



The International SAMBO Federation SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2022-2023

The International SAMBO Federation (FIAS)

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I. MESSAGE FROM THE FIAS PRESIDENT



Dear all,

In 2022-2023, the FIAS, despite challenges, a focus on collaboration and progress prevailed. We have successfully staged all significant tournaments scheduled for the year 2022, such as the World SAMBO Championships in Kyrgyzstan, the World Youth Championships in Armenia, World Beach SAMBO Championships in Israel, and all Continental Championships. In 2023, the competition calendar has returned to the pre-pandemic period, but in an updated format. Perhaps their main feature was including a new discipline in the program – Combat SAMBO among women. Within the framework of the Asia and Oceania Championships, the Opening Championships for the blind and visually impaired were organized for the first time, which added impressions for both participants and spectators.

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

Amidst the gradual adaptation to the evolving global landscape, novel challenges have arisen that impact both the sustainability and sporting domains. While navigating these challenges, we remain steadfast in adhering to the guidance provided by the Olympic Committee. Our commitment extends to supporting the entire sports community and championing its interests, all while prioritizing the harmonious coexistence of sport and peace.

Our federation has demonstrated resilience and determination in upholding its values throughout this journey. We remain unwavering in our dedication to SAMBO's advancement. As we move forward, we aim to stay true to our core principles and continue contributing positively to the SAMBO community, ensuring that the sport thrives and flourishes.

Regrettably, each passing year brings an unprecedented surge in environmental cataclysms and record-breaking events. The rise in extreme temperatures, devastating floods, rampant forest fires, and even earthquakes further compound our challenges, adding to the complexity of the global post-COVID-19 crisis. We must direct special attention to the stark reality: climate change is also having a detrimental impact on human health. As we navigate these intertwined challenges, it is paramount that we unite our efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change and safeguard the health of our planet and its inhabitants. The consequences of climate change, ranging from shifting weather patterns to increased pollution, directly influence our current well-being, and future generations hinge on the actions we take today.

No one can handle all this alone. Awareness, responsibility, education programs, and progressive actions - every step counts forward to the changes. We at SAMBO are not used to giving up and intend to keep increasing our positive contribution and will continue to operate with a clear vision, adapt to new demands, deliver a sustainable event, and set an example for the entire SAMBO community and other sports federations worldwide.

Vasily SHESTAKOV
FIAS President

II. PROFILE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SAMBO FEDERATION

The International SAMBO Federation (FIAS) serves as the governing body for the martial art sport known as SAMBO. Originating as a self-defence sport, SAMBO was devised in the early 1920s by the Soviet Red Army to enhance their hand-to-hand combat skills. Initially referred to as "Free Style Wrestling," the sport swiftly gained popularity throughout the Soviet Union, leading to the organization of world championships across various states. The term "SAMBO" is an abbreviation of the Russian phrase "SAMozashchita Bez Oruzhiya," translating to "self-defence without weapons." Soviet martial arts expert Vasili Oshchepkov is acknowledged as one of SAMBO's founding figures. Half a century after its inception, the International SAMBO Federation was formally established and granted exclusive authority to advance and expand SAMBO on a global scale, including the orchestration of official events.

FIAS is headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland, and maintains a separate President's office. The Federation operates as a not-for-profit organization and encompasses 99 Member Federations, along with 18 candidate members. With its presence in 120 countries where Sambo is practiced, the sport is represented across all 5 continents, solidifying its global reach. At present, fully recognised by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) a member of ARISF and the International World Games Association (IWGA) FIAS is compliant with 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), Olympic Council of Asia and European Olympic Committees.

International Federation
recognised by the



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE



A member of



EUROPEAN
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEES



OLYMPIC COUNCIL OF ASIA



PARICIPER À L'IMPORIANI



Committed to environmental responsibility, FIAS has joined the UN Sports for Climate Action Framework and Sports for Nature. Through collaboration with fellow sports federations, FIAS aims to enhance not only its operational efficiency but also to establish sustainability as an enduring principle by incorporating it into events. The federation consistently engages in the creation of case studies designed to assist the organizing committees of SAMBO events, facilitating the adoption of a sustainable approach to realize predefined goals.

On November 30, 2018, the International SAMBO Federation successfully completed its mission to receive provisional recognition during the International Olympic Committee (IOC)'s At the IOC session on July 20, 2021, the International Sambo Federation (FIAS) has finally obtained full recognition.

FIAS HIGHLIGHTS

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 in 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 actions to reduce greenhouse emissions

2020 - First Online SAMBO Cup was organised

2021 - FIAS obtained full IOC recognition

2021 - FIAS become a member of IWGA

2022 - Inauguration of the International SAMBO Centre

2023 - Included in the programme of the World Combat Games

2023 – included into a programme of World Games 2025

WHAT MATTERS TO US

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. We must adhere to the rules of humanity, social responsibility, and sustainable development to save resources, protect rights and lives, and 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 life force. FIAS, as a Federation of self-defence sport, recognises well that each of us, as a minimum, should be responsible for protecting our bodies, spirits, and habitats.

It's essential for leaders to come together and work towards a sustainable world. We believe that sports support and will continue to connect and empower Sustainable Development around the globe, improving efficiency and saving resources, and raising 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 the 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 we believe in the power of sport and will continue to make positive changes, implement best practices, and inspire our stakeholders to create 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, upholding a spirit of solidarity, and preserving the integrity of the sport.

Tradition and Excellence - by promoting the sport's social, educational, and cultural aspects and customs, 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 partnership. [Sports for Climate Action](#)
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. [THE 17 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.

Sports organizations can display climate leadership by engaging together in the climate neutrality journey. They can achieve this by taking responsibility for their climate footprint, which in turn will incentivize climate action beyond the sports sector, and therefore help global ambition step-up in the face of the threat posed by climate change. [\(An overview outlining the contribution of sport to the SDGs\)](#)

The sixth 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”. 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?

The path to a sustainable world is uneven, and overcoming all obstacles and challenges is possible through the support of like-minded people and working together to achieve common goals. On its journey, the International SAMBO Federation does not miss the opportunity to join wise comrades and give a hand to new followers. Therefore, the FIAS participates in various working groups, surveys, forums, and other events.

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 IX).

The report comprises of sections namely,

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)

Defining Sustainability:		
Develop Strategy	Stakeholder Inclusiveness	LOC Partnership
EN Pillar: S4CA & S4N Waste Reduction and Management Reduce Energy Usage Manage Carbon Emissions Minimal Water Usage	SO Pillar: Education Social Responsibility Women's Commission Integrity	EC Pillar: Sponsorship Economic Savings

Besides, FIAS, as a strong adherent/supporter of IOC principles follow [the Olympic Agenda 2020](#), [Olympic Agenda 2020+5](#) 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

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.

FIAS Sport SAMBO competitions contestants are divided into the following groups:

Group	Men and Women
Cadets	14-16 years
Youth	16-18 years
Juniors	18-20 years
Adults under 24 years	18-23 years
Adults	18 years and older
Masters	35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, over 65

Cadet (14-16)		Youth (16-18)		Junior (18-20)		Adults U24 (18-23)		Adults (18 and older)		Masters (35 and older)	
boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	M	W	M	W	M	W
46	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	44	53	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	47	58	50	58	50	58	50	58	50	-	-
58	50	64	54	64	54	64	54	64	54	64	54
64	54	71	59	71	59	71	59	71	59	71	59
71	59	79	65	79	65	79	65	79	65	79	65
79	65	88	72	88	72	88	72	88	72	88	72
88	72	98	80	98	80	98	80	98	80	98	80
+88	+72	+98	+80	+98	+80	+98	+80	+98	+80	+98	+80

Meanwhile, FIAS Combat competitions contestants shall be divided into the following age groups:

Group	Age
Juniors (women and men)	18-20 years
Adults (women and men)	18 and above

Group	Weight categories						
Men (Juniors, Adults)	58	64	71	79	88	98	+98
Women (Juniors, Adults)	50	54	59	65	72	80	+80

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			●				

1. Developing a Sustainability Strategy

1.1 Defining Sustainability

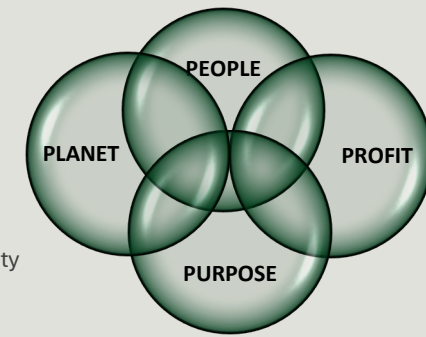
As a non-profit organization, and while still in contention for IOC full recognition, FIAS is a part of society and continues to implement economic, social, and environmental responsibility across all spheres of its influence. Sustainability has become a core part of FIAS events organized in many countries 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.

- “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.

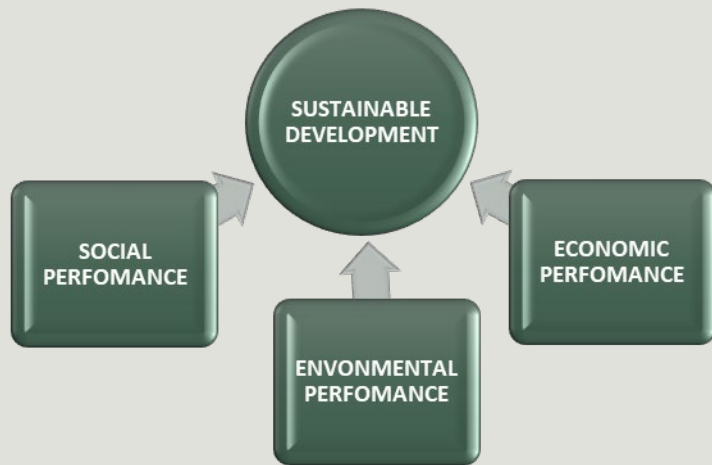
FIAS is always taking strides forward to spread SAMBO as a competitive sport to bring educational, social, and cultural values to the athletes, volunteers, local clubs, and community, to support them and their initiatives, matters, in addition, to take care not only physical but mental health. When in 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:



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.

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.

1.4.1 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 us 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. In the last report, it was already noted that FIAS has already begun to reduce and is implementing the following 20 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	Increase transparency
Foster gender equality	Strengthen relationships with organisations managing sport for people with different abilities	Maximise synergies with stakeholders	Support autonomy	Further blend sport and culture
Comply with basic principles of good governance	Spread Olympic values-based education	Enter into strategic partnerships	Increase Broadcasting	Engage with communities
Strengthen support to athletes	Honour clean athletes	Ensure compliance	Strengthen ethics	Enter into strategic partnerships

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.

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:

Foster sustainable Olympic Games	Reinforce athletes' rights and responsibilities	Further strengthen safe sport and the protection of clean athletes	Enhance and promote the Road to the Olympic Games	Grow digital engagement with people	Strengthen the role of sport as an important enabler for the UN Sustainable Development Goals
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Signatories of the UN Climate Action Framework (S4CA)

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

The 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.

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 success. [Participants in the Sports for Climate Action Framework 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 into concrete actions as quickly as possible and to update the framework. With an understanding of S4CA targets, and measuring GHG emission, each member should follow GHG protocol and apply to Scope 1 and 2, and Scope 3 where possible. Based on that to:

- **Reduce 50% GHG by 2030**
- **Archive net-zero GHG emission by 2050**

To ensure a consistent process and to incentivise action, all Sports for Climate Action signatories are requested to adhere to the following process:

PLEDGE. Sports for Climate Action Commitment requires a pledge by the head of the organisation. Commitments to adopt the targets will also require a pledge at the head-of-organization level to reach (net)-zero by 2040.

PLAN. To help facilitate action towards emissions reductions targets, participants of the Framework must issue plans on how they are aiming to achieve interim targets.

PROCEED WITH ACTION. All signatories are requested to take immediate action toward their climate goals, reflecting the urgency of rapid emissions reductions. Each organisation can choose how they will approach their emission reductions audit, it is well understood that not all signatories begin from the same starting line.

REPORT. For credibility of commitments and to maintain signatory status, all signatories are to submit annual public reporting from 2021 onwards.

FIAS, as a responsible signatory, is also preparing to achieve these goals, is in the process of developing and agreeing on a strategy, and has already responded to the Principles of Sports for Climate Action framework with the following steps:

- Set sustainability targets and strategy.
- Sustainability is embedded in key business operations (e.g., executive, finance, communications, etc.)
- Introduced policies to effectively manage significant environmental impacts.
- Introduced recycling programs.
- Waste policies.
- Telecommuting and carpooling

In September 2023, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change as part of the UN Sports For Climate Action work, launched a global sport fan survey #BiggerThanTheGame, which was also announced by FIAS to unlock the full potential of sports as a catalyst for climate action, it's imperative that we tap into the potential for genuine mass engagement.

Later, Sports community had a presence at Conference of the Parties (COP) 28 to showcase initiatives aiming to bring all levels of society into the climate conversation. In particular, the Sports for Climate Action initiative presented its strategy to enhance sport's collective role in climate action through fan and community engagement.

At the end of the year the International SAMBO Federation committed to supporting its overarching mission to help drive the sports sector to net-zero emissions by mid-century, in line with a 1.5°C pathway. The FIAS commits to the Framework's various principles and values related to collaboration, education, and advocacy for climate action.

Humanity generates between 2.1 billion and 2.3 billion tonnes of municipal solid waste annually. Some 2.7 billion people lack access to waste collection, and 2 billion live in rural areas. Millions worldwide observed the inaugural International Day of Zero Waste in 2023, raising awareness of national, subnational, regional, and local zero-waste initiatives and their contribution to sustainable development. All Member States, organizations of the United Nations system, and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to implement zero-waste initiatives at local, regional, subnational, and national levels. [International Day of Zero Waste 2024 \(unep.org\)](https://www.unep.org/zero-waste) The FIAS applied to participate in the "Race to Zero" in 2023 when SAMBO's 85th anniversary was celebrated.

- One mid-term target to reduce GHG emissions by 50% by 2030 at the latest. 2019 baseline is recommended but signatories should choose the latest year for which data is available.
- One long-term target to reach net zero GHG emissions by 2040
- Targets should be inclusive of scopes 1, 2 and 3 (categories which are material to total emissions and where data availability allows them to be measured sufficiently).
- Organizations for which scope 3 represent 40% or more of total emissions generated by the organization to model Scope 3 emissions and set Scope 3 targets as well.
- Process of Commit, Plan, Proceed and Report will enter into force effective December 2021.

