

# FIFA Women's World Cup 2023 Bid

## Sustainability concept and human rights strategy

Bidding country(ies):

Sustainable Event Management	Information provided by the bidder
<p><b>References:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">ISO 20121:2012 Event sustainability management systems</a></li> <li>• Previous FIFA World Cup and FIFA Women's World Cup Sustainability Strategies (<a href="#">2014</a>, <a href="#">2018</a>, <a href="#">2019</a>)</li> <li>• <a href="#">FWC 2026 United Bid Bid Book (p.446-474)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">FWC 2026 Moroccan Bid Bid Book (p.347-381)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard: 2015</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">2018 FIFA World Cup Stakeholder Engagement First Phase: Verifying the sustainability strategy</a></li> </ul>	
<p><b>List relevant sustainability issues related to the Competition in the bidding country(ies)</b></p>	<p>The major sustainability issues that could be anticipated at the time of the holding of the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ in Japan are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Response to Climate Change Global warming may result in severe weather events, such as intense heatwaves or torrential rains, etc., which could be anticipated to have various impacts, including heatstroke, flooding, landslides, adverse effects on agricultural production, and major disruption to transportation services. Various measures are therefore necessary to ensure a safe and comfortable environment for players and spectators, to develop an organisational structure capable of responding in emergency situations, and to facilitate access to information.</li> <li>2. Developing the Labour Environment In view of the fact that the Competition will be a transient event that will require concentrated and intensive operations for a relatively short period, it is necessary to ensure sufficient volunteers can be found. Furthermore, it will be necessary to focus on how to avoid overwork among staff, including volunteers, and consider ways to ensure smooth management, including at cooperating companies. Similarly, operational measures will be required to ensure there are no incidences of overwork or working on days off. As measures towards achieving these aims it will be necessary to procure sufficient personnel and develop labour guidelines.</li> <li>3. Energy-related Measures Among all the major resources that are expected to be used during the operation of the Competition, electricity is the one that will be needed for the longest periods, including for broadcasting purposes, and also at rehearsals for the Competition, training times, and also at actual Competition matches. Taking into account the domestic environment and the stadium facilities that are expected to be in place at the time of</li> </ol>

	<p>the Competition it is considered to be difficult to generate all electricity from renewable energy sources. Various responses will therefore be required, including measures to adjust operating times, and efforts to reduce environmental burden through temperature control at the various facilities.</p> <p>4. Others</p> <p>Another issue is that of food and drink and associated waste generated during the course of the Competition. Efforts will be required to reduce the environmental burden, including the selection of food and beverage service providers that strive to reduce food loss, direct appeals to spectators, the selection of eco-friendly food and beverage containers and cutlery, etc., and the recycling of collected waste.</p>
<p><b>List relevant laws related to sustainability of the Competition in the bidding country(ies)</b></p>	<p>1. Basic Environment Act: A basic law that sets out frameworks for environmental conservation</p> <p>This law stipulates basic concepts relating to environmental conservation, including reference to the construction of societies where sustainable development can be achieved with low environmental impact. The law incorporates the concept of sustainable development and also stipulates that one of the aims of the law is to realise societies with sustainable growth and development.</p> <p>2. National Land Use Planning Act: A law that stipulates measures to ensure comprehensive and systematic usage of land</p> <p>This law clearly stipulates that “national territory is a limited resource for the people of Japan now and in the future and is the shared foundation for all activities relating to daily life and production. It also sets out the legal concept of achieving development that “is considerate of the natural, social, economic and cultural conditions in any given community.”</p> <p>Also, although not a national law, the Japanese government has formulated SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles. These principles set out Japan’s vision to: “Become a leader toward a future where economic, social and environmental improvements are attained in an integrated, sustainable and resilient manner while leaving no one behind.” The implementation principles are identified as: (1) Universality, (2) Inclusiveness, (3) Participatory, (4) Integration, and (5) Transparency and Accountability. Based on these principles a further eight priority areas of focus are also identified (1) Empowerment of all people, (2) Achievement of good health and longevity, (3) Creating growth markets, revitalising rural areas and promoting science, technology and innovation, (4) Sustainable and resilient land use, and promoting quality infrastructure, (5) Energy conservation, renewable energy, climate change countermeasures, and a sound material-cycle society, (6) Conservation of environment, including biodiversity, forests and the ocean, (7) Achieving peaceful, safe and secure societies, and (8) Strengthening the means and frameworks for the implementation of the SDGs.</p>
<p><b>List the stakeholders you would engage with in the development of a sustainability strategy (please note that this strategy will be developed jointly with FIFA)</b></p>	<p>The Japanese government, the Ministry of the Environment and other government organisations, local governments in host locations, stadiums, JFA Committee for Social Responsibility and other related organisations, Global Compact Japan Network (UN Global Compact) and other cooperating groups, sponsor companies, and companies involved in the operation of the Competition.</p>
<p><b>Other information relevant to the development of a sustainability strategy for the Competition in the bidding country(ies)</b></p>	<p>JFA has formulated a Code of Ethics, which contain the following 16 items. It is based on these items that JFA engages in efforts to ensure compliance and develop organisational structures. Various initiatives, including reducing environmental burden, etc., can be implemented in multiple fields.</p> <p>(1) Compliance with laws and regulations, (2) Respect for human rights and prohibition of discrimination, (3) Proper accounting practices, (4) Maintenance of fair business relationships, (5) Strict management of information, (6) Information disclosure and accountability, (7) Conservation of the natural environment, (8) Contribution to local communities, (9) Prohibition of improper manipulation of match results, (10) Prohibition of doping, (11) Prohibition of illegal gambling, (12) Prohibition of harassment, (13) Prohibition of illegal drugs and problematic drinking behaviour, (14) Prohibition of acts seeking to attain unjust profits, (15) Prohibition of the pursuit of private interests, and (16) Disassociation with anti-social forces.</p> <p>In addition, among the cities that are being proposed as host cities for the Competition, Sapporo, Saitama and Toyota are three cities that have been selected as “SDGs Future Cities”, an initiative being promoted by the Japanese government. Under this initiative the government is working to promote the inclusion of SDGs in administrative organisations’ activities and work together with local businesses and educational institutions to create local vitality and innovation. There is a possibility that successful case studies being implemented by the Future Cities or resources could be utilised for the Competition.</p>

