



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

XXIV OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES 2022 WORKING GROUP REPORT

LAUSANNE, 9 MAY 2014



This report is to be presented to the IOC Executive Board in July 2014



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Introduction

The XXIV Olympic Winter Games will be celebrated in 2022. Five cities (“Applicant Cities”) applied to become Candidate Cities to host these Games and submitted their Application Files to the IOC by the deadline of 14 March 2014. In the order of drawing of lots carried out by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Executive Board on 10 December 2013, these cities were:

Krakow (POL)
Oslo (NOR)
Almaty (KAZ)
Lviv (UKR)
Beijing (CHN)

At the time of presenting this Report to the IOC Executive Board, three Applicant Cities remain in contention to host the 2022 Olympic Winter Games: Oslo, Almaty and Beijing. This report is the analysis of their Olympic projects. Krakow and Lviv took the decision not to continue their applications.

Acceptance of Candidate Cities

In accordance with Rule 33 of the Olympic Charter and its Bye-law:

“All Applicant Cities shall comply with a Candidature Acceptance Procedure, conducted under the authority of the IOC Executive Board, which shall determine the contents of such procedure. The IOC Executive Board shall decide which cities will be accepted as Candidate Cities.”

As stated in the 2022 Candidature Acceptance Procedure: *“The following criteria will be considered when assessing the applications:*

- *The potential of Applicant Cities – including their countries – to host, organise and stage successful Olympic Winter Games in 2022.*
- *Compliance with the Olympic Charter, the IOC Code of Ethics, the Rules of Conduct applicable to all cities wishing to organise the Olympic Games, the World Anti-doping Code, this Candidature Acceptance Procedure and all other rules, instructions and conditions which may be established by the IOC.*
- *Any other criteria, which the IOC Executive Board, at its sole discretion, may deem reasonable to consider.”*

IOC Executive Board instructions

The IOC appointed an expert Working Group including representatives from the International Federations (IFs), National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and the IOC Athletes’ Commission, who were designated by their respective governing bodies. The composition of the Working Group can be found in annex 1.

The IOC has verified that none of the Working Group members have been commissioned by any Applicant City and that their studies and reports have been carried out and submitted in full independence.

The Executive Board tasked the Working Group with conducting a technical assessment of the 2022 Applicant City files and to provide the Board with a report that clearly identifies the risks and opportunities associated with each city’s Olympic project, whilst taking into account the unique nature of each city’s vision and concept and the different legacy opportunities outlined by each city.

The aim of the Working Group's report is to assist the Executive Board in its determination of which cities shall be accepted as Candidate Cities. The decision is at the sole discretion of the Board and will be made at its meeting on 7 July 2014 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

To assist the Working Group in its task, the IOC commissioned a number of background studies which are referred to in the relevant sections of the report.

Services the IOC provides to Applicant Cities

In order to assist Applicant Cities, the following services were provided:

- An information seminar held in Lausanne from 4 to 6 December 2013 to assist cities and their NOCs in understanding the scope and complexity of organising the Olympic Winter Games and the conditions needed to welcome the athletes and operate the Games;
- Participation in the IOC Observer Programme during the Sochi Olympic Winter Games, which allowed the cities to see Games preparations and operations behind the scenes and have direct discussions with the Games organisers and future OCOGs in various stages of preparations;
- Participation in the Sochi 2014 Olympic Games Debrief meetings in PyeongChang to learn important lessons from the most recent Olympic Games organisers;
- Access to the IOC's Olympic Games Knowledge Management database which contains detailed information, statistics and case studies on previous editions of the Olympic Games, including over 40 Olympic Games Technical Manuals and Guides.

Working Group Assessment

The Working Group met in Lausanne from 5 to 9 May 2014.

It has based its technical assessment on the concept proposed by each city, the feasibility of completing all projects within the time available and the risks associated with each project.

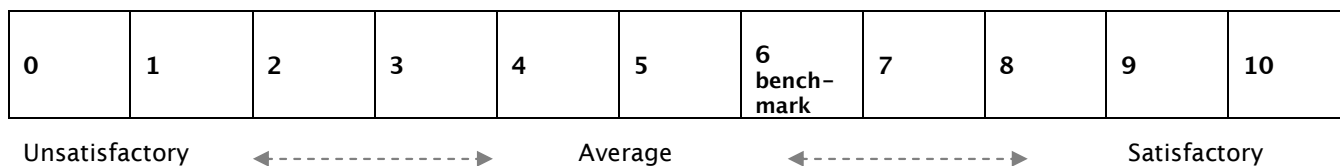
The Working Group has taken into account the information provided in the Application Files, clarifications provided in the video conference organised with each city on 8 May 2014, background reports commissioned from experts and the Working Group members' own experience and expertise.

The Working Group acknowledges that the Executive Board takes other aspects into consideration, including reputational risks, when selecting the Candidate Cities.

Grading

Reflecting the comments made, the Working Group has awarded a simple grade comprising a minimum and maximum number, on a scale of 0 to 10 (as indicated below) to each city in each theme.

The grades reflect the Working Group's assessment of the risk/feasibility of implementing the plans proposed in the time available. A wide span between the minimum and the maximum grade denotes a greater level of uncertainty. The benchmark has been set as "6" by the Working Group.



Travel Times

All travel times represent average 2014 travel times by bus, as taken from the 2022 Application Files. An assessment of actual travel times will be required during the Evaluation Commission’s visit to each Candidate City.

Language

This report was drafted in English. Consequently, in the event of a discrepancy between the French and English, the English version shall prevail.

Terminology

The IOC Working Group has based its assessment of the Applicant City projects using the IOC terminology as defined below:

- **Stand-alone venue:** A site of primary importance, operated by the OCOG, located within a secure perimeter, officially used to deliver the Olympic Games.
- **Precinct:** A number (more than one) of venues or facilities in close geographical proximity within a secure perimeter.
- **Cluster:** A number (more than one) of venues and facilities in close geographical proximity, which do not require a secure perimeter.
- **Zone:** A larger geographic area, too large to be considered a cluster, but still with a logical link between venues

Elements considered under each theme

Below is a brief outline of the main points which were taken into consideration in each theme of the Working Group’s Report.

1. Vision and Legacy

Each city’s aims, aspirations and legacy plans. No grades are assigned.

2. Games Concept and Competition Venues

a) Olympic Games sports concept

The overall sports concept, with a priority given to the quality of the athletes’ Olympic experience. The use of the fewest venues possible, the rational clustering of venues in close proximity to the Olympic Village(s), and the legacy value of new venues, including the use of temporary facilities where no legacy needs exist.

b) Existing venues / planned venues / additional venues

The use of existing venues and their adequacy for Olympic competition, including plans for upgrades.

Planned: venues currently under construction or with authorisation for construction irrespective of the 2022 Olympic Winter Games.

Additional: venues required specifically for the 2022 Olympic Winter Games or temporary venues where no post-Games legacy has been identified.

The feasibility of the planned and additional venues, based on the potential of completing the project in terms of time, cost and quality to meet both the needs of the Games and post-Games legacy, was also taken into consideration.

c) Connectivity within the zones and between the city and mountain zones.

3. Olympic Village(s)

The Olympic Village is one of the most important venues and is the heart of the Games for the athletes. The opportunity for athletes to live together with their peers from different countries, cultures and sports is what sets the Olympic Games apart from any other sports event. The location of the village(s) vis-à-vis the competition venues, is of the utmost importance. At this stage of the bid process, general information is requested. In phase two, Candidate Cities will need to demonstrate their understanding of the complex issues with regard to the scope and scale of such a project, from the perspective of both Games operations and ensuring a sustainable legacy.

Assessment criteria:

a) Location

Travel distances to competition venues

b) Concept

- Number of villages
- Additional athlete accommodation
- Type of accommodation
- Area of land available
- Surrounding environment
- Temporary versus permanent

The feasibility of the village concept, based on the likelihood of the proposed projects being completed, was also taken into consideration.

c) Legacy

- Post-Games use
- Financing

Olympic Winter Games' needs call for 4,500 beds in an Olympic Village(s).

Where Olympic venues are more than 50 km or 60 minutes (under normal road or traffic conditions) from the Olympic Village, or there is a difference of more than 200 m elevation between the Olympic Village and the venue for endurance sports, a second Olympic Village must be provided and must provide a similar type of services and quality to the residents as the main Olympic Village.

4. International Broadcast Centre (IBC) / Main Press Centre (MPC)

The location and construction status of the IBC and MPC in relation to transport, media accommodation, the Olympic Village and competition venues; post Games use and legacy; feasibility; and financing plans.

5. Sports Experience

Each Applicant City's experience in hosting sports events during the last ten years with consideration given to the organisational capacity of the country and the quality of the technical expertise available. In addition to the information submitted by the Applicant Cities, information provided by the Olympic Winter International Federations was taken into consideration with respect to overall event experience and support from national, regional and local government, as well as from the private sector (sponsorship). Spectator attendance at major International Federation (IF) events was also considered, together with the availability and quality of technical officials/workforce, and access to, and sports knowledge and experience of volunteers.

Assessment criteria:

- a) General experience based on the number of major international events organised (with an emphasis on World Championships in Olympic sports and major multi-sports events);
- b) Winter experience with particular emphasis for international outdoor events, which present a greater level of complexity than indoor events.

6. Environment and Meteorology

Meteorology

Due to increasing climatic variability throughout the world, all meteorological averages can only be taken as a guide and there is no certainty on likely snow depths and other conditions.

Meteorology is therefore not included in the grading of this theme. Please refer to specific comments in the relevant sections for each Applicant City.

Environment

Assessment criteria:

- a) Existing environmental conditions**

This relates to pollution levels and environmental protection and management measures in place.

The table below shows the 5-year averages of air quality data provided in the Application Files. Figures in **red** indicate levels that exceed World Health Organisation (WHO) standards.

Pollutant	WHO std.	Oslo	Almaty	Beijing
CO	10 mg/m ³ (8hr mean)	0.5	2.9	1.8
PM ₁₀	50 µg/m ³ (24hr mean)	21	176	118
PM _{2.5}	25 µg/m ³ (24hr mean)	14	-	105
SO ₂	20 µg/m ³ (24hr mean)	4	13	57
NO _x	200 µg/m ³ (1hr mean)	60	101	63
O ₃	100 µg/m ³ (8hr mean)	39	-	58

The assessment of current environmental conditions is described in the relevant section for each Applicant City. The grades attributed refer to the environmental impact of hosting the Games.

b) Environmental impact of the Games

This covers the potential impacts from construction on undeveloped sites (especially in the mountain zones); the amount of development envisaged and consideration of temporary or flexible solutions; proposed approaches to mitigation and environmental management; institutional capacities and experience; and general approach to wider sustainability agenda. The focus is to assess whether the Games are to be delivered with due regard for environmental protection, causing minimal negative impacts and ideally contributing to a net positive environmental and social benefit.

Grades have been awarded on the basis of the potential environmental impact of the Games.

7. Accommodation

Assessment is based on Olympic Winter Games' needs, as contained in the IOC Technical Manual on Accommodation (provided to the Applicant Cities). The number of **rooms** required is 24,200, predominantly in 2-5 star hotels or other types of accommodation of an equivalent standard.

Assessment criteria:

Number of rooms

- Existing 2-5 star hotel rooms within a radius of 50 km of the Games centre, and 10 km of the other clusters / precincts / stand-alone venues, as defined by the Applicant Cities.
- Planned and additional 2-5 star hotel rooms within a radius of 50 km of the Games centre, and 10 km of the other clusters / precincts / stand-alone venues, as defined by the Applicant Cities.
- Existing, planned or additional media villages, if proposed.
- Other types of accommodation, if proposed (e.g. apartments).

The remaining rooms, including all lower category hotel rooms, expected to cover the needs of the OCOG and spectators.

Accommodation concept

- the type of rooms (hotels, villages, etc.);
- the number of rooms within a 10 km radius of the Games centre, and 10 km of the other clusters / precincts / stand-alone venues, as defined by the Applicant Cities;
- 3-5 star average convention rates as provided by each city.

8. Transport

The potential performance of the proposed Games-time transport system. This is evaluated from an operational point of view, taking into account previous Olympic Winter Games experience.

a) Transport concept and infrastructure

Existing transport infrastructure: magnitude and performance; planned and additional transport infrastructure. The feasibility of the transport concept based on the likelihood of the proposed projects being completed.

b) Airport

Current and projected passenger and cargo capacities to cope with the specific Games-time demands, as well as road and rail links to the city.

c) Distances and travel times

Transport needs for the various constituent groups and Olympic logistics are highly dependent on distances and average bus travel times between key Olympic competition and non-competition venues.

