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## FIAS SUSTAINABILITY REPORT



### A Case Study of 2 FIAS Events

1. Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2015, Latvia
2. World SAMBO Championships 2015, Morocco

The Sustainability Report is in accordance to the G4 Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Event Sector Supplement - G4 Guidelines and, AISTS Sustainable Sport & Events (SSE) Toolkit

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Fédération Internationale des Sambo (FIAS)  
Av. De Rhodaine 54  
CH - 1007  
Lausanne, Switzerland  
Reference No: 2016-01-07 FIAS HQ Office Lausanne  
Email: [swissoffice@sambo-fias.com](mailto:swissoffice@sambo-fias.com)  
Phone: +41 21 601 70 15

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## I. MESSAGE FROM THE FIAS PRESIDENT

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Dear all,

We are proud to present The International SAMBO Federation Sustainability Report, which in line with the federation's vision and engagement with sustainability, good governance and transparency. FIAS considers corporate responsibility and sustainability as the primary focus for all our events, regardless of the location where they are held.



The Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championship 2015 in Riga, Latvia, introduced sustainability practices into their mainstream of events for the first time. Subsequently, the initiative was also implemented at the World SAMBO Championships 2015 in Casablanca. We realised that whether the event is large or small, if the strategy and the key indicators are set, the implementation of sustainability could be possible at every future event. FIAS is now looking long term to organise SAMBO events in a sustainable manner.

Some responsible initiatives from FIAS include:

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

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

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

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



Vasily SHESTAKOV  
FIAS President

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## II. PROFILE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SAMBO FEDERATION

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[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 1930s by the Soviet 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. Fifty years after its introduction, the International SAMBO Federation was officially registered and had the sole right to promote and develop SAMBO worldwide and stage official events.

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

FIAS is Headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland, and the President’s office located in Moscow, Russia, from where the FIAS President operates with his team. The Federation is a not-for profit organisation which has 86 Member Federations and 21 candidate members. This is one of the great achievements of the Federation, that the sport is now accesible in many countries. By the start of the 2020 Olympic Games cycle, the federation aims to obtain a target of over 100 FIAS member federations across the world.<sup>1</sup>

The Federation is also on a mission to be recognised by the [International Olympic Committee \(IOC\)](#) by aligning its event organisation and day to day managment with the Olympic movement and by following the Olympic Agenda 2020. Along with other sports federations, To strengthen its candidature, FIAS would like to promote sustainability at its events and develop a series of case-studies, which will be useful for the organising committees of SAMBO events.

The [AISTS \(International Academy of Sports Science and Technology\)](#) engages and empowers the sports sector with knowledge and tools of sports management and also consults sports organisation to incorporate sustainability in their events and workplaces and set a benchmark with each sustainable event conducted. FIAS and the AISTS have built a strong relationship over the years and reinforced it through this project on sustainability for FIAS events.

We would like to acknowledge Mr. [Geert HENDRIKS](#), AISTS who guided the FIAS team of Mr. [Michal BUCHEL](#) (CEO), Mrs. [Kamila VOKOUN HAJKOVA](#) (Project Coordinator) and Mr. [Rohit RAMESH](#) (FIAS Intern and AISTS MSA 2015 graduate), the core group to work on this project

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<sup>1</sup> (International SAMBO Federation Official Webpage, n.d.)

### III. REPORT OVERVIEW

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#### 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 March 20, 1987

#### Why?

The FIAS sustainability report is created in order to introduce sustainable practices in FIAS events. Any sports event has an effect on the three pillars of sustainability management and vice-versa. There are abundant resources in our current era that are used to their maximum extent. If such usage continues, there might not be anything left for future generations. Hence, FIAS would like to make the statement that sustainability is possible in an event comprising of three hundred individuals and even a thousand individuals, if the right strategy is in place.

#### How?

A sustainability action sheet was prepared in the Economic (EC), Environmental (EN) and Social (SO) Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on the Sport Sustainability Events Toolkit (SSET) and the Event Sector Supplement from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), (attached in the appendix II and VIII). The initiatives were undertaken with the help of Local Organising Committees (LOCs) of these two events. These indicators will be fixed for all FIAS events conducted henceforth.

The report comprises of four sections namely,

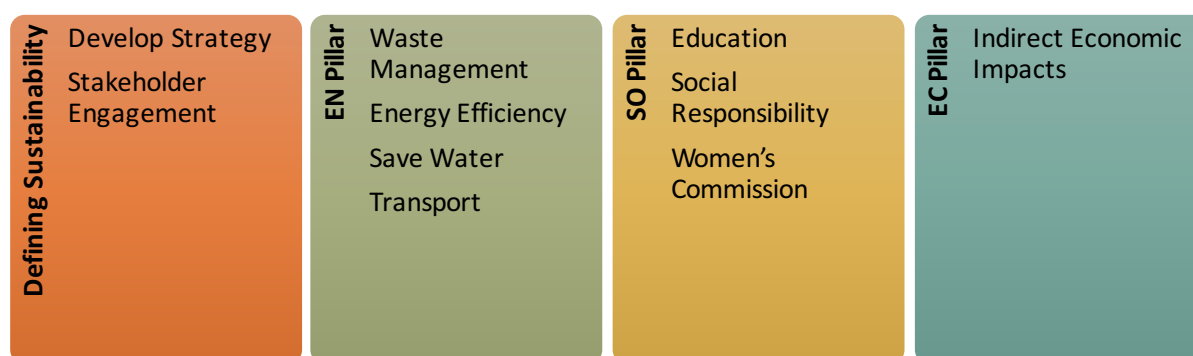


Figure 1: Structure of the Report

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

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<sup>2</sup> (GRI Reporting Principles and Standards, n.d.)

## IV. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The International SAMBO Federation is following the path of sustainability initiated in 2015 at the two events mentioned below.

### 1. Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2015, Riga, Latvia

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

The weight categories were:

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

*Table 1: Weight Categories - Youth and SAMBO World Championships 2015*

Approximately 370 athletes from 30 countries worldwide participated at Riga.

### 2. World SAMBO Championships 2015, Casablanca, Morocco

The first time FIAS along with the Federation of Royal Moroccan Federation of SAMBO and Taijitsu (FRMSTJ) hosted the World SAMBO Championships to develop the SAMBO sport in the regions of Africa. The weight categories for this event were:

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

*Table 2: Weight Categories - World SAMBO Championships 2015*

Approximately 410 elite athletes from 78 countries worldwide participated in Casablanca.

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

FIAS introduced a number of new environmental initiatives and social initiatives that were carried out during the events. Based on the sustainability action sheet in the appendix III, a summary of the indicators that were carried out is given below.



Key Indicators for the events at Riga and Casablanca	EC	EN	SO
Waste Management	●	●	●
Emissions Calculation and Transport Management	●	●	
Energy Efficiency	●	●	
Save Water	●	●	
Accommodation	●		●
Public Awareness			●
Labour Practices and Decent Work	●		●
Training and Education			●
Local Communities	●		●
Raising Awareness and capacity building			●
Engage with Local Clubs	●		●
Recruit and Volunteers			●
Side Events			●
Alcohol Prevention Policy			●
Anti-Doping Outreach Program			●
Non Smoking Campaign			●
Support to underprivileged athletes			●
Charity Donations			●
Advertisement			●
Colaboration with city			●

● Accomplished  
 ● Partially accomplished  
 ● Future

Figure 2: Key Indicators for the events at Riga and Casablanca

FIAS will ensure that these initiatives will help to create a sustainable event and also educate the staff, member federations and athletes on its importance. In future, FIAS would like to implement the ISO 20121 Sustainable Event Certification and fuse sustainability into all actions the Federation undertakes. This sustainability initiative will now be a major part of our events, making SAMBO a sustainable and future Olympic sport.

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

# 1. Developing a Sustainability Strategy

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## 1.1 Defining Sustainability

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As a not for profit organisation, and while not yet IOC recognised, FIAS is a part of society and wishes to implement our economic, social and environmental responsibility across all spheres of our influence. Sustainability has become a core part of our FIAS events organised in various countries. FIAS believe its legacy will bring a crucial impact to the society in which we live.

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

- Striving for a sound financial performance and growth
- Ensuring a safe, secure and healthy event environment for our athletes and for our employees at the office
- Supporting the stakeholders and local communities at our events to gain maximum impact potential and introduce them to our sustainability policy through SAMBO sport
- Operating as a climate neutral and zero-waste sports federation, setting an example for other federations to follow
- Volunteering opportunities at host cities
- Integrating our sustainability targets with our corporate business objectives, thereby conducting an extensive performance tracking

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

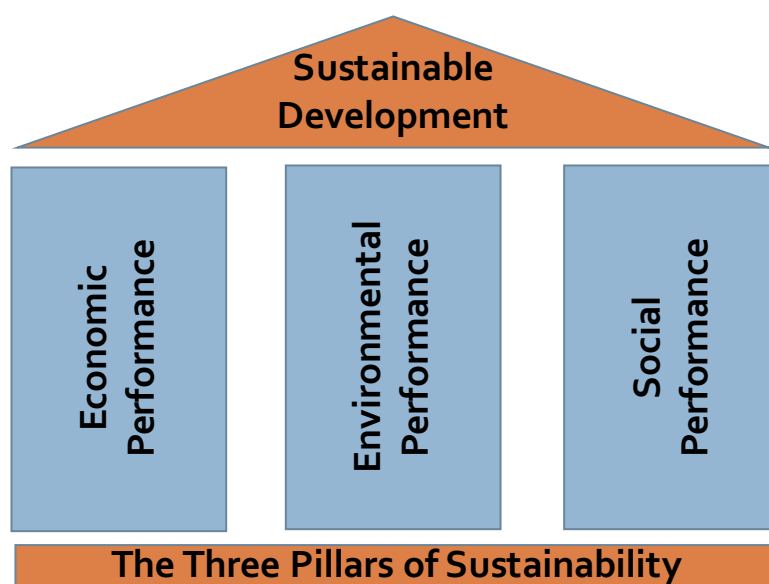
- “People” (the human capital) refers to beneficial business practices for labour, the community, and the region in which we undertake our work and events
- “Planet” (the natural capital) refers to sustainable environment practices that we adopt and advocate to our stakeholders
- “Profit” (the economic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

## 1.2 FIAS Sustainability: Mission and Goal

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

Based on this requirement, we have divided our sustainability project into three pillars – Economic, Environment, and Social.



*Figure 3: Three pillars of sustainability*

This report will feature the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative G4 Reporting Standard, Event Organiser Sector Supplement Disclosure in linkage with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2015.

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

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

### 1.2.1 Linkage with Olympic Agenda 2020

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The Olympic Agenda 2020 is a strategic roadmap for the future of the Olympic Movement. On the verge of fulfilling the eligibility criteria of the Olympic Movement and align ourselves to the Olympic Agenda 2020, FIAS is working on several key initiatives and recommendations.

A few Olympic Agenda 2020 recommendations that will be downsized and carried out by FIAS are

- Include sustainability in all aspects of FIAS events
- Include sustainability within the FIAS's daily operations
- Cooperate closely with other sports event organisers
- Foster gender equality
- Maximise synergies with stakeholders
- Honour clean athletes
- Strengthen support to athletes

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

## 1.3 Corporate Governance and Compliance

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

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

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

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<sup>3</sup> (International SAMBO Federation Official Webpage, n.d.)

responsibility, ethics and sustainability. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) monitors the organisation’s code of conduct and is responsible for meeting the targets set out by FIAS policy.

