



The International SAMBO Federation
SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2021

The International SAMBO Federation (FIAS)

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I. MESSAGE FROM THE FIAS PRESIDENT



Dear all,

In 2021, FIAS received the long-awaited full recognition by the International Olympic Committee, thus making another giant step toward the Olympic Games.

Despite the numerous restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic, we have successfully staged all significant tournaments scheduled for the year 2021, from the World Championships in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, and the World Youth Championships in Thessaloniki, Greece, to the first-ever World Beach SAMBO Championships. This spectacular sporting event took place in Larnaca, Cyprus, and received the most favourable reviews from athletes and spectators alike. The continental SAMBO Championships were also carried out in Europe (Cyprus), Asia (Uzbekistan), Pan America (Colombia), and Africa (Egypt). Furthermore, in August 2021, a new tournament — the FIAS President's Cup — was held in St. Petersburg, Russia.

The fifth 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.

Meanwhile, as the world gradually adjusted to the new normality, new challenges for a sustainable world emerged. While there was an unprecedented decline in carbon emissions in 2020 with the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting stay-at-home orders, this decline has not continued into 2021 but rather the opposite.

Unfortunately, in 2021, climate change will fuel weather extremes of every type worldwide. Conflagrations raged across Siberia, Greece, India, the USA, and other areas. Rain-driven floods also swept through river valleys in Germany, Belgium, and Denmark, destroying everything on their way. In the meantime, the problems of food waste, biodiversity loss, plastic pollution, deforestation, air pollution, ice sheet melting, sea-level rise, and global warming due to fossil fuels have not gone away.

No one can handle all this alone. But I believe that a big SAMBO family can make this world better and assist in building a better world for everyone, especially for our children, future generations, sambists, and Olympians! Awareness, responsibility, education programs, and progressive actions - every step counts forward to the changes. We are not used to giving up and intend to keep increasing the positive contribution.

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

Vasily SHESTAKOV

FIAS President

II. PROFILE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SAMBO FEDERATION

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

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

FIAS is headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland, and the President’s office is located in Russia’s capital, Moscow, from where the FIAS President operates with his team. The Federation is a not-for-profit organisation with 94 Member Federations and 18 candidate members. This is one of the great achievements of the Federation that the sport is now accessible in many countries.

Currently, a member of GAISF and the Association of IOC Recognised International Sports Federations (ARISF), 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).

FIAS committed and joined the UN Sports for Climate Action Framework¹. Along with other sports federations, to further strengthen the organisations functioning, FIAS will continue to promote sustainability at its events and develop a series of case-studies, which will be useful for the organising committees of SAMBO events and achieve the goals intended with a sustainable approach.

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.

¹ Participants in the UN Sports for Climate Action Framework

FIAS in dates

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

January

FIAS signed the MoU with the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations

Online training to prevent injuries for SAMSO community and friends

Cyprus joined the "SAMBO to School" project

February

Sambists became special guests at the South Australian Sports Festival

Virtual exhibition dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Evgeny Chumakov

March

SAMBO Federation of Serbia Held a Masterclass in Novi Sad

FIAS supports the S.W.E.E.P. International Conference 2021 & strengthening gender equality by attending the Conference

FIAS and the SAMBO community are One Humanity

Sambo World FIAS Executive Committee Meeting & Cup "A. Kharlampiev Memorial"

April

FIAS together with Peace and Sport

Sambists celebrate Play True Day

FIAS Continues with Online Training Tips

Sambists held a demonstration performance for students in Nicaragua

May

International Seminar for SAMBO Coaches & International Seminar for SAMBO referees

FIAS and ComplexCore held educational webinars for sambists

FIAS has organized sets of Anti-Doping webinars

European Sambo Championships (M&W, Combat SAMBO) & Youth and Junior Sambo Championships (M&W)

FIAS became a member of the International World Games Association (IWGA)

June

International Seminar for SAMBO Coaches & International Seminar for SAMBO referees

Asian Sambo Championships (M&W, Combat SAMBO) & Youth and Junior Sambo Championships (M&W)

FIAS and the SAMBO for the Blind Charitable Foundation signed a cooperation agreement

IOC Executive Board recommends FIAS for full IOC recognition

July

International Seminar for SAMBO Coaches & International Seminar for SAMBO referees

Pan American Sambo Championships (M&W, Combat SAMBO) & Pan American Beach Sambo Championships (M&W, TEAM COMPETITIONS)

International Sambo Federation obtained full IOC recognition

African Sambo Championships (M&W, Combat SAMBO) & African Beach Sambo Championships (M&W)

FIAS OBTAINED FULL IOC RECOGNITION



August

FIAS Charity Partnership with Peace and Sport

FIAS President's SAMBO Cup

World Beach Sambo Championships (M&W)

September

1st Games of the CIS countries

International SAMBO Tournament of A category

October

International Sambo Tournament for the prizes of the President of the Republic of Tatarstan (M&W, Combat SAMBO)

International SAMBO Federation and CSCF Consulting against manipulation in sports

World Youth and Junior Sambo Championships (M&W)

Blind and Visually Impaired Russian SAMBO Championships

November

World Sambo Championships (M&W, Combat SAMBO) & International SAMBO Day

December

European Cadets SAMBO Championships 2021

FIAS President and the President of the Senegalese NOC signed an MOU

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 lifeforce.

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 partnership².

Why?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes that “sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development”³. Every sports event influences the three pillars of sustainability management and vice-versa. The current generations have abundant resources used to their maximum extent and might be extinct in a few decades. If such usage continues, there might not be anything left for future generations. Hence, FIAS would continue to make the statement.

How?

A sustainability action sheet was prepared in the Economic (EC), Environmental (EN), and Social (SO) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on the Event Organisers Sector Supplement from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) (appendix VII). The initiatives were undertaken with the help of Local Organising Committees (LOCs) and the stakeholders of these two events.

The report comprises four sections, namely,

Develop Strategy	Defining Sustainability:	
	Stakeholder Inclusiveness	LOC Partnership
EN Pillar:	SO Pillar:	EC Pillar:
Resource Management and Climate	Education	Sponsorship
Energy and Water Consumption	Social Responsibility	Economic Savings
Emission Control	Women's Commission	

Each section provides a detailed explanation of what, why, and how the initiatives were implemented and the best practices, and the future initiatives that will be considered for future events. The target audience for this report is FIAS stakeholders and International Sports Organizations. The report is written based on the G4 reporting standard of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)⁴.

Figure 1: Structure of Report

² THE 17 GOALS

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

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

IV. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International SAMBO Federation is committed to ensuring that all FIAS events held around the world, its headquarters, and its employees are consistent or strive to comply with the principles of sustainable development: accounts for the needs of future generations, provide a fair and level sporting platform based on sound ethical principles, actively involves interested parties and is open about decisions and activities, and ensures actions take a balanced approach to their social, economic, and environmental impact.

All the Youth and Junior tournaments hosted by the FIAS, and LOC are for the boys and girls in the age categories of 17-18 years for youth and 19-20 for juniors. The weight categories are:

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

Table 1: Weight Categories - Youth and SAMBO World Championships 2021

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

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

Table 2: Weight Categories - World SAMBO Championships 2021

FIAS introduced several environmental initiatives and social initiatives that were carried out during the events. In 2016 Sustainability Event Guide 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
Resource Management	●	●	●	Training and Education			●	Anti- Doping Outreach Program	●		●
Emission Control	●	●		Local Communities		●	●	Non-Smoking			●
Energy and Water consumption	●	●	●	Raising Awareness & Capacity building			●	Support unprivileged athletes			●
Accommodation	●	●		Engage with Local Clubs			●	Alcohol Prevention Policy	●		
Public Awareness			●	Recruit and Volunteers			●	Charity Donation	●		●
Labour Practices and Decent work	●		●	Side Events			●	Advisements			●
								Collaboration with city			●

Table 3. Key Indicators for the events

1. DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

1.1 Defining Sustainability

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. In addition, FIAS would like to continue the following initiatives, such as:

Working forward to sound financial performance and growth.

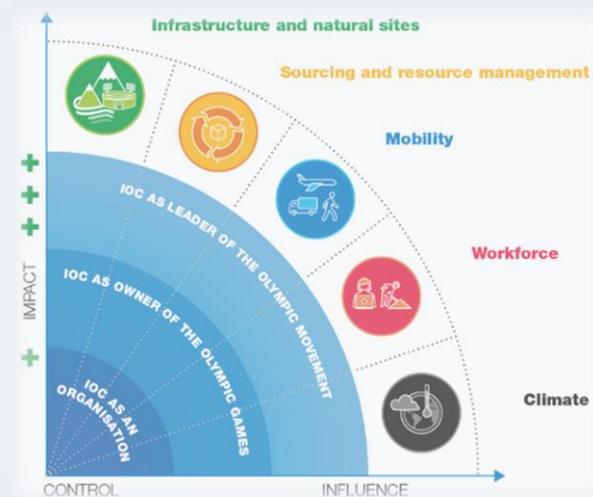
Ensuring a safe, clean, secure, and healthy event environment for our athletes and for employees at the office.

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.

Integrating our sustainability targets with our corporate business objectives, thereby conducting extensive performance tracking and impact assessment.



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

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

FIAS also take responsibility in the following spheres:

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

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

In October 2021, the IOC Executive Board endorsed Olympism 365. This key strategy aims to strengthen the role of sport as an important enabler for the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), and to connect people with the Olympic values – everywhere, every day, created by the Olympic Games to promote the Olympic values and the role of sport in society 365 days a year.

