

A Sambo fighter in a red uniform is performing a takedown on a blue uniformed opponent on a yellow and blue mat. The fighter in red is in a low, powerful stance, with one leg extended forward, while the opponent in blue is being lifted and thrown. The background shows a blurred arena with spectators and officials.

Fédération Internationale de SAMBO (FIAS)

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2019-2020

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I. MESSAGE FROM THE FIAS PRESIDENT



Dear all,

Back in 2019, it was impossible to imagine how unprecedented could be the year 2020 for all of humankind and the environment. Each of us faced with a global coronavirus crisis, as a human being, athlete or not, indifferent to sport and the world. There were challenges, there were losses, but there were also victories. That also affected the sustainability policy both globally, in all sports, and particularly in SAMBO.

The fourth report is a continuation and renewal of our practices of sustainability, and it allows us to align our goals with the Olympic Agenda 2020, Olympic Agenda 2020+5, and the IOC Sustainability Strategy.

Climate change, deforestation, water and biodiversity crises, aggravation of gender and social problems, lack of resources and the Coronavirus pandemic, quarantine, self-isolation, border closures - it all became our reality. Nevertheless, we did not give up but were looking for new ways of interaction, digitalisation, and online cups. In 2020, we carried out with pride and great responsibility the World Youth and Junior Sambo Championships and World Sambo Championships in Novi Sad (Serbia).

As part of UN Sports for Climate Action signatories' commitment and three years after the launch of the Sports for Climate Action framework, signatories are now requested to commit to achieving specific climate goals of halving emissions by 2030 and aiming to achieve net-zero by 2040. FIAS, as a signatory, also appreciated in more detail the footprint that our events and daily work leave behind, finding the baseline for counting our progress for a positive future. Awareness, responsibility, roadmap - are just a few steps forward to the significant changes he demands as a new reality, new normal. We are not used to giving up, and we intend to keep increasing the positive contribution.

We will continue to operate with a clear vision, adapt to new demands and deliver a sustainable event and be a role model for SAMBO community and 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.

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 94 Member Federations and 18 candidate members. This is one of the great achievements of the Federation, that the sport is now accessible in many countries.

Currently, a member of [GAISF](#) and the Association of IOC Recognised International Sport Federations (ARISF), FIAS is compliant to the [World Anti-Doping Agency \(WADA\) Code](#), and the sport of SAMBO is recognised by [International University Sports Federation \(FISU\)](#), [Peace and Sport](#) and [The International Association for Sport for All \(TAFISA\)](#).

On 30 November 2018 the International SAMBO Federation successfully completed its mission to receive provisional recognition during the [International Olympic Committee \(IOC\)](#)’s Executive Board meeting held in Tokyo, Japan, pursuant to Rule 25 of the Olympic Charter. This is provisional recognition for a period up to three years reflects the FIAS’s embrace of the values of the Olympic Charter. The Federation continues to strive to reaffirm full Olympic recognition and to pursue the dream of the athletes to become part of the Olympic Games by aligning its event organisation and day-to-day management with the Olympic movement and by following the Olympic Agenda 2020 along with the IOC Sustainability Strategy 2030 and many other new initiatives to be recognised as a sport practised millions of athletes around the globe.

FIAS committed and joined the [UN Sports for Climate Action Framework](#)¹. 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 the third edition.

¹ Participants in the UN Sports for Climate Action Framework

FIAS in the Present

Some of the milestones which FIAS has already achieved throughout the years are for example:

1985 - Obtained the GAISF recognition

1988 - First included in World Games

2010 - Successfully integrated WADA programme and fully compliant to WADA Code

2010 - Participated at the SportAccord World Combat Games

2012 - Included in the TAFISA Games

2013 - Included in the Universiade 2013 as a fully recognised medal sport

2013 - Participated at the SportAccord World Combat Games

2014 - Recognised by the Olympic Council of Asia

2014 - Recognised by International University Sports Federations (FISU)

2014 - Included in the Asian Beach Games as a fully recognised medal sport

2015 - Included in the European Games as a fully recognised medal sport

2016 - The first World University SAMBO Championships, sanctioned by the FISU

2017 - Included in the Asian Indoor and Martial Arts Games as a fully recognised medal sport

2017 – Included in the Central American Games as a demonstration sport

2018 - Included in the Asian Games as a fully recognised medal sport

2018 - Obtained the IOC provisional recognition Participation at the SportAccord World Combat Games

2019 - Included in the European Games as a fully recognised medal sport & into the program of Summer Universiade 2023 in Yekaterinburg (Russia)

2019 - Rewarded by IOC and DOW for taking the actions to reduce greenhouse emission.

2019 - SAMBO was included into the program of the World Combat Games 2021 and into program of Summer Universiade 2023

2020 - Second time rewarded by IOC and DOW for taking the actions to reduce greenhouse emission.

2020 - First Online SAMBO Cup was organised.

WHAT MATTERS TO US

There are a lot of benefits of sports. That is the way to manage the weight and the time, keep fit, relieve the stress, improve sleep, get positive an impact, make new friends and interests, learn teamwork. The priority of the sport – to keep health. At FIAS, we believe that sport can provide not only our human's health but a social, environmental, and even economic well-being.

Climate change, water and biodiversity crises, gender and social inequality, economic disparity and rights for decent work, quality education and responsible consumption – these and, many other factors at their best and worst are interconnected with all the humans, sports, athletes, society, governments, and other stakeholders. More than ever, we must adhere to the rules of humanity, social responsibility, and sustainable development to save the resources, protect rights and lives and to build a safe future.

SAMBO has gone a long way in becoming from a symbiosis of the best techniques of hand-to-hand combat abilities to an independent and unique type of martial art with a strong community lifeforce.

FIAS as a Federation of self-defence sport recognises well that each of us as a minimum should be responsible to protect our bodies, spirits and habitats.

It's an important time for leaders to come together and work towards a sustainable world.

We believe that sports are supporting and will continue to connect and empower Sustainable Development in the globe, improving efficiency and saving resources and raise the quality of life worldwide. Progress on sustainability is being made in many industries, and its positive impact is tremendous for the majority of the population who cares about mordent world and future.

SAMBO as a strong community and FIAS as an organisation, owner of the International SAMBO Championships and leader of the SAMBO Movement will continue to do positive changes, implement best practices, and inspire our stakeholders to make together a better world.

That is what we can do and that we all have to do.

SAMBO Values

Transparency and Accountability - providing a level playing field for competition, encouraging sportsmanship, efficiency, and transparency in all FIAS operations, as well as strict adherence to the World Anti-Doping Code.

Honesty and Integrity - This requires the involvement of all SAMBO stakeholders: showing respect for one another, towards the FIAS rules and regulations, and upholding a spirit of solidarity and preserving the integrity of the sport.

Tradition and Excellence - by promoting the social, educational and cultural aspects and customs characteristic into the sport. Endorsing the highest levels of achievement in competition, coaching, and officiating.

Respect and Loyalty - The practice by all FIAS stakeholders of a respectful involvement regardless of race, age, gender, sexual orientation, disability or nationality.

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

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership².

The 17 SDGs are: (1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (10) Reducing Inequality, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Climate Action, (14) Life Below Water, (15) Life On Land, (16) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, (17) Partnerships for the Goals.

Why?

On September 11, 2019, the first Global Sustainable Development Report was released, entitled “The Future is now: Science for achieving the SDGs”. The report stresses that governments, businesses, communities, and civil society need to transform many vital areas of human activities: food, energy, consumption, and cities. It frames the implementation of the SDGs in terms of broad transformations. The transformations address major synergies and trade-offs across the interventions required to achieve the goals. Above all, they are aligned with the ways in which governments and businesses are organized.

The fourth FIAS sustainability report proceeds an extension of practices on this subject at FIAS events. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes that “sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development”³. Every sports event influences the three pillars of sustainability management and vice-versa. The current generations have abundant resources 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.

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.

The report comprises of four sections namely,

² [THE 17 GOALS](#)

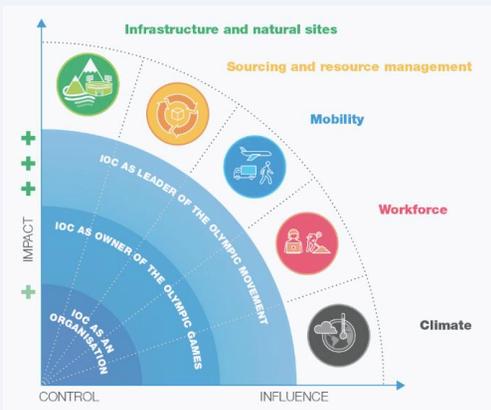
³ Sport and SDG's ([An overview outlining the contribution of sport to the SDGs](#))

Develop Strategy	Defining Sustainability:	
	Stakeholder Inclusiveness	LOC Partnership
EN Pillar: Waste Reduction and Management Reduce Energy Usage Manage Carbon Emisions Minimal Water Usage	SO Pillar: Education Social Responsibility Women's Comission	EC Pillar: Sponsorship Economic Savings

Figure 1: Structure of Report

Each section will provide a detailed explanation of 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 is FIAS stakeholders and International Sports Organizations. The report is written based on the G4 reporting standard of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)⁴.

Besides, FIAS, as a strong adherent/supporter of IOC principles follow [the Olympic Agenda 2020](#) and [the IOC Sustainability Strategy](#) strives to implement its work in following the IOC five (5) focus areas:



- Infrastructure and natural sites
- Sourcing and resource management
- Mobility
- Workforce
- Climate

FIAS also take responsibility in the following spheres:

- as a leader of SAMBO community and movement - to engage and assist stakeholders
- as an owner of the world SAMBO championships - proactive and leadership role on sustainability
- as an organization - to embrace the sustainability principle and to include in our day-to-day operations

Figure 2: The IOC Sustainability Strategy is framed around three spheres of responsibility and five focus areas

⁴ (GRI Reporting Principles and Standards, n.d.)

IV. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International SAMBO Federation is committed to ensuring that all FIAS events held around the world, its headquarters, and its employees are consistent or strive to comply with the principles of sustainable development:

- accounts for the needs of future generations,
- provides a fair and level sporting platform based on sound ethical principles,
- actively involves interested parties and is open about decisions and activities, and
- ensures actions take a balanced approach to their social, economic, and environmental impact.

All the Youth and Junior tournaments hosted by the FIAS along with LOC are 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 2019

The elite athletes’ competitions of FIAS along with LOC presents the following weight categories for events:

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 2019

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

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

Key Indicators for the events	EC	EN	SO	Key Indicators for the events	EC	EN	SO	Key Indicators for the events	EC	EN	SO
Waste Management	●	●	●	Training and Education			●	Anti- Doping Outreach Program	●		●
Emission Calculation & Transport Management	●	●		Local Communities		●	●	Non-Smoking			●
Energy Efficiency	●	●		Raising Awareness & Capacity building			●	Support unprivileged athletes			●
Save water	●	●		Engage with Local Clubs			●	Charity Donation	●		●
Accommodation	●		●	Recruit and Volunteers			●	Advisements			●
Public Awareness			●	Side Events			●	Collaboration with city			●
Labour Practices and Decent work	●		●	Alcohol Prevention Policy			●				

Table 3. Key Indicators for the events

1. Developing a Sustainability Strategy

1.1 Defining Sustainability

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

With this sustainability report, we continue to build a strong sustainability policy for future events and within the office environment. FIAS would like to continue the following initiatives, such as:

- Working forward to sound financial performance and growth.
- Ensuring a safe, clean, secure, and healthy event environment for our athletes and for 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 extensive performance tracking and impact assessment.

In 1994 John Elkington coined the phrase ‘Triple Bottom Line’ as ‘People, Planet and Profit’ to measure how corporations can improve people’s lives and the well-being of the planet and focus on profit. This triple bottom line is a sustainability framework that looks at a company’s social, economic, and environmental impact highlighting the importance of not overlooking people and the planet when chasing profit. FIAS keeps developing and grow and accepts the fourth P to this framework - purpose.

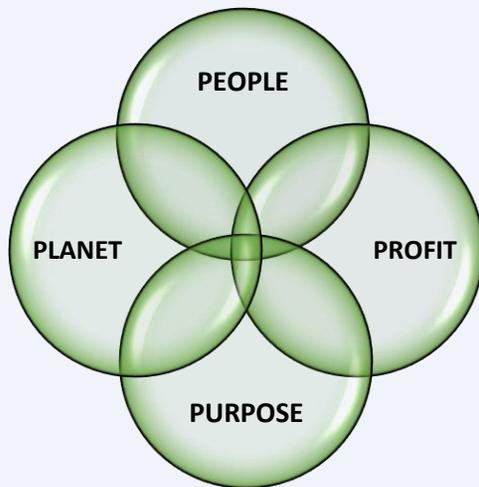


Figure 3. 4P

“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 environmental 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 organization has on its economic environment.

“Purpose” (the value capital) refers by our values and when we have these set-in place - our mission, vision, and strategy flow naturally, to improve humanity and our experiences around us.

1.2 FIAS Sustainability: New normal, mission and goals.

FIAS is always taking strides forward to spread SAMBO as a competitive sport to bring educational, social, and cultural values to the athletes, volunteers, local clubs, and community, to support them and their initiatives, matters, in addition, to take care not only physical but mental health. When in 2020, all the world was faced with new reality nobody expected - “New normal”, a state to which an economy, society, etc. settles following a crisis, differs from the situation that prevailed prior to the start of the crisis, the International SAMBO Federation continued to meet social obligations: not a single employee was dismissed, sent on unpaid leave, or asked to work shorter hours with a decrease in pay. Our IF didn't stop to pursuing an Anti-Doping program and Sustainability education projects at events or online, by publications and webinars - to spread awareness and knowledge of why they are important.

Different aspects of SAMBO make the sport flexible for changes in the world and accessible to all ages and genders, further considering mobility limitations and impairments, which some practitioners may have.

