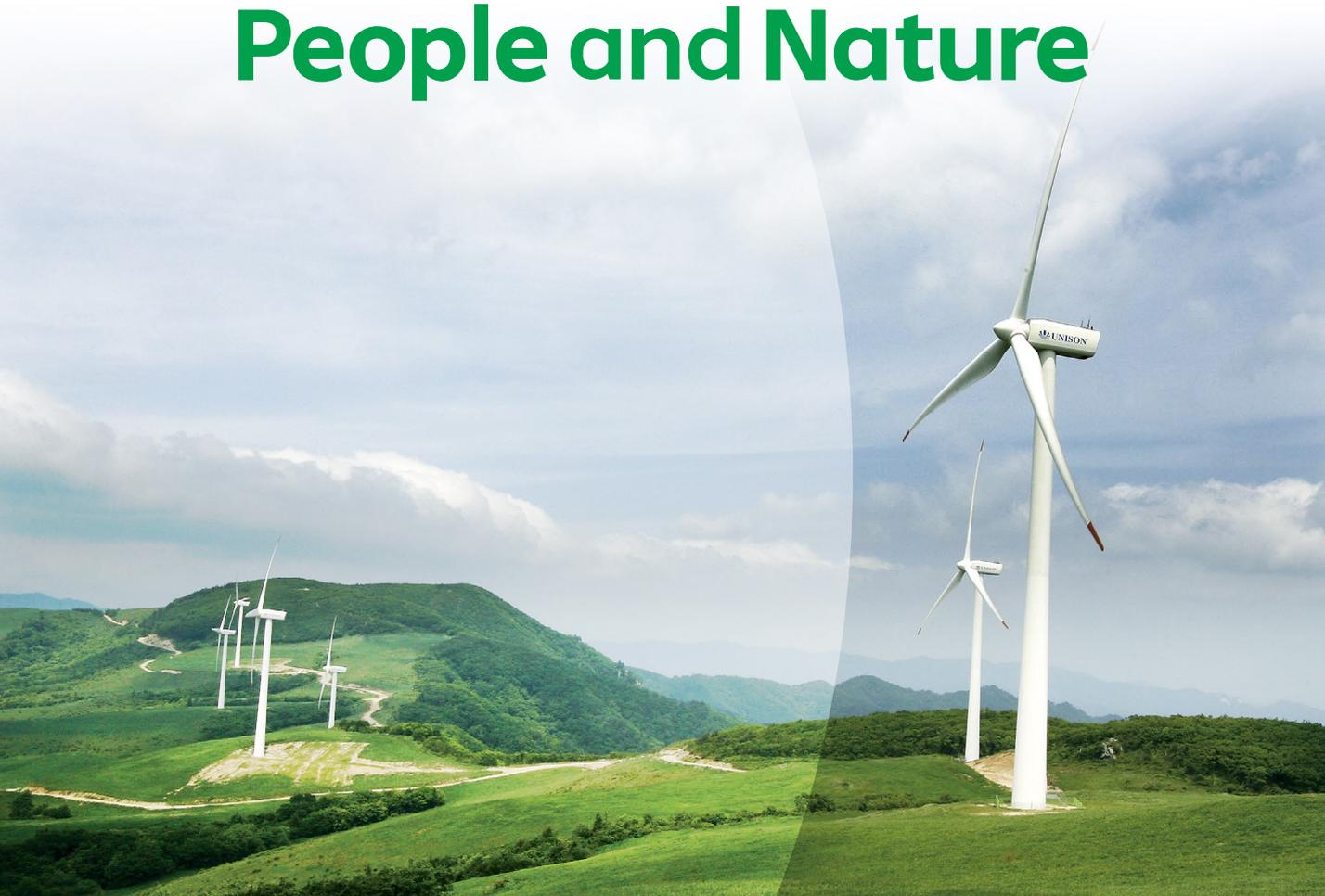


Government Publications
Registration Number
11-B552852-000252-01



PyeongChang 2018
Pre-Games Sustainability Report
December 2017

PyeongChang 2018, Furthering benefits to People and Nature



The PyeongChang Organizing Committee
for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic
Winter Games



PyeongChang 2018
Pre-Games Sustainability Report
December 2017

PyeongChang 2018, Furthering benefits to People and Nature

→ [GRI 102-46], [GRI 102-50]

About this Report

This is the first Sustainability Report for the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. The purpose of this report is to present to our stakeholders the economic, environmental and social values that POCOG has created during the preparation of the Games, in a thorough and balanced manner.

Features of the Report

POCOG has carried out a materiality assessment to identify key sustainability issues. The Report focuses on activities related to the PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Strategy, in consideration of internal and external environmental analyses, guideline analysis and the impact on POCOG.

Reporting Standard

This Report was written in accordance with the Core Option of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4 Guidelines, and based on the Principles from the GRI G4 Event Organizers Sector Supplements. GRI elements are displayed within the grey boxes throughout the report. Our financial performance was reported against the Korean International Financial Reporting Standards (K-IFRS).

Reporting Period

The Report covers our performances from July 2016 to June 2017. For ongoing projects and issues of high materiality, activities before July 2016 and up to the second half of 2017 were also included. No material change has occurred during the production of the Sustainability Report.

Reporting Scope

This Report concentrates on sustainability management and performance of the PyeongChang Organising Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

**The PyeongChang Organizing Committee
for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic
Winter Games**



CONTENTS

1. Foreword and Messages	06
2. PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability in Numbers	10
3. Journey to PyeongChang 2018	14
4. General Information	24
5. PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Strategy	36
6. PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Achievements	50
1. Low Carbon Green Olympics	50
2. Stewardship of the Nature	66
3. Good Life	80
4. Proud People with Tradition and Culture	98
5. Globalising PyeongChang: Opening to the World	122
7. PyeongChang 2018 Legacy	138
8. Appendix	144



SUSTAINABILITY



PyeongChang 2018



PyeongChang 2018



01 Foreword and Messages

→ [GRI 102-14]

Foreword



Almost seven years have passed since the day of overwhelming joy when PyeongChang was declared as the Host City in Durban, Republic of South Africa in 2011.

While these years seemed to fly by in the blink of an eye, they were filled with hard yet rewarding work in preparation of the Olympic Games.

A countless number of people have made strenuous efforts to make the Winter Games possible, all working towards a national goal of successfully staging the first Winter Games.

The PyeongChang 2018 Pre-Games Sustainability Report is a valuable Olympic legacy - a record of the challenges we have faced and efforts we have put in to realise the dream of PyeongChang 2018.

Placing the value of sustainability above all else, decisions and actions of the PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games were built on sustainability.

The venues and Games-related facilities were designed and constructed in an eco-friendly manner from the very initial stage. Other supporting elements of the Games including accommodation and transport were also aligned with the international standards. By establishing a sustainable management system as such, the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games obtained the ISO20121 Certification for event sustainability management systems for the first time in the history of the Winter Games.

The PyeongChang 2018 Organisers set and pursued social integration as an important policy goal, to manifest the Olympic vision of peace and harmony.

We strive to create a Games that invites everyone's participation. Projects to engage the underprivileged in the Olympic Games were developed in cooperation with relevant agencies and organisations, such as facilitating ticket donations and providing support to their travels.

We encouraged local and social enterprises to take part in preparatory projects carried out by POCOG, and implemented various initiatives that urged our partners to increase the use of goods produced by social enterprises.

Among many difficulties, the political scandal in 2016 posed a serious threat to the preparation of the Games. However, we were able to overcome the obstacle with our transparent and rigorous work process. The workforce of POCOG as a whole remained unwavering, united by full and true commitment to delivering the successful Games.

As a result, we have gained stronger confidence from the public in the sustainability of the 2018 Winter Games.

As the new administration was launched in May 2017, President MOON Jae-In declared himself an honorary ambassador of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games. His promise of a full-fledged support for the successful Olympic Games gave it a new energy to set forward.

The PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games is the biggest winter sports festival of the global village, and the first Winter Games to be staged in the Republic of Korea. Its scale will be unprecedented. The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games will award a total of 102 gold medals, the highest number to date within the history of the Winter Olympic Games. Also, the event is expected to welcome the greatest number of participating countries and athletes. Also, the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games will leave behind a historically significant legacy as a Cultural, Environmental, Peaceful, Economic and ICT Olympiad. We aspire to make the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games one of the most successful Winter Games in history.

The PyeongChang 2018 Pre-Games Sustainability Report is a second sustainability performance report from the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, following *the Sustainability Interim Report* published in February 2017. The Report was created in accordance with the GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines.

Through the Report, we have introduced the story of PyeongChang's path to the Olympic Games through three bids, its preparatory works and the general information on the 2018 Winter Games. Also, the PyeongChang 2018 sustainability management and performances are discussed in detail based on the five themes (Low Carbon Green Olympics, Stewardship of the Nature, Good Life, Proud People with Tradition and Culture and Globalising PyeongChang: Opening to the World) and 17 implementation tasks.

We hope that this Report will contribute to, and enhance your understanding of our efforts and performances in pursuing sustainability in the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.

Thank you.

December 2017

LEE Hee-Beom 
President and CEO

The PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

Message



Filled with unbridled excitement at Durban, Republic of South Africa in July 2011, we embarked on the journey towards the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. Since then, all our resources have been committed to the preparation process for the past six years. The Gangwon Province and POCOG together have made relentless effort to date for the successful staging of the Winter Games.

We built safe and eco-friendly venues and roads, organised diverse cultural events and fun activities, and profiled and happily shared our local food and beverages. We also strived to perfect the Games in every aspect, including clean and comfortable accommodations, beautified landscape, thorough safety measures and plans for emergency care.

We promise to achieve an unprecedented success in delivering the Olympic and Paralympic Games, which will take place next year on 9 February and 9 March respectively. Our success will be the first model of sports event in history to instill peace in the Korean peninsula, and foster development both at a regional and a national level.

Realising PyeongChang 2018 sustainability will reach beyond successfully staging the Games. We need multifaceted efforts to extend the Games sustainability to the post-Games period.

The Gangwon Province will be transformed through the Olympic Legacy. With the eyes of the world on the Host City, we will showcase the cultural values and unique charm of the region, making the Gangwon province a capital of tourism and culture that will be revisited by many. Its vast natural resources will be used to build Korea's green capital. Also, we will strive to reinforce competence of the region's industries in the global market, in line with the fourth Industrial Revolution and the trend of globalisation.

We would like to thank everyone for their extensive support in delivering this Report. We hope the Report serves as a cornerstone to open New Horizons for the sustainable development of PyeongChang.

December 2017

CHOI Moon-soon 
Governor of Gangwon Province

Message



I am honoured to offer my congratulations on the publication of *The PyeongChang 2018 Pre-Games Sustainability Report*, which entails efforts and progress of ensuring sustainability of PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games.

The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) is the world's largest voluntary corporate sustainability initiative, seeking to advance sustainability worldwide. We provide principle-based framework founded on global guidelines that encourage businesses to align their strategies and operations with UNGC's Ten Principles on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption.

Sustainability has long been an essential value in international mega sport events. Since 1996, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) has included environment protection in the Olympic Charter. In 2014, 'Sustainability' was presented as one of the three pillars of 'Olympic Agenda 2020', a strategic roadmap for the sustainability of Olympic Games, along with 'Youth' and 'Credibility'.

The United Nations (UN) and the IOC both believe that sports can be used as a means to achieve the universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games is the first Winter Olympics Game to be held after the adoption of the SDGs. POCOG's contribution to achieve the SDGs, which include minimizing carbon emissions, constructing eco-friendly venues, generating self-efficient renewable energy, promoting green procurement, and preserving biodiversity, will go down in history as the first Winter Olympic Games to show that the Olympic festival of peace and harmony can create a sustainable legacy for humanity.

In this regard, Global Compact Network Korea and POCOG joined hands to ensure sustainability of PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games. Together, we have made ceaseless efforts to urge the private sector to take an active part in making the sustainable Olympic Games by organizing the 'Sustainable Mega Sports Collective Action Campaign' and presenting best practices of corporate sustainability.

PyeongChang 2018 is becoming the centre of global attention. With three trials and all the hopes and aspirations of the Koreans, PyeongChang finally won the ticket to host this honourable global event. Global Compact Network Korea eagerly anticipates Korea's first Winter Olympics to be remembered as a precedent of sustainable Olympics. Furthermore, I hope it will become an opportunity for us to raise awareness of sustainability among the private sector and urge others to join in for action. Thank you.

December 2017

LEE Dong-Kurn 
President of Global Compact Network Korea

02 PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability in Numbers

[G4-E01]

84% (1.33 million tonnes)

Achievement rate of activities to cut greenhouse gas emissions

Target **1.59 million tonnes** (as of September 2017)



Consolidation rate of the electricity necessary during the Olympic Games with the construction of a wind power plant complex.
 Electricity necessary during the Olympic Winter Games **194 mW**
 Power capacity of the wind power plant in the Olympic Games' region **203 mW**
 (As of October 2017)



If about 420,000 spectators take the newly constructed express trains between Wonju and Gangneung during the Olympic Games,



Secured **150** electric vehicles,

a reduction of **6,654 tonnes**

of greenhouse gas emissions is expected.

24 additional recharging sites, and **15** hydrogen-powered vehicles for those working for the Games

Of the total **12** competition venues,



6 newly constructed ones have obtained green-building certifications
 * G-SEED : Green Standard for Energy & Environmental Design

and **6** existing ones will be used.



5 Special Zones (26.54km²)

Five special zones have been designated in PyeongChang, Gangneung and Jeongseon to create tourism complexes, wherein sports, culture and arts are harmoniously merged in the Host region.

Managing educational programmes to raise awareness of the Paralympic Games

(as of 2015-July 2017)

580,000 participants



Number of youth participating in the Dream Programme

Accumulated a total of **1,919** participants from **83** countries
 2004-2017

Number of youth with an impairment participating in the Dream Programme

Accumulated a total of **164** participants from **15** countries
 2011-2017

Number of youth participating in international winter sports competitions as athletes after having participated in the Dream Programme

Accumulated a total of **179** participants from **24** countries

* Dream Programme

The Dream Programme is an initiative to introduce winter sports to young people who live in a snow-free environment and have limited access to winter sports. This educational programme has been organised by the Gangwon Province since 2004 with an aim to expand winter sports participation by giving opportunities to experience winter sports and cultural exchange.



Managed the School Visiting Programme

A total of **26,601** elementary, middle and high school students nationwide participated.
 (as of 2015-July 2017)

* School visiting Programme

It is a programme wherein the employees of the PyeongChang Organising Committee personally visit schools and make the value of the Olympic and Paralympic Games widely known. The opportunity to experience a career in sports and learn the Olympic Truce is also provided.

1st

The first Olympic Winter Games that has been ISO20121 certified (for the sustainable event management section)



Fifth-generation mobile communication services to be used in the Olympic Games for the first time in the world

5G Network

3 PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Partners: Coca-Cola, KT and Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance



15 PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Supporters



* Sustainability Partners and Supporters

They support values and activities that ensure the sustainability of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, and directly (Partners) or indirectly (Supporters) support the activities of related projects.
 (as of December 2017)



SUSTAINABILITY



PyeongChang 2018



PyeongChang 2018
PARALYMPIC GAMES



03

Journey to PyeongChang 2018

3.1 Bidding Process: Three Challenges towards PyeongChang's Dream	14
3.2 Launch of POCOG	15
• Establishing POCOG to Prepare for the Games	15
• Governance of POCOG	16
• Enacting the Special Act	18
• Financial Structure	18
• Games Support System	19
• Planning PyeongChang 2018 by Phase	20
• Post-PyeongChang: PyeongChang as the starting point	21

03 Journey to PyeongChang 2018

3.1 Bidding Process: Three Challenges towards PyeongChang's Dream

'PyeongChang!'

On the stage of IOC Committee Session in Durban, South Africa on 6 July 2011, the then IOC President Jacques Rogge announced PyeongChang as the Host City, by holding up a piece of paper reading "PYEONGCHANG 2018." The overwhelming joy of the moment is relived by many to this day.



PyeongChang's victory came after three persevering attempts. The long-standing passion of the Korean people in appreciation of the Olympic spirit, trust from the community of international sports and the unified support of the nation finally prevailed. PyeongChang's first attempt was at the IOC Committee Session in Prague, Czech Republic in 2003. Despite winning the most votes in the first round by receiving 51, PyeongChang suffered a narrow loss to Vancouver in the final round by three votes - 53 to 56.

After four years, PyeongChang's second attempt at the IOC Committee Session in Guatemala in 2007 was again met with bitter disappointment, having won the most votes in the first round and losing to Sochi in the final round by four votes - 47 to 51. Nonetheless, the bid file and the findings of the IOC due diligence received the highest praise, and the presentation and the bidding activities were acknowledged for their excellent quality and efficiency. Lessons learnt from the two previous bids led to PyeongChang's third attempt to be the Host City. The PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Bid Committee set the slogan "New Horizons" to open a new vision for the Winter Games. The preparation process became much more refined and thorough, with people from all walks of life - from both the private and public sectors - participating in various activities in an effort to host the Games.

At the 123rd IOC Committee Session in Durban, Republic of South Africa on 6 July 2011, PyeongChang won in a landslide in the first round, receiving 63 votes. By becoming the Host Country to the 2018 Winter Games, the Republic of Korea has become the fifth nation in the history of international sports to stage all four of the world's biggest world events, from the Seoul 1988 Summer Games to 2002 FIFA World Cup and 2011 Daegu World Championships in Athletics.

2018 PyeongChang Bidding Process



3.2 Launch of POCOG

Establishing POCOG to Prepare for the Games

▶ [GRI 102-1],
[GRI 102-7],
[GRI 102-8]

The PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (POCOG) was established on 19 October 2011 to oversee the planning and operation of the XXIII Olympic Winter Games and XII Paralympic Winter Games, thereby promoting national unity and development, and contributing to the world peace and proliferation of the Olympic movement. The launch of POCOG was prepared in various aspects, including: the appointment of committee members and executives; enacting the *Special Act on Support for the 2018 PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games* (hereby the "Special Act") as the foundation of planning and operating the Games; drafting regulations and rules including the articles of association as the basis of POCOG operation; and planning the inaugural assembly of POCOG. POCOG was launched through an elaborate preparation process, in close cooperation with the National Assembly, departments of the central government, local government of the Host City, the Korean Sport & Olympic Committee (KOC), relevant organisations and agencies.

→ [GRI 102-18]

Governance of POCOG

POCOG is composed of the legislative body, advisory body, and the secretariat. The highest legislative body of POCOG, the General Committee, consists of the President and CEO, Executive Vice President, executive members and general members. The General Committee deliberates and decides on the appointment and dismissal of members and executives, dissolution of the Committee, enactment and revision of the articles of association, matters regarding acquisition, disposal and management of loans and endowments, approval of project plans, and legislations and matters on the articles of association. Also, the Advisory Committee, Advisory Groups and Special Advisory Group are in place to provide advice on the overall Games' affairs.



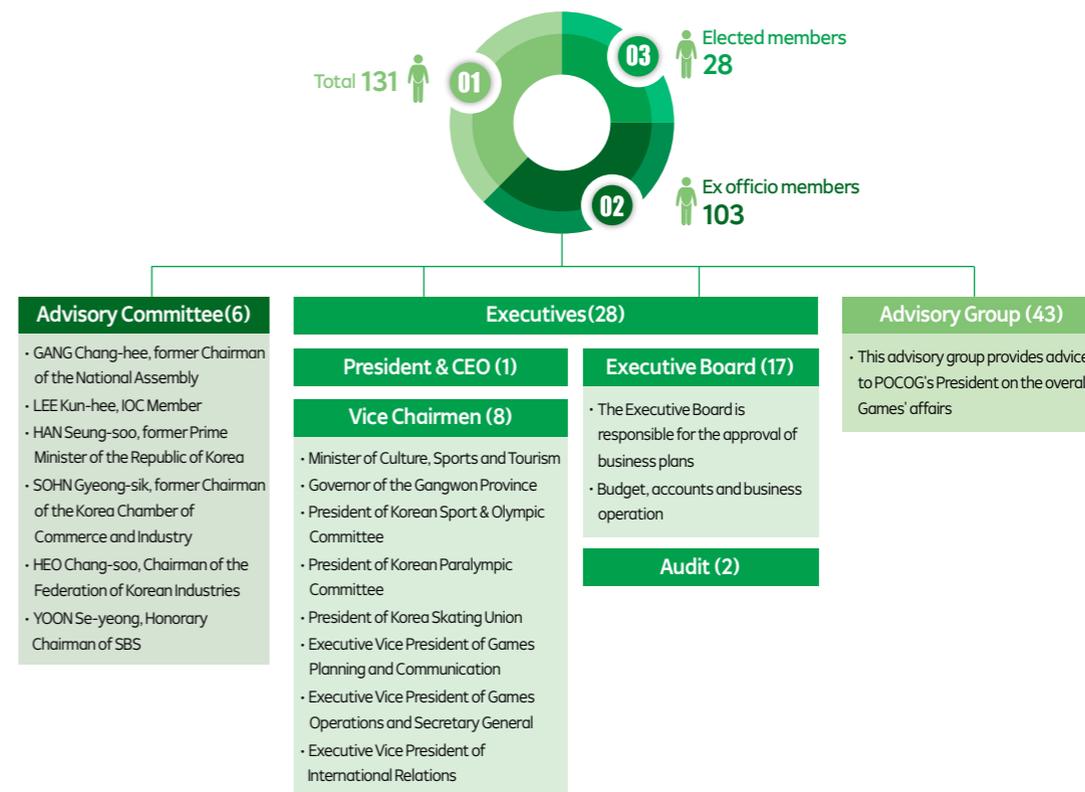
The 6th general meeting of POCOG committee members

Composition of POCOG

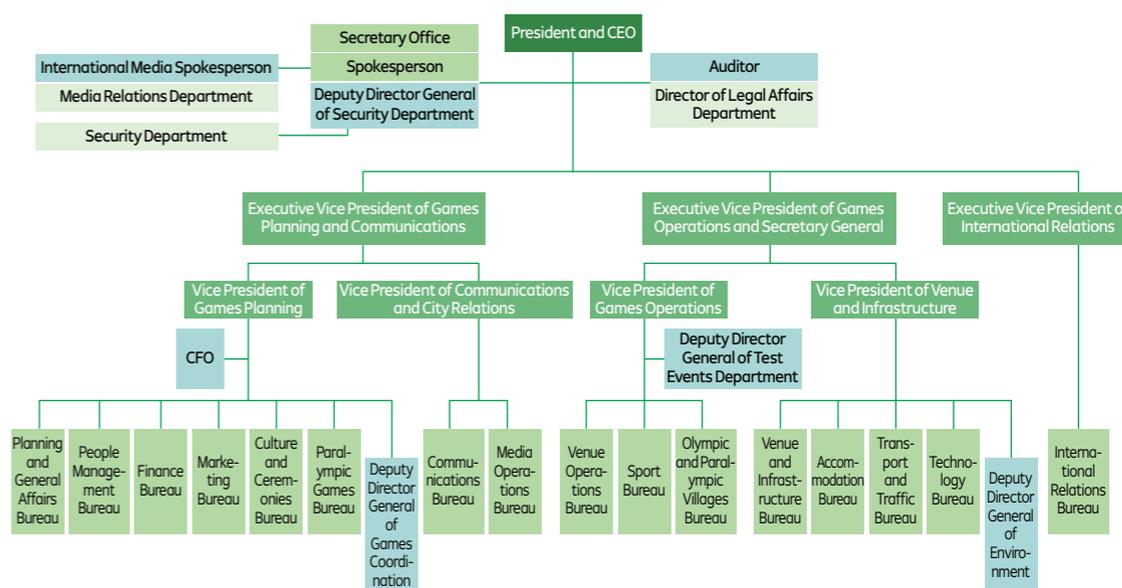
Composition: Legislative Body, Advisory Body, Secretariat

- 131 Committee Members (103 ex officio, 28 elected), 2 auditors, 6 advisors
- 3 Vice Presidents (including concurrent 1 Executive Vice President & Secretary General), 4 Vice Presidents, 16 Bureaus, 1 Secretary's Office, 1 Spokesperson, 7 Deputy Director Generals, 57 Departments, 222 Teams
- Secretariat Workforce: Quota: 1,205, Current: 1,196 (as of 12 October 2017)

Decision-making and Advisory Body



Secretariat



Enacting the *Special Act*

The Government of the Republic of Korea enacted the *Special Act* on 26 January 2012 to support the XXIII Olympic Winter Games and the XII Paralympic Winter Games to be held in 2018, with the goal of promoting the physical exercise of the people, solidifying the Olympic legacy and contributing to the national development. *The Enforcement Decree of the Special Act on Support for the 2018 PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games* was enacted on 14 August 2014 by Presidential decree No. 24054 to prescribe matters delegated by the *Special Act* and matters necessary for the enforcement thereof.



→ [GRI 201-1], [GRI 201-4]

Financial Structure

The costs for PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games are composed of venue construction and POCOG's operating budget for the Games preparation and delivery. Infrastructure costs other than venues are funded through the Social Overhead Capital (SOC) and are long term investments for the city and province rather than investments only of the Games.

The venues used for the Games are financed 75 per cent by the central government and 25 per cent by the municipal governments. Of the SOC, 100 per cent of the budget for the wide area network is provided by the central government, whereas the budget for the access roads to the venues planned by the Gangwon Province will be covered 70 per cent by the central government and the remaining 30 per cent by the municipal government.

POCOG draft operating lifetime budget estimates that the total expenditure will be KRW 2.8 trillion mainly funded through domestic sponsorships, IOC support, government funds, TOP sponsorships, and ticket sales.

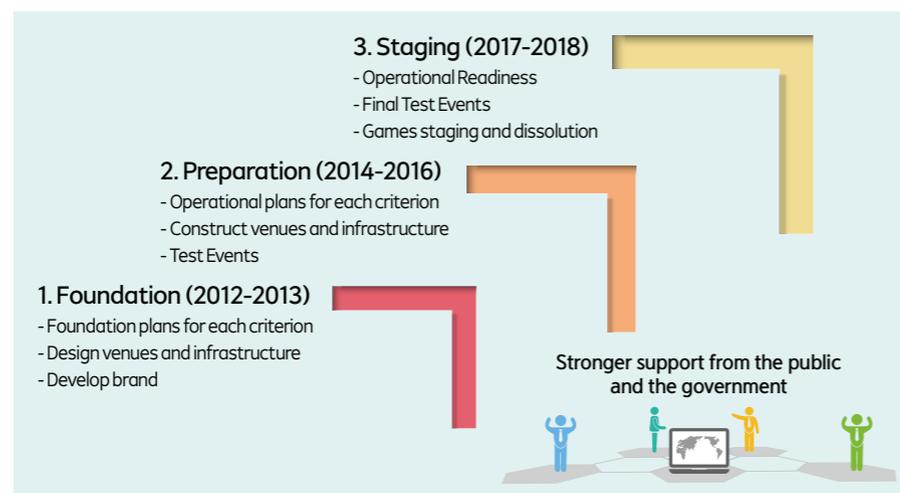
In order to achieve a balanced budget, POCOG is reinforcing its efforts to obtain additional financial sources including increased budget allocation from the central government and secure sponsorships from public corporations.

Games Support System

POCOG has established, and currently operates, a perfect Games support system in cooperation with the central government, the National Assembly, local governments including the Gangwon Province, sports associations under the KOC and Korea Paralympic Committee (KPC), and civil organisations, to host a successful Games.



Planning PyeongChang 2018 by Phase



Foundation and Preparation (Oct 2011 to Jan 2017)

The vision of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games reads: "The world's best athletes will compete on Asia's centre stage to launch New Horizons in winter sports and create a sustainable legacy for Gangwon Province and the Republic of Korea." For the past six years, POCOG has spared no effort in realising the Games vision since it started its journey towards a successful Games on 19 October 2011.

From 2012 to 2013, we focused on building the foundation for the Games. The Games Foundation Plan (GFP) was established, and the designs for venues and Games-related facilities were outlined. The Olympic emblem was created and distributed, and educational content on the Olympic Games were distributed to elementary, middle and secondary schools in order to diffuse the Olympic spirit and heighten the public interest. From 2014 to 2016, preparation for the Games became full-fledged. Many spheres of the Games were prepared including the venues and Games-related facilities, accommodation, transport and traffic infrastructure, and reinforcement of competence in Games operations.

