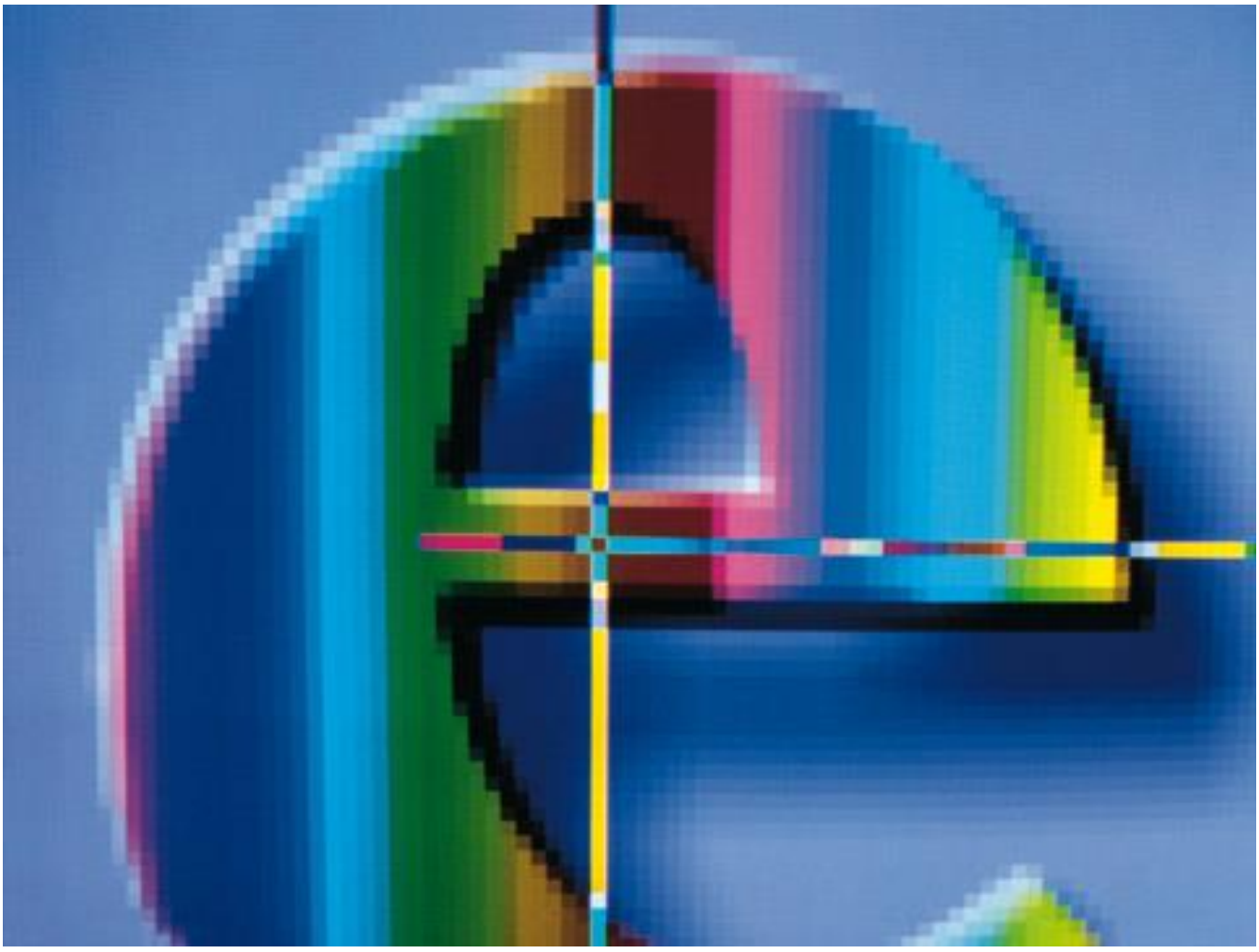
REPORT ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL JUDO FEDERATION FOR THE YEAR 2022



EKONERG – Energy Research and Environmental Protection Institute, Ltd.

ZAGREB, 2023

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REPORT ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL JUDO FEDERATION FOR THE YEAR 2022

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Contents

1. Introduction

This report is prepared as support to the International Judo Federation (IJF) and its commitments within the Sports for Climate Action (S4CA) Framework, and it covers:

1. International Judo Federation´s carbon footprint assessment (emissions inventory)for calendar year 2022,
2. Carbon footprint assessment of two World Judo Tour events in 2023, and
3. Completed S4CA reporting questionnaire for year 2022 to be submitted by the International Judo Federation.

By joining the S4CA initiative IJF has committed to prepare yearly reports on greenhouse gas emissions. The first report was prepared for 2021 and that year has been declared a base year against future emissions will be compared. The IJF´s greenhouse gas emissions inventory for the year 2022 is the second prepared inventory.

The carbon footprint assessment covers the quantification of greenhouse gas emissions, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e).

The greenhouse gas emissions calculations include all identified Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions from IJF viewed as a sport organization and two World Judo Tour events chosen by the Client:

- Grand Slam Antalya, Turkey and
- Grand Prix Upper Austria, Austria.

The Scope 3 emission categories for IJF assessed for 2021 are also assessed for 2022, while Scope 3 categories for sport events include similar categories assessed during Grand Prix Zagreb 2021 and Grand Slam Hungary 2022 depending on the availability of data and event specificities.

This report contains:

- basic information about the UN's Sports for Climate Action Framework and International Judo Federation organization for which emissions are quantified (Chapter 2),
- description of the methodology used for emissions calculation (Chapter 3),
- carbon footprint assessments (Chapter 4)
- presentation of the results of the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions for all three scopes (Chapter 5),
- rough estimation of all IJF events emissions in 2022 (Chapter 6),
- summary of conclusions (Chapter 7), and
- International Judo Federation reporting questionnaire for year 2022 for submission to S4CA in 2023 (Appendix).

2. International Judo Federation and UN's S4CA Framework

The International Judo Federation (IJF) is the international governing body for judo, founded in July 1951. The IJF was originally composed of judo federations from Europe and Argentina. Today the IJF has 200 National Federations on all continents. There are over 20 million people around the globe who practice judo, according to the IJF.

Sport in all its forms is increasingly threatened by climate change. The increasing lack of snow during winter, unpredictable heatwaves and rising sea levels are among the issues seriously affecting athletes, event organisers and even spectators.

In December 2018, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) co-launched the new Sports for Climate Action (S4CA) Framework and defined the role of sport in the worldwide fight for climate change. The UN S4CA Framework aims to help sport organisations reduce emissions caused by their operations. The UN S4CA initiative calls on sporting organizations to acknowledge the contribution of the sports sector to climate change and their responsibility to strive towards climate neutrality for a safer planet.

Acknowledging the importance of the issue and the necessity for the sports community to work together, IJF is one of many sport organisations that have joined the initiative and have committed to adhere to five principles listed in the Table 1-1.

IJF has joined the UNFCCC's S4CA initiative as a signatory to the S4CA Framework. By signing the Framework, IJF has acknowledged its responsibility in helping to meet the worldwide target of climate neutrality by mid-century, which is one of the goals of the 2015 Paris Agreement. With joining the S4CA initiative, IJF selected 2021 as base year for GHG emission reporting to which all future emissions will be compared.

The IJF's responses to the five core principles enshrined in the S4CA Framework and the aims of the Paris Agreement are presented in the Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: IJF's responses to the five core Sports for Climate Action Principles

S4CA Principle	IJF´s response
1. **Undertake systematic efforts to promote greater environmental responsibility**	Steps already taken by developing and distributing IJF Event Sustainability Checklist; measures are taken to lower the climate and environmental impact of all IJF-organised events, two of them are also presented in this Study
2. **Reduce overall climate impact**	IJF is at the beginning of this journey but keen to align with Paris Agreement goals
3. **Educate for climate action**	IJF uses IJF platforms to educate on sustainability and climate action and plans to perform such activities even more in the future; in 2023 a series of in-person IJF Sustainability Workshops for Youth was initiated at the IJF Youth Camp in Switzerland. More destinations to be added in next years.
4. **Promote sustainable and responsible consumption**	Sustainability and care for the environment are being highlighted on websites, media, social media and during sport events

S4CA Principle	IJF´s response
5. **Advocate for climate action through communication**	Climate action is actively communicated, and IJF Climate Ambassadors are engaged in inspiring projects that raise awareness in the Judo Community and beyond

3. Methodology

The methodology used for the IJF´s and events carbon footprint evaluations is in line with the Greenhouse Gases Protocol (hereinafter: GHG Protocol) with customization for a sport organization and in accordance with the UN S4CA Framework guidelines.

The carbon footprint assessment covers the calculation of greenhouse gas emissions expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) according to GHG Protocol. The GHG Protocol establishes a comprehensive global standardization framework for the quantification and management of greenhouse gas emissions from business operations, value chains and emission reduction actions in private and public sectors. The founders of the Protocol established cooperation around the world with governing bodies, industry associations, non-governmental organizations, business and other organizations.

The GHG Protocol contains following standardization documents that are globally accepted as guides for determining the carbon footprint and that were used to calculate GHG emissions:

- "*The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard*" [Ref 1];
- "*GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance*", *An amendment to the GHG Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standard* [Ref 2];
- "*Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard*", *Supplement to the GHG Protocol Accounting and Reporting Standard* [Ref 3],
- "*Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions", Supplement to the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard* [Ref 4].

These documents enable a similar set of methodologies for all entities that intend to establish a system for accounting and reporting on greenhouse gas emissions.

The GHG Protocol defines three "scopes" (Scope 1, Scope, 2, and Scope 3) for GHG emissions accounting and reporting purpose as shown in Figure 3-1.

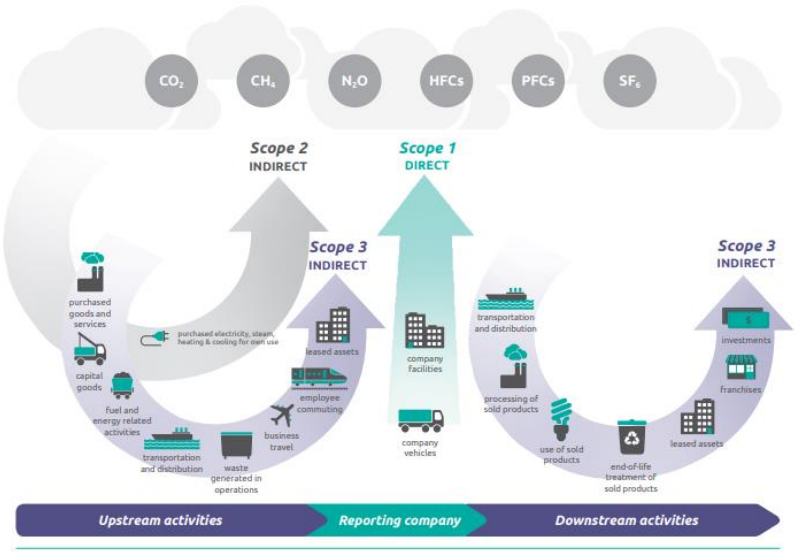

Figure 3-1: Overview of GHG Protocol scopes and emissions across the value chain

The categorisation of carbon emissions divided into Scopes 1, 2 and 3 is used to describe the different categories of emissions that an organisation generates in its own operations and in its value chain and are defined as follows:

- **Scope 1** emissions are direct emissions from fuel combustion in sources owned or directly controlled by the organisation (e.g. emissions from own vehicles, machines, devices).
- **Scope 2** emissions are indirect emissions from production of purchased energy, in particular electricity, steam, heating, or cooling.
- **Scope 3** emissions are all other indirect emissions from upstream and downstream activities (e.g. travel, waste generated, purchased goods and services etc.) beyond the control of an organisation.