Olympism 365 will work towards creating change in four interconnected areas:

*Improving access to sport
Olympism 365 will gather and leverage a network of diverse partners that will create new opportunities for underserved communities to play sport.*

*Creating a place to belong
Through innovative partnerships, Olympism 365 will create safe, inclusive and equal sports communities.*

*Ensuring opportunities to fully benefit from sport
Olympism 365 will endeavour to leverage the full power of sport, including physical and mental well-being but also new prospects related to employability, such as networking and leadership training.*

*Strengthening local and global connection
Olympism 365 will allow diverse groups of people and organisations to connect, share best practices and experiences, and collectively solve problems.⁵*

1.2 FIAS Sustainability

FIAS is taking strides 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 and matters, and to take care not only physical but mental health. When in 2020, the world was faced with new reality nobody expected - a "New Normal", a state in which an economy, society, etc. settles following a crisis, differs from the situation that prevailed prior to the start of the problem, 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. Furthermore, our IF didn't stop pursuing an Anti-Doping program and Sustainability education projects at events or online, through 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.



Figure 3. Three pillars of sustainability

⁵ [IOC-Annual-Report-2021.pdf \(olympics.com\)](#)

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 Standard⁶, 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.

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:

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

⁶ GRI - Standards (globalreporting.org)

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

The Olympic Agenda 2020 is a strategic roadmap for the future of the Olympic Movement. On the verge of fulfilling the eligibility criteria of the Olympic Movement and align ourselves to the Olympic Agenda 2030. Building on Olympic Agenda 2020, the IOC Sustainability Strategy shapes the working practices of the IOC - from the design and construction of sports facilities and the way of managing resources to valuing the natural environment and health and well-being of people. These recommendations were appropriately scaled for FIAS events to affiliate us with Olympic values and the Olympic movement. FIAS has added two more recommendations from the previous years as a part of its vision to align its goals with the Olympic Movement. In the last report, it was already noted that FIAS has already begun to reduce and is implementing the 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
Foster gender equality	Strengthen relationships with organisations managing sport for people with different abilities	Maximise synergies with stakeholders	Support autonomy
Comply with basic principles of good governance	Spread Olympic values-based education	Enter into strategic partnerships	Increase Broadcasting
Strengthen support to athletes	Honour clean athletes	Ensure compliance	Strengthen ethics
Increase transparency	Further blend sport and culture	Engage with communities	Enter into strategic partnerships

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



Similarly, FIAS works according to principles of the IOC in five focus areas. SAMBO – mostly 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 encourage more sustainable consumption and production. We are favouring local sourcing, local employment, and local initiatives. But SAMBO has also become a beach sport, promoting sustainable tourism, and reducing the IF's travel impact. FIAS support and promotes active lifestyles, diversity, inclusivity, and gender equality among employees and volunteers. We recognise the need for urgent action to protect the climate and adapt to a changing environment 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 a better world.

SIGNATORIES OF THE UN CLIMATE FRAMEWORK

In December 2018, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) took on a leadership role in the new UN Sports for Climate Action Initiative. In partnership with the IOC, it was launched by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at a High-Level Event of the Summit.⁷ 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.

⁷ [First official meeting of the signatories of the UN Sports for Climate Action Framework, gathered at the Olympic Museum](#)

Global challenges, including pandemics, climate change, and the biodiversity crisis, require a robust multilateral system. Climate change has already led to a dramatic increase in natural disasters, including droughts, typhoons, the impact of rising sea levels, and heat waves.

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.

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



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

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Undertake systematic efforts to promote greater environmental responsibility | Reduce overall climate impact | Educate for climate action | Promote sustainable and responsible consumption | Advocate for climate action through communication |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|

In 2020, FIAS became a member of one of the S4CA working groups, “Systematic Efforts” - to work in collaborations with other sports organisations to define the best mode to promote greater environmental responsibility, as well as other working groups are focusing on reducing overall climate impact; educating for climate action; promoting sustainable and responsible consumption and advocating for climate action through communication.

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

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.)

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

- Introduced policies to effectively manage significant environmental impacts
- Introduced recycling programs
- Waste policies
- Telecommuting and carpooling

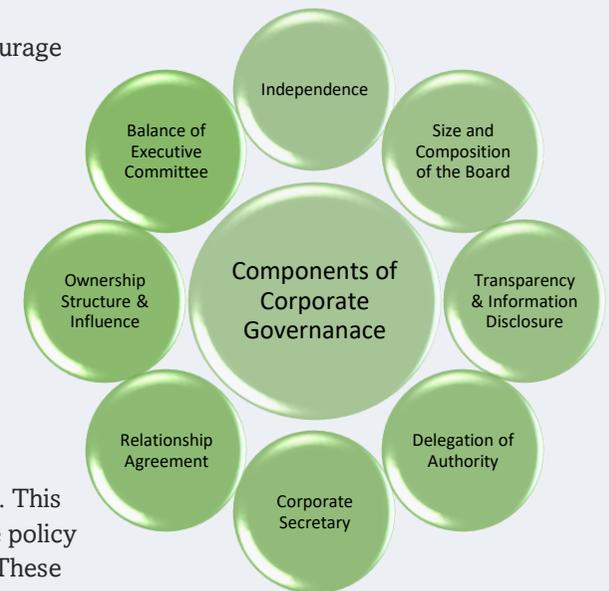
1.5 Corporate Governance and Compliance

Corporate governance is the set of processes, customs, policies, laws, and institutions the way the organization is directed, administrated and/or controlled. FIAS stakeholders include its members, partners, sponsors, employees, associates, affiliates, members, suppliers, customers, financial institutions, regulators, public authorities, the media, and the community at large⁹.

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

Key components of Corporate Governance are:

FIAS strives for excellence in our events and services 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.



Adopting corporate governance practices will 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 exercising 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 regulations 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 Federation's corporate objectives and management goals. Henceforth, the FIAS President and the FIAS Executive Committee members will deal with challenges and issues related to corporate governance, corporate responsibility, ethics, and sustainability. The Executive committee monitors the organization's code of conduct and is responsible for meeting the targets set out by FIAS policy.

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

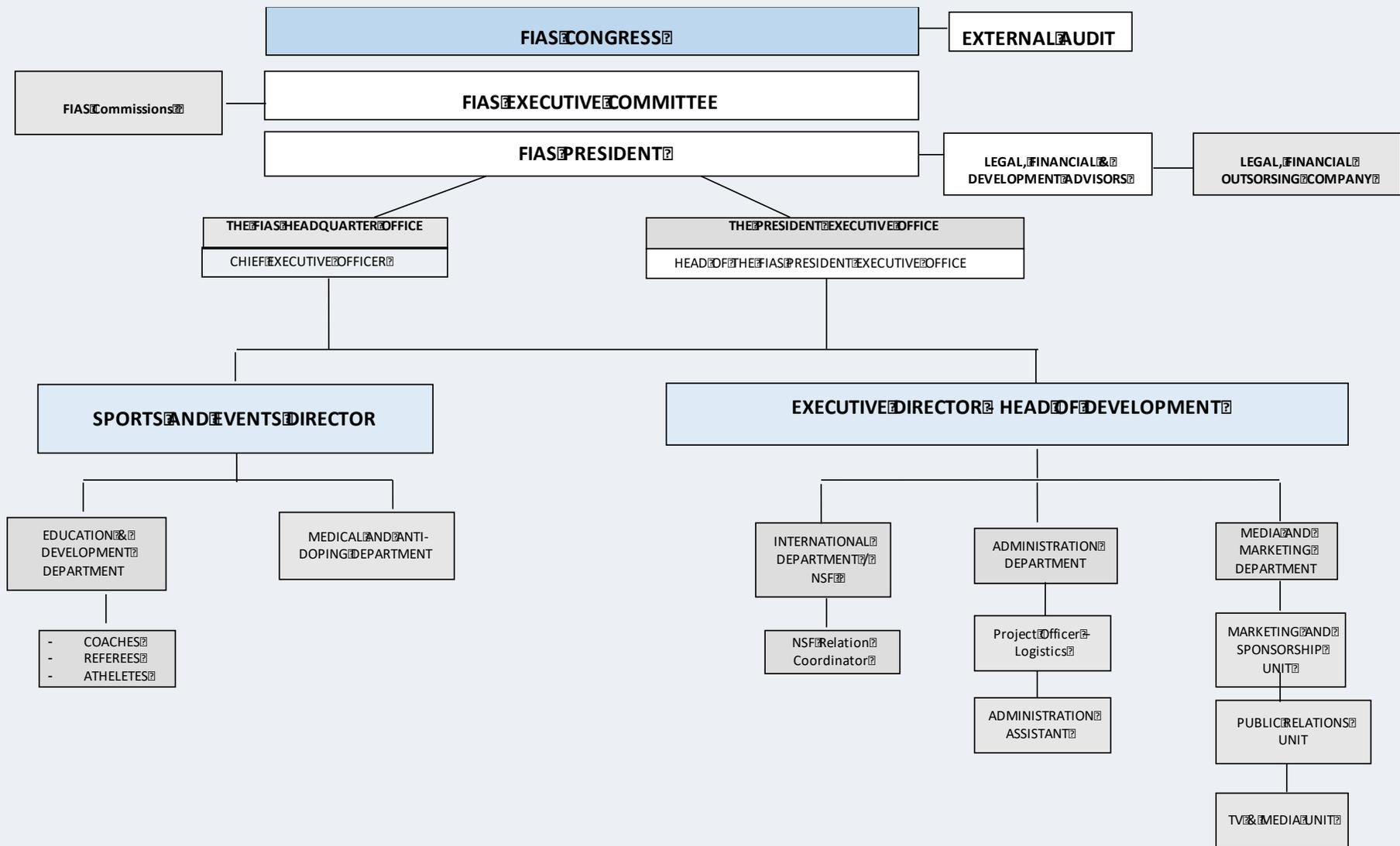


Figure 4. FIAS Organizational Structure

1.5.1 Corporate Governance Practices

a. Sustainability Framework

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

b. Code of Conduct

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

c. Environmental Policy

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

d. Sustainable Development Goals Linkage

SDGs proposal contained 17 goals¹⁰ with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. These included ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests.

