampe, bid committee chief executive officer (behind Ms Blandin); André Gadaud, French ambassador to Switzerland.

ROME

(Left to right) Franco Carraro, IOC member; Ottavio Cinquanta, IOC member; Mario Pescante, IOC member and CONI president; Francesca Rautelli, mayor of Rome; Manuela Di Centa, president of the CONI athletes’ commission; Walter Veltroni, deputy prime minister; Primo Nebiolo, IOC member; Raffaele Ranucci, bid committee director general; Raffaele Pagnozzi, CONI secretary general.

RIO DE JANEIRO

(Left to right) João Havelange, IOC member; Luis Martins de Melo, Olympic project coordinator; Carlos Arthur Nuzman, NOC president; Edison Arantes Do Nascimento, minister of state extraordinary for sports; Ronaldo César Coelho, bid committee president.

SAN JUAN

(Left to right) José Axtmayer, member of the bid committee; Héctor Cárdenas, NOC president; Iván Orlandi, bid committee executive director; Marimer Olazagasti, bid committee president; Jorge Marchand, director of public relations; Sila María Calderón, mayor of San Juan; Richard L. Carrion, IOC member; Eric Labrador, sports minister.
SEVILLE

(Left to right) Feliciano Mayoral, NOC secretary general; Miguel Indurain, Olympic champion; Alejandro Rojas Marcos, first deputy mayor; Pedro A. Martin Martin, secretary of state for sports; Carlos Ferrer; IOC member and NOC president; Soledad Becerril, lady mayoress of Seville; HRH Infanta Christina de Borbon; Manual Chaves, president of the Andalusian Government; José Nuñez, Andalusian advisor for tourism and sport.

STOCKHOLM

(Left to right) (kneeling) Mats Hulth, mayor of Stockholm; Tommy Gustafsson, bid committee director of international relations; (standing) Olof Stenhammar, bid committee president and chief executive officer; Agneta Andersson, Olympic champion; Ingvar Carlsson, former prime minister; Gunilla Lindberg, IOC member; Gunnar Werner, FINA honorary secretary; Gunnar Ericsson, honorary IOC member.

ST PETERSBURG

(Left to right) Igor Ter-Ovanessian, 1st vice president of the Russian Athletic Federation; Vitaly Smirnov, IOC member and NOC president; Vladimir Yakoulev, governor of St. Petersburg; Svetlana Khorkina, Olympic champion; Viktor Rusbin, deputy prime minister; Mikhail Piotrowsky, director of the Hermitage Museum.

The announcement of the finalist cities at the Olympic Museum.
The Selection College, which met in Lausanne on 6 and 7 March, selected five finalists from among the cities bidding to host the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004. Chaired by IOC Vice President Marc Hodler, the College was composed of IOC Vice Presidents Alexandre de Merode, Pál Schmitt and Richard W. Pound; IOC Executive Board members Anita DeFrantz, Kéba MBaye, Zhenliang He, Kevin Gosper and Chiharu Igaya; the Grand Duke Jean de Luxembourg, Doyen of the IOC; Executive Board member Thomas Bach, chairman of the IOC Evaluation Commission for the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad; Erwin Lanc (president of the International Handball Federation) representing the IFs; Hironoshin Furuhashi (president of the Japanese NOC) representing the NOCs; and Kipjoge Keino representing the athletes. The IOC President, who is a national of Spain, which was presenting Seville as a candidate, was not a member of the College.

SPEECH BY MARC HODLER

“The Selection College has been deeply impressed by the very high standard of all eleven candidatures, by the quality of the bid documents and presentations and by the calibre of all the bid teams. The College extends its warmest congratulations and thanks to all eleven cities for their most remarkable achievements.

“The Selection College would also like to express its particular gratitude to the members of the Evaluation Commission and its chairman, Thomas Bach, for their extraordinary contribution to the process of selection of the finalist cities.

“Choosing the finalist cities proved to be a particularly difficult, arduous and delicate task. Indeed, the Selection College is convinced that all eleven candidate cities, without exception, would have the capacity to host the Games of the Olympiad, even if some of them would benefit from deferring their projects. Some cities have informed the Evaluation Commission of procedures to be completed.

“In principle, according to the rules, the Selection College has to designate four finalist cities. It may, subject to unanimity, raise this figure to five provided that there are at least seven cities.

“The Selection College has unanimously decided to designate five finalist cities. In so doing, the Selection College felt that, given the very high standard of the eleven candidatures, it should offer the opportunity for the highest possible number of finalist cities to submit their candidature to the Session.