Signatories of the Sports for Nature framework (S4N)

At the end of 2022, FIAS with other representatives of various sports organizations, at the invitation of the International Olympic Committee, took part in the discussion of the concept of "Sports for Nature" Framework (S4N), as well as in communication with representatives of the Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the Convention on Biological Diversity. The event's framework was designed to help sport take measurable environmental action that will contribute to the achievement of their sustainable development goals. The Sport for Nature Framework reflects and will work hand in hand with the UNFCCC-led Sport for Climate Framework for Action.

For decades, the United Nations Environment Program has worked with sport as a channel for raising environmental awareness and proactively addressing environmental issues. In 2020, the United Nations introduced the Triple Planetary Crisis concept, referring to three interconnected crises—climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss—that put people at risk of irreversibly changing our relationship with the natural world. Now UNEP is re-envisioning the sports sector as a critical partner on the nature agenda, particularly as the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration takes shape, and the urgency of adopting and following the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework across all segments of society becomes apparent. Two complementary initiatives inspired this effort: the United Nations Sports for Climate Action initiative co-launched by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the International Olympic Committee (IOC), as well as guides produced by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the IOC on Sports and Biodiversity. During the UN Biodiversity Conference (COP 15) from 7-19 December 2022 in Montreal, Canada, governments from around the world came together to agree on a new set of goals to guide global action through 2030 to halt and reverse nature loss. Among other valuable targets and goals at this event was officially launched the "Sports for Nature" Framework.

By acting for nature, sports can:

- Contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its 2030 Agenda.
- Advance the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Accelerate climate mitigation and adaptation efforts by protecting and restoring nature.

The Framework supports sports to make contributions to nature and asks sports organisations to work towards four principles and linked goals that will help them advance their nature journey.

Principle 1: Protect nature and avoid damage to natural habitats and species.
S4N organisation is committed to protecting and avoiding damage to natural habitats and species, including respecting protected areas.

Principle 2: Restore and regenerate nature wherever possible.
S4N organisation takes positive action to restore and regenerate nature in and around the indoor and outdoor environments where we operate.

Principle 3: Understand and reduce risks to nature in your supply chains.
S4C organisation will reduce risks to nature and enable opportunities to conserve and restore nature in our supply chains, linking wherever possible to climate goals.

Principle 4: Educate and inspire positive action for nature across and beyond sport.
S4C organisation will educate and inspire greater awareness and action for nature within our sport and our wider communities and stakeholders.

The International SAMBO Federation is one of the twenty-three sports organisations that become the early signatories of this Framework. Signatories to the framework commit to developing and implementing action plans for each of the four principles, and report on their progress annually to an expert panel, who will confirm that the actions undertaken are credible and effective. On behalf of the founding partners, IUCN will lead on coordination with the signatories to the Framework and provide them with technical support, tools and training in partnership with Sails of Change Foundation, which is dedicated to the protection and regeneration of biodiversity.

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 large.

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.

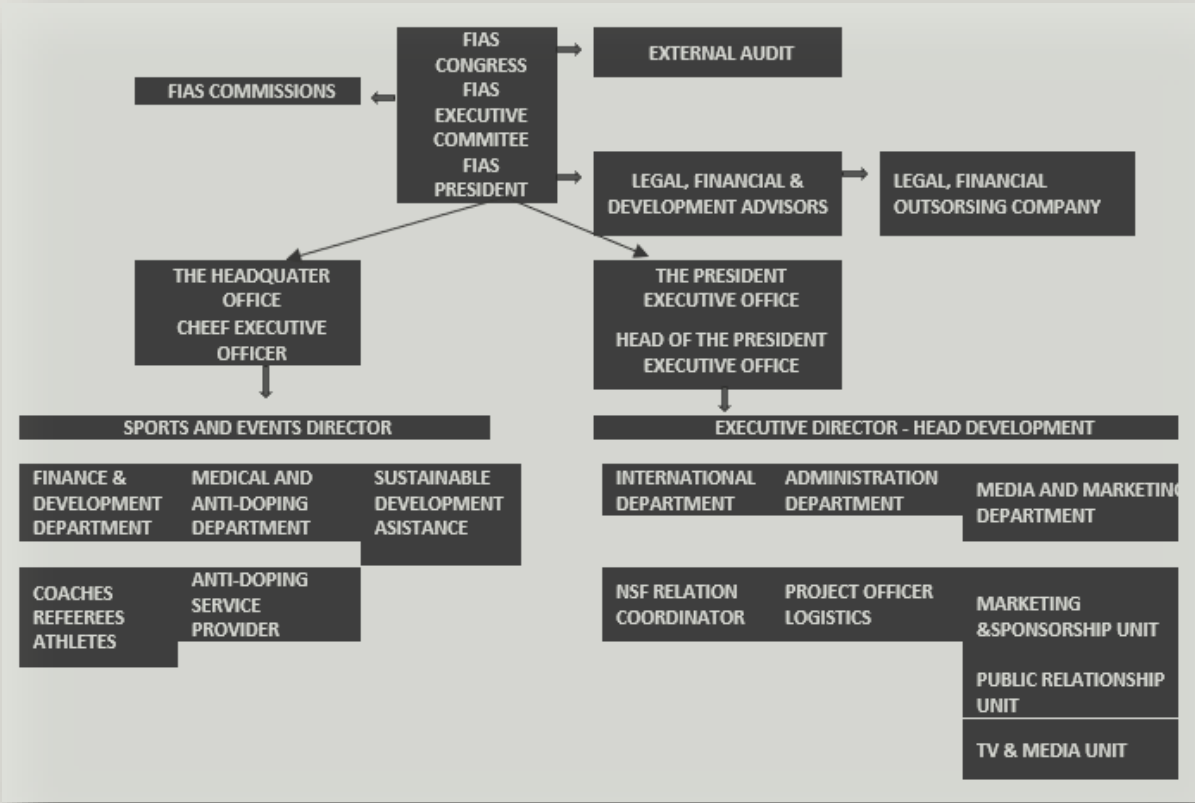
Key components of Corporate Governance are:



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

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

The adoption of corporate governance practices will both promote and safeguard the effective functioning and operation of FIAS. This reflects the top management’s strong commitment to 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.



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 goals 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. (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2015)

1.6.1 Materiality Analysis

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.

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:

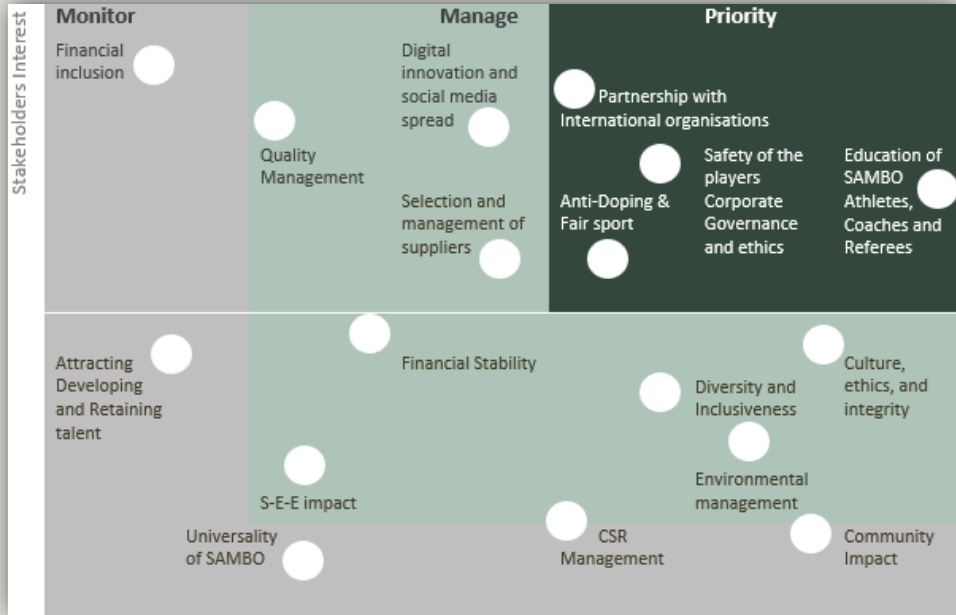
- *Treating athletes fairly by providing them reliability and quality through good governance of FIAS.*
- *Ensure satisfaction to the athletes and top sports organisations by offering innovative services and clear information about them.*
- *Providing continuous training to employees, customised based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



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.

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 and the Sustainability Policy of FIAS has been affixed to appendixes 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. The EN indicators focussed concentrated on events are Resource Management and Climate, Energy and Water Consumption, Mobility and Emission Control.

2.1 FIAS Resource Management and Climate – Case Study

For the first few years of reporting, the FIAS was focused on Waste management during and out of our events. But leading by example of the IOC movement, we realized that it was high time to expand this zone into initially more intelligent Resource management, where sourcing of products and services takes account of environmental and social impacts, and products and materials are treated as valuable resources, and their lifecycle is optimised.

The Federation’s main objective was to encourage separate collection of the waste in the countries where its already being implemented- to support a positive movement strongly. In other countries, where separate waste collection is not working yet or is underdeveloped - it is to set a worthy example and to leave environmentally healthy habits. We appreciate the organizing committee's contributions to making this practice a success. The waste management strategies carried out at Yerevan and Bishkek in 2022 and 2023 were like previous experiences. The waste was categorized into Plastic, Paper, Glass, and General waste. Furthermore, the International SAMBO Federation is grateful to all the LOCs for their support and commitment to supporting the integration of sustainability considerations into the procurement process during organisation of the competitions. The average global temperature in 2022 was about 1.15°C above the 1850-1900 average. The year 2022 effectively tied for Earth’s 5th warmest year since 1880, and the last 9 consecutive years have been the warmest 9 on record. NASA looks back at how heat was expressed in different ways around the world in 2022.

Human-driven greenhouse gas emissions have rebounded following a short-lived dip in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Recently, NASA scientists, as well as international scientists, determined carbon dioxide emissions were the highest on record in 2022. NASA also identified some super-emitters of methane – another powerful greenhouse gas – using the Earth Surface Mineral Dust Source Investigation instrument that launched to the International Space Station last year. [NASA Says 2022 Fifth Warmest Year on Record](#)

Developing countries argue that developed countries have emitted more greenhouse gases over time. They say these developed countries should now carry more of the burden because they were able to grow their economies without restraint. Indeed, the United States has emitted the most of all time, followed by the European Union (EU). [Global Climate Agreements: Successes and Failures](#)

In 2022 world faces with plenty of socio-economic and environmental impacts, such as drought gripped East Africa; record breaking rain in July and August led to extensive flooding in Pakistan; record breaking heatwaves affected Europe; China had its most extensive and long-lasting heatwave since national records began; food insecurity; displacement; loss of biodiversity; melting glaciers and many others. The 10 most expensive storms, floods, and droughts in 2022 each cost

at least \$3bn in a “devastating” year on the frontline of the climate crisis. [Biggest climate toll in year of ‘devastating’ disasters revealed](#)

Households across all continents wasted over 1 billion meals a day in 2022, while 783 million people were affected by hunger and a third of humanity faced food insecurity. Food waste continues to hurt the global economy and fuel climate change, nature loss, and pollution. These are the key findings of a UN Environment Programme (UNEP) report published ahead of the International Day of Zero Waste. [World squanders over 1 billion meals a day - UN report \(unep.org\)](#)

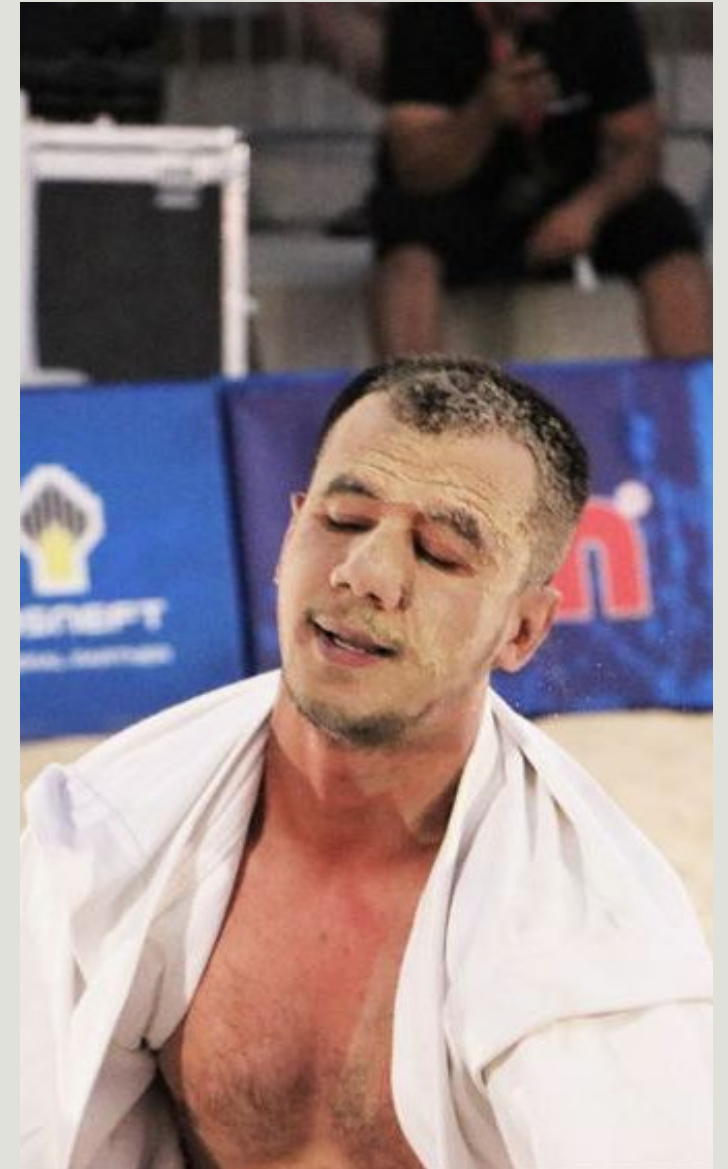
During the COP27 (2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference or Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC) was made a historic decision to establish a fund for responding to loss and damage. It is a significant milestone because it comes after almost three decades of asking and it sets a precedence for climate justice.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) reported in 2022 that decadal forecasts estimated there was a 48% chance that the global temperature would exceed 1.5°C above the pre-industrial level in at least one year between 2022 and 2026. That chance was increased to 66% for the period 2023-2027 in an updated report published in 2023.

The 2023 has replaced 2016 as the warmest calendar year on record. According to the ERA5 dataset, the global-average temperature for 2023 was 14.98°C, 0.17°C higher than recorded for 2016. Each month from June to December in 2023 was warmer than the corresponding month in any previous year. [Global Climate Highlights 2023 | Copernicus](#)

Natural resources are directly or indirectly linked to all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The way societies use natural resources through linear consumption and production patterns determines the trajectories of environmental impacts and human well-being.

