



# GREENHOUSE GAS ACCOUNTING REPORT

## UEFA

FSR Partner Workshop, 2018

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## Details

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# Table of contents

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<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Accounting principles</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	Assumptions	3
3.2	Information on emissions	3
3.3	Global warming potentials	4
3.4	Emission factors	4
<b>4</b>	<b>Compensation of GHG Footprint</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	What is carbon compensation?	5
4.2	Supported compensation project	5
4.3	Compensation in practice	6

## List of tables

Table 1: GHG emissions per activity .....	1
Table 2: Applied global warming potentials .....	4
Table 3: Applied emission factors.....	4

## List of figures

Figure 1: GHG emissions per activity .....	2
Figure 2: Applied global warming potentials.....	2
Figure 3: Applied emission factors .....	6

## Acronyms and abbreviations

CH <sub>4</sub>	Methane
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GWP	Global warming potential
HFC-23	Hydrofluorocarbon
HFC-134a	Hydrofluorocarbon
kWh	Kilowatt hour
N <sub>2</sub> O	Nitrous oxide
pkm	Passenger kilometre
SF <sub>6</sub>	Sulfur hexafluoride
t	Tonne
WBCSD	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
WRI	World Resources Institute

## 1 Introduction

This report provides an estimate for the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from UEFA Football Social Responsibility Partners Workshop that took place on 21 – 22 June, 2018 at UEFA headquarters in Nyon, Switzerland.

The estimations cover the roundtrip travels of all participants, the energy use of the accommodation, and the impacts from food. Where data has been lacking, estimations has been made. The GHG accounting and reporting procedure is based on *the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard Revised edition*, the most widely used international accounting tool for government and business leaders to understand, quantify, and manage greenhouse gas emissions. It was developed in a partnership between the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) in 2004.

## 2 Results

The resulted GHG emissions footprint is **7.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**.

To gauge an idea of how much this footprint corresponds to in everyday terms, you can access the EPA GHG Equivalencies Calculator here:

<https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator>

**Table 1: GHG emissions per activity**

Activity	Consumption	Unit	Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Percentage of total (%)
<b>Travel</b>				<b>30.64%</b>
<b>Air</b>	<b>34,120</b>	<b>pkm</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>83%</b>
<463km	1515	pkm	0,45	6%
463 – 3700 km	32605	pkm	5,83	77%
<b>Ground</b>	<b>2601</b>	<b>pkm</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>4%</b>
Bus	69	pkm	<0,01	<0.1%
Trail	2228	pkm	0.21	3%
Car	304	pkm	0.07	1%
<b>Accommodation</b>			<b>0.2</b>	<b>3%</b>
Hotel	25	Guest nights	0.2	3%
<b>Meals</b>			<b>0.77</b>	<b>10%</b>
Lunch/dinner	104	Meals	0.77	10%
<b>Total GHG emissions</b>			<b>7.6</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

