

THE ECONOMICS OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES



KEY THINGS TO KNOW



The operational budget of the Olympic Games is privately-funded

A respected study* showed that, for 10 Olympic Games** editions from 2000 to 2018, the organising committees' operational budgets were almost entirely privately-funded.

*Preuss, Andreff, Weitzmann, 2019

**It is common practice for the Paralympic Games to receive a public contribution



They balance the books

The same study showed the organising committees' operational budgets for every Olympic Games edition from 2000 to 2018 broke even or generated profit.



The International Olympic Committee (IOC) makes a significant contribution

A contribution in cash, in services and in value-in-kind is made by the IOC towards the success of each edition of the Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games.



They create socio-economic benefits

Independent reports, commissioned by future host regions, forecast that socio-economic benefits for upcoming Games editions will far exceed the initial investments.



They stimulate the regional and national economy

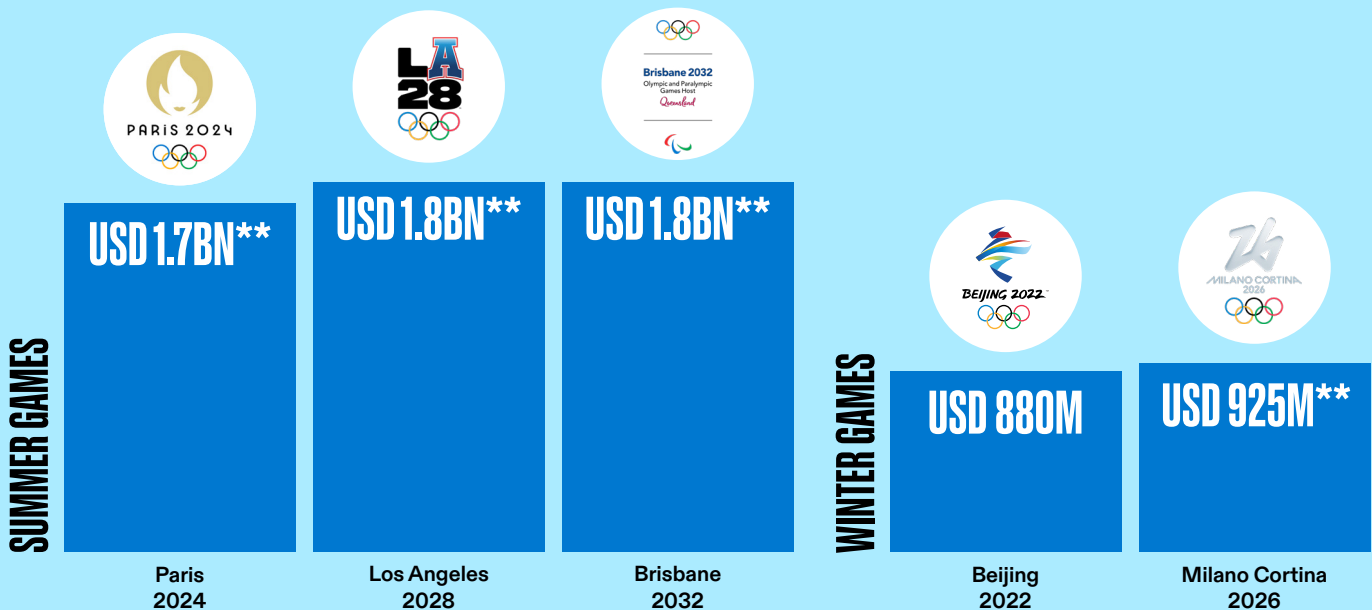
Organising the Games stimulates the regional and national economy and generates government revenues which help to compensate any public investments.



They do not require any new construction

Since the reforms of Olympic Agenda 2020, the IOC does not require any venues to be built for the Games. Any construction must meet a long-term legacy need and therefore represents a city, region or country planning for its future.

CONTRIBUTION BY THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TO THE SUCCESS OF THE OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES*



*Contribution in cash, in services and in value-in-kind

**Current estimates. Sources: Host Contracts