



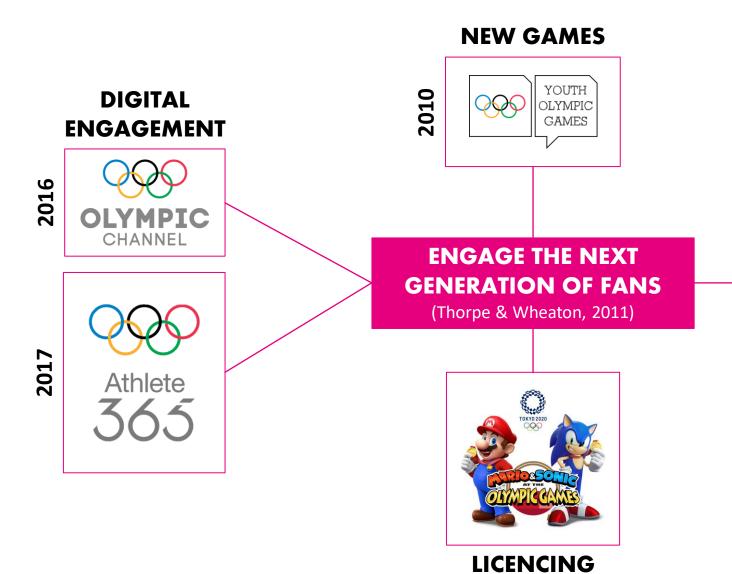
# ÉTAT DES LIEUX DE L'ESPORT DANS LA DIMENSION OLYMPIQUE

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# **CONTEXT**: Rejuvenating Olympics Audience



### **NEW OLYMPIC SPORTS**









# **CONTEXT**: The Olympic Movement's Interest For Esports

« We have to look at it [esports], because we can't say "it's not us".
This is not about the Olympics.
Young people are interested in esports and that sort of thing.
Let's take a look at all this. Let's meet them.
Let's see if we can make some connections. »

Tony ESTANGUET – OCOG 2024 President – August 9, 2017





« We are not yet 100 percent clear whether esports is really sport, with regard to physical activity and what it needs to be considered as a sport.

But if ever somebody is competing at playing football or other sports virtually, this is of high interest.

We hope that, then, these players are really delivering sports performance. »

**Thomas BACH** – IOC President – August 30, 2017



# LITERATURE REVIEW: An Emerging Research Theme

Academic work on the relationship between esports & Olympics are relatively recent and rare.

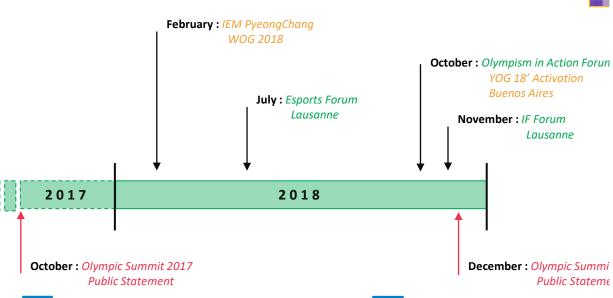
If the integration of esports within the Olympic & Paralympic Games (Miah & Fenton, 2020) can be seen as the culmination of the process of esports international institutionalization (Witkowski, 2016), it proves to be complex in many aspects, whether it be because of:

- I. the "esports distribution", which is mostly restricted to certain geographical areas (South-East Asia, North America and Europe) and to the younger generations (Wu, 2019)
- II. the private, commercial and monopolistic aspect of video game publishers (Gries, 2019)
- III. the lack of legitimate national and international esports governing bodies and the violence inherent in certain types of esports (e.g., first-person shooter games) would not be easily compatible with the values of Olympism (Pack & Hedlund, 2020)
- IV. the supposed lack of values in the esports industry, eventhough IOC policies are enthralled by commercialisation and not solely values-based (Abanazir, 2021)
- V. esports is no a sport, although it looks like it and is recognized by sport governing bodies in some countries (Parry, 2021)

In this respect, some authors propose to include esports "at" the Olympics as medals events within the cultural program (Miah, 2021)







IOC NEWS

#### COMMUNIQUE OF THE OLYMPIC SUMMIT

The development of "eSports"

- Esports proplayers could be considered as athletes
- Open the dialogue

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#### COMMUNIQUE OF THE 7TH OLYMPIC SU

The Olympic Movement and esports/egam

- Esports within the sports program is prematured
- ELG creation

**IOC NEWS** 

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### COMMUNIQUE OF THE 7TH OLYMPIC SUMMIT

AT THE INVITATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE, THE LEADING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT MET IN LAUSANNE TODAY FOR THE  $7^{\text{TH}}$  Olympic summit.

