



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2016-2017

Fédération Internationale des Sambo (FIAS)

Sustainability Report 2016

Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2016, Romania
World SAMBO Championships 2016, Bulgaria

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I. MESSAGE FROM THE FIAS PRESIDENT



Dear all,

With a year passed by for the International SAMBO Federation, and with many achievements in the field of sustainability, I am proud to present you our second FIAS Sustainability Report. The second report is a continuation of our best practices in the three pillars of sustainability, and we have introduced new initiatives to align our goals with the Olympic Agenda 2020.

The sustainability practices were carried out in most of the events across 2016. Just like the previous year, FIAS is happy to present the numbers and initiatives for the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championship 2016 in Ploiesti, Romania, and World SAMBO Championships 2016 in Sofia, Bulgaria. With a simple strategy and the key indicators are set, the implementation of sustainability was carried out in these events.

Some responsible initiatives from FIAS include:

- Provision of high-quality and innovative services for a successful relationship with athletes and other stakeholders;
- Participation with global alliances;
- Compliance with international and national rules and regulations;
- Engagement of the local community in the organisation of SAMBO events;
- Ensure education through SAMBO sport;
- Management of and offsetting our carbon footprint.

FIAS and its members continue our commitment to grow with a concrete awareness of responsibility to become an innovator and a catalyst for change. We recognise the importance of sustainability, and we are determined to contribute however small we can for the benefit of our society, the environment and the world.

In the following years, FIAS will continue to keep the dream of the athletes participating in the Olympics alive, by being compliant with the Olympic Charter. We realise that for every action taken for the improvement and development of the sport, we need to make sure that we consider our present and future athletes and continue the legacy of SAMBO.

We will continue to operate with a clear vision, adapt to new demands and deliver a sustainable event and be a role model for other sports federations across the world.


Vasily SHESTAKOV
FIAS President

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II. PROFILE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SAMBO FEDERATION

The International SAMBO Federation (FIAS) is the governing body for the martial art sport called SAMBO. It is a self defence sport format that was developed in the early 1920s by the Soviet Red Army to improve their hand-to-hand combat abilities. Known as "Free Style Wrestling" in the early days, the sport spread rapidly across the Soviet Union, where world championships were conducted in many different states. The name "SAMBO" derives from the Russian acronym **SAMozashchita Bez Oruzhiya**, which literally means "self-defence without weapons". Soviet martial arts expert Vasili Oshchepkov is credited as one of the founding fathers of SAMBO.

Fifty years after its introduction, the International SAMBO Federation was officially registered and had the sole right to promote and develop SAMBO worldwide and stage official events.

Currently, a member of [SportAccord](#) and [The Alliance of Independent recognised Members of Sport \(AIMS\)](#) FIAS is recognised by the [World Anti-doping Agency \(WADA\)](#), [International University Sports Federation \(FISU\)](#), [Peace and Sport](#) and [The International Association for Sport for All \(TAFISA\)](#).

FIAS is headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland, and the President's office located in Russia's capital, Moscow, from where the FIAS President operates with his team. The Federation is a not-for profit organisation which has 89 Member Federations and 19 candidate members. This is one of the great achievements of the Federation, that the sport is now accessible in many countries. By the start of the 2020 Olympic Games cycle, the federation aims to obtain a target of over 100 FIAS member federations across the world.¹

The Federation continues its mission to be recognised by the [International Olympic Committee \(IOC\)](#) by aligning its event organisation and day to day management with the Olympic movement and by following the Olympic Agenda 2020 along with the Sustainable development Goals and many other new initiatives to be recognised as a sport practiced millions of athletes around the globe.

Along with other sports federations, to further strengthen the organisations functioning, FIAS will continue to promote sustainability at its events and develop a series of case-studies, which will be useful for the organising committees of SAMBO events and achieve the goals intended with a sustainable approach.

FIAS would like to acknowledge its employees, stakeholders, organising committee and the core working group of this project in providing all information to make the second publication a successful one.

¹ (International SAMBO Federation Official Webpage, n.d.)

III. REPORT OVERVIEW

What?

"Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

- Brundtland Commission of the United Nations on 20 March 1987

Why?

The second FIAS sustainability report is an extension of practices on this subject at FIAS events. Every sports event has an effect on the three pillars of sustainability management and vice-versa. There are abundant resources in our current generation that are used to their maximum extent and might be extinct in a few decades. If such usage continues, there might not be anything left for future generations. Hence, FIAS would continue to make the statement. Through sustainaing the resources used at its events and in the office, FIAS would like to showcase that sustainability is possible in an event comprising of three hundred individuals and even a million individuals, if the right strategy and the right motive is in place.

How?

A sustainability action sheet was prepared in the Economic (EC), Environmental (EN) and Social (SO) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on the [Event Organisers Sector Supplement](#) from the [Global Reporting Initiative \(GRI\)](#) (appendix VII). The initiatives were undertaken with the help of Local Organising Committees (LOCs) and the stakeholders of these two events. These indicators will be fixed for all FIAS events conducted henceforth.

The report comprises of four sections namely,



Figure 1: Structure of the Report

Each section will provide a detailed explanantion what, why and how the initiatives were implemented and the best practices and the future initiatives that will be considered for future events. The target audience for this report are FIAS stakeholders and International Sports Organisations. The report is written based on the G4 reporting standard of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)².

² (GRI Reporting Principles and Standards, n.d.)

IV. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International SAMBO Federation have carried out sustainability practices once again in 2016 at the two events mentioned below:

1. Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2016, Ploiesti, Romania

This tournament, hosted by the FIAS along with the Romanian SAMBO Association for the boys and girls in the age categories of 17-18 years for youth and 19-20 for juniors. The weight categories were:

Category	Age (years)	Weight Category (kg)	
		Boys	Girls
Youth	17-18	48, 52, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 81, 87, 87+	40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 75+
Juniors	19-20	48, 52, 57, 62, 68, 74, 82, 90, 100, 100+	44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 80, 80+

Table 1: Weight Categories - Youth and SAMBO World Championships 2016

Approximately 390 athletes from 32 countries worldwide participated at Ploiesti.

2. World SAMBO Championships 2016, Sofia, Bulgaria

The first time FIAS along with the Bulgarian SAMBO Federation hosted the World SAMBO Championships at Sofia, Bulgaria. The weight categories for this event were:

Weight Category (kg)	
Men	Women
52, 57, 62, 68, 74, 82, 90, 100, +100	48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 80, 80+

Table 2: Weight Categories - World SAMBO Championships 2016

Approximately 462 elite athletes from 79 countries worldwide participated in Sofia.

With a mission to conduct a sustainable event, FIAS created a sustainability strategy, and a few Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were prepared for both events and implemented on-site at their indoor stadium.

FIAS introduced a number of new environmental initiatives and social initiatives that were carried out during the events. A FIAS Sustainability Event Guide was published in June 2016, were provided to the organisers of FIAS event, to make sure that the KPIs are followed and implemented during the event. Based on the sustainability action sheet in the appendix III, a summary of the indicators that were carried out is given below:

Key Indicators for the events at Ploiesti and Sofia	EC	EN	SO
Waste Management	●	●	●
Emission Calculation and Transport Management	●	●	
Energy Efficiency	●	●	
Save Water	●	●	
Accommodation	●		●
Public Awareness			●
Labour Practices and Decent Work	●		●
Training and Education			●
Local Communities	●		●
Raising awareness and Capacity building			●
Engage with Local Clubs	●		●
Recruit and Volunteers			●
Side Events			●
Alcohol Prevention Policy			●
Anti – Doping Outreach Program			●
Non Smoking			●
Support unprivileged athletes			●
Charity Donations			●
Advertisements			●
Collaboration with city			●

Figure 2: Key Indicators for the events at Ploiesti and Sofia

Along with the FIAS Event Guideline distributed to the LOC, FIAS ensures that these initiatives are carried out at the stadium and correspondingly educate the staff, stakeholders, member federations and athletes on its importance.

As the events are getting bigger and a part of multi-sport event, FIAS would like to initiate an ISO 20121 Sustainable Event Certification and combine its sustainability actions to showcase a green event.

We realise that for every action taken for the improvement and development of the sport, we need to make sure that we consider our present and future athletes and continue the legacy of the IF.

1. Developing a Sustainability Strategy

1.1 Defining Sustainability

As a non profit organisation, and while still in contention for IOC recognition, FIAS is a part of society and continue to implement economic, social and environmental responsibility across all spheres of its influence. Sustainability has become a core part of FIAS events organised in many countries and believe that its legacy will bring a crucial impact to the society in which we live.

With the second sustainability report, we continue to build a strong sustainability policy for future events and also within the office environment. FIAS would like to invest in a few initiatives such as:

- Working forward to a sound financial performance and growth;
- Ensuring a safe, clean, secure and healthy event environment for our athletes and for our employees at the office;
- Supporting the stakeholders and local communities at our events to gain maximum impact potential and introduce them to our sustainability policy through SAMBO sport;
- Operating as a climate neutral and zero-waste International Sports Federation, setting an example for other IFs to follow;
- Educate volunteers at host cities and follow these practices in daily life; and
- Integrating our sustainability targets with our corporate business objectives, thereby conducting an extensive performance tracking and impact assessment.

The triple bottom line approach (People-Planet-Profit), also known as the critical dimensions of sustainability, defines the way we function as an international sports federation and also with our stakeholder relations.

- “People” (the human capital) refers to beneficial business practices for labour, the community, and the region in which we undertake our work and events;
- “Planet” (the natural capital) refers to sustainable environment practices that we adopt and advocate to our stakeholders;
- “Profit” (the economic capital) refers to the economic value created by FIAS. This also refers to our Federation’s earnings, capital savings for growth, as well as the real economic benefit enjoyed by society, and the real economic impact our Organisation has on its economic environment.

1.2 FIAS Sustainability: Mission and Goal

FIAS is taking strides forward to spread SAMBO as a sport and also bring educational values to the athletes, volunteers, local clubs, and community. Currently at events, we are pursuing an Anti-Doping programme and Sustainability education projects, to spread awareness and knowledge of why they are important. This requires the IF to include sustainability within the Olympic Movement's daily operations.

Based on this requirement, we have divided our sustainability project into three pillars:

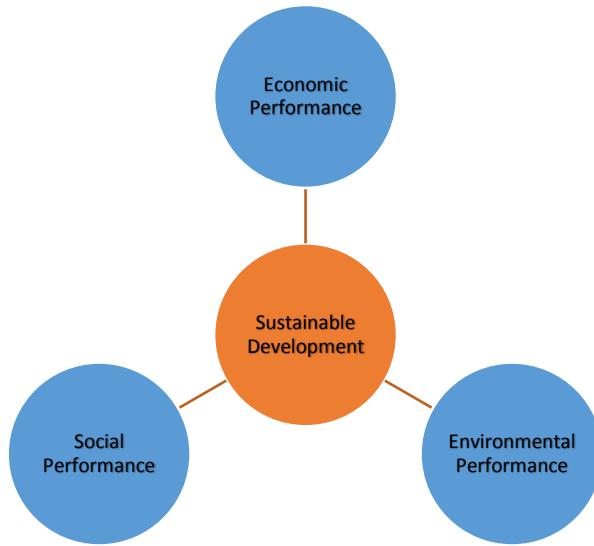


Figure 3: Three Pillars of Sustainability

The 2017 report will feature a FIAS Sustainability framework, the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative G4 Reporting Standard, Event Organiser Sector Supplement Disclosure GRI in linkage with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2015.

GRI is an international independent organisation that helps businesses, governments and other organisations understand and communicate the impact of business on critical sustainability issues such as climate change, human rights, corruption and many others. By using the GRI Guidelines, reporting organisations disclose their most critical impacts—either positive or negative—on the environment, society and the economy. They can generate reliable, relevant and standardised information with which to assess opportunities and risks, and enable more informed decision-making – both within the business and among its stakeholders. The G4 reporting standard is designed to be universally applicable to organisations of all types and sectors, large and small, across the world.

