



# Draft Outline of the 2030 Hokkaido Sapporo Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

Continuing as a SAPPORO the World  
can be Proud of for the Next 100 Years...



City of Sapporo





# Passing our Inheritance to the Next Generation

ICE HOCKEY

PARA BIATHLON



PARA SNOWBOARD

PARA ICE HOCKEY



BOBSLEIGH, SKELETON

PARA ALPINE SKIING



CURLING

LUGE



2030 HOKKAIDO SAPPORO OLYMPIC AND PARA





## Dear Residents of Sapporo and all other Interested Parties

The Olympic and Paralympic Games are the world's largest sporting events. As top athletes with well-trained bodies and highly refined skills compete with each other, the entire city is enveloped in an unparalleled atmosphere of enthusiasm and excitement, inspiring all people with dreams and hopes, regardless of race, age, gender, or disability.

Tokyo 2020, after being postponed for one year due to the COVID-19 pandemic, was an opportunity to affirm "the power of sport to change the world and the future", as athletes pushing their limits in spite of the circumstances bring courage and inspiration to the world.

In 2022, Sapporo will celebrate its 100th anniversary of incorporation as a city under the new Japanese city system.

I believe that initiatives to host Paralympic Games for the first time and Olympic Games for the second time in 2030 are important to the future of the city and serve as a cornerstone supporting its future development over the next 50 and 100 years.

Your understanding and cooperation are indispensable for the city to make Sapporo 2030 a reality. Therefore, we will have close dialogue with you, confirm your opinions and hopes through various opportunities, while taking these into consideration as we proceed with further planning, and create the Games together with our residents.

Sapporo is a city where winter sports culture has become intertwined with residents' lives. As such, we have many competition facilities, and a track record of hosting various international competitions, giving Sapporo ample potential to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

"The Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sapporo Hokkaido."

Hosting the Games and the efforts for it will lead Sapporo to a bright future. We will strive to host these Games.

November 2021

Katsuhiro Akimoto, Mayor of Sapporo



## PARALYMPIC WINTER GAMES

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# 01

## Context of the Bid

### From 1972 to the present

#### ❄ Sapporo and Sapporo 1972

- The Sapporo 1972 Olympic Winter Games became the pride and part of the identity of residents, promoted urban development, and established the city's status as an international tourist destination.
- Through of the Games, Sapporo has developed and grown to become one of the leading cities in Japan.

The Winter Olympic Games held in Sapporo in 1972 increased Sapporo's presence as a winter sports city, greatly contributed to its internationalization, and significantly changed the cityscape of Sapporo, instilling pride and a sense of identity in residents.

Taking the opportunity of the Games, the basic infrastructure of Sapporo was advanced, including such systems as the Namboku Subway Line, underground shopping malls, expressways, road networks in the city, and an eco-friendly heat supplying system, which are all still actively used.

Along with the footage of the Games, the Sapporo Snow Festival at that time was introduced all over the world, and has since attracted tourists from Japan and overseas, helping to established the city as an international tourist destination.

In this way, Sapporo has developed significantly with the Olympics, and now has a population of

approximately two million. The city has been highly evaluated in surveys on the popularity of municipalities in Japan and is recognized as one of the leading cities in Japan, not only in name but also reality.



#### ❄ Issues facing Sapporo

- Sapporo is facing a population decline, low birthrate and aging population, and it is necessary to realize a symbiotic society, renew the infrastructure, and take measures against climate change.

The Olympic and Paralympic Games give children dreams and hopes, contribute to world peace and unity, promote understanding of diversity, and revitalize the host city.

Sapporo has become a mature city with highly developed economic and social systems, and all the necessary elements and services. Sapporo has also become a world-famous tourist destination and an attractive city, not only for tourists but also for residents.

To continue being such an attractive city; however, many issues in Sapporo need to be resolved. These include changes in social structure as a result of

population decline, low birthrate and aging population, the promotion of a barrier-free environment to realize a symbiotic society, renewal of the aging infrastructure that was rapidly developed around 1972, and measures against global climate change.

In the Hokkaido region, the population is most densely concentrated in Sapporo. We must take the lead to respond to changes in the circumstances surrounding us.

As we enter an unprecedented era, all of us need to be aware of the changes we face, exercise wisdom, and mobilize our power.





## 2030 Games unique to Sapporo with an eye on the future

- The Olympic and Paralympic Games are among the largest events in the world that bring together immense power and unite people.
  - Mobilizing efforts on climate change in Sapporo with its four distinct seasons
  - Making Sapporo a city where children can have dreams and hopes through its unique culture
- The period until 2030 will be important to lay the foundation for Sapporo as a sustainable city.
- Sapporo 2030 in the snowy city where urban functions and nature are in harmony will be the opportunity to look beyond SDGs.

The Olympic and Paralympic Games are not just one-time sporting events. They gather a huge amount of power from citizens, public and private sector and unite people beyond race, gender, and nationality.

The Games also lead to innovation, advanced initiatives and eventually a sustainable society as bringing together the power and will of many people.

Sapporo is one of the few cities in the world where urban functions and nature are in harmony. In this city, we can experience each of the four wonderful seasons in one year: spring, when the snow melts and the flowers and grasses sprout; summer, when the weather is cool and comfortable; autumn, when the trees and mountains turn rich reds and yellows; and winter, when the beautiful silver world surrounds us. For such a city, the threat of climate change is especially great. We can expect the Games to introduce advanced technology and further improve the environmental awareness of citizens.

In addition, children will be motivated to participate in

sports by witnessing the world's best winter sports athletes in their own city. Through winter sports, which form a unique culture in snowy Sapporo, children can develop dreams and hopes.

2030 is the target year of the SDGs. For Sapporo to be a sustainable city in the future, it is necessary to proceed with a series of efforts to host and stage the Games in consideration of the post-Games vision of the city in and after 2031. The period until 2030 will serve as an important step to lay the foundation.

In order for Sapporo to continue to shine for the next 50 and 100 years, we aim to realize "the Games in the snowy city where urban functions and nature are in harmony, in consideration of the future beyond SDGs" in our first Paralympic and second Olympic Games.

