In the summer of 2020, the world’s greatest sporting spectacle will once again come to Tokyo. The brilliance of the athletes will radiate around the globe, bringing people across the world closer together. The shining performances of everyone taking part in the Games will leave an unforgettable legacy that will be passed on to future generations. So, let’s all come together and join hands to make the Olympic and Paralympic Games a breathtaking spectacle for all!
Games Overview
In 2020, Tokyo and Japan will become the stage for the world’s greatest sporting spectacle!

In 2020, Tokyo and Japan will once again host the Olympic and Paralympic Games, over half a century since the Games were staged here in 1964. Thousands of athletes, Games officials and spectators will gather in Tokyo and Japan for the Tokyo 2020 Games. The Games will generate great excitement and emotions throughout Japan and the world. They will set the stage for new Games records and create lifetime memories for everyone.

Games Schedule
- Official Name: Games of the XXXII Olympiad
  - Period of the Games: Friday, 24 July – Sunday, 9 August 2020
  - Number of Sports: 33

- Official Name: Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games
  - Period of the Games: Tuesday, 25 August – Sunday, 6 September 2020
  - Number of Sports: 22

Games Emblems

The world’s greatest sporting spectacle is coming to Tokyo! The London 2012 Games by photographer David Vigorit.

Games Vision

Sport has the power to change the world and our future.
The Tokyo 1964 Games completely transformed Japan. The Tokyo 2020 Games, as the most innovative in history, will bring positive reform to the world by building on three core concepts:
“Striving for your personal best (Achieving Personal Best)”
“Accepting one another (Unity in Diversity)”
“Passing on Legacy for the future (Connecting to Tomorrow)”

Games Emblems

Harmonized chequered emblem
- The Games emblems are composed of checkered patterns in the traditional Japanese colour of indigo blue, and express a refined elegance that exemplifies Japan.
- Composed of three varieties of rectangular shapes, the designs incorporate the message of “Unity in Diversity.”
- Both the Olympic and Paralympic emblems consist of 45 rectangular shapes.

Number of countries and regions participating
- Olympics: 204
- Paralympics: 164

Number of athletes
- Olympics: 10,500
- Paralympics: 4,237

Number of tickets sold
- Olympics: 8.8 million
- Paralympics: 2.5 million

Number of TV viewers
- Olympics: 4.8 billion

Number of medals
- Olympics: 962
- Paralympics: 1,522

Number of spectators attending the Host City
- Including local residents: 20 million

Number of volunteers
- 70,000 (Games Volunteers)
- 8,000 (City Volunteers)

Number of meals provided during the Olympic Games
- 14 million

Ticket sales
- Olympics: £659 million
A total of 33 different sports will be contested at the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games. The 2020 Games are also the first time that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has enabled the Organising Committee to propose additional sports for that edition of the Olympic Games. The Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee proposed the five additional sports of Baseball/Softball, Karate, Skateboarding, Sports Climbing and Surfing. All five were approved by the IOC for inclusion in the Tokyo 2020 Games.

For details of each sport, please visit https://tokyo2020.jp/en/games/sport/olympic/
A total of 22 sports will feature at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games. The sports of Taekwondo and Badminton will make their debuts at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games after being adopted by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC).

For details of each sport, please visit https://tokyo2020.jp/en/games/sport/paralympic/
Venue Plan Concept:

Infinite Excitement

The venue plan for the Olympic and Paralympic Games Tokyo 2020 consists predominantly of two thematic and operational zones: the “Heritage Zone” which houses several iconic venues used at the Tokyo 1964 Games and further sustains the enduring legacy of Tokyo 1964; and the “Tokyo Bay Zone” which serves as a model for innovative urban development and symbolises the exciting future of the city. These two zones expand across the city to form an ‘infinity’ symbol with the Athletes’ Village positioned at the point where the two zones intersect – at the physical and spiritual heart of the Games. The ‘infinity’ symbol embodies the boundless passion, commitment and inspiration of the world’s elite athletes, the limitless potential of future generations, and the lasting legacy that will be passed on to the people of Tokyo, Japan and the world.

Venue Plan (The information included in this leaflet is current as of July 2017.)
5 Games Venues

Many existing venues will be used for the Tokyo 2020 Games including several legacy venues from the Tokyo 1964 Games. A total of 40 venues in Tokyo and around Japan will be used for the 2020 Games. This list of venues is a major part of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games strategy to promote sustainable development by utilizing existing facilities.

