FUTURE HOST WINTER COMMISSION REPORT

4th Winter Youth Olympic Games 2024
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FUTURE HOST ELECTIONS - NEW APPROACH

At the 134th IOC Session in Lausanne in June 2019 members approved the principles of a new innovative approach to future host elections. In October 2019, the IOC Executive Board (IOC EB) agreed on the details and implementation of a new, more targeted, streamlined and flexible system.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) continuous evolution on its approach toward future host elections of both Summer and Winter Olympic Games and Youth Olympic Games (YOG) is part of Olympic Agenda 2020 and based on flexibility and dialogue – emphasising affordable and sustainable projects that make maximum use of existing and temporary facilities and align with the long-term sporting, economic and social goals of host cities, regions and countries.

The new approach included the establishment of two permanent Future Host Commissions (summer and winter) to oversee interest in future Olympic and Youth Olympic Games. Under this approach, any interested party can enter into non-committal continuous dialogue with the Commissions, and the IOC can actively target a potential host if deemed a good fit for the Olympic Movement.

The Commissions make recommendations to the IOC EB, which in turn makes recommendations to the IOC Session.

This new approach also allows for greater flexibility in the timing of future elections, eliminating the fixed period between election of the host and the holding of the Games. In addition, interested parties are not necessarily limited to a single host city but can also include multiple cities, regions or countries.

The two Future Host Commissions were appointed by IOC President Bach, in October 2019. Both are gender-balanced and represent the IOC, athletes, International Federations (IFs), National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the International Paralympic Committee (IPC).

The mandate of the Future Host Commissions is to continually explore, monitor and encourage interest in future Games, to assess interested parties value propositions, to assist interested parties in formulating a strong vision for their projects and developing sustainable proposals matching up with their long-term development strategy.

At any time, the IOC EB can decide to instruct the Future Host Commissions to enter into targeted, edition-specific dialogue with an interested party or parties, then referred to as Preferred Host(s).

Such an IOC EB decision will be based on a positive “Feasibility Assessment” from the specific Future Host Commission, as well as other factors such as geo-political conditions, alignment with Olympic Agenda 2020 and strong public support.
President Bach appointed Mr Octavian Morariu as Chair of the “Future Host Commission for the Olympic Winter Games” and identified the Winter Youth Olympic Games as a first priority.

The full list of Commission members can be found in the Appendix.

The 4th Winter Youth Olympic Games in 2024 (WYOG 2024) will be the first host election to be covered by this new process.

“We must continue to keep up with the fast pace of change in our current world. Flexibility is necessary to ensure good governance and to have sustainable Olympic Games in the future. We will do that while maintaining the magic of the Games, the fundamental principle of universality and our commitment to having athletes at the centre of everything we do.”

Thomas Bach, IOC President

In line with the new approach, and ensuring the Youth Olympic Games remain sustainable and affordable, the Future Host Election approach for WYOG 2024 has four key features:

- Open dialogue and flexibility with increased support and expertise from the IOC, including workshops and teleconferences
- Streamlined and shorter process with reduced requests to interested parties and information supplemented by the IOC’s own research and analysis (at IOC costs)
- Two-part Host Contract: General Part signed at the election of the Preferred Host and Second Part signed at the conclusion of the Co-creation period
- Co-creation period in which the IOC and Olympic stakeholders collaborate with the elected host to develop a specific Edition Plan, including master plan, Athlete competition programme and detailed budget aligned to strategic objectives and local context

WINTER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES 2024 – ROUTE TO ELECTION

IOC President Bach received a letter from the President of the Republic of Korea on 20 September 2019 expressing the country’s interest in hosting WYOG 2024.

An application was submitted by Gangwon province to the Korean Sport and Olympic Committee (KOR NOC) on 24 September 2019, and an initial meeting between the province and the NOC was held on 30 September.

On 7 November, a Korean delegation presented their initial plans to the IOC during a one-day workshop at Olympic House in Lausanne. The delegation comprised representatives from the KOR NOC, Gangwon province and the National Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism (the Korean interested parties).

The Future Host Commission for the Olympic Winter Games held its first meeting at Olympic House on 22 November and reviewed the initial plans of the Korean interested parties to host WYOG 2024.

No other viable potential hosts for WYOG 2024 have come forward as of the date of the meeting.

