



2030 GAMES CONCEPT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

An Indigenous-led 2030 Olympic and Paralympic Games provide a multi-faceted opportunity to act on our communities' and our governments' collective commitment to reconciliation, to amplify Indigenous voices and to reimagine how a Games can make us all stronger. Work completed to date has shown a significant opportunity to drive benefits to all people in the region with a fiscally and environmentally responsible plan that brings communities together inspired by a common goal. In recent years, we have seen important steps taken towards reconciliation and an Indigenous-led Games in 2030 has the potential to positively transform this country and set a precedent for generations to come. This is a historic opportunity for the City of Vancouver to collaborate with the Four Host First Nations.

We are currently in the engagement phase and have had direct interaction with over 2200 people over the last month, in person or in virtual workshops that have allowed for rich dialogue. The following document complements the *2030 Draft Hosting Concept* published June 14, 2022, and the *2030 Draft Hosting Concept: Initial Financial Estimates and Assumptions* published July 8, 2022*. It addresses common questions being raised by partners and during ongoing engagement sessions with the public.

**Both documents can be found on gamesengagement.ca, along with an engagement survey.*

WHO PAYS FOR THE OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES?

Feasibility and Bid Work

The feasibility and potential bid work is being done under the leadership of the Lil'wat7úl (Lilwat), xwməθkwəyám (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh Úxwumixw (Squamish) and səlilwətał (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations (Four Host First Nations), and is 100% privately funded by the Canadian Olympic and Paralympic Committees.

Operations

The Organizing Committee (\$2.5-\$2.8B) would be 100% privately funded, through a direct contribution from the International Olympic Committee (broadcast rights and international sponsors); domestic sponsors; ticket sales; merchandise sales; and licensing rights. The majority of the funding comes from outside of British Columbia and is spent in the region. It is only available if the Games are held.

Venues

The proposed 2030 Games capital plan is focused on improving and extending the life of existing venues. This would be publicly funded. Based on the *Federal Policy for hosting international sport events*, the Federal Government will contribute up to 50% of the total public sector contribution.



GAMES ENGAGEMENT

The joint Provincial and Municipal governments' share of venue upgrades would be \$150-188M total over five years, or \$30-38M per year. For perspective, the Vancouver Convention Centre and the PNE, only two of the 17 venues in the Games concept, together bring in over \$550M in economic impact every year, as noted in their annual reports.

Villages

More than 1000 housing units will be built in the form of three Athletes' Villages and legacy housing for First Nations. The joint Provincial and Municipal governments' share of the contribution payments would be \$83-135M (50% of \$165-267M), or \$17-27M per year.

The remainder of the development costs for the Villages would be borne by private developers in Vancouver (MST Development Corp, a partnership of the Musqueam Indian Band, Squamish Nation and Tsleil-Waututh Nation) and Sun Peaks. The developer of buildings for the Whistler Athletes' Village is still being discussed.

Major Infrastructure

The 2030 Games Concept does not require major infrastructure projects. For example, a potential SkyTrain Extension to UBC is not required, nor contemplated for use by 2030 Games athletes, officials, etc. Likewise, no upgrades are required to the Coquihalla or Sea to Sky Highways.

HOW WILL THE MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS BE DETERMINED?

The Province of BC has stated it is looking for all parties to share in the benefits, legacies, costs and risks of planning and delivery the Games but has not set a required amount. The funding share of the capital program above will be discussed as part of the Multi-Party Agreement, which lays out the commitments from each party as well as legacies and other elements around hosting the Games.

It is necessary that all parties now engage in open and collaborative, but still non-committal dialogue on the Multi-Party Agreement. We need to be in the canoe together to move forward. This is the process needed to obtain clarification from all parties on contributions and indemnities.

Essential Services

Essential services are those services the municipalities provide regularly for events: the Celebration of Light, Vancouver Pride Festival, the Grey Cup, HSBC Rugby Sevens, and large events at BC Place and Rogers Arena. The difference for a 2030 Games would be the scale and duration of the event.

The City of Vancouver reported \$22M (current 2022 dollars) in essential services for the Vancouver 2010 Games (\$17.6M in past dollars). In 2010 these costs were primarily covered by the provincial



government. The province has not ruled out a contribution for 2030 but has cautioned it should not be assumed.

The City of Vancouver spent an additional \$8.7M (current 2022 dollars) for the Games Office to manage city planning and delivery with respect to the Games (\$6.9M past dollars). This included the City managing a live site, building a competition venue and a village – none of which are part of the 2030 Games concept. Hastings Park will serve as the live site and as that is within the Games footprint it will be covered by the Organizing Committee.