“And now, the decision: I have the honour to inform you that by consensus, the Selection College has designated the following finalist cities, whose candidature to host the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004 will be submitted to the 106th IOC Session in Lausanne in September 1997. They will be announced in alphabetical order:

“Athens, Buenos Aires, Cape Town, Rome, Stockholm.”
The candidature enjoys excellent support from the different levels of government and the parliamentary opposition parties, expressed in declarations and guarantees. 96.4% of the city population supports the bid and the cultural and business communities as well as other areas of society provide support and expertise.

The sports concept is based on two main competition areas. These are located 15 and 25 minutes respectively from the Olympic Village and, along with most of the other competition venues, are linked with the ring road system. In total, 39 competition sites are planned, of which 29 already exist. Some of the venue plans (e.g. The Faliron Sports Complex), and other sports-related questions should be elaborated in more detail in close cooperation with the sports authorities.

An existing stadium will be updated to host the 1997 World Athletics Championships and would be used as an 80,000-seat Olympic Stadium. A tunnel connects separate warm-up venues to the Olympic Stadium.

The marathon would start at the historic site of Marathon and finish in the original marble 1896 Olympic Panathenaic Stadium, providing a unique ambience and a site of historic significance.

An excellent Olympic sports centre, 15 minutes from the Olympic Village, will provide very good conditions for athletes in the 4 aquatic disciplines, as well as tennis, track cycling, athletics, basketball and artistic gymnastics.

Basketball will be held in two existing halls 15 and 25 minutes respectively from the Olympic Village. Both venues, with their ample support areas such as warm-up zones and medical facilities, have been used for top-level basketball competitions and offer 15,000 and 18,000 seats respectively.

Planning for the rowing and canoeing course is in the preliminary stages and will only be completed after the result of the environmental impact study is known.

Weightlifting competitions would be held in a newly constructed 5,000-seat venue 25 minutes from the Olympic Village. Athletes, spectators and media would enjoy good conditions due to the thorough planning for the competition, warm-up areas and general facilities. After the Games the venue would leave a legacy for weightlifting, a very popular sport in Greece.

The Olympic Village is to be situated on 83 hectares of land. Forming part of a future city housing project, it is located 30 minutes from the city centre. The buildings are to be 4-5 storeys high. Consultation with athletes and sports officials has ensured that the restaurants, transport services, which include an internal non-polluting transport system, training facilities adjacent to the residential zone, common area facility designs and room plans, will provide high-quality services and living conditions. The Commission was informed that Greek law makes provision for the necessary expropriation of approximately 40 hectares of land for the construction of the Olympic Village.

Government efforts in the transport and energy sectors have shown positive results in alleviating the serious air pollution problems. A considerable reduction in air pollution levels by 2004 is forecast given the implementation of further control measures. This reduction is fundamental since, according to available statistics, there is a significant possibility of high temperatures (approximately 40°C) that could lead to high pollution levels during the period of the Games. The proposed environmental programme is tied in with government land-use and infrastructure plans. It also aims at crea-
ting environmentally friendly venues focusing on solar and energy-saving technologies and construction materials. However, for a successful realization of the programme, it would be crucial to improve cooperation and consultation, in particular between the OCOG and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Venues planned at sensitive locations such as the Faliron coastal zone and the rowing and canoeing venue need to undergo further environmental studies. Impact assessments will have to be carried out.

All technology infrastructure and services required for the Games should be completed on time and be of high quality. This is supported by the investment of the European Community Support Framework II (ECSF II) in the infrastructure of the public sector and the training of employees in the management of information technology. Between 1996 and 2000 this investment will total US$ 6 billion.

Accommodation for the Olympic family and sponsors will be provided in the 6,076 existing 4-5 star hotel rooms, as well as in 2,000, 5-star quality rooms on cruise ships at the two coastal areas. The government is committed to spending US$ 200 million in subsidies to upgrade existing hotels in Athens so that quality can match quantity. Two thousand of the media will be housed in 4- and 5-star hotel rooms; 4,000 in 3-star hotel rooms; 6,000 in 2-star hotel rooms and 2,500 in media villages located within 20-25 minutes of two of the competition sites. Judges and referees will be accommodated in 4- and 5-star hotel rooms, located, where possible, within 20-25 minutes of their respective sports venues. Athens currently has significant problems with airport access and transportation within the city. However, major projects are proposed and already underway to alleviate this situation. Construction has begun on a new international airport 30 km from the city centre, which is scheduled for completion in 2000. Extensive additions and improvements to the metro system are well underway, with US$ 1.5 billion already allocated for the completion of this project in 2000. Significant road improvements are underway, including two major new roads which have been approved and budgeted. One will link the new airport with the city centre and the other will complete the city ring road. Transportation during the Games will be facilitated through the use of dedicated lanes and restrictions in the use of private vehicles. The present plan for media transportation provides challenges due to their accommodation in dispersed hotels.