The Commission found that the Korean interested parties developed a solid value proposition leveraging the venues, experience and legacy of the successful PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (PyeongChang 2018).
Following the meeting, additional information was provided by Korean interested parties to the IOC to support the feasibility assessment. The main elements were the WYOG 2024 vision, competition sites, operational and financial components.

The IOC has also conducted third-party research on various aspects including:

- Country Strategic Assessment
- Meteorology
- Safety and Security
- Energy and Telecommunications
- Medical Services and Anti-doping
- Customs and Immigration
- International Travel

Considering the strength of the proposal, the IOC Executive Board decided on 5 December to enter into a targeted dialogue with the Korean interested parties.

On 10 December, an initial report was sent to the IOC members to present the Gangwon 2024 project.

By the end of December, the Korean interested parties had submitted all the required guarantees and supplementary information. All documents received have been duly reviewed by Future Host Commission for the Olympic Winter Games and are in compliance with the IOC rules and requirements.

Based on the above, the IOC Executive Board decided to put forward the Preferred Host for election as WYOG 2024 host by the IOC Session on 10 January 2020.

The IOC Session as the decision-making body for election of Games hosts, will have the opportunity to hear presentations, ask questions and provide comments before voting for the future host.

**TIMELINE:**

- End of Dec 2019: Preferred Host - the Korean interested parties – submitted all requested guarantees and other requirements

- 8 Jan 2020: Future Host Commission for the Olympic Winter Games finalised its Report (this document) recommending that the IOC EB put forward the Preferred Host to the IOC Session for election

- 10 Jan 2020: Presentations by Future Host Commission for the Olympic Winter Games Chair and Preferred Host to the IOC Session; Q&A opportunity

**Should the IOC Session decide to:**

- 10 Jan 2020: election and announcement of WYOG 2024 Host; signature of Host Contract (General Part)

- 22 Jan 2020: Closing Ceremony for Lausanne 2020; Olympic flag handed over to WYOG 2024 Host
GANGWON
ASPIRING TO HOST
THE 4th WINTER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES 2024
BUILDING ON THE PYEONGCHANG 2018 LEGACY

With the hosting of PyeongChang 2018, the Republic of Korea achieved history becoming only the fifth country to host six of the largest international sporting events; Seoul 1988 Olympic and Paralympic Games, PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, 2002 FIFA Football World Cup, and Daegu 2011 IAAF World Athletics Championships.

Hosting PyeongChang 2018 firmly established Gangwon province as a hub of winter sports in South-Korea. Gangwon province is approx. 150km to the east of Seoul on the Republic of Korea’s eastern coast and is home to approx. 1.5 million people.

The potential hosting of WYOG 2024 would further leverage the significant investment the Republic of Korea has made into Winter sport to inspire another generation of local and international youth.

The name of the Games project will be “Gangwon 2024”.

CONCEPT & STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

The Korean interested parties view WYOG 2024 as an opportunity to:

- Strengthen the legacies of PyeongChang 2018
- Improve the country’s image
- Accelerate development of tourism, sports, education and culture
- Promote national unity and esteem
- Reaffirm South-Korea’s role as a leader and hub of winter sports in Asia
- Further grow winter sports in South-Korea and Asia
- Build on South-Korea’s winter sports organisational experience and know-how

The Korean interested parties sees WYOG 2024 as a driving force to engage young people to participate more in sport and physical activity in schools and local communities. (U.N. statistics show that 94.2 % of South-Korean students do not get more than one hour of physical activity a day).

With teenage students in South-Korea lacking opportunities to participate in sports, WYOG 2024 can change perceptions while engaging and inspiring local youth to get involved and embrace a more active and healthy lifestyle.

The Games would bolster ongoing sports programmes funded by Gangwon province and the National Government and further promote the development of youth sports initiatives.

The PyeongChang 2018 Legacy Foundation runs a winter sports camp for thousands of students, as well as a nationwide school visits programme to promote the Olympic Values and encourage healthy living.

The Korean interested parties has presented plans for a series of cultural and educational programmes during WYOG 2024 that would provide a platform for young people to discuss pressing social issues.

Promoting peace on the Korean peninsula is also at the heart of WYOG 2024 project. The educational and cultural programme includes plans for a workshop at the museum at the demilitarised zone (DMZ) on the border of the two Koreas, about a two hours’ drive from Gangneung city.