Growth of the POCOG by Phase

First Phase (2011 - 2012)	Second Phase (2013 - 2014)	Third Phase (2015 - 2016)	Fourth Phase (2017 - 2018)
13 Departments 29 Teams 118 persons	28 Departments 66 Teams 298 persons	59 Departments 176 Teams 876 persons	57 Departments 222 Teams 1,205 persons

Staging (Feb 2017 to Mar 2018)

With one year to go until the Olympic Games, POCOG formulated effective measures to tackle areas that had been relatively underdeveloped, such as achieving a balanced budget, creating the Olympic communications and devising countermeasures against climate change. From November 2016 to April 2017, a total of 22 test events (17 Olympic and 5 Paralympic events) were successfully staged, which helped build up confidence and identify areas of improvement for further planning of the Games. POCOG is investing full-scale efforts into preparing for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games that elevates and unifies the nation. It will be a Cultural, Environmental, Peaceful, Economical and ICT (Information and Communication Technology) Olympiad that will leave a great historical legacy.

Post-PyeongChang: PyeongChang as the starting point

The Olympic Games leaves behind various legacies in tangible and intangible form in the Host Country. The venues and related facilities are tangible legacies, whereas the experiences and know-how accumulated during the preparation of the Games become intangible legacies. The Games would not be successful without full consideration given to creating these legacies. The success of the Olympic Games depends not merely on achieving budget surplus or winning medals, but on creating sustainable and realisable values for the future.

In staging the Olympic Games, the Host City creates legacy in various fields, including but not limited to: promoting sports, improving infrastructure, creating social benefits through sports, achieving technological innovation, creating culture, reaping economic benefits, and tackling environmental issues. The Olympic Games is not a one-time event but a continuous impetus for the sustainable growth of the Host region.

Also, the global attention on the three northeast Asian nations is on the rise as the Games will be staged in Tokyo, Japan in 2020, and Beijing, China in 2022 consecutively following PyeongChang 2018. Using this as an impetus to make PyeongChang a global attraction, POCOG is fully committed to hosting a successful Games so that PyeongChang can be the starting point and the driving force of the development of northeast Asia.





SUSTAINABILITY



PyeongChang 2018



PyeongChang 2018
PARALYMPIC GAMES



04

General Information

4.1 Introduction to PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games	24
• Overview	24
• Games Vision and Goal	25
• Slogan	27
• Emblem	27
• Mascot	28
• Look of the Games	28
• Pictogram	29
• Venues	30
• Benefits of PyeongChang 2018	32
• Top 10 PyeongChang 2018 Keywords	33

04 General Information

4.1 Introduction to PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games

Overview

The XXIII Olympic Winter Games is a global festival in PyeongChang, Gangwon Province, the Republic of Korea, which will take place for 17 days from 9 to 25 February 2018. The XII Paralympic Games will be hosted for 10 days, from 3 to 18 March. After two previous bids, PyeongChang successfully won at the 123rd IOC Committee Session on 6 July 2011, becoming the Host City of the 2018 Winter Games. The 2018 Olympic Games will be the second Olympic Games to be held in the Republic of Korea three decades after the Seoul 1988 Summer Games. PyeongChang will host the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and snow sports events; Gangneung ice sports; and Jeongseon Alpine Speed events.

The PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

- Dates: Olympic Games - 9 to 25 February 2018 (17 days)
Paralympic Games: 9 to 18 March 2018 (10 days)
- Host City and Venue Cities: PyeongChang / Gangneung / Jeongseon

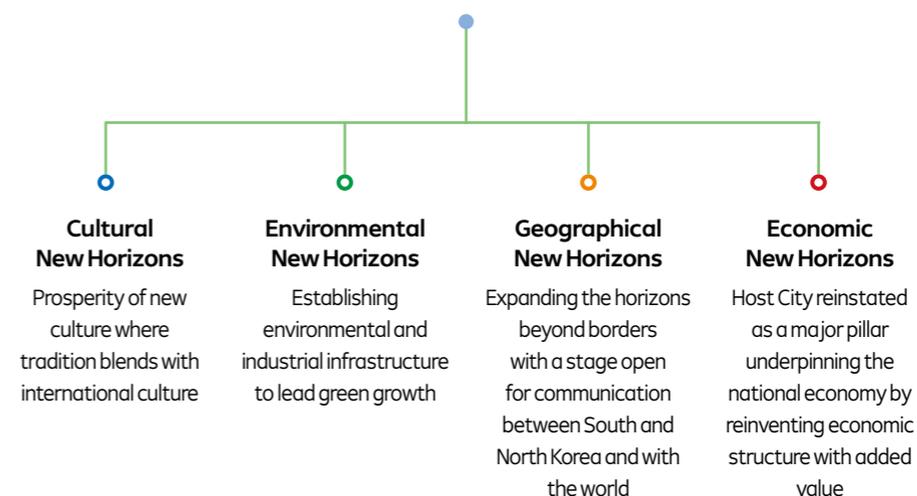


Vision and Goal

Vision: New Horizons

- The world's best athletes will compete on Asia's centre stage to launch New Horizons in winter sports and create a sustainable legacy for Gangwon Province and the Republic of Korea.

new horizons

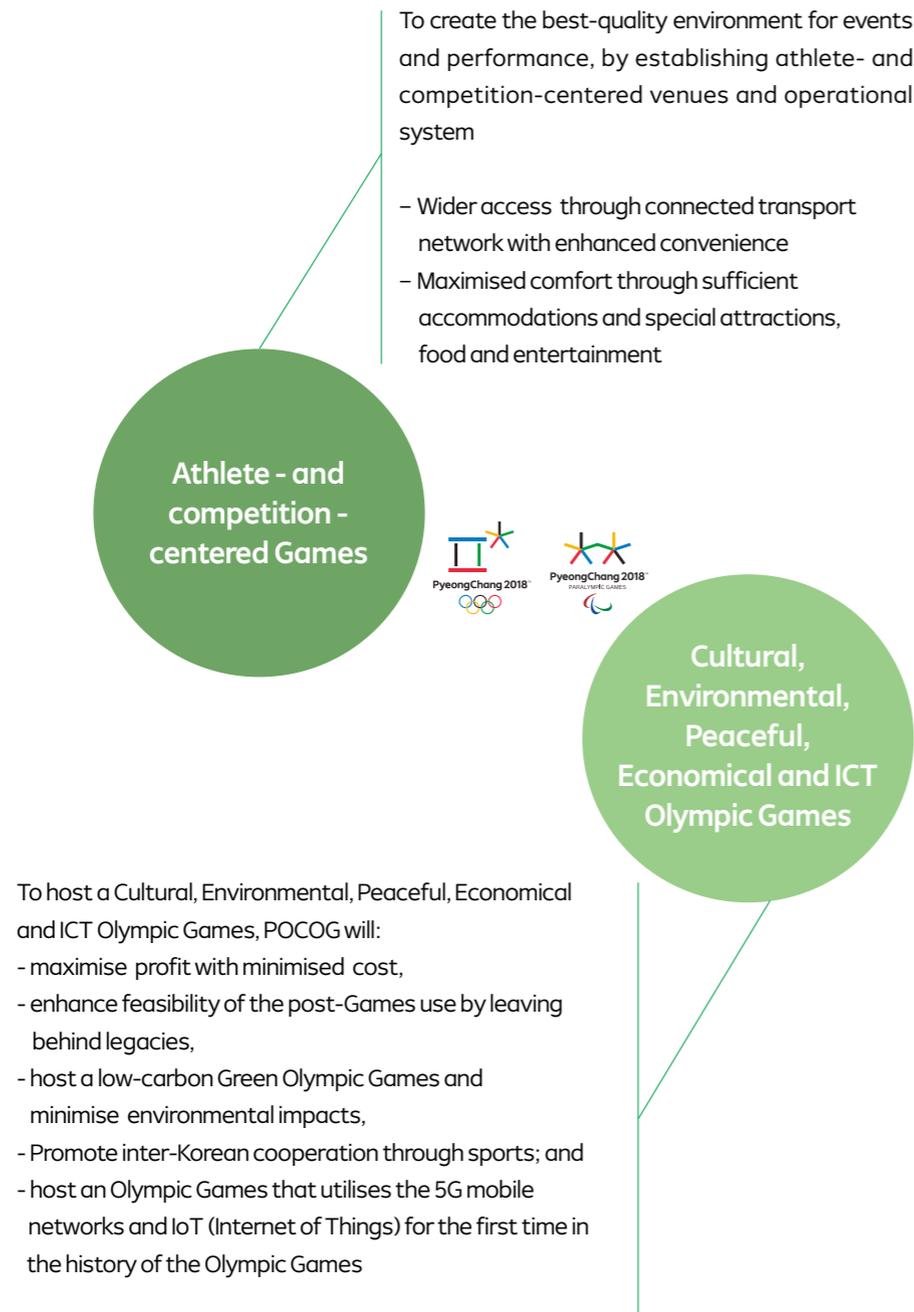


Key Objectives



Goals of PyeongChang 2018

The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games aims to achieve two goals: to host an athlete- and competition-centred Games; and to host a Cultural, Environmental, Peaceful, Economical and ICT Olympic Games.



Slogan

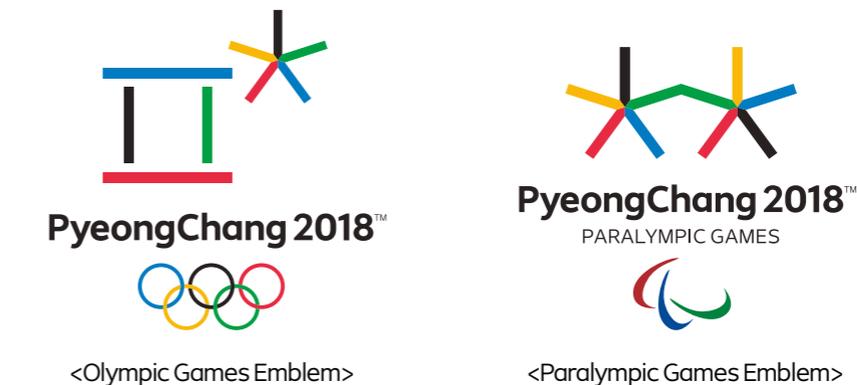
The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games will connect all global citizens and winter sports with united passion. The slogan conveys our message that participation is open to all generations anytime and anywhere, and we will open a new horizon for the continuous promotion of winter sports.

하나된 열정
Passion.Connected.

- “Passion” means intense enthusiasm, attachment and devotion. PyeongChang is an inspiring stage of global festivity, which will build up Korea’s warm heart as a nation.
- “Connected” conveys not only connection but also integration, linkage and continuation. PyeongChang is a space that inspires and welcomes participation of all generations everywhere at all times, made possible through the combination of Korea’s innovative technology and culture. It means to create a new start, promote global harmony, and open a new horizon for the Winter Games.

Emblem

The Olympic emblem of PyeongChang 2018 symbolises the harmony of snow and ice, winter sports stars (athletes) and people from around the world that come together in PyeongChang, in a world open to everyone where the earth meets the sky. The emblem for the Paralympic Winter Games symbolises the world delivering an inherent message of peace and hope transcending race, region and impairment.



Mascot

The mascot for the 2018 Olympic Winter Games is Soohorang, whose image is inspired by a white tiger. The word "Sooho" means protection for athletes, staff and spectators of the Olympic Games, and "rang" is borrowed both from the Korean word for tiger ("Horang-i") and Jeongseon Arirang, a traditional song representing the Gangwon province. Soohorang has a spirit of challenge and passion, who protects athletes, staff and spectators of the Games with a brave heart. The mascot for the 2018 Paralympic Winter Games is Bandabi, a character based on the image of an Asiatic black bear. The word "Banda" means the half moon, and "Bi" means the Games. Bandabi is determined, courageous and stands up for equality and harmony.



Look of the Games

The look of the Games was created to symbolise a fun festival for all global citizens using Hangeul, the Korean alphabet that is a symbolic cultural heritage of Korea. It encompasses a diversity of values that many people in PyeongChang will share, feel and interact with.



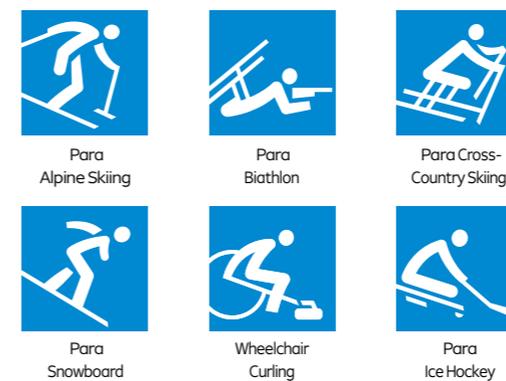
Pictogram

The pictograms for the Olympic and Paralympic Games are dynamic depictions of the movements of the sports competitions of the Winter Games, based on confidence, strenuous effort, spirit of challenge, and indefinite potential.

Olympic Games pictogram



Paralympic Games pictogram



Venues

The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games will showcase a very compact layout. The competition venues are located in two groups. The snow venues are located in the Mountain Cluster and the ice venues are located in the Coastal Cluster. Both clusters are only 30 minutes from the Olympic Plaza. And 90% of the athletes can arrive from the Olympic Villages to their competition venues within 10 minutes. Such accessibility enables hosting of an athlete-centred Games as its core value.



Accessibility

The venues of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games are categorised into snow and ice competition venues. Taking into consideration how the athletes' and spectators' would travel at Games-time, POCOG constructed the venues within a 30-minute travel distance from all accommodations by bus to provide an optimal environment for the athletes to perform at their best conditions. Also, wheelchair accessibility was another consideration taken into account when constructing new venues, which obtained barrier-free design certifications. For example, the Gangneung Curling Centre is equipped with wheelchair-accessible restrooms that guardians of the opposite sex can enter together. Ramps and elevators were installed to ensure accessibility for wheelchair curling athletes.

Sustainability

Sustainability elements have been incorporated in the construction of new venues, including geographical location, selection of materials, construction, maintenance and waste management. As a result, the new venues obtained G-SEED (Green Standard for Energy & Environmental Design) certifications. The venues have eco-friendly energy generators in place, such as solar and geothermal energy, which will enable the Games to be operated on renewable energy. Areas previously used as landfills up until 2000 have been transformed into the location for the Gangneung Hockey Centre and an eco park after the stabilisation process. The venues including the Gangneung Ice Arena will be utilised as multipurpose sports complexes that accommodate professional training for athletes, and culture, leisure and sports activities for the public.

Harmony with the Environment

The natural landscape of the Gangwon Province, which creates the most desirable setting for winter sports, was topped off with Korea's cutting-edge technology to create an arena of competition with a dynamic and exciting atmosphere for the Games. The venues within the Alpensia Sports Park offer the athletes the best conditions for performance using the mixture of natural and artificial snow. The Alpensia Ski Jumping Centre has a windbreak net that can keep the wind speed under an optimal rate of 3 m/s. Also, the Alpensia Cross-Country Skiing Centre consists of nine courses of varying difficulty levels, aiming to challenge the athletes and keep the spectators fully engaged in the events.



Benefits of PyeongChang 2018

It is the objective of the PyeongChang 2018 Organisers that the winter Games will propagate a positive influence in economic, environmental and social spheres around the world. Also, it will be a pivotal moment for the Republic of Korea and for the Gangwon Province to seek further regional development and leave a sustainable legacy.



Top 10 PyeongChang 2018 Keywords

We have selected 10 keywords that summarise the main achievements and characteristics of PyeongChang 2018.

Lifting the National Brand Value

5th Grand Slam

Following France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the Republic of Korea has become the fifth country to stage all four of the world's biggest sports competitions: Seoul 1988 Summer Games, 2002 Korea-Japan World Cup, 2011 Daegu IAAF World Championship in Athletics, and PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games.

Total Travel Distance of Olympic Torch Relay	Number of Gold Medals (highest in the history of the Winter Games)	The World's First Fifth-Generation Mobile Network Service
2,018 km	102 medals	5GNetwork

The Winter Games after 30 Years Since the Seoul 1988	Number of Volunteers	Total Economic Impact
30 years	22,400 persons	KRW 64.9 trillion
	Green Venues for Sustainable Games	The Greatest Scale in the History of the Winter Games
	6venues	95 participating countries
	Low-Carbon Olympic Games through Reduction and Offsetting of Greenhouse Gases	
	1,596,000 tonnes	

PyeongChang 2018 will be hosted in Korea, 30 years since the Seoul 1988 Summer Games. It is very meaningful that the 2018 Paralympic Games is hosted in PyeongChang, as the 1988 Paralympic Winter Games was the first Paralympic Games to be hosted together with the Olympic Games.



SUSTAINABILITY



PyeongChang 2018



PyeongChang 2018
PARALYMPIC GAMES

05

PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Strategy

5.1 Sustainability and the Games	36
5.2 Sustainability in PyeongChang 2018	38
• Sustainability Vision	38
• Realising the Sustainability Vision	38
• POCOG's Steps towards Sustainability	39
• Sustainability Strategy	41
• PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Vision House	43
• Materiality Assessment	46
• Stakeholder Communication	46

05 PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Strategy

5.1 Sustainability and the Games

Climate change has caused many natural disasters since the turn of the 20th century. Industrial development eventually deteriorated people's living environment and has caused a rapid exhaustion of natural resources. The global financial crisis has left the public with much skepticism about corporations, calling for a greater attention towards corporate governance and ethics management. These changes have introduced "sustainability" as a very relevant concept to our everyday lives. Sustainability is widely accepted as the "development which meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Definition of Sustainability

"Development which meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

1987 UN Brundtland Commission

The concept of sustainability is equally applicable to international events that have a significant social and environmental impact on the globe, such as the Olympic Games. In 1995, the IOC established the Sustainability and Legacy Commission and entered into a cooperative agreement with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to promote environmental friendliness of Games-related activities and integrate sustainability. Also, the IOC has identified environment as the third pillar of Olympism, next to sport and culture.

The IOC calls for the uniform application of the principle of sustainability in pre- and post-Games management, maximising the benefit against its negative effects. Therefore, a perpetual legacy must be created in both tangible and intangible forms through the Games, rather than making it a one-time event. To this end, sustainability has become the key principle of successfully staging the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, embodied in our plans and actions.



5.2 Sustainability in PyeongChang 2018

Gangwon Province, the Host Province of PyeongChang 2018, is the only region whose land and identity are both directly impacted by the division of the Korean peninsula. Due to its mostly mountainous terrain, the region had stayed relatively underdeveloped in its economic and social infrastructure. Hosting the Games is a priceless opportunity for the local community to gain new energy and economic prosperity from building a hub of winter sports. Based on its pioneering efforts and competence for realising sustainability, the Republic of Korea is determined to open up New Horizons of sustainability through the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games.

PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Vision

**“New Horizons for Sustainability
- Furthering benefits to People and Nature.”**

Sustainability Vision

POCOG will take steps forward from the previous Games in undertaking all activities relating to the Games sustainability, from the pre-Games to the post-Games management stage. To open New Horizons of sustainability, in relation to its environmental aspect, means to host a green Olympic Games that stays committed to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, preserving biodiversity and building infrastructure for clean water supply. Economically, the statement encompasses establishing a foundation for economic prosperity by vitalising the local economy and promoting welfare of the community. In the social sphere, it means to celebrate diversity, vitalise the local community and provide an opportunity to develop into a sustainable global city by promoting the brand value of PyeongChang.

Realising the Sustainability Vision

Proper governance must be established to implement a vision. The Sustainability Vision of PyeongChang 2018 takes an approach where various stakeholders can co-exist and cooperate in a horizontal relationship. It is especially crucial to build a network that invites participation of the local residents of the Host City, in order to reinforce the collective

mindset of civil society and create a multi-faceted Olympic legacy rather than a one-time event. Moreover, all participants must understand the implication of activities related to the vision, and design an implementing strategy accordingly. POCOG concretised the concept of the PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability, formulating implementation tasks and targets in line with the five sustainability themes (Low Carbon Green Olympics, Stewardship of the Nature, Good Life, Proud People with Tradition and Culture and Globalising PyeongChang: Opening to the World) under the Sustainability Vision. Continuous monitoring is in place to encourage its manifestation.



POCOG's Steps towards Sustainability

Drawing a blueprint for the Games sustainability has been a topic of continuous discussion since PyeongChang's designation as the Host City. POCOG established its environment and sustainability team in January 2012 and appointed sustainability and environmental stewardship managers. With a strong focus on environment as a sustainability issue from the early stage of the Games preparation, the Environment and Forest Department acted as an organ exclusively dedicated to realising an Environmental Olympic Games and established the Environment Master Plan.

The Sustainability Team was organised in 2013 as a team managing the entire structure and thematic approach to sustainability in environmental, economic and social spheres. The Sustainability Team took the lead to publish the *Sustainability Framework Report* in July 2015, and established the *CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) Guideline* for 2018 PyeongChang Games to assist participating enterprises and organisations in fulfilling

environmental and social responsibilities during the preparation stage.

Based on the *Sustainability Framework Report* and the *CSR Guideline*, the Sustainability Development Strategy was developed in 2016. The Strategy includes five main themes (Low Carbon Green Olympics, Stewardship of the Nature, Good Life, Proud People with Tradition and Culture and Globalising PyeongChang: Opening to the World) and 17 implementation tasks.

The Sustainability Team produced project factsheets sorting sustainability projects in accordance with the Strategy. Through discussion with FAs, these projects were monitored and assessed on their progress and results. *The Sustainability Interim Report* was published early in 2017, presenting POCOG's efforts and accomplishments in sustainability up until 2016.

With such efforts, the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games became the first Olympic Winter Games to obtain ISO20121, the international certification for event sustainability management systems. The first post-certification assessment took place in March 2017, and the second one is to follow in January 2018.

POCOG has implemented many activities to expand stakeholder interest and engagement regarding PyeongChang sustainability since 2017. Official Games sponsors who support the value and initiatives of PyeongChang sustainability are currently

[2011~2015]	[2015~2016]	[2017]	[2018]
Preparation & Planning	Execution	Execution	Games Operations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability Framework Report and CSR Guideline published • Environment Master Plan established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability management system established • GHG management plan established • ISO20121-certified • Sustainability Interim Report published 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability management projects executed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental partnership agreement - GHG reduction and offset activities - Sustainable partner programmes - Sustainability website • Test event monitoring • First surveillance audit • Pre-Games Sustainability Report established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation and management of the Games planned • Second surveillance audit planned • Post--Games Sustainability Report to be published

implementing their own activities as part of the PyeongChang Sustainability Partner Programme. A website dedicated to the Games sustainability has opened outside of the official PyeongChang 2018 website, to offer a channel of communication with the public on sustainability issues, such as real-time sharing of environmental and emissions information.

Sustainability Strategy

The PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Vision, "New Horizons for Sustainability - Furthering Benefits to People and Nature," developed into the PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Strategy to determine its specific direction and detailed implementation plans. The strategy sets out areas of focus in order for the Olympic legacy to substantially contribute to the development of the Republic of Korea and the Host Province, and the roles of POCOG and the local government in executing the prepared tasks.

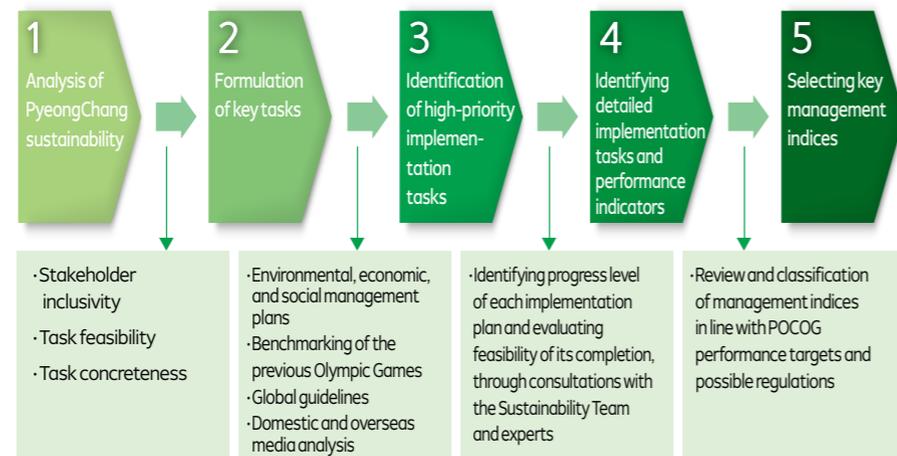
Purpose of the Sustainability Strategy



The purpose of the strategy is to fulfil stakeholders' expectations towards manifesting sustainability during the preparation of Korea's first Winter Games. It gives a thrust to the internal and external initiatives by stipulating the idea of sustainability which had been abstract. Also, it boosts civic awareness on society and environment, and acts as a pre-emptive measure against risks. The strategy is more than a mere statement; through the strategy, POCOG aims to publicise its sustainability performances and gain trust from the public by becoming ISO20121-certified.

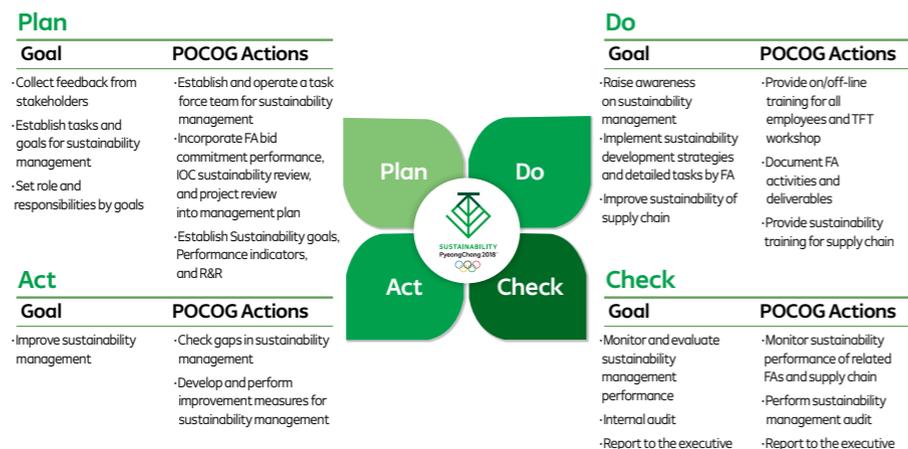
Establishing the Strategy

The PyeongChang Sustainable Development Strategy was established in line with the pre-existing Sustainability Framework and Guideline. POCOG utilised the five-step framework consisting of the following: analysing internal and external environments, formulating key tasks, identifying implementation tasks and performance indicators, and selecting key management indices.



Strategy Execution Process

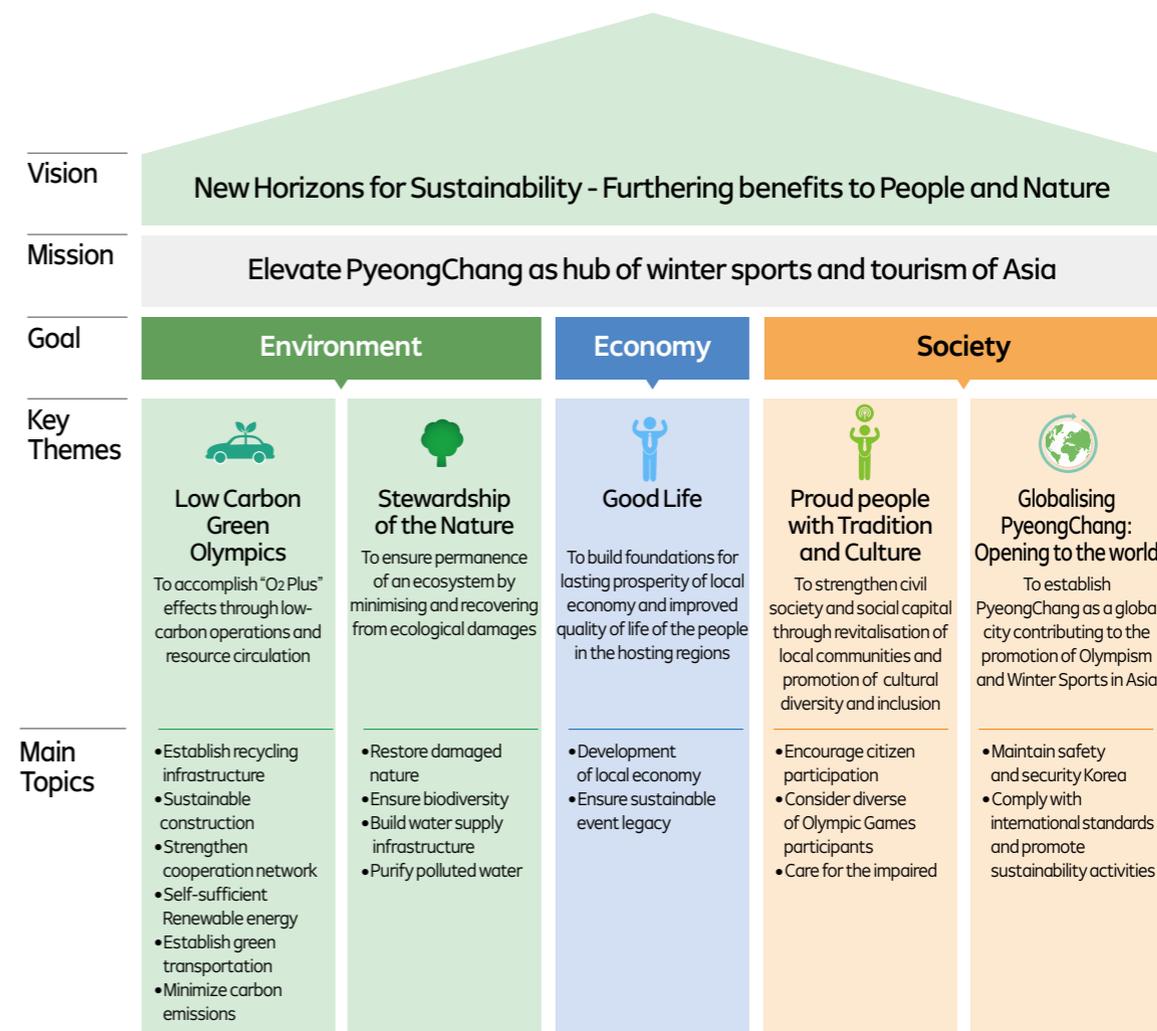
The PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Strategy was concretised based on discussions among POCOG, the Gangwon Province, and partnering departments within the local government of the Host City. The strategy specifies their targets and roles from the event preparation to performance management stage. The organised system that follows the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle (PDCA) has encouraged continuous improvements and help achieve the final targets.



PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Vision House

The PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Strategy is built on the five main sustainability themes, consisting of 17 implementation tasks. Each activity is designated its target and key performance indices to be implemented in a greater detail.

PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Vision House

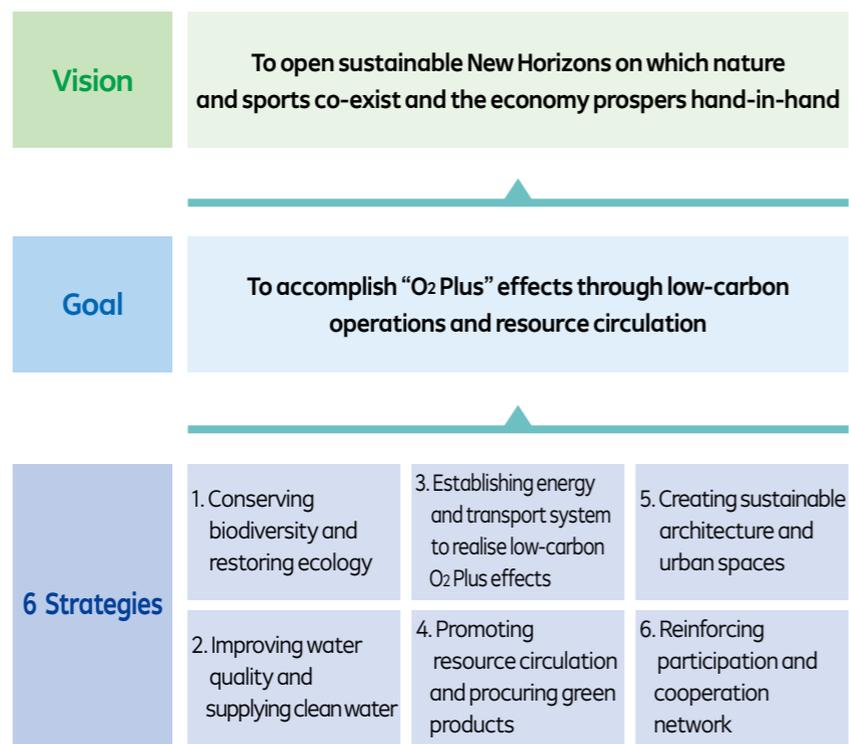


Case

Environmental Sustainability Strategy

The Sustainable Development Strategy for the 2018 Winter Games reflects all three aspects of sustainability, namely, environment, society and economy. With most of the Olympic venues constructed on the mountains, hosting an environment-friendly and sustainable Games is of paramount importance. To this end, POCOG set its vision and goal for the Environmental Games as “accomplishing “O₂ Plus” effects through low-carbon operations and resource circulation,” and is dedicated to enhancing awareness on climate change, and furthermore, making positive impact to the environment.

Games Environment Vision and Goal



- Environment Strategy: Detailed Implementation Tasks

Environmental projects at a municipal level, and environmental management areas considered by the international society as well as the previous Olympic Games were categorised into detailed tasks to implement our Environment Vision.

Implementation Tasks	Detailed Implementation Tasks
1. Conserve biodiversity and restore ecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build sustainable Alpine venues Create alternative forests and landscaping forests near the venues Restore ecological streams and create ecological exploration trails Designate ecologically sound areas as alternative protection areas Promote biodiversity through repopulation and restoration of endangered flora and fauna
2. Improve water quality and supply clean water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce potable water supply infrastructure in the Host Province Reinforce water reuse system in the new venues Reinforce sewage treatment facilities in the Host region Manage nonpoint pollution sources to reduce muddy water
3. Establish energy and transport system to realise low-carbon O₂ Plus effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish new renewable energy plant in the Host region Construct new renewable energy generation facilities in the new venues Create PyeongChang Olympic Green Village Build a GHG emissions monitoring system Construct Wonju-Gangneung High-Speed railway Supply eco-friendly vehicles such as electric vehicles
4. Promote resource circulation and procure green products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a resource circulation structure throughout the Host region Build a recycling system within the venues Procure green products and select green sponsors
5. Create sustainable architecture and urban spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct sustainable venues Construct sustainable non-competition facilities Create a public sports park from ecological restoration of landfills Participate in the ICLEI GreenClimateCities Program
6. Reinforce participation and cooperation network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate citizen participation programs to enhance environmental awareness Build private-public cooperation governance Reinforce cooperation in environmental exchange with the international community

→ [GRI 102-47]

Materiality Assessment

Through the Materiality Assessment based on PyeongChang Sustainability Strategy, we identified key issues to be included in the Sustainability Report. Tasks included in the strategy, as well as the economic, environmental and social factsheets of POCOG, were catalogued and categorised into the issue pool. The issues were then prioritised based on the degree of social concern and impact to POCOG for the final selection process. The identified contents are reported through detailed implementation tasks for each sustainability strategy.

Materiality Assessment Process



→ [GRI 102-40],
[GRI 102-41],
[GRI 102-42],
[GRI 102-43],
[GRI 102-44].

Stakeholder Communication

POCOG cooperates with diverse groups of stakeholders. We engage in active communication not only within the Organising Committee, but also with external stakeholders in order to seek and reflect expert opinions. Our engagement also helps secure support for the promotion of the Games and create an environment for the successful event. In particular, our thorough response to many issues of different nature is reinforced by the multifaceted support from the National Assembly, the government, the Gangwon Province, the Host City and other relevant organisations. Also, we are preparing for the sustainable Games that invites harmonious participation of stakeholders from environmental, social and economic spheres by facilitating joint programmes and enhancing transparency in our activities.

Stakeholders	Sustainability Roles	Activities
IOC/IPC	· Provide information on Olympic sustainability	· Report to OGI, share information on sustainability
NOC/NPC	· Discuss preparation process and provide relevant information	· Report to OGI, share information on sustainability
National Assembly / Government	· Expand infrastructure for the Games, decision-making on legacy management, programme operation	· Post-Games management of the venues, operate the legacy programme
Communities in the Host region / NGO	· Monitor the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games sustainability	· Participate in sustainable management awareness programmes
Sponsors & Partners	· Perform the contract on sustainability obligations and provide support to relevant projects	· Operate the Sustainability Partner Programme and practice green procurement
Suppliers	· Take into account sustainability and practice green procurement	· Comply with the CSR Guideline
Spectators / Citizens	· Participate in environmental and sustainability programmes	· Participate in sustainability management awareness programmes



The 5th POCOG Partner Workshop



SUSTAINABILITY



06

PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Achievements

6.1 Low Carbon Green Olympics	50
6.2 Stewardship of the Nature	66
6.3 Good Life	80
6.4 Proud People with Tradition and Culture	98
6.5 Globalising PyeongChang: Opening to the World	122

06 PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Achievements

6.1 Low Carbon Green Olympics



As the most important environmental issue on a global level, climate change will have a substantial impact on the Olympic Winter Games. To reduce GHG emissions and thus tackle climate change, the venues were designed and constructed to embed environmentally friendly elements. Also, many programmes are in progress to encourage everyone participating in the Games to appreciate the beauty of the Host City and protect its environment as they travel to PyeongChang and enjoy the events.

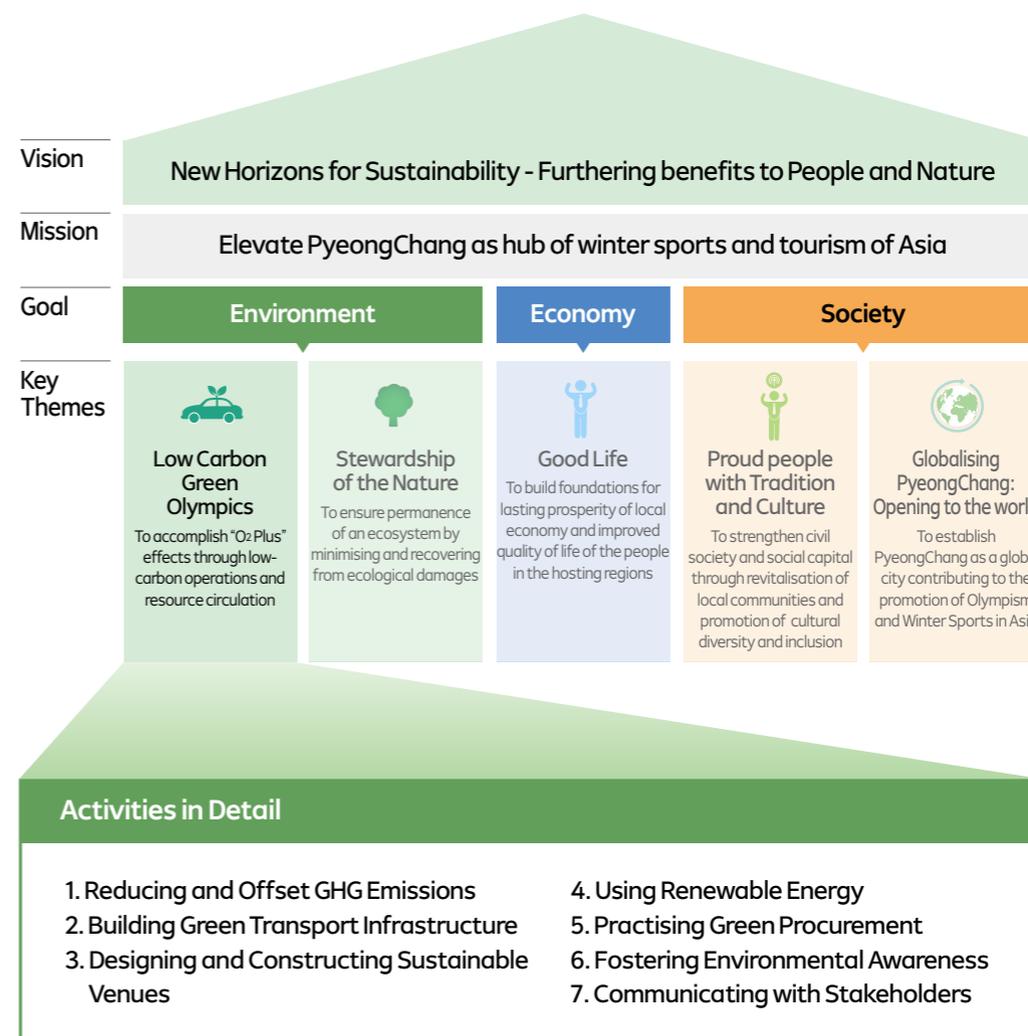
Bid Commitments

- Respond to Climate Change
- Establish Low-Carbon Green Growth Plans and Cities
- Raise Environmental Awareness

Low-Carbon Green Olympics: Vision and Management Goals

Our goal is to “accomplish “O2 Plus” effects through low-carbon Games operations and resource circulation,” by minimising GHG emissions and realising the Environmental Olympic Games.

Our initiatives include minimising carbon emissions, using renewable energy, establishing environment-friendly transport system, and promoting resource circulation, as illustrated below in seven activities.



→ [GRI 302-1], [GRI 302-2],
[GRI 302-3], [GRI 305-1],
[GRI 305-2], [GRI 305-3],
[GRI 305-4], [GRI 305-5].

Low-Carbon Green Olympics: Major Achievements

1. GHG Inventory Developed & GHG Emissions Reduced and Offset

To host a green Olympic Games, we developed the GHG inventory and set the reduction target at 1.59 million tonnes. As of September 2017, 400 thousand tonnes of GHG emissions were reduced and 930 thousand tonnes were offset, which totaled 1.33 million tonnes.

- Target: 1.59 million tonnes = reduction (0.4 million tonnes) + offset (1.19 million tonnes)

- Result: 1.33 million tonnes = reduction (0.4 million tonnes) + offset (0.93 million tonnes)

* 84% of the target, as of Sep 2017

→ Page 53



2. Green Transport Infrastructure Established

Railroad is one of the most well-known green transport systems. As such, we constructed the Wonju-Gangneung High-Speed Railway, a green transport system which effectively connects the Incheon International Airport to PyeongChang and Gangneung via Seoul.

Participants are not allowed to park their own cars at the venues, but they may take the train and transfer to the bus, or park their cars at the park & ride lot and take the shuttle to access the venues. On the other hand, operational staff will use electric cars and hydrogen powered cars during the Games-time. For this, charging station infrastructure has been installed, which will also contribute to increase in the number of electric cars in the local community after the Games.

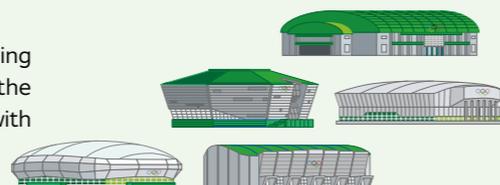
→ Page 56

- **150** electric vehicles, **15** hydrogen vehicles secured
- **24** additional EV charging stations installed

3. Sustainable Venues Constructed

Six newly constructed venues obtained green-building certifications. The certifications have proven that the design and construction of the venues were aligned with eco-friendly elements.

→ Page 58



4. Environmental Awareness Improved & Private-Public Cooperative Governance Built



Upon staging the Olympic Games, we have organized councils regarding environmental matters to facilitate private-public cooperation and reinforce communication. By entering into MOUs with specialised institutions, we collected various opinions and reflected them on our policies.

- Councils: Committee on Environment, Green Management Council
- Business MOUs: K-eco, Korea Resource Circulation Service Agency, Korea Environmental Industry and Technology Institute

→ Page 62

1. Reducing and Offset GHG Emissions

POCOG has set its environmental vision “Carbon-Responsible Games,” and conducted various activities to offset and reduce emissions during the preparation and operation of the Games. PyeongChang 2018 is the first Winter Games to set a goal to go beyond “Zero Emissions” and aim for O₂ PLUS to reduce and offset the entire GHG emissions (1,596,000t CO₂eq) expected until the end of the Games. Fundamental strategies and GHG monitoring system have been implemented and operated.

GHG Management Strategy



* GHG management for PyeongChang 2018 follows the principles of quantifying and reporting the GHG inventory which are based on the ISO14064-1.

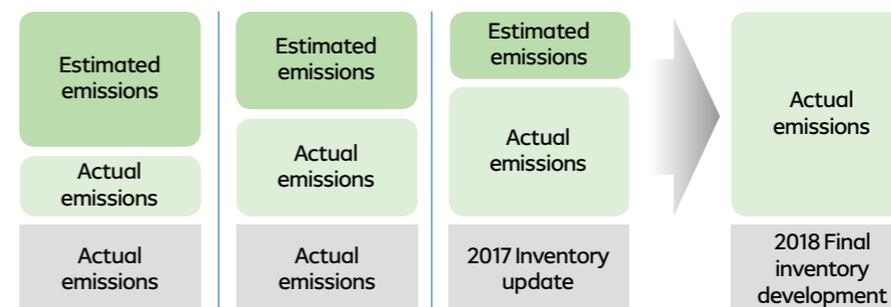
1.1 GHG Emissions Quantified

GHG inventory is a system that quantifies projected GHG emissions for activities associated with preparation and operation of the Games, and organises the resultant information in a systematic manner.

PyeongChang 2018’s GHG inventory was developed by estimating the expected GHG emissions from January 2012 to the end of the Paralympic Winter Games in March 2018 through the third-party assurance in 2015. Past emissions were derived from the actual data, and the estimation up to the dissolution of the Games was based on working design reports and documents from POCOG.

After developing the inventory, we are working to narrow the gap between the estimated and the actual value by conducting regular assurances in accordance with international standards. The GHG inventories has been updated regularly in this manner and will be finalised with the actual emissions measured after the Games.

GHG Measurement by Stage



1.2 GHG Reduction and Offset Strategies

We have set targets for GHG reduction and offset for each time period in order to take responsibility of our carbon footprint during the preparation and operation of the Games. GHG reduction refers to the activities that eliminate or mitigate contributing factors to carbon emissions, directly and substantively. POCOG aims to reduce GHG emissions caused by the 2018 Winter Games through 13 reduction strategies in five areas.

GHG Reduction Strategy

Category	Reduction Strategies
1) Low-Carbon Venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installing facilities for generation and use of renewable energy (solar and geothermal power plants) Building energy-saving facility Establishing water-saving facility (reusing rainfalls, water-saving equipment)
2) Low-Carbon Transport System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building Wonju-Gangneung High-Speed Railway Developing Intelligent Transport System (ITS) Constructing transfer centres at key transport hubs Supplying low-carbon vehicles (electric, hydrogen) Applying low-carbon engineering to transport infrastructure
3) Purchase of Low-Carbon Certified Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchasing low-carbon office supplies
4) Waste Minimised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving recycling rate by establishing recycling system Recycling food waste Reusing overlay materials
5) Wind Power Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using wind power energy

GHG emissions are also offset through the Certified Emission Reduction (CER) programme. Corporations and organisations who have generated less GHG than allocated GHG by the government can sell their surplus CERs; likewise, those who have exceeded the allocated GHG emissions can purchase these CERs accordingly. POCOG has secured CERs through public donation, afforestation, and creating carbon offset funds. Using these CERs to offset carbon emissions, POCOG is contributing to realising a low-carbon Olympic Games.



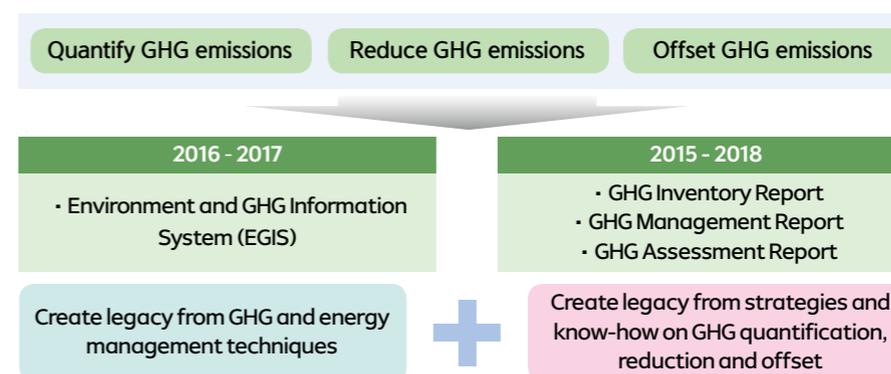
GHG Offset Strategy

CERs from public donation	CERs from afforestation	CERs from carbon offset funds
<2015 - 2018 on a rolling basis>	<2015 - 2018 as planned>	<2018 Games-time>

1.3 Creating Legacy from Low-Carbon Games

POCOG has published three reports so far, publicising its plan and accomplishments on GHG management. The fourth report will be published after the closing of the Games. Also, POCOG has developed the Environment and GHG Information System (EGIS) in 2017 that monitors GHG emissions. The reports and the GHG monitoring system will be the main legacy of the Low-Carbon Olympic Games with accumulated technology and know-how on GHG management (quantification, reduction and offset).

Process of Creating Legacy



1.4 Implementation Process of GHG Management

Upon announcing in 2011 that it would host a Green Olympic Games, POCOG has implemented various management initiatives including the Special Environmental Report, management plans for each environmental aspect, GHG Vision, and the development of the GHG inventory. The final assessment on GHG management will be conducted after the closing of the Games in 2018.

- 2011. POCOG announces its vision to host a Green Olympic Games and publishes the Special Environmental Report
- 2013. Management plans are established for each environmental aspect including biodiversity, air quality and water resources
- 2014. POCOG establishes its GHG Vision
- 2015. POCOG develops a GHG Inventory (announcing the projected GHG emissions)
- 2016. POCOG establishes the GHG Management Plan and plans detailed implementation tasks
- 2017. GHG management plans are regularly updated
- 2018. Final assessment on GHG management (planned)

→ [GRI 302-4],
[GRI 302-5],
[G4-EO2],
[G4-EO3]

2. Building Green Transport Infrastructure

Large number of people are anticipated to visit the venues during the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games. This calls for an efficient and seamless transport system, and environmentally friendly strategies in consideration of GHG emissions.

POCOG has devised a specially customised transportation plan for the convenience of visitors from home and abroad. Further to the visitor-friendly transit services eco-friendly vehicles will be used to reduce the GHG emissions during the Games-time.

2.1 Wonju-Gangneung High-Speed Railway Constructed

The Wonju -Gangneung high-speed railway was constructed to ensure efficient transport services at Games-time. Running 120.7 km between Wonju and Gangneung, it will be in service starting in December 2017 after more than five and a half years of construction since June 2012. The railway finally connects the Incheon International Airport and PyeongChang and Gangneung via the Seoul Station and the Cheongnyangni Station. The new railway significantly improves accessibility to the Host City by cutting the travel time from the airport to Gangneung down to two hours and thirty minutes.

In addition to improved accessibility, the railway is our key means to realise an Environmental Olympic Games. The carbon footprint of a high-speed train is 8 times lesser than that of gasoline vehicles, making it one of the greenest transportation modes. It is expected that 6,654 tonnes of GHG emissions can be reduced if 420,000 visitors choose to use Wonju-Gangneung express railroad in lieu of personal vehicles.



2.2 Electric Vehicles and EV Charging Stations Secured

POCOG signed an agreement with the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). Within the framework of the said agreement KEPCO will provide 150 electric vehicles and 24 additional EV charging stations to be used during the Games-time.

Furthermore, we secured 15 hydrogen vehicles and prepared a plan for utilising them in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy, Gangwon Province and Hyundai Motor Company. As such, electric vehicles will be employed by the operation force of POCOG at Games-time. All vehicles will continue to be used by KEPCO after the Games. Moreover, as infrastructure facilities, the quick charging stations installed in the Host City are expected to increase the supply of eco-friendly vehicles in the local communities.



150 electric vehicles	24 additional EV charging stations	15 hydrogen vehicles
-----------------------	------------------------------------	----------------------

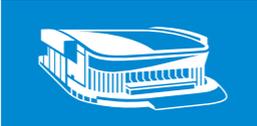


The opening ceremony of the agreement on electric vehicles and EV charging facilities

3. Designing and Constructing Sustainable Venues

Our commitment to deliver an Environmental Games is also manifested in the energy-efficient and passive design¹⁾ of the competition venues for the 2018 Winter Games. The venues obtained Green Building Certification (G-SEED)²⁾ and Building Energy Efficiency Certification³⁾.

Certified Buildings

		
Olympic Sliding Centre	Gangneung Oval	Gangneung Ice Arena
G-SEED Best	G-SEED Excellent	G-SEED Excellent
Energy Efficiency Certification	Energy Efficiency Certification	Energy Efficiency Certification
		
Gangneung Hockey Centre	Kwandong Hockey Centre	Jeongseon Alpine Centre
G-SEED Excellent	G-SEED Excellent	G-SEED Certified
Energy Efficiency Certification	Energy Efficiency Certification	

- 1) Passive Design: architectural design that does not depend on active systems of energy supply, and uses natural heating, circulation and insulation by controlling the heat flow and minimising energy loss
- 2) Green Building Certification (G-SEED): the system was developed by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport and the Ministry of Environment. It is a rating tool for buildings that consume less energy and reduce pollution throughout its life cycle, from design to construction and maintenance.
* G-SEED (Green Standard for Energy & Environmental Design)
- 3) Building Energy Efficiency Certification: the system was developed by the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport. The purpose of the system is to promote new construction of energy-efficient buildings and efficient energy management.

3.1 Snow Competition Venues Constructed

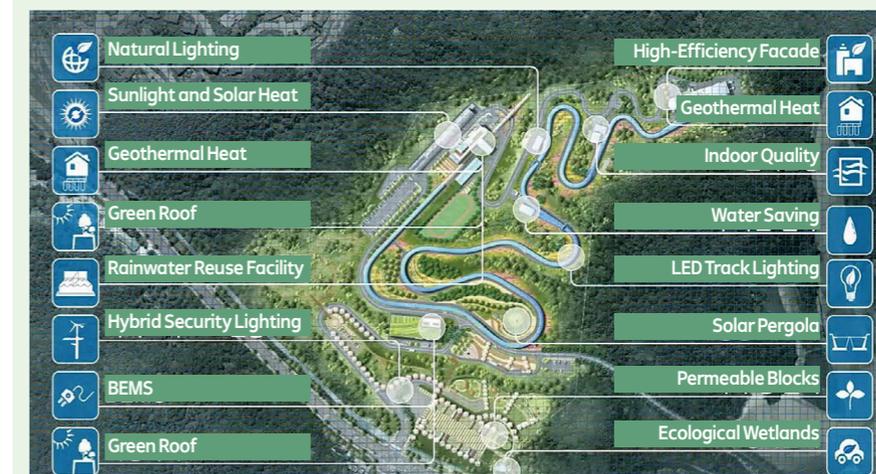
POCOG has proposed in its bid commitment that it would create green venues for the 2018 Winter Games. While minimising GHG emissions, the snow competition venues will be conserved as a sustainable legacy of the local community. The Olympic Sliding Centre and the Jeongseon Alpine Centre are the two green buildings that represent POCOG's sustainability efforts in the snow competition venues. Both buildings were designed with the goal of obtaining both G-SEED and Building Energy Efficiency Certification. As a result, the Jeongseon Alpine Centre was rated G-SEED Certified, and the Olympic Sliding Centre G-SEED Best in their preliminary certification. The latter venue obtained 1+ Rating in the Energy Efficiency Certification system.

Case

Olympic Sliding Centre

The Olympic Sliding Centre is an eco-friendly venue that considers nature, people, and energy. The venue is equipped with cutting-edge green technologies and elements such as natural lighting, solar and geothermal heat, water saving features, green rooftop, LED track lighting, hybrid security lighting, and permeable blocks.

The venue has dual features that can be used after the dissolution of the Games: 'Tourist Start' programme providing the general public sliding experiences; and an indoor push-start training facility which enables year-round training for professional athletes.



3.2 Ice Competition Venues Constructed

The four new ice competition venues are the Gangneung Oval, Gangneung Ice Arena, Gangneung Hockey Centre, and Kwandong Hockey Centre. They were designed with an aim to obtain the G-SEED Certification and the Building Energy Efficiency Certification. As a result, all four venues obtained the G-SEED and the Energy Efficiency Ratings upon completion. After the Games, additional facilities will be appended as required upon deliberation.

Case

Gangneung Ice Arena

Hosting figure skating and speed skating events, the Gangneung Ice Arena is composed of two floors underground and four floors aboveground, totaling a floor area of 32,399m² and a seating capacity of 12,000. The venue accommodates two 30m-by-60m ice rinks: a main competition rink on the ground level, and a secondary rink on the second basement level. Equipped with the state-of-the-art and green technology, the arena obtained the Green Building Certification (Green 4 Rating - "Certified"), Barrier-Free Design Certification (BF), Broadband Building Certification, and Energy Efficiency Rating. The venue saves energy use with its passive design including using solar energy, efficient insulation, airtight doors and windows, daylight control and water circulation system. Also, it employs active systems like high-efficiency equipment, automatic controls, water-saving features and a standby power cut-off function.

After the Games, Gangneung City will use the arena as a multipurpose cultural and sports facilities for the public with diverse functions, including a swimming pool, to leave behind a lasting legacy for the local community.



