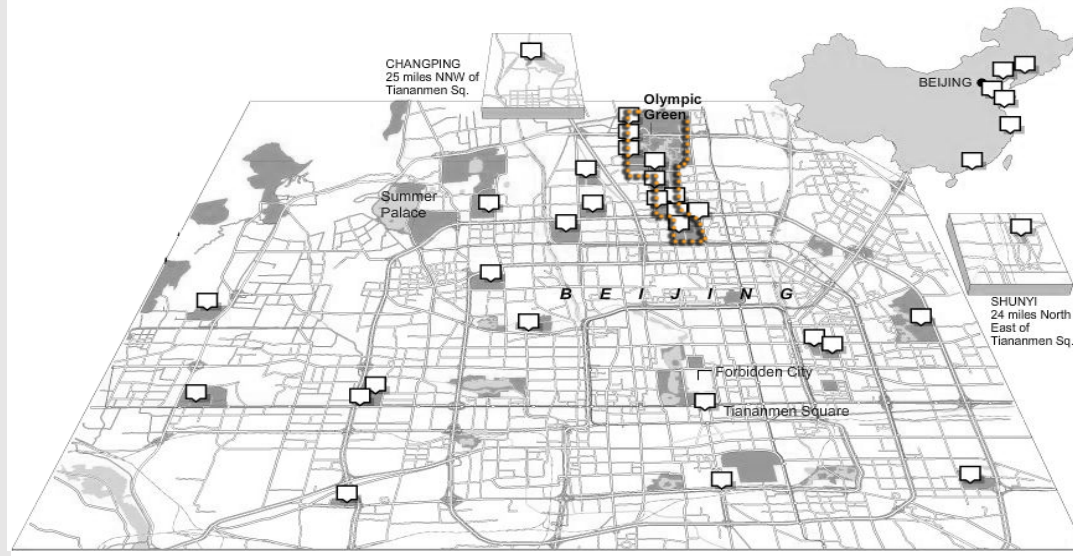


37 Competition venues were used for the Beijing 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games.



14 Renovated Venues

9 Temporary Venues

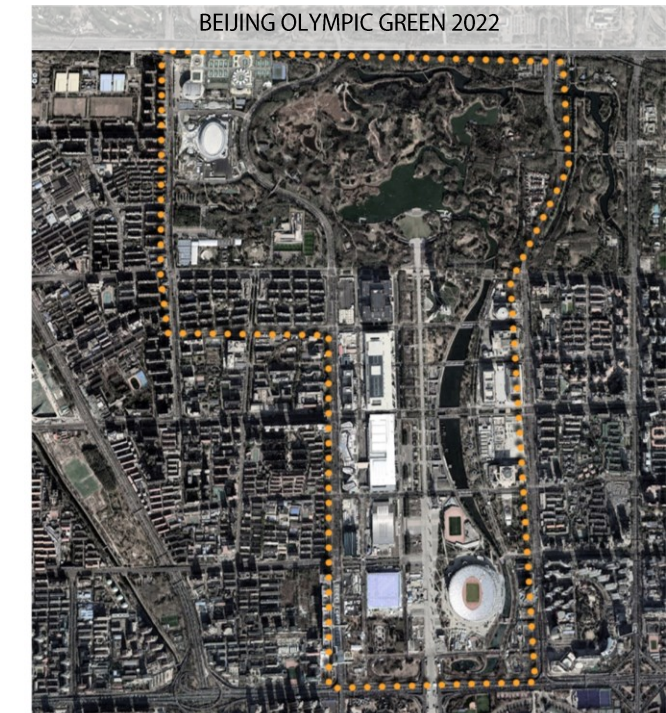
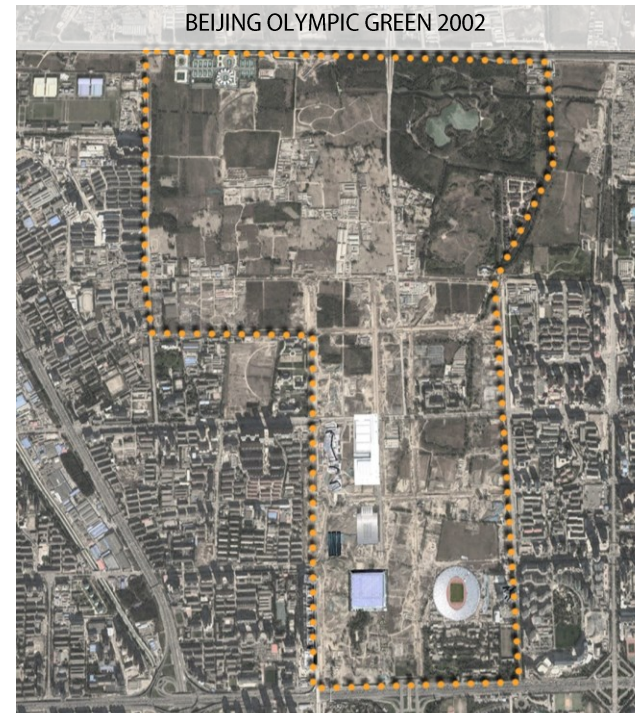
Beijing's 11th Five-Year Plan (2006-10)

