**Olympic Winter Games**

February 4 to 20, 2022

**Peking - Beijing** ([/beɪˈdʒɪŋ/](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English)

is the [capital](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capital_city) of the [People's Republic of China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China). It is the world's [most populous national capital city](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_national_capitals_by_population), with over 21 million residents. It is located in [Northern China](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_China). Beijing is the second largest Chinese city by [urban population](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_the_People%27s_Republic_of_China_by_urban_population) after [Shanghai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanghai). Beijing is the "[billionaire capital of the world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_by_number_of_billionaires" \o "List of cities by number of billionaires)" with the highest number of billionaires living in the city. The [Beijing Capital International Airport](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing_Capital_International_Airport) has been the [second busiest in the world by passenger traffic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World%27s_busiest_airports_by_passenger_traffic) ([Asia's busiest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_the_busiest_airports_in_Asia" \o "List of the busiest airports in Asia)) since 2010. the city's [subway network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing_Subway) is the [busiest](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_metro_systems) and [longest in the world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_metro_systems).

Beijing is [one of the oldest cities in the world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_oldest_continuously_inhabited_cities), with a rich [history](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Beijing) dating back over three millennia. With mountains surrounding the inland city on three sides, in addition to the [old inner and outer city walls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beijing_city_fortifications), Beijing was strategically poised and developed to be the residence of the [emperor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emperor_of_China) and thus was the perfect location for the imperial capital. It has [seven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_World_Heritage_Sites_in_China) [UNESCO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNESCO) [World Heritage Sites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Heritage_Site)—the [Forbidden City](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forbidden_City), [Temple of Heaven](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_of_Heaven), [Summer Palace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Summer_Palace), [Ming Tombs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ming_Tombs), [Zhoukoudian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhoukoudian), and parts of the [Great Wall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Wall) and the [Grand Canal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Canal_(China))—all of which are popular tourist locations.

**Beijing 2022 Torch Relay -** design and details

The Olympic torch is an iconic part of any Games, with each competition providing their own unique touch to the design. The torch for [Beijing 2022](https://www.olympic.org/beijing-2022) - bearing the name 'Flying' (飞扬 Fei Yang) - is no exception.

Beijing is the first city to host both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games. The design of the 2022 torch honours the Olympic legacy in the Chinese capital by featuring a similar design to the cauldron of the [2008 Olympic Games,](https://www.olympicchannel.com/en/events/detail/beijing-2008/) which looked like a giant scroll.

The design of the torch is full of dynamism and vitality, with a spiral construction that resembles a fluttering ribbon where the Olympic flame sits. The emblem of Beijing 2022 sits on the mid-section of the torch, while the whirling red line on its body represents the winding Great Wall, the skiing courses at the Games, and mankind’s relentless pursuit of light, peace, and excellence.

The use of red and silver as primary colours for the torch are metaphors of ice and fire, meant to symbolise how the torch will bring 'light and warmth to the world of ice and snow'.

## **Emblem**

Inspired by 冬, the Chinese character for “winter”, the emblem resembles a skater at the top and a skier at the bottom. The flowing ribbon-like motif between them symbolises the host country’s rolling mountains, Olympic venues, ski pistes and skating rinks. It also points to the fact that the Games will coincide with the Chinese New Year.

The use of blue in the emblem represents dreams, the future and the purity of ice and snow, while red and yellow – the colours of China’s national flag – symbolise passion, youth and vitality.

## **Slogan**

**Together for a Shared Future”** is the official motto of the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Beijing 2022.

The motto represents the power of the Games to overcome global challenges as a community, with a shared future for humankind. The words reflect the necessity for the world to work together towards a better tomorrow, especially given the difficulties faced throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

**“Together for a Shared Future”** demonstrates unity and a collective effort, embodying the core values and vision of the Olympic Movement, and the goal of pursuing world unity, peace and progress. The motto considered the key values of the Paralympic Games, in particular the role they play in contributing to a more inclusive society.

It was selected after an extensive process between May and September 2020. During this period, Beijing 2022 collected 79 motto proposals from Chinese universities, of which 11 were shortlisted by experts from various fields.

**MASCOT**

## **Bing Dwen Dwen**

The new Olympic mascot will serve as an ambassador for winter sports, bringing joy to those who participate in and watch the Olympic Winter Games. “Bing” means ice and also symbolises purity and strength, and “Dwen Dwen” represents children. The mascot embodies the strength and willpower of athletes and will help to promote the Olympic spirit. The giant panda is the national animal of China

Bing Dwen Dwen wears a full-body “shell” made out of ice, which resembles an astronaut suit - a tribute to embracing new technologies for a future with infinite possibilities. The shell also helps the panda to skate, snowboard and ski alongside the Olympic athletes.

The bright colours of the halo around its face are a representation of the latest advanced technologies of the ice and snow sport tracks at the Games, while the heart on its left palm symbolises China's hospitality for athletes and spectators at the Winter Olympics.