STAGE 2: GOVERNANCE, LEGAL AND VENUE FUNDING
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2.1.1  GAMES DELIVERY

1  Organisational structures and interfaces

An integrated structure with legislative backing

The legislative mandate
The governance, structure and coordination arrangements for the Budapest 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games are comprehensively outlined in Act LVIII of 2016 (the Olympic Act). This Games-specific legislation, adopted by the National Assembly in June 2016, is a clear demonstration of the commitment of the National Government to hosting the Games in Hungary. An overview of the provisions of the Olympic Act is provided in the response to question 4 of this submission (section 2.2.1).

The Olympic Act defines Games delivery structures and expressly mandates the requirement for coordination and cooperation between the Games-specific and existing relevant government and city entities (at section 13).

The legislation also provides for the smooth and effective migration of the structures from the bidding phase to the Games delivery phase, enabling the transition of the existing Budapest 2024 bid organisation to the Organising Committee, meeting all IOC requirements.

Should Budapest be selected to host the 2024 Games, the structures will be modified to ensure a streamlined and effective governance structure that is fit for purpose for the significant and complex task of Games planning and delivery. Most importantly, the legislation provides for the immediate appointment of a Minister Responsible for the Games.

In addition, the highest governance forum established for the bid (and referenced in the response to question 16 of this submission), the Olympic Coordination Forum, will be transitioned to the Games Coordination Group. This group will provide ultimate oversight and assurance of all Games planning and delivery activities. Membership comprises the Prime Minister of Hungary (Chair), the Minister Responsible for the Games, the Mayor of Budapest, the President of the Hungarian Olympic Committee (HOC), the Chairman and CEO of the Budapest 2024 Organising Committee and the CEO of the Budapest Olympic Delivery Authority (BODA).

In accordance with the provisions of the Olympic Act (at sections 10–13), BODA will have responsibility for the delivery of Games facilities, oversight of Games-related infrastructure projects (including transport, water, electricity, gas, sewerage and info-communication network projects), the acquisition of land and the whole-of-government coordination of transport, security and other government services.

In addition, BODA will engage the private sector as needed in the development of venues and infrastructure, and will oversee the activities of other agencies with primary delivery responsibilities for Games and Games-related projects.

Clear governance and reporting arrangements

Coordination of all Games infrastructure planning and delivery will be assured through the BODA team, reporting through the Minister Responsible for the Games to the Games Coordination Group. BODA will assure efficacy of the venue delivery programme, ensure integration at the highest level, examine funding requests, approve plans and resolve high-level, escalated issues.

Three key committees responsible to BODA

BODA is also responsible for overseeing the activities of three integrated committees:

- Games Transport Committee
- Legacy and Sustainability Committee
- Venues and Infrastructure Committee

Games transport planning and delivery

Transport governance fostering coordination

Budapest 2024 has developed a robust transport governance scheme that leverages BODA, as well as lessons learnt from previous Games. In particular, the structure ensures a single point of ultimate accountability for Games-related transport.

This scheme embraces three stakeholder groups: the existing transport authorities in Budapest and Hungary, the BODA Transport Division and the Organising Committee. Transport Division. It capitalises on the core competencies of existing authorities, while assigning specialised Games transport-related tasks to newly established Transport Divisions of BODA and the Organising Committee.

In addition to the Organising Committee, Budapest 2024 has developed a Transport Governance fostering coordination. This is a central element of the Budapest 2024 transport governance framework, providing a formal channel for coordination of transport-related activities. It is also a key link between the Organising Committee, the Budapest Olympic Delivery Authority (BODA), and other relevant government authorities.

In Budapest, transport-related governance for the 2024 Games will be led by BODA. This authority will own and manage the entirety of the transport-related projects and activities within the Games period. BODA’s mandate will be to deliver the transport infrastructure necessary to support the Games, as well as to manage the transport operations and systems during the event.

BODA will report to and be accountable to the Budapest 2024 Organising Committee (B2024 Organising Committee) and the Board of Budapest 2024 Nonprofit Private Limited Company (the Organising Committee). Reporting to the Games Coordination Group are the three bodies with primary Games planning and delivery responsibilities:

- Budapest Olympic Delivery Authority (BODA)
- Board of Budapest 2024 Nonprofit Private Limited Company (the Organising Committee)
- Inter-Ministerial Security Coordination Committee

OVERALL GAMES GOVERNANCE

IOC

Games Coordination Group

Board of Budapest 2024 Nonprofit Private Limited Company (B2024 Organising Committee)

Budapest Olympic Delivery Authority (BODA)

Inter-Ministerial Security Coordination Committee

Minister Responsible for the Games

Prime Minister

Games Transport Committee

Legacy and Sustainability Committee

Venues and Infrastructure Committee

Olympic Security Working Group

Games infrastructure planning and delivery

Games infrastructure planning and delivery will be led by the Budapest Olympic Delivery Authority (BODA), a highly empowered government authority that will be established within one month of the Host City appointment in the event Budapest is awarded hosting rights. BODA will have a direct reporting relationship to the Minister Responsible for the Games.
Transport Division of BODA

The BODA Transport Division will ensure delivery of the Games transport strategy, based on the Games Transport Plan to be developed in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders. Its tasks are twofold:

- The BODA Transport Division will be responsible for overseeing delivery of Games transport infrastructure projects.
- With respect to operational planning, the BODA Transport Division will design the Games Route Network (GRN) within and outside Budapest, plan spectator and workforce transport, develop integrated public transport and traffic plans in the local area around venues, design the Travel Demand Management strategy and develop the Accessibility Transport Plan.

Leveraging capabilities of existing transport authorities

Existing authorities will deliver transport projects in accordance with the committed plans and will develop detailed operational plans for Games public transport and traffic, capitalising on their proven practices.

The Centre for Budapest Transport (BKK) and National Infrastructure Development Ltd (NIF) are responsible for the relevant infrastructure projects of Table 50 (refer to the Stage 1 submission). BKK is responsible for metro, tram and Budapest road network development, while NIF is responsible for projects related to the national rail and motorway networks.

With respect to spectator and workforce transport operations and traffic management, responsibilities are allocated mainly among public authorities, including BKK, the Hungarian Railways (MÁV), the Budapest public transport operator (BKV), the Budapest traffic company (Budapest Közút) and the national traffic company (Magyar Közút).

Transport Division of Budapest 2024

Budapest 2024 Transport will focus on planning and delivery of Games Family bus and fleet transport services, as well as the design of transport within and in the immediate vicinity of venue secured perimeter. It will act as the key stakeholder liaison with the IOC, International Federations, National Olympic Committees, broadcast and media stakeholders, and will oversee the spectator transport experience.

Tailored integration mechanisms

At the decision-making level, the transport governance provided by the Games Transport Committee will assure delivery of the transport programme, ensure integration at the highest level, examine funding requests, approve plans and resolve escalated, high level issues. Membership will comprise:

- BODA CEO
- A representative from Budapest 2024 (top level representation)
- Heads of key transport and infrastructure agencies - BKK, Budapest Közút, BKV, MÁV, Magyar Közút, NIF

Responsible to the Games Transport Committee, two delivery sub-committees will ensure provision of necessary resources, validate planning and resolve escalated issues:

- The Budapest Transport Delivery Sub-Committee will integrate transport stakeholders in Budapest and has responsibility for validating operational planning, resolving issues and mitigating risk for all transport planning and delivery in Budapest.
- The National Transport Delivery Sub-Committee will have the same functions and responsibilities, integrating transport stakeholders outside Budapest.