FIAS’s motto and mission statement can be summarised as:
 “SAMBO - the modern sport with traditional principles for everyone.”
 Based on this requirement, our sustainable development project is divided into three pillars:

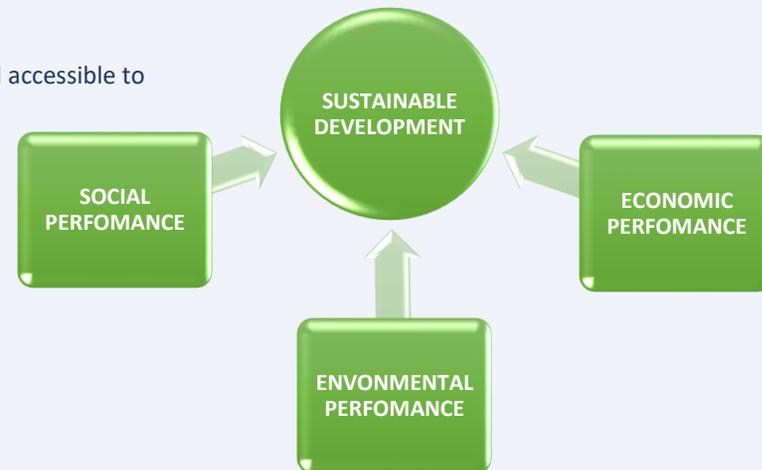


Figure 4. Three pillars of sustainability

FIAS is aware of its responsibility for each of them and is committed to strengthening its commitment and leadership to sustainability and the achievement of the goals that were outlined last year in the FIAS Sustainable Development Strategy for the Decade:

1. Ensuring a safe, clean, secure, and healthy event environment for our athletes and employees at the office & promote a culture of sustainability across the sport, sharing best practices and setting standards and targets, focusing on events and venues.
2. Working towards a sound financial performance and growth & integrating our sustainability targets with our corporate business objectives.
3. Supporting stakeholders and local communities at our events to gain maximum impact potential and introduce them to our sustainability policy through SAMBO sport & educate volunteers at host cities and follow these practices in daily life.
4. Reduce carbon footprint and environmental impact, promote resource efficiency & Operating as a climate-neutral and zero-waste International Sports Federation, setting an example for other organisations to follow.
5. Promote diversity and accessibility, drive gender equity, protect women's rights, establish, and implement a strategy for SAMBO development within people with different abilities.
6. Respect and contribute to ecosystem health and biodiversity.

This report will feature the FIAS Sustainability framework, the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative G4 Reporting Standard, Event Organizer Sector Supplement Disclosure GRI in linkage with the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), IOC Sustainability strategy, Olympic Agenda 2020 & Olympic Agenda 2020+5, UN Sports for Climate Action Framework.

GRI is an independent international 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. The development of the GRI Standards, which are provided as a free public good, follows a multi-stakeholder process overseen by the Global Sustainability Standards Board, the independent body within GRI's governance with sole responsibility for standard-setting. Using the GRI Guidelines, reporting organisations disclose their most critical positive or negative impacts on the environment, society, and the economy. As a result, they can generate reliable, relevant, and standardized information 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, worldwide. Based on the linkage document, the outcome is significant for developing sustainability reporting from a global perspective. Appendix X provides an insight into the linkage of SDGs with the key initiatives taken by FIAS during the events.

1.3 FIAS Sustainability Reporting Standards

Standards must improve the quality of sustainability reporting in terms of reporting structure and presentation. They must also ensure that sustainability information is more accessible and facilitate its digitisation. The preconditions for FIAS to create a meaningful sustainability report are:

- Engaging stakeholders
- Analysis of which elements of sustainable development are significant/important
- Identifying risks and opportunities for sustainable development
- Development of a sustainable development strategy
- Setting goals for management sustainability
- Sustainable Development Measurement and Reporting

Sustainability reporting standards should reflect a reporting entity’s decision-making and reporting cycle and associated processes in a structured manner.

- Strategy. The disclosures under this category should adequately cover the sustainability aspects of its strategy at reporting entity level and the entity’s materiality assessment process.
- Implementation. The disclosures should cover how the reporting entity translates its strategy into action through policies, targets, action plans, and dedicated resources for each topic.
- Performance measurement. Finally, the disclosures should explain how the reporting entity delivers against its policies and targets and its transition trajectory, including its past performance (retrospective information) and forward-looking perspectives.

1.4 FIAS Sustainability Framework

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

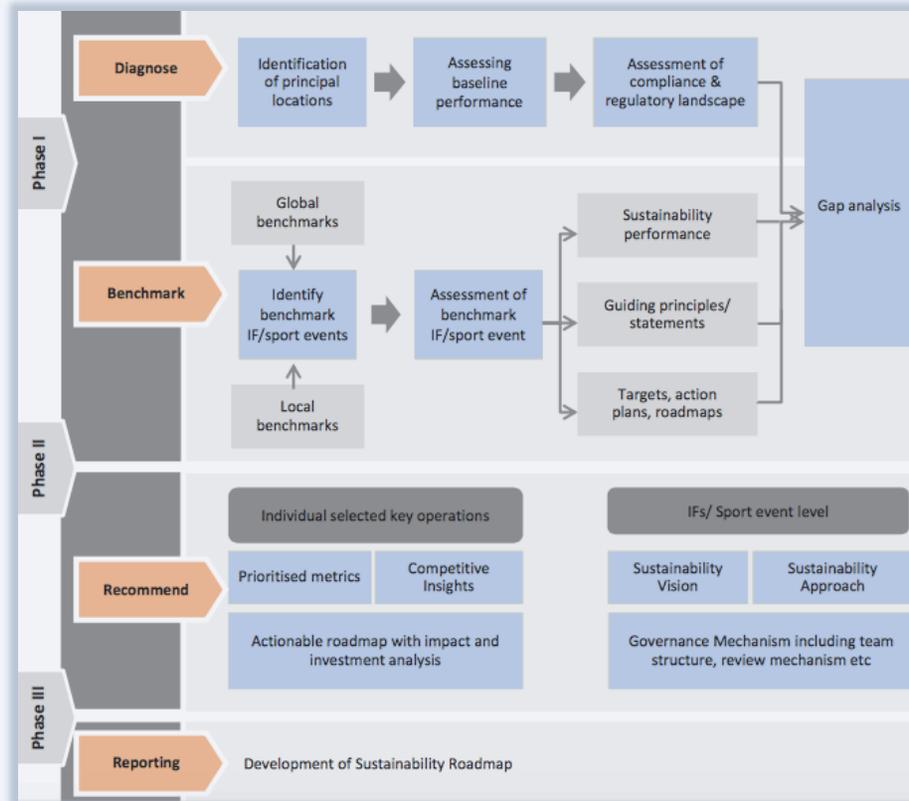


Figure 5: Sustainability Framework

1.4.1 Linkage with Olympic Agenda 2020, IOC Sustainability strategy and Olympic-Agenda 2020+5 recommendations

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 2030. Building on Olympic Agenda 2020, the IOC Sustainability Strategy shapes the working practices of the IOC - from the design and construction of sports facilities and the way of managing resources to valuing the natural environment and health and well-being of people. These recommendations were appropriately scaled for FIAS events to affiliate us with Olympic values and the Olympic movement. FIAS has added two more recommendations from the previous years as a part of its vision to align its goals with the Olympic Movement. In the last report, it was already noted that FIAS has already begun to reduce and is implementing the following 16 recommendations:

Include sustainability in all aspects of FIAS events	Include sustainability within FIAS's daily operations	Cooperate closely with other sports event organisers	Change the philosophy to protecting clean athletes
Foster gender equality	Strengthen relationships with organisations managing sport for people with different abilities	Maximise synergies with stakeholders	Support autonomy
Comply with basic principles of good governance	Spread Olympic values-based education	Enter into strategic partnerships	Increase Broadcasting
Strengthen support to athletes	Honour clean athletes	Ensure compliance	Strengthen ethics

Every year the International Sambo Federation strives to apply more recommendations and attribute them to achievements. Since the last report, we also implemented more:



In March 2021 the IOC approved Olympic Agenda 2020+5 strategic plan, which features topics such as the global sports calendar, the IOC's relationship with esports, athlete representation, and gender equality and human rights. Following the slogan “change or be changed”, noted the transformation that has already taken place and the transformation of challenges into opportunities, such as:



Similarly, FIAS works according to principles of the IOC in five focus areas. SAMBO - indoor sport and our IF maximising the use of existing infrastructure, at the sites, which have a net positive or minimal impact on local communities, concerning protected natural and protected cultural areas, where urban green spaces are promoted, conserve water resources, and protect water quality. We aim to promote more sustainable consumption and production. We are favouring local sourcing, local employment, and local initiatives. We are promoting sustainable tourism and reducing the IF's travel impact. FIAS support and promoting active lifestyles, diversity, inclusivity, and gender equality among employees and volunteers. We recognise the need for urgent action to protect the climate and to adapt to a changing climate and joined the UN Sports for Climate Action Framework to work together to find the best solutions for the issues we face in our journey for the better world.

Signatories of the UN Climate Action Framework

In December 2018, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) took on a leadership role in the new UN Sports for Climate Action Initiative. In partnership with the IOC, it was launched by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at a High-Level Event of the Summit.

⁵The Sports for Climate Action Initiative provides sports organizations with a forum where participants can pursue climate action in a consistent and mutually supportive fashion by learning from each other, disseminating good practices, lessons learned, developing new tools, and collaborating on areas of mutual interest.

Participants in the Sports for Climate Action Initiative will commit to adhering to five principles, incorporating them into strategies, policies, and procedures, and mainstreaming them within the sports community, thus setting the stage for broader dissemination of the message and long-term success.

The International SAMBO Federation as a member of the UN Sports for Climate Action framework strives to adhere to the following principles:

- Principle 1: Undertake systematic efforts to promote greater environmental responsibility.
- Principle 2: Reduce overall climate impact.
- Principle 3: Educate for climate action.
- Principle 4: Promote sustainable and responsible consumption.
- Principle 5: Advocate for climate action through communication.

FIAS as a member of the working group “Systematic Efforts,” working in collaborations with other sports organisations to define the best mode to promote greater environmental responsibility, as well as other working groups are focusing on reducing overall climate impact; educating for climate action; promoting sustainable and responsible consumption and advocating for climate action through communication.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change said in 2018 that by 2030 the world must be on track or exceeding 1.5C of global heating above pre-industrial levels would be all but inevitable. Warming has already topped 1C and 2019 was the second hottest year on record.⁶ All last decade, 2011-2020, is the warmest on record.

According to State of the Global Climate 2020 of the World Meteorological Organisation, in 2019, greenhouse gas concentrations reached new highs:

- Carbon dioxide: 410.5±0.2 ppm = 148% of preindustrial levels
- Methane: 1877±2 ppb = 260% of preindustrial levels



⁵ [First official meeting of the signatories of the UN Sports for Climate Action Framework, gathered at the Olympic Museum](#)

⁶ [The Guardian: Oceans, biodiversity, deforestation](#)

- Nitrous oxide: 332.0±0.1 ppb = 123% of pre-industrial levels.

Moreover, while the year 2020 may have helped with air pollution, but not global warming. According to NASA analyse report from January 2021, there were two events in 2020 that changed the amount of sunlight that reached the earth: the Australian wildfires and COVID-19. During the first half of 2020, 46 million acres of land burned in Australia, sending smoke and other particles 18 miles high in the sky, blocking sunlight and likely causing a slight cooling. While people worked on remote and derived less, these actions reduced particulate air pollution, giving many areas across the globe cleaner air and caused more sunlight to reach the air. This allowed a small amount of warming, but scientists noted that it could be significant⁷.

In 2019 International SAMBO Federation joined the UN Framework “Sports for Climate Action” (S4CA) as a signatory and participant and acknowledges that the impact of sports on climate is complex and hard to measure. Participants in the Sports for Climate Action Initiative commit to adhere to a set of five principles and incorporate them into strategies, policies, and procedures, and mainstream them within the sports community, thus setting the stage for a wider dissemination of the message and long-term success⁸. Round trips across the world, energy and water use, food, waste, etc. – all of that have a huge effect on the planet. But meanwhile, Sport is a significant influencer of positive changes.

In 2020, FIAS became a member of one of the S4CA working groups - “Systematic Efforts”. Working groups were created to partner, develop a roadmap for all stakeholders, support collaboration and find answers to questions about common strategies, goals, accountability, and other challenges.

Two years after the launch of the S4CA framework, it was announced and highly recommended to engage in creating plans that will translate commitment to into concrete actions as quickly as possible and to update the framework.

During the online sessions, and work communication, the organisers, support team, heads of the group and the participants had come to conclusion that the first each participant have to align framework with a 1.5C pathway as indicated in IRCC report. With understanding of S4CA targets, measuring GHG emission, follow GHG protocol and apply to Scope 1 and 2, Scope 3 where possible. Based on that to:

- Reduce GHG by at least 50% by 2030
- Archive net-zero GHG emission by 2050
- Create baseline of no earlier than 2016

Following those recommendations this Sustainability report for 2019-2020 was based on the Report of 2019 and updated not only with most full information for the year 2020 but supplemented by the most extensive data and calculations for events and championships under the auspices of the FIAS, the day-to-day working activities and environments of employees for two years.

⁷ [2020 was one of the hottest year on record, according to NASA | wusa9.com](https://www.nasa.gov/press/20210106/nasa-releases-new-report-on-2020-climate-conditions)

⁸ [Participants in the Sports for Climate Action Framework](#)

1.5 Corporate Governance and Compliance

Corporate governance is the set of processes, customs, policies, laws and institutions the way the organization 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 large⁹.

The corporate governance framework should recognize 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.

Key components of Corporate Governance are:

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.



Figure 6: Components for Corporate Governance

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 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 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 organization's code of conduct and is responsible for meeting the targets set out by FIAS policy.

⁹ (International SAMBO Federation Official Webpage, n.d.)