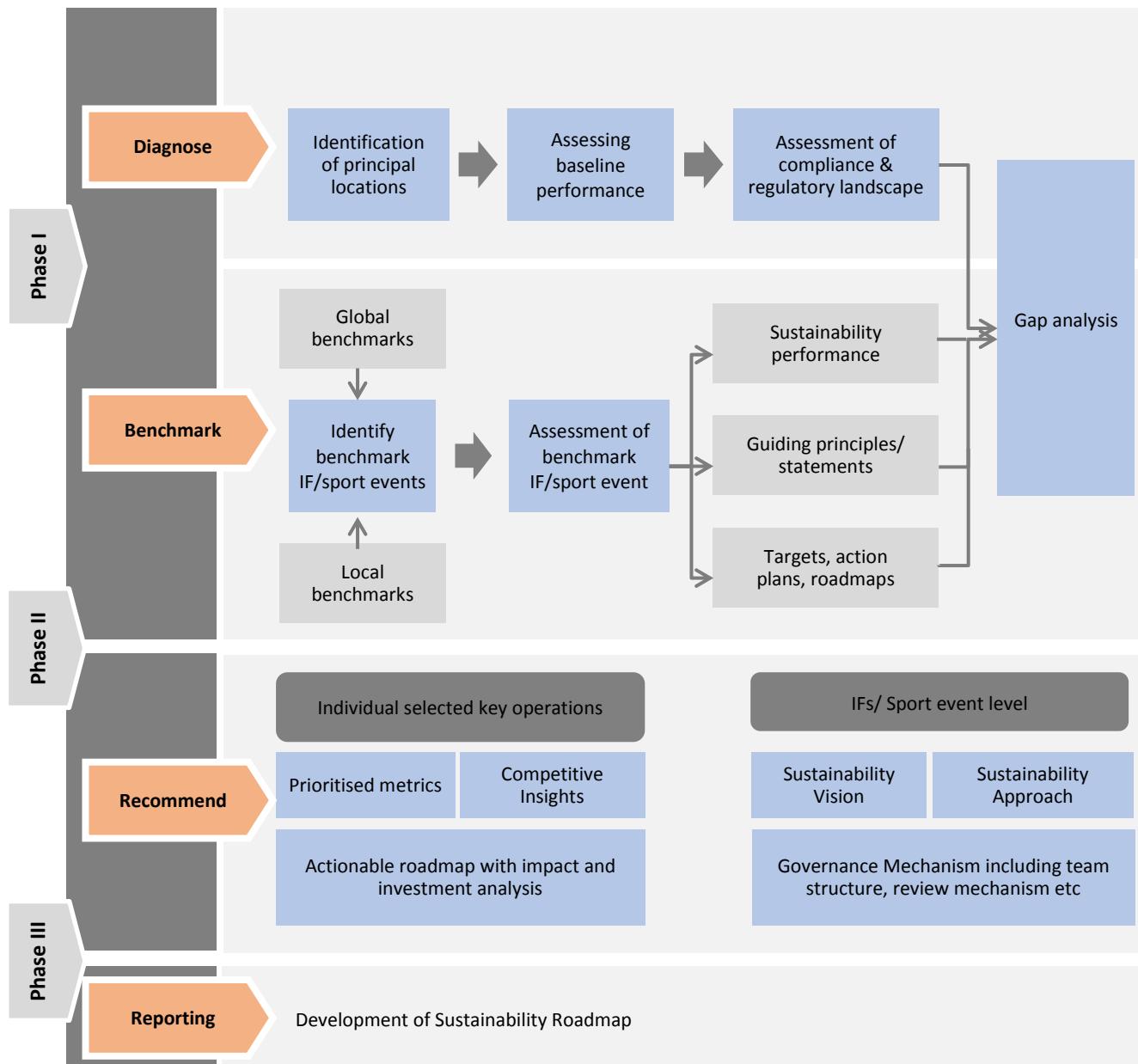
Based on the linkage document, the outcome is significant for the development of sustainability reporting from a global perspective. FIAS believes that, the usage of the SDG - GRI linkage will be beneficial for the FIAS to partner with the United Nations. As the mission is to gain recognition from the IOC, aligning the report with the SDGs will give us an advantage to collaborate with the UN. Appendix VIII provides an insight to the linkage of SDGs with the key initiatives taken by FIAS during the events.

1.3 FIAS Sustainability Framework

In the second version of the report, FIAS would like to introduce the framework it follows to prolong the legacy of its practice. The Framework is divided into three phases:

- i. Diagnose and Benchmark
- ii. Recommend
- iii. Reporting

This framework will help the IF reduce the gaps it has in the three pillars. With continuous assessment of the framework, FIAS can make sure that the sustainability loop is complete.



1.2.1 Linkage with Olympic Agenda 2020

The Olympic Agenda 2020 is a strategic roadmap for the future of the Olympic Movement. On the verge of fulfilling the eligibility criteria of the Olympic Movement and align ourselves to the Olympic Agenda 2020.

FIAS has added six more recommendations from the previous year as a part of their vision to align their goals with the Olympic Movement.

A total of 13 recommendations are downsized and carried out by FIAS:



These recommendations will be appropriately scaled for FIAS events to affiliate us with Olympic values and the Olympic movement.

1.3 Corporate Governance and Compliance

Corporate governance is the set of processes, customs, policies, laws and institutions the way the organisation is directed, administrated and/or controlled. FIAS stakeholders include its members, partners, sponsors, employees, associates, affiliates, members, suppliers, customers, financial institutions, regulators, public authorities, the media and the community at large.³

The corporate governance framework should recognise the rights of the stakeholders as established by law and encourage active co-operation and stakeholders in creating wealth, jobs and the sustainability of financially sound enterprises.

³ (International SAMBO Federation Official Webpage, n.d.)

Key components of Corporate Governance are:

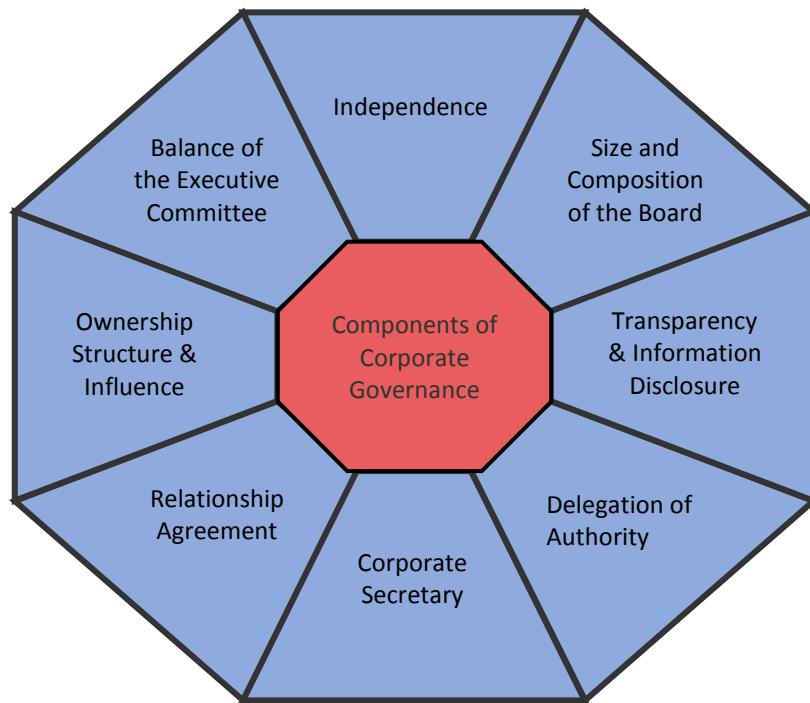


Figure 4: Components for Corporate Governance

FIAS strives for excellence in our events and services, as well as in the way we deliver our work across all of our operations. We try hard to achieve the highest standards, and we promote this rigorously throughout the Federation. This applies equally to transparency in reporting and meeting the expectations of the athletes (our main stakeholders). We believe that concrete principles of corporate governance are key to maintaining the trust of athletes and other stakeholders.

The adoption of corporate governance practices will both promote and safeguard the effective functioning and operation of FIAS. This reflects the top management's strong commitment to a comprehensive corporate governance and encourages effective policy and decision making across the Federation as well as appropriate monitoring of both compliance and performance. These practices are proposed to assist top management in the exercise of its governance responsibilities and serve as a flexible framework within which the Federation will function. These corporate governance practices are not intended to change or interpret any rules or regulation and are subject to modification by the FIAS Congress, the decision making body. The FIAS Executive Committee makes proposals to the Congress for its approval on the overall strategy of FIAS and sets the corporate objectives and management goals of the Federation. Henceforth, the FIAS President and the FIAS Executive Committee members will deal with challenges and issues related to corporate governance, corporate responsibility, ethics and sustainability. The Executive committee monitors the organisation's code of conduct and is responsible for meeting the targets set out by FIAS policy.

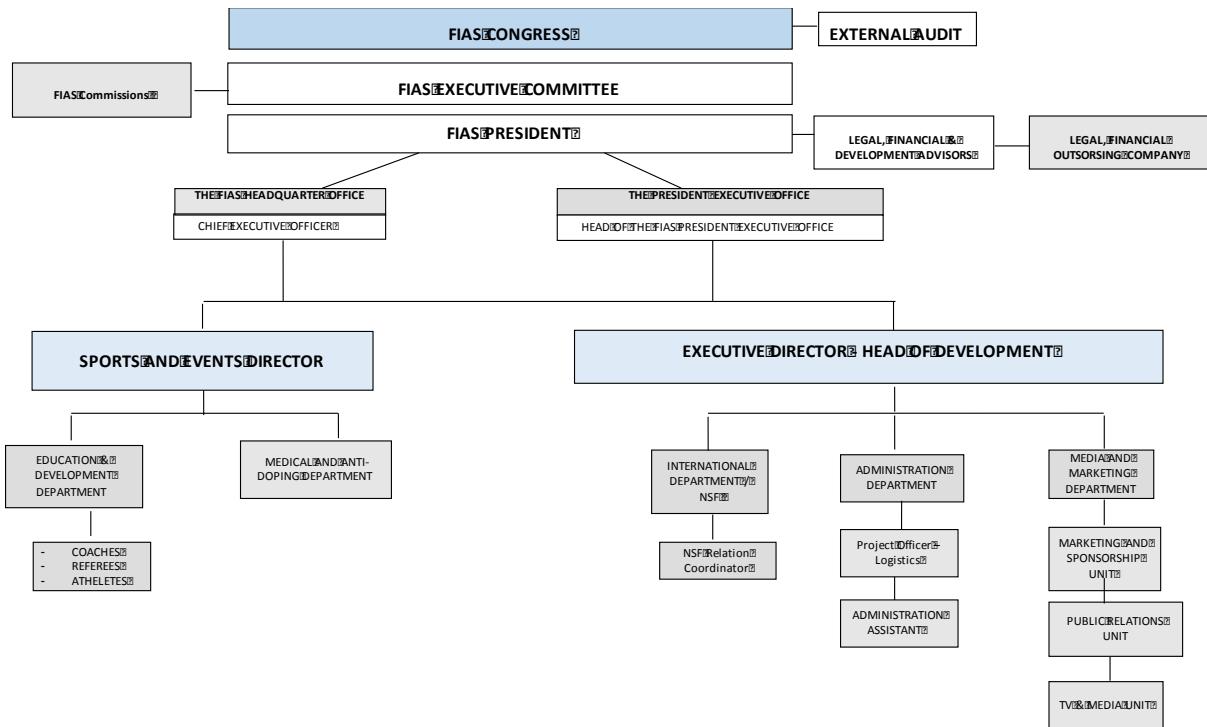


Figure 5: FIAS Organisational Structure

1.3.1 Corporate Governance Practices

a. Sustainability Framework

In 2016 FIAS has introduced a sustainability framework to keep the IF in track with the benchmarks the IF achieves and to analyse the gaps it has in various departments. This gives the IF room for improvement and close the gaps that is present and aim for new benchmarks in the following years.

b. Code of Conduct

FIAS commits to encourage a safe, supportive and productive work environment in accordance to suitable standards of professional conduct. The standards recognised in the Code of Conduct support FIAS's values of excellent service, integrity, accountability, transparency, equality, collaboration and knowledge transfer from all staff and associates.

c. Environmental Policy

FIAS are still committed to operate as a 100% carbon neutral company and reduce direct and indirect carbon emissions during events as set out in a detailed environmental policy and guideline to the Organising Committee. We will measure, manage and offset all carbon emissions on an annual basis. Furthermore, FIAS has in place a comprehensive recycling policy followed by all staff, associates and respective suppliers.

d. Sustainable Development Goals Linkage

SDGs proposal contained 17 goals⁴ with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. These included ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests.

FIAS supports and adopts these principles as a part of its policy as a demonstration of its commitment to the SDG and its principles. By 2025 FIAS would like to achieve most of the SDGs and by 2030 FIAS will aim at achieving all the goals of the SDG

⁴ (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2015)

1.4. Stakeholder Engagement

Sustainability at FIAS is treated as an integral and important part of our business strategy, operation and values. As a result, we still try to build an open and honest dialogue with our stakeholders (including athletes) by continually sharing information with them. They are included in the FIAS Code of Conduct, in order to deliver a better service, build stronger relationships and enable the games to deliver a greater impact. In future, FIAS will conduct stakeholder engagement activities on an annual basis either by using structured and targeted questionnaires or by organising focus groups with selected stakeholder groups⁵.

1.4.1 Stakeholder Mapping

As per the GRI G4 reporting standards, the stakeholders of an organisation are categorised into primary and secondary stakeholders. Primary stakeholders have a direct impact on the organisation's activities, while secondary stakeholders are indirectly involved in the organisation's activities, although they are always kept informed. The Federation chooses to engage with stakeholders that have a positive impact on its operations. As FIAS is one of the small federations in the sports industry, we work closely with the stakeholders. Hence, the primary and secondary stakeholders are combined and are known as the Key Stakeholders of FIAS. Table 3 provides the list of key stakeholders.



