



# FACTSHEET

## Olympic host election results

11 May 2022

### Host election 2032

On 21 July 2021, at the 138<sup>th</sup> International Olympic Committee (IOC) Session in Tokyo, Brisbane 2032 [was elected as host](#) of the Games of the XXXV Olympiad, receiving 72 yes and 5 no votes from 77 valid votes. It was the first host elected under the [new approach to selecting Olympic hosts](#), fully adopted in 2019. See the “Electing Olympic hosts” factsheet.

The election was the culmination of an intensive Targeted Dialogue, during which all aspects of Brisbane and South-East Queensland’s Games vision and plan were analysed by the IOC.

### Targeted Dialogue

The IOC Executive Board (EB) opened a Targeted Dialogue for the Games of the XXXV Olympiad [on 24 February 2021](#), with Brisbane 2032 and the Australian Olympic Committee invited into the process as Preferred Host. This decision was taken on the recommendation of the [Future Host Commission for the Games of the Olympiad](#), which was chaired by IOC Member Kristin Kloster-Aasen.

During this deep dive into the project, Brisbane 2032 was invited to submit an initial response to the [IOC’s Future Host Questionnaire](#), and to provide a number of legal and financial guarantees and assurances to support its Olympic vision and Games plan. As part of the collaborative partnership to work towards the most sustainable project possible, aligned with the region’s long-term development plans, the IOC provided feedback on this initial response, so the Preferred Host could optimise its project and produce a [final submission](#) in response to the host questionnaire.

At the end of the process, the Future Host Commission produced a [report](#), endorsed by the EB

on 10 June 2021, to put forward Brisbane 2032 to the IOC Session for election.

### Workshops

As part of a number of services provided in the Targeted Dialogue, the IOC organised several workshops to help the Preferred Host to optimise its Games vision and plan. Topics included: the economics of the Games, sustainability and legacy, Games technology, and legal requirements.

### Preferred Host Presentations

The Australian Olympic Committee and Brisbane 2032 Committee made five presentations to IOC Members and Olympic Movement stakeholders during the Targeted Dialogue:

- 1) [The 137<sup>th</sup> IOC Session](#) (virtual), 12 March 2021, which also received a [report](#) [YouTube: 3:27:30] by the Future Host Commission for the Games of the Olympiad, and a detailed [Feasibility Assessment](#), both presented by Mrs Kloster-Aasen
- 2) The Future Host Commission for the Games of the Olympiad [meeting](#) (virtual), 10-12 May 2021
- 3) The Association of Summer Olympic Federations (ASOIF) (virtual), 28 May 2021
- 4) IOC Members Consultation (virtual), 24 June 2021
- 5) [The 138<sup>th</sup> IOC Session](#) [YouTube: 6:53:18], Tokyo, 21 July 2021

### Continuous Dialogue

Other potential hosts remained in a Continuous Dialogue with the Future Host Commission for the Games of the Olympiad after the election, with several confirming interest in hosting future Games. The Future Host Commission for the Olympic Winter Games also remained in ongoing discussions with several Interested Parties regarding hosting a future edition of the Olympic Winter Games.



## Host election 2026

On 24 June 2019, at the 134<sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Lausanne, Milano-Cortina was elected as host of the Olympic Winter Games 2026, by 47 votes to 34. A total of 83 IOC Members were eligible to vote, with one abstention alongside President Bach, who traditionally does not vote except to break a tie.

The election followed the [Candidature Process Olympic Winter Games 2026](#). The process had been significantly reformed compared to previous cycles, with increased partnership, flexibility and knowledge-sharing, as part of the development and gradual implementation of Olympic Agenda 2020. The reasons for the reforms were set out in a document entitled [Delivering Success: Engagement, Legacy and Vision](#).

A one-year, non-committal Dialogue Stage ran from October 2017 to October 2018, during which cities were not required to submit any formal proposals or make any presentations. The participating cities were: Calgary, Erzurum, Graz, Milano-Cortina, Sapporo, Sion and Stockholm-Åre.<sup>1</sup>

An IOC Working Group compiled a report, which was submitted to the EB in October 2018. The EB recommended Calgary, Milano-Cortina and Stockholm-Åre to be invited to become Candidate Cities. In October 2018 in Buenos Aires, the Session invited a number of Interested Cities to become Candidate Cities.

