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PyeongChang 2018 Ticketing Guide



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



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1. Prologue



During the 123rd IOC Session held in Durban, PyeongChang was announced as the host of the 2018 Olympic Winter Games. This was truly a historical moment for the nation of Korea. The hosting of the 2018 Olympic Winter Games will be a special opportunity to showcase Korean hospitality, create a hub for Asian Winter Sports, leave a sustainable legacy of sport & volunteerism, promote high tech innovations and demonstrate to the world the modern face of the Republic of Korea.

Scheduled from 9 February to 25 February, the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Winter Games will be held in Gangwon-do - a region renowned for its mountainous terrain and pristine beauty.

Focusing on sustainability and a memorable athlete experience, PyeongChang 2018 aims to offer one of the most compact and efficient Games plans in Olympic Winter Games history.

Our ticketing program provides the ability for the world to attend the 2018 Olympic Winter Games and create once-in-a-lifetime experiences. As a result, we will make every effort to facilitate the needs of our clients focusing on convenience and efficiency while at the same time maintaining transparency and integrity. The following pages include the first information released about the ticketing program and will be followed by updated versions and additional appendices as the Ticketing program progresses.

2. Ticket Prices



Discipline	Description	Seat Category / Price(KRW)			
		A	B	C	D
Alpine Skiing	Men's or Ladies' Downhill	160,000	80,000		
	Men's or Ladies' Super-G	130,000	60,000		
	Men's or Ladies' Giant Slalom				
	Men's or Ladies' Slalom				
	Men's or Ladies' Super Combined				
	Alpine Team Event				
Biathlon	Men's 20 km Individual, Women's 15 km Individual	100,000	20,000		
	Men's 10 km Sprint, Women's 7.5 km Sprint				
	Men's 12.5 km Pursuit and Women's 10 km Pursuit				
	Men's 15 km Mass Start, Women's 12.5 km Mass Start				
	Men's 4 × 7.5 km Relay, Women's 4 × 6 km Relay				
	2 × 6 km Women and 2 × 7.5 km Men Mixed Relay				
Bobsleigh	2-man, 4-man, Women's (Heat 1 & 2)	70,000	20,000		
	2-man, 4-man, Women's (Heat 3 & 4)	100,000	40,000		

2. Ticket Prices



Discipline	Description	Seat Category / Price(KRW)			
		A	B	C	D
Cross-country Skiing	Men's 15 km Free, Ladies' 10 km Free	70,000	20,000		
	Men's 15 km + 15 km Skiathlon				
	Ladies' 7.5 km + 7.5 km Skiathlon				
	Men's 4 x 10 km Relay, Ladies' 4 x 5 km Relay				
	Men's and Ladies' Sprint Classic				
	Men's and Ladies' Team Sprint Free				
	Men's 50 km Mass Start Classic				
	Ladies' 30 km Mass Start Classic				
Curling	Men's, Women's or Mixed Doubles Qualification	40,000			
	Men's, Women's or Mixed Doubles semifinal	100,000			
	Men's, Women's or Mixed Doubles Bronze Medal	100,000			
	Men's, Women's or Mixed Doubles Gold Medal	150,000			
	Men's, Women's or Mixed Doubles Tie Breakers	40,000			

2. Ticket Prices



Discipline	Description	Seat Category / Price(KRW)			
		A	B	C	D
Figure Skating	Team Event : Qualification	550,000	350,000	150,000	
	Team Event : Final	600,000	400,000	150,000	
	Short Program : Men's or Ladies' Single Skating, Pair Skating Short Dance : Ice Dance	550,000	350,000	150,000	
	Free Skating : Men's or Ladies' Single Skating, Pair Skating Free Dance : Ice Dance	600,000	400,000	150,000	
	Gala Exhibition	800,000	500,000	220,000	
Freestyle Skiing	Men's and Ladies' Moguls Qualification Men's or Ladies' Aerials Qualification Ladies' Ski Halfpipe Qualification	120,000	60,000		
	Men's or Ladies' Moguls Final Men's or Ladies' Aerials Final Men's or Ladies' Ski Cross Qualification and Final Men's Ski Halfpipe Final Ladies' Ski Halfpipe Final and Men's Ski Halfpipe Qualification Men's or Ladies' Ski Slopestyle Qualification and Final	180,000	80,000		

2. Ticket Prices



Discipline	Description	Seat Category / Price(KRW)			
		A	B	C	D
Ice Hockey	Men's Preliminaries, Playoffs	150,000	80,000	60,000	
	Men's Quarterfinals	350,000	200,000	80,000	
	Men's Semifinals, Bronze Medal	500,000	300,000	150,000	
	Men's Gold Medal	900,000	600,000	300,000	
	Women's Preliminaries, Classifications	60,000	40,000	20,000	
	Women's Quarterfinals	80,000	60,000	40,000	
	Women's Semifinals, Bronze Medal	200,000	150,000	60,000	
	Women's Gold Medal	350,000	250,000	150,000	
Luge	Men's or Women's Singles (Heat 1 & 2)	70,000	20,000		
	Men's or Women's Singles final (Heat 3 & 4) Doubles Team Relay	100,000	40,000		

2. Ticket Prices



Discipline	Description	Seat Category / Price(KRW)			
		A	B	C	D
Nordic Combined	Individual Gundersen NH / 10 km	100,000	20,000		
	Individual Gundersen LH / 10 km				
	Team Gundersen LH / 4 x 5 km				
Short Track Speed Skating	Men's 1500 m Final + Ladies' 500 m Qual. + Ladies' 3000 m Relay Qual.	550,000	350,000	150,000	
	Ladies' 500 m Final + Men's 1000 m Qual. + Men's 5000 m Relay Qual.				
	Ladies' 1500 m Final + Men's 1000 m Final				
	Ladies' 1000 m Qual. + Men's 500 m Qual. + Ladies' 3000 m Relay Final				
	Men's 500 m Final + Ladies' 1000 m Final + Men's 5000 m Relay Final				
Skeleton	Men's or Women's (Heat 1 & 2)	70,000	20,000		
	Men's or Women's (Heat 3 & 4)	100,000	40,000		

2. Ticket Prices



Discipline	Description	Seat Category / Price(KRW)			
		A	B	C	D
Ski Jumping	Men's Normal Hill Individual Qualification Men's Large Hill Individual Qualification	120,000	60,000		
	Men's Normal Hill Individual Final Ladies' Normal Hill Individual Final Men's Large Hill Individual Final Men's Team Final	200,000	100,000		
Snowboard	Men's and Ladies' Parallel Giant Slalom Qualification Ladies' Halfpipe Qualification Men's or Ladies' Big Air Qualification Men's Slopestyle Qualification	120,000	60,000		
	Men's and Ladies' Parallel Giant Slalom Final Ladies' Halfpipe Final and Men's Halfpipe Qualification Men's Halfpipe Final Men's Snowboard Cross Qualification and Final Ladies' Snowboard Cross Qualification and Final Men's or Ladies' Big Air Final Men's Slopestyle Final and Ladies' Slopestyle Qualification Ladies' Slopestyle Final	180,000	80,000		

2. Ticket Prices



Discipline	Description	Seat Category / Price(KRW)			
		A	B	C	D
Speed Skating	Men's 500 m + Ladies' Team Pursuit Qualification Ladies' 500 m + Men's Team Pursuit Qualification Men's or Ladies' 1000 m Men's or Ladies' 1500 m Men's 5000 m, Ladies' 3000 m Men's 10000 m, Ladies' 5000 m Men's and Ladies' Team Pursuit Final Men's and Ladies' Mass Start	250,000	150,000		
Opening Ceremony		1,500,000	800,000	600,000	220,000
Closing Ceremony		950,000	600,000	400,000	220,000



All taxes are included.



