



PRESS RELEASE

Palais Cambon, 29 September 2025

Report to Parliament

THE PARIS 2024 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

Pursuant to the law of 19 May 2023, the *Cour des comptes* conducted an assessment of the organisation of the Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games, which took place in France in the summer of 2024. In light of the objectives set by their organisers, the Games can be considered a source of satisfaction. Following on from the progress report published on 23 June 2025, this report, submitted to Parliament, reviews the governance, organisation and public spending related to the Games, as well as their legacy. While highlighting the successes of the 2024 Olympic Games, it identifies areas for improvement with a view to the forthcoming 2030 Winter Games in the French Alps. Three other thematic reports are being published simultaneously. The first reviews the unprecedented security challenge that was successfully met, the second presents the organisation of transport and mobility during the Olympic Games, and the third focuses on the Olympic Delivery Authority (Solideo).

A satisfactory outcome, a legacy to be assessed over time

The Organising Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games (COJOP), financed mainly through private resources, recorded a **profit of €75.7 million**, used to fund the promotion of sporting activities. Beyond the scope of COJOP's activities, the State, local authorities and the public companies involved were heavily involved in ensuring the success of the Games. **Public spending related to their organisation is estimated at €3.02 billion and infrastructure expenditure at €3.63 billion.** It is important to make a clear distinction between these two types of expenditure, as the former has a one-off effect, while the latter has a more lasting impact and enriches the national heritage. The Games also generated public revenue from taxation and commercial activities (estimated at this stage at €293.6 million), the level of which was moderated, in the case of the former, by the existence of tax exemptions. They only partially cover the organisational costs, a phenomenon that is not unique to the 2024 edition and is observed at every Olympic Games.

The impact of the Games on annual economic growth in 2024 is estimated, when indirect effects are taken into account, at **+0.07 percentage points of GDP**. The economic benefits have been modest, both during the preparation phase, marked by a sharp rise in prices that limited the real effect of infrastructure spending on activity, and during the Games themselves, due in particular to the crowding-out effect on regular tourism. The medium- to long-term economic benefits are uncertain at this stage.

The governance of the Games was based on **partnership-based management** of the various stakeholders, in accordance with their usual responsibilities and under the coordination of the Interministerial Delegate for the Olympic and Paralympic Games (DIJOP), which proved to be well suited to the staging of this event. In terms of organisation, the Paris Games made extensive use of **volunteers – nearly 42,000 mobilised by the COJOP**, in addition to volunteers from local authorities, estimated at least 5,200. Developed under the aegis of the Interministerial Delegation for the Olympic and Paralympic Games (DIJOP), an 'Olympic and Paralympic Volunteer Charter' helped to provide a framework for this mobilisation. However, no strategy for promoting volunteering at the national level has been developed. With a view to the 2030 Winter Olympic Games, the *Cour* recommends that such a strategy be developed. Significant progress has also been made in terms of **accessibility**. A working group representing all types of disability conducted user tests on routes, station facilities and signage.

On the **social front**, the outcome is positive, whether in terms of the number of accidents on sites supervised by Solideo (four times lower than the average number of accidents in the construction sector, with no deaths reported) or the objectives for inclusion and access to contracts for the delivery of Olympic and Paralympic facilities for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). However, it is more difficult to assess the objectives set to ensure the **sustainability** of the Games, particularly given the evolution of the initial commitments. The importance of the choices made in the bid, which severely limited the number of new constructions, has in any case helped to reduce the impact on the environment. The **legacy** of the Games already appears to be rich and varied, both in tangible terms (sports facilities, particularly swimming venues) and intangible terms (programmes to promote sport, high performance, innovative management methods for administrations, etc.). However, it will only be possible to assess this fully over time.