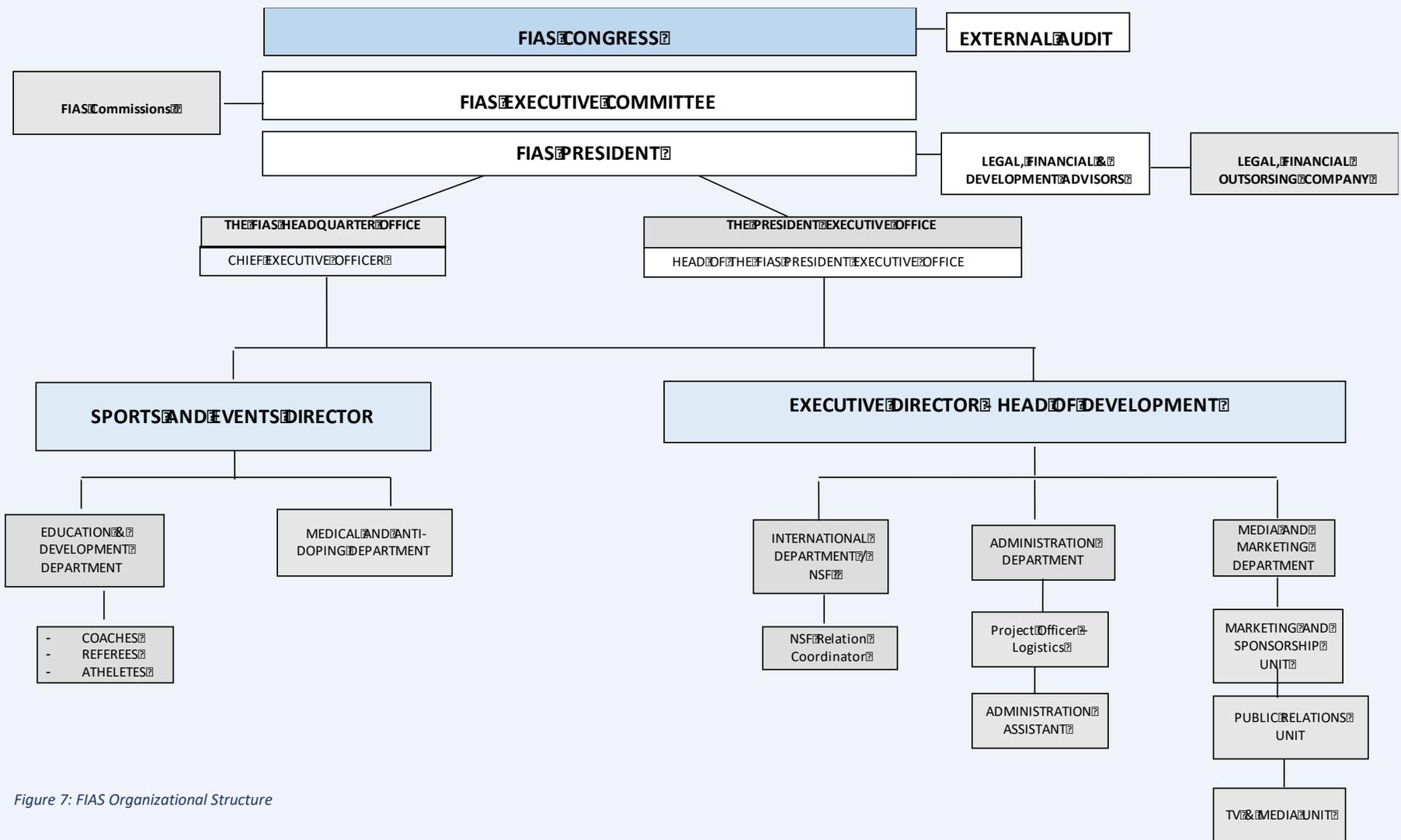


Figure 7: FIAS Organizational Structure

1.5.1 Corporate Governance Practices

a. Sustainability Framework

In 2016, FIAS has introduced a sustainability framework to keep the IF on 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 to close the gaps that are present and aim for new benchmarks in the following years.

b. Code of Conduct

FIAS commits to encouraging a safe, supportive, and productive work environment following suitable standards of professional conduct. The standards recognized 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 is 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 Organizing Committee. We measure, manage and offset all carbon emissions on an annual basis. Furthermore, FIAS has a comprehensive recycling policy followed by all staff, associates and respective suppliers.

d. Sustainable Development Goals Linkage

SDGs proposal contained 17 goals¹⁰ 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 to demonstrate commitment to the SDG's. 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's.

1.6. 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 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 groups¹¹.

1.6.1 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.

¹⁰ (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2015)

¹¹ (Stakeholder research Associates, UNEP, AccountAbility, n.d.)

The mapping of FIAS key stakeholders is in the category of Relationship, Communication and Expectation. The table provides a list of key stakeholders.

	Relation	Communication	Expectation
<p>Employees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular - Contractors - Associates - Interns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services offered - Fair remuneration received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct communication with administration members - Reports to the CEO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognition based on the value brought to the company - Skilled labour practices - Create smart business plans
<p>Members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NSF - EC and Commissions - Candidates - Associates Members 	<p>In the context of sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - effective communication and promotion of sustainability activities should be carried out - access to information and networking - training opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - websites - newsletters - regular meeting with administration - interviews and articles - Participation in SAMBO or FIAS events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best practices - Innovative services - Reliability & Flexibility - Value for money - Readiness - Networking - Training
<p>Suppliers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member Federations - Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They offer services and products - They support FIAS in their SAMBO events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - websites - newsletters - regular meeting with administration - interviews and articles - Participation in SAMBO or other FIAS events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reliability - Integrity
<p>Athletes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interaction with FIAS - Exchange best practices and training opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in global and local events, workshops - Websites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuable alliances - Integrity - Fair competition
<p>Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responsible citizens - Consumers - Social Media Users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FIAS is a non-governmental public non-commercial organisation, uniting national SAMBO federations. - Collaborates with over eighty-six (86) member federations and the candidates - Provides financial assistance during the host city championships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct communication with administration members - Participation in member federation meetings and congress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Innovative services - Information regarding social and environmental problems - Support - Networking with member countries
<p>Network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Committees - National Committees - National Federations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with other leading sports organisations - Gain advice and network with international organisation members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - websites - regular meeting with higher staff of those organisations - Participation in international events and deliver seminars to gain visibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Valuable alliances - Credibility - Network Expansion - Exposure
<p>Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tracking customers' and potential members' needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - websites - newsletters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reliability - Innovative services

	Relation	Communication	Expectation
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Offering appealing services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – regular meeting – interviews and articles – Participation in SAMBO or other FIAS events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Knowledge sharing – flexibility
Media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Newspapers – TV Networks – Websites – Magazines – Social Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – They support FIAS in their events – communicate to the digital world about our work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – websites – social media – meetings – participation – press release – media inquiry – press kit – articles and interview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – live feed information – Latest interviews and articles – Credibility
Authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Legislators – Regulators – Government Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – They set the operational framework – They receive taxes and social products that ensue from FIAS operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Meeting with public sports agencies – Participation in events of special interest (Anti-Doping) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reliability – Integrity – Compliance

Table 4. FIAS Key Stakeholders

1.6.2 Materiality Analysis

FIAS will be conducting surveys focusing on stakeholder opinions and expectations. Stakeholder engagement is more than holding a public hearing or seeking 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.

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 based on 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 - 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.

Manage - 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.

Monitor - Issues with low impact and low importance to the stakeholders and FIAS.

Priority	Manage	Monitor
- Corporate Governance and ethics	- Financial Stability	- Community Impact
- Comply with IF rules and regulations	- Culture, ethics, and integrity	- CSR Management
- Safety of the players	- Digital innovation and social media spread	- Universality of SAMBO
- Education of SAMBO Athletes, Coaches and Referees	- Selection and management of suppliers	- Financial inclusion
- Anti-Doping & Fair sport	- Environmental management	- Attracting Developing and Retaining talent
- Partnership with international organisations	- Diversity and Inclusiveness	
	- Quality Management	
	- S-E-E impact	

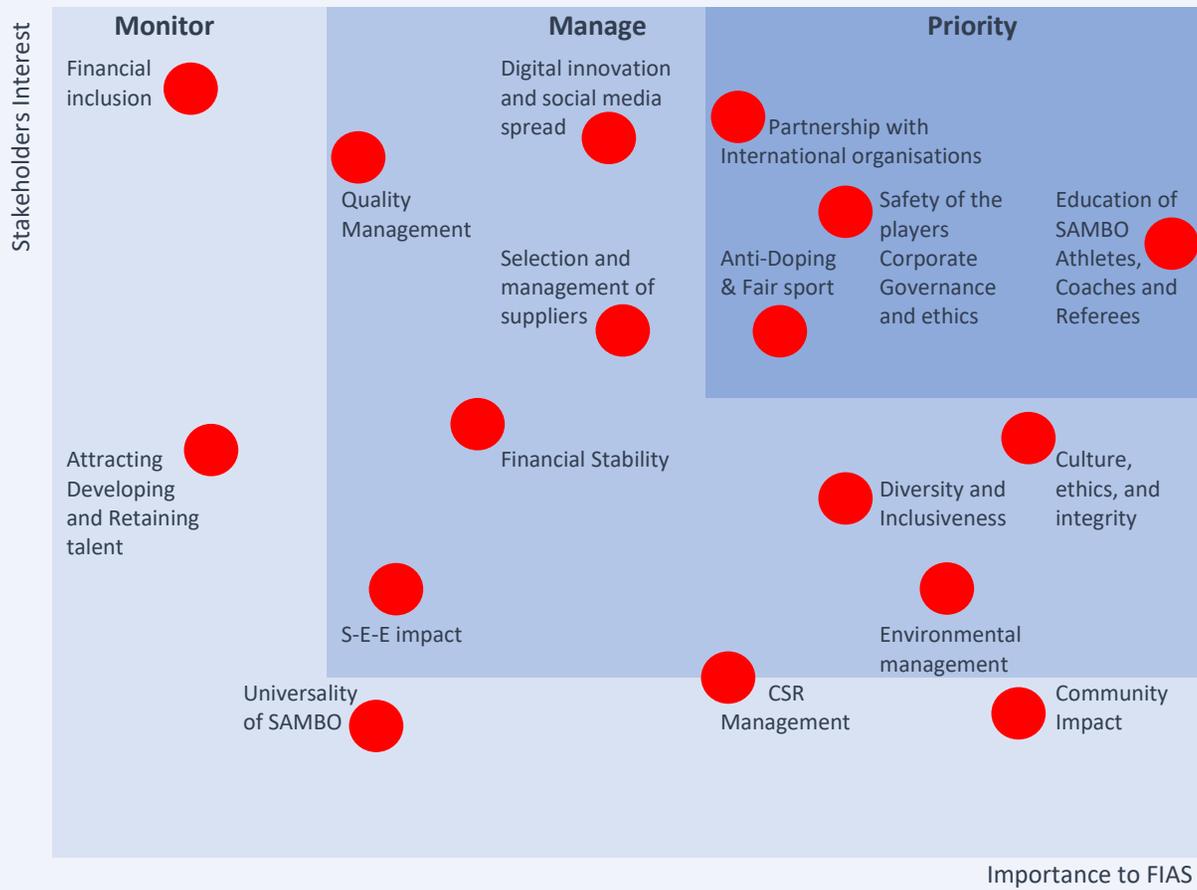


Figure 8. Materiality Matrix

2. Protecting the Environment

The environmental crisis is increasingly affecting everyone's life in the 21st century. It is not only ecological destruction, pollution and energy crisis, social development, but also deep-rooted problems such as human culture and human values.

Establishing the correct environmental view in sport contributes to the further development of SAMBO education and a more sustainable view of both martial arts and a healthier, more ecological, and beneficial society.

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 sustainable development in event management by making responsible decisions during planning, organisation, and implementation of an event.

The objectives of this report are:

- to define the characteristics of a green event.
- to develop a plan to organise a sustainable event.
- to explore some of the issues encompassing the management and staging of a green event.
- to examine the importance of engaging a range of key stakeholders and considers various ways in which events are greening their operations.
- to calculate the carbon footprint emission from the activities of FIAS on events and day to day operations; and
- to develop solutions to reduce negative impact, move forward to carbon neutrality, with stives to positive contribution to the climate.

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

This research will educate, motivate, and create awareness of different classes, races, and religions to come together and care for the environment during events. In addition, the finding of this study should help to discover an extensive knowledge of event management with the key result area of application in sustainability and green technology initiatives.

Most of FIAS events are conducted indoors, and the Federation evaluated the direct and indirect impacts of the environmental initiatives carried out. As before, for the two major World Championships in 2019, 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. Moreover, in this report, we also paid attention and figured out our impact on other competitions under the auspices of FIAS.

The pandemic has significantly impacted the 2020 global sports calendar, with many ongoing or planned sports events postponed or cancelled. It equally affected the International SAMBO Federation. In terms of impact on sports, the COVID-19 spread is the most significant event since World War II.

FIAS takes 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 Sustainability Policy commitment is summarised in the following principles:

- Application of environmental, social, and economic practices at each SAMBO event and day to day operations

- Consideration of all impacts within each event and advance its development from each event
- Prevention of pollution by responsible management, resource, and energy efficiency, reduction of emissions & waste, in consideration of the availability of facilities in the host city
- Promotion of the idea of being environmentally responsible among the FIAS stakeholders
- Monitoring environmental performance, setting measurable objectives by utilizing guidelines and targets for achieving sustainable improvement at the FIAS events and everywhere FIAS presented

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 through pollution prevention and energy and water conservation. As a result, we achieve cost savings, increased operational efficiency, improved quality of services, and ultimately a safe environment for the athletes, staff, and the local community.

Based on the KPIs in the sustainability action sheet in appendix III, the EN indicators focussed concentrated on events are:

- Waste Management Protocol
- Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency
- Save Water Campaign
- Emission Control

COVID- 19¹²

The global pandemic is caused by human activities such as deforestation, animal trade and increased urbanization, loss of biodiversity. It has been proven that biodiversity loss could expand zoonoses - diseases transmitted from animals to humans- while, on the other hand, if we keep biodiversity intact, it offers excellent tools to fight against pandemics like those caused by coronaviruses. Diseases are indicators of a bigger problem, fundamentally rooted in biodiversity loss. The emergence of COVID-19 has underscored the fact that, when we destroy biodiversity, we destroy the system that supports human life.¹³

The lockdown has brought some positive effects, which included reduced greenhouse gas (greenhouse gas) emissions, improved water quality, reduced noise pollution, improved air quality and, in some cases, restoration of wildlife. But the improvements were temporary, new environmental problems did not take long to wait. Such as the drastically increasing amount of domestic and medical waste.