Beijing will spend more than **\$200** million to:

- demolish housing and urban buildings;
- refurbish **25** historic areas,
- restore Beijing's many historic places, including the Forbidden City.

\$40

billion in infrastructure alone from 2002 to 2006, transformed the cityscape of Beijing.



Olympics Venues Reuse 2008 1 / 5

The first city in the world to host both Summer and Winter Olympic Games (2008 and 2022), Beijing has been able to reuse:

5/7 venues constructed for Beijing 2008 in Beijing 2022 Olympics

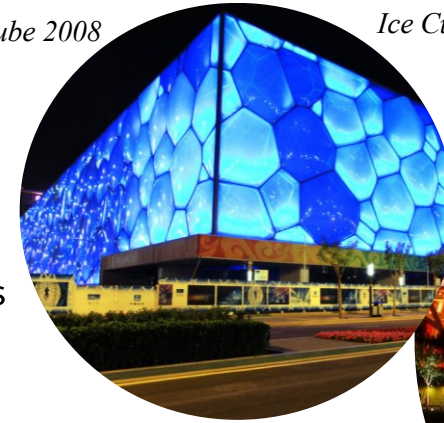
IOC's Olympic Agenda 2020 requires host cities to minimize new construction and thereby reduce carbon emissions.

4 ice venues will use natural carbon dioxide cooling technology for the first time at the Games and in China, helping to reduce energy consumption, waste discharge and carbon emissions.

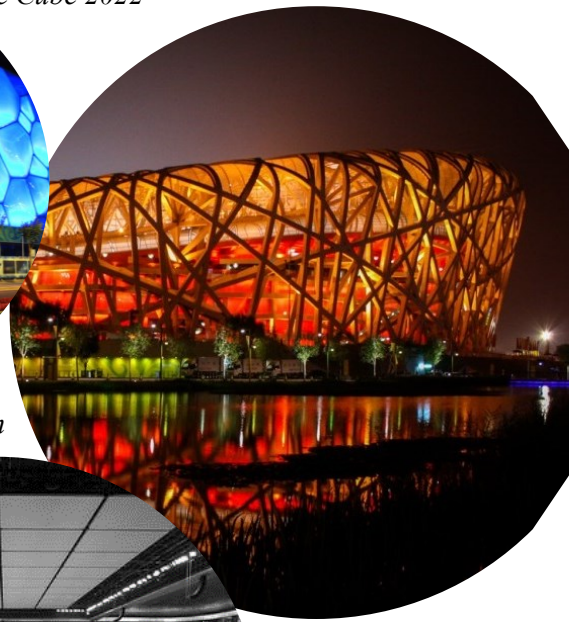
For instance, Wukesong Sports Centre become China's first sports facility to cater for both ice hockey and basketball:

switching between the two sports takes just **6** hours.