WYOG 2024 would take place in Gangwon province, with competition sites split between PyeongChang (mountain sites) and Gangneung (coastal sites).

The Opening Ceremony date is proposed for the Friday 19th of January 2024 with the two-wave of stay for athletes’, firstly implemented with Lausanne 2020, determining the Closing Ceremony date.
OUTLINE PLAN OF SPORT AND FACILITIES

WYOG 2024 would leverage many of the facilities used for PyeongChang 2018.

PyeongChang 2018 were compact Games held in two separate clusters; snow events took place in the PyeongChang Mountain Sites, and ice events were held in the Gangneung Coastal Sites.

WYOG 2024 project relies mainly on PyeongChang 2018 competition venues, with some modifications and a few new existing sites.

For WYOG 2024 the allocation of sports/disciplines to the available facilities will be undertaken during the Co-creation Period, but preliminary indications are that the ‘snow’ sites would include potential use of facilities at Alpensia, YongPyeong and Bokwang, with ‘ice’ sites at the Gangneung Olympic Park being leveraged for WYOG 2024. Potential alternative venue options have also been identified in Jeongseon (High 1 resort – not previously used for the PC2018).

All seven (7) Olympic Winter sports would be able to be included in the Athlete Competition programme for WYOG 2024, noting that decisions on specific disciplines, events and options for additional sports will be assessed in consultation with IFs until end of September 2021, at the conclusion of the Co-creation period.

YOUTH OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The Youth Olympic Village would utilise student accommodation located at Gangneung-Wonju University 3.5 kms from the Gangneung’s Coastal Sites. Existing student accommodation would be utilised, including two refurbished blocks which are due to re-open by 2022.

This facility can provide 1,980 beds which fulfils the YOG requirement for two waves of stay of up to 1,800 athletes and team officials in each wave of stay (including different contingencies).

Preliminary indications are that all rooms would provide for an appropriate bed to bath ratio of a maximum of 4:1.

It will be important to monitor the progress of the refurbishment of the two new blocks.

The average indicative price per day per resident at the NOC Team Delegation Accommodation (Youth Olympic Village) for accommodation only would be: US $35.33. The estimated total cost for one person at the Youth Olympic Village, for three (3) meals per day, would be: US $ 111.

The average indicative price per day per resident for full board accommodation at the NOC Team Delegation Accommodation, in 2024 value, would be: US $147. It was noted that there might be some additional cost for the incidental expenses of running the Dining Hall and also if snacks are required outside the meals. The final amount will be established, in collaboration with the IOC, during the Co-creation period.

ACCOMMODATION

The WYOG 2024 requires approximately 1,800 rooms to support accredited client needs; approx. 9,025 would be available for the Winter YOG 2024 including hotels and Universities:

- PyeongChang: 5,072 rooms
- Gangneung: 3,953 rooms

TRANSPORT

The official port of entry is Incheon international airport, located outside of Seoul. There is a high-speed Korea Train Express (KTX) rail service connecting Seoul to Gangwon province (PyeongChang and
During PyeongChang 2018, a direct fast-train link was established between Incheon and Gangneung. This no longer operates and initial plans indicate that arrivals for WYOG 2024 would need to take a local train from the airport to Seoul (approx. 57mn) before transferring to the fast train to Gangneung (approx. 2 hours).

In preparation for PyeongChang 2018, several major transport projects were undertaken to improve infrastructure which would also benefit WYOG 2024.

WYOG 2024 operational footprint is likely to be relatively compact: over 40% of Athletes in the Village will be able to reach their competition sites within 20 minutes, over 95% will be within 1 hour and less than 3% will have a travel time of more than 1 hour.

**SECURITY**

Overall, Gangwon Province (PyeongChang, Gangneung) has been assessed to be a safe host for WYOG 2024, reflected in their successful hosting of PyeongChang 2018.

However, a number of risks facing different stakeholders of the Games will continue to be monitored as threats may materialise over the coming years.

*Source: Control Risks and Sybilline Nov. 2019 reports

**MEDICAL SERVICES & DOPING CONTROL**

Medical care in the Republic of Korea is of an international standard. For PyeongChang 2018 two hospitals were designated as the official Games hospitals: Wonju Severance Christian Hospital (PyeongChang) and Gangneung Asan Hospital (Gangneung).