Human Rights Strategy	Information provided by the bidder
<p><b>References:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The independent human rights context assessment developed in relation to your bid</li> <li>• <a href="#">UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">FIFA’s Human Rights Policy</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">FIFA Statement on human rights defenders and media representatives</a></li> <li>• United Bid FWC 2026:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Human Rights Strategy</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Bid book chapter</a> (pages 455-464)</li> <li>○ <a href="#">Independent human rights context assessment</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Moroccan Bid FWC 2026:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <a href="#">Human Rights Strategy</a></li> <li>○ <a href="#">Bid book chapter</a> (pages 359-370)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">The Mega-Sporting Event Lifecycle – Embedding Human Rights from Vision to Legacy</a> (resource provided by the Centre for Sport and Human Rights)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Risk Assessment</b></p>	
<p><b>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to labour standards in construction work on facilities and related infrastructure (e.g. on health and safety, discrimination, freedom of association, child labour and forced or compulsory labour) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>As the stadiums that are proposed for the Competition are already completed and in use, it is not expected that any risks will arise relating to construction of venues, or with regard to labour standards in the course of infrastructure development. At the same time, the human rights context assessment also listed a variety of potential risks relating to labour standards, including minimum wage guarantees for labourers, long working hours or forced labour for labourers or volunteers, health and safety-related risks in the work environment, blocking contracted or temporary workers from assembling, and executive labour or discrimination against foreign labourers.</p> <p>In light of these risks, in the event that partial stadium renovations or refurbishments are required, and also during the preparatory period for the Competition when materials are being prepared or installed, it will be necessary to give due consideration where necessary to such matters as working hours, particularly given that rehearsals or refurbishment work may take place after the daytime use of the stadium has ended. Accordingly, the JFA will have to share guidelines and engage in other necessary measures with related organisations and bodies.</p>
<p><b>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to labour standards in supply chains (e.g. with regards to accommodation, transportation, licensed products, food and beverage) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>The stadiums that are proposed to be used for the Competition and the communities around them have experience in promoting and operating professional league football and also in responding to inbound demand. Basically, therefore, there are no anticipated risks in terms of accommodation facilities or transportation infrastructure, etc. However, when considering that a global-scale event like the FIFA Women’s World Cup™ will involve the influx of large numbers of diverse visitors from around the world and require various measures such as Halal certification, etc., there are some businesses that may not be fully prepared to respond to needs, either at accommodation facilities or food and beverage facilities. It will therefore be necessary for the JFA and companies involved to make appropriate arrangements that consider the needs of the various participating countries, such as making special arrangements for the provision of Halal certified food, as noted above.</p> <p>The human rights context assessment also raised potential risks in terms of threats to the environment and resources, and labour issues at suppliers. However, with regard to the production, procurement and purchase of various items, including licensed products, JFA is already implementing various measures relating to the production and procurement of goods. We believe that based on a concept of protecting licensors</p>

	and ensuring the safety of customers we can give due consideration to sustainability through contracts, education and awareness raising, and order management with licensees and companies, etc., that exist in the supply chain.
<b>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to labour standards within the organising entity (e.g. regarding payment, gender equality or worktime) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</b>	In the human rights context assessment risks were cited as low-wage labour, overtime work, and gender equality issues among workers. In order to respond to such risks, to ensure that during the Competition there are no human rights risks in terms of labour management of staff, including volunteers involved in operation of events, and also that there are no communication issues, it is necessary for the JFA to engage in appropriate management and share its guidelines and measures with relevant companies, groups and organisations. In specific terms, we will strive to respect the rights of workers, make sure appropriate working environments are in place, and ensure the mental and physical health of staff members and their work-life balance, and secure working environments for staff members and spaces for activities by Competition volunteers that duly comply with laws and regulations of Japan.
<b>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to the discriminatory incidences in and around stadiums (e.g. in the form of chants, signs or other forms of expressions) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</b>	We judge there to be no risk of any discriminatory incidences in and around stadiums during the Competition. In the past there were some cases at J.League matches that were said to be incidents of discrimination by spectators. Such cases have been dealt with through the issuance of appropriate rulings in collaboration with the Japanese Professional Football League and in the most severe cases a decision has been made to play matches without any spectators present. Furthermore, the world of Japanese football as a whole has made efforts to eliminate any reoccurrence of such incidents, including revising the J.League match operation and management guidelines and spectator manners guidelines, introducing human rights training for players, staff and personnel, and promoting initiatives that respect fair play. Thanks to these various efforts there are currently no incidents of discriminatory behaviour. In the operation of the Competition we will leverage our experience and results to date to implement similar measures in cooperation with all venues and organisations concerned to ensure that no discriminatory incidences occur.
<b>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to property rights (e.g. linked to resettlement to build event infrastructure) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</b>	As pre-existing stadiums will be used for the Competition, there is an extremely low possibility of any new risks emerging relating to property rights at the venues, etc. Although there have been previous cases in which lawsuits have been brought against pre-existing stadiums by local residents concerning opposition to property rights, construction in all such cases has been started and completed following a court ruling in favour of the stadium. In other words, all legal issues at existing stadiums have been resolved and there is an extremely low risk of any further issues arising over property rights.
<b>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to freedom of assembly and expression (e.g. for spectators, human rights defenders, or players) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</b>	There is a very low possibility of any risks arising with respect to freedom of assembly and expression. In football matches played in Japan, although spectating rules are set out and prohibited actions are explicitly stated, such rules and prohibitions are purely for the purpose of ensuring that all spectators can enjoy football while watching a match. In addition, the JFA follows guidelines set by the Japanese government and implements risk management with regard to expressions that may have any historical connotations with neighbouring countries. At this Competition too, we will respond appropriately, working with the government as is usually the case. We also thoroughly implement a Players First policy and feel confident that risk management could be fully handled in the operation of the Competition.
<b>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to the freedom of press (both local and international) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</b>	There is a very low possibility of any risks arising with respect to freedom of the press. The Constitution of Japan guarantees freedom of the press and in Article 21, the following text specifically guarantees freedom of expression. (1) Freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed. (2) No censorship shall be maintained, nor shall the secrecy of any means of communication be violated. Court judgments have also made it clear in the past that freedom of the press is also guaranteed under the stipulations of this article. Furthermore, although Japan was ranked 67th in global press freedom rankings in 2019 by the international journalist organisation Reporters without Borders, it was praised for respecting media diversity. From the above it is therefore deemed that there is an extremely low risk concerning freedom of the press.