The main media centre will be situated in one of the two Olympic areas within walking distance of the Olympic Stadium. The IBC and MPC are in two separate buildings, within walking distance of one another. Six existing buildings will be renovated to house the MPC. The International Exhibition Centre, currently under construction, will house the IBC with working space rental cost of between US$ 500-550 per m2. A dedicated shuttle bus service and a
The candidature enjoys the full support of the different levels of government, the respective main opposition parties, the NOC and the other sports authorities. 86.8% of the population is aware of the candidature and a representative city poll shows that 70.8% of those are in favour of the Olympic Games.

The general sports concept offers excellent opportunities for the organization of the Games. The vast majority of the competition sites and all other facilities are located in the green Olympic Corridor area on the border between the city and the Río de la Plata. The travel time for athletes from the Olympic Village to their respective competition sites within this Olympic Corridor varies between 5 and 30 minutes by an “Olympic Avenue” reserved exclusively for Olympic traffic. This concept is unique. Its potential should be fully exploited in close cooperation between all experts concerned and the sports authorities in particular.

The already existing 60,000-seat River Plate Stadium, built for the 1978 Football World Cup, would be converted into a 65,000-seat Olympic Stadium, situated within the Olympic Corridor. A project to establish a warm-up track and field adjacent to the stadium is under way. The rowing and canoeing course is located on an alleviating channel in Tigre, 40 minutes from the Olympic Village. Its realization poses several technical challenges (control of current, tide, sedimentation and pollution) which need further study. The bid committee has another option on a course to be built within walking distance from the Olympic Village. If the serious environmental concerns related to this site can be resolved, this venue, in the Olympic Corridor, would offer very good conditions for the athletes as well as excellent exposure and a great legacy for these two sports.

The plan to stage the mountain biking event in Mar del Plata, more than 4 hours away from Buenos Aires, should be reconsidered. Equestrian events will take place in three existing venues within walking distance of each other. They provide beautiful facilities and surroundings for the participants, spectators and media. Stables for more than 1,000 horses and other amenities make these venues excellent for Olympic competition. The athletes for the sport of archery will enjoy the same amenities that this site offers with their own training and competition venue, seating approximately 5,000.

Football would enjoy favourable conditions for both male and female competitors, with men’s finals to be held in the Boca Juniors Stadium, seating approximately 38,000, and women’s finals to be held at the Velez Sarsfield Stadium, seating approximately 37,000, both located within the city. Both stadiums offer very good conditions although the capacity for the men’s final may be insufficient. Tennis players would benefit from an excellent facility on the grounds of an established lawn tennis club within the Olympic Corridor 15 minutes from the Olympic Village. This venue offers an overall seating capacity of approximately 24,000 including a centre court with 12,000 seats and on-site training courts. There are an additional 25 training courts available within the Olympic Corridor.

The judo and artistic gymnastics competitions would share an historic venue within the Olympic Corridor, 15 minutes from the Olympic Village. Both sports would enjoy a 15,000-seat fully renovated and well-equipped facility offering good conditions and an attractive setting for athletes, spectators and the media. Triathlon athletes would compete at an attractive location within the Olympic Village.
and 5 on-site training courts will provide good conditions for the athletes and a legacy for this sport.

The yachting venue is in an excellent location, five minutes from the Olympic Village and medium to strong winds can be expected. There is good race visibility from the shore. The existing building for organization and media could be expanded to meet Olympic requirements.

The Olympic Village will be located on 19 hectares on the banks of the Rio de la Plata offering a quiet environment for the athletes, close to the city centre. Most the buildings will be 4 storeys high. The Commission notes, however, that three towers, partly used for residences, will have 30 storeys. The number of restaurants located inside the residential zone, an internal non-polluting electric train system and the overall room designs offer comfortable, environmentally-friendly and convenient facilities for the athletes.

Overall, the Buenos Aires sports plan will have low impact on the natural environment. The Commission took note of the confidence of the candidature committee that the environmental concerns raised by NGOs over the use of Palermo Park could be overcome if properly addressed. The proposed environmental programme is realistic and could leave a good legacy for the city. To achieve this, however, strong government and OCOG coordination is necessary and NGO involvement is essential. The water pollution problems which exist for yachting and the proposed rowing/canoeing venue could be alleviated if the planned government sewage clean-up programme is implemented.