#### The Olympic Movement and esports/egames

Recognising the fact that the sports movement is in competition with the esports/egames industry for the leisure time of young people, the Summit agreed that the Olympic Movement should not ignore its growth, particularly because of its popularity among young generations around the world. It was agreed that competitive gaming entails physical activity which can be compared to that required in more traditional sports. This, on the other hand, cannot necessarily be said to apply to leisure electronic gaming. For this reason, the use of the term sport with regard to esports/egames needs further dialogue and study.

It was agreed that the Olympic Movement should continue to engage with this community, whilst at the same time acknowledging that uncertainties remain. It was noted that:

- some egames are not compatible with the Olympic values and therefore cooperation with them is excluded;
- the industry is evolving rapidly, with the changing popularity of specific games and the rapid development towards augmented reality and virtual reality;
- the industry is fragmented in nature, with tough competition between commercial operators; and
- the industry is commercially driven, while on the other hand the sports movement is values-based.

For all these reasons, a discussion about the inclusion of esports/egames as a medal event on the Olympic programme is premature.

The Summit advises major sports events organisers within the Olympic Movement to respect this principle for their own competitions.

A number of these uncertainties do not apply to esports simulation games. Because of this, accelerated cooperation with regard to these kinds of esports is encouraged by the Summit. The Summit encourages the IFs to explore the potential benefits and applications of the electronic and virtual versions of their sports, while:

- ensuring they gain or retain appropriate control over the electronic/virtual versions of their sports; and
- restricting their engagement to activation in the e-versions and virtual forms of their traditional sports.



#### 07 DEC 2019

#### OLYMPIC NEWS, IOC NEWS, PRESS

RELEASE

#### DECLARATION OF THE 8TH OLYMPIC SUMMIT

#### **ESPORTS AND GAMING**

The Olympic Summit received a report from the Chair of the Esports and Gaming Liaison Group, UCI President David Lappartient, on the recommendations to promote the Olympic sports and the Olympic values in Esports and gaming.

#### The Summit agreed on a two-speed approach:

- With regard to electronic games simulating sports, the Summit sees great potential for cooperation and incorporating them into the sports movement. Many sports simulations are becoming more and more physical thanks to Virtual and Augmented Reality which replicate the traditional sports.

The International Federations are encouraged to consider how to govern electronic and virtual forms of their sport and explore opportunities with game publishers.

- With regard to other electronic games, the Summit concluded that, at this stage, the sports movement should focus on players and gamers rather than on specific games. This focus on individuals should promote the participation in sport and its benefits as well as healthy lifestyle at all levels, including a health management model for elite esports competitors including both physical and mental health.

A continuous dialogue between the Olympic Movement and Esports and gaming communities should be fostered to develop strategic partnerships, including platforms and events as appropriate. The participants also agreed that quidelines for sustainable relationships between sports stakeholders and Esports communities should be developed.



December: Olympic Summit 2019 **Public Statement** 

#### DECLARATION OF THE 8TH OLYMPIC SUMMIT ESPORTS AND GAMING

> IFs must govern the virtual versions of their sports

#### FIGURING OUT THE « WHAT »

Connect & understand the ecosystem, design a vision

**DEVELOPING THE « HOW »** 

Develop an action-based strategy to reach the vision

February: IEM PyeongChang November: *ELG Meeting #2* WOG 2018 Lausanne **October**: Olympism in Action Forum YOG 18' Activation **Buenos Aires July:** Esports Forum June: ELG Meeting #1 Lausanne November : IF Forum Los Angeles Lausanne 2018 2019 2017