4. Using Renewable Energy

Independent and clean energy sources for the six new Olympic venues will not only bring a positive impact to the environment but also maximise the energy efficiency required for the maintenance and management of the buildings. The competition venues that have been newly constructed will accommodate solar and geothermal generation facilities. Solar power will be used to generate electricity and geothermal heating will help supply heated water. Renewable energy accounts for 12 per cent of the total energy consumption for each venue, which is a significant contribution to the energy cost savings in venue operations.

For the Gangneung Ice Arena and the Kwandong Hockey Centre, the renewable energy facilities were already part of their initial designs. Construction of these facilities was completed in November 2016.

The original plans to remove the Gangneung Oval and the Gangneung Hockey Centre have been revisited and both venues will now remain in site post-Games. Although the renewable energy plans for the two venues were not considered during the design stage, new plans for green energy use were put in place upon obtaining Green Building- and Energy Efficiency Certifications in December and July 2017 respectively.

Moreover, wind power generators are currently in operation in the Host Province in accordance with the Central Korea Renewable Energy Development Plan and Wind Energy Cluster Project. The total generation capacity reached 203 MW, exceeding the required capacity of 194 MW by 104 per cent.

Current Status on Renewable Energy for Each Venue

(Unit: KRW million, KW)

Venue	Classification	Geothermal	Solar
Olympic Sliding Centre	Budget	1,065	85
	Capacity	475	15
Jeongseon Alpine Centre	Budget	-	290
	Capacity	-	65
Gangneung Ice Arena	Budget	1,467	630
	Capacity	1,099	156
Kwandong Hockey Centre	Budget	1,074	575
	Capacity	716	130

→ [GRI 308-1],
[GRI 308-2]

5. Practising Green Procurement

When hosting international events like the Olympic Games, the international community emphasises a sense of social responsibility in enhancing overall sustainability of the society, especially by procuring products with little impact on the environment.

First, POCOG mandates itself and its sponsors from the private sector to procure green products more favourably from the preparation to the dissolution stage. Second, ISO14000-certified companies and recognised green companies that supply and manufacture green products are prioritised in sponsor selection in accordance with the *Green Procurement Guideline and the Guideline for Selection of Eco-Friendly Sponsors*.

6. Fostering Environmental Awareness

The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games is an opportunity to demonstrate to the public the importance of staging an Environmental Olympic Games. POCOG produced and distributed approximately 20,000 leaflets to more than 300 elementary schools, introducing the history of the Olympic Winter Games, features and activities in detail, preparation process, and POCOG's effort to host an eco-friendly Olympic Games. Moreover, educational materials on environment and the Winter Games have been developed and distributed to educational institutions upon request since February 2016.

Educational materials on eco-friendly PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games



7. Communicating with Stakeholders

POCOG cooperates with various stakeholder groups to achieve the goal of successfully hosting an eco-friendly Winter Games. Experts from central and local governments, the academia and civic organisations participated in the preparation process to make multi-faceted approach towards conservation of environment, reflect different voices in POCOG's environmental policies, and monitor our performance.

7.1 Private-Public Cooperation Programme

Underlying obstacles to approaching environmental issues are as follows: First, causal links are hard to identify; second, there is a considerable time lag between environmental destruction and its impact and damage to be revealed, thereby causing a delay for an appropriate response to take place; and third, the impact does not limit itself at a local level and often diffuses on a global scale. Therefore, responding to the environmental issues requires inclusive participation of relevant stakeholders, and cooperation system that can be fine-tuned in line with voluntary and cooperative efforts. To this end, POCOG operates a private-public cooperative system that minimises impacts to the environment and the ecosystem and enables discreet decision-making in environmental stewardship.

Committee on Environment

Experts from the central government, local governments and other public institutions, the academia, and civil organisations participated in the committee. The committee provided counsel on establishing the comprehensive environmental management plan and assessed current performance status.

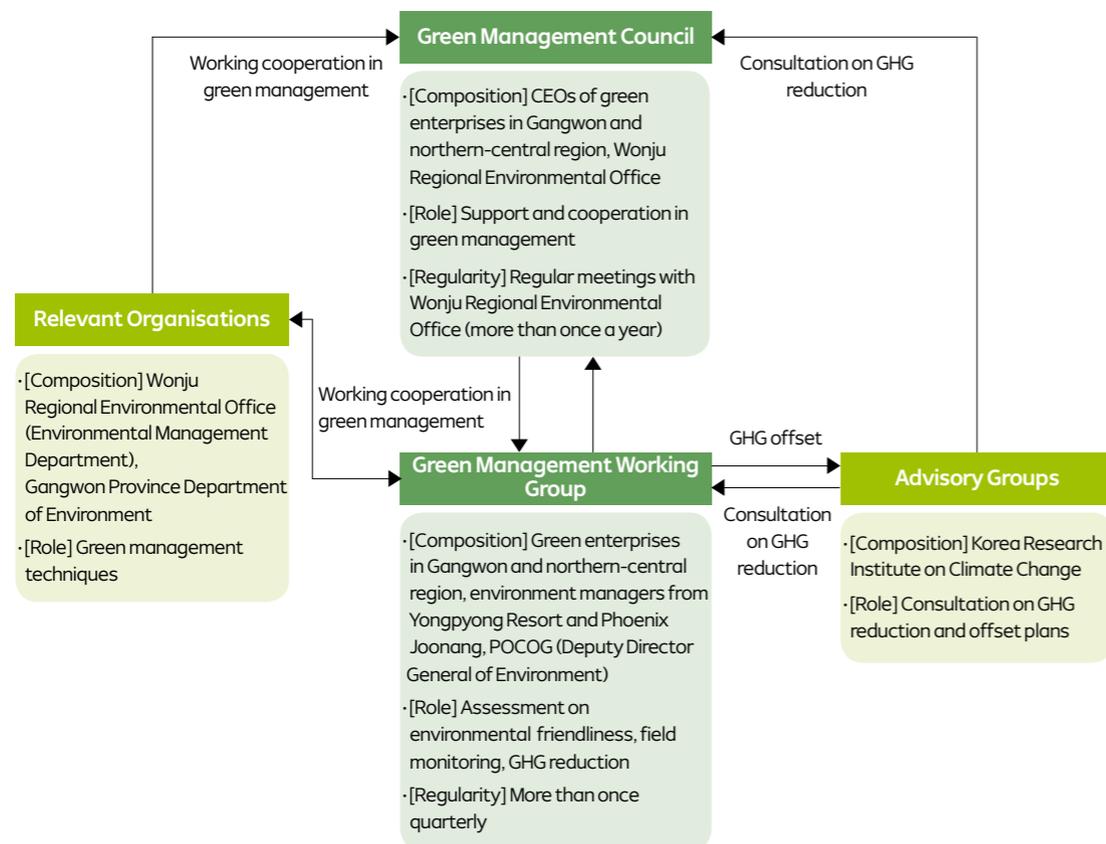
Classification	Activities in detail
Academia and research institutions	· More than two members in five criteria, namely: environmental policies, conservation of nature, resource circulation, climate and energy and water management
Civil organisations, NGOs	· More than one member from NGOs in low-carbon green practices and civil participation
Public institutions	· Ministry of Environment (K-eco), Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (Korea Energy Agency), Korea Forest Service, Korea Meteorological Administration, Gangwon Headquarters for the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, POCOG

Key Agenda

- Deliberated on, and provided advice to service contracting of Environment Master Plan development
- Assessed performance against Environmental Management Plan
- Deliberated on measures to reinforce opinion exchange among institutions and citizens to realise Environmental Games

Green Management Council

The Green Management Council is an environmental monitoring system mutually shared by the public and the private sectors. It was established and operated to achieve green design, construction and procurement by encouraging participation of green enterprises and assess POCOG's performance on its Environmental Management Plan.



Key Agenda

- Deliberated on the guide for selection of green enterprises and information disclosure system
- Deliberated on emissions reduction and offset strategies, and areas of cooperation from the green enterprises
- Discussed launching new projects, including CER donations and tree planting

7.2 Environmental Exchange with the International Community

We have declared to the international community our commitments to realise an Environmental Olympic Games by cooperating with international organisations and hosting international seminars, in an effort to meet the targets and fulfil detailed obligations.

For example, we hosted the *International Seminar on Climate Change and Sustainable Olympic Winter Games* in April 2017. The seminar was an opportunity to deliberate on the following issues: the current status of POCOG's GHG management; the impact of climate change on the Winter Games; the role of enterprises in reducing GHG emissions from the Olympic Games, and the influence of climate change on winter sports marketing strategies. The seminar helped participants from home and abroad improve the understanding of environmental sustainability about Winter Games.



International Seminar on Climate Change and Sustainable Olympic Winter Games

6.2 Stewardship of the Nature



The Host City and Venue Cities, including PyeongChang, are located in the region with the most awe-inspiring landscape in the Republic of Korea. PyeongChang, the Host City, provides an optimum environment for human activities with its pleasant and clean environment at an altitude of 750 metres. Mountains and forests account for 84 per cent of the total land area, and its abundant forest resources and biodiversity have contributed to the city's fame as one of Korea's most beloved holiday places.

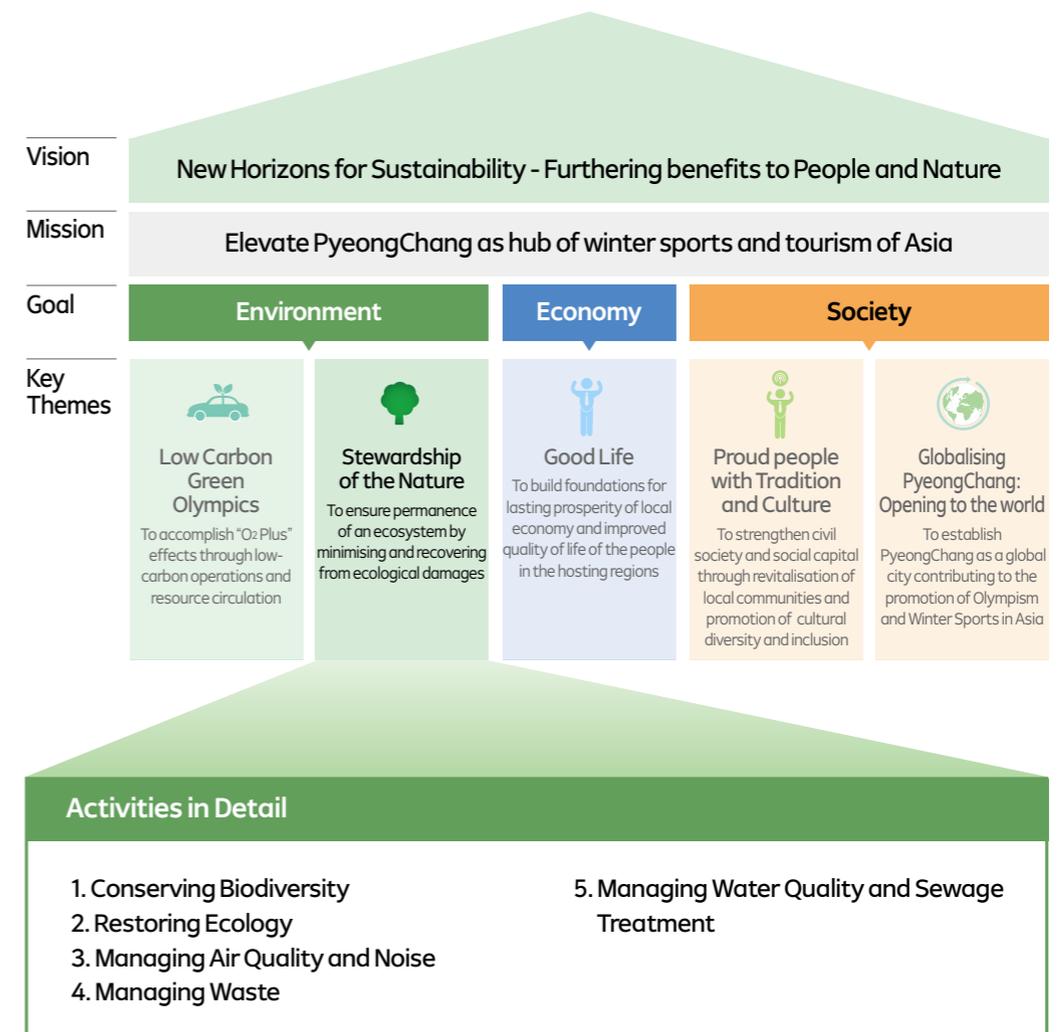
POCOG strives to preserve ample natural resources found in the Host City during the preparation stage in various aspects, such as restoring the local ecological environment, supplying clean water, and minimising waste.

Bid Commitments

Maintain the Ecological Soundness and Biodiversity	Preserve Water Quality and Protect Water Resources	Zero Waste
--	--	------------

Stewardship of the Nature: Vision and Management Goals

The Gangwon Province and the Host City recognise the importance of natural resources and preservation of ecology for sustainable development. Our commitment, Stewardship of the Nature, encompasses ecologically restoring the regions and maintaining biodiversity impacted by the 2018 Winter Games. Our initiatives include ecological restoration, biodiversity protection and management of atmosphere, noise, waste and water quality to create a clean environment.



Stewardship of the Nature: Major Achievements

1. The Men's and Ladies' Alpine Ski Courses Integrated to Minimise Impact on Environment

The Men's and Ladies' courses were combined for the first time in the history of the Olympic Winter Games, which reduced the estimated forest impact by 25 ha: from 103 ha to 78 ha.

→ Page 70

25ha 



2. Various Activities Conducted to Restore Ecology

We transplanted plants and collected seeds to restore original vegetation within the region impacted by the construction of the venues. Topsoil was also collected to be used later for the restoration process to facilitate stable transplantation and prevent the entry of alien species.

→ Page 71

3. Forests Restored, Scenic and Replacement Forests Created

We plan to restore 174 ha of forests, beyond the promised area of 156 ha in our bid commitment, which is double size of the estimated area impacted by the venue construction. We have so far created 45 ha of replacement forests from 2012 to 2016. From 2015 to 2016, a total of KRW 9.3 billion was invested in creating 907 ha of scenic forests and 63 kilometres of street trees for tourists to appreciate the beauty of nature.

→ Page 71



Classification	2015	2016
Area	485 ha	422 ha
Length	43 km	20 km
Budget	KRW 5.8 billion	KRW 3.5 billion

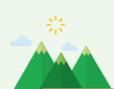
4. Endangered Animals Repopulated

We implemented a project to repopulate endangered animals inhabiting the Gangwon Province to maintain biodiversity. We took into account the effectiveness, technology involved and possibility of success for the project. As a result, long-horned beetles, Manchurian trout, long-tailed gorals and Korean rat snakes were artificially reproduced and released into nature.

→ Page 75



Forest Protected Area
12,827ha



5. Expanding the designated Protected Areas to ecologically sound regions

From 2013 to 2015, a total of nine forests near the Gariwangsan Mountain in Jeongseon County were further designated as the Forest Protected Area, which amounts to 12,827 ha of land. Also, the Taebaek Provincial Park was promoted to a National Park, which effectively expanded the area of protection by approximately 199 per cent, from 17.44 km² to 52.135 km².

199% Expanding the designated Protected Areas in Taebaek Provincial Park

→ [GRI 411-1], [G4-EO4]

1. Conserving Biodiversity

In response to the accelerating rate of extinction since the 1900s, the international community strongly urges all governments to take into consideration biodiversity as a significant factor to their development projects. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) adopted the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Korean government as a signatory to the Convention has established The Third National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans in March 2014 to fulfil its domestic obligation.

The Gangwon Province is a valuable repository of Korea's nature and ecosystems, as forests and mountains account for 80 per cent of its geographical features. Therefore, the Province has been delivering various initiatives associated with conservation and promotion of biodiversity in an effort to secure a larger area of biosphere reserve from the current ratio of 15.9 per cent (as of the end of 2014) to 20 per cent.

1.1 Sustainable Alpine Centre Constructed

The proposed Alpine Speed venue at Gariwangsan Mountain was the object of debate particularly with environmental organisations and a number of alternatives were proposed such as Sangwonsan, Bakjisan, Baekdeoksan, Duwibong and Manhangjae. An Advisory Committee of Forest Conservation and Restoration for the Winter Games Alpine Speed venue was created which was composed of scholars, environmentalists and ski experts. The expert group convened a total of seven meetings and field investigations to assess the feasibility of each proposal. However, they finally concluded that Gariwangsan Mountain would host the venue since the suggested alternatives failed to meet the international requirements. Environmental organisations stated that they would respect the final outcome from the social consultation body, and that they would continue to pay close attention to the minimisation of environmental impacts and restoration process of Gariwangsan Mountain after the Games.

The Gangwon Province is committed to hosting an environmental-friendly Games. As such, it has implemented an ecosystem restoration project to minimise environmental impacts from venue construction and conserve biodiversity. Also, we perform environmental impact monitoring at all stages of the Games, including the pre- and post-Games period. A follow-up assessment will identify achievements and areas for improvement. The result will be used to propose solutions and insights to potential environmental issues for the next host of an international event. Various efforts to stage sustainable Games will continue to unfold.

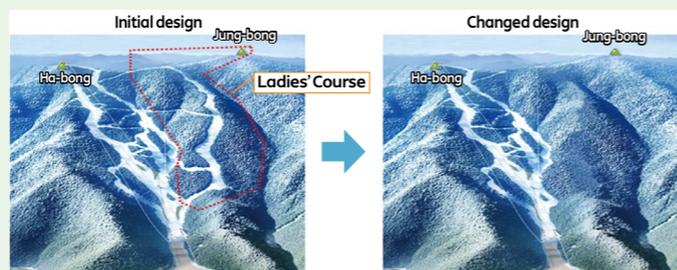
Case

Commitment to minimising the environmental impact of the Jeongseon Alpine Centre

Integrating the Men's and Ladies' Downhill courses

The Jeongseon Alpine Centre is located at San 400, Sugam-ri, Bukpyeong-myeon, Jeongseon-gun, Gangwon-do. Composed of four slopes, one gondola, and two ski lifts, the venue will host the alpine skiing (downhill, super-G and alpine combined), Para alpine skiing and Para snowboard events. Two downhill courses for Men's and Ladies' events were originally planned for construction. However, during the Second Meeting of the IOC Coordination Committee in April 2014, it was decided that the two courses would be combined into one course, on which the Men's and Ladies' events would be held together. The start was lowered from the Jung-bong to Ha-bong area, and the slopes were designed to avoid seven major vegetation habitats that contain protected species, based on the preliminary studies.

The impacted area was reduced from the initial projection of 1,032,363 m² to 784,814 m², a decrease of 247,549 m² (23.9 per cent) as a result.



Environmental Impact Assessment

The Gangwon Province awarded the contract for the working design and the environmental impact assessment on the downhill venue, which were initiated on 8 August 2012. During the process, it formed a joint ecology research group, consisting of 13 members including experts and environmental organisations in order to perform research on the ecological environment of Gariwangsan Mountain in an objective and fair manner. The activities of the research group were reflected on the first draft of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, which was then reviewed at the public hearing on 18 June 2018. The report was submitted to the Wonju Regional Environmental Office on 30 October of the same year. The final draft of the report reached conditional agreement on 29 January 2014. POCOG conducted the post-construction environmental impact assessments on a regular basis, and delivered the performance as agreed with the Wonju Regional Agency of Environment to mitigate environmental pollution during the construction.

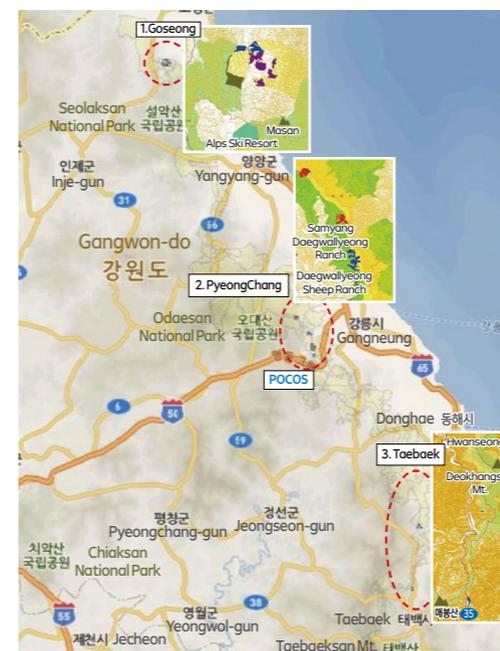
2. Restoring Ecology

POCOG has launched projects for the environmental restoration and repopulation of endangered fauna and flora. The purpose of the projects was to restore the forests and mountains impacted by the construction of the Jeongseon Alpine Centre, and minimise biodiversity loss in cooperation with the central government.

2.1 Forests Restored and Replaced

POCOG will fulfil its bid commitment to "create forests twice as large as the impacted area to compensate for the loss within protected area in Baekdudaegan Mountain Range," with the Korea Forest Service, and enhance the landscape of areas within the range of visibility near the venues and major routes. Forty-five hectares (45ha) of replacement forests have been created as of 2016. Going forward, an area of 62 ha will be afforested from 2017 to 2018. After 2018, 67 ha will be additionally afforested, resulting in a total area of 174 ha.

Location Map of Restoration Area



1. Goseong			
Restored area		18ha	■
To be restored	2017	29ha	■
	2018	28ha	■
2. PyeongChang			
Restored area		19ha	■
To be restored (Location is subject to change)	2017	5ha	■
	after 2018	67ha	■
3. Taebaek			
Restored Area		8ha	■

Management Performances of Forest and Scenery Construction Projects

Important activities	Achievements in 2015	Achievements in 2016
Afforestation	156 ha	122 ha
Street trees plantation	43 km	20 km
Scenic forests	329 ha	300 ha

2.2 Plants Transplanted

The environmental impact assessment conducted prior to the construction of the Jeongseon Alpine Centre found 65 trees including Mongolian oaks, castor aralias, yews, firs and lindens whose diameter at breast height* was longer than 50 cm. Out of these trees a total of 44 were subject to impact during the Games. However, as the Ladies' track was combined with the Men's, we succeeded in preserving 35 trees. In sum, 56 trees out of the total of 65 were saved from impact.

In addition, POCOG conducted detailed investigation on the distribution of vegetation before clearing. We selected a total of 1,272 trees that could be easily transplanted and held significance in the indigenous scenery, including yews, Khingan firs and firs. In 2015, they were transplanted to areas near their original habitat.

*Diameter at breast height: in Korea, the "breast height" is usually at an elevation of 1.2 m.

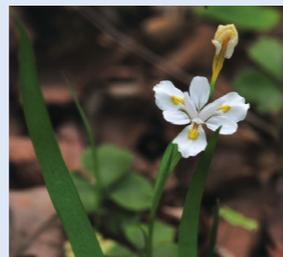
Plant transplantation: Current status

Yew	Khingan fir	Fir	Rowan	Caster aralia	Ash tree	Pine	Mongolian oak	Korean maple	Mono maple	East Asian stripe maple	Arborescent	Shrub	Total
33	77	81	2	8	40	-	2	23	2	4	400	600	1,272

Also, a number of rare herbaceous plants, which are highly worth conserving, were found during the environmental impact assessment and transplanted at 54 sites prior to the construction of the Jeongseon Alpine Centre in 2014, including alpine leek, white woodland peony, wake-robin, eared Indian plantain, white snowdrop, Iris odeasanensis, Manchurian pipevine, Korean anemone, Taebaek violet, Geumgang violet, firm Indian plantain, and Geumgang twisted-stalk.



Geumgang twisted-stalk



Iris odeasanensis



Manchurian pipevine

Case

Creating the Forest of Heroes as a PyeongChang Legacy

The Forest of Heroes was created as a legacy that will carry on the eternal glory of the 2018 Winter Games. The East Region Forest Service, POCOG, Gangwon News, and athletes from the Winter Olympics attended the event. The forest made up of five-hundred yews is located in the Daegwallyeong region, PyeongChang, in which snow sports events will take place. The forest was established to serve as a valuable place to welcome future Olympic heroes, decorated with signs on which our Olympic heroes' pledges are engraved. The forest will be under continuous management of the East Region Forest Service, providing a storytelling service associated with plentiful tourism resources such as ranches, wind farms, recreational forests and the Healing Forest.



[GRI 304-1],
[GRI 304-2],
[GRI 304-3],
[GRI 304-4]

2.3 Topsoil Preserved

Topsoil is the uppermost layer of soil, which has a high concentration level of organic matter from prolonged weathering. It is highly worth preserving as a source of nutrition and buried viable seeds, thereby providing foundation for plant growth. The Gangwon Province has collected topsoil of 10,886 m³ in volume during the venue construction, some of which was used for slope vegetation. The remaining 5,969 m³ has been stored underground to be used for stable and successful restoration of the ecosystem after the Games.

* Viable buried seeds: seeds that are dormant but with germinability intact

Preservation of topsoil: Current status

Classification		Topsoil Use		Notes
		Area(m ²)	Volume(m ³)	
Slope vegetation	Topsoil application	53,614	2,680	Upper part of the slope (surface soil and base material for vegetation)
	Collection of viable buried seeds	437,607	1,898	Upper and lower part of the slope (native plant seeds and surface soil)
	Vegetation under the gondola	6,785	339	Vegetating areas impacted by construction of pillars
	Subtotal	498,006	4,917	
Stored for the mid-to long-term post-Games restoration process (underground)	Yard A	850	850	
	Yard B	1,910	1,910	
	Yard C	1,639	1,639	
	Yard D	1,570	1,570	
	Subtotal	5,969	5,969	
Total		-	10,886	

After the civil construction, greening of the slopes follows to stabilise the exposed slope. Grass of foreign species is commonly used for slope vegetation because of its fast growth and excellent survival rate. For the Jeongseon Alpine Centre, however, native species local to the construction site were selected in order to prevent alien plants from invading the existing ecosystem.

From July to October 2015, native plants, including false spiraea, maple-leaf ainsliaea, goatsbeard, articulation-bearing spodiopogon, Manchurian beakgrain, and bush clover, were collected from the ridge along the Jung-bong and Ha-bong of Gariwangsan Mountain as well as its forest trails on the South-facing slope.

2.4 Endangered Species Restored and Repopulated

Climate change and deteriorating habitats have caused a constant rise in the number of threatened wild animals and plants. In response, the Korean government has designated a total of 246 species as endangered wildlife. The Gangwon Province is a home to 112 endangered species, and the figure is expected to increase continuously.

Seeing the 2018 Winter Games as an opportunity to protect the wildlife, various initiatives to reinstate the ecological balance are ongoing both at a national and provincial level. The Korean government and the Gangwon Province plan to build a cooperative system with relevant organisations and groups to preserve and promote biodiversity. Main projects include repopulation and restoration of the following species: long-horned beetles and long-tailed gorals, Endangered Wild Species Class I; and Manchurian trout and four members of Korean rat snakes, Class II.

Long-horned Beetles

The long-horned beetle is designated as Endangered Wild Species Class I. Only a very small population has been identified in Pocheon, Gyeonggi and Gangneung. To establish a foundation for repopulation and restoration of the long-horned beetles, the Wonju Regional Environmental Office entered into an agreement with the Insect Ecology Research Institute Co. and Korea Cement Association in July 2013.



July 2013 Agreement with related organisations to repopulate the long-horned beetle

2013-14 Cages installed to examine its life cycle at a natural state

2013-15 Larvae introduced to the wild as an adaptation experiment

Aug 2014 Matured into the imaginal stage

2014-Current Monitoring conducted to examine its life cycle at a natural state

* Imaginal stage: also known as imago; an adult stage of an insect

Manchurian Trout

The Manchurian trout is designated as Endangered Wild Species Class II. Found in the Gangwon Province, Chungcheongbuk-do, and Gyeongsangbuk-do, they live in rivers upstream where the water is clean and cold. The rise in water temperature due to global warming, however, has caused the Manchurian trout to be on the verge of extinction. Under the main supervision of the Wonju Regional Environmental Office, we held a conference for stakeholders on the subject of repopulation and restoration of the species. Also, we took a number of initiatives to create suitable habitats and release them into nature.



- Oct 2012 2,100 Manchurian trout released at Geumgangyeon, PyeongChang County
- June 2014 Monitoring conducted to investigate the current habitation status of Manchurian trout
- Sep 2015 Trout, a competitive species, captured and removed
- May 2016 Inhabitation of Manchurian trout monitored by the Research Center for Fish at Gangwon University
- Sep 2017 500 Manchurian trout released at Gaejanigol Valley at Odaesan National Park

Long-tailed Goral

The long-tailed goral is classified as Endangered Wild Species Class I, and also designated as Korean National Monument No. 217. With a population of approximately 920 throughout the nation, they are suffering from habitat loss at an accelerating rate due to both natural and human causes. The Ministry of Environment initiated a full-fledged repopulation programme for the long-tailed goral in 2007, thereby establishing a step stone towards restoration of the ecological axis and promotion of biodiversity.