Games operational planning and delivery

Seamless transition to Organising Committee

The Budapest 2024 Organising Committee (Budapest 2024), whose transition from a Candidature Committee is formalised by section 9 of the Olympic Act, will have responsibility for Games operational planning and delivery. Budapest 2024 will be funded by the central budget of the National Government, in accordance with section 9(5) of the Olympic Act.

The activities of Budapest 2024, including those activities mandated by the Olympic Charter, will be governed by a Board of Directors. Overall accountability across all Games delivery arrangements sits with the Minister Responsible for the Games.
Support and guidance from athletes and civil society
An important input to the operational planning framework is enabled through the retention of five bodies established during the bid phase, two of which are formalised in the Olympic Act (at sections 5 and 6):

- The Athletes’ Committee comprises up to 24 athletes whose strategic advice and guidance has played an important role in the development and promotion of the Budapest 2024 bid proposal.

- The Board (or Fellowship) of Patrons of the Olympic Games includes significant representation of civil society, comprising up to 24 highly respected individuals who are the delegated representatives of parties with parliamentary representation. Chaired by the senior Hungarian IOC Member, the group provides strategic advice on a range of matters and represents an important bridge to the broader Hungarian community.

- The Supervisory Board has statutory responsibilities for Organising Committee corporate matters in accordance with Hungarian corporate law. It has no operational decision-making responsibilities.

- The B2024 Board of Directors has the formal governance responsibilities for the Organising Committee and comprises seven members: the Budapest 2024 Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive, the Hungarian IOC members, the President and Secretary General of the Hungarian Olympic Committee and a representative of the office of the Mayor of Budapest.

- The Sustainability Advisory Board, established during the bidding phase, comprises representatives of the country’s leading sustainability and green building design groups and is responsible for advising and guiding the Board of Directors and management to ensure that sustainability is a fundamental aspect of all Games planning activities.

Games security planning and delivery
Existing mechanisms are at the core
The approach to security planning for the Budapest 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games builds on the existing comprehensive structures that integrate all relevant national and local bodies. At the highest level, the existing National Security Council will provide a specific focus on Games security planning through an Inter-Ministerial Security Coordination Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister. This committee has ultimate responsibility for assuring delivery of the Games security programme, ensuring integration of all relevant agencies, approving all security plans and resolving issues escalated from the subordinate groups. This group will also work with the National Olympic Intelligence Centre to ensure an intelligence and risk-led approach to planning.

The Olympic Security Working Group, established to provide security advice and guidance to the Budapest 2024 Candidature Committee, will be retained during the Games planning phase to oversee planning, integrating and aligning the inputs of the responsible agencies.

Detailed Games security planning will be the responsibility of the Olympic Security Directorate, established within the National Police Force. This special purpose directorate will transition to the Olympic Security Command, a dedicated unit responsible for implementation and delivery of Games security. A highly empowered Olympic Security Commander will be appointed, accountable to the Olympic Security Working Group. Various working groups will have responsibility for specific functional elements of security planning. These groups will comprise relevant agencies and will always include representation of the Olympic Security Command.

Complementing the Olympic Security Command, the Organising Committee will establish a Games Security Integration Department to enable a single point of contact between the two organisations and to ensure Games operational planning and Games security planning are seamlessly integrated. BODA will also contribute to and support Games security planning, as envisaged in section 11(2) (j) of the Olympic Act.

SECURITY GOVERNANCE

Mechanisms for coordination
The proposed structural arrangements for each element of Games planning and delivery are characterised by strong integration and coordination mechanisms:

- At the highest level, the Games Coordination Group provides the mechanism for integration of Games planning and delivery between the Organising Committee, BODA and the highest levels of National and Municipal Government.

- For each of the major streams of Games activity, high level governance forums comprising government representatives, all relevant government and private sector agencies and the Organising Committee have been established. Two of these streams report through the Minister Responsible for the Games to the Games Coordination Group. The third, the Inter-Ministerial Security Coordination Committee, is directly accountable to the Prime Minister.
Interface with existing institutions and agencies
The interface of Games delivery arrangements with existing political and administrative institutions is assured through the Olympic Act and the declaration by the National Government of the Games as a national priority. During the bid phase, roles and responsibilities of agencies have been clearly and appropriately defined. Of particular importance are:
- The appointment of a Minister Responsible for the Games, supported by the high level Games Coordination Group
- The conferment of broad powers to BODA to achieve prioritisation and ensure coordination across all national and city agencies
- The retention of the responsibilities of existing agencies, as far as practicable, for the delivery of Games venues, transport and security activities (with existing arrangements being revised only when a compelling reason exists)

NGOs, the community and the private sector
Budapest 2024 will continue to build on the strong community outreach programme that has been in place for more than a decade. The key governance structures that enable the broader involvement of the Hungarian civil society include:
- Bodies that are referenced earlier in the response to this question
- Board (or Fellowship) of Patrons of the Olympic Games
- Sustainability Advisory Board
- The Budapest Olympic Movement (BOM), a civil movement comprising major Hungarian business, industry and social organisations, established in 2005 in support of any Olympic bid by Hungary
- The Tourism Working Group, tasked with ensuring an excellent visitor experience in Budapest and Hungary for all Games guests (refer also to question 19)
- The Youth Engagement and Outreach Group, a body comprising a broad cross-section of youth and youth-related interests that informs Games planning and provides a consultation forum for youth-focused initiatives
- The ongoing Social Dialogue for the Olympic Games, created in the months leading up to the bid process

2.1 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

2.1.2 LEGACY DELIVERY

2 Games legacy responsibilities
A dedicated whole-of-lifecycle legacy unit within BODA
The alignment of Games legacy initiatives and long-term programmes
Budapest 2024 is committed to working with the National Government, the Municipality of Budapest and other Olympic Cities to ensure the Games deliver lasting economic, social, environmental, health and sporting benefits to the people of Hungary and the wider region.

Guided by the IOC’s seven-dimensional legacy framework, Budapest 2024 has developed a comprehensive legacy programme comprising nine areas of carefully selected transformative Games legacy themes that will deliver powerful local and regional legacies. Each major initiative has a named owner and an associated programme with concrete objectives and timelines.

2.1 Ultimate oversight responsibility
Formal weekly tracking of Games planning
The Olympic Act, at section 10(3), expressly assigns ultimate responsibility for the oversight of Games planning and delivery to the Minister Responsible for the Games, reporting to the Prime Minister. Operationally this responsibility rests with the CEO of BODA and the Chairman of the Organising Committee.

The Olympic Act makes BODA responsible for risk management in the broadest sense, specifically referencing financial risks, architectural and engineering planning risks and construction-related implementation risks (at section 10(i)). Section 10(ii) requires weekly reports of risk management activities to be provided to the BODA CEO.

Similar protocols will be adopted by the Budapest 2024 Organising Committee and the Inter-Ministerial Security Coordination Committee, enabling a regular consolidated report to be provided to the Games Coordination Group.

2.2 Legacy Initiatives of Budapest 2024

Content
2.1 GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Legacy planning, management and oversight
Overall legacy planning and management will be the responsibility of the Legacy Division within the Budapest Olympic Delivery Authority (BODA). (For further information on BODA, refer to the response to questions 1 and 2. Drawing heavily on the successes and learnings of previous Games, the BODA Legacy Division will work closely with the Sustainability and Impact Department within the Organising Committee.

