

FIFA[®]

**CARBON MANAGEMENT AND
CLIMATE PROTECTION AT FIFA**



FIFA and the UN

In December 2015, at the Conference of the Parties (COP) 21 in Paris, parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change came to an agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. In order to achieve those targets, all parts of society, from individuals to corporations, must contribute at increasing levels of scale and acceleration.

As an international organisation, FIFA takes its responsibility to protect, cherish and limit its impact on the environment seriously. FIFA aims to lead by example and inspire greater awareness and best practices in sustainability standards with regard to FIFA World Cups™ and within FIFA as an organisation. That is why, since the 2006 FIFA World Cup Germany™, it has been continuously implementing environmental projects and engaging with its stakeholders and other institutions to find sensible ways of addressing environmental issues, mitigate the negative environmental

impact of its activities and increase its activities that have a positive impact on the environment.

One of the main factors in the change in atmospheric temperature is the greenhouse gases¹ released into the atmosphere through human activities. To better understand the volume of greenhouse gas emissions that are attributed to its activities and its main competitions, FIFA has since 2010 estimated the carbon footprint of different competitions and activities. Following an overview of the main results.

Measuring emissions

To better understand the volume of greenhouse gas emissions that are attributed to its activities and main competitions, since 2009, FIFA has been estimating the carbon footprint of different competitions and activities. Below is an overview of FIFA's estimated emissions between 2009 and 2015.

Figure 1: Carbon footprint of FIFA in 2015

(Total estimated emissions in 2015 = 77,475 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent)

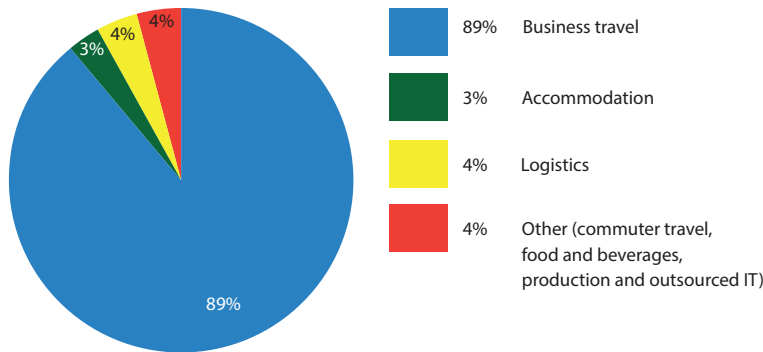


Figure 2: Carbon footprint of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™

(Total estimated emissions = 41,405 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent, excluding emissions from venues and transport of ticket holders)

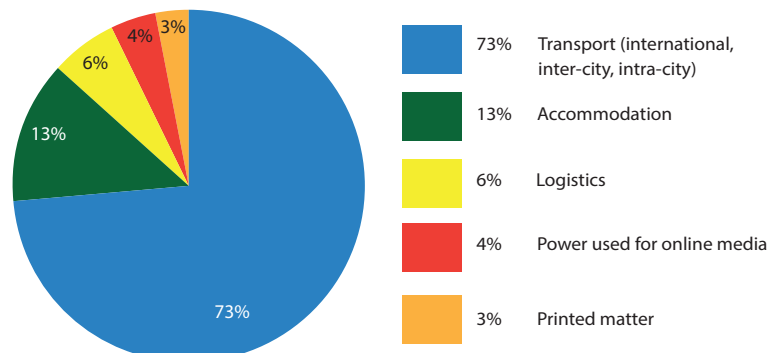


Figure 3: Carbon footprint of the 2014 FIFA World Cup

(Total estimated emissions = 2,723,756 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent, including emissions from venues and transport of ticket holders)