This criterion reflects the quality of the cities' answers to the questionnaire, map legibility and the reliability of urban travel times between major traffic generators.

Assuming that all planned and additional transport infrastructure will be built, this criterion evaluates the coherence of the proposed traffic and transport concept against the Games time mobility requirements of the main Olympic client groups.

d) Feasibility and legacy

9. Medical Services and Doping Control

The Working Group considers that healthcare systems and medical services in all respective countries and cities are sufficient for Olympic Winter Games' needs.

The grades attributed in this theme reflect only the doping control measures and are based primarily on information provided in the Application Files, alongside Working Group knowledge.

While the timescales between now and 2022 should allow effective anti-doping implementation where current concerns are evident and commitment is shown, Applicant Cities should be cognisant that a new World Anti-Doping Code will come into force on 1 January 2015. This Code places higher standards on signatories and emphasizes quality. All Applicant City countries are considered compliant with the 2009 Code at present.

10. Safety and Security

The Olympic security operation assessment is based upon the potential performance of the security agencies proposed by the Applicant Cities, for both the planning and operations periods of the Olympic Winter Games. It is based upon information provided in the Application Files, as well as background security reports.

Assessment criteria:

- a) Recorded crime levels and other public safety issues, as well as the incidence and likelihood of terrorism;
- b) The experience of the security forces in managing security operations for large scale sports and other events, as well as their overall technical and professional competencies;
- c) The complexity of the proposed Olympic Winter Games “theatre of operations” (the entire geographic area of activities and all of the villages, venues, facilities, transportation systems and public places used to support the Olympic Winter Games).

The amount of resources, logistic and technical support, adequately trained personnel and their deployment are all affected by the complexity of the overall proposals, including the geographical spread of venues and facilities, the terrain and the transport network. Thus the overall complexity of a security planning and operational response for the proposed Olympic Winter Games theatre of operations is given due consideration in the assessment.

In carrying out an assessment of the risk of terrorism in the Applicant Cities, the Working Group concluded that any city in the world can be subject to a terrorist attack either by local or international terrorist groups. However, some Applicant Cities were considered to be more at risk due to the current uncertain security situation and the threat levels in neighbouring countries which could impact the Olympic Winter Games. The ability of cities to deal with and manage this risk was taken into account. Nevertheless, the Working Group was sensitive to the difficulty of trying to assess the security situation eight years before the 2022 Games. The risk to Candidate Cities will need to be continuously monitored to take into account changing world circumstances.

11. Telecommunications

In addition to the information provided by the Applicant Cities, the IOC commissioned IDATE (an audiovisual and telecommunications institute) to provide an independent background report evaluating the telecommunications infrastructure and services for each Applicant City, including the region where some of the snow events will take place. The study presents the current status, as well as a forward- looking analysis with regard to: regulation, fixed telephony, mobile, fixed broadband, international telecom and TV delivery.

12. Energy

In addition to the information provided by the Applicant Cities, the IOC commissioned an independent background report on the level of energy infrastructure development and services offered in each of the Applicant City countries. The report deals with matters such as industry profile, regulation, generation, transmission, distribution, service level and energy efficiency and sustainability. The analysis is therefore an assessment of global utility capability and not, at this stage, a full analysis of venue specific supply. Where deficiencies in the utility network exist or permanent upgrades are not possible (either due to lack of legacy, timing, funding, etc.) a temporary generation solution could be considered.

13. Legal aspects and customs and immigration formalities

An assessment was made of the legal framework in each Applicant City's country in relation to sport and to any legal obstacles that might give rise to difficulties in organising the 2022 Olympic Winter Games.

An assessment was also made of the country's customs and immigration formalities and how they relate to the staging of the Olympic Games.

An assessment has been made of the quality and depth of the guarantees provided. They have been deemed satisfactory unless a specific comment has been made under the respective city analysis. Guarantees which the 2022 Applicant Cities are requested to provide:

- Q4.2: A statement from the national tourist board, giving the equivalent rating used in the country and confirming the hotel inventory as specified in the bid file.
- Q6.9: Guarantee to confirm compliance with the WADA code and IOC Anti-Doping Rules.
- Q8.12: Guarantee to allocate, manage and control the necessary frequencies for the organisation of the Games.
- Q8.13: Guarantee that there will be no fee charged for the Games client groups for the reservation, allocation, management and services of allocated frequencies.
- Q9.4: Guarantee that appropriate measures have been taken to protect the word mark (city 2022) and register domain names that are of value to the candidature.
- Q9.8: Guarantee that accredited persons in possession of a valid passport and an Olympic Identity and Accreditation Card will be able to enter into the country and carry out their Olympic function for the duration of the Olympic Winter Games (plus at least one month before and after).
- Q10.7: Covenant from the government to respect the Olympic Charter and to take all necessary measures in order that the city fulfils its obligation completely.
- Q10.9: Guarantee from the city and NOC to respect and comply with all obligations set out in the Olympic Charter.
- Q11.4: Guarantee from the city and the NOC to enter into a Joint Marketing Programme Agreement no later than January 2015.
- Q11.5: Guarantee confirming the OCOG's unconditional participation in the TOP programme and other IOC marketing programmes.

14. Government and public support

Support from government authorities and the public have been taken into consideration, with government support partially indicated by the provision of covenants and guarantees. A brief summary of the country's political structure is also provided.

In addition, cities were required to provide information regarding the intended involvement of government and non-government agencies in the bid committee during the candidature phase.

The results of the polls commissioned by the Applicant Cities, as well as an independent poll commissioned by the IOC and conducted in each city, have also been taken into consideration.

15. Finance and Marketing

This theme provides an overall assessment of the financial scale of the project, the anticipated sources of funding and the capacity of the country to organise the 2022 Olympic Winter Games. The report also

confirms whether the Applicant City provided the required guarantees relating to Olympic marketing programmes.

The financing of the major infrastructure required for the Olympic Winter Games as contemplated under the themes Games Concept and Competition Venues, IBC/MPC and Olympic Village(s) is also considered, as well as the expected government contribution to the OCOG budget, the feasibility of commercial revenue projections and government ability to deliver on its commitments.

The capacity of the governments to fulfil their covenant and guarantees was considered based on the scale of the anticipated investment in relation to the size of the economy, as measured by GDP, anticipated growth rates and Coface Ratings.

Coface Country Risk Rating

The Coface Country Risk Rating (as of May 2014) reflects the average level of short-term non-payment risk associated with companies in a particular country. It reflects the extent to which a country's economic, financial and political outlook influences companies' financial commitments. Coface ranks country ratings on seven risk levels (A1, A2, A3, A4, B, C and D) in the order of increasing risk.

Seven categories of risk are combined in order to determine an overall rating for each of the countries:

- Growth vulnerability
- Foreign currency liquidity crisis
- External over-indebtedness
- Sovereign financial vulnerability
- Banking sector's fragilities
- Geopolitical and governance vulnerabilities
- Companies' payment behaviour.

Map

A map illustrating each city's Games concept is included in the report. This is taken from each city's Application File.

The Working Group's report is presented by city, in the official order of drawing of lots.

It represents the unanimous opinion of all members of the 2022 Working Group as agreed on 9 May 2014.

As well as assisting the Executive Board in its decision, the report is also aimed at providing Candidate Cities with a "mid-term assessment" to help them refine their project and to understand the areas the IOC feels would need urgent and detailed attention and / or further explanation or analyses in the Candidate City phase.

Finally, the 2022 Working Group would like to thank the Applicant Cities, their NOCs and all of the individuals / bodies who have supported them, for their contribution and dedication to the Olympic Movement and for all the efforts they have made and continue to make to promote sport and the Olympic values.

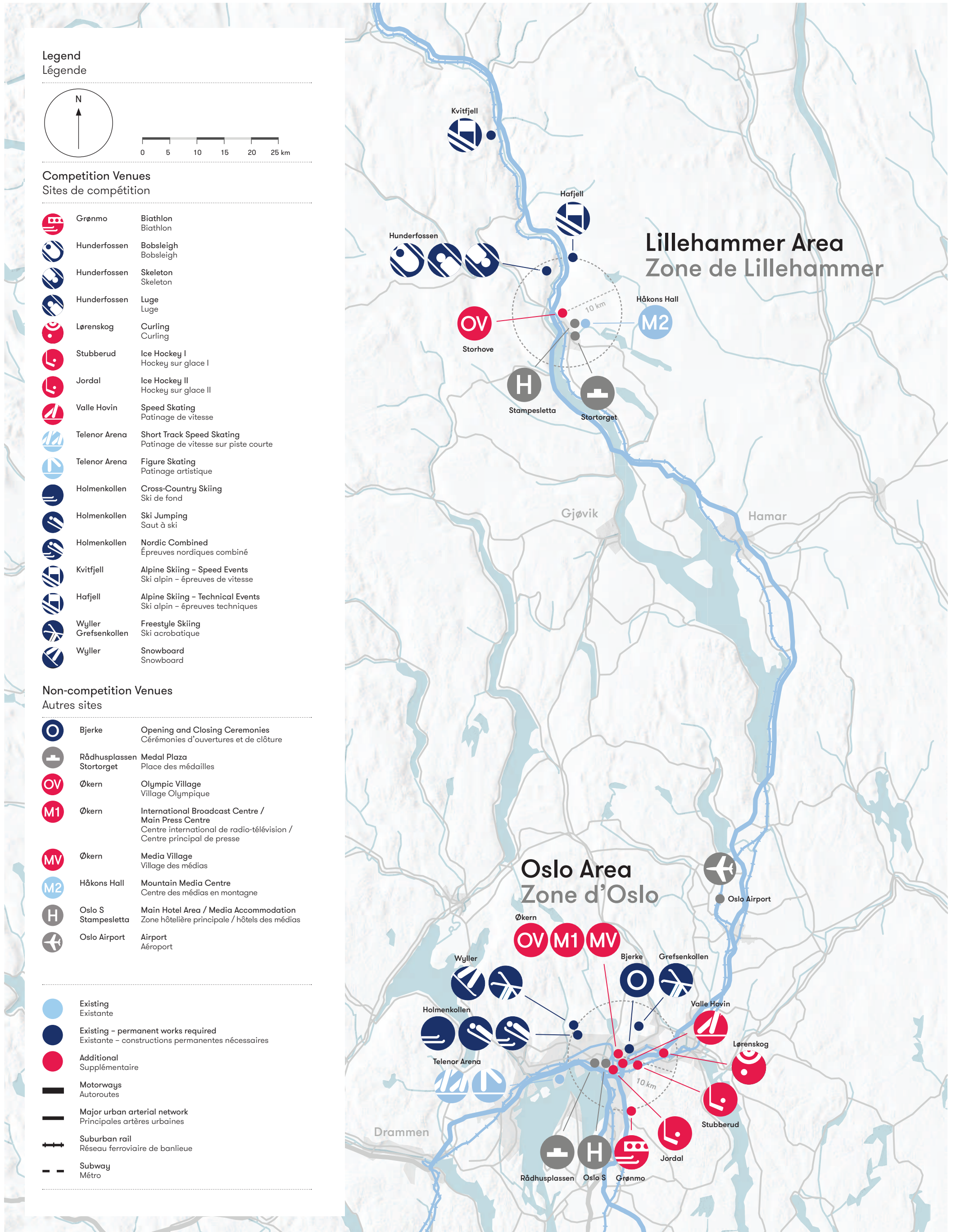


OSLO2022

Applicant City

A

General Concept Concept Général



1. Vision and Legacy

Vision

With winter sport as part of the country's national identity, Oslo's vision is to share its passion, expertise and experience by delivering an outstanding celebration of sport and solidarity in a fast growing, young and ethnically diverse city whilst promoting Oslo as a winter sports capital.

Oslo's motivation derives from the value that sport plays in society. The vision focuses on providing athletes with conditions that allow them to produce exceptional performances thereby creating new sports role models.

Games' planning is aligned with the city's long-term development strategy and is based on a philosophy of moderation and financial responsibility and, also, through making use of existing world class and Olympic venues.

Sustainability is a key element of the project. Having set new environmental standards through hosting the 1994 Olympic Winter Games, Oslo 2022 seeks to further enhance the country's credentials across the wider sustainability agenda.

