

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

RIO 2016 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

ACTIONS REPORT

July 2016





RIO 2016 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

The Federal Government has been working on several fronts to make sure Rio de Janeiro and Brazil will successfully host the largest sporting event on the planet. The investments will benefit Brazilians from all five regions of the country.

Support to sports; more tourism; improvements to airports and urban mobility; better management of security, healthcare and other public services; sustainability; accessibility; valuation of national culture. All these results permeate the actions of the Federal Government as the country prepares for the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The Olympic Games take place between 5 and 21 August; The Paralympics, between 7 and 18 September. It will be the first time that they take place in South America. In the sections below, we present further information about Federal Government initiatives and investments that relate to the 2016 Games.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

» Guaranteed security	04
» Improvements to tourism services and infrastructure	08
» More tourists throughout Brazil	10
» Support to foreign visitors and international co-operation	12
» Healthcare: reinforced infrastructure and ongoing monitoring	13
» Efficiency and accessibility at airports	15
» Better communications and enhanced use of science and technology	16
» Urban mobility and sanitation	18
» Promotion of decent work and solidarity economy	20
» More sports at school.....	23
» Valuing Brazilian cultural and artistic diversity	24
» Biosecurity in Equestrian sports.....	25
» Investments in athletes and sports infrastructure	27
» Military athletes in the Games	33

BUDGET SHARED WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The overall budget for the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games has heavy participation of private sources, and is **divided into three parts**. The first is the **Responsibility Matrix**, which covers projects exclusively associated with the preparation and holding of the Games. Total investments in the Matrix are of R\$ 7.07 billion, of which 60% are from the private sector. The second part is the **Plan for Anticipation of Public Policies**, which covers government projects with federal, state and municipal investments in infrastructure and public policies. These are projects that would be implemented anyway, but which were accelerated due to the Games. There are 27 projects in this section, totalling R\$ 24.6 billion (private funds are the source of 43% of the investments). The third part is the specific budget for the **Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games Organising Committee**, which is responsible for organising and conducting all activities of the event. That budget is R\$ 7 billion, fully sourced from private investment.

1. Guaranteed security

A total 88,000 professionals – 47,000 of whom come from public security, national defence and urban order police forces, and 41,000 coming from the Armed Forces – are ready to guarantee security in the biggest sporting event ever held in South America. Considering the country's successful experiences with the Confederations Cup, the Rio +20 Summit, the World Youth Day and the World Cup 2014, as well as the investments made in equipment, technology and training for security officers, it is safe to say that Rio is prepared for the new challenge.

Actions in this area are divided into three main areas of activity: Public Security, National Defence and Intelligence. The roles and responsibilities of each of these areas are defined in the Integrated Security Strategic Plan (ISSP), which establishes a model of operation based on inter-agency integration.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND CITIZENSHIP

The Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESSE/MJ) is responsible for the planning, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation of security and civil defence operations. The investments made in this area are not just for the major events; they will be left as a legacy for the everyday security activities of the country. For the 2016 Games, the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship is investing R\$ 350 million in security. These funds are being used for personal protective equipment purchases, training tools, anti-terrorism actions, expanded monitoring systems, and enhanced command and control structures, as well as to improve the infrastructure available to security and civil defence forces and to train police officers, firefighters and municipal guards. During the Games, the safety of all competition venues in Rio will under be the responsibility of the National Public Security Force, or simply National Force (Força Nacional).

Based on co-operation between troops in different Brazilian states (co-ordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship), the National Force was established to provide assistance to public security actions at any point in Brazil, supported by troops in the 26 states and the Federal District. About 9,600 professionals from the National Force will be working in the Games and related venues.

The Federal Police (PF) has been providing training and capacity building on Counter-Terrorism and Anti-Terrorism, Sea Port Security, Civil Aviation Quality Control and Airport Security, Fraudulent Document Recognition, Command and Control, Disaster Victim Identification, Security of Dignitaries and other areas. The Federal Police workforce for operations during the Games is expected to involve 3,500 officers, a 350% increase compared to the staff deployed for the 2014 World Cup. The officers play a number of security-related roles, including: Command and Control, Migration Control, Airport Security, Intelligence, Private Security Control, Security of Dignitaries, Maritime Police, Inspections and Countermeasures and Special Operations.

The Federal Highway Police (PRF) will deploy 2,000 agents, who will be working on traffic education/enforcement and on the prevention and prosecution of criminal acts. It will also increase road surveillance efforts in the period of the Games, creating policing belts at state borders and in the metropolitan area of Rio. Federal Highway Police officers specialised in motorcade escorting will also ensure the safety and security of Heads of State and athletes during the Games.

MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

About 41,000 Armed Forces personnel are prepared to act to ensure security during the Rio 2016 Games. They will work in an integrated fashion with the Ministry of Justice, the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (Abin) and state and local law enforcement agencies.

The military will act during competitions in Rio de Janeiro and in the cities hosting football matches: Brasília, São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Salvador and Manaus. Approximately 21,000 of these military will be in Rio de Janeiro, divided among the four Olympic clusters: Copacabana, Maracanã, Barra da Tijuca and Deodoro.

The National Defence axis of operations will be working on: security actions in sea and river areas; aerospace and airports; logistical air transport; chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence; protection of strategic structures; cyber security and cyber defence; explosives monitoring, counter-terrorism; and deployment of contingency forces.

In order to maximise counter-terrorism and chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear defence actions, the Ministry of Justice, ABIN and the Ministry of Defence have created the Joint Command for Terrorism Prevention and Control (CCPCT), which relies on all the expertise of the Armed Forces on Anti-Terrorism actions.

Expanding the focus on security for the 2016 Games, the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces have conducted joint operations (on an inter-agency environment)

along Brazil's border with neighbouring countries. The most recent example is the Agatha Operation, conducted in the first half of 2016.

The Armed Forces have put in place deployment plans in case of serious events during the Olympic Torch relay, always within the framework of legal provisions regarding Law and Order Enforcement.