Base on Global Resources Outlook 2024 [Global Resources Outlook 2024 | UNEP - UN Environment Programme biomass growing and harvesting; mineral and fossil resource extraction; and processing of materials, fuels and food accounted for more than 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions in 2022 and more than 60% if land-use change impacts are considered. This is a further increase compared to 2015 \(reference year GRO 2019\), demonstrating that climate mitigation efforts have neglected material-resource related impacts. Supply systems contribute to the overall global impact of climate change as follows: energy and mobility together 29%, food 23% and the built environment 17%. The climate impacts of energy, mobility, and the built environment are ten times greater in high-income regions than in low- and lower-middle-income regions. Biodiversity loss and water scarcity are primarily linked to food supply in all regions. Resource management is the key to environmental policy.](#)



a. **Resource Management and Climate in Yerevan, Armenia**

Armenia is a predominantly mountainous country and is rich in minerals, such as iron, copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, gold, silver, antimony, aluminium, and other scarce and difficult-to-extract metals. Iron and copper ores are exported in significant quantities. Currently, more than 670 deposits of solid minerals, including 30 metal mines, are registered in the state mineral cadastre. Of these, about 400 are in operation, including 22 metal mines.

It boasts a unique topography, and roughly 90% of its land sits at elevations exceeding 1000 meters above sea level, with 40% extending beyond 2000 meters. The country's average elevation is 1830 meters, with its highest point reaching 4090 meters and its lowest at 350 meters. It is renowned for its arid climate, with an average annual precipitation of approximately 570 mm. Over 60% of its territory receives less than 600 mm of precipitation, while 20% gets less than 400 mm. The annual precipitation plummets to a mere 200-300 mm in the closed basins at the lowest points. It is situated in a subtropical zone. As a result, one of its most distinctive climate features is the intensity and abundance of solar radiation, measuring at 1.46 cal/cm2 and 2500 hours annually.

Their forests provide significant economic, environmental, social, and even cultural benefits. In addition to their recreational and aesthetic value, forests maintain water balance in the ecosystem, increase soil fertility to increase agricultural production, and protect against topsoil erosion and flooding. Unfortunately, everything has a downside, and Armenia grapples with environmental issues such as resource depletion, pollution, illegal deforestation, and subpar water and waste management. The nation's challenge in securing energy resources stems from its limited natural sources, relying on oil and gas imports. The Metsamor nuclear power plant, the primary energy source, introduces radioactive concerns. Additionally, utilizing Lake Sevan water for irrigation has disrupted local ecosystems.

But Armenia is actively addressing these concerns. As part of the Paris Climate Agreement, Armenia has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 40% from 1990 levels and increasing forest coverage to 12.9%. These initiatives are integral to the Green Armenia platform, which receives support from the World Bank, the European Union, and the United Nations Development Program. The platform seeks to harmonize policies and investments for a sustainable Armenia. Another initiative involves constructing two new solar power plants to replace the need for Metsamor's energy production. The Armenian government plans to complete the first plant by 2025. [Shaping an](#)

[Eco-Friendly Armenia \(armenianweekly.com\)](#)

Under the patronage of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), several projects were launched to support SDGs in Armenia. The 6-year project De-Risking and Scaling-Up Investment in Energy Efficient Building Retrofits is currently being implemented and is in its final stage. UNDP, as the UN's development agency, UNDP plays a critical role in helping countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. From 2017 till now, with the support of city administrations, the European Investment Bank, private sector stakeholders, ESCOs, and local banks, it has been focused on building the market for energy-efficient building retrofits in Armenia, leading to sizeable energy savings and GHG emission reductions (up to 5.8 million tons of carbon dioxide of direct and indirect emission savings over the 20-year equipment lifetimes). It should lead to green job creation and energy poverty reduction. The project had to catalyse private and public sector investment of approximately US\$100 million. More than 200,000 people will directly benefit. [De-Risking and Scaling-Up Investment in Energy Efficient Building Retrofits - Armenia | UNDP Climate Change Adaptation \(adaptation-undp.org\)](#)

Armenia experienced a notable decline in GHG emissions, reducing them by approximately 70% between 1990 and 1995. Subsequently, emissions fluctuated within 7 to 8.5 million tons of CO2 equivalent until 2010. In the most recent available data from 2017, GHG emissions have risen to 10.6 million tons, marking a 25% increase since 2010. This increase primarily stems from heightened economic activity, which saw a 34% uptick, while a slight population decrease of 2.4% provided some counterbalance. When comparing the latest data, Armenia exhibits the lowest emission intensity per GDP compared to other Eastern Partnership countries.

According to Yerevan residents traffic congestion, air pollution, ineffective waste management, frequent shutdowns of utilities and a lack of green space are the main problems in the city. The waste management system in Yerevan remains extremely undeveloped. A 2020 study by AUA found that waste collection and recycling services in Armenia are in dire need of modernization, including extremely low levels of waste sorting and recycling. Experts say the city's landfills are in poor condition. As stated by the non-profit Armenian Environmental Network, Yerevan has lost 40% of its green space over the past three decades, with heavy construction and large-scale deforestation throughout the city, especially during the energy crisis in the 1990s, which forced residents to cut down trees to heat their homes. [Pollution, poor waste](#)

[management among top issues for Yerevan residents in Sunday's election – CIVILNET](#)

Nonetheless, despite its population of roughly 3 million in 2020, Armenia's contribution to global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is minimal, amounting to just 0.02%. The per capita GHG footprint in Armenia stands at a low 3.45 tons of CO2 equivalent. In its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2021-2030, Armenia has set an ambitious target to reduce economy wide GHG emissions by 40% by 2030, relative to the base year 1990

In October 2022, a 4-year program, "Waste Management Policy in Armenia" was launched. The Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructures of the Republic of Armenia jointly launched a 4-year program, "Waste Management Policy in Armenia," with the support of Candlelight, one of the World's Most Sustainable Countries. The 4-year program "Waste management policy in Armenia" has been launched – [News – Ministry of Environment \(mnp.am\)](#)

The three main goals of the program are:

- assisting the Ministry of Environment in the implementation of an extended producer responsibility system based on EU best practices,
- assisting the Ministry of Environmental Protection in introducing a primary waste separation system in the city of Sevan and other pilot communities and
- assisting in the development and expansion of capabilities in this area.

The World Cadet, Youth and Junior Sambo Championships 2022 and the World SAMBO Championships 2023 both took part in the Sports and Concerts Complex after Karen Demirchyan. The complex was opened in 1983 but was reconstructed and reopened in 1987 and 2008. The main arena, used for sporting events and concerts, seats 6000 spectators, with the possibility of expanding to 8800 seats; Sports hall with a capacity of 2000 seats. Regarding resource management in Yerevan, paper, PET, glass and general garbage were collected at the venue, following FIAS Sustainability Event Guide recommendations.

b.

Resource Management and Climate in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

The Kyrgyz Republic, nestled in the heart of Central Asia, is a country embraced by mountains and surrounded by Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and China. With a population of approximately 6 million and covering an expanse of 199,949 square kilometres. Despite grappling with economic challenges, Kyrgyzstan boasts a wealth of natural resources, ranging from fertile lands to precious minerals. In geological terms, it's estimated that the country harbors 27 billion tons of coal reserves, with 3 billion tons deemed of exceptional quality. While the mining industry in Sulukta flourished during the Soviet era, it faced a decline in the wake of the Soviet Union's dissolution.

Gold, a pivotal mineral, is significant in Kyrgyzstan's economy, contributing over 8% to the nation's GDP in 2016. Large-scale gold mining in Kyrgyzstan commenced in the 1980s, with the initial gold extraction in Makmal. One of Kyrgyzstan's most significant gold mines, Kumtor, was established in 1996. By 1997, gold was successfully mined at Kumtor, yielding nearly a million ounces within a year. For oil, Kyrgyzstan relies heavily on imports from other nations, given its limited domestic oil fields. Conversely, water stands as a vital natural resource, primarily harnessed for hydroelectric power generation. Data indicates that over 90% of Kyrgyzstan's energy output is attributed to hydroelectricity. Despite this, experts assert that a mere fraction of the country's hydropower potential has been tapped into, leaving more room for growth. The government has been entrusted with the responsibility of intensifying efforts to develop this sector further. The government of Kyrgyzstan has agreed with the governments of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan to trade hydroelectricity in exchange for fossil fuels. [What Are The Major Natural Resources Of Kyrgyzstan? - WorldAtlas](#)

The Kyrgyz Republic has identified climate change impacts as a significant challenge to its development goals and has identified its commitment to climate change adaptation through its First Nationally Determined Contribution (2016) and Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2020). In 2016 the Republic released its Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (NC3), directed by the State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. The country has identified its water, energy, agriculture, and infrastructure sectors as the most vulnerable to climate change, more than 40% of the country's agricultural land is beset by degradation, and an overwhelming 85% grapples with the menace of erosion.

In October 2022, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and WFP joined forces in the Kyrgyz Republic to support vulnerable communities through climate services and climate-sensitive livelihoods. The GCF-funded project will help the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, its line ministries, and local authorities to support the people of Osh, Batken, and Naryn regions, which are increasingly affected by climate-related disasters, with communities suffering from limited adaptive capacity. In recent decades, the country has experienced increased weather variability, such as disruptions in precipitation patterns, increasingly heavy snowfalls, floods, and mudslides in the spring, and an increase in drought and extreme cold. The negative impacts of climate change on pastures, land conditions, water availability, environmental degradation, and an increase in climate-related disasters are affecting rural households, particularly low-income groups whose livelihoods depend on Agriculture. [In the Kyrgyz Republic, the Green Climate Fund and WFP team up to support vulnerable communities through climate services and climate sensitive livelihoods - Kyrgyzstan | ReliefWeb](#)

In total, there are now more than 80 factories in Kyrgyzstan that process recyclable materials from plastic, metal, wastepaper, and textiles, as well as industrial and organic waste. According to the "Waste – New Income" study, in just the first nine months of 2022, Kyrgyzstan exported more than \$44 million worth of recyclable plastic to Central Asian countries and Russia. In addition to plastic, paper, and cardboard are recycled in Kyrgyzstan. However, due to the lack of a separate waste collection system, most of the potential recyclables go to landfill along with other waste. Tens of tons every day. Bishkek residents throw away food packaging, but most of them can be recycled

The World SAMBO Championship 2022 and World Youth and Junior Sambo Championships 2023 took part in Gazprom Sport Complex (Bishkek). It was open in 2016 and renovated in 2022. The total area of the complex is more than 5 thousand square meters. The gym and equipment meet all international standards. The spectator stand can accommodate up to 700 spectators. More than 500 people can visit the new sports facility every day. The Internationals SAMBO Federation supported of increasing awareness regarding waste and climate issues and implemented the Sustainability guide policies at the venue, the paper, PET, glass and general garbage were placed a lot of bins in different parts of the sport complex.



2.2 Energy and Water Consumption

Energy and water are intricately connected. All sources of energy (including electricity) require water in their production processes: the extraction of raw materials, cooling in thermal processes, cleaning processes, cultivation of crops for biofuels, and powering turbines. Energy and water are inextricably linked. All energy sources (including electricity) require water in their production processes: extracting raw materials, cooling in thermal processes, purification processes, growing crops for biofuel production, and driving turbines. In addition, energy itself is needed to make water resources available for human use and consumption (including irrigation) through pumping, transportation, purification, and desalination

Globally, irrigation water allocated to biofuel production is estimated at 44 km³ or 2% of all irrigation water. Under current production conditions, it takes an average of roughly 2,500 litres of water (about 820 liters of its irrigation water) to produce 1 litre of liquid biofuel (the exact amount needed on average to produce food for one person for one day). [Water and Energy | International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015 \(un.org\)](#)

In 2022 the world was during its first global energy crisis – a shock of unprecedented breadth and complexity. In 2022, the rapid expansion of renewable energy in the power sector persisted, primarily driven by solar and wind. This year marked the most significant increase in new wind and solar capacity, with both sources reaching a historic 12% share of power generation. Solar energy capacity grew by 25%, while wind capacity increased by 13.5%. Despite this progress, global primary energy consumption expanded by approximately 1% in 2022, pushing it to nearly 3% above pre-Covid 2019 levels. Fossil fuels remained dominant, accounting for nearly 82% of the total energy consumption. Unfortunately, global energy-related emissions continued to rise, increasing by 0.8%, despite the substantial growth in renewable energy sources. [news: Energy Institute releases Statistical Review of World Energy \(dieselnet.com\)](#)

Global energy consumption will grow by just 1.3% in 2023, amid a slowing economy and high energy prices. Waning gas supplies and extreme weather events will force many countries to fall back on fossil fuels, delaying the green energy transition. [Energy outlook 2023 - Economist Intelligence Unit \(eiu.com\)](#) Globally, it uses more than 4 trillion cubic meters of fresh water annually. Since the beginning of 2022, we have consumed more than 2.002 trillion cubic meters of fresh water. Apart from human consumption, 70 percent of freshwater withdrawals are used for agricultural purposes, 20 percent for industry, and the remaining 10 percent for domestic purposes.

Water resources are not unlimited and global warming is negatively affecting the water supply of agricultural production systems. 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. The water sector is facing a different crisis: climate change, COVID-19, wars, and a lack of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. The world is not on track to reach SDG 6—safe drinking water and sanitation for all. In 2022, 2.2 billion still lacked safely managed drinking water, including 115 million people drinking surface water. Sanitation: In 2022, 3.5 billion people still lacked safely managed sanitation.

The International SAMBO Federation events are mostly indoors with extensive 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. At the FIAS Sustainability criteria selection of hosts and venues is indicated that the organizers of the event sought to fulfil such requirements as an energy-efficient building. That means that measures to make a building energy-efficient encompass the building's entire lifecycle: the construction process, the operation maintenance cycle, and the demolition phases of the building. An energy-efficient building balances all aspects of energy use in a building by providing an optimized mix of passive solar-design strategies, energy-efficient equipment, and renewable energy sources. FIAS should follow best practices by choosing the most sustainable offers, give preference to the 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). What is linked to the Beach SAMBO competitions, the International SAMBO Federation supports “Clean beach” programs and other local initiatives with the participation of sambists. [WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene \(JMP\) – Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2022: Special focus on gender | UN-Water \(unwater.org\)](#)

a. Energy and Water Consumption in Yerevan, Armenia

The government of Armenia has repeatedly affirmed the importance of energy efficiency for its economic development. The first comprehensive legislation on energy efficiency was adopted in 2004 as part of a law on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy, followed in 2007 by a National Program on Energy Savings and Renewable Energy. A National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) was adopted in 2010 and updated in 2017.