Legacy

Legacy planning is youth focused and is based on an ongoing evolution from the 1994 Olympic Winter Games and plans for the 2016 Olympic Youth Winter Games.

The bid anticipates that hosting the 2022 Olympic Winter Games would:

- Focus on creating opportunities for youth;
- Set a sustainability standard for sports events;
- Provide a catalyst for the reinvigoration of Norwegian sport;
- Renew the culture of volunteerism as a social resource;
- Act as a catalyst for urban development to meet the needs of a growing population;
- Inspire the population to embrace a healthier and more active lifestyle;
- Promote Norway as an attractive place to live, work, study and invest.

2. Games Concept and Competition Venues

Oslo's concept concentrates 11 of 14 venues in Oslo and would facilitate high profile events within the cityscape, with sliding and Alpine Skiing venues in Lillehammer.

The overall master plan presents a two zone (city and mountain) concept comprised of:

Oslo Zone – 11 competition venues, all within 17 km of the Oslo Olympic Village, Media Village, main hotel area, Oslo IBC/MPC, Medals Plaza and the Olympic Stadium for Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

- Holmenkollen National Arena precinct: 3 competition venues (two for Ski Jumping and 1 for Cross Country Skiing)
- 8 stand-alone venues (5 ice venues, Biathlon, Freestyle Skiing and Snowboard/Freestyle Skiing)

The Oslo zone would include 79% of competition venues with a good combination of ice and snow venues. All of the additional venues to be built are in the Oslo zone and would significantly increase the sports legacy in the City of Oslo.

Lillehammer Zone - 3 competition venues (1 for sliding sports, 1 for Alpine technical and 1 for Alpine speed events), an Olympic Village, a Medals Plaza and the Mountain Media Centre.

The competition venues would be designed to encourage participation and physical activity by making the venues and surroundings accessible and inviting.

64% of venues exist. 36% are additional (Games-dependent) or planned. Eight of the 9 existing venues would require permanent works. The use of 9 existing venues would extend the post-Games legacy of these venues, while the investments in new venues would provide additional opportunities for boosting both popular and elite sports.

All competition venues would be publicly financed, except the 4 venues for Alpine Skiing and Freestyle Skiing/Snowboard, which would be public/private partnerships.

The Oslo zone is compact with travel times from the Oslo Olympic Village to the competition venues anticipated at 25 minutes or less.

In the Lillehammer Zone, travel times from the Lillehammer Olympic Village to the sliding and Alpine technical venues would be 15 minutes or less. The stand-alone venue for Alpine speed events would be 40 minutes from the Lillehammer Olympic Village.

Travel time from the Oslo Olympic Village to the Lillehammer Olympic Village would be approximately 2 hours 15 minutes.

Games Concept and Competition venues	
Minimum	Maximum
7	9

3. Olympic Village(s)

Location

Oslo proposes two Olympic Villages:

- The Oslo Olympic Village (4,000 beds) would be located in the centre of the Oslo zone, near the stadium for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. The furthest venue for athletes living in this village is the Freestyle Skiing and Snowboard venue at 17 km.
- The Lillehammer Olympic Village (1,400 beds) would be located just north of the town centre, 183 km north of Oslo. The furthest venue for athletes living in this village is the Alpine Skiing venue (speed events) at 45 km.

Both villages would be well located with respect to the competition venues they serve and no significant altitude differential exists.

Overall Olympic Village Concept and Legacy

Both Olympic Villages are Games-dependent. Land for the Oslo Olympic Village is owned by the municipal government while the Lillehammer Village would be constructed on land largely owned by the public sector.

The total number of beds slightly exceeds Olympic Winter Games' needs.

At both villages, land for the main dining hall, transportation mall and other support services structures appears to be available.

Financing for the Oslo Olympic Village would be private while financing for the Lillehammer Olympic Village would be public.

Post-Games the apartments at the Oslo Olympic Village would become market housing, while the Lillehammer Olympic Village would primarily become student housing for the Lillehammer University College.

Olympic Village(s)	
Minimum	Maximum
6	9

4. International Broadcast Centre (IBC) / Main Press Centre (MPC)

Oslo proposes a new Main Media Centre (MMC) with two separate structures to house the IBC and MPC. The MMC would be built in Oslo near the centre of the Oslo zone and in close proximity to the Media Village and the Olympic Village. Travel distances between the Oslo MMC and the Oslo competition venues would be relatively short, ranging from 2-18 km.

The Mountain Media Centre would be centrally located in the Lillehammer zone and would be housed in an existing structure close to Lillehammer town centre and the Mountain Medals Plaza. Travel distances from the Mountain Media Centre to the competition venues would be less than 20 km to the sliding venue and the Alpine technical venue, and approximately 50 km to the Alpine speed venue.

The Oslo MMC would be new permanent constructions of approximately 68,000 m² with just under 35,000 m² of adjacent outdoor area for the transport mall, parking, satellite farm and logistics compound.

Occupation dates for the IBC and MPC meet Games' needs.

Financing of the Oslo MMC is anticipated to be by a private investor yet to be identified, which presents some risk of implementation. Post-Games use of the Oslo MMC is not yet determined. However, discussions are ongoing over the course of 2014, with national authorities and other stakeholders to determine the legacy use of the proposed site and structures. If the developer is identified, private financing is secured, and a sustainable legacy use is determined, the plan would be good.

Post-Games use of the Mountain Media Centre would be a return to its current use as a multi-event arena.

IBC/MPC	
Minimum	Maximum
6	9

5. Sports Experience

There is extensive knowledge and experience in running winter sports events that are on the Olympic Programme, especially in outdoor events. In addition, Norway has great experience in running multi-sports winter events in the Olympic disciplines for both indoor and outdoor events (including the Olympic Winter Games 1994).

Over the past 10 years, 10 out of 15 Olympic disciplines of the highest international level were hosted in Norway. The Winter Youth Olympic Games will be hosted in Lillehammer in 2016.

Oslo has hosted 2 World Championships in Olympic disciplines (Freestyle Skiing and Nordic ski (Ski Jumping, Cross Country Skiing and Nordic Combined) in the past 10 years. Norway is a strong winter sports nation with experienced national federations, event organisers and existing venues.

Sports Experience	
Minimum	Maximum
9	10

6. Environment and meteorology

Proposed dates and meteorological conditions

The dates proposed for the Games are 12-27 February.

The data presented for Oslo and mountain venues are satisfactory.

Meteorological conditions indicate light to moderate wind and cold weather. On average there are 5 - 6 days of precipitation during the Games period in the primary mountain area and 2 - 3 days of fog. Average snow depth in the primary mountain zone around Lillehammer is 100 cm. Average snow depth in Holmenkollen (Nordic Combined, Cross Country Skiing and Ski Jumping) is 55 cm.

Mountain altitude levels vary between 165 m (Biathlon) and 1,030 m (downhill speed event at Kvitfjell).

Current environmental conditions

Norway has a sophisticated environmental planning system in place across all cities and municipalities.

Oslo's principal challenges are transport-related air pollution, energy use in heating of buildings and spatial planning for the increasing population.

The city of Oslo aims to be at the forefront of urban sustainability and there are local and regional climate programmes in place in all host municipalities. These focus on:

- Sustainable urban design and eco-efficient buildings
- Sustainable infrastructure for air and water management
- Pollution control, including greenhouse gas emissions
- Eco-efficient transport system
- Lifecycle-based waste management

Data provided indicates that air and water quality comply with World Health Organization (WHO) standards.

Environmental impact of hosting the Olympic Winter Games

The Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer in 1994 were a turning point in environmental management in the history of the Olympic Games. Following on from this philosophy, sustainability and legacy are key drivers for the Oslo 2022 Games concept. A Strategic Environmental Assessment has influenced the choice of venue locations, design considerations and legacy use.

Nine existing facilities will be used (most of them with permanent works required), thereby minimising potential impacts on fragile ecosystems.

The Application File states that a number of new competition and non-competition venues will be built in Oslo, primarily in the Eastern part of the city. These form part of a regeneration strategy for the area. The one outdoor venue to be constructed in Oslo is for Biathlon and this would restore a former landfill site.

The sustainability plan for the Games is comprehensive and identifies key themes aligned with city and regional strategies:

- Sustainable Urban Design
- Conservation and reinforcement of air and water infrastructure
- Climate and energy
- Sustainable procurement
- Environmental management, involvement and audit

Emphasis is placed on ethical and societal considerations and a high degree of transparency and stakeholder engagement.

Environmental impact of hosting the Olympic Winter Games	
Minimum	Maximum
8.5	9.5

7. Accommodation

Number of rooms

The Oslo 2022 accommodation inventory includes 20,700 2-5 star classified rooms:

- 19,550 existing 2-5 star rooms
- 142 planned 4 star rooms
- 1,000 additional rooms in a media village (3 star)

To meet Olympic Winter Games' needs (24,200 rooms), Oslo 2022 proposes to use 4,000 rooms in unclassified apartments, university accommodation and bed and breakfast facilities.

97% (23,500) of the required rooms exist.

Media would be accommodated in 2 to 5 star hotels and student accommodation, as well as in a 1,000 room Media Village in Oslo. The media village would be privately financed and undergo post-Olympic conversion into residential units or sheltered housing, together with commercial space.

There seems to be limited hotel accommodation for spectators. Spectators would be accommodated in alternative accommodation such as private cabins, cruise ships, camping sites and university accommodation.

Accommodation concept

There is a good variety of 3, 4 and 5 star hotel rooms.

A total of approximately 13,000 existing, planned and additional 2-5 star rooms would be within 10 km of the various Games' centres.

In terms of the split of accommodation between the city and the mountains, 2-5 star hotel accommodation in the mountain zone (1,400 rooms) appears to be very low. However, there are also 2,400 rooms in alternative (unclassified) accommodation.

The 2013 average convention rates provided by "Innovation Norway, Travel and Culture" are USD 195 - USD 354.

Accommodation	
Minimum	Maximum
7	8

8. Transport

Transport Concept and Infrastructure

Oslo, the capital city of Norway, is a fast growing city with a population of approximately 624,000 inhabitants. It has good connectivity to other Norwegian cities and, by air, to other international cities. It is equipped with a robust rail-based public transport network.

The Games concept consists of two zones, Oslo and Lillehammer.

In Oslo, all 11 competition venues and the Olympic stadium are within 17 km of the Olympic Village, with generally good accessibility. A 25% traffic reduction is proposed to ensure reliable city transport operations and to implement the necessary significant traffic management solutions proposed during the Games. In addition to the existing modern public transport network, some targeted investments are budgeted, mostly for the upgrade of a subway line and upgrades to local roads near competition venues.

In Lillehammer, 2 of the 3 competition venues are in a radius of 11 km (15 minutes) from the Lillehammer Olympic Village along the valley on a 2-lane road. In the same zone, the Alpine speed events are 45 km (40 minutes) from the Lillehammer Olympic Village.

An existing, good quality regional railway line and a 4-lane motorway requiring no infrastructure upgrades to meet Games-needs connect the two zones.

Airport

Oslo International Airport is a modern, high-performance airport with ample capacity to serve as the main gateway for the Olympic Winter Games. The airport is well connected to both Oslo and Lillehammer by a modern train service with travel times of 25 minutes and 1 hour 40 minutes respectively.

Moss Airport in Rygge and Sandefjord Airport in Torp could provide alternative access, if necessary.

Distances and travel times

Within the two compact zones, travel times are good. In Oslo, all venues are within 25 minutes (17 km) of the Oslo Olympic Village and in Lillehammer, all venues are within 40 minutes (45 km) of the Lillehammer Olympic Village.

The two zones of Oslo and Lillehammer (185 km apart) are connected by motorway (2 hours 20 minutes by bus) and by rail (2 hours 10 minutes by train).

Feasibility and Legacy

The overall transport concept, based on existing infrastructure, is feasible.

Transport	
Minimum	Maximum
7.5	8.5

9. Doping Control

Norway has a well-respected leading National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) that assists other NADOs to improve capability and programme quality. There is no specific anti-doping law but the penal code prohibits doping in society, and the import/trafficking of prohibited substances is illegal. Oslo has a WADA-accredited laboratory located near the proposed Olympic Village which would require an upgrade to host the Games.

Doping Control	
Minimum	Maximum
9	10

10. Safety and Security

Crime levels in Oslo are low and Oslo is regarded as a safe and secure city for residents and visitors.