Water Cube 2008



Ice Cube 2022



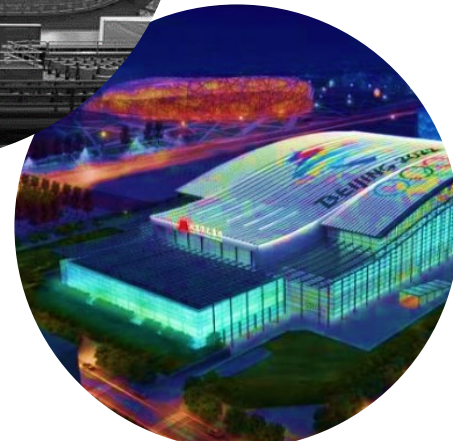
Beijing's National Stadium



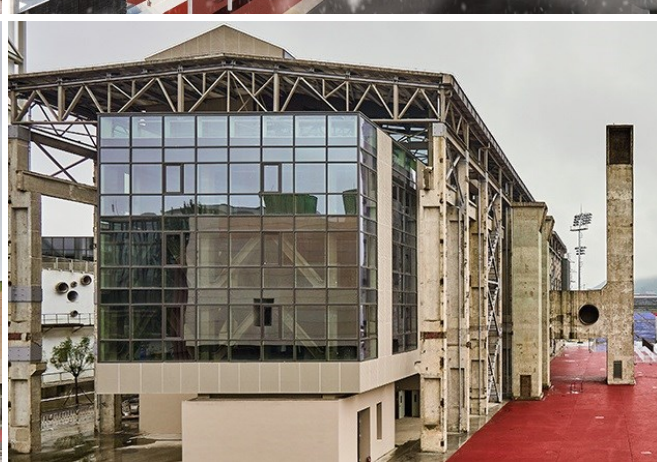
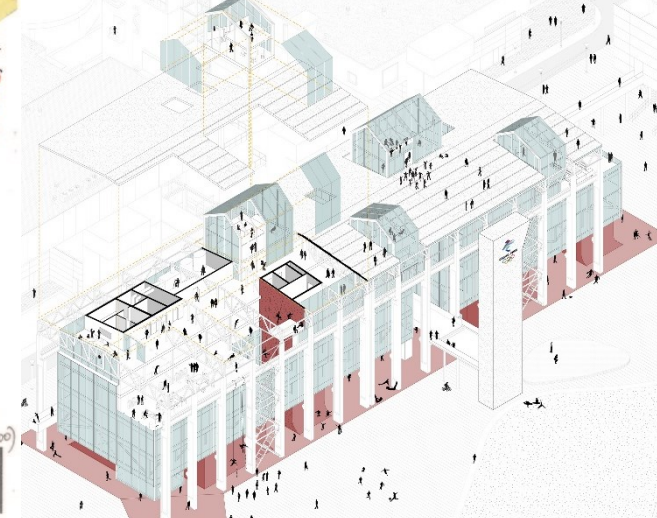
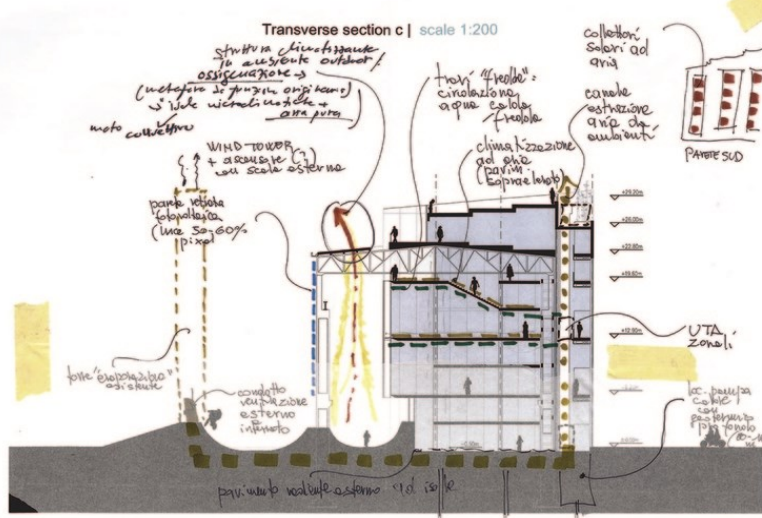
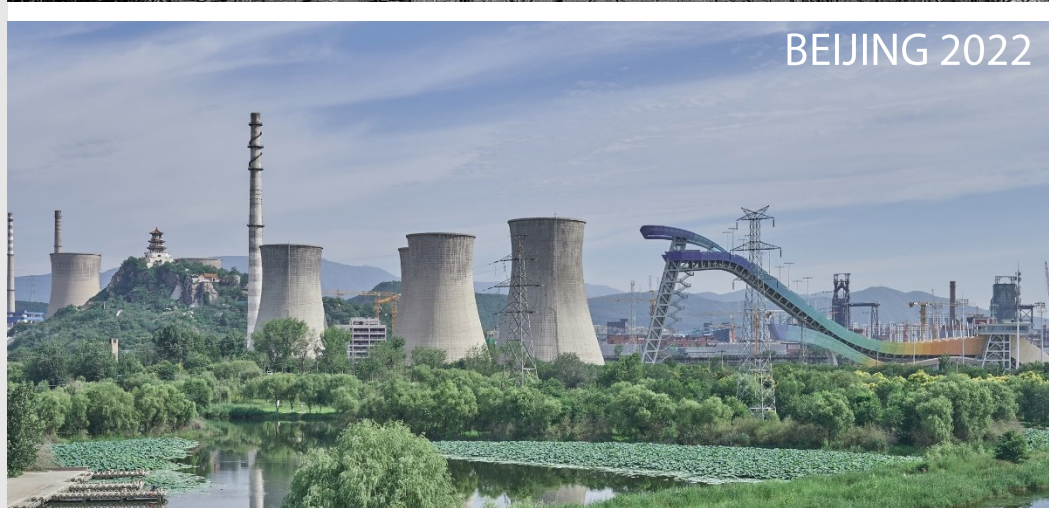
Capital Indoor Stadium