During the formal Candidature Stage, these cities were invited to fill in the [Candidature Questionnaire Olympic Winter Games 2026](#). Two potential hosts – Stockholm-Åre and Milano-Cortina – were assessed in the [Report of the Evaluation Commission for the Olympic Winter Games 2026](#).

The Evaluation Commission, which was chaired by IOC member Octavian Morariu, made a working visit to each region in March or April 2019 to inspect venues and meet stakeholders. These will be Cortina's second Games, after it hosted the 1956 Olympic Winter Games. Italy also hosted the Games of the Olympiad in Rome in 1960 and the Winter

Games in Turin in 2006. The [Host City Contract 2026](#) can be seen on ioc.org.

## Host election 2024/2028

On 13 September 2017, at the 131<sup>st</sup> Session in Lima, Paris was elected as host city of the Games of the XXXIII Olympiad in 2024, and Los Angeles as host city of the Games of the XXXIV Olympiad in 2028. Awarding both Games simultaneously was a [historic decision for the IOC](#), based on the very high quality of the projects and their alignment with the strategic goals of the Olympic Movement.

The dual election followed the procedures set out by the [Candidature Process for the Olympic Games 2024](#), which incorporated the principles of Olympic Agenda 2020. While today's approach to selecting hosts had not yet been adopted, there was already increased dialogue between the IOC and the Candidate Cities, which were invited to present projects to match their long-term sports, economic, social and environmental development plans. A strong emphasis was placed on sustainability, legacy and cost savings. The IOC underlined its efforts to reduce the complexity of organising the Games and to maximise the use of existing and temporary venues.

## The Invitation Phase

The Invitation Phase for 2024 ran from March to September 2015 and involved discussions about vision, Games concept and bid legacy. The participating cities were: Budapest, Hamburg, Paris, Los Angeles and Rome. All except Hamburg subsequently submitted a candidature file, endorsed by their NOCs<sup>2</sup>.

An IOC Working Group analysed the submissions in terms of (Stage 1) Vision, Games Concept and Legacy; and Governance, and (Stage 2) Legal and Venue Funding, and reported its findings to the IOC Executive Board. The EB confirmed the transition of Budapest, Paris and Los Angeles to Stage 3: Games Delivery, Experience and Venue Legacy.

<sup>1</sup> Erzurum was later eliminated from the process, while Calgary, Graz, Sapporo and Sion withdrew.

<sup>2</sup> The cities of Budapest, Hamburg and Rome eventually withdrew from the Candidature Process.



## Analysis and course correction

New to the Candidature Process for 2024 was the concept of “review” and “course correction”. Individual feedback based on the analysis by the Evaluation Commission Working Group was provided to each city on its project. Individual video conferences were arranged to discuss this feedback with the Candidate Cities, which used this information to adapt their project where necessary. The IOC Evaluation Commission analysed the Stage 3 submissions and published a full [report](#) based on these and its findings from Stages 1 and 2.

## Transfer of knowledge

Cities were invited to attend IOC workshops during each stage of the process, to better shape their value propositions and discuss proposals and potential solutions to deliver excellent Games. The cities attended the Rio 2016 Observer Programme, an integral element of the Olympic Games Knowledge (OGK) platform of learning, to learn from and experience real Olympic Games operations. They also attended the Rio 2016 Games Debrief, led by the IOC.

## Candidate City Presentations

The Candidate Cities gave three presentations during the process:

- 1) The Association of the National Olympic Committees (ANOC) General Assembly, Doha, 15 November 2016
- 2) The Candidate City Briefing for IOC Members and Olympic International Federations, which heard reports by the cities and the Evaluation Commission followed by Q+A sessions, Lausanne, 11 July 2017
- 3) The Host City Election at the IOC Session, Lima, 13 September 2017

## Historic dual election

- 1) In June 2017, the EB highlighted that having two outstanding projects in the running for the 2024 Games presented a unique opportunity for the Olympic Movement.
- 2) This initiated a period of collaborative discussion between the IOC and the two Candidate Cities, resulting in the three parties agreeing that Paris would maintain its bid for the 2024 Games and Los

Angeles would carry forward its candidature to 2028.

