



## Section 6: Awards

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### Canada Games Flag

At the conclusion of each sport in the Games, each province is ranked according to a system outlined in the sport's technical package. Canada Games Flag Points are then awarded as noted below, with men and women ranked separately when they compete separately. When men and women compete together in a sport (as in badminton with mixed doubles or as in figure skating with pairs and dance events) the points are doubled.

1st place	10 points
2 <sup>nd</sup> place	9 points
3 <sup>rd</sup> place	8 points
4 <sup>th</sup> place	7 points
5 <sup>th</sup> place	6 points
6 <sup>th</sup> place	5 points
7 <sup>th</sup> place	4 points
8 <sup>th</sup> place	3 points
9 <sup>th</sup> place	2.5 points
10 <sup>th</sup> place	2 points
11 <sup>th</sup> place	1.5 points
12 <sup>th</sup> place	1 point
13 <sup>th</sup> place	½ point

When all sports are complete, the points for each province or territory are added together, with the team having the highest point total being awarded the Canada Games Flag. A listing of the points available is attached.

If there is an overall tie in flag points between two or more provinces once the sum of all flag points has been calculated across all sports, any ties will be broken. To break any ties, the team with the most gold medals amidst the tied teams will be given the higher placing. If still tied, the team with the most silver medals, and if still tied, the team with the most bronze medals, if still tied, the team with the most 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, etc. place finishes until the tie is broken.

Previous Canada Games Flag winners, and the runners-up, are shown below. Three times (1979, 1987, 1991), the winner of the Games Flag has been decided by one point. The Canada Games Flag is presented at the Closing Ceremonies at each Canada Games.



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WINTER GAMES	PROVINCE	POINTS	YEAR
Quebec City, QC	Ontario British Columbia Alberta	129 111 107	1967
Saskatoon, SK	Ontario British Columbia Quebec	253 235 210.5	1971
Lethbridge, AB	Quebec British Columbia Ontario	219 216 215	1975
Brandon, MB	Quebec Ontario British Columbia	186.5 185.5 156	1979
Saguenay-Lac St. Jean, QC	Ontario Quebec British Columbia	224 209.5 173.5	1983
Cape Breton County, NS	Ontario Quebec British Columbia	211 210 179	1987
Charlottetown, PEI	Ontario Quebec Alberta	257.5 256.5 214.5	1991
Grande Prairie, AB	Ontario Quebec Alberta	321 316 297	1995
Corner Brook, NL	Ontario Quebec British Columbia	328 301 280	1999
Bathurst-Campbellton, NB	Quebec Ontario Alberta	322 305 280.5	2003

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Whitehorse, Yukon	Ontario Quebec Alberta	310 305 271	2007
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SUMMER GAMES	PROVINCE	POINTS	YEAR
Halifax-Darhmouth, NS	Ontario British Columbia Quebec	180 169 136	1969
New Westminster-Burnaby, BC	British Columbia Ontario Quebec	176.5 170.5 152	1973
St. John's, NL	Ontario Quebec British Columbia	136.5 133.0 121.0	1977
Thunder Bay, ON	Ontario Quebec British Columbia	209 195 191	1981
Saint John, NB	Ontario Quebec British Columbia	225 203.5 202	1985
Saskatoon, SK	Ontario Quebec British Columbia	229 211.5 207.5	1989
Kamloops, BC	Ontario Quebec British Columbia	272 263.5 262	1993
Brandon, MB	Ontario Quebec British Columbia	273 262 254	1997

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London, ON	Ontario British Columbia Quebec	247 225 203.5	2001
Regina, SK	Ontario British Columbia Quebec	259 223 208.5	2005
Prince Edward Island	Ontario British Columbia Quebec	274 256 244	2009

### Centennial Cup

At the end of a Canada Games, the Centennial Cup is awarded to the province or territory that makes the greatest improvement from Summer Games to Summer Games or Winter Games to Winter Games. In determining the change in a province's improvement from Games to Games, each province's performance in a sport is compared to its performance in the last Games.

Example: sport X

Ontario	1991 result: 2nd place, 9 points 1995 result: 1st place, 10 points difference: + 1 point
Alberta	1991 result: 1st place, 10 points 1995 result: 2nd place, 9 points difference: - 1 point

The point differences for each province in each sport are combined to give an overall measure of change, and the province with the greatest positive change is awarded the Centennial Cup. If a province did not compete in the sport during the preceding Games, that sport is not counted for the province in the current Games. If a sport is new to the Games' program, it does not count in the current Games. If a sport has been dropped from the Games' program, it does not count in the current Games.