To fulfil all the planned activities and tasks, the Ministry of Defence had a budget of R\$ 778.4 million for the 2014-2016 triennium.

BRAZILIAN INTELLIGENCE AGENCY – ABIN

The scope of actions by the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (ABIN) specifically focused on ensuring security during the Games includes a number of co-ordinated efforts jointly carried out with Defence and Public Security agencies as well as with other institutions of the Brazilian Intelligence System (SISBIN).

ABIN centralises the production of intel within the System, always aiming at anticipating and preventing security threats to competitions and the personnel involved. Intelligence is gathered with the core aim of supporting decision-making at the security agencies and senior government levels.

Terrorism prevention actions are currently being conducted by ABIN in close co-operation with the Ministries of Defence and Justice & Citizenship. The Agency also employs intelligence observers in competitions.

Risk Assessments are carried out in competition venues, athlete accommodation areas and other facilities related to the event in order to identify vulnerabilities in security systems and recommend corrective measures.

ABIN's operational structure for the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games includes intelligence centres in Rio de Janeiro and in the football host cities, as well as a national centre in Brasilia. The centres employ intelligence professionals from ABIN and other members of SISBIN, which comprises 37 federal institutions. In Rio de Janeiro, ABIN will also co-ordinate the Foreign Service Intelligence Centre, which will be in charge of co-ordination and information exchange efforts between ABIN and the intelligence services of over 100 participating countries.

RIO DE JANEIRO STATE GOVERNMENT

The Rio de Janeiro State Government works in partnership with the Federal Government to ensure the security of the Games. Through an agreement with the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship, thousands of police officers have been trained in various areas, such as counter-terrorism, risk analysis, crowd control, tourist security and languages.

MORE INFO – PRESS OFFICES

Ministry of Justice and Citizenship: +55 (61) 2025-2022/3135
imprensa@mj.gov.br and cs.sesge@mj.gov.br

Ministry of Defence: +55 (61) 3312-4070/8551|ascom@defesa.gov.br

ABIN: +55 (61) 3445-9000| ascom@abin.gov.br

2. Improvements to tourism services and infrastructure

Through the Ministry of Tourism, the Federal Government has developed a series of actions focused on the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Some of the initiatives include facilitated travel for tourists, integrated promotion campaigns, professional training, studies, surveys and tourist signage, as well as sustainability and accessibility efforts.

TRAVEL FACILITATION

As of 1 June this year, a visa waiver programme has come into effect for US, Japanese, Canadian and Australian tourists who arrive in the country during the period of the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The initiative, valid until 18 September, is part of a strategy to encourage visitors from these countries, which were responsible for sending over 759,000 tourists to Brazil in 2015 alone. The forecast is that the measure will inject up to US\$ 80 million in the Brazilian economy.

STUDIES AND SURVEYS

The Ministry of Tourism will conduct three surveys during the Olympics: one with international tourists, one with domestic tourists and a third with foreign journalists. The surveys were designed to understand the national and international demand for tourism and to investigate Brazil's image among press professionals.

In 2014, when Brazil hosted the World Cup, a survey by the Ministry of Tourism pointed to quite positive results regarding the experience of foreign tourists in the country. Among the more than 6,600 respondents, 95% said they would like to return to Brazil; 92% positively evaluated public security; 98% considered customer service and responsiveness to be positive; and 92.3% mentioned the World Cup as their main motivation for traveling. From the visitors who said they intend to come to back Brazil on specific occasions, 65% indicated the Olympics as a reason for returning.

SUSTAINABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

The Ministry of Tourism, together with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), is working to promote the Green Passport campaign, which focuses on sustainable production and consumption standards for businesses and tourists. It has also launched the Tourism and Sustainability Guidebook, which provides guidance to service providers on topics such as adopting sustainable practices and preventing the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.

TOURIST SIGNAGE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

The Federal Government, through the Ministry of Tourism, has worked to improve tourist signage in Rio de Janeiro in order to facilitate visitor movements and improve their experiences in the host city of the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Five hundred signposts are expected to be installed for pedestrians.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Tourism:

+55 (61) 2023-7083

imprensa@turismo.gov.br

3. More tourists throughout Brazil

Since Brazil was announced as the host country of the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Embratur (the Brazilian Tourist Board) has been developing operational strategies aimed at promoting the country as a host of major sporting events. Brazil is expected to attract between 300,000 and 500,000 foreign visitors during the Games.

Being the first South American country to host the Games is a milestone of historic importance to the continent and to the Olympic movement. As in the 2014 World Cup, a concerted effort is being made to increase South American tourist flows during the Olympics, all part of a strategy to strengthen intra-regional tourism in South America.

Embratur is betting in the current appreciation of the dollar and the consequent increase in foreign purchasing power in Brazil to attract this group and raise revenues for the tourism sector during the Rio 2016 Games. The goal is to bring concrete results by inviting tourists to see the competitions in Rio de Janeiro up close and take the opportunity to get to know other Brazilian cities.

FOCUS ON THE RIO 2016

Embratur has promoted a number of actions abroad to reinforce its invitation to foreigners to come watch the Games and enjoy the tourist sites in Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian host cities. These efforts include participating in international fairs, training travel agents, digital strategies, inflight magazine inserts, media in airports, and the launch of the new *Visit Brazil* web portal.

PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN

Brazil is open for you! That is the slogan of the Embratur promotional campaign to encourage visitors from Australia, Canada, the US and Japan to travel to Brazil for the Rio 2016 Games. The initiative, which aims at reaching over 70 million people, focuses on the visa waiver granted to tourists from these countries during the Games as a major driver of travel decisions. The Times Square in New York City, the most visited tourist spot in the world, was also emblazoned with the Brazil Brand for the full month of July.

