

Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralimpic Games FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1 - When was Rio de Janeiro chosen to host the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games and by whom?

Rio de Janeiro was chosen to host the Games by the 121st Session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), at the annual general meeting of the organisation, held in Copenhagen (Denmark) on October 2 2009. Rio de Janeiro won the final voting round with 66 votes against 32 scooped up by the other finalist, Madrid.

2 - What is the role of the Federal Government in the administration of the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games?

On September 13 2012, the Presidency of the Republic signed a decree to create the Steering Committee for the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games (CGOLIMPÍADAS), authorised to define Federal Government policies and actions for the Games. They are also in charge of supervising the operations of the Executive Group of the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games (GEOLIMPÍADAS), without interfering with the Olympic Public Authority (APO). This structure brings together the ministries involved in the organisation of the Games. GEOLIMPÍADAS is responsible for approving and coordinating Federal Government activities regarding the 2016 Games. These activities are developed directly or indirectly by Federal Government agencies and entities, or financed with federal funds.

3 - What is the authority of the Olympic Public Authority and what is the Responsibility Matrix?

The purpose of the Olympic Public Authority (OPA) is to coordinate the participation of the Federal Government, the Rio de Janeiro state government and the municipality of Rio de Janeiro in the preparation and hosting of the 2016 Games, in particular to ensure compliance with their obligations towards the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee. The Olympic Public Authority was created by Federal Law 12,396 of March 21 2011, which ratifies the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Federal Government, the state of Rio de Janeiro and the municipality of Rio de Janeiro. The entity was set up as a public consortium. At the state level, it was ratified by Law 5,949 of April 13 2011, and at the municipal level by Law 5,260 of April 13 2011. APO coordinates the management of the Responsibility Matrix, which lists the commitments made by government entities exclusively for the purpose of organising and hosting the Rio 2016 Games. The Matrix provides an overview of the projects involved, responsibilities related to their implementation and the allocation of resources for them. This dynamic document is continuously monitored and updated. It ensures transparency of the process and accountability to the community at large.

4 - What is the Rio 2016 Organising Committee, and what is its role?

The Rio 2016 Organising Committee is a private, non-profit sports association formed by the Brazilian Olympic Confederations, the Brazilian Olympic Committee and the Brazilian Paralympic Committee. Its mission is to promote, organise and host the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games according to the guidelines provided by the Host City Agreement, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the World Anti-Doping Agency, always in compliance with Brazilian legislation, the Olympic Charter and the International Paralympic Committee Manual.

5 - What is the overall budget for the 2016 Games?

Since Brazil won the bid to host the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio de Janeiro in October 2009, the Federal Government has been committed to ensuring that the event's legacy extends to all states and the Federal District. The overall budget for the Games includes a large portion of private funds and is divided into three components, which together add up to about R\$39 billion. The first component is the Responsibility Matrix (totalling R\$7.07 billion), which covers projects exclusively associated with preparing for and hosting the Games. Private sector resources cover 60% of these funds. The second component is the Public Policy Anticipation Plan, which includes government projects that rely on federal, state and municipal investments in

infrastructure. These are public policies that have had their timelines accelerated due to the Games. They encompass 27 projects totalling R\$24.6 billion (private funds finance 43% of these investments). Noteworthy projects in this component include the LRV (Light Rail Vehicle) in downtown Rio de Janeiro, works to improve the conditions and environmental rehabilitation of the Jacarepaguá Basin (also in Rio de Janeiro), the construction and renovation of training facilities and the purchase of equipment for the Brazilian Doping Control Laboratory, among others. The third component is the budget of the Rio 2016 Organising Committee, responsible for organising and hosting the event, which totals R\$7 billion (fully funded by private investments).

6 - What sports legacy will remain after the Games?

After the Games, a large amount of sports infrastructure will remain as a legacy for national sports. At the Deodoro Olympic Park, many existing venues were renovated (National Shooting Centre, National Equestrian Centre, Modern Pentathlon Centre and Hockey Centre) and new venues were built (Youth Arena, Whitewater Stadium, Deodoro Stadium, Olympic BMX Centre and Mountain Bike Centre). At the Barra Olympic Park, permanent venues were built (Olympic Tennis Centre and Olympic Velodrome), air conditioning was installed in all three of the Carioca Arenas, and temporary venues (Future Arena and the Olympic Aquatic Stadium) were set up. Training venues were expanded through partnerships with military bases and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro. Training Centres and Sport Initiation Centres were built throughout the country. Official athletics tracks were built in multiple areas, and approximately R\$100 million were invested in the purchase of sport equipment for the Games.

