



INTERNATIONAL  
OLYMPIC  
COMMITTEE

# FACTSHEET

## YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES

### UPDATE - JULY 2012

## THE BIRTH OF THE YOG

Inspired by International Olympic Committee (IOC) President Jacques Rogge, the Youth Olympic Games (YOG) took the first step towards becoming a reality on 25 April 2007, when the IOC Executive Board unanimously welcomed the President's idea. At the 119<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Guatemala City, the IOC members approved the project on 5 July 2007.

In February 2008, the IOC announced Singapore as the first host city for the Summer YOG. Singapore was selected over Moscow (Russia) by 53 votes to 44. This first edition took place over 13 days, from 14 to 26 August 2010.

The first Winter YOG host city was elected on 12 December 2008: Innsbruck (Austria) was elected over Kuopio (Finland) in the final by 84 votes to 15. The first edition of the Winter YOG took place from 13 to 22 January 2012.

The second edition of the Summer YOG will take place in the city of Nanjing (China). Nanjing was elected on 10 February 2010. The second edition of the Winter Youth Olympic Games will take place in Lillehammer (Norway) in 2016. Lillehammer was elected on 7 December 2011.

## THE VISION AND KEY ELEMENTS

The vision of the YOG is to inspire young people around the world to participate in sport, and to live by the Olympic values. They are a sporting event of the highest level for young people, integrating education and culture and encouraging universal representation. The YOG are, within the Olympic Movement, a catalyst for sporting, educational and cultural initiatives for young people.

The YOG's main objectives are the following:

1. to bring together the world's best young athletes and to celebrate them
2. to offer a unique and powerful introduction to Olympism
3. to innovate in educating about the Olympic values and debating the challenges of society
4. to share and celebrate the cultures of the world in a festive atmosphere
5. to reach youth communities throughout the world to promote the Olympic values
6. to raise awareness among young people of sport and the practice of sport
7. to act as a platform for initiatives within the Olympic Movement
8. to be an event of the highest international sporting standard for young people.

The Summer and Winter YOG alternate every four years. The Summer YOG are staged in the years of the Olympic Winter Games and vice versa.

There is less organisational effort required from a city to host the YOG than to host the Olympic Games. The first edition of the Summer YOG brought together some 3,600 athletes and 1,900 officials, compared to 10,500 athletes for a summer edition of the Olympic Games. Some 1,020 athletes and 611 officials participated in the YOG's winter counterpart. The Summer and Winter YOG last a maximum of 12 and 10 days respectively. They are held at a time of year that fits in with sporting calendars and the climate in the host region. Furthermore, wherever possible, no new venues should be built to stage the YOG.

The participation of all 205 National Olympic Committees (NOCs) is the key factor in ensuring the universality of the Summer YOG. As such, "Universality Places" for NOCs are reserved to ensure that at least four athletes from each



NOC have the possibility of participating in the Summer YOG.

As with the Olympic Games, the YOG are held in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Olympism and the rules of the Olympic Charter.

The [World Anti-Doping Code](#) is also applied during the YOG. The current list of prohibited substances can be found [here](#).

### Focus on education through sport

In addition to the sports competitions programme, the YOG feature an extensive Culture and Education Programme (CEP), which aims to introduce young athletes to Olympism and the Olympic values in a fun and festive spirit, and to raise awareness of important issues such as the benefits of a healthy lifestyle, the fight against doping, global challenges and their role as sports ambassadors in their communities.

Young people who live the YOG experience could go on to become future Olympians and all will have the opportunity to become ambassadors for sport and the Olympic values, having learnt their relevance and meaning today.

### Culture and Education Programme

The Culture and Education Programme (CEP) is another innovative element of the YOG. The objective is to share the Olympic values with the young athletes as well as with young people around the world, and to discuss important themes linked to the practice of sport as well as to global and societal challenges. In autumn 2007, the IOC President set up a group of specialists in sports education from inside and outside the Olympic Movement. This “Culture and Education Consultative Group” met in Lausanne to first define the framework and

themes of the CEP and then to discuss the proposal of the Organising Committee for the YOG in Singapore (SYOGOC) to implement the Programme in Singapore in 2010. Furthermore, the IOC met various international organisations known for their youth activities, such as the World Scout Organisation, in order to learn from their experience. The three central themes of the Programme were: the Olympic and Sports Movement; athletes’ development; and their roles and responsibilities in sports practice and society. This Programme runs during the Games in the form of interactive workshops, forums and other various activities. Before and after the Games, the programme is activated and spread further through online platforms.

