



# Media Guide

**RIO 2016  
OLYMPIC AND  
PARALYMPIC  
GAMES**

**#AllTogether**



# Summary

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# Introduction

Welcome!

You have arrived at the biggest sporting event on the planet! From 5 August to 18 September, the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games will bring together delegations from over 200 countries to compete and celebrate sports and the unity of peoples in Rio de Janeiro and five other Brazilian cities. This is the first time the Olympic and Paralympic Games are held in a South American country.

The Brazilian people is ready to welcome the Olympic and Paralympic families and the entire structure involved in hosting the competitions with open arms. With that in mind, the Brazilian Federal Government has prepared this guide specifically for media professionals containing information and tips to help you in this mission.

In the following pages you will find both general and historical data on the country as a whole, and more specific data about Rio de Janeiro and the five host cities that will receive the men's and women's football matches of the 2016 Games (Belo Horizonte, Brasília, Manaus, Salvador and São Paulo).

There is also information on mobility, emergency services, airports, stadiums, sports venues, tourist tips and useful apps available for mobile phones and tablets, as well as an FAQ. All journalists, whether accredited or not to cover the Games, are invited to use the Rio Media Centre (RMC) in Rio de Janeiro and other facilities created in the other host cities that will provide similar spaces.

You may also want to visit the Casa Brasil, a space conceived by the Federal

Government to showcase the country's cultural, economic and social initiatives in an integrated manner.

Located at the Praça Mauá, the Casa Brasil is right next to the Museum of Tomorrow, an iconic symbol of the project to revitalise the Rio port area, called *Porto Maravilha* (Wonderful Port). For more information, please visit [www.brasil2016.gov.br](http://www.brasil2016.gov.br).

Brazil, a country of enormous cultural diversity and recognised internationally for its hospitality, is committed to making the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games a memorable experience for the world, an event of utmost fraternization between different peoples and nations.



# 1. The Olympic Games



## HISTORY

The olympic games have been held for more than 2,000 years.

Its Modern Era, in its current format, began in April 1896 in Athens, the cradle of the Ancient Era games. Delegations from 14 countries (a total of 241 athletes) competed in nine sports at the time.

Since then, the olympic games have been held every four years.

The only years in which the olympics were not held were from 1914 to 1918 and between 1939 and 1945, because of the two World Wars.

As it rose to worldwide relevance throughout its numerous editions, the games have become the only event capable of bringing together delegations from over two hundred countries in the same city.

Competitions involving athletes with some form of disability go back at least a hundred years.

However, it was only after the Second World War (1939-1945) that the so-called Paralympic competitions gained momentum worldwide.

The first 'Paralympic Games' that actually used this name were held in Rome, Italy.



## 2. The Olympic Games in Brazil



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The Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games mark the 31st edition of the event, and the first to be held in South America.

The choice of Rio de Janeiro as the host city of the 2016 Olympic Games was announced on 2 October 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The olympic torch arrived in Brazil on 27 April 2016. On 3 May it started a relay that will go through more than 300 locations, covering more than 20,000 km (12,400 mi) in about 90 days.



## OLYMPIC NUMBERS | Held from 5 to 21 August

**206** countries

**42** sports, including **rugby** and **golf** as new additions

**306** medal-awarding sports - **136 for women, 161 for men, 9 for mixed-gender** sports

**2,102** gold, silver and bronze medals to be awarded

**32** competition venues in four locations in Rio de Janeiro: **Barra, Copacabana, Deodoro** and **Maracanã**

Besides Rio, five other Brazilian cities will host football matches: **Belo Horizonte, Brasília, Manaus, Salvador** and **São Paulo**

**45,000** volunteers

## PARALYMPIC NUMBERS | Held from 7 to 18 September

**176** countries

**23** sports, including **paracanoe** and **paratriathlon** as new additions

**528** medal-awarding sports – **226 for women; 264 for men; 38 for mixed gender**

**21** competition venues in four locations in Rio de Janeiro: **Barra, Copacabana, Deodoro** and **Maracanã**

**25,000** volunteers

## INVESTMENTS

Total: Approximately R\$40 billion (57% private, 43% public).

Responsibility matrix (includes Olympic venues): R\$7.07 billion (60% private funding).

Rio 2016 Organizing Committee (sponsors): R\$7.4 billion (100% private).

Public Policy Plan (Legacy): R\$24.6 billion (43% private financing).

## LEGACY

Twenty-seven infrastructure and public policy projects in the areas of mobility, environment, urbanization, sports, education, and culture have been stepped up for the Games.

Of this total, 14 projects are being implemented by the city, 10 by the state government and three by the federal government.

## SECURITY

Eighty-eight professionals will be in charge of security - 47,000 agents from public security, civil defence and urban planning forces and 41,000 military from the Armed Forces.

Since 2014, the Defence Ministry has invested R\$778.4 million in security actions.

Investments by the Ministry of Justice (MJ) in security actions for the Rio 2016 Games total R\$350 million. This is in addition to the R\$1.170 billion invested in major event security by the MJ before the FIFA World Cup 2014, including

actions for the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

## TOURISM

Between 300,000 and 500,000 foreign visitors are expected to come to Brazil.

The country attracts an average of 6 million tourists a year.

About 9,000 people in the tourism sector have been specifically trained to operate during the period of the Games.

# 3. Brazil in numbers



## BASIC DATA

Official name: Federative Republic of Brazil.

Capital: Brasília, located in the Federal District (Midwest region of the country). The city was founded in 1960.

Official language: Portuguese.

Area: 8,515,767.049 km<sup>2</sup> (data from the IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics).

Boundaries: Brazil has borders with 10 countries.

Brazil is a Federation: 26 Federated States plus the Federal District; 5,570 municipalities.

## POPULATION

203.2 million (as of 2014, National Household Sample Survey – PNAD – of the IBGE).

Brazil is the fifth most populous country in the world (as of 2015, UN).

EAP (Economically Active Population): 102.5 million (as of 2013, PNAD-IBGE).

Urban population: 84.4% (Census, IBGE 2010).

Life expectancy (Life table, IBGE 2013):

- Overall population: 74.9 years
- Men: 71.3 years
- Women: 78.6 years

Ethnic groups (IBGE, 2014):

- White: 45.5%
- Mixed Race: 45%
- Black: 8.6%
- Asian and Indigenous: 0.9%

Religions (IBGE, 2010 Census):

- Roman Catholicism: 64.9%
- Evangelical Protestantism: 22.1%
- Spiritism: 2%
- Umbanda and Candomblé (Religions of African Origin): 0.3%
- No religion: 8%
- Other beliefs: 2.47%

## ECONOMY

Currency: Brazilian Real (R\$).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): US\$1.768 trillion in 2015 (Central Bank).

GDP per capita: US\$8,650.52 in 2015 (Central Bank).

Main industries: steel; iron; charcoal; machinery; weapons; textiles and apparel; oil and gas; petrochemicals; cement; chemicals; fertilisers; footwear, toys and electronics; food processing; cars, wagons and locomotives; ships and aircraft; electronic equipment; telecommunications equipment; real estate and tourism.

Main agricultural products: coffee, citrus fruit, sugar cane, soybeans, rice, corn and cocoa.

Main animal products: beef, pork and chicken.

Main minerals produced: iron ore, aluminium and manganese.

# 4. In case of emergency



## Useful telephone numbers



- Fire Department: **193**
- Mobile Emergency Care Service (SAMU): **192**
- State Police: **190**
- Civil Police: **197**
- Civil Defence: **199**
- Federal Highway Police: **191**
- Human Rights Toll Free Number: **100**
- Federal Police: **194**

## Foreign embassies in Brasília

<http://www.itamaraty.gov.br/pt-BR/cerimonial/5700-lista-do-corporo-diplomatico>



Mirian Jeske/cops2014.gov.br

## Hospitals



A list of emergency care hospitals is provided below:

### Belo Horizonte

- Hospital João XXIII  
Address: Av. Prof. Alfredo Balena, 400 – Santa Efigênia  
Phone: (31) 3239.9200

### Brasília

- Hospital de Base do Distrito Federal  
Address: SMHS – Área Especial – Q.101  
Phones: (61) 3315.1200 (switchboard) / (61) 3315.1774 (ER)

### São Paulo

- Santa Casa de Misericórdia de São Paulo – Casa de Saúde Santa Marcelina  
Address: Rua Dr. Cesário Mota Júnior, 112 – Vila Buarque  
Phone: (11) 2176.7000



## Manaus

- Hospital e Pronto-Socorro 28 de Agosto  
Address: Avenida Mário Ypiranga,  
1581 – Adrianópolis  
Phones: (92) 3643.7100 /  
(92) 3643.7103
- Fundação de Medicina Tropical  
Doutor Heitor Vieira Dourado  
(Tropical Medicine Foundation Dr.  
Heitor Vieira Dourado - FMT-HVD)  
Address: Avenida Pedro Teixeira,  
n° 25 – Dom Pedro  
Phones: (92) 2127.3555 / 3402 /  
3406 / 3462

## Salvador

- Hospital Roberto dos Santos  
Address: Rua Direta do Saboeiro,  
s/n° – Cabula  
Phones: (71) 3117.7500 /  
(71) 3117.7509

## Rio de Janeiro

### Central Region (Maracanã and Sambódromo Area)

- Coordenação de Emergência  
Regional (CER) do Centro (Regional  
Emergency Coordination of  
Downtown Rio)  
Address: Rua Frei Caneca, next to  
N° 52, Centro  
Phone: (21) 2507.1311

### Méier Region (Engenhão and Maracanã)

- Hospital Municipal Salgado Filho  
Address: Rua Arquias Cordeiro 370 – Méier  
Phone: (21) 3111.4113

### Deodoro Region

- Hospital Municipal Albert  
Schweitzer  
Address: Rua Nilópolis 239 – Realengo  
Phones: (21) 2134.2500 /  
(21) 2134.2501

## Barra da Tijuca Region

- Coordenação de Emergência  
Regional Barra (Barra Regional  
Emergency Coordination – CER)  
Address: Avenida Ayrton Senna,  
N°. 2000 – Barra da Tijuca  
Phone: (21) 3870.3716

## South Zone

- Hospital Miguel Couto  
Address: Rua Mário Ribeiro 117 –  
Leblon  
Phone: (21) 3111.3720





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## Tourist service

### Belo Horizonte

- Special Events Police Station  
Adress: Avenida Otacílio Negrão de Lima, 640 – Pampulha  
Phone: (31) 3443.2889

#### Tourist Service Centres (CATs)

- Accessible through the 24-hour call centre of the City of Belo Horizonte  
Phone: 156
- Tourist Service Centre at the Central Market  
Phone: (31) 3277.4691
- Confins International Airport  
Phone: (31) 3689.2557

### Brasília

- 5th Police Station (DP)  
Address: SGAN, 901 – Asa Norte (next to the Stadium)  
Phone: (61) 3207.6651

#### Tourist Service Centres (CATs)\*

- Address: Ulysses Guimarães Convention Centre – Asa Sul – 1st Floor  
Phone: (61) 3214.2764

\* There is also a CAT unit providing walk-in service on the ground floor of the President Juscelino Kubitschek International Airport.