On the day of the Session, Ticket Holders are entitled to use the shuttle bus services provided by PyeongChang 2018, and to access to PyeongChang Olympic Plaza or Gangneung Olympic Park.

3. Ticket Sales Timeline



Category	Phases		Period	Details
Online	Lottery Sales			Lottery
		Application	Feb. 9 - Apr. 23, 2017	
		Lottery	Apr. 24 - May 7, 2017	
		Lottery Result Announcement	May 8 , 2017, 10:00	
		Payment	May 8 - 14, 2017	
		Payment Cancellation	May 8 - 21, 2017	Available within 7 days from the payment
	Seat Allocation		May 22 - Sep. 4, 2017	No sales
	Seat Allocation Announcement		Sep. 5, 2017	
	Online General Sales		Sep. 5, 2017 - End of the Games	Real-Time purchase available Mobile ticketing launched
	Fan-To-Fan		Oct. 1, 2017 - End of the Games	Fan-To-Fan
Offline	Main Ticket Centre		Nov. 2017 - End of the Games	Seoul, PyeongChang, Gangneung
	Ticket Box Office		Feb. 8 - 25, 2018	Venue areas



4. Ticket Purchasing Procedures



■ Eligibility for Ticket Purchases


1. A Ticket Purchaser must be at least 14 years of age at the time of purchase. A Ticket Purchaser aged 18 or under must have approval from his/her legal representative when making an order or a purchase.
2. When foreigners in the Republic of Korea make a purchase, their alien registration number is required.

■ Online Purchase

1. In order to purchase a ticket online, you must sign up for a membership on the PyeongChang 2018 official website (www.pyeongchang2018.com).
2. After signing-in, choose the Session and click the  icon. You can search Sessions by sports, times, venues and dates.
3. Choose the seat category and number of tickets, then click the  icon.

4. Ticket Purchasing Procedures



4. After choosing all of tickets you want, click the  icon. This will complete your Tickets Request.
 - ✓ The total purchase limit per person is 50 tickets. For each high-demand session, up to 4 tickets are allowed to be purchased and for each low-demand session, up to 8 tickets are allowed.
 - ❖ **High-Demand Sessions:** Curling(Gold Medal), Figure Skating, Ice Hockey (Men's Semi-final, Bronze Medal and Gold Medal, Women's Gold Medal), Short Track Speed Skating, Ski-Jumping(Final), Speed Skating(excluding Men's 10000 m), Opening/Closing Ceremonies
5. Lottery Winners should pay by 14 May 2017. Visa card or bank transfers are the only accepted forms of payment.
 - ✓ Purchasers will have to provide the information for his/her Visa card. After the confirmation of card validity, the payment will be processed. (ID verification through mobile phone or I-PIN is mandatory when signing up.)
 - ✓ When making a card payment, the availability of interest-free instalments depends on the policy of the relevant card company.
- ❖ For Online General Sales, due to the immediate ordering process on the unoccupied seats, immediate payment needs to be made. During this period, ticket purchases also can be made through the mobile website. For payment, Visa cards or bank transfers are acceptable.

4. Ticket Purchasing Procedures



■ Ticket Lottery Procedures

1. Applicants can apply for the lottery after logging in.
2. The lottery is applied for each price category of each session, and lottery numbers will be provided respectively.
3. **The whole amount of tickets applied for can be won, or the whole amount can be lost. No partial winning. (All or Nothing)**
 - ❖ If you choose A and B, the lottery works separately. But if you win both of them, you need to pay all.
4. Applicants can choose the Cascade option to re-enter the lottery on a lower level when they failed to win the seat level they first requested.
5. **You need to pay for all of the tickets you have won or give all of them up. For example, you cannot pay for only 1 ticket out of the 4 tickets requested. (All or Nothing)**

4. Ticket Purchasing Procedures



■ Offline Purchases

1. Starting from November, 2017, Main Ticket Centres will operate in Seoul, PyeongChang and Gangneung. The exact locations of the Main Ticket Centres will be announced at a later time.
2. During the Games time, Ticket Box Offices will be in operation nearby each venue.
3. At the Main Ticket Centres or Ticket Box Offices, only Visa cards or cash(Korean Won) will be accepted as payment.

5. Ticket Types and Collection



■ Tickets Types

1. **Souvenir Ticket:** Provided to those who ordered tickets by May 2017 and requested they will be delivered when making a payment. Souvenir ticket are made with high quality paper and design and have special value souvenirs.
2. **General Ticket**
 - ✓ General paper ticket : thermal tickets printed at the Main Ticket Centres or Ticket Box Offices
 - ✓ E-ticket: print-at-home tickets, mobile tickets
 - ❖ Issuing print-at-home or mobile tickets is recommended due to the crowded Ticket Box Offices.

5. Ticket Types and Collection



■ Tickets Collection

1. Delivery Service

- ✓ If purchasers order tickets and choose to have them delivered, tickets will be delivered to the address provided at the time of registration. Purchasers have to pay a delivery fee. Deliveries will be made in November, 2017.
 - ✓ When the delivery of tickets is not possible due to the receiver's long-term absence, a text message will be sent and a note will be left at the entrance of the receiver's residence, or a call will be made in order to confirm a date for delivery.
 - ✓ If a delivery has not been completed, tickets will be destroyed and the purchaser may pick them up as a form of general paper ticket at main ticket centres or ticket box offices.
2. If a purchaser chooses to **collect his/her tickets on-site**, he/she can visit Main Ticket Centres or Ticket Box Offices to get them(available beginning in November 2017).
 3. If a purchaser chooses **print-at-home or mobile tickets**, they will be activated in January 2018.

6. Ticket Cancellation/Refund



1. Ticket purchasers can request cancellation within 7 days from the payment date.

- ✓ **While ticket purchasers can request cancellations for all of the tickets for a session, the cancellation of only some of the tickets is not available.**
- ✓ Ticket purchasers cannot request cancellation after 1 February 2018 under any circumstance.
- ✓ If a ticket holder cannot attend sessions, he/she can resell his/her tickets on the Fan-To-Fan website provided by PyeongChang 2018(available from October, 2017).

2. When sessions are cancelled, refunds are available.

- ✓ All refunds will be processed after the end of the Games.
- ✓ You cannot request the refund of delivery fee or other relevant fees.
- ✓ Only Ticket Purchasers are eligible to receive refunds. Ticket Holders who did not purchase the tickets cannot request refunds.

6. Ticket Cancellation/Refund



《 Detailed Refund Policy 》

Session Schedule Changes, Interruptions, and Cancellations.	Refund Availability
✓ If a session is delayed (not cancelled)	✓ Refund Unavailable
✓ If a session commences as scheduled and is interrupted after it begins, and PyeongChang 2018 determines that it was substantially completed	✓ Refund Unavailable
✓ If a session commences as scheduled, is interrupted, and PyeongChang 2018 determines that the session was not substantially completed, and the session is rescheduled to take place as a new session.	✓ Refund Unavailable ✓ Original ticket can be used for admission to the rescheduled session
✓ If a session commences as scheduled and is interrupted, and PyeongChang 2018 determines that the session was not substantially completed, and the session is rescheduled as part of an existing session(i.e. does not take place as a new Session)	✓ Refund Available

7. FAN-TO-FAN



1. Fan-to-Fan is a legitimate website provided by PyeongChang 2018 that enables ticket purchasers to resell their tickets(available in October 2017).
2. A restriction system will keep ticket prices from increasing over their face values.
3. The payment for a resale needs to be made on a person-to-person basis. When a seller resells a ticket and the purchaser has received the ticket, he/she must confirm receipt on the website. The payment will be made to the seller after the end of the Games.
4. The purchaser will be provided with the tickets as general paper, print-at-home or mobile. General paper tickets can be collected at main ticket center or ticket box offices.
5. The ticket purchased on-site or from ATRs cannot be resold on Fan-to-Fan.