Table 3: FIAS Key Stakeholders

The mapping of FIAS key stakeholders are in the category of Relationship, Communication and Expectation. The detailed elucidation is provided in the previous report.

⁵ (Stakeholder Research Associates, UNEP, AccountAbility, n.d.)

1.4.2 Materiality Analysis

FIAS will be conducting surveys focusing on stakeholder opinions and expectations. Stakeholder engagement is more than holding a public hearing or seeking a public comment. It provides a process for identifying public concerns and values, developing consensus among affected parties, and producing effective and efficient solutions through an open, inclusive and continuous process. It establishes the most important issues for our stakeholders and informs what we report on. Organisations are faced with a wide range of topics on which they could report. Materiality is the threshold at which some aspects become sufficiently important that they should be reported. (Global Reporting Initiative, n.d.)

What is Materiality?

Determining materiality for a sustainability report considering economic, environmental and social impacts that cross a threshold in affecting the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.	These material aspects often have a significant financial impact in the short term or long term on an organisation. They are, therefore, also relevant for stakeholders who focus strictly on the financial condition of an organisation.	Materiality assessment should be used as a strategic business tool, with implications beyond sustainability reporting.
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Conducting a non-financial materiality assessment sets the foundation for future reporting, such as reporting in accordance with the GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. Identifying and reporting on the most material non-financial information can provide FIAS and its stakeholders, with valuable intelligence to better measure, manage, and assess the business short and long-term. It can also enhance brand reputation, identify potential cost-savings within the organisation and can even improve access to capital.

MATERIALITY MATRIX

A materiality assessment was taken to identify the topics of priority for FIAS and its stakeholders. The material issues for FIAS are defined as those that are most or very important to our stakeholders and simultaneously those who have high importance to the company. The prioritisation and evaluation of the material aspects led us to focus on the main five material issues:

- Treating athletes fairly by providing them reliability and quality through good governance of FIAS;
- Ensure satisfaction to the athletes and top sports organisations by offering innovative services and clear information about them;
- Providing continuous training to employees, customised on the basis of their needs, role and aims for their personal development;
- Creation of and participation in valuable alliances, work with foundations, chambers, etc.; and
- Compliance with international laws and regulations.

Our goal is to improve the accuracy and relevance of where FIAS is taking action. The results are identified in the matrix on the following page. FIAS has grouped the issues into:

Priority	Manage	Monitor
Critical issues to FIAS and where FIAS can affect the most change The issues in this section have the highest overall impact according to the stakeholder interest.	Issues with low or medium impact on FIAS events, but are vital to EY operations. Here we are addressing the topics where the stakeholders and the FIAS members are managed so that there is more inclusiveness for the event.	Issues with low impact and low importance to the stakeholders and to FIAS.

FIAS Materiality Matrix

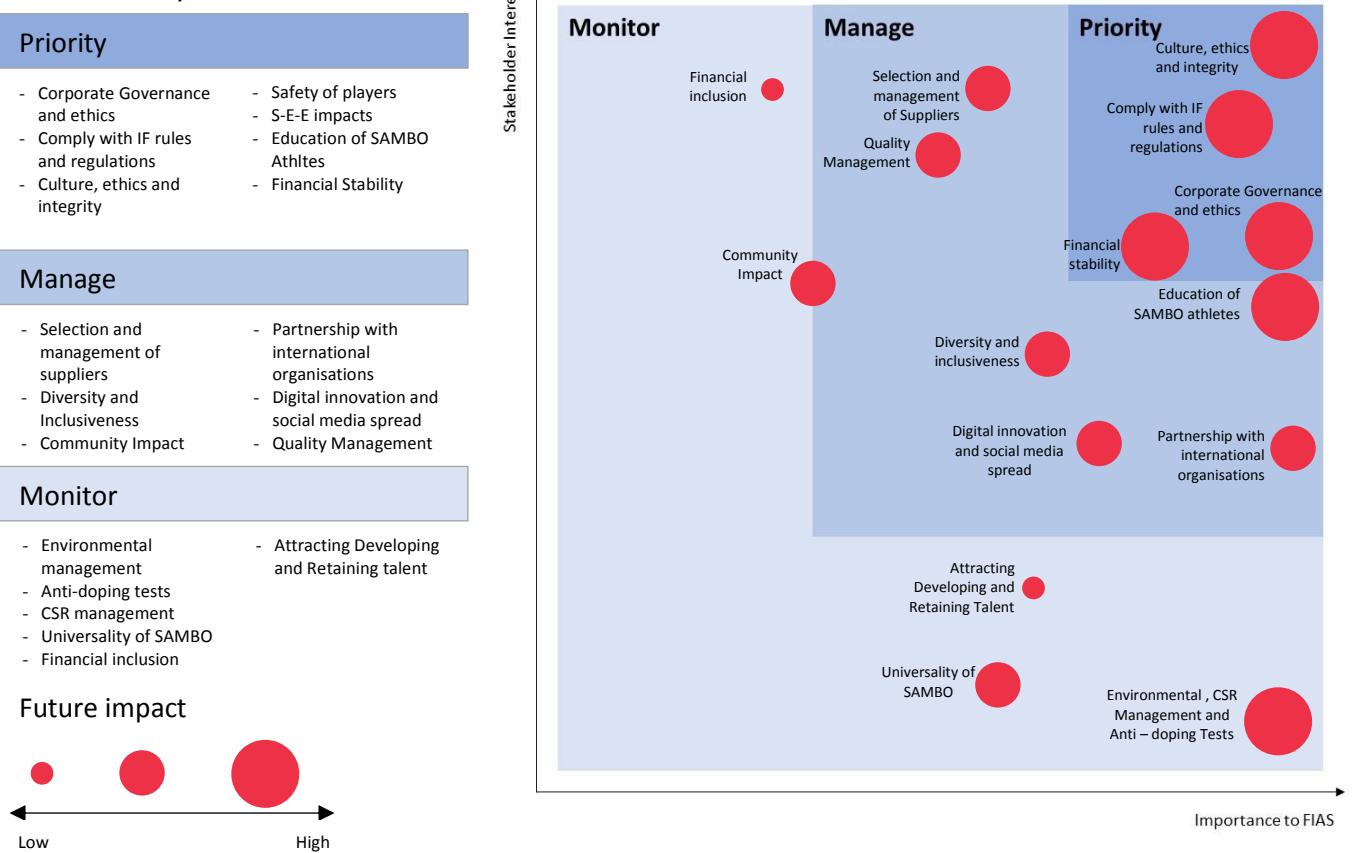


Figure 6: Materiality Matrix

2. Protecting the Environment

Organising events are highly resource intensive, and can have negative environmental consequences such as waste of water, energy and materials. Therefore, greening our event is critically important to ensure sustainability development in event management by making responsible decisions during planning, organisation and implementation of an event.

Thus, the objectives of this report are:

- a) to define the characteristics of a green event;
- b) to develop a plan to organise a sustainable event;
- c) to explore some of the issues encompassing the management and staging of a green event; and
- d) to examine the importance of engaging a range of key stakeholders and considers various ways in which events are greening their operations.

Next, the framework of the report focuses on the initiatives such as energy efficiency, waste minimisation, water consumption and eco-procurement that will impact on awareness and sustainable development.

The finding of this research will educate, motivate and create awareness to different classes, races and religions to come together as one and actually care for the environment during events. Practically, the finding of this study will also help to discover an extensive knowledge on event management with the key result area of application in sustainability and green technology initiatives.

FIAS events are conducted indoors and the Federation evaluated the direct and indirect impacts of the environmental initiatives carried out. For the two events in 2016, we continued to have a strong relationship with the Local Organising Committees (LOCs) to help us with our initiative and together take the responsibility to protect and treasure the environment, limiting our impact on it to the greatest extent possible. As an IF, still in contention for Olympic recognition, FIAS takes this responsibility seriously and seeks to lead by example. As a responsible international sports federation, FIAS is committed to protecting the environment in compliance with environmental laws and to practice them in every event organised.

Our Environmental Policy commitment is summarised in the following principles:

- Application of environmental practices at each SAMBO event;
- Consideration of the environmental impact and advance its development beyond each event;
- Prevention of pollution through responsible management, reduction of emissions and waste, and efficient use of energy and natural resources based on the availability of these in each host city;
- Promotion of the idea of being environmentally responsible among the FIAS staff; and
- Monitoring environmental performance and setting measurable objectives and targets for achieving sustainable improvement at the FIAS events.

The Environmental Policy of FIAS has been affixed to appendix II of the report. While pursuing our activities, we endeavour to minimise any impact on air, water and land by means of pollution prevention and energy and water conservation. By doing so, we achieve cost savings, an increased operational efficiency, improved quality of services and ultimately a safe environment for the athletes, staff, and the local community as a whole.

Based on the KPIs in the sustainability action sheet in appendix III, the EN indicators focussed concentrated on for the Ploiesti and Sofia events were:

- Waste Management Protocol;
- Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency;
- Save Water Campaign; and

- Emission Control and Transport Management.

2.1 FIAS Waste Management – Case Study

Post the events in 2015, FIAS brought in the initiative to reduce the usage of paper for the registration of athletes for FIAS events. The whole process of registration has been made digital, which helps FIAS and the stakeholders reduce a lot of paper and a lot of costs involved to produce them

We appreciate their contributions of the organising committee to make this practice a success. The waste management strategies carried out at Ploiesti and Sofia were distinctive as done in 2015. The waste was categorised into Plastic, Paper and Other Wastes.

a. Waste Management in Ploiesti, Romania

For the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Federation, the event was conducted at the Olimpia Hall in Ploiesti, Romania. To separate their waste. Three large waste bins for Paper, PET were placed outside the venue. The waste from the Olympia hall was disposed in these bins and then transported to the waste management centre of Ploiesti called the waste Balkan network⁶.

This network aims to promote the cooperation and exchange of knowledge of EU member states and other non EU countries for sustainable waste management in the Balkan Region. Its main objectives are to:

- Maximise the exchange of information and experience on all aspects of solid waste management in the Balkan Region;
- Monitor waste performance through benchmarking indicators; and
- Increase awareness and promotion of collaboration within the Balkan Countries.

The logistics, treatment and trading of glass, plastics, paper, and other recyclables was provided by Fin Eco at Burasov Romania which has a leading position in the recyclables sorting and trading segment in Romania. Brief description of the exercise technology:

- Transportation equipment entering the waste landfill (which is based completely waterproofed) where waste is discharged;
- A roller rail (machine specific) reducing the volume of garbage comminuted; the head of this machine is required to notify a direction of environmental deposit if stored materials allowed (or dangerous waste that cannot be stored in the ramp according to the law);
- After the discharge of waste, garbage truck goes through a washing-disinfecting, and then goes back to the scale, which automatically release the garbage discharged net weight;
- The computerised accounting data releases; consumer vouchers issued and the same data will be included on the invoice;
- The storage tank for the waste to avoid self-immolation, spreading it, depending on the quality of the waste, are compacted and cover them with a layer of soil;
- The completion of the technological process of waste storage and collection is performed by collecting the waste water (leachate) and biogas; and
- This process is always under internal and external control by the competent authorities.

The company has a wide range of suppliers: secondary raw material is received from waste management companies and industrial objects – warehouses, production and trading companies, and by servicing separate waste collection containers installed for public usage.

⁶ (West Balkan Network, n.d.)

b. Waste Management at Sofia, Bulgaria

The World SAMBO championships were held in one of the biggest stadiums in Bulgaria named Arena Armeec. In collaboration with Eco Ruse Ltd. and Sofia Municipality, the Sofia Municipal Council, a body of local self-government, is authorised to adopt strategies, forecasts, programmes and plans on local issues, including waste management. While its activities are subject to the National Waste Management Plan, this still makes the Municipality a first level stakeholder in the regional environmental and waste management policy. The Sofia Municipality have placed 3 bins for Plastic, Paper and Glass in many parts of the city to ensure proper waste management takes place as per the EU regulations.