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

1.6.1 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.)

¹⁰ (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2015)

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.

MATERIALITY MATRIX

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

Treating athletes fairly by providing them reliability and quality through good governance of FIAS.

Ensure satisfaction to the athletes and top sports organisations by offering innovative services and clear information about them.

Providing continuous training to employees, customised based on their needs, role and aims for their personal development.

Creation of and participation in valuable alliances, work with foundations, chambers, etc.

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:

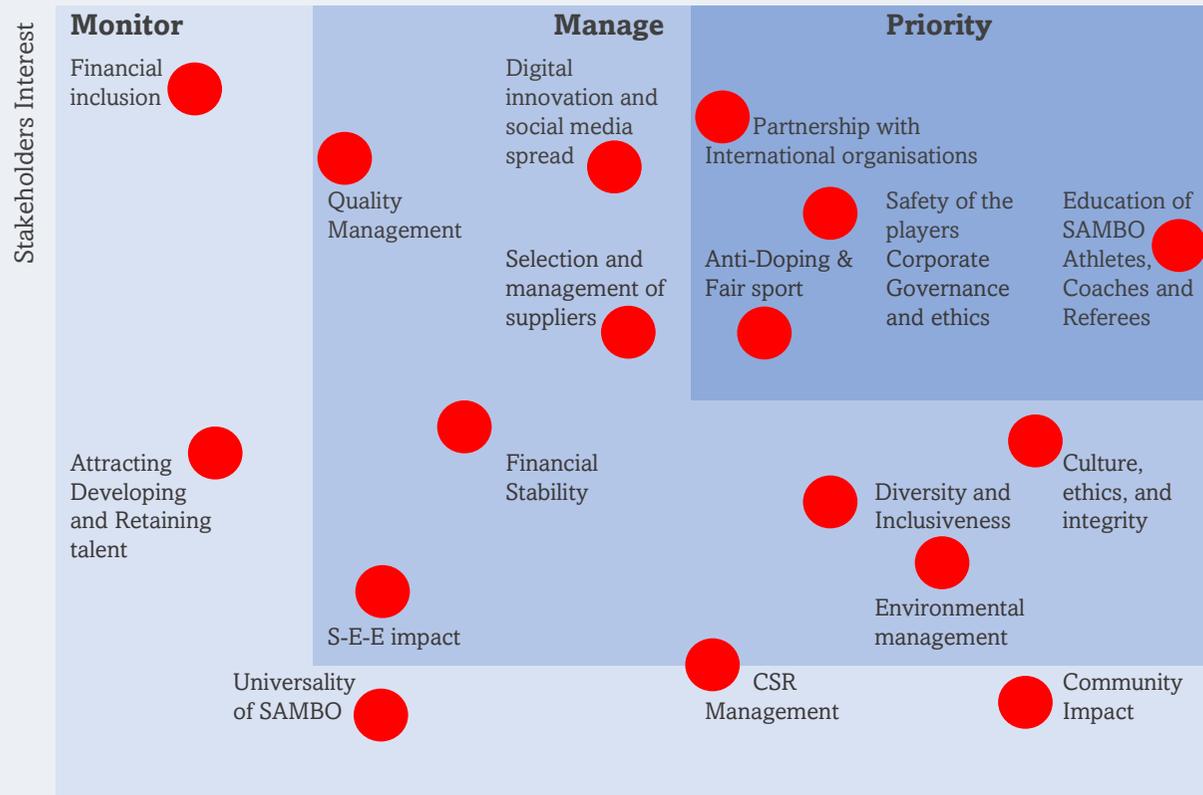


Figure 5. Materiality Matrix

- 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 Tashkent and in Thessaloniki in 2021 were similar to 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 misconception was that nature was "resting" from people during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, many people have chosen to move to the countryside, which has also increased pressure on natural resources and increased the risk of transmission of COVID-19 to rural areas. In areas that are economically dependent on tourism, resources have been depleted as tourism has ground to a halt. Meanwhile, deforestation and illegal mining increased as protected areas went unprotected.

Continuing the planet's long-term warming trend, global temperatures in 2021 were 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit (0.85 degrees Celsius) above the average for NASA's baseline period, according to scientists at NASA's

Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) in New York.¹¹

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has increased demand for single-use plastic, intensifying pressure on this already out-of-control problem. With the onset of the pandemic, the amount of medical waste has increased, haphazard disposal of PPE, had grown municipal waste, and reduced recycling efforts. The adopted quarantine, isolation, and social distancing led to a corresponding increase in solid household waste (15-25%) and a significant increase in medical waste generation in healthcare

¹¹ [2021 Tied for 6th Warmest Year in Continued Trend, NASA Analysis Shows – Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet](#)

institutions (from 10 to 20 times). More than eight million tons of pandemic-associated plastic waste have been generated globally, with more than 25,000 tons entering the global ocean.¹²

As economic activity slowed, the COVID-19 crisis led to a 2.2% decrease in plastics used in 2020. Still, a rise in littering, food takeaway packaging, and plastic medical equipment such as masks has driven up littering. As economic activity resumed in 2021, plastic consumption has also rebounded. Unfortunately, plastic waste treatment in most countries is not keeping up with the increased demand for plastic products. But despite the new challenges, the host countries, cities, and federations are always in the process of solving them and do not stop there.

a. Resource Management and Climate in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Cotton and grain are the Uzbekistan's principal crops, but the elimination of quotas and price controls in 2020-2021 facilitated a shift to higher-value fruit and vegetable cultivation. Exports of agricultural products contributed approximately 8.8% to Uzbekistan's external earnings in 2020. Currently, sustainability forms a key element of the nation's governmental, social, and economic transformation. New plans seek changes balancing ecological, social, governmental, and economic needs - something reflected in the latest policies and strategies for the agriculture sector, as well as in the management of key resources in support of the agriculture sector.¹³ More specifically, the strategy aims to increase the annual agricultural sector growth rate to 3% in 2021 and 5% in 2025 and increase annual agri-foods exports to USD \$20bn by 2030.

Hosting an event in a country with such opportunities naturally allows for sustainable solutions by minimizing the supply chain, packaging, plastics, plant-based or ethical nutrition, and consciously reducing the event's carbon footprint.

However, Uzbekistan is one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of climate change. Without additional resource conservation measures, the country may face a shortage of water resources, increased desertification and land degradation, an increase in the number of droughts, and another dangerous phenomenon. The Republic of Uzbekistan is committed to the practical and transparent implementation of the Paris Agreement, guided by the Decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change¹⁴. In Uzbekistan, the policy in the field of ensuring environmental protection, rational use of natural resources, and improvement of the sanitary and ecological situation of regions consistently is implemented. Waste information is generated based on the state statistical reporting form on ecology. So far, insufficient security with services in collection and export of municipal solid waste in rural settlements, the unsatisfactory condition of infrastructure in the field of the treatment of municipal solid waste, and discrepancy of the existing solid waste landfills to requirements of sanitary and environmental standards required acceptance of complex measures in this sphere. In April 2019, a Presidential decree set approved the Strategy for Solid Household Waste Management in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2028. The strategy is



¹² [Plastic waste release caused by COVID-19 and its fate in the global ocean](#)

¹³ [Insight Brief Legal Policy Review Agriculture Sector.pdf \(gggi.org\)](#)

¹⁴ [Republic of Uzbekistan, Updated Nationally Determined contribution, 2021](#)

focused on regulating the management of solid household waste, transportation, storage, disposal, and recycling. The strategy focused on the management, transportation, storage, disposal, and recycling of municipal solid waste has the following objectives:

Development of environmentally friendly infrastructure to provide the population with comprehensive services for the collection and processing of solid household waste.

Creation of an effective and modern system for processing solid household waste.

Maintenance of solid waste landfills.

The use of solid waste management facilities as alternative energy sources.

The goal of the strategy is to reduce and minimise the negative impact of municipal solid waste on the environment¹⁵.

The Republic of Uzbekistan has increased its commitments in the updated nationally determined contribution (NDC) and intends to reduce specific greenhouse gas emissions per unit of GDP by 35% by 2030 from 2010 instead of the 10% specified in the NDC1.

New initiatives to support entrepreneurs in the waste collection sphere: to increase the coverage of household waste collection in Uzbekistan to 95% and the volume of recycling to 40%. The President put forward new initiatives to support entrepreneurs in this area. Five hundred special vehicles will be purchased.

Regarding resource management, the World SAMBO Championships in Tashkent were generous with sustainable solutions, thanks to natural opportunities and new modern policies and strategies. Although many processes are at the beginning of their journey, paper, PET, glass, and general rubbish were collected at the venue, and separate garbage cans can be found throughout the city.

b. Resource Management and Climate in Thessaloniki, Greece



The agricultural sector in Greece remains an important sector of economic activity and employment for Greece, with exports of agricultural products accounting for one third of total exports in Greece. Agriculture contributes 4.1 percent of GDP and is characterized by small farms and low capital investment. Greece's utilized agricultural area is close to 5 million hectares, of which 57 percent is in the plains, and 43 percent is in mountainous or semi-mountainous areas. There are about 150 million olive trees in the country.

The Greek economy has surprised on the upside in 2021, after a record contraction in 2020 due to the health crisis. The European Commission expects a rebound in GDP of more than 7% this year, a pace that would remain strong in 2022, with a rise of about 5%.¹⁶ However, climate change is now compounding decades of water mismanagement and unsustainable farming practices in Greece,¹⁷ and the country imports significantly more food and beverages than it exports.