- 2011-13 Habitat and population of long-tailed gorals in Odaesan Mountain identified
- Oct 2014 Long-tailed gorals test-released throughout the Dongdae region of Odaesan Mountain
- 2015-16 Long-tailed gorals additionally released throughout the Noinbong region of Odaesan Mountain
- 2016-Current Investigation conducted on endangered wild species inhabiting Odaesan Mountain

Korean Rat Snake

The Korean rat snake is a species classified as Endangered Wild Species Class II by the Ministry of Environment. It faces threats from habitat destruction and illegal poaching for human consumption. It is crucial to secure and conserve the Korean rat snakes' population, as it is reported that they are now rarely found in the wild. The Office of Chiaksan National Park and Gangwon University in conjunction conducted research on repopulation techniques, releasing into the wild and analysis on their behavioural patterns.



- Aug 2009 Artificial breeding site installed within Chiaksan National Park
- 2010-2013 19 artificially bred Korean rat snakes released
- 2014-2015 CCTVs installed to monitor the snakes
- Aug 2016 A couple spawns 12 eggs, all of which successfully hatch

3. Managing Air Quality and Noise

POCOG prepared various measures to control atmosphere and noise pollution in and out of the Host region. There are designated "low emission areas" to preclude air pollution around the venues. "Green buffer zones" have been created within the Olympic Villages, providing clean and quiet environment unaffected by traffic. The venues will be operated smoke-free to ensure clean air, and on new renewable energy such as solar and geothermal power. Noise and air pollution arising from new venue constructions are under consistent monitoring and management.

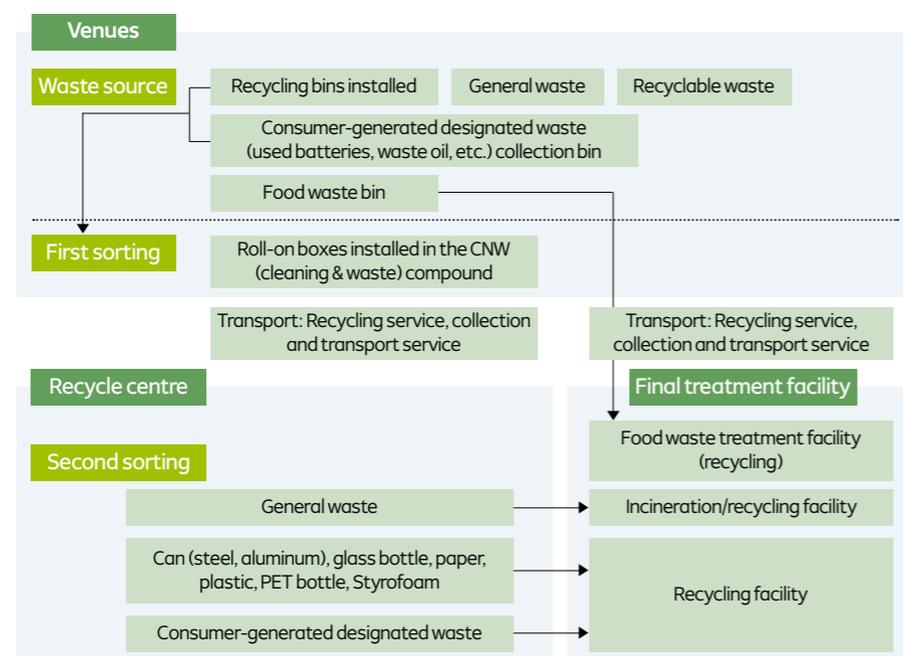
4. Managing Waste

POCOG established the Winter Games Waste Management Plan to minimise waste. To create an easy recycling process for foreign visitors and participants, recycling bins have been simplified into two types, general and recyclable, instead of following Korea's standard recycling system. General waste will be used as a fuel from which energy can be extracted, while recyclable waste will be separated by a third-party service provider into six categories: paper, glass, cans, PET bottles, plastic and Styrofoam. The transport and treatment process is under stringent management, and the entire process can be monitored on a real-time basis on the electronic waste management system (www.albaro.or.kr), which is operated by the Ministry of Environment.

→ [GRI 306-1],
[GRI 306-2],
[GRI 306-3]

All packing materials used on goods supplied throughout the venues are to be recollected by respective suppliers according to the local law and operational instructions. As for enterprises engaging in profitable activities, such as operating concessions at the venues, POCOG will provide standard plastic garbage bags to them. They are required to discharge wastes in two streams of non-recyclable and recyclable wastes using these standard bags with their business names marked and encouraged to participate in minimising wastes.

Waste Treatment Process



→ [GRI 303-1],
[GRI 303-2],
[GRI 303-3]

5. Managing Water Quality and Sewage Treatment

A significant amount of water consumption is expected during the 2018 Winter Games. We have put efforts into practising efficient and sustainable use of water resources and minimising detrimental impact on the quality of water.

The four venues that are newly constructed (Gangneung Oval, Gangneung Ice Arena, Gangneung Hockey Centre, Kwangdong Hockey Centre) were designed to incorporate the installation of water reuse systems. The total storage capacity is 2,377 tonnes. The treated water will be then used for irrigation around the buildings after water quality inspections on a regular basis.

In addition, water-saving faucets were used for all waterworks within the venues.

- **Faucets and toilets:** components additionally installed on faucets or toilets to reduce water use
- **Low-flow shower heads:** designed to use less water than common products, without having to install additional components

Case

Environmentally Friendly Snow Removal Chemicals and Snow Melters

The Gangwon Province is a region frequently affected by heavy snowfall, and snow clearing takes place regularly during the winter. The snow removal process commonly involves the use of calcium chloride and salt, which can cause water pollution, salt stress to trees, and corrosion of cars and steel concrete if not removed immediately. To overcome such side-effects, the Ministry of Environment has established the eco-label certification standard in 2008 based on which it certifies snow removal chemicals with low- or zero-chloride content as “eco-friendly snow removal chemicals.” The Public Procurement Service has also halted the supply of calcium chloride and salt to the market, replacing them with environment-friendly snow removal chemicals.

Based on this, POCOG also plans to use environment-friendly products during the Games. Moreover, winter service vehicles that plow and melt the snow simultaneously will be put into action, which will help minimise the use of chemicals and make the snow removal process much more efficient. These mobile snow melters developed by Daeji Precision & Industries Co., Ltd suck up the snow on the road and discharge the melt-water at the same time. This allows for a flexible response to heavy snow, and poses a viable solution to the shortfall in available land for dumping snow within the Olympic Plaza and the venues for the ceremonies. Also, reducing the time for snow-removal as well as eliminating the use of chemicals will contribute to realising an environment-friendly Olympic Games envisioned by POCOG.

6.3 Good Life



Staging the 2018 Winter Games is expected to play a significant role in building economic prosperity and social infrastructure in the Gangwon Province and its local community, which was relatively underdeveloped compared with the rest of the Republic of Korea. Newly constructed facilities including venues, the Olympic and Paralympic Villages and the Media Villages are to remain as the legacy for the local community that will contribute to sustained economic development of the region. Benefits from improved social infrastructure like roads and railways will significantly enhance the quality of life for the locals. Moreover, POCOG strives to host the Olympic Games that contributes to the local economy and promotes the unique culture of the Gangwon Province through both its physical legacy and improved quality of food and accommodation services.

Bid Commitments

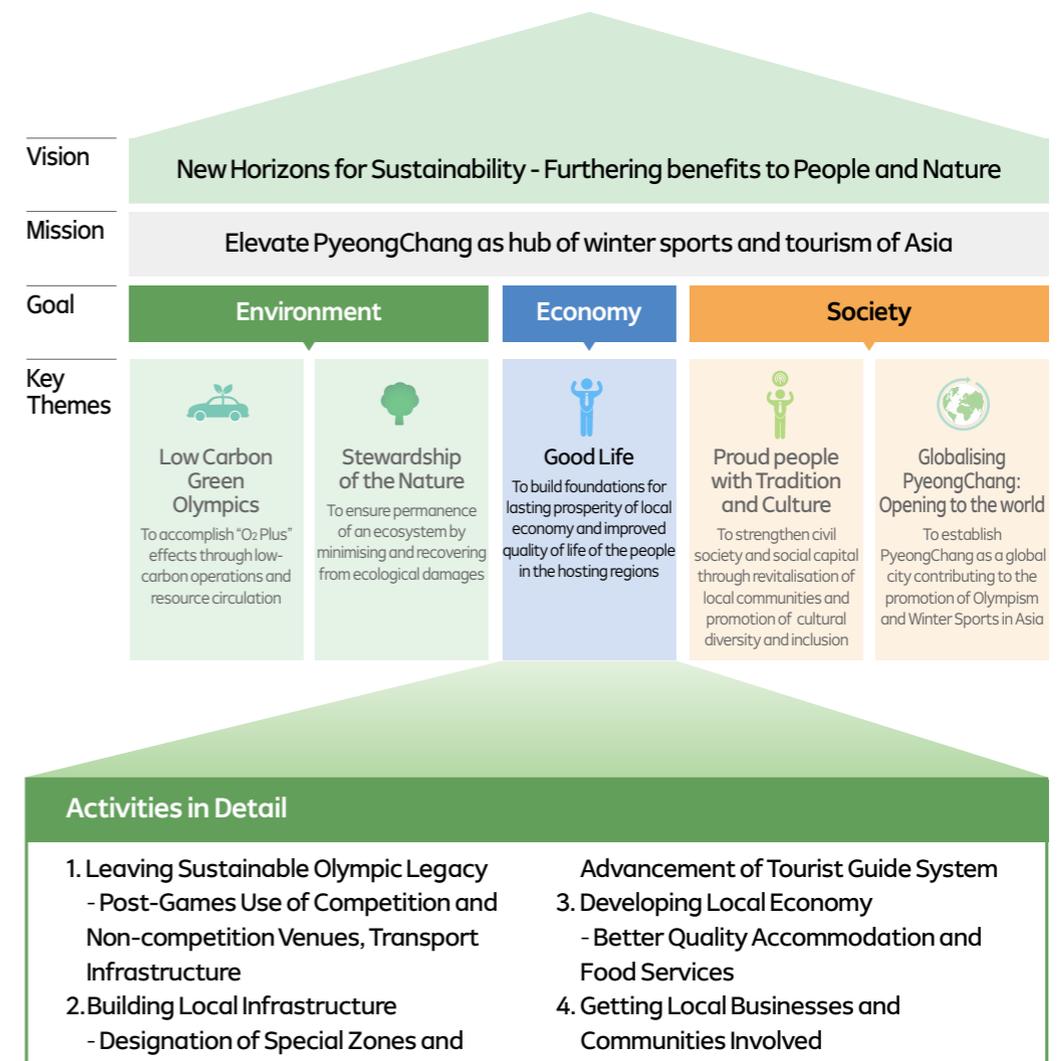
Expand and improve winter sports venues and transport infrastructure

Accelerate private investment in enhancing brand value of PyeongChang

Achieve balanced development amongst winter sport disciplines

Good Life: Vision and Management Goals

Good Life is one of our sustainable strategies to build foundations for lasting prosperity of local economy and improved quality of life of the people in the hosting region, and encourage participation from the civil society. Activities include designating Special Zones, establishing infrastructure and improving food and accommodation services.



→ [GRI 203-1],
[GRI 203-2],
[GRI 413-1]

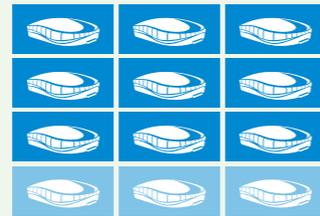
Good Life: Major Achievements

1. Plans for the post-Games use of Olympic Facilities Established

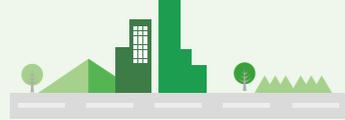
We formulated plans for the post-Games use of competition and non-competition venues for development of the region. Currently, plans have been finalised for nine out of 12 target facilities.

- Six venues newly built, and six venues reusing pre-existing facilities
- Post-Games Use Plan has been established for nine venues

→ Page 83



5 Special Zones 26.54 km²



2. Special Zone Designated

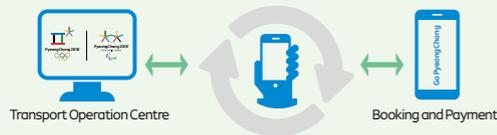
Five Special Zones were designated in the Olympic host region, PyeongChang, Gangneung and Jeongseon, as a tourist centre where sports, culture and arts are brought together.

- 5 Special Zones (26.54 km²)

→ Page 87

Go PyeongChang (APP)

'Integrated Platform for Mobility Service'



3. Integrated Transport Guide App Developed

To enhance tourists accessibility, an app named Go PyeongChang was developed to provide an integrated guide for the Olympic transport services. The app is designed to help people conveniently use the Olympic and Paralympic transport systems with its navigation feature, as well as a transport fee payment function.

- Developed Go PyeongChang app

→ Page 89

4. Locally Sourced Food

Locally sourced food and beverages were served to the participants during the test events and will be used during Games-time in order to benefit the local economy. We are devoted to globalising the food of the Host City by showcasing its diversity and quality to both Korean inhabitants and international spectators.

- 330 kilograms of potatoes grown in the Gangwon Province used during the test events; Daegwallyeong Korean Beef and Cheolwon Odaesan Rice to be used during the Games period
- Demonstration and tasting events for 10 Korean Cuisines Loved Around the World and 2018 Gangwon's 30 Special Cuisines

→ Page 92



5. Opportunities for Various Economic Players Created

POCOG is cooperating with relevant agencies and organisations to create an intangible legacy of social integration after the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games. We are committed to creating more opportunities for social enterprises and the marginalised to participate in the Games by:

- Providing more opportunities for local enterprises to participate in licensing projects
- Procuring office supplies and cleaning products produced by people with disabilities for POCOG main office
- Launching a ticket donation programme for marginalised groups

→ Page 96

1. Leaving Sustainable Olympic Legacy

One of the main focus areas of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games is to build and bolster overall infrastructure on which local economy can prosper and citizens earn more incomes. Also, the newly-built permanent infrastructure, such as competition venues is designed to be a legacy that attracts visitors to the Host region and serves as convenient sports facilities for the residents of the Gangwon Province.

1.1 Post-Games Use of Competition and Non-Competition Venues

The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games will host 15 events across a total of 12 competition venues. While six of them are new constructions, the remaining six have been prepared by improving and supplementing the pre-existing structures. As of June 2017, post-Games utilisation plans were prepared for nine venues out of the 12. Plans for the other three are still under development.

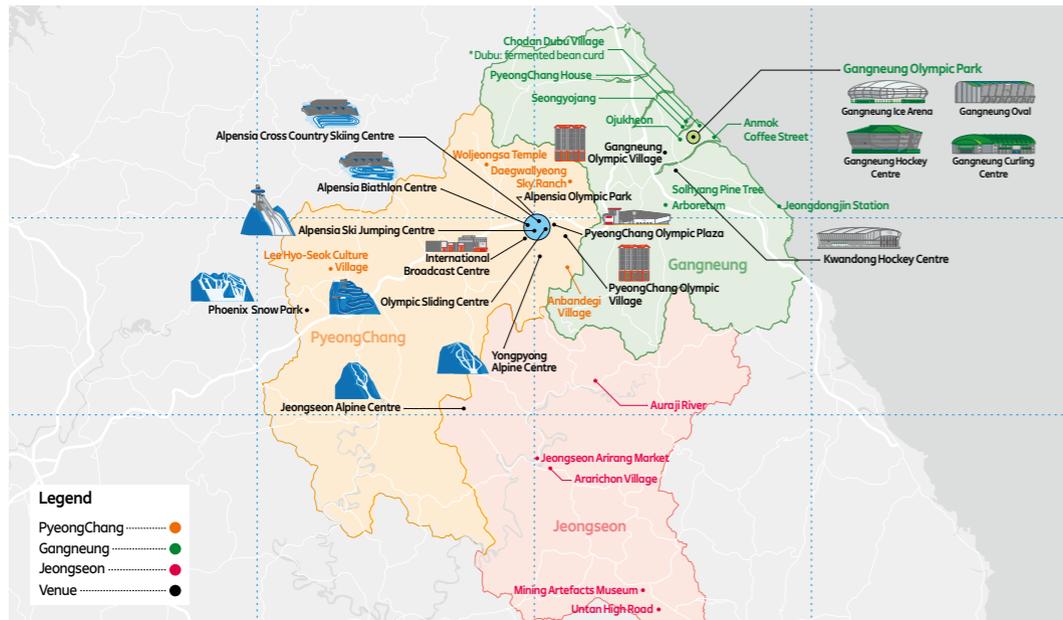
As for non-competition venues, the PyeongChang Olympic Stadium which will stage the Opening and Closing Ceremonies will be dismantled with the exception of its office complex and will be used as an Olympic memorial hall after the Games.

The Olympic and Paralympic Villages and the Media Villages in PyeongChang and Gangneung, which have been built with investments from the private sector, will be leased for the Games. Their sales to the private sector have already been completed. Following post-Games renovation, these buildings will be put to private use saving the cost of maintenance, improving local housing supply and development.

Gangneung Olympic and Paralympic Villages and Media Village



Plans for post-Games Use of the Venues



Classification	Venue	New/Pre-existing	Management	Post-Use Scheme
PyeongChang Mountain Cluster	Alpensia Ski Jumping Centre	Pre-existing	Gangwondo Development Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To host winter sports events both domestic and international Training facility for national and provincial athletes To be used as a public leisure facility To be used as a tourist and event facility
	Alpensia Cross-Country Centre			
	Alpensia Biathlon Centre			
	Olympic Sliding Centre	New	Korea National Sport University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be used as a training facility for athletes home and abroad To hold experience camps in conjunction with curriculum To be used as an experience facility for tourist leisure activities
	Phoenix Snow Park	Pre-existing	PHEONIX JoongAng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with pre-existing courses To be open to the public after adjusting its difficulty level
	Jeongseon Alpine Centre	New	TBD (Scheduled for December 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under review: to be used as a leisure and tourist facility in conjunction with Special Zones * Contingent upon its restoration rate (with a threshold of 55%) according to the environmental impact assessment
	Yongpyong Alpine Centre	Pre-existing	Yongpyong Resort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be used in conjunction with pre-existing ski resort
Gangneung Coastal Cluster	Kwandong Hockey Centre	New	Catholic Kwandong University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To hold professor's office, lecture halls, multiplex sports facilities To be used as a multi-purpose sports and leisure facility
	Gangneung Curling Centre	Pre-existing	Gangneung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be used as a multi-purpose sports and subsidiary facilities To be used as a youth club centre
	Gangneung Hockey Centre	New	TBD (Scheduled for December 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be used as a training and competition facility To be used as a cultural venue ie. concert hall
	Gangneung Ice Arena	New	Gangneung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be used as a public sports facility (multipurpose culture and sports centre, swimming pool)
	Gangneung Oval	New	TBD (Scheduled for December 2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under review: to be used as a stadium for training national teams, etc.

Plans for the post-Games Use of Other Facilities

PyeongChang Olympic Stadium (Opening and Closing Ceremonies)	Gangwon Province	To create an Olympic Memorial Hall
PyeongChang Olympic & Paralympic Village	YongPyong Resort Co.	Completed sales to private sector; moving in scheduled in August 2018
Gangneung Olympic & Paralympic Village	Korea Land and Housing Corporation	Completed sales to private sector; moving in scheduled in September 2018
Gangneung Media Village	Korea Land and Housing Corporation	Completed sales to private sector; moving in scheduled in October 2018

Case

Landfill site restored as a Sports Complex

The Gangneung Coastal Cluster (Gangneung Olympic Park) was established on an area that includes land restored from a landfill site.

The land reclaimed from a landfill site is 123,000 m² in area and had a waste capacity of 847,000 tonnes. The site was used for residential waste by Gangneung from 1987 to 2000. As it ceased to be a landfill site since 2000, Gangneung restored and stabilised the land, allowing local residents to establish archery centres and farmlands.

The now stabilised site makes up squares and green spaces within and around the Olympic Park. The park is equipped with rainwater harvesting system and houses venues with renewable energy sources such as solar and geothermal energies. Also, five nonpoint pollution mitigating facilities, aquatic biotope (ecological ponds), and waterscape facilities composes the new sports complex.



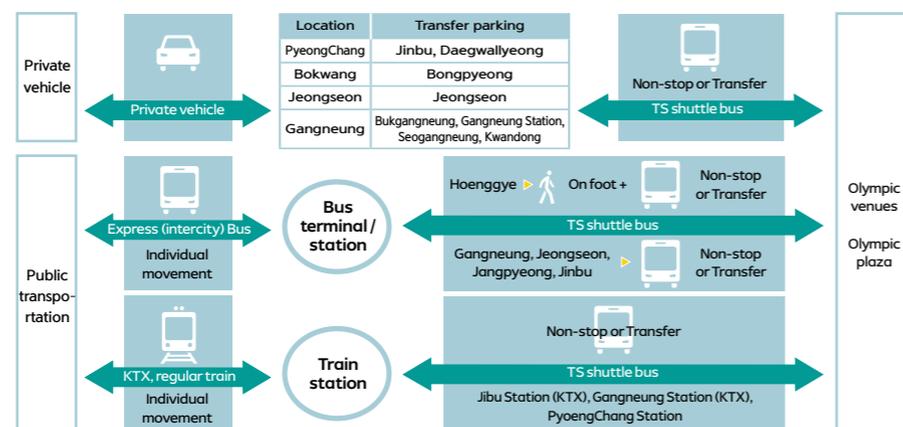
Gangneung Olympic Park

1.2 Roads and Transport System Rearranged

Roads and transport systems were rearranged to provide a fast and convenient travel experience for athletes, spectators and Olympic officials. The Second Yeongdong Expressway has been constructed to reduce the travel time from Gwangju to Wonju by a maximum of 23 minutes, which in turn will cut down the logistics cost by KRW 150 billion annually according to the survey conducted by Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, and Transport. Also, the travel time from the Incheon International Airport to Gangneung is significantly improved, from 118 minutes to 98, with a new double-track railroad between Wonju and Gangneung and pre-existing Incheon-Jinbu railroad revamped.

During the Games period, a transit system will be in operation connecting the venues and transport hubs within the Host cities, to provide convenient transport for spectators. Regular transit services will be provided in all competition venues, Olympic Plaza, Park and Rides, train stations, terminals, and other key transport hubs, thereby improving the transport environment and user convenience.

Transit System for the Spectators



2. Building Local Infrastructure

A total of five Special Zones were designated in PyeongChang, Gangneung and Jeongseon for a number of reasons: to increase the region's GDP; to raise the income level; to create jobs; to improve quality of life for local residents, and; to render the Host City into a complex tourist attraction combining sports, culture and art, by utilising the Games-related facilities and region-specific resources. Moreover, we established the infrastructure that maximises transport convenience for both nationals and foreign visitors. For example, a mobile app named Go PyeongChang, providing an integrated transportation guide system, was launched to assist visitors using public transportation and cars alike by providing both public transport information and navigation functions.

2.1 Special Zones Designated

Two comprehensive Special Zones have been designated in PyeongChang and Gangneung, and three functional Special Zones in PyeongChang, Gangneung and Jeongseon. PyeongChang Health Olympic Winter Games Special Zone aims to make PyeongChang a mecca of winter sports, and health and recreation facilities. Gangneung Culture Olympic Winter Games Special Zone has initiated a number of projects to make Gangneung a green cultural city with various cultural programmes and year-round tourism resources. The Leisure and Culture Special Zone in Bongpyeong, PyeongChang is implementing a project to create a space for leisure, entertainment, culture and arts. Gangneung LOHAS Recreation Special Zone employs its sea resources and hot springs to develop a resort where refreshment and recreation will be available all year-round. Also, Jeongseon Ecological Experience Special Zone is developing tourism resources with a focus on recreational sports and eco-healing.

The Special Zone projects will be under development for 20 years, from 2013 to 2032. To enhance the feasibility of the projects, a development strategy comprising two stages has been established. During the first stage, which spans from 2013 to 2018, private sector projects with promising prospects, and activities that were provided financial assistance from the government were mainly executed. For example, projects in the PyeongChang Special Zone, including the construction of the tribute avenue to the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Winter Games, reorganising the urban district and improving the environment around the train station, have been executed and are in their final stage. The Gangneung Art Centre and the traditional Korean village experience centre are also near completion in the Gangneung Special Zone. Two hotels in the tourist accommodation village of Gangneung Gyoengpo Zone will be completed within this year as well. The Hyoseok Culture and Art Village in Bongpyeong opened in October 2017, and the construction of leisure hotels in Gangneung LOHAS Special Zone and Jeongseon will be completed at the end of this year. During the post-Games stage, from 2019 to 2032, other projects will be initiated in accordance with the development strategy, including an eco-friendly recreational complex and Daegwallyeong tourist lodging village.



Case

Aribaugil (Aribau Road)

Created by the Gangwon Province, Aribaugil connects attractive trekking paths that had been relatively unknown in the Special Zones. The trek beginning at the Jeongseon 5-Day Market continues onto additional nine paths making a total of 132 kilometres which meanders through PyeongChang and Gyeongpo Beach in Gangneung. Aribaugil is an attempt to preserve the natural, historical and cultural resources of the Host City by reconnecting the roads that had been cut off and restoring old ones while keeping the environment intact. After the courses were completed, Jeongseon hosted the Aribaugil Walking Festival in July 2017 wishing for the successful staging of the Olympic Games. The 10-kilometre path set out from Najeon Station in Bukpyeong, through Kkotbyeorujae Trail (“Trail along cliffs full of blooming flowers”) and to Auraji Station Plaza in Yeoryang-myeon. Many Jeongseon locals and tourists participated in the festival as family groups, appreciating the untouched beauty of nature throughout the trail. With proper management and stewardship, Aribaugil is much expected to become a popular Olympic legacy for tourists from home and abroad to visit and thereby contributing to the local economy.

What is Aribaugil?

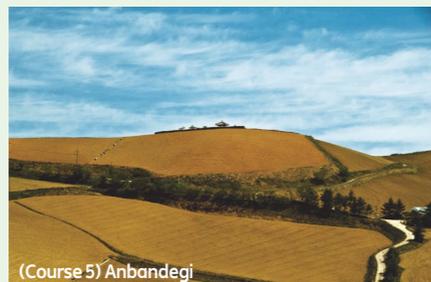
Olympic (PyeongChang), Arirang (Jeongseon), and Bau (Gangneung Baugil) are combined together to symbolise both the beauty of the Gangwon Province and historic significance of the Olympic Games hosted in PyeongChang



(Course 2) Auraji Station Railroad



(Course 1) Nochu Mountain Mojeong Tower Road



(Course 5) Anbandegi



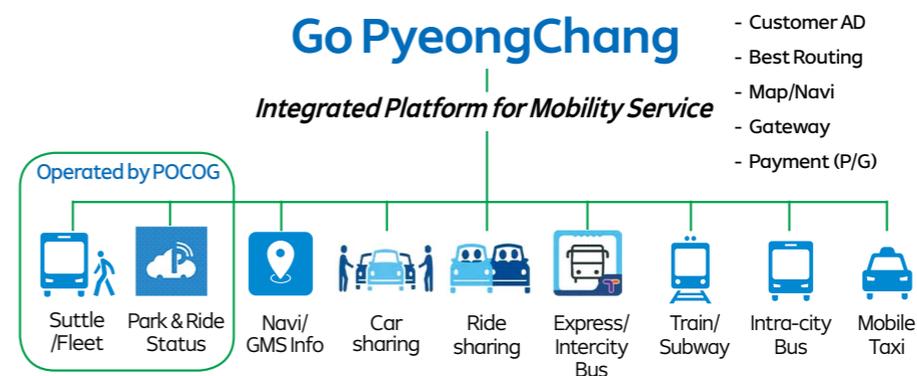
(Course 6) Old Daegwallyeong Road

2.2 Integrated Transportation Guide System Developed

POCOG developed a mobile app named ‘Go PyeongChang’ to provide an integrated guide for the transportation service and to reduce the language barrier for foreign visitors who are unfamiliar with Korea’s public transit system. Executed with public-private cooperation, the single app will provide information across all transportation modes including train and bus, and allow payment during the Games. In addition, the navigation service is available in English for foreign drivers. Other customised services such as taxi booking services are also available.