MORE INFO – PRESS OFFICES

Embratur / International press:

+55(61)2023-8601 | rp@embratur.gov.br

Embratur / National Press:

+55(61)2023-8517 | ascom@embratur.gov.br

4. Support to foreign visitors and international co-operation

In order to better serve the tourists who will visit Brazil for the Games, the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) has taken actions to strengthen its 227 diplomatic posts abroad. The goal is to expedite the issuance of visas and co-operate with foreign security agencies and consular services. In addition, foreign nationals linked to the Games (accredited as such by the International Olympic Committee) are not required to obtain a visa to enter the country (under the Olympic Act, or Law 12,035/2009). Furthermore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for organising protocol and ceremonial activities for Heads of State and Government, the Olympic Family and other authorities.

The MRE has been periodically distributing audio-visual material and up-to-date information to diplomatic posts and the media worldwide. One noteworthy effort is the Ministry's close co-ordination with the Rio 2016 Organising Committee, not only regarding communication and institutional matters, but also to ensure that visas are issued quickly and smoothly to participants in the Games, especially athletes and other members of the "Olympic and Paralympic International Family" (members of the IOC, National Olympic and Paralympic Committees, and National Federations).

One important aspect of hosting mega sports events in the country is the stronger co-operation that Brazil's government and foreign policy agents have developed with their partners. Brazil currently has about 60 sports co-operation agreements in effect, signed with major Olympic powers (like Russia and China) as well as developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Specifically regarding the hosting of mega sports events, Brazil has entered into co-operation agreements with South Africa, Germany, Australia, Canada, the US and the UK.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

+55 (61) 2030-8006 | imprensa@itamaraty.gov.br

5. Healthcare: reinforced infrastructure and ongoing monitoring

The Ministry of Health has been working in partnership with the states and municipalities where competitions will be held (i.e. Rio de Janeiro and the football host cities) to improve the infrastructure and delivery of public healthcare services focusing on the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Initiatives include setting up an operations centre (to act in emergency situations and assist in organising the healthcare network) and delivering new ambulances. After the Games, these ambulances will be used to renew the fleet of Brazil's Emergency Mobile Healthcare Service (SAMU) in Rio de Janeiro and other cities around the country.

The Integrated Centre for Joint Healthcare Operations (CIOCS) was crucial for monitoring health-related information in states and municipalities and organising the healthcare network during the 2014 World Cup. The CIOCS, created in 2011, monitors risk situations, assesses the demand for healthcare and health surveillance activities, and co-ordinates response efforts with local health authorities during major events. The centre was activated during events such as the Confederations Cup, the World Youth Day and the World Cup.

APP

Building on the success of the 'Saúde na Copa' project, the Ministry of Health has developed an app for participatory healthcare surveillance in partnership with Skoll Global Threats Fund (SGTF), a US NGO focused on gathering efforts to eradicate pandemics in modern times. The app will allow the population to help monitor health events, receive healthcare guidance and locate the nearest healthcare services available. In 2016, the app gained a thematic module related to the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In addition to offering health information and providing guidance on local services, this tool is also intended for all Brazilians and foreigners who want to help the Brazilian Unified Healthcare System (SUS) to map the occurrence of symptoms of similar diseases in specific areas. This allows SUS to respond more quickly with the necessary measures to inform and protect the population. The app is available for all major mobile platforms (iOS, Android and Windows Phone). Developed in open source code, the app will be donated to the SUS at the end of the project so that

healthcare departments in Brazilian states and municipalities can adapt it and use it in accordance with their needs. Users can download the app for free, and participation is voluntary and anonymous.

Another initiative in the health area is the updated Traveller's Health section of the Ministry of Health's website (<http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/index.php/o-ministerio/principal/secretarias/svs/viajante-en>), which brings useful health prevention information to tourists and visitors). In the health surveillance area, prevention actions are being intensified for communicable diseases such as dengue, chikungunya, zika, HIV/AIDS, STDs, influenza, measles and ebola. In addition, food and health surveillance actions will be implemented at ports, airports and border crossings.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Health: +55 (61) 3315-3580

6. Efficiency and accessibility at airports

The Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation, through its Secretariat of Civil Aviation, has co-ordinated the preparation of the official air travel operations handbook for the Rio 2016 Games. The document consists of a large operating and planning agreement which standardises operations for Brazil's 40 airports, which will work under special schemes during the mega event. The goal is to establish an integrated action framework for private operators and public agencies in the airport sector, creating a strategic co-ordinated network to provide immediate response to facts and unforeseen events common to the sector. The handbook is the result of about 400 hours of debates, technical analyses, reviews, and alignment and co-operation actions targeted at the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. It has now been validated by the 27 agencies that make up the Special Operations Technical Committee of Conaero (National Commission of Airport Authorities). Noteworthy points in the handbook include plans for passenger terminals and the occupation of aprons and lanes, as well as issues related to aviation security and defence, operational capacity and accessibility. All these aspects have been tested through simulated and test events since 2015.

One of the Secretariat's focus areas is airport accessibility requirements. The aviation sector, as a public service, is among the pioneers in providing humanised services to persons with disabilities. Since 2011, Brazilian airports have been going through an extensive process of reviewing/adjusting standards and revamping infrastructure in light of international experience so that terminals can be truly inclusive spaces where all passengers are respected in their differences. The Special Operations Technical Committee performs periodical simulations to test boarding and disembarking operations, airport infrastructure and the preparation of ground teams regarding their adequacy to serve air travellers with disabilities. The main airports involved in the 2016 Games operation – Galeão and Santos Dumont in Rio de Janeiro, and Guarulhos in São Paulo – run tests in 2015 and 2016 to assess their progress in this regard.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation:

+55 (61) 3311-7194 | ascom@transportes.gov.br



7. Better communications and enhanced use of science and technology

The Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications (MCTIC) will provide the entire spectrum of frequencies required to broadcast the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, thus making it easier for the country to host and manage the competition. The work will be done in partnership with related entities and agencies.

The Ministry also regularly meets with carriers – who are responsible for implementing the communication infrastructure of the Games – to monitor the improvement of telecommunications services in the arenas and other strategic points.