### Manaus

- Special Police Station for Crimes against Tourists  
Adress: Eduardo Gomes International Airport  
Phone: (92) 3652.1656

### Tourist Service Centres (CATs)

- Address: Avenida Eduardo Ribeiro, 666 – Centro – close to the Amazonas Theatre (unit available for walk-in tourist service)  
Open from 8 am to 5 pm Monday to Friday and from 8 am to 12 pm on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays
- Address: Eduardo Gomes International Airport (unit offers walk-in service)  
Open from Sunday to Sunday until 10 pm

### Rio de Janeiro

- Police Battalion in Tourist Areas – BPTUR  
Address: Rua Figueiredo Magalhães, 550 – Copacabana  
Monday to Friday from 9 am to 5 pm  
Phone: (21) 2332.7928

- Special Tourist Support Police Station – DEAT  
Address: Avenida Afrânio de Melo Franco, 159 – Leblon  
Open 24/7  
Phone: (21) 2332.2924

### Tourist Information Stations

- Antônio Carlos Jobim International Airport – International Arrivals – Terminal 1  
Open 24/7  
Phone: (21) 3398.4077
- Antônio Carlos Jobim International Airport – International Arrivals – Terminal 2  
Open 24/7  
Phone: (21) 3367.6213
- Santos Dumont Airport  
Address: Praça Senador Salgado Filho, s/no – Downtown  
Open daily from 6 am to 10 pm

- Barra  
Address: Avenida do Pepê (corner of Avenida Olegário Maciel)  
Open daily from 9 am to 6 pm

### Salvador

- Tourist Protection Police Station  
Address: Largo do Cruzeiro, s/n – Pelourinho  
Phone: (71) 3116.6817

### Tourist Service Centres (CATs)

- Deputado Luís Eduardo Magalhães International Airport  
Phone: (71) 3204.1444
- Pelourinho Cat (Rua das Laranjeiras, N° 2)  
Phone: (71) 3321.2133

### Tourist Information Centre (CIT)

- Praça da Sé, S/N – Historic Center (Lacerda Lift – upper level)  
Phone: (71) 3321.3127 / (71) 3611.6817  
Open Monday to Friday from 9 am to 6 pm and Saturday from 9 am to 2 pm

### São Paulo

- Tourist Service Police Station  
Address: Rua da Cantareira, 390 – Downtown – São Paulo/SP (next to the Municipal Market)  
Phone: (11) 3120.4417

### Tourist Information Centres (CITs)

- CIT Mercado  
Location: Mercado Municipal Paulistano (São Paulo Municipal Market)  
Address: Rua da Cantareira, 306 – Street E, Gate 4  
Open Monday to Friday from 8 am to 5 pm and Sunday from 7 am to 4 pm  
Phone: (11) 2221.0972
- CIT República  
Location: Praça da República  
Address: Praça da República, s/nº – Downtown  
Open daily from 9 am to 6 pm  
Phone: (11) 3159.1378
- CIT Tietê  
Location: Terminal Rodoviário Tietê (Tietê Bus Terminal)  
Address: Avenida Cruzeiro do Sul, 1800 – Santana (Disembark Area)  
Open daily from 6 am to 10 pm  
Phone: (11) 2221.2761

- CIT Congonhas  
Location: Congonhas Airport  
Address: Avenida Washington Luis, s/nº – Vila Congonhas (Arrivals area, ground floor)  
Open daily from 7 am to 10 pm  
Phone: (11) 5096.0405
- CIT Olido  
Location: Galeria Olido (Olido Gallery)  
Address: Avenida São João, 473 – Downtown  
Open daily from 9 am to 6 pm  
Phone: (11) 3331.7786

# Small claims courts at airports



Travellers will find Small Claims Courts in Brazil's main airports. Among other complaints, these courts are available to resolve issues related to luggage violation/theft/loss, flight delays/cancellations and overbooking, and also provide information on passenger rights. Their services are free of charge.

## Belo Horizonte

- Confins Airport  
Phones: (31) 3689.2068 / 2248

## Brasília

- Brasília International Airport:  
Phones: (61) 3365.2343 / 1720

## Manaus

- Unit located on Avenida Desembargador João Machado s/n  
Phone: (92) 3212.7300

## Rio de Janeiro

- Galeão International Airport  
Phone: (21) 3353.2992 / (21) 3398.2604
- Santos Dumont Airport  
Phone: (21) 3814.7763 / (21) 3814.7757

## Salvador

- Dep. Luís Eduardo Magalhães International Airport  
Phone: (71) 3365.4468

## São Paulo

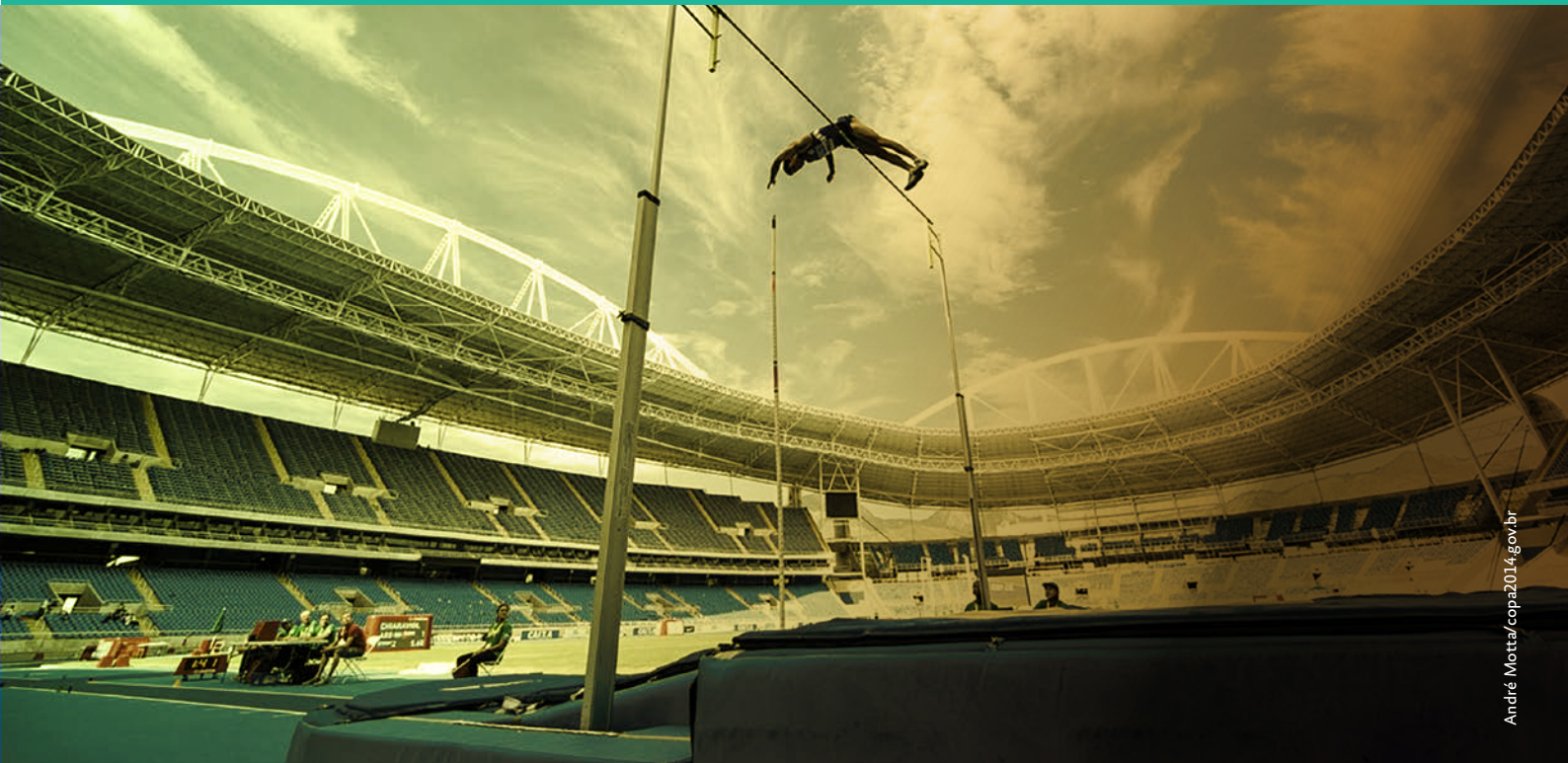
- Guarulhos International Airport  
Phones: (11) 2445-4726 / 4727 / 4728 / 4729
- Congonhas Airport  
Phones: (11) 5090.9801 / 9802 / 9803

## TIPS – AIRPORTS

The Brazilian Ministry of Transport has created a hotsite (available at <https://www.transportes.gov.br/aeroportos2016/en/index.html>) with guidance for tourists regarding airports, including tips on how to prepare for the trip, boarding procedures, take-off and landing peak periods, recommendations about passports and visas, and a primer on passenger rights. The website is available in Portuguese, English and Spanish.



# 5. FAQ





## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### What currencies are accepted in Brazil? Where can I buy local currency?

The country's currency is the Brazilian Real (R\$), which is the only legally accepted tender in the country for purchase of all goods and services. When buying Brazilian Reais, it is important to seek institutions authorised by Brazil's monetary authority, the Central Bank of Brazil (BCB).

You can buy Brazilian Reais at banks, currency exchanges and some shops. Banks and currency exchanges can be found at airports as well as shopping centres and large hotels. The Central Bank provides a list of institutions authorised to carry out these operations at [www.bcb.gov.br/?instcred](http://www.bcb.gov.br/?instcred) (in Portuguese). Visitor to the Central Bank website can also check <http://www.bcb.gov.br/dinheirobrasileiro/en/segunda-familia-cedulas.html> for information on banknotes and ways to

identify their authenticity. The Central Bank also offers the *Câmbio Legal* app, which allows users to locate authorised currency exchange operators throughout the country.

### How much cash or traveller's checks am I allowed to carry when entering of leaving the country? What procedures should be adopted?

There is no limit to the amounts you can carry in cash or traveller's checks either upon entering or leaving the country. However, when carrying amounts in excess of R\$10,000.00 or its equivalent in other currencies, travellers are required to fill out a Traveller's Electronic Declaration of Goods (*Declaração Eletrônica de Bens de Viajantes*, or e-DBV in Portuguese) issued by the Federal Revenue of Brazil. It is available online at [www.edbv.receita.fazenda.gov.br/edbv-viajante/pages/selecionarAcao/selecionarAcao.jsf](http://www.edbv.receita.fazenda.gov.br/edbv-viajante/pages/selecionarAcao/selecionarAcao.jsf).



Transactions involving amounts in excess of R\$ 10,000.00 must be done through bank transfers or checks.

### **Can I use international credit cards to withdraw money from ATMs? Can I exchange money at ATMs?**

Yes. International credit cards operate in identified ATMs. There are ATMs specifically available for these operations – the “currency exchange machines”. The limit for each transaction is US\$3,000.00 or its equivalent in other currencies.



### **Do commercial establishments in Brazil accept international cards?**

Yes. Most establishments accept credit cards, debit cards or prepaid cards issued by the main international financial service companies.

### **What documents are required to buy Reais?**

For purchases of up to US\$3,000, presentation of a passport is enough. For tourists from Mercosur Member States, a local identification document will suffice. For purchases above this limit, the buyer must submit proof of purpose of the purchase.

### **What steps should visitors entering the country take regarding personal effects?**

If the overall value of their personal effects for professional or non-professional use and consumer goods exceeds US\$ 3,000 or its equivalent in another currency, foreign nationals must fill out the Traveller’s Electronic

Declaration of Goods (*Declaração Eletrônica de Bens de Viajantes - e-DBV*) at [www.edbv.receita.fazenda.gov.br](http://www.edbv.receita.fazenda.gov.br) (Language selector on top right-hand corner of the form). Then, upon arriving in Brazil, travellers must proceed to one of the “Goods to Declare” counters located at the airport of entry in the customs clearance area. The customs inspector will issue a document that travellers must keep during their stay in Brazil and present again when leaving the country. For more information, consult the Traveller’s Guide, issued by the Federal Revenue of Brazil, available at <http://idg.receita.fazenda.gov.br/orientacao/aduaneira/viagens-internacionais/guia-do-viajante/guia-do-viajante-versao-ingles/guia-do-viajante-ingles>. The Guide is available in English and Portuguese, and has images, tables, orientation videos and other materials to assist foreign visitors in procedures related to the Federal Revenue.

### **Why must this form be completed and what goods need to be informed?**

Because a special customs regime is granted for temporary admission into the country under which visitor goods are tax exempt. The special regime includes items like mobile phones; handheld devices for sound and image recording or reproduction; batteries and accessories; portable tools and objects (including portable computers); apparel items, their accessories and personal adornments; hygiene and beauty products; binoculars and photographic cameras, their batteries and accessories; and portable musical instruments. For further information (in Portuguese, English and Spanish), please visit: <http://idg.receita.fazenda.gov.br/aceso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/grandes-eventos/jogos-olimpicos-e-paralimpicos>.