1 Olympic Stadium
   Open and Closed Ceremonies / Athletics / Football
   Field hockey / Rugby
   Open and Closed Ceremonies / Para-athletics

   The National Stadium was used as the main stadium for the Tokyo 1964 Olympic Games, and is currently being rebuilt as a brand new stadium for the Tokyo 2020 Games. The Opening and Closing ceremonies of the Tokyo 2020 Games will be held here along with Athletics events and Football matches. After the 2020 Games are over, the stadium will be used for sporting and cultural events. This renovation will ensure high standards for the Games.

2 Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium
   Volleyball / Table tennis / Badminton
   Handball / Basketball

   This venue will be used as aAssets for the Olympic and Paralympic competitions for the Tokyo 2020 Games. The arena is a multi-purpose facility with a seating capacity of 2,000 spectators.

3 Yoyogi National Stadium
   Basketball / Wrestling
   Field hockey / Wrestling

   This venue was originally used for the wrestling and basketball competitions for the Tokyo 1964 Games. The arena is known for its spectacular roof design, and has earned a glowing international reputation as an outstanding Olympic legacy venue.

4 Nippon Budokan
   Judo / Sleek
   Wrestling / Football

   The Nippon Budokan is known as the spiritual home of Japanese sumo wrestling. The interior is designed to allow spectators to easily view the sumo bouts in the centre of the stadium from wherever they are seated. This venue is the spiritual home of sumo wrestling for the Tokyo 2020 Games.

5 Tokyo International Forum
   Football / Basketball
   Field hockey / Handball

   This venue is the spiritual home of the Japanese basketball and football competitions. The interior is designed to allow spectators to easily view the basketball and football games from wherever they are seated.

6 Kokugikan Arena
   Wrestling
   Volleyball / Table tennis

   This venue is the spiritual home of the Japanese wrestling and volleyball competitions. The interior is designed to allow spectators to easily view the wrestling and volleyball games from wherever they are seated.

7 Ariake Arena
   Volleyball / Table tennis
   Wrestling / Basketball

   This venue is the spiritual home of the Japanese volleyball and wrestling competitions. The interior is designed to allow spectators to easily view the volleyball and wrestling games from wherever they are seated.

8 Olympic Gymnastic Centre
   Artistic / Trampoline

   This temporary venue will be located in the northern part of Tokyo's Harumi district. The facility is designed to accommodate up to 15,000 spectators.

9 Olympic BMX Course
   Cycling (BMX Racing)

   This temporary venue will be located in the northern part of Tokyo's Harumi district. The facility is designed to accommodate up to 15,000 spectators.

10 Ariake Tennis Park
   Tennis
   Wheelchair tennis

   This park is also known as the base of tennis in Japan. It is surrounded by rich verdant greenery, the park features 16 outdoor courts. The venue will host a variety of water sports.

11 Sea Forest Waterway
   Football 5-a-side
   Rugby

   The water sports centres will be set up in Tokyo's marine parks, which is surrounded by a scenic view of the beautiful Tokyo Bay. This temporary venue will be set up in Tokyo's Aomi district for the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

12 Shiokaze Park
   Volleyball (Beach Volleyball)

   The venue is located in the northern part of Tokyo's Ariake district. The district is home to the Ariake Coliseum. Following the 2020 Games, a sporting and cultural centre with a seating capacity for up to 15,000 spectators.

13 Aomi Urban Sports Venue
   Football / Swimming

   This multi-purpose venue will be set up in the Aomi district, which is surrounded by a scenic view of the beautiful Tokyo Bay. This temporary venue will be set up in Tokyo's Aomi district for the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

14 Canoe Slalom Course
   Canoe / Kayak

   The venue of the canoe slalom competition in the Tokyo 2020 Games will be set up in the Aomi district. The facility is designed to accommodate up to 15,000 spectators.

15 Olympic Aquatics Centre
   Swimming / Diving
   (Synchronized swimming)
   Paralympic swimming

   The Olympic Aquatics Centre is located in the northern part of Tokyo's Ariake district. Following the 2020 Games, the facility will host swimming competitions. This venue will host a variety of swimming events.
This iconic and spacious venue has been designed to serve as the main facility for swimming and other water sports in the Tokyo area. It was specifically developed for the Tokyo 1964 Olympic Games. The roof that covers spectator seating at the Miyagi Stadium was designed using measurements taken from the roof of Date Masamune, a 16th century feudal lord who reigned over the Sendai region. This roof features a sliding television studio, which opened in 2009. The stadium is a dedicated football stadium with a natural grass pitch and can accommodate more than 40,000 spectators. It is located in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture.