Overseeing the legacy programme will be the Legacy and Sustainability Committee. This group will build on the work achieved during the bid phase, ensuring legacy and sustainability remain at the focus of all Games planning. The group will be convened by the Minister Responsible for the Games and will report to the Games Coordination Group. The head of the BODA Legacy Division will chair the group, whose members will include the relevant State Secretaries and the responsible Deputy Mayor of the Municipality of Budapest. The Budapest 2024 Chief Sustainability Officer will be the Vice Chair, with responsibility for ensuring that Budapest 2024 is an integral contributor to the overall legacy of the Games and the sustainability policy. BODA will work with all relevant ministries to develop legacy financial plans and to ensure all legacy plans are viable.

This group will be responsible for developing and overseeing a comprehensive Olympic Legacy Plan by the end of 2018, incorporating the legacy objectives set out in the bid and prescribing the mechanisms for achieving close coordination between all responsible parties. Building on the legacy initiatives developed during the bid, it will contain the overall legacy objectives and benefits as well as the scope, responsibilities, schedule and budgetary parameters of all programmes. It will specifically address the long-term plans for key Olympic venues, including ownership structures, operating models, funding requirements and financial plans.

Legacy interfaces between Budapest 2024 and BODA
The respective legacy responsibilities of Budapest 2024 and BODA are clearly delineated. The legacy-related responsibilities of the Budapest 2024 Sustainability and Impact Department include:
- Coordination of Organising Committee activity on legacy, sustainability and impact (communication, innovation, measurement, management and mitigation)
- Cooperation with BODA, government agencies, sponsors and Games communities in respect of all sustainability initiatives
- Ensuring national engagement and human development are maximised through the targeted use of assets such as the Torch Relay, Olympic celebrations and the volunteer programme
- Coordinating the guidance and support of the Sustainability Advisory Board established during the bid (which will continue to operate during the Games planning phase)

BODA has broader Games-wide and government-wide legacy responsibilities, including:
- All aspects of legacy planning, coordinating and integrating government and Budapest 2024 legacy programmes
- Assurance of Games legacy delivery

BODA’s legacy responsibilities will commence from its inception and will continue through to the post-Games period, at which time BODA will transition to the Olympic Legacy Authority. Section 14 of the Olympic Act specifically makes the legacy authority responsible for coordinating, fostering and sustaining the Olympic legacy, including the related financial planning. More specifically, the responsibilities of the legacy authority include:
- Management of any post-Games reconstruction work
- Preparation and implementation of post-Games facilities use plans
- Overseeing and implementing the Olympic Legacy Plan, working closely with Budapest 2024 and sports organisations
- Evaluating the economic and other benefits of hosting the Games

Monitoring achievement of Games legacy objectives
The Legacy and Sustainability Committee will be responsible for ongoing legacy monitoring and reporting. The group will report six-monthly to the Games Coordination Group, providing an assessment of progress against the overall Olympic Legacy Plan.
2.2 LEGAL, CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION
2.2 LEGAL, CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

2.2.1 GAMES-RELATED LEGISLATION AND REGULATION

4 New laws and regulations

Comprehensive Olympic legislation already in place assures delivery certainty and resilience

On 7 June 2016 the Hungarian Parliament adopted Act LVIII of 2016 on the bid procedure and the delivery of the Games of the XXXIII Olympiad and Games of the XVII Paralympiad (the Olympic Act). A number of substantive provisions came into effect immediately after the Olympic Act was gazetted on 14 June 2016. The balance of provisions become effective immediately in the event Budapest is selected to host the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The Olympic Act seeks to provide a high level of delivery certainty and resilience, primarily through:

- Amplifying (and where necessary supplementing) the existing legal framework as it relates to the Games
- Formalising the establishment of the agencies with primary responsibility for Games planning and delivery
- Ensuring the full protection of Games-related intellectual property
- Mandating the execution of the guarantees by the responsible agencies

The early adoption of the Olympic Act is a clear demonstration of the government’s deep understanding of the Games requirements and unambiguous commitment to meeting those obligations. Most importantly, the Olympic Act defines as law the obligation for the National Government to meet the requirements of the Host City Contract, the Olympic Charter, the IOC’s guarantees and other Games requirements. In the event these IOC documents are revised, the Olympic Act can be modified accordingly.

Key features of the Olympic Act

The Olympic Act has been made available to the IOC in full. Following are the key features and highlights:

- General provisions (sections 1-4)
  The Olympic Act references the general undertakings of the Parliament and Government of Hungary and explicitly commits the government to fulfilling its obligations under the Olympic Charter, the Host City Contract, the Olympic marketing plan and other agreements concerning the hosting of the Games.

- Governance arrangements for the bid (sections 5-9)
  Sections 5 to 9 formalise the roles of the following governance bodies described in the response to question 1 of this submission:
  - The Athletes’ Committee (reference: section 5)
  - The Board (or Fellowship) of Patrons of the Olympic Games (reference: section 6)
  - The Olympic Coordination Forum (reference: section 7)
  - The Bid Chairman (reference: section 8)

- Provisions related to the Budapest Olympic Delivery Authority, safety and security (sections 10-15)
  The Budapest Olympic Delivery Authority (BODA), a government entity established by the Olympic Act, will be formed within one month of the Host City election, in the event Budapest is selected as the Host City. BODA has extensive powers that incorporate land acquisition and construction responsibilities connected with all aspects of the Budapest infrastructure programme, coordination of Games transport planning and delivery, whole-of-government Games coordination, as well as general assurance and risk management in respect of all Games planning and delivery (reference: sections 10-13).

- Strategic importance of the Games (sections 16-20)
  The Olympic Act decrees the Games to be an event of strategic importance, which affords the related investments and administrative proceedings the status of being urgent and to be prioritised above other initiatives. It also confers special competence to BODA, including an overall coordination function.

- Games-related construction provisions, including land expropriation (sections 21-29)
  Specific provisions relate to the construction of Games venues, requiring that obligations related to environmental protection and the long-term city development plans are observed. The Olympic Act provides that BODA qualifies as an applicant for land expropriation where required.

- Entry, residence and employment of third-country nationals (sections 30-31)
  The Olympic Act formalises the obligations of the Host City Contract in respect of the entry, residence and employment of Games-related personnel, as described in the responses to questions 9, 11, 14 and 15.
- Olympic transport (sections 32-34)
  BODA is nominated in the Olympic Act as having responsibility for development of the Games Transport Plan, including the proposal for the Games Route Network and the means for coordination with all transport agencies.

- Olympic intellectual property (sections 35-41)
  The Olympic Act provides special protection to the Olympic and Paralympic intellectual property in line with the obligations of the Host City Contract and articulates special provisions concerning Olympic and Paralympic-related trademark procedures. It also outlines the Games-related protocols in respect of the prohibition of ambush marketing, unauthorised trading, unfair trading practices and unfair competition. These provisions reinforce and supplement existing Hungarian intellectual property laws.