At the same time, the National Telecommunications Agency (Anatel) has been working to reduce signal interferences reported in previous events, and eliminated some of the bureaucracy required to authorise the temporary use of radio frequencies, adapting to the dynamics of major events and ensuring secure communications during the competitions. Anatel has also provided new equipment to its field teams to increase the efficiency of monitoring activities.

The logistics operation of the Rio 2016 Games is the responsibility of the Correios, Brazil's official postal service. The company is responsible for the storage, transport and distribution of sporting goods, appliances, furniture and barriers. In total, the logistics operation covers one million orders, 980,000 sports equipment parts, 120,000 seats and 36,000 s' pieces of luggage, an effort that is mobilising two thousand people. It is the first time a public postal service is in charge of this task.

Research institutes at the MCTIC are also participating in the Rio 2016 Games. A weather monitoring task force that includes the Centre for Forecasting and Climatic Studies of the National Institute for Space Research (CPTEC/INPE) and the National Centre for Natural Disaster Monitoring and Alerts (Cemaden) has been set up to ensure highly accurate forecasts for temperature, tides, humidity, winds and currents. This type of data, when provided timely and precisely, can make a difference in the performance of athletes.

The MCTIC has also invested R\$ 2 million to purchase three solar-powered buoys that will monitor the Guanabara Bay. Each device is fitted with meteorological sensors that send information about air humidity and temperature, atmospheric pressure, solar radiation and wind direction and speed over the mobile network in real time. Terrestrial weather stations installed at strategic points in Rio will complement the information received.



Cutting-edge research is also helping Olympic athletes achieve excellence in sports. Supercomputing resources and equipment custom-built to individual athletes' needs are important allies for those chasing the podium. Because victory in high performance sports lies in the details, science can make a big difference in the preparation of Team Brazil athletes.

The National Scientific Computing Laboratory (LNCC) has created a tool to cross-reference data and improve the performance of athletes. The National Institute of Technology (INT), in turn, has developed a new technology to serve Paralympic shot put, discus and javelin athletes: seats custom-built to the movements of each athlete have been built using three-dimensional images captured by sensors during throwing motions.

The MCTIC is also assisting with the radiological safety of the Games. The action plan includes providing radiation detection instruments for use at checkpoints in stadiums and other sports venues, as well as training specialists by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and sharing of information on illicit trafficking and unauthorised activities connected to radioactive materials. The IAEA is also responsible for providing assistance to response efforts in case of any nuclear or radiological emergencies.

More importantly, all these investments – more modern telecommunications services, high-accuracy weather systems, cutting-edge research for sports excellence and increased radiation safety – will be left as a legacy for Brazilians after the Games.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation
and Communications:

+55 (61) 2027-6487 | imprensa@mcti.gov.br



8. Urban mobility and Sanitation

One of the three sections of Rio de Janeiro's Light Rail Vehicle (LRV) is already available to the city of Rio for use during the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The new means of transport has final costs estimated at R\$ 1.157 billion, of which R\$ 532 million came in federal funds from the Large Cities Mobility component of the Growth Acceleration Programme (PAC) and the remaining R\$ 625 million were funded through a public-private partnership (PPP) signed by the city of Rio de Janeiro.

The first stretch of the Rio de Janeiro LRV system began operating on 5 June 2016. The section, the most important one for transport during the Rio 2016 Games, connects the Central Bus Station to Cinelândia, near the Santos Dumont Airport, with 18 stations. When completed, the Light Rail Vehicle will connect Rio's City Centre and Port Region with 28 km of tracks and 26 stops. The project is based on the concept of integrated public transport, connecting multiple modalities such as metro, trains, ferries, cable cars, the BRT system, the conventional bus network and an airport (Santos Dumont). When ready, the system will be capable of carrying 300,000 passengers per day.

Average distance between stops is of 400 m. Each cart can carry 420 passengers, with maximum waiting time between trains varying from 3 to 15 minutes depending on the line. The trains do not depend on suspended cables, and are powered by two power sources: a third energised rail and supercapacitors.

Stations and stopping points will be fitted with accessible platforms that are safe, easy and comfortable to use. They will feature tactile floor lines (for use by the visually impaired) throughout their length and soft, non-slip access ramps.

The Rio LRV is one of the first in the world to be designed entirely without catenaries (i.e. cables that capture power through overhead wires). Rio's LRV is unique in its model, both in Brazil and worldwide. The trains do not depend on suspended cables, and are powered by two power sources. There will be a third powered rail in some sections and at bus stops. Every time the trains brake they also generate power, which will be stored by a device called supercapacitor. These technologies are already used in the world, but separately. What is unprecedented is the combination of these two systems. The mix makes the system much more economical and safer.

Regarding basic sanitation, water supply and sewage, the Ministry of Cities has a total of ten interventions ongoing in Rio de Janeiro that indirectly relate to the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games (i.e. they impact the influence areas of the sporting events.) These include: flood control and environmental recovery projects in the Botas and Sarapuí river basins at Baixada Fluminense; integrated sanitation and urbanisation

works at the Tijuca Complex; drainage works at the Jacarepaguá Basin; drainage works at the Canal do Manguê Basin; and an expansion of the Bangu Water Supply System.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Cities:

+55 (61) 2108-1602 | ascom@cidades.gov.br



9. Promotion of decent work and solidarity economy

Organising actions that promote and enhance Decent Work at the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games has been a priority of the Ministry of Labour (MT) since the beginning of 2015. The main areas of focus are promoting solidarity economy, providing services to workers and preventing labour conflicts. The Ministry has also been working on social responsibility agreements, both at the national level and in the cities that will host the event (with special attention to Rio de Janeiro), as tools to ensure decent work during the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

One of the main actions was the creation (in early 2015) of the Local Committee for the Promotion of Decent Work in the Games. The Committee is attended by representatives from the federal, state and municipal governments, the Judiciary, the Federal Prosecution Service, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Rio de Janeiro's Regional Superintendence for Labour and Employment, the National Employment System (Sines), the Olympic Public Authority and the Rio 2016 Organising Committee.