¹² [SAMBO against COVID-19](#)

¹³ [Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services \(IPBES\)](#)

2.1 FIAS Waste Management – Case Study

The Federation's main objective to encourage separate collection of the waste in the countries where its already being implemented- to strongly support a positive movement. In other countries, where separate waste collection is not working yet or underdeveloped - it is to set a worthy example and to leave environmentally healthy habits.

We appreciate the contributions of the organizing committee to make this practice a success. The waste management strategies carried out at Tashkent and in Cheongju in 2019 were similar to previous experience. The waste was categorized into Plastic, Paper, Glass and General Wastes.

With the onset of the pandemic the amount of medical waste has increased, haphazard disposal of PPE, had grown municipal waste and reduced recycling efforts. The adopted quarantine, isolation, and social distancing led to a corresponding increase in the amount of solid household waste (15-25%) and a significant increase in the generation of medical waste in healthcare institutions (from 10 to 20 times).

The increase in COVID-19 waste has also impacted Waste Management Systems (WM). The declining employment / reduction in the number of workers reduced recycling efforts, further exacerbating problems with the collection and disposal of general waste. Municipal budgets have been weakened as a result of increased health care costs and the introduction of social security rules. Some governments have imposed limits on the amount of recycling to reduce the risk of contracting the virus. A separate study reports that 3.4 billion face masks or face shields are discarded every day.¹⁴ Personal protective equipment is made of plastic and isn't recyclable.

a. Waste Management in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

In Uzbekistan the policy in the field of ensuring environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, and also improvement of sanitary and ecological situation of regions consistently is implemented. So far insufficient security with services in collection and export of municipal solid waste in rural settlements, unsatisfactory condition of infrastructure in the field of the treatment of municipal solid waste and discrepancy of the existing solid waste landfills to requirements of sanitary and environmental standards required acceptance of complex measures in this sphere. April 2019 a Presidential decree sets approving Strategy for Solid Household Waste Management in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028. The Ecology and Environmental Protection Committee was entrusted with the task of enhancing the ecological culture of the public, as well as organizing public outreach, focusing on prevention of environmental offenses, rational use of natural resources and waste management.

For the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships, the event was conducted at sports complex "Uzbekistan" in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. For the FIAS event three kinds of waste bins for Paper, PET, Glass and general trash were placed in different parts of the venue.

b. Waste Management in Cheongju, Republic of Korea

South Korea has been keen to present an image of itself as an environmental leader to the global community by advancing a green growth strategy as a domestic priority, and advertising targets for emissions reduction in climate change governance. Waste Management in Cheongju, Republic of Korea South Korea has

¹⁴ [How to stop discarded face masks from polluting the planet](#)

included an environmental chapter in all its FTAs after signing the Korea-U.S. in 2012, made efforts to help guarantee the generational sustainability of agriculture, recycles ninety-five per cent of its food waste and etc.

Same time South Korea produced more than four thousand tons of plastic waste every day, but a huge amount of plastic waste is imported to the country due to the non-recyclable materials of domestic plastic products. The government now charges fees for single-use plastic bags and recommends paper bags instead. Companies are creating plastic products that use less plastic, such as water bottles with slimmer caps. In 2017, around 22.7 percent of plastic waste was recycled as material and 39.3 percent as energy. The rest of them were either simply incinerated or thrown to landfills. The recycling rate of plastic waste in South Korea was around 44.8 percent in 2018, with approximately 8,100 pieces of household plastic waste generated every day. The plastic recycling rate has stayed between 40 percent and 50 percent over the past decade. The average recycling rate for municipal waste in South Korea stood at over 50 percent.¹⁵ In 2019, the trade deficit of plastic waste in South Korea amounted to around 57 million U.S. dollars.

During the World SAMBO Championships, paper, PET, glass and general rubbish were collected and sorted directly at the Sukwoo Culture Gym.

c. Waste Management in Novi Sad, Serbia

Since November 2016, residents of Novi Sad have had the opportunity to sort garbage and to dump it in underground containers that are labelled and placed in several parts of the city. In Serbia, the average daily generation of 0.87 kg of waste per capita, and Novi Sad, with its environment, produces 700 tons of garbage per day. Waste separation at the source is crucial for waste management. In Serbia, the municipal waste separation system is still in its infancy. The EU's current requirement is to treat 30% of municipal waste by 2020, while the revised directive calls for 50% by 2035. DRI report on plastic waste management said that the country produced 897,000 tons of plastic waste between 2017 and 2019. There is a high interest in waste sorting in households. But across the region, effective waste management is constrained by economic complexities and insufficient legal frameworks.

The waste management in the Novi Sad is under the control of the Regional municipal centre for waste management and public utility company "Chistota" (Purity). For the Youth and Junior World Championships and World SAMBO Championships, the event was conducted at the SPENS Hall in Novi Sad, Serbia. Three kinds of waste bins for Paper, PET, Glass, general trash was placed in different parts of the venue. In addition, due to health measures in the new normal world, separate trash cans for face masks and other medical waste have also been requested.

¹⁵ [Recycling rate of plastic waste in South Korea from 2008 to 2018](#)

2.1.1 Types of Waste Segregated at Tashkent, Cheongju, Novi Sad

Plastic – PET		
Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2019	World SAMBO Championships 2019	SAMBO Championships Novi Sad, Serbia 2020
Roughly, as in previous years, the organizing committee in Tashkent provided the organizers with 2,000 PET bottles, and some were bought by spectators and athletes. We appreciate the efforts of the ground staff (volunteers) who helped us to dispose of PET bottles separately. Unused PET bottles were sent back to the water company.	The local water company provided up to 70,000 0.5 ml PET water bottles for all participants, organizers, trainers and drug control points. Approximately 20% of the unused bottles were donated to schools, orphanages and the South Korean SAMBO Federation.	Due to the coronavirus pandemic and to minimize the risks of infection, it was decided to temporarily postpone initiatives to introduce drinking water for drinking in reusable bottles and provide athletes with as many disposable PET bottles as necessary to avoid any health risk.
Organic Waste / Other Waste		
Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2019	World SAMBO Championships 2019	SAMBO Championships Novi Sad, Serbia 2020
The food at the events was locally prepared and none of the ingredients was 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 stuff and volunteers.	We made sure that there is zero wastage of food at the venues, and it was advised to all personnel not to waste the food provided to them	With the support of the local organizing committee and other partners, catering for the event, as well as hotel and event food was prepared locally and none of the ingredients were imported. The management was well aware of FIAS's environmental and social vision, and every effort was made to ensure that there was no food waste at the sites.
PAPER WASTE		
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, the number of printed paper sheets were reduced by 30%.		
Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2019	World SAMBO Championships 2019	SAMBO Championships Novi Sad, Serbia 2020
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. 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 local SAMBO federations for office use. This brings an indirect economic impact on the event since some paper was saved from printing and can be used for other purposes.	Thanks to positive progress since 2015, the amount of paper used per person during the World Championships was reduced by half. However, the number of participating countries and the size of delegations increased. During the event, high-quality recycled paper was used for printing. But even so, it didn't exceed 2000 sheets. FIAS also made sure that the documents were printed front and back with blank ink.	For these championships, no reduction in used paper has been made, nor has it been enlarged. However, it should be noted that about 2 thousand sheets were used not on one, but for both SAMBO Championships.

Table 5. Types of Waste Segregation

Novi Sad, Serbia

The Youth and Junior World SAMBOSAMBO Championships and World SAMBOSAMBO Championships in Novi Sad, which were the first SAMBO championships that have been held since the beginning of the pandemic, were very special in every sense. Even with the limited number of participants per square meter, it was decided to minimize the risk of infection, and given the small number of participating countries, these two events were shared one after the other in a common location for the first time. A bubble was organized, which meant an isolated set of accommodations and venues where athletes could reside and compete away from the public. Each accredited event participant had to report a negative PCR test result before the trip and event, with all the safety measures and daily health checks of competitors. Due to that competition areas, warm-up areas, dressing rooms, toilets, and showers had to be equipped with hand sanitizers and towels for single use, as well as medical personnel was provided with face masks, contactless thermometers, gloves, disinfectants, and other necessary medical and antiviral drugs and all staff, officials, and participants were wearing masks everywhere (except for competitions on mats).

As a result, the productivity of waste, especially medical waste, has increased at events since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. Hundreds of masks were used every day. FIAS employees alone used at least 150 kn95 ffp2 masks for the 4 days of events and days of arrival/departure. These respirators are composed of pp double-layer non-woven, filter paper, pp non-woven. According to the action group Waste Free Oceans, Single-used masks can take 450 years to decompose and are related to medical waste incinerated under controlled conditions. Waste incineration plants and crematoria are used for this purpose. To reduce the risk of infection, certain hazardous medical waste must be sterilised, disinfected, or inactivated before its disposal.

Daily all athletes were provided with PET-bottles, including as an anti-doping program. The catering at the events was prepared locally and with local produce with vegetarian and vegan options. The paper was used exclusively by the organizing committee in minimal quantities and for informational purposes. In addition, for the FIAS Congress, 2020 - 700 pages were printed, purchased - 100 bottles x 0.5 Water, and snacks (coffee break) for ~ 50 people.

Future Initiatives

Plastic - PET waste: FIAS will undertake future initiatives to introduce potable water for drinking, especially for local organizers, as this can reduce the consumption of water from PET bottles, which will be cost-effective for local organizers. This initiative does not apply to athletes at doping control stations.

Organic Waste / Other Waste: FIAS would like to take the initiative to feed the hungry, minimize food waste and make sure that edible products are consumed and not thrown away. The SAMBO community carries out the practice of distributing food to low-income strata of the population as part of social responsibility. As a social initiative, FIAS would like 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. The SAMBO community does the practice of food being donated to the underprivileged communities as a part of social responsibility.

Paper waste: By 2025, FIAS strives to become completely digital in its events and 100% paperless. FIAS has advised the local organisers to shred the printed pages and recycle them for further use. It will be a financial saving for the member federation hosts the championships and an indirect economic impact on FIAS. We reached our target of reducing paper usage by 25% in 2016, by 30% in 2017, and 40% paperless in 2018 and 2019, and our next target is to be completely digital in their events and 100% paperless by 2025.

2.2 Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency

As FIAS events are always indoors, there is extensive use of lights, and air conditioners are the high-energy guzzlers. Energy consumption directly affects operational costs and can increase exposure to fluctuations in energy supply and prices. Global energy demand increased by 0.9% in 2019, i.e., 120 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe), 40% of the growth rate observed in 2018. Global GDP growth fell from 3.6% in 2018 to 2.9% in 2019, curbing energy demand growth.¹⁶

= SAVE ENERGY =

Turn off unnecessary lights: If you have a 60-watt bulb and you turned it off for one hour, then you can save 0.06 kilowatt hours.

Turn off electronics and unplug when not in use: Even when not turned on, these devices are using power.

A total of USD 250 billion was invested in energy efficiency across the buildings, transport, and industry sectors in 2019, the same level as the previous year. But energy efficiency investment is not enough to meet sustainability goals and reduce the effort required from energy supply. Primary energy intensity needs to drop by an average of 3.6% annually to deliver on climate goals. In 2019, the change was 2%, roughly the same as in 2018.¹⁷ While 2020 saw roughly a 6 percent decrease in global CO2 emissions, the IEA projects that 2021 will see a rebound to 2019 levels or above.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) estimates that 40% more renewable energy was generated and used during 2020 compared to the previous year and forecasts that this growth will continue throughout 2022.

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 the 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 all the venues.

a. Energy Scenario in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Total final energy consumption is around 30 Mtoe (29.5 Mtoe in Residential sector is the largest consumer, with a share of almost 40%, while the industry, transport and services sectors are each responsible for roughly 20%. Domestic gas consumption is approximately 39 bcm, including liquefied natural gas (LNG) used by half of consumers. Uzbekistan generated 61.6 terawatt hours (TWh) of electricity in 2019, mostly from natural gas (>85%).

Uzbekistan has been implementing large-scale reforms in recent years to strengthen its energy industry. Problems are associated with high wear and tear on equipment as well as with the slow pace of infrastructure updates, faulty equipment operations, inadequate installations, and both gas pipelines and power lines that have exceeded their service life. The Law on the Use of Renewable Energy Sources and the Law on Public-Private Partnerships have been adopted, as well as the Regulations for Connecting Businesses that Produce Electricity, Including from Renewable Energy Sources, to the Unified Electric Power System

¹⁶ [Global Energy Review 2019](#)

¹⁷ [IEA, 2020](#)

The sports complex Uzbekistan and the hotels adopted basic energy-saving measures having installed a few occupancy sensors and switching off lights in different areas. The facility has a MEMO Light AOB lighting system with spotlights and LED lamps. Heating, cooling and ventilation are provided by air conditioning. A minimum number of lights were on, pre and post the championships.

b. Energy Scenario in Cheongju, Republic of Korea

South Korea is the eighth largest energy-consuming country in the world. Over 300 million toe of primary energy was consumed within the country. Nuclear energy is a significant contributor to the South Korean energy grid, accounting for nearly 60 percent of the total energy production of the country. However, the government decided to stop new nuclear plant construction and close two existing nuclear energy plants in Kori (Gori) and Wolsong after reconsidering the risks of nuclear energy. Additionally, the future energy policy is expected to replace 20 percent of the total generation by renewables by 2030. The Korean government announced the Energy Efficiency Innovation Strategy, aiming to reduce 29.6 million TOE by 2030 – 14.4 percent of current energy demand.¹⁸

In 2019, the energy consumption of South Korea was set to drop for the first time since 2009. Following the report from Korea Energy Economics Institute, the country's overall energy consumption came to 137.6 million TOEs, (tons of oil equivalent) down 0.93% from the same period of 2018 in the first seven months of the year.¹⁹

South Korea's 2030 NDC target, emissions would only be limited to 530 MtCO_{2e}. 1.5°C-compatibility can be achieved via strong domestic emissions reductions, supplemented with contributions to global emissions-reduction efforts. South Korea announced its Third Five-Year Plan for Green Growth (2019-2023), with a political commitment to become an 'inclusive green nation'. South Korea's 'Third Energy Master Plan (2019-2040)' plans to significantly cut back coal power and raise the share of renewables to 35% by 2040.²⁰

c. Energy Scenario in Novi Sad, Serbia

The electric power performance of the Republic of Serbia in 2020 can be summarized as follows: The total installed power capacity of the Serbian Electric Power Industry (EPS) is 8054 MW generating 39,405 TWh/a of electricity, where thermal power capacities provide it with 65.7%, large and medium sized hydroelectric power makes up almost 31.6% of total electric power capacity, while the renewable energy sources (mostly wind turbine generation) account for 2,1%. According to an agreement with the EU since 2009, Serbia took over the obligation to increase the share of renewable energy in total energy consumption from the current 21.2% (including large hydro plants) to 27% in 2020. Additional wind power projects with a volume of 483 MW are in the pipeline. But Serbia is not yet on course to achieve its 27% target.²¹

The power distribution system of the city of Novi Sad (around 0.5 million citizens) delivers 2308 GWh/a of electricity, the central heating system has a heat consumption capacity of 902 MW. The SPENS sports hall and the hotels adopted basic energy-saving measures, installing a few occupancy sensors and switching off lights in different areas. The facility has a MEMO Light AOB lighting system with 100 spotlights and LED lamps. Heating, cooling, and ventilation are provided by air conditioning. A minimum number of lights were on, pre and post championships. In all rooms at the SPENS, there were occupancy sensors placed.