### **How can I get a local mobile phone line? Is there a telephone service intended for foreign visitors?**

Mobile phone carrier stores and authorised retailers are available throughout the country, especially in high-traffic areas such as airports, malls and other commercial centres. Brazil's main carriers are Claro, Oi, TIM, VIVO and Nextel, with nationwide coverage. Regional carriers include CTBC and Sercomtel, which serve the South and part of the Southeast and Midwest. Anatel (Brazil's regulatory agency for the telecom sector) suggests that foreign visitors use local mobile phone carriers by buying a prepaid line, which requires presenting their passport, or enable the international roaming service of their carrier of origin. Visitors can also buy a SIM card from one of these carriers and use it in their handset (if it accepts SIM cards). SIM cards are found in supermarkets, newsstands, lottery shops and carrier outlets.





### How does mobile telephony work in Brazil? Do smartphones have coverage in all locations?

In Brazil, mobile service is provided by private carriers authorised by Anatel (the National Telecommunications Agency). All mobile devices with internet access work in the country and will operate at the radio frequency bands intended for 2G, 3G or 4G, depending on the standard used in the country of origin. 4G technology operates on the 2.5 GHz spectrum band. Data networks and Internet access work in most places, especially capitals and major cities.



### How does the 4G technology operate in Brazil?

Initially, 4G in Brazil operates on the 2.5 GHz spectrum band that is used in at least 27 countries in Europe, Asia and the Middle East. Coverage is being implemented, and devices switch from 3G to 4G automatically when available. Countries like the US and Japan use other frequency bands for 4G telephony - and may fall back to 3G on devices with 4G technology when said bands are not available.

### How can I make phone calls in Brazil?

When the call is to the same city or metropolitan area, just dial the number. However, because of its geographical and population size, Brazil has area codes in its cities and states, and long distance calls between them require these codes. Anatel provides a map at <http://www.anatel.gov.br/hotsites/CodigosNacionaisLocalidade/TelefoneCelular-CodigosDeArea.htm>. Clicking on each state informs the area

codes used in it and a link to a table of codes per municipality.

Calls to other cities or metropolitan areas require dialling 0 + carrier code\* + city/state area code + phone number.

\* In Brazil, callers can choose a carrier to place long distance calls.

### **And how do I make a collect call?**

You need to dial: 90 + carrier code + city/state area code + phone number.

### **How do I make an overseas call? What is the Country Code for Brazil?**

Just dial 00 + carrier code + country code + phone number. If you are receiving a call, the international country code for Brazil is +55.

Call charges vary according to the carrier chosen.

### **What is the voltage in Brazil?**

Voltage may be 110V or 220V depending on the city. Standard voltage in Rio de Janeiro is 110V and in Brasília 220V.

110V is also the voltage in the other cities hosting men's and women's football matches (Salvador, Belo Horizonte, São Paulo and Manaus).

### **What is the standard power socket used in Brazil? Is it compatible with those of other countries?**

Since 2011, the standard power socket in Brazil is the three-pin type (Type N), but the two-pin socket (Type C) is still in use. Both are compatible with all devices through the use of adapters that can be easily found. This is the standard socket introduced in Brazil five years ago:



### **How many time zones are there in Brazil?**

Brazil has four time zones. The first is two hours behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT -2) and comprises some islands east of the country (Fernando de Noronha is the most well-known of them). The second time zone is three hours behind Greenwich Mean Time (GMT -3) and is considered the country's standard time, covering most of the Brazilian territory. It includes the capital Brasília, the entire Northeast, Southeast and South regions and parts of the North and Midwest regions. The third time zone is an hour behind Brasília Standard Time and comprises part of the North and Midwest. The fourth time zone, two hours behind Brasília Standard Time, covers the state of Acre and a small part of the state of Amazonas.

### **Are international driver's licenses accepted for driving in Brazil?**

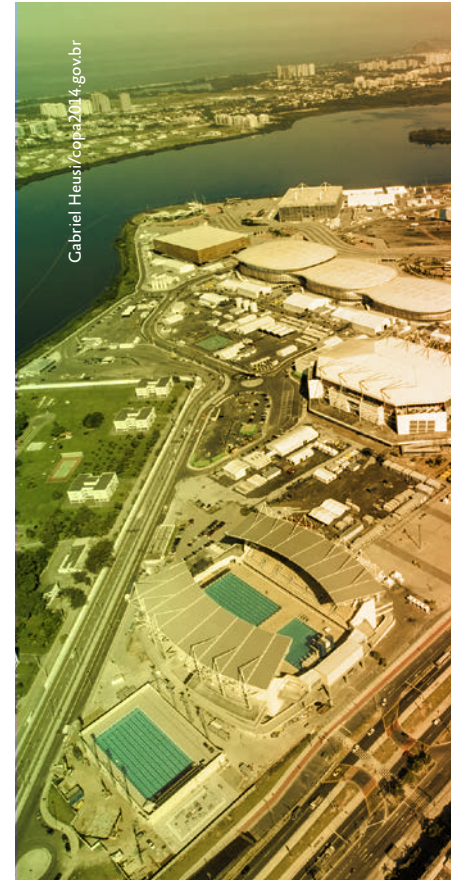
Yes. Foreign visitors holding a driver's license in their country of origin can drive in Brazil using their International Driving Permit (IDP) or a Foreign Driver's License. The expiration date of the license issued in the driver's country of origin will apply.

### **Can travellers enter Brazil carrying medication?**

Yes, provided that the visitor has the prescription. Medications are products subject to health inspection and require a prescription. They must also be kept in their original packaging and preferably carried as hand luggage.

### **How are foreigners received in the public healthcare system?**

Brazil has public, universal healthcare under the Unified Healthcare System (SUS), where foreign visitors can receive service normally for urgent and emergency cases. The SUS also integrates with the Mobile Emergency Health Service (SAMU), reachable at emergency number 192. The SAMU has ambulances providing 24-hour patient pick-up (at any location) and emergency care services. It is also integrated to the 24-hour units of the First-Aid Centres (called UPA 24h in Brazil). Information on the availability of these services is provided by each city. Foreign visitors can also seek care directly in public hospitals (see section 4C – "In Case of Emergency"/"Hospitals").



Gabriela Heusi/copa2014.gov.br



CIDADE OLÍMPICA

# 6. Welcome to Rio de Janeiro



## The city

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil's postcard and most famous city, will host 27 days of competition on 42 Olympic and 23 Paralympic sports held in venues spread over four regions of the city. Areas used for the Games also include the Olympic and Paralympic Village and other non-sporting spaces for the organization of competitions, as well as the football venues distributed throughout other capitals.

Founded in 1565, the city of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro was the second capital of the country, between 1763 and 1960. One of its major development bursts took place after the establishment of the Portuguese Court in Rio in 1808, under the ruling of Emperor Dom João VI. From then on, the city played an important role in the emergence of a national identity and culture.

Over its 451 years of history, the city has combined the world-famous natural beauty of its beaches and protected areas, its significant historical heritage and the modernity of one of the

most important cities in the southern hemisphere. Common staples in the lives of *Cariocas* (Rio residents) and visitors alike include beaches such as Copacabana and Ipanema, the Tijuca Forest, the Christ the Redeemer monument, the Sugar Loaf, the Botanical Garden, the Imperial Palace, the Gloria Church, the St. Benedict's Church and Monastery, the Quinta da Boa Vista Park, the Praça XV square and the Guinle Park.

The capital has a population of about 6.5 million. The state of Rio de Janeiro, whose main economic strengths are production and processing industries, oil and gas, construction and similar sectors, had a GDP of R\$654 billion in 2015. The city and its metropolitan area account for almost one third of that number.

As a result of having won the bid to host the 2016 Games, Rio received several investments in transport and urban infrastructure, such as those for the Transoeste and Transcarioca BRT routes that connect different regions of the







city, the LRV (Light Rail Vehicle) that links the Praia Formosa station to Santos Dumont Airport, and other interventions in urban mobility such as the Corredor Transolímpico expressway. A number of investments have also been made in the former port area through the *Porto Maravilha* (Wonderful Port) urban revitalization project, which renovated streets and public spaces and redesigned urban occupation in the area.

Another venue in operation during the Games will be the Casa Brasil, a 12,500-m<sup>2</sup> (approx. 135,000-sqft) space at the Mauá Square designed to showcase the country's natural, artistic, cultural and economic diversity to visitors from around the world. The Casa Brasil will be open for 45 days.

During the period of the Games, the weather in Rio de Janeiro has historical average maximums of 24 oC (75 oF) and minimums of 18 oC (64.4 oF).

## The games

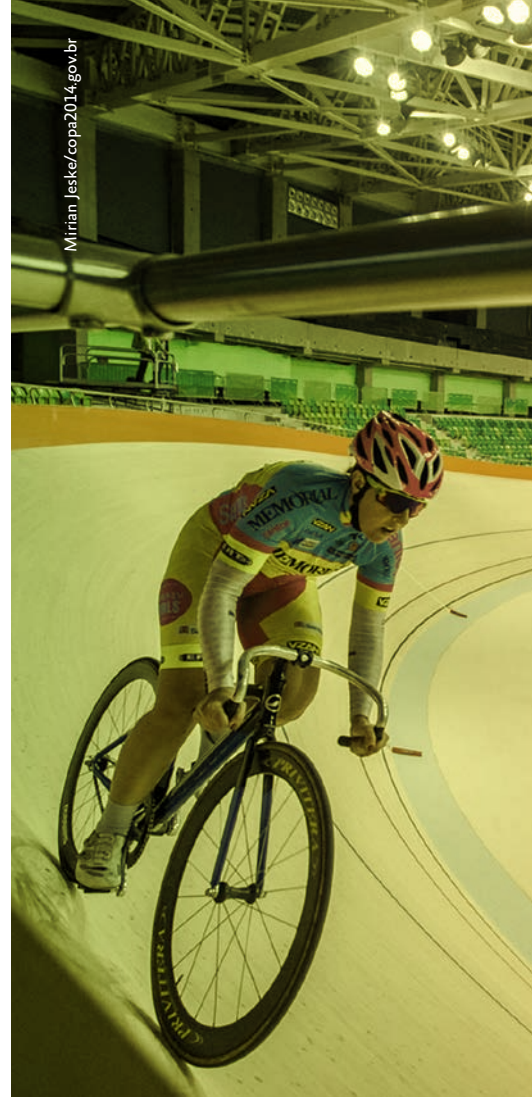
The Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games will be held in four 'clusters' in the city of Rio: Maracanã, Barra da Tijuca, Copacabana and Deodoro.

It all begins at the Maracanã Cluster, with the arrival of the Olympic torch at the Maracanã Stadium on 5 August. The stadium will be the venue for all opening and closing ceremonies, as well as football matches and finals.

This cluster also includes the João Havelange Olympic Stadium, known as Engenhão, which will be the home of Athletics (Olympic and Paralympic) and also one of the stages for football matches; the Maracanãzinho, which has been remodelled to host Olympic Volleyball and Paralympic Athletics competitions; and the *Sambódromo* (Sambadrome), which has been adapted to accommodate Archery and Marathon competitions of the Rio 2016 Games. The Barra da Tijuca Cluster includes the Olympic Park, the Athletes' Village, the Olympic Golf Course, the Riocentro and the Pontal.

The Olympic Park is the city's main competition venue, and the heart of the Rio 2016 Games. The 1.18 million m<sup>2</sup> (19.37 million sqft) area will host 16 Olympic and nine Paralympic competitions. The Park comprises a number of venues: Carioca Arenas 1, 2 and 3, the Velodrome, the Future Arena, the Aquatic Stadium, the Tennis Centre, the Maria Lenk Aquatic Centre and the Rio Arena. Olympic sports to be disputed in the Olympic Park include Basketball, Track Cycling, Artistic Gymnastics, Trampoline Gymnastics, Rhythmic Gymnastics, Handball, Judo, Greco-Roman Wrestling, Wrestling, Synchronised Swimming, Swimming, Water Polo, Diving, Taekwondo, Fencing and Tennis. Paralympic sports to be played out in the area include Wheelchair Basketball, Boccia, Cycling, Football 5-a-Side, Goalball, Judo, Swimming, Wheelchair Rugby and Wheelchair Tennis.

