FIFA believes we all have a responsibility to protect, cherish and limit our impact on the environment. As an international organisation, FIFA takes this responsibility seriously and seeks to set a good example to others. We aim to inspire greater awareness and best practice in sustainability standards not only with regard to FIFA World Cups™, but also to FIFA as an organisation. That is why FIFA has been engaging with its stakeholders and other institutions to find sensible ways of addressing environmental issues and to mitigate the negative environmental impact of its activities.

Football for the Planet represents FIFA’s promise to reduce our impact on the environment and to use FIFA competitions to raise awareness of environmental issues. It builds on the environmental programmes that have been implemented for FIFA competitions since the 2006 FIFA World Cup™ in Germany.

Carbon Management is one aspect of FIFA’s approach to mitigate its negative impacts on the environment and contribute to the global efforts of protecting our current climate.

Carbon Footprints

One of the main factors in the change in atmospheric temperature is the greenhouse gases 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.

Footnote:

1 A greenhouse gas (sometimes abbreviated GHG) is a gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range (i.e. heat). The primary greenhouse gases in Earth’s atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. Without greenhouse gases, the average temperature of Earth’s surface would be much colder than the present average.

Project Itacoatiara in the Brazilian Amazonas region, supplies climate-friendly power from wood waste and sawdust, replacing diesel as a source of energy.
Carbon footprint of FIFA in 2009
(Total estimated emissions = 48,488 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent)

- 75% Flights
- 14% Hotel Stays
- 6% Logistics
- 1.6% Production
- 3.4% Other (Electricity, heating, transport, commuting, etc.)

Preliminary carbon footprint of the 2010 FIFA World Cup
(Total estimated emissions = 41,405 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent, excluding emissions from transport of ticket holders and official venues)

- 53.7% International transport
- 18% Inter-city transport
- 12% Intra-city transport
- 13.1% Accommodation
- 6.2% Logistics
- 3.3% Printed matter
- 3.9% Power used for online media

Carbon footprint of the 2014 FIFA World Cup
(Total estimated emissions = 2,723,756 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent, including emissions from transport of ticket holders and venues)

- 83.7% Transportation (of staff, volunteers, officials, guests and ticketholders)
- 5.7% Accommodation (of staff, volunteers, officials, guests and ticketholders)
- 9.6% Venue (electricity, temporary infrastructure, food, water, refrigerant, etc.)
- 0.6% Merchandise Production
- 0.3% Logistics
Carbon footprint of the 2014 FIFA World Cup TV Productions
(Total estimated emissions = 24,670 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent)

- Power Consumption: 2%
- Equipment & satellite transmission: 9%
- Air freight: 15%
- Sea freight: 5%
- International travel of workforce: 61%
- National travel of workforce: 4%
- Accommodation of workforce: 4%

Flight emissions of FIFA staff, officials, and guests between 2012 to 2014
(Total emissions measured = 154,993 tonnes of CO₂-equivalent)

- Q1: 5000
- Q2: 10000
- Q3: 15000
- Q4: 20000

Timeline:
- 2012
- 2013
- 2014

* incl. FWC Brazil 2014
** incl. FCC Brazil 2013
### CarbonOffsetting

To address the negative impact on the environment, FIFA has offset the emissions associated to its activities on different occasions since the 2006 FIFA World Cup in Germany.

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 selected all projects through a rigorous tender process in collaboration with specialised stakeholders and in accordance with international best practices for the purchase of carbon credits.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of carbon emissions</th>
<th>Source of carbon credits</th>
<th>Tonnes of CO₂-equivalent offset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006 FIFA World Cup Germany</td>
<td>Electricity generated from burning sewage methane gas in the Sebokeng township in Gauteng, South Africa</td>
<td>92,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011 Columbia</td>
<td>Reforestation project in the Colombian Andes</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| FIFA Women’s World Cup 2011 Germany | - The Amayo Wind Power Project in Nicaragua with a total of 19 wind turbines that provides clean and reliable source of energy, especially for the Rivas region.  
- A small hydroelectric generator in the village of La Esperanza, Honduras that provides eco-friendly electricity production project and has created 32 full-time jobs.  
- Decentralised biogas facilities in India serving a total of up to 5,500 households to replace kerosene with clean gas.  
- Two projects in Mali and Ghana providing modern stoves which burn wood and charcoal more fully and efficiently. | 40,000                           |
| 2014 FIFA World Cup Brazil (including emissions from ticketholders who signed-up to the climate protection campaign) | - The Surui project aims to halt deforestation in an area under pressure in an indigenous territory in Surui, Cocal in Rondonia State, Brazil.  
- The Purus project in Brazil’s Acre Sate, home to the Amazon basin, aims to prevent the deforestation of the remaining 35,000 hectares of pristine rainforest.  
- The Ceramics project bundle is composed of four individual projects in Rio de Janeiro, Tocantins, Alagoas and Pernambuco which use a mix of wood residues from dedicated renewable plantations.  
- Project Itacoatiara in the Brazilian Amazonas region supplies climate-friendly power from wood waste and sawdust, replacing diesel as a source of energy. | 331,000                           |
| Flights of FIFA staff, officials and guests from 1.1.2012 to 31.12.2015 | - Solar lighting in rural Ethiopia  
- Efficient stoves in Kenya  
- Efficient biomass stoves in China and India  
- Wind power in Turkey  
- Biogas in Honduras  
- Wind power in New Zealand  
- Power from FSC wood chips in Brazil | 155,000                           |

For more information on the carbon footprint and the carbon emissions, you can contact the FIFA Sustainability Department.