According to the available statistics, during the proposed period of the Olympic Games from 23 September to 10 October, there is a possibility of rain during some days and/or temperatures of approximately 10°C.

The candidature committee has indicated that accommodation capacity in Buenos Aires would have to be expanded in order to host the Olympic Games. A city
plan exists which would increase hotel capacity by 50-70%. Fourteen hotels are now under construction and four will be completed in 1997. One of the projects, already approved by the government, will provide for 1,600 additional 3-5 star hotel rooms. The Olympic family and 3,000 members of the media will be housed in the 7,200 available 4- and 5-star hotel rooms. The balance of the media will be housed in 2,100 3-star hotel rooms, 1,400 2-star hotel rooms, 500 one-star hotel rooms and 1,800 in other types of accommodation such as apartments. Approximately 80% of existing and future planned hotels are within 15 minutes of the Olympic Corridor. In addition, Buenos Aires has some experience with cruise ships and, with improvements to the harbour areas, could make available to the sponsors, the media and spectators approximately 10,000 rooms on cruise ships. The judges and referees will be housed in a village with 3-4 star equivalent rooms up to a maximum of 30 minutes from their sport venues. The plans for the judges' and referees' village are in concept form and more specific details are under review.

Buenos Aires has a good internal transportation infrastructure for a city of its size. Improvements to both roads and rail systems are ongoing. The Olympic Corridor concept and the exclusive use of the proposed Olympic Avenue would facilitate transportation for the Olympic family. The international airport needs major improvements in both facilities and equipment. The infrastructure for telecommunications is good and existing communication systems are advanced. The required improvements to stage the Olympic Games involve upgrading of existing capacity and implementing the different systems needed for planning and operations. The IBC and MPC will be situated in a very good location within walking distance of the Olympic Stadium and other major sports venues. The total floor space is approximately 102,000 m2. IBC floor rental space will be US$ 449 per m2. Dedicated transportation will be provided to meet requirements to and from media accommodations and the main media centre as well as between various venues. The cultural programme contains a strong environmental element. It provides for a torch relay to pass through all countries in South America and Antarctica as well as involving volunteers from other South American countries in the organization of the Games. The educational programme aimed at promoting Olympic values among school children would enhance the efforts already made by the NOC.

Generally, both the OCOG and non-OCOG budgets appear to be conservative. However, some of the estimates for the construction and/or the refurbishing of sports facilities such as the shooting venue (US$ 2.6 million) and the velodrome (US$ 7.4 million) appear to be on the low side. Some of the items on the operations side, in particular the operation costs of the Olympic Village (US$ 38 million) might have to be increased. All financial commitments undertaken by the OCOG are guaranteed by a special law unanimously approved in December 1996 by both Chambers of the National Congress. The major issues related to the staging of the Games are properly covered by relevant guarantees. The candidature committee and the NOC have already signed a contract which settles the essentials of a marketing agreement between a future OCOG and the NOC.

NB: Excerpt of the report by the IOC Evaluation Commission for the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004.

Cape Town

Having recently overcome the apartheid system, South Africa now finds itself in a transition period with its relevant social, political, and economic implications. In presenting the candidature, the bid committee wishes to contribute to the “task of national recovery (which) continues far into the future”. It estimates the Olympic Games would increase employment by “90,000 person years” thus easing the “need for jobs, housing and general educational and social advancement which is so pressing”. (Source: candidature file.) Furthermore, the candidature and political authorities believe that the Games will help integrate the different communities, thereby unifying the South African nation through sport. The government fully supports the candidature and its aims.

The extent of public support for the candidature is difficult to assess. There have been several newspaper surveys. The results are inconclusive. Opponents to the candidature have expressed that they are not against the Olympic Games themselves or hosting the Olympic Games in South Africa, but consider a candidature for 2004 as premature, indicating that other priorities should prevail.

The general concept for the organization of the Games is very well thought out, making particular use of the expertise of the business community. There is, in several areas, impressive depth of analysis and planning which could even be improved by closer cooperation with sports experts.

The general sports concept includes competition sites in 22 locations. Some
of these sites as well as a number of training sites have been located in areas selected to help development. Most of them are within 30 minutes of the single Olympic Village which is in the Olympic Park, along with the Olympic Stadium and 6 additional competition sites.

The 75,000-seat Olympic Stadium would be constructed within walking distance of the Olympic Village; thus enabling the athletes to proceed directly from the Village to the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

The rowing and canoeing course would be within the Olympic Village, well oriented with regard to the prevailing winds. The material extracted from the course would be used for the construction of the Olympic Stadium and the Olympic Village, which would reduce the overall cost and be an environmentally satisfactory way of utilizing the quarry. The two sports would have a very good facility, receive excellent exposure and would leave a great legacy. However, the proposed location of the venue integrated in the Olympic Village raises certain concerns such as security, noise, access and accreditation which require further consideration.

