The purpose of this study is to propose a method to maximize the desirable and effective post-utilization in relation to the utilization of the rear facility, which is the key factor that will influence the performance of the infrastructure operation after the PyeongChang Winter Olympic Games.

1. To critically review the main theories about Winter Olympic facility and post-utilization
2. To conduct secondary research to analyze the best practices for post-Olympic infrastructure use in the past Olympics
3. To propose a plan to maximize the post use of the PyeongChang Winter Olympic facilities

LITERATURE REVIEW

The 23rd Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Games were held in Pyeongchang-gun, Gangwon-do, Korea from February 9 to February 25, 2018 (IOC, 2018). At the 123rd IOC General Assembly held at 6:18 pm on July 6, 2011, local time in Durban, South Africa was decided as the venue of Pyeongchang, Gangwon-Do, Korea (IOC, 2018). It is the first Winter Olympic Game in Korea and the second Olympic Game held in Korea 30 years after the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul. It is also the third event in Asia 20 years after the 1998 Winter Olympics in Nagano, Japan. During the 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Games, Ski jump, Nordic complex, biathlon, cross-country skiing, bobsleigh, skeleton, luge, freestyle skiing, snowboarding were held in Pyeongchang and Alpine skiing was held in Pyeongchang and Jeongseon. Figure skating, short track, speed skating, ice hockey, curling games were held in Gangneung (IOC, 2018).

Some games also began on February 8th and February 9th prior to the opening ceremony.

ANTICIPATED FINDINGS

As a result, this study suggests that the author can help the PyeongChang Olympic Winter Games infrastructure and facilities. It is expected that we will be able to set up the appropriate utilization direction by comparing the methods of utilization by each item or facility, beyond a simple comparison method of reviewing overseas cases by country.