October: Olympic Summit 2017 Public Statement

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- Open the dialogue

**December:** Olympic Summit 2018 **Public Statement** 

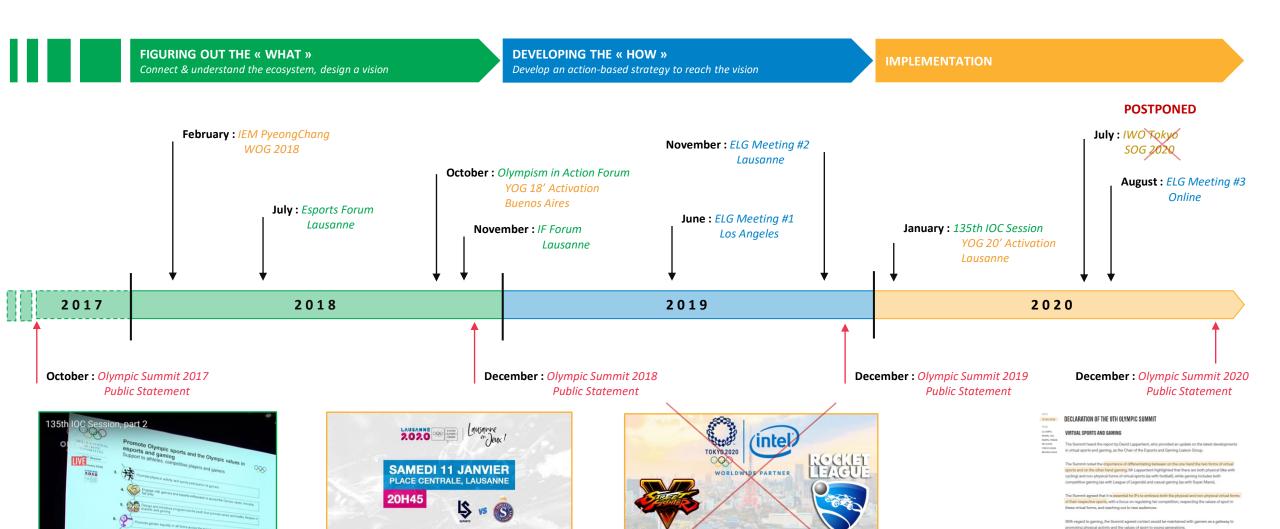
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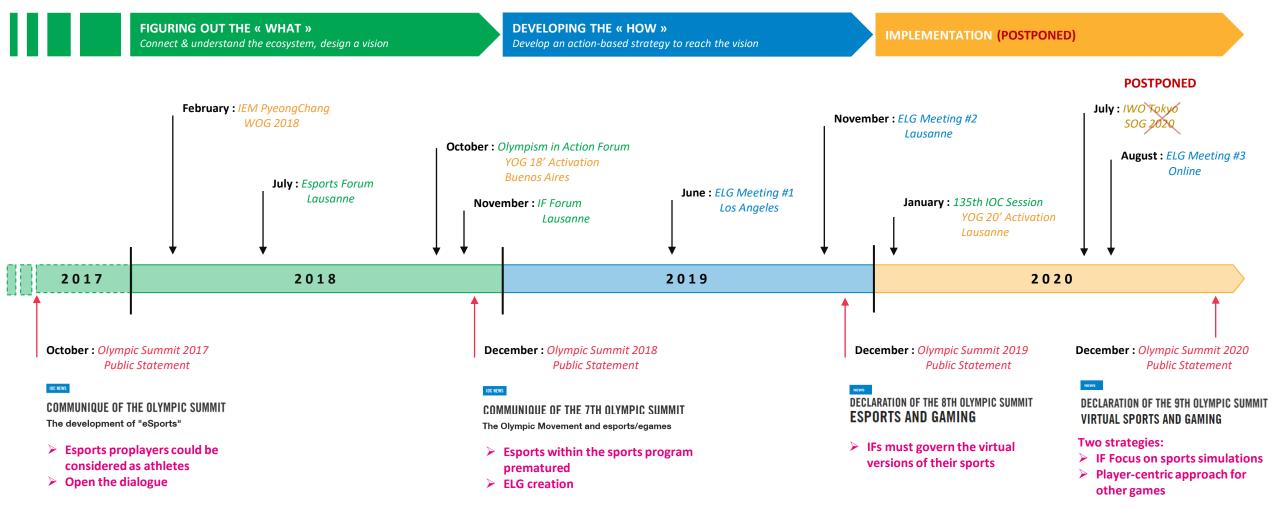
The Olympic Movement and esports/egames

- > Esports within the sports program prematured
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# **RESULTS**: An Affirmed And Embodied Choice

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2019

NEWS

ESPORTS AND GAMING



2020

NEWS

DECLARATION OF THE 9TH OLYMPIC SUMMIT VIRTUAL SPORTS AND GAMING



**David LAPPARTIENT** – UCI President & ELG Chairperson



**ZWIFT** – Physical Virtual Sport



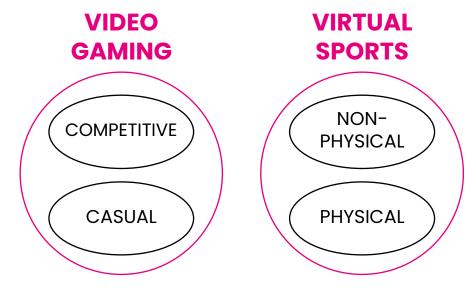
# **RESULTS**: Redefining the Types of Games