If there is an overall tie in centennial cup points between two or more teams once the sum of all centennial points has been calculated across all sports, the tie will be broken using the flag point table. Between the tied teams, the team with the most flag points will be awarded the higher finishing position for the Centennial Cup.

Whereas the Canada Games Flag is a legitimate goal only for the biggest provinces, all provinces and territories vie for the Centennial Cup. The Centennial Cup is presented at the Closing Ceremonies at each Canada Games. Previous winners have been as follows:

WINTER GAMES	PROVINCE/TERRITORY	YEAR
Saskatoon, SK	Prince Edward Island	1971
Lethbridge, AB	Nova Scotia	1975

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Brandon, MB	Yukon	1979
Saguenay-Lac St. Jean, QC	Saskatchewan	1983
Cape Breton County, NS	Quebec	1987
Charlottetown, PEI	Manitoba	1991
Grande Prairie, AB	Alberta	1995
Corner Brook, NL	Manitoba	1999
Bathurst-Campbellton, NB	Quebec	2003
Whitehorse, YT	Saskatchewan	2007

SUMMER GAMES	PROVINCE/TERRITORY	YEAR
New Westminster-Burnaby, BC	Northwest Territories	1973
St. John's, NL	Newfoundland and Labrador	1977
Thunder Bay, ON	Nova Scotia	1981
Saint John, NB	Manitoba	1985
Saskatoon, SK	Saskatchewan	1989
Kamloops, BC	British Columbia	1993
Brandon, MB	Alberta	1997
London, ON	Nova Scotia	2001
Regina, SK	Manitoba	2005
Prince Edward Island	Quebec	2009

The Centennial Cup was donated to the Canada Games by the City of Kingston (Ontario) in 1970. The actual trophy was designed by Robert S. Kent and built by Armstrong Trophy Co. of Toronto, and was originally intended to be presented to Canada's top amateur hockey club. The trophy contains wood from trees from each province and territory.

#### **2009 Canada Summer Games – Flag Points**

Athletics (M)	10
Athletics(W)	10
Basketball (M)	10
Basketball (W)	10
Baseball(M)	10
Canoeing (M)	10

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Canoeing (W)	10
Cycling (M)	10
Cycling (W)	10
Diving (M)	10
Diving (W)	10
Golf (M)	10
Golf (W)	10
Rowing (M)	10
Rowing (W)	10
Rugby (M)	10
Sailing (M)	10
Sailing (W)	10
Soccer (M)	10
Soccer (W)	10
Softball (W)	10
Swimming (M)	10
Swimming (W)	10
Triathlon (M)	10
Triathlon (W)	10
Tennis (M & W)	20
Volleyball(M)	10
Volleyball(W)	10
Wrestling (M)	10
Wrestling (W)	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>310</b>

#### **2011 Canada Winter Games - Flag Points**

Alpine Skiing (M)	10
Alpine Skiing (W)	10
Archery (indoor) (M)	10
Archery (indoor) (W)	10
Artistic Gymnastics (M)	10
Artistic Gymnastics (W)	10
Badminton (M&W)	20
Biathlon (M)	10
Biathlon (W)	10
Boxing (M)	10
Cross Country Skiing (M)	10
Cross Country Skiing (W)	10

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Curling (M)	10
Curling (W)	10
Figure Skating (M&W)	20
Freestyle Skiing (M)	10
Freestyle Skiing (W)	10
Hockey (M)	10
Hockey (W)	10
Judo (M)	10
Judo (W)	10
Ringette (W)	10
Shooting - Air Pistol and Air Rifle (M)	10
Shooting - Air Pistol and Air Rifle (W)	10
Snowboard (M)	10
Snowboard (W)	10
Speed Skating - Short Track and Long Track (M)	10
Speed Skating - Short Track and Long Track (W)	10
Squash (M)	10
Squash (W)	10
Synchronized Swimming (W)	10
Table Tennis (M&W)	20
Wheelchair Basketball (M & W)	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350</b>

### **Jack Pelech Award**

The Jack Pelech Award is presented by the Interprovincial Sport and Recreation Council to the provincial or territorial team whose athletes, coaches, managers and mission staff best combine competitive performance, good sportsmanship and a spirit of fair play, cooperation and friendship. The award is named after Jack Pelech, Chair of the Board of Directors of the Canada Games Council from 1971 to 2001. The award is determined by ballots received from the Chef de Mission from each province and territory. The Jack Pelech Award is presented at the Closing Ceremonies at each Canada Games.

