



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

FACTSHEET

YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES

UPDATE – DECEMBER 2011

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 119th 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 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 will take 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 over Poznan (Poland) in the final by 47 votes to 42.

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 the youth, 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 on 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.

The organisational effort made by a city to host the YOG is lower than for the Olympic Games. The first edition of the Summer YOG gathered together around 3,600 athletes and 1,900 officials, compared to 10,500 athletes for a Summer Olympic Games. About 1,050 athletes will participate in their 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, 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.

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.

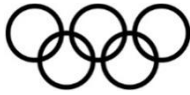
The respective roles and responsibilities of all parties involved in the organisation of the YOG are formalised through the signing of the Host City Contract by representatives of the IOC, the elected city and the NOC concerned.

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 are built. 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 (4,000m² for the Summer YOG, smaller for the Winter YOG) and a limited number of amphitheatre facilities for the workshops and forums of the Culture and Education Programme of the YOG.



Youth Olympic Village

A Youth Olympic Village (YOY) with a capacity of around 6,000 beds (2,000 for the Winter YOG) is provided. The YOY 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 rally and share their experiences and cultures among themselves and also with their relatives and youth communities through digital 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.

THE 1ST SUMMER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES IN 2010

The City of 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 participants¹

¹ Athletes from Kuwait due to the suspension of their NOC

- **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:** Frankie Fredericks, Patricia Chan Li-Yi, Sergey Bubka, Dr Tan Eng Liang, Tan Howe Liang, Tao Li, Yang Yang, and Yelena Isinbayeva.
- **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](#)

Sports programme

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

In many cases, events differed from 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 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)² 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.

Culture and education programme

One of the most innovative elements of the YOG, alongside new sport formats, is the Culture and Education Programme (CEP) where 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 for 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 ran during the Games in the form of interactive workshops, forums and other various activities. Before and after the Games, the programme was activated and spread further through social media platforms.

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



The CEP formed an integral component of Singapore 2010 and provided a memorable and inspiring experience for all participants. The CEP was based on five themes, seven formats and over 50 different activities. Most of the CEP activities were held within the Youth Olympic Village (YOY), while the Island Adventure and Exploration Journey formats were held outside the YOY, allowing the young Olympians to explore other parts of Singapore.

Through the CEP, athletes had the opportunity to:

- **learn** about important 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 featured an exciting range of fun-filled activities to provide learning and development opportunities for the young athletes during the YOG. In order to facilitate athletes' participation, the activities were integrated with the sports competition schedule and which was a huge success. For instance, over the duration of the 12 days, almost all the 3,600 athletes visited the World Anti-Doping Agency and UNAIDS booths in the Youth Olympic Village.

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 were conducted for the young Olympians 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 promoted healthy eating for the young

Olympians, this theme also dealt with the issue of doping prevention in sport.

- 4.Social Responsibility: Young Olympians learned about their 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: The young Olympians were treated to an exciting mix of musical performances, dance acts and inspirational Olympic-themed artwork during the evening festivals, as well as daily roving performances. These activities aimed to bring out the celebration of youth, cultures and friendships forged at the Games.

Seven CEP Formats

- 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.

Young Ambassador Programme: For the first edition of the YOG, the IOC launched – on an

experimental basis - 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. Twenty-nine NOCs were invited to select a young person aged 18 to 25 years old. The Young Ambassador was required to promote the Culture and Education Programme to young people, particularly among those athletes qualified from his/her NOC.

Young Reporter Programme: This is an initiative that was an integral part of the Culture and Education Programme. Twenty-nine young people aged between 18 and 24 from the five continents were chosen to take part. 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. The IOC Young Reporters Training Project is a unique initiative aligned to the YOG's cultural and educational themes.

Athlete Role Models: The Athlete Role Models (ARMs) were in Singapore 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. YOG 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 1ST 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). In the final, Innsbruck received 84 votes and Kuopio 15.

Following the 1st Summer YOG in Singapore in 2010, Innsbruck will be responsible for staging 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 1,050 athletes and 500 officials will attend the Winter YOG.

Sports programme: The programme of the 1st Winter YOG has been established on the basis of the seven sports included in the Vancouver 2010 programme (biathlon, bobsleigh, curling, ice hockey, luge, skating and skiing). There will be 15 disciplines, and events are limited to 63 in total.

The Winter YOG will see some events differ from those of the Olympic Winter Games. An ice

hockey skills challenge will be included and speed skating with mass start. Mixed gender and/or mixed NOC team events will take 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 will be organised as a mixed gender team relay event.