Functions of Go PyeongChang

“Goal : Freedom / Punctuality / Stability of Movement”



3. Developing Local Economy

In hosting the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, efforts are invested in various areas to build infrastructure for economic and income growth. We have developed specialised tour packages, constructed quality accommodation and promoted local food products to create added value in the local community, especially in line with the long-term master plan.

3.1 Quality of Accommodation Improved

Providing accommodation is one of the key factors to successful ticket sales. The Gangwon Province, responsible for preparation of spectator accommodation, is cooperating with the Host City to provide visitor-oriented, high-quality facilities and establish a system through which tourists can easily find available accommodation. To realise the vision of “Unforgettable Gangwon, Revisited Gangwon,” we made an accommodation information service available to our visitors anywhere, anytime. Also, hotels and related services have been upgraded to meet the international expectation and enhance visitor satisfaction. Detailed tasks have been developed to prepare for the Games in this aspect.

Providing Sufficient Accommodation

Approximately 42,000 rooms are available within a traveling distance of one hour from the Host City and the venues. The Gangwon Province and the Host City estimate that the maximum demand will be 30,000 rooms (two persons per room) per night during the Games, so that the current supply of rooms will sufficiently meet the demand. POCOG has also implemented improvements on the facilities and services, and personnel training programmes, to achieve the level of hospitality appropriate for welcoming foreign visitors. Visitors can also experience the traditional culture of Korea and the Host region through temple stay, homestay, and Korean traditional house stay programmes, which all contribute to creating the legacy out of PyeongChang accommodation.

Accommodations accessible within an hour from the venues	Maximum demand for accommodations per night	Training on improving facilities and services
42,000 rooms, approx.	30,000 rooms (two persons per room)	19 sessions, 3,658 participants

Improving the Accommodation Facilities

The Gangwon Province and the Host City have revamped the accommodation facilities in preparation for the arrival of Olympic guests. In the Gangwon Province, a total of 125 inns and motels were renovated to house complimentary breakfast, and new single/twin beds. Also, 44 BNBs (bed and breakfast) and pensions were equipped with new and improved food service areas, room structure, restrooms and other amenities. As of July 2017, installation of multilingual signboards, and facility and tourism guide boards is taking place in 1,400 mid-size accommodations.

Improved Accessibility for the Transportation-Disadvantaged

The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism has implemented an accessibility improvement project at public facilities for the transportation-disadvantaged, so that everyone can conveniently access and use all restaurants, accommodations and tourist facilities regardless of one's ability to move. The project was executed by a government-designated sub-provider, the Korea Architects Institute, with a total expenditure of KRW 3.78 billion (90 per cent funded by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism; 10 per cent by the Gangwon Province). Wheelchair ramps, automatic doors, wheelchair-accessible

restrooms, tables with chaired seats and hotel rooms were installed or improved. A business can receive up to KRW 10 million in assistance, upon which it is obliged to pay 10 per cent of the total budget. The project began in May 2017 and was completed in November 2017, with an aim to renovate a total of 500 accommodations and restaurants.

Accommodation Information and Price Stabilisation

POCOG, the Gangwon Province and the Host City together created an accommodation guide system to provide an easier access to information regarding revamped accommodations for visitors. We are implementing a reasonable price policy so that the Host City would be able to grow into an international tourist attraction after the Games. As part of building the system, the Gangwon Province developed a multilingual mobile app, 'Tour Gangwon', which provides customised tourist information on accommodations, food, tourist attractions, and location service. The application has been made available for use since January 2017. Moreover, POCOG organised the Accommodations Planning Council with the Gangwon Province, Host City, tourism and accommodation associations. The council shared agenda related to accommodation and built on a shared system to respond to relevant issues. In a total of three meetings, every member acknowledged the need for stable pricing and making room reservation available.



"Tour Gangwon" multilingual mobile app

Personnel Training

POCOG held nine training sessions for a total of 2,368 owners and workforce of accommodation businesses to achieve hospitality at an international level from 2016 to 2017. The sessions focused on international standards on service, language service and understanding the Winter Games. Also, the Gangwon Branch of Korea Lodging Industry Association held ten training sessions for 1,290 participants who work in tourism industry.

→ [G4-E08]

3.2 Quality of Food and Beverage Services Improved

We encourage participation of social economic agents in order to boost income and create jobs within the Host region. Seeing the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games as an opportunity to promote the Host region's local food, we installed and improved restaurants within the Gangwon Province, and developed 30 Special Gangwon Cuisines. Also, K-Food Plaza will be installed at Games-time to exhibit dishes representing the culture of the Gangwon Province and provide tasting opportunities for visitors. Completing an MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) with the Korean Food Foundation is also underway to develop and publicise the 10 Korean cuisines loved around the world.

Improving Restaurants Infrastructure

Improvements on the exterior, kitchen and restrooms were made on 100 restaurants in the Gangwon Province, in accordance with the *Ordinance on Support for the Promotion of Food and Public Health in Gangwon-do*. Moreover, we organised an event for workers from Korean restaurants and hotels within the Host Cities to demonstrate and experience the cooking of dishes preferred by foreigners, under the main supervision of the Korean Food Foundation. The event was met with warm enthusiasm from the participants.

Use of Locally Sourced Food

Sourcing ingredients from the local community not only contributes to the local economy but also helps reduce emissions by minimalising our environmental footprint. Using this opportunity, 330 kilogrammes of potatoes harvested in the Gangwon province were used during the test events. Also, we entered into a sponsorship agreement with the National Livestock Cooperatives Federation and the National Agricultural Cooperative Federation respectively, and agreed to use PyeongChang Daegwallyeong Korean Beef and Cheolwon Odae Rice during the Games period.



The sponsorship agreement ceremony on Cheolwon Odae Rice

Establishing the PyeongChang 2018 Food Vision

The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games is an opportunity to promote to the visitors from home and abroad the local food of the Gangwon Province. To this end, POCOG strives to ensure that Korean food and beverages are accessible to as many people as possible during the Games period at as many places as possible. We cooperated with experts from different fields and government agencies, thereby establishing the PyeongChang 2018 Food Vision. Five key implementation tasks have been selected for the vision: Sustainability; diversity and nutritional balance; health and food safety; eco-friendly service; and Olympic legacy and local economic development.

Key Implementation Tasks for PyeongChang 2018 Food Vision

Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritising the use of eco-friendly ingredients and complying with social responsibility, in consideration of public health and safety
Diversity and nutritional balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing various dishes from the world that reflect religious and cultural diversity, as well as Korean and Gangwon provincial food
Health and food safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating workforce and organisation specialising in food safety; utilising food-related government certification policies; performing rigorous examination; and operating an advisory council of food safety
Eco-friendly service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising food waste and use energy- and water-efficient equipment, thereby reducing carbon emissions
Olympic legacy and local economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using pollution-free organic agricultural, livestock and marine products from Gangwon Province; cooperating with local cultural festivals; and performing training on improving service quality

Food and Beverage Supply to the Villages

One of the top priorities in the success of the Games is to keep participating athletes healthy and fit. POCOG aims to deliver a food and beverage service that is safe, sanitary and culturally responsive for athletes from diverse backgrounds. Menus will be provided in various types including Korean (bibimbap, jeon, janchiguksu (warm noodle soup)), Western, Asian, and international food in seven-day intervals. The plan for food safety and hygiene during the Games has been established and calls for full compliance, such as using a food transport system equipped with cooling and heating cabinets. Also, we have introduced an electronic meal voucher system for the Games workforce based on the Game Management System (GMS) for the first time in the Olympic history. This system will enable us to prepare the exact amount of food required based on the number of customers and thereby to minimise the cost and food waste.

Sustainability in Food Vendor Contracts

POCOG includes in its food vendor contract PyeongChang sustainability requirements from POCOG and the Food and Beverage Department, such as using locally sourced ingredients and guidelines regarding menu development. Bidding vendors that have been selected can now participate in POCOG's sustainability initiatives.

Case

Globalisation of Traditional Food from the Host City

10 Korean Cuisines Loved Around the World

POCOG and the Korean Food Foundation announced the "10 Korean Cuisines Loved Around The World" on 26 September 2016, celebrating the G-500 days of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games. Taking into consideration both cultural identity and trendiness, these cuisines were selected based on seven criteria, including taste, presentation, table setting and eating method. These 10 cuisines will be introduced to all Olympic participants and visitors to the Games.



Case

Globalisation of Traditional Food from the Host City

Demonstration and Sampling Event for 2018 Gangwon's 30 Special Selections

The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism developed the 2018 Gangwon's Special Selections in cooperation with the Gangwon Province, supporting the success of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games. The demonstration and sampling event took place on 20 July 2016 to introduce these cuisines developed by using traditional and unique ingredients and food of PyeongChang, Gangneung, and Jeongseon. The menu has been prepared by top Korean chefs for more than a year, since June 2015, with an aim to cater to various tastes of domestic and foreign tourists.

Moreover, recipes including ingredient preparation and cooking are being transferred via training sessions for supply and sales by food providers. These menus which have been served at local restaurants from September 2017 were received with great enthusiasm. The project will further expand to promotion and post-Games management of local restaurants so that they remain on the local menu going forward.



Gangneung Seafood Ddukbaegi



Jeongseon Thistle and Mushroom Bulgogi



PyeongChang Trout Dumpling

4. Getting Local Businesses and Communities Involved

The IOC promotes “a positive legacy from the Olympic Games to the host cities and host countries,” in accordance with IOC Charter Art 2 Provision 14. The Olympic Games is a globally acknowledged soft power agenda, acting as a catalyst for sports development and social cohesion. To this end, POCOG is cooperating with various agencies and organisations to create an intangible legacy of social cohesion from PyeongChang 2018, which invites all members of the society to join together for the Games.

4.1 Local and Social Enterprises Engaged

Through the production and sales of souvenirs (licensed products) featuring mascots and emblems of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, we promote Olympism and encourage the spectators to bring home a token of memorable moments from the Games. POCOG provides business opportunities for local enterprises by opening the door to participate in the Games licensing programme. It held a Host region specialty contest, from which local specialties like Gangneung embroideries were selected as an officially licensed product. Further coordination is in progress with the Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency and Olympic licensees so that excellent social enterprises in the Republic of Korea will be able to participate in the official licensing programme with a relatively high threshold of quality. As of November 2017, social enterprises specialising in snacks, packaging materials, and passport and card wallets are participating in the Official Licensing Programme. Moreover, POCOG encourages procurement from social enterprises both for its own operation and for Olympic sponsors. For example, the main POCOG office in PyeongChang procured office and cleaning supplies produced by workers with an impairment, contributing to the direct profitability of related social enterprises. Also, we sent out letters and held workshops urging domestic Olympic partners and sponsors to procure from social enterprises with an aim to promote their indirect participation. By constantly communicating with the Gangwon Province and related agencies and organisations, we strive to create opportunities for social enterprises to enjoy benefits from the Games in many aspects.

4.2 Greater Opportunities for the Underprivileged to Enjoy PyeongChang 2018 Provided

We are committed to building the Winter Games that are inclusive and enjoyable to all members of society, expanding opportunities for families with a multicultural background, disabled people, and low-income groups to share the excitement of the Olympic Games. Working with the Korea Social Enterprise Promotion Agency and the Community Chest

of Korea, POCOG is playing an intermediary role in matching ticket demands with public institutions that seek to donate tickets to people in need. As a result, coordination is in progress with a few public agencies, which will be a start to securing more donations and making a more welcoming Olympic Games. There are several opportunities for the underprivileged to participate in the Games operations as well. In Gangneung and Jeongseon, multilingual individuals from multicultural households, who are also fluent in Korean were selected and trained to work as professional volunteer interpreters. The volunteers had been trained both in class and on site and will be assigned to major tourist attractions during the Games, thereby making a significant contribution to the Games operations.



6.4 Proud People with Tradition and Culture



The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games is a pivotal opportunity to foster universal values of diversity, inclusivity and Olympism using the cultural tradition and identity of the Gangwon Province and PyeongChang as a catalyst. POCOG has implemented diverse programmes in cooperation with the Host City, relevant agencies and local communities. Our aim is to build a stage of national participation and communication, and globalise Korea's unique culture through the Winter Games.

Bid Commitments

- Foster social diversity and inclusivity towards minority groups
- Seek globalisation through the expression of traditional and unique culture
- Set the stage for engagement and communication of the people

Proud People with Tradition and Culture: Vision and Management Goals

Cultural awareness of citizens is the very foundation of hosting a successful Games. POCOG has set forth its vision to strengthen civil society and social capital through revitalisation of local communities and promotion of cultural diversity and inclusion. To this end, we have formulated the following key tasks: to prepare for the Games under the principle of diversity and inclusivity towards minority groups, and to establish an arena of citizen engagement and communication for a sustainable Games.



Activities in Detail

1. Promoting Diversity and Engagement of Olympic Participants
 - Improving awareness of and providing accessibility for the people with disabilities
 - Providing youth education programmes and engaging local residents
2. Holding a Cultural Olympic Games

Proud People with Tradition and Culture: Major Achievements

1. Survey on Impairment Awareness Conducted

To host the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games enjoyed by all, we conducted a national survey on impairment awareness. Many awareness programmes and so-called "Boom-up Events" have contributed to increasing people's awareness of the Paralympic Games from 46.9 per cent on the first survey in August 2015 to 66.5 per cent on the second in September 2017, showing an increase of 19.6 per cent point.

▶ 66.5 per cent responds positively to the survey on Paralympic Games awareness in September 2017

▶ Page 102



2. Sports Camp Engaging Para Athletes Held

The Dream Programme, an initiative which has introduced the Olympic and Paralympic Games to the youths since 2004, began engaging with the youths with disabilities since 2011. As of 2017, a total of 164 participated in the programme.

▶ 164 youth participants with a disability from 15 countries, accumulative (2011 - 2017)

▶ Page 103

3. Wheelchair-Accessible Vehicles Secured

POCOG focused on securing a sufficient supply of vehicles with wheelchair lifts, in order to enhance convenience of transportation-disadvantaged people and provide seamless transport service. As a result, 139 minivans with wheelchair lifts which are in operation in Seoul, Daegu, Daejeon and Ulsan were secured. In addition, 44 low-floor buses and 46 buses with wheelchair lifts were provided by the Korea Paralympic Committee, Korea Disabled Veterans Organization, and the Korean Association of Disabled Welfare Facilities.



▶ 229 vehicles with wheelchair lifts and low-floor buses

▶ Page 111

4. Opening and Closing Ceremonies Held with Local Residents

The 2018 Winter Games will be a stage of festivity engaging local communities and residents in the Host City. As of current, local residents make up 16.7 per cent of the Olympic Ceremonies and 23 per cent in the Paralympic Ceremonies. The direct engagement of local residents will elevate people's cultural pride and promote the culture of the Gangwon Province to the world.

▶ Participation rate of local residents in Ceremonies: 16.7% in the Olympic Games, 23% in the Paralympic Games

▶ Page 116



5. Diverse Volunteers Recruited

We aim to host the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games for the global community by recruiting 1,214 volunteers from abroad, making up 5.8 per cent of all volunteers working for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games.

▶ 1,214 non-Korean volunteers recruited

▶ Page 116



1. Promoting Diversity and Engagement of Olympic Participants

▶ [GRI 405-1]

The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games aims to provide improved accessibility to celebrate diversity and inclusivity. Our commitment extends beyond physical accessibility and aims to engage diverse social groups in the Games in a joyful and convenient manner.

1.1 Understanding of People with Disabilities Improved

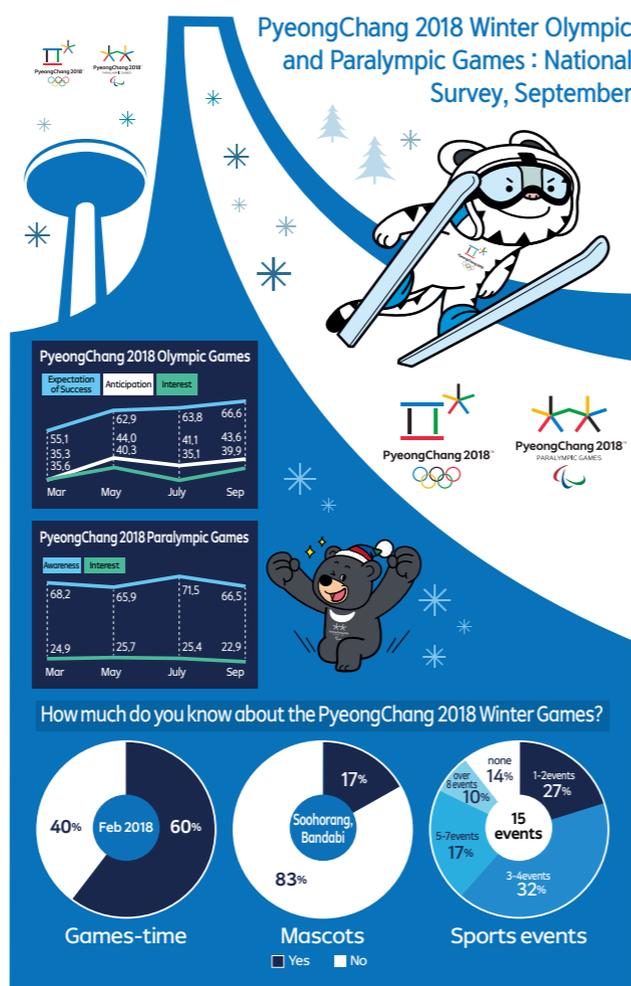
The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games is a critical opportunity to convey to global citizens the value of diversity and inclusivity. Raising public awareness on impairment is crucial to communicating these values. To this end, POCOG has implemented various programmes targeting the staff, participants and youths. *The Actualising the Dream Project (ADP)* is perhaps the most special project suggested by the Republic of Korea as part of its bid. The project was initiated in 2014 and will continue until 2018, with an aim to develop Paralympic winter sports and improve understanding of people with a disability. The project encompasses the following initiatives: hosting a number of international competitions and events; expanding the athlete pool; raising the profile of Paralympic Games; and promoting the Paralympic winter sports nationwide and developing policies. These initiatives will help propagate the Paralympic Movement to the world and create a legacy from the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Games.

Main Programmes for Awareness Improvement



I . Awareness Surveys Conducted

POCOG continues to organise events and promotion activities in order to raise the profile of the Paralympic Games and impairment. As a result of our concerted efforts, the survey on the awareness of the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Games showed a 19.6 per cent point increase from 46.9 per cent of positive response in August 2015 to 66.5 per cent in September 2017. The Olympic G-1 Year Event, test events and the Third PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Games Day have all contributed to raising national awareness on the Paralympic Games.



Awareness on the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Paralympic Games increases from 46.9% to 66.5%
46.9% → 66.5%

II . Events engaging people with a disability held

Cooperative Project with IPC-AGITOS Foundation

The Republic of Korea promised in its bid commitment to supply sports equipment and host related events for Paralympic athletes in Asia, Africa and South America where infrastructure for winter sports remains underdeveloped. POCOG is working with AGITOS Foundation, as suggested by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), to host the international sports camp workshop and supply winter sports equipment.

Current Status on Cooperative Projects

Classification	Initiatives	Place and time
International Sports Workshop	- Para Alpine Skiing, Para Snowboard session	Serbia 25 to 30 Jan 2016 27 participants from 7 nations
	- Para Ice Hockey session	Serbia 21 to 26 Feb 2016 74 participants from 20 nations
	- Wheelchair Curling session	Estonia 14 to 18 Aug 2016 20 participants from 9 nations
	- PyeongChang Sports Manager workshop	PyeongChang 25 to 28 Nov 2016 22 participants from 18 nations
	- PyeongChang Sports Development Workshop	Chuncheon 12 to 14 Oct 2017 51 participants from 20 nations
Sports equipment supply	- Sports equipment supply to developing countries	Jan 2017



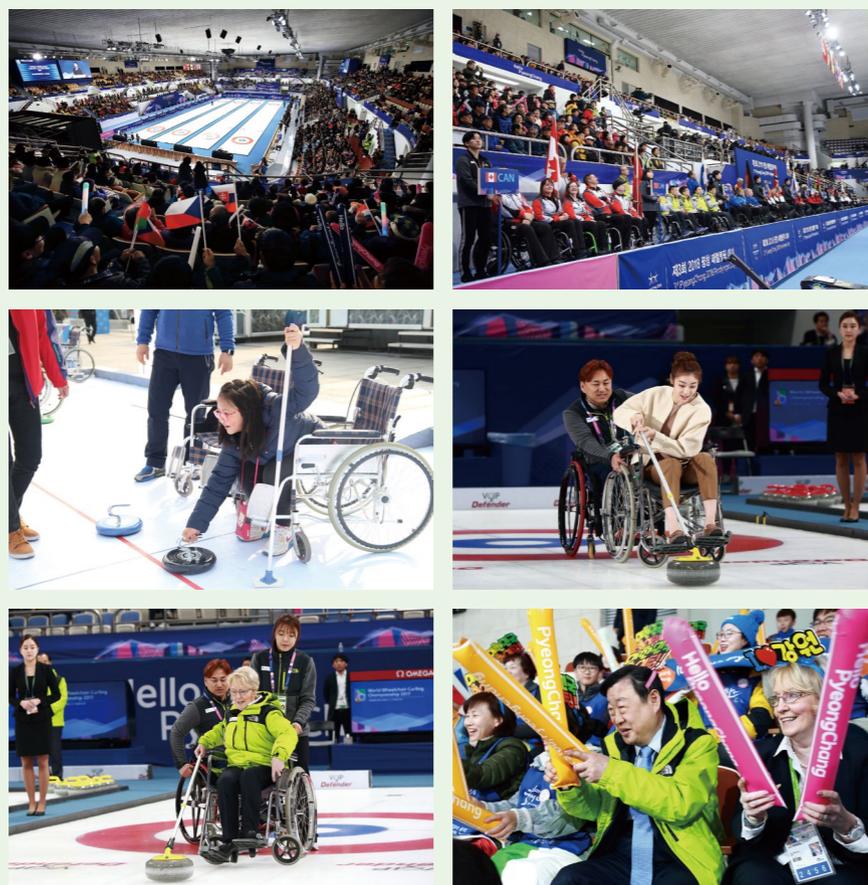
The Actualising the Dream Project (ADP) - Paralympic Winter Sports Development Workshop

Case

PyeongChang Paralympic Day

The IPC has launched the International Paralympic Day and held special events since 2015 to spread the Paralympic Movement and raise awareness about impairment. Starting with an opening ceremony, the event involves various promotional activities such as demonstration of Para-sports by Paralympic athletes and opportunities for the public to participate as well. POCOG has hosted a total of three PyeongChang Paralympic Days, attracting attention at a nationwide level. In particular, in March 2017, more than 2,600 officials and citizens attended various events promoting the 2018 Paralympic Games and experienced one of the winter Para sports, Para curling.

“PyeongChang Paralympic Day is a stage of festivity that raises public interest on impairment and promote the Paralympic Games to the whole country.”



Dream Programme

The Dream Programme is an initiative by the Gangwon Province to disseminate the Olympic Movement as part of its bid commitment. With a history of more than ten years since 2004, the programme will continue to be held even after the 2018 Winter Games as an event legacy. From 2004 to 2017, 1,919 youths from 83 countries without snow participated in the programme, experiencing winter sports, Korean culture and engaging in various cultural exchange initiatives.

Since 2011, youths with a disability have been participating in the programme to experience and be trained alongside those without a disability. Also, the Winter Sports Academy programme has been introduced in 2012 to identify and train the future sports stars of tomorrow. Among many initiatives of the Dream Programme, the Winter Sports Academy is designed for engaging youths to experience various para sports and thereby share the spirit and value of the Olympic and Paralympic Movements and build a friendship with each other. The 2017 Dream Programme was held with 165 participants from 39 nations, 26 of which were people with a disability from seven nations, providing wide training and experience in para sports and Korean culture.

What is Dream Programme?

The Dream Programme is an initiative to introduce winter sports to young people who live in a snow-free environment and have limited access to winter sports. This educational programme has been organised by the Gangwon Province since 2004 with an aim to expand winter sports participation by giving opportunities to experience winter sports and cultural exchange.

Youth participants in Dream Programme

1,919 youths from 83 countries, accumulative (2004 - 2017)

Youth participants with a disability
164 youths from 15 countries, accumulative (2011 - 2017)

Athletes entering international competition who had participated in the Dream Programme

179 participants from 24 countries, accumulative

* (FIS, ISU-registered athletes performing in international competitions officially approved by federations and associations, as of 2016)

※ Participation Status, 2014-2017

Classification	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Participating Countries	22	26	30	32	29	29	29	33	30	39	39	42	44	39
Participants (persons)	108	109	111	135	115	114	114	141	136	162	159	171	179	165



III. Education for improving awareness on the disabled provided

Education for Food Vendors, Accommodation Providers and Civil Service Employees

POCOG cooperated with the Host City to promote awareness of accessibility. Starting in September 2015, the impairment and accessibility awareness education programme was implemented for business owners and government employees, encouraging them to participate in the wheelchair-friendly renovation projects. The programme consisted of understanding impairment, the need to address accessibility and proper installation of amenities for persons with a disability, delivered in an easy language. From 2015 to June 2017, 19 educational sessions were provided to 5,001 attendees.

Raising awareness on people with an impairment and accessibility

19 sessions
5,001 participants
completed the session

POCOG Wheelchair Experience Day

On 31 May 2017, the President and CEO and staff members of POCOG participated in the Wheelchair Experience Day at the PyeongChang main office. The event was jointly coordinated by POCOG and Ottobock Korea, one of the IPC Sponsors. The staff members were able to get a first-hand experience of difficulties that people with a disability face in their everyday lives as they try to access indoor amenities, wheelchair-accessible restrooms and elevators in a wheelchair. The event was an opportunity for POCOG staff to understand issues regarding impairment and the importance of ensuring accessibility.



IPC Excellence Programme

POCOG attended workshops and observer programmes, through which the IPC Academy transferred its know-how on Games operations to the workforce of the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Games. Eight sessions of the Excellence Programme Workshop were held between 2013 and 2016 with the objective to create the visual identity of the Paralympic Games, to promote marketing opportunities and to establish communication plans. Observer programmes were conducted three times, with a specific focus on Sochi 2014 and Rio 2016. Simulation on Games-time operations of the Paralympic Games took place in November 2017, followed by a workshop to share knowledge on the Games operations.



→ [G4-E06]

1.2 Accessibility Improved

Accessibility is a fundamental right, especially for Paralympic athletes, Games workforce, and visitors, as well as all people with a disability and groups with special needs such as foreigners, infants, pregnant women, and the elderly and infirm. POCOG has taken tangible initiatives to secure accessibility at all venues and services, and run educational programmes to maximise convenience in enjoying the Games.

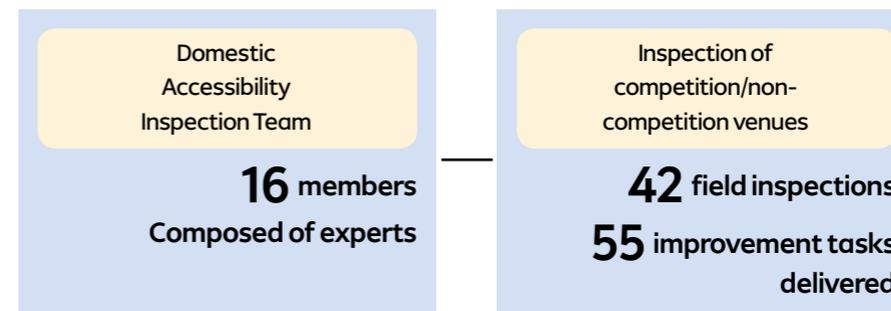
Publication and Distribution of the Accessibility Manual

POCOG produced POCOG Accessibility Manual, which encompasses the accessibility standards of the IPC, domestic laws and the characteristics of the Winter Games at all levels. This manual is applicable to all stages of Games preparation, including the Villages, accommodations, and transport. Also, facilities, Games operations and services are examined in detail in line with the manual, thereby taking steps to accomplishing successful the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Examination and Improvement Support for Games Facilities and Services

In accordance with the Accessibility Master Plan established in February 2015, we provide support to improving the accessibility of the venues and services through construction schemes for a total of 20 venues and 42 field inspections. For two Paralympic ice competition venues as well as the PyeongChang Paralympic Village, we were able to reduce the budget and conclude the agenda earlier than planned, with the service from an international accessibility consultant recommended by the IPC from November 2015 to January 2016. In April 2016, we have organised a domestic accessibility inspection team, consisting of 16 members of athletic experts in Para sports or other relevant fields. The team's main role was to perform field inspections at venues and the Host City, and took part in awareness education programmes. The 2016/2017 accessibility inspection on the Olympic and Paralympic test events have revealed 32 areas of improvement on 12 venues. As of now, 90 per cent of these shortcomings have been addressed by the Games operation plan. Also, venue accessibility inspection was performed twice under the main control of the Paralympic Games Integration Department from May to June 2017. Accessibility schemes were checked for all clients with a focus on the Paralympic venues during the first inspection. The second inspection was mainly on the quality of facilities and services for the transport-disadvantaged visiting the competition and non-competition venues. A total of 55 improvement tasks were implemented as a result.