- Financing arrangements for the bid and the Games (sections 42-44)
  Financing for the bid and the Games hosting proposition is to come from Hungary’s central budget, including all Games-related construction, transport projects and other financial commitments. As far as possible, operational costs will be offset by financial support from outside the central budget. The Olympic Act guarantees that the Parliament will apply tax and customs-related laws so as to ensure consistency with the obligations of the Host City Contract. It also provides tax exemptions for Budapest 2024 and the future Organising Committee, and the other exemptions for Games-related personnel that are mandated by the Host City Contract.

- Provision of guarantees (sections 45-46)
  The Olympic Act provides for the guarantees required by the IOC to be provided in full and obligates the responsible public signatories to provide compliant guarantees within strict timeframes.

- Entry into force (sections 47-51)
  Relevant parts of the Olympic Act, particularly those related to bid financing and bid-related intellectual property protection, came into effect immediately (June 2016). The balance of provisions become effective immediately should Budapest be named host of the 2024 Games.

### Implementation and enforcement

Responsibility for the implementation and enforcement of the immediate provisions of the Olympic Act rests with Budapest 2024. In the event Budapest is awarded the Games hosting rights, the Minister Responsible for the Games will have ultimate responsibility for the implementation and enforcement of the remaining provisions of the Olympic Act.

### Requirement for additional new laws or regulations

It is not anticipated that any additional new laws or regulations will be required. However, should the requirement arise, the National Government has indicated that any such legislation (including any amendments required to the Olympic Act) will be effected without delay.

#### 2.2.2 TAXES

**5 Relevant taxes levied in Hungary**

A combination of national and local taxes

Taxes relevant to the requirements of the Host City Contract are levied by national and local authorities, as outlined in Table 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxing Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Tax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National.</td>
<td>Corporate income tax</td>
<td>- Payable on the first USD 1.768m of net profits at a rate of 10%; thereafter the applicable tax rate is 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal income tax</td>
<td>- Employers are liable to pay social contribution tax (27%) and vocational contribution (1.5%) based on the gross income of their employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Employers with more than 25 employees are subject to a rehabilitation contribution (approximately USD 3 410 for every 20 employees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Employees are subject to personal income tax (15%), pension contribution (10%), social security contribution (7%) and employment contribution (1.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Value added tax (VAT)</td>
<td>- An indirect tax of 27% charged on the supply of most goods and/or services, applying equally to all market players, persons and organisations (and noting that a variety of goods attract a lower rate of tax)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advertisement tax</td>
<td>- Applied to certain advertising services, including internet and printed material advertising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other charges</td>
<td>- The tax is based either on the cost of the advertisement or on the net sales revenue and is applied at the rate of 5.3% to any excess over a tax base of USD 353,607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other charges</td>
<td>- Other taxes include transfer taxes applicable to the acquisition of real estate or vehicles and vehicle taxes payable on the acquisition of company cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local.</td>
<td>Local business tax</td>
<td>- Can be levied by local municipalities and payable by businesses at a rate of up to 2% of net sales revenues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property and land taxes</td>
<td>- Can be levied by local municipalities and payable by landowners at a rate of up to 3.6% of the adjusted market value of the land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 Competent authorities for taxes in Hungary

A single competent authority accountable for each tax jurisdiction

For each of the national taxes, the competent authority is the National Tax and Customs Administration (NAV) within the Ministry for National Economy. NAV is broadly charged with ensuring the lawful, efficient and effective collection of all national taxes, contributions and customs duties. The specific responsibilities of NAV are outlined in Act CXXII of 2010 on the National Tax and Customs Administration.

Competent authorities exist within each municipality in respect of local taxes. Within the Municipality of Budapest, the competent authority is the Municipality of Budapest Tax Division.

7 Games tax-related procedures

Tax concessions enabled through the Olympic Act

Act LVIII of 2016 (the Olympic Act) comprehensively delivers the means for fulfilling the tax-related requirements of the Host City Contract. In addition, the National Government has provided Guarantee G2.12.

Budapest 2024 and Organising Committee tax exemptions

The Olympic Act, pursuant to section 43, provides that Budapest 2024 is granted full personal exemption from duties, charges and administrative service fees during the bidding process. Section 43 also provides for the future Organising Committee to receive the same exemption.

IOC payments

Section 44 of the Olympic Act provides that payments and other contributions made by the IOC, IOC-controlled entities or the Official Timekeeper to Budapest 2024 are fully exempted from taxes and other payment obligations (both national and local). The same exemption is granted (also under section 44) to the following eligible non-resident nationals - employees, members and representatives of the IOC, or the institutions under the supervision of or contracted to the IOC.
- the staff of the Games delegations of foreign Olympic Committees.
- Games-related officials including representatives of the Official Timekeeper, International Paralympic Committee, the International Court of Arbitration for Sport and the World Anti-Doping Agency.
- representatives of foreign accredited media organisations.
- representatives of companies holding IOC marketing and broadcasting rights.

In addition, section 44 provides that those persons and their organisations will not be obliged to establish a permanent establishment in Hungary in connection with their activities in order to benefit from those exemptions.

Value added tax (VAT) provisions

VAT-related obligations and protocols are governed by EU Council Directive 2006/112/EC. Accordingly, Member States are able to provide only those VAT exemptions that are specifically contemplated in the directive, and the VAT treatment of any Games-related payment will need to be assessed in accordance with the protocols. Where VAT is payable, the VAT treatment will depend on factors such as the VAT status of the customer and is assessed on a case by case basis.

In general terms:
- Payments made by the Organising Committee to the IOC or IOC-controlled entity
  - Will not attract VAT if the payment constitutes supplementary resources to finance the IOC operations and activities in general (or those of an IOC-controlled entity) and does not constitute consideration for supply of specific goods or services.
  - Will not attract VAT if the payment is provided for a specific activity to finance a certain task, but without a specific order, as the payment will not be deemed consideration for services.
- Will attract VAT if the payment can be linked to specific goods or services supplied by the IOC or IOC-controlled entity, as the payment will be deemed consideration for the services provided or goods sold.
- Specifically in respect of the royalty paid by the Organising Committee to the IOC on the basis of an invoice from the IOC, the transaction will fall outside the scope of the Swiss VAT rule as the services will be provided in Hungary. The applicable Hungarian VAT will therefore be settled by the Organising Committee and recovered in Hungary.
- Similarly, payments made by the IOC or IOC-controlled entity to the Organising Committee, including the IOC contribution:
  - Will not attract VAT if the payment comprises supplementary resources to finance the Organising Committee operations and activities in general and does not constitute consideration for supply of specific goods or services.
  - Will not attract VAT if the payment is provided for a specific activity to finance a certain task, but without a specific order, as the payment will not be deemed consideration for services.
  - Will attract VAT if the payment can be linked to specific goods or services supplied by the Organising Committee, as the payment will be deemed consideration for the services provided or goods sold.
  - Specifically in respect of the contribution made by the IOC to the Organising Committee on the basis of an invoice from the Organising Committee, the transaction will fall outside the scope of the Hungarian VAT rule as the services will be provided in Switzerland. As the IOC is registered for VAT purposes in Switzerland, the applicable Swiss VAT will be settled by the IOC and recovered in Switzerland.
2.2 LEGAL, CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION

Customs provisions
EU protocols provide for the temporary admission of goods into the EU customs territory (including Hungary) with total or partial relief from customs duty and potentially import VAT, provided:

- The goods remain in Hungary for no more than 24 months (where justified, this period can be extended)
- The goods are re-exported in the same condition in which they were imported, allowing for normal depreciation due to the use made of them

The following non-consumer goods are examples of goods that would qualify for total relief from customs and import VAT:

- small and large electronic equipment, including laptops, tablets, mobiles, cameras, servers, scoreboards, timing equipment and cables
- sports equipment, including bicycles, kayaks and animals (horses)
- health and medical equipment, including medical diagnostic imaging systems and healthcare monitoring systems
- building and construction equipment, including roofing and building materials, heating and cooling systems, landscaping applications, fencing and lighting fixtures
- industrial equipment, including energy generation systems and electricity distribution systems
- other appliances, including home appliances, utility vehicles and payment systems

2.2.3 ADVERTISING CONTROL AND ANTI-AMBUSH MEASURES

8 Advertising spaces secured at competition sites and on public transport

Comprehensive approach to securing advertising space sites to prevent ambush marketing
Budapest 2024 has secured binding options to acquire advertising sites at competition venues and spaces on public transport as presented in Tables 8a and 8b (refer to page 14).