The latest BUR3 data identifies the energy sector as the primary source of GHG emissions, accounting for 67% of the total. This encompasses fuel combustion in energy generation and transport, including fugitive methane emissions from the natural gas system, contributing 23% to energy sector emissions. Notably, technical losses in the transmission and distribution systems stand at 3.5% and 1.2%, which further increase methane emissions within energy related GHG emissions. NC4 and BUR3 assessments highlight that expanding renewable energy resources and implementing demand-side measures can significantly reduce energy-related GHG emissions.

The Armenian government is currently evaluating the potential impact of the European Commission's carbon border adjustment mechanism on the country's export industries. They are also exploring policy options for carbon pricing or an emissions trading system, which could incentivize greater energy efficiency in energy-intensive sectors. Aging hydropower plants and the development of new small hydropower plants (SHPPs) are affecting natural river flows and biodiversity. These issues may worsen as climate change leads to decreased precipitation. The government recognizes these challenges and intends to address them during the revision of the national water resources management strategy.

In January 2021, the Armenian government approved the Energy Sector Development Strategic Program, referred to as the "Energy Strategy," which charts the course for the sector's evolution up to 2040. The release and endorsement of this strategic blueprint are positive steps and are expected to serve as a valuable foundation for Armenia's forthcoming energy-related legislation. This 2021 Strategy supersedes the government's prior energy policy document, which was last updated in 2015. Armenia has made progress in terms of aligning with EU legislation and norms, having already adopted more than 50% of the provisions of the EPBD.

As outlined in the 2021 Strategy, the government has laid out several key priorities for the energy sector through 2040:

- Maximizing the utilization of Armenia's potential in renewable energy sources and enhancing energy efficiency.
- Prolonging the operational life of the Armenian Nuclear Power Plant (ANPP) beyond 2026, along with the construction of a new nuclear power facility to succeed it.
- Establishing a "North-South Corridor" by bolstering power transmission connections between Armenia and Georgia, as well as Armenia and Iran.
- Gradual liberalisation of the domestic electricity market.

As Armenia's largest energy-consuming sector, buildings account for around 40% of electricity demand and over 25% of gas demand. Significant efficiency potential exists, particularly in home heating. On average, Armenia has sufficient water resources. Considering all the water resources available in the country, Armenia has enough resources to provide approximately 3,100 cubic meters of water per capita per year. All rivers of Armenia are tributaries of the Araks and Kura. The entire population of Armenia has access to safe drinking water. [Armenia 2022 Energy Policy Review](#) ([windows.net](#))

The average Armenian citizen used 40.8 m³ of water from renewable freshwater sources in 2021, compared to 48 m³ in 2000. Since 2009, there has been an increasing trend both in the total water supply to households and in water use per capita, due to the expansion of the public water supply system to rural areas. [C4 – Household water use per capita in the Republic of Armenia](#) This is in part driven by the estimated 16.7 billion cubic meters of precipitation, with less than 10.8 billion cubic meters lost by evaporation (USAID 2008). An available 1.19 billion cubic meters originates from outside the country via the trans-boundary Araks and Akhuryan Rivers. [Water Resources of Armenia](#) Meanwhile, Armenia is on the fifth place of top counties with highest water consumption - 1,439: cubic meters per capita. [Water Consumption Statistics](#)





b. Energy and Water Consumption in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan boasts one of the world's highest shares of renewable electricity. It relies heavily on hydropower, accounting for over 90% of its domestic electricity production. This dependence makes the country susceptible to seasonal variations and lower water years, leading to increased electricity imports from Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. In 2018, total final energy consumption in Kyrgyzstan was 4.2 Mtoe. The primary energy sources were oil (48%), electricity (24%), and coal (17%). The residential sector was the largest energy consumer, followed by transport and industry. Renewables, mainly hydroelectricity, made up 27% of Kyrgyzstan's energy mix in 2018. This figure may be an underestimate due to the lack of data on household consumption of fuelwood and solid biofuels. [Kyrgyz Republic Energy Profile](#)

According to data from the National Statistical Committee in 2022 Kyrgyzstan's electricity consumption reached 16.1 billion kilowatt-hours, approximately 550 million kilowatt-hours of electricity were exported, representing a 0.7% increase compared to 2021. Of the total electricity consumption, 13.8 billion kilowatt-hours were generated within the country, while 2.8 billion kilowatt-hours were imported. [Kyrgyzstan consumed 16.1 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in 2022 - | 24.KG](#) In comparison to the previous year, there was a 0.4% increase in electricity consumption in the industrial sector, which includes electricity distribution for municipal and household needs and population. Additionally, the construction sector saw a 5.5% rise, and the education sector experienced a 1.7% increase. Electricity losses in 2022 amounted to approximately 2.4 billion kilowatt-hours. The Bishkek power station, also known as Bishkek CHP power station, in Kyrgyzstan has a capacity of at least 812 MW, with some units currently not in operation. Constructed starting in 1961, it is the primary electricity provider in northern Kyrgyzstan, meeting all of Bishkek's electricity needs and 15% of the national demand. The facility also supplies heating and hot water to over 112,000 customers, including apartment complexes and private homes.

This power station mainly uses coal, supplemented by gas and fuel oil. The government's environmental improvement plan for Bishkek called for a phased transition of the plant to gas and the utilization of renewable energy sources such as solar collectors and thermal waters by 2022. In December 2022, there were reports in the media about transitioning the plant to gas, primarily driven by concerns over air pollution in Bishkek, exacerbated by the power plant and numerous small coal-fired boiler houses throughout the city. [Bishkek power station - Global Energy Monitor \(gem.wiki\)](#)

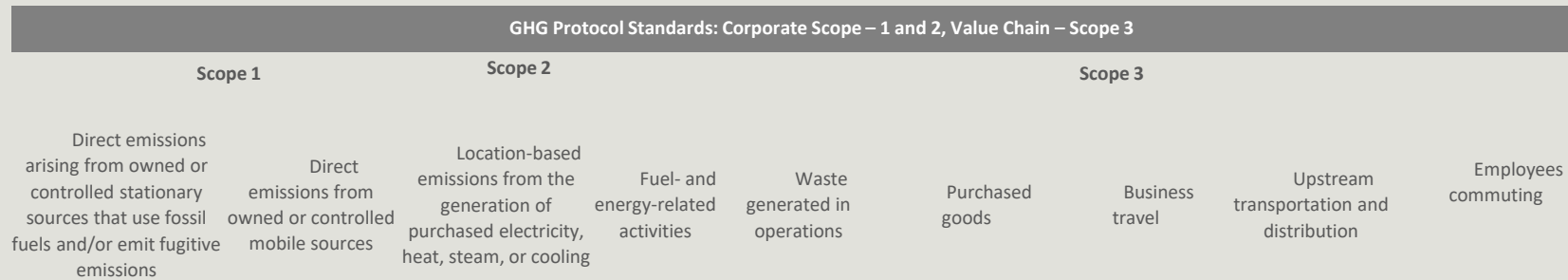
Kyrgyzstan, unique in Central Asia, relies on its own water resources, a key hydrological advantage. The country boasts significant hydropower potential with 174 billion kWh capacity and 19.8 million kW. Its water resources extend to 6580 glaciers holding around 760 billion cubic meters of water. Kyrgyzstan's terrain features two distinct hydrological regions. The mountainous areas, exceeding 2000m in elevation, serve as water sources, while the foothill valleys and intermontane depressions handle water dispersion.

The country enjoys a water surplus, which extends beyond its borders, making its water resources of international importance. Water usage is primarily directed towards irrigation (about 90%), followed by industrial needs (around 6%), and population water supply (less than 3%). Other sectors, including forestry, fisheries, energy, and services, collectively utilize less than 1% of the water. In total, the country consumes 10-12 billion cubic meters of water annually, with 1.7-2.3 billion cubic meters lost during conveyance in riverbeds, canals, and irrigation systems. [Water resources and water management infrastructure of Kyrgyzstan](#)

2.3. FIAS Emission Control & Mobility

Carbon emissions are on the international scope. Each government, organisation, and personality have to reduce its 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. [Briefing: What are Scope 3 emissions?](#)



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.

SCOPE 1&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.

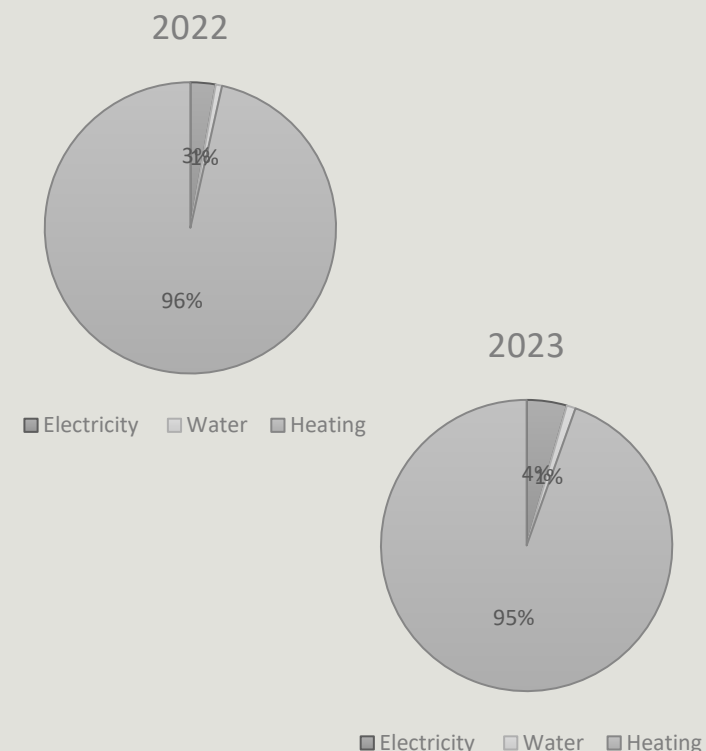
The headquarters in Lausanne is based in “Maison du Sport International “– a unique complex that brings together under one roof several of the leading players in international sports administration, notably the headquarters of around thirty or so international sports federations and organisations and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

The total carbon footprint emission for scope 1 and 2 from both FIAS offices in Lausanne and Moscow is about 203.3 tCO2 in 2022. For further information please refer to appendix IV.

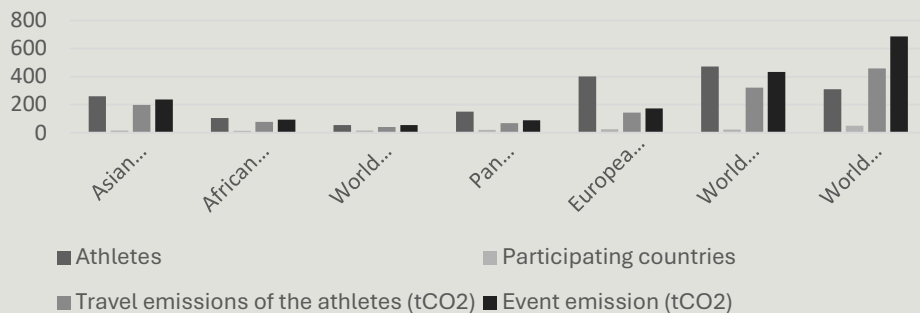
In 2023, the FIAS President's office had moved to the Sambo Centre in Moscow. Construction of the seven-story sports complex, which united sambo and boxing centres under one roof, was completed in 2022. The area of the centre exceeds 45,000 square meters, while the President's Office is rented, and the space with the FIAS Foundation is about 2000 m2. The building is equipped with modern simulators and the necessary infrastructure. The glazed facade of the sports centre allows you to watch athletes training from the street. The International Sambo Centre has equipped a competition hall for three wrestling mats with stands for 1,600 spectators and a mirror training hall with three mats for two wrestling zones each. The centre won the professional award "Sport Facilities 2022-2023. Facilities and the sports industry." More than 300 applications from 56 country regions were submitted to participate in the competition. As a result, the International Sambo Centre was recognized as the best in Russia in the nomination "Sports Facility - Discovery of the Year 2022-2023". Facade and interior solutions are made in the form of multi-light spaces with abundant use of glazing. They are using reflections from an inclined mirrored acoustic ceiling made of large-format stainless steel panels, a visual connection is created between the interior of the building and the surrounding area.

The total carbon footprint emission for scope 1 and 2 from both FIAS offices in Lausanne and Moscow is about 853 tCO2 in 2023. For further information please refer to appendix IV.



2022	Tournament	Athletes	Participating countries	Travel emissions of the athletes (tCO2)	Event emission (tCO2)
1	Asian Sambo Championships	260	16	198.40	238.08
2	African Sambo Championships	105	14	77.57	93.084
3	World Beach Sambo Championships	54	15	41.76	54.288
4	Pan American SAMBO & Beach SAMBO Championships	151	20	67.91	88.283
5	European Sambo Championships	402	24	143.96	172.752
6	World Youth & Jnr & Cadets Sambo Championships	471	23	321.26	433.701
7	World Sambo Championships	310	50	457.56	686.34
Total				1308.42	1766.528

Participants & Emissions during Championships 2022



SCOPE 3 & Mobility

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.

Travels are one of the indirect but most significant impact indicators in the environmental pillar of sustainability for FIAS. It does not remain unattended for employees commuting and business travels. Considering that many athletes from all around the world participate in SAMBO events, emissions are usually high. This focus area refers to the mobility of people and goods associated with FIAS activities. 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. Mobility also links closely to the theme of inclusion and accessibility, an important aspect to be considered when designing venues and planning events.

2.3.1 Total Carbon Emissions for all principal international championships under the auspices of FIAS in 2022:

In 2022 were held 8 principals international 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:

Meanwhile, support staff, coaches, referees, federation staff, television people, and friends are also usually travelled to the various championships. Therefore, 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. This way, the total travel emission for the competitions in 2022 from athletes and other participants is approximately 1767 tCO2, equivalent to greenhouse gas emissions from 421 gasoline-powered passenger vehicles driven for one year. This is not counting the fans. Moreover, FIAS congresses are always held on the eve of the championship in the same location (excluding online meetings). Thus, without increasing the negative footprint by additional travel.

Travels and events are one of the indirect but most significant impact indicators in the environmental pillar of sustainability for the International SAMBO Federation. An essential part of a strategy to reduce the carbon footprint is awareness of its scale and fundamental responsibility. Starting in 2015, FIAS consistently calculated the carbon footprint of participants' trips to the World Championships. At the same time, an information campaign was launched on the issues of reducing waste, electricity, and water. In addition, digitalization made it possible to reduce paper consumption, promote sustainable values, boost energy-efficient resource consumption, and dampen emissions and other pollution levels.