The CEP formed an integral component of Singapore 2010 and Innsbruck 2012 and provided a memorable and inspiring experience for all participants. The CEP was based on five themes, seven formats and over 50 different activities in Singapore and 22 in Innsbruck. Most of the CEP activities were held within the Youth Olympic Village (YOV), while several activities were held in the areas in and around Singapore and Innsbruck, allowing the young Olympians to explore other parts of the region, such as the islands and mountains.

Through the CEP, athletes had the opportunity to:

- **learn** about global and sports topics;
- **contribute** to the environment and society;
- **interact** and build friendships with other young people from around the world; and
- **celebrate** the Olympic Movement and the diverse cultures of the world.

To this end, the CEP features an exciting range of fun-filled activities to provide learning and development opportunities. In order to facilitate athletes’ participation, the activities are integrated with the sports competition schedule



which has been a huge success to date. For instance, during the Singapore YOG, over the duration of the 12 days, almost all the 3,600 athletes visited the World Anti-Doping Agency and UNAIDS booths in the YOY.

At both Summer and Winter editions, the IOC has held a Youth Session, which allows an athlete representative from each NOC to attend a Q&A session with the IOC President.

Also integrated into the programme are key international organisations such as WADA, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, the CIFP, the IRFC, the IOA, and UN/AIDS.

#### ***The Five Themes***

1. Olympism: Activities reflecting this theme included the Olympic Gallery exhibition which traced the origin, philosophy, structure and evolution of the modern Olympic Games to the present day.
2. Skills Development: Interactive workshops for the athletes to reflect on various facets of a professional athlete's career, including personal development and managing transitional phases in life.
3. Well-Being and Healthy Lifestyle: Beyond the interactive workshops and exhibitions that promote healthy eating for the young Olympians, this theme also deals with the issue of doping prevention in sport.
4. Social Responsibility: This teaches roles as responsible members of their own communities, and how they could be responsible global citizens by taking part in environment-related activities and workshops that supported sustainable development initiatives.

5. Expression: A mixture of musical performances, festivals, dance acts and artwork. These activities aim to bring out the celebration of youth, cultures and friendships forged at the Games.

## **APPLICATION AND ELECTION PROCEDURE OF HOST CITIES**

The IOC Candidature Procedure and Questionnaire outlines what is required of the YOG Candidate Cities, as well as the procedures, rules and deadlines to be respected. It also contains the detailed questionnaire which provides the structure of the candidature file to be submitted to the IOC by each Candidate City.

The following 15 topics are covered:

1. Concept and legacy
2. Political and economic climate and structure
3. Legal aspects
4. Customs and immigration formalities
5. Finance
6. Marketing
7. Sport
8. Culture, education and ceremonies
9. Youth Olympic Village
10. Medical services and doping control
11. Security
12. Accommodation
13. Transport
14. Technology
15. Media operations

The YOG candidature file consists of a compilation of a YOG Candidate City's answers to the IOC questionnaire as well as guarantees and photographic files. It provides the basis for a technical analysis of each city's project.

Candidate Cities are evaluated by the IOC Evaluation Commission. This Commission is appointed by the IOC President and comprises



representatives of the Olympic Movement. At the end of this process, the Evaluation Commission issues a report for the IOC Executive Board, which draws up the list of finalist Candidate Cities to be submitted to the vote by the IOC Session for election as host city.

The respective roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in the organisation of the YOG are formalised through the signing of the Host City Contract by representatives of the IOC, the elected city and the NOC concerned.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Venues**

The infrastructure and service levels have to fit the purpose of the YOG, ensuring conditions adapted to suit young elite athletes. All the sports venues must be located in the same city, and no new venues should be built specifically for the YOG. The use of existing multi-sport venues (e.g. one venue for different sports/disciplines) is encouraged.

Other venues include a small Main Media Centre (4,000m<sup>2</sup> for the Summer YOG, smaller for the Winter YOG) and a limited number of amphitheatre facilities for the workshops and forums of the YOG Culture and Education Programme.