7 - What investments have been made in transportation infrastructure to improve urban mobility in Rio de Janeiro during and after the Rio 2016 Games?

Improved mobility for the population will be one of the great legacies of the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Rio de Janeiro gained a new high-capacity express bus system (the BRT) that will increase the use of high-capacity transport. The Light Rail Vehicle (LRV) system will connect the city centre to the port area along a 28-km stretch, integrated with the metro, suburban trains, ferries, the Providência cable car, the Novo Rio bus station, the BRT buses, the conventional bus network and the Santos Dumont domestic airport. Investments have been made in repaving and building new express ways, tunnels and avenues. Another major urban infrastructure addition that will greatly benefit the population is the construction of Line 4 of the metro system, a project with total cost of R\$9.7 billion (construction, operating systems and rolling stock). Line 4 is expected to transport an estimated 300,000 passengers a day, allowing for the removal of approximately 2,000 vehicles/hour from traffic during rush hour. Estimated travel time between Barra and downtown Rio de Janeiro will be 34 minutes.

8 - Did Rio de Janeiro acquire special tourism signage for the Olympic and Paralympic Games?

Yes. The Federal Government allocated federal funds through the Ministry of Tourism to improve tourism signage in Rio de Janeiro. This signage will make it easier for visitors to get around and improve tourist experiences in Rio de Janeiro during the Games.

9 - How did the Brazilian Government contribute to preparing national athletes to participate in the 2016 Games?

The Federal Government created the Bolsa Atleta (Athlete Grant) Programme, which has offered over 43,000 grants to more than 17,000 athletes in its ten years of existence. In 2015 alone, 6,132 Olympic and Paralympic athletes and 1,004 non-Olympic athletes were awarded grants under the Athlete Grant. Total investments over the programme's decade of existence exceed R\$ 600 million. In 2012, the Federal Government created a very specialised grant category, the Bolsa Pódio (Podium Grant), as a direct consequence of Brazil having won the bid to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The grant is geared towards potential medal contenders at the Rio 2016 Games, and supports athletes representing 26 Olympic and 16 Paralympic sports. There are

currently 236 individual sport athletes (Olympic and Paralympic) receiving grants that range from R\$5,000 to R\$15,000. The programme also supports 179 team sports athletes.

10 - What results has Brazil already achieved with these investments in programmes for athletes?

In terms of results, 675 of the 862 athletes, who qualified to compete in the Pan American Games and the Parapan American Games in Toronto last year (or 78.4% of the Brazilian delegation), were supported by Federal Government programmes. Of the 141 medals won by Brazil in the Toronto Pan American Games, 121 (85.8%) were won by athletes and teams that received federal grants. Overall, 243 of the 303 Brazilians who won a medal in the competition were grant recipients. Of the 257 medals won in the Parapan Games, 254 were won by Federal Government grant recipients (98.8% of the total). Of the 215 medallists, 199 (92.5%) were grant recipients.

11 - What is the expectation for Brazil's ranking at the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games?

Brazil plans to rank among the top ten countries at the Olympic Games medals table and among the top five for the Paralympic Games.

12 - Since Brazil is expecting a large number of visitors during the Rio 2016 Games, how is the preparation of airports going?

The Ministry of Transport, Ports and Civil Aviation has consolidated a large operational and planning agreement standardising the operation of the 40 airports in the country that will have special regimes during the Games. This includes standards for regular operation (and for response to unusual scenarios) for a number of different segments of the air travel sector, such as passenger terminal planning, the use of aprons and runways, security and air defence issues, airport operation capacity and accessibility. Specifically regarding accessibility, the aviation sector is one of the pioneers in adapting to meet the needs of persons with disabilities. Since 2011, Brazil's airports have been undergoing comprehensive renovations and upgrades to better serve this public. The main airports to be used for the Games – Galeão and Santos Dumont in Rio de Janeiro and Guarulhos in São Paulo – have conducted a series of tests in 2015 and 2016.

