



**INTERNATIONAL
SAMBO FEDERATION**

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2017-2018


Fédération Internationale de
SAMBO (FIAS)



Fédération Internationale de SAMBO (FIAS)
Av. de Rhodanie 54
CH - 1007
Lausanne, Switzerland
Email: swissoffice@sambo-fias.com
Phone: +41 21 601 70 15

Reference No: 2019-04-22 FIAS HQ Office Lausanne

This document is correct as of 05 November 2019
This document and the official logo are © of FIAS. All rights reserved.

 This document is only available electronically. Please consider the environment before printing this document. If printing is necessary, try to print double-sided on 100 percent recycled paper from post-consumer waste or use scrap paper where appropriate.

MESSAGE FROM THE FIAS PRESIDENT

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT
2017-2018



Within two years the International SAMBO Federation reached many achievements and faced challenges in the field of sustainability. We are now proud to present you our third FIAS Sustainability Report. The third report is a continuation of our best practices in the three pillars of sustainability and it allows us to align our goals with the Olympic Agenda 2020 and the IOC Sustainability Strategy.

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

The best sustainability practices were carried out in most of the events across 2017-2018 and we will continue to reinforce them in the future. Just like the previous years, FIAS is pleased to present the numbers and initiatives for the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2017 in Novi Sad, Serbia, Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2018 in Tbilisi, Georgia, as well as World SAMBO Championships 2017 in Sochi, Russian Federation and 2018 in Bucharest, Romania. With a basic strategy principle and the key indicators settled, the implementation of sustainability was driving force of these events.

During the last two years, we have improved our experience and learned more about how to support and cultivate our sport, to build walking opportunities, and achieve sustainable development goals. Our forward-looking approach means we intend to keep increasing the positive contribution. FIAS and its members continue our commitment to grow with a concrete awareness of responsibility to become an innovator and a catalyst for change. We recognise the importance of sustainability, and we are determined to contribute however small we can for the benefit of our society, the environment and the world.

In 2018, our Federation became closer than ever to the dream of SAMBO athletes to participate in the Olympic Games, 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.

FIAS President

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Vasily Shestakov'.

Vasily Shestakov

TABLE OF CONTENTS



I. MESSAGE FROM THE FIAS PRESIDENT.....	1	2.2.3 Future Energy Initiatives for FIAS Events.....	23
List of Figures.....	2	2.3 Save Water Campaign.....	24
List of Tables.....	3	2.4 FIAS Emission Control and Transport Management.....	24
II. PROFILE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SAMBO FEDERATION.....	4	a. Transport in Novi Sad, Serbia.....	25
FIAS in Summary.....	5	b. Transport in Sochi, Russian Federation.....	25
III. REPORT OVERVIEW.....	6	c. Transport in Tbilisi, Georgia.....	25
IV. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	7	d. Transport in Bucharest, Romania.....	25
a. Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2017, Novi Sad, Serbia.....	7	2.4.3 Total Carbon Emissions of the Four Events.....	26
b. World SAMBO Championships 2017, Sochi, Russian Federation.....	7	2.5 Conclusions of Environment Pillar.....	27
c. Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2018, Tbilisi, Georgia.....	8	3. Social Initiatives.....	28
d. World SAMBO Championships 2017, Bucharest, Romania.....	8	3.1 Education through Sport.....	28
1. Developing a Sustainability Strategy.....	10	3.1.1 FIAS Champions Program.....	28
1.1 Defining Sustainability.....	10	3.1.2 FIAS Anti-Doping Educational Programme.....	29
1.2 FIAS Sustainability: Mission and Goal.....	11	3.1.3 FIAS Sustainability Presentation.....	30
1.3 FIAS Sustainability Framework.....	12	3.2 FIAS Women's Commission.....	31
1.3.1 Linkage with Olympic Agenda 2020 and IOC Sustainability strategy.....	12	3.3 FIAS Events Organised by Local Host City Clubs.....	32
1.4 Corporate Governance and Compliance.....	13	3.4 Free Tickets for Spectators.....	32
1.4.1 Corporate Governance Practices.....	14	3.5 FIAS Assistance To Underprivileged Athletes.....	32
a. Sustainability Framework.....	14	3.6 No Smoking and No Alcohol Policy.....	33
b. Code of Conduct.....	14	3.7 Conclusion to the Social Pillar.....	33
c. Environmental Policy.....	14	4. Economic Impacts.....	34
d. Sustainable Development Goals Linkage.....	14	5. Closing the Loop.....	35
1.5. Stakeholder Engagement.....	15	Appendix I: References.....	36
1.5.1 Stakeholder Mapping.....	15	Appendix II. FIAS Environmental Policy.....	36
1.5.2 Materiality Analysis.....	16	Appendix III. Sustainability Action Sheet.....	36
MATERIALITY MATRIX.....	17	Appendix IV: Transport Emissions and Management.....	39
2. Protecting the Environment.....	18	a. Transport Emissions to arrive at Novi Sad.....	39
2.1 FIAS Waste Management - Case Study.....	19	b. Transport Emissions to arrive at Sochi 2017.....	40
a. Waste Management in Novi Sad, Serbia.....	19	c. Transport Emissions to arrive at Tbilisi.....	41
b. Waste Management in Sochi, Russian Federation.....	20	d. Transport Emissions to arrive at Bucharest.....	42
c. Waste Management in Tbilisi, Georgia.....	20	Appendix V. Carbon Emission Calculation for Novi Sad, Serbia.....	43
d. Waste Management in Bucharest, Romania.....	21	Appendix VI. Carbon Emission Calculation for Sochi, Russia.....	43
2.1.1 Types of Waste Segregated at Novi Sad, Sochi, Tbilisi and Bucharest.....	21	Appendix VII. Carbon Emission Calculation for Tbilisi, Georgia.....	45
2.2 Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency.....	22	Appendix VIII. Carbon Emission Calculation for Bucharest, Romania.....	46
a. Energy Scenario in Novi Sad, Serbia.....	22	Appendix IX: GRI Index.....	48
b. Energy Scenario in Sochi, Russian Federation.....	22	Appendix X. UN Sustainability Development Goals Index.....	49
c. Energy Scenario in Tbilisi, Georgia.....	23		
d. Energy Scenario in Bucharest, Romania.....	23		



List of Figures

Figure 1: Structure of Report.....	6
Figure 2: The IOC Sustainability Strategy is framed around three spheres of responsibility and five focus areas.....	6
Figure 3: Key Indicators for the events at Novi Sad, Sochi, Tbilisi and Bucharest.....	9
Figure 4: Three pillars of sustainability.....	11
Figure 5: Sustainability Framework.....	16
Figure 6: Components for Corporate Governance.....	18
Figure 7: FIAS Organizational Structure.....	19
Figure 8: Materiality Matrix.....	23
Figure 9: Key Environmental Indicators Summary.....	27
Figure 10: Youth and Juniors SAMBO Championships in Tbilisi.....	29
Figure 11: Maria's foundation.....	32
Figure 12: Social Indicators Summary.....	33
Figure 13: Economic Indicators Summary.....	34

List of Tables

Table 1: Weight Categories - Youth and SAMBO World Championships 2017.....	7
Table 2: Weight Categories - World SAMBO Championships 2017.....	7
Table 3: Weight Categories - Youth and SAMBO World Championships 2018.....	8
Table 4: Weight Categories - World SAMBO Championships 2018.....	8
Table 5: FIAS Key Stakeholders.....	21
Table 6: Types of Waste Segregation.....	28
Table 7: Transport Emission, Novi Sad.....	25
Table 8: Transport Emission, Sochi.....	25
Table 9: Transport Emission, Tbilisi.....	25
Table 10: Transport Emission, Bucharest.....	25
Table 11: EN Pillar: Recommendations.....	27
Table 12: Champions Programme Athletes.....	29
Table 13: Economic Impacts in the FIAS Events.....	34

II. PROFILE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SAMBO FEDERATION



About International Sambo Federation

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

FIAS is headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland, and the President's office located in Russia's capital, Moscow, from where the FIAS President operates with his team. The Federation is a not-for-profit organisation which has 88 Member Federations and 20 candidate members. This is one of the great achievements of the Federation, that the sport is now accessible in many countries. By the start of the 2020 Olympic Games cycle, the federation aims to obtain a target of over 100 FIAS member federations across the world. Currently, a member of GAISF and the Association of IOC Recognised International Sport Federations (ARISF), FIAS is compliant to the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Code, and the sport of SAMBO is recognised by International University Sports Federation (FISU), Peace and Sport and The International Association for Sport for All (TAFISA).



FIAS and International Olympic Committee

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

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

FIAS would like to acknowledge its employees, stakeholders, organising committee and the core working group of this project in providing all information to the third edition.

¹(Participants in the UN Sports for Climate Action Framework)



FIAS IN SUMMARY

Established in 1984 with fifty-six-member countries FIAS by the year 2018 includes 120 National Federations gathered from all five continents.

FIAS in the Present

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

1985 - obtained the GAISF recognition

1988 - First included in World Games

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

2010 - Participated at the SportAccord World Combat Games

2012 - Included in the TAFISA Games

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

2013 - Participated at the SportAccord World Combat Games

2014 - Recognised by the Olympic Council of Asia

2014 - Recognised by International University Sports Federations (FISU)

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

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

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

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

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

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

2018 - obtained the IOC provisional recognition

SAMBO VALUES

Transparency and Accountability

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

Honesty and Integrity

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

Tradition and Excellence

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

Respect and Loyalty

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



What?

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

Brundtland Commission of the United Nations on 20 March 1987

continues, there might not be anything left for future generations. Hence, FIAS would continue to make the statement. Through sustaining the resources used at its events and in the office, FIAS would like to showcase that sustainability is possible in an event comprising of three hundred individuals and even a million individuals if the right strategy and the right motive is in place.

Why?

The third FIAS sustainability report proceeds an extension of practices on this subject at FIAS events. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes that “sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development”². Every sports event influences the three pillars of sustainability management and vice-versa. There are abundant resources in our current generation that are used to their maximum extent and might be extinct in a few decades. If such usage

How?

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

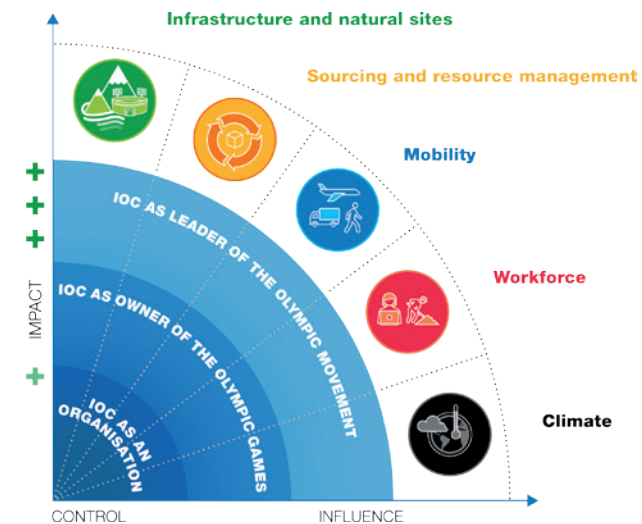
Figure 1: Structure of Report

<h3>Defining Sustainability:</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Strategy • Stakeholder Inclusiveness • LOC Partnership 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN Pillar • Waste Reduction and Management • Reduce Energy Usage • Manage Carbon Emissions • Minimal Water Usage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO Pillar • Education • Social Responsibility • Women's Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Pillar • Sponsorship • Economic Savings

²Sport and SDG's (An overview outlining the contribution of sport to the SDGs)

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

Source: IOC Sustainability Strategy Executive Summary, October 2017



The report comprises of four sections shown in figure 1. Each section will provide a detailed explanation of what, why, and how the initiatives were implemented and the best practices and the future initiatives that will be considered for future events. The target audience for this report is FIAS stakeholders and International Sports Organizations. The report is written based on the G4 reporting standard of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI).³ Besides, FIAS, as a strong adherent/supporter of IOC principles follow the Olympic Agenda 2020 and the IOC Sustainability Strategy strives to implement its work in following the IOC five (5) focus areas:

- Infrastructure and natural sites

- Sourcing and resource management
- Mobility
- Workforce
- Climate.

FIAS also take responsibility in the following spheres:

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

³(GRI Reporting Principles and Standards, n.d.)

IV. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The International SAMBO Federation has carried out sustainability practices in 2017-2018 at the four events mentioned below:

a. Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2017, Novi Sad, Serbia



This tournament hosted by the FIAS along with SAMBO federation of Serbia 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 2017

368 athletes from 32 countries worldwide participated at Novi Sad.

b. World SAMBO Championships 2017, Sochi, Russian Federation



The FIAS along with All-Russian SAMBO Federation hosted the World SAMBO Championships at Sochi, Russian Federation. 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 2017

498 elite athletes from 90 countries worldwide participated in Sochi.



c. Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2018, Tbilisi, Georgia



This tournament hosted by the FIAS along with SAMBO federation of Georgia 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 3: Weight Categories - Youth and SAMBO World Championships 2018

389 athletes from 31 countries worldwide participated at Tbilisi.

d. World SAMBO Championships 2017, Bucharest, Romania



The FIAS along with the Romanian SAMBO Federation hosted the World SAMBO Championships at Bucharest, Romania. 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 4: Weight Categories - World SAMBO Championships 2018

449 elite athletes from 78 countries worldwide participated in Bucharest.



Environmental and social initiatives from the FIAS

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

FIAS introduced several environmental initiatives and social initiatives that were carried out during the events. A FIAS Sustainability Event Guide was published in June 2016, was provided to the organizers of FIAS event, to make sure that the KPIs are followed and implemented during the event. Based on the sustainability action sheet in appendix III, a summary of the indicators that were carried out is given on figure 3.

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

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

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

Figure 3: Key Indicators for the events at Novi Sad, Sochi, Tbilisi and Bucharest

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

1. DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY



1.1 DEFINING SUSTAINABILITY

FIAS is a part of society and continue to implement economic, social and environmental responsibility across all spheres of its influence.

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

International SAMBO Federation joined the UN Framework "Sports for Climate Action" as a signature and participant and acknowledges that the impact of sports on climate is complex and hard to measure. Round trips across the world, energy and water use, food, waste, etc. – all of that have a huge effect on the planet. But meanwhile, Sport is a significant influencer of positive changes.