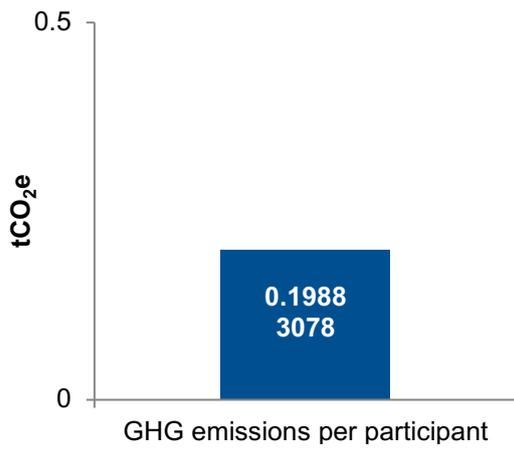


Figure 1: GHG emissions per participant

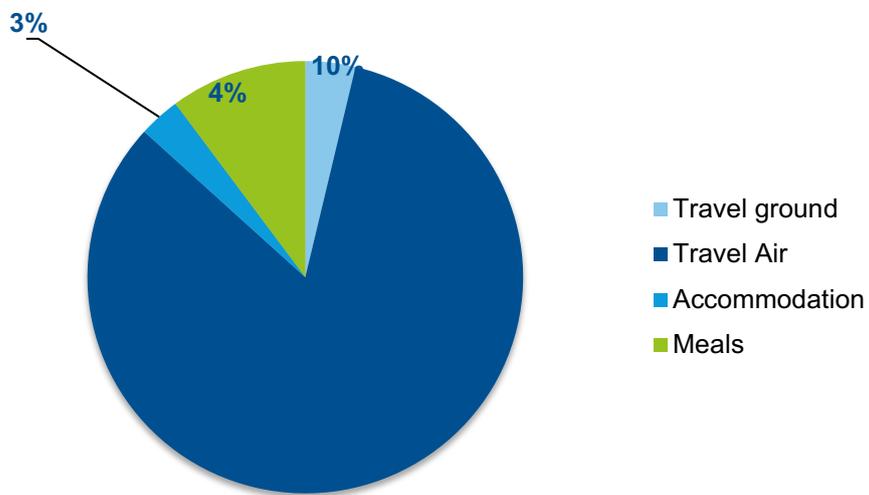


Figure 2: Sources of emissions

### 3 Accounting principles

The GHG accounting was based on the GHG Protocol's principles of

- **Relevance:** An appropriate inventory boundary that reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves decision-making needs of users.
- **Completeness:** Accounting all emission sources within the chosen inventory boundary. Any specific exclusion is disclosed and specified.
- **Consistency:** Meaningful comparison of information over time and transparently documented changes to the data.
- **Transparency:** Data inventory sufficiency and clarity, where relevant issues are addressed in a coherent manner.
- **Accuracy:** Minimized uncertainty and avoided systematic over or under quantification of greenhouse gas emissions.

#### 3.1 Assumptions

It was assumed that all reported travels were return travels. For reported car travels with unspecified fuel consumption petrol was assumed. All train travels was calculated with the average emission factor of Switzerland.

#### 3.2 Information on emissions

According to the GHG Protocol emissions are divided into direct and indirect emissions. Direct emissions are originating from owned or controlled sources by the reporting entity. Indirect emissions are generated as a consequence of the reporting entity's activities, yet they occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity. The direct and indirect emissions are divided into three Scopes:

- **Scope 1:** All direct greenhouse gas emissions, such as emissions from combustion in owned or controlled boilers and vehicles.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect greenhouse gas emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, heat or steam consumed by the company.
- **Scope 3:** Other indirect emissions, such as emissions from the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, vehicles not owned or controlled by the reporting entity, outsourced activities and waste disposal.

### 3.3 Global warming potentials

Global warming potential (GWP) is a measure of the climate impact of a GHG compared to carbon dioxide over a time horizon. GHGs have different GWP values depending on their efficiency to absorb long wave radiation and the atmospheric lifetime of the gas. The GWP values used in the GHG accounting are the six greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol and are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Applied global warming potentials**

GHG	GWP (100-years)
CO <sub>2</sub>	1
CH <sub>4</sub>	25
N <sub>2</sub> O	298
HFC-134a	1,430
HFC-23	14,800
SF <sub>6</sub>	22,800

Source: IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) (2007)

### 3.4 Emission factors

**Table 3: Applied emission factors**

Source of emission	Emission factor reference <sup>1</sup>
Travel	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2016, South Pole database
Food and beverages	Röös, 2012; SP Sveriges Tekniska Forskningsinstitut, 2015; Barilla Center for Food and Nutrition, 2016

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<sup>1</sup> South Pole derives its emission factors from reliable and credible sources. South Pole is not responsible for inaccuracies in emission factors provided by third parties.