The presentation of the general emission sources by scopes for the sport organizations and for the sport events can be found in in the section defining system boundaries (subchapter 3.1.), while an overview of all identified IJF´s emission sources is presented in the subchapter 3.2 of this Report.

Greenhouse gases covered by GHG Protocol include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF_3). In the last year's carbon footprint report, CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and HFCs were identified as the GHGs relevant for IJF's and event activities.

The measure of the radiative forcing impacts of a particular greenhouse gas on the effect of global warming is expressed using the Global Warming Potential (GWP). Since the GHGs do not have the same GWP, the total emission is expressed as the emission of carbon dioxide equivalent, expressed in tons (t CO_2e).

Table 3-1 shows the global warming potential values of greenhouse gases reported under the GHG Protocol. Only the greenhouse gases identified in the sources owned or controlled by IJF are listed in the table. In the group of HFC gases, the potential values are shown for those gases that have been determined to be used in air conditioning and refrigeration devices in the company's premises. Global warming potentials are taken from GHG Protocol listing of GHG's adapted from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fifth Assessment Report - AR5 [Ref 5].

Table 3-1: Global warming potential (GWP) values of greenhouse gases relevant for the IJF´s activities

GREENHOUSE GAS		POTENTIAL (GWP)
CO_2		1
CH_4		28
N_2O		265
HFCs	HFC-32	677
	HFC-134a	1300

Since GHG Protocol doesn't cover sport activities as a separate category or sector, general GHG emission calculation guidelines were used in this Report. Established approach for cross-sectoral GHGs emission calculation was applied.

Emission factors sources used for GHG emission calculation include the IPCC 2006 guidelines [Ref 6] and other relevant sources [Ref 7, 8, 9].

3.1. Setting inventory system boundaries

Typical boundaries of the GHG emission inventory systems for sport organizations and sport events are presented in following Table 3-2. Since there is no strict rule regarding the boundaries for calculating GHG emissions from sport organizations (marked green in Table 3-2) and sport events (marked blue in Table 3-2), common carbon footprint rules prepared by S4CA initiative were applied.

Table 3-2: Emission sources by categories for sport organizations and sport events from S4CA

Category	Sports Organization	Sport Events
Scope 1 *Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources*	Fuel combustion, driving own vehicles, refrigeration	Fuel combustion for the event (for generation of electricity or heat), driving own vehicles by event organizers, refrigerants escaping from refrigeration systems for the event
Scope 2 *Emissions from the generation of purchased energy*	Purchased electricity, heat or steam	Purchased electricity, heat or steam for the event (not generated directly by the organizers of the event)
Scope 3 *Indirect emissions (not included in scope 1 and 2) that occur in the value chain, including both upstream and downstream*	Any air travel paid for by the organization; ground transportation of staff and materials in vehicles not owned or controlled by the organization; extraction and production of purchased	Air travel by organizers of the event and fans; ground transportation in vehicles not owned or controlled by organizers of the event and fans; extraction and production of purchased
	materials and fuels (paper, furniture, office supplies, vehicles, water, food, etc.); electricity transmission losses; emissions from outsourced activities like production of any materials and delivery of services; waste disposal; supply chain-related emissions, etc.	materials and fuels (signs, stages, office supplies, electronics, souvenirs, clothing, food etc.); electricity transmission losses; outsourced activities (like event planning by a third party); waste disposal, etc.

3.2. Identification of the emission sources

Sources of greenhouse gas emissions identified within the inventory system boundaries are classified into Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 categories and are presented below.

All identified Scope 1 and 2 emissions from events (GP Zagreb in 2021, and GS Hungary in 2022) are also assessed for events GS Antalya and GP Upper Austria, both held in 2023. All identified Scope 1 and 2 emissions from IJF in 2022 are also assessed in 2023. The Scope 3 emission for IJF assessed for 2021 is also assessed for 2022. The Scope 3 emissions for two sport events (GS Antalya, and GP Upper Austria) include similar categories assessed during GP Zagreb 2021 and GS Hungary 2022, which were included (or excluded) in inventory depending on the availability of data and efforts of the event organizer to collect and provide specific data. The overview of scope allocation for two events and IJF is presented in Figure 3-2.

Figure 3-2: IJF emission scopes overview

All categories of Scope 3 defined by the GHG Protocol are examined to be integrated into the calculation of IJF's carbon footprint. The categories are listed in the Table 3-3 with an indication of each category's applicability for IJF organisational footprint and events footprint.

Table 3-3: Overview of 15 Scope 3 GHG Protocol categories with indication of category applicability for IJF and events

	Scope 3 category	IJF	GS Antalya, GP Upper Austria
1	*Purchased Goods and Services*	IJF as non-production organization does not purchase significant amounts of materials or products. For those products that are purchased systematized data are currently unavailable. This category is not included in the inventory.	Category included in the events inventory due to availability of data on food preparations during the events and served in hotels and sports venues. It is estimated that these emissions are not a significant emission source.
2	*Capital goods*	Category not included in the inventory – IJF organization had not invested in capital goods during 2022.	N/A
3	*Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)*	Energy related GHG emissions are included in Scope 1 (natural gas combustion for heating at one location) and Scope 2 (electricity consumption at three locations). Scope 3 emissions from used energy sources are not included in this assessment.	
4	*Upstream transportation and distribution*	This category is not included in the inventory since there are no significant amounts of purchased products to be transported from the suppliers (related to Category 1).	N/A
5	*Waste generated in operations*	N/A	Category included in the inventory due to availability of data on waste generation in operations during the events in hotels and sports venues. It is estimated that these emissions are not negligible emission source.
6	*Business travel*	This category is included in the assessment and is recognized as the most significant Scope 3 category in IJF's emissions inventory.	
7	*Employee commuting*	Data are currently unavailable. Most of the employees live close to the place of work or work from home-offices. Majority of professional travel refers to travelling to other cities and countries that is included under Category 6.	
8	*Upstream leased assets*	Category included in the inventory due to availability of data on fuel combustion for transportation by rented van by IJF.	N/A

	Scope 3 category	IJF	GS Antalya, GP Upper Austria
		It is estimated that these emissions are not a significant emission source.	
9	*Downstream transportation and distribution*	N/A	
10	*Processing of sold products*	N/A	
11	*Use of sold products*	N/A	
12	*End-of-life treatment of sold products*	N/A	
13	*Downstream leased assets*	N/A	
14	*Franchises*	In this assessment sport events are labelled as Category – Franchises to adapt organizational circumstances to general GHG Protocol categories. By definition, a franchise is a business operating under a licence to sell or distribute another company's goods or services. In this regard, World Judo Tour competitions can be placed in this category because they are organized by local organisers (IJF member National Federations) with the support from IJF as roof organization.	
15	*Investments*	N/A	

4. Carbon footprint assessment

The carbon footprint assessment is prepared for the IJF Headquarters and calendar year 2022 and for two selected events held in 2023: Grand Slam Antalya 2023 and Grand Prix Upper Austria 2023.

4.1. Grand Slam Antalya 2023, Turkey

Antalya Grand Slam 2023 was held in Antalya, Turkey from 31th March to 2nd April. A total of 600 competitors from 83 countries and 5 continents took part in this event[1].

Prior to the event, recommendations for decreasing carbon footprint were given to the event organizer to raise awareness about judo competitions on the environment with the focus on greenhouse gas emissions. The application of the given recommendations should improve sustainability of the sport event, contribute to the reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions, and highlight efforts directed towards a "greener" event with a reduced impact on the climate.

Recommendations include following measures in order to minimize greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to the event carbon footprint reduction:

- Transportation of participants during the event between hotels, airport and sports venue should be optimized to the highest possible level. If applicable, preference should be given to the use of electric and hybrid vehicles or to give preference to gasoline-powered vehicles over diesel-powered ones, although the difference between gasoline and diesel emission is relatively small.
- Organizing sustainable transport for visitors by enabling free public transport with ticket purchase, or rewarding fans (e.g. drinking coupons) that arrive to the event by bike or public transport, can motivate people to avoid using cars.
- Implementation of the reusable cup scheme; organize the purchase of drinks in the sports hall by spectators with reusable cups made of hard plastic. For the visitors, arrange to buy a cup that they use/reuse during the day and return it at the end with a fee for the price of the cup. In this way, the use and disposal of single-use PET bottles is avoided, which results in the avoidance of emissions that occur in bottle production value chain. If applicable, organize the use of reusable packaging for food and drinks by event participants (athletes, team members, judges, organizational staff), or offer disposable packaging made of paper, cardboard or biodegradable plastic.
- Purchasing items that can be reused, especially if they are made of plastic and are heavy (e.g. buy reusable large billboard in the sports venue). By not printing the date/year, billboard can be reused for contracted Grand Slam period. Try to reuse other smaller but numerous items and marketing material such as banners, signs or accreditations or if they are for single use, try to avoid plastic.

[1] https://www.ijf.org/competition/2441

- Encourage the food suppliers to increase plant-based offerings to contribute to the event carbon footprint reduction efforts, keeping in mind that giving preference to a plant-based diet has a positive effect on the environment. For the production of certain types of food, i.e. ingredients, much more resources are needed compared to production of the same amount of different food type.
- Encourage the food suppliers to increase local food supply. If locally grown food can be purchased and quantities recorded, the climate benefits resulting from minimizing food transport can be calculated and shown as avoided emissions.
- Donation of excess food. The donation of excess food to charity has both environmental and humanitarian positive impact. If such an activity is carried out and the amount of donated food is estimated, the avoided emission of greenhouse gases that would otherwise be emitted at the landfill can be estimated and disseminated.
- Give preference to local suppliers and sponsors who have implemented sustainable strategies. If this activity is applicable, the assessment may highlight synergistic benefits from cooperation with entities that have introduced sustainable strategies or applied sustainable practices.
- Cooperate with hotels and sports venues that have good waste management practice. In addition to the known environmental benefits of separate waste collection (e.g. paper, plastic, biodegradable waste), the avoided emission of greenhouse gases resulting from this practice can also be estimated.

4.1.1. Setting GHG inventory boundaries

Antalya Grand Slam GHG emission sources that were identified and included in this assessment are presented in the Table 4-1.

