

FACTSHEET

The programme of the Games of the Olympiad

20 June 2024

According to the Olympic Charter, “*The programme of the Olympic Games (“the programme”) is the programme of all sports competitions established by the IOC for each edition of the Olympic Games in accordance with the present Rule and its Bye-law.*” ([Olympic Charter, Chapter 5, Rule 45](#)).

The Olympic sports are those governed by International Sports Federations (IFs) recognised by the IOC. Only sports which comply with the Olympic Charter, the World Anti-Doping Code and the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of the Manipulation of Competition are eligible to be in the programme.

Today, the Olympic programme is reviewed after each edition of the Games. This is the task of the [Olympic Programme Commission](#), which is made up of IOC members and representatives of the National Olympic Committees (NOCs), IFs, athletes and other experts. It studies the programme of sports, disciplines and events at the Olympic Games. The Commission then makes its recommendations to the IOC Executive Board (EB) and reports to the IOC Session.

The procedure for the definition of the Olympic programme has evolved since the implementation of [Olympic Agenda 2020](#) and was further strengthened by the new strategic roadmap [Olympic Agenda 2020+5](#) for the future of the Olympic Movement.

The sports programme of Olympic Games Paris 2024

In June 2019 at the [134th IOC Session in Lausanne](#), the IOC decided to include skateboarding, sport climbing, surfing and breaking (at its Olympic Games debut) to the sports programme of the [Olympic Games Paris 2024](#). The Organising Committee for the

Paris 2024 Games proposed these four new sports in response to the new flexibility provided by [Olympic Agenda 2020](#).

This flexibility is part of Recommendation 10 of Olympic Agenda 2020 introducing a new process for an OCOG to propose events in new sports at their edition of the Olympic Games, giving a fresh approach and flexibility to the Olympic Programme. Olympic Agenda also clearly defined that the Olympic Programme should prioritise youth engagement, gender equality and universality. As a result, the possibility for an OCOG proposal is now included in Rule 45 of the Olympic Charter.

Paris 2024, the second Organising Committee able to take advantage of the change, submitted its proposal for four sports to the IOC in February 2019. Breaking and sport climbing both appeared as medal events at the Youth Olympic Games Buenos Aires 2018, while skateboarding, sport climbing and surfing made their debut on the Olympic Games Tokyo 2020.

In December 2020, the IOC EB approved the event programme for the Olympic Games Paris 2024. The decision marks a key milestone in the evolution of the Olympic programme by achieving gender equality, further introducing youth and urban innovations, and significantly reducing the overall number of athletes and events in an effort to reduce cost and complexity. The IOC EB decision leads to a net reduction of 10 events, an overall reduction of 592 athletes from [Tokyo 2020](#), and the first full gender balance Games in Olympic history with an exact quota allocation of 50% male and female athletes. In Paris 2024, the number of mixed events will grow from 18 in Tokyo 2020 to 20.

The decision is a significant step towards achieving the 50 percent gender balance at the Olympic Games



in both athletes and events, as clearly stated by [Olympic Agenda 2020](#).

See **table A** for further information on the historical evolution of the programme.

[The full programme of the Olympic Games Paris 2024 is available here.](#)

Olympic programme commission

The Olympic Programme Commission has the responsibility of analysing the programme of sports and events for both the Games of the Olympiad and Olympic Winter Games, and forming recommendations for consideration by the IOC EB.

Olympic Agenda 2020 noted that *“the Olympic programme is the fundamental core of the Olympic Games as decisions regarding the programme have an impact on virtually all other areas of the Olympic Games and Olympic Movement.”*

The responsibilities of the Olympic Programme Commission are to:

- Develop a programme that maximises the popularity of the Olympic Games while containing costs and complexity;
- Make sure that the Olympic programme remains relevant to young people by ensuring innovation and adapting to modern taste and new trends, while respecting the history and tradition of the sports;
- Thoroughly evaluate the sports and events in close cooperation with the respective International Federations;
- Respect the frameworks and principles outlined in Olympic Agenda 2020 Recommendations 9, 10 and 11 and Olympic Agenda 2020+5 Recommendation 1, 2, 4 and 5.

Olympic programme process

There are three steps to the finalisation of the programme for an Olympic Games or Olympic Winter Games. These steps are detailed below.

1. Sports programme

In principle seven years before the Games, the IOC EB submits a proposal of the initial sports programme to the IOC Session for a vote no later than the host of

that Games is elected ([Olympic Charter, Chapter 5, Bye-law to Rule 45, section 1.1](#)).