It also worked thanks to moving as many possible side events as possible and communication online and combining different events in the same place. For example, youth, junior, and cadet together, as well as continental competitions in various disciplines or general assemblies and congress with international championships simultaneously.

Regions where SAMBO is well developed and can host better competitions on a high level, same time, often act as additional difficulties in sustainability matters. The environmental agenda often needs to be set or evaluated as having high importance, existing a lack of access to information in the region about local figures for the consumption and production of the negative footprint. That creates the challenge of reducing the footprint but allows showing an example of necessary changes step by step, from simple to complex modifications, and without getting obvious results and figures today, it works for the future.

For FIAS as a responsible federation following the Olympic vision on mobility, it's essential for FIAS that all those involved be conscious of the social, economic, and environmental impacts their presence can have on their destinations. The International SAMBO federation strives to support presents an opportunity for the sporting world to promote sustainable tourism and reduce the footprint.

In 2023, the Asian and Oceanian Sambo Championships (Youth, Jnr, Adults) also had Masters, Blind, and Visually Impaired participants and supporting teams. More teams were presented at the Beach Championships, so the coefficient for calculating the carbon footprint was increased.

This way, the total travel emission for the competitions in 2023 from athletes and other participants is approximately 2223.4 tCO₂.

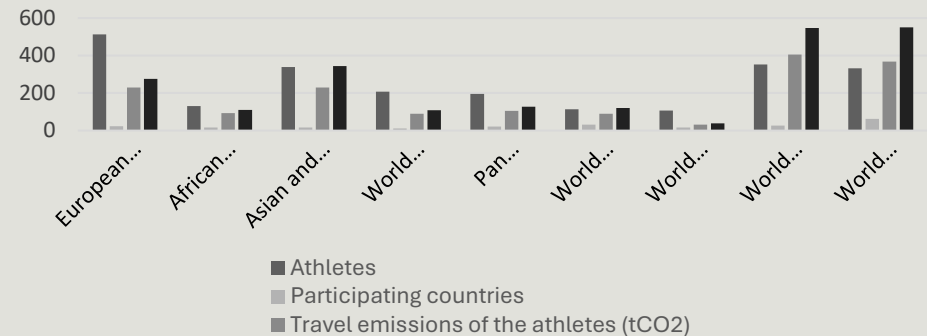
This is equivalent to the CO₂ emissions from 250,186 gallons of gasoline consumed and the carbon sequestered by 36,764 tree seedlings grown for ten years. Compared with the global sports industry – it is responsible for approximately 350 million tonnes of CO₂e.

The International SAMBO Federation's (FIAS) sustainability efforts and their impact reveals both successes and opportunities for further improvement. Current waste reduction efforts can be enhanced through more effective recycling programs, education campaigns. Investing in research and development for new technologies and practices could lead to further emissions reductions. Collaborating with local organizations can help promote sustainable initiatives and strengthening partnerships with other sports can improve the visibility and efficacy of FIAS's sustainability efforts. For further information please refer to appendices at the end other report.

[What is the Carbon Footprint of Sport? - The Carbon Literacy Project](#)

2023	Tournament	Athletes	Participating countries	Travel emissions of the athletes (tCO ₂)	Event emission (tCO ₂)
1	European Sambo Championships	512	23	230.31	276.4
2	African Sambo Championships	130	17	92.6	111.1
3	Asian and Oceanian Sambo Championships (Youth, Jnr, Adults)	339	17	228.88	343.3
4	World SAMBO Cup Kyrgyzstan	208	11	90.5	108.6
5	Pan American SAMBO	195	22	105.9	127.1
6	World Beach Sambo Championships	113	31	89.5	120.8
7	World SAMBO Cup Serbia	107	16	31.6	37.9
8	World Youth & Jnr & Cadets Sambo Championships	353	27	405.72	547.7
9	World Sambo Championships	332	62	367	550.5
Total				1642.01	2223.4

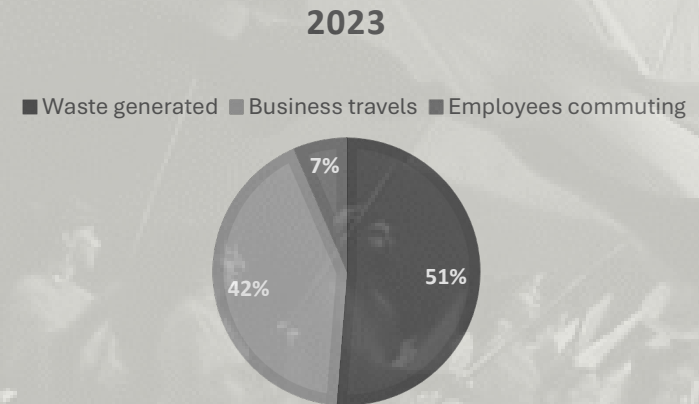
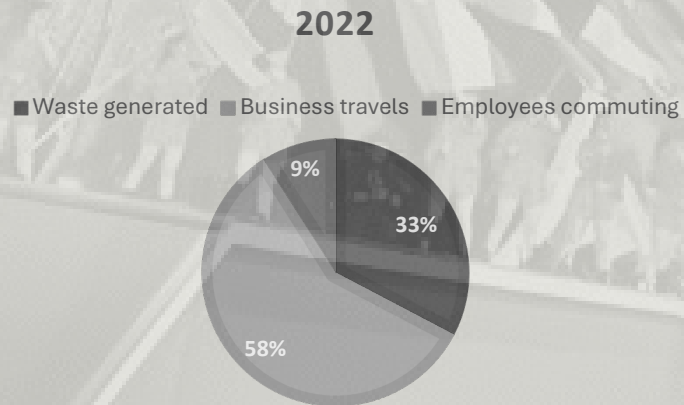
Participants & Emissions during Championships 2023



2.3.2 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.

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. For further information please refer to appendix IV.



*Some organizations are proposing the inclusion of other scopes, such as Scope F (for fans) to maximize sport's positive impact on carbon emissions. This is a new approach for sports to address climate change. Scope F describes the influence that sporting organizations have in encouraging fans to adopt more environmentally sustainable lifestyles. For some organizations, this reach and influence can extend to millions of fans, making Scope F highly significant.

The Scope F moniker plays on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol's Scope 1, 2, and 3 methods of carbon measurement. While these traditional boundaries of measurement have worked well for industries, they may be too narrow for the sports sector. Scope F accounts for the ability of sports brands to reach and influence all their fans, not just those who attend games, and to do so every day, not just on match days. This concept is particularly applicable to large sports organizations. In this way, they can influence carbon emissions far beyond their own operations. This is what Scope F covers: F for Fans.

FIAS has not yet included Scope F in its metrics but continues to monitor updates on its development.

2.3.3 Carbon Offset & IOC Award

A carbon offset reduces in carbon dioxide emissions or other greenhouse gases 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.

FIAS took the necessary step and defined a baseline for emission sieves and reductions that each organization and individual must reduce and offset as they work. In 2019, the international federation produced in scopes 1,2 & 3 total approximately 5012 tCO₂ carbon footprints and should be reduced by 50% by 2030. But due to awards from the IOC and DOW and their given offsetting, the final footprint in 2019 was reduced by 2,163.373 tCO₂ to 2,848.746 tCO₂.

The IOC, in partnership with their Official Carbon Partner, Dow, has 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 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 award, 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 for their unavoidable 2019 emissions. That year, FIAS provided calculations for all business trips until October of its employees and permanent support team and strategy for the upcoming period. Total CO₂ (carbon dioxide) amount according to preliminary information of planned and committed travels by air, car, and train is approximately 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.

In 2020 International SAMBO Federation received the award for the second year. For the IOC & DOW Carbon Initiative, FIAS presented Environmental Policy commitment, Carbon Management, FIAS Sustainability strategy goals for a new decade, and a reduction plan.

In April 2022, for the third time, the International Olympic Committee recognized the International Sambo Federation for actions to measure and reduce owned greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and for joining the United Nations Sports for Climate Action Framework.



International
Olympic
Committee

CERTIFICATE

The International Olympic Committee has recognized

International Sambo Federation



for their actions to measure and reduce owned greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and for joining the United Nations Sports for Climate Action Framework.

The unavoidable 2021 GHG emissions have been fully offset by the IOC through a portfolio of ICROA-compliant GHG projects.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Thomas Bach'.

Thomas Bach
IOC President

April 2022

EN Pillar	Recommendations
Resource Management and Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sustainable resource management. <p>Engage with local communities and venues to promote the circular economy by sourcing materials and goods from local suppliers and using products that can be recycled, repurposed, or reused.</p> <p>Digital Certificates and Documentation: Extend the initiative to reduce paper usage by implementing digital certificates for participants (already existing) and awards for competitions. This approach can further decrease the demand for physical resources.</p> <p>Plastic-Free Policies: Beyond replacing bottled water, adopt a comprehensive plastic-free policy for events. This could include banning single-use plastics and providing reusable or compostable alternatives for cutlery, plates, and other event necessities.</p> <p>Compostable Waste: Implement composting programs for organic waste generated at events to reduce landfill waste and promote sustainable practices.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Smart Water Monitoring: Integrate smart water monitoring systems in venues to track and optimize water usage more efficiently. This technology can identify leaks and promote water conservation. <p>Renewable Energy Initiatives: Collaborate with venues to integrate on-site renewable energy sources such as solar panels or wind turbines to supply clean energy for events.</p> <p>Green Building Certifications: Preferentially select venues with green building certifications, ensuring the location adheres to high environmental standards.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish partnerships with transportation companies offering electric or hybrid vehicle options for participants and attendees. This can reduce emissions and promote eco-friendly travel choices. <p>Green Travel Grants: Offer financial incentives or grants to participants who choose sustainable travel options, such as using trains or buses instead of flying.</p>
	<p>Virtual Reality Experiences: Provide virtual reality experiences for fans who cannot attend events in person, allowing them to engage with the event remotely and reducing overall travel emissions.</p>
Energy and Water Consumption	
Mobility and Emission Control	

2.4 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. Some recommendations and notes are obvious, but nevertheless cannot be underestimated and always need to be consolidated and improved.

Another step to increase the motivation could be awarding the most active and responsible members of the SAMBO community among different stakeholders, from athletes to National Federations. Implementing an awards program to recognize the most active and responsible members can be an effective strategy to further increase motivation and engagement within the SAMBO community. Such a program can inspire stakeholders at all levels to actively participate in sustainable practices and contribute positively to the organization's goals. Here's how FIAS could structure and implement the awards program:

An example of the Awards Program for Sustainable Practices could be the following:

Categories of Recognition:	Criteria for Selection:	Recognition and Rewards:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Athlete Sustainability Award: This award recognizes athletes who demonstrate outstanding commitment to sustainability, such as promoting eco-friendly practices or contributing to community initiatives. • National Federation Excellence Award: Honor national federations implementing and promoting sustainable practices in their operations and events. • Coach and Staff Sustainability Award: This award recognizes coaches and support staff who actively promote sustainable practices among athletes and in their own work. • Event Sustainability Award: Celebrate the most eco-friendly event hosted by a member of the SAMBO community, considering factors such as resource management, carbon footprint reduction, and community impact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish clear and measurable criteria for each category, including specific sustainable practices, initiatives, and achievements. • To assess nominations objectively, a diverse panel of judges, including sustainability experts, SAMBO community representatives, and external stakeholders, will be involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present awards at significant events such as World Championships or congresses, giving recipients public recognition for their efforts. • Offer meaningful rewards such as grants, scholarships, or funding for sustainability projects as part of the award package. • Highlight award winners' achievements to inspire others to take action and contribute to sustainability.

Follow-Up should use feedback from award recipients and participants to refine the sustainability within the SAMBO organization's program and make it more effective over time. By recognizing and rewarding the SAMBO community's most active and responsible members, FIAS can cultivate a culture of sustainability and motivate individuals and organizations to strive for excellence in eco-friendly practices. This approach can lead to long-term positive impacts on the environment and the community's engagement with sustainable development.

3. SOCIAL INITIATIVES

Sport is unique in that it can act as a powerful tool to bring people together, regardless of race, physique, religion, political persuasion, or socioeconomic status, when mobilized in the right way. 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 sports and physical activity. The emotional effect of sports and physical activity can be very effective in ensuring a healthier and happier lifestyle. FIAS supports the development of SAMBO for the visually impaired and deaf athletes with a tournament for adults and juniors.

Earlier was created a digital sports scoreboard that shows the weight category during the official weigh-in before the competition. The board is designed to inform the participants of the hearing impaired and visually impaired competition about the weighing procedure. The information that appears on the scoreboard is additionally duplicated by sound. Its development took place on the initiative and under the guidance of Vasily Yemelyanov, a member of the FIAS Commission for Athletes with Disabilities.

In 2022, SAMBO for the blind and visually impaired continued to develop its geography. At the beginning of the year for the first time, the national SAMBO championship among the blind and visually impaired was held in Uzbekistan. In June, the Asian and Oceanian SAMBO Championships were held in Kazakhstan, during which medals were awarded for the first time in the SAMBO discipline for the blind and visually impaired. The weight category up to 79 kg in the SVI-1 class (total blindness) became open - representatives from all continents could take part in the competition. Representatives of all continents and 11 countries of the world took part in the tournament. They competed not only for medals at the Asian and Oceanian championships, but also for tickets to the 2023 World Combat Games. It was a historical event which had opened new chapter and global stage.

The International Rules for SAMBO for the Blind and Visually Impaired are based on the International Rules for Sports SAMBO. However, there are several nuances that the referee needs to know. On the eve of the Asia and Oceania Championships, referees were trained at a seminar, which allowed them to immerse themselves in the specifics of working at such tournaments.



FIAS EDUCATION GUIDE FOR SAMBISTS

DEVELOPED BY CSCF SPORT INTEGRITY GROUP



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INTERNATIONAL
SAMBO FEDERATION

3.2. Education through Sport

FIAS believes that SAMBO teaches self-defence without weapons and provides a good understanding of values and ethics for daily life. While SAMBO is gaining importance worldwide, it should also be considered a social and cultural phenomenon beyond sports facilities, stadiums, and other areas where it is practiced. Education through Sport establishes a 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 achieving 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.

The International SAMBO Federation (FIAS) continues to prioritize education as an integral part of its mission, providing a variety of opportunities for its community members to learn and develop both in and out of the arena. These educational initiatives span multiple topics, including health and wellbeing, sports medicine, and anti-corruption efforts, ensuring that participants and officials are well-informed and equipped to face the challenges of the modern sports landscape.