Through the Games, we hope that Sapporo will become a city that is cherished by residents who are also proud of it, and want to continue living there in the future, as well as a city that is popular with visitors as an ideal destination.





# 02

## The Future of our City to be Brought by the Games

### The Games and City Development

The Olympic and Paralympic Games will be a great opportunity to solve some of the problems we are facing, and to promote city development with an eye on the future 50 and 100 years from now. Therefore,

we have set a direction for the Games (vision of the Games), considered what the city should look like after the Games (target), and clarified what the Games can provide (legacy) from the bidding.

#### Vision

**Sustainable Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games Unique to Sapporo**  
- Creating a new legacy for future generations  
by staging Games that are people-, earth-, and future-friendly -

We aim for the Games to look beyond SDGs by connecting various aspects such as the history, culture, and the harmony between urban functions and nature that our city has accumulated so far.

- **Past and future** : Passing on the winter sports-minded city established at Sapporo 1972 to the next generation
- **City and nature** : Creating a city where more advanced urban functions and a rich natural environment exist in harmony
- **Olympic and Paralympic Games** : Our first Paralympic Games will promote universal design and create a city that is friendly to everyone
- **Sports and other fields** : Creating infinite possibilities by connecting sports with other fields, such as culture, education, economy, tourism, and the environment
- **Sapporo and the rest of the world** : Connecting Sapporo with the rest of the world through people-to-people exchanges – not only among athletes and visitors – but also people who connect online
- **Sapporo and Japan** : Building bridges all over Japan by inheriting the excitement of major international events that are continuing from Tokyo 2020 through the 2025 Osaka Expo and the 2026 Asian Games Aichi-Nagoya
- **The Olympic and Paralympic Games and the future of the city** : The Olympic and Paralympic Games will be a catalyst for resolving various issues and will be an opportunity for city development with an eye on the future beyond SDGs





## Targets and legacy

At the 2019 workshop, residents pointed out health promotion, economic revitalization, and the realization of a comfortable society through promotion of barrier-free environments as expected benefits of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

By adding measures against climate change, which is an urgent issue, to these points, we have set targets (for what the city is expected to achieve through the Games) and

clarified the legacy (what the Games will provide) from the four perspectives of "sports and health", "economy and city development", "society", and "the environment".

Examples of the legacy stated on the following pages are elements that are highly intertwined in the lives of residents. We will continue to consider the details of the legacy through dialogue with residents and to further enhance them.

## System diagram



### Reference

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



International goals adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. They comprise 17 goals and 169 targets (efforts/measures).

## 02 The Future of our City to be Brought by the Games

### Sports and health

**❄ Characteristics of Sapporo: The city's healthy life expectancy is lower than the national average**

**Target (what the city should achieve)**

### A healthy and vibrant society through sports



**Examples of legacy (what the Games provides)**

**Discovery and training of junior athletes to produce the next generation of top athletes from Sapporo**

**Recruiting of volunteers on a large scale to stage the Games together with the residents**

#### Also

Extension of the healthy life expectancy and realization of a smart wellness<sup>\*1</sup> society

Creation of new opportunities to watch sports by utilizing next-generation mobile communication systems

Creation of an environment where anyone can easily play sports to establish a sports habit

Promotion of e-sports and virtual sports<sup>\*2</sup>

Creation of a base for producing, strengthening, and training top athletes

Establishment of a volunteer culture

#### Specific Goal (Example)

**Increase in healthy life expectancy that exceeds the increase in the average life expectancy**

<sup>\*1</sup> Individuals are healthy, have something to live for, and lead a safe, secure, and prosperous life

<sup>\*2</sup> Unlike e-sports, virtual sports enable participants to move their bodies online and virtually compete



## Economy and city development

- ❖ **Characteristics of Sapporo:** The winter season, excluding the Snow Festival period, is a quiet season for sightseeing  
It is necessary to build a transportation system suitable for a super-aging society

Target (what the city should achieve)

### Development of a world-leading attractive city



Examples of legacy (what the Games provide)

**Establishment of a brand as a big-city snow resort to drive tourism demand from Japan and overseas**

**Establishment of a new transportation system by incorporating technical proposals that utilize ICT and other technologies**

Also

Construction of a seamless and comfortable mobile environment utilizing ICT

Recognition of Sapporo as a world-class snow resort and international city

Accumulation of startups<sup>\*3</sup>

Establishment as a host city of MICE<sup>\*4</sup>

Measures to improve aged facilities and renew the city

Securing employment where everyone can play an active role

**Specific Goal (Example)**

**3.5 million overseas visitors in FY 2022**

<sup>\*3</sup> Companies that can be expected to have an impact on society through developing new services and businesses based on innovative ideas and technologies to solve the problems facing society and individuals and/or aim for rapid growth in a short period of time.

<sup>\*4</sup> A general term for business events that are expected to attract a large number of people. It is an acronym for Meeting (conferences and seminars), Incentives (corporate rewards and study tours), Convention (conventions, academic conferences and international conferences) and Exhibition (events, exhibitions and trade fairs).



## 02 The Future of our City to be Brought by the Games

### Society

**Characteristics of Sapporo:** The percentage of people with disabilities who consider Sapporo a comfortable city to live is low

Target (what the city should achieve)

**Realization of a symbiotic society that is friendly to everyone**



Examples of legacy (what the Games provide)

**A city where everyone can live comfortably with barrier-free minds**

**Seeking cultural programs unique to Sapporo such as those related to food and art, and disseminate these to the world**