<p><b>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to the safety and security (e.g. of players, referees, officials, and spectators) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>We do not believe there to be any risks with respect to the safety and security of the Competition. On the other hand the human rights context assessment did raise such issues as the danger of terrorism at international sporting events, and that the advance formulation of the security plan could include the risk of human rights violations.</p> <p>In this regard, as thorough efforts are always made to address risk management with respect to safety and security and operate venues accordingly at football matches played in Japan, it is anticipated that we will be able to apply relevant experience and know-how to the Competition and prevent risks from emerging.</p>
<p><b>Describe any other risk area associated with the event that was discussed in the independent human rights context assessment and add respective references</b></p>	<p>The human rights context assessment also raises the following potential risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Right to privacy and data security</li> <li>· Human Trafficking</li> <li>· Grievance mechanism</li> <li>· Accessibility</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk prevention and mitigation</b></p>	
<p><b>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to labour standards in construction work on facilities and related infrastructure (e.g. on health and safety, discrimination, freedom of association, child labour and forced or compulsory labour), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>Article 3.2 of the JFA's Code of Ethics covers compliance with "respect for human rights and prohibition of discrimination," and stipulates that "The JFA shall not discriminate against any nation, individual or group by reason of race, skin colour, ethnicity, nationality, ethnic origin, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, belief, religion, politics, or for any other reason. The JFA shall respect human rights and endeavour to create an environment that eliminates discrimination, and it shall not take part or assist in any activities that infringe human rights or cause discrimination." In addition, based on UEFA Stadium Guidelines and various other information, since 2010 stadium standards have been set out (guidelines for the construction and renovation/refurbishment of football stadiums).</p> <p>In addition, based on the JFA Grassroots Declaration, not only are we advancing integration with football for the disabled, we are also promoting the employment of foreign and disabled staff in our offices as we seek to further enhance diversity. We believe that through the various domestic efforts being made based on the stipulations of the Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities and other initiatives, there is no likelihood of the risks arising that were listed in the human rights context assessment. In addition by implementing the recommendations contained in the human rights context assessment we will prevent risks before they emerge.</p>
<p><b>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to labour standards in supply chains (e.g. with regards to accommodation, transportation, licensed products, food and beverage), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>Risks of such a nature are limited, due to the Japanese government's initiatives to promote work-style reforms and also various efforts being made by businesses to respond to the amendments to the Labour Standards Act. However, due to the special nature of the Competition, it is anticipated that some workers, such as travel agency staff involved in accommodation and transportation arrangements, and also liaison staff involved with the various teams, may experience a temporary increase in work burden, in respect to working hours and the taking of rest breaks. It will be necessary for JFA to do the required groundwork, including the effective recruitment of volunteers in advance and the issuance of requests for cooperation to businesses.</p> <p>In addition by implementing the recommendations contained in the human rights context assessment we will prevent risks before they emerge.</p>
<p><b>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to labour standards within the organising entity (e.g. regarding payment, gender equality or worktime), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>JFA has also taken response measures, including the creation of wage and labour systems that are in compliance with the Labour Standards Act, which is part of Japan's legislative framework, and in principle is in compliance with all laws and ordinances. However, in such cases that there are multiple staff members who are involved in both competitive events and leadership training programs organised by the JFA and also work relating to the Competition, there is a possibility that staff members may experience a temporary increase in work burden. It cannot be said with absolutely certainty, therefore, that no staff will engage in work that may conflict with labour standards. Following the decision by FIFA on the host nation for the Competition, we will revise personnel planning and respond by promoting understanding among management about the appropriate allocation of staff members.</p> <p>In addition by implementing the recommendations contained in the human rights context assessment we will prevent risks before they emerge.</p>

<p><b>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to discriminatory incidences in and around stadiums (e.g. in the form of chants, signs or other forms of expressions) taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>The JFA, Japan Professional Football League and Japan Women's Football League clearly stipulate that under match attendance rules the following items and actions are prohibited in stadiums.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Bringing, displaying, wearing, or distributing items such as notice boards, banners, flags, placards, documents, drawings and any other printed materials with any political, ideological, religious, discriminatory, military messages and/or slogans;</li> <li>· Displaying any objects such as banners aimed to insult or discriminate against people</li> <li>· Violent actions; and</li> <li>· Any other actions/behaviours that are discriminatory, insulting or that offend public order and morals.</li> </ul> <p>Compliance with the above items is positioned as the moral standard for watching matches in Japan. For the Competition and the operation of all Competition matches we will work in collaboration with FIFA to ensure that everyone can enjoy them.</p> <p>In addition, since 2008 the JFA and the Japan Professional Football League have been implementing the Respect Project, which recognises the importance of respect in the footballing world. We are resolutely opposed to all forms of discrimination and violence that emerge at football grounds and sporting sites, and are engaged in various initiatives that seek to create a world free from discrimination and violence, and spread broadly an abiding spirit that cherishes and respects all people and things related to football. The Japan Women's Football League also participates in the Respect Declaration at its regular venues.</p>
<p><b>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to property rights (e.g. linked to resettlement to build event infrastructure), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>It is the local governments where each of the proposed stadiums are located that possess property rights. Given that the JFA has built strong and stable working relationships with all local governments via prefectural associations, for the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ we will call on each prefectural football association, which are all members of JFA, to comply with relevant stipulations, working to prevent or ameliorate any potential risk with the full cooperation of stadiums and host cities.</p>
<p><b>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to freedom of assembly and expression (e.g. for spectators, human rights defenders, or players), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>As a member of FIFA, in accordance with the FIFA Human Rights Policy Article 5, and based on a spirit of respect for human rights that is expressed in the JFA's Code of Conduct, we constantly make diligent efforts to ensure that all relevant league and match attendance rules are appropriately implemented at match venues.</p> <p>In addition, since 2008 the JFA and the Japan Professional Football League have been implementing the Respect Project, which recognises the importance of respect in the footballing world. We are resolutely opposed to all forms of discrimination and violence that emerge at football grounds and sporting sites, and are engaged in various initiatives that seek to create a world free from discrimination and violence, and spread broadly an abiding spirit that cherishes and respects all people and things related to football.</p> <p>Furthermore, another one of the values promoted by JFA is "Players First" through which we constantly strive to do our very best for the players themselves.</p>
<p><b>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to the freedom of press (both local and international), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>The JFA will respect freedom of expression in the operation of the Competition, in accordance with the Constitution of Japan.</p>