The Cape Town Exhibition Centre, 15 minutes from the Olympic Village, has two halls with 15,000 and 10,000 seats respectively. Artistic gymnastics, indoor volleyball preliminaries, handball and basketball finals will be held in this venue. The plans include on-site warm-up areas and the necessary amenities for good conditions for the athletes. Indoor volleyball finals are to be held in the Metro Entertainment Centre. However, the Commission has been informed that consideration is being given to move the finals to the Cape Town Convention Centre, the site for weightlifting and wrestling 10 minutes from the Olympic Village. The construction of this site is dependent on a casino license for which tendering is underway. The Commission was informed

that the terms in the tender should ensure that the casino will not detract from the Olympic atmosphere and that good conditions for the Olympic competitions would be provided. Further details need to be elaborated.

Boxing will take place in a new 10,000-seat facility, 25 minutes from the Olympic Village. which will provide a very good legacy for the youth of one of Cape Town’s developing areas. The plans for the venue including the warm-up areas, services and amenities and ease of access will provide good conditions for the athletes, media and spectators.

Yachting will be held at a coastal area 50 minutes from the Olympic Village. The location offers strong, steady winds. The Navy Base will collaborate, lending organizational expertise. The conditions for the athletes will be very good and enhanced if the issue of athletes having to cross the public zone from the changing rooms to go to the boats can be solved. The access for spectators needs to be considered.

Track cycling will take place at an existing track of international standard. There are plans to cover the 6,000-seat spectator stands in time to host the 1997 Junior Track World Championships. The velodrome is within 15 minutes of the Olympic Village. The road races will be held in an attractive, technically sound course for Olympic athletes located 20 minutes from the Olympic Village.

Hockey will take place at a recently constructed, very good facility which will be extended with an extra stadium to meet the requirements for the competitions. The Olympic Village will be on 45 hectares, within walking distance of the Olympic Stadium and 6 competition venues. The building units are of two types: 1,500 units in two- to three-storey buildings and 400 single-storey dwellings. The revised plans for the Olympic Village are good generally, including an internal non-polluting transportation system and well located restaurants. Further study involving the athletes and
sports officials is required to ensure living conditions are consistent for athletes. The implications of the location of the rowing venue should be reviewed. The proposed environmental programme sets ambitious goals and covers a wide range of issues. The programme would involve a high degree of public participation and close cooperation between OCOG, NGOs and community organizations would be essential. The establishment of a national park is proposed. Environmental aspects are integrated in the venue plans. The location of some venues in underprivileged areas would bring in environmental infrastructure such as sewage and waste management. The effectiveness of this strategy to achieve environmental goals is disputed by some environment and community-based organizations. Preliminary environmental studies have been carried out, indicating that some projects need further assessment. There are concerns over species and habitat protection and, at the rowing venue, the impact on important groundwater resources needs to be thoroughly researched.

According to the available statistics for weather conditions for the proposed period of the Olympic Games from 17 September to 3 October, there is a probability of wind affecting some outdoor sports as well as temperatures of 10°C on some days.

All levels of authority in the country are aware of and concerned about the serious crime situation the country is facing. However, through cooperation involving all responsible parties, significant plans and a detailed strategy have been developed in order to reduce crime and increase the level of safety and security. The full implementation of these plans over the coming years will be a challenge.

The accommodation plan for Cape Town is based on the great potential the city development plan offers. It anticipates a 45% growth in hotel capacity by 2004. By way of example, one hotel chain alone will add 830 rooms by mid-1998. The Olympic family will be housed in approximately 5,000 existing and future 4- and 5-star quality hotel rooms. The judges' and referees' village will be in an existing housing area for visiting parliamentarians and 80% of the rooms will be single-occupancy. The media village, housing all media in 13,655 rooms, will be within 5 minutes from the IBC/MPC. All sponsors would be housed in either 4-5 star rooms on cruise ships in the harbour area very close to the Olympic family hotel or in 4- and 5-star hotel rooms within the city.

Cape Town has a good basic transport infrastructure and the transport plans are thorough and detailed. They demonstrate an impressive awareness of Olympic needs. However, many improvements are required, in particular to the airport and rail system. Implementation of the plan and improvements will require an expenditure of US$ 366 million over the next 7 years. The potential traffic congestion problem in the harbour and central business district needs to be addressed.