With this sustainability report, we continue to build a strong sustainability policy for future events and within the office environment. FIAS

would like to continue the following initiatives, such as:

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



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

People

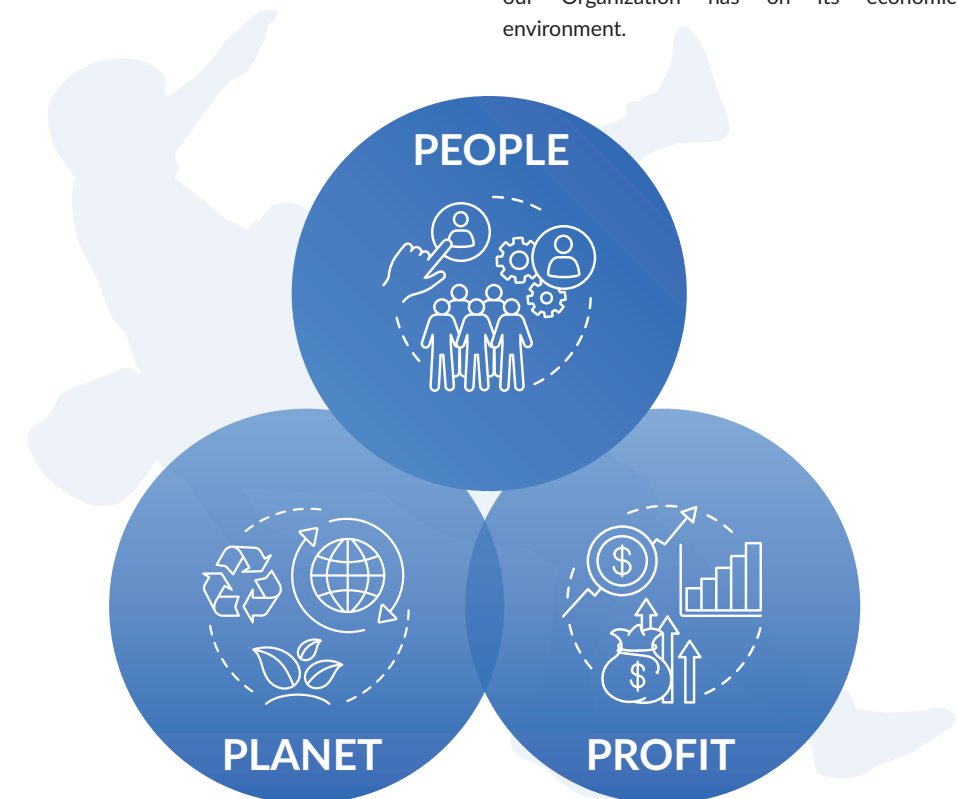
"People" (the human capital) refers to beneficial business practices for labour, the community, and the region in which we undertake our work and events.

Planet

"Planet" (the natural capital) refers to sustainable environmental practices that we adopt and advocate to our stakeholders;

Profit

"Profit" (the economic capital) refers to the economic value created by FIAS. This also refers to our Federation's earnings, capital savings for growth, as well as the real economic benefit enjoyed by society, and the real economic impact our Organization has on its economic environment.



1. DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY



1.2 FIAS SUSTAINABILITY: MISSION AND GOAL

SAMBO - the modern sport with traditional principles for everyone.

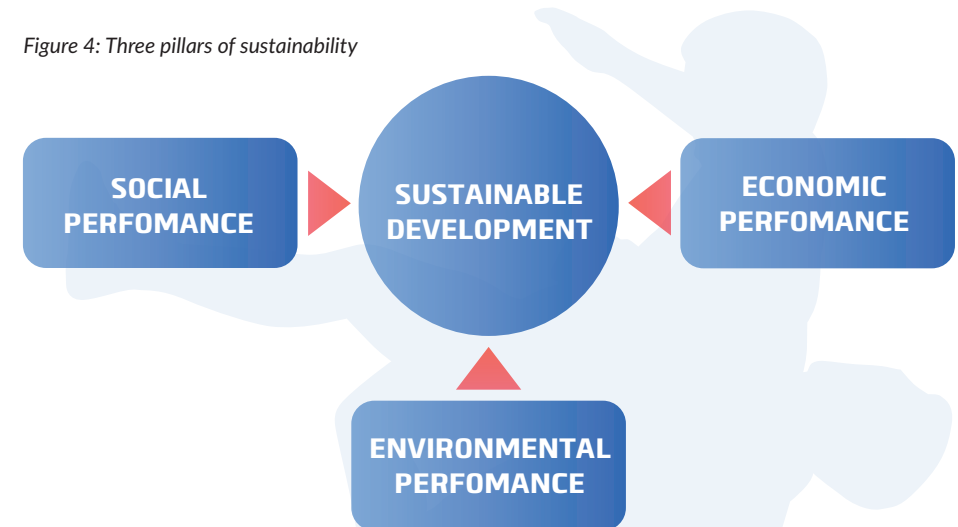
FIAS is taking strides forward to spread SAMBO as a competitive sport to bring educational, social, and cultural values to the athletes, volunteers, local clubs, and community. We are always pursuing an Anti-Doping programme and Sustainability education projects at events, to spread awareness and knowledge of why they are important.

These different aspects of SAMBO make the sport accessible to all ages and genders, further considering mobility limitations and impairments, which some practitioners may have. FIAS's motto and mission statement can be summarised as: "SAMBO - the modern sport with traditional principles for everyone."



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

Figure 4: Three pillars of sustainability



This report will feature the FIAS Sustainability framework, the guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative G4 Reporting Standard, Event Organizer Sector Supplement Disclosure GRI in linkage with the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

GRI is an international independent organisation that helps businesses, governments, and other organisations understand and communicate the impact of business on critical sustainability issues such as climate change, human rights, corruption, and many others. By using the GRI Guidelines, reporting organisations disclose their most critical impacts—either positive or negative—on the environment, society and the economy. They

can generate reliable, relevant, and standardised information with which to assess opportunities and risks and enable more informed decision-making – both within the business and among its stakeholders. The G4 reporting standard is designed to be universally applicable to organisations of all types and sectors, large and small, across the world.

Based on the linkage document, the outcome is significant for the development of sustainability reporting from a global perspective. Appendix X provides an insight to the linkage of SDGs with the key initiatives taken by FIAS during the events.

1. DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY



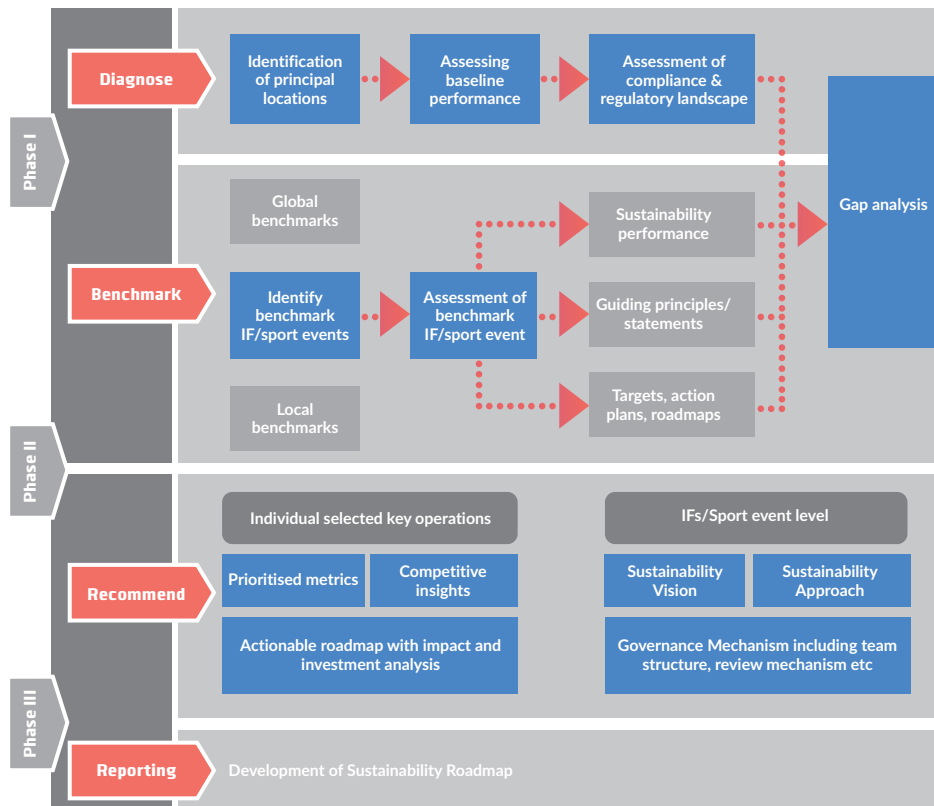
1.3 FIAS SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

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

- Diagnose and Benchmark
- Recommend
- Reporting

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

Figure 5: Sustainability Framework



1.3.1 Linkage with Olympic Agenda 2020 and IOC Sustainability strategy

The Olympic Agenda 2020 is a strategic roadmap for the future of the Olympic Movement. On the verge of fulfilling the eligibility criteria of the Olympic Movement and align ourselves to the Olympic Agenda 2030.

FIAS has added two more recommendations from the previous years as a part of their vision to align their goals with the Olympic Movement. A total of 16 recommendations are downsized and carried out by FIAS:

Building on Olympic Agenda 2020 the IOC Sustainability Strategy shapes the working practices of the IOC - from the design and construction of sports facilities and the way of managing resources, to valuing the natural environment and health and well-being of people. These recommendations are appropriately scaled for FIAS events to affiliate us with Olympic values and the Olympic movement.

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

1. DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY



In a similar way FIAS works according to principles of the IOC in five focus areas. SAMBO - indoor sport and our IF maximising the use of existing infrastructure, at the sites, which have a net positive or minimal impact on local communities, with respect to protected natural areas and protected cultural areas, where urban green spaces are promoted, conserve water resources and protect water quality. We aim to promote more sustainable consumption and production. We are favouring local sourcing, local

employment, and local initiatives. We are promoting sustainable tourism and reducing the IF's travel impact. FIAS support and promoting active lifestyles, diversity, inclusivity and gender equality among employees and volunteers. We recognise the need for urgent action to protect the climate and to adapt to a changing climate and joined the UN Sports for Climate Action Framework to work together to find the best solutions for the issues we face in our journey for the better world.

Five sustainability focus areas

Source: IOC Sustainability Strategy Executive Summary, October 2017



¹Including existing and new permanent construction, temporary and overlay structures

²Examples include the Olympic Village, media centres, logistics depots and accommodation

³Such as changing weather patterns (e.g. leading to less snow in some areas), more frequent extreme weather phenomena (floods, storms, droughts, heat waves, etc.) and rising sea levels

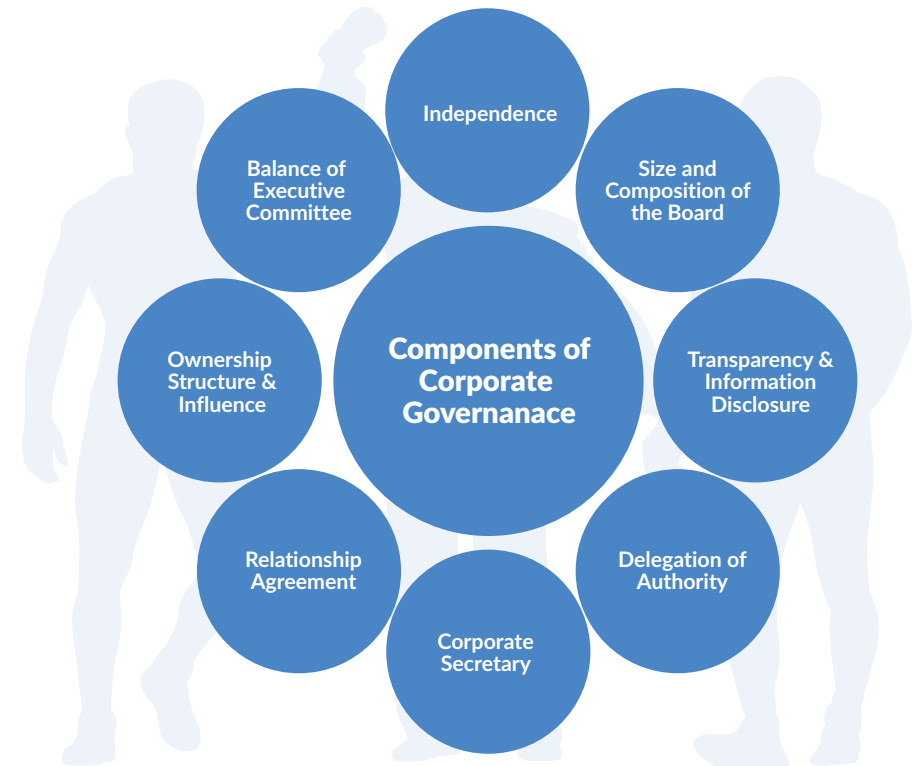
1.4 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND COMPLIANCE

Corporate governance is the set of processes, customs, policies, laws and institutions the way the organization is directed, administrated and/or controlled. FIAS stakeholders include its members, partners, sponsors, employees, associates, affiliates, members, suppliers, customers, financial institutions, regulators, public authorities, the media and the community at large⁴.

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

Key components of Corporate Governance are:

Figure 6: Components for Corporate Governance



⁴(International SAMBO Federation Official Webpage, n.d.)

1. DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY



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

The adoption of corporate governance practices will both promote and safeguard the effective functioning and operation of FIAS. This reflects the top management's strong commitment to comprehensive corporate governance and encourages effective policy and decision making across the Federation as well as appropriate monitoring of both compliance and performance.

These practices are proposed to assist top management in the exercise of its governance responsibilities and serve as a flexible framework within which the Federation will function. These corporate governance practices are not intended to change or interpret any rules or regulation and are subject to modification by the FIAS Congress, the decision-making body. The FIAS Executive Committee makes proposals to Congress for its approval on the overall strategy of FIAS and sets the corporate objectives and management goals of the Federation. Henceforth, the FIAS President and the FIAS Executive Committee members will deal with challenges and issues related to corporate governance, corporate responsibility, ethics and sustainability. The Executive committee monitors the organization's code of conduct and is responsible for meeting the targets set out by FIAS policy.