Previous winners of the Jack Pelech Award have been:

WINTER GAMES	PROVINCE/TERRITORY	YEAR
Cape Breton County, NS	Newfoundland/Nova Scotia	1987
Charlottetown, PEI	Prince Edward Island	1991
Grande Prairie, AB	Newfoundland	1995

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Corner Brook, NL	Newfoundland and Labrador	1999
Bathurst-Campbellton, NB	Prince Edward Island	2003
Whitehorse, YT	Yukon	2007

SUMMER GAMES	PROVINCE/TERRITORY	YEAR
Saint John, NB	New Brunswick	1985
Saskatoon, SK	New Brunswick	1989
Kamloops, CB	New Brunswick	1993
Brandon, MB	New Brunswick	1997
London, ON	Saskatchewan	2001
Regina, SK	Prince Edward Island	2005
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	2009

The actual trophy is a soapstone carving of two Inuits wrestling. It was carved by Adam P. Kilabuk of Pangnirtung, NWT.

### **Claude Hardy Award**

Claude Hardy, who passed away on December 5, 1999, was a pioneer of the Canada Games from their very beginning. Claude's first involvement with the Canada Games was as an athlete at the inaugural Canada Games in Québec City in 1967. In 1969, he was a coach for Team Québec at the Canada Summer Games in Halifax-Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. And from 1971 to 1999, excluding only the 1975 and 1979 Canada Winter Games, Claude Hardy lead Team Québec as Chef de Mission. His last Games were the 1999 Winter Games in Corner Brook where it was announced that, at each edition of the Games, an award in his name would serve to recognize a provincial or territorial Mission Team who best exhibits leadership, cooperation, integrity and esprit de corps. The Claude Hardy Award is presented at the closing press conference at each Canada Games.

Previous winners of the Claude Hardy Award have been:

WINTER GAMES	PROVINCE/TERRITORY	YEAR
Bathurst-Campbellton, NB	Nova Scotia	2003
Whitehorse, YT	Ontario	2007

SUMMER GAMES	PROVINCE/TERRITORY	YEAR
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London, ON	Nova Scotia	2001
Regina, SK	New Brunswick	2005
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	2009

### **Roland Michener Canada Games Award**

The Roland Michener Canada Games Award was created in February 1992 to recognize the valuable contribution that the late Right Honourable Roland Michener made to Canada, in particular to sport and physical activity in Canada. The Roland Michener Award is awarded following each edition of the Canada Games to two outstanding Canada Games athletes, one male and one female. Each winner also receives a grant worth \$2000 to help with their training and living expenses.

Nominees are evaluated based on the following characteristics:

- 1) **Performance at the Games**
  - athlete is on his/her way up the sport system
  - placing/ranking in his/her sport in Whitehorse
- 2) **Leadership**
  - within Games team
  - involvement outside of sport
- 3) **Cooperation**
  - ability to get along with others
  - contribution toward team goals
- 4) **Participation, Attitude and Effort**
  - other ways the athlete participates as a member of the team
  - attitude in victory and in defeat
  - what effort is made as an athlete, a provincial/territorial team member and in other areas of the athlete's life
  - athlete will still be involved in high profile competition after the Games
- 5) **Other**
  - personal qualities
  - achievements
  - sacrifices

In addition to displaying excellence and a spirit of fair play, athletes must show a commitment to pursue athletic and academic endeavours in the years following the Games.

### **NOMINATION PROCESS**

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1. Each Canada Games Coach nominates one male and/or one female athlete before the end of the Canada Games. Coaches of team sports nominate 1 athlete and coaches of individual sports nominate 1 athlete of each gender.
2. The provincial and territorial Chefs de Mission reviewed all applications and selectes one male and one female athlete to represent their province / territory in the final selection process.
3. Canada Games Council Selection Committee reviews all Chef de Mission nominations and selects Award winners.

The Roland Michener Canada Games Award is presented within six months of the Games Closing Ceremonies.