### **Youth Olympic Village**

A Youth Olympic Village (YOV) with a capacity of around 6,000 beds (2,000 for the Winter YOG) is provided. The YOV design can include existing, refurbished or new urban developments, a residential housing project, campus style villages, or a block of hotels.

The Village is the heart of the YOG and a privileged place for participants to come together and share their experiences and cultures among themselves and also with their

relatives and communities through digital and social means of communication located in digital media centre.

Most of the CEP activities are featured in the Village, at the centre of the athletes' life.

### **Transport**

There are no requirements to upgrade road and railway infrastructures, as the YOG transport system is based on a single and common shuttle service for all accredited people.

### **Other Participants**

**YOG Ambassadors:** For both Summer and Winter YOG, several high-profile athletes are invited to be Ambassadors for the Games. Their main role as current leading athletes is to help promote the YOG to young people around the world through communications campaigns while offering key advice to young athletes in the run-up to the Games. The Ambassadors, if not also engaged in competition, are also invited to attend the YOG to engage with the athletes.

**Young Ambassador Programme:** For the first editions of the Summer and Winter YOG, the IOC launched a new programme entitled "Young Ambassadors" to encourage and motivate young athletes to participate in the YOG and in the cultural and educational activities in particular. For the first two editions, a select number of NOCs were invited to select a young person aged 18 to 25 years old. The Young Ambassador was required to promote the CEP to the young participants at the Games.

**Young Reporter Programme:** This initiative was an integral part of the CEP for the first two editions. Twenty-nine young people aged between 18 and 24 from the five continents were chosen to take part in Singapore 2010.



They were either journalism students or people who had recently started their careers in this field. This initiative provided the budding reporters with a cross-platform journalist training programme and on-the-job experience during the YOG. The programme encouraged the Young Reporters to blog about YOG topics from their own regions in the run-up to and during the first YOG. The training and assignments during Games time were driven by highly qualified and renowned professionals in the fields of broadcast and print journalism, social media and photography. Fifteen of these young reporters participated in Innsbruck 2012 to provide a Youth Olympic Information Service for all media and stakeholders to use.

**Athlete Role Models:** The Athlete Role Models (ARMs) were in Singapore and Innsbruck to mentor the young athletes who attended the YOG. Among other activities, the ARMs spent time with the athletes and participated in activities during the Culture and Education Programme. Athletes were encouraged to engage in conversation with the ARMs, who attended the competitions, visited the Youth Olympic Village and featured in “Chat with Champions” forums designed to inspire and educate the participants with personal accounts of their own dreams and experiences, and the challenges they have overcome.

## THE 1<sup>ST</sup> SUMMER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES IN 2010

Singapore hosted the first ever YOG from 14 to 26 August 2010. In October 2007, nine cities submitted their candidature files for the 1st Summer YOG in 2010: Athens (Greece), Bangkok (Thailand), Debrecen (Hungary), Guatemala City (Guatemala), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Moscow (Russian Federation), Poznan (Poland), Singapore (Singapore) and Turin (Italy).

The result of the postal vote by the 105 IOC members eligible to vote was revealed by IOC President Jacques Rogge at The Olympic Museum in Lausanne on 21 February 2008.

### Key facts and figures

- **Opening date:** 14 August 2010
- **Closing date:** 26 August 2010
- **Host Country:** Singapore
- **Number of NOC participants:** 204 + independent participants<sup>1</sup>
- **Athletes:** 3,524 athletes (1,678 women; 1,846 men)
- **Events:** 201 events in 26 sports
- **Volunteers:** 20,000
- **Media:** 1,768
- **Officials:** 1,871
- **Official opening of the Games:** Sellapan Ramanathan, President of the Republic of Singapore
- **Lighting the Olympic Flame:** Darren Choy (SIN), sailing
- **Torch bearers:** Amanda Lim Xiang Qi, Silas Abdul Razak, Griselda Khng, Jeffrey Adam Lightfoot, and Jasmine Ser Xiang Wei
- **Olympic oath (athlete):** Caroline Rosanna Chew Pei Jia (SIN), equestrian
- **Olympic oath (official):** Syed Abdul Kadir (SIN), boxing
- **Olympic oath (coach):** David Lim Fong Jock (SIN), head coach, aquatics.
- **Olympic flag bearers:** Frank Fredericks, Patricia Chan Li-Yi, Sergey Bubka, Dr Tan Eng Liang, Tan Howe Liang, Tao Li, Yang Yang, and Yelena Isinbaeva.
- **Youth athlete flag bearers:** Isabelle Li Siyun, Lee Shang Hui Carol, Natasha Michiko Yokoyama, Rania Herlina Rahardja, Timothy Tay, and Zachary Ryan Devaraj
- **Young Reporters:** 29
- **Young Ambassadors:** 29
- **Athlete Role Models:** 47 – list available [here](#)
- **YOG Ambassadors:** Michael Phelps, Yelena Isinbaeva and Usain Bolt.

