

Practice to be assessed and included in the Guidelines

Number/code: GOV19

Title: LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

Guidelines section:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> Operational management
<input type="checkbox"/> Context of the event	<input type="checkbox"/> Procurement
<input type="checkbox"/> Event	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobility and logistics
<input type="checkbox"/> Stadium management	<input type="checkbox"/>

Description:

A single sport event produces several environmental impacts, which are even greater if one considers all the key aspects associated with the event during its entire life cycle. A life cycle assessment (LCA) allows to calculate, according to a systemic approach, the environmental impacts produced by every key activity that is under the direct responsibility of the organising entity and those produced by the activities of other parties involved, during every stage of the life cycle.

In particular, LCA allows to identify the possible levers directly controlled by the organising body that can help reduce environmental impacts and the costs of managing a sport event, including by envisioning the possible scenarios of energy performance optimisation in the management and maintenance of the stadium assets. Furthermore, it helps identifying possible levers to reduce environmental impacts and costs for the other parties involved and identify potentially positive repercussions in terms of performance and external relationships.

A LCA is usually structured in four distinct stages. The first step focuses on defining the objectives and scope of the assessment (system boundaries). This early stage involves the definition of the assessment’s objectives, identification of the activities linked to the sports event’s organisation, definition of the rules of the quality of the data and assumptions to be used when forming the model, and selection of the environmental impact indicators that are to be represented. The second stage involves the construction of the model of the system under review and calculation of inventory (input and output). Finally, the last stages focus on calculating impact indicators, interpreting results and identifying potential improvements.

In FIFA 2014, the CSR manager reported “beyond offsetting carbon emissions as was done at past tournaments, we conducted our own full carbon footprint analysis and were able to identify the emissions we were responsible for more precisely”.

Environmental benefits

There are no direct environmental benefits. However, LCA allows identifying potential improvements in the environmental performance, by calculating environmental impacts associated with every stage of the life cycle of activities, services or products.

Economic benefits

There are no direct economic benefits.

Applicability and replicability potential

LCA can be easily applied and replicated in every context.

Source

[JUVENTUS Sustainability Report 15/16](#)

[FIFA 2014](#) (p. 16)