2.1.1 Types of Waste Segregated at Ploiesti and Sofia

Plastic - PET		
Ploiesti, Romania	Sofia, Bulgaria	Future Initiatives
<p>Approximately, 2000 PET bottles were provided by the LOC for the organising members and some purchased by spectators and athletes.</p> <p>We appreciate the efforts of the ground staff (volunteers) to help us dispose the PET bottles separately. The unused PET bottles were sent back to the water company.</p>	<p>60,000 PET water bottles of 0.5ml water were supplied by the local water company, for all participants, organisers, coaches and doping control stations.</p> <p>The water company has its own initiatives on sustainability like the environmental protection charter and measures are taken to provide clean potable water. Approximately 10% of unused bottles were donated to the schools, orphanages and SAMBO Federation of Sofia</p>	<p>FIAS is still in the process of introducing potable water for drinking, specially for the local organisers, as it can reduce the consumption of PET bottle water which will be an economical benefit for the local organisers.</p> <p>Considering that there will be an approximate consumption of 20,000 bottles, with each 0.5l bottle priced at 50 cents in Bulgaria, up to USD 10,000 can potentially be saved with this initiative.</p>
Organic Waste / Other Waste		
Ploiesti, Romania	Sofia, Bulgaria	Future Initiatives
<p>The food at the event was locally prepared and none of the ingredients were imported. FIAS mentioned to the local food company to make sure there is minimum wastage of food. The small amount of food that was left was given to the janitors and security officials at the Olimpia Park</p>	<p>The same strategy was used in Sofia so that there is less food waste. We made sure that there is zero wastage of food at the Armeec Arena and it was advised to all personnel not to waste the food provided to them</p>	<p>As a social initiative, FIAS would like to be one of the first IF to launch an initiative in partnership with the UNEP, World Environment Day, World Food Programme and the World Health Organisation (WHO), to feed the hungry and make sure edible food is consumed but not thrown away.</p> <p>The practice of food being donated to the poor is done by the SAMBO community as a part of social responsibility.</p>
PAPER WASTE		
<p>At the 2016 Congress, FIAS launched the online license and registration system for the NFs, athletes and referees. Since then the amount of paper consumption has reduced drastically for FIAS.</p>		<p>In the future FIAS would go completely digital in their events, and 100% paperless</p>
Ploiesti, Romania	Sofia, Bulgaria	Future Initiatives
<p>Considering the papers were used during the events for scoring and for match schedules, A minimum of 2,000 paper sheets are used for an event.</p> <p>Following the advice to print match draws on double sides, 400 pages were unused. The unused sheets will be used in the future by the Romanian SAMBO federation for office use. This brings an indirect economic impact on the event since the some paper was saved from printing and can be used for other purposes.</p>	<p>With a positive progress from 2015, the number of boxes that were used at Sofia during the world Championships were reduced by half. During the event, high quality recycled paper was used for printing. FIAS also made sure that the papers are printed front and back with blank ink</p>	<p>FIAS has continued to advise the local organisers to shred the pages printed and recycle them for further use. It will be a financial saving for the member federation who hosts the championships and an indirect economic impact on FIAS.</p> <p>We reached our target of reducing the usage of paper by 25% in 2016,. Our next target is 50% by 2017 and have a 75% paperless event by the 2018 Championships.</p>

Table 3 : Types of Waste Segregation

2.2 Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency

As FIAS events are always indoors there is an extensive use of lights and air conditioners are the high energy guzzlers. Energy consumption has a direct effect on operational costs and can increase exposure to fluctuations in energy supply and prices. The environmental footprint of an organisation is shaped in part by its choice of energy sources. Changes in the balance of these sources can indicate the organisation's efforts to minimise its environmental impact. For these events, a specific boundary for energy consumption was not set due to the paucity of resources. Tracking and reducing the energy consumption during the events may improve the lifecycle performance of products and services, and be a part of comprehensive energy efficient

championship.

Pursuing the goal of a sustainable event, FIAS developed a simple tool to help athletes, coaches, officials, and spectators realise the importance of saving energy, by creating posters. Posters were placed in dressing rooms, the warm up arena, and restrooms across both venues.



Figure 7: Energy Saving poster

2.2.1 Energy Scenario in Ploiesti, Romania

The Olympia Hall and the hotels adopted basic energy saving measures having installed a few occupancy sensors and switching off lights in areas when unused. Energy efficiency in Romania has adopted ODEX is the index used in the ODYSSEE-MURE project to measure the energy efficiency progress of the main sectors.⁷

In 2014, Romania developed the third National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, according to the provisions of the Directive 2012/27/EC. Romania's national indicative energy efficiency target for 2020 is to save 10 MT of primary energy, which represents a reduction of 19% in the volume of primary energy consumption (52.99 MT) forecasted in the Primes 2007 model for the realistic scenario. Achieving this target implies that in 2020 primary energy consumption will be 42.99 MT, while total energy consumption will be 30.32 MTOE. Energy efficiency is one of the top priorities within Romania's current national development strategies and is now being viewed as a priority for its economic stability.

2.2.2 Energy Scenario in Sofia, Bulgaria

The Armeec Centre had many energy saving measures in place. Minimum number of lights were on, pre and post the championships. In all rooms at the Staduim, there were occupancy sensors placed. In 2010, the process of integrating the policies of energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy in Bulgaria. The first step carried out was restructuring the existing Energy Efficiency Agency into Sustainable Energy Development Agency. The new agency combines the implementation of activities of conducting the state policy for increasing energy efficiency in final energy consumption and providing energy services, as well as to encourage the production and consumption of electricity, thermal energy and cooling from renewable sources, gas production and consumption from renewable sources, and the production and consumption of bio fuels and renewable energy in transport.⁸

2.2.3 Future Energy Initiatives for FIAS Events

Every country has their statistics on Energy consumption and accompanying initiatives. As FIAS hosts events in various countries, we need to respect the environment and energy usage and make sure we can maximise energy savings during events and make an impact, however small it may be.

⁷ (Odyssee-Muree, n.d.)

⁸ (Odyssee-Muree, n.d.)

2.3 Save Water Campaign

Water is an important natural resource. We use it everyday at home and at work in so many ways that we take it for granted. Water is no longer available in abundance like in the past. Our water resources are not unlimited. It is affected every day by precipitation, population growth, economic development, and pollution. Today water is a resource that must be shared and competition for its use is an ever increasing management problem.



A more cost-effective way to protect our water resources is through sound water resources management and conservation.

Figure 8: Save water campaign

To bring the awareness to save water usage, FIAS launched a simple initiative to encourage the athletes and spectators save water. It was important to spread the save water campaign as water is used in different forms by each individual at the venue. This initiative is also practised at the FIAS office to set an example to our visitors and future staff.

2.4 FIAS Emission Control and Transport Management

This is one of the indirect impact indicators in the environmental pillar of sustainability for FIAS events. Considering that, there are many athletes from all around the world who participate in SAMBO events, the amount of emissions will be high. We believe that the emissions can be reduced to a minimum through proper transport management and offsetting of emissions. This section indicates how these emissions were calculated and interpreted.

The Transport Sector plays an important role in today's economy and society as it has a large impact on growth and employment. This sector accounts for almost 26% of CO₂ emissions from global energy use and is one of the few industrial sectors where emissions are still growing. Use of cars, road freight and aviation are the principal contributors to greenhouse gas emissions: three quarters of 26% transport emissions are from road traffic around the world. Emissions from this sector are rising faster than other energy intensive sectors and are predicted to increase by 80% between 2007 and 2030. A greenhouse gas (GHG) is a gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect.

Carbon-dioxide (CO₂) is the most common Green House Gas (GHG) emitted by human activities, in terms of the quantity released and the total impact on global climate change. "Carbon dioxide equivalent" or "CO₂e" is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO₂e signifies the amount of CO₂ which would have the equivalent global warming impact. To convert the fuel consumed into tonnes of CO₂ (tCO₂) the GHG conversion factors DEFRA⁹, from the GHG Protocol Standards was used for calculating the emissions in tCO₂. It is a UK based conversion factor tool which is globally used. The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, developed by World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD), sets the global standard for how to measure, manage, and report greenhouse gas emissions.

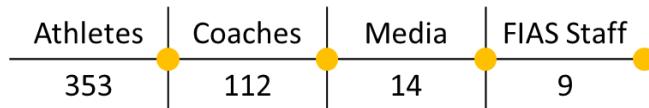
⁹ (DEFRA conversion factors, 2015)

Note: All calculations will be represented as tCO₂e¹⁰. The detailed transport management methods and calculations are attached to the appendix IV, V, VI of the report.

¹⁰ (Green House Gas Protocol, n.d.)

2.4.1 Transport in Ploiesti

Thirty two countries participated, amounting to 389 athletes. In figure 23 the list of countries which participated is given. A total of 160,100 kilometres were travelled. The number of coaches per team is an assumption and the referees who were provided financial assistance by FIAS has been considered for this calculation. The figure below is an infographic on the number of individuals who travelled to Ploiesti for the event.

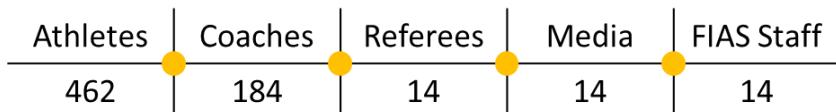


Total people	Total KMS	Total Air emissions (tCO ₂)	Total Bus Emission (tCO ₂)	Total emissions (tCO ₂)
353	157862	147	27	173

Table 4: Transport Emissions, Ploiesti

2.4.2 Transport in Sofia

With 78 countries participating, that amounted to 406 athletes and 199 coaches travelling from all around the world to the city of Sofia. With 47 journalists and staff included in the travel, an estimate of 678 people in total travelled to Sofia.



The total distance travelled by all participants to Sofia was 1,065,000 kilometres. Every country used only air transport to arrive at the host city of the Championships.

Total people	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO ₂)	Total Bus EmissionCO2	Total emissions (tCO ₂)
674	828084	396	16	412

Table 5: Transport Emissions, Sofia

2.4.3 Total Carbon Emissions of the Two Events

As projected in the pages above, the amount of carbon emissions for both events is approximately 1833 tCO₂. Based on these emissions, if the equivalent is calculated, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced just for a SAMBO event is high. In comparison to a mega event, these numbers are considered to be very small. In comparison to other martial art sports the SAMBO events emissions are lower.

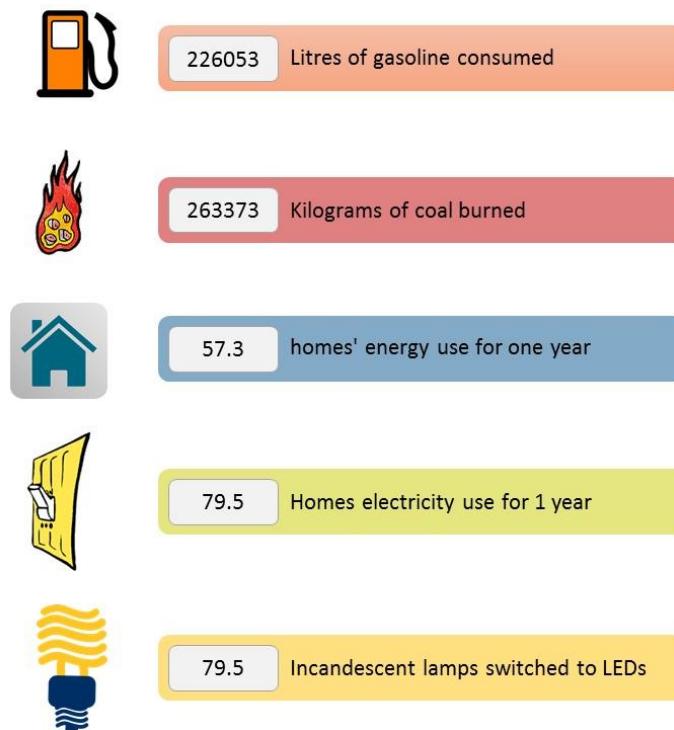


The total emissions calculated for the two events is 585 tCO₂. The purpose of calculating these emissions is to help estimate the greenhouse gas emissions of human activities, convert carbon emissions to equivalent units, and identify and compare emission reduction options. The total calculated emissions 585 tCO₂ translate into¹¹:

Greenhouse gas emissions from:



CO₂ emissions from:



Carbon sequestered by:

¹¹ (Green House Gas Equivalencies Calculator, n.d.)



13,754 tree seedlings grown for 10 years



625 Acres of forest in one year

Carbon sequestration describes long-term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon to either mitigate or defer global warming and avoid dangerous climate change. It has been proposed as a way to slow the atmospheric and marine accumulation of greenhouse gases, which are released by burning fossil fuels.

Appendix IV provides a complete calculation background for the Transport emissions to Ploiesti and Sofia.

2.5 Conclusions of Environment Pillar

The environment pillar is one of the challenging pillars for hosting a sustainable event. To devise a separate strategy for two events in two different countries and implement these initiatives in two different ways was a great accomplishment for FIAS. Constant communication with the local stakeholders and assistance from the local organisers was helpful to achieving all the environmental indicators in the sustainability action sheet.

As highlighted in the beginning of this section, the main five initiatives were:

- Waste Management Protocol;
- Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency;
- Save Water Campaign; and
- Emission control and transport management.

Key EN Indicators for the events at Ploiesti and Sofia	EC	EN	SO
Waste Management			
Emission Calculation and Transport Management			
Energy Efficiency			
Save Water			

Figure 9: Key Environmental Indicators Summary

Some recommendations are:

EN Pillar	Recommendations
Waste Management Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Replacing 25% bottled water at the FIAS events with potable water will save an estimated amount of USD 4,000 – USD 5,000; — Also, use of recycled paper and reduction of paper usage to 75% by 2018; — The unused food can be donated to local foodbanks to feed the hungry and poor from the hotels and the venue.
Energy Consumption & Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — A direct impact initiative which will be offset in other areas of the stadium with energy posters to educate athletes, coaches and staff to switch off lights when the not in use; — Also use less lights during practice hours.
Save Water Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The save water campaign posters and timer showers in restrooms could help to reduce water usage; — Education of the same will be useful for management, athletes and coaches to realise the importance of water.
Emission Control & Transport Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Offsetting a small number of carbon emissions through proper management of local transport in host cities; — Countries close by can use the rail transport for negligent carbon emissions.