2.2.4 HOST COUNTRY ENTRY REGULATIONS

9 Immigration and entry procedures

EU protocols allow for expedited Games-related entry formalities

Routine entry and immigration procedures
As a member of the EU since May 2004 and of the Schengen Area since December 2007, Hungary is bound by EU provisions in respect of immigration and entry formalities. Regulation (EC) 810/2009 of the European Parliament and Council (adopted July 2009) sets out the procedures and conditions for issuing visas for transit through or stays in the territory of the Member States not exceeding three months in any six-month period.

Within Hungary these EU instruments were adopted as Act I of 2007 on the Admission and Residence of Persons with the Right of Free Movement and Residence and Act II of 2007 on the Admission and Right of Residence of Third-Country Nationals.

Citizens of the EU and EEA

Citizens of the EU and European Economic Area (EEA) member states are entitled to freedom of movement between EU Member States.

Third-country nationals

Third-country nationals may visit Hungary:
- Without a visa for stays of a maximum duration of 90 days (for citizens of more than 50 countries currently), or
- By applying for a Schengen Visa for stays of a maximum duration of 90 days in any 180-day period (for citizens of other countries)

Visitors to Hungary seeking to stay for a period exceeding 90 days in any 180-day period (and up to a maximum of five years) are required to apply for a residence permit. The application must be supported by documentation justifying the purpose of the stay and certifying adequate financial support (including health insurance) and the provision of biometric data. Processing of resident permits takes place within 21 days and an administrative fee (USD 66) is payable.

Specific procedures applicable to Games-related immigration and entry

Annex XI of EU Regulation (EC) 810/2009 establishes procedures and conditions to facilitate the issue of visas for Member States hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games. These procedures apply to accredited persons in possession of a valid travel document who are entering the Member State for the purpose of participation in the Games.

Section 30(1)(a) of Act LVIII of 2016 (the Olympic Act) amends these protocols, specifically providing for holders of an Olympic Identity and Accreditation Card (and in possession of a valid travel document) to enter and remain in Hungary for a period commencing 30 days prior to the Olympic Games through to 30 days following the conclusion of the Olympic Games. Similar provisions apply for the Paralympic Games in section 30(1)(b).
An expedited process will be established involving the submission of a collective visa application by the Organising Committee, in accordance with the prescribed Games accreditation procedures, no more than three months prior to the start of the intended visit. A multiple entry visa will then be issued, free of charge, authorising a stay of not more than three months during the Games period (being one month before and one month following the Games).

Regulation 767/2008 of the European Parliament and Council (Visa Information System regulation) requires that such applications be accompanied by registration of biometric data. Budapest 2024 will seek to replicate the protocols established for the London 2012 Olympic Games for biometric data collection, and will work with the relevant stakeholder groups to obtain the necessary approvals for those protocols.

10 Health and vaccination recommendations

No compulsory vaccinations

Visitors to Hungary are encouraged to have an up-to-date programme of routine vaccinations. There are no compulsory vaccinations required for entry into Hungary.

Hungary observes the World Health Organisation (WHO) International Health Regulations, requiring Member States to report outbreaks of prescribed diseases or public health events to WHO.

11 Pre-Games entry regulations

Olympic residence permits available for extended pre-Games entries

Games-related entry regulations in the year leading up to the Games

Entry regulations for Games-related personnel attending test events and other meetings in Hungary prior to the Olympic and Paralympic Games are governed by the existing protocols of Regulation (EC) 810/2009, Act I of 2007 and Act II of 2007 as outlined in the response to question 9 above.

For pre-Games entries by Games-related personnel for periods exceeding 90 days, the routine procedures described in the response to question 9 are supplemented by the provisions of section 30(2) of Act LVIII of 2016 (the Olympic Act). The Olympic Act enables Games-related personnel to obtain an “Olympic residence permit” for a period commencing one year prior to the Games through to one year following the Games. Section 30(4) of the Olympic Act provides for an extension of this time period if required.

Applications for Olympic residence permits, including extensions to the duration of existing permits, will be processed in no more than eight days through the implementation of expedited procedures established in accordance with section 30(5) of the Olympic Act, and the creation of a dedicated Olympic Games Unit within the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality, likely to commence from two years prior to the Games.

Games-related entry regulations for visits taking place more than one year prior to the Games

For Games-related visits taking place in the period outside the year leading up to the Games, routine entry regulations will apply, as outlined in the response to question 9 above. From the period commencing two years prior to the Games, any Games-related entry application will be fast-tracked through the dedicated Olympic Games Unit within the Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade as well as the Hungarian Office of Immigration and Nationality.

12 Procedures governing the entry of animals

Well-established protocols governing the entry of animals

Hungary has a strong history of hosting international equestrian events. The entry of animals into Hungary is primarily regulated by three key instruments:

- Hungary has adopted Regulation (EC) No 576/2013, which governs the non-commercial movements of animals between Hungary and other EU Member States as well as other countries.
- Hungarian Government decree 110/2013 governs the equine entry requirements. Officially registered horses with FEI passports are permitted to enter Hungary for the purpose of competition. For non-FEI registered horses, an application for a ‘horse passport’ must be completed and the horse is required to be marked with a transponder.
- In addition, the protocols related to Council Directive 2009/156/EC on animal health conditions are strictly observed by the Hungarian authorities. This directive articulates the protocols governing the movement and importation of horses, including inspections, diseases, transport identification documentation and quarantine matters.

International equestrian events in Hungary are conducted in accordance with the general regulations of the Fédération Equestre Internationale (FEI), most recently updated on 1 January 2016.

Similar regulatory provisions govern the entry of guide dogs. In particular, Regulation (EU) No 576/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council directs the non-commercial movement of animals, including guide dogs. The dog is required to have a conforming microchip, a record of current vaccinations and a valid pet passport or equivalent document.

13 Importation of Games products and equipment

Clear EU protocols with relief from import duties for sporting events

The regulation of importation of products and equipment into Hungary is the responsibility of the Ministry for National Economy.