The Norwegian Police are a highly trained and professional national agency. They enjoy a high degree of trust and support from the population.

Norway successfully hosted the 1994 Olympic Winter Games in Lillehammer and Oslo plays host to numerous snow sports competitions of an international standard, with the police well versed in managing these events.

Overall police numbers in the Oslo region seem rather low for an Olympic Winter Games and would require assistance from defence forces personnel.

The security agencies are very well-equipped and technologically competent, with English as their second language.

A central chain of command is proposed for all security agencies and the civil emergency services, supported by the defence forces, where necessary.

Security operations should be manageable given the relatively compact theatre of operations for security and safety and previous experience in hosting international winter sports events.

Safety and Security	
Minimum	Maximum
8	9

11. Telecommunications

Norway is part of the European Economic Area. The regulatory and institutional framework is favorable to competition and diversity.

Norway and Oslo are equipped with state-of-the-art telecoms infrastructures. The mobile market in Norway is quite advanced with plans to cover more than 90% of the population with 4G networks by the end of 2015. In Oslo, there is very good availability of high-speed broadband services. In 2013, the mobile arm of the incumbent operator held more than 50% of the market.

Oslo 2022 states that the authorities are prepared to provide the frequencies necessary to host the Games but the guarantee provided by the Norwegian Post and Telecommunications Authority states that it is not possible to guarantee that sufficient frequency resources will be provided to the IOC. The solution proposed by Oslo 2022 that additional frequencies can be applied for, or that existing frequencies could be made available by other frequency holders, would need to be further discussed should Oslo become a Candidate City.

Telecommunications	
Minimum	Maximum
8	9

12. Energy

Oslo has a very well developed energy network with ongoing improvements and enhancements. Approximately 95% of energy generation is from hydropower.

Explanations were provided to the Working Group that energy to supply Games' needs would be provided from two separate transformer substations connected to different parts of the grid.

Oslo 2022 has estimated demand for the Games at 35-40 MW which is considered to be on the low side.

Energy	
Minimum	Maximum
8.5	9.5

13. Legal aspects and customs and immigration formalities

Legal aspects

Bid documents indicate that there is no legal obstacle to the organisation of an Oslo 2022 Olympic Winter Games, but that some amendments to Norwegian legislation may be needed in order to meet the needs of the Games.

Customs and immigration formalities

Entry regulations

In principle, all foreigners would be subject to an entry visa procedure, although certain facilitation measures/waivers would apply. For example, citizens of Nordic countries, European Economic Area (EEA) citizens, residence-permit holders from Schengen Member States or other countries with which Norway has a reciprocal visa exemption agreement, would not have to obtain an entry visa.

The Norwegian Government has guaranteed that Olympic Identity and Accreditation Card holders would be allowed to enter Norway and carry out their Olympic functions, subject to the fulfilment of requirements set forth in national immigration legislation, which are not specified. This guarantee includes a commitment to expedite the process by coordinating with Schengen Member States and to facilitate visa procedures in accordance with EU regulations.

Work permits/regulations

Bid documents indicate that all foreign workers would be subject to residence permit requirements but that certain facilitation measures/waivers would apply. A residence permit is required for anyone performing work in Norway, except citizens of EEA countries and Switzerland and certain professionals (such as media, athletes) who may work up to 90 days without a residency permit. Members of the Olympic Family and other persons may also be issued residence permits for "other cultural purposes" allowing them to stay and work in Norway beyond the limit of 90 days.

Media personnel and other personnel working for a foreign employer would in general be subject to the provisions of the Norwegian Working Environment Act.

Import and export of goods

Bid documents confirm that goods imported for use at international sports events, and goods brought into the country by athletes as personal belongings, can be exempted from tax and duty.

Guarantees

All of the guarantees requested have been provided and, overall, are clear and of a good quality.

With regard to the guarantee provided by the Ministry of Culture, the precedence of the IOC Anti-Doping rules over any other anti-doping law applicable should be confirmed in the second phase should Oslo advance to the Candidate City phase, in line with IOC requirements.

Legal aspects and customs and immigration formalities	
Minimum	Maximum
7	9

14. Government and public support

Norway is a parliamentary monarchy. The government is led by the Prime Minister and his senior government ministers. Legislative power is vested by the Parliament. Political authority is largely exercised at a national level. Local and regional authorities hold authority only insofar as powers are delegated to them by Parliament. The local authorities are mainly in charge of education, social services and health care.

Oslo's bid has the full support of and is driven by the Oslo City Government and the partner municipalities and relevant counties. On a national level, the application for state financing and a state guarantee will be submitted to Parliament in autumn 2014.

The Bid Committee includes the IOC members in the country, NOC/NPC representatives, the City of Oslo and all participating municipalities. The Bid Committee advised that the national government, represented by the Ministry of Culture, would be represented "in a suitable manner".

In autumn 2013, a referendum was held in the City of Oslo on whether Oslo should apply to host the 2022 Olympic Winter Games. 55% were in favour and 45% were against.

An opinion poll commissioned by the Bid Committee at the beginning of 2014 shows 36% support in Norway. The IOC poll in Oslo and the surrounding municipal areas shows 36% support for Oslo hosting the Games, with 50% against.

Government and Public Support	
Minimum	Maximum
5	7

15. Finance and Marketing

Oslo's OCOG budget would be financed by a combination of public and private funding. As stated in the Application File, government would provide over 50% of the OCOG budget revenue. It is possible that this investment could be reduced through the enhancement of sponsorship and private sector revenues.

Oslo has provided the required guarantees with respect to establishing a Joint Marketing Programme Agreement and participating in the TOP programme.

Oslo's estimated commercial revenues are comprised of:

Category	Revenue (in USD million)
Sponsorship	181
Ticket sales	169
Licensing	57
Other	216
TOTAL	623

Sponsorship revenue is low in comparison to previous Olympic Winter Games and may be conservative given the strength of Norway's economy. The low level of projected sponsorship revenue results in a significant projected government subsidy to the OCOG budget. Licensing revenue forecasts are consistent with a market supportive of branded products. Overall, Oslo's commercial revenues are considered to be feasible. Ticket sales revenues appear modest given Norway's inherent passion for winter sport and average income levels but may be consistent with a plan for moderate ticket prices.

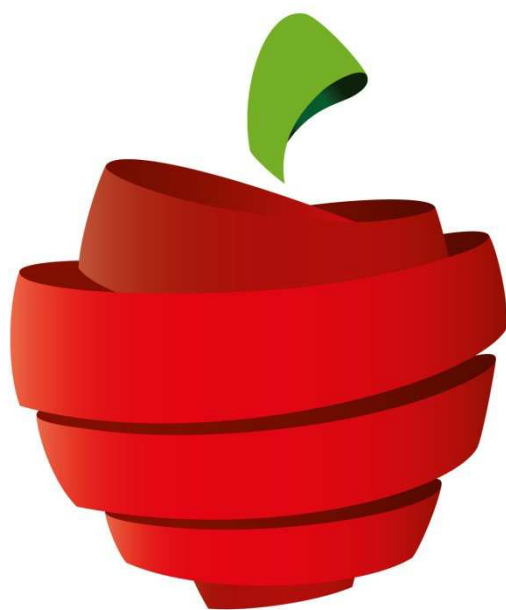
Capital investments for competition and non-competition venues amount to USD 2,753 million. This includes USD 728 million for 13 competition venues, of which 1 (USD 55 million) is planned irrespective of the Games. 8 existing venues will be upgraded with permanent works at an estimated cost of USD 191 million. The majority of venue expenditures are to be funded by public sources. USD 2,025 million is planned for the Olympic Villages, the Media Village, the Opening and Closing Ceremonies stadium and the Main Media Centre, the majority of which will be financed by private sources. The Bid Committee has advised that there is a need for housing in Oslo and that development by private companies is consistent with normal Norwegian practice. These investments are expected only if Oslo is awarded the Games.

Norway has a population of approximately 5 million and the city of Oslo 624,000. Norway has the 23rd largest economy in the world with a nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of approximately USD 511 billion and has one of the highest nominal GDPs per capita of USD 100,300 (Source: IMF, 2013). The Economist Intelligence Unit projects an average annual growth rate of around 2-3% from 2014-2018 (as of April 2014).

Although Norway's population is small, its economy is strong and appears to be of sufficient capacity to support the investments in competition and non-competition venues needed to host the Games, provided that private sector partnerships are achieved as planned and government commitments are provided.

- Coface Country Risk Rating: A1

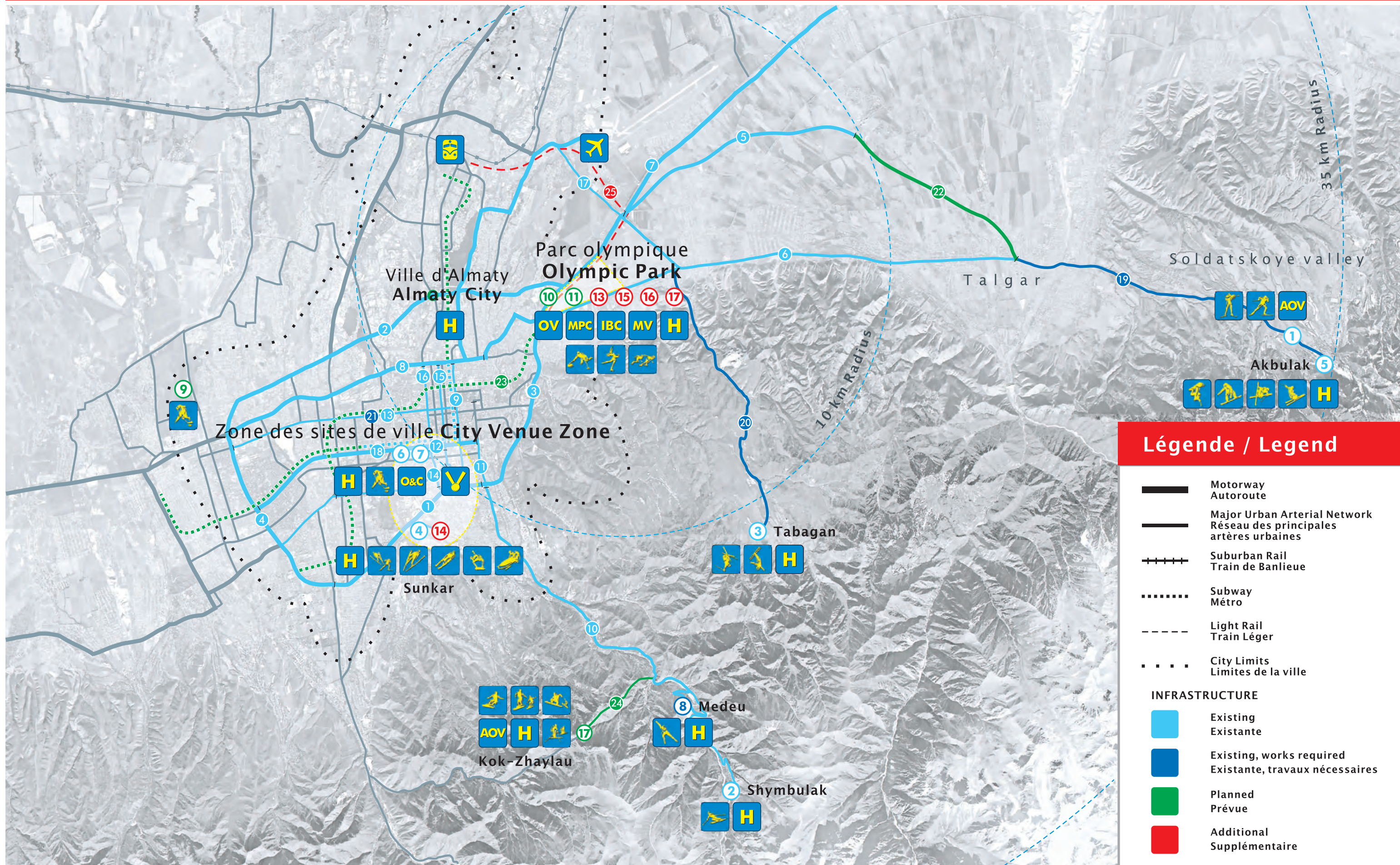
Finance and Marketing	
Minimum	Maximum
6.5	8.5



ALMATY 2022

APPLICANT CITY

Plan B – Infrastructure de Transport et site sportif / Map B – Transport Infrastructure and Sport Venues



Légende / Legend

- Motorway
Autoroute
 - Major Urban Arterial Network
Réseau des principales artères urbaines
 - Suburban Rail
Train de Banlieue
 - Subway
Métro
 - Light Rail
Train Léger
 - City Limits
Limites de la ville
- INFRASTRUCTURE**
- Existing
Existante
 - Existing, works required
Existante, travaux nécessaires
 - Planned
Prévue
 - Additional
Supplémentaire



1 : 125 000

1. Vision and Legacy

Vision

Almaty's vision is to present compact Olympic Winter Games in an alpine setting. By showcasing its winter sports organisational capacity, Almaty aspires to become a regular fixture on the international sports calendar and a world-class winter tourist destination.