Age group and limit: As for the Summer YOG, depending on the sport/discipline the athletes will compete in and their gender, athletes participating in the Winter YOG sports competitions must be 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 will be 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 will be 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

General Timeline for YOG 2012:

Until 7 December 2011	YOG 2012 qualification period
8 to 15 December 2011	Final period for NOCs to confirm to IFs and to YOGOC if they will use the obtained quota places Reallocation process conducted by IFs
16 December 2011	Entries deadline (by name) for all sports
13-22 January 2012	1 st Winter YOG in Innsbruck



THE 2ND SUMMER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES 2014

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

Nanjing received 47 votes to edge out runner-up Poznan (Poland), which received 42 votes. A few weeks before the elections, the city of Guadalajara (Mexico) officially withdrew its bid. Around 3,800 athletes ranging in ages from 15 to 18 are expected to compete at the 2nd 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).

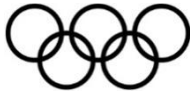


Table A: Sports Programme of the 1st Summer Youth Olympic Games in 2010 in Singapore:

Sport / discipline	No. of events	Events	No. of athletes	Age groups
Aquatics - Diving	4	Individual 3m springboard (M&W) Individual 10m platform (M&W)	48	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
Aquatics - Swimming	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)
Archery	3	Recurve Individual (M&W) Mixed gender and NOC team event	64	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
Athletics	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
Badminton	2	Singles (M&W)	64	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
Basketball	2	20-team tournaments (M&W)	160	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
Boxing	11	M: 48kg, 51kg, 54kg, 57kg, 60kg, 64kg, 69kg, 75kg, 81kg, 91kg, +91kg	66	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
Canoe/Kayak Head to Head	6	Canoe Sprint K1 (M&W), C1 (M) Canoe Slalom K1 (M&W), C1 (M)	64	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
Cycling	1	Combined BMX-Mountain Bike-Road Mixed gender team event (3M, 1 W)	128	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
Equestrian - Jumping	2	Individual event Mixed NOCs team event	30	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
Fencing	7	Épée Individual (M&W) Foil Individual (M&W) Sabre Individual (M&W) Mixed gender and NOC team event	78	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
Football	2	6-team tournaments (M&W)	216	1/1/95 - 31/12/95
Artistic Gymnastics	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)
Rhythmic Gymnastics	2	Individual all-around (W) Group event (W)	42	1/1/95 - 31/12/95
Handball	2	6-team tournaments (M&W)	168	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
Hockey	2	6-team tournaments (M&W)	192	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
Judo	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
Modern Pentathlon	3	Individual event (M&W) Mixed gender and NOC relay	48	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
Rowing	4	Single sculls (M&W) Pairs (M&W)	96	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
Sailing	4	Windsurfing (M&W) 1 person dinghy (M&W)	100	1/1/94 - 31/12/95
Shooting	4	Air rifle 10m (M&W) Air pistol 10m (M&W)	80	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
Table tennis	3	Singles (M&W) Mixed gender team event	64	1/1/94 - 31/12/95
Taekwondo	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
Tennis	4	Singles (M&W) Doubles (M&W)	64	1/1/92 - 31/12/93

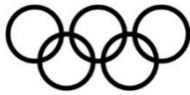


Triathlon	3	Individual sprint distance (M&W) Mixed gender and NOCs relay (2M, 2 W)	64	1/1/92 – 31/12/93
Volleyball	2	6-team tournaments (M&W)	144	1/1/92 - 31/12/93
Weightlifting	11	M: 56kg, 62kg, 69kg, 77kg, 85kg, +85kg W: 48kg, 53kg, 58kg, 63kg, +63kg	110	1/1/93 - 31/12/94
Wrestling	14	Greco-Roman (M): 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
Biathlon		5	Sprint (M / W)	100	17-18
			Pursuit (M / W)		
			Mixed relay (2M & 2W)		
Curling		2	Mixed team competition (2M & 2W)	64	17-18
			Mixed NOC doubles competition (1M & 1W)		
Ice Hockey		4	Men's 5 team tournament	200	16 (H)
			Women's 5 team tournament		
			Men's individual skills challenge		18 (F)
			Women's individual skills challenge		
Bobsleigh	Bobsleigh	4	Two-man bob race	40	18-19
			Two-women bob race		
	Skeleton		Individual men	30	16-17
			Individual women		
Luge	Artificial track	4	Men's single	70	17-18
			Women's single		
			Doubles		
			Mixed team relay (1M, 1W, 1 double)		
Skating	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		500 m (M / W)	32	15-16
			1,000 m (M / W)		
			Mixed NOC relay (2M & 2W)		
	Speed skating		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)		
Ski	Alpine	9	Slalom (M / W)	115	16-17
			Giant slalom (M / W)		
			Super G (M / W)		
			Combined (M / W)		
			Mixed parallel team event (2M & 2W)		
	Cross-country	4	Sprint (M / W)	90	17-18
			10km men		
			5 km ladies		
	Freestyle	4	Ski half pipe (M / W)	56	16-17
			Ski Cross (M / W)		
	Nordic Combined	1	Individual competition (M)	20	16-17
	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) Slopestyle (M / W)	64	16-17
Combined Disciplines	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/>

IMPRINT

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