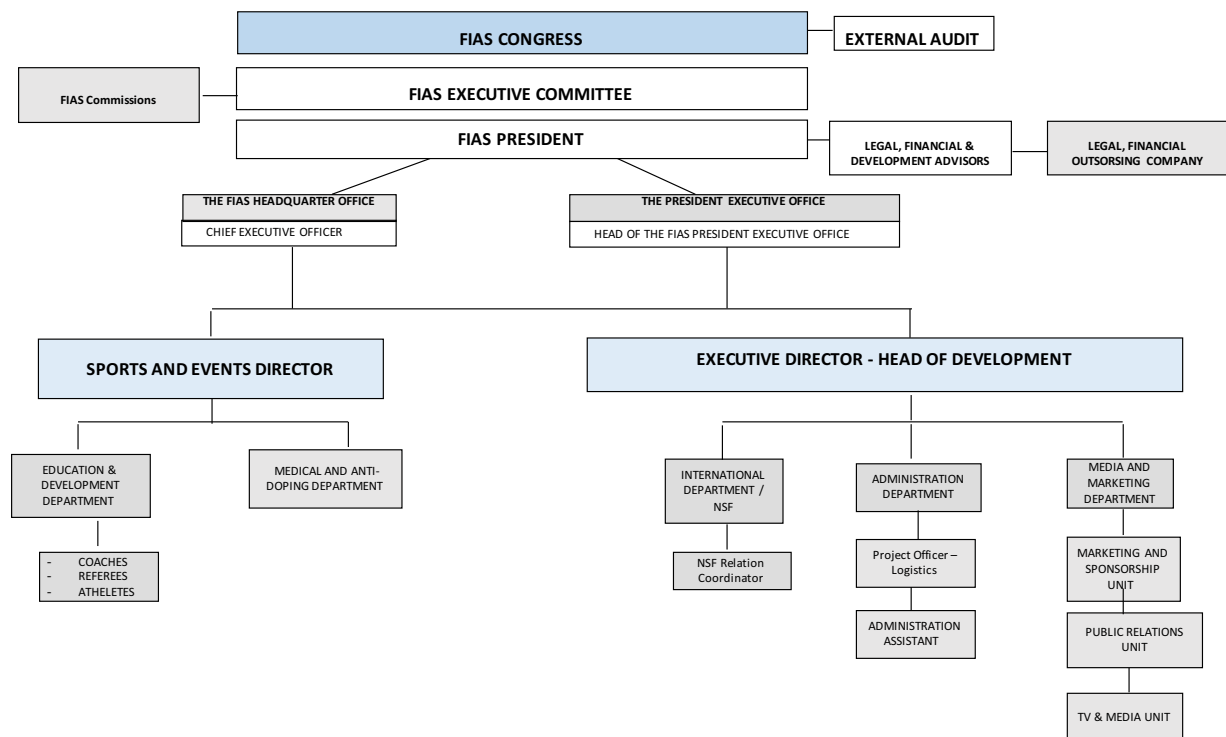


Figure 4: FIAS Organisational Structure

### 1.3.1 Corporate Governance Practices

#### a. Code of Conduct

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

#### b. Environmental Policy

FIAS will commit 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. We will measure, manage and offset all carbon emissions on an annual basis. Furthermore, FIAS has in place a comprehensive recycling policy followed by all staff, associates and respective suppliers.

#### c. Sustainable Development Goals Linkage

SDGs proposal contained 17 goals<sup>4</sup> with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. These included ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests.

FIAS supports and adopts these principles as a part of its policy as a demonstration of its commitment to the SDG and its principles.

<sup>4</sup> (United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2015)

## 1.4. Stakeholder Engagement

Sustainability at FIAS will be treated as an integral and important part of our business strategy, operation and values. As a result, we try to build an open and honest dialogue with our stakeholders (including athletes) by continually sharing information with them. This is why we include them in our Code of Conduct, in order to deliver a better service, build stronger relationships and enable the games to deliver a greater impact. In future, we will conduct stakeholder engagement activities on an annual basis either by using structured and targeted questionnaires or by organising focus groups with selected stakeholder groups<sup>5</sup>.

### 1.4.1 Stakeholder Mapping

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

FIAS Key Stakeholders

STAKEHOLDERS	RELATIONSHIP	COMMUNICATION	EXPECTATION
Employees – Regular – Contractors – Associates – Interns	– Services offered – Fair remuneration received	– Direct communication with administration members – Report to the CEO	– Recognition based on the value brought to the organisation – Skilled labour practices – Create smart business plans
Members – NSF – EC and Commissions	In the context of sustainability	– Websites – Newsletters – Regular meeting with administration	– Best practices – Innovative services – Reliability & flexibility

<sup>5</sup> (Stakeholder Research Associates, UNEP, AccountAbility, n.d.)

STAKEHOLDERS	RELATIONSHIP	COMMUNICATION	EXPECTATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Candidates</li> <li>- Associates</li> <li>Members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective communication and promotion of sustainability activities should be carried out</li> <li>- Access to information and networking</li> <li>- Training opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews and articles</li> <li>- Participation in SAMBO or FIAS events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Value for money</li> <li>- Readiness</li> <li>- Networking</li> <li>- Training</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Suppliers</li> <li>- Member Federations</li> <li>- Partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They offer services and products</li> <li>- They support FIAS at their SAMBO events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Websites</li> <li>- Newsletters</li> <li>- Regular meetings with administration</li> <li>- Interviews and articles</li> <li>- Participation in SAMBO or other FIAS events</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reliability</li> <li>- Integrity</li> </ul>
Athletes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interaction with FIAS</li> <li>- Exchange best practices and training opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in global and local events, and workshops</li> <li>- Websites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Valuable alliances</li> <li>- Integrity</li> <li>- Fair competition</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community</li> <li>- Responsible Citizens</li> <li>- Consumers</li> <li>Social Media Users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FIAS is a non-governmental public non-commercial organisation, uniting national SAMBO federations.</li> <li>- Collaborates with over eighty six (86) member Federations and candidates</li> <li>- Provides financial assistance during the host city championships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct communication with administration members</li> <li>- Participation in member Federation meetings and congress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Innovative services</li> <li>- Information regarding social and environmental problems</li> <li>- Support</li> <li>- Networking with member countries</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network</li> <li>- International Committees</li> <li>- National Committees</li> <li>National Federations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaboration with other leading sports organisations</li> <li>- Gain advice and network with international organisation members</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Websites</li> <li>- Regular meeting with senior staff of those organisations</li> <li>- Participation in international events and deliver seminars to gain visibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Valuable alliances</li> <li>- Credibility</li> <li>- Network expansion</li> <li>- Exposure</li> </ul>

STAKEHOLDERS	RELATIONSHIP	COMMUNICATION	EXPECTATION
Markets – Members Partners	– Tracking customers’ and potential members’ needs – Offering appealing services	– Websites – Newsletters – Regular meeting – Interviews and articles – Participation in SAMBO or other FIAS events	– Reliability – Innovative services – Knowledge sharing – Flexibility
Media – Newspapers – TV Networks – Websites – Magazines Social Media	– They support FIAS in their events – Communicate to the digital world about our work	– Websites – Social media – Meetings – Participation – Press release – Media inquiry – Press kit – Articles and interview	– Live feed information – Latest interviews and articles – Credibility
Authorities – Legislators – Regulators Government Agencies	– They set the operational framework – They receive taxes and social products that ensue from FIAS operations	– Meeting with public sports agencies – Participation in events of special interest (anti-doping)	– Reliability – Integrity – Compliance

Table 3: FIAS Key Stakeholders



## 1.4.2 Materiality Analysis

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

### What is Materiality?

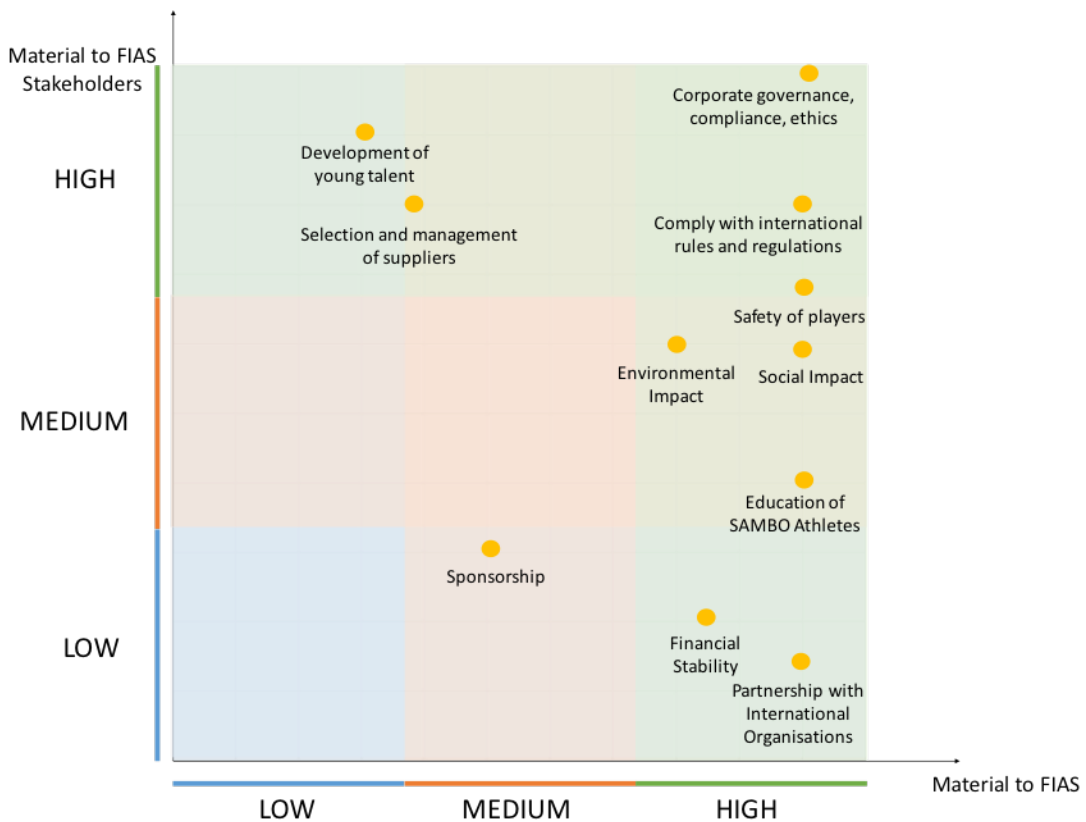
Determining materiality for a sustainability report considering economic, environmental and social impacts that cross a threshold in affecting the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.	These material aspects often have a significant financial impact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

## **MATERIALITY MATRIX**

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

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



*Figure 5: Materiality Matrix*

## 2. Protecting the Environment

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

Our Environmental Policy commitment is summarised in the following principles:

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

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

Based on the KPIs in the sustainability action sheet in appendix III, the EN indicators focussed concentrated on for the Riga and Casablanca events. were,

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

## 2.1 FIAS Waste Management – Case Study

The waste management initiative at SAMBO events was a first time experience for all our stakeholders and local organisers. We appreciate their contributions to make this practice a success. The waste management strategies carried out at Riga and Casablanca were distinctive. The waste was categorised into Plastic, Paper and Other Wastes.

### a. Waste Management in Riga, Latvia

For the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Federation, Eco-Baltica, one of the largest waste management companies in the Baltics, supported the Olympiakis Stadium (Olympic Stadium) in Riga, Latvia to separate their waste. Three large waste bins for Paper, PET were placed outside the venue. The waste from the Olympic Centre was disposed in these bins and then transported to the waste management centre of Riga. The logistics, treatment and trading of glass, plastics, paper, and other recyclables was provided by Eco Baltia group company Eko Reverss, which has a leading position in the recyclables sorting and trading segment in Latvia. The company has a wide range of suppliers: secondary raw material is received from waste management companies and industrial objects – warehouses, production and trading companies, and by servicing separate waste collection containers installed for public usage. Part of the raw material is purchased from Lithuania and Estonia. After collecting the recyclables, it is sorted into material types and colours, pressed, stocked in the company’s warehouse and then processed in recyclable production plants in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Ukraine.

### b. Waste Management at Casablanca, Morocco

The World SAMBO Championships 2015 was organised for the first time in Africa. The tournament was conducted in a 5,000 seat capacity stadium. From the view point of waste management for the stadium, it required close to 35 waste bins placed at strategic locations. These included the dressing rooms, Anti-Doping rooms, the audience and players stands. The response to our waste management initiative in the stadium was overwhelming, with FIAS receiving a very positive response from the people of Casablanca. La commune civile ANFA, Casablanca, partnered and extended their support to FIAS to collect the waste and deposit it at their main facility. As shown below, the waste was categorised into paper, plastic (PET) and food waste or other wastes. A team of 16 men were in charge of collecting waste across the venue and a team of 8 women were in charge of sanitizing and cleaning the restrooms and dressing rooms of the players and the doping control station.

The posters below were used on the waste bins that were used for collecting wastes.