1.4.1 Corporate Governance Practices

a. Sustainability Framework

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

b. Code of Conduct

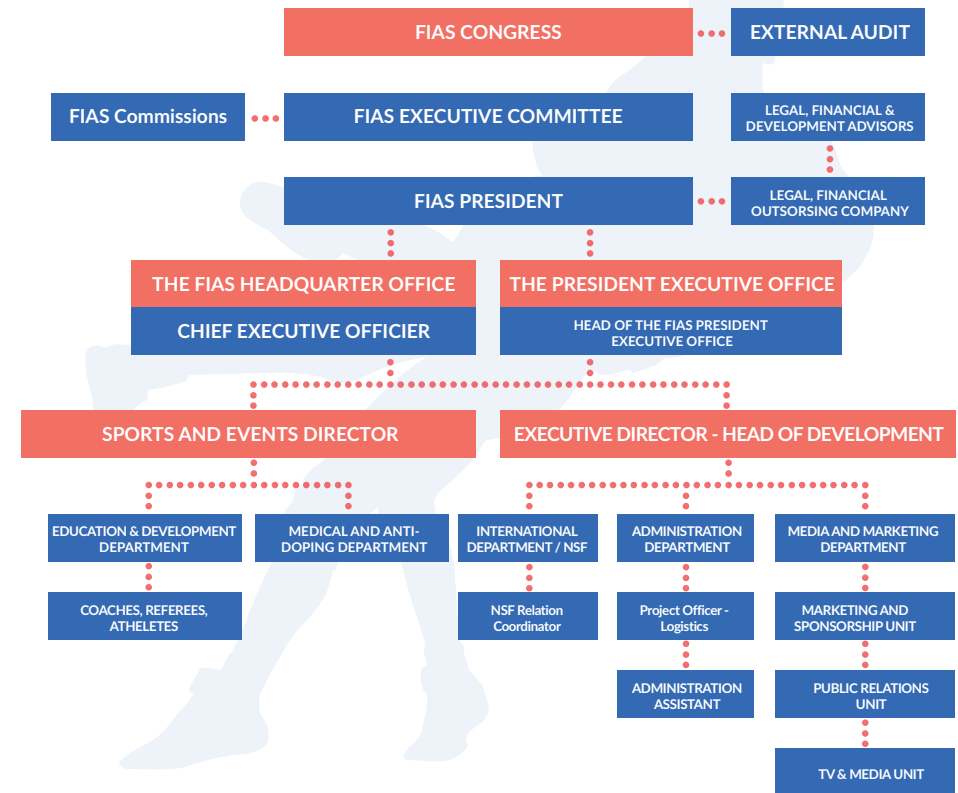
FIAS commits to encouraging a safe, supportive and productive work environment in accordance with to suitable standards of professional conduct. The standards recognized in the Code

of Conduct support FIAS's values of excellent service, integrity, accountability, transparency, equality, collaboration and knowledge transfer from all staff and associates.

c. Environmental Policy

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

Figure 7: FIAS Organizational Structure



staff, associates and respective suppliers.

d. Sustainable Development Goals Linkage

SDGs proposal contained 17 goals⁵ with 169 targets covering a broad range of sustainable development issues. These included ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable,

combating climate change, and protecting oceans and forests.

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

⁵(United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2015)

1. DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY



1.5. Stakeholder Engagement

Sustainability at FIAS is treated as an integral and important part of our business strategy, operation and values. As a result, we still try to build an open and honest dialogue with our stakeholders (including athletes) by continually sharing information with them. They are included in the FIAS Code of Conduct, in order to deliver

better service, build stronger relationships and enable the games to deliver a greater impact. In future, FIAS will conduct stakeholder engagement activities on an annual basis either by using structured and targeted questionnaires or by organising focus groups with selected stakeholder groups⁶.

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



⁶(Stakeholder research Associates, UNEP, AccountAbility, n.d.)

Table 5, part 1: FIAS Key Stakeholders

	Relation	Communication	Expectation
Employees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular Contractors Associates Interns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services offered Fair remuneration received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct communication with administration members Reports to the CEO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition based on the value brought to the company Skilled labour practices Create smart business plans
Members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NSF EC and Commissions Candidates Associates Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the context of sustainability Effective communication and promotion of sustainability activities should be carried out Access to information and networking Training opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> websites newsletters regular meeting with administration interviews and articles Participation in SAMBO or FIAS events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best practices Innovative services Reliability & Flexibility Value for money Readiness Networking Training
Suppliers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member Federations Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They offer services and products They support FIAS in their SAMBO events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> websites newsletters regular meeting with administration interviews and articles Participation in SAMBO or FIAS events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability Integrity
Athletes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interaction with FIAS Exchange best practices and training opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in global and local events, workshops Websites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuable alliances Integrity Fair competition
Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible citizens Consumers Social Media Users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIAS is a non-governmental public non-commercial organisation, uniting national SAMBO federations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> websites newsletters regular meeting with administration interviews and articles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability Integrity

1. DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY



Table 5, part 2: FIAS Key Stakeholders

	Relation	Communication	Expectation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborates with over eighty-six (86) member federations and the candidates Provides financial assistance during the host city championships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in SAMBO or FIAS events 	
Network <ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Committees National Committees National Federations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with other leading sports organisations Gain advice and network with international organisation members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> websites regular meeting with higher staff of those organisations Participation in international events and deliver seminars to gain visibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuable alliances Credibility Network Expansion Exposure
Markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking customers' and potential members' needs Offering appealing services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> websites newsletters regular meeting interviews and articles Participation in SAMBO or other FIAS events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability Innovative services Knowledge sharing Flexibility
Media <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newspapers TV Networks Websites Magazines Social Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They support FIAS in their events communicate to the digital world about our work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> websites social media meetings participation press release media inquiry press kit articles and interview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> live feed information Latest interviews and articles Credibility

Table 5, part 3: FIAS Key Stakeholders

	Relation	Communication	Expectation
Authorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislators Regulators Government Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They set the operational framework They receive taxes and social products that ensue from FIAS operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with public sports agencies Participation in events of special interest (Anti-Doping) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability Integrity Compliance

1.5.2 Materiality Analysis

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

What is Materiality?

Determining materiality for a sustainability report considering economic, environmental and social impacts that cross a threshold in affecting the ability to meet the needs of the present

without compromising the needs of future generations.

These material aspects often have a significant financial impact in the short term or long term on an organisation. They are, therefore, also relevant for stakeholders who focus strictly on the financial condition of an organisation.

Materiality assessment should be used as a strategic business tool, with implications beyond sustainability reporting.

Conducting a non-financial materiality assessment sets the foundation for future reporting, such as reporting in accordance with the GRI G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines. Identifying and reporting on the most material non-financial information can provide FIAS and its stakeholders, with valuable intelligence to better measure, manage, and assess the business short and long-term. It can also enhance brand reputation, identify potential cost-savings within the organisation and can even improve access to capital.

1. DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY



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

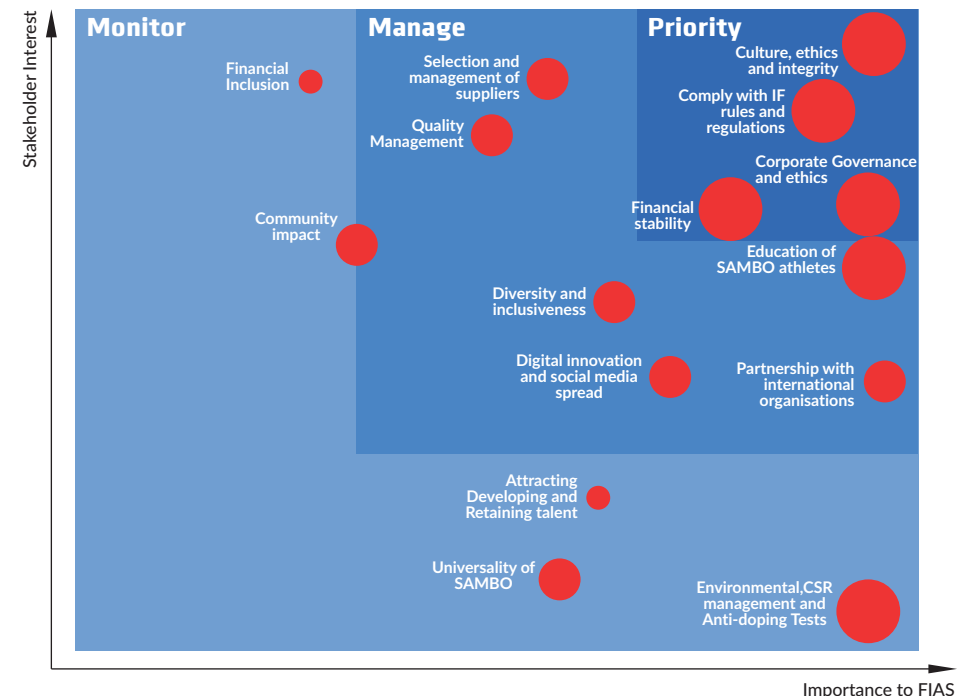
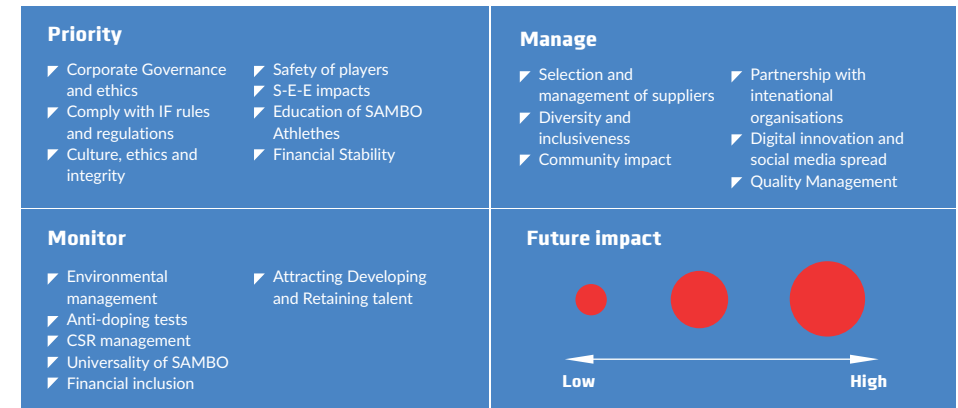
- services and clear information about them;
- ▶ Providing continuous training to employees, customised on the basis of their needs, role and aims for their personal development;
- ▶ Creation of and participation in valuable alliances, work with foundations, chambers, etc.;
- ▶ Compliance with international laws and regulations.

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

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

Figure 8: Materiality Matrix

FIAS Materiality Matrix



2. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



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

Thus, the objectives of this report are:

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

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

and sustainable development.

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

FIAS events are conducted indoors and the Federation evaluated the direct and indirect impacts of the environmental initiatives carried out. For the four events in 2017-2018, we continued to have a strong relationship with the Local Organising Committees (LOCs) to help us with our initiative and together take the responsibility to protect and treasure the environment, limiting our impact on it to the greatest extent possible. As an IF, still in contention for full Olympic recognition, FIAS takes this responsibility seriously and seeks to



lead by example. As a responsible international sports federation, FIAS is committed to protecting the environment in compliance with environmental laws and to practice them in every event organised.

Our Environmental Policy commitment is summarised in the following principles:

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

achieving sustainable improvement at the FIAS events.

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

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

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

2. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



2.1 FIAS WASTE MANAGEMENT – CASE STUDY

FIAS brought in the initiative to reduce the usage of paper for the registration of athletes for FIAS events.

The whole process of registration has been made digital, which helps FIAS and the stakeholders reduce a lot of paper and a lot of costs involved to produce them. In the past, a minimum of 2,000 paper sheets is used for an event for scoring and for match schedules during Championships. Following the advice to print match draws on double sides, 400 pages were unused. The number of paper sheets printed was reduced by 30% due to double side paper printing. The Federation's main objective to encourage separate collection of the waste in the countries where its already being implemented- to strongly

support a positive movement. In other countries, where separate waste collection is not working yet or underdeveloped - it is to set a worthy example and to leave environmentally healthy habits. We appreciate the contributions of the organizing committee to make this practice a success. The waste management strategies carried out at Novi Sad and Sochi in 2017, at Tbilisi and Bucharest in 2018 were similar to previous experience. The waste was categorized into Plastic, Paper and General Wastes.



a. Waste Management in Novi Sad, Serbia

Since November 2016, residents of Novi Sad have the opportunity to sort garbage and to dump it in underground containers that are labelled and placed in several parts of the city. In Serbia, the average daily generation of 0.87 kg of waste per capita and Novi Sad with its environment produces 700 tons of garbage per day. Waste separation at source is crucial for waste management. In Serbia, the municipal waste separation system is still in its infancy. The EU's current requirement is to treat 30% of municipal waste by 2020, while the revised directive calls for 50% by 2035. There is a very strong interest in waste sorting at households. The waste management in the Novi Sad is under control of Regional municipal centre for waste

management and Public utility company "Chistota" (Purity). For the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships, the event was conducted at the SPENS Hall in Novi Sad, Serbia. Three kinds of waste bins for Paper, PET, Glass and general trash were placed in different parts of the venue.



2. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



b. Waste Management in Sochi, Russian Federation

Half of the inhabitants of Russia (50%) are ready to sort the garbage if the separate collection tanks are next to their house, 16% already sort waste. About a third of citizens (29%) are not ready for this. In 2017, the Ministry of Natural Resources, as part of a separate waste collection program, introduced an expanded liability institution, which means that the business assumes responsibility for the processing of manufactured goods and packaging that are no longer in use or pays an environmental fee.

The system of solid waste management based on the principle of “zero waste” at Sochi was created for the 2014 Olympic Games. A separate principle of waste collection in Sochi is planned to be introduced in 2020. The garbage that

residents and resort organizations throw into containers every day can be divided into three main parts: more than 40% of waste is organic, 20% is paper, and the rest is plastic, metal and glass. For them, in the post-Olympic Sochi, containers for environmentally friendly waste sorting have been preserved. This also applies to The Iceberg Sports Palace, where in 2017 the best SAMBO athletes from 90 countries gathered together.



c. Waste Management in Tbilisi, Georgia

For the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Federation 2018, the event was conducted at the Olympic Hall in Tbilisi, Georgia.

According to the National Waste Management Strategy, the municipalities have to start the meeting the commitments of implementing the waste separation practices since 2019. Georgia is generating approximately 900 thousand tons of municipal waste annually of which 700 thousand tons of waste are disposed to landfills. On 1 April 2016, Georgian Government approved the 2016-2030 National Waste Management Strategy and 2016-2020 Waste Management Action Plan for Georgia. In 2015 a waste management strategy was implemented in Batumi in order to reduce pollution and help

preserve the environment in Georgia. More than 100 recycling bins separating glass, paper and plastic were installed. Tbilisi placed several recycling points around the city with more waste separation spots planned for the future in 2017. Tbilisi City hall announced the implementation of a recycling strategy in cooperation with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in order to move forward in the endeavour of making recycling a top priority.



2. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



d. Waste Management in Bucharest, Romania

For the World SAMBO championship, the event was conducted at the National Sports Complex "Sala Polivalenta" in Bucharest, Romania.

Romania has considerable improvement to make on waste management relative to the other EU Member States. Eurostat figures include high landfill (70%) and low recycling rates of municipal waste (13% while the 2020 EU target is 50%). This is coupled with insufficient implementation capacity that often impedes the effective use of EU funds. The Bucharest City Hall announced in April 2017 that it will implement new programs aimed at solving two problems of the city: air pollution and waste collection. Thus, the company said it would establish 50 waste collection points in the capital, some of which would be serviced by operators. In this sense, the municipality has entered into a five-year

agreement with the Green Group. In 2018 The Local Council of the capital's District 1 of Bucharest approved a project which foresees the building of 1,973 collection points and 20,000 mini-stations for compost for house owners. Four separate containers will be installed at each collection point. At the first stage, they will be used for wet garbage and materials suitable for processing. At the second stage, selective processing will be carried out in four categories: wet waste, paper, plastic and glass. Houses will have composting mini stations, which will be installed for free. Stations will turn wet waste into fertilizer. During the World SAMBO Championship for the paper, PET, glass and general garbage were placed a lot of bins in different parts of the Sports Complex.