Located in Takamatsu City, Kagawa Prefecture, the Chunichi Stadium is a dedicated baseball stadium with a natural grass pitch and excellent views from all seats. The stadium is home to the professional baseball team, the Chunichi Dragons. The stadium is one of the largest in Asia and serves as one of the host stadiums for the 2020 Olympic Games. It features a multi-purpose roof that can be opened or closed depending on the weather conditions. The stadium has a seating capacity of over 40,000 spectators.

Located in Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture, the stadium is one of the host stadiums for the 2020 Olympic Games. It is the home stadium of the Fukuoka SoftBank Hawks, a professional baseball team. The stadium is one of the largest in Asia and serves as one of the host stadiums for the 2020 Olympic Games. It features a multi-purpose roof that can be opened or closed depending on the weather conditions. The stadium has a seating capacity of over 40,000 spectators.

Located in Sad advantage [Japan], this venue is one of the largest in Asia and serves as one of the host stadiums for the 2020 Olympic Games. It features a multi-purpose roof that can be opened or closed depending on the weather conditions. The stadium has a seating capacity of over 40,000 spectators.
NO LIMITS refers to the Para-athletes pursuing their limitless potential in line with the Paralympic precept of not counting your losses, but maximising your remaining potential. CHALLENGE points to events in which all are able to take part. Let’s experience the Paralympic Games, and see the passion, excitement and drama for ourselves!

Along with delivering a successful Paralympics, the Tokyo 2020 Games aims to promote both tangible and intangible benefits including the creation of a physical barrier-free environment as well as a barrier-free mindset. Our ultimate aim is to create an urban environment in which everyone – regardless of any impairment – is able to lead a full and rewarding life.

The designation “Paralympic” was first used at the Tokyo 1964 Games and derives from an idea to hold the International Stoke Mandeville Games for paraplegics in the same year and same country as the Olympic Games. The Tokyo 1964 Games served as the foundation to promote the social participation and independence of people with impairments in Japan.

1964 - Along with delivering a successful Paralympics, the Tokyo 2020 Games aims to promote both tangible and intangible benefits including the creation of a physical barrier-free environment as well as a barrier-free mindset. Our ultimate aim is to create an urban environment in which everyone – regardless of any impairment – is able to lead a full and rewarding life.

2020 - The Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games will enable many people to witness firsthand the dynamic and breathtaking performances of the Para athletes, gain a real understanding of the rights and dignity of all people, and serve as a catalyst for Japan to become a fully-inclusive society.

In 2020, Tokyo will become the first-ever city to host the Paralympic Games for the second time. The Tokyo 2020 Games will serve as a wonderful opportunity to embrace diversity. People from all over the world – with and without impairments – will gather in Tokyo. The Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games will enable many people to witness firsthand the dynamic and breathtaking performances of the Para athletes, gain a real understanding of the rights and dignity of all people, and serve as a catalyst for Japan to become a fully-inclusive society.

“NO LIMITS CHALLENGE”
Let’s experience the passion, excitement and drama of the Paralympics!

This is an event focused on experiencing Paralympic competitions. NO LIMITS refers to the Para-athletes pursuing their limitless potential in line with the Paralympic precept of not counting your losses, but maximising your remaining potential. CHALLENGE points to events in which all are able to take part. Let’s experience the Paralympic Games, and see the passion, excitement and drama for ourselves!

For details, please see http://no-limits.tokyo/
Let's Create the Tokyo 2020 Games Together

A wide range of events are taking place across the country to encourage the public to become an integral part of the Tokyo 2020 Games. These events help to foster a sense of unity with the Games and inspire people throughout Japan to create the Games together.

**Countdown Events**

Countdown events are being held to mark milestones in the lead up to the Games.

**The Tokyo 2020 Medal Project**

A press conference to launch the Tokyo 2020 Medal Project.

**Athlete Exchanges**

Opportunities for Olympic and Paralympic athlete exchanges will be developed ahead of the Tokyo 2020 Games. Athletes will be able to demonstrate their outstanding abilities, and provide a tantalising glimpse of what can be expected once the Games begin.

**Flag Tour**

These flags have already been on display in the Greater Tokyo Area and in the disaster-affected areas, and in 2017 the flags will be taken on a nationwide tour.