13 - What initiatives have been implemented to ensure that tourist attractions in Rio de Janeiro are accessible to persons with disabilities?

To improve accessibility to sports venues, hotels and tourist attractions, the Rio de Janeiro Municipal Government launched the Accessible Routes (Rotas Acessíveis) project with funding from the Ministry of Tourism. The project adapted ten of the most important tourist attractions in the city to better accommodate persons with disabilities (namely the Sugar Loaf, Praça XV, the Paço Imperial palace, Cinelandia square, Copacabana Beach, Barra da Tijuca Beach, Christ the Redeemer, the Botanical Garden, the Vista China lookout and the Mesa do Imperador picnic area at the Tijuca National Park). Adaptations include the installation of 4,000 m² of accessible sidewalks and 5,831 m² of concrete pavement, as well as the levelling of roads and sidewalks, the installation of ramps and tactile floor markers, the removal of obstacles such as bollards and benches and the improvement of parking spaces and bus stops. A total R\$ 2 million were invested in these improvements. The Barra Olympic Park is 100% accessible, including all sports venues and the Olympic Village. Another important note is that all transportation developed for the Rio 2016 Games has been designed with accessibility in mind.

14 - Will there be any sustainable actions during the Games?

Sustainability has been a cross-cutting principle in the organisation of the Games, as outlined in the Sustainability Management Plan (PGS) – the first version of which was published in 2013. The document describes the sustainable actions and initiatives undertaken by the Federal Government and the Rio de Janeiro state and municipal governments for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, in addition to those managed by the

Rio 2016 Organising Committee. Together, these actions permeate all organisational stages of the Games, from planning to operation. The PGS organises these initiatives and actions into three segments - the Planet (the environment), People (society) and Prosperity (the economy), covering the three pillars of sustainability. They include initiatives for waste management, offsetting emissions and efficient use of resources and inputs. The Torch Relay and the football host cities were also included as targets for sustainable action. In addition, a partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Ministries of Sport and Tourism will promote sustainable tourism through the Green Passport campaign, which features a special edition for the Games.

15 - What health care services will be provided during the Rio 2016 Games?

Coordinated by the Ministry of Health, the CIOCS (Integrated Centre for Joint Health Operations) will operate throughout the Games, during which it will be responsible for monitoring the health scenario. From 29 July through 26 September, the CIOCS will operate 24 hours a day, monitoring health status information in Rio de Janeiro and in the football host cities. A team of 125 professionals from the Ministry of Health will work exclusively in coordinating these operations, conducted in partnership with the involved states and municipalities. The centres will monitor risk scenarios, assess the demand for medical care, conduct epidemiological and health surveillance efforts and coordinate emergency responses to public health incidents. The CIOCS will operate inside the Rio Operations Centre (COR). The Ministry of Health has invested R\$72 million in purchasing and equipping 146 new ambulances for the Games, which will become a legacy for the Emergency Medical Service (SAMU) after the event. In addition, 235 spare hospital beds have been made available in Rio de Janeiro, with 135 beds in federal facilities, 50 in municipal and 50 in state facilities. Around 2,500 temporary workers have been hired to bolster services. Healthcare has also received a technological boost with the development of the Guardiões da Saúde (Health Guardians) app, which provides health surveillance information, and a new section in the Ministry of Health website specifically created to better inform tourists (<http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/index.php/o-ministerio/principal/secretarias/svs/viajante-en>).

16 - Does Brazil's Unified Healthcare System (SUS) also provide free care to foreign tourists?

Brazil provides universal healthcare to its citizens, and will also provide services to all foreigners for urgent cases or emergencies. Foreigners residing in Brazil (in possession of a permanent visa) have full access to the SUS. The Traveller's Health section of the Ministry of Health website (<http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/index.php/o-ministerio/principal/secretarias/svs/viajante-en>) provides Brazilian and foreign tourists with key recommendations on how to protect against diseases in Brazil and information on healthcare services, if needed. The Ministry of Health has dedicated National Force units available in Rio de Janeiro to meet any possible demands, and also supports to the CIOCS in monitoring risk scenarios, responding to possible public health emergencies and organising the support network.