<sup>1</sup> Athletes from Kuwait due to the suspension of their NOC



## Sports programme

Some 3,600 athletes competed in 26 sports comprising 201 events. The sports on the programme are identical to those on the London 2012 Olympic Games programme.

In many cases, events differed from those on the programme of the Olympic Games. Basketball, for example, was played according to the 3-on-3 formula, with teams of three athletes playing against each other on one half-court. The most important particularity of the YOG programme is the numerous mixed gender or mixed NOC team events in archery, athletics (medley relay), cycling (combined BMX-mountain bike-road event), equestrian, fencing, judo, modern pentathlon (relay), swimming (relay), table tennis, tennis and triathlon (relay).

*See table A for further information*

### Age group and limit

Depending on the sport/discipline they compete in and their gender, athletes participating in the YOG sports competitions must be 15, 16, 17 or 18 years old on 31 December in the year of the YOG.

The age groups eligible for participation in a sport or discipline were defined together with the relevant International Federations (IFs). For example, for rowing, athletes born between 1 January 1992 and 31 December 1993 were eligible.

*See table A for the full details of age groups eligible by sport/discipline/event*

### Qualification process

The qualification system for each sport and discipline, prepared in close collaboration with each IF, strives to guarantee participation of the best athletes in their age category and to respect the principle of universality.

The participation of all 205 NOCs is the key factor in ensuring the universality of the Summer YOG. In each individual sport, a specific number of places for NOCs (referred to as “Universality Places”) are reserved to ensure that at least four athletes per NOC have the possibility to participate in the YOG striving to have two men and two women.

For all disciplines, competitions such as Junior World Championships, Continental Championships or official junior ranking lists allowed athletes to attempt to qualify for the YOG.

The four team sport tournaments (football, handball, hockey and volleyball)<sup>2</sup> consisted of one national team per continent as well as a sixth team, which either represented the NOC of the host country or was proposed by the relevant IF for IOC approval. An NOC was limited to having two teams (one men’s and one women’s team) competing across all four team sports.

In addition, and irrespective of the number of athletes qualified, an NOC delegation included no more than 70 athletes in individual sports.

Young athletes interested in competing in the YOG should contact their respective [National Olympic Committee](#) for eligibility questions. NOCs are in charge of the selection and the management of the delegation of their territory.

The [International Federations](#) are in charge of the technical aspects of their sport. They are also responsible for the definition of the age categories and the qualification criteria.

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<sup>2</sup> For qualification purposes, basketball is considered as an individual sport for which Universality Places apply



## Culture and Education Programme

Based on the five themes, the following formats were introduced at Singapore 2010 containing 50 activities for the athletes to participate in.