Located in the foothills of the Alatau Mountains at the heart of the Silk Road which linked Europe and Asia, Almaty seeks to bring the Olympic Winter Games to a rapidly developing country with ancient traditions, a multi-ethnic and multi-cultural secular society where 40% of the population are under the age of 24.

The bid is aligned with long-term national and city plans to continue to develop Almaty's regional infrastructure and builds on the legacy of having hosted the 2011 Asian Winter Games and having been designated as the organiser of the 2017 Winter Universiade.

Legacy

In addition to showcasing the Almaty region on a global stage, the bid anticipates that hosting the 2022 Olympic Winter Games would:

- Create a sense of national pride and inspire a healthy and active lifestyle;
- Boost economic development and create new jobs;
- Act as a catalyst for urban development;
- Promote the Almaty region as a sports, tourism and convention hub in Central Asia;
- Enhance awareness, conditions and opportunities for people with a disability;
- Further develop the Sports Volunteers Institute, created in 2010.

2. Games Concept and Competition Venues

Almaty presents a relatively compact city and mountain venue concept, with all mountain venues located radially around the southern and eastern sides of the city. From the proposed centre of the Games (the Almaty Olympic Village) all city venues are within 20 km, and the mountain venues are within 32 km. The Almaty Olympic Village would be well positioned in the proposed Olympic Park on the northeast outskirts of the city.

Almaty's master plan comprises:

City – 6 competition venues, the Media Village, main hotel area, IBC/MPC, Medals Plaza and the Olympic Stadium for Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

- Olympic Park: 2 competition venues (Figure Skating/Short Track Speed Skating and Curling), the Almaty Olympic Village, Olympic Family Hotels, Media Village and IBC/MPC
- Sunkar Precinct – 2 competition venues (Ski Jumping/Nordic Combined and sliding sports)
- 2 stand-alone competition venues (Ice Hockey 1 and 2)

Mountain

- 6 stand-alone competition venues (Freestyle Skiing, Snowboard/Freestyle Skiing (2), Speed Skating, Alpine Skiing, Biathlon/Cross Country Skiing); additional athlete accommodation/villages at the Kok-Zhaylau Snowboard/Freestyle Skiing venue and near the Biathlon/Cross Country venue.

58% of competition venues exist and 42% are to be built. Of the 7 existing venues all would require permanent works, while the remaining 5 venues would be new. Post-Games the legacy of the 7 existing venues would be extended, while the investment in new venues would provide additional opportunities for training new generations of athletes, hosting various events and serving as recreation centres.

At the 7 existing venues, the permanent works for 4 of these would be publically financed and the remaining 3 would be a public/private partnership. Of 3 planned venues, 2 would be publicly financed and 1 would be a public/private partnership. The 2 additional venues would be publicly financed.

The development of the Figure Skating/Short Track Speed Skating and the Curling venues are integrated into the overall Olympic Park concept. While these two competition venues are publicly financed, the key non-competition venues (Olympic Village, Media Village, hotels and the IBC/MPC are to be financed privately or through a public/private partnership. The privately financed portions of the proposed Park are subject to market conditions and therefore would involve some risk to the overall development of the Olympic Park.

Travel times from the Almaty Olympic Village to the 6 competition venues in the city are all within 28 minutes.

Travel times from the Almaty Olympic Village to 5 of the mountain venues range from 32 to 50 minutes. The longest travel time is 60 minutes to the Alpine Skiing venue at Shymbulak. However, this venue would be 20 minutes from the proposed additional athlete accommodation at Kok-Zhaylau.

Travel time from the Almaty Olympic Village to the additional athlete accommodation at Kok-Zhaylau would be approximately 35 minutes.

Games Concept and Competition venues	
Minimum	Maximum
6	8.5

3. Olympic Village(s)

Location

With a planned capacity of 5,500 beds and the fact that the longest distance to a competition venue from the Village would be 32 km, there is an ability to accommodate all athletes and team officials in the Almaty Olympic Village to be located in the Olympic Park.

- Approximately 30 km to the south at Kok-Zhaylau (the Snowboard/Freestyle Skiing venue) the bid proposes accommodation for 600 athletes.
- Approximately 32 km east of the Almaty Olympic Village at Akbulak, accommodation for athletes and team officials is proposed near the Biathlon/Cross Country Skiing venue.

Due to the significant elevation differential between the Almaty Olympic Village (700 m altitude) and the endurance based sports of Speed Skating (1,720 m altitude) and Cross Country Skiing/Biathlon (1,500 m altitude), both proposed additional athletes' accommodation should be considered as additional Olympic Villages.

Overall Olympic Village Concept and Legacy

Land ownership of and development for the Almaty Olympic Village should be clarified. Additional land for the main dining hall, transportation mall and other support services structures is in the process of being secured. The Almaty Olympic Village has been confirmed as being a Games-dependent project.

With regard to the Kok-Zhaylau accommodation / village (planned as permanent works for future ski resort accommodation), Almaty 2022 stated during the video-conference that an environmental study is being carried out and that, depending on the results, an alternative site within the overall Games concept may need to be explored.

The total number of beds (5,500 and 600) exceeds Olympic Winter Games' needs but the distribution within the villages would need to be reconsidered.

Financing for the Almaty Olympic Village would be a public/private partnership with the municipal government allocating the land and private investors financing construction of the commercial and residential facilities at the Olympic Park including the Olympic Village.

Post Games the apartments at the Almaty Olympic Village would become market housing, while the Kok-Zhaylau housing would become ski resort accommodation.

Olympic Village(s)	
Minimum	Maximum
4.5	8

4. International Broadcast Centre (IBC) / Main Press Centre (MPC)

Almaty proposes a Main Media Centre (MMC) in a planned new Convention Centre to house the IBC/MPC. The Convention Centre would be built in the Olympic Park adjacent to the Almaty Olympic Village and the Almaty Media Village. This site is centrally located to the overall geographic distribution of the competition venues. The city venues are all within 20 km, and the mountain venues are within 32 km of the Almaty IBC/MPC. Two competition venues (Figure Skating/Short Track Speed Skating and Curling) would be within walking distance.

Due to the relatively short distances and moderate travel times to all of the competition venues, Almaty has no plans to provide a Mountain Media Centre. The venues would be planned with the necessary media centres and broadcast support facilities.

The Almaty MMC would be housed in new permanent construction of approximately 80,000 m² with 30,000 m² of adjacent outdoor area for the satellite farm, overlay structures and logistics compound. An additional 30,000 m² would be available for the transport mall and parking.

Occupation dates for the IBC and MPC meet Games' needs.

Post-Games use of the Almaty MMC would be as a Convention Centre.

Financing for the Almaty MMC would be a public/private partnership. The municipal government would allocate the land and fund the construction of infrastructure and transport facilities. Private investors would finance and construct the IBC and MPC.

Although the Convention Centre is a planned project for completion in 2020, until the private investor is identified there remains some risk of implementation. If the private investor is identified for the MMC, as well as private investors for the other components of the proposed Olympic Park, the plan would be good.

IBC/MPC	
Minimum	Maximum
5.5	8

5. Sports Experience

Almaty has some experience in running multi-sports Games, including the Asian Winter Games in 2011, and will host the upcoming Winter Universiade in 2017 (11 winter disciplines). It has very limited experience in running World Cup or World Championship events in Olympic winter sports.

Sports Experience	
Minimum	Maximum
4.5	7

6. Environment and meteorology

Proposed dates and meteorological conditions

The dates proposed for the Games are 4-20 February.

The data presented in the Application File and complemented by answers provided during the video conference, confirm that meteorological conditions are satisfactory.

The meteorological conditions stated indicate light wind and cold weather. On average there are 6 days of precipitation during the Games' period and 8 days of fog. Average snow depth in the city is 17 cm and in the mountain venues averages 65 cm.

Almaty city lies at 862 m altitude and the mountain venues range from 1,000 m (ski-jumping) to 2,260 m (Alpine Skiing).

Current environmental conditions

Kazakhstan has made progress in modernising its regulatory and institutional framework for environmental management, although challenges remain in adequately managing the environmental impact of industries and areas such as waste management.

Air quality in the city of Almaty is poor according to various sources, mostly due to vehicle emissions, although there is an industrial component. The situation is exacerbated by the use of low grades of fuel which lead to emissions of other toxic substances.

The Application File states that drinking water is from natural sources (glacier-fed mountain rivers and lakes) and regularly monitored and found to be safe. However, the data provided cannot be related to World Health Organization standards.

Almaty lies on a fault line and is prone to earthquakes. Local building codes specify safe construction standards for seismic zones and the city has systems and institutional structures in place to monitor and respond to seismic activity.

The main areas of environmental action being undertaken or envisaged by the Natural Resources and Natural Management Regulation Department of Almaty are:

- Reducing harmful emissions
- Greener transport and cleaner fuels
- Improvements to waste management

Environmental impact of hosting Olympic Winter Games

While 7 of the 12 sports venues already exist, a considerable amount of other development is proposed for infrastructure and non-competition venues, as well as permanent works to upgrade existing venues.

All works need to comply with national environmental regulations, including the requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments.

The proposed development at Kok-Zhaylau is situated in a potentially sensitive natural area within the National Park of Ile-Alatau. Environmental feasibility studies are currently in progress. The bid stated that alternative sites for the venues proposed are available within the existing proposed Olympic zone.

The Olympic Park development is planned on an undeveloped area of former agricultural land on the north-eastern side of the city. The stated intention is for this area to be an example of sustainable development.

While there are many environmental challenges facing the city and country, the opportunity of the Games could be a catalyst for significant improvements.

Environmental impact of hosting Olympic Winter Games	
Minimum	Maximum
5	6

7. Accommodation

Number of rooms

The Almaty 2022 accommodation inventory includes 18,200 2-5 star classified rooms:

- 5,500 existing 2-5 star rooms
- 5,300 planned 2-5 star rooms
- 4,500 additional 2-5 star rooms
- 3,000 rooms in an additional Media Village (3 star)

To meet Olympic Winter Games' needs (24,200 rooms), Almaty 2022 would need to use 6,000 rooms in additional apartments.

Almaty's plan to build approximately 10,000 2-5 star hotel rooms, a 3,000 room Media Village as well as 6,000 rooms in apartments by 2022 appears to be ambitious in relation to the existing inventory.

Media would be accommodated in 2 to 5 star hotels, as well as in a 3,000 room Media Village mentioned above. The Media Village would be privately financed and sold to the private market after the Games.

There appears to be limited accommodation options for spectators, mainly in alternative and university accommodation.

Accommodation concept

A total of approximately 11,500 existing, planned and additional 2-5 star rooms would be within 10 km of the various Games centres.

In terms of the split of accommodation between the city and the mountain, 2-5 star accommodation in the mountain clusters (1,600 rooms) appears to be very low.

The 2014 average convention rates provided by the Tourism Association are USD 100 - USD 400. Should Almaty become a Candidate City, further explanations would need to be provided on the classification standard used and on the quality standards of the planned apartments.

Accommodation	
Minimum	Maximum
5	6.5

8. Transport

Transport Concept and Infrastructure

Almaty is a rapidly growing city, with a current population of 1.5 million inhabitants. International accessibility is assured by its international airport, while national ground transport infrastructures are gradually being reconstructed.

The Games concept is relatively compact and organised around an Olympic Park (including an Olympic Village and a Media Village) in the north-east of the city of Almaty which, by 2017, will be connected to the city's subway system which is already being extended.

There is a substantial investment in transport improvements, most of which are already underway.