#### Also

Promotion of a barrier-free infrastructure

Promotion of efforts for people with disabilities to participate in sports

Enhancement of health promotion, and medical and welfare services utilizing ICT

Dissemination of the culture and lifestyle of enjoying snow

Promotion of understanding of multiculturalism including Ainu culture

Promotion of gender equality

Promotion of work-life balance

**Specific Goal (Example)**

**Barrier-free rate of 100% by the end of FY 2030 for routes connecting facilities with a large number of users**

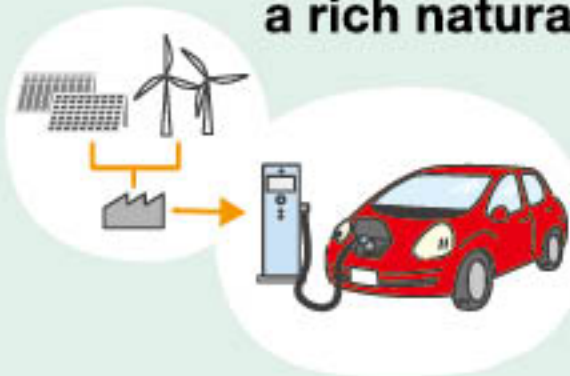


## Environment

 **Characteristics of Sapporo: High CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita**

**Target (what the city should achieve)**

**A society where the next generation can enjoy a rich natural environment**



**Examples of legacy (what the Games provide)**

**Implementation of a social experiment utilizing natural energy and active introduction of new environmental technologies in snowy and cold regions**

**Activities to nurture greenery with the participation of many people**

**Also**

Utilization of renewable energy

Conservation of the natural environment such as forests

The shift to a decarbonized lifestyle

Promotion of zero-emission vehicles

Promotion of the 3R<sup>\*5</sup>

Widespread use of energy-saving buildings

Promotion of zero greenhouse gas<sup>\*\*6</sup> emissions in public facilities

**Specific Goal (Example)**

**A reduction of 55% in greenhouse gas emissions from the 2016 level by 2030, and virtually zero emissions by 2050**

<sup>\*5</sup> A generic term for three Rs of waste reduction behaviour: (1) Reduce, (2) Reuse, and (3) Recycle

<sup>\*\*6</sup> Gases such as carbon dioxide and methane that absorb part of the heat released from the surface of the earth into outer space and cause an increase in atmospheric temperature.



## 02 The Future of our City to be Brought by the Games

### Legacy spreading from Sapporo

The Olympics and Paralympics leave a large legacy through various efforts made for the Games. This provides many benefits, not only for the host city, but also around the world.

#### Toward "climate positive" Games and the world

In recent years, natural phenomena that threaten our lives, such as an increase in the number of hot days and heavy rain disasters, and a decrease in the yield of agricultural products, have frequently occurred, and it is considered that global warming is the cause.

At the Winter Olympics and Paralympics, many competitions are often held at venues that take

advantage of the natural terrain, such as mountains and forests, and it is difficult to hold them without sufficient snowfall and a cold climate. Studies have shown that if global warming continues, many of the cities that have hosted the Winter Olympic Games in the past will not have a suitable climate in the 2080s.

#### Suitable places for future Winter Olympic Games according to the greenhouse gas emissions

	1981-2010	2050s Low Emissions	2050s High Emissions	2080s Low Emissions	2080s High Emissions
Albertville	●	●	●	●	●
Beijing	●	●	●	●	●
Calgary	●	●	●	●	●
Cortina d'Ampezzo	●	●	●	●	●
Pyeongchang	●	●	●	●	●
St.Moritz	●	●	●	●	●
Salt Lake City	●	●	●	●	●
Sapporo	●	●	●	●	●
Lake Placid	●	●	●	●	▲
Lillehammer	●	●	●	●	▲
Nagano	●	●	●	●	×
Turin	●	●	●	●	×
Innsbruck	●	●	▲	▲	×
Oslo	●	▲	▲	▲	×
Sarajevo	●	▲	▲	▲	×
Squaw Valley	●	▲	×	×	×
Vancouver	●	▲	×	×	×
Chamonix	●	×	×	×	×
Garmisch - Partenkirchen	●	×	×	×	×
Grenoble	●	×	×	×	×
Sochi	●	×	×	×	×

- Climate Reliable
- ▲ Climatically High Risk
- × Not Climatically Reliable

(Source: Climate change will limit where the Winter Olympics can be held  
Dr. Daniel Scott et al., 11th January 2018)

It is required that Olympics from 2030 and thereafter are "climate positive" Games where the amount of greenhouse gas reduction exceeds the amount of emissions. To achieve this, for example, a new environmental technology will be developed for the Games. By continuing to utilize it thereafter, the "environmental legacy" of Sapporo will be spread across the world. This will be one of the means to solve global warming, which is a common issue for all humanity, and it is clear that Sapporo will thus have a positive impact on the world.





## ❄️ Vibrant Hokkaido and Japan

Since the Olympic and Paralympic Games attract a great deal of attention, it is said that the number of foreign visitors to the host city increases for a long time after the host city is decided. At the Sapporo 1972 Olympic Winter Games, the Sapporo Snow Festival was broadcasted to the world along with the Games, which led to many tourists from Japan and abroad visiting the city. The Festival is now a major winter event.

Meanwhile, the winter season excluding the Snow Festival period is a quiet period for tourism in Sapporo, and it is an issue to improve the attractiveness to visitors during this period. Therefore, through the 2030 Games, Sapporo will become a "snow resort city" where people can enjoy winter sports together with sightseeing, food, and shopping, which will have a positive impact on other industries in the city.

In addition, the economy of Sapporo and Hokkaido -

consisting mainly of the tertiary industries, such as eating, drinking and accommodation services - was severely damaged by the COVID-19 pandemic. Looking ahead to the post-COVID-19 era and taking the opportunity of the Games, the City of Sapporo will collaborate with related local governments, neighboring municipalities, and the Hokkaido Government to attract tourists, create sightseeing tour routes, and take other tourism promotion measures, stimulating tourism in Hokkaido.

Since Hokkaido has fields where visitors can enjoy a variety of winter sports, it is expected that Hokkaido will develop into one of the world's most popular winter resort areas through promotional activities related to the Games. This effort will make Japan a major winter tourism power in the world, activate economic and human exchanges, and revitalize Hokkaido and Japan.