2.1.1 Types of Waste Segregated at Novi Sad, Sochi, Tbilisi and Bucharest

Table 6: Types of Waste Segregation

Plastic - PET		
Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships	World SAMBO Championships	Future Initiatives
<p>Approximately, 2000 PET bottles were provided by the LOC at Novi Sad and Tbilisi 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>Up to 70,000 PET water bottles of 0.5ml water were supplied by the local water company, for all participants, organisers, coaches and doping control stations.</p> <p>The water company has its initiatives on sustainability like the environmental protection charter and measures are taken to provide clean potable water. Approximately 20% of unused bottles were donated to the schools, orphanages and SAMBO Federation of Sochi and Bucharest.</p>	<p>FIAS will take future initiatives to introduce potable water for drinking, especially 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>This initiative will not apply for athletes in doping control station.</p>
Organic Waste / Other Waste		
Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships	World SAMBO Championships	Future Initiatives
<p>The food at the events was locally prepared and none of the ingredients was imported. FIAS mentioned to the local food company to make sure there is minimum wastage of food. The small amount of food that was left was given to the janitors and security officials at the SPENS and Olympic Sport palace.</p>	<p>The same strategy was used in Ice Palace "Iceberg" and "Sala Polivalenta" sport hall so that there is less food waste. We made sure that there is zero wastage of food at the venues and it was advised to all personnel not to waste the food provided to them</p>	<p>As a social initiative, FIAS would like to launch an initiative in partnership with the UNEP, World Environment Day, World Food Programme and the World Health Organisation (WHO), to feed the hungry and make sure edible food is consumed but not thrown away.</p> <p>The practice of food being donated to the underprivileged communities is done by the SAMBO community as a part of social responsibility.</p>

2. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



PAPER WASTE		
At the 2016 Congress, FIAS launched the online license and registration system for the NFs, athletes and referees. Since then the amount of paper consumption has reduced drastically for FIAS, the number of printed paper sheets were reduced by 30%.		By 2025 FIAS would go completely digital in their events, and 100% paperless.
Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships	World SAMBO Championships	Future Initiatives
Considering the papers were used during the events for scoring and for match schedules, A minimum of 2,000 paper sheets are used for an event. Following the advice to print match draws on double sides, 400 pages were unused. The unused sheets will be used in the future by the local SAMBO federations for office use. This brings an indirect economic impact on the event since the some paper was saved from printing and can be used for other purposes.	With positive progress from 2015, the number of boxes that were used during the World Championships was reduced by half. During the event, high quality recycled paper was used for printing. FIAS also made sure that the papers are printed front and back with blank ink	FIAS has continued to advise the local organisers to shred the pages printed and recycle them for further use. It will be a financial saving for the member federation who hosts the championships and an indirect economic impact on FIAS. We reached our target of reducing the usage of paper by 25% in 2016, by 30% in 2017 and 40% paperless in 2018, and our next target to be completely digital in their events, and 100% paperless by 2025.

2.2 Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency

As FIAS events are always indoors there is extensive use of lights and air conditioners are the high energy guzzlers. Energy consumption has a direct effect on operational costs and can increase exposure to fluctuations in energy supply and prices. In 2018, global energy demand grew by 2.3%. Almost a fifth of the increase in global energy demand is due to increased demand for heating and cooling, as the average winter and summer temperatures in some regions approached or exceeded historical records. Cold snaps drove demand for heating, hotter summer temperatures increased demand for cooling.

The environmental footprint of an organisation is shaped in part by its choice of energy sources.

Changes in the balance of these sources can indicate the organisation's efforts to minimise its environmental impact. For these events, a specific boundary for energy consumption was not set due to the paucity of resources. Tracking and reducing the energy consumption during the events may improve the lifecycle performance of products and services and be a part of the comprehensive energy efficient championship. Pursuing the goal of a sustainable event, FIAS developed a simple tool to help athletes, coaches, officials, and spectators realise the importance of saving energy, by creating posters. Posters were placed in dressing rooms, the warm-up arena, and restrooms across all the venues.



a. Energy Scenario in Novi Sad, Serbia

The SPENS sports hall and the hotels adopted basic energy-saving measures having installed a few occupancy sensors and switching off lights in different areas. The facility has a MEMO Light AOB lighting system with 100 spotlights and LED lamps. Heating, cooling and ventilation are provided by air conditioning. A minimum number of lights were on, pre and post the championships. In all rooms at the SPENS, there were occupancy sensors placed. Electricity production in the Republic of Serbia relies around 70% on coal, while the remaining 30% is generated in hydropower plants. The electricity market in Serbia is dominated by the national power utility EPS (Elektroprivreda Srbije –

Power Industry of Serbia), which owns all large generation capacities and supplies most consumers. Serbia has committed to increase the share of renewable energy sources in accordance with the Energy Community Treaty to 27% by 2020, in 2015 it managed to process only 21% of renewable energy sources - mainly wood is used for space heating. As of May 2018, wind power construction is finally accelerating, and Serbia has pledged to commission more than 500 MW of wind power by the end of 2020. Serbia intends to join the EU and should also be aiming for 80-95% emissions reductions by 2050, in line with EU policy⁷.

b. Energy Scenario in Sochi, Russian Federation

In Sochi, the local Adler Russian power station was built in accordance with the "Program for the construction of Olympic facilities and the development of the city of Sochi as a mountain-climatic resort". The implementation of

this project solved the problem of electricity shortages in the region of Sochi and ensured sustainable energy supply to the Olympic facilities of the 2014 Winter Olympics.

2. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



The main and reserve fuel of the Adler TPP is natural gas. At all Olympic venues, energy-efficient lamps and LED lights were used for indoor and outdoor lighting. Sensors are installed that trigger when a large number of people congregate: when the light level decreases, they automatically add light. Outdoor lighting also turns on when ambient light is reduced. Thanks to this, energy savings are 17%. For glazing the facade of the Iceberg Ice Palace with a giant dome with an area of more than 7,000 square meters, low-emission glass was used, the transparency of which varies depending on the illumination. Glass transparency increases in low light conditions in winter, while in summer, glass protects the arena from excessive heat from the sun. In winter, double-glazed windows contribute to saving

while keeping indoor heat, in summer they allow saving on conditioning (reduction of heat loss - 15-20%).

Electricity consumption in Russia in 2017 increased by 1.3% compared to 2016 and amounted to 1,059.5 billion kWh. This is due to the temperature factor - a decrease in the average monthly temperature in winter and spring. Also, in Russia use nuclear, hydro, wind and solar power plants electricity.

At an investment forum in Sochi, an agreement was signed on building the first solar power station in the region with Solar Systems, the founder of which is a large Chinese company. In 2017-2020, it is planned to build and begin servicing solar parks in six regions of Russia, including four of them in the south.



c. Energy Scenario in Tbilisi, Georgia

According to ESCO, the operator of the Georgian energy market, domestic consumption in 2017 reached almost 13 billion kW / h. Consumption in Tbilisi during this time increased by 5.2%, making up more than 22% of total consumption in the country. In 2018, Georgia consumed a total of 12,595 million kWh of electricity. Of these, 1,508 million kWh were obtained from other

countries. In total, 86 hydro, five heat and one wind power plants are generating electricity in the country.

The Olympic Sports Palace was officially opened in 2015, meets all the requirements of the International Sports Federations and in full compliance the requests of modern sports facilities.

d. Energy Scenario in Bucharest, Romania

The "Sala Polivalenta" sports hall and RIN Grand Hotel, RIN Central Hotel and Hilton Athene Palace adopted basic energy-saving measures having installed a few occupancy sensors and switching off lights in different areas. Energy efficiency in Romania has adopted ODEX is the index used in the ODYSSEE-MURE project to measure the energy efficiency progress of the main sectors. In 2014, Romania developed the third National Energy Efficiency Action Plan, according to the provisions of the Directive 2012/27/EC. Romania's national indicative energy efficiency

target for 2020 is to save 10 MT of primary energy, which represents a reduction of 19% in the volume of primary energy consumption (52.99 MT) forecasted in the Primes 2007 model for the realistic scenario. Achieving this target implies that in 2020 primary energy consumption will be 42.99 MT, while total energy consumption will be 30.32 MTOE. Energy efficiency is one of the top priorities within Romania's current national development strategies and is now being viewed as a priority for its economic stability.⁸

2.2.3 Future Energy Initiatives for FIAS Events

Every country has its statistics on Energy consumption and accompanying initiatives. As FIAS hosts events in various countries, we need to respect the environment and energy usage

and make sure we can maximise energy savings during events and make an impact, however small it may be.

⁸(Odyssee-Muree, n.d.)

2. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



2.3 Save Water Campaign

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

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

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



2.4 FIAS Emission Control and Transport Management

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

The Transport Sector plays an important role in today's economy and society as it has a large impact on growth and employment. This sector accounts for almost 26% of CO2 emissions from global energy use and is one of the few industrial sectors where emissions are still growing. Use of cars, road freight and aviation are the principal contributors to greenhouse gas emissions: three quarters of 26% transport emissions are from road traffic around the world. Emissions from this

sector are rising faster than other energy-intensive sectors and are predicted to increase by 80% between 2007 and 2030. A greenhouse gas (GHG) is a gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect.

Overall emissions of greenhouse gases increased by 2% in 2018. Energy-related CO2 emissions rose to 33.1 billion tonnes from the 2017 year, the highest rate of growth since 2013.⁹ Worldwide, flights produced 859 million tonnes of CO2 in 2017. Globally, humans produced over 40 billion tonnes of CO2. In 2017, over 4.1 billion passengers were carried by the world's airlines.¹⁰ Carbon-dioxide (CO2) is the most common Green House Gas (GHG) emitted by human activities, in terms of the quantity released and the total impact on global climate change. "Carbon dioxide equivalent" or "CO2e" is a term

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

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



⁹Global carbon emissions hit record high in 2018: IEA

¹⁰Air transport Action group Website

2. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



a. Transport in Novi Sad, Serbia

Thirty-two countries participated, amounting to 368 athletes. A total of 142,907 kilometres were travelled only by athletes. 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 Novi Sad for the event.

Table 7: Transport Emission, Novi Sad

Athletes	Coaches	Media	FIAS Staff
368	96	14	9

Total people	Total KMS	Total Air emissions (tCO ₂)	Total Bus Emission (tCO ₂)	Total emissions (tCO ₂)
487	181 279	351.298	7.249	358.547

b. Transport in Sochi, Russian Federation

With 90 countries participating, that amounted to 498 athletes and 227 coaches travelling from all around the world to the city of Sochi. With 36 journalists and staff included in the travel, an estimate of 777 people in total travelled to Sochi.

The total distance travelled by all participants to Sochi was 1,007,742 kilometres. Every country used only air transport to arrive at the host city of the Championships.

Table 8: Transport Emission, Sochi

Athletes	Coaches	Media	FIAS Staff
498	227	36	16

Total people	Total KMS	Total Air emissions (tCO ₂)	Total Bus Emission (tCO ₂)	Total emissions (tCO ₂)
777	1 007 742	931.531	0	931.531

c. Transport in Tbilisi, Georgia

Thirty-one countries participated, amounting to 368 athletes. A total of 196 168 kilometres were travelled. The number of coaches per team is an approximate 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 Tbilisi for the event.

Table 9: Transport Emission, Tbilisi

Athletes	Coaches	Media	FIAS Staff
389	115	14	9

Total people	Total KMS	Total Air emissions (tCO ₂)	Total Bus Emission (tCO ₂)	Total emissions (tCO ₂)
527	196 168	290.9	0.7	291.6

d. Transport in Bucharest, Romania

With 78 countries participating, that amounted to 449 athletes and 206 coaches travelling from all around the world to the city of Sochi. With 34

journalists and staff included in the travel, an estimate of 704 people in total travelled to Bucharest.

Table 10: Transport Emission, Bucharest

Athletes	Coaches	Media	FIAS Staff
449	206	34	15

Total people	Total KMS	Total Air emissions (tCO ₂)	Total Bus Emission (tCO ₂)	Total emissions (tCO ₂)
704	1 021 747	568.3	18.4	586.7

2. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



2.4.3 Total Carbon Emissions of the Four Events

As projected in the pages above, the amount of carbon emissions for all four events in two years is approximately 2,168.378 tCO₂. Based on these emissions, if the equivalent is calculated, the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced just for a SAMBO event is high. In comparison to a mega event, these numbers are considered to be very small. In comparison to other martial art sports the SAMBO events emissions are lower.



Total Carbon Emissions = 2,168.378



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 2,168.378 tCO₂ translate into¹¹:

Greenhouse gas emissions from:

46,038
Passenger vehicles driven for one year

530,166,259
Miles driven by an average passenger vehicle

CO₂ emissions from:

24,399,460
Gallons of gasoline consumed

21,300,393
Gallons of diesel consumed

237,052,925
Pounds of coal burned

2,871
Tanker trucks' worth of gasoline

25,966
Homes' energy use for one year

37,814
Homes' electricity use for one year

1,183
Railcars' worth of coal burned

502,026
Barrels of oil consumed

8,864,275
Propane cylinders used for home barbeques

0.056
Coal-fired power plants in one year

27,649,516,077
Number of smartphones charged

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

2. PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT



Greenhouse emissions avoided by:



Carbon sequestered by:



Carbon sequestration describes long-term storage of carbon dioxide or other forms of carbon to either mitigate or defer global warming and avoid dangerous climate change. It has been proposed as a way to slow the atmospheric and marine accumulation of greenhouse gases, which are released by burning fossil fuels. Appendixes V-VII provides a complete calculation background for the Transport emissions to all the host cities.

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 organizers was helpful in achieving all the environmental indicators in the sustainability action sheet. As highlighted at the beginning of this section, the main five initiatives were:

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

Figure 9: Key Environmental Indicators Summary

Key EN Indicators for the events at Novi Sad, Sochi, Tbilisi and Bucharest	EC	EN	SO
Waste Management	●	●	●
Emission Calculation and Transport Management	●	●	
Energy Efficiency	●	●	
Save water	●	●	

Some recommendations are:

Table 11: EN Pillar: Recommendations

EN Pillar	Recommendations
Waste Management Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacing 25% bottled water at the FIAS events with potable water will save an estimated amount of USD 4,000 – USD 5,000; Also, the use of recycled paper and reduction of paper usage to 100% by 2025; The unused food can be donated to local food banks to feed the hungry and poor from the hotels and the venue.
Energy Consumption & Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A direct impact initiative which will be offset in other areas of the stadium with energy posters to educate athletes, coaches and staff to switch off lights when the not in use; Also, use fewer lights during practice hours.