## 4 Compensation of GHG Footprint

### 4.1 What is carbon compensation?

Carbon compensation is an internationally recognised way to take responsibility for unavoidable carbon emissions. It means compensating for the greenhouse gas emissions of an individual or an organisation (their carbon footprint) by preventing the same amount of emissions from entering the atmosphere elsewhere on Earth. As climate change is a global problem it does not matter where exactly on Earth an emission reduction occurs. A carbon credit is a certificate that corresponds to the reduction or avoidance of one ton of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent. By purchasing carbon credits, an organisation can financially support the development of projects such as renewable energy, energy efficiency and forestry, which would have not occurred without such support.

Find out more in this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uaqwMEItrc>

### 4.2 Supported compensation project

The carbon compensation project supported by UEFA for this 2017/18 season is [Vader Piet Wind Park](#) project, located on the Dutch Caribbean island Aruba. The project was chosen because it represents a perfect match with the UEFA Women's EURO 2017 Championship which took place in the Netherlands this season.

The Aruba island is located north of the coast of Venezuela. The island relies heavily on the import of fossil fuels for its electricity supply. The wind park has an installed capacity of 30 MW, comprised of ten 80 metres high turbines located near the windy east coast of the island.



The Vader Piet Wind Park reduces on average over 152'000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year. It supplies on average 126'100 MWh of clean renewable electricity per year, enough to provide almost 18% of total electricity demand on the island.

The wind park is operational since 2010: it is the first project of its kind in Aruba and presented a replicable clean energy technology for the island.

The project contributed to create 5 new permanent local jobs for trained technicians in charge of operation and maintenance of the turbines. In 2015 the project owner also installed a 11.2 MW solar photovoltaic system to supply renewable electricity for the office and workshop used by the turbines maintenance team, which are located too far away from any grid supply.

The project is registered under the **Gold Standard**, a standard that certifies meaningful climate action and sustainable development activities and is the best practice methodology and a high quality carbon credit label for voluntary carbon markets. More than 60 NGOs worldwide support the Gold Standard's mission of driving premium offset quality and sustainable development in carbon markets.

Learn more about the project: <https://www.southpole.com/uploads/media/1938.pdf>

See Aruba's real time renewable energy monitor here:

<https://www.webaruba.com/renewable-energy-dashboard/aruba>

Learn more about the Gold Standard here: <https://www.goldstandard.org>

### 4.3 Compensation in practice

To compensate for the footprint of 7.6 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e of the UEFA FSR 2018 Partners Workshop, South Pole has permanently retired from the Gold Standard Environmental Registry a rounded amount of 8 Gold Standard Verified Emissions Reductions. The retirement confirmation is visible below. It includes also compensation for other emissions sources of UEFA during the 2017/18 season. The cost of compensation has been covered by UEFA.

Figure 3: Unit Retirement Confirmation



## Unit Retirement Notification

Dear Tanushree Bagh,

This email is to acknowledge that on 07 Jun 2018 12:20:26 PM, South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd. retired 24617 Gold Standard Voluntary Emissions Reductions (VER) credits.

The VER credits were issued by The Gold Standard Foundation following a rigorous carbon offset project registration process. The robust monitoring, reporting and verification process ensures the originating offset project delivers real, permanent and additional emission reductions whilst positively contributing to local and global sustainable development. The issuance and ownership of these Gold Standard VER credits have been tracked in The Gold Standard Environmental Registry using unique serial numbers to prevent double counting or double selling. These VER credits have been retired from the registry PERMANENTLY, no one else can hold or retire these credits. Details about the VER credits are listed below.

Quantity of retired VER credits: 24617  
VER credit serial numbers: GS1-1-AW-GS816-12-2014-6255-17855 to 42471  
Date of retirement: 07 Jun 2018 12:20:26 PM  
Retirement comments: Retired on behalf of UEFA  
Originating carbon offset project: Wind Park Vader Piet Aruba  
Project type: Wind  
Country: Aruba

Visit [goldstandard.org](http://goldstandard.org) for more information about The Gold Standard Foundation or Gold Standard Registry.

Public records of the retired credits can be viewed on the Markit Environmental Registry. Each report contains additional information about the offset project including all the project documentation.

If you have any questions, please contact the Gold Standard Administrator.

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Kind regards,

The Gold Standard Registry Team

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