

1. Overview of the Games

1.1 Summary of the Games

1.1.1 **Period:** Jan. 26 to Feb. 6, 2013 ▷ 12 days

▷ Arrival and Host Town Program: Jan. 26 to Jan. 29

▷ Opening Ceremony: Jan. 29 - Closing Ceremony: Feb. 5

1.1.2 **Location:** PyeongChang (Alpensia, Yongpyong Resort), Gangneung (Ice Rink)

1.1.3 **Participants (estimation):** 14,900 people from 113 countries

▷ Delegation members: 3,300 Families: 1,300

Media: 1,000 VIP: 1,500

▷ Operating Officials: 7,800 (Volunteers and support officials)

1.1.4 **Competition Sports :** 7 sports (59 disciplines)

▷ **Alpine Skiing, Cross-country Skiing, Snow Boarding, Snow Shoeing**

▷ **Short-track Speed Skating, Figure Skating, Floor Hockey**

* MATP (Motor Activities Training Program), Demonstration Sports (Floor ball)

1.1.5 **Major Events :** Ceremonies and Non-sports Programs(about 20)

▷ Ceremonies, Torch-run, Host Town Program, School enrichment program

▷ Health Athletes Program, Global Family Forum, Global Youth Summit

1.1.6 **Host :** Special Olympics International

1.1.7 **Organizer :** Special Olympics World Winter Games Organizing Committee PyeongChang 2013(SOPOC)

1.1.8 **Visions and Goals**



Vision	Create a better society for all by eliminating misconceptions about people with intellectual disabilities and raising awareness
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Goal	<p>Offer maximum fun and excitement by making this the best Special Olympics Games</p> <p>Establish a sustainable development model for the Special Olympics movement</p> <p>Spread the Special Olympics movement and expand the base of athletic activities for people with intellectual disabilities</p>
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T H E M E	Participation	Create together with the participation of athletes, families, spectators, volunteers and sponsors
	Change	Use sports as a means to enhance the capacities of people with intellectual disabilities and change society's perception and attitude towards them
	Harmony	Open a forum of global harmony where people understand and embrace each other



Slogan	Together We Can!
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1.2 Games Marks

1.2.1 Logo / Emblem



Special Olympics World Winter Games PyeongChang 2013 logo / emblem's concept is a great step forward with passion and delight. It symbolizes a bright future which could be achieved through successful hosting of Games with South Korean and the residents' passion of Gangwon Province, unity and harmony.

- Concept: Great step forward of passion and delight
- Symbol: Visualize running with dynamic and a flow of vivid image

- Yellow: Hope and Happiness



- Pink: Love and Passion
- Green: Belief and Pure Energy
- Blue: Bright Future

1.2.2 Mascot

The mascot were motivated by the vision of Special Olympics World Winter Games PyeongChang 2013 and the challenge the intellectual disabilities. It is created as a story of three animals' winter sports challenge; those were alienated because of their shade difference.

Ra : Snow-riding athlete, Blue Asiatic Bear

Together we can!



Blue Asiatic Bear 'Ra' means unique, sun, god and the top.

Nice and reliable 'Ra's faith and belief is deep and thick, the spirit of the rainbow gave him a warmth like broad and deep blue sea to propagate happiness, to responsible for safety, and be the chief gatekeeper to attentive every Special Olympic players.

In : Quite freely deal with ice, Red Sheep

Red hair, Passionate sheep 'In' as its name signifies welcome, gladness, and reception of guests. Impartial exchange, love and interest symbolic 'In' became a missionary from receiving strong hope from the rainbow at the farm. 'In' welcomes every guest with smile and clear mind.

Bow : Exciting mischievous green sheepdog 'Bow'

Green sheepdog 'Bow' signifies greeting, welcome, friendship, and love. 'Bow' was born with beautiful PyeongChang's nature strength as well as received power from the rainbow, became a brain who has sportsmanship and challenge to leads safe sports event and spread beautiful PyeongChang's nature to the world.