**Live Sites**

During the Games, giant screens will be set up in Live Sites across Japan. These will be supplemented by events as well as opportunities to experience Olympic and Paralympic sports. Visitors to the Live Sites will be able to watch the intense competitions taking place in the various Games venues as they happen.

**Olympic Torch Relay and Paralympic Torch Relay**

The Olympic Flame will be kindled by the light of the sun in Olympia, Greece, several months before the Tokyo 2020 Games. After a short relay around Greece, the Olympic Torch will then be transported to Japan, where it will be carried across the country, ending at the Olympic Stadium on the day of the Opening Ceremony. The Paralympic Torch Relay will be celebrated with a festival held at Stoke Mandeville in the UK, the spiritual birthplace of the Paralympic Movement, and at several locations across Japan. Once the Torch reaches Tokyo, the nationwide Paralympic Torch Relay will commence.

**Test Events**

Various sports competitions will act as Test Events for many of the Games venues.

**Tokyo 2020 Festival**

Immediately prior to the Games, a diverse array of events related to the Tokyo 2020 Participation Programme will provide the platform to really raise momentum and excitement levels.
**9 Tokyo 2020 Participation Programme**

Eight themes that will bring people together to create the future

The Tokyo 2020 Games is not merely a sporting event for Japan and the world, it also aims to leave many positive tangible and intangible legacies in such fields as culture, education and the economy. In the lead up to the 2020 Games, large numbers of people will be participating in projects and events (Actions), and the results of these events will be bequeathed to future generations (Legacies). In this way, the Tokyo 2020 Participation Programme will include people across the whole of Japan in Games-related projects and events, which will be organised by various local governments, organisations and groups.

Events that promote and support the Tokyo 2020 Games Vision will be held nationwide. Games-related companies and groups and non-commercial organisations will be holding events that welcome all generations. The events will promote various themes including culture, arts and the recovery of the disaster-affected areas. The organisers will be entitled to display one of two specially devised logos at their events.

If you see either of these logos in your town or region, this means that there is a Tokyo 2020 Games-related event happening near you. Why not go along and join in the fun!

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### Action Fields

- **Sport & Health**
- **Urban Planning**
- **Sustainability**
- **Culture**
- **Education**
- **Economy & Technology**
- **Recovery**
- **Nationwide Benefits & Global Communication**

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### Tokyo 2020 Official Programme

This logo can be used for events (Actions) organised by the national government, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, local municipalities hosting a Games venue, and official Games sponsors.

### Tokyo 2020 Support Programme

The below logo is for use with projects (Actions) organised by non-commercial bodies.

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**Tokyo 2020 Medal Project: Towards an Innovative Future for All**

This project entails the production of medals to be awarded at the Tokyo 2020 Games using metals extracted from the discarded mobile phones and other small electronic appliances donated by people across Japan.

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**Tokyo 2020 Education Programme**

YO•U•I•DON! (You•I•DON!)  

Tokyo 2020 Cultural Programme

**Sustainability Programme**

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has unveiled a new policy that places great importance on sustainability. We are putting in place various sustainability-focused Actions ahead of the Tokyo 2020 Games.

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**The Yoi Don! Programme**

The Tokyo 2020 Education Programme is affectionately known as the ‘Yoi Don!’ (Get Set) Programme. In Japan, the expression “Yoi Don!” is often used to start races, or even new projects. The “Yoi Don!” designation seeks to encourage children and young people across Japan to work together to begin initiatives aimed at realising the objectives of the Tokyo 2020 Games Vision.

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**Tokyo 2020 Medal Project: Towards an Innovative Future for All**

This project entails the production of medals to be awarded at the Tokyo 2020 Games using metals extracted from the discarded mobile phones and other small electronic appliances donated by people across Japan.

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**Tokyo 2020 Cultural Olympiad**

Olympic and Paralympic education classes

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For further details, please visit the official Tokyo 2020 website:  
For further details, see (only Japanese language):  
Since April 2016, all public schools in Tokyo have been holding Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Education Programmes.

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**The Olympics and the Paralympics are also a cultural festival. A wide range of cultural programmes are being held throughout Japan for everyone to take part in. We are also encouraging large number of young people to take part in culture and arts-related initiatives, and foster creativity.**
Volunteers Supporting the Games Together

Athletes, Games officials and spectators from over 200 countries and regions will be gathering in Japan for the Tokyo 2020 Games. By supporting the Games through volunteer activities, volunteers will play a vital role in creating the Games atmosphere. Their experiences and memories will live with them forever. It is estimated that over 90,000 Games Volunteers and City Volunteers will be active during the Games.

