



The Show Must Be Green: Hosting Mega-Sporting Events As a Climate Governance Tool

Shaping Climate Law: Dynamic
Roles of State and Non-State Actors
Czech Academy of Science, 30-31
May 2024



Tom Daley ✓
@TomDaley1994



Erm...what happened?!

3:07 PM - 9 Aug 2016

↩️ ↻️ 3,605 ❤️ 8,237

Matteo Fermeglia

31 May 2024

Agenda

- IOC & FIFA: legal nature and environmental policies (green games)
- Legal instruments: Bidding requirements and Host-City contracts
- Case studies: Beijing SO (2008); Sochi WO (2014)
- IOC, FIFA and global climate governance
- Conclusion

IOC & FIFA

- Olympic Charter, Rule 15, para. 1

“The IOC is an international non-governmental not-for-profit organisation [...] in the form of an association with the status of a legal person, recognised by the Swiss Federal Council [...]”

- FIFA Statutes, Art. 1

“The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is an association [...] in accordance with art. 60 ff. of the Swiss Civil Code”

Olympic Charter and the environment

- Rule 2 (Mission and role of the IOC)
“to encourage and support a responsible concern for environmental issues, to promote sustainable development in sport and to require that the Olympic Games are held accordingly” (para. 13)

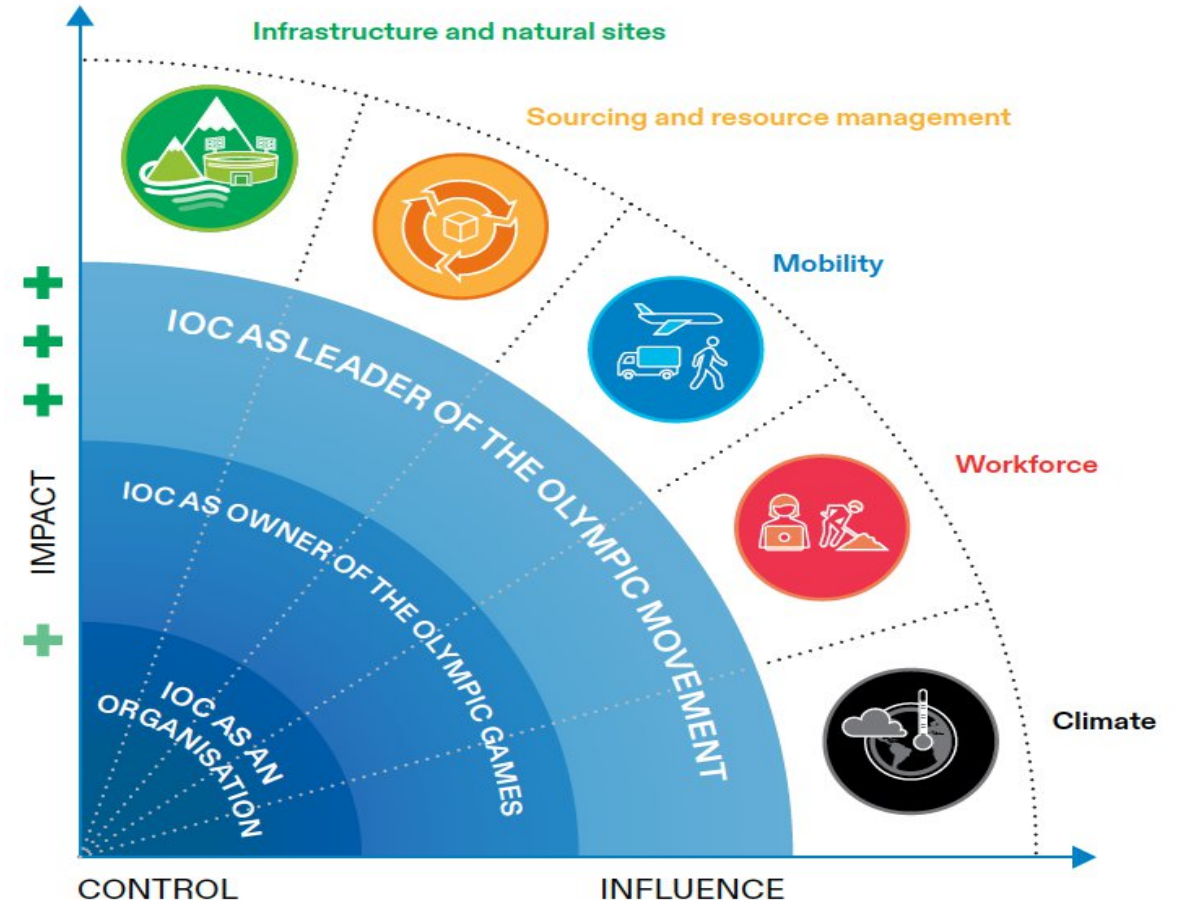




- ✓ Olympic Movement's AGENDA 21
- ✓ FIFA Football for the planet (2013)
- ✓ Climate Neutral Now Initiative (UNFCCC)
- ✓ IOC Olympic Agenda 2020

SUSTAINABILITY

“We can confidently state that sustainability is now firmly embedded as an executive priority within the IOC, and this ethos flows into our corporate ways of working, our focus on ensuring sustainable Olympic Games, and how we engage with the wider Olympic Movement.”

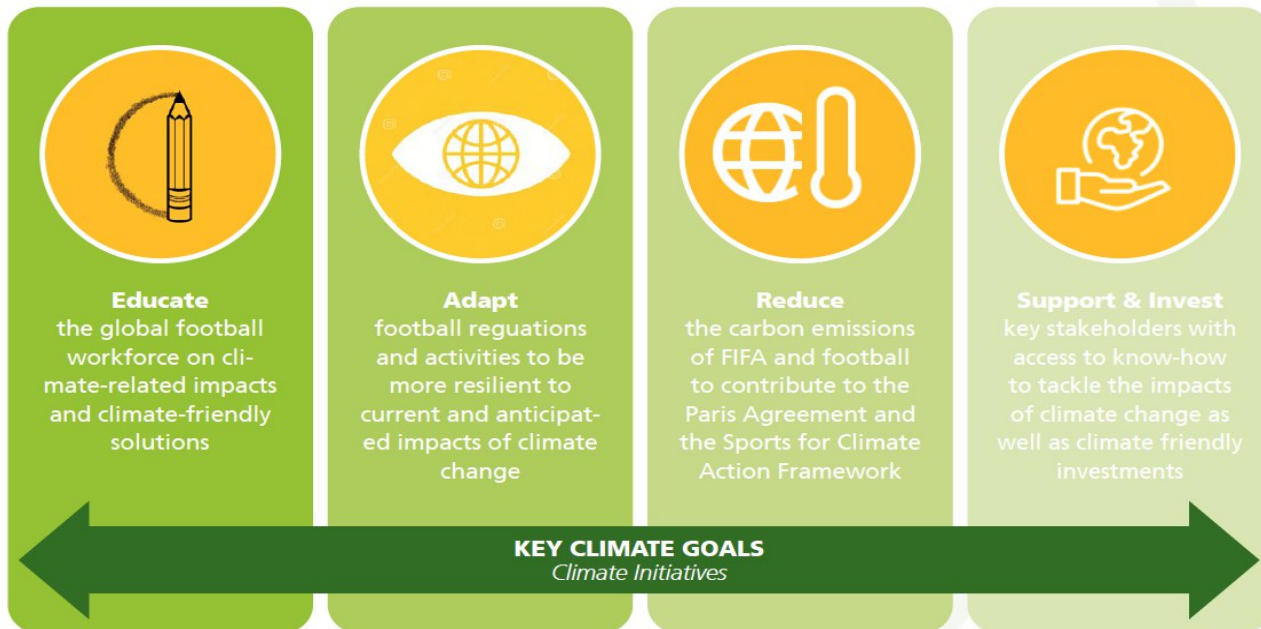


UNFCCC Sports for Climate Action Framework (COP24) Making Football truly global (11 Goals, including Environmental protection)