¹⁸ [Energy sector in South Korea - Statistics & Facts](#)

¹⁹ [Climate Scorecard](#)

²⁰ [Climate transparency](#)

²¹ [A review of challenges and benefits of integration of CHP plant into the grid: a case study in Serbia](#)

2.2.3 Future Energy Initiatives for FIAS Events

Every country has its 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 impact, however small it may be.

In this perspective, FIAS should follow best practices of Energy Efficiency by choosing the most sustainable offers, give preference to the offices, venues, and hotels with energy-efficient lightings, such as LEDs, etc., with central heating or central heating mechanisms (it is best to use biomass or biogas). ed

The FIAS plans to reduce the percentage of energy consumption by 2030 and switch to 100% environmentally friendly sources.

2.3 Save Water Campaign

Water is a unique and non-substitutable resource. We use it every day at home and work in so many ways that we take it for granted. Unfortunately, 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—those who control how water is valued control how it is used.

= SAVE WATER =

Turn off what's not in use: Running the tap while brushing your teeth can waste 15 liters of water.

Fix any leaks: Leaky faucets that drip at the rate of one drop per second can waste up to 10,000 liters of water each year.

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

Households changed behaviour due to COVID-19, which increased water use after March 2020 when compared to the period before March 2020. Frequent and proper handwashing is the most basic frontline defence against the spread of COVID-19. The impact of COVID-19 on the quality of water depends on the urbanisation level of the region and the quality of soil, where emissions could be stored before the release in water systems.

But since the beginning of 2020, a massive number of disinfectants have been applied to eradicate the COVID-19 virus. These disinfectants can kill off-target beneficial species and create environmental imbalances. Most disinfectants and antiseptics, such as hand soap, contain a high percentage of the hormone-disrupting pesticide triclosan (TSC - triclosan) converted to dioxin, a highly toxic compound when exposed to sunlight), naturally enter our water systems.

Lately, FIAS has started the "clean beaches" program for the Beach SAMBO competitions to reduce quantities of waste during events and calculate the amount of garbage collected and people involved.

2.4 FIAS Emission Control

Carbon emissions are on the international scope. Each government, organisation, and personality have to reduce their environmental impact. One of the most significant ways to do this is by reducing carbon footprint, and this starts with monitoring carbon emissions. Carbon emissions are responsible for 81% of overall GHG emissions, and companies are responsible for a lot of them.

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. Thus, for any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO₂e signifies the amount of CO₂ which would have the equivalent global warming impact.

Any organization's greenhouse gas emissions are categorised into three groups or 'Scopes' by the most widely used international accounting tool, the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol. Scope 1 covers direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. Scope 2 covers indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling consumed by the reporting company. Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions that occur in a company's value chain.²²

GHG Protocol Standards: Corporate Scope - 1 and 2, Value Chain - Scope 3								
Scope 1		Scope 2	Scope 3					
Direct emissions arising from owned or controlled stationary sources that use fossil fuels and/or emit fugitive emissions	Direct emissions from owned or controlled mobile sources	Location-based emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat, steam or cooling	Fuel- and energy-related activities	Waste generated in operations	Purchased goods	Business travel	Upstream transportation and distribution	Employees commuting

Table 6. GHG Protocol Standards: 3 scopes.

According to the leading GHG Protocol corporate standard, greenhouse gas emissions are classified into three scopes. Scope 1 and 2 are mandatory to report, whereas scope 3 is voluntary and the hardest to monitor. This measurement is necessary to evaluate the overall climate impacts of organisation or project and understand which activities contribute most to these impacts. In previous FIAS reports, some share of scope 3 was calculated as a part of transport management. In this report, we started calculating the scope 1 & 2, continuing the tradition of disclosing the carbon footprint of the transport of athletes and supporting teams for the World SAMBO Championships and complementing calculations for all events under the auspices of FIAS.

We are still at the beginning of our own path to planning and budgeting to reduce their carbon footprint in order to achieve the goal of the Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions Act by 2050. And a necessary step on this path is the definition of a baseline level of emissions that each organization and individual must reduce and compensate for along the way. By developing the carbon baseline that is used as the basis for the carbon roadmap, we are taking responsibility and pushing forward to achieve targets.

²² [Briefing: What are Scope 3 emissions?](#)

Scope 1 and Scope 2

Scope 1 includes direct emissions arising from owned or controlled stationary sources that use fossil fuels and/or emit fugitive emissions and direct emissions from owned or controlled mobile sources, such as fuels, refrigerants, passenger vehicles, delivery vehicles. Scope 2 accounts for GHG emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by a company. Purchased electricity is defined as electricity that is purchased or otherwise brought into the organizational boundary of the company. Scope 2 emissions physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.

The International SAMBO Federation is a non-governmental public non-commercial organization with a headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, and FIAS President’s office in Moscow, Russia. FIAS as an NGO doesn’t have fuels, passenger vehicles, and delivery vehicles from owned or controlled sources.

The headquarters in Lausanne is based in “Masion du Sport International “– a unique complex that brings together under one roof several of the leading players in international sports administration, notably the headquarters of around thirty or so international sports federations and organisations and some twenty companies active in the field of sport. The total office area is 68 m2 with a basement of 13 m2. Annual electricity consumption for the past period was:

- 565 kWh from 22.02.2018 to 07.03.2019 = 131.724 kg CO2
- 504 kWh from 08.03.2019 to 04.03.2020 = 117.503 kg CO2
- 584 kWh from 05.03.2020 to 12.03.2021 = 136.154 kg CO2

This meter is paid according to the NATIVA tariff - this electricity of 100% renewable and 100% regional, and 100% Swiss origin and made up of a mix of solar photovoltaic, wind, and hydraulic energies produced exclusively in the region, 10% of which have the nature made basic label.

Steam turbine combined heat and power plant provides power supply to the territory where the Moscow office is located. State Power Plant No. 1 named after P.G. Smidovich is the oldest operating power plant in Russia. HPP-1 is included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites as a unique monument of industrial architecture. Consumption in the Moscow office averages 1550 kWh (361.367 kg CO2) of electricity, 252 cubic meters of water per year (86.69 kg CO2), and about 78 Giga calories (15’647.61 Kg CO2) for heating for 6 months²³ in 2019.

Office 2019	Electricity	Water	Heating	KgCO2
Lausanne	117.503	20.13	519.73	657.363
Moscow	492.654	149.81	16051	16693.46
Total	610.157	169.94	16570.73	17350.83

Office 2020	Electricity	Water	Heating	KgCO2
Lausanne	136.154	44.25	564.3	744.704
Moscow	361.367	86.69	15647	16095.057
Total	497.521	130.94	16211.3	16839.761

Table 7. Scope 1& 2 Emission in 2019 and 2020

The total carbon footprint emission for scope 1 and 2 from both FIAS offices in Lausanne and Moscow is about 17.350 tCO2 in 2019; and 16.839 tCO2 in 2020.

²³ Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Calculator from the UNFCCC Secretariat

Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions are a consequence of the activities of the company but occur from sources not owned or controlled by the company. Purchased Goods and Services, Capital Goods, Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities Not Included in Scope 1 or Scope 2, upstream transportation and distribution, waste generated in operations, business travel, employee commuting, upstream leased assets, downstream transportation and distribution, processing of sold products, use of sold products, end-of-life treatment of sold products, downstream leased assets, franchises, investments.

The Transport Sector plays an important role in 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. The use of cars, road freight, and aviation are the principal contributors to greenhouse gas emissions: three-quarters of 26% of transport emissions are from road traffic worldwide. Emissions from this sector were rising faster than other energy-intensive sectors and were 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.

The Transportation Management System market was valued at USD 110.98 million in 2019. Global energy-related CO2 emissions flattened in 2019 at around 33 gigatons (Gt), following two years of increases. This resulted mainly from a sharp decline in CO2 emissions from the power sector in advanced economies, thanks to the expanding role of renewable sources (mainly wind and solar PV), fuel switching from coal to natural gas, and higher nuclear power output.²⁴

Global CO2 emissions declined by 5.8% in 2020, or almost 2 Gt CO2 – the largest ever decline and nearly five times greater than the 2009 decline that followed the global financial crisis. CO2 emissions fell further than energy demand in 2020 owing to the pandemic hitting demand for oil and coal harder than other energy sources while renewables increased. Despite the decline in 2020, global energy-related CO2 emissions remained at 31.5 Gt, which contributed to CO2 reaching its highest-ever average annual concentration in the atmosphere of 412.5 parts per million in 2020 – around 50% higher than when the industrial revolution began.²⁵

Travels are one of the indirect but most significant impact indicators in the environmental pillar of sustainability for FIAS. It does not remain unattended employees commuting and business travels. Considering that many athletes from all around the world participate in SAMBO events, emissions are usually high. This section indicates how these emissions were calculated and interpreted: first at the most significant events, and further from other indirect sources, among which all the movement of employees.



²⁴ [Global CO2 emissions in 2019](#)

²⁵ [Global Energy Review 2021](#)

2.4.1 Total Carbon Emissions for all principal international championships under the auspices of FIAS in 2019 and 2020

In 2019 were held 12 principal international championships (World Cups, International Tournaments (A Category), Continental Championships) under the auspices of FIAS. The International SAMBO Federation strives to implement sustainable development practices at all events; however, the best control over the organization was at the following championships, listed in the order of priority according to the calendar:

2019	Tournament	Athletes	Participating countries	Travel emissions (tCO ₂)	Event emission (tCO ₂)
1	International SAMBO Tournament for the prizes of the President of the Republic of Belarus (Minsk)	302	18	145.054	51.4
2	SAMBO World Cup "A. Kharlampiev Memorial" (Moscow, Russia)	210	34	179.557	57.2
3	International SAMBO Tournament Y. Potapov Memorial (Vladivostok, Russia)	176	15	351.651	52.9
4	European SAMBO Championships (Gijon, Spain)	231	27	186.751	56.9
5	African SAMBO Championships (Casablanca, Morocco)	70	17	56.152	8.3
6	Pan American SAMBO Championships (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic)	137	24	110.617	27.3
7	Asian SAMBO Championships (New Delhi, India)	336	20	220.084	82.5
8	International Sambo Tournament for the prizes of the President of the Republic of Tatarstan (Kazan, Russia)	161	18	85.397	38.2
9	Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)	369	31	303.891	89.8
10	World Masters SAMBO Championships (Limassol, Cyprus)	308	20	276.781	93.7
11	World SAMBO Championships (Cheongju, Republic of Korea)	465	80	1116.52	102.4
12	International Sambo Tournament for the Prizes of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Nur-Sultan)	132	13	55.193	37
Total				3087.648	644.7

Table 8. Total Carbon Emission from events and Athletes travels for FIAS competitions in 2019.

Meanwhile, different championships also usually travel with support staff, trainers, referees, federations staff, tv crew and friends. Thus, about 20% of the total athlete's carbon footprint should be added to each tournament for these tournament entrants. Moreover, the number of international participants and guests for the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships and the World SAMBO Championships can reach 35% and 50%, respectively. In this way, the total travel emission from for the competitions in 2019 from athletes and other participants is approximately **4751.119 tCO2**. This is not counting the fans.



In 2020, due to the coronavirus pandemic, the worldwide health situation was constantly changing, and some countries and regions were able to cope with a pandemic or significantly improve the epidemiological situation. The most important thing to all and for FIAS was to ensure the health of athletes and not to spread the COVID-19 disease any further. To ensure this, the FIAS strongly recommended that all National SAMBO Federations and their affiliated members followed their local Government advice and World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and developed the Safety and Prevention Recommendation for Organisers and Participants at the International SAMBO Events. It has been created following the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommendations, International Olympic Committee recommendation, International Labour Organisation (ILO), and with the participation of the FIAS Medical and Anti-Doping Commission.

The International SAMBO Federation was glad to hold five championships: the International SAMBO Tournament for the prizes of the President of the Republic of Belarus (before the spread of Covid-19), Online SAMBO Cup 2020, in November - the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships and World SAMBO Championships in Novi Sad, Serbia with all recommended safety measures, and Sambo World Cup "A. Kharlampiev Memorial" in December in Moscow. Below is the calculation of the footprint for traveling athletes:

2020	Location	Athletes	Participating countries	Travel emissions (tCO2)	Event emission (tCO2)
1	International SAMBO Tournament for the prizes of the President of the Republic of Belarus (Minsk)	210	22	102.215	53.1
2	World Youth and Junior Sambo Championships & World Sambo Championships (Novi Sad, Serbia)	484	36	329.39	104.3
3	SAMBO World Cup "A. Kharlampiev Memorial" (Moscow, Russia)	133	15	71.873	52.5
Total				503.478	209.9

Table 9. Total Carbon Emission from events and Athletes travels for FIAS competitions in 2020.