Figure 6: Waste Management Posters

## 2.1.1 Types of Waste Segregated at Riga and Casablanca

Plastic - PET		
Riga, Latvia	Casablanca, Morocco	Future Initiatives
<p>Approximately, 500 PET bottles were provided by the LOC for the organising members and some purchased by spectators and athletes.</p> <p>We appreciate the efforts of the ground staff (volunteers) to help us dispose of the PET bottles separately. The unused PET bottles were sent back to the water company.</p>	<p>80,000 PET water bottles of 0.5ml water were supplied by the sponsor, Sidi Ali, a local water company, for all participants, organisers, coaches and doping control stations.</p> <p>The water company has its own initiatives on sustainability like the environmental protection charter and measures are taken to provide clean potable water. Approximately 30% of unused bottles were donated to the schools, orphanages and SAMBO and Tai-Jitsu club of Casablanca</p>	<p>FIAS will take future initiatives to introduce potable water for drinking, specially for the local organisers, as it can reduce the consumption of PET bottle water which will be economically beneficial for the local organisers.</p> <p>Considering that there will be an approximate consumption of <b>20,000 bottles, with each 0.5l bottle priced at 2 cents in Morocco, up to USD 4,000 can potentially be saved with this initiative.</b></p> <p>This initiative will not apply for athletes at the doping control station.</p>
Organic Waste / Other Waste		
Riga, Latvia	Casablanca, Morocco	Future Initiatives
<p>The local catering service reduced the amount of food prepared on Day two and Day three of the event following the wastage of food on Day one.</p>	<p>The uneaten or fresh cooked food at the Stade Mohamed V, was donated to the poor and needy people of Casablanca. The food was donated to a food bank, which provides food to the local poor community. Approximately 75 plates of food were donated.</p>	<p>As a social initiative, FIAS would like to be one of the first federations to launch an initiative in partnership with the UNEP, World Environment Day, World Food Program and the World Health Organisation (WHO), to feed the hungry and make sure edible food is consumed but not thrown away.</p> <p>The practice of food being donated to the poor should be practised by the SAMBO community as a part of social responsibility.</p>

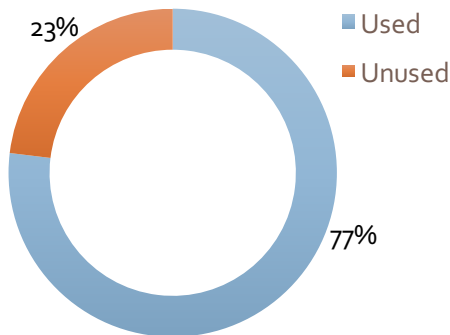
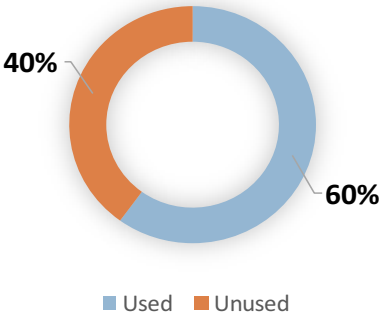
PAPER WASTE														
Riga, Latvia	Casablanca, Morocco	Future Initiatives												
<p>For any SAMBO event that takes place, the maximum amount of waste generated is through printing of paper for point scoring. A minimum of 2,500 paper sheets are used for an event.</p> <p><b>Paper Consumption</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Paper Consumption - Riga, Latvia</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Used</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unused</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Six thousand (6,000) papers were initially proposed to be used at the event. Following the advice to print match draws on double sides, 1,500 pages were unused. The unused sheets will be used in the future by the Latvian SAMBO federation for office use. This brings an indirect economic impact on the event since the some paper was saved from printing and can be used for another purposes.</p>	Category	Percentage	Used	77%	Unused	23%	<p>After the experience of paper usage during the event in Riga, FIAS launched an initiative to spread the word about reducing paper usage by sticking posters. It takes 12 trees to make one ton of 100% non-recycled newsprint. It would take a little more than half a tree to make a carton (10 reams) of 100%, non-recycled 20-lb. copier paper.</p> <p>We believe that, this initiative will have an impact on the officials and organisers to print and use fewer papers.</p> <p><b>Paper Consumption</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Paper Consumption - Casablanca, Morocco</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Used</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unused</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>A total of six out of ten boxes purchased were used for the event. High quality recycled paper called Navigator, a Portuguese paper manufacturing company was used for printing. The company's sustainability measures has an indirect impact on our usage, as they use certified, sustainably managed woodlands and controlled wood, and are manufactured using a high percentage of renewable energy.</p>	Category	Percentage	Used	60%	Unused	40%	<p>As the manufacture of paper is getting expensive, it will be a future initiative by FIAS to cut down on the use of paper during events. FIAS have advised the organisers to use recycled paper for printing and make sure the documents are printed on both sides. Additionally, printing in black will help to reduce toner ink usage.</p> <p>FIAS members are also taking steps to reduce the paper usage among organisers, by sending all information via electronic mail prior to the event. FIAS has also advised the local organisers to shred the pages printed and recycle them for further use. It will be a financial saving for the member federation who hosts the championships and will also have an indirect economic impact on FIAS.</p> <p>In future, as we will digitise our scoring systems, the number of papers will be reduced to a minimum. Our target is to reduce the usage of paper by 25% in 2016, 50% by 2017 and have a 75% paperless event by the 2018 Championships</p>
Category	Percentage													
Used	77%													
Unused	23%													
Category	Percentage													
Used	60%													
Unused	40%													

Table 4 : Types of Waste Segregation

## 2.2 Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency

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With FIAS being an indoor event, the extensive use of lights and air conditioners are the high energy guzzlers. Energy consumption has a direct effect on operational costs and can increase exposure to fluctuations in energy supply and prices. The environmental footprint of an organisation is shaped in part by its choice of energy sources. Changes in the balance of these sources can indicate the organisation's efforts to minimise its environmental impact.

For these events, a specific boundary for energy consumption was not set due to the paucity of resources. Tracking and reducing the energy consumption during the events may improve the lifecycle performance of products and services, and be a part of comprehensive energy efficient championship.

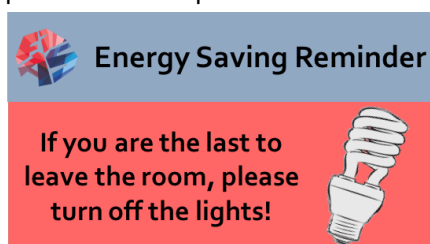


Figure 7: Energy Saving poster

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

### 2.2.1 Energy Scenario in Riga, Latvia

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The Olympic Centre and the hotels adopted basic energy saving measures having installed a few occupancy sensors and switching off lights in areas when unused. Energy efficiency in Latvia has adopted its National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) in 2008, it sets an energy savings target of 3.5 Tonne Watt-hour in 2016. Energy efficiency is one of the top priorities within Latvia's current national development strategies and is now being viewed as a priority for its economic stability. The country looks to be energy independent by the next decade.

### 2.2.2 Energy Scenario in Casablanca, Morocco

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It is noteworthy to mention the energy efficiency measures that were adopted at the hotels. occupancy sensors were placed on every floor with a six second delay. Considering the African continent is mainly comprised of developing economies, these initiatives are proof of its knowledge of a few indicators of sustainability.

Energy consumption in Morocco is increasing rapidly. The national energy strategy puts a strong emphasis on the importance of energy efficiency and suggests some specific measures – some of which have since been implemented, while others are still underway. The government has set itself the objective to reach a 12% energy efficiency gain (against a business-as-usual scenario) by 2020 and 15% by 2030.

### 2.2.3 Future Energy Initiatives for FIAS Events

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

## 2.3 Save Water Campaign

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



Figure 8: Save water campaign

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

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

## 2.4 FIAS Emission Control and Transport Management

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

The Transport Sector plays an important role in today's economy and society as it has a large impact on growth and employment. This sector accounts for almost 26% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from global energy use and is one of the few industrial sectors where emissions are still growing. Use of cars, road freight and aviation are the principal contributors to greenhouse gas emissions: three quarters of 26% transport emissions are from road traffic around the world. Emissions from this sector are rising faster than other energy intensive sectors and are predicted to increase by 80% between 2007 and 2030. A greenhouse gas (GHG) is a gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect.

Carbon-dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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 "CO<sub>2</sub>e" is a term for describing different greenhouse gases in a common unit. For any quantity and type of greenhouse gas, CO<sub>2</sub>e signifies the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> which would have the equivalent global warming impact. To convert the fuel consumed into tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> (tCO<sub>2</sub>) the GHG conversion factors DEFRA<sup>6</sup>, from the GHG Protocol Standards was used for calculating the emissions in tCO<sub>2</sub>. It is a UK based conversion factor tool which is globally used. The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, developed by World Resources Institute (WRI) and World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD), sets the global standard for how to measure, manage, and report greenhouse gas emissions.

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<sup>6</sup> (DEFRA conversion factors, 2015)



**Note:** All calculations will be represented as tCO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>7</sup>. The detailed transport management methods and calculations are attached to the appendix IV of the report.

## 2.4.1 Transport in Riga

Thirty countries participated, amounting to 370 athletes. In figure 23 the list of countries which participated is given. A total of 160,100 kilometres were travelled. The number of coaches per team is an assumption and the referees who were provided financial assistance by FIAS has been considered for this calculation. The figure below is an infographic on the number of individuals who travelled to Riga for the event.



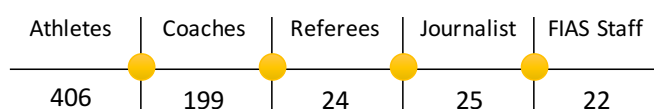
Total people	Total KMS	Total Air emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Total rail emission (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Total emissions within Riga (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Total Bus Emission (tCO <sub>2</sub> )
531	160100	385.08	0.5	0.28	1.25

Table 5: Transport Emissions, Riga

The total emissions from the Air Transport to Riga and the Road Transport within Riga amounts to approximately 425 tCO<sub>2</sub>.

## 2.4.2 Transport in Casablanca

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



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

Total people	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Total transport within Casablanca (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Total emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> )
681	1065000	1443	0.58	1445

Table 6: Transport Emissions, Casablanca

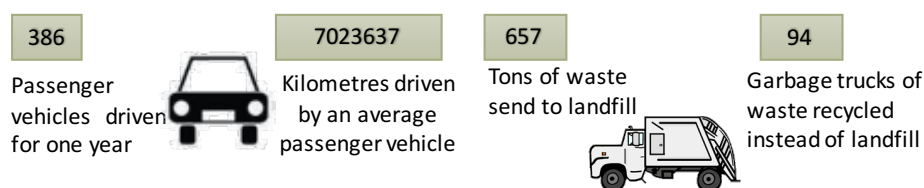
<sup>7</sup> (Green House Gas Protocol, n.d.)

## 2.4.3 Total Carbon Emissions of the Two Events

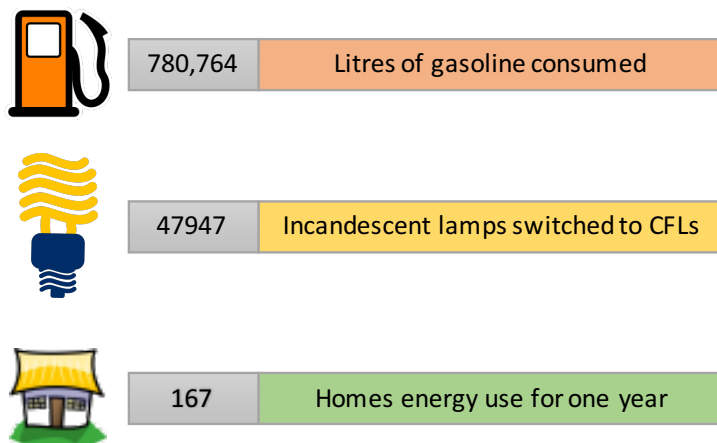
As projected in the pages above, the amount of carbon emissions for both events is approximately 1833 tCO<sub>2</sub>. Based on these emissions, if the equivalent is calculated, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced just for a SAMBO event is high. In comparison to a mega event, these numbers are considered to be very small. In comparison to other martial art sports the SAMBO events emissions are lower.



The total emissions calculated for the two events is 1833 tCO<sub>2</sub>. The purpose of calculating these emissions is to help estimate the greenhouse gas emissions of human activities, convert carbon emissions to equivalent units, and identify and compare emission reduction options. The total calculated emissions 1833 tCO<sub>2</sub> translate into<sup>8</sup>



The carbon emissions translate into



Appendix IV provides a complete calculation background for the Transport emissions to Riga and Casablanca

<sup>8</sup> (Green House Gas Equivalencies Calculator, n.d.)

## 2.5 Conclusions of Environment Pillar

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

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

Key EN Indicators for the events at Riga and Casablanca	EC	EN	SO
Waste Management			
Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency			
Save Water Campaign			
Emission Control and Transport Management			

Figure 9: Key Environmental Indicators Summary

Some recommendations are

EN Pillar	Recommendations
Waste Management Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Replacing 25% bottled water at the FIAS events with potable water will save an estimated amount of USD 4000</li> <li>– Also, use of recycled paper and reduction of paper usage to 75% by 2018.</li> <li>– The unused food can be donated to local foodbanks to feed the hungry and poor</li> </ul>
Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A direct impact initiative which will be offset in other areas of the stadium with energy posters to educate athletes, coaches and staff to switch off lights when the not in use</li> </ul>
Save Water Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The save water campaign posters and timer showers in restrooms could help to reduce water usage.</li> <li>– Education of the same will be useful for management, athletes and coaches to realise the importance of water</li> </ul>
Emission control and transport management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Offsetting a small number of carbon emissions through proper management of local transport in host cities</li> </ul>

Table 7: EN Pillar: Recommendations

### 3. Social Initiatives

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

#### 3.1 Education through Sport

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

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

- Respect the rules and others by playing fair
- Honour of the winner by the loser, as well as the loser’s acceptance that the winner is the best at that moment
- Education is part of SDG 2015, FIAS is proud to send a strong message to the sports community through its educational initiatives.