<p><b>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to safety and security (e.g. of players, referees, officials, and spectators), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>At all matches played in Japan, the JFA, Japan Professional Football League and Japan Women's Football League work together with all relevant groups and organisations, including the police and fire departments, security companies and the closest stations to match venues, etc., and engage in simulations of measures designed to ensure the safety and security of all people, from the players, referees and coaches, through to match officials and spectators, and implement operational management in collaboration with prefectural football associations. We will be using this wealth of experience to ensure the safety and security of the Competition and thoroughly manage potential risks.</p> <p>In addition, by implementing the recommendations contained in the human rights context assessment we will prevent risks before they emerge.</p>
<p><b>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to any other risk area associated with the event that was in the independent human rights context assessment</b></p>	<p>In accordance with Article 3.2 of the JFA's Code of Ethics on "respect for human rights and prohibition of discrimination," we "shall not discriminate against any nation, individual or group by reason of race, skin colour, ethnicity, nationality, ethnic origin, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, belief, religion, politics, or for any other reason. The JFA shall respect human rights and endeavour to create an environment that eliminates discrimination, and it shall not take part or assist in any activities that infringe human rights or cause discrimination."</p> <p>In addition by implementing the recommendations contained in the human rights context assessment we will prevent risks before they emerge.</p>
<p><b>Remediation of potential harm</b></p>	
<p><b>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association(s) will take to allow for the remediation of human rights harm caused in relation to identified risks associated with the organisation of the event, taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment with respect to existing state-based remedy mechanisms</b></p>	<p>Please refer to the JFA initiatives detailed in "Risk prevention and mitigation" above.</p>
<p><b>Stakeholder engagement</b></p>	
<p><b>Mention the external stakeholders (e.g. civil society organisations, expert institutions, trade unions, government entities) you engaged with in the preparation of the human rights strategy and describe the form of engagement</b></p>	<p>In addition to making requests to a HR specialists services company to revise the current personnel-related systems at JFA, we also have consulted with Global Compact Japan Network (UN Global Compact), the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and related bodies, as well as other companies and organisations that are more advanced than JFA in terms of the development of their labour environment, including sponsor companies.</p>

<p><b>Diversity &amp; Anti-Discrimination</b></p>	<p><b>Information provided by the bidder</b></p>
<p><b>References:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Bid Book United Bid</a> (various references throughout)</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Bid Book Moroccan Bid</a> (p.318, 355-356)</li> <li>• <a href="#">FIFA Good Practice Guide on Diversity and Anti-Discrimination</a></li> <li>• Latest circular on the Good Practice Guide: <a href="#">Circular no. 1632</a></li> </ul>	
<p><b>List relevant conventions which the bidding country(ies) has signed and/or ratified and national laws related to the promotion of diversity and equality and the prevention of discrimination</b></p>	<p>The major international treaties and domestic laws in Japan that address such matters as the prevention of discrimination and the promotion of diversity and equality are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Act on Securing, Etc. of Equal Opportunity and Treatment between Men and Women in Employment: A law compiled to ensure equal opportunities and treatment for men and women in the workplace This law prohibits gender-based discrimination in the workplace and stipulates fair and equal treatment for both men and women in terms of recruitment, hiring, wage increases, promotions, education and training, retirement, resignation and dismissal. It was formulated in 1985 and entered into force in 1986. Since then it has been regularly revised, with articles added that prohibit discrimination against men and prohibit harassment.</li> <li>2. Basic Act for Persons with Disabilities: A law that stipulates basic items concerning measures to support the independence and social participation of persons with disabilities This law sets out the basic concepts that all persons with disabilities are to be granted the right to be guaranteed a life befitting their dignity as individuals, and that all persons with disabilities are to be given the opportunity to participate in activities in society, the economy, culture, and other fields as constituent members of society, and not to be discriminated against by reason of their disability. It also incorporates stipulations on measures towards making society barrier free.</li> <li>3. Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities: A law that stipulates specific measures to prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability This law stipulates that persons with disabilities are to be granted the same dignity as persons without disabilities on the basis that all individuals are born holding basic human rights, and confirms that persons with disabilities shall have the right to be guaranteed a life befitting such dignity.</li> <li>4. Act on Employment Promotion etc. of Persons with Disabilities: A law that stipulates specific measures to realise stable employment for persons with disabilities By establishing measures to promote employment based on the obligation to employ persons with disabilities as well as measures for workplace rehabilitation, this law aims to ensure stable employment for persons with disabilities.</li> <li>5. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: This convention was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2006 and aims to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity, by setting out measures for the realisation of rights of persons with disabilities. Japan signed the convention in 2007 and ratified it in January 2014. Prior to the ratification and conclusion of the convention domestic legislation in Japan was also revised and amended accordingly.</li> </ol>
<p><b>What is the Member Association(s) currently doing to address discrimination in football in the bidding country(ies)?</b></p>	<p>Since 2008 the JFA and the Japan Professional Football League have been implementing the Respect Project, which recognises the importance of respect in the footballing world. We are resolutely opposed to all forms of discrimination and violence that emerge at football grounds and sporting sites, and are engaged in various initiatives that seek to create a world free from discrimination and violence, and spread broadly an abiding spirit that cherishes and respects all people and things related to football.</p> <p>Furthermore, another one of the values promoted by JFA is “Players First” through which we constantly strive to do our very best for the players themselves.</p>
<p><b>What is the Member Association(s) currently doing to promote diversity and protect staff from discrimination within the association?</b></p>	<p>The JFA’s Code of Ethics sets out measures to be compiled with relating to “respect for human rights and prohibition of discrimination.” In addition, our employment rules and regulations also prohibit any form of power harassment or sexual harassment. Similarly to other companies and organisations, in recent years we have been implementing annual training and education for specific staff members about issues relating to harassment. We are also engaged in activities to promote football for the disabled, which include measures such as the provision of opportunities for internal staff members to think about the promotion of diversity through such participatory events as walking football matches, and the implementation of training for staff in various departments. To enable a swift response in the event that any trouble occurs, we have also established an internal reporting/whistle-blower system, as well as a system of workplace councillors.</p>