National and local Committees for the Improvement of Working Conditions in the Tourism and Hospitality Sector have also been created in Rio and the football host cities.

The Ministry is also responsible for labour inspections in the Olympic works and the monitoring of contracts with subcontractors.

NATIONAL COMMITMENT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY SECTOR

Formalised at the beginning of the year in Rio de Janeiro, the Commitment aims at establishing guidelines on how to deal with labour relations established in view of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and to promote the Decent Work campaign, with emphasis on combating child labour and the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents.



The Commitment has been voluntarily adhered to by the Federal Government (Ministry of Labour, Secretary of Government of the Presidency, Ministry of Tourism), employer associations (Brazilian Federation of the Hospitality and Food Industry (FBHA) and the Brazilian Association of the Hotel Industry (ABIH)) and worker associations (National Confederation of Workers in Retail & Services (CONTRACS), National Confederation of Workers in Tourism and Hospitality (CONTRATUH), CTB, NCST, CUT, UGT and Força Sindical).

The International Labour Organisation and the Rio 2016 Organising Committee also support the Commitment. It provides for the establishment of a National Committee and local monitoring committees in the cities that will host competitions.

The document also establishes the organisation of a Campaign Against Child Labour and Sexual Exploitation. A multi-stakeholder campaign is currently being developed on this theme by the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship (Department of Human Rights) in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Development (MDS), Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Labour, as well as UNICEF, Childhood and other organisations. The goal is to create a strong brand for the protection of children and adolescents that can be used by all levels of government in their campaigns on the topic.

YOUTH SPORTS APPRENTICE

The Youth Sports Apprentice Project (or Jade in its Portuguese acronym) aims at training young people and persons with disabilities to act as assistants in sports management activities. It also trains them to act as event planners in sport clubs, Olympic villages, gyms and any other place that promotes sports. The initiative is already in place in São Paulo and the Federal District, with pilot classes in which the apprentices act as helpers in sports practice, tournaments and social events.

In 2016, the Jade project selected 455 young people to work as apprentices at the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. During the Games, they will work as assistants in sport competitions and events. All were officially hired, and are receiving a salary that is based on the minimum wage (proportional to the hours they spend in the programme, either studying or working).

The lecture stage of their training has already begun: students were taught a master class in May this year that officially marked the beginning of lessons. The group will attend 400 hours of lectures outside their school hours, divided into two stages. The first stage had lectures until 30 June, when classes were interrupted because of the 2016 Games. Students will return to the course after the Paralympics, at the end of September, and conclude the lectures on 21 December.



SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

The Ministry of Labour has signed a partnership with the city of Rio de Janeiro to promote and support the development of solidarity economy as an alternative for economic gain and a driver of social inclusion. The partnership covers the Cidade de Deus, Complexo do Alemão, Mangueiras and Santa Marta communities. These communities and their entrepreneurs are getting to know the idea of solidary, sustainable and local economic development, a model they are having the opportunity to promote and expand with a focus on gender issues and cultural and ethnic diversity, linking up with social organisations and solidarity economy movements that already exist in Rio de Janeiro. The partnership involves the transfer of R\$ 500,000 from the federal government.

Solidarity economy events that will be promoted during the Games include the VI Carioca Festival of Solidarity Economy and the I Rio of Fair and Ethical Trade Festival. Both events were created to encourage solidarity enterprises to showcase and market their products (crafts, fashion accessories and food) at a prime city location, with great circulation of people, where their products can be sold more quickly and their work can be more visible. The events will also feature cultural performances and workshops, the latter focused on skills valuable to solidarity economy enterprises.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Labour: +55 (61) 2021-5039/5449

imprensa@mte.gov.br



10. More sports at school

The Ministry of Education has formalised a partnership with the Rio 2016 Organising Committee to take the Transforma project to public and private school teachers throughout Brazil. With the partnership, these teachers will have access to a digital platform that offers training and other courses with the aim of expanding the range of sports available for practice in schools.

Created in 2014 as an educational programme of the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Transforma is now present in over two thousand schools in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais, and in the Federal District. After just one year, several schools have already introduced sports of little prominence in Brazil today in their physical education classes, such as field hockey, rugby and goalball.

Transforma offers educational materials, training courses, sports training, school challenges, suggestions for sports experimentation and lesson plans and activities about the history, symbolism and values of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, all free of charge. In the city of Rio, the programme is already part of the municipal public policy system.

The Transforma activities go beyond the school, with sporting festivals held to encourage the general public to try new sports. During these festivals, professional athletes meet the public and reinforce the fraternal aspect of the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

[Ministry of Education:](#)

+55 (61) 2022-7500 imprensa@mec.gov.br



11. Valuing Brazilian cultural and artistic diversity

In order to nationalise the cultural agenda in Rio de Janeiro, the Ministry of Culture (MinC) will be hosting artistic and cultural presentations and activities by a number of artists from all around the country until September 2016. The goal is to ensure that artists and cultural groups from different parts of Brazil can have a chance to showcase their work and creations during the world's major sporting event, both in audience size and tourist flows, while the whole world has its eyes turned to our country.

The Olympic and Paralympic Games cultural programme is the result of joint efforts by the three levels of government (federal, state and municipal) and the Rio 2016 Organising Committee, which together devised a vast schedule of events and presentations spanning August and September. The Olympic and Paralympic Games will be a unique opportunity to showcase Brazil's and Rio's cultural diversity. A series of outdoor concerts spread throughout the city (which the Ministry of Culture is directly contributing to with special attractions) will ensure that celebrating culture remains one of the unforgettable aspects of the planet's biggest sporting event. The Ministry of Culture and the Rio 2016 Organising Committee have jointly decided to prioritise cultural programming during the Paralympic Games, focusing on cultural groups whose proposals contemplate inclusion and accessibility in the arts. That includes the opening and closing ceremonies of the Paralympic Games as well.