- 1.Chat with Champions: The young Olympians had the opportunity to get up close with role models, and hear them share personal and inspirational stories about the Olympic values of excellence, friendship and respect. Role models shared their personal experiences through dialogue sessions that were conducted in an entertaining talk-show format.
- 2.Discovery Activity: Through interactive exhibitions and workshops, the young Olympians explored topics relevant to their journey towards becoming champions in life.
- 3.World Culture Village: The World Culture Village, located in the Village Square, was a focal point for international visitors to interact with one another. There were cultural booths, hosted by young Singaporeans, representing each of the 204 participating NOCs and independent participants. Hosts at each booth invited visitors to explore different cultures and take part in fun activities and traditional games. Each NOC also received a gift from their twinned schools at its respective NOC booth during designated times.
- 4.Community Project: The young Olympians and local community organisations came together to participate in fun activities like drumming and circus arts. Through these activities, the young Olympians made friends with the beneficiaries, learnt about social responsibility and were encouraged to give back to their own communities.
- 5.Arts and Culture: The young Olympians were treated to an exciting mix of musical performances, dance acts and inspirational Olympic-themed artwork during the evening festivals. These activities aimed to bring out the celebration of youth, cultures and friendships forged at the Games.
- 6.Island Adventure: In the sports arena, the young Olympians competed against one another; here, they worked together in teams to go through confidence-building courses, water activities and physical challenges, which brought out the values of teamwork, mutual respect and friendship. These activities were held at one of Singapore's offshore islands – *Pulau Ubin*.
- 7.Exploration Journey: The young Olympians embarked on a green experience in the half-day Exploration Journeys to HortPark and Marina Barrage, two of Singapore's newest environment-themed attractions. At HortPark, the young Olympians participated in a terrarium workshop and garden tour. The terrarium workshop taught the importance of our ecosystem by providing the young Olympians with materials to create a mini-garden in a glass bottle that mimics our ecosystem. The young Olympians also learned about environmental issues at two themed gardens, where they had the opportunity to reflect and discuss environmental issues and green initiatives in their home countries. At Marina Barrage, the young Olympians learned about sustainable water management through three different activities. Here, they enjoyed a breathtaking view of the Marina Bay waterfront and Singapore's city skyline.



## THE 1<sup>ST</sup> WINTER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES

On 12 December 2008, IOC President Jacques Rogge announced, at the IOC headquarters in Lausanne, that Innsbruck had been elected as the host city of the 1st Winter YOG in 2012. The four Candidate Cities applying to host the 1st Winter YOG were: Harbin (China), Innsbruck (Austria), Kuopio (Finland), and Lillehammer (Norway).

Innsbruck staged the 1st Winter YOG from 13 to 22 January 2012. A Coordination Commission was appointed by the IOC President to assist Innsbruck throughout the three years of preparation.

Approximately 1,020 athletes and 600 officials attended the Winter YOG.

**Sports programme:** The programme of the 1st Winter YOG was established on the basis of the seven sports included in the Vancouver 2010 programme (biathlon, bobsleigh, curling, ice hockey, luge, skating and skiing). Fifteen disciplines were included and events were limited to 63 in total.

As with the Summer YOG, a notable aspect of the Winter YOG is the inclusion of events that differ from those of the Olympic Winter Games, including mixed gender and mixed NOC events. At Innsbruck, an ice hockey skills challenge was included and speed skating with mass start. Mixed gender and/or mixed NOC team events took place in biathlon, curling, luge (artificial track), ice skating (figure skating, and short-track speed skating, and skiing (Alpine skiing and ski jumping). The combination of cross-country skiing and biathlon was organised as a mixed gender team relay event. Several events were also seen for the first time on an Olympic programme such as women's ski jumping, ski half pipe and snowboard slopestyle.

**Age group and limit:** As for the Summer YOG, depending on the sport/discipline the athletes compete in and their gender, athletes that participated in the Winter YOG sports competitions were 15, 16, 17 or 18 years old on 31 December in the year of the YOG, except in the bobsleigh, for which the age group was 18-19 years old.

The age groups were defined according to three age categories: 15-16, 16-17 and 17-18 years old, meaning athletes born between 1994 and 1997 were able to participate.

**The Qualification System Principles:** These were created to ensure that the pillars of continental representation, performance, host country representation and gender equity remain the focus for participation in all competitions on the programme of the YOG.

*See table B for the full details of age groups eligible by sport/discipline/event*

### Key facts and figures

- **Opening date:** 13 January 2012
- **Closing date:** 22 January 2012
- **Host Country:** Austria
- **Number of NOC participants:** 69
- **Athletes:** 1022 (55%men, 45% women)
- **Officials:** 611
- **Events:** 63 medal events in 7 sports
- **Medals distributed:** 372
- **Volunteers:** 1440 (from 50 countries)
- **Media:** 900
- **Official opening of the Games:** Heinz Fischer, President of Austria
- **Lighting the Olympic Flame:** Egon Zimmermann, downhill Olympic champion in 1964, lit the Olympic cauldron of 1964; Franz Klammer, downhill Olympic champion in 1976, lit the one of the second Olympic Games in Innsbruck; Paul Gerstgraser, a Nordic-combined athlete, lit the flame of the first Winter Youth Olympic Games