2. New since December 2014 – Host / OCOG proposal

This step is an optional proposal which is made by the Host to the IOC. The proposal should be submitted by the OCOG and reviewed by the IOC 4-6 years before the Games. The process is loosely defined as follows:

- The OCOG proposal on new sports is submitted to the IOC for review analysis and if necessary, observation;
- The Olympic Programme Commission works to review the proposal and makes a recommendation to the IOC EB;
- The IOC EB reviews and makes a proposal to the IOC Session on events and athlete quotas in the OCOG proposal on new sports.
- The IOC Session votes on the OCOG proposal on new sports ([Olympic Charter, Chapter 5, Rule 45 and its Bye-law](#)).

3. Event programme – three-four years out from the Games

This is considered within the quota of 10,500 athletes and 310 events.

- The Olympic Programme Commission reviews all changes to the programme proposed by the IFs in consultation with the OCOG and makes a recommendation to the IOC EB;
- The IOC EB votes to accept, reject or request further review.

A few dates and examples of the Games

1896: First edition of the Games of the Olympiad in Athens, with 43 events in nine sports.

1900: Football, rowing, sailing and equestrian sports made their Olympic debut at the Games in Paris. First events for women, in tennis and golf.

1904: Freestyle wrestling is added to the programme of the St. Louis Games. Greco-Roman wrestling had featured in 1896.

1908: First field hockey competition at the Games in London.

1912: At the Games in Stockholm, swimming added women’s events; first modern pentathlon competition. Road cycling returned to the Games.



1920: Weightlifting reappeared in Antwerp, after being absent from two editions of the Games, this time with competitions by weight category.

1924: Foil was the first women's fencing event for this second edition of the Games in France.

1928: First athletics competitions for women at the Games in Amsterdam.

1936: Basketball and canoe-kayak joined the programme for this edition in the German capital, with men's and women's events.

1952: Equestrian sports became mixed at the Games in Helsinki. In gymnastics, individual events for women were introduced.

1964: At the Olympic Games Tokyo 1964, judo joined the programme, and came back for good in 1972. The first volleyball medals were awarded.

1972: Handball re-joined the programme at the Games of Munich after an appearance in 1936. Canoe slalom made its first appearance.

1984: Synchronised swimming and rhythmic gymnastics made their Olympic debuts at the Games of Los Angeles.

1988: First Olympic table tennis tournament at the Games in Seoul.

1992: Badminton entered at the Games in Barcelona.

1996: Mountain bike joined the programme at the Games in Atlanta, along with beach volleyball.

2000: Triathlon was added to the programme for Sydney 2000, alongside trampoline and taekwondo.

2008: In Beijing Award of the first Olympic BMX medals.

2012: Women's boxing made its first Olympic appearance at the London Games.

2016: Return of golf and rugby to the programme Games of the XXXI Olympiad Rio 2016.

2020: Addition of five OCOG-proposed sports for Tokyo 2020: surfing, karate, sports climbing, skateboarding, baseball/softball.

2024: Addition of four OCOG-proposed sports for Paris 2024: skateboarding, sport climbing, surfing and breaking (at its Olympic Games debut).



Table A: Evolution of the sports programme of the Games of the Olympiad since 1896

Editions	Women	Men	Total of athletes	Number of sports	Number of events
1896		241	241	9	43
1900	22	975	997	19	95
1904	6	645	651	16	95
1908	37	1,971	2,008	22	110
1912	48	2,359	2,407	14	102
1920	65	2,561	2,626	22	156
1924	135	2,954	3,089	17	126
1928	277	2,606	2,883	14	109
1932	126	1,206	1,332	14	117
1936	331	3,632	3,963	19	129
1948	390	3,714	4,104	17	136
1952	519	4,436	4,955	17	149
1956	376	2,938	3,314	17	151
1960	611	4,727	5,338	17	150
1964	678	4,473	5,151	19	163
1968	781	4,735	5,516	18	172
1972	1,059	6,075	7,134	21	195
1976	1,260	4,824	6,084	21	198
1980	1,115	4,064	5,179	21	203
1984	1,566	5,263	6,829	21	221
1988	2,194	6,197	8,391	23	237
1992	2,704	6,652	9,356	25	257
1996	3,512	6,806	10,318	26	271
2000	4,069	6,582	10,651	28	300
2004	4,329	6,296	10,625	28	301
2008	4,637	6,305	10,942	28	302
2012	4,676	5,892	10,568	26	302
2016	5,059	6,179	11,238	28	306
2020	~5,407	~5,685	~11,092	33	339
2024	5,250	5,250	10,500	32	329

See [here](#) for more information on the historical evolution per sport

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