Table 6: EN Pillar: Recommendations

3. Social Initiatives

FIAS has always had a strong bond with the athletes not only through SAMBO, but also by showing our social responsibility. Innovation and education are our strengths to “bring social sustainability alive” using demonstrations and a common language—SPORT.

3.1 Education through Sport

FIAS believes that SAMBO both teaches self defence without weapons and provides a good understanding of values and ethics for daily life. While SAMBO is gaining importance across the world, it should also be considered as a social and cultural phenomenon that goes beyond sports facilities, stadiums and other areas where it is practised. Education through Sport establishes the crucial role in the growth and physical development of children and young people, as well as adults, throughout their lives. Education through SAMBO is an essential key to achieve development and progress. Like many other sports, SAMBO can provide an individual with the efficient foundations to increase mental and physical strength.

Another educational aspect, as important as physical and mental well-being, is related to the inherent values that SAMBO instils:

- Respect the rules and others by playing fair;
- Honour of the winner by the loser, as well as the loser’s acceptance that the winner is the best at that moment; and
- Education is part of the Sustainable Development Goals and FIAS is proud to send a strong message to the sports community through its educational initiatives.

A few educational initiatives undertaken by FIAS prior, during and post the SAMBO events are now described.

3.1.1 FIAS Champions Programme



Figure 10: Champions Programme poster at Ploiesti

The FIAS Champions Programme was created to showcase and promote the behaviour of a TRUE athlete. The project is supported by the SAMBO Champions who inspire and motivate other athletes to participate in sport by respecting the following:

- i. Fair-play;
- ii. No Doping; and
- iii. Smoking and alcohol free sport.

Every athlete has his/her own motivational role-model who is unique due to his/her achievements and behaviour, inspiring other competitors to fulfil their dreams. At the beginning of 2015, FIAS collaborated with its Athletes Commission and nominated two female athletes and two male athlete to be the Ambassadors of the FIAS Champions Programme. The nomination of the Ambassadors was based on their sports personality, character, language skills and experience of working on similar social projects in past.

The Champion athletes are:

CHAMPION	COUNTRY	PROFILE
Maria GUEDEZ	VENEZUELA	The first Pan- American Woman to win gold at the World SAMBO Championship, a Pan-American SAMBO Champion 2015. Maria is also a member of FIAS Athletes Commission.
Ivana JANDRIC	SERBIA	Winner of 1st European Games and a member of FIAS Women Commission.
Artem OSIPENKO	RUSSIA	Three consecutive World SAMBO Champion and the best SAMBO athlete of the year 2015.
Stepan POPOV	BELARUS	Winner of 1st European Games, high respect for his fair-play spirit in the first European Games, Baku 2015.

Table 7: Champions Programme Athletes

Posters were placed around the stadium in Ploiesti and Sofia. This initiative was well received by the participants of the event. Numerous interactions took place with the Champions and other athletes, which is a good and positive sign for the sport and its educational initiatives. The Champion posters were also distributed to the athletes as a motivational souvenir.

[3.1.2 FIAS Anti-Doping Educational Programme](#)

Education is an extremely important part of an effective Anti-Doping programme and is the first line of defence in protecting the rights of clean athletes. FIAS provides extensive Anti-Doping education to its members, helping athletes and support personnel to understand their rights and responsibilities as regards SAMBO as a doping-free sport. The Anti-Doping programme is a compulsory educational initiative of FIAS.

The effective fight against doping is a top priority, which has established a zero-tolerance policy to combat cheating and to punish anyone responsible for using or providing the prohibited substances. In 2011, FIAS was recognised by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and annually ensures over 200 doping control tests are taken during and after the competition. FIAS also collaborates closely with the National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) in cities where FIAS international events are organised. The FIAS Medical and Anti-Doping Commission, together with FIAS Anti-Doping department, send a monthly update of the Anti-Doping

Educational programme sending a strong message to the athletes, coaches and to other sports organisations. The Federation takes strict action to any case of positive results from doping control performed on a SAMBO athlete. FIAS is the testing authority for the Category A events such as World Championships, Continental Championships and World Cups. In partnership with the NADOs, the urine and blood samples of athletes are collected in compliance with the international standards for testing and investigation. The samples are sent to the WADA-accredited laboratory around the world. FIAS believes that the focus on the education of its members helps to reduce the number of SAMBO athletes who damage their health by using the prohibited substances.



Figure 11: FIAS President signing the WADA pledge wall

60 from 79

● Participation countries

For the outreach programme in Sofia, 60 out of 79 countries participated in the outreach programme. A 75% participation in an educational programme is a positive sign that athletes know the importance of not doping and playing the sports fairly. FIAS would like show its appreciation to the Anti-Doping Department, Romania and Sofia for a successful collaboration with the FIAS Anti-Doping programme.



Figure 12: Outreach Programme at Sofia

3.1.3 FIAS Sustainability Presentation

The Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships in Ploiesti successfully pioneered FIAS's sustainability initiatives. FIAS decided not only to continue these initiatives, but also to educate the volunteers and clarify to FIAS Executive Committee members the actions planned for all future FIAS events and raise awareness about the importance of sustainability and how these small efforts will make a big difference.

During the World Championship, the OC planned an exhibition of children's works on SAMBO theme of recyclable materials with ecological workshop. Also, the OC will place buckets with the following inscriptions during all days: Plastic, Paper, Trash, Food them to pick up and dispose waste separately in the bins provided. Also, electricity and water saving activities were explained to the volunteers. Approximately 90-95 volunteers were present for both events. The response of the volunteers was tremendous and it was a new learning for them in a sports environment.

Once again a brief introduction on sustainability was given to the FIAS Staff too, to update them on the reasons behind these initiatives and update them the changes made by investing in sustainability in the past one year.

These initiatives are not only to achieve a certification or approval from senior officials, rather, they can help to reduce the economic impact of large scale events.

FIAS believes the power of education at a SAMBO event is very useful for volunteers and organising members. Every organiser looks at ways to reduce the cost of the event. Education on sustainability will certainly help them understand how some initiatives will have an indirect impact on reducing costs.

3.2 FIAS Women's Commission



Figure 13: Women's commission member

Women's Commission Member and
Champions's Program Ambassador
Ivana Jandric (SRB)

The FIAS Women's Commission is an important initiative taken at FIAS to support female athletes and coaches. It will create equal opportunities and to promote equal treatment for women involved in activities related to SAMBO. It shall establish close co-operation with all sporting Commissions of FIAS, Panels and possible external partners, who are experts in the world of SAMBO.

FIAS will continue to ensure equal opportunities for women in SAMBO, competing and coaching environments, free from discrimination and harassment and gender inequality.

The SDG goal 5, Gender equality and promotion of women rights in the civil society is incorporated into FIAS focussed initiatives in the Women's commission and we are proud to showcase many women athletes taking part in SAMBO events.

3.3 FIAS Events Organised by Local Host City Clubs

The achievement of FIAS having 89 National SAMBO Federation full members is a result of involvement of the National Federations and its stakeholders. The stakeholders being the local SAMBO, Judo, Tai-Jitsu and various forms of martial arts performed in the respective city.

Local Clubs at Ploiesti, Romania

The Romanian SAMBO Club Association with the Romanian Judo Club, collaborated with various stakeholders to organise the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2016, producing a successful event. Temporary jobs and volunteering by the people of Ploiesti were undertaken for free. FIAS are grateful to them, for their compassionate interest in SAMBO.

Local Clubs at Sofia, Bulgaria

The support of the local community was tremendous. There were close to 120 volunteers and temporary workers for this event. Ex-members of the Federation travelled from various places to be involved in the preparation of the Championships.

The tournament was broadcasted in the local sports TV, digital advertisement boards, social media and newspapers.

3.4 Free Tickets for Spectators

In Ploiesti and Sofia, the spectators were given free entry to watch the SAMBO Championships. It was a packed stadium in Ploiesti and Sofia, proving the love for SAMBO drew them to the event. Children from orphanages participated in the opening ceremony of the championships in Sofia. This gesture was highly appreciated by FIAS management, athletes and spectators.

3.5 FIAS Assistance To Underprivileged Athletes

As a part of its social responsibility initiatives, FIAS provides assistance to underprivileged athletes offering air tickets, accommodation and SAMBO uniforms.

For the year of 2016, these were the donations provided by FIAS:

Full set of Mat		Uniform set	Combat Sambo set	Referees' Uniform
Mat + Cover	Cover			
9	0	890	83	35

Donations and providing support for athletes is a very strong social sustainability initiative within FIAS. It has provided flight tickets and accommodation to at least four athletes and coaches from each country, accommodation for athletes and coaches, and SAMBO uniforms for unprivileged athletes. The experiences of athletes gained during the event should motivate them further to practice SAMBO.

3.6 No Smoking and No Alcohol Policy

The use of tobacco, including smokeless tobacco products, legal smoking products, alcohol and illegal drugs are prohibited in all FIAS events and also in the FIAS office. All athletes and coaches, regardless of age, are not permitted to consume or possess alcoholic beverages at the venue. Anyone found with alcohol will be subjected to disciplinary action by FIAS.

3.7 Conclusion to the Social Pillar

The Social pillar is the key pillar for the FIAS as some initiatives have been in place for many years now, but we are very glad to document our practices in this sustainability report. The goal of FIAS to promote the sport through these initiatives brings a distinct impact to a growing SAMBO community. For the two events, the following activities took place. The green dots represents accomplished activities and the yellow dots represents those activities that were partially accomplished and in future will be fully accomplished. The anti-doping education and education of coaches will be taken further, to make them more knowledgeable on the subject. The FIAS Women's commission will create surveys and workshops to promote the participation of more woman athletes in this sport. Gender equality in the SAMBO sport is important, as with any sport where women participate.

Key SO Indicators for the events at Ploiesti and Sofia	EC	EN	SO
Accommodation	●		●
Public Awareness			●
Labour Practices and Decent Work	●		●
Training and Education			●
Local Communities	●		●
Raising awareness and Capacity building			●
Engage with Local Clubs	●		●
Recruit and Volunteers			●
Side Events			●
Alcohol Prevention Policy			●
Anti – Doping Outreach Program			●
Non Smoking			●
Support unprivileged athletes			●
Charity Donations			●
Advertisements			●
Collaboration with city			●

Figure 14: Social Indicators Summary



Figure 15: SAMBO Side Event

There were demonstrations of basic SAMBO moves and grips to spectators attending the Championships. Along with the demonstration, health promotion and warm ups before SAMBO will be explained. This initiative will help in the development of SAMBO in the host city, as it will attract new participants and opportunities for local clubs to gain new members.

FIAS is continuing to develop many initiatives such as, to educate athletes on health, diet and nutrition to make sure they take the right supplements. Further that they ensure supplements do not contain prohibited substances or they metabolise, which could be traced during tested for doping. This pillar will continue to evolve by involving the National Federations to follow these indicators on a daily basis to improve the quality of sport, not only through practice of SAMBO, but also through education, values and ethics.

These soft skills are important for athletes to learn, as they will be a useful tool when they compete at a competitive level at tournaments, World Championships and at the Olympic Games in the future.

4. Economic Impacts

The economic impacts for SAMBO events are mainly indirect. Being a non Olympic sport, measuring the economic impact of a single SAMBO event is quite different from measuring the annual economic impact of a comprehensive sports event. Thus, estimating the total economic impact of an entire annual SAMBO tourney programme with dozens of sporting events using surveys, would become expensive. Currently, the literature on economic impact studies focuses on survey approaches for specific events, rather than on estimating the economic impact of annual sports tourism programmes, which community leaders need.

FIAS significantly reduced the financial support for World Championships in 2016. Financial support was 90% less than the previous year, though we achieved higher number of participating countries, much better event organisation efficiency comparing to Morocco (much better organised accommodation & transportation system, FIAS congress, well prepared staff at the arena etc.)

The visibility was higher, we introduced live streaming on Facebook and Periscope, which gave us great numbers of viewers, almost 500.000 views in 3 days More media was covering the event (Russia, UK, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Mongolia, etc) + live broadcasting in 15 countries.

We had much better organised work with sponsors giving them higher visibility on place, on TV, in media and social media, which is proven by sponsor's reports we submitted after the event.

Regarding Youth & Junior the difference wasn't that significant. We provided Ploesti with mats, which we didn't for Riga. All organisational expenses were taken care of by LOCs. We also had better sponsors visibility in 2016 and Facebook broadcasting, which attracted high number of viewers. But financial support for these events was the same (except for the mats).

With reference to the sustainability Action sheet, a few actions resulted in indirect economic impact to FIAS.