8. Discount Eligibility and Purchasing Methods

■ Discount Eligibility and Discount Rate


Category	Discount Rate	Requirements for Eligibility	Certificate
Veterans (Men of National Merit)	50%	✓ Veteran and his/her spouse ✓ Head of the bereaved family of Veterans ✓ 1 companion who helps the veteran (Patriot, Veteran with first-degree injury)	The Certificate of Veterans (Men of National Merit)
Independence Patriots	50%	✓ Same as Veterans	The Certificate of Independence Patriots
Disabled (1-3 degree)	50%	✓ The disabled and up to 1 guardian	The Registration Certificate
Senior	50%	✓ The age of 65 and over * People born on Feb. 1, 1958 and before	ID Card
Youth	50%	✓ The age of 18 and under * People born on Feb. 2, 1999 and after	ID Card, Student ID, Youth Card

- ❖ Discounts apply to Koreans exclusively. Duplicated discounts are not allowed.
- ❖ Discounts are only applied to the lowest price seats, except for Curling.
- ❖ Those who requesting category A tickets and won the lowest category tickets cannot take advantage of discounts.
- ❖ Free for Infants of 24 months(born on Feb. 2, 2016 and after). They should be accompanied by their guardian, and will not be provided with a seat. National Health Insurance ID is required to prove the child's age.

8. Discount Eligibility and Purchasing Methods

■ Ticket Purchase Methods for Eligible Persons

1. Online Purchase

- I. Choose the Session, then click the  icon.
- II. Mark the relevant category(Men of National Merit, Independence Patriots, Disabled, Senior, Youth), then, click the “Shopping Cart”. When finished choosing tickets, click “Request”.
 - ✓ For spoused of Veterans or guardians for disabled persons, the same discount eligibility as for veterans or disabled persons applies.
- III. The Lottery winner must make payment by 14 May 2017, he/she will be provided with confirmation of the reservation through e-mail and SMS.
- IV. Collecting Discount tickets on-site: At Main Ticket Centres or Ticket Box Offices, discount tickets will be issued after the reservation confirmation number and a proof of discount eligibility are provided.
 - ✓ If one turns out to be unqualified for the discount after the ID check, he/she needs to pay the rest of the ticket prices. If he/she cancels the ticket without paying the remainder, a refund is not available.

8. Discount Eligibility and Purchasing Method

2. Offline Purchase

- I. Tickets are available at the Main Ticket Centres or Ticket Box Office, after presenting discount qualification certificates
- II. For eligibility to receive a discount as the companion of a Veteran (Men of National Merit) and Independence Patriots, the companion needs to present documentary evidence (family relation certificate, etc.) to receive the discounted ticket.
- III. For eligibility to receive a discount as the guardian of the disabled, the guardian needs to present the registration certificate of disability to receive a ticket.
- IV. For eligibility to receive a youth discount, documentary evidence such as a student ID card, youth card or a copy of an enrolment certificate is required.
- V. For eligibility to receive a senior discount, the person needs to present an ID card, passport or driver's license.

3. Scanning Discount Tickets

- I. (In the case of entering alone) The ticket holder needs to present the ticket and the discount qualification certificate at the gate.
 - II. (In the case of an accompanying guardian) When entering, the guardian should accompany with the Men of National merit or the disabled person. Guardians cannot access the Venues alone.
- ❖ Failure to present Proof of Discount Eligibility may result in the cancellation of an Order or of the Tickets issued. In addition, the Ticket Holder may be refused admittance to the Venue, be asked to leave the Venue without a refund, or be required to pay the full adult price of the Ticket.

9. Re-entry



1. When a spectator exits the Venue after having their ticket scanned at the gate and entering the venue, re-entry is not allowed with the same ticket.
2. Cases when the re-entry is allowed
 - ✓ When a spectator exits the Venue due to the cancellation of an event because of an unexpected accident, re-entry is allowed when the event restarts.
 - ✓ Sessions designated by PyeongChang 2018(to be determined later)
 - ✓ Venue managers can decide whether to allow temporary re-entry or not depending on spectators' situations such as retrieving personal medications, suffering from allergies and feeding babies. But in these cases, exit and re-entry are allowed only through designated gates.

10. Ticket Loss/Damage



1. When tickets are lost or damaged, reissuance is not allowed.
2. When a ticket cannot not be scanned at the gate due to damage:
 - ✓ the damaged ticket will be invalidated
 - ✓ present the damaged ticket and receive a re-issuance the ticket at the Ticket Box Office
 - ✓ there will be no charge for reissued ticket
3. If souvenir tickets are damaged, general tickets will be provided when tickets are re-issued.

11. Prevention of ticket forgery and scalping

1. Ticket forgery or scalping will be punished in accordance with the applicable laws of Korea. PyeongChang 2018 will make sure that ticket forgery and scalping do not happen by taking preventive actions through the ticketing website and online/offline monitoring.
2. Tickets will be traced. When scalped tickets are found, the original purchaser of the tickets may be charged.
3. PyeongChang 2018 will create a Task Force team with the National Police Agency of Gangwon Province to reinforce control and prevention of illegal trades.
4. PyeongChang 2018 will also closely collaborate with main portal websites in Korea in order to implement a campaign to prevent illegal ticket trades and to stop illegal traders from using web portals.

■ Applicable Korean Laws

In accordance with the Article 214 of the Criminal Code, those who committed forgery on stock certificate or other securities will be sentenced up to 10 years' imprisonment. Moreover, in accordance with the Article 3 of the Minor Offenses Act, those who resell the ticket with higher price than fixed price, will be fined up to KRW 200,000 or be punished by confinement or penalty.

SPECIAL ACT ON SUPPORT FOR THE 2018 PYEONGCHANG OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Article 25-2 (Prohibition of Illicit Sale of Tickets)

Any person, other than POCOG or a person entrusted by POCOG to sell Games tickets, shall not sell Games tickets issued by POCOG at prices higher than the prices he/she has paid, on a regular basis or in the course of a business.

Article 92 (Administrative Fine)

Any person who violates Article 24 or Article 25-2 shall be punished by an administrative fine of up to five (5) million Korean Won.

12. Ticket Call Center



1. Call Center Number : ☎1544-4226
2. Operating Hour : 9 a.m. – 18 p.m. (operate on holidays also during the Games time)
3. Information provided by call center
 - ✓ Answers to any inquiries on PyeongChang 2018 ticketing
 - ✓ Ticket order is not available.

13. Venues



All venues are located within **30 minutes**
of the **Alpensia Sports Park**



13. Venues – PyeongChang Mountain Cluster

1. PyeongChang Mountain Cluster

- The PyeongChang Mountain Cluster will consist of seven competition venues and PyeongChang Olympic Stadium.
- The Cluster hosts two categories of sports: Snow Sports and Sliding Sports. Located within 30 minutes of the Alpensia Sports Park are two stand-alone mountain venues, the Bokwang Snow Park and Jeongseon Alpine Centre.