For the Olympics, the main museums in Rio have extensive programmes for visitors. The National Museum of Fine Arts will pay tribute to France, with the exhibition of a restored masterpiece by Léon Pallière. The National History Museum will celebrate Mexican culture. The Museum of Tomorrow and the Rio Art Museum, both sponsored by the federal government, will offer several options for visitors focused on iconic characters in Brazilian history, such as pioneer aviator Santos Dumont and Empress Leopoldina. After seven years of renovations, the City History Museum in Gávea will reopen with an exhibition dedicated to the most iconic monument of Rio de Janeiro and Brazil: Christ the Redeemer. The exhibit features precious rarities in its 24,000-item collection about the 451 years of history of the city of Rio.

Activities will be available throughout the city, not only in the South Zone and the City Centre (which historically command more attention from tourists). Now accessible through the new public transport system, the Madureira Park, at the North Zone, will celebrate the culture of Rio de Janeiro's *subúrbios*, considered the heart of the city. The Madureira region is home to two of Rio's most traditional samba schools: Portela and Império Serrano. The port region of Rio also houses a new point of interest

that celebrates African-Brazilian culture: *Cais do Valongo* (Valongo Wharf), developed with the support of Iphan (Institute for Preservation of National Historical and Natural Heritage) and possibly a new UNESCO World Heritage.

The cultural programme started in May when the Rio Cultural Passport was launched by the city in partnership with the Ministry of Culture. During the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, locals and visitors who have the passport will be able to enjoy free admission and discounts at over 700 cultural attractions and services like bars, restaurants, bookstores and transport. For Brazilians and foreigners residing in Brazil, the passport will be free. Foreign visitors pay R\$ 15. The passport can be requested at <http://www.passaporteculturalrio.com/en/>.

The Rio Cultural Passport programme, with admission mostly free of charge or at reduced prices, includes theatre and dance performances, exhibitions, concerts, circus attractions, gastronomic events, street demonstrations, soirees and balls. As a result of a partnership with the Brazilian Institute of Museums (Ibram), over fifty institutions across the city are part of the Rio Cultural Circuit, offering at least one free day a week. Another partner of the Rio Cultural Passport is the Rio Metro, which will offer a R\$ 1.20 discount for double tickets used on trips during weekends. The ticket is valid for the day of purchase, usable within operating hours.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Culture: +55 (61) 2024-2412/2266

imprensa@cultura.gov.br



12. Biosecurity in Equestrian sports

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply (MAPA) is developing a series of health surveillance actions to ensure biosecurity at the Olympic Equestrian Centre (COH) and the health of the horses that will compete in equestrian events during the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The Equestrian Centre is under full sanitary break and strict biosecurity controls since April 2015, and will remain so until the arrival of the first horses that will compete in the games. Federal agricultural inspectors have been working on-site for over two years to ensure the implementation of various health actions.

The surveillance work – which ensures the health not only of the animals of the Deodoro Military Complex (CMD) but also of the surrounding properties – has led to the delivery of an official document to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) in which Brazil states that the military complex area is free of equine disease.

Since 2012, MAPA has held discussions in international fora on the health requirements for entry and stay of horses in Brazil during the Games. It sent experts to the Guadalajara Pan American Games in 2011 and the London Games in 2012 to observe the international movement of horses and accumulate knowledge on the subject.

The competition horses will land exclusively at the Antônio Carlos Jobim (Galeão) Airport in Rio, in charter flights. MAPA's International Agricultural Surveillance System's officials will take care of the customs clearance of the animals and their food (as far as health clearances are concerned).

Upon landing, the representatives of the Delegations must provide all transit documents and international veterinary certifications of the horses. The animals will be individually identified by microchips and taken to the Olympic Equestrian Centre through a predetermined route, escorted by the organisation of the event. After going through a second inspection, the animals will be accommodated in individual stalls (another measure to ensure optimum health protection conditions).



During the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games and until their return to their country of origin, the horses will be kept under continuous supervision of veterinary and agricultural federal inspectors. For their return, international veterinary certificates have been negotiated in accordance with the rules of each country, and will be issued by inspectors of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food

Supply: +55 (61) 3218-2205/2708

imprensa@agricultura.gov.br



13. Investments in athletes and sports infrastructure

Since October 2009, when Brazil earned the right to host the 2016 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, the Federal Government has worked to ensure that the legacy of the world's greatest sporting event will reach all Brazilian states and the Federal District. Sports investments in excess of R\$ 4 billion have allowed the creation and consolidation of a National Sports Training Network, with units that will benefit Brazilians in all regions and contribute to the development of new generations of athletes.

Physical infrastructure investments alone go beyond R\$ 3 billion. These funds are being used to build 240 training centres for various sports, 47 Sports Initiation Centres (CIEs), 46 official track & field tracks and ten Olympic venues in Rio de Janeiro (RJ), as well as to renovate and expand training venues that will be used during the Games in military areas and in the School of Physical Education and Sports of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ).

All this sports infrastructure will be part of the National Sports Training Network (created by Law 12,395/2011) that the Ministry of Sports is building across the country. The objective of the Network is to connect different sports facilities and offer spaces for the spotting of talents and the training of youth and professional athletes and teams, focusing on Olympic and Paralympic sports. The Network also aims at creating and enhancing exchanges between coaches, referees, managers and other sports professionals.



OLYMPIC CAPITAL

The Ministry of Sport is allocating R\$ 825.4 million for renovations to existing facilities at the Deodoro Olympic Park in Rio de Janeiro – itself a legacy of the Rio 2007 Pan American and Parapan American Games. These include the National Shooting Centre, the National Equestrian Centre, the Modern Pentathlon Centre and the Field Hockey Centre. The Ministry has also invested resources to build new sporting venues, such as the Youth Arena, the Canoe Slalom Stadium, the Deodoro Stadium, the Mountain Bike Centre and the BMX Olympic Centre. Deodoro has been used intensely since the 2007 Pan American Games: it received more than 300 national and international sporting events over the last eight years. Its facilities are used to develop sports modalities that are little known in Brazil, such as shooting sport, field hockey and modern pentathlon.