Back in the Olympics after a 112-year hiatus, Golf will have competitions at the Olympic Golf Course in the Marapendi



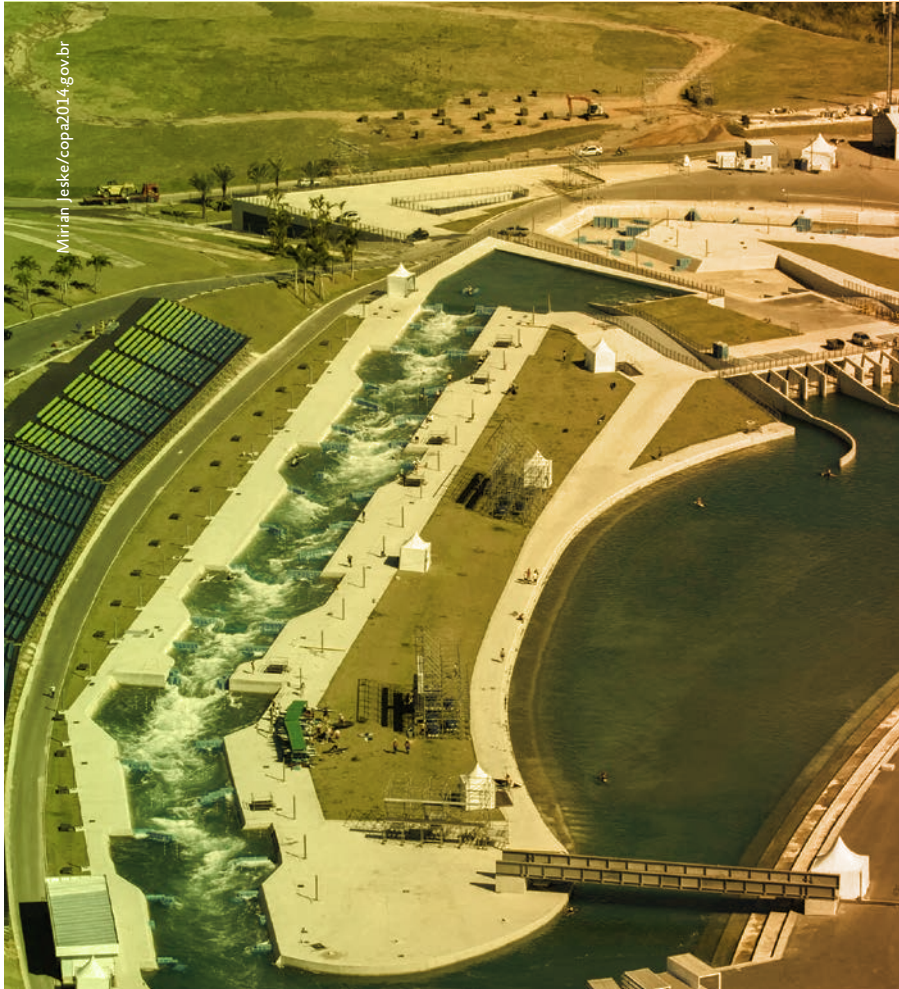


Reserve, about 5 km away from the Olympic and Paralympic Village.

The Village is located next to the Olympic Park and can accommodate 17,950 athletes and technical teams. A total of 3,604 apartments are available in seven condominium complexes with 31 buildings in total. After the Games, the Village will become a private residential condominium.

The Riocentro is the city's largest convention centre. Four of its pavilions will host competitions on Olympic and Paralympic Powerlifting, Olympic and Paralympic Table Tennis, Badminton, Boxing and Volleyball. The Riocentro is located close to the Olympic Village, just five minutes from the Olympic Park.

The Pontal, located in Rio's West Zone, will host Road Cycling (time trial) and Race Walk events. A temporary structure has been built by the sea specifically for the Games.



Miriam Jeske/copa2014.gov.br

In the Copacabana Cluster, competitions will take place at the Copacabana Arena, Copacabana Fort, Lagoa Stadium and Marina da Glória. Beach Volleyball competitions will be held on Copacabana Beach, where a temporary arena has been built.

The Copacabana Fort will be the starting point for athletes competing in Open Water Swimming, Road Cycling, Triathlon, Paralympic Marathon and Paralympic Triathlon. The Canoe Sprint, Rowing and Paracanoe competitions will be held at the Lagoa Rodrigo de Freitas Stadium, which now features a new finish tower and Olympic lanes.

With an area of 12,261 m<sup>2</sup> (about 132,000 sqft), the Marina da Glória has been revitalised with renovated piers, a new gastronomic centre and new sewage treatment, electricity and plumbing infrastructure. The number

of parking spaces for boats on water and land has also grown (to 415 and 240, respectively). The venue will host competitions on Olympic and Paralympic Sailing.

The Deodoro Cluster will host 11 Olympic and 4 Paralympic sports. Venues of the cluster include the Slalom Stadium, located at the Radical Park, featuring 250 m (820 ft) rapids; the Olympic BMX Centre, which will host the BMX Cycling competitions, also located at the Radical Park, with a permanent dirt track featuring routes between 300 and 400 m in length; and the Youth Arena, which will host Modern Pentathlon and Wheelchair Fencing events and the preliminary matches of Women's Basketball.

Deodoro also houses the Olympic Field Hockey Centre, the Mountain Bike Centre and its 6 km (3.7 mi) track (also at

the Radical Park), the Deodoro Aquatics Centre, the Olympic Shooting Centre, the Olympic Equestrian Centre (located in the southern area of Deodoro) and the Deodoro Stadium (a temporary venue built next to the Youth Arena and the Aquatic Centre for Pentathlon and Rugby events).



## Casa Brasil

The Mauá Pier, built in 1940 and recently redesigned as part of works of the *Porto Maravilha* project, will be the home of the *Casa Brasil* during the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. From 4 August to 18 September, this space conceived by the federal government will showcase Brazil's cultural, economic and social actions. Visitors will have the opportunity to experience sports up-close, close business deals and attract foreign investment, all in one place.

Built next to the Museum of Tomorrow, the 12,500 m<sup>2</sup> (134,000 sqft) space will have indoor and outdoor areas, and was conceived based on an innovative architectural design that allows visitors to have an integrated experience of Brazil. In it, the country will be showcased from several different perspectives: artistic and cultural diversity; tourist destinations; Olympic sports and legacy; business and investment opportunities; social policies; and sustainability and environment.



The space will host international conferences, business meetings, seminars, cultural events, health and wellness programs and government meetings, following the model already executed in other major events like the FIFA World Cup and the 2012 Olympics.

In this edition, instead of the traditional stands, the Casa Brasil will take visitors around the country through sensory experiences, state-of-the-art audio-visual technology and interactivity spaces. Cultural exhibits will be displayed along coloured routes, and food tastings and other culinary experiences will be on offer as well.

At the Medals Plaza, the public can celebrate and interact with the athletes after their daily competitions. There are places for confederation workshops, clubs, exhibitions attended by today's and past start athletes and sports experiences with simulators for racing and other Olympics sports.

The Casa Brasil will be open from 10 am to 10 pm during the Olympic and Paralympic Games (4-21 August and 7-18 September) and from 2 pm to 8 pm in the period between the two (22 August-6 September). It is important to note that visitation always ends at 8 pm, with cultural events held from 7 pm to 10 pm.

- More information:

[casabrasil2016@presidencia.gov.br](mailto:casabrasil2016@presidencia.gov.br)

### **Passaporte Cultural Rio**

During the Rio 2016 Games, Brazilian visitors and tourists will have access to the 'Cultural Passport of Rio'. The pass offers discounts and/or free admission in performances, exhibits, concerts and cultural events. Visitors interested in obtaining the pass need only register at the website and chose how to receive it (personally at one of the pick-up stations or through the mail). More information at <http://www.passaporteculturalrio.com/en/>.



# Mobility



## Airports

- Antônio Carlos Jobim (Galeão)  
Address: Avenida 20 de Janeiro – Ilha do Governador. 18 km from downtown Rio  
Phone: (21) 3004.6050
- Santos Dumont Airport  
Address: Praça Sen. Salgado Filho – Centro. 2.5 km from the historic centre  
Phone: (21) 3814.7070

## Bus lines from the airports to the Rio Media Centre (RMC)

- From the Antonio Carlos Jobim (Galeão) Airport, take Line 2145 of the Premium Bus Service (locally called *Frescão*) to the Media Centre
- From the Santos Dumont Airport, line 2310 (also a *Frescão*) takes you to the Media Centre

## Commuting during the Games

During the Games, the city of Rio will provide the RioCard, a special single pass accepted in multiple public transport modalities (bus, LRV, metro, BRT and train). Passes may be purchased for one, three or seven days, during which holders may make as many trips as necessary. Prices are R\$25 for 1 day, R\$70 for 3 days, and R\$ 160 for 7 days.



The RioCard starts counting time of use from the first trip. Daily use expires at 11:59 pm on the day of purchase, with a two-hour grace period after the end of the day of use.

### TIP – MOBILITY

If you're looking for Information on travelling in the city during the Games, including transportation modalities, schedules and special operations – take a look at <http://www.cidadeolimpica.rio/en/transporte-publico/>.

## Schedules

### MATCHES/RESULTS AND COMPETITION VENUES

Information at <https://www.rio2016.com/en/schedule-and-results> (Olympic Games) and <https://www.rio2016.com/en/paralympics/schedule-and-results> (Paralympic Games).

- Additional information at:

[www.brasil2016.gov.br](http://www.brasil2016.gov.br)  
[www.rio2016.com](http://www.rio2016.com)  
[www.cidadeolimpica.rio](http://www.cidadeolimpica.rio)

## Support for journalists

### RIO MEDIA CENTRE

Press centre for IOC accredited and non-accredited journalists attending the Olympic and Paralympic Games. To have access to the Rio Media Centre, please apply for accreditation at <http://www.riomediacycenter.com.br/en/accreditation/>.

- Open from 27 July to 23 August and 1 September to 20 September  
 Address: Rua Madre Tereza de Calcutá, 180 – Cidade Nova/RJ  
 Zip code: 20211-110  
 Site: [www.riomediacycenter.com.br](http://www.riomediacycenter.com.br)  
 E-mail: [rmc@riomediacycenter.com.br](mailto:rmc@riomediacycenter.com.br)

## Visiting tips

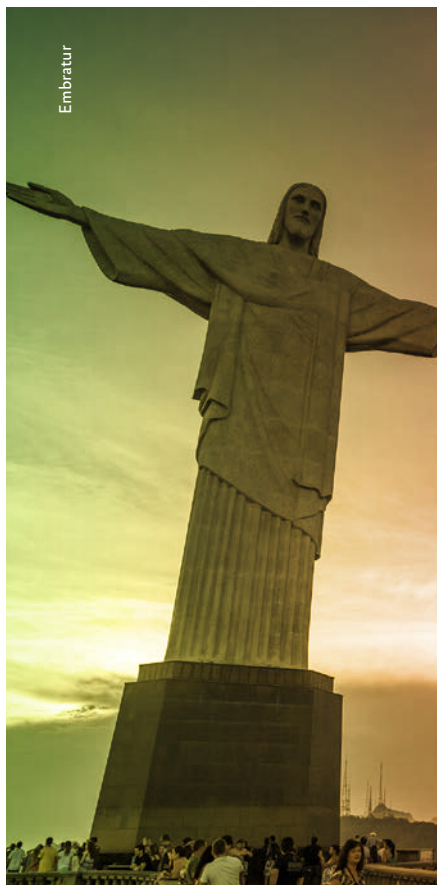
### Christ the Redeemer

Located at the top of the Corcovado Mountain, the Christ the Redeemer monument is the world's largest and most famous Art Deco sculpture.

A total 220 steps lead to the feet of the city's main attraction. There are also escalators that give access to the Christ the Redeemer, which is located inside the Tijuca National Park at 710 m (2,329 ft) above sea level. The monument offers one of the most spectacular views of Rio. To reach it, visitors need to go on a ride (of about twenty minutes) which crosses a section of the local Atlantic Forest.