Key EC Indicators for the events at Ploiesti and Sofia	EC	EN	SO
Waste Management	●	●	●
Emission Calculation and Transport Management	●	●	
Energy Efficiency	●	●	
Save Water	●	●	
Accommodation	●		●
Labour Practices and Decent Work	●		●
Local Communities	●		●
Engage with Local Clubs	●		●

Figure 16: Economic Indicators Summary

Some important economic impacts in detail are given below:

Areas	Economic Impacts
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The number of paper sheets printed were reduced by 30% due to double side paper printing; — The initiative helped to reduce the usage of paper. Approximately USD 220 was saved by printing less and double sided for the event in Sofia; and — The food prepared per person was reduced drastically from day 1 to day 2. It helped to reduce the purchase of meat and other food items. The small additional portion of food prepared was also donated to the hungry and poor.
Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The initiative to save energy will be useful for the national member federations to pay less to the energy companies in their host city. Indirectly, FIAS helps them by carrying out initiatives mentioned in Chapter 2.
Save Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — The initiative created reduce the consumption of water which is indirectly saving cost saving on the basis of the litres of water used.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Combined bus trips to hotels were helpful to reduce the emissions. At same time, it reduced the cost of hiring buses.
Public Awareness & Engaging Local Clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Creating public awareness and inviting the local member clubs to volunteer for the event was a great accomplishment for the FIAS. A detailed explanation of the assistance received from organisers is highlighted below.
Recruiting Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Volunteers are the backbone of every event. The hiring of volunteers will engage them in the sport and is an cost saving for the local federation. More on the same is given below.

Table 8: Economic Impacts in the Two FIAS Events

The indirect economic impact for FIAS events, is only through the involvement of local SAMBO clubs who help the National SAMBO Federations to organise the events free of charge. In the case of Ploiesti, the people who are members of the SAMBO and Judo clubs of Romania volunteered to help during the event. The young athletes who practice SAMBO in Ploiesti, volunteered during the event. In the case of Sofia, organisers from all over Bulgaria, from different cities arrived, to assist in organising the event. Intangible benefits such as growth in community spirit and co-operation can result from the host community being integrally involved in event planning and production. Where the event enhances the values of the local residents as well as providing economic stimulus, the hosts can be expected to support the event.

5. Closing the Loop

FIAS has grown in confidence by publishing two sustainability reports in consecutive years. For a small scale event compared to the Olympic Sports, FIAS is proud to have established many key and new initiatives for its 2016 events. We are proud that the FIAS Sustainability Guidelines have been shared with each LOC and they do their best to follow these guidelines and abide to them. Also, through constant education and workshops from FIAS, we need to make the organisers and the FIAS officials automatically think and implement the KPIs for events. Of the two events conducted, the four main initiatives in the EN pillar, the six SO initiatives and the indirect EC impacts, provide a good base for a small event.

These will be the main focus areas in all FIAS events, henceforth. Also, with the Olympic Agenda 2020 and the Sustainable development goals, FIAS will focus in including more and more goals in the upcoming events and report them as well.

Partnering with local stakeholders for promoting sustainability in the host city and at the games, will help in creating a legacy of change. The two Host City organisers appreciated the Federation implementing the initiatives, "The footprint of FIAS will always be there in the stadium, and these sustainability initiatives will be followed."

Being one of the smaller sports federations in the world, FIAS has a vision of showing the world that even a little effort can make a big impact on the environment. These small steps taken at two events are just the beginning of a legacy on sustainability which will continue at full strength and be the first, most sustainable, non Olympic sport.

The integration of the Olympic Values, Olympic Agenda 2020 and the Olympic Movement, along with FIAS's sustainability will bring more value to the SAMBO sport and also prove that FIAS has all the elements of being an Olympic Sport too. Little droplets of these initiatives can create an ocean of change for a sustainable event and a sustainable world.

Appendix I: References

1. (International SAMBO Federation Official Webpage, n.d.)
2. (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2015)
3. (Green House Gas Protocol, n.d.)
4. (DEFRA conversion factors, 2015)
5. (West Balkan Network, n.d.)
6. (Odyssee-Mure, n.d.)
7. (Odyssee-Muree, n.d.)
8. (Green House Gas Equivalencies Calculator, n.d.)
9. (Rosneft Environment, Health and Safety, n.d.)
10. (TogliattiAzot Environment Protection, n.d.)
11. (Carbon Footprint Calculator, n.d.)
12. (Rosseti, n.d.)
13. (GRI Reporting Principles and Standards, n.d.)
14. (GRI Implementation Manual, n.d.)
15. (GRI Event Organisers Sector Disclosures, n.d.)
16. (Stakeholder Research Associates, UNEP, AccountAbility, n.d.)
17. (Global Reporting Initiative, n.d.)

Appendix II. FIAS Environmental Policy

The FIAS Environment Policy supports the aims and principles regarding sustainable responsibility in the activities assumed by FIAS. This includes its events, equipment used and office operations. The Federation will be held accountable in preserving the environment and managing resources through its practices in hosting events.

The Policy aims

- To promote environmentally sustainable practices
- To provide education to all members especially to athletes, coaches and staff
- To integrate the environment pillar with social and economic to ensure the current and future needs of the sport events and FIAS are met

The Policy Principles

- Application of environmental practices at each SAMBO event
- Consideration of environmental impact within each event and advance its development from each event
- Prevention of pollution by responsible management, reduction of emissions & waste and efficient use of energy and natural resources based on the availability in host city
- Promotion of the idea of being environmentally responsible among the FIAS stakeholders
- Monitoring environmental performance, setting measurable objectives by utilising guidelines and targets for achieving sustainable improvement at the FIAS events

Actions at FIAS Events

FIAS will follow these actions at the SAMBO events in the host city based on the success of the two events conducted in 2015.

- Waste Management Protocol
- Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency
- Save Water Campaign
- Emission Control and Transport Management
- Environmental awareness and education

FIAS seeks to reduce the environmental impact the federation and events by working towards a carbon reduction commitment. This policy will help in the positive contributions to the society through education and workshops. Our aims in the coming years are to further spread the word of protecting our environment along with the economic and social impacts and be compliant with the Olympic Agenda 2020 recommendations to be a sustainable sport

Appendix III. Sustainability Action Sheet

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Waste Management	EN	There should be a convenient drop off point for all unwanted sport clothes and equipment such are gloves, shoes, helmets etc.	Giving attendees a convenient drop off point (e.g. entrance/exit) for all handouts will mean that they can be reused, reducing waste.	Partially done
	SO			
	EN	Leftover food and beverages are donated to a local food bank.	Provide food for those who are unable to afford it for themselves and their families. Provide unopened food that would otherwise be thrown away. Compost any other food that they will not accept or that has been opened.	Yes
	SO			
	EN	The event is cleared of all rubbish during and after the event	Providing an appropriate number of recycling and trash bins should greatly limit rubbish. Considering hiring or determining an individual with sole responsibility of removing trash and ensuring it is recycled or trashed as appropriate.	Yes
	EN	Waste monitoring assistants ensure recycling and composting procedures are adhered to.	By providing volunteers to help out with recycling illustrates an active commitment to recycling while preventing trash contamination	
	EN	Quick facts about recycling are posted by the bins.	Short facts about recycling can grab people's attention and help put their green efforts into perspective, as well as demonstrating that their individual actions make a difference on a collective scale	Yes
	EN	Event uses only electronic communications for registration, announcements and updates. Ideally create the website for the event or use existing website of the National SAMBO Federation where are dedicated section for the event	This cuts down on unnecessary environmental and economic costs and means that communications are less likely to get lost at home or in the mail	Partially done
	EN	All unavoidable printing is double sided on FSC Certified, post-consumer recycled and chlorine-free paper	Double sided paper is convenient and uses only half the amount of paper. This makes it easier to transport, distribute and recycle after the event. Procuring already recycled paper further reduces the environmental impact of the event	Partially done
	EN EC	Distribution of brochures, handouts and session notes are limited to those with a genuine need or interest		Partially done
	EN	Use of plastic coffee stirrers, paper doilies, and straws is avoided by using reusable drinkware and accessories	A large amount of unnecessary waste may otherwise be created	No
	EN	All options for tableware have been considered and reusable tableware has been chosen if possible	Reusable tableware is an effective method of reducing large quantities of waste of while improving the feel and theme of an event	No
	EN EC	At least one course is entirely vegetarian	Vegetarian meals are generally much less carbon and water intensive than meals containing meat	Yes

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
	EN EC	Water is provided in pitchers and/or large dispensers and reusable or compostable cups are provided	By not providing plastic bottles, your event will save a large sum of money and prevent a large amount of plastic from going to a landfill. Except doping controls where we require to use plastic bottles	Partially done
Emissions Calculation and Transport Management	EN	National teams must sign-up for event-provided transportation along with normal event registration and Transportation services are chosen appropriately to accommodate the expected number of attendees	It is important to know how many people require transportation (airport-hotel, hotel-venue). If vehicles are too small, multiple trips may be required. But if vehicles are too large, the extra space will be economically and environmentally costly	Yes
	EN	Drivers are made aware of ways to reduce fuel consumption	a. Fully inflated tires, no idling, and smooth driving can greatly increase miles per gallon, resulting in fewer emissions, lower costs and a lower refuelling frequency b. Can we bring EURO 6 transport vehicles as a recommendation? Or by default European countries uses EURO 6 vehicles?? Biofuel also one option: http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/Romania/summary/c/Romania/s/res-t/sum/156/lpid/155/ - Romania's legislation on transport	Yes
	EN	The main accommodation site is within walking distance of the event venue (max 1 mile)	Choose a site of accommodation with green credentials (e.g. LEED certified)	Partially done
	EN	Venue is easily accessible for attendees by foot, bicycle, or public transportation	A public transportation system at almost all central venues are easily accessible. Be sure to inform participants of the useful public transportation system, distribute the map of public transport during the accreditation, and publish the map of public transport in hotels	Partially done
	SO			
	EC			
	EN	Local public transportation passes are provided for participants and advertised in advance of event	Giving people an incentive to use public transportation is a fantastic way to get participants to use environmentally friendly methods to travel to the event	
Energy Efficiency	EN	Alternative lighting and heating options are taken when appropriate.		Yes
	EN	Energy efficient lighting like LED etc. and for heating: central heating or district heating mechanisms are better. For district heating they can use Biomass or Biogas. Check the legislation for tax savings: http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/Romania/tools-list/c/Romania/s/res-hc/t/promotion/sum/156/lpid/155/ - Biomass Heating!	Affix posters on walls and check if systems are available.	Partially done

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
	EN EC SO	Signage to encourage staff and guests to turn off lights and electrical equipment when not in use	a. This can be as simple as stickers or signs by lights and other electrical equipment. If applicable ensure overhead projectors are switched off by presenters after their presentation. B. Occupancy sensors can be installed (Low Cost Sensors)	Yes
Save Water Campaign	EC	Attach save water posters in possible places where water is used. Mainly restrooms and showers		Yes
Accommodation	EC	Collaborate with hotels in communicating "how to be a responsible guest"	Yes. We shall communicate with the official hotels... but nowadays this information are usually available in everywhere (to not change towel, linens every day in hotel)	Yes
Public Awareness	EN	Information related to transport, paper reduction, waste collection, etc. at FIAS website, in official regulation, at social network		Yes
	EC			
	SO			
Labour Practices and Decent Work	SO	Total number and rate of new employee hires and volunteers recruited and employee and volunteer turnover by age group, gender, and region.		Partially done
Training and Education	SO	Average hours of training per year per employee or volunteer by gender, and by employee category	a. FIAS employees- online courses, IF Seminars, WADA workshops	Partially done
			b. Volunteers training- on side education during the FIAS events	
			c. Coaches and referees' education- on side seminars for the attendees of FIAS events	
Local Communities	SO	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programmes		Yes
Raising Awareness and capacity building	SO	Circulating information, to organising meetings and training for those that will have a role in the event	sustainability issues are now receiving more media coverage than ever before and use practical examples and concrete figures to capture the attention of the general public.	Partially done
Engage with Local Clubs	SO	Local club should be involved in organisation of event and its member/athletes' entourage should gain new experience through FIAS competition.		Yes
Recruit and Volunteers	SO	Use local organisations for applicable temporary jobs, volunteers and contractors (E.g. waste recycling services, clean-up crews, entry level job agencies and those that recruit from local enterprises and/or those that support socially-diverse, Aboriginal people, people with disabilities). Ensure a fair wage system		Yes

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Side Events	SO	Create a socially inclusive side-event, for example in partnership with top athletes or sponsors		Partially done
Alcohol Prevention Policy	SO	We can create poster, speak with coaches and athletes. Alcohol increase aggression and decrease coordination therefore is dangerous for any athlete especial in material art		Yes
Anti-Doping Outreach Programme	SO	Organise outreach booths at both events		Yes
Non-Smoking Campaign	SO	Nicotine in the athlete body is now deeply discussed by WADA. They consider adding it at prohibited list. Therefore, we should start with campaign	For example, only non-smoking room for athletes, prohibited smoking at the venue and around the venue, etc.	Yes
Support to underprivileged athletes	SO	a. Provide equipment for SAMBO competition (clothes, shoes etc.) b. Help them to participate at the event (actions already done in past)		Yes
Charity Donations	SO	Donate to local schools, public recreation centres and community sport clubs that can make good use of sporting equipment		Yes
Advertisement	EC	Collaboration with local companies and local service providers who could be potential partners to the event. Discover possible benefits for such a partnership.	The objective was carried out in Sofia	Partially done
Collaboration with city	SO EC	The idea is to try to get rent of the sports hall for free (if LOC or FIAS pay for the rental and if the sports hall is own by city).	The sports hall was not given for free, but for a discount rate	Partially done