2.1 Introduction of Host City

2.1.1 PyeongChang-gun

PyeongChang-gun(PyeongChang county), a host city of 2018 Winter Olympics, is a typical mountainous area of Gangwon-do, and its flagship industries are alpine agriculture and livestock industry. It has developed and retained eco-friendly tour resources to build Alpensia and YongPyong Resort harmonized with nature such as Mt. Odaesan and Daegwallyeong. Tour resource connecting inland with east coast has been actively developed to make PyeongChang a place for leisure and eco-tour.

It is located on plateau inland and has a continental climate so that PyeongChang has held international winter sports games many times. With these experiences and world class sports facilities such as Alpensia and YongPyong ski grounds, it has emerged as Mecca of winter sports.

<Tour of PyeongChang>

PyeongChang-gun located in the heart of Taebaek Mountain Range is heavenly blessed with abundant tour resources; temples, national treasures, Lee Hyo Seok Culture Village, Alpensia, YongPyong Resort and Odaesan National Park. There are many famous temples such as Woljeongsa and Sangwonsa, mineral water springs, limestone cave



Gwangcheongul, and geysers in Odaesan National Park. Many tourists are flowing into Lee Hyo Seok Culture Village where people can visit birth place, tomb and literature monument of Lee Hyo Seok, a distinguished Korean novelist in modern time.

※ *for more information - <http://www.yes-pc.net>*

2.1.2 Gangneung-si

Gangneung-si(Gangneung City) is the largest ocean city as 20.0% of Gangwon-do coastline(318km) belongs to the city. It is located in the middle of east side of Taebaek Mountain Range, a spine of the Korean peninsula. Most of its western part is composed of high mountains higher than 1,000m such as Odaesan, Daegwanryeong and Seokbyungsan, and Namdaecheon flows in the middle of the western part. Gangneung which is blessed with beautiful coasts and mountain is full of time-honored cultural and tour resources. It is a city of history, culture, education and green growth where modern and tradition are well harmonized.

<Tour of Gangneung>

Gangneung and its surrounding area is filled with rich tour resource with nature and culture, and history and tradition in harmony. Gangneung is the background of Gwandong Palgyeong(Eight Views of Gwandong) which boasts beautiful nature where mountain, valleys and ocean such as Gyeongpodaem Gyeongpo beach and Sogeumgang and plentiful traditional heritage including O-juk-heon and Seon-gyo-jang.

Furthermore, the city has become the best attraction for tourists because of many local festivals such as Gangneung Dano-je Festival designated as World Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO, Gangneung Coffee Festival, Sunrise Festival and Gyeongpo Cherry Blossom Festival.

※ *for more information - <http://tour.gangneung.go.kr>*

2.1.3 Gangwon-do

Gangwon-do(Gangwon Province) is mainly divided into the Yeongdong (east of mountain range) and Yeongseo(west of mountain range) along the Taebaek mountain ranges that are developed along the east side of the Korean peninsula, which makes Gangwon-do the best tourist attraction in Korea.

Yeongdong boasts beautiful scenery. Mountain range steeply inclines on its eastern side, which results in narrow plains along the coast. And Yeongdong is filled with many ridges and ravines such as

Daegwallyeong, Misiryyeong, Jinburyeong and Hangyeryeong. Yeongseo gently incline towards the lowland Seoul and Gyeonggi-do regions and is mostly developed with high-altitude-type farm fields. Many small springs rise up in many villages in this province and collect into clean streams and the origins of great rivers like the Hanggang and Nakdonggang, the main water sources of the Korean nation.

<Tour of Gangwon-do>

Gangwon-do is the best tour attraction in Korea with abundant tour resources such as God-blessed nature, historical tradition, leisure sports, rich culture and art. Tourists can enjoy beautiful scenery of mountain and eco-tour by visiting Seoraksan, Odaesan and Chiaksan National Park.

Gyeong-Po in Gangneung, Jukseoru in Sam Cheok, Naksansa in Yangyang and Cheonganjeong in Ganseong are the tour destinations where people can feel and experience art and tradition at the same time. Ojukheon nearby Gyeong-Po, Cheongryeongop and Jandneung which have had a tragic story of a young King of Joseon Dynasty and Gossi Cave are also famous places for sightseeing.