The main Media Centre is located approximately 15 minutes from the Olympic Stadium. Both the IBC and MPC will be housed in renovated railway repair buildings. The total floor space is approximately 100,000 m². Rental charges will be US$ 45 per m² for the MPC and US$ 500 per m² for the IBC. A dedicated shuttle bus service linking the main Media Centre and the sports venues will be provided.

The cultural and education plans of the Cape Town candidature are extensive. The torch relay, travelling throughout Africa, complements the bid committee’s desire to involve the entire African continent. Many different cultural groups have been consulted in the planning and a great number of traditional art forms will be highlighted in the programme. The youth education programme “A Journey to Light the Sky” is very creative. The student ambassadors are enthusiastic and good promoters of the Olympic message.

Cape Town’s financial plan demonstrates professional involvement and an in-depth approach. It provides ample reserves for contingencies in both the OCOG and non-OCOG budgets, thus demonstrating a basically conservative approach.

Three revenue items, namely, local sponsorship (US$ 114 million), ticket sales (US$ 183 million) and the coin programme (US$ 20 million), appear to be on the high side and a fourth, lotteries (US$ 35 million), will require a change in legislation. The implications of the plan to provide tickets to previously disadvantaged communities should be clarified. Expenditure estimates seem to be reasonable, however capital investment costs are quite low although apparently commensurate with current local construction costs.

Although the non-OCOG budget basically takes into account only Olympic-related capital investments, it also includes visitor accommodations totaling US$ 453 million which, in many cases, will take place with or without the Games. The guarantees provided by the bid committee are, in general, detailed and precise. Due to the political changes, the country has to put in place new pieces of legislation. This has not yet been completed in all areas and might therefore provide an opportunity for the Parliament to take some Olympic needs into consideration.

NB: Excerpt of the report by the IOC Evaluation Commission for the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004.
The candidature enjoys support from the different levels of government and their respective major opposition parties. The NOC and the other sports authorities fully support the candidature and in fact run it. The support of the population was shown in different polls, with the latest city poll before the Commission's visit indicating 81% in favour of the bid and 97% aware of it.

The candidature plans are excellent, prepared in a professional manner with collaboration between many experts and the national sports authorities. The country has a rich experience in organizing major sports events.

The general sports concept presents the majority of sports in three Olympic areas, one of which contains the Olympic Village. Twenty-eight of the 38 sites are well located in relation to the existing road infrastructure, in particular the ring road, within a maximum of 30 minutes from the Olympic Village. This is consistent with the city's overall suburban development plan. Some of the sites are in historic locations.

The existing 85,000-seat stadium used for the 1987 Athletics World Championships and the 1990 Football World Cup would be the Olympic Stadium. Warm-up and training tracks are available adjacent. Basketball, volleyball, handball and artistic gymnastics will be held in a venue completely rebuilt from an older, open-air venue leaving a legacy for sport. Located 25 minutes from the Olympic Village, the facility will seat 17,900 and provides warm-up facilities. In addition, the volleyball athletes will benefit from a second newly-constructed 10,500-seat facility within 5 minutes of the Olympic Village.

Rowing and canoeing athletes would enjoy very good conditions in a new venue which is 20 minutes from the Olympic Village. The venue is easily accessible from the ring road and offers good possibilities for post-Olympic use. Road cycling and mountain biking competitions would have well-designed and challenging courses. The road course would traverse historic landmarks. The existing velodrome, 20 minutes from the Olympic Village, will be completely remodelled into an excellent cycling facility with 16,000 seats and good sight lines for the media and spectators.

The equestrian jumping events will be held in the historic Villa Borghese Park, providing a wonderful ambience in a traditional equestrian location. It should be ensured that the impact of an Olympic event would not interfere with the protected nature of the area. Football players would enjoy very good conditions for their competitions. All of the men's matches will be played in stadiums used for the 1990 Football World Cup. The women's competitions will be played in stadiums 25 to 90 minutes maximum from the Olympic Village, thus enabling the competitors to stay in the Olympic Village. Both men's and women's finals would be held in the Olympic Stadium.

Tennis would take place in an excellent 10-court facility 25 minutes from the Olympic Village with an overall capacity of 25,000 seats including a centre court with 12,000 seats. Located within walking distance of the Olympic Stadium, the site is used currently for international competitions.

The two aquatic complexes offer good facilities for the athletes. Water polo and swimming will be held in the existing outdoor swimming stadium, which hosted the 1994 World Championships. This pool is 25 minutes from the Olympic Village and provides 15,000 seats. Synchronized swimming and diving will be held in a new aquatic complex with 2 pools, seating 5,000 each, located 5 minutes from the Olympic Village. The new facility will provide a sports legacy to the inhabitants east of Rome, particularly the large student population.