In 2022, FIAS collaborated with the ComplexCore team to provide webinars and seminars for participants in the World SAMBO Championships held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. This collaboration combined sports medicine, science, and physiotherapy expertise, offering comprehensive and valuable insights to the SAMBO community.

The 2023 publication of the FIAS Education Guide for Sambists against Sport Manipulations highlights the federation's commitment to addressing integrity issues in sports. The guide was informed by an extensive survey conducted with CSCF Consulting, which revealed that most respondents had not previously received any education on sports manipulation. This data underscores the importance of the guide and other educational efforts in ensuring fair play and safeguarding the sport's integrity.

Additionally, FIAS's involvement in the INTERACT+ project by TAFISA demonstrates its dedication to promoting SAMBO as a sport for all. This inclusive approach broadens the reach of SAMBO and encourages greater participation across different age groups and backgrounds.

3.3.FIAS Anti-Doping Educational Programme

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

The effective fight against doping is a top priority, establishing a zero-tolerance policy to combat cheating and punish anyone responsible for using or providing the prohibited substances. FIAS has been a Signatory of the World Anti-Doping Code since 2006. In 2011, FIAS was recognised by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and annually ensures about 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 and 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 against 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.

Since 2014, in April of every year, FIAS and the Anti-Doping community worldwide are celebrating Play True Day – a day dedicated to Clean Sport and intended to raise awareness among athletes, the sporting public, and others about the importance of protecting Clean Sport.

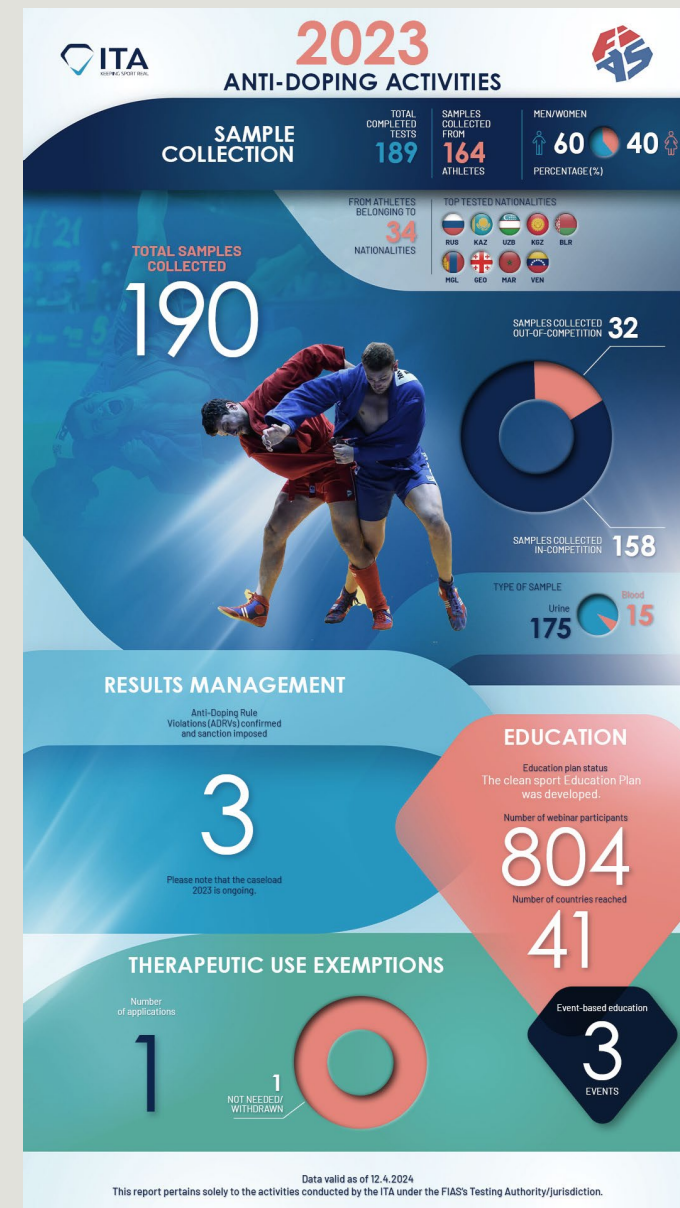
In 2022, to further professionalize clean sports endeavours for its athletes and increase the independence of its Anti-Doping operations, FIAS entered a partnership with the International Testing Agency (ITA). The ITA is an international organization constituted as a not-for-profit foundation with a mission to manage Anti-Doping programs, independent from sporting or political powers, for International Federations (IFs), Major Event Organisers (MEOs), and all other Anti-Doping organizations requesting support.

Since then, the ITA started conducting the entire testing program for FIAS, both for in- and out-of-competition doping controls. These controls are based on a bespoke risk assessment, considering all relevant factors, including the physiological profile and sports specificities of SAMBO. The administration of the Athlete Biological Passports (ABPs) of SAMBO athletes and the handling of Therapeutic Use Exemptions (TUEs) are also now managed by the ITA. It furthermore enhances the Anti-Doping efforts of SAMBO with a long-term sample storage strategy that enables the storage and re-analysis of selected samples for up to ten years after the collection date.

To provide SAMBO athletes with the most comprehensive Anti-Doping program possible, the ITA leads investigations and the collection of intelligence for FIAS, as well as the possibility for the confidential sharing of information through its doping reporting platform REVEAL.

All clean sport activities on behalf of FIAS carrying out by the ITA in strict compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code and its International Standards, with ITA's dedicated Regulatory Compliance Unit ensuring full alignment with all mandatory rules. Any potential Anti-Doping rule violations stemming from its Anti-Doping efforts are and will be subject to independent results management by the ITA.

The ITA also raises awareness about doping, support clean sport values and contribute to doping prevention among SAMBO athletes with the establishment of a four-year education plan starting in 2023 in compliance with the WADA International Standard for Education. To support the implementation of this plan, the ITA implements dedicated online and event-based education opportunities specifically aimed at SAMBO athletes.

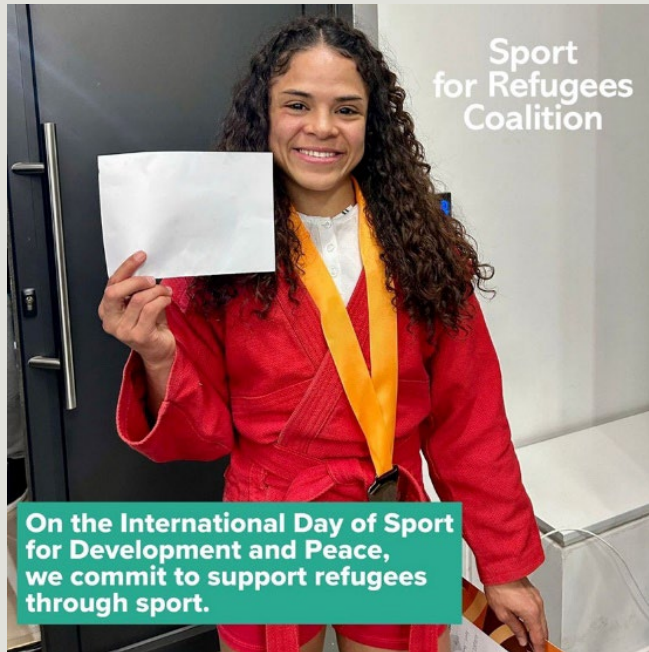


FIAS Sustainability related projects

During the previous major SAMBO Championships, successfully pioneered FIAS's sustainability initiatives. FIAS continued those initiatives to educate the volunteers, 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.

3.4. Refugee

Refugees and sustainable development goals (SDGs) are intrinsically linked because the well-being and inclusion of refugees contribute directly to the achievement of many SDGs. Refugees are often among the most vulnerable and marginalized populations, facing numerous challenges such as displacement, poverty, and limited access to resources. Ensuring their active participation and providing them with opportunities can have a substantial impact on global progress towards sustainable development. [17 ways refugees are leading on sustainable development](#) One of the main steps the FIAS took toward more sustainable social initiatives was its support for sports opportunities for refugees.



In 2022, for the first time in history, a team of refugees participated in the World SAMBO Championships in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, and Venezuelan sambist Maria Amyulina Guedez became the first ever world SAMBO champion representing the refugee team.

In December 2023, FIAS committed to joining the **Sport for Refugees Coalition (SfRC)** by pledging support for refugee athletes. This commitment aligns with the broader goal of promoting inclusivity and providing opportunities for refugees to engage in sports.

Refugees play a critical role in promoting sustainable development across various aspects of society. According to the UNHCR, refugees contribute to sustainability efforts in multiple ways, such as planting trees and vegetation, building clean energy projects, growing nutritious food, providing clean drinking water, and promoting hygiene and sanitation. They also create sustainable housing, support education and medical care, and run social enterprises that create jobs and boost local economies.

By partnering with initiatives such as the SfRC and supporting refugee athletes, FIAS demonstrates its dedication to fostering sustainable development and social inclusion in the SAMBO community and beyond. This commitment helps refugees access opportunities, rebuild their lives, and contribute positively to the broader goals of sustainability and social progress.

3.5. FIAS Women in Sport

The origin of women's SAMBO started in the Soviet Union in the early 30s of the last century in all physical education institutions of the country. The first group of women's SAMBOS was organized at the Moscow school in 1938. These girls became the founders of women's SAMBO in Russia. The first official competitions between training groups of SAMBO wrestlers were held in 1970, SAMBO wrestling competitions attracted a large number of spectators, all of them noted the high entertainment and aesthetics of the tournament. The first World SAMBO Championships for women were held in 1983 in Madrid, Spain.

Over the years, the landscape of women's participation in SAMBO has undergone a significant transformation. The involvement and opportunities for women in SAMBO have been on a constant rise, from the number of participants to the access to various disciplines. This trend has been particularly pronounced in recent decades, with a rapid surge in interest in women's martial arts, both from participants and spectators. Modern FIAS SAMBO competitions among women are a testament to this, being highly entertaining and featuring women in an equal number of weight categories as men, thereby reflecting the evolving nature of the sport and the growing recognition of women's participation.

In 2015, women participated in Combat SAMBO competitions for the first time at the official Paris Grand Prix tournament. At the continental championships, women entered the fight for medals in Combat SAMBO for the first time in Pan America, as well as in Asia and Oceania. In 2024, women's combat sambo will become part of all continental championships, World Sambo Cups, and the World SAMBO Championships! Next year, it will be presented at the 2025 World Games in the People's Republic of China.

The FIAS Women's Commission is also a valuable initiative that has been 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 establishes close cooperation 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, harassment, and gender inequality.

3.6. FIAS Events Organised by Local Host City Clubs

The achievement of FIAS having 99 National SAMBO Federation full members and 18 national federations-candidates 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 with support of the SAMBO National Federations collaborated with various stakeholders to organise the World SAMBO Championships 2022 and 2023 in Yerevan and Bishkek, producing a successful event. Temporary jobs and volunteering by the people were undertaken for free. FIAS is grateful to them, for their compassionate interest in SAMBO.

3.7 Free Tickets for Spectators and Assistance to Underprivileged Athletes

The Karen Demirchyan Sports and Concerts Complex in Yerevan had 6000 seats and Gazprom Sport Complex in Bishkek has 5000 seats for spectators and special guests. 50% of the tickets on each event were given for free, and about 100 sold for 100 dollars.

As a part of its social responsibility initiatives, FIAS assists underprivileged athletes offering air tickets, accommodation, and SAMBO uniforms. For the years 2022-2023, these were the donations provided by FIAS:

Mats + Covers	Mat Covers	Uniform set	Combat SAMBO set	Beach SAMBO set	Referees 'Uniform
33	9	769	202	139	94

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 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.

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			√

FIAS is continuing to develop many initiatives, such as educating athletes on health, diet, and nutrition to ensure they take the right supplements. Furthermore, they ensure supplements do not contain prohibited substances or they metabolise, which could be traced during testing 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 program 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 yearly SAMBO tourney program with dozens of sporting events using surveys would become expensive. However, when it comes to the economy, it should tend to be circular.

Climate change and overconsumption of natural resources are already affecting the conditions we will be sporting. Event organisers that adhere to the circular economy principles avoid excessive consumption of natural resources by paying attention to the materials and energy used at events, their production, and the emissions created by logistics and traffic.

A higher number of participating countries allows for an increase in the organization efficiency of events (a much better organized accommodation and transport system, FIAS Congress, well-trained staff in the arena, etc.) as well as provides an opportunity to provide significant support to NF's.

Visibility remains high, and we introduced live streaming on Facebook and other social media platforms, which gave us great numbers of viewers for each SAMBO Championships.

The 2022 World SAMBO Championships data is presented on the slides.

In 2023 the media coverage in 2023 for the World SAMBO Championships in Yerevan, Armenia is presented in following number:

183 864 – total number of views of live broadcasters on the FIAS website

253 000 – total number of visitors on official website during the Championships' weekend

192 129 – views of the videos related to event on the YouTube

276 032 – coverage of publications on FIAS Facebook page

192 000 – total audience coverage of the FIAS community in Vkontakte

563 782 – total reach of posts in Instagram

70 countries broadcasted the Worlds SAMBO Championship 2023 live.

The data is provided by editorial offices of tv channels and analytics services of Goggle, Facebook, Facecast, VK, YouTube.

We continued our productive and organised work with sponsors, making them more visible on the ground, on television, in the media, and on 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 an indirect economic impact on FIAS.

The indirect economic impact of FIAS events is only through local SAMBO clubs who help the National SAMBO Federations organise the events free of charge. In addition, the young athletes who practice SAMBO volunteered during the event. Intangible benefits such as growth in community spirit and cooperation 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 provides economic stimulus, the hosts can be expected to support the event.



5. CLOSING THE LOOP

Hosting a sustainable event involves a variety of initiatives, each crucial in its own right. While FIAS events may be smaller in scale than Olympic sports, FIAS takes pride in pioneering key sustainability initiatives across its events. The FIAS Sustainability Guidelines have been provided to each Local Organizing Committee (LOC), and these committees strive to follow and implement them effectively. Through continuous education and workshops led by FIAS, organizers, and officials are encouraged to naturally integrate these sustainability KPIs into event planning.

Among the events held, the four main initiatives within the Environmental (EN) pillar, six Social (SO) initiatives, and the indirect Economic (EC) impacts create a strong foundation for sustainable practices, even for smaller events. Collaborating with local stakeholders to promote sustainability within the host city and during the championships helps to leave a lasting legacy of positive change. Host City organizers have consistently valued FIAS's commitment to these initiatives, recognizing the long-term benefits they bring and the positive impact they will have on the future.