# 03

## Points of the Games Outline (Draft)

### Past developments

- November 2014** ○..... The City Assembly passed a resolution regarding the bid for the 2026 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in Sapporo. The mayor announced the bid for the 2026 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- November 2016** ○..... The city submitted a proposal to the Japanese Olympic Committee (JOC) and announced the plan.
- November 2017** ○..... The city participated in the dialogue stage with the International Olympic Committee (IOC). At the dialogue stage, various suggestions and advice were given by the IOC. \*See below
- September 2018** ○..... Based on the impact of the Hokkaido Eastern Iburi Earthquake, the situation of city development around Sapporo Station, and the extension of the Hokkaido Shinkansen to Sapporo, the city ended the bid for the 2026 Games, and continued activities toward the 2030 Games.
- January 2020** ○..... The City of Sapporo was selected as the domestic candidate for the 2030 Winter Olympics at a JOC board meeting.
- Present** ●..... The city is reviewing the Games plan based on the past bidding activities and dialogue with residents.

### Updates of the plan

#### ❖ Publication of a proposal for hosting the Games [November 2016]

Sapporo submitted a proposal to the JOC outlining what it would be like to host the Winter Olympics and Paralympics in the city, and also made it public.

#### ❖ Participation in the dialogue stage [November 2017]

The IOC advised the city to make a plan that does not leave an excessive burden on the next generation while linking it with city development.

#### ❖ Implementation of the Public Dialogue Project [September - October 2019]

Workshops with the residents were held to show the changes in the plan based on the previous opinions and advice, and to understand their expectations and concerns regarding the bid, and a symposium was held to review those opinions.

#### ❖ One-year postponement of Tokyo 2020 and competitions held behind closed doors [July - September 2021]

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Tokyo 2020 was the first in history to be postponed for one year and were held without spectators at most venues.

Sapporo reconsidered what the sustainable Olympics and Paralympics should achieve, and reviewed the previous plan.





## Points of the Games Outline (Draft)

### Point 1 Review of expenses

Pages 27 and 28

Expenses have been reduced to an extent that does not interfere with the organization of the Games.

The operating costs for the Games will be covered by IOC contributions and private funds such as sponsorship money, and no public funds will be used in principle.

A contingency fund has been added to the operating costs more than in the previous Winter Olympic Games to strengthen risk management.

#### Reduction of costs related to the Games

\*Comparison with the announcement by Sapporo City Assembly on 29 July 2019



### Point 2 Reconsideration of the significance and legacy of the Games

Pages 3-12

In light of recent changes in social conditions, we have reconsidered the significance and legacy of the four areas promoted by the Games ("sports and health", "economy and city development", "society", and "the environment").

### Point 3 Facility layout by making the most of existing facilities

Pages 19-25

We plan to make the most of facilities already in use and not to build new facilities specifically for the Games.

With a focus on the conservation of the natural environment, we plan to accept only minimal essential tree logging for venue development.



# What the Olympics and Paralympics bring to our hearts

At the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games Men's Marathon in Sapporo, Dutch runner Abdi Nageeye won the silver medal and Belgian runner Bashir Abdi won the bronze medal. Although the two are originally from Somalia, they left their homeland due to the civil war and participated from different countries as refugees.

Immediately before reaching the finish line, Bashir Abdi responded to the beckoning and encouraging gesture of Abdi Nageeye, who was ahead of him, and escaped from the battle for third place to win a medal. The two athletes who had overcome difficulties and gained glory moved people all over the world.



At the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games Women's Cycling Road Time Trial, Keiko Sugiura won the gold medal at the age of 50, making her the oldest gold medal winner in Japanese Paralympic history. After winning the gold medal, she said, "I can never hold the record for youngest, but I can break the record for oldest again". Her words symbolizing the indomitable spirit of para-athletes and the determination to aim for greater heights moved the hearts of many.

In PyeongChang 2018 Speed Skating Women's 500 m Final, Japan's Nao Kodaira, who won the gold medal, praised her rival Lee Sang-hwa after the race, drawing much attention.



At the Nagano 1998 Olympic Winter Games, Japan was in fourth place in the first jump of the Ski Jumping Large Hill Team event. However, after an interruption due to inclement weather, all four Japanese team members succeeded in jumping over the K point and came from behind to win the gold medal.



At the 70-m Ski Jumping Competition of the Sapporo 1972 Olympic Winter Games, three Japanese athletes won gold, silver and bronze medals and dominated the podium for the first time in the Winter Games. As a result, the Japanese ski jumping team came to be known as the "Japanese Flying Corps".

The Olympic and Paralympic Games not only bring tangible benefits but also leave a lasting impression in our minds.



# 04 Sports

## Olympic Games

Period

17 days from  
**8 Fri. – 24 Sun. February 2030** (assumed)

Number  
of sports

**7 (109 events)**

\*Assumed in reference to the sports and events of the Beijing 2022 Games

### Sports

#### Ice Hockey

- Ice Hockey



#### Bobsleigh

- Bobsleigh



- Skeleton



#### Luge

- Luge



#### Skating

- Figure Skating



- Short Track Speed Skating



- Speed Skating



#### Curling

- Curling



#### Skiing

- Alpine Skiing



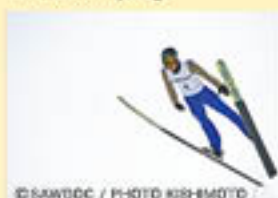
- Cross Country Skiing



- Nordic Combined



- Ski Jumping



- Freestyle Skiing



- Snowboard



#### Biathlon

- Biathlon









# 04 Sports

## Paralympic Games

Period	10 days from <b>8 Fri. – 17 Sun. March 2030</b> (assumed)
Number of sports	<b>6 (80 events)</b>

\*Assumed in reference to the sports and events of the Beijing 2022 Games

### ❄ Sports

<b>Para Ice Hockey</b> 	<b>Wheelchair Curling</b> 	<b>Para Biathlon</b> • Standing / Sitting / Visually Impaired 
<b>Para Alpine Skiing</b> • Standing / Sitting / Visually Impaired 	<b>Para Cross Country Skiing</b> • Standing / Sitting / Visually Impaired 	<b>Para Snowboard</b> 