In respect of firearms, EU Directive 2008/51/EC and EU Regulation 258/2012 apply to firearms importation, consistent with the provisions of Article 10 of the UN Firearms Protocol. These regulations are elaborated in Hungary through Act XXIV of 2004 on firearms and ammunition, which requires an official permit to be obtained from the National Police for the importation of firearms. In respect of firearms to be used for sporting competitions, permission to import firearms is required from the National Tax and Customs Administration Office, supported by a letter of invitation from the relevant National Federation. For the Olympic and Paralympic Games the existing protocols will be streamlined and enhanced as required.
Regarding the temporary importation of all other Games-related special products or equipment required by accredited persons, the Customs Code of the EU as outlined in Regulation 952/2013 generally applies. This procedure provides for total or partial relief from import duty and other charges. Chapter XVI of EC Regulation 1186/2009 specifically provides for admission of pharmaceutical products for use at international sports events, free of import duties. The National Government of Hungary has provided the Guarantee G2.4 related to customs matters as required by the IOC, without qualification.

2.2.5 GAMES WORKFORCE REGULATIONS

Routine and Games-related work permits

Olympic Act enables expedited work permit process for Games-related personnel

Routine protocols

The routine procedures governing work permits for temporary entry of personnel to work and live in Hungary are governed by Act I of 2007 in respect of EU citizens and by Act II of 2007 in respect of third-country nationals.

EU citizens are not required to obtain a work permit, in accordance with EU protocols.

For employment up to 90 days, third-country nationals require a work permit issued by the labour authority of Hungary, along with the Schengen visa (if applicable to the national).

Third-country nationals seeking employment for periods exceeding 90 days are required to apply for a “single permit”, a resident permit which also enables the holder to undertake employment. The process, which typically takes up to 21 days, involves submission of relevant application information (including the purpose of residence, details of accommodation, proof of comprehensive health insurance, proof of means for living expenses and departure from Hungary), provision of biometric data and payment of a nominal fee (currently USD 66). Upon expiration, a similar process enables the extension of the permit for two further years.

In addition, the normal entry procedures apply, as outlined in the response to question 9.

Games-related protocols

These procedures will be simplified in the lead-up to the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Hungary. Section 31 of the Olympic Act (Act LVIII of 2016) provides that no work permit is required for the period from a maximum of one year before the beginning of the Games until a maximum of one year following the Games for:

- Members of the Olympic Family participating in the Olympic and Paralympic Games and in possession of an Olympic residence permit
- Athletes and officials
- Employees of Games-related media and press organisations
- Other Olympic staff (including employees of the Organising Committee, representatives of the IOC or institutions supervised by the IOC, official suppliers and subcontractors of the timing and scoring services, rights-holding broadcasters, members of International and National Sports Federations, National Olympic Committees and staff of IOC marketing partners)

For Games-related personnel seeking employment in Hungary prior to the period commencing one year before the beginning of the Games, the routine procedures will apply, with expedited processing times of no more than eight days.

Impact of local union regulations and labour laws

Labour and union regulations present no hindrance to accredited persons

Labour laws in Hungary are harmonised with the provisions of the EU Working Time Directive (2003/88/EC), which sets out the minimum requirements for working and employment conditions as well as the obligations to keep workers informed about working conditions. In Hungary, these provisions are set out in Act I of 2012 of the Labour Code, with additional provisions for civil officials (outlined in Act CXCIX of 2011), civil servants (outlined in Act XXXIII of 1992) and law enforcement officers (Act XLII of 2015).

Accredited persons, including those working for Games-related broadcast, media and time-keeping organisations, will be subject to these labour laws. These existing arrangements provide an appropriate level of flexibility to enable accredited persons to undertake their Games functions. Union regulations in Hungary are consistent with the provisions of this legislation. The National Government of Hungary and the Ministry for National Economy have confirmed that the labour laws and regulations of Hungary will not prevent or hinder accredited persons from performing their Olympic functions, and have provided guarantees to this effect (refer to Guarantee G2.5).
### Table 8A - Advertising Space Controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venue / official site / neighbouring land (list, describing where necessary)</th>
<th>Advertising space description</th>
<th>Owned by</th>
<th>Owner will grant OCOG full control (yes / no)</th>
<th>Gross value of secured advertising inventory (USD 2016)</th>
<th>Gross value of secured advertising inventory (USD 2024)</th>
<th>Period of OCOG Control Incumbencies (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Billboard</td>
<td>Private</td>
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<td>Citylight</td>
<td>Private</td>
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<td>5 Jul 24 - 4 Sep 24</td>
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<td>Lamp post</td>
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<td>Budapest</td>
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<td>Gyor</td>
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<td>5,409</td>
<td>5 Jul 24 - 4 Sep 24</td>
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<td>Lamp post</td>
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<td>Lamp post</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4,385</td>
<td>5,409</td>
<td>5 Jul 24 - 4 Sep 24</td>
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### Table 8B - Public Transport Advertising Space Control

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Public transport type (bus, metro, rail, airports including airspace, other)</th>
<th>Advertising space description</th>
<th>Owned by</th>
<th>Owner will grant OCOG full control (yes / no)</th>
<th>Gross value of secured advertising inventory (USD 2016)</th>
<th>Gross value of secured advertising inventory (USD 2024)</th>
<th>Period of OCOG Control Incumbencies (if any)</th>
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<td>Backlight</td>
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<td>458,017</td>
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<td>Billboard</td>
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<td>Digital on-board units</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Tram</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Digital on-board units</td>
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<td>Vehicle exterior</td>
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<td>Trolleybus</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3 SUPPORT AND VENUE FUNDING
2.3.1 SUPPORT FOR THE GAMES

Composition of Candidature Committee

Broad stakeholder representation in the Budapest 2024 candidature governance structures

The Budapest 2024 Candidature Committee, established in December 2014, was formalised by the Cooperation Agreement between the Hungarian Olympic Committee (HOC), the Municipality of Budapest and the Hungarian State in December 2015 and the subsequent adoption of Act LVIII of 2016 (the Olympic Act) in June 2016.

The resultant Budapest 2024 Nonprofit Private Limited Company (Budapest 2024) is responsible for all aspects of preparation for the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games candidature. Shares in the company are held equally by the HOC and the Municipality of Budapest. In the event Budapest is awarded the rights to host the Games, Budapest 2024 will transition to the Organising Committee within one month of the election.

The Budapest 2024 Candidature is governed by the Olympic Coordination Forum, a body established by the Olympic Act (section 7) as the highest governance mechanism with overarching responsibility for ensuring coordination between all bid-related entities. The key public and private stakeholders represented on the Olympic Coordination Forum are:

- National Government - Prime Minister of Hungary and Minister responsible for sports policy
- Municipality of Budapest - Mayor of Budapest
- Olympic stakeholders - President of HOC (Chair), senior Hungarian IOC Member
- Budapest 2024 Bid Chairman

In the event the Budapest 2024 bid is successful, the Olympic Coordination Forum will transition to the Games Coordination Committee described in the response to question 1 of this submission.

A highly respected group of senior figures in Hungary make up the Budapest 2024 governing body, the Board (or Fellowship) of Patrons of the Olympic Games (referenced in section 6 of the Olympic Act). The chair of the Board is the longest-serving IOC Member in Hungary and the members (up to 24) are the delegated representatives of parties with parliamentary representation, drawn from the Hungarian social, civic and business spheres, along with the Chairman of the Parliament and the Bid Chairman.

A statutory Supervisory Board, comprises two members nominated by each of the Mayor of Budapest, the Bid Chairman (Bid Leader, referenced in section 8 of the Olympic Act) and the President of the Hungarian Olympic Committee. One of these is the Secretary General of the HOC, who assumes the role of chair.