### Sugar Loaf

The Sugar Loaf mountain lies 396 meters above sea level. The ride to get there includes a first tram that leaves from the Praia Vermelha beach and connects the Babilônia and Urca hills, from which a second one takes visitors to the top of the Sugar Loaf. Opened in 1912, the Sugarloaf Tram was Brazil's first cable



car. From the top of the mountains, visitors can see the Botafogo Bay, Copacabana beach and the entrance to the Guanabara Bay.

### Barra da Tijuca Beach

Barra da Tijuca beach is 14.4 km long, making it the largest beach in the state of Rio de Janeiro. It stretches from the Lúcio Costa Avenue to Recreio dos Bandeirantes. The famous Pepê Stand (Kiosk 11), a meeting point for young people who live in the neighbourhood, is right at the entrance, on Pepê Avenue. The beach is ideal for surfing, windsurfing, body-boarding and border fishing. It features a number of bars, restaurants and kiosks, and also offers night lighting and a bike track.

### Museum of Tomorrow

A space created to study and discuss the future of humanity, the Museum of Tomorrow features a permanent exhibition divided into five main areas: Cosmos, Earth, Anthropocene,

Tomorrows and Us, with over 40 experiences available in Portuguese, Spanish and English. The Museum will also have additional exhibitions during the Games, one about the design of the building of the museum itself, conceived by Spanish architect Santiago Calatrava, and another about Brazilian aviation pioneer Alberto Santos Dumont. The Museum of Tomorrow is located at the Pier Mauá and occupies a 15,000-m<sup>2</sup> (160,000-sqft) area featuring reflective pools, gardens, bike tracks and recreational areas.

### Copacabana Beach and Fort

Copacabana beach, the most famous and iconic beach in Brazil and a piece of Rio known worldwide, is the stage for one of the world's largest New Year's Eve festivities, attracting over two million partygoers each year. Theme of a worldwide famous song that celebrates the beach as the "Princess of the Sea", Copacabana beach is located in the neighbourhood of the same name in the south zone of the city, and offers visitors



bike racks, cycling lanes, kiosks, bars, hotels and prominent restaurants. Next to the beach is the Copacabana Fort, a military structure built in 1914 with 12-m (39-ft)-thick walls that have been the stage of historic events in Brazil.

### Samba City

The Samba City is the official home to the most popular festivity in the world and one of the reasons why Rio de Janeiro is known worldwide: The Carnaval. This 92,000-m<sup>2</sup> (990,000-sqft) space is located in the port area, which is fitting since the region is the cradle of the greatest expression of Brazilian popular music. The Samba City is where the samba schools of Rio de Janeiro have the sheds from which emerge the famous Carnaval floats. It is also a permanent visitation centre. The area was named the "Joãosinho Trinta Samba City", in honour of Rio's most revered samba school parade director (or *carnavalesco*, as they're called in Brazil). Official website: [www.cidadedosambarj.com.br](http://www.cidadedosambarj.com.br) (Portuguese only).

« 20 km

Galeão Airport

Rio-Niterói Bridge

NITERÓI

GLÓRIA

SANTA TERESA

CATETE

FLAMENGO

*Guanabara Bay*

URCA

Sugarloaf





Rio in the palm of your hand

MAP OF THE GAMES AND MAIN NEIGHBORHOODS

18 km »

Barra Olympic Park

Atlantic Ocean

IPANEMA

COPACABANA

BOTAFOGO

HUMAITÁ





# 7. Meet the five football host cities



## Belo Horizonte

### THE CITY

Belo Horizonte, a city whose sustainability-driven management has led to it being chosen the national Earth Hour capital by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) for three years in a row now, is the third largest metropolitan area in Brazil (about 5 million people live in the city and its surroundings). The city's economic vocation is on the tertiary sector, as well as in other activities driven by innovation, technology and the production of goods and services.

The city is the capital of a state with a strong cultural identity. The history of Minas Gerais is marked by the eighteenth century's mining cycle (and the wealth from gold mining) and by the *Inconfidência Mineira* ("Minas

Insurgence"), the state's best known political and historic movement that fought for independence from Portuguese colonization. Belo Horizonte combines this past with the characteristics of a modern and planned city, the first in the Republican period, founded in the late nineteenth century.

Belo Horizonte's most popular tourist sites include the Pampulha Modern Ensemble –about to be listed as World Cultural Heritage by the Unesco –, the Praça da Liberdade Cultural Circuit, the Central Market and the Savassi area (with its varied dining and nightlife options).

Belo Horizonte will host Olympic football matches at the Mineirão Stadium, opened in 1965 and completely renovated and modernised for the 2013

Confederations Cup and the 2014 FIFA World Cup.

Because it was also a host city for these competitions, the city also received investments in urban mobility, hospitality and event venues. A number of delegations will prepare for the Rio 2016 Games in the state of Minas Gerais, in cities like Uberlândia, Juiz de Fora, Lagoa Santa, Viçosa and (for UK athletes) Belo Horizonte itself.

Located 850 m (2,788 ft) above sea level, the city has average minimums of around 15 °C (59 °F) and maximums of 26 °C (78.8 °F) during the time of the Games.

Belo Horizonte will host six matches of the women's Olympic tournament (Group C) and four of the men's tournament (Groups C and D).





## MOBILITY

### Airports

- Tancredo Neves International Airport (Confins)  
Address: Rodovia LMG 800, KM 7,9, s/n – Confins/MG (40 km from downtown Belo Horizonte)  
Phone: (31) 3689.2701
- Pampulha Airport (Regional)  
Address: Praça Bagatelle, 204, São Luiz (8 km from downtown Belo Horizonte)  
Phone: (31) 3490.2000



### Special bus line from the airport

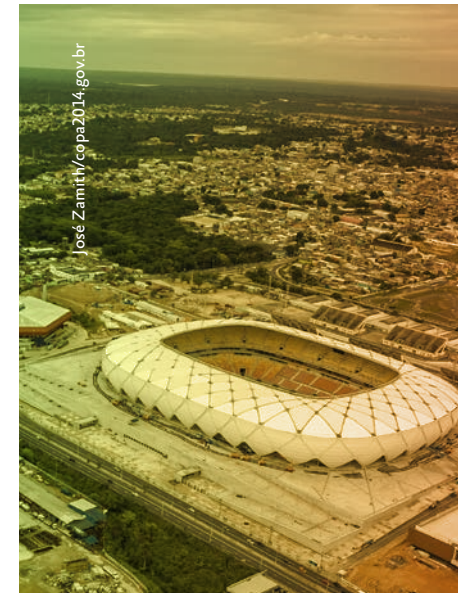
[www.conexaoaeroporto.com.br](http://www.conexaoaeroporto.com.br)

- Executive Bus – goes from the Tancredo Neves International Airport (Confins) to Avenida Álvares Cabral, 387, in downtown Belo Horizonte, where you can take a taxi to the Stadium  
Fare: R\$26.75
- Conventional Line – goes from the Tancredo Neves International Airport (Confins) to the Belo Horizonte Bus Terminal, where you can take a taxi to the Stadium and downtown area  
Fare: R\$12.65
- Conventional Line – goes from the Pampulha Airport to the Tancredo Neves International Airport (Confins)  
Fare: R\$12.65

### Metro

[www.metrobh.gov.br](http://www.metrobh.gov.br)

- Primeiro de Maio Station is the closest one to the Mineirão stadium (about 6 km)  
Fare: R\$1.80  
Open: from 5.15 am to 11 pm



José Zamith/copa2014.gov.br

## MATCH SCHEDULE

WOMEN'S OLYMPIC FOOTBALL
Local time
Wednesday, 3 August, 7 pm United States x New Zealand
Wednesday, 3 August, 10 pm France x Colombia
Saturday, 6 August, 5 pm United States x France
Saturday, 6 August, 8 pm Colombia x New Zealand
Friday, 12 August, 22h Quarter-finals
Tuesday, 16 August, 16h Semi-final

MEN'S OLYMPIC FOOTBALL
Local time
Wednesday, 10 August, 1 pm Algeria x Portugal
Wednesday, 10 August, 4 pm Germany x Fiji
Saturday, 13 August, 7 pm Quarter-finals
Saturday, 20 August, 1 pm Third place playoff (bronze medal)

- Additional information at:

[www.belohorizonte.mg.gov.br](http://www.belohorizonte.mg.gov.br)  
[www.minas2016.mg.gov.br](http://www.minas2016.mg.gov.br)  
[www.brasil2016.gov.br](http://www.brasil2016.gov.br)

## SUPPORT FOR JOURNALISTS

### Press Office of the State Government of Minas Gerais

- Phones: (31) 98265.9997 / (31) 98264.4975 / (31) 98264.5860 (holidays and weekends)  
 (31) 3915.0261 / (31) 3915.0262 / (31) 3916.9220  
 E-mail: [a.imprensa@governo.mg.gov.br](mailto:a.imprensa@governo.mg.gov.br)

### Minas Coordination Centre

- Contato: [minas2016@esportes.mg.gov.br](mailto:minas2016@esportes.mg.gov.br)

### Press Office of the City of Belo Horizonte

- Phone: (31) 99601.2033

## STADIUM

### Arena: Mineirão

Opened in September 1965, the Mineirão is one of Brazil's largest stadiums, home of Minas Gerais football and stage of major matches of clubs from the state in national and international tournaments. It was renovated for the FIFA 2014 World Cup, when it hosted six matches, and hosted matches of the 2013 Confederations Cup before that as well.

The stadium's sectors are divided by colours - purple, red, orange and yellow – with large gates, electronic turnstiles and special visual cues. The stadium has an intelligent lighting system that allows automatic control of lamp intensity, leading to savings of up to 30% in energy use. The air conditioning system also has fully automated cold water units.

- Capacity: 62,000 seats
- Parking Lot: 3,100 spaces
- Rest rooms: 70

- Bars and cafeterias: 54
- Boxes: 98

## VISITING TIPS

### Inhotim

An imposing Botanical Garden is the home to the Inhotim Institute, which features an outdoor collection of contemporary art of international excellence. The Institute is located 60 km from Belo Horizonte (MG), in the municipality of Brumadinho. A two-day visit is recommended for a more comprehensive experience of the enormous area, full of forest landscapes, works of art, architecture galleries and one of the largest collections of living specimens found in any botanical garden. There are restaurants, cafeterias and monitors.

- Open from Tuesday to Sunday. Admission is free on Wednesdays (except holidays)  
Phone: (31) 3571.9700  
Site: [www.inhotim.org.br](http://www.inhotim.org.br)



## Conjunto Moderno da Pampulha

Built in the 1940s at the request of President Juscelino Kubitschek, then mayor of Belo Horizonte, the Pampulha Modern Ensemble is the brainchild of architect Oscar Niemeyer, landscape designer Burle Marx and painter Candido Portinari. The complex, which comprises the Ball House, the Pampulha Art Museum, the Yacht Club and the Church of St. Francis of Assisi, is about to be listed by Unesco as a World Heritage Site.

Located about 1.5 km (about 1 mi) from the Mineirão Stadium, the Church of St. Francis of Assisi is framed by the Pampulha Lagoon and features a unique architecture design, with curved lines and modern art. A highlight of the church are the tile panels created by Portinari depicting scenes of Saint Francis' life.

## Circuito Cultural Praça da Liberdade

Listed as heritage by the State Historical and Artistic Heritage Institute of Minas Gerais, the Praça da Liberdade ("Liberty Square") was built between 1895 and 1897 to house the seat of the state government of Minas Gerais, called Palácio da Liberdade (Liberty Palace), as well as other state departments. The layout and gardens were inspired by the Palace of Versailles, with buildings bearing an eclectic-neoclassical style. Buildings of different styles were added to the architectural complex over the years: the Cristo Rei Palace, an art deco style building with stone powder coating, came in the 1940s; modern buildings designed by Oscar Niemeyer were then added in the 1950s and 1960s; the post-modern style building known as Rainha da Sucata (Scrap Queen) was built in the 1980s. The historic buildings of the square and surrounding areas currently make up the Praça da Liberdade Cultural Circuit, the largest integrated cultural complex in Brazil, with thirteen institutions (including museums, cultural centres and a library).