Definition of scopes provided by S4CA in Table 4-1 is interpretated for the purpose of the assessment in a way that travel of athletes should be included, although it states generally 'air travel by the organizers and fans'. Travel of athletes and their team members are included because they make a significant part of the overall event emissions.

Table 4-1: Identified GHG emission sources of Antalya Grand Slam 2023

Emission source	Description	Category
Transport during event	Transport of event participants during the event using vehicles under the control of the organizer	Scope 1
Hotel energy consumption	Emissions from fuel combustion in the hotel	Scope 1
	Emissions that occurred during generation of electricity and heat consumed by the hotel	Scope 2
Sports venue energy demand	Emissions that occurred during generation of electricity consumed by the sports venue	Scope 2
Transport to and from event city	Self-organized transport of even participants to and from city	Scope 3

Emission source	Description	Category
Food preparation	Supply chain emissions from consumed/prepared food	Scope 3
Waste generation	Emissions from produced waste and management of different type of waste in hotels and sports venues	Scope 3

Leakage of refrigerants from cooling equipment in hotels and sports venue was estimated to be negligible during the event.

Fans travel was not included due to unavailability of data. Visitors were mainly local, and this impact was estimated to be negligible.

4.1.2. Data collection

For the purpose of calculating GHG emissions from the event necessary data need to be collected. The following questionnaires were prepared and distributed to event organizer, hotels, sports venue, catering services, and participants:

1. Information on travelling of participants to and from Antalya,
2. Information on local transport during the event,
3. Information on sports venue energy consumption and waste separately collected in the venue during the competition,
4. Information on hotel energy consumption (accommodation activities) and waste separately collected during the event in two hotels,
5. Information on prepared food ingredients and quantities or number of prepared meals if the data by ingredient are not available during the event.

It is evident from data collected that participants only used air transportation to and from Antalya. Two hotels hosted participants of which one provided data on waste collection. The sports venue did not provide data on energy consumption, but they provided data on collected waste. Transportation service used were transport shuttles (van, bus) and rented cars. The information on prepared food ingredients and quantities was also available.

4.1.3. GHG emissions sources

<u>Transport during event – Scope 1 emission category</u>

Emissions from transport include usage of vehicles controlled by the organizer of the event for short trips through Antalya. Vehicles used included:

- Rented Cars powered by diesel,
- Vans powered by diesel,
- Buses powered by diesel.

Hotel energy demand – Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission category

Emissions from hotels include direct GHG emissions from natural gas combustion (Scope 1) and indirect GHG emissions from purchase electricity (Scope 2). Emission calculation based on activity data of hotel energy consumption was performed. The data received from hotels in completed questionnaire related to hotel average electricity consumption in kWh per stay and average natural gas consumption in m^3 per stay.

Sports venue energy demand – Scope 2 emission category

Since data for heating and electricity were not submitted for the sports hall, an estimate of electricity consumption was made based on last year's electricity consumption data for Zagreb and Budapest and this year's data for Linz. An assessment was not carried out for heating, as no data was provided and it was assumed that there was no energy consumption for heating.

Transport to and from event city – Scope 3 emission category

All Grand Slam participants arrived at Antalya by airplanes.

In last year's report it was established that outsourced services during the organization were performed by local firms and their impact wasn’t assessed due to unavailability of data and based on the assumption that their impact is not significant. In this year’s report the same assumption was made.

Food supply chain – Scope 3 emission category

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of GHG emissions from food was included in assessment as an indirect emission source. In the GHG emission estimation, following value chain stages of food production were included: Land use, Farming, Animal feed production, Processing, Packaging, Transport and Retail (Figure 4-1).

Figure 4-1: Food production value chain stages included in the emission calculation

The GHG emissions from food supply chain include calculation based on activity data for food preparation. The data received in completed questionnaire related to total prepared quantities in kg of ingredient / food category during the event. The following qualitative scale of the contribution to GHG emission by different food (emission factors) was implemented (Figure 4-2) and specific emission factors were used for the emission estimation:

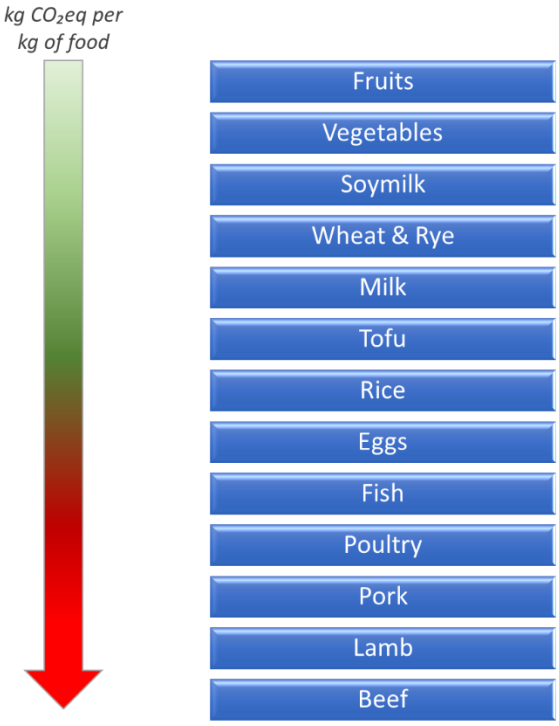

Figure 4-2: Overview of greenhouse gas emissions from life cycle of different types of food

Emissions from food waste treatment were excluded from life-cycle emissions, as they are presented as a separate category together with other waste types.

Waste generated in operations – Scope 3 emission category

Indirect emissions from generated waste include waste produced and waste management in hotels and sports venue by type of waste. The data received in completed questionnaires related to the amounts of waste that were collected separately during the sport event, and for hotels also data on percentage of event´s participants in the overall number of guests in the hotel during the sport event was provided.

For the hotels the type of separately collected waste during the sport event were following:

- mixed municipal waste,
- plastic waste,
- paper waste and
- biowaste.

For the sports venue the type of separately collected waste during the sport event were following:

- mixed municipal waste,
- plastic waste and
- paper waste.

4.2. Grand Prix Upper Austria 2023, Austria

Grand Prix Upper Austria 2023 was held in Linz from 25th May to 27th May. A total of 455 competitors from 72 countries and 5 continents took part in this event[2].

4.2.1. Setting GHG inventory boundaries

Grand Prix Upper Austria GHG emission sources that were identified and included in this assessment are presented in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Identified GHG emission sources of Grand Slam Hungary

Emission source	Description	Category
Transport during event	Transport of Grand Slam participants during the event using vehicles under the control of the organizer	Scope 1
Hotel energy demand	Emissions from fuel combustion in the hotels	Scope 1

[2] https://www.ijf.org/competition/2564

Emission source	Description	Category
	Emissions that occurred during generation of electricity consumed by hotels	Scope 2
Sports venue energy demand	Emissions that occurred during generation of electricity consumed by the sports venue	Scope 2
Transport to and from event city	Self-organized transport of Grand Slam participants to and from Budapest	Scope 3
Food preparation	Supply chain emissions from consumed/prepared food	Scope 3
Waste generation	Emissions from produced waste and management of different type of waste in hotels and sports venues	Scope 3

Leakage of refrigerants from cooling equipment in hotels and sports venue was estimated to be negligible during the event.

Fans travel was not included due to unavailability of data. Visitors were mainly local, and this impact was estimated to be negligible.

4.2.2. Data collection

For the purpose of calculating GHG emissions from the event necessary data need to be collected. The following questionnaires were prepared and distributed to event organizer, hotels, sports venue, catering services, and participants:

1. Information on travelling of participants to and from Linz,
2. Information on local transport during the event,
3. Information on sports venue energy consumption and waste separately collected in the venue during the competition,
4. Information on hotel energy consumption (accommodation activities) and waste separately collected during the event in two hotels,
5. Information on prepared food ingredients and quantities or number of prepared meals if the data by ingredient are not available during the event.

It is evident from data collected that participants travelled to and from Linz by airplane, train, car and bus. Three hotels hosted participants of which one did not provide data on energy consumption and waste collection. The sports venue provided data on energy (electricity and heat) consumption and collected waste. Transportation service used were transport shuttles (van, bus) and rented cars. The information on prepared food ingredients and quantities was also available.

4.2.3. GHG emissions sources

Transport during event – Scope 1 emission category

Emissions from transport include usage of vehicles controlled by the organizer of the event for short trips through Linz. Vehicles used included:

- Shuttle vans powered by diesel,
- Shuttle hybrid vans,
- Shuttle bused power by diesel,
- Rented hybrid cars.

Hotel energy demand – Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission category

Participants stayed in three hotels. Emission calculation based on activity data of hotel energy consumption had to be performed to determine carbon intensity (CO_2e/stay).

One hotel provided data on electricity consumption per stay during the event and these data were used for the GHG emission estimation. This hotel did not provide information on fuel consumption per stay. The second hotel provided data on electricity consumption in kWh per room night, and kWh per guest night during the days of event. This hotel also provided information that they do not have gas in the hotel, and that heating and hot water are supplied by an utility. It provided data on hot water consumption in MWh per room night, and MWh per guest night during the event. These data were used for the GHG emission estimation. The third hotel did not provide information on energy (electricity and heating) consumption per stay and these data had to be evaluated. In the absence of data for the electricity calculation, data from the questionnaire for the first two hotels were extrapolated to the third hotel (data average). In the absence of heating data, the heating data from the questionnaire for the second hotel was extrapolated to the third hotel.

Sports venue energy demand – Scope 2 emission category

Indirect emissions from sports venue refer to the amount of consumed electricity and heat in kWh during the event.

Transport to and from event city – Scope 3 emission category

Transport to and from Linz of participants was carried out by airplane, car, bus, and train.

Data from local participants and local partners/contractors were not collected and it is assumed that their impact on event carbon footprint is insignificant.

Food supply chain – Scope 3 emission category

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) of GHG emissions from food was assessed as an indirect Scope 3 emission source (details provided in subchapter 4.1.3.).

The GHG emissions from food supply chain include calculation based on activity data for food preparation. The data received in completed questionnaire related to total prepared quantities in kg of ingredient / food category during the event which were used for the emission calculation. The data on total number of prepared meals (vegetarian, with chicken, with beef) was also provided but not used in the emission calculation due to higher uncertainty in comparison to ingredient /food category.

Waste generated in operations – Scope 3 emission category

Indirect emission from waste generated include waste produced and waste management in hotels and sports venue by type of waste. The data received in completed questionnaires related to the amounts of waste that were collected separately during the sport event, and for hotels also data on percentage of event´s participants in the overall number of guests in the hotel during the sport event was provided.

For one hotel, type of waste as emission source were following:

- mixed municipal waste,
- plastic waste,
- paper waste and
- biowaste.

For the second hotel, type of waste as emission source were following:

- mixed municipal waste, and
- biowaste.

For the third hotel, data on the waste collection by type were not provided and these data had to be estimated. In the absence of necessary data, the data for each type of waste (mixed municipal waste, plastic waste, paper waste and biowaste) from the questionnaire for the first hotel were extrapolated to the third hotel.

