



Åre 2019 Guide to Sustainable Sourcing

1. Introduction

1.1 Åre 2019 Sustainability Program

The Åre 2019 Sustainability Program guides a pragmatic implementation of the sustainability strategy that features five priority areas:

Åre 2019 Sustainability Program

Priority Area	Objectives
Infrastructure: Ensure long-term sustainability of infrastructure and operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximize use of existing infrastructure Minimize environmental footprint of all infrastructure Ensure use of renewable energy and resource efficiency Optimize water management
Resources: Implement sustainable sourcing through 4R and waste minimization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate sustainability considerations into procurement Reuse products and materials Minimize waste (zero waste to landfill?!)
Mobility: Prioritize sustainable mobility solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimize sustainability of mobility of people and goods Focus on public transport
People: Champion the health and development of workforce and community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure safe and healthy working conditions for staff and volunteers Promote healthy lifestyles for the community Promote diversity, inclusivity and gender equality among employees and volunteers Provide educational and skills development opportunities to community, especially youngsters Promote the uniqueness of the local community / region
Climate: Stage the lowest carbon FIS Ski World Champs ever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure baseline and develop management plan to minimize carbon emissions Promote low carbon solutions for event, community and world of skiing

1.2 Responsible sourcing of products and services

The procurement of goods and services is central for a sports event. Every product and service will have its own impact, whether environmental, social or economic.

Social	Environmental	Economic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of substances that are toxic and hazardous to human health Suppliers not respecting fundamental human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large carbon footprint owing to transport, food and logistics Use of non-renewable raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disposable products or short product life cycle No return on investment / low whole-of-life value Waste of resources



<p>and employment rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of child labor in production chain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production / transport processes that consume lot of energy and / or water • Unnecessary or excessive packaging • Use of substances that are toxic and pose a danger to the environment and/or biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High transport and logistics costs • Reputational risks (re entire supply chain) • Risk of corruption in all forms (including extortion and bribery)
---	---	--

Responsible sourcing mitigates these risks by:

- giving preference to products that are not harmful to the environment;
- respecting human and labor rights and supporting the fight against corruption;
- supporting local economic development through the procurement of local goods and services with lower transport costs;
- encouraging people to buy only what is really needed;
- promoting alternatives to ensure high environmental performance and minimize waste.

Sourcing sustainable products is based on asking the following five key questions:

1. Where does it come from?
2. Who made it?
3. What is it made of?
4. What is it wrapped in?
5. What will happen to it after the event?



2. General Criteria

Assuming there is no alternative to purchase, consider:

2.1 Where does it come from? (Inclusivity and diversity)

- Where will the product(s) be manufactured?
- Prioritize local production (i.e. the nearer, the better). Sweden is preferred, followed by countries bordering Sweden, followed by other European countries – products manufactured locally support the local economy and have a lower carbon footprint

2.2 Who made it? (Responsible sourcing)

- Are subcontractors involved in the process?
- Do the supplier(s)/subcontractor(s) comply with the Åre 2019 Code of Conduct for business partners?
- If they follow their own guidelines (please collect details) or do they comply with internationally recognised standards, such as the UN Global Compact? If two companies provide identical services, make sure that you ask about these internal policies.

2.3 What is it made of? (Minimizing embodied and operational impacts)

- Always prioritize reusable, recycled or recyclable materials
- Try to choose products with eco-labels

2.4 What is it wrapped in? (Minimizing embodied and operational impacts)

- Try to minimize all types of wrapping as much as possible
- If boxes, paper bags or wrapping are really necessary, encourage the use of recycled or FSC or PEFC-labelled materials
- Plastic bags should be reusable

2.5 What will happen to it post-event? (Whole-of-life value)

- Consider the life span of products before buying them (e.g. leasing instead of buying)
- If products are not reusable, can they be recycled?
- If recycling is not possible, find another solution (e.g. reuse at another event)



3. Specific Criteria

These criteria are in addition to the general criteria. Products and services are listed here in alphabetical order.

3.1 Accommodation and conference facilities

- Prioritize hotels with a proper environmental, social and economic policy.

3.2 Business travel

- Consider using video conferencing / Skype etc. to reduce the need for travel
- Favor trains over planes whenever possible

3.3 Clothing, textiles and bags

Examples: t-shirts, polo shirts, caps, towels, scarves, ties, toiletry bags, business card holders, wallets, cushions, flags and sports equipment

- Choose natural (rather than synthetic) materials
- Favor labelled products such as organic cotton, Fairtrade textiles and responsibly sourced leather
- Some items (e.g. rain ponchos) can also be made of compostable bioplastics
- If a bag is needed, try to obtain bags that are made from recycled materials and make sure that they can be reused after the event

3.4 Floristry

Examples: flowers bought for hospitality lounges

- If possible, use potted plants instead of cut flowers, as they can be reused
- Where flowers are used, they should ideally be locally grown and sustainably harvested

3.5 Food and Beverages

Examples: catering, hospitality clients, staff and volunteers

- Preference caterers with a proper environmental, social and economic policy. Products should be local, seasonal and organic: Menus should reflect seasonal produce, so that fresh food items can be sourced locally (see separate Food & Beverage Sustainability Plan)
- Organic food is preferable if it is available locally and economically feasible!
- If possible, support local suppliers by buying locally grown produce
- Favor labelled products, such as Fairtrade, etc
- Provide choice and balance:



- healthier options (fruit platters, salads, fresh juices, etc.) or low-fat alternatives
 - vegetarian
 - gluten-free
 - culturally sensitive options
- Try to confirm the numbers of participants to avoid waste, and arrange for a local organization to collect leftover food if possible
- Wherever possible, avoid the use of disposable items. If disposable items are necessary, consider biodegradable or recyclable options (ensure they are composted / recycled)
- Consider buying beverages in bulk

3.6 IT

Examples: computers and printers

- Purchase energy-efficient equipment
- Make sure that printer cartridges and old IT equipment are disposed of safely, as these items are classified as electronic waste

3.7 Paper-based products

Examples: press kit folders, notepads, paper bags, posters, sticky notes, invitations, cards, menus, brochures, notebooks, publications and envelopes

- Encourage the use of digital media, providing information on websites, screens (TV screens or iPads) or reusable memory sticks
- Identify documents that could be made available on request only so that printing is kept to a minimum
- Give priority to (i) recycled paper or (ii) FSC or PEFC paper. Those labels also cover wood-based products

3.8 Printing

Examples: all printed products

- Consider providing programs and menus digitally on screen
- Encourage the use of digital media (websites, USB sticks)
- Print on both sides of the paper whenever possible
- Choose companies with green printing labels to ensure non-toxic inks and a responsible approach.

3.9 Signage

Examples: anything for signage, event decoration, and venue dressing

- Talk to providers to ascertain the origins of materials and their potential recyclability
- Encourage the use of green printing methods
- Think about the life span of all signage elements



- Ensure that they can be reused (i.e. opt for generic elements with no dates wherever possible) or encourage the use of recyclable materials
- Collect items post-event and ensure the proper sorting and recycling

3.10 Temporary facilities

Examples: all elements

- Try to reduce the quantity of fittings and other materials required. By renting materials, a large amount of waste post-event can be avoided
- Talk to providers to ascertain the origins of materials and their recyclability
- Anticipate logistics and minimize volumes and transport needs
- If lighting is needed, favor LED lights

4. Appendices

Swedish Ecolabels to come