## The world's largest winter sports event in Sapporo Hokkaido

### ● Number of participating athletes

Olympics	Paralympics
<b>2,891</b>	<b>563</b>

### ● Number of competition venues

Olympics	Paralympics
<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>

### Reference: Tokyo 2020 (provisional values)

#### ● Number of participating athletes

Olympics	Paralympics
<b>11,092</b>	<b>4,403</b>

#### ● Number of competition venues

Olympics	Paralympics
<b>42</b>	<b>21</b>



## ❄️ Paralympic Games

The origin of the Paralympic Games dates back to 1948. Ludwig Guttman, a British doctor at the time, organized an archery competition for wheelchair athletes as part of the rehabilitation of disabled war veterans. Thereafter, the first Paralympic Games were held in Rome, Italy in 1960, and the first Winter Paralympic Games were held in Örnsköldsvik, Sweden, in 1976. Currently, Paralympic Games are usually held immediately after Olympic Games at the same venues in the same city.

The Paralympic Games provide an opportunity for athletes with various disabilities to pursue infinite possibilities through sports and to maximize their abilities fairly. From "Impossible" to "I'm Possible" - Seeing Paralympians embodying this reminds us of the importance of taking action with ingenuity and courage.

\*A coined phrase representing the message embodied by Paralympic athletes that things that had seemed impossible become possible by changing one's way of thinking or being innovative.



## hokkaido!

### ● Number of medals to be awarded

Olympics	Paralympics
<b>307</b>	<b>241</b>

\*Actual numbers at PyeongChang 2018

### ● Number of medals awarded

Olympics	Paralympics
<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,779</b>

# 04 Sports

## Venue Master Plan

### Facility layout plan unique to Sapporo

- Maximum use of facilities presently used by residents, such as venues used for Sapporo 1972
- Utilization of Sapporo's characteristics of being able to enjoy winter sports near the city centre
- Environmental conservation by ensuring minimal logging of trees for competition venues, and introducing new technologies that contribute to a reduced carbon footprint





No.	Venue	Sport/event (■ : Olympics ▲ : Paralympics)
<b>Competition venue</b>		
1	Nishioka Biathlon Stadium	■ Biathlon ▲ Para-Biathlon / Para-Cross Country Skiing
2	Nagano Bobsleigh-Luge Park (Spiral)	■ Bobsleigh: Bobsleigh / Bobsleigh: Skeleton Luge
3	Tsukisamu Gymnasium	■ Curling ▲ Wheelchair Curling
4	New Tsukisamu Gymnasium	■ Ice Hockey 1 ▲ Para-Ice Hockey
5	Makomanai Park Indoor Stadium	■ Ice Hockey 2
6	Community Dome "Tsudome"	■ Skating: Figure Skating Skating: Short Track Speed Skating
7	Obihiro Forest Speed Skating Oval	■ Skating: Speed Skating
8	Okurayama Ski Jump Stadium	■ Skiing: Ski Jumping Skiing: Nordic Combined (Ski Jumping)
9	Shirahatayama Open Stadium	■ Skiing: Cross Country Skiing Skiing: Nordic Combined (Cross Country Skiing)
10	Niseko	■ Skiing: Alpine Skiing ▲ Para-Alpine Skiing
11	Sapporo Teine	■ Skiing: Alpine Skiing ■ Skiing: Freestyle Skiing ▲ Para-Alpine Skiing Skiing: Snowboard ▲ Para-Snowboard
12	Sapporo Kokusai Ski Resort	■ Skiing: Freestyle Skiing Skiing: Snowboard
13	Sapporo Bankei Ski Area	▲ Para-Snowboard
<b>Non-competition venue</b>		
O+C MP	Sapporo Dome	■ Opening and Closing Ceremonies / Medal Plaza ▲ Opening and Closing Ceremonies / Medal Plaza
MPC	Sapporo Convention Center	■ Main Press Centre
IBC	New exhibition facility	■ International Broadcast Centre ▲ International Broadcast Centre *Including the function of the Main Press Centre
OV	Municipal Tsukisamu Housing Complex and other facilities <small>*In addition to development aligned with the reconstruction plan of aging municipal housing, the use of existing hotels is considered as a decentralized village at a few locations in Sapporo.</small>	■ Olympic Village ▲ Paralympic Village

\*The above is the plan at present. This plan may be subject to change in the future.

# 04 Sports

## Venue Master Plan

### 1 Nishioka Biathlon Stadium

■ Biathlon

▲ Para-Biathlon, Para-Cross Country Skiing



**Location** | Nishioka, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** | Existing (renovated)

Nishioka Biathlon Stadium was newly established at the time the Sapporo 1972 Olympic Winter Games and was used as the biathlon venue. Since then, numerous biathlon events have been held here, including the Asian Biathlon Championships and the IPC World Para Nordic Skiing World Cup.

### 2 Nagano Bobsleigh-Luge Park (Spiral)

■ Bobsleigh / Skeleton / Luge



**Location** | Nakasone, Nagano City, Nagano Prefecture

**Development method** | Existing (renovated)

This sledding facility was used as the bobsleigh and luge venue of the Nagano 1998 Olympic Winter Games, and international competitions have since been held here. Although ice making is suspended in winter now (closed in winter), it is designated as a national training centre for top Japanese athletes.

### 3 Tsukisamu Gymnasium

■ Curling

▲ Wheelchair Curling



**Location** | Tsukisamu Higashi, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** | Existing (temporary)

Tsukisamu Gymnasium was used the Sapporo 1972 Olympic Winter Games for ice hockey events, and the World Women's Curling Championship was held here in 2015. Today, it is used as a year-round public skating rink.

### 4 New Tsukisamu Gymnasium

■ Ice Hockey 1

▲ Para-Ice Hockey



**Location** | Hitsujigaoka, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo (planned)

**Development method** | Reconstruction of existing facility

This facility is scheduled to be relocated and rebuilt as the successor of the Tsukisamu Gymnasium. For the 2030 Sapporo Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, both the old and new Tsukisamu Gymnasiums will be used as competition venues.