¹⁵ REGIONAL, E-WASTE MONITOR. CIS + Georgia (2021)

¹⁶ Greece: encouraging trends (bnpparibas.com)

¹⁷ Eastern Mediterranean faces agricultural decline under impact of climate change

The regulatory framework for waste management in Greece comprises several pieces of legislation that are based on EU Law. The main driver has been Directive 2008/98/EC on waste, which has been transposed into Greek legislation.

In July 2021, the Greek government proceeded with regulations reforms. Specifically: Recyclable materials. Preparation for reuse and recycling of municipal waste will be at least 55% in 2025, 60% in 2030, and 65% in 2035, while packaging recycling will be at least 65% in 2025 and 70% in 2030. The separate collection of paper, glass, plastics, metals and biowaste will be promoted. Emphasis is placed on plastics, with measures such as the introduction of an environmental fee for PVC-labelled plastic bottles and the differentiation of the contribution to Alternative Management Systems (ALS) depending on the recyclability of the plastic. To develop and consolidate environmental awareness, from September 1, 2022, the separate mandatory collection of paper, glass, plastics, metals, batteries, and food waste will be introduced in schools. A goal is to reduce food waste by 30% in 2030 compared to 2022, encouraging unused food suitable for human consumption (leftovers), by providing incentives for their donation or promoting their use as animal feed.

Over 98 percent of Greek waste collection, solid waste, and wastewater management, recycling, and treatment facilities are controlled by municipalities or other government entities. The number of recycling business opportunities are expected to increase in the coming years through current and upcoming tenders in the sector, as Greece tries to reduce its waste buried in landfills and increase its recycling percentage.¹⁸

In November 2021, in Thessaloniki, the Zero Waste Center opened its gates and becomes the hub of cooperation between local authorities and civil society organizations in adopting sustainable practices in managing everyday issues. The activities that will be initially implemented include:

Round tables for highlighting problems and joining forces between local authorities and civil society for immediate solutions

Workshops on waste reduction, reusing, recycling, etc. for businesses, competent authorities, citizens, civil society organizations, etc.

Collaborative meetings between organizations and other partners implementing Zero Waste oriented projects

Awareness activities for the general public such as screenings of documentaries and films with environmental content¹⁹.

c. Types of Waste Segregated at Tashkent, Uzbekistan and Thessaloniki, Greece

Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships

World SAMBO Championships

Future Initiatives

Plastic - PET

Approximately 2000 PET bottles were provided by the LOC for the organising members, and some were purchased by spectators and athletes.

We appreciate the efforts of the ground staff (volunteers) to help us dispose of the PET bottles separately. The unused PET bottles were sent back to the water company.

Up to 70,000 PET water bottles of 0.5ml water were supplied by the local water company for all participants,

Unused bottles were donated to the schools, orphanages, and SAMBO Federation.

Due to the coronavirus pandemic and to minimize the risk of infection, it was decided to temporarily postpone initiatives to introduce drinking water for drinking in reusable bottles and provide athletes with as many disposable PET bottles as necessary to avoid any health risk until the further recommendation of the WHO and Medical and Anti-Doping Commission.

¹⁸ Greece - Country Commercial Guide. Waste Management

¹⁹ Zero Waste Center in Thessaloniki

Organic Waste / Other Waste

The food at the events was locally prepared and none of the ingredients were imported. The small amount of food that was left was given to the janitors and security officials at the venue.

FIAS strives for zero wastage of food at the venue, and it was advised to all personnel not to waste the food provided to them.

The practice of food being donated to underprivileged communities is done by the SAMBO community as a part of social responsibility.

PAPER WASTE

At the 2016 Congress, FIAS launched the online license and registration system for the NFs, athletes, and referees. Since then, the amount of paper consumption has reduced drastically for FIAS, the number of printed paper sheets were reduced by 50%.

The main paper consumption occurs during the competition for scoring and scheduling matches, an average of 2000 paper sheets are used for the event. Recently, it has been possible to reduce these figures by an average from 25 to 50%

With a positive progress from 2015, the number of boxes that were used during the world Championships were reduced by half. During the event, high quality recycled paper was used for printing. FIAS also took care of monochrome printing on both sides.

By 2025 FIAS would go completely digital in their events and 100% paperless.

FIAS has continued to advise the local organisers to shred the pages printed and recycle them for further use. We reached our target of reducing the usage of paper by 50 in 2021, our next target to be completely digital in their events, and 100% paperless by 2025.

Medical Waste

Obviously, the significance of extra medical waste from the response to the COVID-19 pandemic was discovered during the championships and exposed a dire need to improve waste management practices. The main burden is disposable masks. If timely recommendations made it possible to use reusable ones, the representatives of the FIAS strove to choose a more environmentally friendly option without health risks.

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).²⁰

= SAVE ENERGY =

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

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

²⁰ Water and Energy | International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015 (un.org)

Global energy demand is expected to increase by about 4% in 2021, returning to pre-pandemic levels as economic activity rebounds. The economic recovery in 2021 has increased demand for commodities, putting pressure on supply chains, and creating shortages and bottlenecks for goods and services essential for energy efficiency investment. Despite the unprecedented commitments to Net Zero made last year, governments still resort to old recipes to keep the energy bill under control. As a result, the largest energy-consuming countries in the world have the smallest shares of renewable energy.²¹

= SAVE WATER =

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

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

In November 2021, the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the COP26 (UN Climate Change Conference) presidency launched the COP26 Product Efficiency Call to Action to double the efficiency of key appliances and help make it quicker, easier, and cheaper to raise climate ambition. G7 leaders had previously welcomed the Call to Action at the 2021 G7 Summit in Cornwall, focusing on lighting, refrigerators, air conditioners, and industrial motor systems which together account for over 40% of global electricity demand and over 5 Gt of global CO₂ emissions a year.²²By 2035, energy consumption will increase by 50%, which will increase the energy sector's water consumption by 85%.

Our 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 triple crisis of climate change, COVID-19, 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. About 2 billion people lack safely managed drinking water and 3.6 billion lack safely managed sanitation. If nothing changes, the world will not have enough water to meet demand by 2030²³.

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.

²¹ [The Renewables 2022 Global Status Report in 150 words - REN21](#)

²² [IEA. Energy Efficiency 2021](#)

²³ [FAO UN. Progress on change in water-use efficiency](#)

a. Energy and Water Consumption in Tashkent, Uzbekistan

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

The energy independence for Uzbekistan is 99.7%.²⁴ Uzbekistan generating capacity targets for 2021 in total was 1 961.5 MW, from which 25 % belongs to renewable energy sources - 504.5 MW in total.²⁵ Meanwhile, Solar and wind currently account for less than 1% of the country's installed capacity, with 4 MW and 1 MW, respectively. More than 380 MW of solar power and 1.2 GW of wind capacity are currently under construction, and 1.3 GW of solar and 4.1 GW of wind are under development. In April 2022, Uzbekistan announced a tender for a 200 MW wind project.²⁶

Uzbekistan is a state located in a semi-arid region, which receives 80% of the required water resources from neighbouring countries located in the upper reaches of the rivers. Water consumption in Uzbekistan is at 69% over of its water reserves, as reported by experts from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.²⁷ The country depends on irrigated agriculture, which accounts for about 17% of GDP. In addition, agriculture provides jobs, directly and indirectly, for about 40% of Uzbekistan's population and is almost entirely dependent on irrigation for all major crops. According to official figures, approximately 88% of the urban and 79% of the rural population have access to piped water. However, only 17% of users have continuous access, and more than 65% receive water for less than six hours a day. The situation is especially dire in rural areas, where regular equipment breakdowns are expected or there is no centralized water supply system.²⁸ National Tasks by 2030:

- achieve universal access to safe drinking water.
- ensure universal and equitable access to adequate sanitation and hygiene for all, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations.
- significantly reduce any pollution of the aquatic environment, including as a result of land activities and increase the scale of safe reuse of wastewater.
- substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors of the economy.
- implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
- protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.
- support and strengthen the participation of citizens self-government bodies in improving water and sanitation management.

²⁴ [Enerdata. Uzbekistan Energy Information.](#)

²⁵ [IEA. Uzbekistan energy profile](#)

²⁶ [Uzbekistan announces tender for 200 MW wind project](#)

²⁷ [Water consumption in Uzbekistan at 69% over the top of reserves - Tashkent Times](#)

²⁸ [IYP \(stat.uz\)](#)

b. Energy and Water Consumption in Thessaloniki, Greece

The energy independence for Greece is 23.1%.²⁹ Greece is implementing comprehensive energy sector reforms to drive decarbonisation and foster competitive markets. The government is focused on a just and affordable energy transition that benefits all citizens. Greece has set targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 56% by 2030 compared to 2005 and to have a climate neutral economy by 2050.³⁰ Unfortunately the latest IEA Energy Polices report related to Greece, dated 2017. Meanwhile, total energy consumption per capita is 1.8 toe in 2020 (33% below the EU average of 3.1 toe), including around 4 600 kWh of electricity (12% below the EU average). Per capita consumption is still 33% below its peak level in 2008 (-14% for electricity). In the IEA Energy Efficiency report 2021, it was mentioned, that in Greece, smart zoning of thermostat loads led to energy savings of more than 15% and improved comfort by more than 25%.³¹ Natural gas is the main source of electricity generation in Greece. In 2021, 35.8 percent of total electricity generation was derived from fossil fuel. By comparison, wind ranked second with 19.5 percent. In 2021 around 40 percent of Greece's electricity production was renewables-based.³² Elpedison (one of the leading energy companies in Greece) plans a 7.3 bcm/year LNG import plant in Thessaloniki, commissioning is scheduled in 2025.³³

Thessaloniki is the second-largest city in Greece. It has a significant agricultural sector. As a result, Thessaloniki does not face water problems, although the large population and the water requirements for irrigation make the area sensitive to water management issues. In addition, the environmental concerns of Thessaloniki residents and municipal authorities make sewage treatment a significant issue in the area. Agriculture puts the most pressure on water availability and pollution, while economic management and regulatory oversight pose a challenge. Wheat and other cereals (except corn) are the main crops, followed by cotton and tree crops. In 2018, Per capita use of water is highest in the United States and Greece, as consumers withdraw up over 2 times more cubic meters a year than in China.³⁴ The major WWTP in Thessaloniki (Sindos) has a capacity of 165,00 m³/day and covers more than 2,500 ha of irrigated land (mainly corn, sugar beet, and rice). The secondary effluent of the city's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is used for agricultural irrigation after mixing with fresh water at a 1:5 ratio. It was estimated that more than 75% of the population was connected to WWTPs, with a total capacity of over 1.50 mm³/day. Water consumption in Thessaloniki increases by 1.4% per year (mainly for irrigation).

