

## Olympic Games and Policy Flow: Environmental Sustainability and Policy Im/Mobility

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This talk discusses the mobilization of environmental sustainability policies in Winter Olympic Games guided by approaches that highlight policy mobilities. The construction of sledding tracks in two cases, the Winter Games in Japan and South Korea, was analyzed to demonstrate how sustainability was framed and which policy programs were implemented. The first part of the talk introduces Olympic mega-events as agents of sustainability policy circulation. It discusses the study's key concepts and describes approaches to policy circulation studies. The second part outlines the construction of the Nagano and PyeongChang sledding tracks and the sustainability policies that were in use during that time. The third part discusses the two cases from a policy mobility perspective.

The two sledding track cases are described, along with national and Olympic policies of environmental sustainability. Discursive policy framings of environmental sustainability in Nagano and PyeongChang similarly modeled previous Games' best practices that were supported by scientific and technological knowledge. It was clear, however, that best practices were taken up differently in each construction effort, and that the lack of cooperation between Games organizers across these venues and countries meant that environmental expertise was not always transferred from one Games to another. Policy circulation was also affected by entangled transnational power relations, and by the fact that each nation state and the corporate actors who built the sledding tracks arguably had uneven power relations with international expert agencies. Thus, policy priorities and policy mobility from one Olympics to the next were determined by a combination of the interaction with these expert networks, time pressure in the Olympic structure, and rivalry between the countries. Implications for enhancing policy mobility and deliberation of policy commitments are also determined by advocacy coalitions between the states and civil societies.

## A post-Covid approach to envisaging hosting a sports mega event: sustainability, inclusivity and diversity in the development of sport

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Since the New Millennium, global Sports Mega Events (SMEs) have been faced with various challenges, such as ever-increasing financial costs, environmental impacts and security issues. Moreover, the Covid pandemic has further revealed the fundamental vulnerability of SMEs while simultaneously calling for alternative paradigms to sustain global sporting festivals. Drawing from recent discussions on sustainable development of sport, this presentation aims to offer several considerations in envisaging future bids for SMEs. First, it suggests that sport governance consider staging SMEs, not as a means to broader political and economic goals, but primarily as a part of long-term plans for the development of sport per se. Second, informed by widespread inclusive practices in global sport governance, the presentation discusses how South Korean sport governance can implement global-standard social agendas with respect to athlete safeguarding, inclusive participation, accountability, etc. Finally, utilising Scandinavian cases, it propounds that sport governance reformulate the legitimating narratives for elite sport in the country in a way that is better suited for contemporary social needs and values. By focusing on one of the inherent goals of hosting SMEs (the development of sport), the presentation argues that Korean sport build up the capacity to make use of wider political and economic resources for its own project by keeping in step with the key, current societal values within and beyond sport.

# Re-envisioning the future of sports in Singapore: The birth of “Vison 2030 Recharged”

Dr. Chung Ho Jin

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Vision 2030, new initiatives with the question of how sport can best serve Singapore's future needs, was officially launched by Sport Singapore (SportSG) in 2012. With the establishment of Vision 2030, SportSG continued to strengthen Singapore's sporting ecosystem by working with stakeholders to achieve societal and national aspirations that harness the power of sport. Also, SportSG provided the public with various platforms they could capitalise on for greater growth in sport participation and the amplification of its benefits (SportSG, 2019). ActiveSG, SportCares, Team Nila, CoachSG and ActiveHealth are strategic platforms for implementing policies and initiatives of Vision 2030. World Economy Forum (2018) reported that Singapore remains the world's second most competitive economy. The shift of the global economic centre to Asia continues to impact the geo-political order (SportSG, 2019). In a rapidly evolving world, Singapore now benefits from a greater exchange of ideas and talent but also faces corresponding tensions on issues such as social equality, mobility and class (Institute of Policy Studies, 2017). To support the changing needs and demands of Singapore, SportSG thoroughly reviewed Vision 2030 in 2018 and reached out to more than 3,000 people to investigate how sport could help us adapt to a fast-changing society but retain their strong values at the same time. The feedback SportSG received, framed against Singapore's larger societal and economic context, confirmed that their aspirations for Vision 2030 remain relevant and enabled the emergence of Vision 2030 Recharged in 2019 (SportSG, 2019). Eight focus areas surfaced from Vision 2030 Recharged are as follows: (a) Children+Youth+Families, (b) Athletes+Coaches+National Sport Associations, (c) Vulnerable+Persons with Disabilities, (d) Working Adults, (e) Seniors, (f) Sport Industry, (g) Sport Infrastructure and (h) Technology. In this presentation, strategic platforms of Vision 2030 and eight focus areas of Vision 2030 Recharged will be addressed with policies and initiatives that reimagine the future of sports in Singapore.