Table 11, part 2: EN Pillar: Recommendations

EN Pillar	Recommendations
Save Water Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The save water campaign posters and timer showers in restrooms could help to reduce water usage; ▶ Education of the same will be useful for management, athletes and coaches to realise the importance of water.
Emission Control & Transport Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Offsetting a small number of carbon emissions through proper management of local transport in host cities; ▶ Countries close by can use rail transport for negligent carbon emissions.

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. FIAS support the development of SAMBO for the visually impaired and deaf athletes with a tournament for adults and juniors.

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

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



In 2017 FIAS participated in a preparation meeting organised under the auspices of the sixth UNESCO International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS). Participants discussed scenarios in physical

education, physical activity and sport where inequalities can be become apparent. A few educational initiatives undertaken by FIAS prior, during and post the SAMBO events are now described.

3.1.1 FIAS Champions Program

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:

- ▶ Fair-play;
- ▶ No Doping;
- ▶ 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 each year, FIAS collaborated with its Athletes Commission and nominated two female athletes and two male athletes to be the Ambassadors of the FIAS Champions Programme. The nomination of the Ambassadors was based on their sports personality, character, language skills and experience of working on similar social projects in past.



The Champion athletes are:



**IVANA
JANDRIC**

**MARIA
GUEDEZ**

**LAURE
FOURNIER**



**STEPAN
POPOV**



**ARTEM
OSIPENKO**

Table 12: Champions Programme Athletes

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.
Laure FOURNIER	FRANCE	The Champion on 2018, a Head of FIAS Athletes Commission and a member of FIAS Executive Committee.

Posters were placed around the stadium in Novi Sad, Sochi, Tbilisi and Bucharest. This initiative was well received by the participants of the event. Numerous interactions took place with the Champions and other athletes, which is a

good and positive sign for the sport and its educational initiatives. The Champion posters were also distributed to the athletes as a motivational souvenir.

3.1.2 FIAS Anti-Doping Educational Programme

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

The effective fight against doping is a top priority, which has established a zero-tolerance policy to combat cheating and to punish anyone responsible for using or providing the prohibited substances. In 2011, FIAS was recognised by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) and annually ensures over 200 doping control tests are taken during and after the competition. FIAS also collaborates closely with the National

3. SOCIAL INITIATIVES



Anti-Doping Organisations (NADOs) in cities where FIAS international events are organised. The FIAS Medical and Anti-Doping Commission, together with FIAS Anti-Doping department, send a monthly update of the Anti-Doping Educational programme sending a strong message to the athletes, coaches and other sports organisations. The Federation takes strict action to any case of positive results from doping control performed on a SAMBO athlete. FIAS is the testing authority for the Category A events such as World Championships, Continental Championships and World Cups. In partnership with the NADOs, the urine and blood samples of athletes are collected in compliance with the international standards for testing and

investigation. The samples are sent to the WADA-accredited laboratory around the world. FIAS believes that the focus on the education of its members helps to reduce the number of SAMBO athletes who damage their health by using prohibited substances. For Outreach Program for athletes and coaches in Tbilisi FIAS collaborated on education with Easter European RADO. It was 3 days education program lead by a specialist in Anti-Doping focused on rights and responsibilities of athletes' participating at the international event. More than 120 athletes from nearly 30 countries were trained and promoted clean sport through social networks.

In 2018, a questionnaire was compiled for athletes participating in the 2018 SAMBO World Championship in Bucharest, Romania. The survey reveals the knowledge and attitude of professional athletes towards the problems of using doping in SAMBO. To ensure the maximum reliability of the data received, the athletes were asked to fill out the questionnaire anonymously. Detection of professional athletes' opinions on the problem of using doping and searching the ways to prevent the spread of this phenomenon in the SAMBO are the main tasks of the FIAS Medical and Anti-Doping Commission. The research aims to study the level of knowledge and behaviour of professional SAMBO athletes to doping. The survey was attended by 97 professional athletes from 21 countries of the

professional athletes from 21 countries of the world, namely: Russia, Ukraine, Mexico, Japan, USA, Canada, Cuba, Guatemala, Republic of Korea, Colombia, Paraguay, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Honduras, Uruguay, and Costa Rica. The results of the answers to the questions of the first block indicate that highly professional athletes are mostly familiar with the list of prohibited substances and WADA methods. They are also aware of their rights and responsibilities during the doping control process. Athletes are aware of the negative effects of doping and receive enough information on these issues from their national federations and WADA centres.



3.1.3 FIAS Sustainability Presentation

The Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships in Ploiesti successfully pioneered FIAS's sustainability initiatives. FIAS decided not only to continue these initiatives, but also to educate the volunteers and clarify to FIAS Executive Committee members the actions planned for all future FIAS events and raise awareness about the importance of sustainability and how these small efforts will make a big difference. During the World Championships, the OC planned an exhibition of children's works on SAMBO theme of recyclable materials with ecological workshop. At the Youth and Juniors World SAMBO Championships, which took place in Novi Sad Serbia in 2017 were organised an exhibition and a series of masterclasses dedicated to sustainable development and

environmental protection programme. Serbian secondary school students and children attending kindergartens were doing fancy crafts on the subject of SAMBO using recyclable materials during the event at the SPENS Arena. Also, the OC has usually placed buckets with the following inscriptions during all days: Plastic, Paper, Trash, Food them to pick up and dispose of waste separately in the bins provided. Also, electricity and water saving activities were explained to the volunteers. Approximately 90-95 volunteers were present for both events. The response of the volunteers was tremendous, and it was new learning for them in a sports environment. A brief introduction on sustainability used to be given to the FIAS Staff and LOC, to update them on the reasons behind these initiatives and

3. SOCIAL INITIATIVES



update them the changes made by investing in sustainability in the past one year. These initiatives are not only to achieve a certification or approval from senior officials, rather, but they can also help to reduce the economic impact of large-scale events. FIAS believes the power of education at a

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

3.2 FIAS Women's Commission

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

world of SAMBO. FIAS will continue to ensure equal opportunities for women in SAMBO, competing and coaching environments, free from discrimination and harassment and gender inequality. The SDG goal 5, Gender equality and promotion of women 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.

Among the commitments made by the International SAMBO Federation (FIAS) at its 2016 Annual Congress was to encourage the development of the women's side of the sport. FIAS has witnessed an ever-growing increase in women's participation at SAMBO events and has launched a gender equality campaign, entitled "Share Your Story", where female sambists are encouraged to share sporting challenges on their social media pages.

In January 2017 with support of the FIAS was created the Foundation by the World Champion from Venezuela Maria Guede. It was rewarded during the PEACE & SPORT forum in 2017.

The Maria Guede Foundation helps underprivileged children from Venezuela to live better. From SAMBO practise to a daily meal, the Foundation supports those children in their everyday life. School and social support, hygiene, sexuality and drug prevention. Children involved in the foundation are required to attend school and receive a good education. FIAS provides the help to Maria with the training equipment, the Montpellier Sporting Club SAMBO and Laure Fournier and athletes commission also help with everyday hygiene products for the children to use, showing that the project stretches well beyond the sport itself.

In September 2018, FIAS launched another campaign called #GameChangers to celebrate female athletes and promote gender equality.

3. SOCIAL INITIATIVES



FIAS has also been supporting United Nations campaigns aimed at stopping violence against women. In May 2018, FIAS participated in the seventh International Working Group on Women and Sport (IWG) World Conference on Women and Sport in Gaborone, Botswana. FIAS staff attend and support various gender equality events and seminars.



3.3 FIAS Events Organised by Local Host City Clubs

The achievement of FIAS having 88 National SAMBO Federation full members is a result of the involvement of the National Federations and its stakeholders. The stakeholders being the local SAMBO, Judo, Tai-Jitsu and various forms of martial arts performed in the respective city. Local Clubs at Novi Sad (Serbia) with support of SAMBO Federation of Serbia and at Tbilisi (Georgia) with SAMBO Federation of Georgia collaborated with various stakeholders to organise the Youth and Junior World SAMBO Championships 2017 and 2018, producing a successful event. Temporary jobs and volunteering by the people of Novi Sad and Tbilisi

were undertaken for free. FIAS is grateful to them, for their compassionate interest in SAMBO. Local Clubs at Sochi, Russia and Bucharest, Romania with the support of the local communities was tremendous. There were above 100 of volunteers and temporary workers for each of the events. Ex-members of the Federation travelled from various places to be involved in the preparation of the Championships. The tournament was broadcasted in the local sports TV, digital advertisement boards, social media and newspapers.

3.4 Free Tickets for Spectators

In Novi Sad, Sochi, Tbilisi and Bucharest the spectators were given free entry to watch the SAMBO Championships. It was a packed stadium in Ploiesti and Sofia, proving the love for SAMBO drew them to the event. Children from

orphanages participated in the opening ceremony of the championships in Sofia. This gesture was highly appreciated by FIAS management, athletes and spectators.

3.5 FIAS Assistance To Underprivileged Athletes

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

For the year of 2017-2018, these were the donations provided by FIAS:

Full set of Mat		Uniform set	Combat Sambo set	Referees' Uniform
Mat + Cover	Cover			
40	24	2577	356	150



Donations and providing support for athletes is a very strong social sustainability initiative within FIAS. It has provided flight tickets and accommodation to at least four athletes and coaches from each country, accommodation for

athletes and coaches, and SAMBO uniforms for unprivileged athletes. The experiences of athletes gained during the event should motivate them further to practice SAMBO.

3.6 No Smoking and No Alcohol Policy

The use of tobacco, including smokeless tobacco products, legal smoking products, alcohol and illegal drugs are prohibited in all FIAS events and also in the FIAS office. All athletes and coaches,

regardless of age, are not permitted to consume or possess alcoholic beverages at the venue. Anyone found with alcohol will be subjected to disciplinary action by FIAS.

3.7 Conclusion to the Social Pillar

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

There were demonstrations of basic SAMBO moves and grips to spectators attending the Championships. Along with the demonstration,

health promotion and warm-ups before SAMBO will be explained. This initiative will help in the development of SAMBO in the host city, as it will attract new participants and opportunities for local clubs to gain new members.

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

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

Figure 12: Social Indicators Summary

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

4. ECONOMIC IMPACTS



4.1 Economic impacts

The economic impacts of SAMBO events are mainly indirect. Being the sport not in the programme of the Olympic Games, measuring the economic impact of a single SAMBO event is quite different from measuring the annual economic impact of a comprehensive sports event. Thus, estimating the total economic impact of an entire annual SAMBO tourney programme with dozens of sporting events using surveys would become expensive. Currently, the literature on economic impact studies focuses on survey approaches for specific events, rather than on estimating the economic impact of annual sports tourism programmes, which community leaders need.

FIAS significantly reduced the financial support for World Championships since 2016. Financial support was 90% less than in 2015, though we achieved a higher number of participating

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

Visibility remains high, we introduced live streaming on Facebook and other social media platforms, which gave us great numbers of viewers 1,500,000 minutes of viewing in 3 days for each SAMBO Championship. More media was covering the event (Russia, USA, UK, France, Bulgaria, Belarus, Mongolia, etc).

We continued our productive and organised work with sponsors, making them more visible on the ground, on television, in the media and social networks, as evidenced by the sponsor reports that we presented after the event.



We provided all events with mats. All organisational expenses were taken care of by LOCs. We also had better sponsors visibility and online broadcasting, which attracted a high

number of viewers.

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

Figure 13: Economic Indicators Summary

Key EC Indicators for the events at Novi Sad, Sochi, Tbilisi and Bucharest	EC	EN	SO
Waste Management	●	●	●
Emission Calculation and transport management	●	●	
Energy Efficiency	●	●	
Save Water	●	●	
Accommodation	●		●
Labour Practices and Decent Work	●		●
Local Communities	●		●
Engage with Local Clubs	●		●

Some important economic impacts in detail are given below:

Table 13: Economic Impacts in the FIAS Events, part 1

Areas	Economic Impacts
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The number of paper sheets printed was reduced by 30% due to double side paper printing; ➤ The initiative helped to reduce the usage of paper. Approximately USD 220 was saved by printing less and double-sided for the events; ➤ The food prepared per person was reduced drastically from day 1 to day 2. It helped to reduce the purchase of meat and other food items. The small additional portion of food prepared was also donated to the hungry and poor.
Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The initiative to save energy will be useful for the national member federations to pay less to the energy companies in their host city. Indirectly, FIAS helps them by carrying out initiatives mentioned in Chapter 2.

5. CLOSING THE LOOP



Table 13: Economic Impacts in the FIAS Events, part 2

Areas	Economic Impacts
Save Water	➤ The initiative created to reduce the consumption of water which is indirectly saving cost saving based on the litres of water used.
Transport	➤ Combined bus trips to hotels were helpful to reduce the emissions. At the same time, it reduced the cost of hiring buses.
Public Awareness & Engaging Local Clubs	➤ Creating public awareness and inviting the local member clubs to volunteer for the event was a great accomplishment for the FIAS. A detailed explanation of the assistance received from organisers is highlighted below.
Recruiting Volunteers	➤ Volunteers are the backbone of every event. The hiring of volunteers will engage them in the sport and is a cost-saving for the local federation. More on the same is given below.

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 Novi Sad and Sochi, Tbilisi and Bucharest the people who are members of the local SAMBO clubs volunteered to help during the event. The young athletes who practice SAMBO volunteered

during the event. Intangible benefits such as growth in community spirit and co-operation can result from the host community being integrally involved in event planning and production. Where the event enhances the values of the residents as well as providing economic stimulus, the hosts can be expected to support the event.

5.1 Closing the loop

Conducting a sustainable event for a small size international federation shows that there are numerous key initiatives can be carried out. For a small-scale event compared to the Olympic Sports, FIAS is proud to have established many keys and new initiatives for its events. We are proud that the FIAS Sustainability Guidelines have been shared with each LOC and they do their best to follow these guidelines and abide by them. Also, through constant education and

workshops from FIAS, we need to make the organisers and the FIAS officials automatically think and implement the KPIs for events. Of the four events conducted, the four main initiatives in the EN pillar, the six SO initiatives and the indirect EC impacts, provide a good base for a small event.

These will be the main focus areas in all FIAS events, henceforth. Also, with the Olympic Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable development

goals, FIAS will focus on including more and more goals in the upcoming events and report them as well.

Partnering with local stakeholders for promoting sustainability in the host city and at the games, will help in creating a legacy of change. The Host City organisers appreciated the Federation implementing the initiatives, "The footprint of FIAS will always be there in the stadium, and these sustainability initiatives will be followed." FIAS has a vision of showing the world that even a small effort can make a big impact on the environment. These steps taken at four events are continuing legacy on sustainability which will strengthen to be accurate with the most sustainable principles of the Olympic movement. In subsequent years, FIAS will continue to develop its sustainability. Launching of the FIAS

SAMBO Internet channel and programs on the EUROSPORT channel, participating in sustainable movements, such as UN Sports for Climate Action Framework, GAISF sustainability award 2020, Memorandum of Understanding with other International Sports Federations - all this is already part of the FIAS sustainable development project and will be reflected in the next reports.