## 5 Makomanai Park Indoor Stadium

■ Ice Hockey 2



**Location** | Makomanai Koen, Minami-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** | Existing (renovated)

This facility was used for the closing ceremony, figure skating, and ice hockey events during the Sapporo 1972 Olympic Winter Games, and symbolizes the legacy of the Games. In addition to figure skating and short track speed skating events at the 2017 Asian Winter Games in Sapporo, numerous other competitions, including the NHK Trophy event and the All Japan Ice Hockey Championship tournament have been held here.

## 6 Community Dome "Tsudome"

■ Skating: Figure Skating / Short Track Speed Skating



**Location** | Sakaemachi, Higashi-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** | Existing (renovated)

This all-weather community dome is popular with many people, not only as a facility for sports, but also for various other events. It is lovingly known by the nickname "Tsudome". For Sapporo 2030, temporary spectator stands will be set up.

## 7 Obihiro Forest Speed Skating Oval

■ Skating: Speed Skating



**Location** | Minami 7-sen, Minami-cho, Obihiro

**Development method** | Existing (renovated)

This facility was opened in 2009 as an indoor rink that can be used all year round regardless of the natural environmental conditions. Since its opening, many international competitions have been held here. It is designated as a national training centre for top Japanese athletes.

## 8 Okurayama Ski Jump Stadium

■ Skiing: Ski Jumping  
Skiing: Nordic Combined (Ski Jumping)



**Location** | Miyanomori, Chuo-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** | Existing (renovated)

Since its opening in 1931, numerous international competitions, including the Sapporo 1972 Olympic Winter Games have been held here. The Sapporo Olympic Museum located on the premises serves as a cultural winter sports hub and an educational centre about the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Affording sweeping views of the city, this venue is also a popular scenic spot.



# 04 Sports

## Venue Master Plan

### 9 Shirahatayama Open Stadium

- Skiing: Cross Country Skiing
- Skiing: Nordic Combined (Cross Country Skiing)



**Location** | Shinei, Kiyota-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** | Existing (renovated)

This facility was completed as a full-scale cross country skiing course in 1990. It has served as the venue for numerous international competitions, including the 2nd Winter Asian Games and the FIS Nordic World Ski Championships in 2007. The cross-country skiing and training courses are open to the public during the winter and are used by many residents and athletes.

### 10 Niseko

- Skiing: Alpine Skiing
- ▲ Para-Alpine Skiing



**Location** | Niseko / Kutchan, Abuta-gun, Hokkaido

**Development method** | Existing (renovated)

Development of the Niseko area advanced from the 1960s, and today the area is home to multiple large private resorts. The vast ski area located on the 1,308-meter-high Niseko Annupuri mountain offers various trails, including the longest one of 5,000 meters long as well as some suited to beginners.

### 11 Sapporo Teine

- Skiing: Alpine Skiing, Skiing: Freestyle Skiing, Skiing: Snowboard
- ▲ Para-Alpine Skiing, Para-Snowboard



**Location** | Teine-kanayama, Teine-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** | Existing (renovated)

Sapporo Teine served as the venue for the alpine skiing slalom and giant slalom events during the Sapporo 1972 Olympic Winter Games. It was also used as the venue for alpine skiing and snowboard slalom and giant slalom events at the 2017 Asian Winter Games.

### 12 Sapporo Kokusai Ski Resort

- Skiing: Freestyle Skiing, Skiing: Snowboard
- ▲ Para-Snowboard



**Location** | Jozankei, Minami-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** | Existing (renovated)

This ski resort opened in 1978, and domestic competitions such as skiing and snowboard parallel are held here. It is located near a major Hokkaido hot spring resort, Jozankei Hot Springs, and is known for some of Hokkaido's best spots for powder snow and vast slopes.



### 13 Sapporo Bankei Ski Area

- Skiing: Freestyle Skiing, Skiing: Snowboard  
▲ Para-Snowboard



**Location** Bankei, Chuo-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** Existing (renovated)

This ski area is only 20 minutes from the heart of Sapporo and was used at the Asian Winter Games and the World Cup for freestyle skiing and snowboard events. It was also used for freestyle skiing moguls and snowboard halfpipe events at the 2017 Asian Winter Games in Sapporo.

### O+C MP Sapporo Dome

- Opening and Closing Ceremonies / Medal Plaza  
▲ Opening and Closing Ceremonies / Medal Plaza



**Location** Hitsujigaoka, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** Existing (temporary)

Since its opening in 2001, this multipurpose dome has been used for various international events, such as the opening ceremony of the 2017 Asian Winter Games, Rugby World Cup 2019 matches, and Tokyo 2020 soccer competitions. At the 2030 Games, both the opening and closing ceremonies as well as the medal ceremonies of competitions will be held here, and exciting matches at competition venues will be broadcast live.

### MPC Sapporo Convention Center

- Main Press Centre



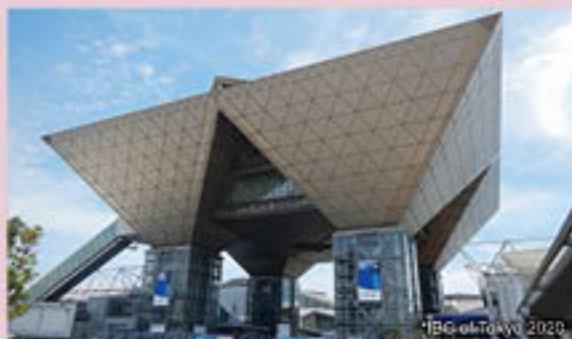
**Location** Higashi Sapporo, Shiroishi-ku, Sapporo

**Development method** Existing (temporary)

This facility was also used as the Media Centre at the 2017 Asian Winter Games in Sapporo. For the 2030 Games, it will be used as the Main Press Centre (MPC), including a press conference room and a work room for cameramen and newspaper reporters.