For the sports venue the type of waste as emission source were following:

- mixed municipal waste,
- plastic waste,
- paper waste and
- biowaste.

4.3. IJF Headquarters 2022

After joining the S4CA initiative, IJF selected 2021 as the first year for greenhouse gas emissions reporting and therefore a base year against which future emissions will be compared. Additional reason why 2021 was selected as a base year was because the organizational situation changed a lot compared to 2020. Since January the 1st of 2020 IJF moved its legal seat and main headquarters to Budapest while the IJF headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland were closed and sold. Beside this organizational change, year 2020 was marked by pandemic conditions with significantly reduced office time use and very few events and travels.

Current IJF facilities include the following three locations that were included in the inventory:

- Budapest, Hungary: (Presidential office, Headquarter offices, and Flat)
- Paris, France: General Secretariat
- Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates: General Treasury.

4.3.1. Setting GHG inventory boundaries

All IJF activities in the context of GHG emissions were scanned and discussed for each separate location and for IJF as an organization when the GHG emission inventory for the base year 2021 has been prepared. Emission sources identified and included for the base year 2021 remain the same in 2022 and are presented in Table 4-3.

The Scope 1 and 2 emissions were identified and included in the inventory as mandatory categories according to GHG Protocol.

The identification of sources belonging to Scope 3 emission categories was discussed in previous chapters (Chapter 3.2., Table 3-3). It has been decided to include emissions from business travel by IJF employees and contractors. This emission source makes a significant share in overall emissions and was therefore included in this assessment according to S4CA requirements.

Table 4-3: Identified GHG emission sources of IJF in 2022

Emission source	Description	Category
Natural gas for heating – location Budapest	Emission that occurred during combustion of natural gas in boilers of the Presidential office, headquarters and one flat	Scope 1
Cooling equipment – location Budapest	Estimate of yearly HCF leakage from air conditioner units	Scope 1
Cooling equipment – location Abu Dhabi	Estimate of yearly HCF leakage from refrigerator unit	Scope 1

Emission source	Description	Category
Electricity consumption – location Budapest	Emission that occurred during generation of electricity or heat consumed by Presidential office, headquarters and one flat	Scope 2
Electricity consumption – location Paris	Emission that occurred during generation of electricity or heat consumed by the office	Scope 2
Electricity consumption – location Abu Dhabi	Emission that occurred during generation of electricity or heat consumed by the office	Scope 2
Airplane flights	Emissions from airplane flights by IJF employees and contractors	Scope 3
Van rented by IJF	Emissions from operating rented van by IJF in Budapest	Scope 3

Emissions from airplane flights include flights from IJF employees and contractors.

IJF doesn't own vehicles as organization's property. Therefore, no Scope 1 emissions from fuel combustion in vehicles is assessed.

4.3.2. Data collection

Activity data were provided by the IJF by filling-in the questionnaires for each of the three locations.

Data collected for location in Budapest are:

- Overall fuel consumption (diesel) of a van rented by IJF in litres in 2022,
- Total electricity consumption in 2022 for Presidential Office, headquarters and flat expressed in kWh, calculated as Total Paid Cost / Unit price (the costs have been retrieved from the monthly invoices for each location).
- Total consumption of natural gas expressed in kWh in 2022 for Presidential Office, headquarters and flat, calculated as Total Paid Cost / Unit price (the costs have been retrieved from the monthly invoices for each location).
- The confirmation that no changes occurred regarding the number and the type of air-conditioning and cooling devices compared to 2021 (in 2021: 13 air-conditioning devices, 5 refrigerators and 1 wine cooler).

Data collected for location in Abu Dhabi are:

- Estimation of the monthly cost of electricity for IJF office with information on unit price, in order to determine electricity consumption.
- The confirmation that there is no change on the refrigerants and on the usage of centralized cooling system with the gas type R-22 and one kitchen refrigerant with the gas type R-134a.

Data collected for location in Paris are:

- Electricity consumption in 2022 for office in Paris expressed in kWh.
- The confirmation that no air conditioning is used and one kitchen refrigerant is used in the office with R600a refrigerant type.

Data for airplane flights were obtained from flight tickets for each passenger and processed by IJF.

4.3.3. GHG emissions sources

Premises energy demand – Scope 1 and Scope 2 emission category

Scope 1 direct emissions are related to combustion of natural gas in boilers of the Presidential office, headquarters, and one flat in Budapest. Indirect Scope 2 emissions refer to the consumed electricity on all locations.

HCF leakage from cooling equipment – Scope 1 fugitive emission category

All locations provided information on cooling equipment and used refrigerant gases. One refrigerator and 13 air conditioners use refrigerant gases with global warming potential (1 refrigerator use R-134a and 13 air conditioners uses R-32). Annual leakage estimate equal to 0.5% of refrigerant quantity is used for emission assessment, selected according to equipment size category. Seven refrigerators already contain newer generation of refrigerant gases with zero climate impact (R-600a).

Business travel – Scope 3 emission category

Majority of IJF yearly GHG emissions comes from airplane flights. Total of 4117 one-way flights connected to 16 events in 2022 data were analysed and the corresponding GHG emissions were estimated. From the flight routes (all flights: direct and transfer) distance in kilometres was determined and emissions were calculated based on emission per passenger-kilometre which differentiate for the Economy, the Business and the First-class tickets. Processed data included all IJF employees as well as its contractors whose tickets were paid by IJF. The results per event are presented in Figure 4-3.

Additionally, the emissions from one rented van were included in this category.

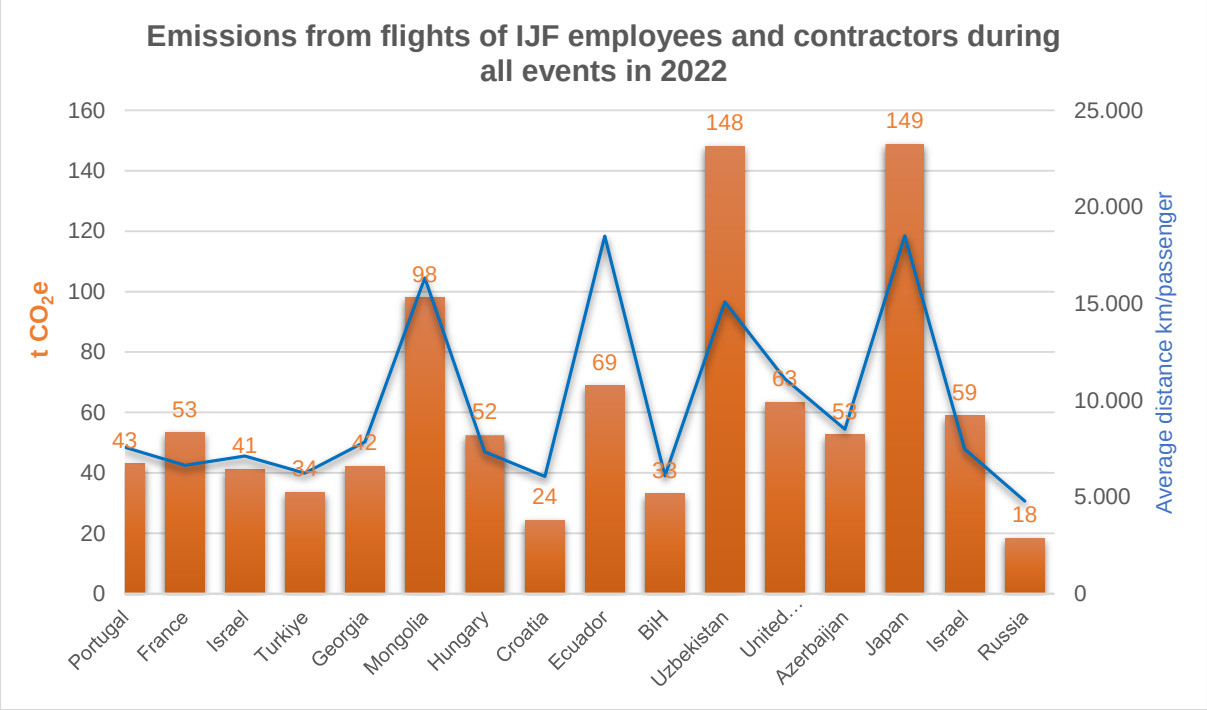

Figure 4-3: GHG emissions from IJF employees and contractors' flights during events in 2022

5. Results

The results of GHG emission calculation performed within this Report include carbon footprint assessment of two sport events and yearly GHG inventory for IJF as an organization.

Results from carbon footprint assessment of Grand Prix Upper Austria 2023, Grand Slam Antalya 2023 and IJF are presented in Table 5-1, Table 5-2 and Table 5-3, respectively.

Table 5-1, Table 5-2 and Table 5-3 contain the information on:

- identified activities that result in GHG emissions,
- identified GHG emission sources,
- short description of activity data collection process,
- assessment of activity data uncertainty (low uncertainty – good quality of received data; high uncertainty – low quality of received data),
- scope per each CF assessment segment (as presented in Figure 3-2) according to GHG Protocol categorization,
- scope within overall IJF CF assessment also according to GHG Protocol but taking into account that sport event CF is classified as a Scope 3 category 14 – Franchises, within the context of this assessment (as explained in Table 3-3), applicable primarily to events,
- GHG emission of each emission source (t CO_2e),
- total GHG emission per assessment segment (events / IJF sport organization).

The share of emissions from each activity by Grand Prix Upper Austria 2023, Grand Slam Antalya 2023 and IJF are presented in Figure 5-1, Figure 5-2 and Figure 5-3, respectively.

It can be seen from the presented data that carbon footprint from Grand Prix Upper Austria 2023 was lower in absolute terms compared to carbon footprint from Antalya Grand Slam 2023. This is expected, because the first event was smaller by size and number of competitors, 455 in Linz versus 600 in Antalya.

As the number of competitors on the event increases there is also an increase of:

- the number of other team members that arrive to the event (higher transport emissions for arrival and departure from and to event city),
- the number of stays in hotels (higher emissions caused by hotel energy demand assigned to event participants),
- frequency of transport during event,
- the number of prepared meals,
- the waste generated in hotels and sports venues.

Total of IJFs GHG emissions in 2022 amounted to 1,011 t CO_2e and was higher in comparison to 2021 emission which amounted to 793 t CO_2e. This represents an increase of about 28% and is the direct consequence of higher Scope 3 emissions from fuel combustion in airplanes. Higher consumption of fuel for airplanes has been recorded because there were more flights by IJF employees and contractors due to an increased number of events in 2022. In 2021 there were 13 competition events held under the World Judo Tour and in 2022 the number of events has increased to 15.

