2025 | Carbon Footprint 2025

World Baseball Softball Confederation

Prepared in April 2026

GREEN FUTURE PROJECT

Contents

Executive Summary

CHAPTER 1

Executive Summary

CONTEXT

We are facing a climate emergency that threatens people and planet. The global scientific community has warned us that we are in the decade of action to address climate change in order to avoid severe impacts. Businesses have the opportunity to catalyse positive transformation and adopt practices that enable a more sustainable and equitable future. The first step to taking action is understanding current impacts. As such, World Baseball Softball Confederation has used the Green Future Project Carbon tool to calculate its 2025 carbon footprint to understand impacts and to identify opportunities for World Baseball Softball Confederation to take action on climate. This footprint reports emissions for "WBSC".

METHODOLOGY

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol was used as the carbon accounting framework to calculate carbon emissions across impact areas. The impact areas are categorised into the following scopes set out by the protocol:

SCOPE 1

Direct emissions (e.g. natural gas, transport fuels and more)

SCOPE 2

Indirect energy-related emissions (e.g. electricity, heat and steam or cooling)

SCOPE 3

All other indirect emissions (e.g. business travel, procurement, staff commuting, homeworking, waste, water, and more)

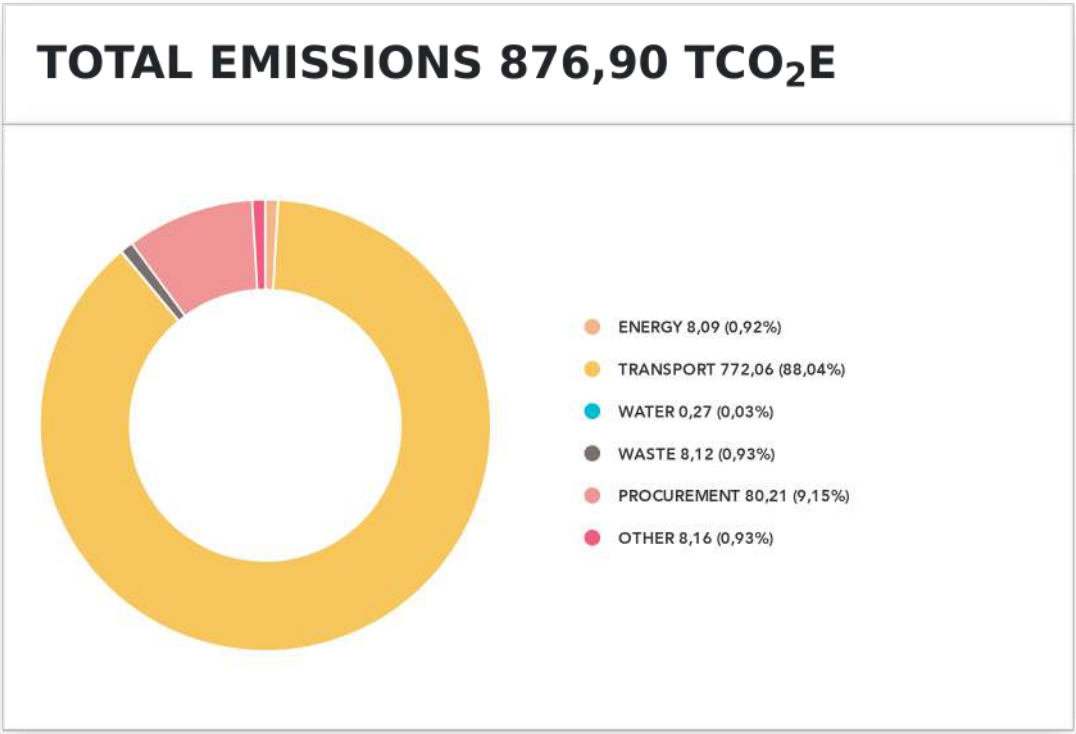
Data has been converted into Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions utilising the databases outlined in the Methodology chapter. By default, we use the market-based emissions method to reflect business-specific choices. See "Market-based vs. Location-based emissions" at the end of this chapter for more information.

RESULTS BY TRANSPORT

The total emissions in 2025 were 876,90 tCO_2e.