2.4 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

²⁹ [Enerdata. Greece Energy Information.](#)

³⁰ [IEA. Greece](#)

³¹ [Energy Efficiency 2021](#)

³² [Distribution of electricity generation in Greece in 2021, by source](#)

³³ [Elpedison plans a 7.3 bcm/year LNG import plant in Thessaloniki \(Greece\)](#)

³⁴ • [Water consumption by country | Statista](#)

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.³⁵

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

Table 4. GHG Protocol Standards: 3 scopes.

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

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

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

³⁵ Briefing: What are Scope 3 emissions?

active in the field of sport. The total office area is 68 m2 with a basement of 13 m2. Annual electricity consumption for the past period was: 584 kWh from 05.03.2020 to 12.03.2021 = 136.154 kg CO2 and 404 kWh from 13.03.2021 to 31.12.2021 = 97.356 kg CO2

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

Steam turbine combined heat and power plant provides power supply to the territory where the Moscow office is located. State Power Plant No. 1 named after P.G. Smidovich is the oldest operating power plant in Russia. HPP-1 is included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites as a unique monument of industrial architecture.

The total carbon footprint emission for scope 1 and 2 from both FIAS offices in Lausanne and Moscow is about 18.3 tCO2 in 2021.

Table 5. Scope 1 & 2 Emission in 2021

Office 2021	Electricity	Water	Heating	KgCO2
Lausanne	131.3945	31.45	528.18	691.0245
Moscow	417.839	107.96	17087	17612.799
Total	549.2335	139.41	17615.18	18303.8235

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.

2.4.1 Total Carbon Emissions for all principal international championships under the auspices of FIAS in 2021:

In 2021 were held 12 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:

2021	Tournament	Athletes	Participating countries	Travel emissions (tCO2)	Event emission (tCO2)
1	SAMBO World Cup "A. Kharlampiev Memorial" Russia, (Moscow)	145	15	84	55
2	European SAMBO Championships (Cyprus, Limassol)	407	27	230	95.7
3	Asian SAMBO Championships (Uzbekistan, Tashkent)	353	10	88	75.7
4	Pan American SAMBO Championships (Colombia, Villavicencio)	183	13	116	31
5	African SAMBO Championships (Egypt, Cairo)	65	14	61.3	9
6	FIAS President's SAMBO Cup (Russia, Saint-Petersburg)	53	20	48.6	49.3
7	World Beach Sambo Championships (Cyprus, Larnaca)	34	11	24	20
8	International SAMBO Tournament of A category (Belarus, Minsk)	96	8	36.6	42
9	International Sambo Tournament for the prizes of the President of the Republic of Tatarstan (Russia, Kazan)	198	18	112.26	40.1
10	Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships (Greece, Thessaloniki)	284	26	268.4	87.1
11	World SAMBO Championships (Uzbekistan, Tashkent)	346	50	449	93.4
12	European Cadets SAMBO Championships (Cyprus, Limassol)	132	13	55.193	37
Total				1573.353	635.3

Table 6. Total Carbon Emission from events and Athletes travels for FIAS competitions in 2021

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 2021 from athletes and other participants is approximately **3 504 tCO₂**. 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.

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.



2.4.2 Total Carbon Emissions for the rest of Scope 3

Office 2021	Waste generated	Business travels	Employees commuting	tCO ₂
Lausanne	5	19	7	31
Moscow	74	121	16	211
Total	79	140	23	242

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.

Table 7. Total Carbon Emission from Athletes travels for FIAS competitions in 2021.

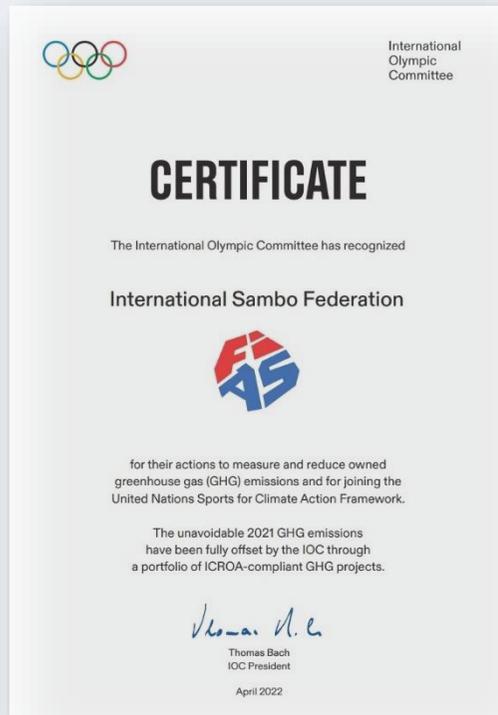
All the calculations for scopes 1, 2 and 3 were made through the UNFCCC secretariat's tool to measure GHG emissions for organisations and online platform, which supports companies with advice, analysis, IT tools for effective climate protection, based on industry average emission factors.

2.4.3 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.

Previously, 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.



COVID-19 and related restrictions.

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. As a result, the IOC has fully offset the unavoidable 2021 GHG emissions through a portfolio of ICROA-compliant GHG projects at the rate of 3,717 tCO₂ based on FIAS preliminary calculations for 2021. But according to the latest estimates, the amount increased slightly to 3,764 tCO₂. **Thanks to the IOC compensation, the total remaining carbon footprint of FIAS for the year 2021 is 47 tons of CO₂.**

The International SAMBO Federation is proud and very grateful for such support from the IOC. But besides offsets, organizations should always also consider ways of reductions. Even compensating 100% of carbon footprint with offsets is unethical to make a public statement like being 'Carbon Neutral' without an actual decrease of footprint. While the FIAS's carbon footprint was smaller in 2021 than in 2019, this is still primarily due to the pandemic and

2.5 Conclusions of Environment Pillar

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

- Resource Management and Climate
- Energy and Water Consumption
- Mobility and Emission Control

Key EN Indicators for the events	EC	EN	SO
Resource Management and Climate	●	●	●
Energy and Water Consumption			●
Mobility and Emission Control	●	●	

Figure 5. Key Environmental Indicators Summary

Some recommendations are:

EN Pillar	Recommendations
Resource Management and Climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sustainable resource management³⁶. – Replacing all bottled water at the FIAS events with potable water, except as recommended by the Anti-Doping and Medical Commission, for the foreseeable future, where possible. – The use only of recycled paper and reduction of paper usage. – Avoid food wastage; otherwise, if possible (due to new normal conditions), donate the unused food to local food banks to feed the hungry and poor from the hotels and the venue.
Energy and Water Consumption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Give preference to locations and venues with renewable energy sources, led lights, green standards³⁷. – Reduce conscious water consumption. – Use fewer lights during practice hours. – Education of the same all NF's management, athletes, and coaches to realise the importance of responsible consumption³⁸ and sustainability. – Develop new campaigns, involving athletes and SAMBO community
Mobility and Emission Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Compensate and reduce carbon emissions annually through good management and other sources. – Promote smart consumption and reduce the carbon footprint of scopes 1, 2, and 3 at all levels from IF to every member of the SAMBO community. – Develop and implement a low carbon roadmap for travels for all stakeholders and participants attending FIAS events and championships³⁹

³⁶ Sustainable resource management means managing resources in a way that their sources are not depleted

³⁷ Green Standard means an industry recognized standard of building design, construction, renovation and/or maintenance that results in minimized consumption of non-renewable energy sources and optimum use of sustainable materials, resources and methods and is acceptable to HUD.

³⁸ "Responsible consumption means that buyers, whether involved in the economy as a private or public entity, or as citizen consumers must make their choice taking into account environmental impacts at all stages of the product life cycle (for both goods and services)". according to the definition used by ADEME (French Environment and Energy Management Agency)

³⁹ For example based on "A Net Zero Roadmap for Travel & Tourism"

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.

On the territory of Russia, hard work is constantly being carried out to develop SAMBO for the visually impaired and the blind. Among them are different masterclasses with specifics of training for young sambists with a disability vision, new partnerships, and agreement of the Charitable Foundation for the Support and Development of SAMBO for the Visually Impaired "SAMBO for the Blind" with the manufacturer of sports equipment, film company, Russian Paralympic Committee and the FIAS - for effective cooperation.

Blind and Visually Impaired Russian SAMBO Championships were held in St. Petersburg. The winners also pass the selection for the first in the history of SAMBO among the blind and visually impaired International Tournament within the framework of the World Cup of SAMBO Founders in 2022.

Also, 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.



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.