<b>Other relevant information related to diversity and anti-discrimination</b>	<p>The JFA is also working with the Japan Inclusive Football Federation (JIFF) to implement activities designed to promote football for the disabled. Based around the following activities we are working to ensure enhanced inclusivity for football in all communities and break down barriers between disabled and able-bodied people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of inclusive football</li> <li>• Development and promotion of inclusive football coaches / JIFF promotion leaders</li> <li>• Promotion of training projects for companies and educational institutions</li> <li>• Development of volunteer organisations</li> <li>• Participation in events for disabled people</li> </ul>
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<b>Tobacco-Free event</b>	<b>Information provided by the bidder</b>
<b>References:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">The Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events</a></li> </ul>	
<b>List relevant local and national laws related to tobacco</b>	<p>The major domestic laws in Japan related to tobacco are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Health Promotion Act: A law for comprehensively promoting improved health for the people of Japan One of the specific measures stipulated in the law is the prohibition of passive smoking (managers of facilities that are used by many persons, including schools and administrative government buildings, etc., are obliged to take the necessary measures to prevent passive smoking). Furthermore, in order to prevent undesirable passive smoking, in April 2020 an amendment to the law will enter into force that prohibits smoking entirely in certain places in specified sections of facilities, etc., which are used by many people. Many local governments have also introduced their own tobacco-related ordinances, including those on the prevention of passive smoking and smoke-free initiatives are being advanced in various communities.</li> </ol>
<b>Analyse and describe the similarities and differences between the above-mentioned legislation and the Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events</b>	<p>We believe that there are no major differences between the content in the amended Health Promotion Act detailed above and the Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events. Moreover, as the abovementioned amendment is being implemented with a view to the opening of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, it is also in line with the policy for this Competition.</p>
<b>Describe potential areas of risk and propose measures to mitigate these risks with regard to the implementation of the Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events</b>	<p>We do not believe that there are any risks relating to the implementation of the Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events at the Competition.</p>
<b>Other relevant information related to tobacco</b>	<p>For the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games all forms of tobacco, including heated tobacco, will be banned in all competition venues for the duration of the Games. Based on this experience of implementing a major international sporting event in Japan, we believe that there will be no problems related to ensuring that the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ is a tobacco-free competition.</p>

Accessibility	Information provided by the bidder
<p><b>References:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FWWC 2023 Hosting Requirements:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>D.11 Sustainability: accessibility</b></li> <li>○ <b>E.8.1.8 Accessibility infrastructure</b></li> <li>○ <b>F.2.1.4 Seating standards/accessible seats</b></li> <li>○ F.2.1.5 Sightlines</li> <li>○ <b>F.2.1.7 Accessibility</b></li> <li>○ F.6.1.2 General spectators' parking</li> <li>○ F.6.3 Public transport</li> <li>○ F.12.2 Evacuation/emergency</li> </ul> </li> <li>• United Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Bid Book United Bid</a></li> <li>• Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Bid Book Moroccan Bid</a></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Legal framework and risk analysis</b></p>	
<p><b>List the relevant local and national legislation in the Host Country(ies) related to accessibility of infrastructure and events and accessible services for disabled people and people with limited mobility</b></p>	<p>The major domestic laws in Japan related to accessibility are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic Act for Persons with Disabilities: A law that stipulates basic items concerning measures to support the independence and social participation of persons with disabilities This law sets out the basic concepts that all persons with disabilities are to be granted the right to be guaranteed a life befitting their dignity as individuals, and that all persons with disabilities are to be given the opportunity to participate in activities in society, the economy, culture, and other fields as constituent members of society, and not to be discriminated against by reason of their disability.</li> <li>2. Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities: A law that stipulates specific measures to prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability This law stipulates that persons with disabilities are to be granted the same dignity as persons without disabilities on the basis that all individuals are born holding basic human rights, and confirms that persons with disabilities shall have the right to be guaranteed a life befitting such dignity.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Analyse and describe the similarities and differences between the above-mentioned legislation and FIFA accessibility requirements included in the FWWC 2023 Hosting Requirements</b></p>	<p>In accordance with the abovementioned domestic laws, efforts are being made to advance the introduction of barrier-free facilities and universal design at accommodation facilities, airports and other public transportation facilities in Japan. In addition, given that improvements are also being implemented with regard to ensuring further accessibility ahead of the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, we do not believe that there are any major differences with FIFA accessibility requirements. For information about accessibility in stadiums, please see the response in the next section.</p>
<p><b>Describe potential areas of risk and propose measures to mitigate these risks with regard to the implementation of FIFA accessibility requirements</b></p>	<p>We do not believe that there are any risks with regard to the implementation of FIFA accessibility requirements at the Competition.</p>
<p><b>Assessment of accessible services and infrastructure</b></p>	