In Almaty, the majority of transport investments will take place irrespective of the Olympic Winter Games, including the 8.6 km extension of the Almaty subway system. An additional 16.6 km of light rail line would provide additional public transport access to the Olympic Park and the airport.

Mountain competition venues are grouped in 3 clusters with 6 competition venues, the furthest of which would be 31 km (60 minutes) from the Olympic Village.

Significant upgrades of the existing mountain roads are being undertaken and would meet the needs of the Games. Although travel distances are relatively short, given the difference in elevation between Almaty and the mountain venues, careful attention would need to be paid to road access, particularly at the Shymbulak Alpine Skiing venue.

Airport

Almaty International Airport is proposed as the main gateway for the Olympic Winter Games. As air transport demand is rapidly growing, an airport development plan has been announced. With planned investments completed, estimated capacity of the airport would be adequate to meet the needs of the Games.

A new light rail line (LRT) to connect the airport to the main railway station, the Olympic Park and the subway network would allow much improved connectivity between the airport and the city of Almaty.

Distances and travel times

The reliability of the potentially relatively short travel times could be affected by difficulties encountered due to the difference in elevation between the city and the mountain venues.

In Almaty, the availability of multiple lane roads would allow traffic management solutions to reduce traffic congestion.

Participants and spectators would need to use the two-lane roads, mostly under reconstruction, to access the mountain competition venues on a daily basis, as accommodation in the mountains is very limited. Resident access and traffic management could be challenging, particularly in the Soldatskoye Valley.

Feasibility and Legacy

Overall, the Almaty 2022 transport concept is feasible and relatively compact. It would benefit from of a series of improvements on the city's high-capacity public transport network.

Transport	
Minimum	Maximum
6	8

9. Doping Control

Kazakhstan established its National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) in March 2013 and has shown commitment to pursue effective anti-doping programmes, while also acting as the Regional Anti-Doping Organisation. Anti-doping legislation has been put in place. Almaty has a WADA-accredited laboratory and plans exist to upgrade this to meet Olympic Winter Games' needs.

Doping Control	
Minimum	Maximum
6	7

10. Safety and Security

Recorded crime is comparable to cities of a similar size, although petty crimes are prevalent in tourist areas of the city.

The police are undergoing a large reform and retraining programme to improve performance and increase professionalism. There is still some way to go with this programme to bring the security apparatus up to international standards.

The police force has some experience with security operations for the 2011 Asian Winter Games and Almaty will host the 2017 Winter Universiade.

New modern equipment is gradually being introduced to improve systems and procedures.

National legislation provides for a single command structure for safety and security which was already implemented during the 2011 Asian Winter Games.

The proposed theatre of operations for the Olympic Winter Games should be manageable from an operational security perspective.

Safety and Security	
Minimum	Maximum
5	7

11. Telecommunications

Regulation in Kazakhstan is under the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The market is active but not fully liberalized.

Kazakhstan is planning major projects to modernize and develop its telecommunications infrastructure, and Almaty is further developed than the rest of the country.

There is a very high level of mobile penetration, with one 4G network in operation and further operators ready to invest.

Despite being a landlocked country, there is good international connectivity.

Restrictive internet policies give some rise to concern.

The two guarantees required with regard to frequency control would need to be re-submitted in the Candidature Phase as they do not fully meet IOC requirements.

Telecommunications	
Minimum	Maximum
5	7

12. Energy

Energy generation is mainly derived from thermal power (88%) and hydro power (12%).

Kazakhstan has an ambitious plan to modernize and replace elements of the energy system (generation, transmission and distribution) which are near to end of life.

With regulatory reforms, the ability to secure funding to implement major system renovation projects and/or the enhanced use of temporary generation, Kazakhstan could meet Olympic Winter Games' needs in terms of energy requirements for power availability.

Energy	
Minimum	Maximum
4	6

13. Legal aspects and customs and immigration formalities

Legal aspects

Bid documents indicate that there should be no legal obstacle to the organisation of an Almaty 2022 Olympic Winter Games. Mention is made of the State's willingness to adopt sports-related legislation to support the organisation of the Games. The "Law on Physical Culture and Sport" is currently being revised and the draft law should include certain provisions of the Olympic Charter.

Customs and immigration formalities

Entry regulations

Entry into Kazakhstan is possible on the basis of a valid passport and a visa, subject to a visa waiver programme. Additional details on this waiver programme would need to be provided in a second phase. Visas can include double or triple entry rights, but in each case the maximum stay is limited to 30 days.

The National Government has guaranteed that Olympic Identity and Accreditation Card holders would be allowed to enter Kazakhstan and carry out their Olympic functions during the Olympic Winter Games.

Work permits/regulations

In principle, work permits are required to work in Kazakhstan but exceptions are made for persons on business trips or athletes and coaches, for a limited period of time.

The documents to be provided in order to confirm foreign workers' qualification and the potential application of "quotas" and other "conditions" would need further explanation and analysis.

The Application File does not specifically address questions in relation to the application of labour laws or union regulations. Further explanations would need to be provided in the second phase of the bid process.

Import and export of goods

Kazakhstan would adopt special Olympic customs procedures for the importation of goods for the Olympic Winter Games by accredited entities with a simplified customs clearance procedure.

The conditions applicable to the import of sporting rifles, as well as photographic, audio-visual and computer equipment and the registration requirement for the importation of certain medications, would need further explanation.

Bid documents state that, due to the existence of a custom union with Russia, import procedures should be similar to the import rules applicable for the Sochi 2014 Olympic Winter Games.

Guarantees

All of the requested guarantees have been provided and, overall, are clear and of a good quality.

Should Almaty advance to the Candidate City phase, confirmation would be required that the WADA Code and the IOC Anti-Doping Rules would prevail not only over the Anti-Doping Rules of the National Anti-Doping Centre, but over any other law applicable in relation to anti-doping.

The guarantee regarding the commitment to take all necessary measures so that the City of Almaty completely fulfils its obligations is subject to “current legislation of Kazakhstan”. Confirmation would be required in a second phase that this wording does not qualify or condition the validity of the guarantee provided.

Legal aspects and customs and immigration formalities	
Minimum	Maximum
6	8

14. Government and public support

Kazakhstan is a Republic with a presidential form of Government. The current President has held office since Kazakhstan's independence in 1991. The central legislative power is vested in the Parliament. The Parliament has two chambers: the Senate (Upper House) and the Majilis (Lower house). The government is formed by the President and approved by Parliament.

The Mayor is the head of the city/regional administration and represents the President and the Government of the Republic at regional level. The local bodies have the right to make decisions as determined by national legislation.

Almaty's bid has the full support of all levels of government. The national government has put into place a special Bid Commission consisting of the heads of ministries and leading national agencies to lead the bid and Games preparations. The local and regional executive bodies have organised temporary working groups assisting in the preparation of the Application File.

The Chairman of the Foundation Board of the Bid Committee is the Prime Minister with the Mayor of Almaty, the NOC President and the chairman of the National Chamber of entrepreneurs as vice-chairmen. The Bid Committee also includes representatives of the NOC, national and local governments, athletes and the private sector, as well as representatives of the state controlled Wealth Fund "Samruk-Kazyna", which owns 583 companies contributing 56% of the GDP of Kazakhstan. There is a good representation of all stakeholders.

An opinion poll commissioned by the bid committee shows 65% support in Kazakhstan. The IOC poll in Almaty and the surrounding municipal areas shows 66% support for Almaty hosting the Games, with 13% against.

Government and Public Support	
Minimum	Maximum
6.5	8

15. Finance and Marketing

Almaty's OCOG budget would be a combination of public and private financing. The large majority (90%) of the combined OCOG and non-OCOG budgets would be financed by government.

Almaty has provided the required guarantees with respect to establishing a Joint Marketing Programme Agreement and participating in the TOP programme.

Almaty's estimated commercial revenues are comprised of:

Category	Revenue (in USD million)
Sponsorship	<u>700</u>
Ticket sales	110
Licensing	<u>125</u>
Other	120
TOTAL	1,055

The above figures have taken into consideration a correction of data from the Application File that was confirmed by the Bid Committee (figures in red). Sponsorship may be optimistic given the scale of the economy. This would need to be validated during the Candidate City phase. Commercial revenues may be achievable only through extraordinary support from the private or quasi-public sector.

Capital investments for competition and non-competition venues amount to USD 3,782 million. This includes USD 2,570 million for 3 competition venues that are planned irrespective of the Games. 7 existing venues will be upgraded with permanent works at an estimated cost of USD 74 million. USD 399 million is planned for two competition venues that would be built only if Almaty is awarded the Games. The majority of venue expenditures are to be funded by public sources. USD 720 million is planned for the Olympic Park, the Olympic Village, the Media Village and the MMC, the majority of which would be financed jointly by public and private sources.

Kazakhstan has a population of approximately 17 million and the city of Almaty 1.5 million. Kazakhstan has the 46th largest economy in the world with a nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of approximately USD 220 billion and has a nominal GDP per capita of USD 12,800 (Source: IMF, 2013). The Economist Intelligence Unit projects an average annual growth rate of GDP of 5-6% from 2014-2018 (as of April 2014).

Given the size of the economy and its reliance on oil, there may be challenges in supporting the significant investments in competition and non-competition venues necessary for the Games, unless there is extraordinary government support and the economy is strong.

- Coface Country Risk Rating: B

Finance and Marketing	
Minimum	Maximum
5	6.5







PLAN B / MAP B

Infrastructure Olympique Olympic Infrastructure


























-  Site des cérémonies d'ouverture /de clôture
Opening/Closing Ceremony venue
-  Village olympique
Olympic Village
-  Noyau des hôtels des médias
Media hotel cluster
-  Hôtel olympique
Olympic Hotel
-  Zone hôtelière principale
Main hotel area
-  Centre Principal de Presse (CPP)
Main Press Centre (MPC)
-  Centre International de Radio et Télévision (CIRTV)
International Broadcasting Centre (IBC)
-  Centre des médias des sites de montagne (CMM)
Mountain Media Centre (MMC)

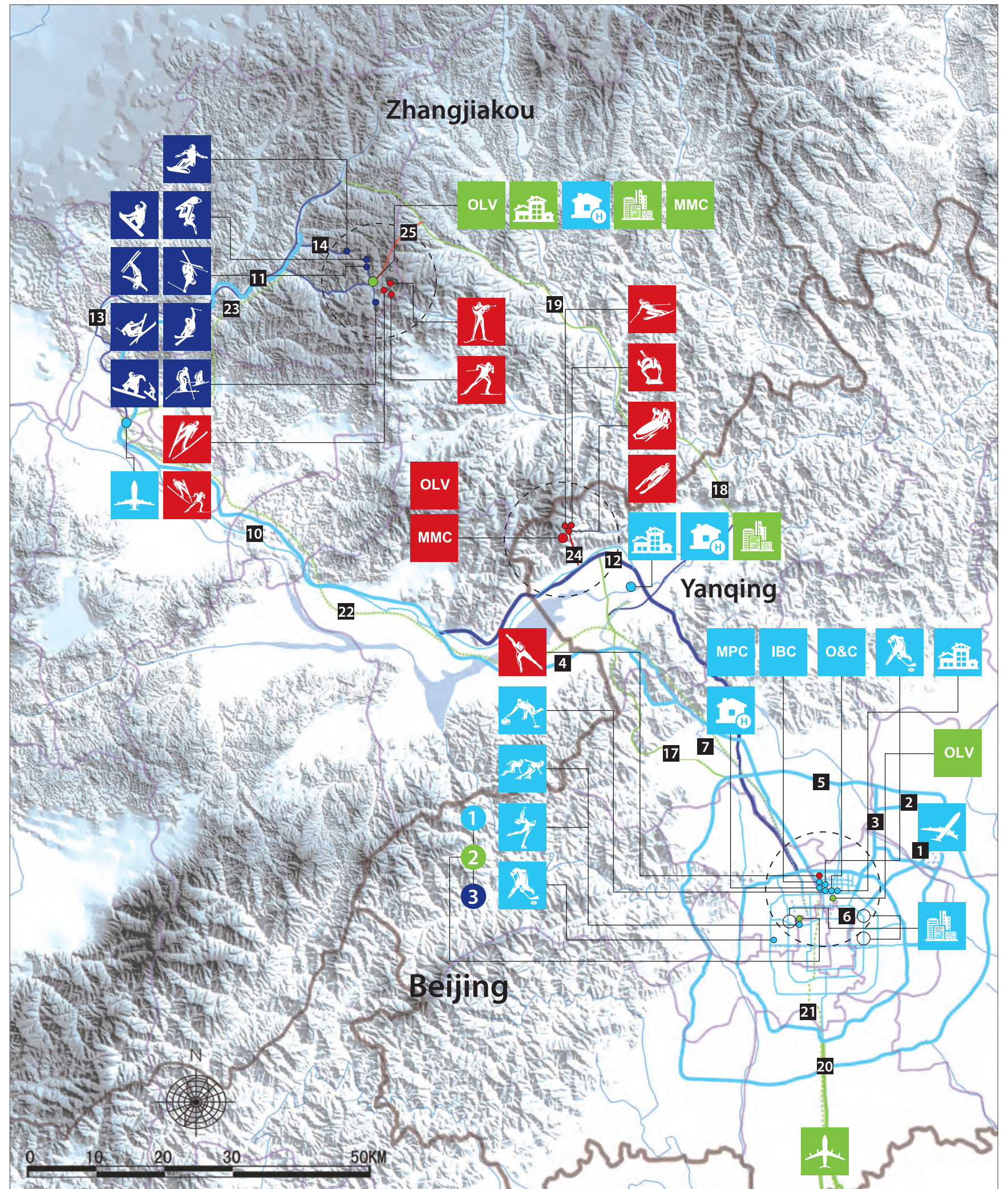
Infrastructure de transport Transport Infrastructure