Assisting the Board of Patrons and promoting the bid, the Athletes’ Committee (referenced in section 5 of the Olympic Act) comprises up to 24 Hungarian athletes and provides strategic guidance and support to Budapest 2024, including the approval of bid-related materials submitted to the IOC.

Formal governance responsibility for the Budapest 2024 Candidature rests with the six-member Budapest 2024 Board of Directors, whose members are the Budapest 2024 Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Chief Executive, the senior Hungarian IOC Member, a delegate from the HOC and a representative of the Mayor of Budapest.

Operationally, Budapest 2024 is led by the Bid Chairman, who is also the National Government’s Commissioner for Major Budapest Developments, and a Chief Executive, supported by a multi-disciplinary team of experts from the Hungarian sport, communications, planning, architectural, legal and financial sectors.

The candidacy is audited by external independent auditors Ernst and Young.

CANDIDATURE GOVERNANCE

The representation of the Candidature Committee governance structures are summarised in Table 16.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Candidature governance body</th>
<th>Representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Coordination Forum</td>
<td>National government, Municipality of Budapest, Athletes, Hungarian IOC members, HOC, Bid, Civil society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board (or Fellowship) of Patrons of the Olympic Games</td>
<td>National government, Municipality of Budapest, Athletes, Hungarian IOC members, HOC, Bid, Civil society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest 2024 Supervisory Board (statutory)</td>
<td>National government, Municipality of Budapest, Athletes, Hungarian IOC members, HOC, Bid, Civil society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athletes’ Committee</td>
<td>National government, Municipality of Budapest, Athletes, Hungarian IOC members, HOC, Bid, Civil society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest 2024 Board of Directors (governance)</td>
<td>National government, Municipality of Budapest, Athletes, Hungarian IOC members, HOC, Bid, Civil society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17 Support of major political parties

Political support remains strong at both national and local levels

Political support for the Budapest 2024 candidature remains steadfast. In the Hungarian National Assembly, parties supportive of the Budapest proposal continue to represent a strong majority with 78% of the seats.

Arguably the support is stronger than these numbers suggest, as evidenced in June 2016 when the National Assembly adopted the Olympic Act (Act LVIII of 2016) with a majority vote of 84%. In addition, the National Government has provided every guarantee sought by the IOC in relation to the candidature.

Opinion polls conducted by Nézőpont Intézet in July 2016 show that support for the governing Fidesz-KDNP alliance is trending upwards, giving the government a clear and strong majority, reinforced by strong public support. The next national election is due to take place in 2018.

Similarly, parties supportive of the Budapest proposal within the Municipality of Budapest remain unchanged at 88%. Again, the Municipality of Budapest has provided the necessary guarantees in full and continues to lend its strongest possible support to the Budapest 2024 proposal. Local elections are next scheduled for 2019.

18 Arrangements with labour unions

Labour union movement engaged in the adoption of the labour code

The origins of the Hungarian labour union movement date back to the second half of the nineteenth century. The right to association is provided for in Article VIII of the Fundamental Law of Hungary, allowing for labour unions and other interest representation organisations to be formed and operate freely.

In total, more than 1 100 labour unions are registered in Hungary across a diverse range of industries and sectors. The collective membership of these unions is approximately 560 000, of which a significant proportion is pensioners who are no longer working.

Hungary’s trade unions have historically been invited to participate in the legislative process of labour codes, most recently in 2011. The resultant Act I of 2012 enshrines the rights of employees and employers to establish representative organisations that seek to protect and promote their collective economic interests, and to join or not join such organisations entirely at their discretion.

19 Agreements with non-government and non-profit organisations

A broad-based approach to civil sector engagement

The Budapest 2024 candidature enjoys wide support from the Hungarian civil sector and has engaged directly with a range of non-governmental organisations in the development of the bid proposal and the formulation of its plans.

This support has been formalised through the establishment of various stakeholder-led working groups and the receipt of more than 25 cooperation and endorsement agreements. These arrangements ensure the support and commitment of these non-governmental organisations, adding their capacity and skills to the development and implementation of Games plans.

The cooperation with civil organisations will be undertaken through two main arrangements:

- Multilateral stakeholder groups that provide input on major themes of importance to the Games, and in particular to the legacy of the Games.
- Bilateral arrangements with non-governmental organisations focused on specific themes relevant to either Games hosting or legacy aspects.

Multilateral stakeholder groups

Key forums for the advancement of the Budapest 2024 agenda have been established and will have ongoing roles:

- The Sustainability Advisory Board comprises representatives of the country’s leading sustainability and green building design groups and other experts and is charged with providing advice and counsel to the Budapest 2024 Candidature Committee on embedding sustainability into all aspects of the Games programmes and developments.
- The Accessibility Working Group, made up of representatives of disability organisations and the Hungarian Paralympic Committee, is responsible for preparing the Budapest 2024 accessibility legacy agenda and providing ongoing monitoring and advisory support. Its express goal is to ensure accessible Games, while transforming the accessibility of the city and hard-coding these improvements into future developments through regulatory and policy reform.
- The Tourism Working Group seeks to ensure a common approach to delivering an excellent visitor experience in Budapest and Hungary for all Games guests. Its membership includes the National Association of Hotels and Restaurants and the Tourism Board.
- The Board (or Fellowship) of Patrons of the Olympic Games referenced in questions 1 and 16, is a body composed of leaders from different sectors of civil society charged with providing insight and counsel to the Organising Committee. This group commenced operations during the bid phase and will continue throughout the hosting period.
- The Youth Engagement and Outreach Group provides a consultation forum for youth-focused Games initiatives.
- Relationships with a range of specialist ‘think-tanks’, working groups and other civic institutions will benefit the bid across a range of areas. An example is the Institute for Transport Science, currently responsible for developing a new domestic rail development strategy and the national transport accessibility strategy.
Bilateral arrangements
Budapest 2024 has received widespread support and offers of assistance from a broad cross-section of Hungarian civil society. These inputs will be harnessed through a number of cooperative theme areas that can be activated without delay in the event the Games are awarded to Hungary. Examples of these bilateral arrangements include cooperative relationships with:
- National and local sports clubs to implement Olympic value-based education and grass-roots sports development programmes, with a particular focus on anti-doping
- National sports federations to ensure a common long-term approach to sports development
- The Hungarian Green Building Council to bring state-of-the-art capability to the ambitious Budapest 2024 programme of advancing green building design and engineering know-how in Hungary
- The national volunteer and other leading Hungarian volunteer organisations to create an enhanced pool of volunteers and raise awareness of the importance of volunteer contributions to the well-being of society, especially amongst the education and corporate sectors
- A leading Hungarian university in respect of the Olympic Games Impact Reporting Initiative

In addition, the Municipality of Budapest has an ongoing working relationship with organisations that provide input and consultation to the development of the thematic programmes that support the implementation of the Budapest Sustainable Development Plan. Budapest 2024 will work closely with these organisations – the Budapest Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Hungarian Society for Urban Planning and the Hungarian Cyclists’ Club – to ensure the Games Plan is entirely reflective of the goals of the long-term plans for the city.

The bid also receives input and support from the Budapest Olympic Movement (BOM), a civil initiative comprising major Hungarian business, industry and social organisations, established in 2005 in support of an Olympic bid by Hungary.

