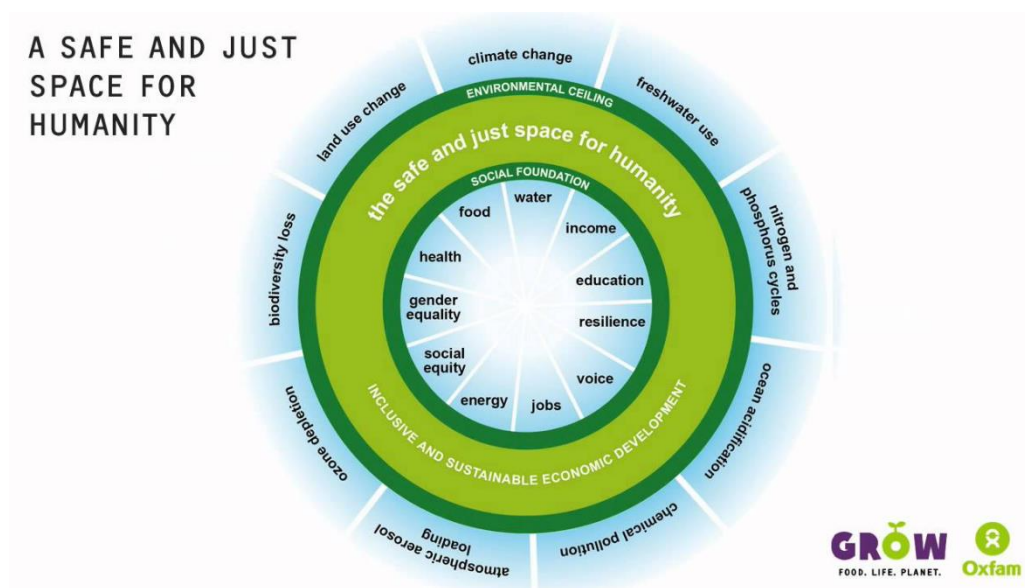


## Dashboard support guide

The Charter of 15 Eco-responsible Commitments for Sports Event Organizers is structured around four areas: economic, environmental, human and social. Given the complexity of an exhaustive assessment of all these fields, we suggested identifying and taking into account the dominant aspect of each area:

- Economics is structured around the search for responsibility in production and consumption. Above all, this means respecting the constraints imposed by the planet's limits. We therefore need to develop criteria for assessing the compatibility between available resource ceilings and admissible social floors. Here we come back to the donut theory.



- The environment is structured around the need to preserve natural resources and ecosystems. Sporting activity is participating in the current environmental degradation and is beginning to suffer the consequences for the organization of sporting events. We'll need indicators to assess resource efficiency, sobriety and impact.

- Humanity is characterized by the fight against inequality and discrimination. Sport gives rise to numerous problems of discrimination (gender, race) and violence, often affecting the most disadvantaged social groups. It is above all in terms of external benefits that we encounter the greatest difficulties in evaluation.

- Social issues are structured around the theme of education: volunteer education, environmental education. Sport can be a vector for social change by improving the education

of participants. Indicators relating to the improvement of skills and individual capacities through sport can help justify a number of actions, despite their cost.

It was important to identify a dominant theme for each area, so as to reduce the number of variables used to assess costs and benefits. Depending on the information available, it will be possible to select the variable that will contribute most to our knowledge of the field, according to its degree of proximity to the field's dominant theme. The choice of data to be collected should not be exhaustive. Instead, we need to identify the most relevant data in the field of the sector's dominant theme, and select those that can best contribute to the decision-making process.

## **1 – ECONOMICS**

**Dominant** : responsible production and consumption

### **Four commitments**

Sustainable food

Responsible purchasing

Sponsorship

Digital footprint

### **Main costs**

Additional costs linked to product quality

Loss of sponsors

Liability department organization costs

Audit and follow-up costs

### **Main benefits**

Carbon footprint

Public health

Brand image

## **2 – ENVIRONMENT**

**Dominant** : environmental protection

### **Four commitments**

Sustainable mobility

Waste reduction

Natural sites, green spaces and biodiversity

Preservation of water and energy resources

#### **Main costs**

Loss of spectators

Investments

Audits, control and monitoring

Staff training

#### **Main benefits**

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions

Improved environmental quality

Ecosystem services

Environmental education

### **3- HUMAN**

**Dominant** : fighting inequality and discrimination

#### **Four commitments**

Contributing to a more inclusive society

Promoting gender equality

Accessibility for people with disabilities

A cause for solidarity

#### **Main costs**

Audits, control and follow-up

Communication

Action program management

Staff training

Investments

**Main benefits**

Improving quality of life

Well-being

Living well together

Social disutility avoided

**4- SOCIAL**

**Dominant** : EDUCATION

**Three commitments**

Volunteer management

Internal mobilization for eco-responsibility

Education for sustainable development

**Main costs**

Staff training

Communication

**Main benefits**

Improving skills and employability

Increasing responsible behavior

**Conclusion** : Indicators

Our dashboard provides the flexibility needed to identify and value the costs and benefits associated with sustainability strategies for sports organizations. Three types of indicators are used:

- Monetary indicators whenever possible. For market effects, we use their market value. For non-market effects, we use available reference values. In the Quinet report (2019), we find such reference values: value of a tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>, value of time, value of human life, value of ecosystem services, etc.

When reference values do not exist, effects are monetized by extrapolating the results of academic articles.

- Non-monetary indicators provide a quantitative assessment of non-market effects.
- Qualitative indicators obtained, for example, on a declarative basis.