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

##### 3.1.1 FIAS Champions Programme



Figure 10: Champions Program poster at Riga

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

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

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

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

*Table 8: Champions Program Athletes*

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

### 3.1.2 FIAS Anti-Doping Educational Program

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

The effective fight against doping is a top priority, which has established a zero-tolerance policy to combat cheating and to punish anyone responsible for using or providing the prohibited substances. In 2011, FIAS was recognised by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and annually ensures over 200 doping control tests are taken during and after the competition. FIAS also collaborates closely with the National Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) in cities where FIAS international events are organised. The FIAS Medical and Anti-Doping Commission, together with FIAS Anti-Doping department, send a monthly update of the Anti-Doping Educational programme sending a strong message to the athletes, coaches and to other sports organisations. The Federation takes strict action to any case of positive results from doping control performed on a SAMBO athlete. FIAS

is the testing authority for the Category A events such as World Championships, Continental Championships and World Cups. In partnership with the NADOs, the urine and blood samples of athletes are collected in compliance with the international standards for testing and investigation. The samples are sent to the WADA-accredited laboratory around the world. FIAS believes that the focus on the education of its members helps to reduce the number of SAMBO athletes who damage their health by using the prohibited substances.



*Figure 11: FIAS President signing the WADA pledge wall*

FIAS President, Mr. Vasily Shestakov signing the Anti-doping pledge wall, created for the athletes and coaches as a part of the 2015 educational programme "Every athlete has a right to clean sport". The major tool that helps FIAS communicate to athletes is the educational Outreach Programme. The athletes and coaches are required to participate in a WADA quiz testing their knowledge on the subject of doping. At Riga, 233 youth and junior athletes coaches and volunteers took part in the Outreach Programme and over 150 athletes and coaches participated in the same activity in Casablanca. The special educational seminar was organized by FIAS for the coaches. FIAS understands that coaches play an important role in the education of athlete. There were 56 coaches, from 36 countries who participated in the Anti-Doping educational seminar in 2015. Each received a certificate of participation for their attendance.



Figure 12: FIAS Anti-Doping Commission Chairman with the athletes in Riga

 51 from 78

 Participation countries

For the outreach programme in Casablanca, 51 out of 78 countries participated in the outreach programme. A 65% participation in an educational programme is a positive sign that athletes know the importance of not doping and playing the sports fairly. FIAS would like show its appreciation to the VSMC Anti-Doping Department, Latvia and the Organisation Regionale Antidopage (ORAD) Africa Zone 1, for a successful collaboration with the FIAS Anti-Doping programme in Riga and in Casablanca.



Figure 13: Outreach Program at Casablanca

### 3.1.3 FIAS Sustainability Presentation

The Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships in Riga successfully pioneered FIAS's sustainability initiatives. FIAS decided not only to continue these initiatives, but also to educate the volunteers and clarify to FIAS Executive Committee members the actions planned for all future FIAS events and raise awareness about the importance of sustainability and how these small efforts will make a big difference. The FIAS TV crew have created a snippet of one KPI followed in Riga. The video talks about the Champions Programme and the waste management activity carried out. Video link - <http://goo.gl/RXD4f2>

An extended session was conducted especially for the volunteers, to get them to pick up and dispose waste separately in the bins provided. Also, electricity and water saving activities were explained to the volunteers. Approximately 75 volunteers were present for both events. The response of the volunteers was tremendous and it was a new learning for them in a sports environment.

A brief introduction on sustainability was given to the FIAS Staff too, to update them on the reasons behind these initiatives. These initiatives are not only to achieve a certification or approval from senior officials, rather, they can help to reduce the economic impact of large scale events.

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



Figure 14: FIAS Deputy Head, Mr. Alexander KORSIK and FIAS Project Coordinator, Mrs. Kamila VOKOUN HAJKOVA explaining the sustainability project to the EC Members at Riga



## 3.2 FIAS Women’s Commission

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



Figure 15: Women’s commission member

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

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

The SDG 2015 goal 5, Gender equality and promotion of women rights in the civil society is incorporated into FIAS focussed initiatives in the Women’s commission and we are proud to showcase many women athletes taking part in SAMBO events

## 3.3 FIAS Events Organised by Local Host City Clubs

The achievement of FIAS having 86 National SAMBO Federation full members is a result of involvement of the National Federations and its stakeholders. The stakeholders being the local SAMBO, Judo, Tai-Jitsu and various forms of martial arts performed in the respective city.

Local Clubs at Riga, Latvia	Local Clubs at Casablanca, Morocco
<p>The Latvian SAMBO Club Association with the Latvian Judo Club, collaborated with various stakeholders to organise the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2015, producing a successful event. Temporary jobs and volunteering by the people of Riga were undertaken for free. FIAS are grateful to them, for their compassionate interest in SAMBO.</p>	<p>Morocco, being the first African country to host the World SAMBO Championships in 2015, FIAS provided a lot of financial support to the Fédération Royale Marocaine du SAMBO et Tai-Jitsu. The support of the local community was tremendous. There were close to 120 volunteers and temporary workers for this event. Ex-members of the Federation travelled from various places to be involved in the preparation of the Championships.</p>

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

Table 9: Local Clubs Participation

### 3.4 Free Tickets for Spectators

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

### 3.5 FIAS Assistance To Underprivileged Athletes

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

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. The success of FIAS assistance to underprivileged athletes, is gold medalist in the 48 kg weight category at the World SAMBO Championship, Maria Guede from Venezuela who got her flight ticket paid for. FIAS organised flight tickets for athletes from 49 out of 83 countries, to travel to Casablanca. Brand new FIAS SAMBO uniforms were donated to the local Federation and the SAMBO athletes who participated in Casablanca.

The local Federation received 30 SAMBO uniform sets and three sets each of red and blue uniforms	For the athletes who participated, 120 sets of SAMBO uniforms and 27 sets of Combat SAMBO uniforms, red and blue were each donated
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### 3.6 Mats Donated for The World SAMBO Championships, Casablanca

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Three sets of new mats with covers were purchased and delivered for the Championships. Post the event, the mats were donated to the local SAMBO clubs, for the athletes to practice. FIAS strongly believes that the donation of training mats will attract new athletes to practice SAMBO. FIAS has donated SAMBO mats is a practice by FIAS for three years and has an influence on the training condition of SAMBO athletes.

*Figure 16: Mats that were donated to the African SAMBO Community*

### 3.7 No Smoking and No Alcohol Policy

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

### 3.8 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. The goal of FIAS to promote the sport through these initiatives brings a distinct impact to a growing SAMBO community. For the two events, the following activities took place. The green dots represents accomplished activities and the yellow dots represents those activities that were partially accomplished and in future will be fully accomplished. The anti-doping education and education of coaches will be taken further, to make them more knowledgeable on the subject. The FIAS Women’s commission will create surveys and workshops to promote the participation of more woman athletes in this sport. Gender equality in the SAMBO sport is important, as with any sport where women participate.

Key SO Indicators for the events at Riga and Casablanca	EC	EN	SO
Accomodation	●		●
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-DopingOutreach Program			●
Non Smoking Campaign			●
Support to underpriveledge athletes			●
Charity Donations			●
Advertisement			●
Colaboration with city			●

Figure 17: Social Indicators Summary

The blue dot on the figure is for conducting side events, a future task ahead for 2016.



Figure 18: SAMBO Side Event

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

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

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

## 4. Economic Impacts

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

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

Key EC Indicators for the events at Riga and Casablanca	EC	EN	SO
Waste Management	●	●	●
Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency	●	●	
Save Water Campaign	●	●	
Emission Control and Transport Management	●	●	
Accommodation	●		●
Labour Practices and Decent Work	●		●
Local Communities	●		●
Engage with Local Clubs	●		●

Figure 19: Economic Indicators Summary

Some important economic impacts in detail are given below

Areas	Economic Impacts
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The number of paper sheets printed were reduced by 30% due to double side paper printing</li> <li>– The initiative helped to reduce the usage of paper. Approximately USD 220 was saved by printing less and double sided for the event in Casablanca</li> <li>– The food prepared per person was reduced drastically from day 1 to day 2. It helped to reduce the purchase of meat and other food items. The small additional portion of food prepared was also donated to the hungry and poor</li> </ul>
Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The initiative to save energy will be useful for the national member federations to pay less to the energy companies in their host city. Indirectly, FIAS helps them by carrying out initiatives mentioned in Chapter 2.</li> </ul>
Save Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The initiative created reduce the consumption of water which is indirectly saving cost saving on the basis of the litres of water used</li> </ul>
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Combined bus trips to hotels were helpful to reduce the emissions. At same time, it reduced the cost of hiring buses</li> </ul>

Areas	Economic Impacts
Public awareness and engaging local clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creating public awareness and inviting the local member clubs to volunteer for the event was a great accomplishment for the FIAS. A detailed explanation of the assistance received from organisers is highlighted below</li> </ul>
Recruiting Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Volunteers are the backbone of every event. The hiring of volunteers will engage them in the sport and is an cost saving for the local federation. More on the same is given below</li> </ul>

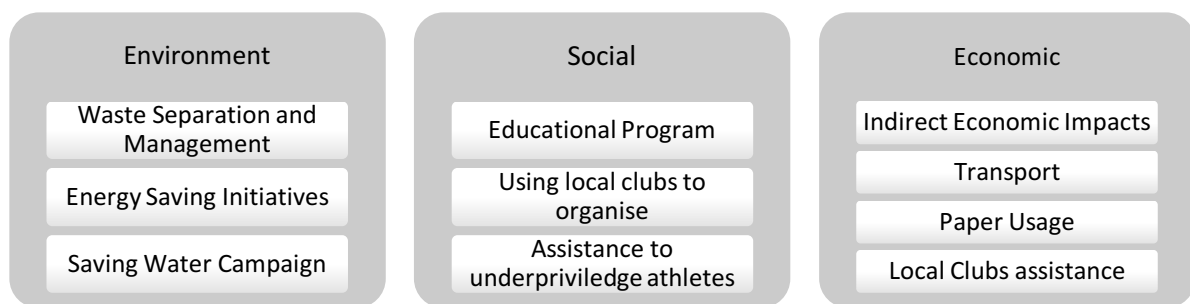
*Table 10: Economic Impacts in the Two FIAS Events*

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

## 5. Closing the Loop

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Conducting a sustainable event for a small size international federation shows that numerous key initiatives can be carried out similar to a large scale event. As far as FIAS is concerned, sustainability was a new domain for many organisers. To develop an understanding and implementing the initiative was a new experience to some. After organising back to back sustainable events during one month, we are now familiar with the process and the way forward from here will be to create a FIAS sustainability policy and guideline that should be followed for each event. Through constant education and workshops from FIAS, we need to make the organisers and the FIAS officials automatically think and implement the KPIs for events. Of the two events conducted, the four main initiatives in the EN pillar, the six SO initiatives and the indirect EC impacts, provide a good base for a small event. To highlight, some major focus areas in the Environment, Social and Economic Pillar were:



These will be the main focus areas in all FIAS events, henceforth. Conducting an event in Eastern Europe and the other event in Africa has makes us understand that LOCs in different countries should have a unique sustainability strategy with the same indicators used in 2015. It was challenging to communicate the initiatives, what was needed and to get LOCs to understand the value of a sustainability project. For future events, to ensure a smoother implmentation, FIAS will send a team to the host city weeks in advance so that there is a smooth transition in understanding sustainability. Discussions on partnering with local stakeholders for promoting sustainability in the host city and at the games, will help in creating a legacy of change. The two Host City organisers appreciated the Federation implementing the initiatives - “the footprint of FIAS will always be there in the stadium, and these sustainability initiatives will be followed”.

Being one of the smaller sports federations in the world, FIAS has a vision of showing the world that even a little effort can make a big impact on the environment. These small steps taken at two events are just the beginning of a legacy on sustainability which will continue at full strength and be the first, most sustainable, non Olympic sport. The integration of the Olympic Values, Olympic Agenda 2020 and the Olympic Movement, along with FIAS’s sustainability will bring more value to the SAMBO sport and also prove that FIAS has all the elements of being an Olympic Sport too. Little droplets of these initiatives can create an ocean of change for a sustainable event and a sustainable world.