### IBC New exhibition facility

- International Broadcast Centre  
▲ International Broadcast Centre \*Including the function of the Main Press Centre



**Location** Tsukisamu Higashi, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo (planned)

**Development method** Existing (temporary)

The new exhibition facility that is planned as a large-scale exhibition hall will be used as the International Broadcasting Centre (IBC), which is the base where competition videos are edited and transmitted to the world at the 2030 Games, and where TV studios of individual countries will be set up.

# 04 Sports

## Venue Master Plan

OV

### Municipal Tsukisamu Housing Complex and other facilities

■ Olympic Village

▲ Paralympic Village



Location

Tsukisamu, Toyohira-ku, Sapporo (planned), and other places

Development method

Reconstruction of existing facilities and other measures

As a living space where athletes can stay safely, securely and comfortably, the Village will accommodate approximately 5,500 athletes and officials in total. In addition to development aligned with the reconstruction plan of aging municipal housing, the use of existing hotels is considered as a decentralized Village at a few locations in Sapporo.



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# 05

## Accommodation and Transport

Many athletes, spectators, media, and Games-related personnel will visit Sapporo from all over Japan and the rest of the world for the Olympic and Paralympic Games. Proper plans will be made to ensure smooth services to all visitors and maintain a safe and secure living environment for the residents during the Games.

### Accommodation

#### ✿ Response to diverse accommodation needs

Accommodation facilities in Sapporo have more than 30,000 diverse guest rooms available and can accommodate a large number of Games-related personnel from all over the world.

Taking advantage of our experience having hosted many large-scale events and international sporting events, our hospitality services will meet the diverse needs of Games-related personnel and spectators.

Efforts will be made to promote barrier-free accommodation facilities to realize a symbiotic society employing the opportunity offered by the Games.



### Transport

#### ✿ Provision of a comfortable mobile environment for everyone

For athletes and other Games-related personnel, transport will be ensured by using dedicated vehicles and assigning Olympic priority lanes.

For spectators, smooth transport will be provided by utilizing the public transport network and operating shuttle bus services that connect competition venues and transportation hubs. Barrier-free stations and routes will be promoted to create an environment that is easy for everyone to use.

A good traffic environment will be maintained by promoting traffic demand management and utilizing ICT to alleviate traffic congestion caused by the movement of Games-related personnel and spectators.



### Others (safety measures)

#### ✿ Safe and secure Games utilizing the know-how obtained from Tokyo 2020

In cooperation with the police, fire department, Self-Defense Forces, and private security companies, we will establish a system to prevent terrorism, handle large-scale disasters, and ensure safe and secure Games for Games-related personnel, spectators, and residents.

We will work closely with medical institutions to build a system that can provide medical services to Games-related personnel and spectators while maintaining the normal level of routine services.

In the unlikely event of an infectious disease, we will take measures to minimize the impact based on the efforts at Tokyo 2020 and other international competitions and sporting events.





## Estimated Capital Investments (Main Building Development Costs)

### Points

- We plan to only renew and renovate the facilities that are already in use and will be used continuously in the future, and not to build new facilities specifically for the Games.

The scale of the Olympics and Paralympics, including the number of kinds of sports, the number of venues used, and the number of participating athletes, varies greatly between the Summer and Winter Games.

The potential facilities for the Games are presently used by residents. However, since some of them are aging, it is necessary to extend their lives and renovate them to continue using them.

Accordingly, regardless of whether the Games will be held here or not, we plan to renovate facilities that are already in use and will be used continuously

in the future (e.g., barrier-free renovation).

The total cost for renewing and renovating facilities that will continually be used after the Games too, while remaining the property of the facility owners, is estimated at approximately 80 billion yen.

The renewal and renovation of facilities owned by the City of Sapporo, such as gymnasiums already used by residents, will be implemented by the city. It is also assumed that national grants will be utilized based on the current system. In that case, the portion borne by the city is estimated to be approximately 45 billion yen.

### Games Organisation Budget

USD 1 = JPY 114

Capital Investments

**JPY 80 billion / USD 0.7 billion**

Of which, the actual cost  
borne by the City of Sapporo

**JPY 45 billion / USD 0.4 billion**

\*It is assumed that the difference between the total cost and the portion borne by the City of Sapporo will be covered by, for example, grants from the national government.





# 07

## Estimated Games Organisation Budget (OCOG Budget)

### Points

- In principle, no public fund will be used.
- A contingency fund of approximately 10% of the budget will be secured to respond to unforeseen circumstances.
- We will strive to manage the Games efficiently and in line with our revenues.

We plan to cover the costs required to run the Games by revenue collected by the Organizing Committee, and the budget scale is estimated to be approximately 200 to 220 billion yen.

Revenue includes IOC contributions, sponsorship revenue, and ticket sales. In principle, no public funds will be used, and the costs will be covered by private funds.

Expenditures include security, transportation, and accommodation costs, as well as temporary costs such as temporary expansion of spectator seats.

A contingency fund of approximately 10% of the total budget is set aside for unforeseen circumstances such as there was the COVID-19 pandemic at Tokyo 2020.

The City of Sapporo has hosted international winter competitions, including three Asian Winter Games, and has accumulated know-how in managing large-scale sporting events. In reference to such experience and endeavouring to manage the Games according to the revenue, we will continue to consider how to reduce costs.

### Games Organisation Budget

Revenues	JPY 100 million	USD 100 million
IOC contribution, Top programme	800	7.0
Domestic sponsorship	800 - 1,000	7.0 - 8.8
Others (Ticket sales, Licensing and Merchandising, etc.)	400	3.5
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>2,000 - 2,200</b>	<b>17.6 - 19.4</b>

USD 1 = JPY 114

Expenditures	JPY 100 million	USD 100 million
Temporary Infrastructure (Temporary expansion of spectator seats, etc.)	600	5.3
Other Operations expenses	1,200 - 1,400	10.5 - 12.3
Contingency	200	1.8
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2,000 - 2,200</b>	<b>17.6 - 19.4</b>

USD 1 = JPY 114

# 08

## Efforts for the Bid

### Future developments

#### ✧ We will promote dialogue with residents

Taking advantage of opportunities to foster momentum, such as workshops, symposiums, and the 50th anniversary of the Sapporo 1972 Olympic Winter Games, we will communicate our ideas about

the bid for the Games and figure out the expectations and concerns of the public about the Winter Olympics and Paralympics. Those opinions will be incorporated into all future planning studies.