Wukesong Sports Centre



National Indoor Stadium



Olympics Visitor Centre

3 / 5

The renovation of Oxygen Factory in Visitor Centre

Main goal:

- Urban regeneration project of Shougang area by enhancing the existing industrial heritage
- Open the original building to the public visiting the competition site C transforming itself into a public plaza and a sightseen point

Energy resources management in 2008

4 / 5

Department of Engineering,
Fuzhou University
PhD Students:
Yufeng Tang



Nearly 500 Olympic energy-saving and new energy vehicles were delivered, including pure electric buses, hybrid cars, fuel cell buses and pure electric venue vehicles.



The Olympic Village makes extensive use of advanced technologies such as solar water heating, geothermal heat, solar photovoltaic power generation and wind energy.

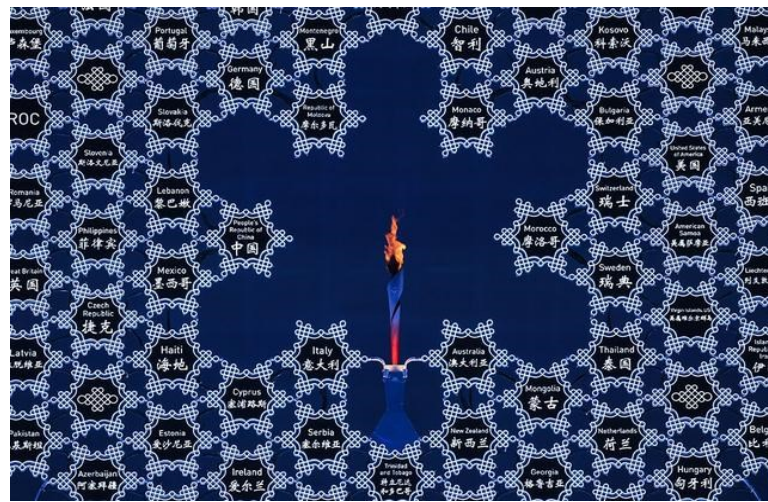


The holding of the Olympic Games is like a catalyst, which has accelerated the improvement of Beijing's environment and solved the balance between Beijing's rapid development and environmental health protection.

Beijing 2008 has significantly increased wastewater treatment plants, sewage treatment systems and reclaimed water reuse systems.

Energy resources management in 2022

5 / 5



New Energy BUS

The **Olympic Torch** uses hydrogen as fuel for the first time in the history of the Olympic Games.



Based on the concept of "**Green Olympics**", The Beijing Winter Olympics has the **highest proportion of new energy vehicles in the service vehicles**. According to the official statistics of the Beijing Olympics Organizing Committee, energy-saving and clean energy vehicles accounted for **100% of the passenger cars and 85.84% of all vehicles** in the transportation service vehicles of, which is the highest proportion of the previous Winter Olympics.



Green-car