## Mercado Central

For more than 80 years, the Central Market has been one of the main tourist attractions in the city and a meeting point for Belo Horizonte residents and visitors from around the world. Located at the Augusto de Lima Avenue, the market has more than 400 shops offering a range of products, from typical Minas Gerais staples such as traditional cheeses and sweets to a multitude of products such as handicrafts, flowers, spices, fruits, meats, fish and beverages, domestic and imported. Specialties of the local cuisine found in bars, cafeterias and restaurants are a particular temptation. The market provides bilingual information services and has special adaptations for mobility-impaired persons, including lifts and ramps, as well as wheelchairs and professionals trained to provide specialised assistance. It is open from Monday to Saturday from 7 am to 6 pm and on Sundays and holidays from 7 am to 1 pm.

# Brasília

## THE CITY

Brasília, a planned city built to be the new federal capital, was inaugurated in 1960 and today has a population of 2.7 million (it is already considered the fourth most populous city in the country), coming from all regions of Brazil. With a GDP of R\$175 billion, the seat of the Federal Government has the second highest life expectancy in Brazil – 77.6 years.

Brasília's economy is basically focused on services, with 15% of the population working in the public administration. Brasilia is listed as a World Heritage Site by Unesco, and features the largest architectural complex designed by Oscar Niemeyer. The city's bright blue sky matches its densely wooded landscape.

The city draws attention for the monumental constructions and architecture of the 50s, 60s and 70s.

Buildings of note include the Three Powers Plaza, which congregates the seats of the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary Powers; the Itamaraty Palace, headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Metropolitan Cathedral; the TV Tower; the Palácio da Alvorada ('Sunrise Palace', the official residence of the President); and the JK Memorial.

Brasília has an altitude tropical climate, with a wet and rainy summer and a dry and relatively cold winter. August (when the Games will be held) is one of the driest months of the year. Relative humidity can drop to less than 15%. It is very important to use sunscreen and drink plenty of water.

One of the host cities of the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games, the federal capital will be the stage of the debut match of the men's Brazilian national football team, which will take place before the Games opening ceremony. In all, Brasília will host 10 football matches - seven of the men's tournament and three of the women's tournament.

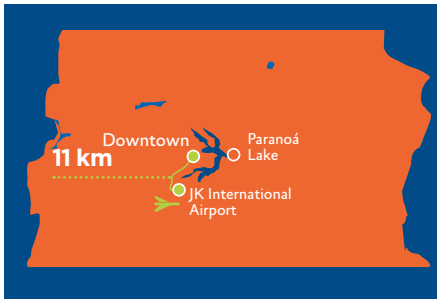




## MOBILITY

### Airport

- **JK International Airport**  
Location: Área especial - Lago Sul (11 km from downtown Brasília)  
Inframérica (airport management):  
(61) 3364.9000
- Tourist Service Centre(CAT) – unit available for personal services



### Bus

#### Urban Transport Lines

- Q.716 Norte / Esplanada – Aeroporto – Line 11  
Q. 716 Norte / W3 Norte Sul – Aeroporto – Line 31  
Rod. Plano Piloto / Aeroporto – Via W3 – Line 102  
Fare: R\$3

#### Executive line

- Goes from the Airport to downtown Brasília (line 113). Stops at: Airport, Metro Station (114/214 sul), *Esplanada dos Ministérios* (Esplanade of Ministries), North and South Hotel Sectors, Eixo Monumental, Brasília Convention Centre, Airport  
Fare: R\$ 10

#### Line to Interstate Bus Terminal and Metro

Users who need to get to the Interstate Bus Terminal or the Metro can take Line 102 from the Airport to the Plano Piloto Bus Terminal (*Rodoviária do Plano Piloto*) and from there take bus line 131.3 (R\$3) to the Interstate Bus Terminal (*Rodoviária Interestadual*)

#### TIP – ON MATCH DAYS

Persons with Reduced Mobility (PRM) will be provided special services through 4 buses with accessibility features. The special accessible bus service will operate from two hours before matches to one hour after matches. The buses will run from the area in front of the of the Detran warehouse (behind the Brasília Racecourse) to gate 8 of the Mané Garrincha Stadium.



## Metro

[www.metro.df.gov.br](http://www.metro.df.gov.br)

- The Metro's 'Central' Station (which is inside the Central Bus Terminal, the *Rodoviária*) is the closest one to the Stadium (about 2 km)  
Fare: R\$4  
Open: 6 am to 11 pm on Monday to Saturday and 7 am to 7 pm on Sundays and holidays

Special opening hours on 7 and 9 August:

- On Sunday, 7 August, the Metro won't run in the morning. Operation will be from 1 pm to 1 am of 8 August
- On Tuesday, 9 August, operation will be from 6 am to 1 am of 10 August

## MATCH SCHEDULE

### WOMEN'S OLYMPIC FOOTBALL

Local time

Tuesday, 9 August, 4 pm  
Germany X Canada

Tuesday, 9 August, 10 pm  
China X Sweden

Friday, 12 August, 1 pm  
Quarter-finals

- Additional information at:

[www.brasilia.df.gov.br](http://www.brasilia.df.gov.br)  
[www.brasil2016.gov.br](http://www.brasil2016.gov.br)

### MEN'S OLYMPIC FOOTBALL

Local time

Thursday, 4 August, 1 pm  
Iraq X Denmark

Thursday, 4 August, 4 pm  
Brazil X South Africa

Sunday, 7 August, 7 pm  
Denmark X South Africa

Sunday, 7 August, 10 pm  
Brazil X Iraq

Wednesday, 10 August, 1 pm  
Argentina X Honduras

Wednesday, 10 August, 4 pm  
South Korea X Mexico

Saturday, 13 August, 1 pm  
Quarter-finals

## SUPPORT FOR JOURNALISTS

### Open Media Centre

- Location: Ulysses Guimarães Convention Centre – Asa Norte  
Phones: (61) 3214.2742 / (61) 99177.1974  
Opening hours: from 9 am to 2 hours after the last match

## STADIUM

### Arena: Mané Garrincha Stadium

Rebuilt and delivered in 2013, the Mané Garrincha Stadium hosted the opening ceremony of the Confederations Cup in 2013 and seven matches of the FIFA 2014 World Cup. After the renovation, the Stadium increased capacity to nearly 73,000 seats. It is now the second largest arena in Brazil, after the Maracanã (RJ). Its design was based on Oscar Niemeyer's architectural concept. The stadium facade is formed by 288 columns standing 36 m (118 ft) high.

- Capacity: 72,778 seats
- Lifts: 20
- Restrooms: 309
- Cameras: 480
- Bars and cafeterias: 54
- Boxes: 74



## VISITING TIPS

### Torre de TV / Catedral

Designed by urban planner Lúcio Costa, one of the 'creators' of Brasília, the 224 m (734 ft)-high TV Tower operates as a television tower and also offers a crafts fair. Its 75 m (246 ft)-high observation deck allows for a full view of the Esplanade of Ministries and the urban architectural design of Brasília as a whole. It is located at the Eixo Monumental Oeste avenue. The observation deck is open on Monday from 2 pm to 6 pm and from Tuesday to Sunday from 8 am to 6 pm.

Not far from the TV Tower is the Metropolitan Cathedral of Our Lady of Aparecida, the first monument to be built in the city. Designed by Oscar Niemeyer, the church features four bronze sculptures by Alfredo Ceschiatti on the temple square, ceramic tiles and a pillar with scenes from the life of the Virgin Mary life painted by Athos Bulcão.

### Parque da Cidade Sarah Kubitschek

Considered the largest urban park in Latin America (420 hectares in size), the Sarah Kubitschek City Park was founded in 1978 and features several areas for sports practice, including volleyball, football and basketball courts, jogging tracks, as well as playgrounds, kiosks, artificial lakes and an area for cultural events. Admission is free.

### Torre de TV Digital

The Digital TV Tower, Oscar Niemeyer's newest monument in Brasilia, is located near the SMLN (*Setor de Mansões do Lago Norte*). It stands 170 m (557 ft) high – about 2/3 of which are concrete and 1/3 are made of metal frames. Two glass domes line the sides of the tower. The highest is 80 m (262 ft) above the ground, and features a bar/café for visitors.

The lowest dome (60 m/196 ft) is now open to visitors and intended for seasonal exhibitions. Visitation is open on weekends and holidays from 9 am to 6 pm. The groups are formed on a first-come-first-served basis, with 27 people at a time, in compliance with the capacity of the lifts.



# Manaus

## THE CITY

Manaus is the capital of Amazonas, the largest state of Brazil (area = 1.5 million km<sup>2</sup> – 579,000 square miles –, or 18% of the country) and home to 97% of its protected forests. The city is an important ecotourism centre, especially due to one of the most iconic attractions in the Amazon forest: The Meeting of the Waters, when the Negro and Solimões rivers run side by side for 6 km (4 mi) without merging before eventually giving origin to the Amazonas river.

The city was founded in the seventeenth century, part of the strategy to secure domain of the Portuguese Empire over the Amazon region. After 1870, it experienced a development boom caused by the rubber economy. Important tourist sites from that period include

the Adolpho Lisboa Municipal Market and the Amazonas Theatre, opened in 1896 to host performances by European artistic companies.

The city today has 2 million inhabitants and stands out for its diversified economy, driven by the Manaus Industrial Complex (PIM), a regional development centre that houses domestic and international companies with tax incentives for production. It is the largest free economic zone in Brazil.

The Amazon's regional cuisine features dishes made of fish, fruit and other ingredients from the region, all of which can be tasted in the many restaurants spread throughout the city's downtown and surrounding neighbourhoods.

In the first phase of the men's Olympic football tournament, Manaus will host six matches in Group B, which includes Sweden, Colombia, Nigeria and Japan. In the women's

tournament, the city will host two matches in groups G and E, which include the US (three-times Olympic champion) and the Brazilian team.

The stage of the matches will be the Amazônia Arena, with capacity for 44,500 spectators. It was built for the FIFA 2014 World Cup.

The city is located in a humid climate region, with relative air humidity at approximately 79% during the Games. Rainfall is lower in August than in the rest of the year, however. From June to November, when sunshine is strong, average temperatures are usually above 35 °C (95 °F).



## MOBILITY

### Airport

- Eduardo Gomes International Airport  
Address: Avenida Santos Dumont, 1350 – Tatumã (15 km from downtown Manaus)  
Phone: (92) 3652.1210



### Bus lines to the stadium

- Executive bus line – from the Eduardo Gomes International Airport to Downtown Manaus and Amazônia Arena (stops one block away from the Stadium)  
Fare: R\$ 20  
Phone: (92) 98444.4412
- Conventional lines – from the Eduardo Gomes International Airport to Downtown Manaus and Amazônia Arena (stops one block away from the Stadium): Lines 306 (Downtown) and 641 (Ponta Negra)\*  
Fare: R\$3

\* Morning only

## MATCH SCHEDULE

### WOMEN'S OLYMPIC FOOTBALL

Local time

Tuesday, 9 August, 6 pm;  
Colombia x United States

Tuesday, 9 August, 9 pm;  
Brazil x South Africa



**MEN'S OLYMPIC FOOTBALL**

Local time

Thursday, 4 August, 6 pm;  
Sweden x Colombia

Thursday, 4 August, 9 pm;  
Nigeria x Japan

Sunday, 7 August, 6 pm;  
Sweden x Nigeria

Sunday, 7 August, 9 pm;  
Japan x Colombia

- Additional information at:

[www.manaus2016.am.gov.br](http://www.manaus2016.am.gov.br)  
[www.brasil2016.gov.br](http://www.brasil2016.gov.br)

**SUPPORT FOR JOURNALISTS****Media Centre**

- Address: Complexo Turístico Ponta Negra – Anfiteatro (Ponta Negra Tourism Complex – Amphitheatre)  
E-mail: [comunica.manauscult@gmail.com](mailto:comunica.manauscult@gmail.com) and [imprensamanaus2016@gmail.com](mailto:imprensamanaus2016@gmail.com)  
Site: [manaus2016.am.gov.br](http://manaus2016.am.gov.br)  
Phones: (92) 98844.5330 / (92) 98842.5111 / (92) 98842.5846

**STADIUM****Arena Amazônia**

The Amazônia Arena is one of the stadiums built for the FIFA 2014 World Cup, when it hosted four matches. Its architectural design stands out for the surrounding metal structure facade and cover, designed to make the building resemble an indigenous straw basket. It occupies an area of 84,000 m<sup>2</sup> (904,000 sqft), and is located in the region that

houses the city's Sambadrome and Convention Centre.