For the Barra Olympic Park, the Ministry of Sport is investing over R\$ 379 million to build permanent sports facilities, including the Olympic Tennis Centre and the Olympic Velodrome. At Carioca Arenas 1, 2 and 3, resources have been invested in air conditioning. The Future Arena, which is being built with Ministry funding (R\$ 133.4 million), will have its structure dismantled to allow for the construction of four public schools after the Games. The same will happen to the Olympic Aquatics Stadium (investment of R\$ 217.1 million), which will be dismantled into three structures to be sent to different locations in Rio de Janeiro (to be defined). Both the permanent facilities in Barra da Tijuca and the ones built in Deodoro are part of the Olympic Training Centre (OTC), which will stand at the top of the National Sports Training Network and generate an important legacy for the excellence of Brazilian sport.

TRAINING VENUES AT THE GAMES

During the Games, Brazilian and foreign teams alike will have modern sports facilities at their disposal for training periods. The Ministry of Sport is investing R\$ 207.5 million in construction, renovation and adaptation works at military units and in the School of Physical Education and Sports of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ). After 2016, these facilities will cater to various Olympic and Paralympic modalities, and will get incorporated into the National Sports Training Network.

The investments for military units are focused on the Army Physical Training Centre (CCFEx), the Naval School, the University of the Air Force (UNIFA), the Admiral Adalberto Nunes Physical Education Centre (Cefan) and the Aeronautics Club (Caer).



SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

The Ministry of Sport is investing R\$ 450 million to build a number of Training Centres (CTs) throughout Brazil. CTs already delivered include: The Pan American Centre for Judo, in Lauro de Freitas (BA); the Caixa Athletics Arena, in São Bernardo do Campo (SP); the Centre for Excellence in Diving, in Brasilia (DF); the Indaiatuba (SP) Velodrome; the Canoeing Centre in Foz do Iguaçu (PR); the Brazilian Paralympic Training Centre in São Paulo (SP), which will include 15 different sports; and the Handball Development Centre in São Bernardo do Campo (SP).

The network also includes: The Northeast Olympic Training Centre in Fortaleza (CE), with support for 26 different sports; the Cycling Training Centre under construction in Londrina (PR); the six BMX tracks in construction in six different cities; the Equestrian Centre, currently under construction in the city of Barretos (SP); The Badminton Sports Complex, under construction in Teresina (PI); and the National Centre for Athletics Training, currently in construction in Cascavel (PR).

On a different front, a total R\$ 861.1 million are being invested to build 240 Sports Initiation Centres (CIEs) in 229 municipalities in all Brazilian states and the Federal District, making this the largest sports infrastructure legacy project of the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. The programme, launched in 2013, aims at spotting talents, training athletes and encouraging sports practice in socially vulnerable areas, with sports facilities that comply with official requirements. Each CIE will offer 13 Olympic modalities, six Paralympic modalities and one non-Olympic modality (indoor football). These units will be the basis for the National Sports Training Network, ensuring capillarity to its infrastructure.

The Ministry of Sport is allocating R\$ 301.8 million for the construction of 47 official track & field tracks. Nineteen tracks have already been delivered and installed in all five regions of the country. The renovation, construction, fitting and operation of the official tracks in the country are the result of a partnership between the Ministry and state governments, municipalities, universities, the Brazilian Athletics Confederation (CBAt) and sports clubs. The tracks are a legacy of the Rio 2016 Games and integrate the National Athletics Training Network, which will develop the modality by connecting training centres and training human resources for them.

STATE-OF-THE-ART EQUIPMENT IN SEVERAL STATES

The Ministry of Sport's investments in sports infrastructure in the country also include the purchase of equipment and supplies for various sports. The equipment being



purchased is the result of agreements between the Ministry and various sports entities (confederations, federations and clubs). The new, modern equipment will help create base-level training centres where young people can interact (and practice) with national team athletes.

The equipment purchases have already benefited existing training centres in several cities, such as Associated Wrestling, Taekwondo and Fencing training centres in Rio de Janeiro and the Maricá (RJ) Archery training centre. Added to these are 16 gymnastics training centres in 13 cities, including the Gymnastics Centre of Excellence (Curitiba/PR), the Federal District Regional Gymnastics Training Centre, the Porto Alegre Gymnastics Training Centre (RS), the Espírito Santo Olympic Centre (Vitória/ES), the National Rhythmic Gymnastics Training Centre (Aracaju/SE) and the Regional Trampoline Training Centre (Goiânia/GO). Equipment was also purchased for six Olympic and Paralympic Table Tennis Training Centres in six cities (Brasília, Piracicaba, São Caetano do Sul, São Bernardo do Campo, São Paulo and Santos) and 29 basketball courts in gymnasiums and sports clubs.

Investments in the development of high-performance sports have also been a constant. This year, the Ministry of Sports has launched a new public call to select projects specifically for high-level sports. A total R\$ 150 million are available to support projects by private non-profit entities. The aim is to extend the legacy of the 2016 Games and strengthen the National Sports Training Network. The goals of the investment include: supporting multidisciplinary technical teams to work with athletes and helping them to participate in national and international competitions; conducting training and exchange sessions; the acquisition, installation, operation and maintenance of sports facilities and equipment; science and technology initiatives applied to the sports development; the training of human resources for technical work and direct involvement with athletes; and the management and costing of expenses required for the preparation, organisation, delivery and legacy of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

ATHLETE GRANT

As the flagship programme providing federal support to Brazilian athletes, the *Bolsa Atleta* (Athlete Grant) has reached its tenth year with more than 43,000 grants awarded since 2005. In 2015, over 6,132 athletes from Olympic and Paralympic sports were contemplated, as well as 1,001 from non-Olympic sports. Total investments made during the Programme's ten years of operation now exceed R\$ 600 million, which makes it the largest individual and direct sports sponsorship programme in the world.