Meanwhile, "Sambo in school" is one of the educational and sports projects aimed at promoting the sport of sambo in the schools as the basis for the health and safety of schoolchildren, success, and competitiveness started in Russia. But in 2021, the first gym of the "SAMBO to School" project opened in the Russian-language school "Academy of nosis" in Nicosia (Republic of Cyprus). The program "Sambo at School" was launched in Kyrgyzstan on International SAMBO Day. The opening ceremony was attended by the Minister of Education and Science of Kyrgyzstan and the Ambassador of France to Kyrgyzstan, who donated a sports uniform for sambo practice to the women's national team. "SAMBO 80" from Hafnarfjordur became the first sports club in Iceland and the second in the world to receive FIAS accreditation. Perhaps this will become another "Sambo to School" program when at least one more school in this city joins the classes. New sambo schools at the University were opened in Nicaragua.

3.2.1 FIAS Anti-Doping Educational Programme & Online trainings

Education is an extremely important part of an effective Anti-Doping programme and is the first line of defence in protecting the rights of clean athletes. FIAS provides extensive Anti-Doping education to its members, helping athletes and support personnel to understand their rights and responsibilities as regards SAMBO as a doping-free sport. The Anti-Doping Programme is a compulsory educational initiative of FIAS.⁴⁰

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. In 2011, FIAS was recognised by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and annually ensures over 200 doping control tests are taken during and after the competition. FIAS also collaborates closely with the National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) in cities where FIAS international events are organised. The FIAS Medical and Anti-Doping Commission 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.

⁴⁰ FIAS has presented its Anti-Doping and Prevention Program at the Clean Sport Seminar in Lausanne

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. The theme of 2021 was “What does Play True mean to you?” Many sambists participated in the campaign and shared with FIAS their thoughts via video.



In 2021 the International SAMBO Federation (FIAS) in collaboration with ComplexCore launched a series of online training webinars for the SAMSO community and friends. Anybody interested in learning how to prevent injuries and improve performance in SAMBO could join the webinar. Participants in the 3-hour webinar received several theoretical recommendations and practical exercises. Each topic was presented in 3 sessions and was held in English, identical in content but with different translations: Russian, Spanish, and French. That made it possible to convey information as accurately as possible to many willing and interested people.

FIAS has organized sets of Anti-Doping webinars linked to the new WADA Code and new FIAS Anti-Doping Rules. Following the successful Anti-Doping educational webinars, which FIAS organised during the competition season 2020, this unique project continued in collaboration with FIAS Athletes’ Commission. The discussed edition mainly focused on the new WADA Code and FIAS Anti-Doping Rules that were in force from the 1st of January 2021. The athletes also shared their experiences with sample collection, and they described their feelings about competing against someone who tested positive afterward and advised younger athletes on what to do to avoid doping in sports and stay clean. The webinars were supported by Presidents of Continental SAMBO Federations and were prepared in four language modifications.

3.2.2 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 difference.

In January 2021, FIAS and UNAOC made a step to present a significant official moment to confirm a mutual approach to implementing several activities to improve public awareness about UNAOC's existence and general interest purposes. The International SAMBO Federation (FIAS) and the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) were committed to working together to promote the "One Humanity" campaign and celebrate diversity, its importance, beauty, and power. Furthermore, as stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed by UNAOC and FIAS representatives to confirm their partnership, both sides have made joint efforts to strengthen the idea of mutual respect, intercultural dialogue, and tolerance. FIAS joined the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) Campaign for One Humanity, which calls for solidarity, compassion, and unity in the face of discrimination and division. Through the series "One Humanity" video, sambists promoted diversity as an advantage rather than a threat.



For many years the International SAMBO Federation has called on the whole SAMBO community and each person to support the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace (IDSDP) and worldwide digital campaign #WhiteCard, created by the Peace and Sport organisation in 2015 to celebrate International Day of Sport for Development and Peace which takes place each year on April the 6th. This time the International SAMBO Federation and the International Organization Peace and Sport agreed to collaborate on a Charity



Partnership in the framework of the first World Beach SAMBO Championships 2021 in Larnaca (Cyprus) on 28-29 August 2021. On the eve of the start of the Championships, FIAS and the "Champion for Peace" sambist Laure Fournier, together with the organization "Peace and Sport", held a sports seminar for local children from disadvantaged families... The main goal of the training was to show children that sport is able to unite people of different nationalities, classes, and religions. Moreover, thanks to that program and the SAMBO community, through an online donation platform presented on the Peace and Sports website for two weeks, were collected around 1500 euros. All the funds collected through this initiative supported the Peace and Sport projects for a safer, more equitable, and inclusive world through sport.

In November, the International SAMBO Federation invited everyone to support the Amur Tiger in the competitions of big cats. As the future of big cats is in jeopardy, primarily due to the declining habitat, the FIAS decided to join the call of the foundation "Catmosphere" and their "Catwalk" which was committed to creating healthy living environments for big cats. Anyone, from young to old, from the large SAMBO family, could take part, and the staff of the federation joined them as well.

3.4 FIAS Women in Sport Commission

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

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

Part of the Women in Sport Commission's objectives is strengthening the network, building capacity within sectors, and collaborating with event organisers to support opportunities for girls and women. Therefore, FIAS supports organisations such as S.W.E.E.P. and their initiatives to encourage everyone, regardless of gender, to follow the example of the Women in Sport and Athletes' Commissions Chairperson and join the sessions to learn more about supporting a better future

for the entourage. Sport for women's empowerment & employment program (S.W.E.E.P.) was founded as an organisation in 2014. S.W.E.E.P. carries out its advocacy mission to educate teachers, coaches, and sports professionals in the unique aspects of involving women and girls in sports, including adaptive sports.

3.5 FIAS Events Organised by Local Host City Clubs

The achievement of FIAS having 97 National SAMBO Federation full members and 20 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 at Tashkent (Uzbekistan) with support of the SAMBO Association of Uzbekistan and at Thessaloniki (Greece) with Hellenic Federation Sambo collaborated with various stakeholders to organise the Youth & Junior and World SAMBO Championships 2021, 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. Ex-members of the Federation travelled from various places to be involved in the preparation of the Championships.

The tournament was broadcasted in the local sports TV, digital advertisement boards, social media, and newspapers. Also, a significant contribution to the expansion of the television coverage of SAMBO throughout the world was made in 2021 by the conclusion of a partnership agreement between the International SAMBO Federation and Eurosport, the number one television channel for sports enthusiasts in Europe.

3.6 Free Tickets for Spectators

The Sports complex "Uzbekistan" had 6000 seats for spectators and special guests. Four thousand tickets were given out for free, and about 100 sold for 100 dollars. At the venue in Thessaloniki, 5138 seats were provided, 3000 for free, and around 100 for sale for 20 dollars.

3.7 FIAS Assistance to Underprivileged Athletes

As a part of its social responsibility initiatives, FIAS assists underprivileged athletes offering air tickets, accommodation, and SAMBO uniforms. For the year 2021, these were the donations provided by FIAS:

Mats	Mat Covers	Uniform set	Combat SAMBO set	Beach SAMBO set	Referees 'Uniform
14	10	110	30	45	10

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. The FIAS Women’s commission will create surveys and workshops to promote the participation of more woman athletes in this sport. Gender equality in the SAMBO sport is important, as with any sport where women participate.

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

Figure 6. Social Indicators Summary

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.

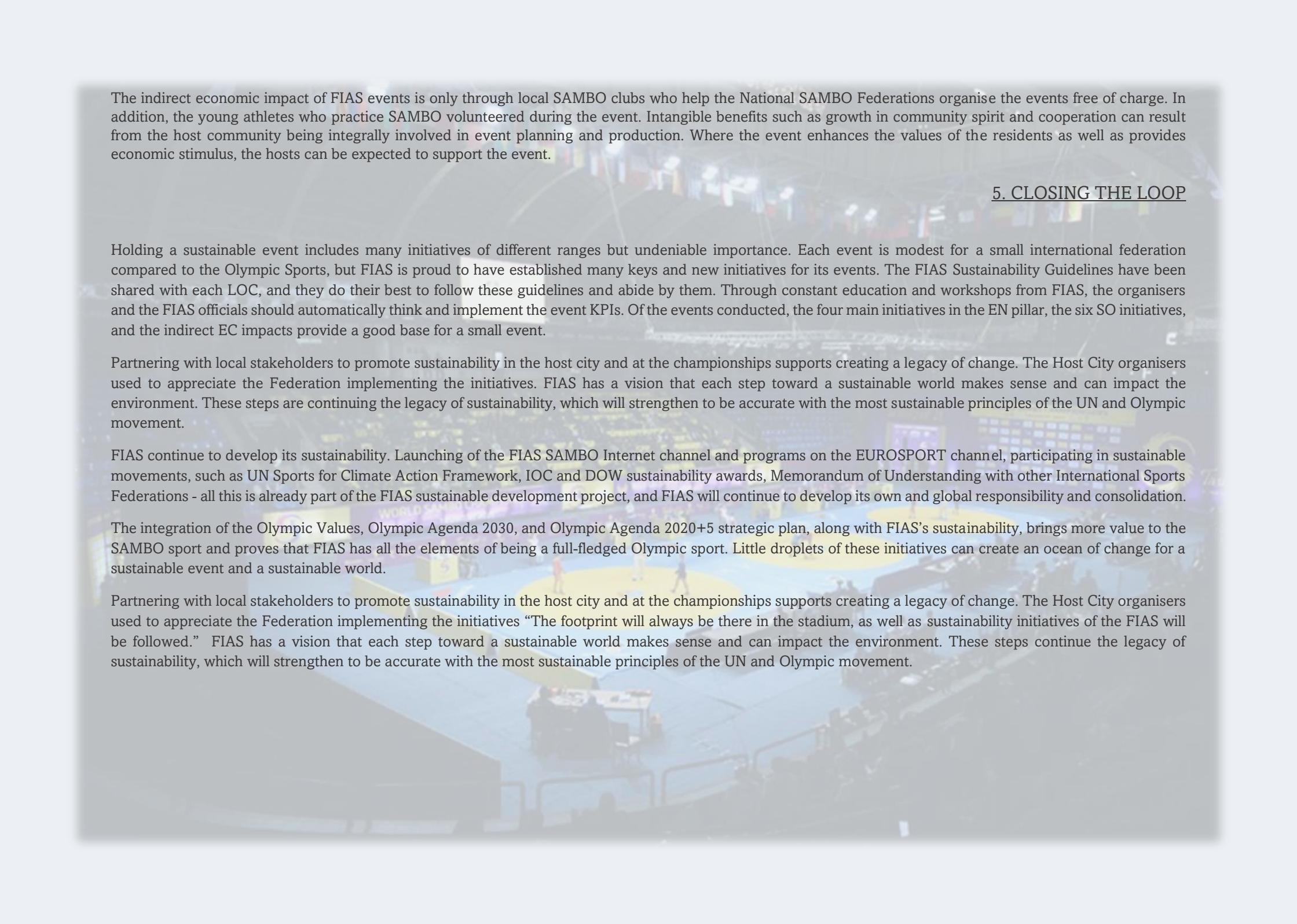
A higher number of participating countries allows for an increase in the organization efficiency of events (a much better organized accommodation and transport system, FIAS Congress, well-trained staff in the arena, etc.) as well as provides an opportunity to provide significant support to NF's.