## Appendix I: References

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



## Appendix II. FIAS Environmental Policy

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

### The Policy aims

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

### The Policy Principles

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

### Actions at FIAS Events

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

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

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

## Appendix III. Sustainability Action Sheet

Area of Interest	SSE Toolkit	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Waste Management	4.2	EN	There should be a convenient drop off point for all unwanted sport clothes and equipment such are gloves, shoes, helmets etc.	Giving attendees a convenient drop off point (e.g. entrance/exit) for all handouts will mean that they can be reused, reducing waste.	No
		SO			
		EN	Leftover food and beverages are donated to a local food bank.	Provide food for those who are unable to afford it for themselves and their families. Provide unopened food that would otherwise be thrown away. Compost any other food that they will not accept or that has been opened.	Partially done
		SO			
		EN	The event is cleared of all rubbish during and after the event	Providing an appropriate number of recycling and trash bins should greatly limit rubbish. Considering hiring or determining an individual with sole responsibility of removing trash and ensuring it is recycled or trashed as appropriate.	Yes
		EN	Waste monitoring assistants ensure recycling and composting procedures are adhered to.	By providing volunteers to help out with recycling illustrates an active commitment to recycling while preventing trash contamination	
	EN	Quick facts about recycling are posted by the bins.	Short facts about recycling can grab people's attention and help put their green efforts into perspective, as well as demonstrating that their individual actions make a difference on a collective scale	Yes	
	4.6	EN	Event uses only electronic communications for registration, announcements and updates. Ideally create the website for the event or use existing website of the National SAMBO Federation where are dedicated section for the event	This cuts down on unnecessary environmental and economic costs and means that communications are less likely to get lost at home or in the mail	Partially done
		EN	All unavoidable printing is double sided on FSC Certified, post-consumer recycled and chlorine-free paper	Double sided paper is convenient and uses only half the amount of paper. This makes it easier to transport, distribute and recycle after the event. Procuring already recycled paper further reduces the environmental impact of the event	Partially done
		EN EC	Distribution of brochures, handouts and session notes are limited to those with a genuine need or interest		Partially done

Area of Interest	SSE Toolkit	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
	7.4	EN	Use of plastic coffee stirrers, paper doilies, and straws is avoided by using reusable drinkware and accessories	A large amount of unnecessary waste may otherwise be created	No
	7.4	EN	All options for tableware have been considered and reusable tableware has been chosen if possible	Reusable tableware is an effective method of reducing large quantities of waste of while improving the feel and theme of an event	No
	7.2	EN EC	At least one course is entirely vegetarian	Vegetarian meals are generally much less carbon and water intensive than meals containing meat	Yes
	3.4	EN EC	Water is provided in pitchers and/or large dispensers and reusable or compostable cups are provided	By not providing plastic bottles, your event will save a large sum of money and prevent a large amount of plastic from going to a landfill. Except doping controls where we require to use plastic bottles	No
<b>Emissions Calculation and Transport Management</b>	6.1	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
	6.2 & 6.5	EN	Drivers are made aware of ways to reduce fuel consumption	a. Fully inflated tires, no idling, and smooth driving can greatly increase miles per gallon, resulting in fewer emissions, lower costs and a lower refuelling frequency	Yes
				b. Can we bring EURO 6 transport vehicles as a recommendation? Or by default European countries uses EURO 6 vehicles?? Biofuel also one option: <a href="http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/latvia/summary/c/latvia/s/res-t/sum/156/lpid/155/">http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/latvia/summary/c/latvia/s/res-t/sum/156/lpid/155/</a> - Latvia's legislation on transport	
	3.2	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
	3.2	EN	Venue is easily accessible for attendees by foot, bicycle, or public transportation	A public transportation system at almost all central venues are easily accessible. Be sure to inform participants of the useful public transportation system, distribute the map of public transport during the accreditation, and publish the map of public transport in hotels	Future
SO					
EC					
	EN				

Area of Interest	SSE Toolkit	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
	6.1 & 9.2	SO	Local public transportation passes are provided for participants and advertised in advance of event	Giving people an incentive to use public transportation is a fantastic way to get participants to use environmentally friendly methods to travel to the event	
		EC			
Energy Efficiency	3.5	EN	Alternative lighting and heating options are taken when appropriate.		Yes
		EN	Energy efficient lighting like LED etc. and for heating: central heating or district heating mechanisms are better. For district heating they can use Biomass or Biogas. Check the legislation for tax savings: <a href="http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/latvia/tools-list/c/latvia/s/res-hc/t/promotion/sum/156/lpid/155/">http://www.res-legal.eu/search-by-country/latvia/tools-list/c/latvia/s/res-hc/t/promotion/sum/156/lpid/155/</a> - Biomass Heating!	Affix posters on walls and check if systems are available.	Partially done
		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	4.5 & 9.1	EC	Attach save water posters in possible places where water is used. Mainly restrooms and showers		Yes
Accommodation	6.3	EC	Collaborate with hotels in communicating “how to be a responsible guest”	Yes. We shall communicate with the official hotels... but nowadays this information are usually available in everywhere (to not change towel, linens every day in hotel)	Yes
Public Awareness	8.2 & 9.3	EN	Information related to transport, paper reduction, waste collection, etc. at FIAS website, in official regulation, at social network		Yes
		EC			
		SO			

Area of Interest	SSE Toolkit	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Labour Practices and Decent Work	5.2	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 ( AISTS Sustainability course), IF Seminars, WADA workshops	Partially done
				b. Volunteers training- on side education during the FIAS events	
				c. Coaches and referees education- on side seminars for the attendees of FIAS events	
Local Communities	5.5 & 7.5	SO	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs		Yes
Raising Awareness and capacity building	8.5	SO	Circulating information, to organising meetings and training for those that will have a role in the event	sustainability issues are now receiving more media coverage than ever before and use practical examples and concrete figures to capture the attention of the general public.	Partially done
Engage with Local Clubs	1.5 & 5.6	SO	Local club should be involved in organization of event and its member/athletes entourage should gain new experience through FIAS competition.		Yes
Recruit and Volunteers	5.2	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		Partially done
Side Events	5.3 & 5.4	SO	Create a socially inclusive side-event, for example in partnership with top athletes or sponsors		Future
Alcohol Prevention Policy	7.5	SO	We can create poster, speak with coaches and athletes. Alcohol increase aggression and decrease coordination therefore is dangerous for any athlete especial in material art		Yes
Anti-Doping Outreach Program	-	SO	Organise outreach booths at both events		Yes

Area of Interest	SSE Toolkit	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
<b>Non Smoking Campaign</b>	7.6	SO	Nicotine in the athlete body is now deeply discussed by WADA. They consider to add it at prohibited list. Therefore we should start with campaign	For example only non-smoking room for athletes, prohibited smoking at the venue and around the venue, etc.	Yes
<b>Support to underprivileged athletes</b>	-	SO	a. Provide equipment for SAMBO competition (clothes, shoes etc.)		Yes
			b. Help them to participate at the event (actions already done in past)		
<b>Charity Donations</b>	5.6	SO	Donate to local schools, public recreation centres and community sport clubs that can make good use of sporting equipment		Yes
<b>Advertisement</b>	5.3	EC	Collaboration with local companies and local service providers who could be potential partners to the event. Discover possible benefits for such a partnership.	The objective was carried out in Casablanca	Partially done
<b>Collaboration with city</b>	5.4	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 were not given for free, but for a discount rate	Partially done

## Appendix IV: Transport Emissions and Management

### a. Transport Emissions to arrive at Riga

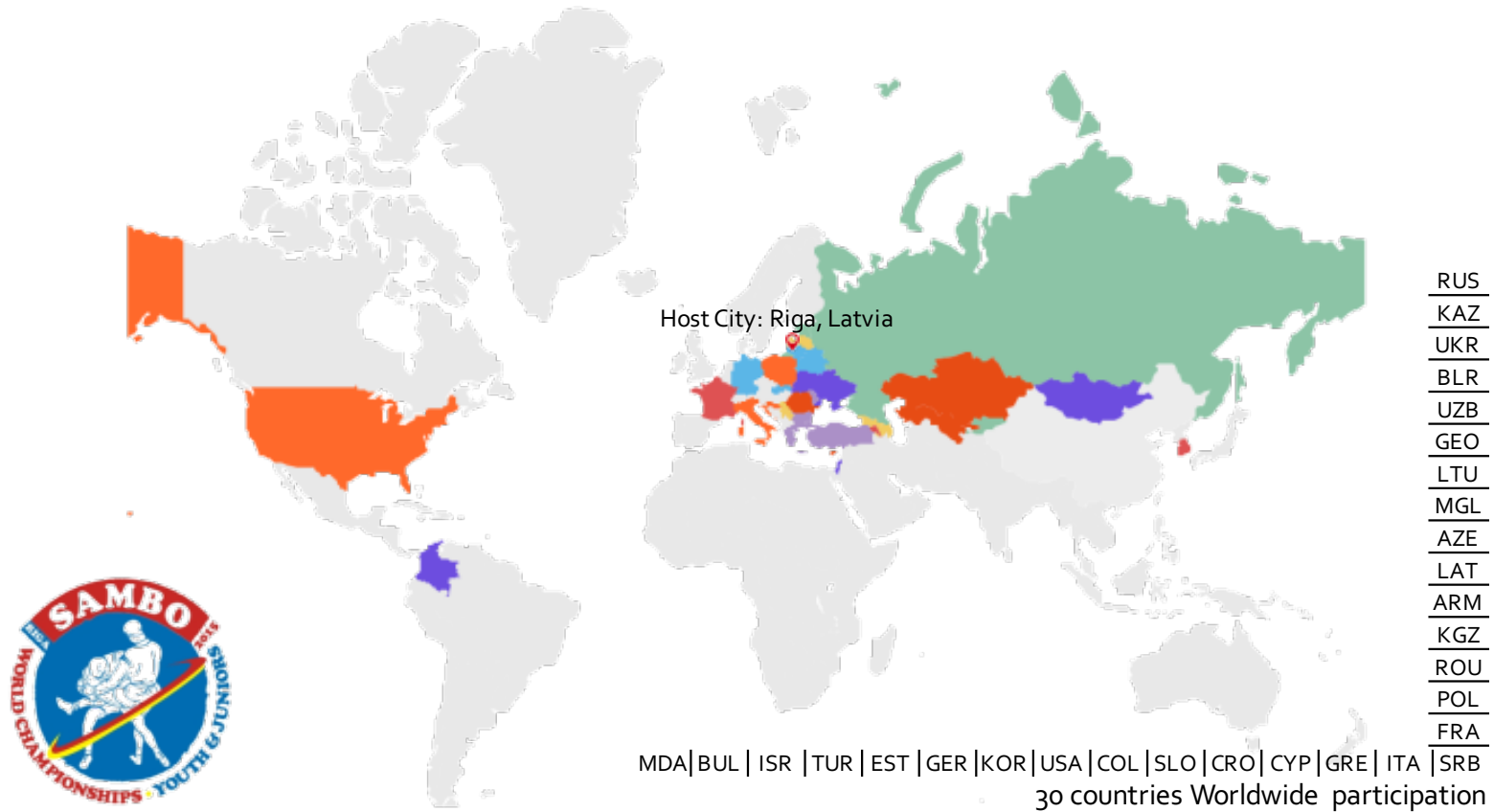


Figure 20: Countries participation for Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championship 2015

Total KMS	Total Air emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Total rail emission (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Total Bus Emission (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Total emission (tCO <sub>2</sub> )
160100	385	0.5	1.5	387

From 30 countries participating worldwide, Belarus, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, Romania and Estonia used a mini bus to arrive at Riga, which was the most economical option than taking a flight. The Russian team, referees and a few staff members travelled by rail, which is now considered the most sustainable transport as the emissions are close to negligent. The figure below shows the number of individuals travelled from each country and the pie chart providing information on the total emissions from rail, air and bus transport