Table 5-1: Carbon footprint assessment of Grand Prix Upper Austria 2023

Carbon footprint assessment segment	*Time period covered by the GHG inventory*	*Activities that result in GHG emissions*	*Identified emission sources*	*Activity data*	*Activity data uncertainty*	*Scope per each CF assessment segment*	*Scope within overall IJF CF assessment*	*t CO_2e*	*t CO_2e TOTAL*
Sport event CF: Grand Prix Upper Austria	25th - 27th May 2023	Organized transport during event	Diesel combustion in rented hybrid cars, buses and vans	fulfilled via questionnaire by event organizers	low	Scope 1	Scope 3	4.71	**227**
		Hotels energy consumption	Purchased electricity and heat	fulfilled via questionnaire by hotels management	low	Scope 1	Scope 3	23.83	
		Sport venue energy consumption	Purchased electricity	fulfilled via questionnaire by venue management	low	Scope 2	Scope 3	3.80	
		Transport of participants and staff to and from Linz	Fuel combustion in airplanes	data partly provided by event organizers, data gaps on routes where assumed based on participants hoime-countries	high	Scope 3	Scope 3	134.93	
			Fuel combustion in trains		low	Scope 3	Scope 3	0.36	
			Fuel combustion in buses		low	Scope 3	Scope 3	1.78	
			Fuel combustion in cars		medium	Scope 3	Scope 3	47.78	
		Meals served in hotel and by catering service in the sport venue	Food preparation	fulfilled via questionnaire by hotel management and catering service	low	Scope 3	Scope 3	3.63	
		Waste generation in operations in hotels and sport venue	Waste generated in hotels	fulfilled via questionnaire by hotel management	low	Scope 3	Scope 3	5.55	
			Waste generated in sports vanue	fulfilled via questionnaire by venue management	low	Scope 3	Scope 3	0.70	

Table 5-2: Carbon footprint assessment of Grand Slam Antalya 2023

Carbon footprint assessment segment	*Time period covered by the GHG inventory*	*Activities that result in GHG emissions*	*Identified emission sources*	*Activity data*	*Activity data uncertainty*	*Scope per each CF assessment segment*	*Scope within overall IJF CF assessment*	*t CO_2e*	*t CO_2e TOTAL*
Sport event CF: Grand Slam Antalya	31st March - 2nd April 2023	Organized transport during event	Diesel combustion in cars, buses and vans	fulfilled via questionnaire by event organizers	low	Scope 1	Scope 3	8.56	**469**
		Hotel energy consumption	Natural gas consumption	fulfilled via questionnaire by hotel management	low	Scope 1	Scope 3	8.93	
			Purchased electricity		low	Scope 2	Scope 3	70.26	
		Sport venue energy consumption	Purchased electricity	fulfilled via questionnaire by venue management	low	Scope 2	Scope 3	18.15	
		Transport of participants and staff to and from Antalya	Fuel combustion in airplanes	data partly provided by event organizers, data gaps on routes where assumed based on participants home-countries	high	Scope 3	Scope 3	351.88	
		Meals served in hotel and by catering service in the sport venue	Food preparation	fulfilled via questionnaire by hotel management and catering service	low	Scope 3	Scope 3	8.10	
		Waste generation in operations in hotels and sport venue	Waste generated in hotels	fulfilled via questionnaire by hotel management	low	Scope 3	Scope 3	0.17	
			Waste generated in sports vanue	fulfilled via questionnaire by venue management	low	Scope 3	Scope 3	2.99	

Table 5-3: Carbon footprint assessment of sport organization International Judo Federation for the year 2022

Carbon footprint assessment segment	*Time period covered by the GHG inventory*	*Activities that result in GHG emissions*	*Identified emission sources*	*Activity data*	*Activity data uncertainty*	*Scope per each CF assessment segment*	*Scope within overall IJF CF assessment*	*t CO_2e*	*t CO_2e TOTAL*
Sport organization CF: International Judo Federation	Calendar year 2022	Offices energy consumption	Natural gas combustion	fulfilled via questionnaire by IJF (total cost divided by unit price)	low	Scope 1	Scope 1	5.16	**1011**
			Purchased energy	fulfilled via questionnaire by IJF (total cost divided by unit price)	low	Scope 2	Scope 2	25.02	
		Offices air conditioning	HFC leakage	data on equipment and refrigerant gas fulfilled via questionnaire by IJF	low	Scope 1	Scope 1	0.05	
		IJF employees and contractors business flights	Fuel combustion in airplanes	flight tickets provided by IJF	low	Scope 3	Scope 3	979.98	
		Transportation by rented van	Diesel combustion in van	fulfilled via questionnaire by IJF	low	Scope 3	Scope 3	0.60	

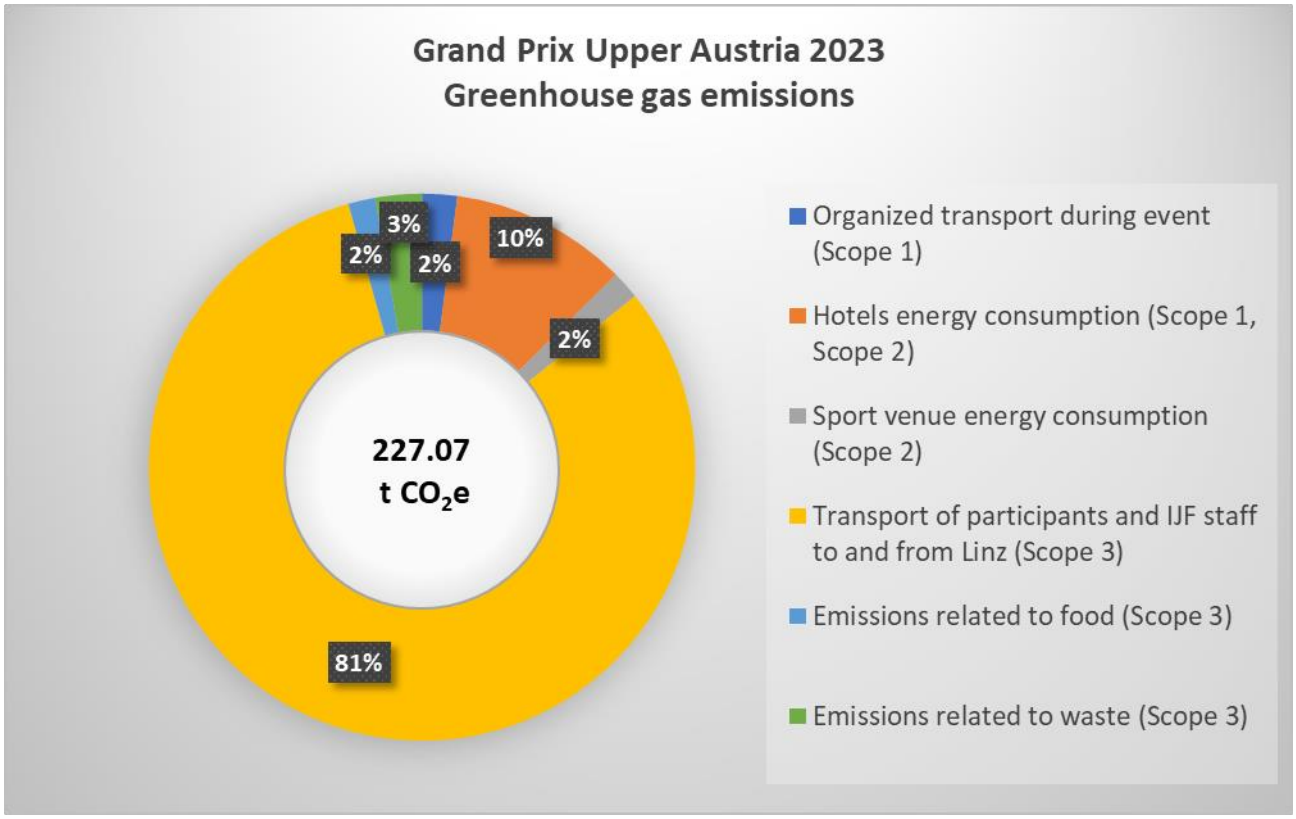

Figure 5-1: The share of GHG emissions from each activity for Grand Prix Upper Austria 2023

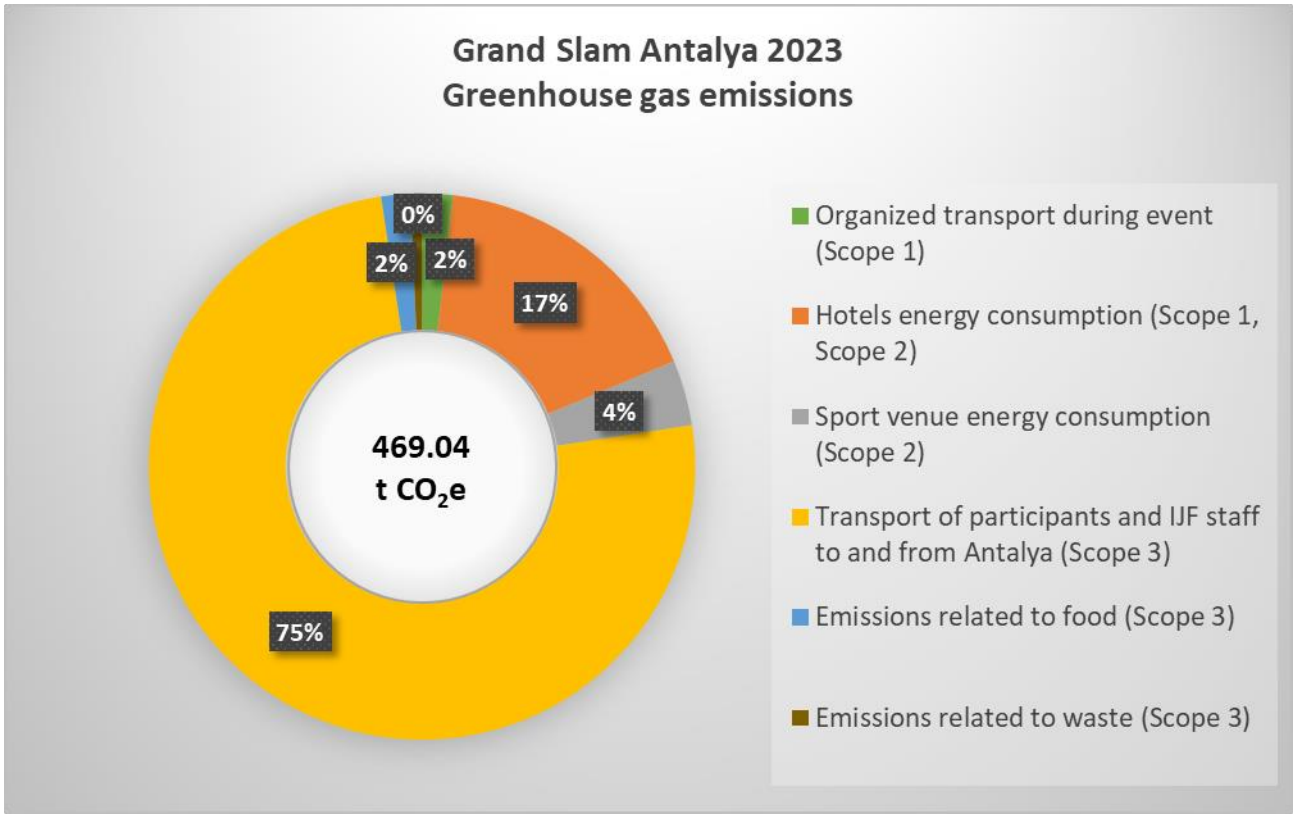

Figure 5-2: The share of GHG emissions from each activity for Grand Slam Antalya 2023