Alpensia Biathlon Centre	Biathlon
Alpensia Cross-Country Skiing Centre	Cross-Country Skiing and Nordic Combined
Alpensia Ski Jumping Centre	Ski Jumping, Nordic Combined and Snowboard Big Air
Alpensia Sliding Centre	Bobsleigh, Luge and Skeleton
Bokwang Snow Park	Freestyle Skiing and Snowboard
Yongpyong Alpine Centre	Alpine Skiing
Jeongseon Alpine Centre	Alpine Skiing
PyeongChang Olympic Stadium	Opening & Closing Ceremonies

13. Venues – PyeongChang Mountain Cluster



Alpensia Sports Park

(Biathlon, Cross-Country Skiing, Ski Jumping, Snowboard Big Air)

Alpensia Sliding Centre

(Bobsleigh, Luge, Skeleton)



13. Venues – PyeongChang Mountain Cluster



Yongpyong Alpine Centre

Alpine Skiing (Giant Slalom, Slalom and Alpine Team Event)

Bokwang Snow Park (Freestyle Skiing, Snowboard)



13. Venues – PyeongChang Mountain Cluster



Jeongseon Alpine Centre

Alpine Skiing (Downhill, Super-G, Alpine Combined)

PyeongChang Olympic Stadium
(Opening & Closing Ceremonies)



13. Venues – Gangneung Coastal Cluster

2. Gangneung Coastal Cluster

- Located in the east, the Gangneung Coastal Cluster hosts the Skating, Ice Hockey and Curling events.
- The women's Ice Hockey tournament will take place at the Kwandong Hockey Centre while the Gangneung Hockey Centre will host the men's tournament, as well as the medal matches for Men's and Women's Ice Hockey.

Gangneung Curling Centre	Curling
Gangneung Hockey Centre	Ice Hockey I
Gangneung Ice Arena	Figure Skating, Short Track Speed Skating
Gangneung Oval	Speed Skating
Kwangdong Hockey Centre	Ice Hockey II

13. Venues – Gangneung Coastal Cluster



Gangneung Curling Centre
(Curling)

Gangneung Hockey Centre
(Ice Hockey I)



13. Venues – Gangneung Coastal Cluster



Gangneung Oval
(Speed Skating)



Gangneung Ice Arena
(Figure Skating, Short Track Speed Skating)

13. Venues – Gangneung Coastal Cluster



Kwandong Hockey Centre
(Ice Hockey II)

14. Olympic Programme



■ New Events to the Olympic Winter Games

The IOC made a decision to include six new events into PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Programme which are as follows:

- ✓ **Alpine Skiing : Alpine Team Event** (in Yongpyong Alpine Centre)
- ✓ **Snowboard : Men's or Ladies' Big Air** (in Alpensia Ski Jumping Centre)
- ✓ **Curling : Mixed Doubles** (in Gangneung Curling Centre)
- ✓ **Speed Skating : Men or Ladies' Mass Start** (in Gangneung Oval)

14. Olympic Programme



■ Introduction of Disciplines

Alpine Skiing	Figure Skating	Short Track Speed Skating
Biathlon	Freestyle Skiing	Skeleton
Bobsleigh	Ice Hockey	Ski Jumping
Cross-Country Skiing	Luge	Snowboard
Curling	Nordic Combined	Speed Skating

14. Olympic Programme



1. Alpine Skiing(Jeongseon Alpine Centre , Yongpyong Alpine Centre)



Skiing has an ancient history. The birth of modern downhill skiing is often dated to the 1850s when skis with curved sides, bindings with stiff heel bands made of willow were introduced.

Alpine Skiing first became part of the Olympic Winter Games in 1936, in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.

The only Alpine Skiing events at the next Games were slalom and downhill, but at 1952 Olympic Winter Games in Oslo, medals were awarded in three Alpine Skiing events: slalom, giant slalom, and downhill. It was not until the Calgary Olympic Winter Games in 1988 that the Super-G was added to the program.

The Downhill features the longest course and the highest speeds in Alpine Skiing. Each athlete makes a single run down a course one after another and the fastest time determines the winner.

The Slalom is a two-run event: the athlete with the fastest total time for the two runs wins. In Slalom gates are spaced much closer together than downhill.

The Giant slalom involves skiing between sets of gates spaced at a greater distance from each other than in slalom, but not as great as in super-G. The final result is based on the total time taken over the two different runs.

14. Olympic Programme



The super-G incorporates aspects of both downhill and giant slalom racing. It involves skiing between widely spaced gates as in giant slalom, but with fewer turns over a longer course and with higher speeds approaching those achieved in downhill.

The Alpine Combined is the result of a downhill or super-G run and a single slalom run held according to the technical regulations for slalom and those for the downhill or super-G.

The alpine combined event consists of two runs. Downhill and super-G events of alpine combined must be held on courses specifically homologated for downhill or super-G respectively.

The slalom may be held on these courses. If possible both runs should be held on one day (exceptions can only be decided by the Jury)

The Alpine Team Event features a mixed team of two men and two ladies competing head-to head against other nations in slalom. Traditionally, 16 top-ranked nations compete in a bracket style, knock-out format per heat. The result of each heat is determined by points. A win will score one point for the nation.

In case of a tie, both nations get one point. In case of a tie after completing the four runs (2-2), the nation with the best individual run time will win. If both athletes fall, the first athlete to reach the finish successfully will be the winner. If both athletes do not finish, the athlete who successfully skied the furthest distance will be the winner. At the end of the day, there will be two teams skiing for victory and two teams competing for third. The rules are the same for men and ladies, but the courses differ.

14. Olympic Programme



2. Biathlon (Alpensia Biathlon Centre)



The word biathlon stems from the Greek word for two contests, and is today seen as the joining of two sports; skiing and shooting. Biathlon has its roots in survival skills practised in the snow-covered forests of Scandinavia, where people hunted on skis with rifles slung over their shoulders.

An Olympic sport since 1960, biathlon today combines cross-country skiing with small-caliber rifle marksmanship.

The Individual event is a classical-style race covering 20km for men and 15 km for women, with four shootings.

Athletes start at intervals of either 30 seconds or one minute with each athlete choosing his (her) own shooting lane. The first and third shooting stages are taken from the prone position, while the second and fourth are fired from a standing position. Athletes are penalized one minute for each missed target.

The Sprint is an abbreviated version of the Individual competition and one in which speed is a key factor. Men race 10 km, and women 7.5 km, each with two shooting rounds - one prone and one standing. For every missed target, a competitor must complete a 150-metre penalty loop.

14. Olympic Programme



In **the Pursuit** competition, 60 of the best athletes in the Sprint event start in a staggered fashion depending on their time in the sprint race. The distance for men is 12.5km and 10km for women. Each covers four shooting stages. The first two are taken prone and the second two from a standing position. As with the sprint competition, athletes ski a 150-meter penalty loop for each miss.

The Mass consists of four-person national teams covering distances of 7.5 km for each man and 6 km for each woman. Each leg of the race includes two shooting stages, one prone and one standing. As opposed to the individual events, biathletes in the relay have eight rounds of ammunition for each firing range - five stored in the magazine and three extra rounds that can be loaded only by hand, if necessary. Once all eight rounds have been fired, the athlete must ski a 150-metre penalty loop for each missed target.

The Relay consists of four-person national teams covering distances of 7.5 km for each man and 6 km for each woman. Each leg of the race includes two shooting stages, one prone and one standing. As opposed to the individual events, biathletes in the relay have eight rounds of ammunition for each firing range - five stored in the magazine and three extra rounds that can be loaded only by hand, if necessary.

Once all eight rounds have been fired, the athlete must ski a 150-metre penalty loop for each missed target.

In **the Mixed Relay** shooting is performed according to the rules for the relay. A team consists of two women and two men. The two female team members ski a distance of 6 km each and the two male team members ski a distance of 7.5 km each with two bouts of shooting at a distance of two and 4 km for women and 2.5 and 5 km for men respectively.