For PyeongChang 2018 emergency treatment on site and primary care was provided free of charge and emergency transport to Olympic Hospitals was provided free of charge to Games clients (excluding spectators).

There are no immunisation requirements in the Republic of Korea for international travellers.

For PyeongChang 2018, arrangements were put in place to allow for NOC medical personnel to provide care to their delegation with permission of the Republic of Korea’s Ministry of Health and Welfare and shall be implemented for WYOG 2024.

The Republic of Korea has a ratified national anti-doping agency, the Korea Anti-Doping Agency (KADA) and a WADA certified international doping sample analysis institution located in Seoul at the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) Doping Control Center.


**TECHNOLOGY & ENERGY**

Telecommunications infrastructure is of a good standard. The government is determined that the country be at the cutting edge of new technology, and the country's telecommunications and broadband internet infrastructure are among the world’s most sophisticated.

5G services will be commercialised in 2019 in the Republic of Korea and were piloted at an Olympic event for the first time for PyeongChang 2018.
The capacity of existing substations was increased, and additional substations were installed to manage the increased energy demand created by PyeongChang 2018. It is envisaged that these investments could be leveraged to support WYOG 2024.

Provision for radio frequency management for the Games were included in a revision to the Special Act on the Support for PyeongChang 2018. This enabled application fees for the approval of the use of radio frequencies to be waived in support of the Games. It is envisaged a similar arrangement would be put in place for WYOG 2024, if required.

*Source: PyeongChang 2018 Official Report*

**POLITICAL & ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT***

South Korea (officially the Republic of Korea) is politically stable, and the next parliamentary elections are scheduled for April 2020.

The World Bank ranked the Republic of Korea 5th out of 190 countries in its Doing Business 2019 report, which evaluates the overall ease of doing business.

GDP per capita is approximately USD 31,000 and the economy is forecast to continue to grow at approx. 2.2% over the coming year.

Intermittent spikes in tensions on the Korean peninsula have been a fundamental feature of the political landscape. However, in the past two decades, confrontations have generally been limited to border regions and have not endangered the personal security of people in the Republic of Korea.


**LEGAL ASPECTS***

The Republic of Korea has a well-developed legal system that is based on the continental European system; laws in the US and Europe also influence the Republic of Korea’s commercial legislation.

For PyeongChang 2018, a Special Act on the Support for PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, was enacted.

It is envisaged that a similar act may be necessary to provide the required legislative foundation for operations for WYOG 2024. This will be determined in more detail during the Co-creation period.

The Korean Sport and Olympic Committee (KSOC) and Gangwon Province are the proposed signatories to the Host Contract.

Guarantees have been received by these parties as well as the cities of PyeongChang, Gangneung, and Jeongseon, who have facilities proposed to be used to host events for WYOG 2024.

The Korean National Government represented by its Prime Minister has confirmed the absence of any legal obstacles to the hosting of the WYOG, as well as committed to the provision of public services and other forms of support at no cost to the future YOGOC. It has further guaranteed the security of the event, the respect of Human rights norms and international anti-corruption standards.

The National Government also committed to facilitate the hosting of the WYOG 2024 by providing administrative support for the entry into and stay in the territory of WYOG accredited persons and other personnel, including the issuance of work permits for WYOG 2024 related personnel as required.
Adherence to the World Anti-doping Code and respect of the IOC’s Anti-doping Rules and support to anti-doping operations were also guaranteed.

The formation of the YOGOC for WYOG 2024 would be enabled under the International Competition Support Act. The YOGOC would be established with the permission of the Minister of Culture, Sports and Tourism.


**CUSTOMS & IMMIGRATION FORMALITIES**

For PyeongChang 2018, a pre-permission system was operated for the temporary import of special items, such as guns, ammunition, medical equipment and supplies. All goods, including consumables (except for those to be sold and donated), required by the IOC/IPC, IFs, NOCs/NPCs, relevant delegations, media, sponsors, and suppliers to carry out Winter Games-related activities and obligations, could be imported and re-exported free of customs duties.

For PyeongChang 2018, valid passport holders from the 87 countries under visa waiver agreements with the Republic of Korea, as well as those from the 50 countries designated for visa-free entry, entered the Republic of Korea without an entry visa for a period of up to 90 days from their date of arrival.