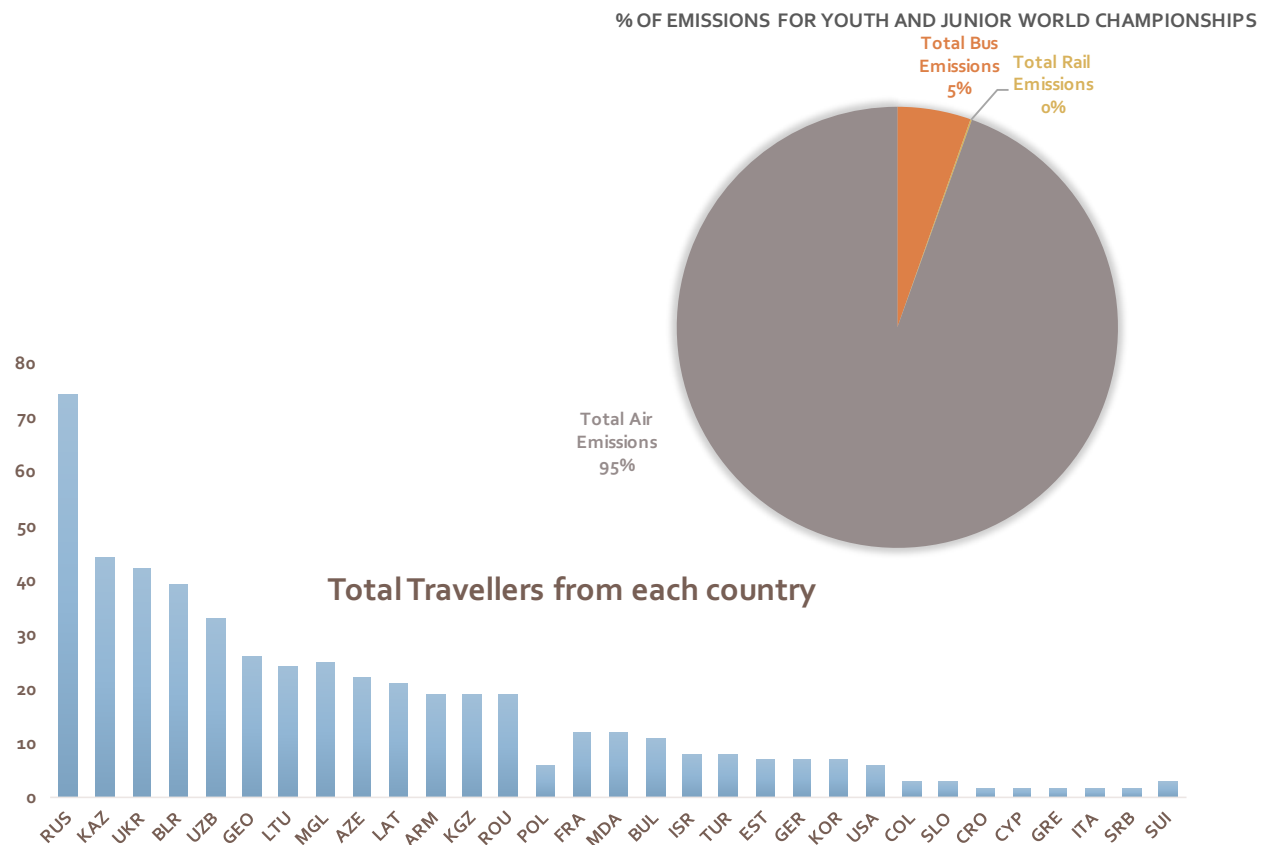


Figure 21: Total number of travellers from each country and the type of emission produced

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

#### b. Road Transport management and emissions<sup>9</sup>

The transport department of Riga, Latvia provided two buses for free to transport athletes from the Hotel to the venue and back for the three days of the tournament. It was the most sustainable transport management approach possible for carrying all the athletes from point A to B.

<sup>9</sup> (Carbon Footprint Calculator, n.d.)



The buses were Mercedes Citaro – O345<sup>10</sup>, Germany and Land Solaris Urbino<sup>11</sup>, Poland



The Citaro O-354 has a powerful Euro IV natural gas engine. These engines are with Enhanced Environmentally friendly Vehicle (EEV) certification, meaning that their emission levels are lower than even the most stringent European Union emissions standards



The Solaris Urbino 18 hybrid has a smaller Cummins diesel engine and an electric component is rated at 150kW. The bus has an EEV verification and has an emission level much lower than the European Union emission standards

The athletes and staff were segregated in two hotels and then transported to the Olympic Centre everyday. The pick up and drop points were

- Riga Airport – Hotel transport to and fro. On Day 0 and day 4.
- Hotel Bellevue to Olympic sports centre, Riga
- Hotel Islande to Olympic sports centre, Riga

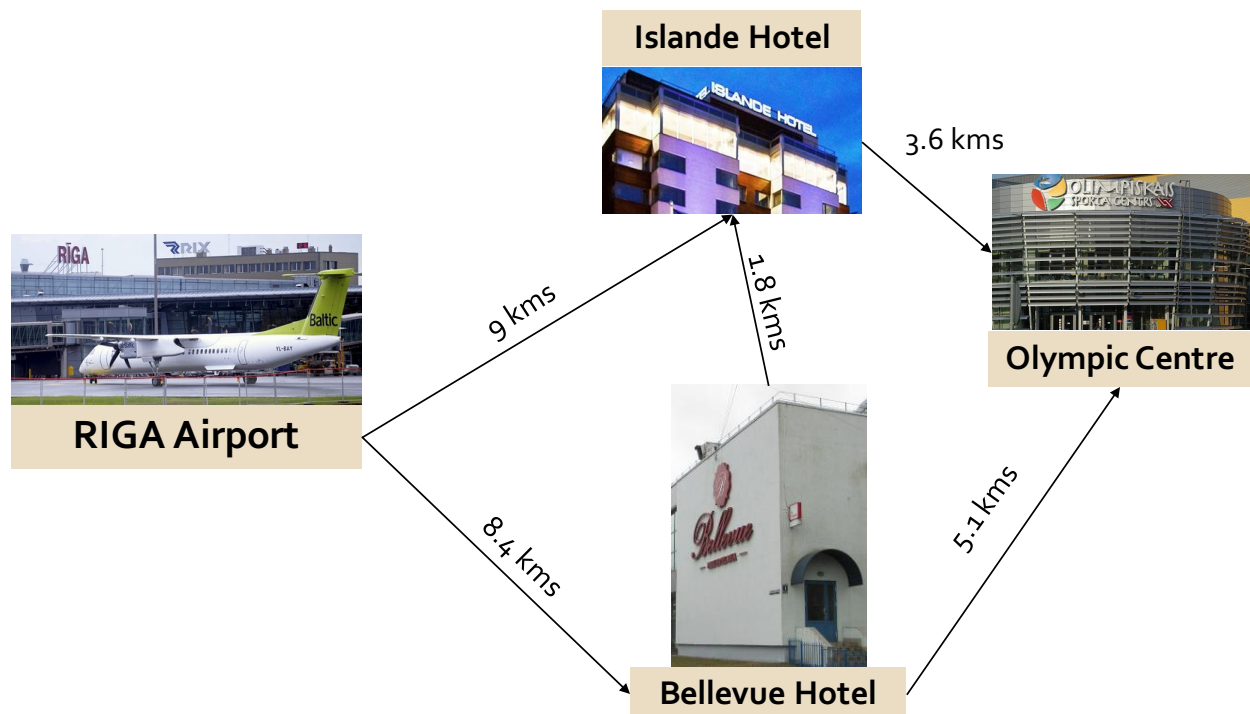


Figure 22: Distance between Airport-Hotel and Venue, Riga

<sup>10</sup> (Mercedes Benz ECO-Buses, n.d.)

<sup>11</sup> (Solarisbus, n.d.)

The total transport emissions from Hotel Bellevue, Hotel Islande to the Olympic Sports Centre and the transport emissions from the hotel to the Airport are calculated and portrayed below.

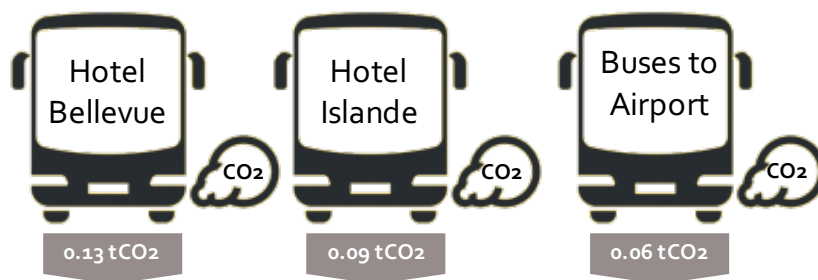
**b. Road Transport emissions**

The total number of emissions by bus as per the schedule is calculated from the table given below.

Trip Details	No. of Trips	Kilometers (to and fro)	Days	Total trip kms	Vehicle type	Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> )
Bellevue - Venue	38	10	3	1163	bus	0.13
Islande - Venue		7	3	821	bus	0.09
Hotel - Airport	2	9	2	18	bus	0.04
Bellevue staff	2	10	3	61	car	0.01
Staff- Airport	2	9	2	18	car	0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2082</b>		<b>0.28</b>

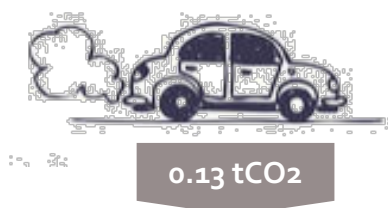
*Table 11: Road Transport Emission Calculations for Athletes, Coaches, Staff and Journalists*

As the table 11 above shows that the emissions are calculated separately for individuals who travelled by bus and FIAS staff members who travelled by car. For a total of 2082 kilometres the total emissions by bus and car is 0.28 tCO<sub>2</sub>.



**FIAS Staff, Car Transport to and fro**

**a) Hotel to Venue    b) Hotel to Airport**



A total of 38 FIAS staff, journalists and executive committee members who travelled from the hotel to the venue and to the airport by cars. Considering approximately three persons per car. The total carbon emissions are 0.13 t CO<sub>2</sub>e

b. Transport Emissions to arrive at Casablanca, Morocco

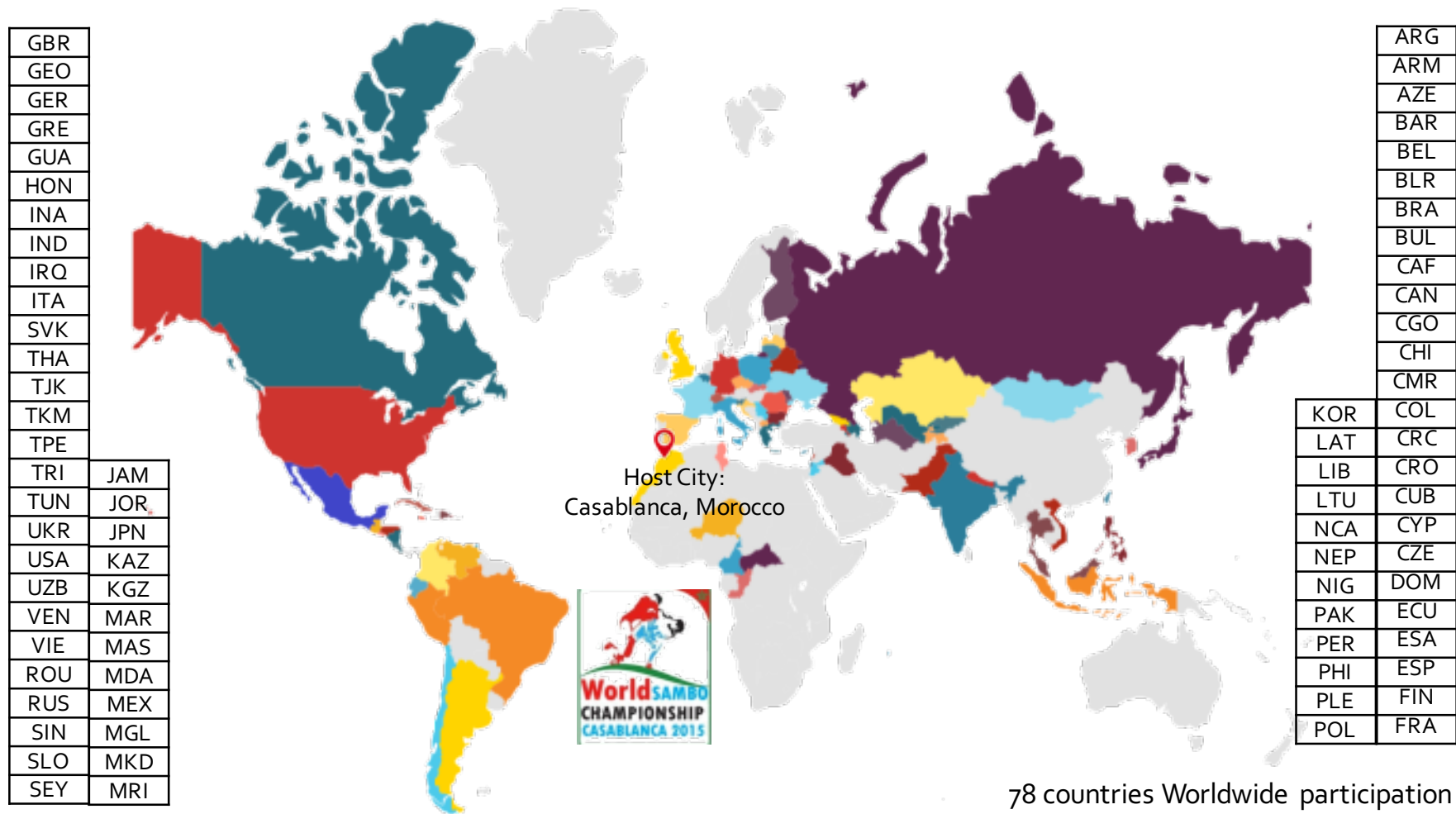


Figure 23: Countries participation in the World SAMBO Championships 2015

Total people	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO <sub>2</sub> )
681	1065000	1441.4828

b. Road Transport Management and emissions

The transport arrangements for Casablanca included nine (9) buses of forty-seven (47) seats, eight (8) mini-buses of eighteen (18) seats, six (6) minivans to transport athletes, coaches, journalists from the Hotel to the venue and back for the three days of the tournament. 6nos. cars were designated for the FIAS staff and EC. The same vehicles were used for the airport pick up and drop. The athletes and staff were segregated in eight hotels and then transported to the Mohamed V stadium everyday. The pick up and drop points to and fro the Stade Mohamed V stadium were

- Hotel Atlas Ahmades
- Hotel Idou Anfa
- Staff - Hotel le Littoral
- Hotel Diwan
- Hotel Oum Palace
- Staff - Hyatt Regency
- Hotel Le lido
- Hotel Anfa Fort

The buses, minibuses and minivans have a diesel engine. 140 litres of diesel were used for the whole trip.