Mixed Relay competitions start simultaneously with the first member of each team for the race.

The following relay team members start in the handover zone where the arriving competitor has to touch the starting competitor. In terms of race starting order, both female athletes race first before the men.



3. Bobsleigh (Alpensia Biathlon Centre)

Bobsleigh shaped up as a racing sport in Switzerland in the late 19th century and became a very popular entertainment among wealthy tourists coming to Swiss Alps. Bobsleigh crews once consisted of five or six friends, but were reduced to two- and four-person sleighs in the 1930s.



Today's sleds are aerodynamic 'machines' made of steel and either fiberglass or carbon fiber, they have 4 steel runners and the steering mechanism - If you want to turn right pull the right rope, pull the left one - and the sled will turn left.

There are three events at the Olympic Winter Games: 2-man Bobsleigh, 4-man Bobsleigh and Women's Bobsleigh. The 2-person crew consists of a pilot and a brakeman. In the 4-person sled there are 2 additional athletes pushers. The better the crew pushes and faster they run at the start . the more chances they have to 'slide' to the medal.

On different tracks the speed is different, but it ranges up to 150 km/h . like Formula 1 pilots bobsleigh athletes experience the same 'hardships' which is the G-force . the pressure felt by the crew is up to five times the gravity. Apart from this, the sled has to be controlled properly and run along best trajectories in order to be the best.

Bobsleigh is one of the fastest sports on ice where every 1/100 second counts. Spectators witness fantastic speeds which set the adrenaline racing during bobsleigh runs.

14. Olympic Programme



4. Cross-Country Skiing (Alpensia Cross-Country Skiing Centre)



Cross-Country Skiing is the oldest type of skiing. It emerged from a need to travel over snow-covered terrain and developed as a sport at the end of the 19th century.

The men's event debuted at the first Olympic Winter Games in Chamonix in 1924 and the women's event debuted at the 1952 Oslo Games. Other events and race formats have been added since the first appearance at the Games.

Cross-Country Skiing is about gliding across a snow-covered field in the shortest possible time frame. The course is composed of three equal segments of uphill, level, and downhill fields and athletes must employ classic or skate skiing techniques.

The Skiathlon race is an exciting mass start race where athletes ski the first half of the race using the classic technique (and the necessary equipment), then switch to the free technique (in the stadium) before completing the competition.

14. Olympic Programme



The clock continues to run during the equipment exchange, similar to a “pit stop” in car racing. The first athlete to cross the finish line is the winner. The athletes are required to change skis at the halfway point, and frequently also change poles. In the Skiathlon race, men race 15 km (in loops of 3.75 km) using each technique (for a total distance of 30km), while ladies race 7.5km (in loops of 2.5 km) for a total distance of 15km. The competition course is usually laid out in such a way that the athletes pass through the stadium several times.

The Sprint Classic competition will, after a qualifying round, consist of 30 athletes competing in elimination heats. In the elimination heats (quarterfinals and semifinals), the athletes start side by side and race one time around a 1.3 - 1.6 km loop. The two fastest athletes in each heat advance to the next round. For the 6th positions in the semi-final heats and for the 5th and 6th positions in the final heat, the next two fastest competitors who are ranked 3rd or 4th (called “lucky losers”) will advance. Six athletes compete in the medal round for the Olympic medals.

The Team Sprint Free competition consists of teams of two athletes skiing one at a time, tagging their teammate upon completing a 1.5 km leg. The two athletes take alternate turns to ski one leg each, for a total of 6 legs (3 legs each).

Ten teams qualify for the finals through qualification heats, and start in a modified (arrow shape format) mass start on the first leg. In this race, there are often rapid lead changes and high speed.

14. Olympic Programme



The Relay format features teams of four athlete from each competing country. The two first athletes on each team must use the classic technique while the last two must use the free technique (usually skiing a different course). Athletes take turns competing, and tag their teammate in an exchange zone at the end of leg of the relay race. The team that completes all four legs of the race first is the winner. In the Relays, men race four 10-km legs each, while ladies race four 5-km legs.

The Free is a traditional race format, where athletes compete against the clock. Athletes start the race at 30-second intervals in reverse order to their season ranking. This means that the top ranked athlete will start last. The athlete with the fastest time wins. Coaches along the course time call out to their athletes to inform them of their ranking positions at specific points of the race. Athletes who are overtaken by faster competitors must step aside if necessary to allow the faster athlete to pass. In the Olympic Interval Start race, men compete over a distance of 15km (in loops of 5km) while ladies race a ski 10km (in loops of 5km).

The Mass Start races are the longest individual Cross-Country Skiing races at the Olympic Winter Games. In the Mass Start, men race over a distance of 50km, while ladies ski a distance of 30km. The long-distance mass start events will line the whole field of skiers in rows of 7 . 11, starting a field of 60 to 80 athletes by a start gun. This particular format can be compared to bicycle racing, where large groups of athletes use strategy and tactics to gain an advantage during the course of the race, and then demonstrate their sprinting abilities at the finish. The employment of short loops allows spectators in the stadium to see the contestants every 10-12 minutes. The first athlete to finish is the winner, although it is not unusual to have up to 10 athletes vying for the victory in a photo finish.

14. Olympic Programme



5. Curling (Gangneung Curling Centre)



Curling is of the world's oldest team sports. Curling originated in the 16th century in Scotland, where games were played during winter on frozen ponds and lochs. The earliest-known Curling stones came from the Scottish regions of Stirling and Perth and date from 1511. In the 1600s, stones with handles were introduced.

Curling was first adopted as an official sport during the Nagano Winter Olympics held in 1998 with two Curling events . men's and women's Curling. On 8 June, 2015, a mixed doubles event was newly introduced to the Olympic Program for the 2018 PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games.

Curling is a sport played between two teams composed of four players each. The game is played on ice, and members of both teams deliver 19.96 kg stones towards a circular target, called the house, alternating with an opponent. The objective is to get the stones closer to the centre of the circles than any stone of the opposition.

One game consists of ten ends. During each end, each team delivers eight stones - two stones per person, alternating with the opponent. Team members deliver the stones in a set order presented to officials before the game. The first athlete is known as the lead. He/she is followed by the second, then the third (also known as the vice-skip) and finally the skip.

After all 16 stones have been delivered the score is determined. Only one team can score per end. A team scores one point for each of its own stones located in or touching the house that is closer to the centre of the house than any of the opposition's stones. The team with the most points after 10 ends is the winner. If the score is tied after the tenth end, an extra end is added. Extra ends are played until one side wins.

14. Olympic Programme



6. Figure Skating(Gangneung Ice Arena)



Figure Skating has developed from a practical way to get around on ice into the elegant mix of art and sport it is today.

Figure Skating is the oldest sport on the Olympic Winter Games program. It was contested at the 1908 London Games and again in 1920 in Antwerp. Men's, women's, and pairs were the three events contested until 1972. Since 1976, ice dancing has been the fourth event in the program. The Figure Skating Team Event was added to the Sochi 2014 Olympic program.

Single Skating comprises a short program that includes seven compulsory moves, and a free skate program. A well-balanced free program should include jumps, spins, and steps.

Likewise, **Pair Skating** skaters first perform a short program (seven moves) and then a free skate program. Compulsory moves include lifts, spirals, throws and synchronized jumps. One of the most significant criteria in the judging of programs is the degree to which a pairs' movements mirror one another.

Ice Dance is the only event that allows the use of music with vocals. Dancers much adhere closely to the rhythm of the music and express the character of the music with appropriate emotion and feeling. Ice Dance consists of two programs, a short program and a free dance.

