



A8HNA 2004

# **Telecommunications for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games**

Lessons Learned from a Consultant's Perspective



Prepared for: IEEE CQR 2006

Prepared by:

Spilios E. Makris, Ph.D.
Olympic Program Director
Network Reliability & Risk Services
+1-732-699-6104

smakris@telcordia.com

June 7, 2006

Telcordia Technologies Proprietary

This document contains proprietary information that shall be distributed, routed or made available only within Telcordia Technologies, except with written permission of Telcordia Technologies

## **Significant Delays in Construction**

- In almost all the venues (especially at the Olympic Stadium)
- In the road infrastructure in the greater Athens area (especially at the Marathon run)

### **Huge Impact on:**

- OTE's Master Plan for the Games
- Construction of the Olympic fiber-optic rings
- Inside cabling construction
- Timeline for deployment tasks
- Timeline for test events



## Significant Delays in Construction Lessons Learned

- Telecom sponsor should be mindful of the huge risks taken by implementing inside cabling of the venues
- The media will expose your deployment delays regardless who is the true source of those delays
- Venue construction may be delayed for a myriad of reasons but the Games cannot be delayed!

Construction of inside cabling "overnight" put tremendous pressure on the telecom sponsor and chewed up precious resources (labor and \$\$\$) at the worst possible time!



## **Change of Plans at a Late Stage**

- Ancient Olympia named as venue 9 months prior to Games
- Collapse of a cable conduit from the Olympic stadium to the International Broadcasting Center (IBC) building

### **Big Impact on:**

- Construction of diverse paths
- Provisioning of services at an archeological site
- Employee safety
- Allocating resources (human and \$\$\$)



# Change of Plans at a Late Stage Lessons Learned

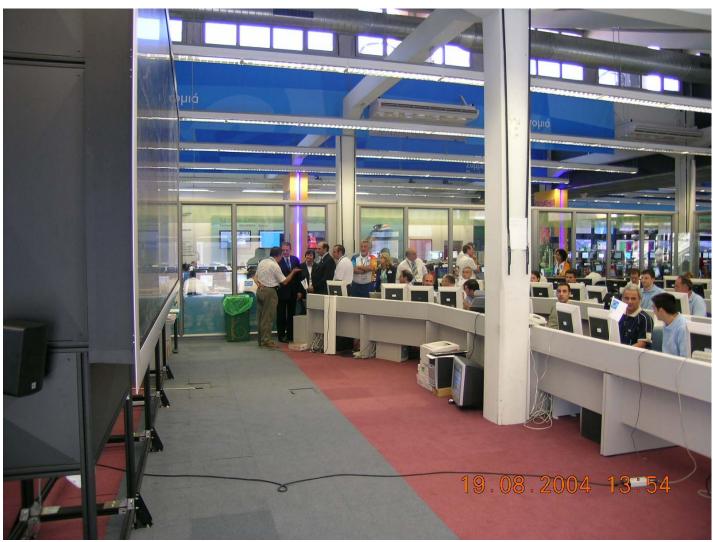
- Telecom sponsor should be mindful of the political decisions that may change "signed & sealed" plans
- The media is hostile to technical arguments when dealing with big attractions (return of Games after 1,693 yrs)
- Never reason with archeologists (work around them)
- You get "great publicity" by supporting political decisions

### From "beauty camera" to venue status:

Three diverse paths (two via fiber-optic cables and one via a radio link) were in place to ensure uninterrupted coverage of the events from the Ancient Olympia!!



## A Surprise Visit by the IOC President (Jacques Rogge)



# A Surprise Visit by the IOC President Lessons Learned (Have a jacket and a tie!!)





# ISSUE 1: State of the Art Technology vs. 2-yr Freeze

Myth: The IOC wants state-of-the-art technology for the Games

Fact: The IOC wants mature technology that will be reliable during the Games (2-yr freeze on technology is a common rule of thumb)



### **ISSUE 2: "To Freeze or not to Freeze"**

Myth: The sponsor company will adhere to a 2-yr freeze of technology

Fact: The sponsor is using the Games as a "showcase for new technology" and a unique opportunity to raise its international profile

Case Studies: OTE vs. COSMOTE (2004), Qwest (2002), BellSouth (1996)

NOTE: Software "4-month freeze" (100-day Olympic window violated), UMTS (3G Wireless)



## **ISSUE 3: Love-hate Relationship**

Myth: The Organizing Committee and the sponsor will work smoothly toward the common goal of successful Games

**Fact: Constant friction** 

- The telecom sponsor has paid the money and wants full control of telecom preparations
- The Organizing Committee, as a watchdog of the IOC, wants constant reassurances that everything is going fine and according to the Master Plan
- A third party is usually brought in to smooth out the friction



### **ISSUE 4: Perceived Threats**

Myth: Biological, radiological, "asymmetric threats"

Fact: Probability of bomb exploding:

- in the Athens metro (like in Madrid) by foreign terrorists
- on a public bus (like in Israel) by foreign terrorists
- in a government facility by Greek anarchists

#### **Probable Timeframe:**

Not during the Games; rather but 3-4 months before (*i.e.*, just before the 100-day pre-Olympic Games security measures take effect)



### **Various Observations**

- 1. Organizational Models:
- Qwest (2002 Games): Separate Olympic Dept. with:
  - many dedicated SMEs to plan, build, and operate the Olympic Network, and
  - its own budget to act autonomously
- OTE (2004 Games): Small Olympic Dept. with:
  - few SMEs acting as the interface with outside world and masking internal processes
  - without its own budget but relying on the traditional internal organizations to plan, build and operate the Olympic Network



## **Various Observations (Cont.)**

### 2. Language & Culture:

- "That's all Greek to me"
- English the "official" language at ATHOC; Greek at OTE
- Translation nightmare of the Sydney 2000 documents
- Tasks done by "networking" & SMEs' mutual agreement and understanding; not by the Master Plan
- Deadlines, commitments were not honored; a heroic, last-minute rush that made the Games a great success ("dream Games" according to the IOC President) was something expected according to the Greek culture but gave an "ulcer" to the IOC and the international community



## **Parting Thoughts...**

If you can make it in Athens....

You can make it in any Olympics!!!