3 goals:

1. Make our organisation ready for climate action
2. Protect our iconic tournaments from the negative impacts of climate change
3. Ensure climate-resilient football development

FIFA World Cup 2022 Sustainability Strategy



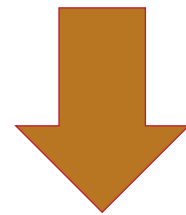
"Our vision is for FIFA to be climate neutral by 2040, and for football to be a unifying tool to drive global climate awareness and action."
FIFA Climate Vision

Mega-events host selection procedure

1. Selection criteria
2. Host-city Contract/Host-city Agreement
3. Monitoring & enforcement

1. Selection criteria- IOC

Pre-2020	Post-2020
Two-stage procedure	Three-stage procedure
Questionnaires (public authorities, stakeholders and civil society involvement; env. planning (EIA); venue location)	Long-term development plans (legacy question)
Information gathering	Carbon Management Strategy



Include sustainability in all aspects of the OGS

1. Selection criteria- FIFA

- Artt. 43 and 60 FIFA Statutes
 - “Bid Book” (Environmental Protection)
 - Environmental Protection Plan
- 7 elements: water usage; waste management; energy consumption; transportation; procurement; construction; climate change
- Carbon offsetting
 - Sustainable venues (waste reduction, energy efficiency, etc.)

2. Host-City Contract- IOC

“the host city contract is the contractual foundation of the delegation of organising responsibility, and the transfer of risk, from the IOC to the host city” (W. Jennings)

- UN Sustainable Development Goals (n. 13)
- Sustainability strategy
 - Carbon management plan
- Olympic legacy plan

2. Host-City Agreement- FIFA

“The Host City shall ensure that any adverse impact on the environment as a result of the hosting and staging of the Competitions in the Host City is minimised” (art. 4.14)

- Sustainability embedded in: water usage and energy consumption; transportation; waste management; construction; procurement; tourism
- Communication plan (public consultation)
- Coherence with other initiatives (FIFA Football for the planet; UNFCCC Climate Neutral Now)

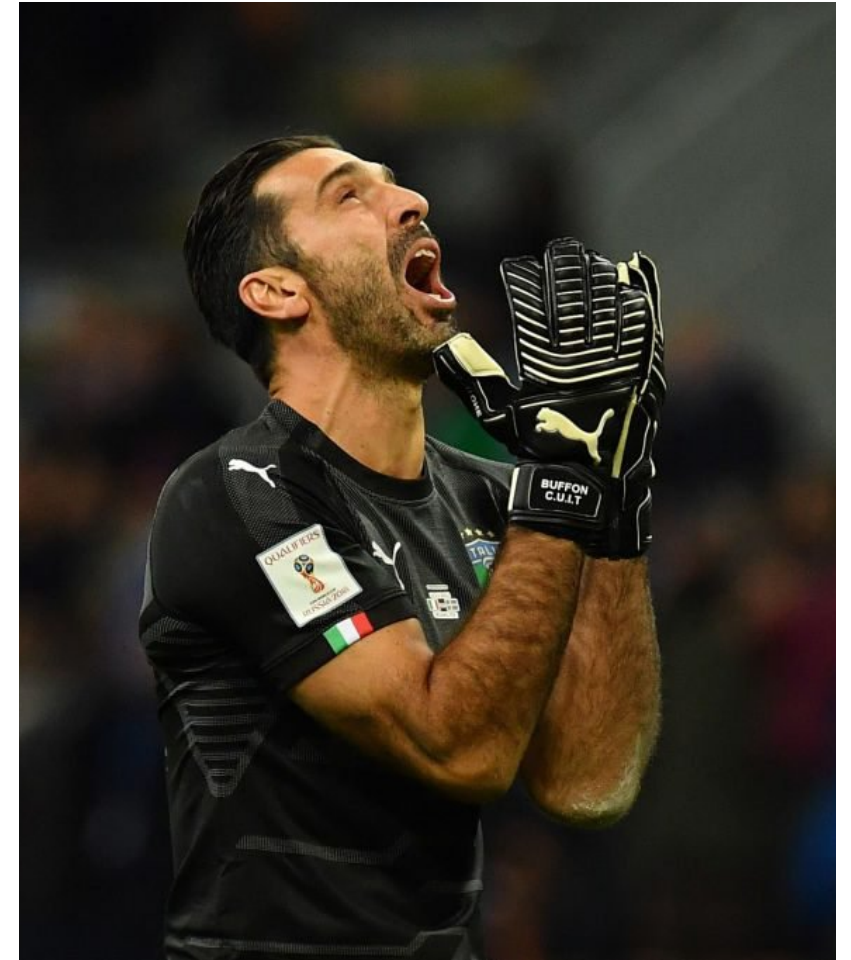
3. Monitoring...