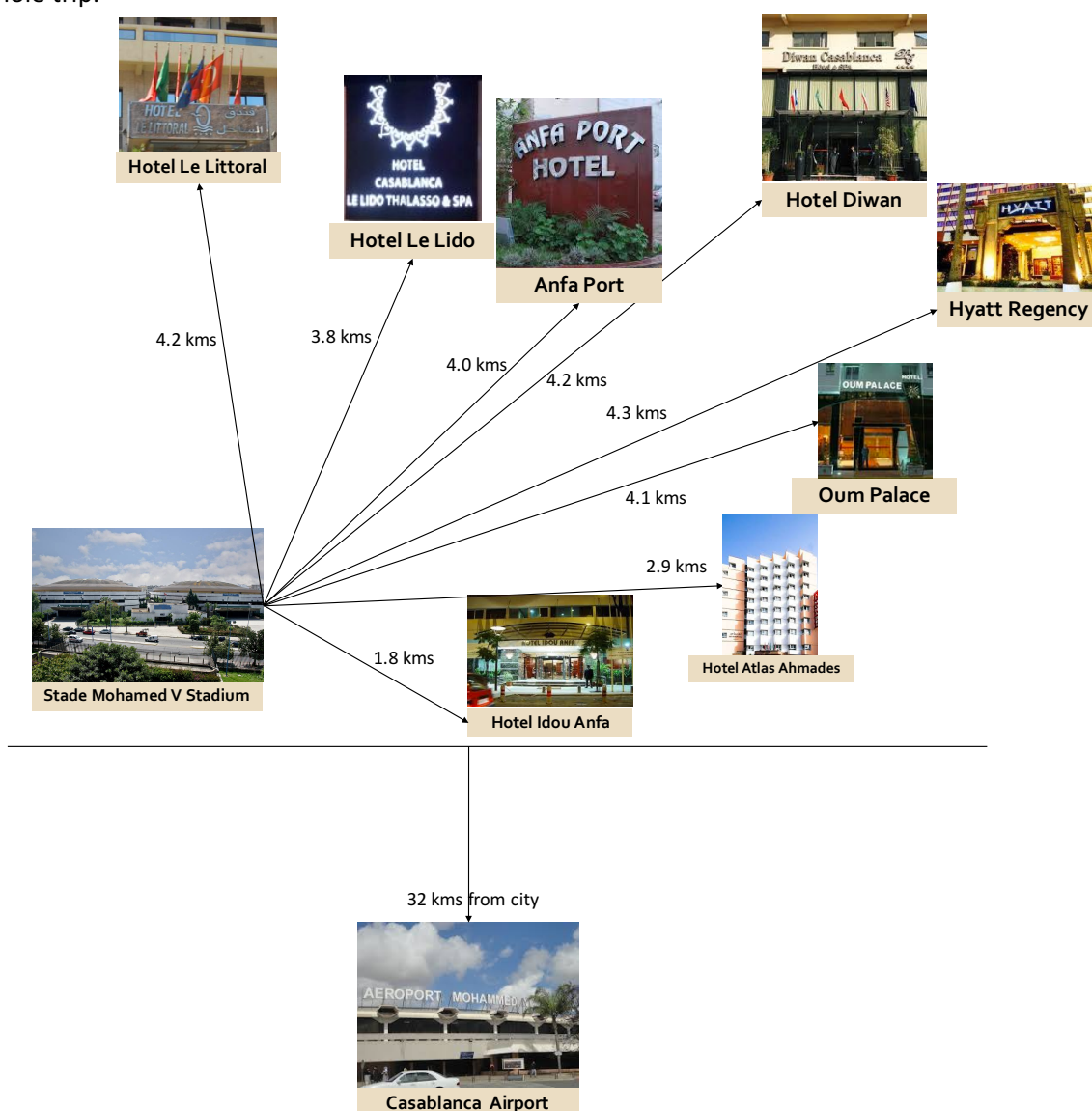


Figure 24: Distance between Airport-Hotel and Venue, Casablanca

### c. Road Transport Emissions

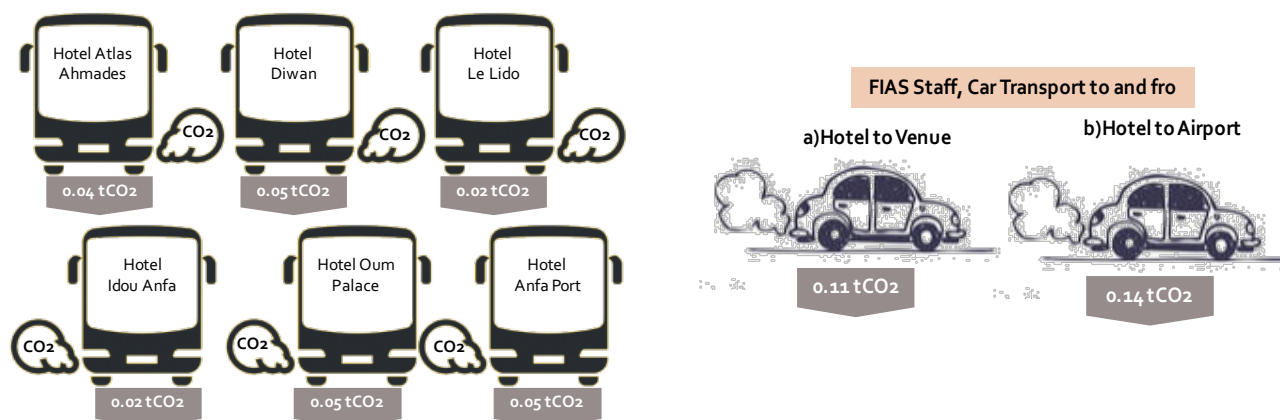
Calculating the kilometres in total and the carbon emissions. Firstly, we have considered the number of Trips made from the Hotel to the venue and its return.

For Athletes and Coaches, the local trip emissions are shown below

Trip Details	No. of trips	Kilometers (to and fro)	Days	Total trip kms	Vehicle type	Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> )
Hotel Atlas Ahmades	20	5.8	3	348	bus	0.04
Hotel Diwan	20	8.4	3	504	bus	0.05
Hotel Le lido	20	3.8	3	228	bus	0.02
Hotel Idou Anfa	20	3.6	3	216	bus	0.02
Hotel Oum Palace	20	8.2	3	492	bus	0.05
Hotel Anfa Fort	20	8	3	480	bus	0.05
Staff - Hotel le Littoral	8	8.6	3	206	car	0.06
Staff – Hyatt Regency	8	7	3	168	car	0.05
All buses to airport	13	70	2	910	bus	0.1
All staff Cars to report	26	70	2	490	cars	0.14
<b>Total</b>		<b>193</b>		<b>4042</b>		<b>0.58</b>

Table 12: Road Transport Emission Calculations for Athletes, Coaches, Staff and Journalists

As the table 12 above shows that the emissions are calculated separately for individuals who travelled by bus and FIAS staff members who travelled by car. For a total of 4082 kilometres the total emissions by bus and car is 0.58 tCO<sub>2</sub>. The infographic below describes the individual carbon emissions from each hotel to the venue and the emissions to the airport. Separately for staff and athletes, coaches etc.



A total of 47 FIAS staff and journalists who travelled from the hotel to the venue and to the airport by cars. Considering approximately three persons per car.

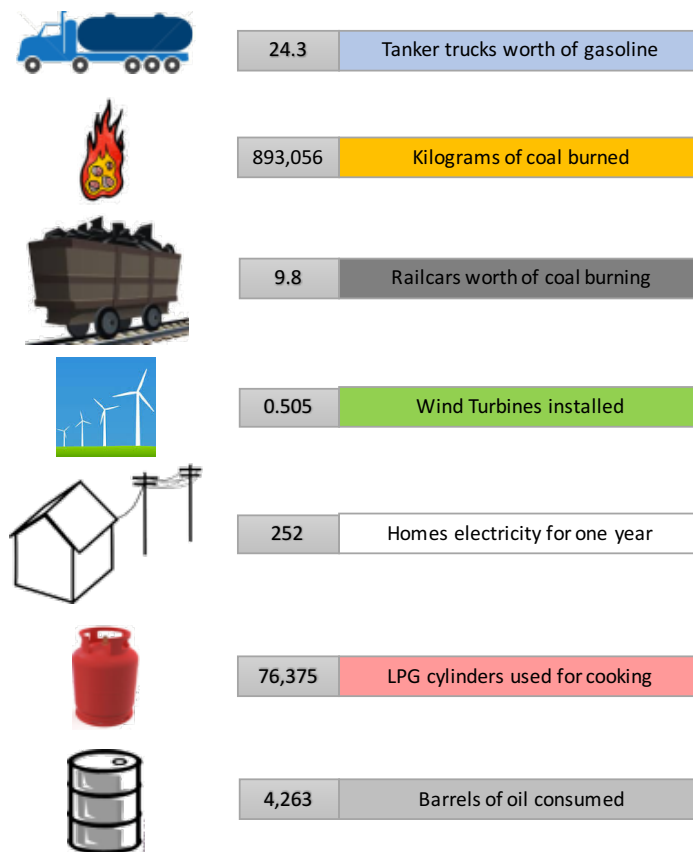
The total carbon emissions are 0.25t CO<sub>2</sub>e.

The total emissions from the Air Transport to Casablanca and the Road Transport within Casablanca amounts to approximately 1443 tCO<sub>2</sub>. 95% of the emissions were from the athletes and coaches for the world championships.

## Total Carbon Emissions



As mentioned in section 2.4.3, the total emissions calculated for the two events is 1833 tCO<sub>2</sub>. The purpose to calculate these emissions is to help estimate the greenhouse gas emissions of human activities, convert carbon emissions to equivalent units, identify and compare emission reduction options. The total calculated emissions 1833 tCO<sub>2</sub> translate into. A few other methods to represent these emissions translated into are



## Appendix V. Carbon Emission Calculation for Air transport to Riga

Country	Athletes	Coaches	Journalists	Staff	Total Travellers from each country	Total KMS	BUS	AIR (tCO2)	rail emission	Total Air emissions	Total rail emission	Total Bus Emission	Total emission from country
RUS	40	10	16	8	74	1700		0.40	0.01	9.696	0.5	0	10.196
KAZ	36	8			44	6200		1.31		57.464	0	0	57.464
UKR	35	7			42	1700	0.19			0	0	0.57	0.57
BLR	32	7			39	600	0.11			0	0	0.33	0.33
UZB	26	7			33	7300		1.49		49.302	0	0	49.302
GEO	22	4			26	4600		1.00		25.948	0	0	25.948
LTU	21	3			24	500	0.07			0	0	0.14	0.14
MGL	20	5			25	10900		2.12		53.1	0	0	53.1
AZE	16	6			22	5400		1.15		25.344	0	0	25.344
LAT	15	6			21	0		0.00			0	0	0
ARM	13	6			19	4800		1.04		19.722	0	0	19.722
KGZ	13	6			19	7700		1.58		30.02	0	0	30.02
ROU	13	6			19	3000	0.33			0.33	0	0	0.33
POL	2	4			6	1300	0.14			0	0	0.14	0.14
FRA	9	3			12	3400		0.68		8.148	0	0	8.148
MDA	9	3			12	2500		0.68		8.1	0	0	8.1
BUL	7	4			11	5400		1.12		12.298	0	0	12.298
ISR	7	1			8	7000		1.45		11.568	0	0	11.568
TUR	6	2			8	6900		1.41		11.296	0	0	11.296
EST	5	2			7	600	0.07			0	0	0.07	0.07
GER	5	2			7	2500		0.54		3.752	0	0	3.752
KOR	5	2			7	14900		2.85		19.971	0	0	19.971
USA	4	2			6	14700		2.78		16.704	0	0	16.704
COL	2	1			3	20800		3.99		11.973	0	0	11.973
SLO	2	1			3	2200		0.48		1.437	0	0	1.437
CRO	1	1			2	2700		0.57		1.136	0	0	1.136
CYP	1	1			2	5100		1.01		2.012	0	0	2.012
GRE	1	1			2	4200		0.85		1.692	0	0	1.692
ITA	1	1			2	4500		0.98		1.96	0	0	1.96
SRB	1	1			2	2700		0.57		1.14	0	0	1.14
SUI				3	3	4300		0.97		0.97	0	0	0.967
<b>Total</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>160100</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>31.006</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>385.08</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>386.83</b>