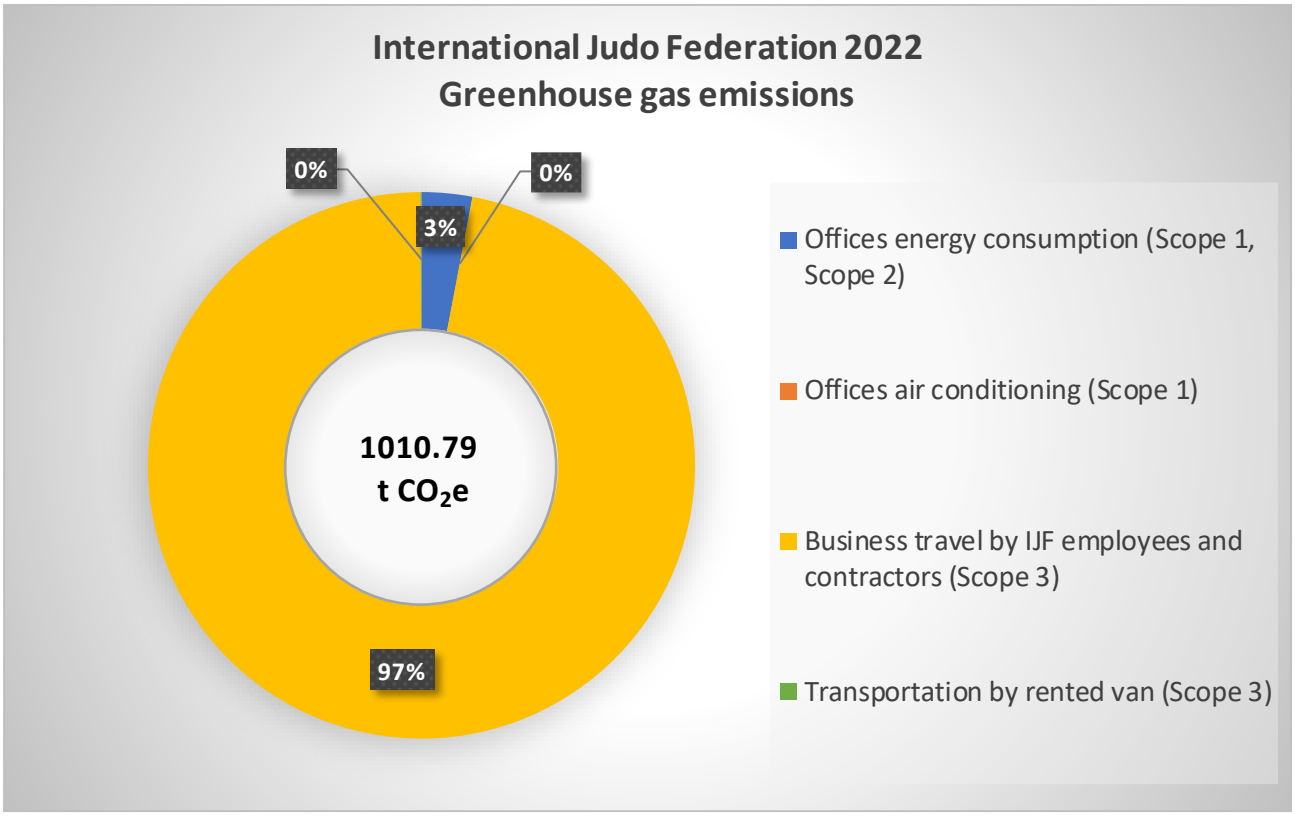

Figure 5-3: The share of GHG emissions from each activity for IJF as a sport organisation

6. Approximate estimate of all IJF events emissions

Unlike last year where the rough estimation was made based on data for two events, this year the estimate was made on the basis of available data from performed assessments for four events. Last year's approach is updated with new available data and that increased the accuracy of this estimate. The following assumption was made:

> On the basis of performed CF assessments for four judo competitions (Zagreb 2021, Budapest 2022, Antalya 2023 and Upper Austria 2023), overall event CF is divided by the number of athlete participants to get an average value (factor). Although it is clear not only the athletes contribute to event's GHG emissions, given the fact that the number of all other participants per each event is unknown, the assumption was made that in average the number of accompanied team members and tournament staff are in correspondence with the number of participating athletes. Carbon footprint of every WJT event in 2022 is then calculated by multiplying this factor with total number of athletes per competition.

Estimation of carbon footprint from all IJF World Judo Tour events in year 2022 is presented in Figure 6-1.

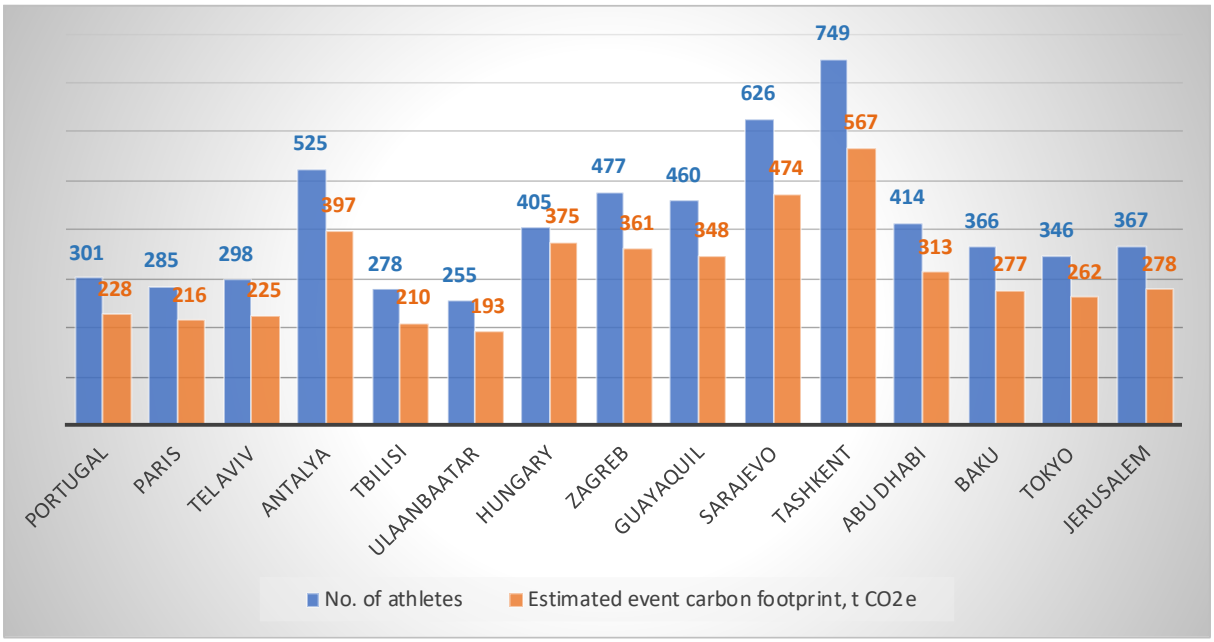

Figure 6-1: Estimation of carbon footprint from all IJF World Tour events in 2022

It can be concluded that to the best of our current knowledge, available data and based on performed assessments so far, overall GHG emissions for year 2022 that include all WJT events and IJF organization carbon footprint[3] account to approximately 4.753 t CO_2e as presented in Table 6-1.

Table 6-1: Rough estimate on GHG emissions from IJF & all WJT events in year 2022

2022	t CO_2e
IJF supported events	3742
IJF as an organization	1011
TOTAL	4753

[3] IJF staff and contractor air travel during 2022 are included in organization emissions and are deducted from all events emission estimate to avoid double counting.

7. Conclusion

The foundations for active contribution in global Climate Change fight have been set and already many environmental and climate impact reduction measures had been considered or already practiced. Besides, the organization strongly advocates the sustainability and plans to continue in highlighting the importance of environmental protection and climate action.

In this year's reporting cycle, following improvements recommended in the last year's report have been conducted:

- improvement in data collection process,
- data on waste management (collection and disposal) by type of waste (mixed municipal waste, plastic waste, paper waste and biowaste) were collected for events for majority of hotels and sports venues,
- promotion of the set of measures for the minimisation of GHG emissions was conducted for the GS Antalya (detailed information is provided in subchapter 4.1),
- apart from diesel cars, vans and buses, rented hybrid cars, and hybrid vans also were used for transportation of participants during the event in Linz.

Tips for improvement in the future work, also recommended in the last year's first carbon footprint assessment for IJF, are the following:

1. Improve data management and data collection process – the experience has been gained through two years of reporting cycles and now there is even better insight into data collection process and what is important to prepare in timely manner, all with the aim of reducing inventory uncertainty.

2. Expand the data collection categories – in the future it is recommended to include other Scope 3 categories in the GHG inventory, at least to determine their magnitude and significance, such as employee commuting to work or procurement data (e.g. purchase of office materials/consumables).

3. When applicable, choose partner organizations that have implemented sustainability policies and work on GHG emission reduction – in this way, partners with the same goal as IJF are supported and the benefit of such cooperation is emphasized and made visible in IJF sustainability results.

4. Scheduling consequent sport events to avoid emissions from travelling.

5. Promote increase of share of local food by event partners – if local food is being purchased, overall benefits increase since long distance transport with significant fuel consumption is avoided by this practice.

6. At sport events, besides achieving a high recycling rate for the waste that is generated, the ultimate goal should be avoiding the waste generation as much as possible – in accordance with points from IJF Sustainability Checklist.

7. Organized transport during sport events should enable a transition toward more sustainable vehicles that include switching from diesel to gasoline as the first step and from gasoline to hybrid and electric in the later phase.

It should be kept in mind that sports community has limited opportunities in reducing GHG emissions compared to, for example, industrial facilities that have the ability to invest in renewable energy sources or switch to technology that can significantly reduce their carbon footprint. Sports federations are non-profit organizations with one main goal: to provide a supporting environment for athletes and the development of sport. Care for environment and climate can be successfully incorporated in their activities, but it seems that while maintaining the same level of competition and training infrastructure it will be challengeable to reach reduction goals set by S4CA only by implementing GHG emission reduction measures. However, the IJF shall act towards that goal with the aspiration for its realization. Carbon offsetting, as the last reduction measure can be useful to fulfil obligations that come along with joining S4CA initiative and global fight against climate change.

Regarding the obligations of the IJF towards S4CA, it should also be kept in mind that the IJF for now is not a signatory to the S4CA incentive on the Race to Zero, and the reason is that in sport (at least in judo) it is not possible to influence about 80% of the emissions resulting from passenger transport, but only the remaining 20%.