20 Opinion polls
Recent polls show support for the Games in Budapest
In a nation-wide poll conducted in August 2016 by independent polling organisation Ipsos, 1,000 participants responded to the question “Would you be proud if Hungary were to host the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games?” as follows:
- 62% indicated they would be proud
- 27% indicated they would not be proud
- 11% were unsure

The results were particularly positive among young people aged 18–33 years:
- 74% indicated they would be proud
- 16% indicated they would not be proud
- 10% were unsure

Further polls are scheduled to take place in early 2017.

21 Financial commitments obtained from governments
Legislative mandate for the National Government to provide all necessary Games funding
National Government financing commitments
The funding requirements for the Budapest 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games are expressly referenced in Act LVIII of 2016 (the Olympic Act). The scope of this legislation is outlined in the response to question 4 in section 2.2.1 of this submission.

A clear and unambiguous general funding commitment
A general commitment to provide the necessary funds for the Olympic bid, and to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games, is provided in section 42(1) of the Olympic Act. This undertaking from the National Government’s central budget extends to all Games-related infrastructure and both OCOG and non-OCOG operational costs, and is offset by receipts related to commercial and other revenues.

Section 42(2) of the Olympic Act provides that the Olympic bid and the hosting of the Olympic and Paralympic Games are to be treated as a public duty in accordance with section 3/A of the Act CXCV of 2011 on Public Finances, giving both the bid and the Games full standing as core responsibilities of the National Government. More specifically, section 42(3) compels the National Government to provide a broad range of funding to support the planning and operation of the Games and the development of related infrastructure and venues.

Funding of Games operations
Budapest 2024 will seek to finance the Games operational requirements as far as practicable from the IOC contribution and through an attractive commercial programme involving ticket sales, sponsorship and a range of innovative corporate contributions leveraging tax concessions (section 42(4)-(6) of the Olympic Act).

In the event that these principal revenues do not meet Games operational requirements, the Olympic Act provides central budget funding for “all financial commitments of the Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games”. This ensures the full commitment of the National Government to fulfilling all obligations set out in the Host City Contract (section 42(3)(e)).

Funding of Games venues and infrastructure
Funding for Games venues and infrastructure is addressed in the Olympic Act at section 42(3)(a)-(d). The Olympic Act specifically mandates that the central budget provides the funds necessary for, and ensures the financing of:
- Construction of Olympic and Paralympic Games competition venues and the training facilities (section 42(3)(a))
- Construction of the Olympic Village and media villages (section 42(3)(b))
- Construction of the IBC / MPC (section 42(3)(c))
- Execution of the Games-related transport projects (section 42(3)(d))
Funding of legacy programmes
As described in the response to question 3 of this submission, the Olympic Legacy Plan will address the long-term plans for key Olympic venues and other Games legacies, including ownership structures, operating models, funding requirements and financial plans.

Provision of guarantees to support these commitments
The Olympic Act (sections 45-46) provides for the guarantees required by the IOC to be provided in full and obligates the responsible public signatories to provide compliant guarantees within strict timeframes. Each of the guarantees related to the Games financing commitments of the National Government has been secured, without qualification, and are included in the Guarantees File.

Financing commitments from other levels of government
While the primary Games financing responsibilities sit with the National Government, the Municipality of Budapest has also provided a number of financial undertakings in respect to transport projects. These are included in the guarantee supplied by the Municipality of Budapest.

2.3.2 VENUE FUNDING

22 Venue funding and development
Comprehensive approach to identifying funding and development for key Games venues
Budapest 2024 has identified the costs of permanent works and overlay related to key Olympic and Paralympic venues and has secured the binding guarantees required by the IOC. Refer to Table 22.

23 Capital investments for competition and non-competition venues
All capital investments for key Games venues assured
Capital investments related to new and upgraded installations in Olympic and Paralympic venues have been identified and the binding guarantees required by the IOC have been secured. Refer to Table 23.
## TABLE 22 - VENUE FUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT

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<tr>
<th>Venue name</th>
<th>Location 1</th>
<th>Location 2</th>
<th>Number of venues</th>
<th>Permanent works / Venue status</th>
<th>Existing / planned / temporary</th>
<th>Ownership / venue operator</th>
<th>Pre-Games use</th>
<th>Pre-Games responsibilities</th>
<th>Total cost of construction</th>
<th>Total cost for delivery</th>
<th>Date of delivery</th>
<th>Venue development costs</th>
<th>Date of handover</th>
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<td>8 759</td>
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<td>1 Apr 24 30 Oct 24</td>
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<td>33 139 OCOG 33 139 100%</td>
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| Venue code | Name | Owner | Venue | Operator | Use | Date/Cost | User | Source
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</table>
### TABLE 22 – VENUE FUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Ownership / Operation</th>
<th>Location / City</th>
<th>Status and temporary works</th>
<th>Temporary works</th>
<th>Permanent works</th>
<th>Internal / External funding</th>
<th>Construction date</th>
<th>Takeover date</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Owner / Venue operator</th>
<th>User groups / End users</th>
<th>Permanent / Temporary works</th>
<th>Other revenue streams</th>
<th>Permanent / Temporary works</th>
<th>Future use</th>
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<td>2.3 SUPPORT AND VENUE FUNDING</td>
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</table>

*Permanent works include sport venues, accommodation and parking areas which are planned irrespective of the Games

**The negotiations for securing Fokas Bay are ongoing and will be finalised in conjunction with the Stage 3 submission.
## Table 23 - Capital Investments – Competition and Non-Competition Venues

### Capital investments USD 2016 (000)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competition Venue(s)</th>
<th>Non-OCOG Capital investment</th>
<th>OCOG Capital investment</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Public funding</th>
<th>Private funding</th>
<th>Budget line 11</th>
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<tr>
<td>Upgrading of existing installations</td>
<td>New installation</td>
<td>Upgrading of existing installations</td>
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### Training Venue(s)

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<th>OCOG Capital investment</th>
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<th>Public funding</th>
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<td>Football Training Venues</td>
<td>6,504</td>
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<td>6,504</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rugby Training Venues</td>
<td>5,580</td>
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<tr>
<td>Volleyball Training Venue 1</td>
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<td>Volleyball Training Venue 2</td>
<td>21,940</td>
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<td>21,940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Handball Training Venues</td>
<td>138</td>
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<td>Hockey Training Venues</td>
<td>7,252</td>
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<td>7,252</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>21,408</td>
<td>28,572</td>
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<td>49,780</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Villages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Non-OCOG Capital investment</th>
<th>OCOG Capital investment</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Public funding</th>
<th>Private funding</th>
<th>Budget line 11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Village</td>
<td>420</td>
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<tr>
<td>Media Village #1 (Lágymányos)</td>
<td>12,840</td>
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<td>Media Village #2 (őszüváros)</td>
<td>95,240</td>
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<td>Media Village #3 (fokajó)</td>
<td>159,080</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>351,800</td>
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<td>380,320</td>
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</table>

### Other non-competition venues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other non-competition venues</th>
<th>Non-OCOG Capital investment</th>
<th>OCOG Capital investment</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Public funding</th>
<th>Private funding</th>
<th>Budget line 11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olympic Park Common Domain</td>
<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>125,22</td>
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<td>125,22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-total per construction</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>2,016,541</td>
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<td>2,018,552</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total per stakeholder** 2,810,105

Existing and temporary venues are not included in this table.

All other training venues are either existing with no permanent works required, costed within the competition venue budgets or temporary.