In the wake of Brazil's being selected to host the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the federal government created another category of the programme (now the



highest) in 2012: The *Bolsa Pódio* (Podium Grant), aimed at athletes with chances to compete for medals at the Rio 2016 Games. Currently, 236 athletes from individual sports (Olympic and Paralympic) are being sponsored, with grants ranging from R\$ 5,000 to R\$ 15,000.

The Podium Grant is part of the Plano Brasil *Medalhas* (Brazil Medals Plan), under which the Ministry of Sport and state-owned enterprises also support another 179 team sport athletes (both Olympic and Paralympic). The Plan's funds already add up to total investments of R\$ 328 million. In addition to the acquisition of modern equipment, the agreements have allowed for significant investments in the preparation of high-performance athletes (for participation in competitions and training, both in the country and abroad), the spotting and development of new talents and the hiring of multidisciplinary teams.

The impact of the Athlete Grant was seen at the 2015 Toronto Games, the main multisport competition in 2015 for teams that will compete in the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro. Of the 862 athletes invited to the Toronto Pan American and Parapan American Games, 675 are supported by federal government programmes, or 78.4% of the delegation.

Of the 141 medals won by Brazil in the Pan American Games in Toronto, 121 (85.8%) came from athletes and teams that receive grants from the federal government. In all, 243 of the 303 Brazilian medallists in the competition are grant recipients.

At the Parapan American Games, Brazil established itself as the leading Paralympic power of the Americas, and strengthened its plans towards ranking among the top five countries at the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games. For the third time in a row, Brazilians placed 1st in the medals table. Of the 257 medals earned by Brazil at the Parapan, 254 were won by federal government grant recipients (98.8% of the total). Of the 215 medallist athletes, 199 (92.5%) are grant recipients.

THE SCIENCE OF SPORT

The Brazilian government has also invested in sport-driven science and technology to provide better training conditions to athletes who compete for the country. One example is the Centre for Research in Simulated Environments, the result of a partnership between the Ministry of Sport and the Federal University of Santa Maria (UFSM). Through an agreement involving R\$ 1.2 million in investments, the university acquired a weather condition simulator and a high-performance treadmill. The idea is to provide an environment similar to the one athletes will find at a particular competition so that they can better prepare and adapt for it. The facility can also conduct performance testing for suits, medicines and sports equipment.



The Centre also has a Hypoxia and Clean Environment Laboratory (which helps athletes with respiratory or allergic diseases) and an Experimental Nutrition Laboratory, responsible for testing the nutritional components athletes need in every type of environment. It can calculate, for example, the best use of supplements and hydration.

BRAZIL 2016: THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PORTAL FOR THE OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

The Federal Government Portal for the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games (brasil2016.gov.br) contains lots of information on Federal Government actions connected to the Games. One of the features in the Portal is the map of the National Sports Training Network, which shows all municipalities that have training centres, athletics tracks, confederations that received sports equipment and Sports Initiation Centres planned across the country

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Sport: +55 (61) 3217-1875

imprensa@esporte.gov.br



14. Military athletes in the Games

The Ministry of Defence has achieved its goal of qualifying 100 military athletes linked to the Armed Forces (Navy, Army and Air Force) for the Olympics under the High Performance Athletes Programme (PAAR).

Also as a challenge and a contribution to Team Brazil, the Ministry of Defence is aiming to win 10 Olympic medals through military athletes. That result would double the medals achieved during the London Olympics in 2012, when 51 military athletes competed and won five medals (one bronze in modern pentathlon and three bronzes and one gold in judo).

The Ministry of Defence also assists in the preparation and training of athletes from sports federations, who are allowed to use the modern training centres owned by the Brazilian Navy (Admiral Adalberto Nunes Physical Education Centre – CEFAN), Army (Brazilian Army Physical Training Centre and Deodoro Sports Complex) and Air Force (University of the Air Force – UNIFA). In recent years, the Ministry of Defence has invested approximately R\$ 120 million in these Centres, which are considered a legacy of the Olympics.

HIGH-PERFORMANCE ATHLETES PROGRAMME

The Rio 2016 Olympic Games were the main driving force behind the creation of the High Performance Athletes Programme (PAAR) in 2008. Conceived to contribute to national sport and strengthen the Brazilian military team in high-level sporting events, the Programme is a partnership between the Ministries of Defence and Sport.

The athletes have at their disposal all the benefits of a military career, such as salary, health insurance, vacation and medical care, including nutritionists and physiotherapists, as well as free use of all military sports training facilities.

A total of 670 athletes are currently in the PAAR, 594 of which as temporary athletes and 76 as career athletes. The programme covers 26 Olympic sports (athletics, badminton, basketball, boxing, cycling, football, fencing, golf, handball, equestrian, judo, weightlifting, associated wrestling, marathon, synchronised swimming, swimming, modern pentathlon, rowing, diving, taekwondo, shooting, archery, triathlon, sailing, volleyball and beach volleyball), three non-Olympic sports (cross



country, lifesaving and beach soccer) and five typically military sports (orientation, parachuting, aeronautical pentathlon, military pentathlon and naval pentathlon).

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY SPORTS COUNCIL CLUB

During the 2016 Games, all military athletes participating in the event and members of the military sporting world, whose central organisation is the International Military Sports Council (IMSC), will have access to a unique space at the University of the Air Force (UNIFA), located inside the Afonsos Air Force Base.

The IMSC Club will feature accommodation, leisure and support areas for guests, as well as a media centre that will hold meetings, press conferences and interviews with Brazilian and foreign military athletes. The media centre, under the responsibility of the IMSC, will also publicise the results achieved by military athletes in Olympic events.

The IMSC Club will be an opportunity to promote military sports and create a new reference for countries that are Olympic powers and have athletes in their armed forces. The goal is to disseminate the importance of military sport and highlight its contribution to the international Olympic movement.

MORE INFORMATION – PRESS OFFICE

Ministry of Defence:

+55 (61) 3312-4070/8551|ascom@defesa.gov.br