A security success

Despite the doubts expressed beforehand, security was successfully ensured in all regards, with the exception of the sabotage of the high-speed rail lines on the day of the opening ceremony. This success was based on long-term planning by several dedicated organisations, complex coordination ensuring robust decisions and procedures, and the widespread and regular dissemination of information, both between administrations and to the general public. More than **35,000 police officers and gendarmes** were deployed each day, supported by approximately **8,500 military personnel mobilised** as part of *Operation Sentinelle*. Considerable efforts were made in terms of logistics, with a variety of solutions for accommodating and feeding the forces, organising travel, managing equipment and setting up rest areas in the Île-de-France region. Special and innovative technological resources were deployed, in particular for anti-drone measures, canine detection and the trial use of algorithmic video surveillance. “The private security sector, long regarded as a potential vulnerability, responded effectively thanks to strong State intervention, which made it possible to urgently recruit and train thousands of additional officers, thereby avoiding large-scale substitution by the sovereign security forces. **The overall cost of security to the public purse amounted to €1.7 billion (including nearly €0.7 billion in personnel expenses)**, borne mainly by the Ministry of the Interior. While this amount includes one-off expenses related to the organisation of the event, it also includes **€305 million in so-called ‘legacy’ investments** – in real estate, IT systems and video surveillance equipment – which will benefit all French citizens in the long term. COJOP's security expenditure amounted to nearly €0.3 billion.

Efficient transport and mobility, in line with expectations

The costs associated with organising transport for the Games are estimated at **€1.35 billion, exceeding COJOP's transport budget alone (€180 million)**, mainly borne by public actors. Transport management was a key factor in the success of the event. Operational preparations beginning in 2022 and pragmatic management made it possible to meet the objectives set, despite demanding scheduling constraints. This success can be explained by careful calibration of services, innovative demand management measures and exceptional mobilisation on the part of operators. Thanks to the development of the cycle path network and the creation of car parks, the 2024 Olympic Games were the first **‘100% cycle-friendly Games’**. The event accelerated the completion of major transport infrastructure without leaving behind unnecessary or oversized facilities. The methodological legacy is substantial and can be deployed in the future for the organisation of major events or the implementation of transport policies in normal times. The Games also led to the implementation of accessibility measures. However, the ambition, while genuine, remained modest in view of the daily challenges, as evidenced by the decision on the part of the public authorities not to take advantage of the Games to make the Paris metro more accessible.

Rigorous management of Olympic facilities

Solideo, a public development establishment with industrial and commercial status (EPIC), was conceived from the outset as a temporary company, intended to be dissolved once the facilities had been delivered. The law assigns it a dual mission: on the one hand, to ensure the delivery of all facilities and the completion of the development works required for the organisation of the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games within the deadlines set by the IOC; and, on the other hand, to determine the use of these facilities and works once the Games have concluded. It supervised 33 **contracting parties and 70 highly diverse works**, 13 of which were under its project management. This original organisation, which was also accompanied by a significant call for project management assistance, proved to be suitable for the timely delivery of all planned works. In July 2024, the cost of the structures supervised by Solideo amounted to € **2.49 billion, of which €1.68 billion** passed through its financial model, excluding private investments made by property developers in the two villages (whose total budget is estimated at €1.96 billion). In the absence of a special legislative exemption, Solideo, due to its status as a public development establishment with industrial and commercial status (EPIC), was unable to recruit its employees on project contracts with a maximum duration of six years, as provided for in Article 17 of the Civil Service Transformation Act. Most of its workforce was therefore made up of employees on open-ended contracts. This situation obliged the organisation, in addition to implementing staff retention measures, to introduce a relatively costly redundancy plan during its gradual wind-down period. Conducting an impact assessment prior to the creation of Solideo would undoubtedly have made it possible to better anticipate these issues. From 2025, Solideo will enter a gradual wind-down phase, leading to its merger with the public development body Grand Paris Aménagement (GPA) in 2026, until its liquidation, scheduled in principle for 2028.

[Read the report](#)

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du 1^{er} au 30 septembre 2025



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