The Team Event consists of a man, a woman, a pair-team and an ice dancing team. Singles and pairs skate short and free skating programs, while ice dance couples perform short dance and free dance.

14. Olympic Programme



7. Freestyle Skiing (Bokwang Snow Park)



Freestyle Skiing combines speed, showmanship and the ability to perform aerial maneuvers whilst skiing. Unlike alpine skiing where athletes compete for speed, Freestyle Skiing characteristically allows athletes to compete in aerial skills such as back flips and twists.

Mogul skiing was added as an official medal event at the Olympic Winter Games of 1992 in Albertville, France. The Aerials event was added for the Olympics Winter Game of 1994 in Lillehammer. Ski Cross had its debut at the Olympic Winter Games of 2010 in Vancouver.

For **Moguls**, athletes race down a course over a series of bumps or moguls. Each athlete is required to perform two tricks and jumps.

In Freestyle Skiing **Aerials**, athletes ski off 2-4 meter jumps that propel them up to six meters in the air to perform twists and flips.

In Freestyle **Ski Cross**, a group of four athletes compete on a course organized with various terrain structures such as banks, rollers, spines, and jumps, and the order decides their ranking as they reach the finish line.

In Freestyle Ski **Halfpipe**, skiers glide down a halfpipe slope performing aerial skills such as jumps and turns.

Freestyle Ski **Slopestyle** takes place on a course that is composed of various obstacles and terrain features such as rails, tables, boxes, walls and jumps. Athletes can choose their obstacles for their performance.

14. Olympic Programme



8. Ice Hockey (Gangneung Hockey Centre, Kwandong Hockey Centre)



Ice Hockey originated in Canada in the early 19th century, based on several similar sports played in Europe, although the word “hockey” comes from the old French word “hocquet”, meaning “stick”.

Around 1860, a puck was substituted for a ball, and in 1879 two McGill University students, Robertson and Smith, devised the first rules.

Men’s Ice Hockey has been on the program of every edition of the Olympic Winter Games since 1924 in Chamonix. Women’s ice hockey was accepted as an Olympic sport in 1992, and made its official debut in 1998 in Nagano.

Ice Hockey is a sport in which the two teams may carry a maximum of 22 athletes and three goaltenders on their roster. Up to five athletes may skate on the ice at one time for each team and normally the goaltender is used as their sixth on-ice athlete. There can be fewer athletes on the ice as a result of penalties incurred. A goalkeeper can also be replaced by an outfielder during a penalty or at any other time of the game.

Each team battles for possession of the puck, which is a disk made of vulcanized rubber that serves the same functions as a ball does in other games, while using hockey sticks to control it. The teams compete to score a goal into their opponent’s net to score points.

A regular Ice Hockey game consists of three periods of 20-minutes each, with a 15-minute intermission after the first and second period.



9. Luge (Alpensia Sliding Centre)



Luge is the French word for “sledge” and, like Bobsleigh, it was developed as a sport in Switzerland. Its roots go back to the 16th century, but it was not until 300 years later that Luge first developed as a sport in Davos, Switzerland, where the first international sled race was held in 1883.

Luge made its Olympic debut at the 1964 Olympic Winter Games in Innsbruck, Austria. Luge involves sliding at high speeds on single- or two-person sleds.

The run takes place on a specially built track. The athlete starts in a seating position and after pushing off lies supine and feet- first. The sled is steered by changing the luger’s centre of gravity. The athlete with the fastest time wins.

There are four events in the Olympic program: men’s singles and doubles, women’s singles and team relay. Men and women compete on the same track, but women’s and doubles’ starting line is further down the course than men’s.

In male and female Singles, athletes take four runs down the track. The four times are added, and the fastest total time determines the winner. The competition takes two days to complete (two runs per day).

Luge Doubles is a one-day competition in which pairs of athletes take two runs down the track. The fastest total time determines the winner. There is no written rule that says a team must comprise members of the same sex, but men traditionally ride together.

Luge Team Relay. All three sleds of one team (doubles, women’s singles and men’s singles) start one after the other from one start height. At the finish, the athlete must hit the touch pad, which opens the start gate for the second sled, all of this without the time stopping. As soon as the third starter reaches the touch pad, the time stops.

14. Olympic Programme



10. Nordic Combined (Alpensia Cross-Country Skiing Centre, Alpensia Ski Jumping Centre)



Nordic Combined combines both Cross-Country Skiing and Ski Jumping. It originated from a 19th century Norwegian ski festival where the main attraction were athletes competing in Nordic Combined.

Nordic Combined individual events have been part of the Olympic Winter program since the first Olympic Winter Games in Chamonix in 1924. The team event was introduced at the 1988 Calgary Games, with three athletes per team taking part. Since Nagano in 1998, each team comprises four persons.

The Individual events are also known as the Individual Gundersen. The events encompass one competition jump on a normal or large ski jumping hill, and a 10 km Cross-Country Skiing race. Points are scored for distance and style in Ski Jumping. Athletes with the most Ski Jumping points will start first in the Cross-Country Skiing portion, followed by the next best athlete after a gap which reflects the difference in their jumping scores and so on. This means that the first Cross-Country athlete to cross the finish line is also the winner of the event. This method of competition, also known as the Gundersen method, was introduced in the mid 1980s.

The Men's Team event is similar to the individual event, but contested by teams of four athletes. Each takes one jump on a large hill, with all the jumps counting towards the team total. A difference of forty-five points translates to a one minute advantage in the second event, the 4 x 5 km cross-country relay. As with the individual events, the Gundersen method is used to determine starting times in the relay. The winner is the team whose final skier crosses the finish line first.

14. Olympic Programme



11. Short Track Speed Skating(Gangneung Ice Arena)



Short Track Speed Skating or short track in short, began in Canada and the United States in the early 1900s. Short Track became part of the Olympic program in 1992 at Albertville.

Short Track takes place on a 111.12m track inside a 60x30 metres ice rink.

Short track is an elimination event in which athletes race in packs and try to outskate and outwit fellow competitors within their heats. The first athletes to cross the finish line is the winner regardless of time.

The individual events begin with 32(in 500m and 1000m competitions) or 36(in 1500m competitions) athletes. They compete in heats of 4 (in 500m and 1000m competitions) or 6(in 1500m competitions) athletes at a time. The first two athletes in each heat to cross the finish line go on to the next round until only four athletes are left to vie for medals.

The men's and ladies' Relays are two-day competitions consisting of a heat and a final. Eight teams of four athletes(there are five athletes in a team, but only 4 of them skate) are divided into two heats of four. The last two laps should be covered by the same athlete. The top two teams in each semi-final will advance to the final.

14. Olympic Programme



12. Skeleton (Alpensia Sliding Centre)



Same as bobsleigh the toboggan-historically the predecessor of skeleton-appeared as a racing sport in Switzerland in the late 19th century.

Skeleton had a long way to be established in the Olympic Program - Men's skeleton having two early appearances at its “ancestral” home of St. Moritz in 1928 and 1948 it was then excluded until it reappeared at the Salt Lake City Games in 2002. Since then, there have been two events: one men’s and one women’s.

Skeleton starts with a single athlete pushing their sled one or two handed away from the start before diving onto the sled and descending the ice track. Athletes lie down, head first with their chin only millimetres from the ice and arms at their sides, steering the skeleton with their shoulders, knees and toes. Feeling is everything in Skeleton and the smallest shift in bodyweight can separate the fastest lines from the being out of control. On a skeleton sled athletes can reach speeds of up to 150 km/h and experience a gravitational force of up to 5G.