The Arena's metal structure is covered with a white translucent membrane-like material that helps decrease indoor temperature (the city of Manaus is one of the hottest in the country). The architectural design of the Stadium is reminiscent of indigenous straw basket, as indicated above, and the colours of the seats - in varying shades of yellow, orange and red - are a reference to Brazilian tropical fruits.

- Capacity: 44,700 seats
- Parking Lot: 338 spaces
- Restrooms: 82
- Bars and cafeterias: 18
- Boxes: 68

## VISITING TIPS

### Encontro das Águas

A phenomenon that occurs at the confluence of the Negro and Solimões rivers (both part of one of the most important river basins on the planet), the Meeting of the Waters is one of the biggest tourist attractions of Manaus and the northern region of Brazil. It stretches for six kilometres (about four miles), and can be seen through the different colours of the waters caused by the different speeds, temperatures and degrees of acidity of the Negro and Solimões rivers. Several travel agencies and operators organise tours of the phenomenon, which may also include a visit to the Januari Ecological Park.



### Teatro Amazonas

Opened in December 1896, the Amazonas Theatre is a remnant of the Rubber Cycle – the peak of the rubber exploitation and export trade in the then province of Amazonas. At the time, the theatre hosted performances by European artistic companies, lyric singers, choirs and orchestras. The theatre was built in an eclectic style, with unique features like crystal chandeliers and ceramics imported from Europe. Capacity is for 701 seats in the concert hall, and there is also a museum that displays part of the history of the Amazonas state capital. It is also the official stage for performances by the Amazonas Philharmonic Orchestra.





## Mercado Municipal

Dating back to 1883, the Municipal Market was closed for seven years for renovations, finally reopening in late 2013. Officially named the Adolpho Lisboa Municipal Market, it was built in art nouveau style, also a remnant of the wealth brought to Manaus by the Rubber Cycle. One of the reasons for its construction was the health concerns caused by the sale of food on the banks of the Negro river in the late nineteenth century. In the market, visitors may find wares such as peacock bass and black pacu, vegetables and typical local dishes such as *tucupi* sauce, extracted from wild manioc.

## Salvador

### THE CITY

Founded in 1549, Salvador was the first capital of Brazil and continues to be the capital of the state of Bahia. It is one of the most visited cities in the Northeast region of the country, and today has a population of 2.9 million.

With a GDP of R\$52.6 billion at current prices, Salvador is the most populous municipality in the Northeast. The strong African influence makes the city Brazil's epicentre of Afro-descendant culture.

Famous for its cuisine, music and architecture, the city draws attention for its Portuguese colonial architecture, with historical monuments dating from the beginning of Brazil's colonization. Salvador is listed as a World Heritage Site by Unesco.

The North-eastern city has 50 km (31 mi) of beaches, distributed between the Upper and Lower regions of the cities. Some of the most visited tourist sites include the *Elevador Lacerda* (Lacerda Lift), *Farol da Barra* (Barra Lighthouse), *Mercado Modelo* (Model Market), the *Pelourinho*, and the *Igreja do Senhor do Bonfim* (Church of the Lord of Bonfim).

The climate in Salvador is tropical, with high temperatures and high relative humidity. The city boasts an average of almost 2,400 hours of sunshine a year. The rainiest months are between April and July. In August, minimum and maximum temperatures can reach 21 °C (69.8 °F) and 30 °C (86 °F), respectively.

Salvador is one of the five football host cities. The Fonte Nova Arena will host 10 matches, seven of which in the man's tournament and three in the women's tournament.





## MOBILITY

### Airport

- Deputado Luís Eduardo Magalhães International Airport  
Address: Praça Gago Coutinho – São Cristóvão (28 km from downtown Salvador)  
Phone: Infraero (71) 3204.1010



### Bus

- Shuttle Line S2 – Airport-Fonte Nova Arena: will operate on match days only, from 4 hours before the beginning of the matches to 2 hours after they end. Disembark on Bonocô Ave., about 800 m (half a mile) from the Fonte Nova Arena. Fare: R\$30
- Shuttle line Airport-Hotels: transport to hotels located along the seafont and in the downtown area. Fare: R\$33. Information at: [www.firstclassbus.com.br](http://www.firstclassbus.com.br)
- Executive line S037 - Airport-Historical Center: connects the Airport to the Paralela Ave., Central Bus Station and Seafont, in addition to the city's historic centre. On match days, operating hours will be extended to up to 90 minutes after matches ending on 9 pm. Fare R\$5

- Conventional line 1002 - Airport-Campo Grande: via seafont, returning from the Praça 2 de Julho (Campo Grande). Fare: R\$3,30
- Conventional line 1001- Airport-Praça da Sé: via seafont to the historic centre. Fare: R\$3,30

### TIP – SHUTTLE LINES

On match days, traffic will be closed for vehicles on the main roads surrounding the Fonte Nova Arena. On these days, the city of Salvador will provide six special Shuttle lines that will run from four hours before the beginning of the matches to two hours after they end. The lines are S1 (Salvador Norte Shopping - Fonte Nova Arena); S2 (Airport-Fonte Nova Arena); S3 (Salvador Shopping - Fonte Nova Arena); S4 (Bahia Shopping - Fonte Nova Arena); S5 (Barra Shopping - Dique de Tororó); and S6 (Barra Shopping - Dique de Tororó - PDRM). Fares range from R\$25 to R\$30 round trip.

## TIP – WALKING TO THE STADIUM

For those willing to walk from the Port to the Fonte Nova Arena through the historic centre, the best option is to take Avenida da França and then Praça Cayru, ride on the Lacerda Lift, then Praça Municipal, Rua da Misericórdia, Praça da Sé, Terreiro de Jesus, Ladeira da Ordem Terceira, Ladeira do Prata, Rua Sta. Clara do Desterro and Ladeira da Fonte das Pedras, which finally leads to the Fonte Nova Arena.

## Metro

- Metro Line 1 will be in operation beginning at the Pirajá Station, passing through the Bom Juá, Retiro, Acesso Norte and Bonocô stations (passengers should get off in the vicinity of the Fonte Nova Arena at the Brotas, Campo da Pólvora or Lapa stations)  
Open: from 5 am to 12 am. On the day of Brazil's match, the line will operate until 1 am  
Fare: R\$3,30

## MATCH SCHEDULE

### WOMEN'S OLYMPIC FOOTBALL

Local time

Tuesday, 9 August, 4 pm  
Australia X Zimbabwe

Tuesday, 9 August, 7 pm  
New Zealand X France

Friday, 12 August, 4 pm  
Quarter-finals

### MEN'S OLYMPIC FOOTBALL

Local time

Thursday, 4 August, 5 pm  
Mexico X Germany

Thursday, 4 August, 8 pm  
Fiji X South Korea

Sunday, 7 August, 1 pm  
Fiji X Mexico

Sunday, 7 August, 4 pm  
Germany X South Korea

Wednesday, August 10, 7 pm  
Japan X Sweden

Wednesday, August 10, 10 pm  
Denmark X Brazil

Saturday, 13 August, 4 pm  
Quarter-finals



André Fofano/copa2016.gov.br

- Additional information at:

[www.jogosolimpicos.salvador.ba.gov.br](http://www.jogosolimpicos.salvador.ba.gov.br)  
[www.brasil2016.gov.br](http://www.brasil2016.gov.br)

## SUPPORT FOR JOURNALISTS

- Adress: General Press Office/City of Salvador – (71) 3202.6106  
Phones: (71) 99126.1366 / (71) 99661.2717  
E-mail: comunicacao.cidadeglobal@gmail.com



André Fofano/copa2014.gov.br

## STADIUM

### Fonte Nova Arena

The Fonte Nova Arena was built in 1951 and renovated for the FIFA 2014 World Cup, when it hosted six football matches. Before that, it was also one of the stages of the Confederations Cup 2013. Its vertical structure, with three rings of stands, allows fans to be closer to the sporting events and improves acoustics. The stadium is covered by a waterproof, self-cleaning and translucent membrane that filters sunbeams. The building also collects and reuses rainwater.

- Capacity: 47,364 seats
- Parking Lot: 2,000 spaces
- Restrooms: 94
- Lifts: 10
- Bars and cafeterias: 39
- Boxes: 70

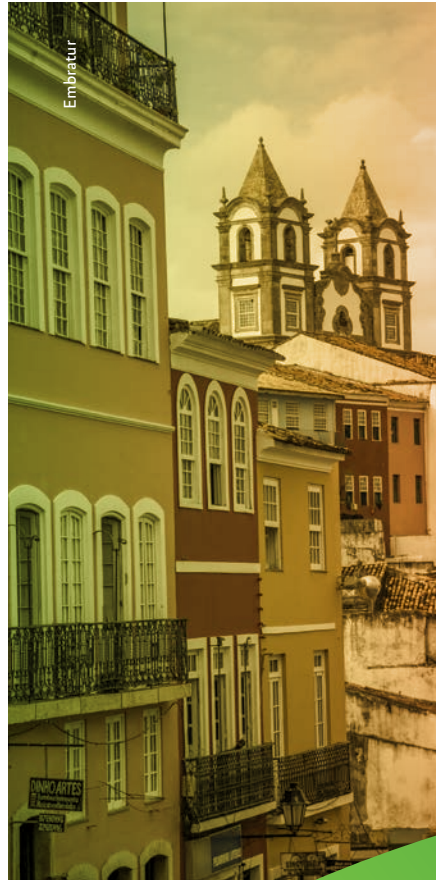
## VISITING TIPS

### Pelourinho

Located in the historic centre of the city, the Pelourinho is a neighbourhood of Salvador covering the streets from Terreiro de Jesus to Largo do Pelourinho. Officially named Praça José de Alencar (José de Alencar Square), the Largo do Pelourinho features a well-preserved Portuguese colonial-time Baroque architectural ensemble that has been listed by Unesco as a World Heritage Site. Visitors to the area get to see one of the most famous ensembles of Baroque churches in the Americas.

## Elevador Lacerda

Opened in December 1873, the Lacerda Lift is one of the most iconic and best known attractions in Bahia. It was the first lift in the world to serve as public transport, and the highest of its kind. It connects the Tomé de Sousa Square in the *Cidade Alta* (Upper City) to the Cayru Square at the Comércio district. It has two towers, four cabins and is located at 73.5 m (241 ft) of altitude. It can carry 128 people at a time, and the trip lasts 22 seconds. It is open 24 hours a day and carries an average 750,000 people per month.



## Barra: Farol da Barra, Forte de Santo Antônio da Barra, Forte São Diogo e Forte Santa Maria

The Santo Antônio da Barra Fort was the first to be built in Brazil, and marks the entrance to the Baía de Todos os Santos (All Saints Bay). Built in 1536, the area was rebuilt between 1596 and 1602. The Farol da Barra (Barra Lighthouse) was first installed in 1689. The Nautical Museum of Bahia is housed in the Fort ensemble, inside the lighthouse. Located on the right-hand side of Porto da Barra beach, the sixteenth century São Diogo Fort has been recently revitalised. It currently houses a technological reference centre on the life and works of artist Carybé. The Santa Maria Fort, which has also been revitalised, currently holds an exhibition of works by photographer Pierre Verger.

# São Paulo

## THE CITY

The largest city in Brazil and the Southern Hemisphere, with a population of 11.9 million, São Paulo is considered one of the main capitals in the world, both for its economic relevance and cosmopolitan features.