The integration of the Olympic Values, Olympic Agenda 2030 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 a full-fledged Olympic sport. Little droplets of these initiatives can create an ocean of change for a sustainable event and a sustainable world.





Appendix I: References

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

Appendix II. FIAS Environmental Policy

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

The Policy aims

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

The Policy Principles

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

Actions at FIAS Events

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

- Waste Management Protocol;
- Energy Consumption and Energy Efficiency;
- Save Water Campaign;
- Emission Control 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 society through education and workshops. Our aims in the coming years are to further spread the word of protecting our environment along with the economic and social impacts and be compliant with the Olympic Agenda 2030 recommendations to be a sustainable sport.

Appendix III. Sustainability Action Sheet

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Waste Management	EN	There should be a convenient drop-off point for all unwanted sports clothes and equipment such as gloves, shoes, helmets etc.	Giving attendees a convenient drop off point (e.g. entrance/exit) for all handouts will mean that they can be reused, reducing waste.	Partially done
	SO			
	EN	Leftover food and beverages are donated to a local food bank.	Provide food for those who are unable to afford it for themselves and their families. Provide unopened food that would otherwise be thrown away. Compost any other food that they will not accept or that has been opened.	Yes
	SO			
	EN	The event is cleared of all rubbish during and after the event.	Providing an appropriate number of recycling and trash bins should greatly limit rubbish. Considering hiring or determining an individual with the sole responsibility of removing trash and ensuring it is recycled or trashed as appropriate.	Yes
	EN	Waste monitoring assistants ensure recycling and composting procedures are adhered to.	By providing volunteers to help out with recycling illustrates an active commitment to recycling while preventing trash contamination.	



Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Waste Management	EN	Quick facts about recycling are posted by the bins.	Short facts about recycling can grab people's attention and help put their green efforts into perspective, as well as demonstrating that their individual actions make a difference on a collective scale.	Yes
	EN	The event uses only electronic communications for registration, announcements and updates. Ideally, create the website for the event or use the existing website of the National SAMBO Federation where are dedicated section for the event.	This cuts down on unnecessary environmental and economic costs and means that communications are less likely to get lost at home or in the mail.	Partially done
	EN	All unavoidable printing is double sided on FSC Certified, post-consumer recycled and chlorine-free paper.	Double sided paper is convenient and uses only half the amount of paper. This makes it easier to transport, distribute and recycle after the event. Procuring already recycled paper further reduces the environmental impact of the event.	Partially done
	EN EC	Distribution of brochures, handouts and session notes are limited to those with a genuine need or interest.		Partially done
	EN	Use of plastic coffee stirrers, paper doilies, and straws is avoided by using reusable drinkware and accessories.	A large amount of unnecessary waste may otherwise be created.	Partially done
	EN	All options for tableware have been considered and reusable tableware has been chosen if possible.	Reusable tableware is an effective method of reducing large quantities of waste of while improving the feel and theme of an event.	Partially done
	EN EC	At least one course is entirely vegetarian.	Vegetarian meals are generally much less carbon and water intensive than meals containing meat.	Yes

Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Waste Management	EN EC	Water is provided in pitchers and/or large dispensers and reusable or compostable cups are provided.	By not providing plastic bottles, your event will save a large sum of money and prevent a large amount of plastic from going to a landfill. Except for doping controls where we require to use plastic bottles.	Partially done
Emissions Calculation and Transport Management	EN	Drivers are made aware of ways to reduce fuel consumption.	a. Fully inflated tires, no idling, and smooth driving can greatly increase miles per gallon, resulting in fewer emissions, lower costs and a lower refuelling frequency.	Yes
			b. Can we bring EURO 6 transport vehicles as a recommendation? Or by default European countries uses EURO 6 vehicles?? Biofuel also one option.	
	EN	The main accommodation site is within walking distance of the event venue (max 1 mile).	Choose a site of accommodation with green credentials (e.g. LEED-certified).	Partially done
	EN SO EC	The venue is easily accessible for attendees by foot, bicycle, or public transportation.	A public transportation system at almost all central venues is easily accessible. Be sure to inform participants of the useful public transportation system, distribute the map of public transport during the accreditation, and publish the map of public transport in hotels.	Partially done
Energy Efficiency	EN	Alternative lighting and heating options are taken when appropriate.		Yes
	EN	Energy-efficient lighting like LED etc. and for heating: central heating or district heating mechanisms are better. For district heating, they can use Biomass or Biogas.	Affix posters on walls and check if systems are available.	Yes



Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Energy Efficiency	EN SO EC	Signage to encourage staff and guests to turn off lights and electrical equipment when not in use.	a. This can be as simple as stickers or signs by lights and other electrical equipment. If applicable ensure overhead projectors are switched off by presenters after their presentation. b. Occupancy sensors can be installed (Low Cost Sensors)	Yes
Save Water Campaign	EC	Attach save water posters in possible places where water is used. Mainly restrooms and showers.		Yes
Accommodation	EC	Collaborate with hotels in communicating "how to be a responsible guest".	Yes. We shall communicate with the official hotels... but nowadays this information is usually available in everywhere (to not change towel, linens every day in a hotel).	Yes
Public Awareness	EN SO EC	Information related to transport, paper reduction, waste collection, etc. at FIAS website, in official regulation, at a social network.		Yes
Labour Practices and Decent Work	SO	Total number and rate of new employee hires and volunteers recruited and employee and volunteer turnover by age group, gender, and region.		Partially done
Training and Education	SO	Average hours of training per year per employee or volunteer by gender, and by employee category.	a. FIAS employees- online courses, IF Seminars, WADA workshops. b. Volunteers training- on side education during the FIAS events	Yes
Raising Awareness and capacity building	SO	Circulating information, to organising meetings and training for those that will have a role in the event.	Sustainability issues are now receiving more media coverage than ever before and use practical examples and concrete figures to capture the attention of the general public.	Partially done
Engage with Local Clubs	SO	The Local club should be involved in the organisation of the event and its member/athletes' entourage should gain new experience through FIAS competition.		Yes

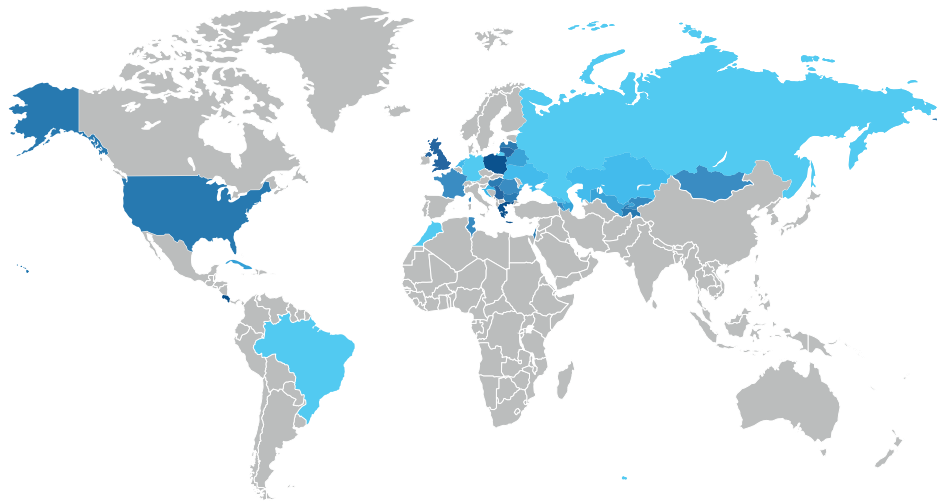
Area of Interest	Indicator	Objective	Action	Task Accomplishment
Recruit and Volunteers	SO	Use local organisations for applicable temporary jobs, volunteers and contractors (E.g. waste recycling services, clean- up crews, entry level job agencies and those that recruit from local enterprises and/or those that support socially- diverse, Aboriginal people, people with disabilities). Ensure a fair wage system.		Yes
Side Events	SO	Create a socially inclusive side-event, for example in partnership with top athletes or sponsors.		Yes
Alcohol Prevention Policy	SO	We can create poster, speak with coaches and athletes. Alcohol increase aggression and decrease coordination, therefore, is dangerous for any athlete especial in material art.		Yes
Anti-Doping Outreach Programme	SO	Organise outreach booths at both events.		Yes
Non-Smoking Campaign	SO	Nicotine in the athlete body is now deeply discussed by WADA. They consider adding it at the prohibited list. Therefore, we should start with the campaign.	For example, only non-smoking room for athletes, prohibited smoking at the venue and around the venue, etc.	Yes
Support for underprivileged athletes	SO	a. Provide equipment for SAMBO competition (clothes, shoes etc.). b. Help them to participate in the event (actions are already done in past).		Yes
Charity Donations	SO	Donate to local schools, public recreation centres and community sports clubs that can make good use of sporting equipment.		Yes
Advertisement	EC	Collaboration with local companies and local service providers who could be potential partners to the event. Discover possible benefits for such a partnership.		Partially done
Non-Smoking Campaign	SO	The idea is to try to get rent of the sports hall for free (if LOC or FIAS pay for the rental and if the sports hall is own by city).	The sports hall was not given for free, but for a discount rate.	Partially done



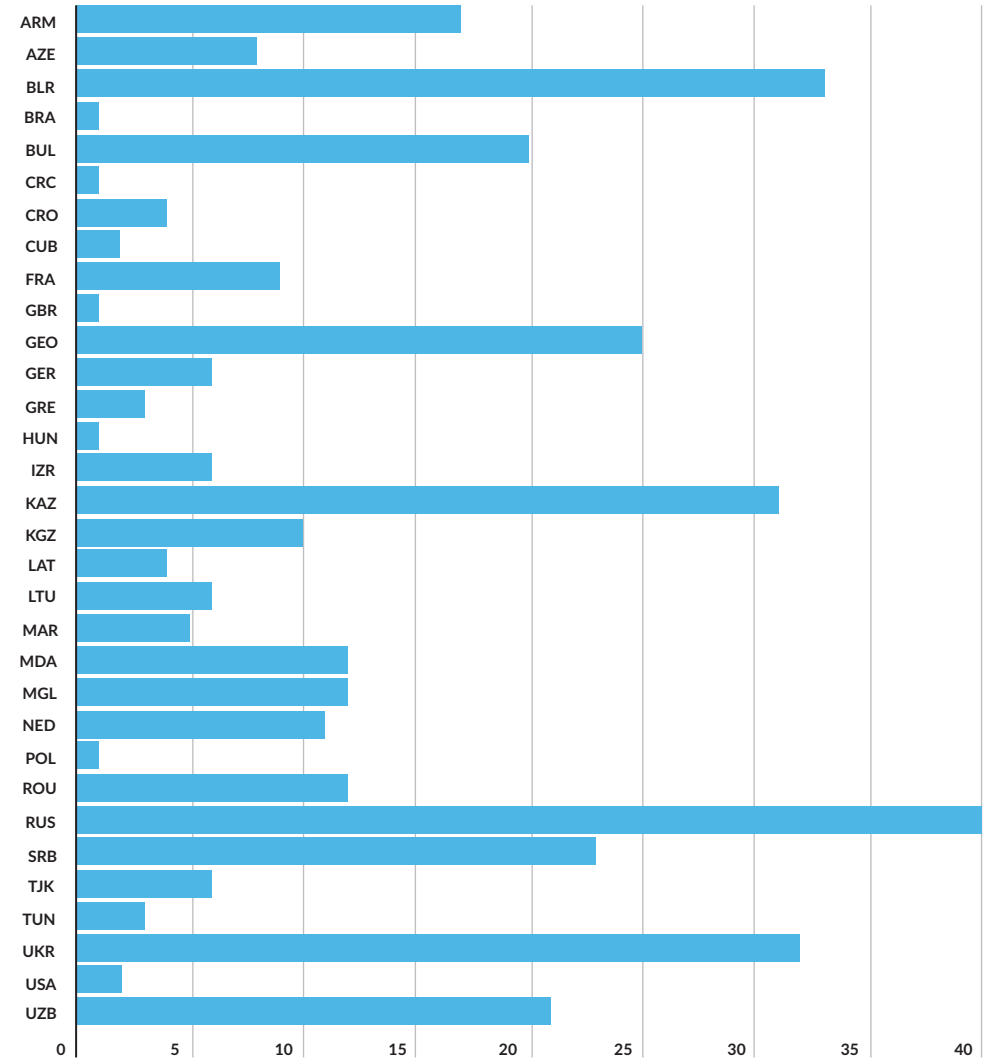
Appendix IV: Transport Emissions and Management

a. Transport Emissions to arrive at Novi Sad.

From thirty-two countries participating worldwide, Bulgaria, Hungary, Croatia, Romania and Ukraine used the buses to arrive at Novi Sad, which was an economical and more sustainable option than taking a flight. The figure shows the number of athletes travelled from each country.