The archery venue is a temporary one. The plan to make it available only 60 days prior to the Olympic Games would leave no opportunity for a test competition unless reconsideration is given to opening and developing one of the training fields.

The triathlon course is located in a beautiful setting within the city, providing excellent access and viewing for approximately 50,000 spectators. It is located 20 minutes from the Olympic Village. The water quality for the swimming course needs to be improved.

The Olympic Village will be located on a University campus using buildings to be constructed by the University before 2004. It will occupy 80 hectares surrounded by wide open land with easy access to the ring road connecting it to major venues. The Olympic Village is an environmental pilot project, using the most advanced measures in implementing environmentally-friendly housing. Transport within the Village will be by non-polluting vehicles. The buildings are 5 storeys high and each room has a bathroom and air conditioning. Athletes, NOC specialists and architects collaborated in the development of the high-quality and comprehensive village plan.

The environmental programme enjoys wide support, including from the main Italian environmental NGOs. The programme targets air pollution and the improvements of construction practices. Both public and private sectors are involved in a drive to improve environmental quality of services and public spaces, especially in the transport and energy.
family and sponsors will be housed in 6,800 of the existing 15,440 4- and 5-star hotel rooms. The Via Veneto concept is a creative yet challenging approach to accommodating the Olympic family and many of the sponsors. The one-kilometre city-centre street would be transformed into a convenient and secured area offering seven 5-star hotels and a full range of restaurant and other services to its inhabitants. The media will be housed in two villages, both within 20 minutes of the Olympic Stadium. The judges and referees will be housed in 3-star hotels within approximately 15 minutes of their respective sports.

Traffic is a major problem in Rome and extensive planning is being done to meet the transportation challenges of the Olympic Games. The city proposes comprehensive improvements to be made to its transportation infrastructure for the Jubilee celebration in the year 2000 and additional infrastructure improvements to be made by 2004. The location of the competition venues and other Olympic sites have been planned in order not to increase the transportation impact on the city centre. The success of the transportation plans and the indicated travelling times will depend upon the completion of the infrastructure improvements, especially the additions to the ring road, the ability to significantly change transport use patterns in the city from private to public and the implementation of significant road closures and traffic restrictions during the Games.

The MPC and IBC will be built in two different locations, 5 and 10 minutes respectively from the Olympic Stadium. Bicycles as well as cars are provided for the media to go back and forth between the two centres. In addition, a dedicated transportation system will be provided for the convenience of media to and from the media centre, to and between the sports venues and the media accommodations. Basic working space costs will be US$ 150 per m2 in the MPC and US$ 800 per m2 in the IBC.

The US$ 1.520 billion OCOG budget and US$ 2.096 billion non-OCOG budget are planned in a professional manner with very thorough and detailed plans. On the revenue side of the OCOG budget, the figures for local sponsorship and official suppliers (US$ 275 million), the lottery (US$ 161 million) and ticket sales (US$ 238 million), appear to be high. The Commission was presented with comprehensive studies of the local market which served as the basis for these projected revenues. The budgeted figures for capital investments, in particular in sports facilities, which are all in the non-OCOG budget, appear to be on the low side.

The guarantees are well elaborated and cover almost all aspects of the Games in a satisfactory manner.

NB: Excerpt of the report by the IOC Evaluation Commission for the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004.
Stockholm

The candidature has been prepared by a very skilful and efficient team of experts supported by the NOC and the other national sports authorities.

The candidature has the support of 80% of the Swedish Parliament and 72% of the City Council. At the time of the Commission’s visit, according to an opinion poll, 32% of the city population supported the bid with 52% opposed. There are opponents to the candidature who have expressed mainly ecological and economic concerns. The candidature committee is confident of improving this situation by launching an extensive, nationwide information campaign.

The sports concept is very concentrated. Most of the sites, the IBC/MPC and the media village are located within 20 minutes of the single Olympic Village. From two alternatives, the 70,000-seat model “Victoria” has been chosen as the Olympic Stadium. The design for the stadium and its location within walking distance of the Olympic Village are excellent. The Commission has noted that some of the expressed ecological concerns of the bid are related to this location and are due to uncertain environmental conditions.

The rowing and canoeing athletes would enjoy very good conditions in beautiful surroundings with low side winds. The venue is on an existing stretch of water, well located less than 15 minutes from the city centre and less than 20 minutes from the Olympic Village. Existing environmental concerns can be solved using temporary installations.