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. More media covered the event (Russia, USA, UK, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Mongolia, etc). 2021 World SAMBO Championships were broadcasted live approximately in 70 countries around the world. The audience reach on the Eurosport channel, and other television companies in the world amounted to more than 20 million viewers.

At the FIAS website on 11-15 November, 30 927 users committed 60 094 visits. The total coverage of the online broadcast on YouTube was about 262 981 views (35 300 hours watched). Live Broadcasts at FIAS Facebook page collected 185 900 users. On 10-16 November, the FIAS Instagram account reached (viewed and read publications): 457 348. Content interaction (likes, reposts, saves, comments): 72 049.

The World SAMBO Championships 2021 in Uzbekistan was shown on the Eurosport TV channel in Europe, Asia, and Oceania. And thanks to the cooperation of FIAS with international news agencies, the video broadcast was also transmitted online to North and South American countries. 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

Holding a sustainable event includes many initiatives of different ranges but undeniable importance. Each event is modest for a small international federation compared to the Olympic Sports, but FIAS is proud to have established many keys and new initiatives for its events. The FIAS Sustainability Guidelines have been shared with each LOC, and they do their best to follow these guidelines and abide by them. Through constant education and workshops from FIAS, the organisers and the FIAS officials should automatically think and implement the event KPIs. Of the events conducted, the four main initiatives in the EN pillar, the six SO initiatives, and the indirect EC impacts provide a good base for a small event.

Partnering with local stakeholders to promote sustainability in the host city and at the championships supports creating a legacy of change. The Host City organisers used to appreciate the Federation implementing the initiatives. FIAS has a vision that each step toward a sustainable world makes sense and can impact the environment. These steps are continuing the legacy of sustainability, which will strengthen to be accurate with the most sustainable principles of the UN and Olympic movement.

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

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

Partnering with local stakeholders to promote sustainability in the host city and at the championships supports creating a legacy of change. The Host City organisers used to appreciate the Federation implementing the initiatives "The footprint will always be there in the stadium, as well as sustainability initiatives of the FIAS will be followed." FIAS has a vision that each step toward a sustainable world makes sense and can impact the environment. These steps continue the legacy of sustainability, which will strengthen to be accurate with the most sustainable principles of the UN and Olympic movement.

Appendix I: References

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

Appendix II. FIAS 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 III. 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 IV. 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

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Emissions Calculation and Transport Management	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
	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 SO EC	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
	EN SO		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	

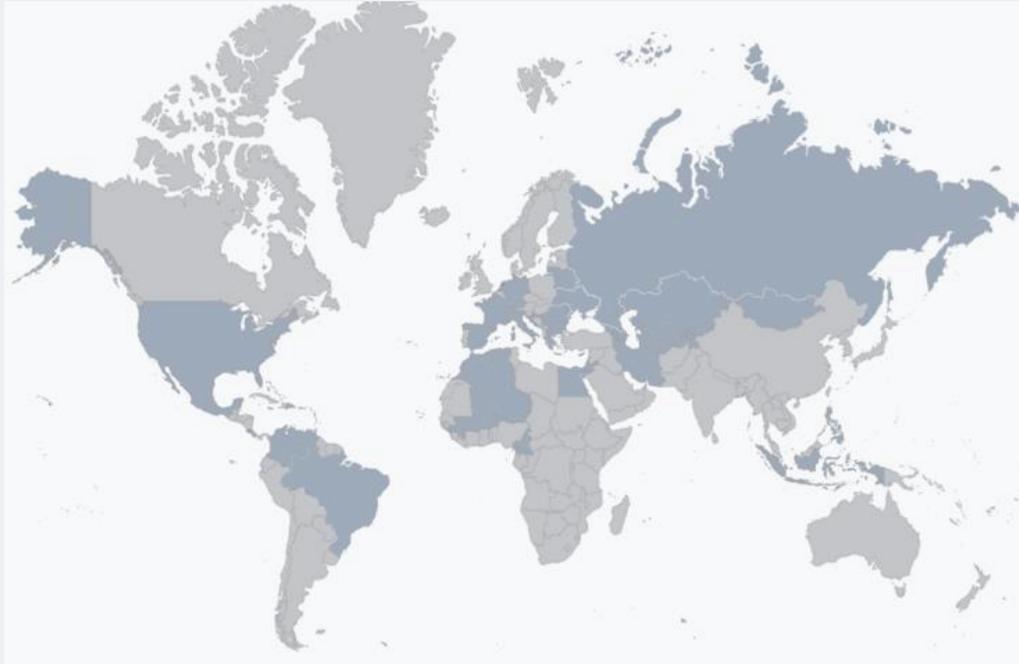
Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
	EC	Local public transportation passes are provided for participants and advertised in advance of the event		
Energy Efficiency	EN	Alternative lighting and heating options are taken when appropriate.		Yes
	EN	Energy-efficient lighting like LED etc. and for heating: central heating or district heating mechanisms are better. For district heating, they can use Biomass or Biogas.	Affix posters on walls and check if systems are available.	Yes
	EN EC SO	Signage to encourage staff and guests to turn off lights and electrical equipment when not in use	a. This can be as simple as stickers or signs by lights and other electrical equipment. If applicable ensure overhead projectors are switched off by presenters after their presentation. B. Occupancy sensors can be installed (Low-Cost Sensors)	Yes
Save Water Campaign	EC	Attach save water posters in possible places where water is used. Mainly restrooms and showers		Yes
Accommodation	EC	Collaborate with hotels in communicating "how to be a responsible guest"	Yes. We shall communicate with the official hotels... but nowadays this information is usually available everywhere (to not change towel, linens every day in a hotel)	Yes
Public Awareness	EN	Information related to transport, paper reduction, waste collection, etc. at FIAS website, in official regulation, at a social network		Yes
	EC			
	SO			
Labour Practices and Decent Work	SO	Total number and rate of new employee hires and volunteers recruited and employee and volunteer turnover by age group, gender, and region.		Partially done
Training and Education	SO	Average hours of training per year per employee or volunteer by gender, and by employee category	a. FIAS employees- online courses, IF Seminars, WADA workshops	Yes
			b. Volunteers training- on side education during the FIAS events	
			c. Coaches and referees' education- on side seminars for the attendees of FIAS events	

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
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
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

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
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 EC	The idea is to try to get rent of the sports hall for free (if LOC or FIAS pay for the rental and if the sports hall is own by city).	The sports hall was not given for free, but for a discount rate	Partially done

Appendix V: Transport Emissions and Management

a. Transport Emissions to arrive at Tashkent, Uzbekistan



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

Total Athletes	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO2)
342	515,800	448.053

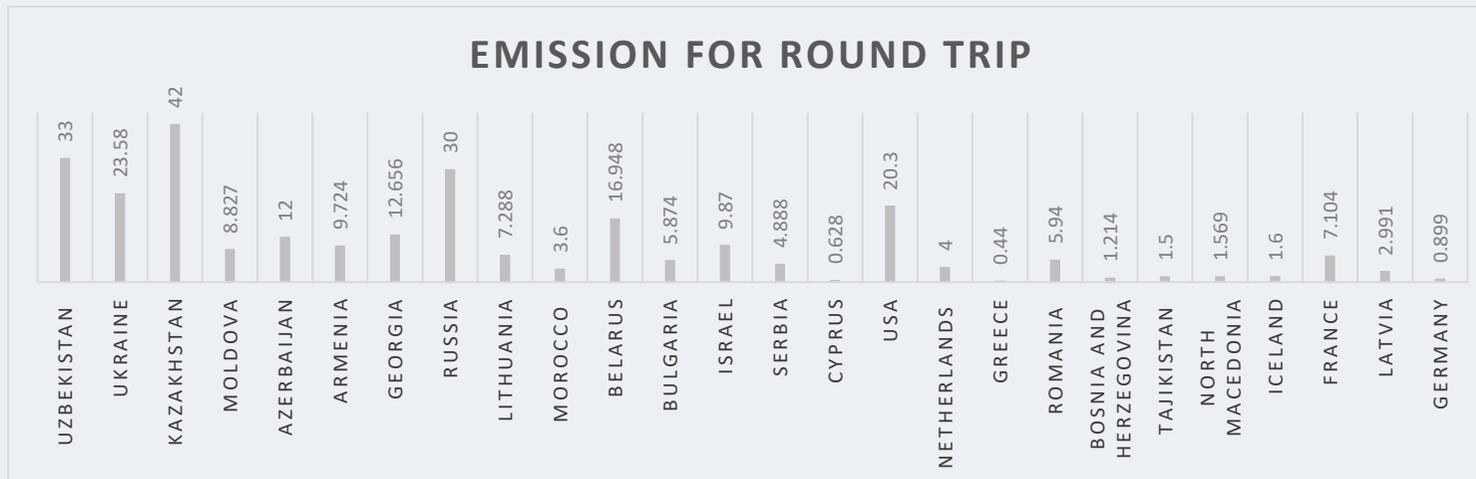


b. Transport Emissions to arrive at Thessaloniki (Greece)