Spectators will see a breath-taking ‘journey’ down the ice-cold track.

14. Olympic Programme



13. Ski Jumping (Alpensia Ski Jumping Centre)



The origin of Ski Jumping can be traced back to 1808. In 1866 the world's first ski jumping competition with prizes was held in Norway.

Ski Jumping has been a part of the Olympic Winter Games since the first Games in Chamonix in 1924. The large hill event was included in the program for Innsbruck 1964 Olympic Winter Games. Ladies' Normal Hill Individual event was added to the Sochi 2014 Olympic Program.

Ski Jumping is a form of skiing where the athlete glides down a (35° - 37°) ramp at 90 km/h to be launched and far as they can go and make a stable landing in the landing area. The judges evaluate points based on the flying, landing and out-run style.

The Individual Normal Hill (men and ladies) is a Ski Jumping event on HS 105m hill (K-95). The longest distance reached is around 105 m. There are two jumps (the first round - open to 50 who qualified on the day before and the final round - limited to the top 30 after the first round). The athlete with the highest total score is declared the winner.

The Individual Large Hill (men only) is contested on HS 140 m hill (K-125). The best jumpers land at around 140 m. There are two jumps: the first round, open to 50 who qualified on the day before; and the final round, limited to the top 30 after the first round. The athlete with the highest total score is declared the winner.

The Team Event (men only) runs on HS 140 m hill (K-125). There are four members in each team, and there are two jumps (a first and a final round). All teams start in the first round. In the final round the field is reduced to the eight best teams. The team with the highest total score over the eight jumps is declared the winner.

14. Olympic Programme



14. Snowboard (Bokwang Snow Park)



Snowboard is a sport that uses a board attached to rider's feet to speed down a slope. Snowboard was developed as a sport in the United States first in the 1960s.

Snowboard made its Olympic debut at Nagano Games in 1998.

The parallel giant slalom events appeared on the Salt Lake City 2002 Olympic program for the first time. Snowboard Slopestyle and Snowboard Parallel Slalom events were added to the Sochi 2014 Olympic sport program.

Big Air is newly added to the PyeongChang 2018 sports program.

The **Parallel Giant Slalom** features head-to-head matches on the mountain. After the qualification round, a 16-person tournament is established and athletes compete under the knock-out system on two side-by-side courses until there is a winner.

The **Big Air** competition starts with athletes launching off from a huge snow-covered stand in the venue, which is built with snow or a scaffold (a temporary structure). Complex tricks include front-side 1080, backside 1440 and double corks in the air. The aim is to attain sizeable height and distance as well, all while securing a clean landing. In the Olympic Games, an athlete is required to successfully perform a specific and special trick to win.

14. Olympic Programme



The **Halfpipe** competition takes place in a bowl-shaped course dug deep into the hill. Using speed gained on the slope, snowboarders come up over the rim of the pipe and perform acrobatic aerial tricks. The object of the snowboard halfpipe is to perform difficult tricks with perfect form.

The **Snowboard Cross** is held on a challenging route including jumps, bumps, berms and other obstacles. The heats consist of four/six athletes who start at the same time, with the best two/three in the finish proceeding to the next round (where the athlete with the best time in the previous round goes first). Finally, the four/six fastest athletes make the final and compete for medals.

The **Slopestyle** is held on a course with a variety of hits, jumps, rails, tables, big-air, etc. with two or more lines that the competitors may choose to perform.

14. Olympic Programme



15. Speed Skating (Gangneung Oval)



Speed Skating began as a rapid form of transportation across frozen lakes and rivers.

Speed Skating was first contested at the 1924 Olympic Winter Games and has been on the Olympic program ever since. Women first competed in Speed Skating at the Olympics Games in 1960. Team pursuit became part of the Olympic program only in 2006.

In Speed Skating, athletes travel around a 400m oval rink as fast as possible.

Speed Skating at the Olympic Games consists of 12.

Individual Events :

500m, 1000m, 1500m, 5000m for both men and ladies, ladies' 3000m, men's 10000m.

In each event, athletes race in pairs using inner and outer lanes on a standard 400 m oval. Athletes change the lanes at every lap to skate the equal distance. All events are competed once, with the exception of the men's and ladies' 500 m, which is competed twice. For the 500 m, the final result is based on the total time taken over the two races.

14. Olympic Programme



In a **Team Pursuit**, men skate eight laps and women skate six laps. Two teams composed of three athletes participate in each heat, with teams starting from opposite sides of the oval at the same time. Each athlete in a team becomes a leader of the group while his teammates skate behind him. The race comes to an end only when the last athlete on a team crosses the finish line.

In a **Mass Start**, a large number of athletes start at the same time and skate 16 laps (6400 m) to win. The first three athletes during the intermediate sprints (the 4th, 8th, and 12th laps) gain five points, three points and one point. The final sprint awards 60 points, 40 points and 20 point to the first three athletes. The first three athletes who cross the finish line will win the race. An athlete can be disqualified if he or she deliberately impedes another athlete or if overtaken by one full lap by the current leader.

15. Host Cities



About Gangwon-do, the province which embraces PyeongChang

Fall into the beauty of Gangwon-do

Gangwon-do greets you with different colors and expressions all year round. Spring comes with full-blown flowers, Summer with dense trees and cool beaches, Autumn is tinted with colorful foliage and Winter shines with snow and ice.

The fantastic nature in Gangwon-do will thrill you with its charm. In this picturesque environment, you can enjoy temple stays, folk performances and both international and traditional festivals.

You can enjoy dynamic leisure sports on the mountain and in the valleys, in the ocean or just relax on a peaceful getaway. You will be greeted in Gangwon-do with traces of the only divided region in the world and outdoor film locations for Korean Wave dramas.

15. Host Cities



The DMZ is where you can learn the importance of peace along with lessons of hard-earned history

**Today, nearly half a century later, scenes of some of the most fiercely-fought battles during the Korean War have been transformed into pure nature and places for prayers for peace.
Feel the importance of peace in Gangwon-do, the only divided region in the world.**



15. Host Cities



Cheorwon DMZ Area

Cheorwon is best known for DMZ tourism where the scars of the Korean War vividly remain. Visitors flock here for education every year and it has recently gained reputation as eco-tourist attraction with its well reserved natural value and habitat for migratory birds in the Samtong Area.

DMZ Security Tourism Tunnel No. 2

→ Peace Observatory
→ Woljeong-ri Station
→ Labor Party Building
82-33-450-5558,9
[Hantangang Tourist Office]



Goseong DMZ Area

Goseong is located at the northern tip of South Korea and is where South Korea's Geumgangsans Tours began. The scenery around Goseong is so beautiful that General Secretary Il Sung Kim and President Syng Man Rhee kept vacation homes there. The Unification Observatory, the northern-most observatory, draws more than one million people from Korea and abroad every year.

Army Life Experience

A unique one-day programme allows visitors to experience the daily life of a soldier
82-33-682-0088
[Korean War Experience Hall
at Unification Observatory]



Yanggu DMZ Area

Yanggu is located in the centre of the Korean Peninsula and is known for one of the fiercest battles of the Korean War due to its strategic position along the military demarcation line. Since it is mostly designated as a restricted area for civilians even today, this area is home to natural monuments such as mountain goats and otters.

Army Unit Experience Program

The program allows you to experience life in the barracks and meals in canteens
82-33-480-2251
[Yanggu-gun Office]

15. Host Cities



Scenes of the Korean drama, remembered with touching and romantic memory

Gangwon-do has been depicted in many Korean dramas such as 《Winter Sonata》, 《Autumn in My Heart》 and 《Love Rain》 and has fascinated all of Asia. The Korean Wave began in Gangwon-do, home for many of your favorite dramas! How about having a passionate day by recalling the touching impressions of those television program and becoming a dramatic hero or a heroine in Gangwon-do?



