

Practice to be assessed and included in the Guidelines

Number/code: OM/PR1

Title: BUYING GREEN ELECTRICITY

Guidelines section:

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

Description:

The electricity requirements of large sporting events can be completely covered with electricity from renewable sources such as solar energy or hydropower. Sporting events can be supplied directly with green electricity, whereby it should be ensured that only certificated green electricity is purchased. Where contracts already exist for the supply of conventional electricity, substitution solutions are available, by means of which a quantity of green electricity is fed into the supply network, which is estimated to cover the event’s requirements. Such substitution schemes are suitable for both indoor and outdoor events. An event can also encourage a sports facility to switch to green electricity on a permanent basis.

Examples:

1. 2006 Football World Cup: Since direct supply of football stadiums was not possible – operators had long-term contracts with their respective suppliers – a “substitution solution“ was evolved. The energy sponsor fed 13 million kWh of electricity into the German supply network before the World Cup began. This electricity was wholly generated in a Swiss hydropower plant, part of which is recognized as a new plant in accordance with “OK Power” criteria. The increased cost was borne by the energy sponsor. The utility EnBW (Energie Baden-Württemberg) provided certificated green electricity (“OK-power”) in its capacity as “national supplier”. It was not possible, however, to supply stadiums directly with green electricity, since stadium operators already had contracts with their respective energy suppliers. A “substitution solution” was therefore evolved. Before the World Cup, EnBW fed 13 million kWh of green electricity into the normal German supply network, thereby displacing conventionally produced electricity. This certificated green electricity was wholly generated in a Swiss hydropower plant, part of which is recognized as a new plant in accordance with “OK power” criteria.

2. Engie provides 100% renewable energy for Roland-Garros. Since 2015, Engie is Roland Garros's partner in energy and sustainable development. Engie supports the tournament's sustainable development initiatives and works to make France open a model event in terms of eco-responsibility. Engie's alpennergie1 offer provides 100% renewable green energy for stadiums, including the CNE, Jean-Bouin and Roland- Garros stadium. This collaboration guarantees a three-year supply of electricity from 100% renewable sources, mainly hydro-power and solar-power.
3. Women Football World Cup Germany 2011: The World Cup arenas in Frankfurt, Wolfsburg and Leverkusen switched to eco-electricity suppliers permanently, while Mönchengladbach changed for the duration of the World Cup. The stadiums in Augsburg and Bochum already had renewable energy systems ahead of the tournament.
4. For the London 2012 Games, energy managers were deployed across venues. A contract manager responsible for BP and EDF contracts was appointed shortly before the Games, reporting to the finance team, who made a significant contribution to energy conservation.
5. UEFA EURO 2016: The stadiums in Bordeaux, Saint-Etienne and Toulouse purchased certified renewable electricity. The objective for the tournament in 2020 is to have at least 50% of electricity coming from renewable sources.

Example of planned actions:

Where possible, renewable energy will power the operations of the Tokyo 2020 Games through the renewable grid electricity and by purchasing Tradable Green Certificates. Such activities are going to be established in the future society as the legacy of the Games. Specifically, the Games will require more electricity than the currently contracted electricity capacity. Thus, the renewable grid electricity is going to be maximized with the electricity contract with increased ratio of hydrogen from renewable energies for the additionally acquired electricity. Shortages are compensated with the use of Tradable Green Certificates and other systems and turned into green electricity.

Environmental benefits:

Reduction of CO2 emissions.

Economic benefits:

Not quantifiable, even if the purchasing of green electricity could be more expensive.

Applicability and replicability potential

The measure could be replicated in procurement actions of all sport and football organisations.

Source

[Women Football World Cup Germany 2011](#) (p. 32)

[FIFA Men World Cup Germany 2006](#) (pp. 13, 65)

[FIFA World Cup Germany 2006](#) (p. 67)

[Tokyo 2020](#) (p.38)

[Roland Garros](#) (p.25)

[Yankee Stadium](#)

[London 2012 Games](#) (p.22)

[GRI Event Organizers](#) (p.21)

[UEFA EURO 2016](#) (pag. 40)