Restrictive measures for different countries, of course, affected both the number of athletes and the number of other participants. Thus, about 20% of the total athlete's carbon footprint should be added just to the first tournament. The number of international participants and guests for the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships and the World SAMBO Championships was about only 30% and about 15% for the World Cup in Moscow. Thereby, the total travel emission from for the competitions in 2020 from athletes and other participants is approximately **843.42 tCO2**.

2.4.2 Total Carbon Emissions for the rest of Scope 3

FIAS leasing two offices and carbon emissions associated with energy efficiencies, heating, and cooling of those spaces fall into Scope 3, including servers processing, amount of business travel conducted, and transportation systems. To reach net-zero emissions, each organisation needs to account for and share carbon emissions as a first step towards reducing them.

Office 2019	Waste generated	Business travels	Employees commuting	tCO2
Lausanne	5	34	7	46
Moscow	70	130	15	215
Total	75	164	22	261

Table 10. Total Carbon Emission from Athletes travels for FIAS competitions in 2020.

Office 2020	Waste generated	Business travels	Employees commuting	tCO2
Lausanne	5.743	1.391	7.4	14.534
Moscow	53.9	25.6	9.3	88.8
Total	59.643	26.991	16.7	103.334

All the calculations for scopes 1, 2 and 3 were made through the UNFCCC secretariat's tool to measure GHG emissions for organisations and online platform, which supports companies with advice, analysis, IT tools for effective climate protection, based on industry average emission factors.²⁶

2.4.3 Carbon Offset

A carbon offset is a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions or other greenhouse gases made to compensate for emissions produced elsewhere. One tonne of carbon offset represents reducing one tonne of carbon dioxide or its equivalent in other greenhouse gases. Offsets usually support projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the short or long term. Compensation is seen as an important policy tool for maintaining economic stability and increasing sustainability.

Thanks to the IOC/DOW Carbon Initiative for the Olympic Movement FIAS started to pursue carbon reduction strategies within Scope 3.

IOC / DOW CARBON INITIATIVE FOR THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

IOC in partnership with their Official Carbon Partner, Dow, have created a carbon initiative to specifically support the Olympic Movement in addressing climate change. Launched in 2019, the Awards – which form part of the IOC-DOW Carbon Partnership – were created to inspire further climate action by recognising the sustainability efforts of key sports organisations within the Olympic Movement. All of participants had to present detailed data on their carbon reduction plans, requiring them to better understand and measure their annual carbon footprint. To be recognised, IFs or NOCs must be a part of the UN Sports for Climate Action Framework, which was launched by UN Climate Change and the IOC in 2018 with the aim of developing a climate agenda for sport.

For the first awarding the International Sambo Federation has become one of the 10 international federations whose contribution to the protection of the environment has been recognized by the IOC and DOW Chemical. As part of the reward, carbon offsets were offered to the IFs to compensate their unavoidable 2019 emissions. That year, FIAS provided its calculations for all business trips until October of its employees and permanent support team and strategy for upcoming period. Total CO2 (carbon dioxide) amount according to preliminary information of planned and committed travels by air, car and train is approximately

²⁶ [MyClimate](#)

164 tCO₂. The International Sambo Federation has become one of the 10 international federations whose contribution to the protection of the environment has been recognized by the IOC and Dow Chemical.

“As an organisation dedicated to making the world a better place through sport, the IOC wants to ensure that the Olympic community contributes to the global efforts to address climate change. This commitment to climate action is a remarkable illustration of how everyone of us in sport, whether a National Olympic Committee or an International Sports Federation, can make a meaningful contribution to reduce our carbon footprint.”-said IOC President Thomas Bach.

In 2020 International SAMBO Federation received the award for the second year in a row. For the IOC & DOW Carbon Initiative, FIAS presented Environmental Policy commitment, Carbon Management, FIAS Sustainability strategy goals for a new decade and Reduction plan. We also calculated all the transport emission of our athletes and their teams which were and committed by the round trips for the World SAMBO Championship, World Youth and Juniors SAMBO Championship in 2019, in total - 1’999.373 tCO₂.



FIAS is proud of this recognition and award and is also very grateful for such support from the IOC and DOW in offsetting a part of the carbon footprint.

2.5 Conclusions of Environment Pillar

Developing various strategies for events in different countries and implementing these initiatives is sometimes difficult for any international federation. Continuous communication with local stakeholders and assistance from local organizers have helped to achieve environmental performance on the FIAS Sustainability Action Sheet. As highlighted at the beginning of this section, the main initiatives were:

- Waste Management Protocol
- Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency
- Save Water Campaign
- Emission Control

Key EN Indicators for the events	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 all bottled water at the FIAS events with potable water, except as recommended by the Anti-Doping and Medical Commission, for the foreseeable future, where possible. – The use only of recycled paper and reduction of paper usage. – Avoid food wastage; otherwise, if possible (due to new normal conditions), donate the unused food to local food banks 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. – Use fewer lights during practice hours. – Give preference to locations and venues with renewable energy sources
Save Water Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduce conscious water consumption. – Education of the same all NF's management, athletes and coaches to realise the importance of water. – Develop new campaign
Emission Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Compensate and reduce carbon emissions annually through good management and other sources. – Promote smart consumption and reduce the carbon footprint of scopes 1, 2, and 3 at all levels from IF to every member of the SAMBO community.

Table 11. EN Pillar: Recommendations

Summing up the overall impact on the environment, it must be admitted that it was significant. Approximately 946.754 tCO₂ in 2020 and 5'012.119 tCO₂ in 2019, which becomes the baseline for the categories noted and should be reduced by 50% by 2030. But by offsetting the IOC and DOW, the final footprint in 2019 was reduced by 2,163.373 tCO₂ to 2'848.746 tCO₂.

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 Opportunities for the visually impaired and deaf athletes

Every person with a visual impairment should have the opportunity to participate in sport and physical activity. The emotional effect of doing sport and physical activity can be a very effective to ensuring a healthier and happier lifestyle. FIAS support the development of SAMBO for the visually impaired and deaf athletes with a tournament for adults and juniors.

In 2019 the screening of blind and visually impaired sambists took place in Bishkek as part of the "Overcoming - International Movement of SAMBO for the Blind" project. Same year for the first time, the visually impaired sambists performed at the World SAMBO Championships held in the Republic of Korea. A few hours before the demonstration performance, a workshop was prepared for the representatives of national SAMBO federations. The athletes showed in practice how the training of blind and visually impaired sambists is carried out. Report on the development and prospects of SAMBO for the Blind at the FIAS Congress was a historical event. It was the first time this perspective was presented at the official level as a SAMBO discipline developed by the International SAMBO Federation. Later on, the 3rd Russian SAMBO Championships among the Blind and Visually Impaired took place in Moscow. Sambists singled out the winners and medallists in 8 weight categories among men and in 9 weight categories among women.



Just before the new pandemic period, Japan appeared as one of the new countries, which in the near future could continue SAMBO for the blind and visually impaired in the international arena. An agreement was reached on the coordination of the development of SAMBO for the Blind in Japan. In June 2020, an international SAMBO tournament for the blind and visually impaired, was scheduled in the FIAS calendar, athletes from all over the world were invited to participate in these competitions.

During the challenging time of the COVID-19, blind and visually impaired sambists did not stand aside from the call of the International Sambo Federation to the entire SAMBO community to train at home. They took part not only in the FIAS flash mob under the motto “Only together we will defeat the coronavirus”, but also in the Peace and Sport campaign “White Card”.

By the decision of the FIAS Executive Committee on October 4, the International SAMBO Rules for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the Classification Rules of SAMBO for the Blind and Visually Impaired were approved.

3.2 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 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.
- The 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.

In 2019 the International SAMBO Federation took part in the traditional celebration of the International Tiger Day in Moscow. FIAS actively cooperates with the Amur Tiger Centre and annually tries to attract people's attention to the problem of the disappearance of the population of this beautiful and rare animal. This year, the International SAMBO Federation focused on educational activities for the first time.

The year 2020 started with the charity event "Fighters for the Good" was held in the capital of Belarus. On the joint initiative of the Belarusian World and European Champion Stepan Popov and European Champion Marianna Aliyeva, eminent athletes of Russia and Belarus held a master class for children. All proceeds went to the needs of Minsk Orphanage. There were not only young sambists, but also judokas and karateka among the participants.

3.2.1 FIAS Anti-Doping Educational Programme & Online trainings

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.



²⁷The 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 other sports organisations. The Federation takes strict action to

²⁷ [FIAS has presented its Anti-Doping and Prevention Program at the Clean Sport Seminar in Lausanne](#)

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 prohibited substances.

FIAS Anti-Doping Educational Plan had changed in March 2020 when members of the IF understood that they could not fulfil their own commitment – to organise the face-to-face seminar for our athletes and coaches as was done in previous years at the Continental SAMBO Championships. Instead, the Anti-Doping and Medical commission created unique sets of online webinars organised for each continent separately.

The webinars started in April 2020 and were run until September 2020. FIAS put in place 10 online sessions for more than 500 participants from SAMBO community. The questions discussed during these online sessions were linked to actual situations such as COVID-19 prevention, new Anti-Doping rules, athlete well-being, the importance of correct nutrition, risk of doping and its influence on athlete's immunity, therapeutic use exemption, and tips for online Anti-Doping educational courses.

On 24th of September 2020, the City of Lausanne in collaboration with World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) organised the Clean Sport Seminar for community of International Sport Federations. The seminar is organised annually, and the topic of 2020 edition focused on Education Strategy during the COVID-19 pandemic. FIAS as one of the invited guests shared own program as an example of valuable prevention program in time of the crisis when many sport events around the world has been postponed or cancelled.

3.2.2 FIAS Sustainability Presentation

During previous major SAMBO Championships in successfully pioneered FIAS's sustainability initiatives. FIAS continued those initiatives, 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 make a big difference. In 2019 FIAS also shared own experience with other International Federations and took part as a speaker at the seminar related to Sustainability in Maison du Sport International - a unique complex that brings together under one roof several of the leading players in international sports administration, notably the headquarters of around thirty or so international sports federations and organisations and some twenty companies active in the field of sport.²⁸

This Seminar looked at some of the practices that IFs should consider when trying to make their events environmentally sustainable. Although FIAS is a small federation, it was one of the first



²⁸ [FIAS Took Part in the International Seminar for Sustainable Development](#)

who released sustainability report and sustainability event guide for the partners among other sport organisations and has a direct experience of promoting and implementing sustainability initiatives with sports organisations and events.

All the participants were face with different and similar challenges in their way to become more sustainable and environmentally friendly. This kind of seminars is a great opportunity to attract attention of sport organizations of various sizes and possibilities.

The International SAMBO Federation presented its story of making an important strategic decision towards supporting the UN SDG's, materiality matrix, the Guidelines for all the stakeholders, event's protocol and initiatives which were launched or joined by FIAS.

FIAS also 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.

Besides, in autumn 2020, the International SAMBO Federation launched Sustainability Strategy 2030. The FIAS Sustainability strategy plan aims to support activities with a clear vision, adapt to new requirements, provide a sustainable event, and be a role model for SAMBO community and other sports federations around the world.

3.3 New Digitalisation 2020

Since March 2020, the International SAMBO Federation, like the rest of world, has decided to work remotely due to the crisis caused by the coronavirus pandemic. For the first time, the FIAS Executive Committee was held remotely.

Sambists worldwide responded to the call of the IF to exercise at home during the COVID-19 global disease outbreak. FIAS launched a flash mob tagged "Only Together We'll Defeat the Coronavirus". The initiative was started by Chinese sambist Ge Xiaolong who demonstrated how to throw the COVID-19 dummy and defeat it using SAMBO techniques. It was recommended that all sambists stay home and continue practicing there.

In April, as usual, sambists took part in the "White Card Campaign" of the international organisation Peace and Sport, promoting peace and sustainable values through sport.



For the first time ever, the International SAMBO Federation staged the Online SAMBO Cup Tournament. The competitions' innovative format was intended to be informative and entertaining to propagate the martial art throughout the world. In these competitions, members of national SAMBO federations representing all continents were competing against each other. The tournament was going in the format of an online quiz, in which the athletes had to exhibit their knowledge of SAMBO techniques, resourcefulness, ingenuity, and, in some cases, their physical fitness by performing a series of exercises.

3.4 FIAS Women in Sport Commission

The FIAS Women's Commission is an important initiative taken at FIAS to support female athletes and coaches. It has to create equal opportunities and 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's rights in 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.

Among the commitments made by the International SAMBO Federation (FIAS) at its 2016 Annual Congress was to encourage the development of the women's side of the sport. As a result, FIAS has witnessed an ever-growing increase in women's participation at SAMBO events and has launched a gender equality campaign, entitled "Share Your Story", where female sambists are encouraged to share sporting challenges on their social media pages. Later as well, FIAS launched another campaign called #GameChangers to celebrate female athletes and promote gender equality. FIAS has also been supporting United Nations campaigns aimed at stopping violence against women.

In 2019 the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of Colombia and the International SAMBO Federation (FIAS), with the support of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in the framework of the Olympic Solidarity program, organised the II International Forum on Gender Equality and Diversity in Sports took place in the capital of Colombia, Bogotá. About 200 forum participants assembled in the "President" Conference Hall of the Municipal Institute for Recreation and Sports discussed the pressing issues on the status of women in sports. Among the event participants were members of various sports organizations of Colombia united by a campaign on gender equality and diversity in sports, actively and successfully promoted by the IOC around the globe.

FIAS joined the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women to raise awareness that since the lockdown, the emerging data and reports from those on the front lines have shown that all types of violence against women and girls, particularly domestic violence, has intensified – in some countries, calls to helplines have increased five-fold.

The FIAS especially as a representative of a self-defence sport, strongly against any kind of cruelty and violence. FIAS has been supporting United Nations campaigns aimed at stopping violence against women. Self-preservation training seminars for women have been organized by various NF's.

FIAS staff attend and support various gender equality events and seminars.