## Appendix VI. Carbon Emission Calculation for Air transport to Casablanca

COUNTRY	athletes	coaches	journalists	Staff	Referees	total people	total KMS	AIR (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	total emissions with athletes	total emissions with coaches	total emissions of journalist	total emissions of staff	Total emissions of referees	total emissions
Argentina	2	1	0	0	0	3	18500	3.515	7.03	3.515	0	0	0	10.545
Armenia	11	4	0	0	1	16	10600	2.061	22.671	8.244	0	0	2.061	32.976
Azerbaijan	9	4	0	0	0	13	14800	2.804	25.236	11.216	0	0	0	36.452
Barbados	1	1	0	0	0	2	18300	3.430	3.43	3.430	0	0	0	6.86
Belarus	23	10	0	0	3	36	7400	1.490	34.27	14.900	0	0	4.47	53.64
Belgium	2	1	0	0	0	3	4300	0.986	1.972	0.986	0	0	0	2.958
Brazil	1	1	0	0	0	2	22700	4.354	4.354	4.354	0	0	0	8.708
Bulgaria	19	7	0	0	1	27	5800	1.213	23.047	8.491	0	0	1.213	32.751
Cameroon	22	3	0	1	1	27	7700	1.453	31.966	4.359	0	1.453	1.453	39.231
Canada	1	1	0	0	0	2	18100	3.420	3.42	3.420	0	0	0	6.84
Central Africa	2	1	0	0	0	3	8500	1.578	3.156	1.578	0	0	0	4.734
Chile	1	1	0	0	0	2	27200	5.338	5.338	5.338	0	0	0	10.676
Colombia	2	1	0	0	0	3	21000	4.032	8.064	4.032	0	0	0	12.096
Congo	2	1	0	0	0	3	9700	1.799	3.598	1.799	0	0	0	5.397
Costa Rica	4	1	0	0	0	5	18700	3.609	14.436	3.609	0	0	0	18.045
Croatia	1	1	0	0	0	2	6000	1.243	1.243	1.243	0	0	0	2.486
Cuba	3	1	0	0	0	4	20300	3.847	11.541	3.847	0	0	0	15.388
Cyprus	1	1	0	0	0	2	11000	2.100	2.1	2.100	0	0	0	4.2
Czech Republic	2	1	0	0	0	3	5500	1.176	2.352	1.176	0	0	0	3.528
Dominican Republic	1	1	0	0	0	2	15100	2.900	2.9	2.900	0	0	0	5.8
Ecuador	1	1	0	0	0	2	19200	3.713	3.713	3.713	0	0	0	7.426



COUNTRY	athletes	coaches	journalists	Staff	Referees	total people	total KMS	AIR (tCO2)	total emissions with athletes	total emissions with coaches	total emissions of journalist	total emissions of staff	Total emissions of referees	total emissions
El Salvador	1	1	0	0	0	2	19000	3.674	3.674	3.674	0	0	0	7.348
Finland	4	3	0	0	0	7	7600	1.522	6.088	4.566	0	0	0	10.654
France	12	6	0	0	1	19	3800	0.765	9.18	4.590	0	0	0.765	14.535
Georgia	13	7	0	0	1	21	9300	1.812	23.556	12.684	0	0	1.812	38.052
Germany	5	2	0	0	1	8	4500	0.896	4.48	1.792	0	0	0.896	7.168
Great Britain	4	3	1	0	0	8	4200	0.934	3.736	2.802	0.934	0	0	7.472
Greece	1	1	0	0	0	2	6100	1.259	1.259	1.259	0	0	0	2.518
Guatemala	1	1	0	0	0	2	19200	3.719	3.719	3.719	0	0	0	7.438
Honduras	1	1	0	0	0	2	20100	3.936	3.936	3.936	0	0	0	7.872
India	4	1	0	0	0	5	17000	3.207	12.828	3.207	0	0	0	16.035
Indonesia	2	1	0	0	0	3	25300	4.689	9.378	4.689	0	0	0	14.067
Iraq	3	1	0	0	0	4	13700	2.614	7.842	2.614	0	0	0	10.456
Italy	3	1	0	0	0	4	3900	0.784	2.352	0.784	0	0	0	3.136
Jamaica	1	1	0	0	0	2	16600	3.136	3.136	3.136	0	0	0	6.272
Japan	3	3	0	0	0	6	28000	5.231	15.693	15.693	0	0	0	31.386
Jordan	2	1	0	0	0	3	8300	1.680	3.36	1.680	0	0	0	5.04
Kazakhstan	22	15	0	0	0	37	14100	2.783	61.226	41.745	0	0	0	102.971
Korea	4	4	0	0	0	8	21700	4.150	16.6	16.600	0	0	0	33.2
Kyrgyzstan	13	12	0	0	1	26	14700	2.896	37.648	34.752	0	0	2.896	75.296
Latvia	1	1	0	0	0	2	7200	1.443	1.443	1.443	0	0	0	2.886
Lebanon	1	1	0	0	0	2	8400	1.666	1.666	1.666	0	0	0	3.332
Lithuania	9	4	0	0	1	14	7200	1.456	13.104	5.824	0	0	1.456	20.384
Macedonia	2	1	0	0	0	3	5400	1.163	2.326	1.163	0	0	0	3.489

COUNTRY	athletes	coaches	journalists	Staff	Referees	total people	total KMS	AIR (tCO2)	total emissions with athletes	total emissions with coaches	total emissions of journalist	total emissions of staff	Total emissions of referees	total emissions
Malaysia	2	1	0	0	0	3	23400	4.505	9.01	4.505	0	0	0	13.515
Mauritius	1	1	0	0	0	2	22700	4.357	4.357	4.357	0	0	0	8.714
Mexico	5	3	0	0	0	8	22200	4.262	21.31	12.786	0	0	0	34.096
Moldova	4	2	0	0	0	6	6800	1.377	5.508	2.754	0	0	0	8.262
Mongolia	6	3	0	0	0	9	32600	6.158	36.948	18.474	0	0	0	55.422
Morocco	17	8	0	0	3	28	0	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0	0
Nepal	2	1	0	0	0	3	18600	3.602	7.204	3.602	0	0	0	10.806
Nicaragua	2	1	0	0	0	3	19700	3.873	7.746	3.873	0	0	0	11.619
Niger	1		0	0	0	1	4900	0.967	0.967	0.000	0	0	0	0.967
Pakistan	2	1	0	0	0	3	14600	2.777	5.554	2.777	0	0	0	8.331
Palestine	2	1	0	0	0	3	10400	2.018	4.036	2.018	0	0	0	6.054
Peru	2	1	0	0	0	3	20800	4.037	8.074	4.037	0	0	0	12.111
Philippines	1	1	0	0	0	2	26100	4.846	4.846	4.846	0	0	0	9.692
Poland	2	1	0	0	0	3	6600	1.344	2.688	1.344	0	0	0	4.032
Romania	7	3	1	0	1	12	6200	1.287	9.009	3.861	1.287	0	1.287	15.444
Russia	27	16	21	21	6	91	8700	1.737	46.899	27.792	36.477	36.477	10.422	158.067
Serbia	4	2	0	0	0	6	5400	1.160	4.6392	2.320	0	0	0	6.9588
Seychelles	2	1	0	0	0	3	18500	3.471	6.942	3.471	0	0	0	10.413
Singapore	1	1	0	0	0	2	23900	4.423	4.423	4.423	0	0	0	8.846
Slovakia	1	1	0	0	0	2	6100	1.177	1.177	1.177	0	0	0	2.354
Slovenia	1	1	0	0	0	2	5700	1.204	1.204	1.204	0	0	0	2.408
Spain	3	2	2	0	1	8	1700	0.403	1.209	0.806	0.806	0	0.403	3.224
Switzerland	3	1	0	0	0	4	3600	0.732	2.196	0.732	0	0	0	2.928

COUNTRY	athletes	coaches	journalists	Staff	Referees	total people	total KMS	AIR (tCO2)	total emissions with athletes	total emissions with coaches	total emissions of journalist	total emissions of staff	Total emissions of referees	total emissions
Taiwan	2	1	0	0	0	3	23600	4.521	9.042	4.521	0	0	0	13.563
Tajikistan	7	1	0	0	1	9	16700	3.339	23.373	3.339	0	0	3.339	30.051
Thailand	2	1	0	0	0	3	29100	5.581	11.162	5.581	0	0	0	16.743
Trinidad and Tobago	4	1	0	0	0	5	18700	3.491	13.964	3.491	0	0	0	17.455
Tunisia	8	4	0	0	0	12	3300	0.667	5.336	2.668	0	0	0	8.004
Turkmenistan	15	3	0	0	0	18	13000	2.579	38.685	7.737	0	0	0	46.422
Ukraine	26	8	0	0	2	36	7900	1.578	41.028	12.624	0	0	3.156	56.808
USA	6	3	0	0	0	9	15500	2.930	17.58	8.790	0	0	0	26.37
Uzbekistan	13	7	0	0	1	21	14400	2.833	36.829	19.831	0	0	2.833	59.493
Venezuela	3	1	0	0	0	4	15700	3.015	9.045	3.015	0	0	0	12.06
Vietnam	1	1	0	0	0	2	22200	4.253	4.253	4.253	0	0	0	8.506
<b>Total</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>1065000</b>	<b>205.9</b>	<b>870.3102</b>	<b>455.276</b>	<b>39.504</b>	<b>37.93</b>	<b>38.462</b>	<b>1441.48</b>

## Appendix VII : GRI Index

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

Standard Disclosures<sup>1213</sup>

<b>GRI Ref Standard disclosures</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Report Section Reference</b>
	Strategy and Analysis	
<i>G4-1</i>	Message from FIAS President	Pg. 5
<i>G4-3</i>	Organisational Profile	
	Report the name of the Organisation	Pg. 4
<i>G4-4</i>	Report the primary brands, products, and services	
	About FIAS	Pg. 4
<i>G4-5</i>	Report the location of the organization's headquarters	
	Identified Material Aspects and Boundaries	Pg. 13
<i>G4-18</i>	a. Explain the process for defining the report content and the Aspect Boundaries. b. Explain how the organization has implemented the Reporting Principles for Defining Report Content	
	FIAS Report Overview	Pg. 6
<i>G 4-24</i>	Stakeholder Engagement	
	Provide a list of stakeholder groups engaged by the organization	Pg. 10
	Governance	
<i>G4-34</i>	Report the governance structure of the organization, including committees of the highest governance body	Pg. 9
	Ethics and Integrity	
<i>G4-56</i>	Describe the organization's values, principles, standards and norms of behavior such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics	Pg. 8
	<b>ECONOMIC</b>	
<i>G4-EC-8</i>	Indirect economic impacts	Pg. 37
	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b>	
<i>G4-EN-6</i>	Reduction of Energy Consumption	Pg. 20
<i>G4-EN-8</i>	Water withdrawal from source – Total number of bottles used for the event	Pg. 20
<i>G4-EN-DMA</i>	Initiatives undertaken to achieve reductions in water consumption.	Pg. 21
<i>G4-EN-16</i>	Energy indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 2)	Pg. 21
<i>G4-EN-23</i>	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method	Pg. 15

<sup>12</sup> (GRI Implementation Manual, n.d.)

<sup>13</sup> (GRI Reporting Principles and Standards, n.d.)

<b>GRI Ref Standard disclosures</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Report Section Reference</b>
<i>G4-EN-30</i>	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials for the organization's operations, and transporting members of the workforce	Pg. 22, 23
	<b>SOCIAL</b>	
<i>G4-SO-1</i>	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Pg. 35
<i>G4-SO-6</i>	Total value of contributions by FIAS and recipient/beneficiary	Pg. 36
<i>G4-LA-10</i>	Education through SAMBO	Pg. 32

Sector Specific Disclosure for the Events<sup>14</sup>

<b>GRI Ref Standard disclosures</b>	<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Report Section Reference</b>
<i>EO3</i>	Significant environmental and socio-economic impacts of transporting attendees to and from the event, and initiatives taken to address the impacts	Pg. 21
<i>EO5</i>	Type and impacts of initiatives to create a socially inclusive event	Pg. 32
<i>EO11</i>	Impact of sustainability initiatives designed to raise awareness, share knowledge and impact behavior change, and results achieved	Pg. 32
<i>EO12</i>	Nature and extent of knowledge transfer of best practice, and lessons learned	Pg. 32

<sup>14</sup> (GRI Event Organisers Sector Disclosures, n.d.)

## Appendix VIII. UN Sustainability Development Goals Index

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

### a. EN Pillar



### b. SO Pillar



### c. EC Pillar





Fédération Internationale des Sambo (FIAS)  
Av. De Rhodaine 54  
CH - 1007  
Lausanne, Switzerland  
Phone: +41 21 601 70 15  
[swissoffice@sambo-fias.com](mailto:swissoffice@sambo-fias.com)  
[www.sambo-fias.org](http://www.sambo-fias.org)