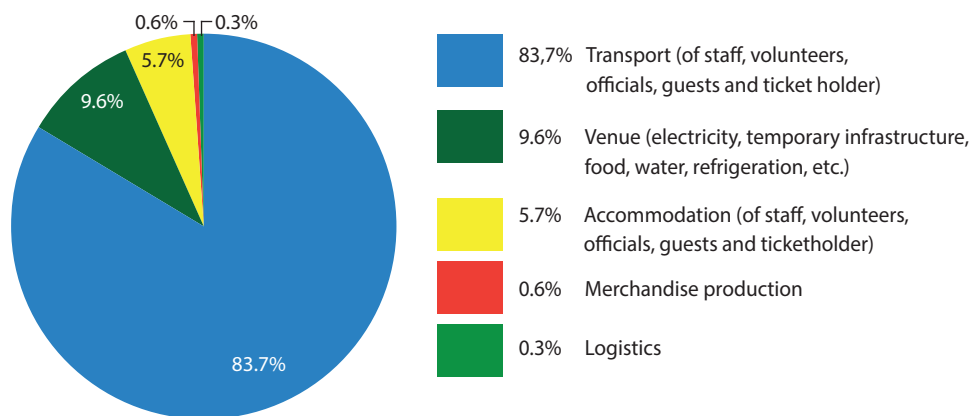
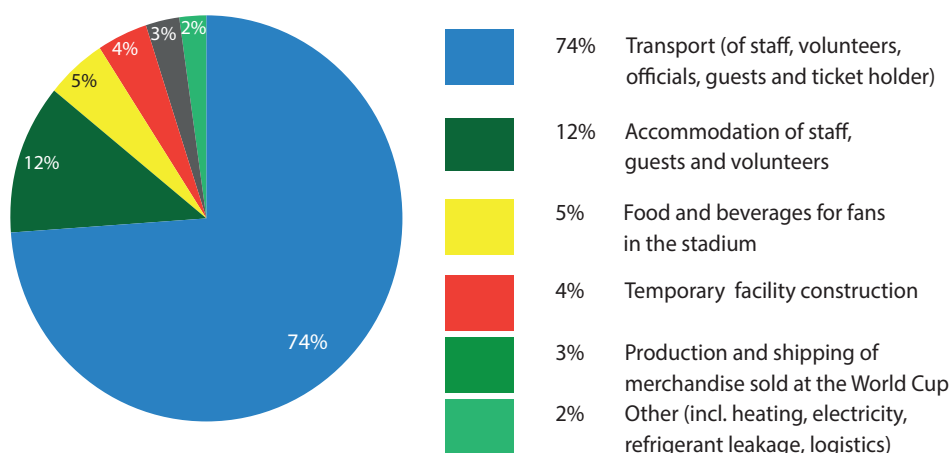


Figure 4: Carbon footprint of the 2018 FIFA World Cup™

(Total estimated emissions = 2,167,118 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, including emissions from venues and transport of ticket holders)



Reducing emissions

In collaboration with the Local Organising Committees, FIFA has taken measures to reduce the emissions and environmental impact under their operational control. For example, in collaboration with the authorities in Russia and the Host Cities, free train and public transport services between and within the Host Cities were offered to ticket holders for the duration of the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

For the 2014 and 2018 FIFA World Cups, with the aim of separating waste streams and reducing the volume of waste sent to landfill, a waste management and recycling

programme for events related to the tournaments was implemented. In addition, since the 2018 FIFA World Cup, all FIFA World Cup stadiums are required to have green certification to ensure sustainable construction and design that cover key environmental and social aspects, thus allowing for sustainable stadium operation in the long term. FIFA also implemented climate action campaigns for the 2014 and 2018 FIFA World Cups to raise awareness on climate change and climate action, and encourage fans to reduce the carbon emissions resulting from their travel to the tournaments.

Offsetting emissions

Offsetting is a way to balance the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere in one place by removing, or preventing them, in another – resulting in a zero net effect. FIFA has been offsetting the emissions associated with its activities on different occasions since the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany.

FIFA selected all projects through a rigorous tender process in collaboration with specialised stakeholders and in accordance with international best practices.

Source of carbon emissions	Information on low-carbon projects	Volume in tonnes
<p>2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil (including emissions from ticket holders who signed-up to the climate protection campaign)</p> <p>For more information on the low-carbon projects, please also see the 2014 FIFA World Cup Sustainability Report</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Halt deforestation (Suruí) in Rondônia, Brazil - Deforestation prevention project (Purus) in Acre, Brazil - Ceramics project bundle in Brazil, which use a mix of wood residues from dedicated renewable plantations - Climate-friendly power from wood waste and sawdust project in the Brazilian Amazonas region 	331,000
<p>2018 FIFA World Cup Russia (including UN-backed projects)</p> <p>For more information on the low-carbon projects, please also see the Carbon offsetting projects for the 2018 FIFA World Cup</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biomass energy project in Russia - Hydroelectric energy project in India - Palm-oil waste water treatment project in Thailand, which prevents waste water from decomposing and generating methane - Hydropower project in Brazil, which aims to provide the national grid with electricity generated from renewable sources - Efficient cooking stove programme in Kenya - Methane capture and combustion from swine-manure treatment in Chile - - N₂O abatement project in Pakistan 	260,000

For more information on the carbon footprint and the offsetting projects, you can contact the FIFA Sustainability & Diversity Department.