- **Torch-bearers:** Leo Stock, Austrian Olympic downhill skier, skied down the Bergisel ramp with the torch. Youth Olympic Games Ambassador and South Korean Olympic Champion in figure skating, Yu-Na Kim; Austrian Alpine ski racers, Olympians Patrick Ortlieb, Sigfried Wolf and Fritz Strobl; and luger Doris Neuner acted as torch-bearers in the stadium.
  - **Olympic oath (athlete):** Christina Ager, 16, Alpine ski racer, Austria
  - **Olympic oath (official):** Peter Zenz, team official, Austria
  - **Olympic oath (coach):** Angelika Neuner, coach of the Austrian luge team and winner of two Olympic medals
  - **Olympic flag-bearers:** Karl Schnabl, Toni Innauer, Karl Schranz, Edith Zimmermann-Rhomberg, Brigitte Habersatter-Totschnig, Josef Feistmantl, Lukas Telsnig, Thomas Petutschnigg, Benjamin Maier, Nina-Larissa Wolfslast, Irena Brettbacher and Miriam-Stefanie Kastlunger.
  - **YOG Ambassadors: 5** – Lindsey Vonn, Yuna Kim, Kevin Rolland, Sidney Crosby and Benjamin Raich
  - **Young Reporters: 15**
  - **Young Ambassadors: 33**
  - **Athlete Role Models: 33**
  - **Accredited media: 900**
- included four workshops: video, TV, photography and web-lab.
2. **World Mile Project:** this showcased the unique and diverse cultures of countries participating in the Games. Stands were hosted by pupils from the Tyrol who represented each country attending Innsbruck 2012.
  3. **Sustainability Project:** this focused on the importance of environmentalism and sustainable development.
  4. **Arts Project:** this offered participants the chance to share experiences through dance, music and the arts.
  5. **Competence Project:** a series of presentations and panel discussions offered athletes the chance to meet their role models, understand how to cook healthy food and create a balanced diet and careers advice.
  6. **Youth Olympic Festival 2012:** this offered both athletes and young people the chance to try out sports such as rock climbing, ice stock sport and other urban sports while experiencing “Mountain Snow & Fun” – team-building and interactive Games in an Alpine environment.

### Culture and Education Programme

After the success of the first Culture and Education Programme in Singapore 2010, the programme at Innsbruck 2012 was based on the same five educational themes (see section above). At Innsbruck 2012 there were over 20 CEP activities based on the following six formats:

1. **Media Lab:** this was an interactive, content-generating experience which

A “Yogger” key was also used, which enabled the athletes to connect with each other by sharing contact details while engaging in the Culture and Education Programme.

An IOC Youth Session was also held for the athletes to ask questions to the IOC President.



## THE 2<sup>ND</sup> SUMMER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES 2014

Nanjing (China) will host the second edition of the YOG in 2014. Nanjing was elected during the 122<sup>nd</sup> IOC Session held in Vancouver, Canada, in February 2010.

Around 3,800 athletes ranging in ages from 15 to 18 are expected to compete at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Summer YOG in Nanjing in 2014, which will feature competitions in 28 sports, as rugby and golf have officially been added to the YOG programme. The Nanjing programme will thus contain the same sports as the Rio 2016 Olympic Games.

**Age group and limit:** Like for the Summer YOG in Singapore, depending on the sport/discipline they will compete in and their gender, athletes participating in the sports competitions must be aged between 15 and 18 (athletes born between 1 January 1996 and 31 December 1999 inclusive).

## THE 2<sup>ND</sup> WINTER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES 2016

Lillehammer (Norway) will host the second edition of the Winter YOG in 2016. The city,

which hosted the [1994 Olympic Winter Games](#), was elected by the [IOC members](#) via postal vote. As the only city in contention, Lillehammer needed and received a majority to obtain victory.

Around 1,000 athletes ranging in ages from 15 to 18 are expected to compete at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Winter YOG, which will feature competitions in seven sports as per the Olympic programme.