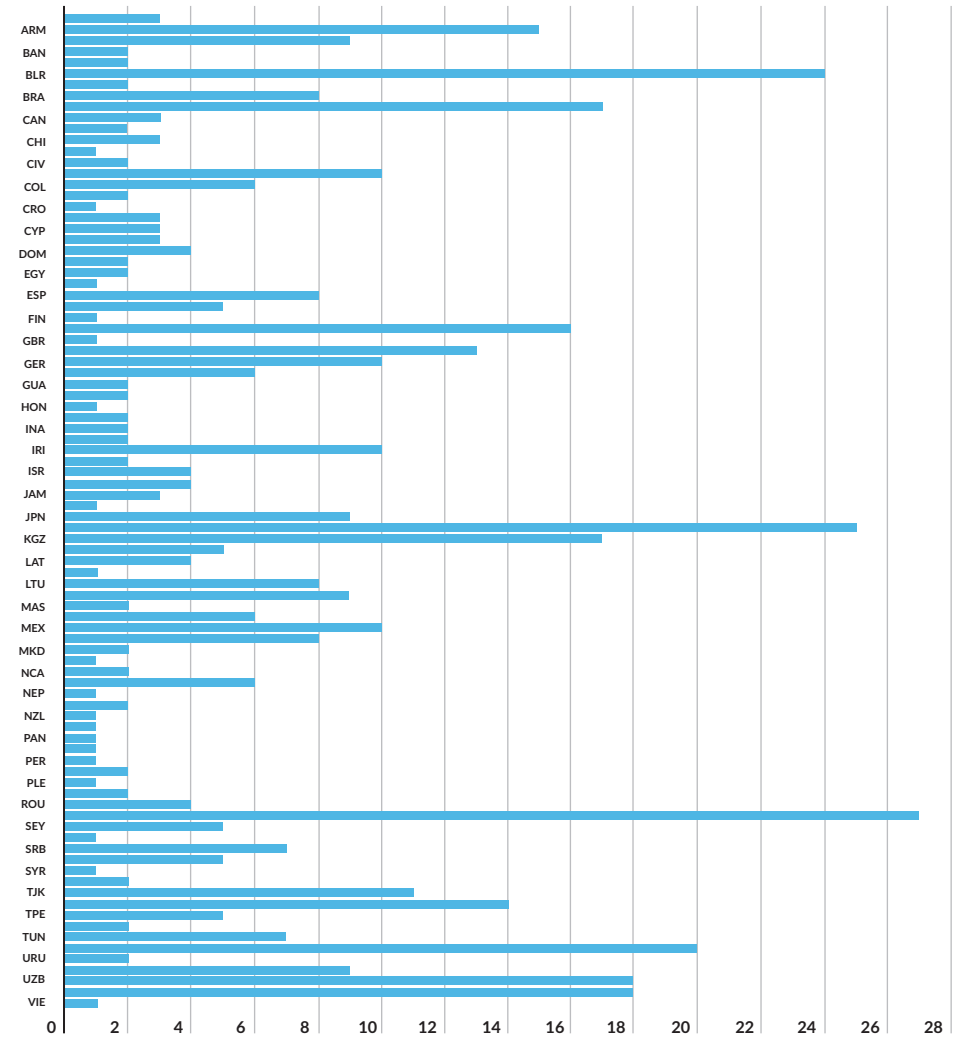
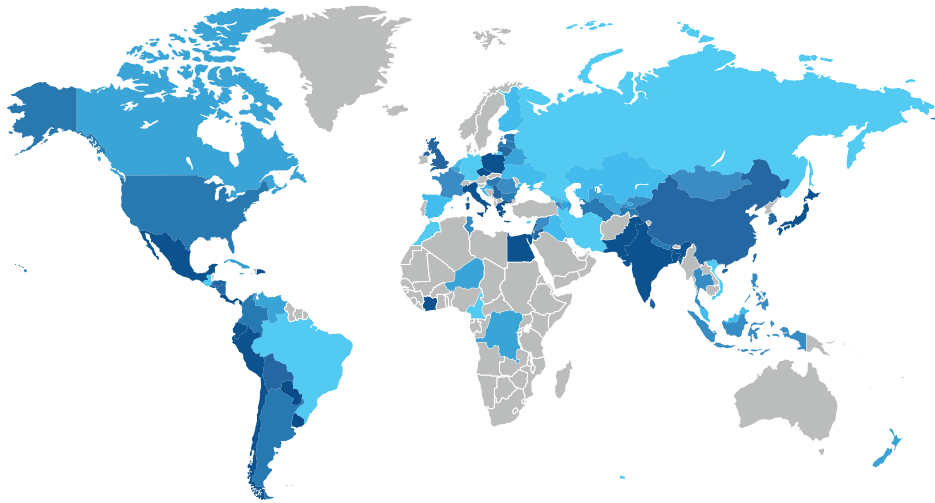
Total Athletes	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO ₂)
368	142,907	271





b. Transport Emissions to arrive at Sochi 2017

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

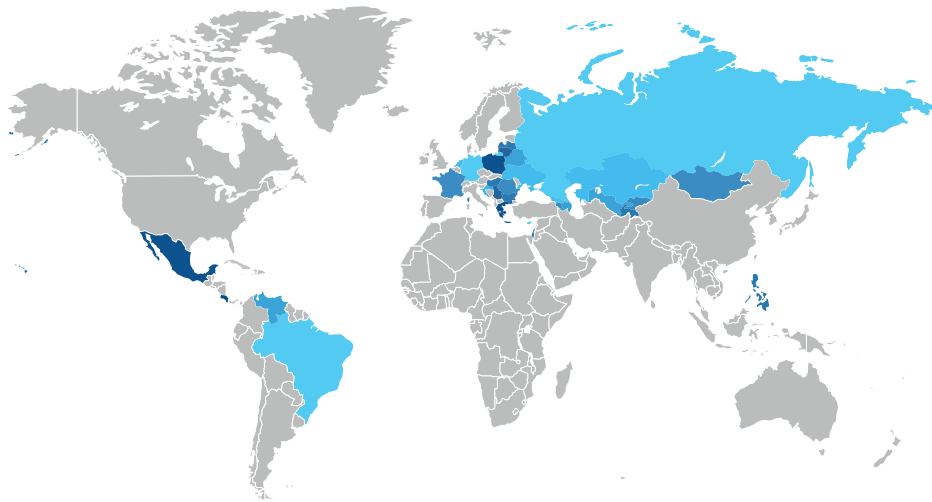


Total Athletes	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO ₂)
498	965,400	869

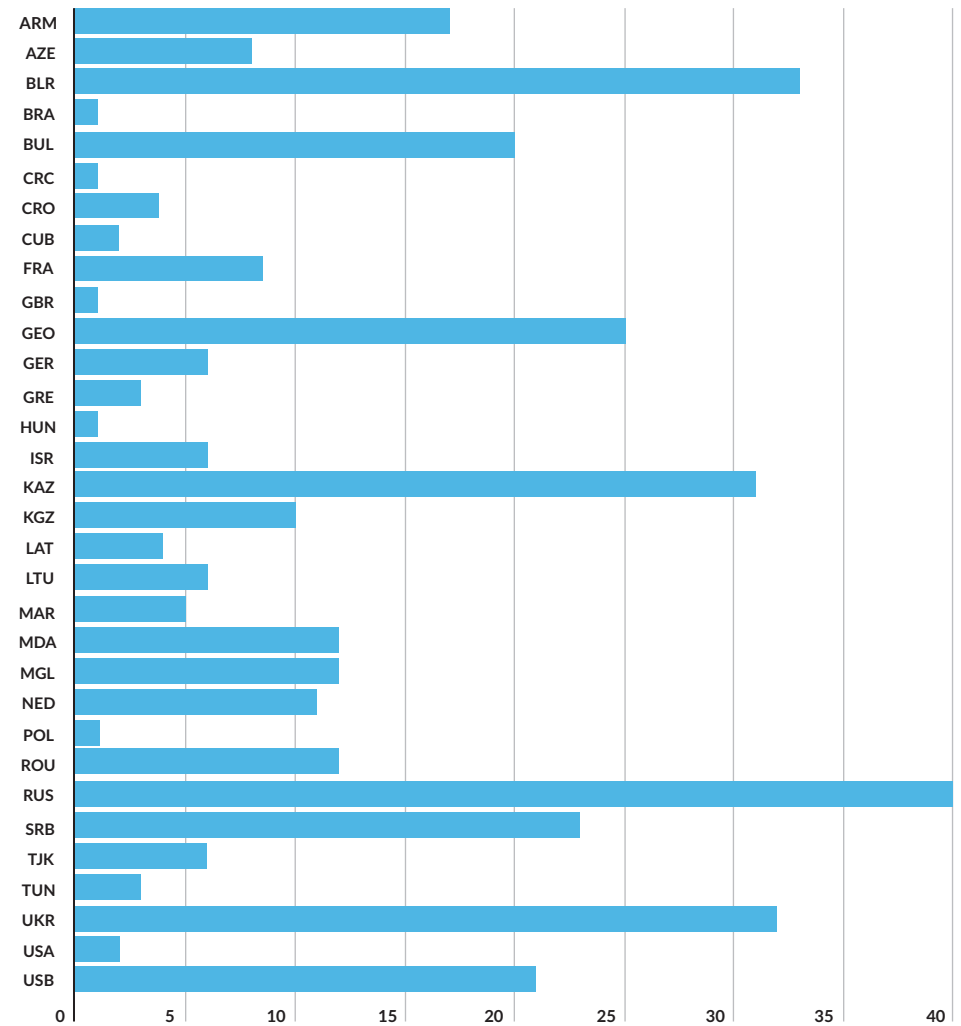


c. Transport Emissions to arrive at Tbilisi

From thirty-one countries participating worldwide only team from Armenia used a bus to arrive at Tbilisi.



Total Athletes	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO ₂)
344	144,800	214

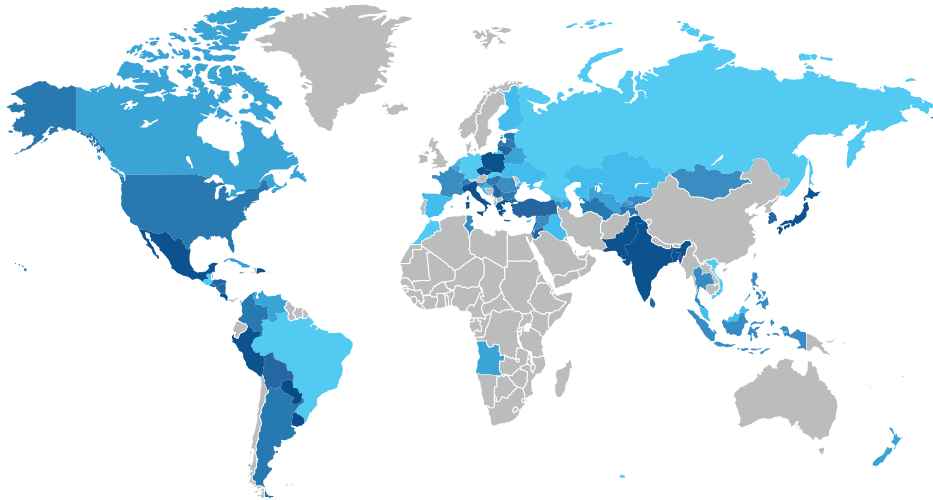




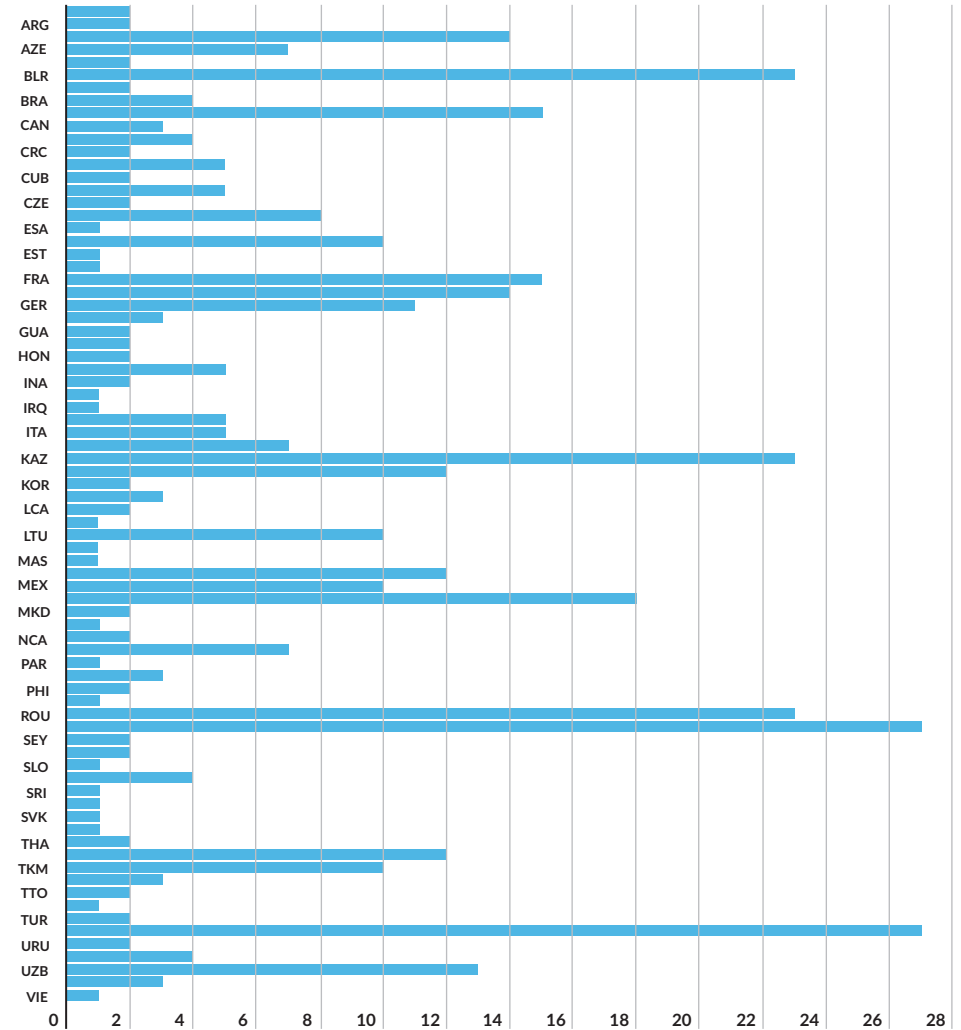
d. Transport Emissions to arrive at Bucharest

From seventy-eight countries participating worldwide, Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Serbia and Ukraine used a bus to arrive at Bucharest. It may be suggested to the National SAMBO Federations who are neighbouring countries to

the host city to use 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.



Total Athletes	Total KMS	Total Emissions by air travel (tCO ₂)
449	651,654	374





Appendix V. Carbon Emission Calculation for Novi Sad, Serbia

Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2017 - Youth and Juniors World SAMBO Championships - Novi Sad (Serbia)					
1	Armenia	17	airplane	4100	12,767
2	Azerbaijan	8	airplane	5000	7,16
3	Belarus	33	airplane	2200	15,147
4	Brazil	1	airplane	19800	3,4
5	Bulgaria	20	bus	970	1,2
6	Costa Rica	1	airplane	20700	3,4
7	Croatia	4	bus, car	780	0,994
8	Cuba	2	airplane	18300	6,2
9	France	9	airplane	2800	4,75
10	UK	1	airplane	3200	5,4
11	Georgia	25	airplane	4100	18,6
12	Germany	6	airplane	2000	3,0
13	Greece	3	airplane	1600	1,143
14	Hungary	1	bus, car	588	0,749
15	Israel	6	airplane	3900	4,428
16	Kazakhstan	31	airplane	8000	43,4
17	Kyrgyzstan	10	airplane	9200	16,0
18	Latvia	4	airplane	2700	2,056
19	Lithuania	6	airplane	2200	2,742
20	Morocco	5	airplane	6400	6
21	Moldova	12	airplane	3000	8,604
22	Mongolia	12	airplane	12700	25,2
23	Netherlands	11	airplane	2700	5,753
24	Poland	1	airplane	1100	0,305

Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2017 - Youth and Juniors World SAMBO Championships - Novi Sad (Serbia)					
25	Romania	12	bus	1367	1,7
26	Russia	40	airplane	3400	25,16
27	Serbia	23			
28	Tajikistan	6	airplane	8500	9,0
29	Tunisia	3	airplane	4900	2,88
30	Ukraine	32	bus	2802	3,6
31	USA	2	airplane	15300	5,2
32	Uzbekistan	21	airplane	8400	31,5
Total		368		142 907	270,935