- IOC- NOC Coordination Commission
 - Meetings; on-site visits; ad-hoc working groups; post-games analysis
- FIFA-LOC Sustainability Steering team
- Reports (annual)
- Olympic Games Global Impact (OGGI)
 - Environmental indicators (GHG, energy consumption, land use)
- FIFA Sustainability Strategy reports

3. ...and *enforcement* (?)

- Termination of the contract
- Damages
 - Joint and several liability (OCOOG, LOC, NOC)
 - Indemnification by Bid Committee against third-parties claims (liability, losses, damages, penalties...)
- No obligations to revise domestic/local regulation
- No mandatory standards (eg. GHG emissions)
- High discretionality of IOC/FIFA

Case study



Good practice: Beijing 2008



- Beijing Olympic Action Plan
 - 20 projects (energy, transportation, air quality, water quality, waste management, habitat protection)
- Beijing Environmental Master Plan (with WB) integrated in the Olympic Action Plan
- Regulations of Beijing Municipality on City Appearance and Environmental Sanitation (modified 12.8.2006)

“It is evident that [...] the principles of Green Olympics have indeed informed key decision making from the outset of preparing for the 2008 Beijing Olympics” (UNEP)

- ✓ - *18% PM_{10} concentration during 2008 and - 30 % during the Games*
- ✓ - *50% NO_2 concentrations from 2005 to 2008 (UNEP 2009)*
- ✓ - *30% Air Pollution Index ($PM_{10}+NO_2+SO_2$) during July and August 2008*

Bad practice: Sochi 2014



- Three pillars:
 - Carbon neutrality
 - Zero waste
 - Green construction standards
- Ad hoc amendments to natural parks (F.L. N. 33-FZ/1995) and forests (F.L. N. 200-FZ/2006) conservation laws



IOC, FIFA and climate governance

- Transnational Climate Governance (TCG)
 - “hybrid regulatory forms which blur the distinction between public and private, and destabilize boundaries between global, national and sub-national” (I. Rosen-Zvi)
- TCG Hybrid Networks (L. Andonova, M. Betsill and H. Bulkeley)
 - Public-private partnership
 - Governance functions
 - E.g. Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX)

IOC, FIFA and climate governance

- Influence on domestic policies (Beijing 2008)
- Public-private partnership
 - State/City; gov. organization (LOC/OCOG/NOC); Intergov. organization (UNEP); IOC/FIFA; NGOs; private sector (sponsors)
- Governance functions
 - Information sharing
 - Capacity building and implementation
 - Rule-setting (sanctions)

Conclusions

- Environmental and climate protection are now embedded in IOC and FIFA policies
- IOC and FIFA can influence domestic regulations and policies in the short term, but are not likely to do so in the long term (legacy question)
- Lack of enforcement (legitimacy question)
- Potentially effective model of climate governance (coordination with UNFCCC and 2015 PA)

Thank you for your attention!

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