The city was founded on January 25, 1554, as the result of the colonization of the São Paulo plateau by Jesuit priests at the beginning of Brazil's expansion towards the interior. It had little relevance in the country until the nineteenth century, when the city began to experience rapid growth driven first by coffee production and later by booming industrialization.

The city's GDP is currently estimated at R\$570 billion, higher than that of other Brazilian states and a number of foreign countries, according to the IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics). In addition, the enormous

population that characterises the state capital is also reflected in the breadth of economic activity developed in or linked to the city, be it in the industrial, service, innovation or tourism sectors.

São Paulo offers a large number of tourist attractions, mostly concentrated in the central region, including historical and cultural venues such as the São Paulo Art Museum (MASP), the Ibirapuera Park and postcard-worthy places like the Paulista Avenue, all complemented by thousands of dining options and a lively nightlife that have already become global brands.

The city will host four football matches of the men's Olympic tournament and six of the women's tournament (including the semi-finals and bronze medal matches), all at the Corinthians Arena, built for the FIFA 2014 World Cup.

The city has abundant rainfall throughout the year, but usually

experiences a dry winter during the period of the Games. Maximum and minimum temperatures at this time of the year are around 21 °C (69.8 °F) and 11 °C (51.8 °F), respectively.

In addition to hosting the Games, the city will also receive sports delegations coming for acclimatization and training in Brazil from countries like France, the UK, Italy, Russia, China, Japan, Nigeria, Cameroon, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina and Indonesia. One of the training venues these delegations will use is the Sports Centre of the University of São Paulo (CEPEUSP), which offers facilities for rowing, canoeing and athletics.

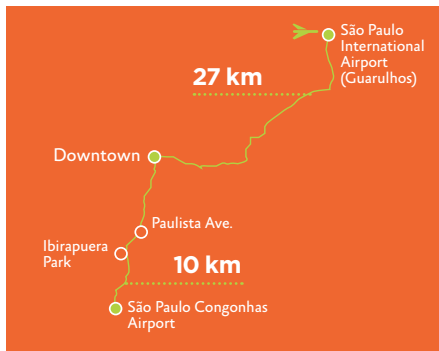




## MOBILITY

### Airports

- São Paulo International Airport (Guarulhos)  
Address: Rodovia Hélio Smidt, s/n°, Cumbica – Guarulhos (a 27 km from downtown São Paulo)  
Phone: (11) 2445.2945



- São Paulo Congonhas Airport  
Address: Avenida Washington Luís - Vila Congonhas – São Paulo (a 10 km from downtown São Paulo)  
Phone: (11) 5090.9000

### Special bus line – Guarulhos Airport

- EMTU Airport Bus Service: leaves from the Guarulhos Airport to the Congonhas Airport, with stops at Praça da República, Tietê and Barra Funda Bus Terminals, Itaim Bibi, Hotels on Paulista/Augusta avenues and the Tatuapé Metro Station  
Fare: R\$47.35
- Conventional public transport (bus and metro): the city offers a single pass (*bilhete único*) that allows up to four trips within three hours at the price of one fare (R\$3.80). It also allows users to switch between

urban buses, metro and the train (CPTM) stations that complement the metro network. The single passes can also be purchased on monthly (R\$140) and weekly (R\$70) versions. More information at <http://bilheteunico.sptrans.com.br/> (in Portuguese)

- Congonhas Airport to Corinthians Arena: take the 509J-10 bus (Ibirapuera Park) at the Airport and get off at Al. dos Nhambiquaras, 809. Next, take the 875C-10 bus (Metrô Santa Cruz) and get off at the Santa Cruz Metro Station. Take Line 1-Blue of the metro (destination Tucuruvi). Get off at Sé station. Take Line 3-Red to Corinthians-Itaquera. SPTrans, the municipal transport company, estimates travel time at 1 hour 47 minutes. Fare (without the single pass): R\$5.92

- Guarulhos International Airport to Corinthians Arena: take bus 257 (Guarulhos/Aeroporto Internacional – Metrô Tatuapé) to the Tatuapé Metro Station and get the metro towards Corinthians-Itaquera. Fare (without the single pass): R\$9.35

On match days, there will be a line directly connecting the two points

#### TIP – AIRPORT

At Congonhas Airport you can take a taxi to the Metro, and from there walk to Corinthians Arena, or take a taxi directly from the Airport to Corinthians Arena. Taxis are also available next to the metro stations.

#### Metro

- The station closest to the Corinthians Arena is the Corinthians-Itaquera station on Line 3-Red. The Portuguesa-Tietê station (Line 1-Blue) is the one nearest the Guarulhos Airport. Passengers can take a bus of the Airport Bus Service system from Guarulhos to the metro and vice versa. The metro station closest to Congonhas Airport is Santa Cruz, on Line 1-Blue  
Fare: R\$3.80  
Opening hours: Sunday to Friday from 4:40 am to 12 am; Saturdays from 4:40 am to 1 am

#### Other stations with buses to the Airport

- Barra Funda (Line 3-Red)
- República (Line 3-Red)
- Tatuapé (Line 3-Red)

#### CPTM (São Paulo Metropolitan Train Company)

- The train station closest to the Corinthians Arena is Corinthians-Itaquera, on Line 11-Coral  
Fare: R\$3.80  
In match days there will be an express train from Luz Station directly to Corinthians-Itaquera in a 19-minute trip  
Opening hours: this express train will operate only in the days when there are matches in Arena Corinthians, starting three hours before the games

## MATCH SCHEDULE

### WOMEN'S OLYMPIC FOOTBAL

Local time

Wednesday, 3 August, 3 pm  
Canada x Australia

Wednesday, 3 August, 6 pm  
Zimbabwe x Germany

Saturday, 6 August, 3 pm  
Canada x Zimbabwe

Saturday, 6 August, 6 pm  
Germany x Australia

Friday, 12 August, 7 pm  
Quarter-finals

Friday, 19 August, 1 pm  
3rd place playoffs (bronze medal)

### MEN'S OLYMPIC FOOTBAL

Local time

Wednesday, 10 August, 7 pm  
Colombia x Nigeria

Wednesday, 10 August, 10 pm  
South Africa x Iraq

Saturday, 13 August, 10 pm  
Quarter-finals

Wednesday, 17 August, 4 pm  
Semi-finals

- Additional information at:  
[www.brasil2016.gov.br](http://www.brasil2016.gov.br)



Delfim Martins/epa2016.gov.br

## SUPPORT FOR JOURNALISTS

- Phone: (11) 99902.4917

## STADIUM

### Corinthians Arena

The Corinthians Arena, a rectangular-shaped stadium that brings fans closer to the field, opened in May 2014. It hosted the opening match of the FIFA 2014 World Cup, with the match between Brazil and Croatia, and is home to one of the leading football clubs in Brazil, Corinthians. It is located in the East Zone of São Paulo, one of the city's most populous regions.

The Arena has four sectors – north, south, east and west – with two large side stands. It features two 30 m x 7.5 m (98 ft x 24 ft) screens above the north and south sectors, which allow game fans both inside and outside the stadium to watch the match. It also features an LED panel on the east side (20m/65 ft high, 170 m/557 ft wide), and a 1,350-piece glass panel on the west side (30 m/98 ft high, 240 m/787 ft wide).

- Capacity: 48,000 seats
- Parking Lot: 2,800 spaces
- Restrooms: 53
- Bars and cafeterias: 63
- Boxes: 89

## VISITING TIPS

### Pateo do Collegio

One of the main symbols of the city, the College Courtyard is the place from which São Paulo first emerged to become one of the largest metropolises in the world. It all started from a small wattle and daub hut that sheltered 13 Jesuits. In 1954, the Society of Jesus began rebuilding the school, which was completed in 1979 with the foundation of the Padre Anchieta Museum and the Beato Anchieta Church.

Today, the complex houses cultural activities. The museum, with seven rooms, features religious art collections, an art gallery and indigenous objects, among other items. The location, in downtown São Paulo, still preserves original examples of archaic Portuguese spelling. It is open Tuesday to Sunday from 9 am to 4:30 pm.



Embratur

### Parque do Ibirapuera

The Ibirapuera Park is São Paulo's most important green, cultural and leisure area. It covers an area of 1.5 million m<sup>2</sup> (about 16 million sqft), and was opened in August 1954 to commemorate the city's fourth centenary. The Ibirapuera has extensive vegetation coverage, with 494 recorded species. It also houses the Museum of Modern Art (MAM), the Japanese Pavilion, the Planetarium, the Africa-Brazil Museum, the Brazilian Cultures Pavilion and the Ibirapuera Auditorium (designed by Oscar Niemeyer), among other buildings. Other facilities include a jogging track, a playground, snack bars, seating areas, bike lanes, soccer fields, bike racks with bike rentals and various other attractions. It is located in the Vila Mariana neighbourhood, and is open daily from 5 am to midnight.

### Football Museum

Located under the stands of the Pacaembu Stadium, which is a cultural and architectural heritage of the city, the Football Museum presents the Brazilian culture, society and identity through their relationship with the most popular sport in the country. Its multimedia content – updated recently with greater visibility to women's football – provides a multisensory experience at one of the city's most visited museums.

From 7/9 to 12/30, the temporary exhibition Football in the Olympics shows the male and female Brazilian trajectories in the world's biggest sporting event. The show features videos, information, curiosities and a collection of posters from all Olympic Games. The museum opens Tuesday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tickets cost R\$ 9.

[www.museudofutebol.org.br/en/](http://www.museudofutebol.org.br/en/)

## 8. Useful apps



André Motta/copa2014.gov.br



### Turismo Acessível



In addition to the [www.turismoacessivel.gov.br](http://www.turismoacessivel.gov.br) website - a Federal Government platform where users can look for accessible tourist sights, hotels, restaurants and other attractions - the Accessible Tourism Guide is also available through the *Turismo Acessível* mobile apps, which can be downloaded free of charge at the Windows Phone Store, iOS App Store and Google Play.

### Rio 2016 App



To stay on top of everything that happens in the Rio 2016 Games and follow results in real time, download the official Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games official app.

### Moovit



The official app of the Rio public transport system will help visitors travel

safely and quickly during the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Moovit offers the best routes and modalities, using the information provided by the City of Rio de Janeiro. The partnership is part of the Olympic Mobility Plan and includes all public transportation offers in the city: buses, BRT, LRV, trains, metro, vans, boats and cable cars. The app will also be available as a web app on the city's official website for tourists - <http://visit.rio/en/>.

### Voos online – Infraero



Users of the app can check flight departure and arrival times from 50 Brazilian airports. The airlines are responsible for updating the status of their respective flights.

The app offers the ability to find out the distance between airports and share information by SMS, email, Facebook or Twitter, as well as weather forecasts and access to the Infraero Passenger's



Guide. Available in Portuguese, English and Spanish for iOS, Android and Windows Phone.

### Câmbio Legal – Central Bank of Brazil



Developed by the Central Bank of Brazil, the app indicates the nearest locations where users can buy or withdraw Brazilian Reals. Available in Portuguese, English and Spanish for iOS and Android.

### Aeroporto - Infraero



This Infraero app informs passengers of activity options at or near (within a 20 km radius) Brazil's airports. The app was developed in partnership with the Trip Advisor portal, and in it users have all the information available on flights, a list of establishments located in the 63

Airports of the Infraero network, as well as leisure, dining, shopping and hotel options. They can also receive boarding and check-in alerts in the app.

### Proteja Brasil



Part of the campaign against the sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, the Proteja Brasil ("Protect Brazil") app allows users to obtain info on how to contact the public agencies and bodies that work on the protection of the rights of children and adolescents. It also enables identifying and reporting cases of violence and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, which will be referred to the appropriate authorities. Available in English, Portuguese and Spanish for iOS and Android.

### Guardiões da Saúde (Guardians of Health)



This application provides health care guidelines, closest service locations, and health surveillance and prevention actions regarding diseases such as dengue, Chikungunya and Zika. It also allows searches of phone numbers and website addresses of public health and emergency services. The content has been organized into seven languages. Available in web and smartphones versions. More information about health care can also be found on the website [www.saude.gov.br/viajante](http://www.saude.gov.br/viajante)





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