# WHAT IS ESPORTS FOR THE ESPORTS COMMUNITIES & INDUSTRY

	GENRE	SUBGENGRE	GAMES (Examples)	
	Shooting Games	FPS	CSGO, OW, COD, etc.	
		TPS	Splatoon	
		BR	Fortnite, PUBG, etc.	
	Fighting Games	2D GROUND	SF, MK, KOF, etc.	
		2D AIR / ANIME	Guilty Gear, Blazblue, etc.	
		3D	Tekken, Soul Calibur, etc.	
		PLATFORMER	SSB Ultimate, Brawlhalla	
ESPORTS	Strategy Games	RTS	SC2	
SP		МОВА	LoL, Dota 2, Arena of Valor	
"		AUTOBATTLERS	TFT, Dota Underlords	
		TOWER DEFENSE	Clash Royale, Clash of Clan	
	Card Games	TURN BASED	Hearthstone, MTG Arena	
	Sports Video Games	SPORTS SIMULATIONS	FIFA, NBA 2K, etc.	
		SIM RACING	rFactor, Project Cars, etc.	
		ARCADE	Rocket League, Trackmania	
			+	

# WHAT ARE « VIRTUAL SPORTS » FOR THE IOC





GENRE	SUBGENGRE	GAMES (Examples)		
Virtual Sports	NON- PHYSICAL	FIFA, NBA 2K, Virtual Regatta, Gran Turismo, eBaseball		
sports	PHYSICAL	Zwift, World Rowing		





# **RESULTS:** OVS, A Missed Opportunity?

#### **SOME HURDLES**

# **Accessibility**

- Limited geographical areas
- Material costs
- Games costs
- Internet deployment

### **Competitive integrity**

Anti-cheating/doping

### Schedule

Overlap with IFs digital events

# **Intellectual Property**

Publishers regulation



### **SOME MISTAKES?**

# **Targeted Audience?**

Esports fans or connected athletes?

### **Objectives?**

Mass participation or audience?

# **Major Virtual Sports Missing**

FIFA & NBA2K

Lack of coordination with IFs Lack of public communication Governance

- Sport federal model replication
- IOC interference

### A MIXED ACCEPTANCE

- By the esports stakeholders
- By the sports stakeholders



# **CONCLUSION & PERSPECTIVES**

### **PARADOX OF VIRTUAL SPORTS**

By so much imitating in a realistic way the real sports, what is the added value of virtual sports as a broadcasted show compared to the real sports they simulate?

# **HOWEVER...**

"We open the door to the possibility of seeing **physical forms of virtual sports** like Zwift (virtual cycling) or rowing, these types of **physical simulations could integrate the Olympic program in the future**.

The Olympic program of Paris 2024 is already finalized but **for Los Angeles this door is open**".



Kit McConnell – IOC Director of Sports – June 1st, 2021



# OLYMPIC AGENDA 2020+5 15 RECOMMENDATIONS

# Background to recommendation 9: Encourage the development of virtual sports and further engage with video gaming communities

It is important to note the difference between on the one hand the two forms of virtual sports and on the other hand video gaming. There are both physical (such as cycling) and non-physical forms of virtual sports (such as football), while video gaming includes both competitive gaming (such as League of Legends) and casual gaming (such as Super Mario).

Throughout the impacts of COVID-19, the gaming industry has continued to grow, highlighted by a 30% growth in gamers, 75% growth in gaming usage and the industry being worth an estimated USD 159 billion in 2020. This growth has been mirrored in virtual sport, where several IFs have leveraged the virtual forms of their respective sports to engage with the youth demographic and hosted their own virtual competitions.

The IOC aims to build on this by assisting IFs to develop virtual and simulated forms of their sport. As these virtual sports develop, the roles and responsibilities of IFs around virtual sports will increase. Therefore, it is important that IFs ensure good governance and necessary regulations around sports simulations (cf. recommendation 1).

Keeping in mind youth's affinity with video games and digital entertainment, creating unique Olympic products and experiences through virtual forms of sport will grow direct engagement with people. This is in line with the IOC digital strategy. The objective of this direct engagement is to encourage sports participation and promote the Olympic values with a special focus on youth.