Games Volunteers

The main tasks of the volunteers will be to act as guides for athletes, officials and spectators at Games venues before, during and after the Games. As such, they will play a vital role in supporting successful Games operations. They will also be instrumental in helping to create a festive atmosphere at Games venues.

City Volunteers

During the Games, City Volunteers will assist travellers both from Japan and overseas at airports, main train stations and popular tourism destinations, providing advice on tourism and transport-related matters. Other volunteers will be stationed at the closest train or subway station to Games venues to provide assistance to spectators. They will be the public face of the Games, playing a vital role in welcoming athletes, officials and spectators with omotenashi, or Japanese-style hospitality. They will also be instrumental in helping to create a festive atmosphere at Games venues.

Volunteer management and recruitment

Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee

Recruitment period

From the summer of 2018 (provisional)

For further details, please visit the official Tokyo 2020 website

For further details, please visit the official TMG website and local municipalities hosting Games venues

Legacies for the Future

A wide range of initiatives are underway ahead of the Games to help children and young people deepen their understanding of sport and the Olympic and Paralympic values.

Participating in the selection process for the Tokyo 2020 Games Mascots

The Games mascots welcome athletes and visitors from around the world, create excitement among children and mascot fans, communicate the spirit and values of the Olympic and Paralympic movements, and serve as ambassadors to transmit the unique message of the Tokyo 2020 Games. To ensure the optimal Tokyo 2020 Games mascots, we are holding a mascot design competition which is open to the public. As the Games mascots are particularly popular with children, shortlisted designs will be sent to elementary schools across Japan where local children will vote on their favourite designs. The designs with the largest number of votes will become the Tokyo 2020 Games mascots.

Poster competitions for elementary and junior high school children

To raise interest in the Tokyo 2020 Games among elementary and junior high school students, we are inviting children to design Olympic and Paralympic-themed posters. This project began in 2015, and invites children to think about how they see themselves, Tokyo and Japan in the year 2020. In 2016, we received some 26,000 entries, and conducted an award ceremony for the most outstanding posters.

University Partnership

Harnessing the collective power of students to build momentum for the Games

Through the Tokyo 2020 Games, we aim to expand Olympic and Paralympic education across the country, provide university students with the opportunity of a lifetime, and leave a long-lasting legacy of providing universities and junior colleges with new knowledge and experiences. To create new values for future generations, we have concluded partnership agreements with some 70 percent of the universities and junior colleges across Japan, and are promoting engagement and other activities with universities and students.

Participating in the selection process for the Tokyo 2020 Games Mascots

For further details, please visit the official Tokyo 2020 website

For further details, please visit the official TMG website

For further details, please visit the official Tokyo 2020 website

TOKYO 2020 ID

Register a TOKYO 2020 ID and subscribe to the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee’s official E-mail Newsletter!

TOKYO 2020 Official Online Shop

Offering a wide range of Tokyo 2020 official licensed goods

**History**

Enhance your knowledge of the Olympic and Paralympic Games

**The most important thing is not winning but taking part...**

Pierre de Coubertin is widely considered as the father of the modern Olympic Games. Among the many famous sayings attributed to him, “The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning but taking part” was not actually his own creation. The Tug of War event at the London 1908 Olympics was the first of many that pitted the UK and US teams against each other. During a sermon at London’s St Paul’s Cathedral attended by the athletes, Bishop Ethelbert Talbot of Pennsylvania told the congregation, “The important thing in the Olympic Games is less to win than to take part... the essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well.” de Coubertin was immediately struck by these words, and at a banquet laid on by the British government, de Coubertin paraphrased the words of Bishop Talbot, adding, “...just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle.” Since that time, these famous words have come to be associated with Pierre de Coubertin and his expression of the Olympic ideals.

**Athletes’ Village**

The Athletes’ Village dates back to the Paris 1924 Olympic Games. The organisers constructed several wooden cottages for the athletes to save them the trouble and expense of finding their own accommodation. At the Los Angeles Olympic Games in 1932, a large-scale Olympic Village was constructed to house the athletes, and proved very popular – especially as it saved a huge amount on accommodation expenses. In the Olympic Charter, which was released in 1947 after the Second World War, the establishment of an Athletes’ Village become mandatory, and the modern-day Athletes’ Village stems from the 1952 Helsinki Games. For the Tokyo 1964 Games, the Athletes’ Village was constructed on the site of Washington Heights – a former US military compound in Tokyo’s Yoyogi district with the capacity to house 5,900 athletes.