8. References

Ref 1: The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard – Revised Edition, World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute, 2004

Ref 2: GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance – An Amendment to the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, World Resources Institute, 2015

Ref 3: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard – Supplement to the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute, 2011

Ref 4: Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions (version 1.0) – Supplement to the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting & Reporting Standard, World Resources Institute, 2013

Ref 5: Global Warming Potential Values, Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2016

Ref 6: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 2006

Ref 7: UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting, 2021

Ref 8: EIB Project Carbon Footprint Methodologies, 2020

Ref 9: IOC Carbon Footprint Methodology for the Olympic Games, 2018

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CF	Carbon Footprint
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
EIB	European Investment Bank
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HFCs	hydrofluorocarbons
HQ	Headquarters
IJF	International Judo Federation
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NF_3	nitrogen trifluoride
PFCs	perfluorocarbons
S4CA	Sports for Climate Action
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SF_6	sulphur hexafluoride
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WJT	World Judo Tour – a category in the official IJF event calendar available at https://www.ijf.org/calendar?year=2022&age=world_tour
WRI	World Resources Institute

APPENDIX: Yearly Report to S4CA for 2022

Sports for Climate Action Framework

United Nations
Climate Change

Reporting questionnaire for the year 2022

Under the Sports for Climate Action Framework, sports organizations have committed to measuring, reducing, and reportingGHG emissions and communicating on climate action to inspire society as large.

Reporting is mandatory for all signatories that joined before 01/01/2022. However, all current signatories are strongly
encouraged to report. Each signatory should submit one report. Please note that your individual report data will be publishedon the Global Climate Action Portal.

Please, use this form to submit only your data for the **reporting year 2022**. You can submit your report **latest until30/09/2023**. Please, refer to the Reporting Guidelines for more information.

If you have any questions, please add it to the Troubleshooting Document).

Signatory details

Name of the organization
You can type the name

International Judo Federation

Your name

Your email

Number of employees

Our previous answer (Between 250-499) was based on publicly available information found on Internet. When searched again, it was found that various data exist, ranging from 150 to 340. It is just a comment, no intention to modify the answer.

☐ Fewer than 10 ☒ Between 10-99 ☐ Between 100-249

☐ Between 250-499 ☐ 500 or more

Annual revenue

We have no access to financial data, so nothing to add here.

☐ Under EUR 1 million ☐ EUR 1 million – 10 million ☒ EUR 10 million – 100 million

☐ EUR 100 million – 1 billion ☐ EUR 1 billion – 10 billion ☐ More than EUR 10 billion

Is your organization disclosing emissions annually via CDP?

CDP stands for Carbon Disclosure Project here; we assume no reports are submitted to the CDP.

☐ Yes ☒ No

Governance and strategy

What is the highest management-level position responsible for climate-related issues within your organization?

The answer has been selected according to last year's report (Question No. 5).

Having a high-level position responsible for climate-related issues within an organization is important to ensure that climate considerations are integrated into all aspects of the business. This helps to align climate goals with business objectives, establish accountability for climate action, and promote a culture of sustainability within the organization. It also demonstrates a commitment to addressing the impacts of climate change and can enhance reputation, attract investors and customers, and reduce risks associated with climate-related issues.

☐ C-Level ☐ President ☒ Board

☐ Manager ☐ There is no management level responsibility for climate-related issues

Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with Sports for Climate Action Net ZeroCommitments?

9. There is no climate transition plan for achieving net zero emission.

Climate transition plans are essential strategies for organizations to transition towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient future. They outline a range of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase energy efficiency, and manage climate-related risks and opportunities. These plans provide a roadmap to identify emissions sources, set reduction targets, and implement measures to achievethem. Climate transition plans also enable organizations to mitigate the risks and adapt to climate change impacts.

☐ Yes ☒ No

Is your climate/sustainability strategy publicly available?

The answer has been selected according to last year's report (Question No. 26).

☒ Yes ☐ No

Please, provide the link below

link to the new version of the IJF policy on sustainability to be inserted in online form

Risks and opportunities

Does your organization have climate-related risk management process?
The answer is in line with last year's report (Question No. 7).

Having a risk process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities is important for organizations toproactively manage and mitigate the financial and reputational risks associated with climate change, while also identifying potential opportunities for business growth and innovation.

☐ Yes ☐ No, but we plan to do so within the next two years

☒ No, we do not currently plan to do so

What were the risks identified*
It is the only possible selection since no risks were identified.

☐ Heat-related illnesses ☐ Extreme weather events impact on sports facilities and disrupt game

☐ Changing playing conditions of outdoor sports ☐ Air pollution

☐ Droughts and water scarcity ☐ Disruptions in the tourism industry

☐ Lack of consistent snow cover and quality ☐ Instability of ice and snow

☐ Impact on local economies ☐ Shift in geographic distribution of event

☐ Changes in winter sports culture ☐ Others ☒ None

What were the opportunities identified*
According to the short explanation on the previous page on the risk management process, identification of opportunities are part of that process, so we assume none of the opportunities were identified. Nevertheless, opportunities can be envisaged apart from the risk management process.

☐ Innovative technologies ☐ Public awareness ☐ New events and sports

☐ Green jobs ☐ Increased revenue ☐ Reduced costs

☐ Others ☒ None

Baseline and targets

Provide details of your emissions short-term target(s)

Non-state actors must have short-, medium- and long-term absolute emissions reduction targets at least consistent with the latest IPCCpathways where global emissions decline at least 50% below 2020 levels by 2030, reaching net zero by 2050 or sooner. (UN High Level Expert Group). ***Short-term emissions targets, refer to your emissions reduction in 2030 compared to your baseline.***
The answer is in line with the Letter of Commitment to S4CA signed by the IJF.

☒ Absolute emissions reduction by 50% by 2030 (Scopes 1, 2, and 3)

☐ SBTi aligned targets (1.5 degrees temperature goal)

☐ Our organization targets are not aligned with the S4CA requirements

What is your baseline year?

This is clear – last year's emissions have been declared the baseline year. There are no data for 2020 and 2019 (recommended year according to S4CA).

A baseline year is a reference year that organizations use to measure their progress towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The baseline is the reference point for setting emissions reduction targets. By establishing a baseline year, organizations can track their progress over time and evaluate the effectiveness of their emissions reduction efforts. The baseline for S4CA shouldn't be earlier than2019.

☐ 2019 ☐ 2020 ☒ 2021

☐ 2022 ☐ I don't have an established baseline year

Is your baseline third party validated?

Third-party verification ensures that emissions are measured and reported consistently, according to recognized standards and methodologies. By setting a third-party verified baseline, organizations can demonstrate their commitment to transparency and accountability in their emissions reporting and management, which can help to build credibility and support for their climate action efforts.

This answer was accepted in last year's questionnaire, so it remains the same in this report.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Please, add below your emissions baseline for each scope. Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separator when enteringnumbers. For example, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may be interpreted as one thousand five hundred.

Baseline emissions (2021) were presented for each scope and for the total (see Table 4-1 from last year's report).

Base year Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

*Please inform your scope 1 emissions in **metric tons CO_2 equivalent** for your baseline year. Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separatorwhen entering numbers. For example, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may be interpreted as one thousand five hundred. Your total emissions will be calculated automatically.*

9 t CO_2e

0

Base year Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

*Please inform your scope 2 emissions in **metric tons CO_2 equivalent** for your baseline year. Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separatorwhen entering numbers. For example, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may be interpreted as one thousand five hundred. Your total emissions will be calculated automatically.*

30 t CO_2e

0

Base year Scope 3 emissions (metric tons CO_2e)

*Please inform your scope 3 emissions in **metric tons CO_2 equivalent** for your baseline year. Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separatorwhen entering numbers. For example, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may be interpreted as one thousand five hundred. Your total emissions will be calculated automatically.*

754 t CO_2e

0

Your total emissions baseline is metric tons CO_2 equivalent

793 t CO_2e

Actions to reduce emissions

Did you implement emissions reduction initiatives in 2022?

As several initiatives have been selected later, this answer is valid.

Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Please, select below all the active initiatives to reduce emissions in in 2022

Correct selection has been made.

You can pick multiple initiatives.

☒ Athletes and staff travel > Use of low-emission transportation for team travel

☐ Building design and operations > Building automation systems

☐ Building design and operations > Building insulation ☐ Building design and operations > Efficient lighting

☐ Building design and operations > HVAC system upgrades

☐ Building design and operations > Renewable energy installations

☐ Circular materials > Circular product design ☐ Circular materials > Material reuse and repurposing☒ Circular materials > Recycling and waste reduction programs

☐ Circular materials > Sustainable procurement practices ☐ Employee engagement > Behavior change campaigns

☐ Employee engagement > Recognition and incentive programs

☐ Employee engagement > Training and education programs

☒ Energy-efficient transportation > Active and shared transportation options

☐ Energy-efficient transportation > Efficient driving practices

☒ Energy-efficient transportation > Electric or hybrid vehicles

☒ Event management > Minimizing waste and promoting recycling

☒ Event management > Partnering with sustainable suppliers and vendorsEvent management > Providing sustainable food and beverage options

☒ Event management > Reducing water consumption

☐ Event management > Using sustainable event management softwareFans' travel > Offering incentives for sustainable transport

☐ Fans' travel > Partnering with sustainable transport providers

☐ Fans' travel > Promoting public transport, cycling, and walking to events

☐ Fans' travel > Providing shuttle buses to and from events

☐ Policy and governance > Carbon pricing and internal carbon trading

☒ Policy and governance > Climate and sustainability policies and commitments

☒ Policy and governance > Emissions reduction targets and reporting

☐ Stadium design and operations > Implementing renewable energy installations

☐ Stadium design and operations > Using energy-efficient lighting and HVAC systems

☐ Stadium design and operations > Using smart building technologies
☐ Stadium design and operations > Using sustainable building materials and designs
☒ Staff travel > Use of virtual meetings instead of travel when possible
☐ Supply chain > Collaborating with suppliers to reduce emissions
☐ Supply chain > Procurement policies that prioritize sustainability
☐ Supply chain > Sustainable supplier selection and management
☒ Supply chain transport > Collaborating with logistics providers
☐ Supply chain transport > Transport optimization
☐ Supply chain transport > Using low-carbon fuels and modes of transportation
☐ Waste reduction > Composting and food waste reduction programs
☒ Waste reduction > Recycling programs ☒ Waste reduction > Reduction in single-use plastics and packaging
☐ Waste reduction > Waste audits and reduction plans
☐ Water-efficient operations > Water audits and reduction plans
☐ Water-efficient operations > Water-efficient equipment and fixtures
☐ Water-efficient operations > Water-efficient landscaping ☐ None of the above

Compared to 2021, your emissions reduced or increased?

Overall emissions in 2022 have increased (1,011 t CO2e compared to 793 t CO2e in 2021).