15. Host Cities



Festivals and great dishes from nature

For many years, the world has been wildly excited about Gangwon-do's unique festivals and great dishes with a simple taste of the sea and deep flavours of mountain. Experience a showcase to Gangwon-do's natural beauty and savour its great food.



15. Host Cities



Major Festivals

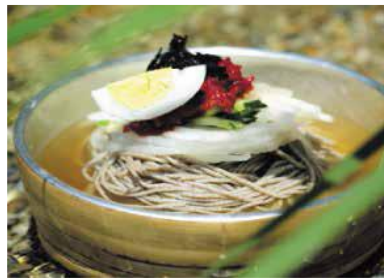
Yeongwol Danjong Festival	A culture festival designed to honor Danjong, the 6th King of the Chosun Dynasty, who was unseated from the throne by his uncle	April 4 to 6
Gangneung Gyeongpo Cherry Blossom Festival	A festival when magnificent white cherry blossoms decorate the entire length of 4.3 km-long Gyeongpo Lake	Mid April
Chuncheon International Mime Festival	The largest mime festival in Asia, with many domestic and foreign mime theatre groups participating	End of May or beginning of June
Gangneung Danoje	Gangneung's traditional festival designated by UNESCO as one of the "Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity" in 2005	May 5 of the lunar calendar
Great Mountains Music Festival & School	An international music festival featuring classical performances by worldrenowned musicians	Early August
Wonju Hanji Festival	A festival where you can enjoy the treasures of Korean traditional paper with a several millennial history	September
Yangyang Song-i Mushroom (Pine Mushroom) Festival	An experience festival where you can personally pick and taste pinemushrooms at a pine mushroom-producing district	October
Yangyang Salmon Festival	A festival where you can catch or cheaply buy salmon returning to their birthplace	End of October
Mt.Hwacheon Trout Festival	A festival where you can ice-fish for trout and enjoy winter sports January Inje Icefish Festival	January
Inje Ice-Fish Festival	A winter festival with the theme of icefish living only in the cleanest water, snow, and ice	End of January
Mt. Taebeak Snow Festival	A festival where you can see the magnificent scenery of white snowpiled up on boughs like cherry blossoms	January

15. Host Cities



Special Local Food of Gangwon-do

Seafood	Fresh and inexpensive seafood and sashimi! Gangwon-do's signature local food that nobody who visits Gangwon-do misses out on
Sanchaejeongsik	(Table with wild mountain vegetables). Healthy food served with aromatic wild vegetables collected from the mountain, salt-grilled fish, and a soybean paste soup
Chodang Tofu	Gangneung's specialty boasting of a delicious taste and rich nutrition as it is made with clean seawater
Pine Mushroom Dish	Pine mushrooms are also popular in Japan since they have rich aroma and taste as they are grown in sea breezes
Dakgalbi	(spicy and stir-fried chicken ribs). Chuncheon's specialty, served with boneless chicken seasoned with spicy red pepper powder and fried with a wide assortment of vegetables
Makguksu	(buckwheat noodles with vegetables). Gangwon-do's local food famous for the best aroma and clean taste made from buckwheat noodles and meat broth
Korean Beef Dish	Cooked with premium Korean beef boasting of mouth-watering texture. This savory dish was served as a main entree at the APEC Summit Conference in 2005



15. Host Cities



Leisure sports, Mountains and Sea that relax and refresh you

The charming scenery in Gangwon-do offers many visual feasts for every season. How about being thrilled by rafting along thrilling rapids or exhilarating speed on the ski slopes or tracking on mountain trails colored with autumn leaves? Don't forget to stop by the hot springs to experience ultimate relaxation on your way back home. You will find yourself fully recharged.



Rail bike
(Jeongseon)



Mt. Seoraksan National Park
(Sokcho)

15. Host Cities



National Park

Gangwon-do has three national parks boasting of clean and beautiful nature! Take a path that best suits you and discover the sights and sounds of our national parks.

Mt. Seoraksan National Park

Koreans' most favorite mountain, Seoraksan was designated as a biosphere reserve by UNESCO in 1982.

Mt. Odaesan National Park

Odaesan is a mountain renowned for spruce woods, Buddhist cultural assets and many old temples.

Mt. Chiaksan National Park

With gorgeous valleys and beautiful mountains, Chiaksan National Park is blessed with the most dramatic displays of fall foliage in the country.

Rafting

Picturesque sights unfold along the rapids which will take you for a thrilling experience in clean, pristine waters. Rafting in Gangwon-do will get anyone's mind off of the heat during midsummer.

Yeongwol Donggang River Rafting

Inje Naerinceon Rafting

Cheorwon Hantangang River Rafting

Ski and Spa Resorts

At the ski and spa resorts in Gangwon-do, You can lie back and relax and be relieved of mental fatigue. With 250cm of snow fall in the winter and an average temperature of 4.8 below zero that keeps the quality of snow at its best, Gangwon-do ski and spa resorts offer the perfect year-round vacation destination.

Rail Bike

Jeongseon Rail Bike

Riding a four-wheeled bike fixed onto a railway extending 7.2km between Gujeol-ri and Auraji Station is a unique experience and leaves lasting impressions on any tourist. The ride lasts for about 50 minutes and passes through valleys, tunnels, and fields of potatoes and corns. The Grasshopper Café at Gujeol-ri Station where coffee and tea is served out of a renovated decommissioned train and the Fish Café at Auraji Station have both become popular local attractions. Operating Hours: Five hours per day at 9 a.m., 11 a.m., 1 p.m., and 5 p.m. (Not open for the 5 o'clock time from November to February)

Samcheok Ocean Rail Bike

The Samcheok Ocean Rail Bike is a unique leisure activity along the shores of Gangwon Province which will give you an unforgettable riding experience while being mesmerised by the breath-taking view of the ocean. You will be able to enjoy panoramic views with an abundance of colour with family, friends, or lover. There are two stations, a rest area with a lookout point, and unique ocean tunnels along a course with a length of over 10 km from end to end.

15. Host Cities



Korea's traditional culture will attract any traveler

Gangwon-do is the best choice if you want to discover Korea's unique traditional culture.

Let Gangwon-do be your guide to the essence of Korea's traditional culture including her national treasures, time-honored temples and the life and customs of both, the noble Yangban class and the ordinary people in history.



Temple Stay



Woljeongsa Temple
(PyeongChang)



A traditional mask drama (masque) performed by slaves working in government offices, which was selected by UNESCO as a 『Master piece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity』 in 2005.

15. Host Cities



A temple stay is a cultural-experience program designed for participants to find their 'true self' in harmony with nature while staying at a temple.

Temple stays offer a variety of practice methods such as Zen meditation, tea ceremony and communal Buddhist meal service.

With its many old temples, Gangwon-do is the most visited region by those who want to experience Buddhism.



Savour Traditional Performances



Gangwon-do's unique traditional performances are the highlight of any Gangwon-do tour.

Don't miss the folk songs and dances that will touch the heartstrings of all.

A Mask Drama (Masque) Played by Slaves Working in Government Traditional unspoken performances inscribed on UNESCO's list of 'Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity, along with Gangneung Danoje in 2005.

Jeongseon Arirang Training Centre Here you can learn Jeongseon Arirang, a traditional folk song about the joy, anger, sorrow and pleasure of the Jeongseon people.

This song was added to UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2013.





Thank you