In addition, these products and experiences can fill the gap between virtual sports and the Olympic Games, creating valuable brand associations with IFs and their respective virtual sports. This could include looking at feasibility studies to anticipate potential proposals from IFs to include their respective physical virtual sports in the Olympic programme for future editions of the Olympic Games.

Video games are bringing communities together with people gathering around their passion. By entering strategic partnerships with those communities at a regional level, sports organisations can reach youth demographics outside of their direct environment and get these youth engaged in sport while reaching out to new populations (cf. recommendation 12).

As elite esports and gaming competitors are relatively new to the highly competitive environment, they have more limited access to resources than athletes in traditional sports. The IOC recognises these challenges and aims to adapt various existing tools and resources to support them in different fields such as gender equality, mental and physical health, competition integrity and career transition.

		SPORTIZA		DIGIT(AL)IZATION OF SPORTS				
	FEDORTE					VIRTUAL SPORTS		
	ESPORTS (= competitive video gaming)			NON-PHYSICAL & PHYSICAL		EXCLUSIVELY PHYSICAL		
EVENTS	Asian Indoor & Martial Arts Games (AIMAG)	South East Asian Games (SEA)	Asian Games	Intel Extreme Masters (IEM) Intel World Open (IWO)	Olympic Virtual Series (OVS)		Olympic Games (OG)?	
OLYMPIC LEVEL	Continental	Regional	Continental	International	Inter	rnational	International	
YEARS & LOCATIONS	2007 (Macau) 2013 (Incheon) 2017 (Ashgabat) 2023 (Bangkok)	2019 (Philippines) 2022 (Hanoi)	2018 (Jakarta) 2022 (Hangzhou)	2018 (PyeongChang) 2021 (Tokyo / online) 2022 (Beijing / online) 2024 (Paris) ?	2021 (online) 2022 (Beijing / online) ?		2028 (Los Angeles) ?	
SELECTED VIDEO GAMES	Dota 2 StarCraft 2 Hearthstone FIFA 07 & 13 Tekken Tag 2 et Tekken 7 King of Fighter XIV Need for Speed Arena of Valor Assetto Corsa Legends of Runeterra Onelap eCycling	Dota 2 StarCraft 2 Arena of Valor Hearthstone Tekken 7 Mobile Legends League of Legends FIFA Online 4 Wild Rift PUBG Mobile Free Fire	Arena of Valor Hearthstone Dota 2 PES 2018 League of Legends StarCraft 2 Clash Royale PUBG Mobile FIFA online 4 Street Fighter V Three Kingdoms	StarCraft 2 Street Fighter V Rocket League Dota 2	eBaseball Powerful eCycling (Zwift) eRowing Virtual Regatta Gran Turismo Sport		eCycling (Zwift) ? eRowing ?	
Olympic Movement's Stakeholders involved	Olympic Council of Asia (OCA)	Olympic Council of Asia (OCA)	Olympic Council of Asia (OCA)	International Olympic Committee (IOC) The Olympic Partners (TOP)	International Olympic Committee (IOC) International Federations (IFs)		International Olympic Committee (IOC) International Federations (IFs)	
Esports' Stakeholders involved	Asian Esports Federation (AESF)	Philippine Esports Organization (PESO) Vietnam Electronic Sports & Entertainment Association (VIRESA)	Asian Esports Federation (AESF)	ESL	DreamHack Sports		?  YES, it could be considered as an Olympic Sport under the control of the IFs	
Olympic Sport ?	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO cons Olymp		YES, it could be considered as an Olympic Sport under the control of the IFs	

# **ASIAN INDOOR & MARTIAL ARTS GAMES (AIMAG)**

SANCTIONED BY THE OLYMPIC COUNCIL OF ASIA (OCA)

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# **SOUTHEAST ASIAN GAMES (SEA)**

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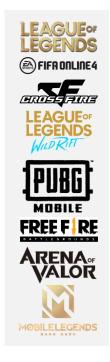






DOTA 2





### **ASIAN GAMES**

### SANCTIONED BY THE OLYMPIC COUNCIL OF ASIA (OCA)

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### **MEDAL SPORT**





# **INTEL EXTREME MASTERS (IEM) & INTEL WORLD OPEN (IWO)**

UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF THE OLYMPIC PARTNERS (TOP)

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# **OLYMPIC VIRTUAL SERIES (OVS)**

### UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC)

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