The Globe Arena Complex which will host the sports of volleyball (14,000 seats), basketball (14,000 seats), gymnastics (12,750 seats), and handball (14,000 seats) is located 5 minutes from the Olympic Village and would offer very favourable conditions, as shown during the hosting of previous world-class events. The adjacent training and warm-up areas, the access and sight lines for spectators and the technological facilities are very good. The Commission is of the opinion that the bid committee can resolve the scheduling problem, which is a result of hosting four sports in one venue.

The 1912 Olympic Stadium provides an historic and attractive ambience for the equestrian events as it did for the 1990
World Equestrian Championships. All of the proposed football venues offer good conditions for an Olympic tournament although the capacity of the 37,285-seat Rasunda stadium to be used for both men’s and women’s finals is on the low side.

The plans for tennis would add a new outdoor facility next to the existing indoor venue. Detailed plans will have to be further elaborated.

Seven sports (judo, cycling, wrestling, fencing, taekwondo, boxing, and weightlifting) will be hosted at an international exhibition centre 10 minutes from the Olympic Village. This well-established facility meets all catering, parking and public transportation needs as well as the competition and warm-up requirements of each sport.

All 4 aquatic disciplines will take place in a facility constructed for the 1999 World Police and Fireman Games requiring only minor alterations for 2004. This facility is excellent because of its modern design and the number of available pools for both training and competition; and it is located only 5 minutes from the Olympic Village.

The triathlon venue is excellent, with exceptionally clean water, and technically demanding courses. It is beautifully located in the historic centre of the city. The Olympic Village is designed as an ecologically sustainable model for the city. It covers an area of 50 hectares. The buildings in the residential zone are 4-7 storeys high. The location and the quality of the buildings offer good potential for an Olympic Village which should be fully exploited in close coordination with athletes and sports officials. Transportation within the village would be by non-polluting vehicles. Even if the plan to lease some of the apartments to tenants prior to the Games, by means of a sublease to the city, seems legally manageable, it should be reconsidered to avoid potential adverse public opinion.

The implementation of the bid’s projects would have a relatively low environmental impact due to the efforts undertaken to balance both positive and negative elements and to the way it is tied into the city’s environmental plan. The bid offers a good overview of the environmental conditions and challenges. The city will allocate US$ 100 million from its budget to overcome these. Relations with the environmental NGOs and governmental organizations could be improved by greater sharing of information and more open attitudes.

The accommodation needs for the Olympic Games for all participants and spectators can be fully met by the city’s and region’s vast network of 107,916 existing and 8,600 future planned rooms in hotels, cruise ships, hostels, family homes and media villages. The selected Olympic family hotels, the media village and media campus are well located for ease of access and are in close proximity to the Olympic events. More than 90 hotels have individually guaranteed the price and availability requirements of the Host City Contract.

The media will be accommodated in 1,500 luxury class, 1,500 middle class, and 500 standard class hotel rooms. In addition, a 3,400-room media village within 10 minutes of the media centre and 6,600 rooms on a media campus, 20 minutes from the media centre will be available. A dedicated shuttle bus service will operate between the media village, media campus and main media centre 24 hours a day.

Stockholm has an extensive and reliable public transport system and a good plan for future additions and improvements to its transportation infrastructure. The sports venues are generally well placed for transportation purposes although the overall effectiveness of the plan is dependent upon the completion of the south portion of the ring road. Proposed additions to other portions of the ring road, while not connected with the Olympic project, might be negatively associated with the Games.

The city and the country have very high technological standards and capabilities. The required improvements necessary to host the Games are mainly upgrading of existing infrastructure and implementing the necessary systems needed for planning and operating the Games.

An existing city bus terminal and an office building are to be converted to the IBC and MPC respectively. The two buildings are located within walking distance of one another and are to be connected by a bridge. They are well located less than 10 minutes from the Olympic Stadium and the media village.

All health institutions in Sweden are well staffed with excellent equipment. Swedish sport enjoys an advanced anti-doping programme.

The US$ 1.6 billion OCOG budget, as well as the US$ 866 million non-OCOG budget, are transparent. There is a good balance between capital investments and operational costs, although some of the figures for sports facilities appear to be on the low side. On the revenue side, the budgeted amounts for local sponsorship (US$ 178 million) the coin programme (US$ 25 million) and ticket sales (US$ 111 million) seem to be ambitious but within reach.

The guarantees provided by the bid committee in general, including the financial ones, are very precise and of high quality. According to a legal opinion provided by the candidature committee, the overall financial guarantees of the government include the construction guarantee for the Olympic Village.

NB: Excerpt of the report by the IOC Evaluation Commission for the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004.