**Age group and limit:** Like for the Summer YOG, depending on the sport/discipline they will compete in and their gender, athletes participating in the sports competitions must be aged between 15 and 18.

## THE 3<sup>RD</sup> SUMMER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES 2018

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Summer Youth Olympic Games will take place in 2018. The current bid cities are as follows:

- Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Medellín, [Colombia](#)
- Glasgow, [Great Britain](#)
- Guadalajara, [Mexico](#)
- Rotterdam, [Netherlands](#)



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**Table A: Sports Programme of the 1<sup>st</sup> Summer Youth Olympic Games in 2010 in Singapore:**

Sport / discipline	No. of events	Events	No. of athletes	Age groups
<b>Aquatics</b> - <b>Diving</b>	4	Individual 3m springboard (M&W) Individual 10m platform (M&W)	48	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
<b>Aquatics</b> - <b>Swimming</b>	34	Freestyle: 50m, 100m, 200m, 400m (M&W) Breaststroke: 50m, 100m, 200m (M&W) Backstroke: 50m, 100m, 200m (M&W) Butterfly: 50m, 100m, 200m (M&W) Medley: 200m (M&W) 4 x 100m medley and freestyle relays (M&W) 4x 100m medley and freestyle relays (mixed gender)	400	1/1/92 - 31/12/93 (M) 1/1/93 - 31/12/94 (W)
<b>Archery</b>	3	Recurve Individual (M&W) Mixed gender and NOC team event	64	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
<b>Athletics</b>	36	100m, 200m, 400m, 1,000m, 3,000m, 2000m steeplechase, Hurdles (110m M/100m W), 400m Hurdles, High Jump, Pole Vault, Long Jump, Triple Jump, Shot Put, Discus Throw, Hammer Throw, Javelin Throw, Race Walk (10,000m M/ 5,000m W), Medley Relay (100m, 200m, 300m, 400m)	680	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
<b>Badminton</b>	2	Singles (M&W)	64	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
<b>Basketball</b>	2	20-team tournaments (M&W)	160	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
<b>Boxing</b>	11	M: 48kg, 51kg, 54kg, 57kg, 60kg, 64kg, 69kg, 75kg, 81kg, 91kg, +91kg	66	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
<b>Canoe/Kayak</b> <b>Head to Head</b>	6	Canoe Sprint K1 (M&W), C1 (M) Canoe Slalom K1 (M&W), C1 (M)	64	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
<b>Cycling</b>	1	Combined BMX-Mountain Bike-Road Mixed gender team event (3M, 1 W)	128	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
<b>Equestrian</b> - <b>Jumping</b>	2	Individual event Mixed NOCs team event	30	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
<b>Fencing</b>	7	Epée Individual (M&W) Foil Individual (M&W) Sabre Individual (M&W) Mixed gender and NOC team event	78	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
<b>Football</b>	2	6-team tournaments (M&W)	216	1/1/95 - 31/12/95
<b>Artistic</b> <b>Gymnastics</b>	14	Individual all-around (M&W) Individual apparatus finals (M&W) Trampoline individual (M&W)	108	1/1/93 - 31/12/94 (MAG and TR) 1/1/95 - 31/12/95 (WAG)
<b>Rhythmic</b> <b>Gymnastics</b>	2	Individual all-around (W) Group event (W)	42	1/1/95 - 31/12/95
<b>Handball</b>	2	6-team tournaments (M&W)	168	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
<b>Hockey</b>	2	6-team tournaments (M&W)	192	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
<b>Judo</b>	9	M: - 55kg, 55-66kg, 66-81kg, 81-100kg W: - 44kg, 44-52kg, 52-63kg, 63-78kg Mixed gender and NOC team event	104	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
<b>Modern</b> <b>Pentathlon</b>	3	Individual event (M&W) Mixed gender and NOC relay	48	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
<b>Rowing</b>	4	Single sculls (M&W) Pairs (M&W)	96	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
<b>Sailing</b>	4	Windsurfing (M&W) 1 person dinghy (M&W)	100	1/1/94 - 31/12/95
<b>Shooting</b>	4	Air rifle 10m (M&W) Air pistol 10m (M&W)	80	1/1/92 - 31/12/93