RMOW reported \$3.5M (current 2022 dollars) in essential services for 2010 (\$2.8M in past dollars) plus \$2.5M (current 2022 dollars) for the Games Office to manage city planning and delivery (\$2M in past dollars).

For context, according to a PricewaterhouseCoopers study on Vancouver 2010:

- During the first three months of 2010, hotel revenues were \$130 million higher than they would normally be in Vancouver and Whistler, BC, at that time of year.
- Revenue from restaurants and bars was up \$129 million in the same time frame.

DIDN'T THE MUNICIPALITIES CONTRIBUTE MORE THAN ESSENTIAL SERVICES IN 2010?

Yes. Both municipalities used the profile and opportunity of the 2010 Games to attract significant additional funding from sponsors and governments to achieve additional priorities outside of Games requirements.

The City of Vancouver leveraged the 2010 Games to upgrade the Queen Elizabeth Theatre, Vancouver Playhouse and Orpheum Theatres. It built the Olympic Streetcar Demonstration Line and strengthened the Granville Bridge; it invested in public art, renovated City Hall and upgraded the Planetarium roof, among other projects.

The Resort Municipality of Whistler leveraged the 2010 Games to showcase Whistler, implement initiatives of its Carbon Management Program, create a public art program, hold celebrations and create a Neighbourhood of Nations.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO NEGOTIATE A MULTI-PARTY AGREEMENT IN 7 MONTHS?

Yes. The preparatory work would take place at the staff level of all partners from August to November 2022 (4 months) with the negotiation between parties taking place between December 2022 and February 2023 (3 months).



Working together at the staff and executive levels over the coming 7 months would be a significant, tangible example of reconciliation in action, following the commitments made in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (Federal), the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (Provincial), and with Vancouver as a City of Reconciliation and RMOW as a party commitment to reconciliation.

It should be noted that the Multi-Party Agreement is a domestic precedent set during the Vancouver 2010 bidding process. It is not a requirement to bid internationally.

WHAT ABOUT OTHER CONTRACTUAL REQUIREMENTS?

There are two Venue Use Guarantees that the City of Vancouver would be involved in negotiating: Hastings Park and the PNE are one and training venues is the second. The process for all Venue Use Guarantees is on track to be completed by December 2022 and is being led by the 2030 Feasibility Team.

The majority of other guarantees as part of the bid submission will be completed by January 2023. The more complex guarantees are negotiated with the IOC as needed should Canada be invited into targeted dialogue in December 2022, with target completion at the end of March 2023.

These guarantees relate only to the Games concept as proposed. Should the IOC change terms and require additional criteria outside the agreed concept, the IOC has committed to cover the incremental costs.

The Olympic Host Contract is not signed until the Games have been awarded.

WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE GAMES ORGANIZING COMMITTEE?

Should Canada bid for and be awarded the 2030 Games, a legal entity called the Organizing Committee for the 2030 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games will be formed. As with VANOC, all signatories to the Multi-Party Agreement will have representation on the Board of Directors. The make-up of the Board is established as part of Multi-Party Agreement discussions.

IS THERE SUFFICIENT TIME FOR COST-BENEFIT ANALYSES?

There are seven months (August 2022 to February 2023) before the bid would be submitted which gives ample time for funding partners to complete cost-benefit analyses of the 2030 project, beyond the preliminary benefits analysis completed based on the literature review of 2010 impacts.



WHAT PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT HAS TAKEN PLACE TO DATE?

Following the Indigenous way, engagement is a process of respectful and inclusive exchange and has taken numerous forms over the past month. Through 16 engagement events held thus far (open houses, pop-up booths, workshops) both in-person or virtually, we have had direct conversations with more than 2,200 people across the Vancouver and Whistler region. We also are engaging with the public via gamesengagement.ca and engagementjeux.ca, and to date over 1,500 people have completed the community engagement survey.

WHAT ABOUT ISSUES SUCH AS TEMPORARY DISPLACEMENT OF HOUSING INSECURE RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS DISRUPTION?

Housing is a major issue for our communities and the proposed investment in villages and legacy housing reflected in the capital plan supports our commitment to this challenge. In addition, we have the benefit of the experience from the 2010 Games. We can build on the successes but more importantly learn from the challenges and what did not work well. Working with affected communities, we can be deliberate in putting in place measures to address these issues.