Appendix IV: Transport Emissions and Management

a. Transport Emissions to arrive at Ploiești

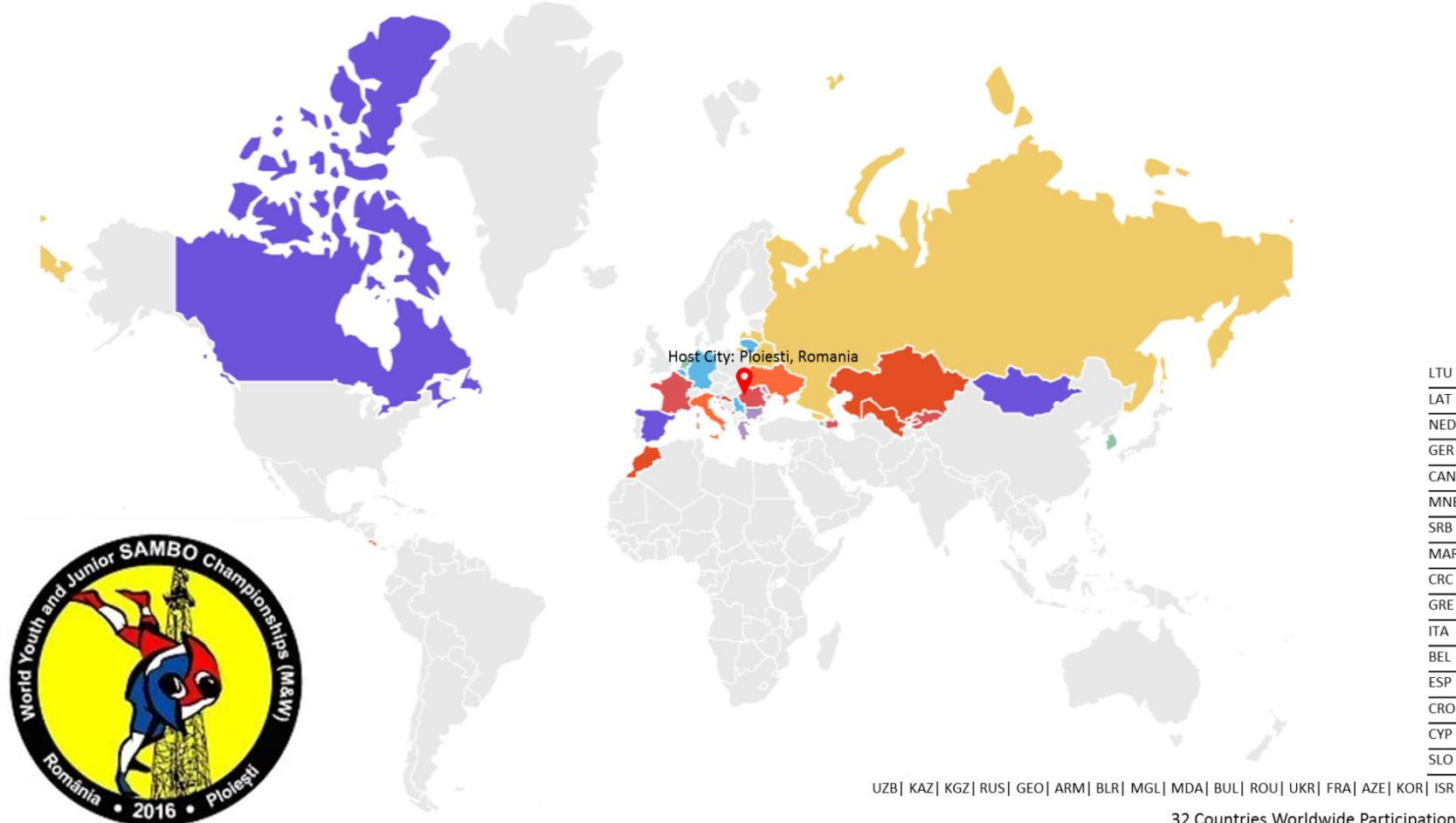
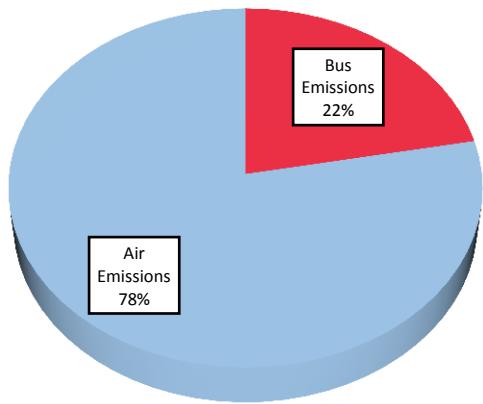


Figure 17: Countries participation for Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championship 2015

Total KMS	Total Air emissions (tCO ₂)	Total Bus Emission (tCO ₂)	Total emission (tCO ₂)
157862	147	0.91	173

From thirty two countries participating worldwide, Bulgaria, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia used a mini bus to arrive at Ploiesti, which was an economical option than taking a flight. The figure below shows the number of individuals travelled from each country and the pie chart providing information on the total emissions from air and bus transport

TOTAL EMISSIONS TO ROMANIA



Total Travellers from each country - Youth and Junior World Championships, Ploiesti

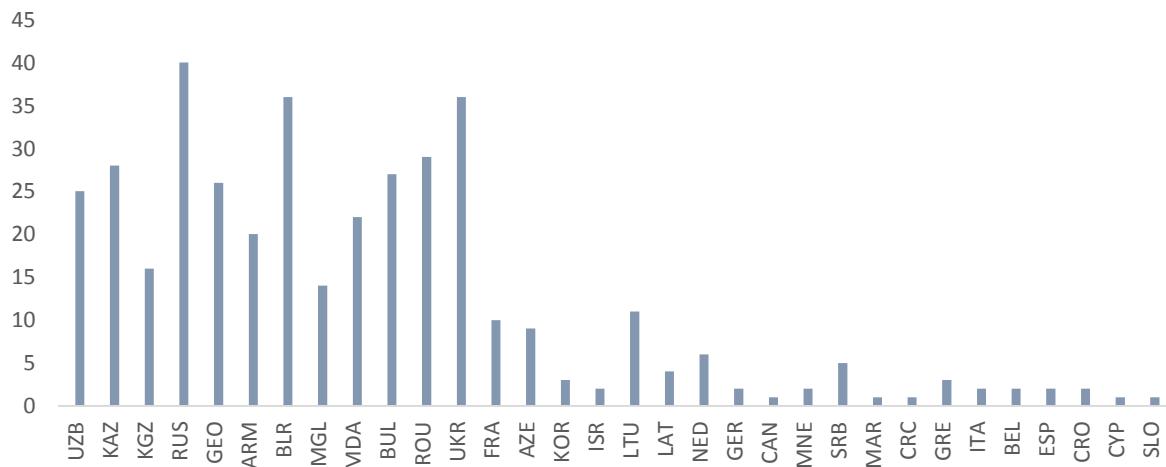


Figure 18: Total Number of Travellers from Each Country and the Type of Emission Produced - Ploiesti

It may be suggested to the National SAMBO Federations who are neighbouring countries to the host city to use the rail transport effectively since the carbon emissions are at a minimum for the event. These indirect emissions will make a huge impact for each individual to reduce their footprint.

b. Transport Emissions to arrive at Sofia, Bulgaria

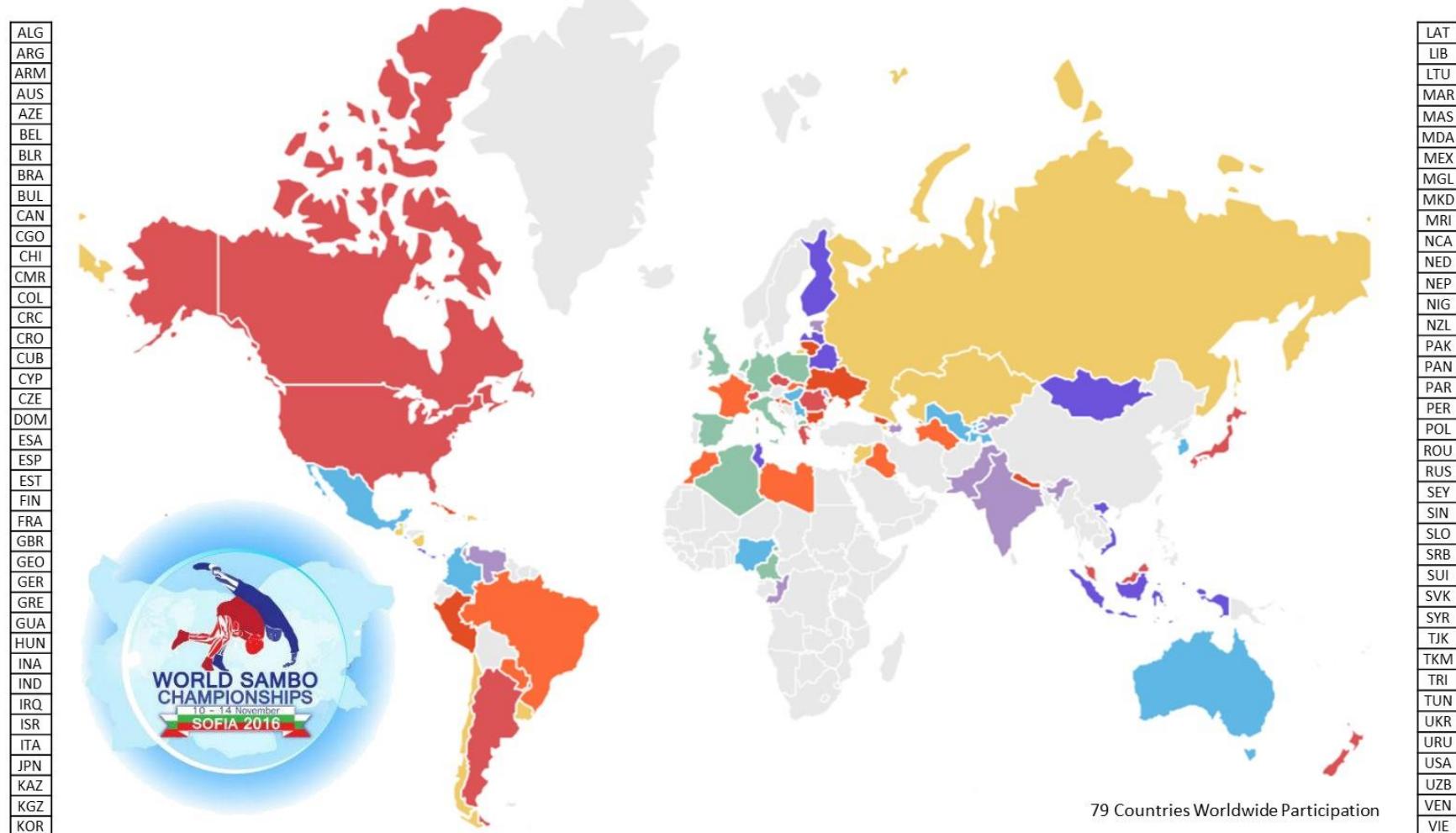
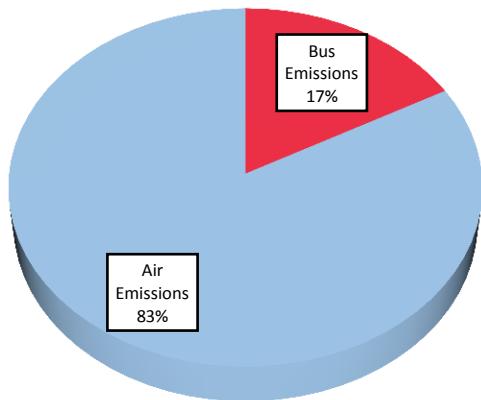


Figure 19: Countries participation in the World SAMBO Championships 2015

Total people	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO ₂)
674	828000	412

From seventy nine countries participating worldwide, Belarus, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine used a mini bus to arrive at Sofia, which was an economical option than taking a flight. The figure below shows the number of individuals travelled from each country and the pie chart providing information on the total emissions from air and bus transport