3.5 FIAS Events Organised by Local Host City Clubs

The achievement of FIAS having 94 National SAMBO Federation full members is a result of the 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 Tashkent (Uzbekistan) with support of SAMBO Association of Uzbekistan and at Cheongju (South Korea) with Korea SAMBO Federation collaborated with various stakeholders to organise the Youth & Junior and World SAMBO Championships 2019 producing a successful event. Temporary jobs and volunteering by the people of Tashkent and Cheongju were undertaken for free. FIAS is grateful to them, for their compassionate interest in SAMBO. 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. Also, a significant contribution to the expansion of the television coverage of SAMBO throughout the world was made in 2019 by the conclusion of a partnership agreement between the International SAMBO Federation and Eurosport, the number one television channel for sports enthusiasts in Europe. Thanks to this, the multimillion international audience of the TV channel, which includes both experienced SAMBO fans and those who are practically unfamiliar with this sport, as, for example, Vatican residents, was able to learn more about SAMBO. It is also important to note that compared to previous years, this time the World Championships will be shown live not only in Europe and Asia, but also in Africa - a continent with an ever-growing interest to SAMBO.

3.6 Free Tickets for Spectators

The stadium in Tashkent had 2,400 seats for spectators and special guests. One thousand three hundred tickets were given out for free, and about 100 sold for 20 dollars. At the venue in Cheongju, 4500 seats were provided, 3500 for free, and around 100 for sale for 100 dollars.

3.7 FIAS Assistance To Underprivileged Athletes

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

For the year 2019 and 2020, these were the donations provided by FIAS:

Full set of Mat + Cover	Mat Covers	Uniform set	Combat SAMBO set	Beach SAMBO set	Referees'Uniform
13	7	309	110	22	41

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.

3.8 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.

3.9 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 FIAS events, the following activities took place. The green dots represent 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	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 10. Social Indicators Summary

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 daily to improve the quality of the sport, not only through the 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 of SAMBO events are mainly indirect. Being the sport not in the programme of the Olympic Games, 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 since 2016. Financial support was 90% less than in 2015, though we achieved a higher number of participating countries. That allows to increase the general level of organization efficiency of events (a much better organized accommodation and transport system, FIAS Congress, well-trained staff in the arena, etc.) as well as provide an opportunity to provide significant support to NF's.

Visibility remains high, we introduced live streaming on Facebook and other social media platforms, which gave us great numbers of viewers for each SAMBO Championships. More media was covering the event (Russia, USA, UK, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Mongolia, etc). 2019 World SAMBO Championships were broadcasted live in 68 countries around the world. The audience reach on the Eurosport channel and other television companies in the world amounted to more than 20 million viewers.

At FIAS website on 7-11 November 27 256 users committed 56 171 visits. The total coverage of the online broadcast on YouTube was about 212 000 views. Live Broadcasts at FIAS Facebook page collected 220 000 users. On 6-12 November, 583.6 impressions of publications were registered of FIAS Instagram account. Broadcasts on the FIAS Internet channel scored 376 485 views.

The World SAMBO Championships 2020 in Serbia was shown on the Eurosport TV channel in Europe, Asia and Oceania. And thanks to the cooperation of FIAS with international news agencies, the video broadcast also transmitted online to the countries of North and South America. We continued our productive and organised work with sponsors, making them more visible on the ground, on television, in the media and social networks, as evidenced by the sponsor reports that we presented after the event.

We provided all events with mats. All organisational expenses were taken care of by LOCs. We also had better sponsors visibility and online broadcasting, which attracted a high number of viewers. Concerning the sustainability Action sheet, a few actions resulted in indirect economic impact to FIAS.

Key EC Indicators for the events	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 11. Economic Indicators Summary

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 Tashkent, Cheongju and Novi Sad the people who are members of the local SAMBO clubs volunteered to help during the event. The young athletes who practice SAMBO volunteered during 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 residents as well as providing economic stimulus, the hosts can be expected to support the event.

5. Closing the Loop

Conducting a sustainable event for a small size international federation shows that there are numerous key initiatives can be carried out. For a small-scale event compared to the Olympic Sports, FIAS is proud to have established many keys and new initiatives for its 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 by 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 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.

Partnering with local stakeholders for promoting sustainability in the host city and at the games, will help in creating a legacy of change. The 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.”

FIAS has a vision that each step toward a sustainable world makes sense and can make a big impact on the environment. These steps taken are continuing legacy on sustainability which will strengthen to be accurate with the most sustainable principles of the UN and Olympic movement.

In subsequent years, FIAS will continue to develop its sustainability. Launching of the FIAS SAMBO Internet channel and programs on the EUROSPORT channel, participating in sustainable movements, such as UN Sports for Climate Action Framework, IOC and DOW sustainability awards, Memorandum of Understanding with other International Sports Federations - all this is already part of the FIAS sustainable development project and FIAS will continue to develop its own and global responsibility and consolidation.

The integration of the Olympic Values, Olympic Agenda 2030 and Olympic Agenda 2020+5 strategic plan, along with FIAS’s sustainability will bring more value to the SAMBO sport and also prove that FIAS has all the elements of being a full-fledged Olympic sport. Little droplets of these initiatives can create an ocean of change for a sustainable event and a sustainable world.

Appendix I: References

1. (Participants in the Sports for Climate Action Framework)
2. (Sport and SDG's An overview outlining the contribution of sport to the SDGs)
3. (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2015)
4. International SAMBO Federation Official Webpage, n.d.)
5. (DEFRA conversion factors,2015)
6. (Stakeholder research Associates, UNEP, AccountAbility, n.d.)
7. (Odyssee-Mure, n.d.)
8. (Odyssee-Muree, n.d.)
9. (Global carbon emissions hit record high in 2018: IEA)
10. (Air transport Action group Website)
11. Green House Gas Equivalencies Calculator, n.d.)
12. (Carbon Footprint Calculator, n.d.)
13. (Rosseti, n.d.)
14. (GRI Reporting Principles and Standards, n.d.)
15. (GRI Implementation Manual, n.d.)
16. (GRI Event Organisers Sector Disclosures, n.d.)
17. (Stakeholder Research Associates, UNEP, AccountAbility, n.d.)
18. (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 sports 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 the 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 events conducted in the past.

- Waste Management Protocol
- Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency
- Save Water Campaign
- Emission Control

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 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 2030 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 sports 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 the 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	The event uses only electronic communications for registration, announcements and updates. Ideally, create the website for the event or use the 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	Partially done	

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
	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 while improving the feel and theme of an event	Partially done
	EN EC	At least one course is entirely vegetarian	Vegetarian meals are generally much less carbon and water intensive than meals containing meat	Yes
	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 for 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	Yes
			b. Can we bring EURO 6 transport vehicles as a recommendation? Or by default European countries uses EURO 6 vehicles?? Biofuel also one option.	
	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	The venue is easily accessible for attendees by foot, bicycle, or public transportation	A public transportation system at almost all central venues is 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 the 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		
SO				
EC				

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
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.	Affix posters on walls and check if systems are available.	Yes
	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 is usually available everywhere (to not change towel, linens every day in a hotel)	Yes
Public Awareness	EN	Information related to transport, paper reduction, waste collection, etc. at FIAS website, in official regulation, at a 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	Yes
			b. Volunteer’s 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

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
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	The local club should be involved in the organisation of the 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
Side Events	SO	Create a socially inclusive side-event, for example in partnership with top athletes or sponsors		Yes
Alcohol Prevention Policy	SO	We can create a 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 the prohibited list. Therefore, we should start with the campaign	For example, only non-smoking room for athletes, prohibited smoking at the venue and around the venue, etc.	Yes
Support for underprivileged athletes	SO	a. Provide equipment for SAMBO competition (clothes, shoes etc.)		Yes

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
		b. Help them to participate in the event (actions are already done in past)		
Charity Donations	SO	Donate to local schools, public recreation centres and community sports 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.		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

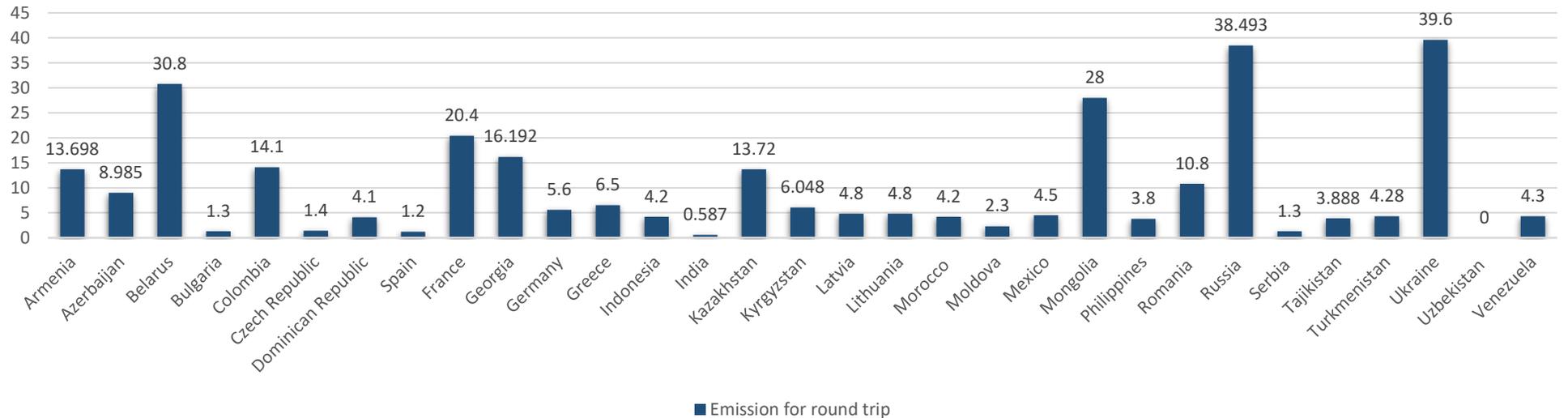
a. Transport Emissions to arrive at Tashkent, Uzbekistan



From thirty-one countries participating worldwide almost everybody, except representatives from Kirgizstan and Uzbekistan took the plain. The figure shows the number of athletes travelled from each country.

Total Athletes	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO ₂)
369	260,600	303.891

Emission for round trip



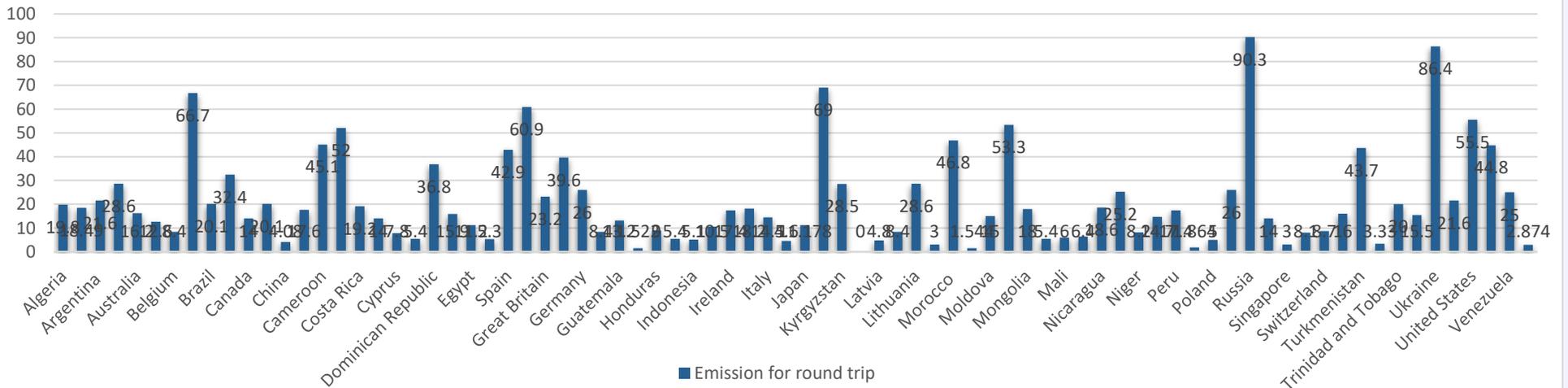
b. Transport Emissions to arrive at Cheongju (Republic of Korea)



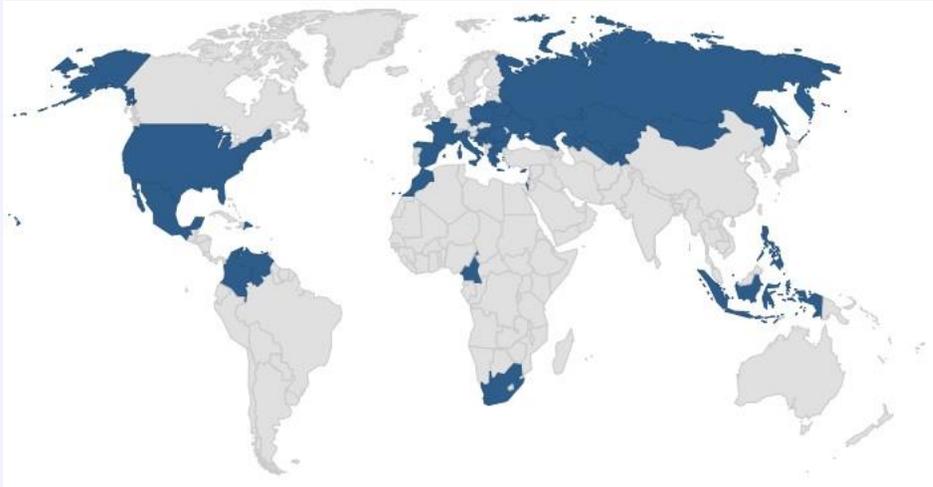
All the athletes from eighty countries participating worldwide were taking flights to arrive at Cheongju. The figure next shows the number of individuals travelled from each country.