It is possible that similar arrangements could be put in place for WYOG 2024, with details to be determined during the Co-creation period.


**FINANCE & MARKETING**

A detailed budget was not requested at this stage, in line with the revised YOG Host election process. The YOGOC operational budget will be determined during the Co-creation period. The mutual goal of the IOC and the Interested Parties is to keep the YOGOC operational budget similar to that of past Winter YOG editions (approx. USD 45 million). The YOGOC operational budget will not include government services or any permanent/Legacy investment in sport facilities, if required.

The potential sources of funding include the central government and local governments (Gangwon Province, PyeongChang City, Gangneung City and Jeongseon City), the IOC and sponsorships. The specific allocation of funding will be determined in consultation with central government, local governments and the IOC.

The Province of Gangwon, the Ministry of Economy and Finance and Ministry of Sports have provided a “Games Delivery Guarantee”, whereby they have guaranteed that sufficient funding will be provided to the YOGOC so that it would be able to meet all of its financial obligations to deliver the WYOG 2024.

The IOC has pledged to invest a total of USD 25 million dollars to support directly and indirectly the YOGOC to successful deliver the Winter YOG 2024 including the travel, accommodation and full board of all athletes.

The Korean interested parties have indicated that they will work jointly with the local tax authorities, in order to fulfil the requirements of the Host Contract, insofar as possible, based on the existing Korean tax framework and double tax treaties.

The IOC, the Host NOC and the YOGOC shall execute a Marketing Framework Agreement, as part of the finalisation of the YOG Edition Plan during the Co-creation period, which shall govern all elements of the marketing programme to be developed by the YOGOC in relation to the WYOG 2024.
GANGWON

ASPIRING TO HOST
THE 4th WINTER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES 2024
1. Gangneung Ice Area
   - Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 2.4km / 5-7 min
   - Capacity: 12,000
   - 1 ice rink 30m x 60m
   - Transformation of the auxiliary ice rink into swimming Pool post PC2018

2. Gangneung Curling Centre
   - Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 2.5km / 5-7 min
   - Capacity: 2,982
   - 4 Curling Sheets
   - Remodeling project scheduled
3 Gangneung Oval
- Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 2.7km / 6-8 min
- Capacity: 7,600
- 1 ice rink (400m double track)

4 Gangneung Hockey Centre
- Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 3.4km / 6-8 min
- Capacity: 9,310
- 2 ice rinks 30m x 60m
Gangneung-Wonju National University

- Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 3.1km / 6-8 min
- Volunteer accommodation during PC2018
- 7 buildings
- 1,980 bed capacity
- Renovation of some buildings ongoing
**GANGWON 2024 – FACILITIES**

5 Olympic Sliding Centre

- Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 44.6km / 50-59 min
- Capacity: 1,100
- Track Length = 2,018m
- Competition 1,857m
- Indoor Practice 161m
- Vertical drop 116.6m

6 Alpensia Ski Resort

- Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 44.6km / 50-59 min
- NEW site vs PC 2018
- Slope behind IOC Hotel during PC2018
- Owned by Gangwon Province
GANGWON 2024 – FACILITIES

1. Alpensia Olympic Park
   Ski Jumping Centre
   - Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 45.7km / 53-63 min
   - Capacity: 8,500
   - 2 Jumps: Large & Normal Hill
   - 3 practice Jumps: K60, K35, K15

2. Alpensia Olympic Park
   Cross Country Centre
   - Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 45.8km / 53-63 min
   - Capacity: 4,500
   - Length: 4km, 3.3km, 3km, 2.5km, 2km
   - Width: 8m
   - Vertical Drop 47m (Highest 796m, Lowest 749m)
   - Penalty loop (150m)

3. Alpensia Olympic Park
   Biathlon Centre
   - Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 46.3km / 57-65 min
   - Capacity: 4,500
   - Length: 4km, 3.3km, 3km, 2.5km, 2km
   - Width: 8m
   - Vertical Drop 47m (Highest 796m, Lowest 749m)
   - Penalty loop (150m)
   - Shooting Range (75.9x50m)
8 Yongpyong Alpine Centre

- Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 47.9km / 57-66 min
- 3 Slopes: 583m, 1,191m, 253m
- Vertical Drop 491m (Highest 1,450m, Lowest 959m)
- Resort Co Owned by Gangwon Province