**Olympic Torch Relay**

The Olympic Flame did not become part of the tradition of the modern Olympics until the Amsterdam Games in 1928. At the Amsterdam Games, a fire was lit at the top of a tower in the stadium, and was kept alight throughout the Games. The Olympic Flame is ignited several months before the Opening Ceremony of the Olympic Games at the temple of the Goddess Hera at the site of the ancient Olympics in Olympia, Greece. The Flame travels briefly around Greece before being transported to the host country where it is carried by runners until it reaches the main stadium for the Opening Ceremony. During the Opening Ceremony of the Games, the final runners carry the Flame into the main stadium where the Olympic Cauldron is lit and kept alight until it reaches the main stadium for the Opening Ceremony.

After intensive discussions, it was finally decided that a young athlete should be selected as the final torchbearer at the Tokyo 1964 Games. Yoshinori Sakai, a 19-year-old athlete who was born in the outskirts of Hiroshima on 6 August 1945 – the day of the atomic bombing of that city – was selected as the final runner who would light the Olympic Cauldron. At the time, Sakai was a member of the athletics club at Waseda University. He was unable to fulfill his dream of being selected for the Japanese Olympic team, but was nevertheless able to make a major impact at the Opening Ceremony.}

*Some quotes are taken from the Olympic and Paralympic Study Book Junior High School and Senior High School editions (published by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Board of Education)*

**The Paralympic Games and Japan**

Dr. Ludwig Guttmann was a neurologist at Stoke Mandeville Hospital in the UK. When treating soldiers who had suffered spinal injuries in World War II, he often incorporated sporting activities to aid recovery. On the day of the Opening Ceremony of the London 1948 Games, Dr. Guttmann arranged an archery competition at the hospital for 14 patients confined to wheelchairs. This competition was to become the origin of the Paralympic Games. In 1949, the International Stoke Mandeville Games were held in Rome, which was the host city for the 1940 Olympic Games, with 400 athletes from 23 countries taking part. After the founding of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) in 1989, the IPC designated this Games as the first ever Paralympic Games.

Then, in 1964 the International Games for the Physically Handicapped was held in two separate parts. The first part was the 13th International Stoke Mandeville Games with 378 athletes from 21 countries taking part, and was later designated as the 2nd Paralympic Games. The second part was held for athletes with any kind of physical impairment and included invited athletes from West Germany. A total of 481 athletes competed at these Games. The use of the term “Paralympics” was first used at the Tokyo 1964 Games. As the Games were initially aimed at wheelchair athletes, the term “Paralympic” derives from merging “para” from the word “paraplegic” and “Olympics.” Later, from the Tokyo 1976 Games, not only wheelchair athletes but all athletes with an impairment were able to compete in the Games, and in 1985 the term “para” came to be more associated with “parallel” denoting a tournament organised in parallel with the Olympic Games.

**The Olympic and Paralympic Symbols**

**The Olympic Symbol**

Among the Olympic Symbol is the five interlaced rings. These five rings represent the five continents (Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania). The rings symbolise people from around the world coming together through sport in the spirit of peace. The creator of the symbol, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, selected the colours of the Olympic rings (blue, yellow, black, green and red) and proposed they be displayed on a white background. These colours were selected because at least one of them would be found on the national flag of every country in the world at that time.

**The Paralympic Symbol**

The original Paralympic symbol was created after the founding of the International Paralympic Committee in 1989, and was used from the Lillehammer 1994 Games. The current symbol that is in use today was first used at the Athens 2004 Games. This symbol is known as the three agitos (from the Latin meaning “I move”), and emphasises the role of the Paralympic Movement in bringing athletes together from all corners of the world to compete. The three colours of the agitos (blue, red and green) were chosen as they are the most commonly used colours on the world’s national flags.
The Worldwide Olympic Partners

Coca-Cola  Alibaba Group  Atos  Bridgestone
Dow  GE  Intel  Omega  Panasonic
P&G  Samsung  Toyota  Visa

Tokyo 2020 Gold Partners

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Tokyo 2020 Official Partners

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Official Marketing Partners of the IOC and Tokyo 2020 Marketing Programmes provide invaluable expertise on Games operations, products and services, funding.

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