☐ Reduced ☒ Increased ☐ Remained the same
☐ We didn't measure our 2021 emissions

Reduced by how much percent?

Declared zero since there was no reduction in emissions.

Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separator when entering numbers. For example, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may beinterpreted as one thousand five hundred.

0

Increased by how much percent?

Increase percentage calculated based on 2021 emissions.

Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separator when entering numbers. For example, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may beinterpreted as one thousand five hundred.

27.4% (2021 emission was 793 t CO_2e, and 2022 emission was 1,010.79 t CO_2e)

0

Please, describe actions taken to reduce your emissions in 2022 with the correspondent impact in %.

For example: We installed solar panels, which reduced the emissions in 20% compared to 2021.

Reduction was achieved in Scope 1 (from 9,10 to 5,20 t CO2e) and Scope 2 (from 30,33 to 25,01 t CO2e) due to the reduction of using natural gas for heating and electricity in offices.

2022 Emissions

Which standard, protocol, or methodology did you use to calculate emissions?

GHG Protocol was used as a protocol/methodology to calculate emissions both in 2022 and 2021.

☒ GHG Protocol ☐ Other

☐ I have not measured my emissions in 2022

Which reporting boundary is being used to report the climate-related effects on your business? Please choose theappropriate option.

A financial control approach was established in 2021 and applied for 2022 emissions too.

Operational control: *Focuses on managing and reducing GHG emissions from a company's own operations and facilities;*
Financial control: *Focuses on accounting for GHG emissions from activities where a company bears financial risk and benefits from the operation's financial performance;*
Equity share: *Focuses on accounting for GHG emissions based on a company's proportionate ownership or control over an activity, regardless of whether they have direct operational or financial control.*

☒ Financial Control ☐ Operation Control ☐ Equity Share ☐ Other

Is your 2022 emissions data third party verified?

This answer was accepted in last year's questionnaire, so it remains the same in this report.

Climate emissions data that is third-party verified means that an independent auditor has reviewed and confirmed the accuracy and
completeness of an organization's reported greenhouse gas emissions. This process provides greater credibility and transparency to an organization's emissions data, which is important for stakeholders, investors, and customers who want assurance that the reported
emissions data is reliable and consistent.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Sources of scopes 1, 2, and 3 INCLUDED in your report

Scope 1 and Scope 2 are covered entirely. For Scope 3 applied categories were selected. It seems that Scope 3 categories are adapted from GHG Protocol, meaning they are not quite the same. Since events as a franchise are included in Scope 3 emissions, the category "Other Scope 3 emissions" is alco checked (those emissions are presented only as a memo item in the report).

Scope 1 emissions: **Direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting organization, such as emissions from combustion of fossil fuels in owned or controlled boilers, furnaces, vehicles, and other equipment.**
Scope 2 emissions: *Indirect GHG emissions from the consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam by the reporting organization. These emissions occur at the facility where the energy is generated and are considered to be an indirect consequence of the organization's activities.*
Scope 3 emissions: *Other indirect GHG emissions that occur as a result of the reporting organization's activities, but which are not owned or controlled by the organization. This includes emissions associated with the production of purchased goods and services, transportation of goods and services, employee commuting, and waste disposal, among others. [GHG Protocol]*
(https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf)

☒ Scope 1 ☒ Scope 2 ☒ Scope 3: Staff travel
☒ Scope 3: Athletes travel ☐ Scope 3: Fans ☒ Scope 3: waste disposal
☐ Scope 3: Material use ☐ Scope 3: Investments

☐ Scope 3: Shipment of goods over land, by sea or by air through a third-party company

☐ Scope 3: Sponsorship and advertising (events, promotions, and marketing campaigns)

☐ Scope 3: Venue construction and operation

☐ Scope 3: Merchandise and equipment production

☒ Other Scope 3 emissions ☐ I have not measured my emissions in 2022

Sources of scopes 1, 2, and 3, RELEVANT for your organization (part of your organization boundary), but EXCLUDEDfrom the 2022 report

Material use is not included, but for offices no significant emissions are expected from that category. Employee commuting is not offered as an option in the report and that is also a category not included, so “Other Scope 3 emissions” is checked. Anyhow no significant emissions are expected from commuting.

☐ Scope 1 ☐ Scope 2 ☐ Scope 3: Staff travel

☐ Scope 3: Athletes travel ☐ Scope 3: Fans ☐ Scope 3: waste disposal

☒ Scope 3: Material use ☐ Scope 3: Investments

☐ Scope 3: Shipment of goods over land, by sea or by air through a third-party company

☐ Scope 3: Sponsorship and advertising (events, promotions, and marketing campaigns)

☐ Scope 3: Venue construction and operation

☐ Scope 3: Merchandise and equipment production

☒ Other Scope 3 emissions ☐ No relevant sources excluded

Please, add below your emissions for each scope. Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separator when entering numbers.For example, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may be interpreted as one thousand five hundred.

Emissions for each scope with the total have been reported based on this year’s calculation.

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO_2e) in 2022

*Please inform your scope 1 emissions in **metric tons CO_2 equivalent** for your baseline year. Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separatorwhen entering numbers. For example, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may be interpreted as one thousand five hundred. Your total emissions will be calculated automatically.*

5.20 t CO_2e

Scope 2 emissions (metric tons CO_2e) in 2022

*Please inform your scope 2 emissions in **metric tons CO_2 equivalent** for your baseline year. Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separatorwhen entering numbers. For example, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may be interpreted as one thousand five hundred. Your total emissions will be calculated automatically.*

25.02 t CO_2e

Scope 3 emissions (metric tons CO_2e) in 2022

*Please inform your scope 3 emissions in **metric tons CO_2 equivalent** for your baseline year. Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separatorwhen entering numbers. For example, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may be interpreted as one thousand five hundred. Your total emissions will be calculated automatically.*

980.57 t CO_2e

Your total emissions baseline is metric tons CO2 equivalent

1,010.78 t CO_2e

Contributing beyond your own territory / value chain

Please choose the correct statement regarding your contributions to mitigation projects to determine your alignmentwith the 2030 Sports for Climate Action targets.

Since carbon credits were used to offset event emissions and not organisation emissions, those are not accounted as part of reduction efforts (in the context of organisational footprint). The selection corresponds to that fact.

*According to the UN High Level Expert Group report, non-state actors must **prioritize urgent and deep reduction of emissions acrosstheir value chain**. High integrity carbon credits in voluntary markets should be used for beyond value chain mitigation but cannot be* counted toward a non-state actor's interim emissions reductions required by its net zero pathway.

☒ We use carbon credits beyond our value chain mitigation and do not account them as part of our reduction efforts. ☐ Our climate strategy accounts carbon credits as part of our reduction efforts.

☐ We don't contribute beyond our own territory / value chain

Please choose below the type of projects you supported financially in 2022.

Mitigation and adaptation projects facilitate much-needed financial support towards decarbonizing developing country economies.

Gunder Hydro Power Project in Antalya (https://www.ijf.org/news/show/first-ijf-world-tour-carbon-neutral-event#_ftn1) belongs to renewable energy projects and selection was made accordingly.

☒ Renewable energy infrastructure development ☐ Afforestation and reforestation projects ☐ Wetland restoration and conservation projects

☐ Coastal and marine protection projects

☐ Sustainable agriculture and land use projects ☐ Carbon capture and storage projects

☐ Climate change adaptation funds ☐ I did not support financially any projects in 2022

In case you purchased high-quality carbon credits in 2022, please inform below the amount in metric tons CO_2e

The amount of carbon credits purchased (resulting from the project in Antalya) has been reported here.

*Please inform your offsets in **metric tons CO_2 equivalent**. Please use a dot (.) as a decimal separator when entering numbers. Forexample, 1.5 represents one and a half, while 1,5 may be interpreted as one thousand five hundred.*

375 t CO_2e

Engagement and education

How did you engage with your stakeholders in 2022?

We would confirm the selection based on our knowledge.

Sports organizations have a unique ability to reach and engage with large audiences, including fans, sponsors, and media outlets. By taking action and using their influence, sports organizations can encourage and inspire others to take climate action, as well as demonstrate their commitment to sustainability and social responsibility.

☐ Changed procurement policy or purchasing of goods/services to include climate/sustainability requirements

☐ Included climate requirements when evaluating new sponsorships

☐ Conducted surveys with fans to define priorities for our climate strategy

☐ Engaged in formal conversations with local authorities/policy makers to discuss and align on climate targets

☒ Engaged in formal conversations with transport providers (where relevant) to be joined up with efforts

☒ Implemented concrete projects to activate local communities/fan base ☐ Did not implement any engagement actions in 2022

Which actions did your organization take in 2022 to educate its stakeholder?

We can discuss it further at the meeting, but provisionally we agree with the selection.

Education can help raise awareness and promote behavior change among stakeholders. Through educational initiatives, sports organizations can empower fans, sponsors, and media outlets to take meaningful action on climate change, and help build a moresustainable future for all.

☒ Organized discussions/workshops/exchange forums with our members

☐ Implemented education programs for staff on how to align with our sustainability/environment/climate strategy

☐ Implemented education programs for athletes and coaches on how to speak publicly about sustainability/environment/climate issues

☒ Implemented concrete projects to educate local communities/fan base in sustainability/climate

☒ Implemented concrete projects to educate the next generation of athletes in sustainability/climate ☐ Did not implement any educational actions in 2022

Please, describe your selected actions on the previous questions. Please use the structure: problem, solution, results,learned lessons, KPIs used to measure success

Based on selection for the previous question we believe that number of events (discussions/workshops/forums) and number of implemented projects for education would be appropriate.

Some examples of KPIs to measure success of engagement and education actions are: Number of events or initiatives promoting sustainable practices or education | Social media engagement and reach on climate-related content | Number of employees or athletesengaged in sustainability programs or initiatives

IJF is constantly educating and raising awareness of the world judo community regarding sustainability and climate change. Besides materials available on our website (*link to policy and other documents to be inserted in online form*), IJF has designed various posters which are shared in the athlete areas of each venue, on the occasion of each competition. They are mainly materials raising awareness and reminding athletes about the importance of every gesture or habit, which can help us preserve the environment.

In addition, at every draw which takes place before every competition, all participants (delegations including athletes and coaches) are reminded about the importance of preserving nature and the measures to be taken throughout the event to ensure sustainability.

Furthermore, as each IJF event is organised together with a local National Federation member of the IJF, we are sharing a sustainability checklist with our local organisers. Without it being mandatory, it proved to be a very successful tool, that gives many ideas to organisers and almost without exception, we have seen year after year more and more boxes ticked, meaning that organisers are implementing every year additional measures to enhance sustainability.

Statement of assurance

* By submitting this report, I confirm that the data contained herein for our organization is to the best of our knowledge an accurate representation of our climate change impact and mitigation efforts. I also acknowledge and agree that the Sports forClimate Action Framework will publicly disclose this data on the Global Climate Action Platform in accordance with the Framework's disclosure policy.

☒ OK

Signature (Full name and Job Title)