FIAS believes every step toward a sustainable future can have a significant impact, no matter how small it seems at the beginning. This ongoing commitment to sustainability aligns with the principles of the UN and the Olympic movement, reinforcing the legacy of sustainability for future events.

FIAS continues to expand its sustainability efforts by aligning with the Olympic Values, Olympic Agenda 2030, and the Olympic Agenda 2020+5 strategic plan; FIAS not only adds value to the sport of SAMBO but also demonstrates its readiness to be recognized as a full-fledged Olympic sport. These small, cumulative initiatives create a wave of change, driving towards more sustainable events and, ultimately, a more sustainable world.

Appendix I. FIAS Sustainability Policy

The FIAS Sustainability Policy supports the aims and principles regarding sustainable responsibility in the activities assumed by FIAS. This includes its events, equipment used, supply chains, partnerships, and office operations.

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.

The Policy aims

- To promote environmental, social, and economic sustainable practices
- To integrate the environment pillar with social and economic to ensure the current and future needs of the sports events and FIAS are met
- To provide education to all members, especially to athletes, coaches, and staff
- To collaborating with our partners and stakeholders across the SAMBO community to implement sustainable solutions
- To ensure a safe, clean, secure, and healthy event & office environment for athletes and employees
- To promote diversity and accessibility, gender equity, woman rights and solving other social issues
- To reduce negative environmental impact and promote resource efficiency
- To integrate sustainability targets with economic objectives

The Policy Principles

- Application of environmental, social, and economic practices at each SAMBO event and in the office
- 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

Actions at FIAS Events

FIAS has been and will follow these actions at SAMBO events in the host city, based on the success of the events held in previous years and within the framework of the new sustainable development strategy.

- Waste Management Protocol
- Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency
- Save Water Campaign
- Emission Control and Transport Management
- Awareness and education for sustainable development
- Promotion greater environmental responsibility
- Advocacy for climate action through communication

FIAS strive to embed sustainability principles and practices within our corporate events and day-to-day processes, strives to achieve the principle of a circular economy, to contribute improving social issues as well as reduce the environmental impact of the federation and FIAS events by working towards a carbon reduction commitment.

This policy should help in the positive contributions to society through common goals for development different sides of sport, endless education, and development, sharing awareness. 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 recommendations to be a sustainable sport with the Olympic Agenda 2020, IOC Sustainability strategy and FIAS Sustainability plan for 2021-2030.

Appendix II. FIAS Sustainability criteria selection of hosts and venues

Organising of any event is always a big complex work, as well a big responsibility. In 2014, the International SAMBO Federation (FIAS) made an important strategic decision towards supporting the UN SDG's 2030. Thus, FIAS released a sustainability report and sustainability event guide for the partners just a year after. Since then, our challenge has been not so much to choose sustainable host location and venues, but to deliver the principles of sustainable development wherever FIAS hold championships and SAMBO community is presented. Moving forward, FIAS is aware of the need as to set an example as well as to obtain results in the form of responsibility from our NF'S, partners and stakeholders, and from year-to-year sustainability criteria for selecting the host and venues should be more significant.

Previously our IF concentrated on following actions during the events: Waste Management Protocol; Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency; Save Water Campaign; and Emission Control and Transport Management. Continuing the achieved success in the implementation of these small steps, FIAS search for to move on. Based on the example of Guidelines on organising sustainable meetings and events at the EMAS Commission we will consistently expect to increase the number of fulfilled requirements for the hosts and venues, such as:

1. Venue: Easy access by public transport, bike/walking, and availability of secure bike parking facilities; Energy efficient building; Waste collection and recycling system in place. Strives for the Venue with an environmental management system in place.
2. Promotional materials: Maximise the use of on-line promotional tools, Limited and optimised use, of printed promotional material (e.g., eco-friendly design & printing); Minimum office supplies; possibility of re-using conference materials from past events for the same purpose (e.g., stands, general banners).
3. Following the principles of 3 Rs (sustainable sourcing): Reduce, Reuse and Recycle: Minimise waste (e.g., reduce printed material and gadgets, packaging, single-use items, food waste); Recycle waste via an appropriate system of waste sorting, collection, and recycling. Attempts to organise a 'zero waste' event.
4. Catering: Choose seasonal (and/or organic) food and drinks; Offer a larger choice of plant-based food options; Prevent food waste and avoid single-use items. Strives to have a full vegetarian or vegan menu, give preferences to certified caterers applying environmental management schemes, donate of leftover food.
5. Accommodation & transport for participants: Accommodation close to the venue and easily accessible by public transport, walking or cycling; Information on sustainable commuting provided to participants; Recommend that participants use more sustainable modes of transport. Tries to choose certified hotels that apply sustainable operations environmental management system & compensate the GHG emissions from travels.
6. Social aspects & respect for human rights: Request partners to apply eco-friendly procedures when performing the contract, or to employ staff in a socially conscious manner, even among subcontractors; involve volunteers.
7. Sharing environmental awareness: Communicate the sustainability of your event; Implement a sustainable event contractors management system.

Within this decade we and our partners should provide a commitment to follow sustainable event management principles and promote sustainable development. As well as develop in collaboration we also should ubiquitously implement and comply with provisions for sustainable procurement and supply chain management; promotion of diversity and zero tolerance for discrimination; the accessibility of the competition, including for disabled people; compliance with relevant domestic regulations and international agreements related to the environment; the mitigation of our impact on climate change and promotion of social development.

Appendix III. Sustainability Action Sheet

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Waste Management	EN SO	There should be a convenient drop-off point for all unwanted sports clothes and equipment such as 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
	EN SO	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
	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 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
	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

Area of Interest			Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Emissions Calculation and Transport Management	EN		National teams must sign-up for event-provided transportation along with normal event registration and Transportation services are chosen appropriately to accommodate the expected number of attendees		It is important to know how many people require transportation (airport-hotel, hotel-venue). If vehicles are too small, multiple trips may be required. But if vehicles are too large, the extra space will be economically and environmentally costly	Yes
	EN		Drivers are made aware of ways to reduce fuel consumption		a. Fully inflated tires, no idling, and smooth driving can greatly increase miles per gallon, resulting in fewer emissions, lower costs, and a lower refuelling frequency b. Can we bring EURO 6 transport vehicles as a recommendation? Or by default European countries uses EURO 6 vehicles?? Biofuel also one option.	Yes
	EN		The main accommodation site is within walking distance of the event venue (max 1 mile)		Choose a site of accommodation with green credentials (e.g. LEED-certified)	Partially done
	EN		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				
	Energy Efficiency	EN		Alternative lighting and heating options are taken when appropriate.		
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

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
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. Volunteers training- on side education during the FIAS events	
			c. Coaches and referees’ education- on side seminars for the attendees of FIAS events	
Local Communities	SO	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programmes		Yes
Raising Awareness and capacity building	SO	Circulating information, to organising meetings and training for those that will have a role in the event	Sustainability issues are now receiving more media coverage than ever before and use practical examples and concrete figures to capture the attention of the 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

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
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
		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	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
	EC			
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
		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	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
	EC			

Appendix IV: Scope 1 & 2 ...

OFFICE 2022	ELECTRICITY	WATER	HEATING	KG CO2
Lausanne	131.3945	33	531.89	696.2845
Moscow	435.742	111.96	19096	19643.702
Total	567.1365	144.96	19627.89	20339.987

OFFICE 2023	ELECTRICITY	WATER	HEATING	KG CO2
Lausanne	159.4987	38	568.71	766.2087
Moscow	3639.742	811.96	80096	84547.702
Total	3799.241	849.96	80664.71	85313.911

Office 2022	Waste generated	Business travels	Employees commuting	tCO2
Lausanne	5	20	6	31
Moscow	79	130	17	226
Total	84	150	23	242

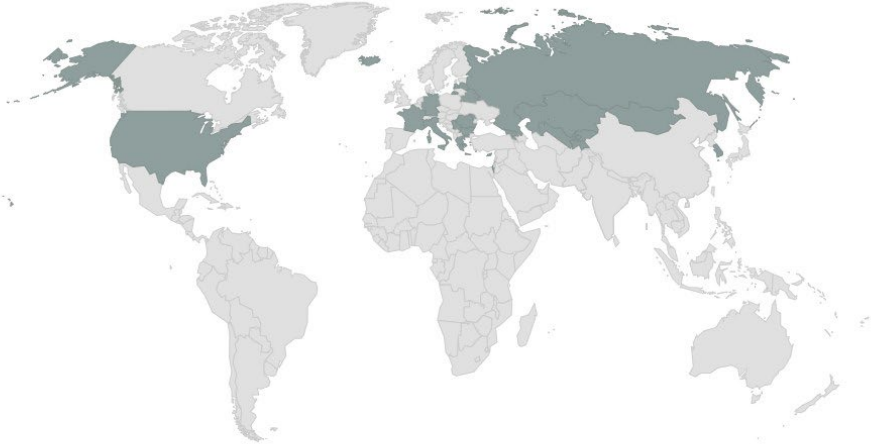
Office 2023	Waste generated	Business travels	Employees commuting	tCO2
Lausanne	6	22	6	34
Moscow	240	181	25	446
Total	246	203	31	480

And Carbon Emissions for the rest of Scope 3

Appendix V: Transport Emissions and Management

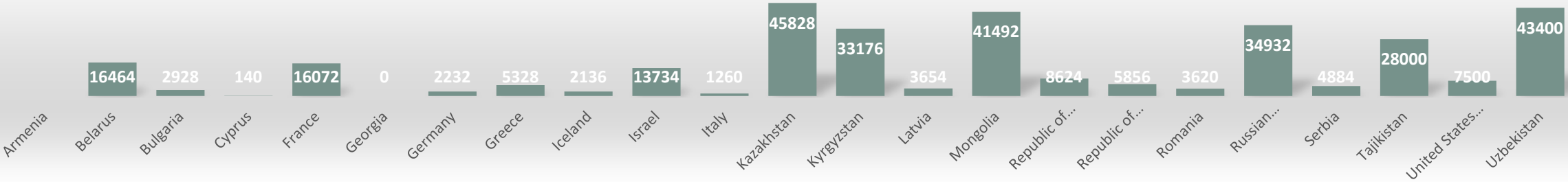
Transport Emissions to arrive to Yerevan 2022

From twenty-three countries participating worldwide almost everybody, except representatives from Armenia took the plain. The figure shows the number of athletes travelled from each country.



Total Athletes	Total Registered	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO2)
471	566	321

Travel emissions by NF's



World Youth & Juniors & Cadets SAMBO Championships 2022

Armenia, Yerevan

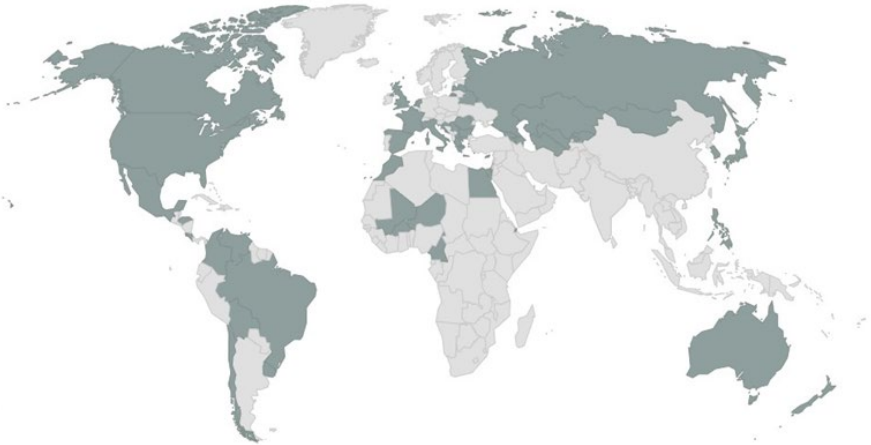
Team / Country	Athletes	Coaches	Referees	Officials	Total	Travel emissions (kg CO2)
Armenia	47	3	1	2	53	0
Belarus	38	9	0	2	49	16464
Bulgaria	10	2	0	0	12	2928
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	1	140
France	23	3	1	1	28	16072
Georgia	24	3	0	0	27	train
Germany	2	1	0	1	4	2232
Greece	23	1	0	0	24	5328
Iceland	1	1	0	1	3	2136
Israel	19	2	0	0	21	13734
Italy	2	1	0	0	3	1260
Kazakhstan	55	1	1	0	57	45828
Kyrgyzstan	39	8	3	2	52	33176
Latvia	6	2	1	0	9	3654
Mongolia	38	6	0	2	46	41492
Republic of Korea	6	0	0	1	7	8624
Republic of Moldova	22	2	0	0	24	5856
Romania	8	2	0	0	10	3620
Russian Federation	55	6	0	10	71	34932
Serbia	9	1	1	0	11	4884
Tajikistan	17	3	0	0	20	28000
United States of America	2	1	0	0	3	7500
Uzbekistan	24	3	3	1	31	43400
Total	471	61	11	23	566	321260



Appendix VI: Transport Emissions and Management

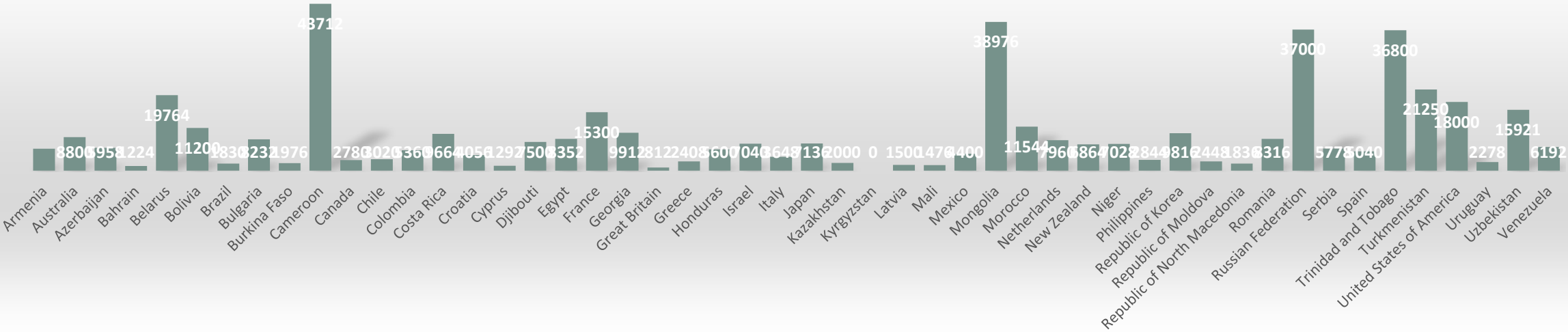
Transport Emissions to arrive to Bishkek 2022