-  Aéroport international de la Capitale de Beijing
Beijing Capital International Airport
-  Nouvel aéroport de Beijing
Beijing New Airport
-  Aéroport Ningyuan
Ningyuan Airport
-  Autoroute
Motorway
-  Artère urbaine
Urban arterial road
-  Train
Train
-  Métro
Subway
-  Train léger
Light rail

-  Existante, aucune construction permanente
Existing, no permanent works required
-  Existante, construction permanente nécessaire
Existing, permanent works required
-  Prévues
Planned
-  Additionnelles
Additional

Sites Sportifs Sports Venues

-  Biathlon
-  Bobsleigh
-  Skeleton
-  Curling
-  Hockey sur glace
Ice Hockey
-  Luge
-  Patinage de vitesse
Speed Skating
-  Patinage de vitesse sur
piste courte /Short Track
-  Patinage artistique
Figure Skating
-  Ski de fond
Cross Country
-  Saut à ski
Ski Jumping
-  Combiné nordique
Nordic Combined
-  Ski alpin
Alpine Skiing
-  Bosses
Moguls
-  Sauts
Aerials
-  Ski cross
Ski Cross
-  Ski half-pipe
Ski Halfpipe
-  Ski slopestyle
Ski Slopestyle
-  Snowboard-Slalom géant
Snowboard Giant Slalom
-  Snowboard cross
Snowboard Cross
-  Snowboard - Half-pipe
Snowboard Halfpipe
-  Snowboard - Slopestyle
Snowboard Slopestyle
-  1 Site d'entraînement pour le patinage de vitesse
sur piste courte
Training Venue for Short Track
-  2 Site d'entraînement pour le patinage artistique
Training Venue for Figure Skating
-  3 Site d'entraînement pour le hockey sur glace
Training Venue for Ice Hockey



1. Vision and Legacy

Vision

Beijing's vision is to boost winter sports by maximizing the use of existing venues in Beijing, and accelerating the development of outdoor winter sports in the mountain areas to the north of the City. Beijing 2022 states that with a potential market of over 300 million people living in Beijing and the surrounding Hebei Province, hosting the Olympic Winter Games would be an opportunity to develop winter sports in China with the Games providing a catalyst for the accelerated development of high quality and economically sustainable winter sports facilities.

Games' planning is aligned with the 12th Five-Year Plan of the national, regional and local government authorities involved in the delivery of the Games, and centres on the creation of a "sport, culture and tourism belt" between the three proposed Games zones of Beijing, Yanqing and Zhangjiakou.

As well as boosting social and economic development, the Games are viewed as an opportunity to promote health and well-being.

Beijing's motivation is to consolidate the success and legacies of the 2008 Olympic Games by providing an extended legacy for venues built for those Games and to create new Olympic legacies through a celebration of Olympic Winter sport.

Legacy

The bid anticipates that hosting the 2022 Olympic Winter Games would:

- Improve China's competitiveness in winter sports;
- Develop a winter sports industry;
- Enhance the health and well-being of the general public;
- Improve accessibility in general and further promote sports for persons with a disability;
- Provide an extended legacy for venues built for the 2008 Games;
- Further promote the Olympic values in society.

2. Games Concept and Competition Venues

With a three zone (1 city and 2 mountain) concept, Beijing's master plan comprises:

Beijing Zone – 5 ice competition venues, 3 of which are within 5 km of the planned Beijing Olympic Village, media hotel cluster, Olympic Family hotel area, IBC/MPC and the Olympic Stadium for Opening and Closing Ceremonies. The most distant venue would be 18 km from the planned Beijing Olympic Village.

- Beijing Olympic Green area (from the 2008 Games) – 3 competition venues including Speed Skating, Curling and Ice Hockey 2
- 2 stand-alone venues for Figure Skating/Short Track Speed Skating and Ice Hockey 1

Yanqing Zone – 1 cluster of 2 competition venues (one for sliding sports and 1 for Alpine Skiing), Yanqing Olympic Village and the Yanqing Mountain Media Centre.

The Alpine Skiing venue (all disciplines) at Yanqing is Games-dependent. There appears to be a risk of low natural snow depths, as well as relatively high daytime maximum temperatures. High capacity snowmaking systems would be required.

Zhangjiakou Zone (Chongli) – 6 venues

- The Nordic centre including Biathlon, Cross Country Skiing and Ski Jumping and 3 stand-alone snow venues for Freestyle Skiing, Snowboard and Ski Cross/Snowboard Cross.
- The zone also includes an Olympic Village and a Mountain Media Centre. Travel time from the Nordic centre to the media hotel cluster and the main hotel area would be approximately 10 minutes and from the Freestyle Skiing and Snowboard venues, 10-15 minutes.

54% of competition venues exist. 46% of venues would be built as additional permanent venues if Beijing is awarded the Games. Of 7 existing venues 3 require permanent works, which would be financed through a public/private partnership. Of 6 additional venues, 2 would be publicly financed and 4 would be financed through a public/private partnership.

Post-Games the legacy of 7 existing venues would be extended, while the investments in new venues is intended to promote domestic and international winter tourism and to develop snow and ice venues.

Travel times from the Beijing Olympic Village to:

- competition venues within the Beijing Zone would be within 25 minutes;
- the Yanqing Olympic Village would be 1 hour 20 minutes;
- the Zhangjiakou Olympic Village would be long at 2 hours 44 minutes.

Travel times from the Yanqing Olympic Village to the venues in that zone would be less than 5 minutes.

Travel times from the Zhangjiakou Olympic Village to the competition venues within the Zhangjiakou Zone would be under 15 minutes.

The construction of the high speed train would reduce these travel times.

Games Concept and Competition venues	
Minimum	Maximum
5.5	7.5

3. Olympic Village(s)

Location

Beijing proposes three Olympic Villages:

- The Beijing Olympic Village (6,000 beds) would be located north of the city near the existing National Stadium. The furthest venue for athletes living in this village would be the Ice Hockey (men) venue at 18 km.
- The Yanqing Olympic Village (1,000 beds), 94 km northwest of the Beijing Olympic Village, to accommodate athletes in Bobsleigh, Skeleton, Luge and Alpine Skiing with competition venues less than 1 km away.
- The Zhangjiakou Olympic Village (3,000 beds) in the Taizicheng Ice and Snow Town, 243 km Northwest of the Beijing Olympic Village, to accommodate athletes in the Nordic disciplines, Freestyle Skiing and Snowboard. The furthest venue for athletes living in this village would be Snowboard at 11 km.

All three villages are centrally located in their respective zones in relation to the venues they serve and no significant altitude differential exists.

Overall Olympic Village Concept and Legacy

The Beijing and Zhangjiakou Olympic Villages are planned irrespective of the Games on land that is currently privately owned. The Yanqing Olympic Village is Games-dependent, on land that is also privately owned.

The total number of beds largely exceeds Games' needs. The number and distribution of beds would need to be reconsidered.

Post-Games, the Beijing Olympic Village, to be financed by a private company, would become market or rental housing.

To be financed through a private/public partnership, both the Yanqing and Zhangjiakou Olympic Villages would become tourist apartment buildings.

Olympic Village(s)	
Minimum	Maximum
6.5	8

4. International Broadcast Centre (IBC) / Main Press Centre (MPC)

Beijing proposes an existing, centrally-located facility, the National Convention Centre in the Olympic Green in Beijing (constructed for the 2008 Olympic Games) as the Main Media Centre (MMC) to house both the IBC and the MPC. The National Convention Centre has floor space of 530,000 m², well in excess of the 65,000 m² required for a winter MMC. The MMC would be within 5 km of 3 competition venues and 15 and 21 km of the other two ice competition venues.

Occupation dates for the IBC/MPC meet IOC requirements.

Post-Games the MMC would revert to its current use. No financing is required.

The Mountain Media Centre in the Yanqing Zone would be a part-permanent and part- temporary structure of 6,000 m² conveniently located next to the Olympic Village with two venues within walking distance.

Occupation dates for the Yanqing Media Centre meet Games' needs.

The Mountain Media Centre in the Zhangjiakou Zone is listed as a planned structure of 8,000m² comprising permanent and temporary components, to be located the Taizicheng Ice and Snow Town, in the Chongli area, near the Olympic Village. Travel distance to the competition would be 3-11 km.

Occupation dates for the Zhanqjiakou Mountain Media Centre meet Games' needs.

The financing and construction of both the Yanqing Mountain Media Centre and the Zhangjiakou Mountain Media Centre would be as follows: permanent works by private enterprise and temporary works to be financed and constructed by government.

Post-Games, the temporary structures would be removed and the permanent portions of both of these media centres would be turned into convention and commercial centres for their respective communities.

IBC/MPC	
Minimum	Maximum
7	8.5

5. Sports Experience

China has very good experience in running multi-sports events (2008 Olympic Games, Universiade (2011), Winter Universiade (2009), Asian Games (2010), Asian Winter Games (2007), Asian Youth Games (2013) as well as the upcoming Summer Youth Olympic Games in Nanjing).

In addition, Beijing has many years of experience in running events in ISU disciplines (Figure Skating and Short Track Speed Skating) and some experience in Curling and Ice Hockey events. In general, however, there is a lack of experience in organising outdoor winter sports events.

Sports Experience	
Minimum	Maximum
6.5	8

6. Environment and meteorology

Proposed dates and meteorological conditions

The dates proposed for the Games are 4 to 20 February.

The data presented for Beijing and the mountain venues in Zhangjiakou are generally satisfactory.

Meteorological conditions indicate: light to moderate wind in each location, cold to mild temperatures in Beijing, cold temperatures in Yanqing and very cold temperatures in Zhangjiakou (Chongli). On average there are 3 – 4 days of precipitation during the Games period in the primary mountain areas of Zhangjiakou and Yanqing, and virtually no occurrences of fog.

Average snow depth is 5 cm in Yanqing (Alpine Skiing and sliding centre) and 21 cm at Zhangjiakou (Nordic disciplines, Freestyle Skiing and Snowboard). The minimum depths are 1 cm and 4 cm respectively. The low snow-depth figures for Yanqing indicate that artificial snow-making capacity would be required. Beijing 2022 informed the Working Group that these would be installed and that adequate water supply available to support snowmaking requirements was available.

Mountain altitude levels vary between 950 metres (Yanqing) and 1,580 metres (Zhangjiakou).

Current environmental conditions

Air pollution is the primary focus of the environmental planning policies for Beijing and Hebei province (including Zhangjiakou).

Although Beijing and the Chinese Government have already invested considerably in new low-carbon infrastructure and technologies, the expansion of the city, rate of motorisation and industrial production have continued to outstrip environmental protection measures.

In 2013 the Beijing authorities announced a new set of measures to cut emissions and allocated USD 120 billion to improve the city's air quality by 2017. The new measures aim to cut coal burning, limit car emissions and set yearly quotas for local governments and individual polluters.

The new measures are part of Beijing's efforts to implement a national plan, introduced in September 2013, to reduce the country's dependence on coal in order to improve air quality.