<p><b>Describe the accessible infrastructure and services that can be found in the proposed stadiums in the bidding country(ies) (including but not limited to transportation, parking, routes, vertical access, toilets, food &amp; beverage facilities, number and types of seating, sight lines and infrastructure aspects catered to the needs of blind and partially-sighted people)</b></p>	<p>The accessibility status of the stadiums proposed as host venues is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sapporo Dome This stadium is barrier-free and accessible for the elderly and persons with disabilities. In specific terms it has elevators, escalators and toilets that are wheelchair accessible, as well as seating areas for wheelchairs, parking spaces exclusively for wheelchair users, handrails in front of an on the main concourse stairwells, handrails on the stairs to the stands, benches in the concourse areas, and signage in external corridors (in four languages and easily visible colours, using easy-to-understand pictograms).</li> <li>2. Sendai Stadium This stadium is based on a barrier-free design and has seating areas installed for wheelchair users and wheelchair accessible toilets.</li> <li>3. National Stadium This stadium has an environment that allows all people, regardless of age or disability access all locations safely and with little physical burden. In specific terms, facilities include an accessible route, accessible toilets, nursing rooms for infants, rest areas and rooms that are accessible for persons with disabilities, easy-to-understand signage, hearing aid systems, well-balanced positioning for wheelchair seating, and handrails on stairwells.</li> <li>4. Saitama Stadium 2002 This stadium is based on universal design and is also barrier free. Specifically, it features wheelchair seating, slopes near to stairs, and wooden movable tables for wheelchairs.</li> <li>5. Toyota Stadium This stadium is fully barrier-free, based on universal design. Specifically, it has eliminated all steps, has installed non-slip flooring, provides seating areas exclusively for wheelchair users, and has signage that is easy to understand.</li> <li>6. Kyoto Stadium In terms of facilities that are accessible and considerate of users, this stadium is based on universal design principles that make it easy for all people to enjoy watching matches, from the disabled to the elderly, as well as women, and those with small children. Specific features including spectator seats, concourses and toilets that are all based on universal design and a childcare centre that is open daily to provide peace of mind for people wishing to leave their children in care.</li> <li>7. Suita City Football Stadium This barrier-free stadium was designed based on opinions received from persons with disabilities. Specific features include multiple wheelchair spaces on concourses, a nursing room, a first aid room and elevators. The stadium is designed with various users in mind and also features various barrier-free routes.</li> <li>8. Kobe Misaki Stadium This barrier-free stadium is designed with care and attention to the needs of persons with disabilities. In addition to parking spaces for wheelchair users, and lanes, toilets and seating for wheelchair users inside the stadium, it also has clear signage and a nursing corner, as well as many elevators, ensuring each of access between floors.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Are the main airports that would be used in the tournament in the bidding country(ies) accessible as per national legislation and regulations? If yes, describe the accessible infrastructure and services</b></p>	<p>Domestic legislation in Japan has been compiled relating to facilitating movement of the elderly and persons with disabilities on public transportation. This legislation aims to eradicate stairs and steps so that the elderly and persons with disabilities can enjoy ease of movement, and from the planning and formulation stages the participation of the elderly and the disabled was sought, with their views being reflected in the move to advance barrier-free facilities. It is thanks to such actions that the airports that are planned to be used for the Competition all enjoy a highly-advanced barrier-free environment.</p> <p>In particular, universal design is being implemented at the two national gateway airports, Narita and Haneda, both in and around Tokyo, and various improvements are being implemented to ensure that they offer world-class accessibility standards.</p>

<p><b>Describe the accessible infrastructure and services that are required by law for the hotel and restaurant sectors in the bidding country(ies)</b></p>	<p>Although there is no specific legislation relating to accessibility in hotels and restaurants, all local governments have individually compiled their own manuals on consideration for persons with disabilities and are working to provide accessible services.</p> <p>The following are details of individual initiatives prefectural and local governments that are proposed as hosts for the Competition.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hokkaido (Sapporo): Manual for Development of Facilities based on the Hokkaido Welfare Urban Planning Ordinance, and Manual for Refurbishment of Housing for the Elderly and Disabled These manuals contain details of how to develop buildings and refurbish housing for persons with disabilities</li> <li>2. Tokyo: Manual for Welcoming Persons with Disabilities This manual contains knowledge and items to take note of in urban environments and in stores for persons with disabilities</li> <li>3. Saitama: Ways for Producing Easy-to-Understand Documents, Materials and Publications: Guidance signage that is highly visible and easy to understand from the perspective of universal design Contains details on methods of printing and signage</li> <li>4. Toyota: Compilation of guidebook for measures that consider persons with disabilities</li> <li>5. Hyogo (Kobe): Urban Welfare Planning Ordinance: Manual for Development of Facilities, Operation and Management This manual contains the policies and details relating to Hyogo Prefecture's Urban Welfare Planning Ordinance</li> </ol>
<p><b>Is public transportation accessible in the bidding country(ies)? If yes, describe the accessible infrastructure and services required by local and national law</b></p>	<p>Domestic legislation in Japan has been compiled relating to facilitating movement of the elderly and persons with disabilities on public transportation. This legislation aims to eradicate stairs and steps so that the elderly and persons with disabilities can enjoy ease of movement, and from the planning and formulation stages the participation of the elderly and the disabled was sought, with their views being reflected in the move to advance barrier-free facilities. It is thanks to such actions that public transport facilities that are planned to be used for the Competition all enjoy a highly-advanced barrier-free environment.</p>
<p><b>How could the FWWC 2023 be used to improve and promote accessibility in the bidding country(ies)</b></p>	<p>Although efforts are already being made to further boost awareness about and improve accessibility for the upcoming Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, by implementing even further improvements that aim to bring Japan in line with FIFA's accessibility requirements for the Competition, it is anticipated that through the synergetic effects of both events, Japan could become the world's most advanced country in terms of accessibility.</p>
<p><b>Other relevant information related to the accessibility of the FWWC 2023 and/or the bidding country(ies)</b></p>	<p>For the Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games the Organizing Committee has compiled and is distributing "Tokyo 2020 Accessibility Guidelines" and "Accessibility Support Handbook" to persons concerned. If people who gained knowledge about accessibility at Tokyo 2020, either through operations or by volunteering, could also get involved in the Competition, it would help to also ensure a smooth response to accessibility-related matters in 2023.</p>