17 - How is the fight against the Zika virus going?

There was an unprecedented reduction in the number of Zika virus cases across Brazil in the first half of 2016. Moreover, and for the first time, this reduction occurred before the historical annual peak for Aedes aegypti-borne diseases time. The national transmission rates dropped by 87% between February (the disease's peak month) and May this year. In Rio de Janeiro, the Games' host city, that drop was of 90%, from 2,116 cases in February to 208 cases reported in May. The risk of infection by Zika is minimal: in addition to the unfavourable climate conditions for the proliferation of mosquitoes during Games time (it will be winter in Brazil), the Brazilian government has implemented a coordinated task force to fight the mosquito in partnership with research institutes, national and international organisations and civil society in general.

18 - What precautions should pregnant women take?

The Ministry of Health recommends that all pregnant women take greater precautions to prevent contact with the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, including utilising repellents indicated for use during pregnancy, wearing long trousers and long-sleeve shirts, and avoiding places with accumulated standing water. Regardless of the destination or purpose of travel, all pregnant women should consult their doctor before traveling.

19 - What will the security operation be like during the Games? What personnel will be available?

Investments in public security are among the greatest legacies of the series of major events that Brazil has been hosting in recent years. A total of 88,000 security personnel is being deployed for the Games, 47,000 from public security forces and municipal public order services, and 41,000 from the armed forces. About half of the total armed forces troops (21,000) will be stationed in Rio de Janeiro. Integrated between the three levels of government (federal, state and municipal), the security operation is based on the Integrated Strategic Security Plan (ISSP), which mapped the risks inherent to the event and outlined the operational model around three main areas: security, defence and intelligence. At the Federal Government level, security forces involved include the Federal Police, the Federal Highway Police, the National Secretariat of Public Security (SENASP) and the National Force, all coordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship through its Special Secretariat for Safety and Security at Major Events (SESGE). Representatives of the state police, civil police, fire departments, municipal guards, municipal traffic and urban planning companies are also involved, as well as private partners (such as the security personnel of the Rio 2016 Committee and utility companies).

20 - What role will the Armed Forces play in providing security for the Games?

The Ministry of Defence coordinates everything related to national defence in the realm of the Games. This encompasses actions related to maritime and river transport, airspace and airports, logistical air transport, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) hazards, the protection of strategic infrastructure, cyber security and cyber defence, explosive surveillance, anti-terrorism actions and the use of contingency forces. In Rio de Janeiro, the state government has requested the presence of armed forces personnel on some city streets to provide additional public security. The Ministry of Defence has already underlined that there will be sufficient security during the Games. There will be 21,000 personnel of the Armed Forces stationed in Rio de Janeiro alone, all part of the security operations in the city.

21 - What anti-terrorism measures have been developed by the security agencies in preparation for the Rio 2016 Games?

The Institutional Security Office (GSI) of the Presidency of the Republic and the Brazilian Intelligence Agency (Abin) are both constantly monitoring this issue. Any alerts issued by Abin are closely monitored by public security agencies and the Ministry of Defence, which are ready to respond to the most severe threats. During the Games, the Ministries of Defence and Justice will join forces with the Integrated Committee to Combat Terrorism (CIET). The CIET is the highest-level advisory body responsible for anti-terrorism activities for the Rio 2016 Games, both at a national level through the Integrated Security Executive Committee (CESI) and at the state level, through the Regional Executive Committee of Integrated Security (CESIR).

22 - What is the expected increase in foreign visitor flow to Brazil during the Games?

The visa waiver granted to tourists from the USA, Australia, Canada and Japan could have a strong impact on Brazilian tourism during the Olympic year. Brazil expects a 20% increase in tourists from these countries during Games time, and anticipates it will receive up to 500,000 foreign tourists during the games.

23 - What actions are being taken to facilitate assistance to tourists at embassies and consulates during the Games?

To welcome tourists in Brazil, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expanded capacity in its 227 overseas posts. The goal is to speed up the issuance of visas and cooperate with foreign security agencies and consular services.

24 - How many spectators are expected for the Olympic and Paralympic Games?

The total global audience during the Games is expected to exceed 5 billion people. The competitions will generate more than 5,600 hours of live broadcasting.