- 3) The EB proposed that the 2024 and 2028 Games should be awarded simultaneously, and called an IOC Extraordinary Session.
- 4) On 11 July, in Lausanne, the IOC Extraordinary Session unanimously approved, in principle, the EB’s proposal.
- 5) Following this decision, the IOC supported Los Angeles to submit its candidature file and guarantees for the Olympic Games 2028.
- 6) To review these documents, an Evaluation Commission 2028 was formed, with the same membership as the Evaluation Commission 2024.
- 7) The two Evaluation Commissions recommended Paris to be elected as host of the 2024 Games and Los Angeles as host of the 2028 Games.
- 8) This was formalised by a Tripartite Agreement between the IOC, and the two Candidate Cities with their National Olympic Committees (NOCs), and endorsed by the full IOC membership at the Session in Lima on 13 September 2017.

A cooperation framework was drawn up outlining opportunities for the two host cities and the IOC to achieve mutual benefits, efficiencies and reductions in costs and complexity.

## IOC Evaluation Commission 2024

The Evaluation Commission 2024, appointed by the IOC President, was composed of IOC Members and representatives of IFs, NOCs, athletes and the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), as well as advisors. The task of this Commission, chaired by IOC member Patrick Baumann, was to conduct an on-the-ground analysis of the Candidate Cities and prepare a report with its findings. This [report](#) was released on 5 July 2017.

## IOC Evaluation Commission 2028

The Evaluation Commission 2028 was composed of the same members as the Evaluation Commission 2024, but the terms of reference were different due to the thorough analysis that had already taken place for 2024. Los Angeles provided the Commission with information relating to changes to its project for the 2028 Games. A [report](#) released on 11 September 2017 focused on the changes since the 2024 report.



## Further reading

All [documentation](#), including the [Host City Contract 2024](#), was made available to Candidate Cities at the beginning of the Invitation Phase. The [Host City Contract 2028](#) can be viewed on [ioc.org](http://ioc.org) with other [Los Angeles 2028 documents](#).

## Elections for the Games of the Olympiad

1990	Election of Atlanta (USA) as host city of the Games of the XXVI Olympiad in 1996 (during the 96 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Tokyo). Other Candidate Cities: Athens (GRE), Belgrade (YOU), Manchester (GBR), Melbourne (AUS) and Toronto (CAN).					
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
	Athens	23	23	26	30	35
	<b>Atlanta</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>
	Belgrade	7	-	-	-	-
	Manchester	11	5	-	-	-
	Melbourne	12	21	16	-	-
Toronto	14	17	18	22	-	
1993	Election of Sydney (Australia) as host city of the Games of the XXVII Olympiad in 2000 (during the 101 <sup>st</sup> IOC Session in Monaco). Other Candidate Cities: Beijing (CHN) Berlin (GER), Istanbul (TUR) and Manchester (GBR).					
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	
	Beijing	32	37	40	43	
	Berlin	9	9	-	-	
	Istanbul	7	-	-	-	
	Manchester	11	13	11	-	
<b>Sydney</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>		

1997	Election of Athens (Greece) as host city of the Games of the XXVIII Olympiad in 2004 (during the 106 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Lausanne). Other Candidate Cities: Buenos Aires (ARG), Cape Town (RSA), Rome (ITA) and Stockholm (SWE).					
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Athens</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>66</b>
	Buenos Aires	16	44	-	-	-
	Cape Town	16	62	22	20	-
	Rome	23	-	28	35	41
	Stockholm	20	-	19	-	-
2001	Election of Beijing (People's Republic of China) as host city of the Games of the XXIX Olympiad in 2008 (during the 112 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Moscow). Other Candidate Cities: Istanbul (TUR), Osaka (JPN), Paris (FRA) and Toronto (CAN).					
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>			
	<b>Beijing</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>56</b>			
	Istanbul	17	9			
	Osaka	6	-			
	Paris	15	18			
	Toronto	20	22			
2005	Election of London (GBR) as host city of the Games of the XXX Olympiad in 2012 (during the 117 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Singapore). Other Candidate Cities: Paris (FRA), New York (USA), Moscow (RUS) and Madrid (ESP).					
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	
	<b>London</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>54</b>	
	Paris	21	25	33	50	
	Madrid	20	32	31	-	
	New York	19	16	-	-	
	Moscow	15	-	-	-	