From fifty 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 Registered	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO2)
310	463	457,5

Travel emissions by NF's





World SAMBO Championships 2022

Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek

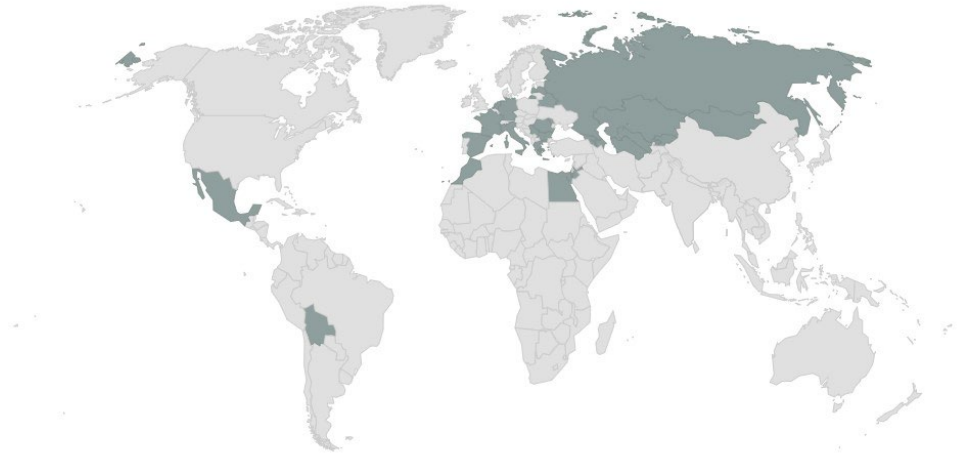
Team / Country	Athletes	Coaches	Referees	Officials	Total	Travel emissions (kg CO2)
Armenia	8	2	0	1	11	5720
Australia	3	1	0	0	4	8800
Azerbaijan	7	1	1	0	9	5958
Bahrain	2	1	0	0	3	1224
Belarus	19	5	1	2	27	19764
Bolivia	2	0	0	0	2	11200
Brazil	1	0	0	0	1	1830
Bulgaria	12	1	0	1	14	8232
Burkina Faso	1	1	0	0	2	1976
Cameroon	8	2	1	5	15	43712
Canada	1	0	0	1	2	2780
Chile	1	0	0	0	1	3020
Colombia	2	0	0	0	2	5360
Costa Rica	4	0	0	0	4	9664
Croatia	5	1	0	0	6	4056
Cyprus	1	1	0	0	2	1292
Djibouti	1	1	0	1	3	7500
Egypt	7	2	1	2	12	8352
France	12	2	1	2	17	15300
Georgia	9	2	0	3	14	9912
Great Britain	0	0	0	1	1	812
Greece	3	1	0	0	4	2408
Honduras	2	0	0	0	2	5600
Israel	4	2	2	3	11	7040
Italy	3	1	0	0	4	3648
Japan	6	2	0	0	8	7136
Kazakhstan	21	0	1	3	25	2000
Kyrgyzstan	21	3	3	0	27	bus
Latvia	1	0	1	0	2	1500
Mali	0	0	0	1	1	1476
Mexico	2	0	0	0	2	4400
Mongolia	17	3	1	11	32	38976
Morocco	7	1	0	4	12	11544
Netherlands	6	2	0	2	10	7960
New Zealand	2	0	0	1	3	6864
Niger	4	0	1	2	7	7028
Philippines	2	0	0	1	3	2844
Republic of Korea	6	1	0	5	12	9816
Republic of Moldova	3	1	0	0	4	2448
Republic of North Macedonia	2	1	0	0	3	1836
Romania	10	2	0	2	14	8316
Russian Federation	21	7	0	9	37	37000
Serbia	4	2	1	2	9	5778
Spain	5	1	0	0	6	5040
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1	0	1	4	36800
Turkmenistan	21	3	0	1	25	21250
United States of America	5	1	0	4	10	18000
Uruguay	1	0	0	0	1	2278
Uzbekistan	20	3	4	2	29	15921
Venezuela	3	1	0	0	4	6192
Total	310	62	18	73	463	457563

Appendix VII: Transport Emissions and Management

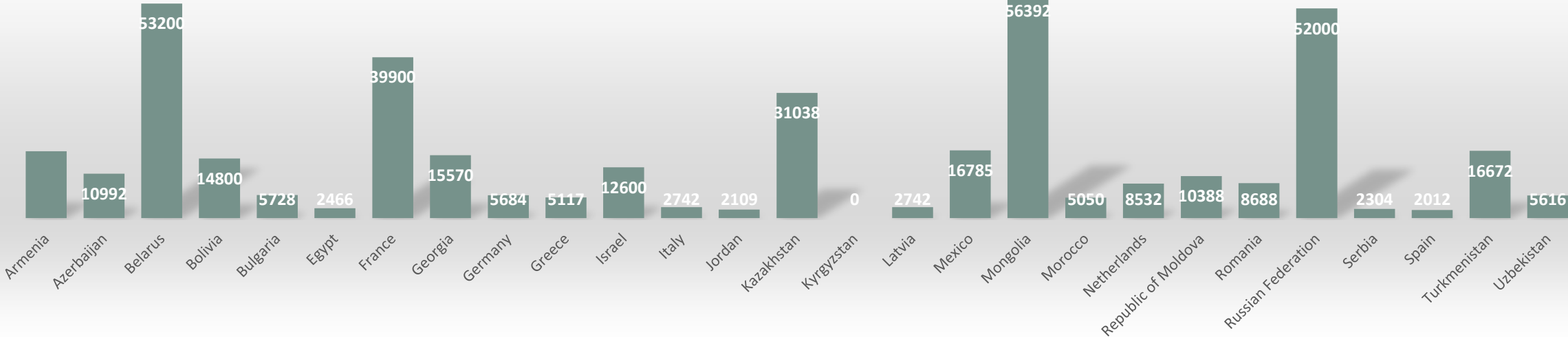
Transport Emissions to arrive to Bishkek 2023

From twenty-seven 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 Registered	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO2)
353	436	405,7



Travel emissions by NF's



World Youth and Junior SAMBO Championships 2023

Kyrgyzstan, Bishkek

Team / Country	Athletes	Coaches	Referees	Officials	Total	Travel emissions (kg CO2)
Armenia	17	4	0	1	22	16588
Azerbaijan	14	0	0	2	16	10992
Belarus	30	4	1	3	38	53200
Bolivia	2	0	0	0	2	14800
Bulgaria	7	1	0	0	8	5728
Egypt	2	1	0	0	3	2466
France	16	2	0	1	19	39900
Georgia	16	2	0	0	18	15570
Germany	5	1	0	1	7	5684
Greece	6	0	0	1	7	5117
Israel	13	2	0	0	15	12600
Italy	2	1	0	0	3	2742
Jordan	2	1	0	0	3	2109
Kazakhstan	37	5	0	0	42	31038
Kyrgyzstan	31	3	0	1	35	0
Latvia	2	1	0	0	3	2742
Mexico	2	2	0	1	5	16785
Mongolia	32	1	1	4	38	56392
Morocco	3	1	0	1	5	5050
Netherlands	5	3	0	1	9	8532
Republic of Moldova	11	3	0	0	14	10388
Romania	10	1	0	1	12	8688
Russian Federation	37	5	0	10	52	52000
Serbia	2	1	0	0	3	2304
Spain	1	0	0	1	2	2012
Turkmenistan	14	2	0	0	16	16672
Uzbekistan	34	3	2	0	39	5616
Total	353	50	4	29	436	405715



Appendix VIII: Transport Emissions and Management

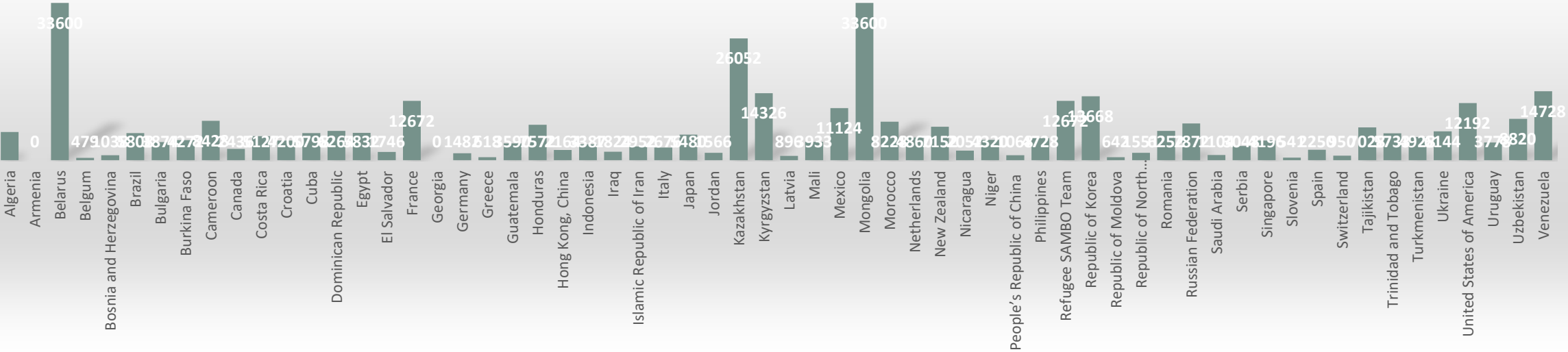
Transport Emissions to arrive to Yerevan 2023

From sixty-two countries participating worldwide almost everybody, except representatives from Armenia took the plain. The figure shows the number of athletes travelled from each country.

Total Athletes	Total Registered	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO2)
332	483	381,3



Travel emissions by NF's



World SAMBO Championships 2023

Armenia, Yerevan

Team / Country	Athletes	Coaches	Referees	Officials	Total	Travel emissions (kg CO2)
Algeria	6	0	1	2	9	6012
Armenia	20	4	0	0	24	0
Belarus	19	5	1	3	28	33600
Belgium	1	0	0	0	1	479
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	0	0	2	1038
Brazil	1	1	0	1	3	5808
Bulgaria	12	1	0	0	13	3874
Burkina Faso	1	1	0	1	3	4272
Cameroon	4	1	1	1	7	8428
Canada	1	1	0	0	2	2436
Costa Rica	3	0	0	0	3	5127
Croatia	10	1	0	1	12	4200
Cuba	1	1	0	0	2	5798
Dominican Republic	3	0	0	1	4	6264
Egypt	7	0	0	2	9	5832
El Salvador	1	0	0	0	1	1746
France	14	2	1	5	22	12672
Georgia	10	4	0	2	16	train
Germany	3	0	0	0	3	1482
Greece	2	0	0	1	3	618
Guatemala	1	0	0	1	2	3590
Honduras	1	1	0	2	4	7572
Hong Kong, China	1	0	0	1	2	2164
Indonesia	2	1	0	0	3	3387
Iraq	4	0	0	0	4	1824
Islamic Republic of Iran	4	0	0	2	6	2952
Italy	2	1	0	0	3	2676
Japan	2	0	0	2	4	5480
Jordan	2	1	0	0	3	1566
Kazakhstan	21	6	2	10	39	26052
Kyrgyzstan	15	2	0	2	19	14326
Latvia	1	1	0	0	2	896
Mali	2	0	0	1	3	3933
Mexico	4	1	0	1	6	11124
Mongolia	15	1	1	4	21	33600
Morocco	6	1	1	3	11	8228
Netherlands	6	3	0	1	10	4860
New Zealand	2	0	0	1	3	7152
Nicaragua	1	0	0	0	1	2052
Niger	2	0	0	1	3	4320

People's Republic of China	1	0	0	0	1	1068
Philippines	3	0	0	1	4	4728
Refugee SAMBO Team	4	0	0	0	4	12672
Republic of Korea	3	1	0	2	6	13668
Republic of Moldova	2	1	0	0	3	642
Republic of North Macedonia	2	0	0	1	3	1551
Romania	9	2	0	1	12	6252
Russian Federation	21	6	0	5	32	7872
Saudi Arabia	2	0	0	1	3	1104
Serbia	4	2	1	1	8	3048
Singapore	3	0	0	1	4	4196
Slovenia	1	0	0	0	1	541
Spain	4	0	0	1	5	2250
Switzerland	1	0	0	1	2	950
Tajikistan	12	0	0	2	14	7028
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	0	1	3	5733
Turkmenistan	7	2	0	2	11	4928
Ukraine	10	4	0	2	16	6144
United States of America	6	0	0	2	8	12192
Uruguay	2	0	0	0	2	3778
Uzbekistan	14	4	0	0	18	8820
Venezuela	6	0	0	1	7	14728
Total	332	65	9	77	483	381333



Appendix IX: 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.

GRI Ref	Standard disclosures	Requirements	Report Section Reference
		Strategy and Analysis	
G4-1		Message from FIAS President	Pg. 4
G4-3		Organisational Profile	
		Report the name of the Organisation	Pg. 5
G4-4		Report the primary brands, products, and services	
		About FIAS	Pg. 5
G4-5		Report the location of the organisation's headquarters	
		Identified Material Aspects and Boundaries	Pg. 19
G4-18		a. Explain the process for defining the report content and the Aspect Boundaries.	
		b. Explain how the organisation has implemented the Reporting Principles for Defining Report Content	
		FIAS Report Overview	Pg. 8
G4-24		Stakeholder Engagement	
		Provide a list of stakeholder groups engaged by the organisation	Pg. 18
		Report Profile	
G4-28		The reporting period for information provided.	Pg.1
		Governance	
G4-34		Report the governance structure of the organisation, including committees of the highest governance body	Pg. 18
		Ethics and Integrity	
G4-56		Describe the organisation's values, principles, standards and norms of behaviour such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics	Pg.7
		ECONOMIC	
G4-EC-8		Indirect economic impacts	Pg. 39
		ENVIRONMENTAL	
G4-EN-6		Reduction of Energy Consumption	Pg. 24
G4-EN-8		Water withdrawal from the source – Total number of bottles used for the event	
G4-EN-DMA		Initiatives were undertaken to achieve reductions in water consumption.	Pg. 24
G4-EN-16		Energy indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Pg. 27
G4-EN-23		Total weight of waste by type and disposal method	Pg. 28
G4-EN-30		Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials for the organisation's operations, and transporting members of the workforce	Pg. 29
		SOCIAL	
G4-SO-1		Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programmes	
			Pg. 38
G4-SO-6		The total value of contributions by FIAS and recipient/beneficiary	Pg. 34
G4-LA-10		Education through SAMBO	Pg. 35

Appendix X. 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.



EN Pillar



SO Pillar



EC Pillar



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