Water quality data is given for Beijing and Zhangjiakou but not for Yanqing. The standards appear to be satisfactory.

Environmental impact of hosting the Olympic Winter Games

Utilisation of existing venues in Beijing limits potential impacts but this is balanced by the need for new venues and infrastructure within and connecting to the mountain zones. All projects would be subject to Environmental Impact Assessments and it is stated that all Games venues would be sited away from environmentally sensitive areas.

The environmental programme in Beijing and the surrounding areas includes managing air quality. Major initiatives are proposed with regard to removing/cleaning industrial pollution sources, introducing clean technologies and reducing motor vehicle numbers, along with intensified efforts on afforestation and water source protection.

These initiatives form part of the government's major anti-pollution drive and are therefore much wider than a purely Games-related programme. It is therefore difficult to assess the statement made by the bid committee regarding the full-scale of additional improvements that could be attributed to the Games.

Environmental impact of hosting the Olympic Winter Games	
Minimum	Maximum
5	7

7. Accommodation

Number of rooms

The Beijing 2022 accommodation inventory includes:

- 105,000 existing 2-5 star classified hotel rooms
- 4,200 planned 2-5 star classified hotel rooms

The number of existing, 2-5 star classified rooms in Beijing (105,000), largely exceeds Olympic Winter Games' needs (24,200 rooms). However, there are only 550 existing 2-5 star rooms within a radius of 10km of the Zhangjiakou Zone.

Media would be accommodated exclusively in 2-5 star hotels, grouped into clusters to facilitate transport operations.

There would be ample accommodation for spectators in Beijing.

Accommodation concept

There is a good variety of 3, 4 and 5 star hotel rooms in Beijing.

A total of approximately 55,000, 2-5 star rooms exist within 10km of the Beijing Games centre.

In terms of the split of accommodation between the city (Beijing) and the mountains:

- 2-5 star accommodation within 10km of the Zhangjiakou Zone (4,700 existing and planned rooms) appears to be on the low side.
- For the Yanqing Zone, hotel rooms in Beijing are proposed.

The 2013 average convention rates provided by Beijing Municipal Commission of Tourism and Development and the Zhangjiakou Municipal Tourism Bureau are USD 80 – USD 290.

Accommodation	
Minimum	Maximum
7	8.5

8. Transport

Transport Concept and Infrastructure

One of the biggest cities in the world with a constantly growing population of 21 million inhabitants, Beijing continues to implement a massive transport development plan to manage transport congestion.

Zhangjiakou, a city of 4 million inhabitants, is located on the route connecting Beijing to Inner Mongolia.

The Games concept is spread out across three zones (Beijing, Yanqing and Zhangjiakou) which are connected by a 6-lane motorway. An existing rail line will be replaced by a modern high-speed line connecting Beijing with Zhangjiakou. Construction is to begin in 2014 and be completed by 2019. This strategic project responds to a long-term national development plan and will allow good transport capacity, reliability and much improved travel times to cope with Games' needs between the zones.

Within each of the three zones, all venues (competition and non-competition) are located in a compact radius of 12 km of the respective Olympic Village (with the exception of the Ice Hockey venue in the Beijing zone - 18 km).

In the Zhangjiakou Zone, the competition venue cluster is located in the area of Chongli, 50 km north-east of Zhangjiakou. An additional 53 km single-track line of the high-speed rail line will be constructed from Zhangjiakou to Chongli to serve the Olympic cluster. Additional road upgrades are planned to provide adequate access to the mountain venues.

A significant budget is planned to implement general transport infrastructure projects for the region, of which USD 543 million would be Games-dependant.

Airport

Beijing Capital International Airport, to the north-east of the city, was upgraded for the 2008 Olympic Games. With an annual passenger capacity of 83 million, it is more than able to cope with the Olympic Winter Games. In addition, it is very well connected to the city by rail and expressway.

Ningyuan Airport, near Zhangjiakou, could handle some domestic flights, when upgrades on the runway are completed (scheduled for 2020).

Distances and travel times

In Beijing, all venues would be within a 25 minute travel time from the Olympic Village. However, due to major traffic congestion in Beijing, significant road traffic management measures would be necessary to ensure the consistent and reliable travel times.

Once development plans are completed, all venues in the Yanqing and Zhangjiakou mountain zones could potentially be within a 15 minute travel time of their respective Olympic Village.

Travel time by bus from Beijing to Yanqing is currently 1 hour 20 minutes and approximately 2 hours 45 minutes from Beijing to Zhangjiakou. Although these will not further improve by 2022, the construction of the high-speed rail line would considerably reduce travel time from Beijing to the Alpine Skiing venue in Chongli (Zhangjiakou Zone).

Feasibility and Legacy

With the construction of the high-speed train line, the project would be feasible.

Transport	
Minimum	Maximum
5	7.5

9. Doping Control

China has a large National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO) with the ability today to provide the numeric and physical requirements of the Games. Intelligence capability elements of its programmes would need to be further clarified in a second phase. Anti-doping legislation is in place and the WADA-accredited laboratory in Beijing conducts many thousands of tests per year, with no upgrade required.

Doping Control	
Minimum	Maximum
7	8

10. Safety and Security

Crime levels in Beijing are generally low and Beijing is regarded as a safe place for visitors.

The Chinese security forces, especially in Beijing, are highly efficient and well trained and have experience in large sports events, including the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games. The centralised nature of security forces in China means that lessons learned from large sports and public events are shared across the organisations involved with, in some cases, members of the Beijing Security forces being sent to regions to support local agencies in security planning and operations.

Technically the security forces are very well equipped and have a high level of sophistication. The competence of the authorities is very high in all aspects of planning and organisation.

The police and security agencies in China are under the command of the Ministry of Public Security and divided into regional commands.

The Theatre of operations is very large, with long distances between the three zones. With regard to operational effectiveness, Beijing poses no problems. The mountain zones of Yanqing and Zhangjiakou could be managed from a security perspective as a separate but integrated operation.

Safety and Security	
Minimum	Maximum
8	9

11. Telecommunications

Regulation in China is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. The market is active but not fully liberalized.

The city of Beijing already demonstrated its capacity to host “Digital Games” in 2008 and the fact that Chinese companies are some of the major players across the telecom industry would further facilitate the provision of telecommunication infrastructure and services for the Games.

The Application File describes a substantial infrastructure roll-out plan for 80,000 km of fibre optics. Restrictive internet policies give rise to some concern.

The necessary guarantees related to frequencies have been provided.

Telecommunications	
Minimum	Maximum
7	9

12. Energy

As a result of renovations and upgrades carried out for the 2008 Olympic Games, the infrastructure of the central Beijing area is already at Games levels in terms of resilience, reliability and security.

Should Beijing be awarded the Games, a number of additional substations are planned in the Yanqing and Zhangjiakou zones which should provide adequate power supply to the proposed mountain venues.

Energy	
Minimum	Maximum
6	8.5

13. Legal aspects and customs and immigration formalities

Legal aspects

Bid documents indicate that there would be no legal obstacle to the organisation of the 2022 Olympic Winter Games in Beijing and it is stated that existing laws would substantially support, promote and protect a Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games.

Customs and immigration formalities

Entry regulations

Entry into China is subject to the possession of a visa, which can be applied for from abroad or, in specific circumstances, at the port of entry.

The National Government has guaranteed that the Olympic Identity and Accreditation Card holders would be allowed to enter China and carry out their Olympic functions during the Olympic Winter Games, “in accordance with relevant laws”, which are not specified.

Work permits/regulations

Bid documents state that applications for resident and work permits can be processed in 15 working days. The public authorities would facilitate processing work permits for the Olympic Family.

Chinese labour and union laws would not be applicable to international personnel working for the Games, in particular employees of the media, broadcasters, OBS or personnel involved in timing and scoring services.

Import and export of goods

Should Beijing advance to the Candidate City phase, additional details should be provided with regard to procedures for the importation of firearms and ammunition and any obligations imposed on journalists carrying photographic equipment.

The importation of foreign newspapers, periodicals or other publications is subject to certain administrative measures. Any potential restrictions arising from these regulations and any limitations arising from the “List of Prohibited Import and Export Articles” and “List of Restricted Import and Export Articles” would also need to be clarified.

Guarantees

All of the guarantees requested have been provided and, overall, are clear and of a good quality.

Legal aspects and customs and immigration formalities	
Minimum	Maximum
7	9

14. Government and public support

The People's Republic of China is a single-party state governed by the Communist Party. The institutions responsible for major infrastructure projects under the Chinese National Government are the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Finance.

Beijing, Hebei Province and Zhangjiakou all have respective authorities responsible for the planning, construction and financing of major local infrastructure projects under the leadership of local governments. As the Games would encompass two provinces, the respective governments would need to work effectively together in terms of planning and operations.

The bid has the full support of all levels of government. The Chinese Government has set up a steering group led by the Vice Premier to supervise the bid and has undertaken to provide its full support in terms of policy, finance and human resources for the successful hosting of the Olympic Winter Games.

The Bid Committee is co-chaired by the Mayor of Beijing and the Governor of Hebei Province. With a good representation of all stakeholders, it includes the IOC Members in the country, representatives of the NOC, the national, regional and local governments, as well as athletes and delegates from the sport, cultural, education and private sectors.

An opinion poll commissioned in January 2014 by the Bid Committee shows 95% support in China, 92% in Beijing and 99.5% in Zhangjiakou. The IOC poll in Beijing and the surrounding municipal areas shows 77% support for Beijing hosting the Games, and 3% against.

Government and Public Support	
Minimum	Maximum
8	9

15. Finance and Marketing

Beijing's OCOG budget would be a combination of public and private financing, with the majority of funds coming from the private sector.

Beijing has provided the required guarantees with respect to establishing a Joint Marketing Programme Agreement and participating in the TOP programme.

Beijing's estimated commercial revenues are comprised of:

Category	Revenue (in USD million)
Sponsorship	668
Ticket sales	150
Licensing	122
Other	140
TOTAL	1,080

Commercial revenues are consistent with past Olympic Winter Games and are considered to be feasible.

The following figures exclude construction costs for the Speed Skating oval, which is shown as "to be determined". Capital investments for competition and non-competition venues amount to USD 2,239 million. This includes USD 413 million for 7 competition venues, the majority of which would be built only if Beijing is awarded the Games. Venue expenditures are to be funded by public and private sources. USD 1,826 million is planned for non-competition venues including Olympic Villages, 2 Mountain Media Centres and hotels in the mountain regions. Funding for non-competition venues is expected to come jointly from the government and the private sector.

China has a population of approximately 1,360 million and the City of Beijing 21 million. China has the 2nd largest economy in the world with a nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of approximately USD 9,181 billion and has a nominal GDP per capita of USD 6,700 (Source: IMF, 2013). The Economist Intelligence Unit projects annual average growth rates of between 6-7% from 2014-18 (as of April 2014).

While GDP per capita is low, the overall scale of the Chinese economy and government support for the Games is such that the required investments are considered to be entirely feasible and should not present a significant risk.

- Coface Country Risk Rating: A3

Finance and Marketing	
Minimum	Maximum
7.5	9

Conclusion

The Working Group has reached the following conclusion which reflects the overall assessment of each city in relation to the benchmark that was set. In each case the Applicant Cities are listed in the order of drawing lots established by the IOC Executive Board.

The Working Group believes that Oslo, Almaty and Beijing demonstrate the potential to host successful Olympic Winter Games in 2022 and that these three cities should be accepted by the IOC Executive Board as Candidate Cities.

ANNEX 1 – Members of the 2022 Working Group

Gian-Franco Kasper	AIOWF representative President of AIOWF, President of the International Ski Federation and IOC Member	SUI
Adam Pengilly	IOC Athletes' Commission representative and IOC Member	GBR
Caroline Assalian	ANOC representative Chief Sport Officer, Canadian Olympic Committee and Member of the ANOC Technical Commission	CAN
Grant Thomas	IOC advisor, Infrastructure	USA
John McLaughlin	IOC advisor, Finance	CAN
David Stubbs	IOC advisor, Environment	GBR
Stefano Manelli	IOC advisor, Transport	ITA
Gilbert Felli	Olympic Games Executive Director	SUI
Christophe Dubi	Deputy Olympic Games Executive Director	SUI
Jean-Benoît Gauthier	Information and Technology Director	FRA
Jacqueline Barrett	Head of Olympic Bid City Coordination	GBR