Gangwon-do has been loved as a signature place for leisure sports in Korea with many ski resorts in PyeongChang and other countries, and beautiful beaches along the east coast. Tongil-Jeonmangdae (Unification observatory) is where you can see Mt. Guemgang in North Korea and a place to show Korea is the only divided nation around the world.

※ *for more information - <http://www.gangwon.to>*

2.2 Language

Hangul(한글), the Korean alphabet, is the native alphabet of the Korean language. It is a separate script from Hanja, the Chinese characters which are also sometimes used to write Korean. It was created in the mid-15th century, and is now the official script of Korea. Hangul was promulgated by Sejong the Great, the fourth king of the Joseon Dynasty. The Hall of Worthies(Jiphyeonjeon, 집현전) is often credited for the work. The project was completed in late December 1443 or January 1444, and described in 1446 in a document titled Hunmin Jeong-eum(The Proper Sounds for the Education of the People), after which the alphabet itself was named. The publication date of the Hunmin Jeong-eum, October 9, became Hangul Day in Korea.

Various speculations about the creation process were put to rest by the discovery in 1940 of the 1446 Hunmin Jeong-eum Haerye(Hunmin

Jeong-eum Explanation and Examples). This document explains the design of the consonant letters according to articulatory phonetics and the vowel letters according to the principles of yin and yang and vowel harmony.

In explaining the need for the new script, King Sejong explained that the Korean language was fundamentally different from Chinese; using Chinese characters (known as hanja) to write was so difficult for the common people that only privileged aristocrats (yangban, 양반), usually male, could read and write fluently. The majority of Koreans were effectively illiterate before the invention of Hangul.

Hangul was designated so that even a commoner could learn to read and write; the Haerye says "A wise man can acquaint himself with them before the morning is over; an unwise man can learn them in the space of ten days."

And numerous linguists have praised Hangul for its featural design, describing it as "remarkable", "the most perfect phonetic system devised", and "brilliant, so deliberately does it fit the language like a glove." The principle reason Hangul has attracted this praise is its partially featural design: The shapes of the letters are related to the features of the sounds they represent: The letters for consonants pronounced in the same place in the mouth are built on the same underlying shape. In addition, vowels are from vertical or horizontal lines so that they are easily distinguishable from consonants.

2.3 Weather

Under the influence of continental climate, winter is cold and dry and has a cycle of three cold days and four warm days. Summer, under the influence of the oceanic, is warm and humid with subtropical weather and it has a unique phenomenon of the rainy season. The temperature difference between summer and winter is an average of 30°C and the gap is getting wider between the two prominent features of the continental climate. Winter and summer are relatively longer than spring and autumn. Typhoons are generated from the coast of Southeast Asia and sometimes cause serious damage to the Korean peninsula at the end of the rainy season.

<3rd 10-day of January>

Meteorological-Weather Station	Average Rel. Humidity	Average Temp. in °C	Max. Temp. in °C	Min. Temp. in °C	Average Wind Speed (m/s)	Average Rel. Precipitation
Pyeong-Chang	65.6	-8.1	-3.1	-13.6	4.6	1.3



Gang-neung	44.0	-0.1	4.1	-3.7	3.6	1.5
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<1st 10-day of February>

Meteorological-Weather Station	Average Rel. Humidity	Average Temp. in °C	Max. Temp. in °C	Min. Temp. in °C	Average Wind Speed (m/s)	Average Rel. Precipitation
Pyeong-Chang	63.7	-5.9	-0.3	11.8	3.6	0.4
Gang-neung	43.6	1.9	6.2	-1.9	3.1	1.0

※ Source : Korea Meteorological Administration

2.4 Currency

The national currency of Korea since March 22th, 1975, is the won(₩, KRW). One can exchange currency at the airport, private currency exchanges and banks.

※ 1USD = 1,118KRW (2012. 3. 9)

2.5 Religion

Religion in Korea encompasses a number of different traditions.