Total Athletes	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO2)
465	1,367,200	1605.482

Emission for round trip

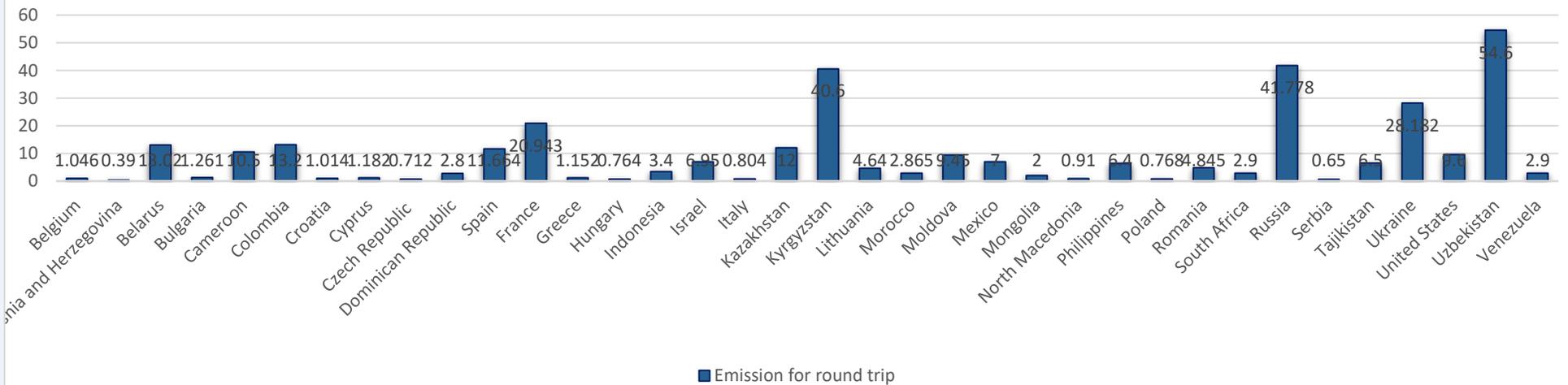


c. Transport Emissions to arrive at Novi Sad (Serbia)



Total Athletes	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO2)
484	260,600	1605.482

Emission for round trip



Appendix V. Carbon Emission Calculation for Tashkent, Uzbekistan

	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KM (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)	One person Emission
2019 - Youth and Juniors World Sambo Championships - Tashkent (Uzbekistan)						
1	Armenia	18	airplane	4,200	13.698	0.761
2	Azerbaijan	15	airplane	3,200	8.985	0.599
3	Belarus	28	airplane	6,700	30.8	1.1
4	Bulgaria	1	airplane	7,500	1.3	1.3
5	Colombia	3	airplane	27,400	14.1	4.7
6	Czech Republic	1	airplane	8,600	1.4	1.4
7	Dominican Republic	1	airplane	24,300	4.1	4.1
8	Spain	1	airplane	7,300	1.2	1.2
9	France	12	airplane	10,300	20.4	1.7
10	Georgia	22	airplane	4,000	16.192	0.736
11	Germany	4	airplane	8,600	5.6	1.4
12	Greece	5	airplane	7,700	6.5	1.3
13	Indonesia	2	airplane	13,000	4.2	2.1
14	India	1	airplane	3,200	0.587	0.587
15	Kazakhstan	40	airplane	1,400	13.72	0.343
16	Kyrgyzstan	21	airplane, bus	900	6.048	0.288
17	Latvia	4	airplane	7,300	4.8	1.2
18	Lithuania	4	airplane	7,100	4.8	1.2
19	Morocco	2	airplane	13,100	4.2	2.1
20	Moldova	1	airplane	14,100	2.3	2.3
21	Mexico	1	airplane	26,400	4.5	4.5
22	Mongolia	28	airplane	6,100	28	1
23	Philippines	2	airplane	11,600	3.8	1.9
24	Romania	9	airplane	7,000	10.8	1.2
25	Russia	39	airplane	5,600	38.493	0.987

26	Serbia	1	airplane	7,900	1.3	1.3
27	Tajikistan	16	airplane	600	3.888	0.243
28	Turkmenistan	10	airplane	2,000	4.28	0.428
29	Ukraine	36	airplane	6,200	39.6	1.1
30	Uzbekistan	40	train, bus, car	0	0	0
31	Venezuela	1	airplane	25,500	4.3	4.3
Total		369		260,600	303.891	38.785

In the tables, the cells with the information on local athletes can be unfilled, while most of them do not make significant travels relative to other athletes.

Appendix VI. Carbon Emission Calculation for Cheongju (Republic of Korea)

	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KM (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)	One person Emission
2019 - World Sambo Championships - Cheongju (Republic of Korea)						
1	Algeria	3	airplane	19,900	19.8	3.3
2	Angola	2	airplane	25,400	18.49	4.3
3	Argentina	3	airplane	38,900	21.6	7.2
4	Armenia	11	airplane	13,700	28.6	2.2
5	Australia	3	airplane	16,700	16.2	2.7
6	Azerbaijan	5	airplane	12,800	12.6	2.1
7	Belgium	2	airplane	17,400	8.4	2.8
8	Belarus	19	airplane	14,500	66.7	2.3
9	Brazil	2	airplane	36,700	20.1	6.7
10	Bulgaria	10	airplane	16,400	32.4	2.7
11	Canada	2	airplane	21,100	14	3.5
12	Chile	2	airplane	36,800	20.1	6.7
13	China	6	airplane	1,900	4.08	0.408
14	Ivory Coast	2	airplane	26,100	17.6	4.4
15	Cameroon	5	airplane	24,200	45.1	4.1
16	Colombia	6	airplane	29,700	52	5.2
17	Costa Rica	2	airplane	27,700	19.2	4.8
18	Croatia	4	airplane	16,900	14	2.8
19	Cyprus	2	airplane	16,000	7.8	2.6
20	Czech Republic	1	airplane	16,500	5.4	2.7
21	Dominican Republic	7	airplane	27,100	36.8	4.6
22	Ecuador	2	airplane	30,300	15.9	5.3
23	Egypt	3	airplane	16,900	11.2	2.8
24	El Salvador	1	airplane	30,300	5.3	5.3
25	Spain	10	airplane	20,000	42.9	3.3

26	France	18	airplane	17,900	60.9	2.9
27	Great Britain	4	airplane	17,800	23.2	2.9
28	Georgia	12	airplane	13,500	39.6	2.2
29	Germany	7	airplane	16,300	26	2.6
30	Greece	2	airplane	17,000	8.4	2.8
31	Guatemala	1	airplane	26,100	13.2	4.4
32	Hong Kong	1	airplane	4,200	1.522	0.761
33	Honduras	2	airplane	26,600	9	4.5
34	Hungary	1	airplane	16,300	5.4	2.7
35	Indonesia	1	airplane	10,600	5.1	1.7
36	Iran	3	airplane	13,100	10.5	2.1
37	Ireland	3	airplane	17,900	17.4	2.9
38	Israel	2	airplane	16,100	18.2	2.6
39	Italy	4	airplane	18,000	14.5	2.9
40	Jamaica	1	airplane	26,800	4.6	4.6
41	Japan	8	airplane	2,400	11.178	0.486
42	Kazakhstan	26	airplane	9,100	69	1.5
43	Kyrgyzstan	14	airplane	8,800	28.5	1.5
44	South Korea	25	airplane, train, bus, car	0	0	0
45	Latvia	1	airplane	14,600	4.8	2.4
46	Saint Lucia	1	airplane	24,900	8.4	4.2
47	Lithuania	7	airplane	15,800	28.6	2.6
48	Malaysia	2	airplane	9,300	3	1.5
49	Morocco	6	airplane	21,500	46.8	3.6
50	Macau	1	airplane	4,300	1.544	0.772
51	Moldova	5	airplane	15,200	15	2.5
52	Mexico	10	airplane	24,200	53.3	4.1
53	Mongolia	25	airplane	4,000	18	0.72
54	North Macedonia	1	airplane	16,800	5.4	2.7
55	Mali	1	airplane	18,600	6	3
56	Mauritius	1	airplane	19,400	6.4	3.2

57	Nicaragua	3	airplane	27,000	18.6	4.6
58	Netherlands	5	airplane	17,100	25.2	2.8
59	Niger	1	airplane	24,800	8.2	4.2
60	Panama	2	airplane	28,400	14.7	4.9
61	Peru	2	airplane	32,700	17.4	5.8
62	Philippines	1	airplane	5,300	1.864	0.932
63	Poland	1	airplane	15,500	5	2.5
64	Romania	7	airplane	15,900	26	2.6
65	Russia	27	airplane	13,200	90.3	2.1
66	Seychelles	2	airplane	21,400	14	3.5
67	Singapore	2	airplane	9,300	3	1.5
68	Serbia	1	airplane	16,500	8.1	2.7
69	Switzerland	1	airplane	18,000	8.7	2.9
70	Tajikistan	9	airplane	10,000	16	1.6
71	Turkmenistan	19	airplane	11,800	43.7	1.9
72	Chinese Taipei	4	airplane	3,000	3.33	0.555
73	Trinidad and Tobago	3	airplane	29,100	20	5
74	Tunisia	4	airplane	19,000	15.5	3.1
75	Ukraine	25	airplane	14,500	86.4	2.4
76	Uruguay	2	airplane	39,300	21.6	7.2
77	United States	8	airplane	22,200	55.5	3.7
78	Uzbekistan	20	airplane	9,700	44.8	1.6
79	Venezuela	4	airplane	29,000	25	5
80	Vietnam	1	airplane	5,400	2.874	0,958
		465		1,367,200	1695.482	215.934

In the tables, the cells with the information on local athletes can be unfilled, while most of them do not make significant travels relative to other athletes.

Appendix VII. Carbon Emission Calculation for Novi Sad (Serbia)

	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KM (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)	One person Emission
2020 - Youth and Juniors & World Sambo Championships - Novi Sad (Serbia)						
1	Belgium	2	airplane, bus	2,700	1.046	0.523
2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	bus, train	300	0.39	0.13
3	Belarus	28	airplane, bus	2,300	13.02	0.465
4	Bulgaria	34	bus	970	1.261	0.03
5	Cameroon	7	airplane, bus	9,300	10.5	1.5
6	Colombia	4	airplane, bus	20,000	13.2	3.3
7	Croatia	7	bus	780	1.014	0.144
8	Cyprus	2	airplane, bus	3,200	1.182	0.591
9	Czech Republic	2	airplane, bus	1,500	0.712	0.356
10	Dominican Republic	1	airplane, bus	16,900	2.8	2.8
11	Spain	16	airplane, bus	4,000	11.664	0.729
12	France	39	airplane, bus	2,800	20.943	0.537
13	Greece	3	airplane, bus	1,700	1.152	0.384
14	Hungary	1	bus	588	0.764	0.764
15	Indonesia	1	airplane, bus	20,400	3.4	3.4
16	Israel	10	airplane, bus	3,800	6.95	0.695
17	Italy	2	airplane, bus	1,800	0.804	0.402
18	Kazakhstan	8	airplane, bus	8,900	12	1.5
19	Kyrgyzstan	29	airplane, bus	8,500	40.6	1.4
20	Lithuania	10	airplane, bus	2,300	4.64	0.464
21	Morocco	3	airplane, bus	5,400	2.865	0.955
22	Moldova	27	airplane, bus	1,400	9.45	0.35
23	Mexico	2	airplane, bus	11,600	7	3.5
24	Mongolia	1	airplane, bus	12,700	2	2
25	North Macedonia	3	bus	700	0.91	0.303
26	Philippines	2	airplane, bus	600	6.4	3.2
27	Poland	2	airplane, bus	2,000	0.768	0.384
28	Romania	17	airplane, bus	6,200	4.845	0.285

29	South Africa	1	airplane, bus	19,400	2.9	2.9
30	Russia	66	airplane, bus	3,400	41.778	0.633
31	Serbia	33	bus	50	0.65	0.02
32	Tajikistan	5	airplane, bus	8,100	6.5	1.3
33	Ukraine	66	airplane, bus	2,000	28.182	0.427
34	United States	4	airplane, bus	14,800	9.6	2.4
35	Uzbekistan	42	airplane, bus	7,900	54.6	1.3
36	Venezuela	1	airplane, bus	17,900	2.9	2.9
		484		260,600	329.39	36.039

In the tables, the cells with the information on local athletes can be unfilled, while most of them do not make significant travels relative to other athletes.

Appendix VIII: GRI Index

We have chosen to combine our GRI G4 standard of reporting for the 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 Disclosures.

<i>GRI Ref Standard disclosures</i>	Requirements	Report Section Reference
	Strategy and Analysis	
<i>G4-1</i>	Message from FIAS President	Pg. 3
<i>G4-3</i>	Organisational Profile	
	Report the name of the Organisation	Pg. 8
<i>G4-4</i>	Report the primary brands, products, and services	
	About FIAS	Pg. 8
<i>G4-5</i>	Report the location of the organisation's headquarters	
	Identified Material Aspects and Boundaries	Pg. 39
<i>G4-18</i>	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. 11
<i>G4-24</i>	Stakeholder Engagement	
	Provide a list of stakeholder groups engaged by the organisation	Pg. 22
	Report Profile	
<i>G4-28</i>	The reporting period for information provided.	Pg.21
	Governance	
<i>G4-34</i>	Report the governance structure of the organisation, including committees of the highest governance body	Pg. 23
	Ethics and Integrity	
<i>G4-56</i>	Describe the organisation's values, principles, standards and norms of behaviour such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics	Pg.10

<i>GRI Ref Standard disclosures</i>	Requirements	Report Section Reference
	ECONOMIC	
<i>G4-EC-8</i>	Indirect economic impacts	Pg. 40
	ENVIRONMENTAL	
<i>G4-EN-6</i>	Reduction of Energy Consumption	Pg.28
<i>G4-EN-8</i>	Water withdrawal from the source – Total number of bottles used for the event	Pg. 33
<i>G4-EN-DMA</i>	Initiatives were undertaken to achieve reductions in water consumption.	Pg. 37
<i>G4-EN-16</i>	Energy indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Pg. 35
<i>G4-EN-23</i>	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method	Pg. 36
<i>G4-EN-30</i>	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials for the organisation’s operations, and transporting members of the workforce	Pg. 41
	SOCIAL	
<i>G4-SO-1</i>	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programmes	Pg. 46
<i>G4-SO-6</i>	The total value of contributions by FIAS and recipient/beneficiary	Pg. 52
<i>G4-LA-10</i>	Education through SAMBO	Pg. 47

Appendix IV. 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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