<p><b>Environmental protection</b></p>	<p><b>Information provided by the bidder</b></p>
<p><b>References:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">United Bid Environmental Impact Assessment</a></li> <li>• Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Moroccan Bid Environmental Impact Assessment</a></li> <li>• United Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Bid Book United Bid</a> (p.464-474)</li> <li>• Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Bid Book Moroccan Bid</a> (p.371-381)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Environmental impact</b></p>	

<p><b>Describe the key impacts on the environment and the opportunities to enhance environmental conservation of the Competition in the bidding country(ies), e.g. with regard to carbon emissions, energy, waste, transportation, materials, water, food and biodiversity</b></p>	<p>The following are considered to be key points in terms of the environmental impact of the Competition and opportunities to enhance environmental conservation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate change            In the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued in November 2014, it was noted that, “without additional mitigation efforts beyond those in place today, and even with adaptation, warming by the end of the 21st century will lead to high to very high risk of severe, widespread and irreversible impacts globally.” In addition, at the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 21) in December 2015, the Paris Agreement was adopted that sets out a legal framework for beyond 2020 in order for COP member states to take measures to reduce greenhouse gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>. Based on such agreements, at the Competition it will be necessary to take climate change issues into account and ensure that events are low carbon. It will be necessary to calculate the anticipated volumes of greenhouse gases that are projected to be emitted in the course of preparing for and operating the Competition, and also to consider means of reducing such emissions. In addition, it will also be necessary to make appropriate plans to deal with the heat that is expected during the period of the Competition.</li> <li>2. Resource management            One of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that were adopted at the United Nations Summit in September 2015 is to “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.” Targets that are listed for realisation by 2030 include achieving the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, halving global food waste per capita, and substantially reducing waste generation. Based on these goals it is necessary to work to conserve resources and achieve resource circulation, and implement the 3Rs for waste materials (reduce, reuse, recycle). In addition, it is also important to avoid any activities that could result in the new destruction of forests due to the consumption of resources and eliminate the environmental burden caused by waste.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Environmental protection</b></p>	
<p><b>What measures would be taken to manage the carbon emissions and mitigate the carbon footprint of the Competition in the bidding country(ies)?</b></p>	<p>The JFA cites conservation of the natural environment as one of its compliance items and is engaged in the following initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· JFA is involved in global warming prevention activities that are being promoted by the government and promotes eco-friendly initiatives. JFA makes efforts to ensure that all persons involved understand JFA’s environment-related activities and considers the impact that their own activities are having on the environment.</li> <li>· JFA endeavours to promote green procurement and purchase only products that impose only a low environmental burden.</li> <li>· JFA is working to reduce environmental burden by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, utilising natural energy sources, and through energy and resource conservation, including conservation of water and electricity and efforts to reuse and recycle.</li> </ul> <p>In addition, together with the Japan Professional Football League we are calling on all members of the football family, including the 47 prefectural football associations and various federations and groups, to implement environmental measures, including increasing the installation of natural turf pitches, and encouraging the national team and J.League team buses to introduce measures to stop vehicle idling (keeping the engine running while stationary). Furthermore, at international matches and at matches organised by the JFA and J.League, as well as in publicity materials issued by the JFA and J.League, we are promoting measures to conserve the environment and prevent global warming. For the Competition we will also incorporate such daily activities in an endeavour to manage and ameliorate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>Also, as we plan to use existing stadiums for the Competition it is expected that this will help to reduce the environmental burden in terms of venue development and preparation. In addition, it will also be necessary to implement measures that promote low environmental impact transportation, by encouraging spectators to use public transportation to attend matches.</p>
<p><b>FIFA requires all stadiums to obtain internationally recognised sustainable building certification. Which</b></p>	<p>Although there are very few stadiums that have obtained international certification, one example is the Nissan Stadium, which constructed its own environmental management system based on ISO14001 and uses this system to manage the facility. Given that stadiums are extremely</p>