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

Total Athletes	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO ₂)
284	125,008	268.44



Appendix VI. Carbon Emission Calculation for Tashkent, Uzbekistan

N	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KM per person (Round trip)	One person Emission	Total Emission (tCO2)
2021 - World Sambo Championships - Tashkent (Uzbekistan)						
1	Algeria	4	airplane, bus	11,200	1.9	7.6
2	Armenia	11	airplane, bus	4,200	0.761	8.371
3	Azerbaijan	5	airplane, bus	3,200	0.599	2.995
4	Bahrain	4	airplane, bus	11,900	2.1	8.4
5	Belarus	14	airplane, bus	6,700	1.1	15.4
6	Brazil	4	airplane, bus	27,300	4.5	18
7	Bulgaria	10	airplane, bus	7,700	1.4	14
8	Burkina Faso	1	airplane, bus	15,400	2.6	2.6
9	Cameroon	9	airplane, bus	15,700	2.6	23.4
10	Colombia	3	airplane, bus	28,200	4.7	14.1
11	Costa Rica	2	airplane, bus	29,000	4.8	9.6
12	Croatia	7	airplane, bus	9,000	1.6	11.2
13	Cyprus	1	airplane, bus	8,300	1.5	1.5
14	Dominican Republic	3	airplane, bus	25,500	4.2	12.6
15	Egypt	6	airplane, bus	9,200	1.6	9.6
16	France	12	airplane, bus	10,800	1.9	22.8
17	Georgia	11	airplane, bus	4,000	0.736	8.096
18	Germany	4	airplane, bus	8,600	1.4	5.6
19	Greece	4	airplane, bus	7,700	1.3	5.2
20	Guinea	1	airplane, bus	17,600	2.9	2.9
21	Indonesia	1	airplane, bus	25,700	4.2	4.2
22	Iran	2	airplane, bus	3,400	0.629	1.258
23	Israel	3	airplane, bus	6,400	1.1	3.3
24	Italy	4	airplane, bus	10,100	1.7	6.8
25	Jordan	2	airplane, bus	6,300	1.1	2.2

26	Kazakhstan	21	airplane, bus	2,200	0.454	9.534
27	Kyrgyzstan	16	train, bus	900	0.288	4.608
28	Lithuania	6	airplane, bus	9,800	1.7	10.2
29	Mali	1	airplane, bus	16,300	2.7	2.7
30	Mexico	2	airplane, bus	29,600	4.9	9.8
31	Mongolia	18	airplane, bus	6,100	1	18
32	Morocco	7	airplane, bus	13,400	2.3	16.1
33	Netherlands	4	airplane, bus	11,200	1.9	7.6
34	Niger	1	airplane, bus	14,700	2.5	2.5
35	Philippines	4	airplane, bus	15,800	2.6	10.4
36	Moldova	3	airplane, bus	8,100	1.5	4.5
37	North Macedonia	2	airplane, bus	7,900	1.5	3
38	Romania	6	airplane, bus	7,600	1.4	8.4
39	Russian Federation	21	airplane, bus	5,600	0.987	20.727
40	Serbia	2	airplane, bus	8,400	1.5	3
41	Spain	7	airplane, bus	12,200	2.1	14.7
42	Switzerland	1	airplane, bus	10,600	1.8	1.8
43	Tajikistan	12	train, bus	500	0.017	0.204
44	Trinidad and Tobago	4	airplane, bus	25,100	4.1	16.4
45	Turkmenistan	20	airplane, bus	2,000	0.428	8.56
46	Ukraine	21	airplane, bus	6,200	1.1	23.1
47	USA	11	airplane, bus	9,000	1.6	17.6
48	Uzbekistan	21	bus			
49	Venezuela	3	airplane, bus	26,200	4.3	12.9
		342		515,800	76.735	448.053

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

Appendix VII. Carbon Emission Calculation for Thessaloniki (Greece)

N	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KM per person (Round trip)	One person Emission	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2021 - Youth and Juniors & World Sambo Championships - Thessaloniki (Greece)						
1	Uzbekistan	22	airplane, bus	8,300	1.5	33
2	Ukraine	30	airplane, bus	3,600	0.786	23.58
3	Kazakhstan	28	airplane, bus	8,500	1.5	42
4	Moldova	13	airplane, bus	2,800	0.679	8.827
5	Azerbaijan	12	airplane, bus	5,100	1	12
6	Armenia	11	airplane, bus	4,200	0.884	9.724
7	Georgia	14	airplane, bus	4,300	0.904	12.656
8	Russia	30	airplane, bus	5,100	1	30
9	Lithuania	8	airplane, bus	4,300	0.911	7.288
10	Morocco	3	airplane, bus	6,400	1.2	3.6
11	Belarus	19	airplane, bus	4,200	0.892	16.948
12	Bulgaria	11	airplane, bus	1,700	0.534	5.874
13	Israel	14	airplane, bus	3,000	0.705	9.87
14	Serbia	8	airplane, bus	2,200	0.611	4.888
15	Cyprus	1	airplane, bus	2,400	0.628	0.628
16	USA	7	airplane, bus	16,800	2.9	20.3
17	Netherlands	4	airplane, bus	5,000	1	4
18	Greece	20	train	608	0.022	0.44
19	Romania	10	airplane, bus	2,100	0.594	5.94
20	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	airplane, bus	2,200	0.607	1.214
21	Tajikistan	1	airplane, bus	8,400	1.5	1.5
22	North Macedonia	3	airplane, bus	1,600	0.523	1.569
23	Iceland	1	airplane, bus	9,000	1.6	1.6

24	France	8	airplane, bus	4,200	0.888	7.104
25	Latvia	3	airplane, bus	4,800	0.997	2.991
26	Germany	1	airplane, bus	4,200	0.899	0.899
		284		125,008	24.372	268.44

Appendix VIII: GRI Index

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

<i>GRI Ref Standard disclosures</i>	Requirements	Report Section Reference
	Strategy and Analysis	
<i>G4-1</i>	Message from FIAS President	Pg. 6
<i>G4-3</i>	Organisational Profile	
	Report the name of the Organisation	Pg. 7
<i>G4-4</i>	Report the primary brands, products, and services	
	About FIAS	Pg. 8
<i>G4-5</i>	Report the location of the organisation's headquarters	
	Identified Material Aspects and Boundaries	Pg. 7
<i>G4-18</i>	a. Explain the process for defining the report content and the Aspect Boundaries. b. Explain how the organisation has implemented the Reporting Principles for Defining Report Content	
	FIAS Report Overview	Pg. 13
<i>G4-24</i>	Stakeholder Engagement	
	Provide a list of stakeholder groups engaged by the organisation	Pg. 21
	Report Profile	

GRI Ref Standard disclosures	Requirements	Report Section Reference
<i>G4-28</i>	The reporting period for information provided.	Pg.1
	Governance	
<i>G4-34</i>	Report the governance structure of the organisation, including committees of the highest governance body	Pg. 22
	Ethics and Integrity	
<i>G4-56</i>	Describe the organisation's values, principles, standards and norms of behaviour such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics	Pg.12
	ECONOMIC	
<i>G4-EC-8</i>	Indirect economic impacts	Pg. 46
	ENVIRONMENTAL	
<i>G4-EN-6</i>	Reduction of Energy Consumption	Pg.30
<i>G4-EN-8</i>	Water withdrawal from the source – Total number of bottles used for the event	Pg. 29
<i>G4-EN-DMA</i>	Initiatives were undertaken to achieve reductions in water consumption.	Pg. 31
<i>G4-EN-16</i>	Energy indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Pg. 32
<i>G4-EN-23</i>	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method	Pg. 38
<i>G4-EN-30</i>	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials for the organisation's operations, and transporting members of the workforce	Pg. 37
	SOCIAL	
<i>G4-SO-1</i>	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programmes	Pg. 43
<i>G4-SO-6</i>	The total value of contributions by FIAS and recipient/beneficiary	Pg. 46
<i>G4-LA-10</i>	Education through SAMBO	Pg. 41

Appendix IX. UN Sustainability Development Goals Index

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

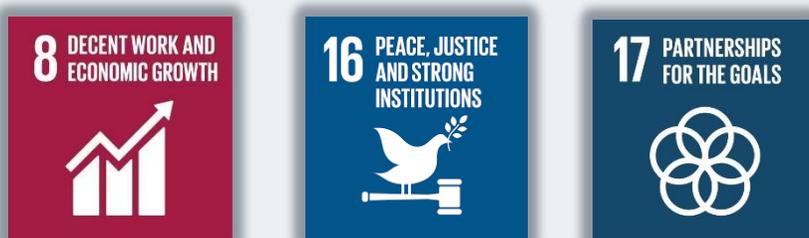
a. EN Pillar



b. SO Pillar



c. EC Pillar





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