Facility and Service Accessibility Inspections



Field inspection delivered by international accessibility consultants

Revamping Wheelchair-accessible Facilities in the Private Businesses

A status survey was performed on restaurants, accommodations, and facilities at tourist attractions within the 2018 Winter Games Special Zones, to deliver a pleasant experience at places in and outside the venues. The survey showed that there was a severe lack of restaurants and accommodations that met the amenities standards as required by the *Act on Guarantee of Promotion of Convenience of Persons with Disabilities, the Aged, Pregnant Women, etc.* With the support from the government, the Gangwon Province and local governments, projects were executed to improve service infrastructure at 180 restaurants and accommodations from 2015 to 2016. Areas of improvement included ramps, tables with chaired seats, restrooms, lighting replacement, wall painting and even overall beautification of the environment. Business owners could choose which areas to make improvements, and received financial support of up to 50 to 70 per cent of the expenditure (KRW 7 million at maximum). On 11 January 2017, the government agencies, Gangwon Province, Host and Venue Cities, and relevant organisations held a ceremony to mark the Agreement signed on the Creation of Barrier-Free Tourist City for the PyeongChang 2018 Paralympic Games. The agreement mandates improvements completed by December 2017, in particular by applying the universal design to 422 private businesses (restaurants and accommodations) and 59 public restrooms. This would allow all groups of people, with or without disabilities, to access these facilities more conveniently.

Case: revamping a facility in Gangneung



① Installation of a ramp at the main entrance



② Installation of tables with chaired seats

Case

Inviting the Transportation-Disadvantaged to the Olympic Games (National Piggyback “Eobuba” Project)

*** Regardless of Age or Impairment, From Busan to Seoul, Straight to PyeongChang the Village of Snow!**

POCOG cooperated with the Korean Paralympic Committee and 17 other regional Paralympic committees to devise a project to help 35,000 transportation-disadvantaged individuals nationwide. Our ambition is to give them an opportunity to enjoy the Games, providing them with transport and encouraging them to take part in other cultural events, for 40 days from 9 February to 18 March. The initiative was devised to create opportunities for participation nationwide and improve the level of understanding of disabilities. POCOG is responsible for laying out a basic plan and financing KRW 1 billion in the transport budget. The KPC is in charge of setting up a comprehensive plan and oversee overall operations. Other Para sports organisations on municipal and provincial level will be leading project operations including procuring transport, scheduling trips, and recruiting participants. POCOG is sparing no effort in delivering the project by organising transport service for group trips, assistance services for people with a disability within the venues, and promoting cultural events.



1.3 Youth Education Programme Provided

PyeongChang will be reborn as a hub of winter sports, and youths will play a leading role in opening PyeongChang to the world on the foundation of peace and cooperation. POCOG has been implementing various educational programmes with the idea of educating the future generations, thereby opening possibilities for all(Possibility. Connected). Visits to school, and educational programmes in coordination with cultural promotion events are some of the initiatives which POCOG has taken in order to propagate Olympic education nationwide.

Paralympic Games Awareness Programme

Many educational programmes are implemented to improve public understanding of the disabled and to integrate students regardless of their abilities. PyeongChang 2018 Education and Experience Centre provides quizzes on Paralympic sports, and opportunity programmes to experience Para sports such as Boccia and wheelchair curling. This educational space, where everyone can enjoy sports without any bias against impairment, has been visited by approximately 580,000 people since the programme was launched in 2015 until the first half of 2017. We will continue our educational initiatives to raise awareness on the Paralympic Games by holding regional festivals, cultural events, and educational expo alongside with the experience centre.

Educational Publicity Materials & PyeongChang 2018 Education and Experience Centre

(unit: persons)

Classification	Total	Education & Experience Centre	Publicity materials distributed
Accumulative	580,132	567,390	12,742
2015	-	-	-
2016	376,672	364,700	11,972
Jan to July 2017	203,460	202,690	770

Education and Experience Centre



School Visit Programme

The School visit programme is an education programme developed to provide youths with opportunities to experience different jobs associated with sports and the Olympic Games. To invite greater national attention towards the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, more than 100 schools located along the route of the Olympic Torch Relay and specialised in winter sports research have been selected in 2017 to receive the education programme. The selection process prioritised the schools in rural villages to mitigate the inequality in educational opportunities. Students from selected schools met with career instructors dispatched by POCOG, getting a glimpse into various sports-related careers and exploring their own future careers. From 2015 to July 2017, 26,601 students from kindergartens and elementary, middle and secondary schools took part in the school visit programme. Benefits will continue to reach to other students during the pre-Games period.

Educational Web Portal

POCOG has developed an educational web portal on the Olympic and Paralympic Games. The aim is to enhance accessibility of educational content on the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, and provide materials to teachers for class usage. Teacher training also took place during the school visits where lectures demonstrating the use of the educational materials provided. Moreover, a total of 29,245 students from 161 schools nationwide were provided with vouchers for online courses which can support their self-learning at home.



Educational web portal (<http://edu.pyeongchang2018.com>)

World Peace Education Festival

Upon staging the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, we aspired to catalyse the spirit of the Olympic Truce and world peace and to deliver the message of peace to the world. One of our initiatives is the World Peace Education Festival. For four nights and five days (27~31 May 2017), 400 youths from seven countries including the Republic of Korea, China, Japan and Kazakhstan gathered to be part of the festival nearby the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ) in Gangneung and Goseong. The participants staged performances near the DMZ Museum, calling for world peace and wishing successful hosting of the Peaceful Olympic Games. The festival ended with the performance of Ganggangsulae (a traditional Korean circle dance play) to symbolise harmony and unity. This meaningful festival was also covered by major foreign press media, further promoting the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games to the world.

World Peace Education Festival



World Peace Education Festival on 30 May 2017: Peace Walk along the DMZ in Goseong, Gangwon Province

→ [G4-E05]

1.4 Participation of Local Citizens Expanded

The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games reaches out to local residents for their active participation at Games-time. They are expected to play a crucial role in showcasing traditional cultural heritage of the Republic of Korea and harmonious unity of local communities.

Engaging Local Residents in Opening and Closing Ceremonies

The Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Olympic and Paralympic Games will be an event of regional harmony where participation of local residents is encouraged. In the current proposal for the Olympic Ceremonies, local residents make up 16.7 per cent of the total participants. For the Paralympic Ceremonies, the figure increases to 23 per cent. Gangwon Provincial Dance Company, artist groups from the Gangwon region, and performers from elementary, middle and high school students will participate to create a stage of unity, and transfer the experience and know-how of a mass-scale cultural event.

Diversity of Volunteers Including Local Residents

Opportunities to volunteer at the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games are open to all nationals and foreigners over the age of 18, free from exclusion and prejudice. As a result, 91,656 persons submitted their application, which was four times the number of volunteers to be recruited. On average, the competition rate was very high at 4:1.

During the recruitment process, we upheld the value of diversity by applying a fair selection standard especially to foreigners, persons with disabilities, senior persons, and persons from a multicultural background. Thanks to the active promotion campaigns of volunteer centres within the Host City and the passionate activism of local residents, a total of 1,482 Gangwon residents became part of the Olympic volunteer crew. We also witnessed enthusiasm from foreigners as 14 per cent of the applicants were from abroad, including Russia, China, and the United States. In an effort to make the Olympic Games a truly global festival, POCOG recruited 1,214 foreign volunteers, which is 5.8 per cent of the total crew.

Whereas a typical volunteer training process takes place online, the volunteers of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games were put through 10 hours of in-person training spread over 107 sessions held from April to September 2017. Up to 89.2 per cent of the recruited volunteers successfully completed the training process.

Case

Local Residents Weave Unforgettable Memories

Hanji (Korean traditional paper) bouquets and Host City souvenirs for Test Events



During the 2016 and 2017 test events, medalists received prizes that reflect the story of the Host City. POCOG prepared prizes that were environmentally friendly, sustainable and symbolic of the Host City's culture in an effort to make the Environmental and Economic Olympic Games. The gifts were even handmade by the local residents, adding more heartfelt warmth.

Bouquets of real flowers, one of the most commonly seen prizes, are short-lived and are hard to preserve especially in the cold weather. During the test events, we introduced bouquets of Hanji, a traditional Korean hand-made paper. The Hanji bouquets, Dakjonggi Dolls and Idamdeung (a paper lantern cover called a lantern telling story) were all hand-made with Hanji produced in Wonju, in the Gangwon Province, and awarded to the athletes and were greeted with great enthusiasm.



In particular, the Idamdeungs were awarded to winners of Speed Skating, Bobsleigh, U-18 Hockey, Women's Hockey and Para Ice Hockey competitions held in 2016 and 2017. These paper lanterns are decorated with Chochungdo, a painting by a renowned artist and poet from Gangneung, Shin Saimdang. Finished with traditional patterns, Idamdeungs turned into a souvenir with an antique yet delicate atmosphere of Korean tradition. They are practical, sturdy, and symbolic of Korean traditional culture and the image of the Host City; the souvenirs like Idamdeungs will continue to act as a window through which the world can learn the regional culture of the Host City and a memorabilia with which the athletes can remind the great times they had during the PyeongChang test events.

Welcoming handmade gifts full of Korea's culture and warm heart

Citizens and students from Gangneung made more than 14,200 gifts for Olympic delegations and media groups who will visit Gangneung during the Games. The welcome gifts are composed of three items, which have been selected through a national contest in May 2016 held by Gangneung: Cheongsachorong (traditional Korean lantern with a red-and-blue silk shade), key rings, and Gangneung pockets. People of Gangneung assembled Cheongsachorong and engraved a welcoming message on its side. The message, "Don't forget Gangneung," will make the gift especially unforgettable for all Olympic participants.



2. Holding a Cultural Olympic Games

Culture is stated in the Olympic Charter as one of the fundamental principles of Olympism, and hosting the Cultural Olympiad is one of the five core goals for the PyeongChang 2018 Vision. Cultural programmes of the Olympic Games are a great opportunity to make the world remember the identity of the hosting country as well as the Host City. They also help to elevate the local inhabitants' pride in their culture and to solidify identity. Count-down events are scheduled to be held for significant moments before the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games begins to communicate with people from all around the world about culture and present the Olympic Games as a global festival. We plan to boost excitement for the Olympic Games until the kick-off, and hold a Cultural Olympiad with a festival staged every day after the day of event kick-off in the PyeongChang Olympic Plaza and Gangneung Olympic Park.

2.1 Building Foundation for Cultural Olympic Games

Since 2012, we have hosted domestic and international contests and cultural events that would transform the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games into a Cultural Olympiad. We submitted the conceptualisation scheme of the Cultural PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, as well as the draft plan for creating Cultural Olympic Games during the pre-Games period in March 2015. We hosted various cultural events for each milestone in an effort to boost excitement for the Games, starting with the G-3 Year (3-years-to-go) Event, G-1000 days, and year-end events. The final project plan for the Cultural Olympiad was submitted to the IOC and IPC in April and June 2016. In April 2017, the Fundamental Plan for the Cultural Olympiad during the Games Period was established. The underlying concept of the cultural programmes is “the Cultural Olympiad where there are culture and festival every day,” which entertains people all around the world.

Concept of the Cultural Olympic Games
 “Cultural Olympiad where there is culture and festival every day”

2.2 Designing Cultural Mark

We developed a sub-emblem customised for the Cultural Olympiad, symbolising the link between the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games and the Cultural Olympiad. Projects promoted in cooperation with local communities and non-profit organisations are embraced into the scope of the Cultural Olympiad along with official Olympic programmes. We aim to encourage greater participation, promote unity among cultural programmes hosted by different individuals and establish a distinct image for the Cultural Olympiad with this sub-emblem.



Cultural Olympiad: Timeline of Preceding Events

G-2 Years	Date: 27 Feb 2016 Place: Phoenix Park Activities: “G-2 Years: Happy PyeongChang, Start of Passion” event; Snow Torch Parade; Slogan Ignition Performance	
G-500Days	Date: 27 Sept 2016 Place: Yeoui District at Hangang Park, Seoul Activities: “500 Days to Go until PyeongChang 2018: Now is PyeongChang” event; Lighting Ceremony and Firework Show	
G-365Days	Date: 9 Feb 2017 Place: Gangneung Hockey Centre Activities: “G-1 Year: Ready for PyeongChang 2018” ceremony; Count-down and winter Olympic sports performances; Unveiling of the Torch and the uniform design for the Torchbearers	
G-200 Days	Date: 22 July 2017 Place: near Chuncheon Station Activities: “The ONE” event; G-200 Days Fireworks Festival; Unveiling of the theme song for the Olympic Torch Relay	
G-100Days	Date: 1 Nov 2017 Place: Incheon International Airport, Songdo Moonlight Festival Park Activities: First Official Event of PyeongChang 2018 celebrating 100 days to go; Torch welcoming ceremony; First Torch Relay event and local ceremonies	

2.3 Cultural Programmes during the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games

- Objective: To stage a Cultural Olympic Games during which global citizens can enjoy festivities every day
- Date: Delegation Welcoming Event (4 Feb 2018) - Closing Ceremony (18 Mar 2018) approx. 40 days

▶ PyeongChang Olympic Plaza

Classification	Date	Activities	Photos
Cultural ICT Centre	9 - 25 Feb, 9 - 18 Mar 2018	Exhibit of modern and contemporary artworks of Korea; small-scale performances and reception; ICT exhibit and interaction; media facade	
Traditional Culture Centre	9 - 25 Feb, 9 - 18 Mar 2018	Performances by Holders of Intangible Cultural Asset (art and skill performances, performance exhibit, folk painting folding screens)	
Traditional Culture and Interaction Centre		Exhibit of Jangseung and Sotdae; traditional performances; Olympic-themed oil lamps, traditional culture experience	
Live Site (Street Cheering)	10 - 24 Feb, 10 - 17 Mar 2018	10:00 - 16:00 Broadcast live on the large screen; cheering; stage performances; 3D hologram concerts; VR experience of winter sports	
Medal Plaza		18:00 - 22:00 Victory ceremonies; Boom-up Free show; Headliner performances; firework show	

▶ Gangneung Olympic Park

Classification	Date	Activities	Photos
Live Site (Street Cheering)	9 - 25 Feb, 9 - 18 Mar 2018	Broadcast live on the large screen; cheering; stage performances; winter sports experience on ice rink, exhibit of regional cultures; partner showcase	
Open Stage	9 - 25 Feb, 9 - 18 Mar 2018	Parade; mobile stage performances; flash mobs; street art performances (ie. pantomime, a capella); local folk music street performances (ie. pungmul, madangnori)	
Gangneung Art Centre	5 Feb 2018	Performance for the IOC Session Opening Ceremony, boasting Korea's excellence in culture and arts	
	9 Feb - 18 Mar 2018	Performance and exhibits of national and municipal / provincial art organisations	

▶ Other Cultural Programmes

Classification	Date	Activities	Photos
Jinbu Station Provisional Cultural Centre - Woljeongsa Exhibit	Feb - Mar 2018	Exhibit of Olympic artifacts; bead artworks and black-and-white photos from renowned artists; Shimsukwan white porcelain	
World Food Cultural Room	9 - 25 Feb 2018	World cultural performances; sampling and sales of global food (near the PyeongChang Olympic Plaza)	
Olympic Family Tour	Feb - Mar 2018	Family tours for major Olympic Families (PyeongChang, Gangneung, Donghae, Goseong, Yangyang, and northern region of Seoul-Busan)	
Welcoming Ceremony for the Delegations at the Villages	4 - 8 Feb, 6 - 8 Mar 2018	Welcoming ceremony for the delegations; athlete-engaging performances (PyeongChang and Gangneung Olympic / Paralympic Villages)	
Live Sites Nationwide (Street Cheering)	9 - 25 Feb, 9 - 18 Mar 2018	Broadcast live on the large screen; cheering; stage performances; winter sports experience on ice rink, exhibit of regional cultures; partner showcase	

Case

Nationwide Cultural Event before the Games

The Cultural Olympiad refers to the cultural programmes and festivals staged from the pre-Games period through to the closing of the Games including culture, entertainment, celebrations and interactive activities where people from the Host City and around the world participate.

The PyeongChang Cultural Olympic Games is presented under the slogan "PyeongChang Meets Culture." With more than 150 culture and arts programmes that engage the younger generation and inspire cultural exchanges among different countries, we aim to heighten enthusiasm for the Olympic Games home and abroad, as well as to portray a positive image of the Republic of Korea in the eyes of the global community.

Gangwon Province Residents' Cultural Movement

Gangwon Province Residents' Cultural Movement is a cultural programme since 2013 led by the citizens who came together under their shared passion to make the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games a success. It aims to support the successful hosting of the Olympic Games, and create and sustain the Olympic legacy. The Gangwon Province residents as a whole have made a collective effort to achieve this aim through programmes fulfilling four major goals: fostering civic consciousness, hospitality towards visitors, promotion of civic participation and operation of regional programmes. So far, the residents have implemented programmes such as "Visiting Training Programme for Cultural Gangwon Province", "2018 Culture College of Citizens", "Gangwon Province Cultural Citizen Supporters," and "To World, To the Culture Forum."

- * Visiting Training Programme for Cultural Gangwon Province (2015 to 11 Sep 2017, cumulative) 393 sessions / 55,839 participants / 33 civic instructors cultivated
- * 2018 Cultural College of Citizens (2015 to 2017, cumulative) 2015: 250 students from 5 cities and counties / 2016: 400 students from 6 cities and counties / 2017: 780 students from 9 cities and counties
- * Cultural Citizen Supporters 2,018 supporters (university students, children and adolescents, adults, etc.)



6.5 Globalising PyeongChang: Opening to the World



It is the duty of POCOG to stage the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Games as an arena of festivity for all global citizens to enjoy with guaranteed safety. Therefore, we have been committed to establishing and implementing plans in conformity with international standards and principles throughout all stages of the Games. We will ensure the safety of Olympic facilities and services, and execute Games-related projects in a fair and equitable manner based on the principles of Olympism. Finally, we encourage participating organisations partners and sponsors to practice socially responsible management.

Bid Commitments

Ensure Safety and Security	Conduct Sustainability Activities at a Global Level	Provide Facilities and Infrastructure at a Global Level
----------------------------	---	---

Globalising PyeongChang: Opening to the World: Vision and Management Goals

To realise the goal of Globalising PyeongChang: Opening to the World, POCOG has spared no effort in making the Gangwon Province and its Venue Cities the best hub of winter sports in East Asia, providing advanced services and facilities that satisfy the international standards. To create Global PyeongChang that contributes to the propagation of Olympism, we have selected tasks in regards to safety and security and building infrastructure of global standards.



Activities in Detail

1. Ensuring Safety in the Republic of Korea
2. Complying with International Standards and promoting Sustainability Activities
3. Implementing Sustainability Partner Programme
4. Achieving Smart Olympic Games

Globalising PyeongChang: Opening to the World: Major Achievements

1. Simulated Training on Counter-terrorism and Safety Conducted

POCOG conducted the counter-terrorism and safety drill in June 2017 to brace itself for emergencies and ensure safety of the audience with reinforced responsiveness in cases of crisis.



▶ First counter-terrorism and safety drill in June 2017

▶ Page 125

2. Certificate of Sustainable Event Management (ISO20121) Obtained

POCOG built an internal sustainability management system subject to stringent implementation and monitoring of each task, and at the same time was assessed for ISO20121 to become internationally certified. As a result, the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games were the first winter Games to receive ISO20121 certification.



▶ Obtained the ISO20121 certification in July 2016

▶ Page 129

3. Sustainability Partner Programme Promoted

We designed the Sustainability Partner Programme to increase the sustainability impacts of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games through collaboration with our sponsors. As of October 2017, 15 of our national partners who fully support our sustainability values have been designated as PyeongChang sustainability supporters. Three of the PyeongChang Sustainability Supporters, namely Coca-Cola, KT, and Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance, were selected as Sustainability Partners following the implementation of a sustainability project they developed in order to contribute to the overall sustainability of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games.



▶ Page 130



4. Smart Olympic Games Pursued

Our state-of-the-art ICT technologies including 5G and IoT (Internet-of-Things) will provide spectators an unforgettable experience of Smart Olympic Games. In particular, robots will be utilised in event operations and as guides showcasing Korea's advanced technology and providing innovative services through which visitors will get a glimpse of our future society.



▶ A total of 11 types of robots, representing 85 robots in total, will be used during the Games

▶ Page 132

1. Ensuring Safety in the Republic of Korea

▶ [G4-E07]

Amidst an elevated sense of insecurity due to the widespread terrorist attacks, big-scale world events like the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games must place the safety of all participants as a top priority. The Host City and POCOG have established the security system of the 2018 Winter Games, by reorganising its crisis response system, reflecting upon the security elements in hosting the test events through special inspections, and building a disaster and security communications network to ensure a rapid response in case of an emergency.

1.1 Counter-terrorism and Comprehensive Security Measures Established

With the goal of hosting a safe Olympic Games, in cooperation with the government safety authorities and the Host City, POCOG established the counter-terrorism and comprehensive security measures on the basis of *Special Act Art 7* and its Enforcement Decree Art 3, and the *Act on Anti-Terrorism for the Protection of Citizens and Public Security Art 6* and 10 and its Enforcement Decree Art 26. Counter-terrorism simulated drills were carried out in a joint effort with relevant organisations to be ready for emergencies like terrorist attacks and natural disasters. Also, participating nations and enterprises at home and abroad were briefed on safety measures.



First counter-terrorism and safety drill

Safety cooperation system and training implemented

POCOG maintains a cooperation system with the government safety authorities including the Anti-Terrorism Centre under the Prime Minister's Office, the National Intelligence Service, the military, police and firefighting department, as well as the Host and Venue Cities including the Gangwon Province, PyeongChang County and Jeongseon County. By establishing a cooperative system with relevant organisations, counter-terrorism and security activities within the test events from November 2016 to April 2017 were successfully executed. Also, POCOG recognises the heightened security concerns in the Republic of Korea and around the globe, caused by North Korea's missile tests and

terrorist attacks in Europe and Russia. To provide a more stringent security measure, the police are now an integral part of joint security screening system in pedestrian screening areas (PSA) and vehicle screening areas (VSA), which were previously operated mainly by private security workforce. Systematic training for the private security force will follow on X-ray interpretation and personal belongings inspection, strictly eliminating any possible entry of security risks or hazardous items.

Augmented capacity for crisis response

Emergency shelters have been built in PyeongChang and Gangneung to prepare for an emergency. Starting from November 2017, POCOG has carried out emergency evacuation drills in cooperation with fire departments among other government safety authorities and the Host City. In addition, responses against other threats to the security and safety of the Games, including heavy snow, cyber terrorism, unauthorized drone flights, vehicle ramming attacks, armed attacks, chemical terrorism, hostage taking, and building explosions from explosives have been enhanced through the First Anti-Terrorism and Comprehensive Safety Drill. We will further strengthen our responsiveness to crises and disasters by conducting evacuation drills for the disabled in January 2018.

In addition to drills supervised by POCOG, counter-terrorism and safety drills will continue to be executed under the supervision of government authorities and in cooperation with relevant organisations, especially at the location of Ceremonies, venues, Olympic and Paralympic Villages and KTX (Korea Train Express) stations. We made improvements on our response plans to prepare for attacks using vehicles or drones, and attacks against human beings. Also, our Counter-Terror and Comprehensive Security Measures contain plans and measures against natural disasters including heavy snow, earthquake and fire; safety measures for each venue; emergency transport plans; security screening and access control; and prohibited and restricted items. A briefing session on these safety-related issues for the entire staff of POCOG took place on 28 September 2017.

Communication on safety and security

In response to increasing safety concerns about the Games alongside the heightened sense of risk on the Korean Peninsula, POCOG held a counter-terrorism and security briefing for authorities from investigative agencies of participating nations and EU consular delegation in April 2017. The Korean government also held a security briefing in August for the IOC and TOP sponsors to reduce security concerns. POCOG will prepare for pre-emptive measures against terrorist threats by maintaining an organic cooperative system with the Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games

(TOCOG) and the US Joint Operations Center in charge of counter-terrorism and security measures for the Olympic Games.

2. Complying with International Standards and Promoting Sustainability Activities

→ [GRI 102-16],
[GRI 414-1],
[GRI 414-2]

POCOG has established its sustainability principles of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games in the *Sustainability Framework* and *CSR Guideline* published in 2015. Based on this, POCOG has established a strategy in each sector and a sustainability management system to ensure its implementation and management of performance indicators. While showing steady commitment to the sustainability management system, POCOG obtained international certification on the establishment of the system and was acknowledged for its performance. Moreover, the Sustainability Partner Programme, which creates an opportunity for sponsors to engage in sustainability activities, has broadened the scope of sustainability management. POCOG also contributed to creating an intelligent legacy derived from sustainability efforts by publishing the *Sustainability Interim Report*.



PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Website (<https://www.pyeongchang2018.com/en/sustainability>)

→ [G4-E011]

2.1 Sustainability System Established and Implemented

To realise the implementation of the Sustainable Management System established in 2015, regular monitoring meetings are held with 25 FAs. A total of 24 external project factsheets and 23 internal project factsheets derived from the system were assessed on a quarterly basis. Monitoring was conducted not only on performances and progress in sustainability projects, but also on prioritising purchase of green products and products from social enterprises.

Departments	PyeongChang Sustainability Checklist
Accessibility	·Improving accessibility to the Host City ·Assessing and improving Games accessibility
Accommodation	·Accentuating regional characteristics of accommodation and food, and seeking quality improvement
Ceremony	·Facilitating participation of local residents ·Using products from social enterprises or green materials ·Creating legacy from products
Culture	·Creating Cultural Games
Education	·Preparing for the Games based on diversity and inclusivity towards minority ·Promoting international cooperation and exchange between South and North Korea
Event Services	·Promoting use of green supplies and recycling
Food & Beverage	·Promoting food and beverage sustainability - active local participation, etc.
Legacy	·Creating sustainable Games legacy
Olympic Torch Relay	·Conducting Olympic Torch Relay that takes into consideration people, environment, society and economy
Volunteer Management	·Participation from the Host City, creating legacy from the volunteer pool
Paralympic	·Raising awareness of PyeongChang 2018 Winter Paralympic Games ·Hosting events for the disabled ·Raising awareness of disability
Environment, Cleaning & Waste	·Realising Environmental Games
Technology	·Hosting state-of-the-art ICT Games - 5 initiatives (5G, IoT, Robot, UHD, AI(language barrier-free Olympic Games))
Transport	·Building a green transport system ·Securing accessibility for the disabled ·Expanding and expediting railway system around the Host City
Olympic and Paralympic Villages	·Securing post-Games use, and green building certification of Olympic and Paralympic Villages and Media Village ·Considering sustainable operations
Communications	·Communicating sustainability performances

2.2 Sustainability Logo Developed

We developed PyeongChang Sustainability Mark to promote the Games sustainability and convey the uniformity of the sustainability programme. The mark symbolises our determination to spread sustained and positive impact on local environment, economy and society through efforts for sustainability. The nature of sustained circulation and expansion is expressed in the image of a leaf.



PyeongChang Sustainability Mark

2.3 ISO20121 Certification

At the same time as establishing and internally implementing the Sustainability Management System for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, we also prepared to obtain ISO20121 certification, an international standard for sustainable event management system. To this end, we went through a step-by-step process required for certification, including stakeholder analysis, risk analysis, materiality assessment, laws and regulations, developing sustainability targets and training, documentation, and supply chain management. With POCOG manual produced with relevant FAs, we obtained the certification in July 2016. The first evaluation was completed in March 2017, through consistent management, operation and improvement of our sustainable management system. The second evaluation process is scheduled in January 2018.



ISO20121 Certificate Conferment Ceremony



ISO20121 Certificate

Case

▶ [G4-EO5],
[G4-EO9],
[G4-EO10]

3. Implementing Sustainability Partner Programme

The PyeongChang 2018 Sponsors work together to achieve sustainability. These global corporations are bolstering our effort to realise the vision, “Furthering Benefits to People and Nature,” by upholding the value and activities of PyeongChang sustainability and taking part in their own initiatives.