<p><b>certification system(s) would be applied for in the bidding country(ies)?</b></p>	<p>large in terms of size and area and use above a certain level of energy when in use, they could be candidates for ISO14001 certification in terms of environmental considerations. (Many domestic stadiums in Japan qualify as Type 1 specified business operators due to their size, and regardless of whether they have acquired international certification, the majority are engaged in operation and management in a manner that is considerate of the environment.)</p>
<p><b>Describe existing zero or low emissions transport alternatives in and between Host Cities, including but not limited to public transport and vehicles that run on renewable energy</b></p>	<p>The following are alternative transportation projects that aim to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that have already actually been introduced in Japan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Initiatives to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by shifting from personal automobile use to public transportation in a bid to control vehicle use and alleviate congestion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Controlling the use of personal automobiles through the introduction of low carbon public transportation in regional urban centres, such as LRT and BRT.</li> <li>· Promoting low carbon networks in rail freight transportation systems</li> <li>· Introduction of green-slow mobility</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Certified low-emissions vehicles Vehicles that have met fuel efficiency standards ahead of time based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy (Energy Conservation Act), and vehicles that have received low-emissions certification based on the "Low Emissions Vehicle Certification Implementation Guidelines" of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT). In this way the government is promoting the use of vehicles that reduce the emission of harmful emissions to a greater degree than required by emissions standards.</li> </ol>
<p><b>List relevant national and local laws related to the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste generated</b></p>	<p>The major domestic laws in Japan related to the elimination or reuse of waste and recycling are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Basic Environment Act: A basic law that sets out frameworks for environmental conservation This law promotes sound and beneficial environmental conservation, the construction of a sustainable low environmental impact economic society, and various international initiatives.</li> <li>2. Act on the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources: A law to comprehensively promote the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) This law requires businesses to conduct the 3Rs in 10 specified industries and for 69 specified items/products.</li> <li>3. Basic Act on Establishing a Sound Material-Cycle Society: A law that stipulates a basic framework for promoting the formation of a material-cycle society This law stipulates priorities for waste disposal as being: 1) controlling generation of waste, 2) reuse, 3) recycling, 4) heat recovery, and proper disposal.</li> <li>4. Act on the Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging: A law that aims to reduce volumes of waste packaging, through the promotion of recycling This law stipulates the implementation of waste sorting through sorted collection.</li> <li>5. Home Appliance Recycling Act: A law that seeks to promote the recycling of beneficial components and materials extracted from home appliances disposed of by households and businesses, as well as the reduction in waste volumes and the promotion of effective use of resources This law stipulates collection and recycling fees payable by consumers for four specified types of home appliances.</li> <li>6. Food Recycling Act: A law that aims to promote the recycling of food resources that have been disposed of This law sets numeric targets for various industries relating to the volume of food that should be recycled.</li> <li>7. Act Concerning Recycling of Materials from Construction Work: A law for promoting the recycling and reuse of construction waste materials that have been generated at construction sites This law applies to demolition sites and construction sites over a certain size and also incorporates many types of fines and penalties.</li> <li>8. Green Purchasing Act: A law that stipulates that the national government, as well as local governments and independent administrative organisations must prioritise the purchase of green goods that have low environmental impact This law stipulates that government bodies must make efforts to procure products that have a low environmental impact, referring to such certification standards as the Eco Mark, EcoLeaf and carbon offset schemes.</li> </ol>



	<p>9. Waste Management and Public Cleansing Act: A law that aims to control waste emissions and ensure proper disposal This law stipulates many regulations, including penalties for illegal waste disposal, and the prohibition of outdoor incineration of waste.</p> <p>10: Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act: A law that aims to gain a picture of the status of soil contamination This law contains details concerning measures to assess the status of soil contamination and also details for the implementation of countermeasures, including those to prevent any human health impact due to soil contamination.</p>
<p><b>Describe common practices and availability in the Host Cities of recycling systems and facilities related to the different streams of waste generated at Competition sites including PET and other types of plastic, paper, cardboard, glass, aluminium, compostable waste, wood, cables, batteries and IT waste</b></p>	<p>Each host city is engaged in efforts to promote recycling, based on domestic recycling laws. Furthermore, in addition to efforts by local governments, civic action groups are also engaged in measures to deal with waste and recycling issues. Many civic groups are involved, focusing their efforts on such initiatives as sorted collection and recycling of containers and packaging, operating reuse systems for unwanted items, and recycling of biomass resources. In addition, the Japanese government has also established an “Eco Town System.” Under this system, based on the “Zero Emission Initiative” that aims to achieve zero waste emissions, each local government compiles an Eco-Promotion Plan in accordance with its own unique characteristics, and if the plan is approved the local government received Eco Town accreditation. Of the proposed host cities for the Competition currently Sapporo and Kyoto have received accreditation under this system.</p> <p>In Japan waste disposal is the responsibility of local governments and each proposed host city has multiple waste disposal facilities. In addition, in recent years waste disposal businesses are being operated through public-private collaborations.</p>
<p><b>Given the legal framework and the existing recycling systems in the bidding country(ies), describe how best to reduce, reuse and recycle waste generated at Competition sites</b></p>	<p>Best practices for reduction, reuse and recycling of waste generated at Competition sites are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Control overall waste emissions by reducing use of packaging and containers, reducing volume of disposable food containers, and using rented or leased goods.</li> <li>· Reduce the manufacture of new items by implementing reuse policies for procured items to the greatest extent possible.</li> <li>· Use recycled materials for the uniform to be worn by volunteers and others at the Competition.</li> <li>· Implement appropriate disposal through monitoring of waste volumes.</li> <li>· Call for cooperation in the sorting of waste materials.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Briefly describe the key biodiversity impacts and opportunities of the tournament (e.g. preserving green spaces, enhancing natural habitats in urban environments, sharing biodiversity data collected during the development of venues, and supporting carbon offset projects that will also generate biodiversity benefits)</b></p>	<p>The Aichi Biodiversity Targets that were adopted at the 10th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity called for the realisation of a world in coexistence with nature as a long-term goal by 2050. Based on this goal, it is necessary to ensure that the Competition focuses attention on water and green spaces that are closely related to biodiversity issues. The Competition will also provide a valuable opportunity to create momentum for restoring and forming rich ecological networks.</p> <p>In specific terms, the following initiatives will be necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· During both the preparation and operation of the Competition, monitoring of the water environment (water quality, water resources), atmospheric environment, soil environment, and ecosystems and implementation of measures to reduce impact on these environments.</li> <li>· Heat countermeasures using natural solutions such as water and greenery/green spaces.</li> <li>· Prevention of environmental pollution caused by procurement (minimisation of environmental burden arising from manufacturing and distribution).</li> <li>· Utilisation of public transport and low-pollution, low fuel consumption vehicles.</li> <li>· Promotion of the greening of Competition sites and venues, etc.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective use of water resources through use of rainwater and recycled water.</li> </ul>
<b>How could the FWWC 2023 be used to improve and promote environmental protection in the bidding country(ies)</b>	Although efforts are already being made to further boost awareness about and improve environmental protection for the upcoming Tokyo 2020 Olympic and Paralympic Games, by working with FIFA to implement even further improvements and initiatives in environmental conservation at the Competition, it is anticipated that through the synergetic effects of both events, Japan could become a world leader in environmental protection.
<b>Other relevant information related to environmental protection</b>	None.