※ no affiliation 46%, Christian 26%, Buddhist 26%, Confucianist 1%, other 1%

2.6 Electric Current

The standard electric current in Korea is 220v(50Hz) alternating current.

2.7 Dialing Code

The international dialing code of Korea is +82.

2.8 Time Zone

Korea Standard Time (KST) is the standard time zone in Korea and is 9 hours ahead of UTC (UTC+09:00). Korea does not currently observe daylight saving time but has experimented with it in the past. Korea Standard Time is the same as Japan Standard Time, Indonesian Eastern Standard Time and Irkutsk Time.

2.9 Food

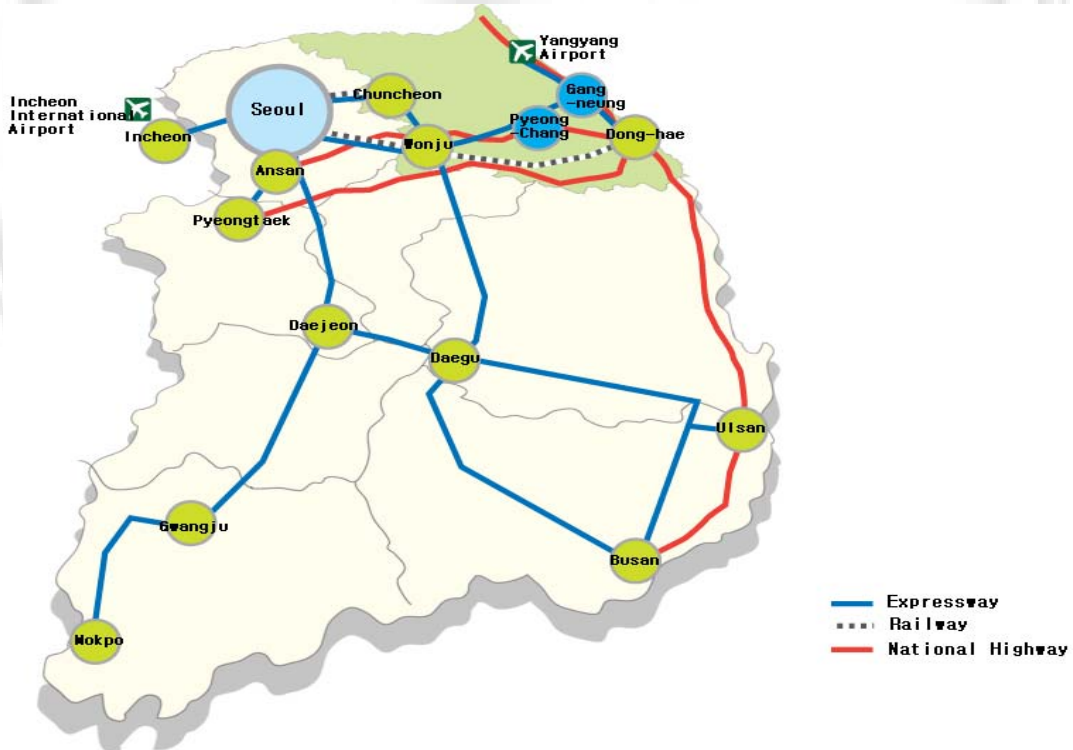
Korean cuisine originated from prehistoric traditions in the Korean peninsula evolving through a complex interaction of environmental, political, and cultural trends.



Korean cuisine is largely based upon rice, vegetables, and meats. Traditional Korean meals are noted for the number of side dishes (banchan) that accompany steam-cooked short-grain rice. Kimchi is served often, sometimes at every meal. Commonly used ingredients include sesame oil, doenjang (fermented bean paste), soy sauce, salt, garlic, ginger, pepper flakes and gochujang (fermented red chili paste). Ingredients and dishes vary by province. Many regional dishes have become national, and dishes that were once regional have proliferated in different variations across the country. Meals are regulated by Korean cultural etiquette.



2.10 Maps



Overland : Yeongdong Expressway, National Highway 6
- Incheon International Airport ↔ PyeongChang(240km, 150min)