TOTAL EMISSIONS TO BULGARIA



Total travellers from each country - World Championships, Sofia

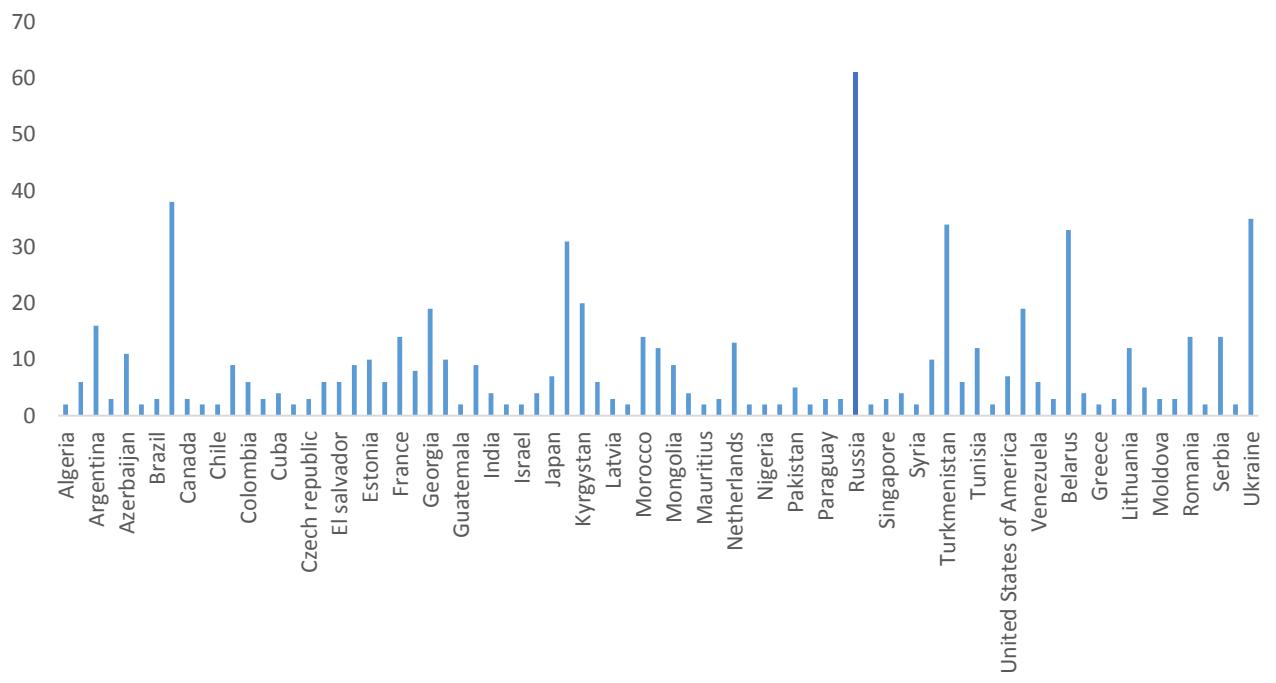


Figure 19: Total Number of Travellers from Each Country and the Type of Emission Produced - Sofia

Appendix V. Carbon Emission Calculation for Ploiesti

Carbon Footprint per person travelling by Air								
Country	Athletes	Coaches	Journalists	Staff	Total from country	Total KMS (return trip)	(tCO2)	Emission per person
Armenia	20	4			24	3400	0.3	7.2
Azerbaijan	9	4			13	4400	0.38	4.94
Belgium	2	1			3	3800	0.33	0.99
Canada	1	2			3	16100	1.32	3.96
Costa Rica	1	1			2	23000	1.83	3.66
Croatia	2	1			3	1700	0.15	0.45
Cyprus	1	1			2	2600	0.23	0.46
France	10	6			16	4000	0.35	5.6
Germany	2	2			4	3100	0.28	1.12
Greece	3	1			4	1600	0.14	0.56
Israel	2	3			5	3400	0.3	1.5
Italy	2	1			3	2500	0.22	0.66
Kazakhstan	28	8			36	8762	0.68	24.48
Kyrgyzstan	16	7			23	5000	0.56	12.88
Latvia	4	1			5	300	0.27	1.35
Lithuania	11	4			15	2400	0.21	3.15
Moldova	22	6			28	800	0.12	3.36
Mongolia	14	5			19	13000	1	19
Morocco	1	1			2	6800	0.59	1.18
Netherlands	6	2			8	3900	0.34	2.72
Romania	29	6			35			0
Russia	40	10	14	9	73	3300	0.29	21.17
Slovenia	1	1			2	2000	0.18	0.36
South Korea	3	3			6	17300	1.34	8.04
Spain	2	1			3	5300	0.47	1.41
Switzerland				2	2	3400	0.3	0.6
Uzbekistan	25	7			32	4600	0.5	16
Carbon Footprint per person travelling by Bus								
Bulgaria	27	6			33	800	0.08	2.64
Georgia	26	7			33	4600	0.47	15.51
Montenegro	2	2			4	1200	0.12	0.48
Serbia	5	2			7	600	0.06	0.42
Ukraine	36	6			42	4200	0.18	7.56
Total								
Total	353	112	14	11	490	157862	13.59	173.41

Appendix VI. Carbon Emission Calculation for Sofia

Carbon Footprint per person travelling by Air								
Country	Athletes	Coaches	Journalists	Staff/Referee	Total from country	Total KMS (return trip)	(tCO2)	Total emissions per country
Algeria	1	1			2	4000	0.35	0.7
Armenia	1	5			6	3800	0.34	2.04
Argentina	12	4			16	26100	2.03	32.48
Australia	2	1			3	33000	2.56	7.68
Azerbaijan	8	3			11	4800	0.42	4.62
Belarus	1	1			2	2700	0.24	0.48
Brazil	2	1			3	22400	1.74	5.22
Bulgaria	26	12			38	0	0	0
Canada	2	1			3	16800	1.31	3.93
Congo	1	1			2	11500	0.9	1.8
Chile	1	1			2	27900	2.16	4.32
Cameroon	7	2			9	8000	0.62	5.58
Colombia	4	2			6	22400	1.74	10.44
Costa Rica	2	1			3	23000	1.8	5.4
Cuba	3	1			4	20700	1.61	6.44
Cyprus	1	1			2	2500	0.22	0.44
Czech Republic	2	1			3	2330	0.2	0.6
Dominican Republic	4	2			6	19000	1.51	9.06
El Salvador	1	5			6	23400	1.82	10.92
Spain	6	1		2	9	4900	0.93	8.37
Estonia	6	4			10	2600	0.24	2.4
Finland	5	1			6	4200	0.37	2.22
France	13	1			14	3800	0.33	4.62
Great Britain	6	2			8	4400	0.39	3.12
Georgia	14	5			19	2200	0.2	3.8
Germany	8	2			10	3000	0.27	2.7
Guatemala	1	1			2	23000	1.82	3.64
Indonesia	8	1			9	21700	1.68	15.12
India	3	1			4	10934	0.85	3.4
Iraq	1	1			2	4500	0.4	0.8
Israel	1	1			2	3400	0.3	0.6
Italy	3	1			4	2000	0.18	0.72
Japan	5	2			7	20000	1.56	10.92
Kazakhstan	23	8			31	9400	0.73	22.63
Kyrgyzstan	15	5			20	5400	0.42	8.4
South Korea	4	2			6	17900	1.39	8.34
Latvia	2	1			3	3040	0.27	0.81
Libya	1	1			2	2900	0.26	0.52
Morocco	10	4			14	6800	0.59	8.26

Mexico	9	3			12	21700	1.69	20.28
Mongolia	7	2			9	13500	1.05	9.45
Malaysia	3	1			4	8800	0.8	3.2
Mauritius	1	1			2	7800	0.7	1.4
Nicaragua	2	1			3	23200	1.81	5.43
Netherlands	10	3			13	3800	0.33	4.29
Nepal	1	1			2	12500	0.97	1.94
Nigeria	1	1			2	9700	0.76	1.52
New Zealand	1	1			2	38200	2.96	5.92
Pakistan	4	1			5	9600	0.64	3.2
Panama	1	1			2	22600	1.76	3.52
Paraguay	2	1			3	24400	1.9	5.7
Peru	2	1			3	25700	2	6
Russia	27	11	14	9	61	3900	0.34	20.74
Seychelles	1	1			2	13500	1.05	2.1
Singapore	2	1			3	19900	1.5	4.5
Switzerland	1	1		2	4	3100	0.27	1.08
Syria	1	1			2	3300	0.29	0.58
Tajikistan	8	2			10	3800	0.33	3.3
Turkmenistan	25	9			34	6500	0.57	19.38
Trinidad and Tobago	5	1			6	19100	1.49	8.94
Tunisia	10	2			12	2800	0.25	3
Uruguay	1	1			2	25700	2	4
United States of America	5	2			7	18200	1.42	9.94
Uzbekistan	15	4			19	4600	0.5	9.5
Venezuela	5	1			6	19800	1.54	9.24
Vietnam	2	1			3	18800	1.46	4.38
Carbon Footprint per person travelling by Bus								
Belarus	22	11			33	1800	0.19	6.27
Croatia	3	1			4	780	0.08	0.32
Greece	1	1			2	790	0.08	0.16
Hungary	2	1			3	1050	0.11	0.33
Lithuania	9	3			12	2100	0.21	2.52
Macedonia	4	1			5	260	0.03	0.15
Moldova	2	1			3	800	0.08	0.24
Poland	2	1			3	1560	0.16	0.48
Romania	10	4			14	540	0.06	0.84
Slovenia	1	1			2	890	0.09	0.18
Serbia	10	3		1	14	310	0.03	0.42
Slovakia	1	1			2	1260	0.13	0.26
Ukraine	27	8			35	1040	0.11	3.85
Total	462	184	14	14	674	828084	66.49	412.09

Appendix VII : GRI Index

We have chosen to combine our GRI G4 standard of reporting for the two FIAS events. The index includes references to the initiatives that were taken based on the GRI guidelines and its link to the standard disclosure reference number as mentioned below

Standard Disclosures¹²¹³

GRI Ref Standard disclosures	Requirements	Report Section Reference
	Strategy and Analysis	
G4-1	Message from FIAS President	Pg. 3
G4-3	Organisational Profile	
	Report the name of the Organisation	Pg. 6
G4-4	Report the primary brands, products, and services	
	About FIAS	Pg. 6
G4-5	Report the location of the organisation's headquarters	
	Identified Material Aspects and Boundaries	Pg. 17
G4-18	a. Explain the process for defining the report content and the Aspect Boundaries. b. Explain how the organisation has implemented the Reporting Principles for Defining Report Content	
	FIAS Report Overview	Pg. 7
G4-24	Stakeholder Engagement	
	Provide a list of stakeholder groups engaged by the organisation	Pg. 16
	Governance	
G4-34	Report the governance structure of the organisation, including committees of the highest governance body	Pg. 14
	Ethics and Integrity	
G4-56	Describe the organisation's values, principles, standards and norms of behavior such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics	Pg. 3
	ECONOMIC	
G4-EC-8	Indirect economic impacts	Pg. 35
	ENVIRONMENTAL	
G4-EN-6	Reduction of Energy Consumption	Pg. 23
G4-EN-8	Water withdrawal from source – Total number of bottles used for the event	Pg. 22
G4-EN-DMA	Initiatives undertaken to achieve reductions in water consumption.	Pg. 24
G4-EN-16	Energy indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 2)	Pg. 24
G4-EN-23	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method	Pg. 22
G4-EN-30	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials for the organisation's operations, and transporting members of the workforce	Pg. 25
	SOCIAL	

¹² (GRI Implementation Manual, n.d.)

¹³ (GRI Reporting Principles and Standards, n.d.)

GRI Ref Standard disclosures	Requirements	Report Section Reference
<i>G4-SO-1</i>	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programmes	Pg. 33
<i>G4-SO-6</i>	Total value of contributions by FIAS and recipient/beneficiary	Pg. 34
<i>G4-LA-10</i>	Education through SAMBO	Pg. 30

Sector Specific Disclosure for the Events¹⁴

GRI Ref Standard disclosures	Requirements	Report Section Reference
<i>EO3</i>	Significant environmental and socio-economic impacts of transporting attendees to and from the event, and initiatives taken to address the impacts	Pg. 25
<i>EO5</i>	Type and impacts of initiatives to create a socially inclusive event	Pg. 31
<i>EO11</i>	Impact of sustainability initiatives designed to raise awareness, share knowledge and impact behavior change, and results achieved	Pg. 29
<i>EO12</i>	Nature and extent of knowledge transfer of best practice, and lessons learned	Pg. 30

¹⁴ (GRI Event Organisers Sector Disclosures, n.d.)

Appendix VIII. UN Sustainability Development Goals Index

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), officially known as Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, are an intergovernmental set of aspiration Goals with 169 targets. The Goals are contained in paragraph 51 United Nations Resolution A/RES/70/1 of 25 September 2015. The Resolution is a broader intergovernmental agreement that, while acting as the Post 2015 Development Agenda (successor to the Millennium Development Goals), builds on the Principles agreed upon under Resolution A/RES/66/288, popularly known as The Future We Want.

a. EN Pillar



b. SO Pillar



c. EC Pillar





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