Appendix VI. Carbon Emission Calculation for Sochi, Russia

Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2017 - World SAMBO Championships - Sochi (Russia)					
1	Argentina	3	airplane	26400	18
2	Armenia	15	airplane	24900	88,2
3	Azerbaijan	9	airplane	6500	14,4
4	Bangladesh	2	airplane	13700	11,5
5	Belgium	2	airplane	7300	3,9
6	Belarus	24	airplane	4100	29,82
7	Bolivia	2	airplane	27500	18,536
8	Brazil	8	airplane	23000	35,1
9	Bulgaria	17	airplane	2900	16,704
10	Canada	3	airplane	19200	12,8
11	Republic of the Congo	2	airplane	19800	10,002



Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2017 - World SAMBO Championships - Sochi (Russia)					
12	Chile	3	airplane	31100	26,67
13	China	1	airplane	16500	2,7
14	Ivory Coast	2	airplane	12200	6,3
15	Cameroon	10	airplane	11000	28,5
16	Colombia	6	airplane	26000	43,16
17	Costa Rica	2	airplane	25600	17,336
18	Croatia	1	airplane	8700	3,268
19	Cuba	3	airplane	22000	14,8
20	Cyprus	3	airplane	7300	7,8
21	Czech Republic	2	airplane	6200	4,4
22	Dominican Republic	4	airplane	22800	23,004
23	Ecuador	2	airplane	26400	13,302
24	Egypt	2	airplane	8600	4,5
25	El Salvador	1	airplane	24500	8,268
26	Spain	8	airplane	8900	19,2
27	Estonia	5	airplane	4500	7,256
28	Finland	1	airplane	4600	1,834
29	France	16	airplane	7700	28
30	Great Britain	1	airplane	7800	5,6
31	Georgia	13	airplane	4600	17,556
32	Germany	10	airplane	6300	18
33	Greece	6	airplane	7300	13
34	Guatemala	2	airplane	29400	14,802
35	Hong Kong	2	airplane	18400	9,402
36	Honduras	1	airplane	24200	8,868

Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2017 - World SAMBO Championships - Sochi (Russia)					
37	Hungary	2	airplane	5,900	5,900
38	Indonesia	2	airplane	20 800	20 800
39	India	2	airplane	11,500	11,500
40	Iran	10	airplane	6 000	6 000
41	Iraq	2	airplane	26 800	26 800
42	Israel	4	airplane	8,200	8,200
43	Italy	4	airplane	7 300	7 300
44	Jamaica	3	airplane	22900	22900
45	Jordan	1	airplane	9,000	9,000
46	Japan	9	airplane	19 900	19 900
47	Kazakhstan	25	airplane	7 400	7 400
48	Kyrgyzstan	17	airplane	8 600	8 600
49	South Korea	5	airplane	16 000	16 000
50	Latvia	4	airplane	4,500	4,500
51	Lebanon	1	airplane	7,800	7,800
52	Lithuania	8	airplane	4 400	4 400
53	Morocco	9	airplane	8 800	8 800
54	Malaysia	2	airplane	18 700	18 700
55	Moldova	6	airplane	3,200	3,200
56	Mexico	10	airplane	27800	27800
57	Mongolia	8	airplane	12 100	12 100
58	Marshall Islands	2	airplane	3 100	3 100
59	Mauritius	1	airplane	26,600	26,600
60	Nicaragua	2	airplane	24 500	24 500
61	Netherlands	6	airplane	7 100	7 100



Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2017 - World SAMBO Championships - Sochi (Russia)					
62	Nepal	1	airplane	12 500	8,4
63	Niger	2	airplane	15 600	10,936
64	New Zealand	1	airplane	35 300	11.668
65	Pakistan	1	airplane	13 700	4.834
66	Panama	1	airplane	24,700	8,268
67	Paraguay	1	airplane	25 300	13,248
68	Peru	1	airplane	28 200	9.668
69	Philippines	2	airplane	20 200	13,6
70	Palestine	1	airplane	9,000	3,2
71	Poland	2	airplane	5,100	3,96
72	Romania	4	airplane	5 800	8,8
73	Russia	27	airplane	2 800	14,952
74	Seychelles	5	airplane	14 400	20,128
75	Singapore	1	airplane	19 300	6,4
76	Serbia	7	airplane	3 500	8,613
77	Sri Lanka	5	airplane	16 000	16,2
78	Syria	1	airplane		
79	Thailand	2	airplane	16 900	8,4
80	Tajikistan	11	airplane	8 800	20,8
81	Turkmenistan	14	airplane	7 000	22,1
82	Chinese Taipei	5	airplane	18 700	21,7
83	Trinidad and Tobago	2	airplane	25100	12,648
84	Tunisia	7	airplane	5,300	9
85	Ukraine	20	airplane	4,000	28,764
86	Uruguay	2	airplane	26,200	13,548

Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2017 - World SAMBO Championships - Sochi (Russia)					
87	USA	9	airplane	19,400	44.408
88	Uzbekistan	18	airplane	8 500	30
89	Venezuela	5	airplane	21 400	25,2
90	Vietnam	1	airplane	16 300	5,4
Total		498		965 400	869,19

Appendix VII. Carbon Emission Calculation for Tbilisi, Georgia

Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2018 - Youth and Juniors World SAMBO Championships - Tbilisi (Georgia)					
1	Armenia	28	bus	550	0.701
2	Azerbaijan	18	airplane	900	5,058
3	Belarus	24	airplane	3 700	16,248
4	Brazil	1	airplane	28,600	4,9
5	Bulgaria	1	airplane	4 700	0,965
6	Costa Rica	2	airplane	24 600	8,2
7	Cyprus	1	airplane	5,500	1,1
8	Czech Republic	2	airplane	5 100	1,812
9	Estonia	2	airplane	6,000	2,4
10	France	12	airplane	7,200	15,6
11	Georgia	34			
12	Germany	3	airplane	5 300	3
13	Greece	10	airplane	3700	6,74
14	Israel	8	airplane	2 800	4,256
15	Kazakhstan	34	airplane	4 500	27,846



Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2018 - Youth and Juniors World SAMBO Championships - Tbilisi (Georgia)					
16	Kyrgyzstan	17	bus	9 400	28,9
17	Latvia	2	airplane	4 500	1,634
18	Lithuania	8	airplane	6,000	9,6
19	Moldova	9	airplane	4 000	7,614
20	Mexico	1	airplane	25,100	4,2
21	Mongolia	31	airplane	12,500	65,1
22	Netherlands	10	airplane	7,100	13
23	Philippines	2	airplane	18 000	6
24	Poland	2	airplane	4 300	1,558
25	Romania	9	airplane	3 100	5,22
26	Russia	40	airplane	3 400	24,84
27	Serbia	1	airplane	4 300	0,886
28	Tajikistan	10	airplane	7 000	13
29	Ukraine	39	airplane	2900	21,294
30	Uzbekistan	27	airplane	6 600	
31	Venezuela	1	airplane	22 000	3,6
Total		389		144800,00	230,371

Appendix VIII. Carbon Emission Calculation for Bucharest, Romania

Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2018 - World SAMBO Championships - Bucharest (Romania)					
1	Angola	2	airplane	17 300	5,8
2	Argentina	2	airplane	24,700	8,4
3	Armenia	14	airplane	6 700	16,8
4	Azerbaijan	7	airplane	4,500	6,489

Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2018 - World SAMBO Championships - Bucharest (Romania)					
5	Belgium	2	airplane	3 500	1,294
6	Belarus	23	bus	2,726	3,5
7	Bolivia	2	airplane	22 800	7,6
8	Brazil	4	airplane	22 500	15,2
9	Bulgaria	15	bus	796	1
10	Canada	3	airplane	15 500	7,5
11	Colombia	4	airplane	21,000	14
12	Costa Rica	2	airplane	21 600	7,2
13	Croatia	5	airplane	2 700	3,345
14	Cuba	2	airplane	19 200	6,4
15	Cyprus	5	airplane	2 500	2,475
16	Czech Republic	2	airplane	2,200	0,898
17	Dominican Republic	8	airplane	18 300	24
18	El Salvador	1	airplane	21 800	3,631
19	Spain	10	airplane	4 900	8,84
20	Estonia	1	airplane	3 500	0,782
21	Finland	1	airplane	3 500	0,645
22	France	15	airplane	3 700	10,185
23	Georgia	14	airplane	3 100	8,12
24	Germany	11	airplane	3 100	6,303
25	Greece	3	airplane	1 500	1,092
26	Guatemala	2	airplane	2 800	1,062
27	Hong Kong	2	airplane	17,300	5,8
28	Honduras	2	airplane	22,200	7,558
29	Hungary	5	airplane	1,688	0,492



Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2018 - World SAMBO Championships - Bucharest (Romania)					
30	Indonesia	2	airplane	3 000	1,424
31	India	1	airplane	10 000	1,8
32	Iraq	1	airplane	4 100	0,869
33	Israel	5	airplane	3 200	2,955
34	Italy	5	airplane	2 700	2,62
35	Japan	7	airplane	22 800	26,6
36	Kazakhstan	23	airplane	7 600	32,2
37	Kyrgyzstan	12	airplane	8 400	18
38	South Korea	2	airplane	16 200	5,4
39	Latvia	3	airplane	3 900	2,472
40	Saint Lucia	2	airplane	23 500	7,968
41	Lebanon	1	airplane	2 900	0,544
42	Lithuania	10	airplane	4 000	8,46
43	Morocco	1	airplane	7,800	1,4
44	Malaysia	1	airplane	18 100	3
45	Moldova	12	bus. car	914	1,2
46	Mexico	10	airplane	22 000	37
47	Mongolia	18	airplane	12 300	37,8
48	North Macedonia	2	airplane	2 100	1,192
49	Mauritius	1	airplane	22 600	3,8
50	Nicaragua	2	airplane	21,800	7,262
51	Netherlands	7	airplane	3 600	4,592
52	Paraguay	1	airplane	23 300	3,9
53	Peru	3	airplane	24 300	12,3
54	Philippines	2	airplane	20 900	6,8

Nº	Country	Athletes	Means of transport	Total KMS (Return trip)	Total Emission (tCO ₂)
2018 - World SAMBO Championships - Bucharest (Romania)					
55	Poland	1	airplane	1 900	0,408
56	Romania	23	bus. car		
57	Russia	27	airplane	3 000	15,093
58	Seychelles	2	airplane	13 000	4,4
59	Singapore	2	airplane	18 700	6,2
60	Slovenia	1	airplane	3 000	0,706
61	Serbia	4	bus. car	1,184	0,862
62	Sri Lanka	1	airplane	13 500	2,3
63	Switzerland	1	airplane	3 100	0,583
64	Slovakia	1	airplane	4 100	0,862
65	Syria	1	airplane		
66	Thailand	2	airplane	16 900	5,6
67	Tajikistan	12	airplane	7 700	16,8
68	Turkmenistan	10	airplane	6,000	12
69	Chinese Taipei	3	airplane	17 700	9
70	Trinidad and Tobago	2	bus. car	22,500	7,564
71	Tunisia	1	airplane	4 300	0,889
72	Turkey	2	airplane	900	0,568
73	Ukraine	27	bus	1 840	2,3
74	Uruguay	2	airplane	24 800	8,4
75	USA	4	airplane	15 600	10,4
76	Uzbekistan	13	airplane	8,600	19,5
77	Venezuela	3	airplane	20 400	10,5
78	Vietnam	1	airplane	18 300	3
Total		449		651 654	374,204



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

athletes. Unfortunately, due to lack of information, we cannot calculate the round trips of the Syrian athletes.

Appendix IX: GRI Index

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

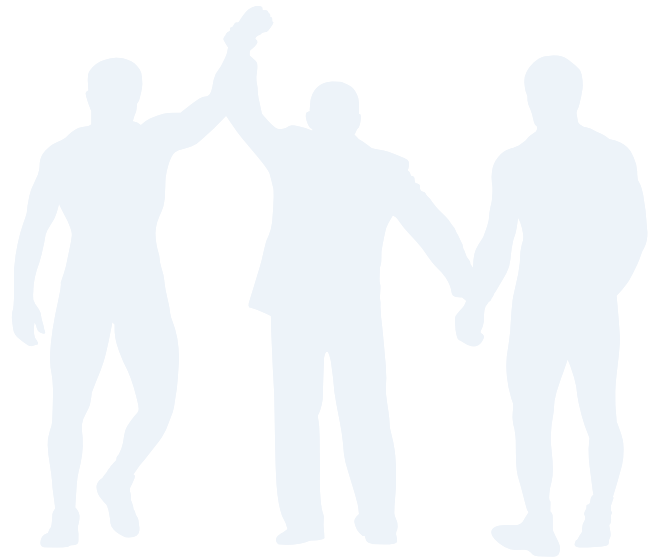
the standard disclosure reference number as mentioned below. Standard Disclosures.

GRI Ref Standard disclosures	Requirements	Report Section Reference
	Strategy and Analysis	
G4-1	Message from FIAS President	Pg. 3
G4-3	Organisational Profile	
	Report the name of the Organisation	Pg. 7
G4-4	Report the primary brands, products, and services	
	About FIAS	Pg. 7
G4-5	Report the location of the organisation's headquarters	
	Report the name of the Organisation	Pg. 22
G4-18	Identified Material Aspects and Boundaries	
	FIAS Report Overview	Pg. 9
G4-24	Stakeholder Engagement	

GRI Ref Standard disclosures	Requirements	Report Section Reference
	Provide a list of stakeholder groups engaged by the organisation	Pg. 20
	Report Profile	
G4-28	The reporting period for information provided.	Pg. 11
	Governance	
G4-34	Report the governance structure of the organisation, including committees of the highest governance body	Pg. 19
	Ethics and Integrity	
G4-56	Describe the organisation's values, principles, standards and norms of behaviour such as codes of conduct and codes of ethics	Pg. 3
	ECONOMIC	
G4-EC-8	Indirect economic impacts	Pg. 42
	ENVIRONMENTAL	
G4-EN-6	Reduction of Energy Consumption	Pg. 28
G4-EN-8	Water withdrawal from the source – Total number of bottles used for the event	Pg. 27
G4-EN-DMA	Initiatives were undertaken to achieve reductions in water consumption.	Pg. 30
G4-EN-16	Energy indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Pg. 30



GRI Ref Standard disclosures	Requirements	Report Section Reference
G4-EN-23	Total weight of waste by type and disposal method	Pg. 27
G4-EN-30	Significant environmental impacts of transporting products and other goods and materials for the organisation's operations, and transporting members of the workforce	Pg. 33
	SOCIAL	
G4-SO-1	Percentage of operations with implemented local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programmes	Pg. 40
G4-SO-6	The total value of contributions by FIAS and recipient/beneficiary	Pg. 41
G4-LA-10	Education through SAMBO	Pg. 37



Appendix X. UN Sustainability Development Goals Index

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 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 de SAMBO (FIAS)

Av. de Rhodaine 54


CH - 1007

Lausanne, Switzerland

Phone: +41 21 601 70 15

swissoffice@sambo-fias.com

www.SAMBO.sport

 This document is only available electronically. Please consider the environment before printing this document. If printing is necessary, try to print double-sided on 100 percent recycled paper from post-consumer waste or use scrap paper where appropriate.