Coca-Cola: Integrated Water Resource Management

Coca Cola, the TOP Partners in non-alcohol beverage category, has carried out an environmental project in order to replenish the company’s water use. To this end,

Coca-Cola created a cofferdam and transplanted trees in Daegwallyeong-myeon, the Host region. The project was put into action in cooperation with WWF Korea, to install the cofferdam at the periphery of Samjeong Lake, which is part of the upper stream that flows into Daegwallyeong-myeon. As the water stays intact even when it is not flowing, the region is protected from drying up. Also, planting trees has increased the moisture content in the soil, and provided the local flora and fauna with a place of repose and habitation. We expect that Coca-Cola’s initiative in a long term will contribute to promoting biodiversity.



KT: Technical Assistance in IT

Daegwallyeong, PyeongChang County is the main stage of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games where the venue of the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, the Olympic Plaza, and the Olympic and Paralympic Villages are situated. While many athletes from around the globe will visit the place, their path of travel is towards the snow competition venues on the west; enjoying the international event is perhaps a far cry



for the people in Uiyaji Wind Village (“Baram Maeul”) located on the opposite side of the venue cluster.

KT, the telecommunication partner for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, has set to ensure the Games impact touches every corner of the local area. The Wind Village was selected as a place for Giga Story, a social contribution project implemented by KT. Moreover, KT is providing technology and facility for installing anti-theft system protecting local crops, renovating regional specialty stores and creating photo zones, to make the village a tourist destination and protect local agricultural activities at the same time. As a site located on the route to Daegwallyeong’s popular tourist attractions, the Wind Village will enjoy the full benefit of PyeongChang 2018 legacy. After the Games, KT will continue to assist the Wind Village in becoming self-sufficient and contribute to revitalisation of the local economy.



Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance: Dream School

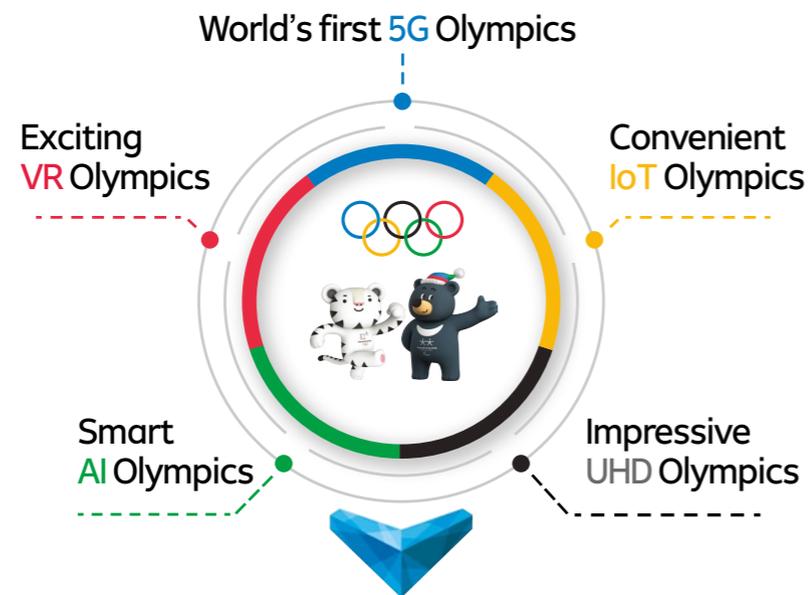


Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance is the official fire insurance sponsor for the Olympic Winter Games PyeongChang 2018. As a sponsor, it aspires to engage in a philanthropic activity that would create a symbolic legacy in the Host region. “Future,” among the four main pillars of the company’s social responsibility engagement, was the keyword to be aligned with the Games legacy. This rationale encouraged Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance to choose a primary school in Gangneung for its Dream School Project, an initiative that can pass down the future resources to the future generation after the Games.

Dream School Project pursues to create forests on spared lands to serve as a place of repose and environmental experience for students. Juyeong Elementary School in Gangneung, the Venue City for ice competition events, is the subject school. A total of 58 trees in 13 species, and 1,410 shrubs in 5 species were planted in 1,328 m² of space. Other education programmes such as school clubs will be supported in the future to effectively utilise the school forest. Through this project, it is expected to enhance students’ environmental awareness by experiencing and exploring the benefits nature can offer.

4. Achieving Smart Olympic Games

Our aim is to deliver the state-of-the-art ICT Winter Olympic Games using the top-notch domestic ICT service and products. ICT will support the success of the Games and offer a stage of festivity that provides an unforgettable experience for all participants. In accordance with the ICT Promotion Plan for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, we announced our scheme on 5G, IoT and Ultra High Definition (UHD) service areas in May 2016. Moreover, we unveiled the K-ICT PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games Realising Strategy adding Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Virtual Reality (VR) technologies in May 2016. In addition, we plan to provide automated translation service for all participants in the Olympic Games to communicate without a language barrier.



Manifestation Plans for Smart Olympic Games

Departments	Application status
5G	·Improving service quality through Omni View service application at Games-time, VR, hologram live shows, 5G bus
IoT	·Providing customised service from entry to event viewing, shopping and departure
UHD	·Promoting the Games by installing UWV (Ultra Wide Vision) at the Incheon International Airport during the pre-Games and at the Games-time
AI	·Providing automated translation service in eight languages using GenieTalk Translator
VR	·Enabling 360 VR for winter events

4.1 ICT Opens a New Possibility for Future-oriented Games

The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games will be an unprecedented one that encompasses various innovations including 5G and customised IoT. Boasting the fastest Internet speed in the world, our ICT service will be tailored to individual needs and convenience.

Main Services

· 5G (Time Slice)

The use of Time-Slice cameras enables recording of an event from different angles and watching the scenes as an interactive 360 video.

· IoT (Internet of Things)

The IoT technology is used for seamless navigation service using augmented reality (AR) and complex location determination technology.

· Participatory Event Viewing (Media Wall, Kiosks)

The media walls and kiosk-type signage encourage visitors and athletes to: cheer together, take a photo tour, receive multi-language guidance by the mascots and take photos. Also, participants can try posing like an athlete or like the mascots.

· Automated Translation Service

Automated translation service is provided as an application that translates Korean and eight other major languages, thereby realising language-barrier-free Olympic Games with domestic technologies.



* Augmented Reality (AR): 3-D virtual image is layered on top of images or backgrounds from the reality, making it one integrated video.

* Location Determination Technology: The technology determines the precise location of the requesting device using GPS or location of the base station of the mobile network.

* Media Wall: The touch-screen display is used for events or presentations.

* Kiosk-type Signage: Guide signage using unmanned information terminal unit

4.2 Utilising World-leading Robotics

Using high-tech robots during the Games operations will contribute to the growth of the nation by creating new business opportunities and investing in this new industry. The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games will be the test bed and opportunity for the promotion of Korea's robotic technology. The services that these robots will provide at events include: guides for athletes and tourists at venues, Olympic and Paralympic Villages, the airport, the Media Centre, etc; security services; beverage serving at places like the airport and the Experience Centre; and painting murals.

Serviced Robots 85 units in 11 types

Type	Number	Roles
 Guide Robot (2 types)	31	· Providing event schedule and place, tourist guide, etc. * conversation in 8 languages (with Hancom GenieTalk)
 Mannequin Robot	12	· Offering fun and diverse guide on the venues, provided throughout the route of circulation of the visitors.
 Welcoming Robot	2	· Promoting PyeongChang 2018 and welcome visitors entering the airport
 Beverage Serving Robot	4	· Serving beverages in the Media Working Room
 Cleaning Robot	2	· Cleaning and monitoring hallways around-the-clock
 Robot Aquarium Fish	5 Sets (20)	· Displaying robotic technology, operated at highly populated areas including the Culture and ICT Centre, Media Village, etc.
 Robot Mural Painter	10	· Demonstrating robot painting on selected subjects (MVP of the Game, etc.) on the installed wall
 Torch Relay (2 types)	2	· Using a robot in Olympic Torch Relay
 Party Robot	2	· Delivering information and movies related to the Olympic Games at the lounge in the Media Village





SUSTAINABILITY



07

PyeongChang 2018 Legacy

7.1 Legacy of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games 138

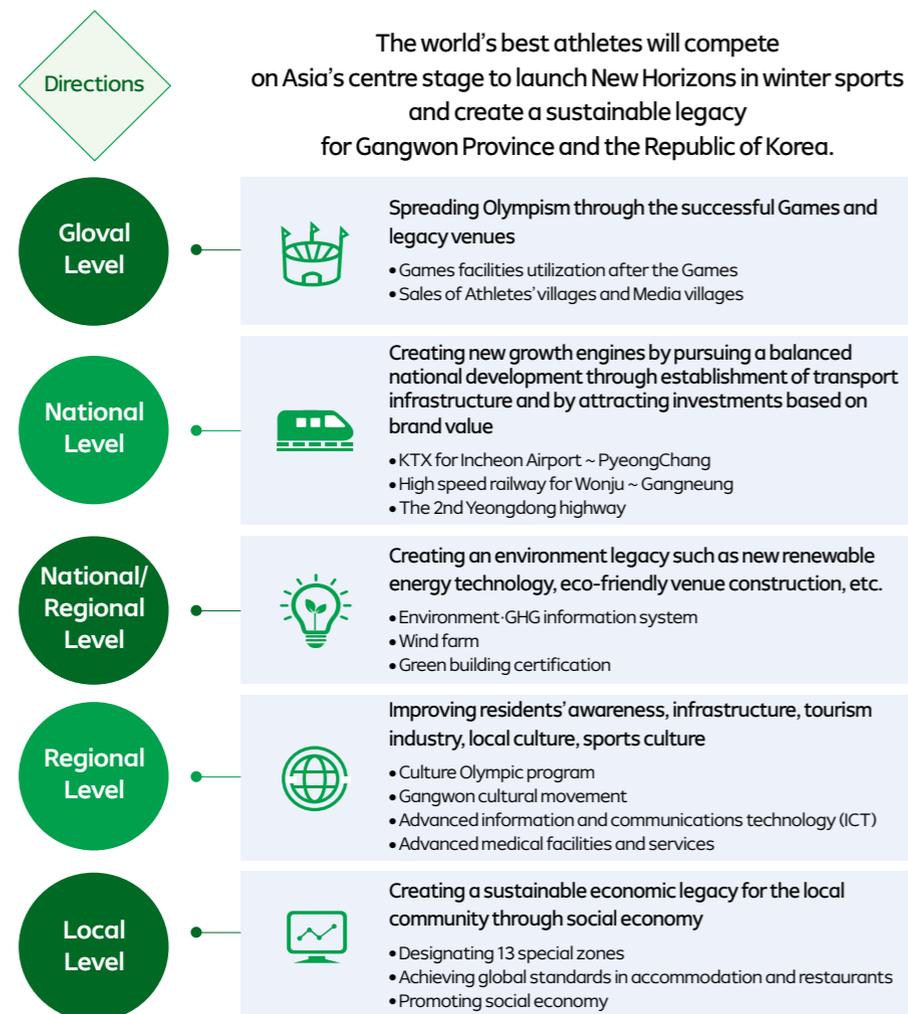
07 PyeongChang 2018 Legacy

→ [G4-E012], [G4-E013]

1. Legacy of the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games

The Olympic Games is no longer a mega sports event concentrating solely on the sport. Earnest efforts are undertaken to reduce current negative perceptions, and achieve sustainability, such as avoiding environmental impacts caused by venue construction. In this regard, the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games has focused on the various impacts it can have and leaving a positive legacy behind.

Fundamental Direction for Creating PyeongChang 2018 Legacy



To this end, the government, Host City and POCOG are cooperating to implement various initiatives including sports development and expansion of infrastructure. More information on our initiatives will be available in the PyeongChang 2018 Post-Games Sustainability Report (to be published in October 2018) and the Legacy Report (to be published in January 2019).

1.1 Creating Sustainable Games and Legacy

In staging the Olympic Games, the Host City creates legacy in various fields, including but not limited to: promoting sports, improving infrastructure, creating social benefits through sports, achieving technological innovation, creating culture, reaping economic benefits, and tackling environmental issues. The Olympic Games is not a one-time event but a continuous impetus for the sustainable growth of the Host region.



It was not until the early 1990's that the Republic of Korea started to stand out in the Olympic Winter Games, especially in Short Track Speed Skating events. However, the Republic of Korea is now making its way to the top of winter sports arena, ranking within the top 13 countries at the Sochi 2014. To help Korean athletes who compete in the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism and Korean Olympic Committee together funded a total of KRW 93.9 billion through the Korea Winter Sports Development Scheme from 2012 to 2017. The scheme includes developing

national athletes, building infrastructure for winter sports, and fostering winter sports professionals. Also, the Korea Paralympic Committee has implemented diverse initiatives to make the Republic of Korea an elite nation of Paralympic winter sports. In preparing for the Paralympic Games, facilities within the Incheon Training Centre were improved and augmented to include new venues such as the wheelchair curling centre. The Committee aims to boost the athletes' performance by discovering new talents, bolstering training for national athletes and supplying equipment. Also, it continues to invest in making a better future for the disabled by operating schools specialising in winter sports, discovering young talents from the local community and coordinating programmes for raising disability-awareness.

Infrastructure Improvement

The Gangwon Province, home to the Host and Venue Cities, is a popular tourist attraction with its affluent natural resources from mountains and forests making up 80 per cent of the area. At the same time, the most mountainous terrain hampered accessibility to the region. Therefore, hosting the Olympic Games was an opportunity to significantly improve accessibility by enhancing transport network, such as construction of a double-track railroad and improvement of pre-existing railroads between the Incheon International Airport and Gangneung, and construction of the Second Yeongdong Expressway and Dongseo Expressway. Also, new road networks connecting major facilities between the Venue Cities provide convenient mobility for all visitors to PyeongChang. As Gangwon Province is adjacent to the metropolitan area, it is envisaged that improved mobility will further increase tourist numbers, develop the tourism industry and facilitate regional development. Also, the Olympic and Paralympic Villages and the Media Village, constructed as apartment buildings, will be sold to local residents after the Games, thereby contributing to creating a better residential environment and housing supply.

Economic Benefits

The Special Act on Support for the 2018 PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games was enacted in 2012 to support the Games. As the Special Act allows Special Zones to be designated within the Host region, the Gangwon Province established the comprehensive plan for Special Zones and designated a total of five Special Zones (two in Gangneung, two in PyeongChang, and one in Jeongseon) which are currently under development. The Special Zones, with its improved accessibility, will contribute to

increasing the regional GDP and creating new jobs, serving as a driving force behind the regional development. The Gangwon Province and the Korea Tourism Organisation (KTO) are developing various products linking the tourism resources of the Olympic Games and the Host region, which will effectively increase the number of tourists. For example, new tourist packages such as "Hello! PyeongChang 2018 Tour" and "Gangwon Road 10+1" have already attracted 27,932 tourists in 2016.

Creating Culture

The Gangwon Province Culture and Sports Council is a civic organisation that aims to instill civic awareness and hospitality in Gangwon province and the Venue cities that meet international expectations of a Host City. It devises local voluntary participation activities based on 12 tasks derived from the four areas of civic awareness, improved hospitality, civic participation and regional projects. In response to this, it has coordinated the "Cultural and Civic Awareness Campaign" 95 times, and cultural training programmes for Gangwon residents 393 times, inviting a total of 55,839 participants. The Council continues to make efforts to promote global civic awareness.

Social Benefits Generated from Sports

The Gangwon Province and PyeongChang County strive to promote the brand value of the Host City to all visitors, create a positive image of the city and provide an enjoyable experience. They launched initiatives including creating Olympic landmarks, beautifying the Host City, and providing convenience and resting spaces for visitors. As a result, the Host region is building a firm foundation to become a tourist city that visitors will want to visit again. Moreover, many programmes are in place to offer new opportunities and inspiration for the youth. POCOG executed a school visit mentoring programme, reaching out to 26,601 students in kindergartens and elementary, middle and secondary schools from 2015 to July 2017. The programme provided students with education on the Olympic Games and with job mentoring. Gangneung in cooperation with the Office of Education is coordinating an extracurricular talent and aptitude nurturing programme, matching each elementary or middle school with a winter sports discipline. The aim of the programme, as part of the Host region's consistent investment in the future of winter sports, is to expand participants in winter sports by fostering future winter sports athletes.



08

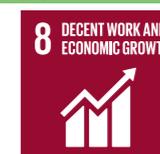
APPENDIX

1. United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
2. GRI Standard Index

1. United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1.1 POCOG Activities to Achieve the SDGs

Efforts to make a better world through the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games will create opportunities to contribute to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which aim to resolve the imminent issues before the humanity and attain sustainable development. To this end, POCOG is implementing activities in line with the UN SDGs in preparing and staging the Games. The PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games actively contributes to 12 of the 17 SDGs.

<p>Impairment awareness programmes and youth education, Dream Programme</p>  <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> <p>Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning</p>	<p>Impairment awareness programmes and youth education, Dream Programme</p>  <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> <p>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>Water quality management and sewage treatment</p>  <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p> <p>Ensure access to water and sanitation for all</p>	<p>Building eco-friendly transport infrastructure & using renewable energy</p>  <p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p> <p>Ensure access to affordable and sustainable energy for all</p>
<p>Special Zone designation Advanced tourist guide system Enhancing competence in food and accommodations Engaging social economic entities</p>  <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> <p>Promote sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>Creating a sustainable Games legacy</p>  <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization</p>	<p>Impairment awareness programmes and youth education, Dream Programme</p>  <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> <p>Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>	<p>Creating a sustainable Games legacy</p>  <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> <p>Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>
<p>Green procurement & Sustainability Partner Programme</p>  <p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> <p>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	<p>GHG reduction and offset</p>  <p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> <p>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>	<p>Maintaining biodiversity and restoring ecology</p>  <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> <p>Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss</p>	<p>Complying with International Standards, Promoting Sustainability Activities</p>  <p>17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS</p> <p>Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>

Case

Our Efforts to contribute to the UN SDGs

POCOG has concluded a business agreement with the National Assembly UN SDGs Forum and UN Global Compact Network Korea in an effort to promote the success of the Games and sustainable development. The mutual cooperation will make PyeongChang 2018 an exemplar of sustainable mega-sporting events that foster world peace and prosperity.

POCOG contributes to the UN Sustainable Development Goals by conducting various activities for the PyeongChang 2018 Winter Games sustainability programme encompassing environmental, social and economic aspects at all stages of the Olympic Games.



* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The UN Sustainable Development Goals are a collection of goals set out by the United Nations. Adopted in September 2015, the Agenda represent the global commitment of the international community to address universal needs of humanity and enhance the environment.

The SDGs are comprised of 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators to be accomplished by 2030, covering the entire range of sustainable development issues including poverty, public health, education, environment, equality, peace and cooperation.

2. GRI Standard Index

GRI Content Index (CORE)		
GRI Standard Disclosure	Page/URL	
GRI 101: Foundation 2016		
General Disclosures		
Organizational profile		
102-1	Name of the organization	14-19
102-2	Activities, brands, products, and services	14-19
102-3	Location of headquarters	150
102-4	Location of operations	14-19
102-5	Ownership and legal form	14-19
102-6	Markets served	14-19
102-7	Scale of the organization	14-19
102-8	Information on employees and other workers	14-19
102-9	Supply chain	14-19
102-10	Significant changes to the organization and its supply chain	N/A
102-11	Precautionary Principle or approach	125-126
102-12	External initiatives	46-47
102-13	Membership of associations	46-47
Strategy		
102-14	Statement from senior decision-maker	6-7
Ethics and Integrity		
102-16	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior	127-128
Governance		
102-18	Governance structure	16-18
Stakeholder Engagement		
102-40	List of stakeholder groups	46-47
102-41	Collective bargaining agreements	46-47
102-42	Identifying and selecting stakeholders	46-47
102-43	Approach to stakeholder engagement	46-47
102-44	Key topics and concerns raised	46-47
Reporting Practice		
102-45	Entities included in the consolidated financial statements	16-18
102-46	Defining report content and topic Boundaries	About this report
102-47	List of material topics	46-47
102-48	Restatements of information	N/A
102-49	Changes in reporting	N/A
102-50	Reporting period	About this report
102-51	Date of most recent report	2017.2
102-52	Reporting cycle	N/A
102-53	Contact point for questions regarding the report	150
102-54	Claims of reporting in accordance with the GRI Standards	Core
102-55	GRI content index	146-149
102-56	External assurance	N/A

GRI Standard Disclosure	Page/URL		
Material Topics			
GRI 200 Economic Topics			
Economic Performances			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	80-81
	103-2	The management approach and its components	80-81
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	80-81
GRI 201: Economic Performances 2016	201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	18-19
	201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	53-56
	201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	N/A
	201-4	Financial assistance received from government	18-19
Indirect Economic Impacts			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	80-81
	103-2	The management approach and its components	80-81
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	80-81
GRI 203: Indirect Economic Impacts 2016	203-1	Infrastructure investments and services supported	83-97
	203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	83-97
Procurement Practices			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	62, 127-128
	103-2	The management approach and its components	62, 127-128
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	62, 127-128
GRI 204: Procurement Practices 2016	204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	N/A
Anti-Corruption			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	39-40
	103-2	The management approach and its components	39-40
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	39-40
GRI 205: Anti-Corruption 2016	205-1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	39-40
	205-2	Communication and training about anti-corruption policies and procedures	39-40
	205-3	Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	39-40
GRI 300 Environmental Topics			
Energy			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	50-51
	103-2	The management approach and its components	50-51
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	50-51
GRI 302: Energy 2016	302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	53-55
	302-2	Energy consumption outside of the organization	53-55
	302-3	Energy intensity	53-55
	302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	56-57
	302-5	Reduction in energy requirements of products and services	56-57
Water			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	66-67
	103-2	The management approach and its components	66-67
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	66-67

GRI Standard Disclosure		Page/URL	
Material Topics			
GRI 300 Environmental Topics			
Water			
GRI 303: Water 2016	103-1	Water withdrawal by source	78
	103-2	Water sources significantly affected by withdrawal of water	78
	103-3	Water recycled and reused	78
Biodiversity			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	66-67
	103-2	The management approach and its components	66-67
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	66-67
GRI 304: Biodiversity 2016	304-1	Operational sites owned, leased, managed in, or adjacent to, protected areas and areas of high biodiversity value outside protected areas	69-77
	304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products, and services on biodiversity	69-77
	304-3	Habitats protected or restored	69-77
	304-4	IUCN Red List species and national conservation list species with habitats in areas affected by operations	69-77
Emissions			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	50-51
	103-2	The management approach and its components	50-51
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	50-51
GRI 305: Emissions 2016	305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	53-55, PyeongChang2018 GHGs Management Report 3rd
	305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	53-55, PyeongChang2018 GHGs Management Report 3rd
	305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	53-55, PyeongChang2018 GHGs Management Report 3rd
	305-4	GHG emissions intensity	53-55, PyeongChang2018 GHGs Management Report 3rd
	305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions	53-55, PyeongChang2018 GHGs Management Report 3rd
	305-6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	https://www.pyeongchang2018.com/ko/sustainability
	305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOX), sulfur oxides (SOX), and other significant air emissions	https://www.pyeongchang2018.com/ko/sustainability
Effluents and Waste			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	66-67
	103-2	The management approach and its components	66-67
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	66-67
GRI 306: Effluents and Waste 2016	306-1	Water discharge by quality and destination	77-79
	306-2	Waste by type and disposal method	77-79
	306-3	Significant spills	77-79
	306-4	Transport of hazardous waste	77-79
	306-5	Water bodies affected by water discharges and/or runoff	77-79

GRI Standard Disclosure		Page/URL	
Material Topics			
GRI 300 Environmental Topics			
Supplier Environmental Assessment			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	50-51
	103-2	The management approach and its components	50-51
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	50-51
GRI 308: Supplier Environmental Assessment 2016	308-1	New suppliers that were screened using environmental criteria	62
	308-2	Negative environmental impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	62
GRI 400 Social Topics			
Diversity and Equal Opportunity			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	98-99
	103-2	The management approach and its components	98-99
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	98-99
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity 2016	405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	101-111
	405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	101-111
Non-discrimination			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	98-99
	103-2	The management approach and its components	98-99
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	98-99
GRI 406: Non-discrimination 2016	406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	No reported cases
Security Practices			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	122-123
	103-2	The management approach and its components	122-123
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	122-123
GRI 410: Security Practices 2016	410-1	Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	125-127
Rights of Indigenous Peoples			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	66-67
	103-2	The management approach and its components	66-67
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	66-67
GRI 103:	411-1	Incidents of violations involving rights of indigenous peoples	69-73
Human Rights Assessment			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	38-43
	103-2	The management approach and its components	38-43
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	38-43

GRI Standard Disclosure			Page/URL
Material Topics			
GRI 400 Social Topics			
Human Rights Assessment			
GRI 412: Human Rights Assessment 2016	412-1	Operations that have been subject to human rights reviews or impact assessments	39-42
	412-2	Employee training on human rights policies or procedures	39-42
	412-3	Significant investment agreements and contracts that include human rights clauses or that underwent human rights screening	39-42
Local Communities			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	80-81
	103-2	The management approach and its components	80-81
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	80-81
GRI 413: Local Communities 2016	413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	83-97
Supplier Social Assessment			
GRI 103: Management Approach 2016	103-1	Explanation of the material topic and its Boundary	122-123
	103-2	The management approach and its components	122-123
	103-3	Evaluation of the management approach	122-123
GRI 414: Supplier Social Assessment 2016	414-1	New suppliers that were screened using social criteria	127-131
	414-2	Negative social impacts in the supply chain and actions taken	127-131
GRI G4 Index Disclosure			Page/URL
Event Organizers Sector Supplements			
Event Organizers Sector Supplements	G4-EO1	Direct economic impacts and value creation as a result of sustainability initiatives	10-11
	G4-EO2	Modes of transport taken by attendees as a percentage of total transport, and initiatives to encourage the use of sustainable transport options	56-57
	G4-EO3	Significant environmental and socio-economic impacts of transporting attendees to and from the event, and initiatives taken to address the impacts	56-57
	G4-EO4	Expression of dissent by type, issue, scale and response	69
	G4-EO5	Type and impacts of initiatives to create a socially inclusive event	116, 130-131
	G4-EO6	Type and impacts of initiatives to create an accessible environment	108-111
	G4-EO7	Number and type of injuries, fatalities and notifiable incidents for attendees, and other relevant stakeholders	125-126
	G4-EO8	Percentage of and access to food and beverage that meets the organizer's policies or local, national or international standards	93-95
	G4-EO9	Type and sustainability performance of sourcing initiatives	127-131
	G4-EO10	Type, amount and impact of benefits, financial and in kind, received by the event organizer from suppliers	127-131
	G4-EO11	Number, type and impact of sustainability initiatives designed to raise awareness, share knowledge and impact of behavior change, and results achieved	128
	G4-EO12	Nature and extent of knowledge transfer of best practice, and lessons learned	138-141
	G4-EO13	Number, type and impact of physical and technological legacies	138-141

This Report was produced with the support from:

POCOG

City Relations Department / Planning Department / Culture Department / Security Department / Transport Planning Department / Accommodation Planning Department / Food & Beverage Department / Ceremonies Department / Volunteer Department / Finance Department / ICT Planning Department / Paralympic Games Integration Department / PR Department / Office of the Director of Environment

Samil PricewaterhouseCoopers

Gangwon Province / Gangneung City / Jeongseon County / PyeongChang County / Gangwon Province Residents' Cultural Movement

Contacts

Please contact the Sustainability Team for any inquiry or opinion regarding The PyeongChang 2018 Pre-Games Sustainability Report

- Visit the Official Website for the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games: <https://www.pyeongchang2018.com/>

- Visit the official Website for PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability: <https://www.pyeongchang2018.com/en/sustainability>

- Email PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Team: sustainability@pyeongchang2018.com

- POCOG Secretariat's Office is located at: 108-27 Olympic-ro, Daegwallyeong-myeon, PyeongChang-gun, Gangwon-do

→ [GRI-102-3], [GRI-102-53]

We support PyeongChang Sustainability

PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Partners



PyeongChang 2018 Sustainability Supporters



The PyeongChang Organizing Committee
for the 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games
www.PyeongChang2018.com



PyeongChang2018



This book is printed with soy ink



PEFC™
PEFC/01-00-01

Promoting PEFC

KFCC is the PEFC National Governing Body in Korea. The KFCC system is currently under PEFC assessment.

www.pefc.org



KFCC™
KFCC/01-002

KFCC Certified

This product is from sustainably managed forests, recycled and controlled sources

kfcc_kofpi.or.kr