<b>Table tennis</b>	3	Singles (M&W) Mixed gender team event	64	1/1/94 - 31/12/95
<b>Taekwondo</b>	10	M: - 48kg, 48-55kg, 55-63kg, 63-73kg, +73kg W: - 44kg, 44-49kg, 49-55kg, 55-63kg, +63kg)	100	1/1/93 - 31/12/ 94
<b>Tennis</b>	4	Singles (M&W) Doubles (M&W)	64	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
<b>Triathlon</b>	3	Individual sprint distance (M&W) Mixed gender and NOCs relay (2M, 2 W)	64	1/1/92 – 31/12/93
<b>Volleyball</b>	2	6-team tournaments (M&W)	144	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
<b>Weightlifting</b>	11	M: 56kg, 62kg, 69kg, 77kg, 85kg, +85kg W: 48kg, 53kg, 58kg, 63kg, +63kg	110	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
<b>Wrestling</b>	14	Greco-Roman (M): 42kg, 50kg, 58kg, 69kg, 85kg Freestyle (M): 46kg, 54kg, 63kg, 76kg, 100kg Freestyle (W): 46kg, 52kg, 60kg, 70kg	112	1/1/93 - 31/12/94

Glossary: M=Men, W=Women

**Table B: Sports Programme of the 1st Winter Youth Olympic Games in 2012 in Innsbruck**

Sports	Disciplines (if any)	No. of events	Events	No. of athletes	Age groups
<b>Biathlon</b>		5	Sprint (M / W)	100	17-18
			Pursuit (M / W)		
			Mixed relay (2M & 2W)		
<b>Curling</b>		2	Mixed team competition (2M & 2W)	64	17-18
			Mixed NOC doubles competition (1M & 1W)		
<b>Ice Hockey</b>		4	Men's 5 team tournament	200	16 (H)
			Women's 5 team tournament		18 (F)
			Men's individual skills challenge		
			Women's individual skills challenge		
<b>Bobsleigh</b>	Bobsleigh	4	Two-man bob race	40	18-19
	Skeleton		Individual men		
			Individual women		
<b>Luge</b>	Artificial track	4	Men's single	70	17-18
			Women's single		
			Doubles		
			Mixed team relay (1M, 1W, 1 double)		
<b>Skating</b>	Figure skating	18	Single men	76	15-16
			Single ladies		15-16
			Pairs		15-16(F)/15-18(H)
			Ice Dance		15-16(F)/15-18(H)
			Mixed NOC team event (8 teams of 4)		
	Short track	18	500 m (M / W)	32	15-16
			1,000 m (M / W)		
			Mixed NOC relay (2M & 2W)		
	Speed skating	18	500 m (M / W)	56	15-16
			1,500 m (M / W)		
			3,000 m (M / W)		
Mass start (12 laps M / 8 laps W)					
<b>Ski</b>	Alpine	9	Slalom (M / W)	115	16-17
			Giant slalom (M / W)		
			Super G (M / W)		
			Combined (M / W)		



	Cross-country	4	Mixed parallel team event (2M & 2W)	90	17-18
			Sprint (M / W)		
			10km men		
	Freestyle	4	5 km ladies	56	16-17
			Ski half pipe (M / W)		
	Nordic Combined	1	Ski Cross (M / W)	20	16-17
			Individual competition (M)		
	Ski jumping	3	Individual competition (M / W)	45	16-17
			Mixed team competition (Ski jumping 1M & 1W, Nordic Combined 1M)		
	Snowboard	4	Half pipe (M / W)	64	16-17
Slopestyle (M / W)					
<b>Combined Disciplines</b>	Cross-country / Biathlon	1	Cross-Country Biathlon team relay (1M & 1W cross-country and 1M & 1W biathlon)	No add. quota	17-18

Glossary: M=Men, W=Women

### For more information:

**Innsbruck**

**2012:**

<http://www.innsbruck2012.com/>

**Nanjing 2014:** <http://www.nanjing2014.org/en/>

**The YOG on the IOC's website:**

<http://www.olympic.org/en/content/YOG/>

Twitter: [www.twitter.com/youtholympics](http://www.twitter.com/youtholympics)

Facebook:

[www.facebook.com/youtholympicgames](http://www.facebook.com/youtholympicgames)

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## IMPRINT

**YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES**

13 July 2012

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A publication of the

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