2009	Election of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) as host city of the Games of the XXXI Olympiad in 2016 (during the 121 <sup>st</sup> IOC Session in Copenhagen). Other Candidate Cities: Madrid (ESP), Tokyo (JPN) and Chicago (USA).			
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Rio</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>66</b>
	Madrid	28	29	32
	Tokyo	22	20	-
	Chicago	18	-	-
2013	Election of Tokyo (Japan) as host city of the Games of the XXXII Olympiad in 2020 (during the 125 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Buenos Aires). Other Candidate Cities: Istanbul (TUR), Madrid (ESP).			
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1-tie break</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Tokyo</b>	<b>42</b>		<b>60</b>
	Istanbul	26	49	36
	Madrid	26	45	
2017	Election of Paris (France) as host city of the Games of the XXXIII Olympiad in 2024 and Los Angeles (United States) as host city of the Games of the XXXIV Olympiad in 2028 (during the 131 <sup>st</sup> IOC Session in Lima following ratification of the Tripartite Agreement).			
2021	Election of Brisbane (AUS) as host of the Games of the XXXV Olympiad in 2032 (during the 138 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Tokyo).			
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>72</b>		
	No	5		

## Elections for the Olympic Winter Games

1988	Election of Lillehammer (NOR) as host city for the XVII Olympic Winter Games in 1994 (during the 94 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Seoul). Other candidate cities: Anchorage (USA), Östersund/Åre (SWE) and Sofia (BUL).					
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>		
	Anchorage	23	22	-		
	<b>Lillehammer</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>		
	Östersund/Åre	19	33	39		
	Sofia	17	-	-		
1991	Election of Nagano (Japan) as host city of the XVIII Olympic Winter Games in 1998 (during the 97 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Birmingham). Other candidate cities: Jaca (ESP), Östersund (SWE), Aosta (ITA) and Salt Lake City (USA).					
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Nagano</b>	<b>21</b>	-	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>46</b>
	Jaca	19	-	5	-	-
	Östersund	18	-	25	23	-
	Aosta	15	29	-	-	-
	Salt Lake City	15	59	27	29	42
1995	Election of Salt Lake City (USA) as host city for the XIX Olympic Winter Games in 2002 (during the 104 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Budapest). Other candidate cities: Östersund (SWE), Quebec City (CAN) and Sion (SUI).					
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>				
	<b>Salt Lake City</b>	<b>54</b>				
	Östersund	14				
	Sion	14				
	Quebec City	7				
1999	Election of Turin (ITA) as host city for the XX Olympic Winter Games in 2006 (during the 109 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Seoul). Other candidate cities: Helsinki (FIN), Klagenfurt (AUT), Poprad-Tatry (SVK) Sion (SUI) and Zakopane (POL).					
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>				
	<b>Turin</b>	<b>53</b>				
	Sion	36				



2003	Election of Vancouver (CAN) as host city for the XXI Olympic Winter Games in 2010 (during the 115 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Prague. Other candidate cities: PyeongChang (KOR) and Salzburg (AUT).		
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Vancouver</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>56</b>
	Salzburg	16	-
	PyeongChang	51	53
2007	Election of Sochi (Russian Federation) as host city of the XXII Olympic Winter Games in 2014 (during the 119 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Guatemala City). Other candidate cities: PyeongChang (KOR) and Salzburg (AUT).		
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Sochi</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>51</b>
	Salzburg	25	-
	PyeongChang	36	47
2011	Election of PyeongChang (KOR) as host city of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games in 2018 (during the 123 <sup>rd</sup> IOC Session in Durban). Other candidate cities: Munich (GER), Annecy (FRA).		
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>PyeongChang</b>	<b>63</b>	
	Munich	25	
	Annecy	7	
2015	Election of Beijing (CHN) as host city for the XXIV Olympic Winter Games in 2022 (during the 128 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Kuala Lumpur). Other candidate cities: Almaty (KAZ).		
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Beijing</b>	<b>44</b>	
	Almaty	40	
2019	Election of Milano Cortina (ITA) as host city for the XXV Olympic Winter Games in 2026 (during the 134 <sup>th</sup> IOC Session in Lausanne). Other candidate cities: Stockholm-Åre (SWE).		
	<b>Round</b>	<b>1</b>	
	<b>Milano-Cortina</b>	<b>47</b>	
	Stockholm-Åre	34	

For further information, please contact:

**The Olympic Studies Centre**

[studies.centre@olympic.org](mailto:studies.centre@olympic.org)