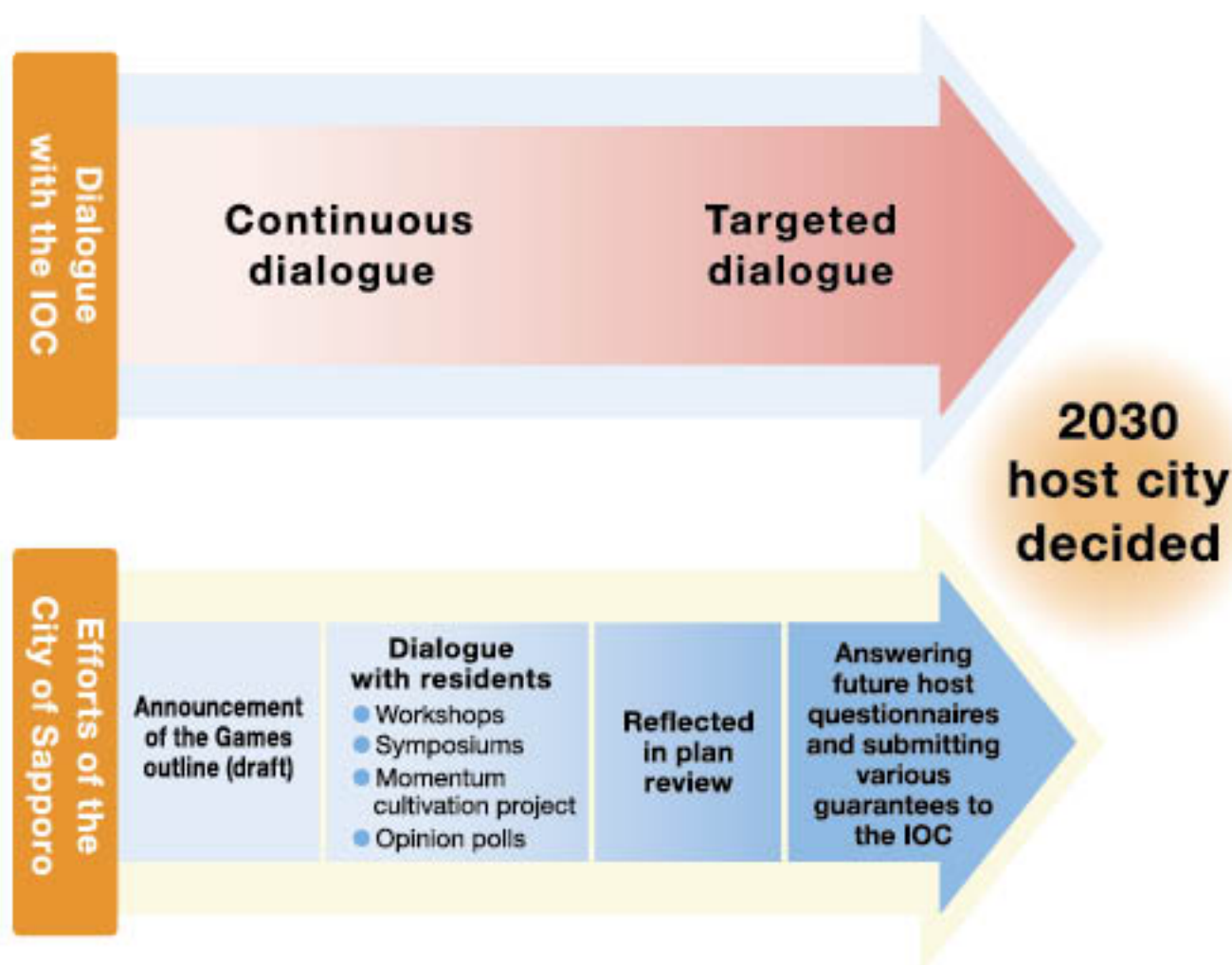
#### ✧ The road to the decision on the 2030 host city

Sapporo is now conducting "continuous dialogue" with the IOC. If approved by the IOC EB, this will shift to "targeted dialogue".

As part of the "targeted dialogue", we will submit answers to future host questionnaires as well as

various guarantees for the Games plan that we have considered. The host city will be decided based on such information.

We will discuss the contents of the Host City Contract with the IOC along this process.







PARA ALPINE SKIING



ALPINE SKIING



BIATHLON



PARA BIATHLON

## We are supporting the bid for the 2030 Games



**Sara Takanashi**  
Pyeongchang 2018 Women's  
Ski Jumping Bronze Medalist

Before I started ski jumping, I saw athletes flying across the stadium. I remember being very moved.

I wanted to fly as cool as them, so I started to train hard to become a top athlete.

If the Olympic Games are held in Sapporo in 2030, the ski jumping population will increase, and the cheering of children engaged in the same sport will be a great encouragement for active athletes.

I would be really happy if the world's best Games are held here in front of children and if it leads to broaden their dreams and hopes.

I was able to win the gold medal I had dreamed of at Nagano 1998. I think I had a really happy life as an athlete. The Games were held in my own country, and I vividly remember that I received a lot of cheers from all spectators, which gave me power and figuratively pushed me from behind. It's been about 20 years since then, and I'm really grateful that many people still remember it. If the Winter Games are held in Sapporo, I'd honestly feel jealous.

I hope that the 2030 Games will be held in Sapporo for athletes who work hard.



**Hiroyasu Shimizu**  
Nagano 1998 Men's Speed  
Skating 500 m Gold Medalist



Please see information on Sapporo's bid for the Winter Olympics and Paralympics from the URL below or use the QR code on the right

<https://www.city.sapporo.jp.eain.hp.transer.com/sports/olympic/menu.html>

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