9 Phoenix Snow Park

- Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 82.9km / 80-85 min
- PC2018 fields of play for Slope Style & Boardercross were temporary and are not planned to be re-built
- PC2018 Half-pipe remains
- Resort privately owned
High1 Resort

- Travel Distance from Gangneung Train Station: 85.5km / 113 min
- NEW site vs PC 2018
- Part Privately owned (49%) part publicly owned (51%)
- Resort hosts largest Casino in South Korea
- Hosted previous Alpine events (2010-present)
  - 2019 Asian Cup Mountain Ski Game : 2019
  - Far East Cup Alpine Ski Game : 2018
  - 2015 Asian Cup Mountain Ski Game : 2015
  - 2014 High1 Cup Pro Snowboard Championships 2014
  - 2013 High1 Cup Snow Championships : 2013
  - High1 Resort Cup 2012 Korea Open Snow Championships : 2012
  - 42th Korea Ski Association Snowboard Game : 2012
  - 28th High1 Cup National Ski, Snowboard Technique Game : 2012
  - 20th Asian Alpine Championships : 2011
  - High1 Sky Open : 2010
  - High1 Sky Snowboard Jam 2010
CONCLUSION

Led by the Korean Sports & Olympic Committee together with Gangwon Province and the national Ministry of Sports and Culture, the Gangwon 2024 project presents a strong case for organising the 4th Winter Youth Olympic Games 2024.

By capitalising on the existing world-class venues and hosting experience of PyeongChang 2018, the proposal builds on the legacy of those Games and creates additional long-term benefits for the future.

Returning to a previous Olympic host carries significant logistical, financial and organisational advantages, making use of ready facilities, sites and knowledgeable workforce.

Holding the WYOG 2024 in PyeongChang and Gangneung in the Gangwon province would offer young athletes the opportunity to compete in the same venues where Olympians competed a few years earlier – a powerful legacy of the older generation inspiring the new.

With the first three editions of the Winter YOG held in Europe, the Commission believes it makes strategic sense to bring the event to a new continent (Asia) in 2024.

From the very beginning of the dialogue, the IOC has indicated to the Korean Sports & Olympic Committee that IOC would be ready to accept the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea as a partner in the organisation of the 4th Winter Youth Olympic Games, if the circumstances allow.

The Commission believes the timing is right to elect a host at the IOC Session in January 2020 as this would also allow the Olympic flag to be handed over to the elected host at the close of the 3rd Winter Youth Olympic Games 2020.

The Commission is convinced that the Gangwon 2024 project offers reliability, certainty and a very low level of risk.

The Future Host Commission for the Olympic Winter Games recommends the Gangwon 2024 project to the IOC Executive Board for election as the Host of the 4th Winter Youth Olympic Games during the IOC Session on the 10th January 2020, in Lausanne.

The Korean interested parties (Gangwon 2024) present a technically sound and sustainable project for the 1st time outside Europe which:

- builds upon the successful delivery of PyeongChang 2018 and enhances its legacy
- aims to inspire a new generation of young Winter sports athletes
- provides an opportunity to expand the Republic of Korea’s youth participation in Winter sports
- reinforces Gangwon province and the Republic of Korea’s reputation as a destination for Winter sports
- further contributes to peace-making efforts in the region
# Appendix - Composition of the Future Host Commission for the Olympic Winter Games

**Chair**  
Mr Octavian MORARIU

**IOC Members**  
Mrs Gunilla LINDBERG  
Ms Samira ASGHARI  
Mr Karl STOSS

**IOC Athletes Commission Representative**  
Ms Hong ZHANG

**International Federations Representative**  
Mr Gian-Franco KASPER

**National Olympic Committees Representative**  
Mr Neven ILIC

**International Paralympic Committee Representative**  
Ms Rita VAN DRIEL

**Director in Charge**  
Mr Christophe DUBI (Olympic Games Executive Director)

**IOC - Youth Olympic Games Team**  
Mr Antoine GOETSCHY (YOG Associate Director)  
Mrs Brianne CAMILLERI (Head of YOG Resources, Planning & Integration)  
Ms Melina SIMM (Consultant)  
Mr Steve WILSON (Consultant)
GANGWON 2024

YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES

LET’S CREATE TOGETHER

4th WINTER YOUTH OLYMPIC GAMES 2024
FUTURE HOST WINTER COMMISSION REPORT