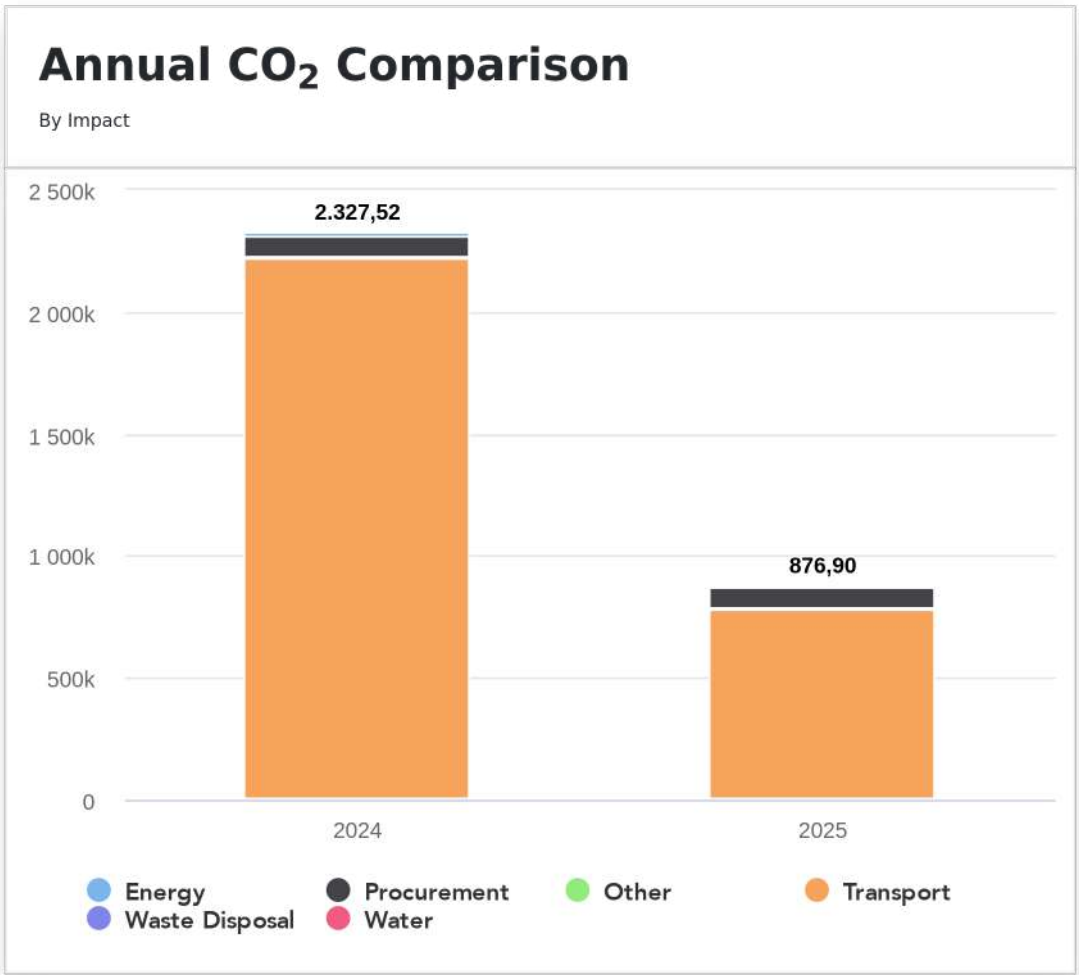
Total emissions were dominated by Transport impact, which contributed **88,04% of the total footprint**. The table below shows emissions distributed across all the available impact areas for reporting. Notes on inclusions and exclusions are reported in the Methodology section.

Impact Area	Scope	Totals (tCO_2e)	%
Energy	1,2	8,09	0,92
Transport	1,3	772,06	88,04
Water	3	0,27	0,03
Waste	3	8,12	0,93
Procurement	3	80,21	9,15
Other	3	8,16	0,93
Total		**876,90**	**100,00**



In addition to 2025 data, World Baseball Softball Confederation provided Green Future Project with data for the 2024 baseline year. Furthermore, these footprints were compared with each other as well as measured against the baseline year 2024.

» Between the baseline year (set as 2024) and 2025 there was an overall change in emissions of -62,3%

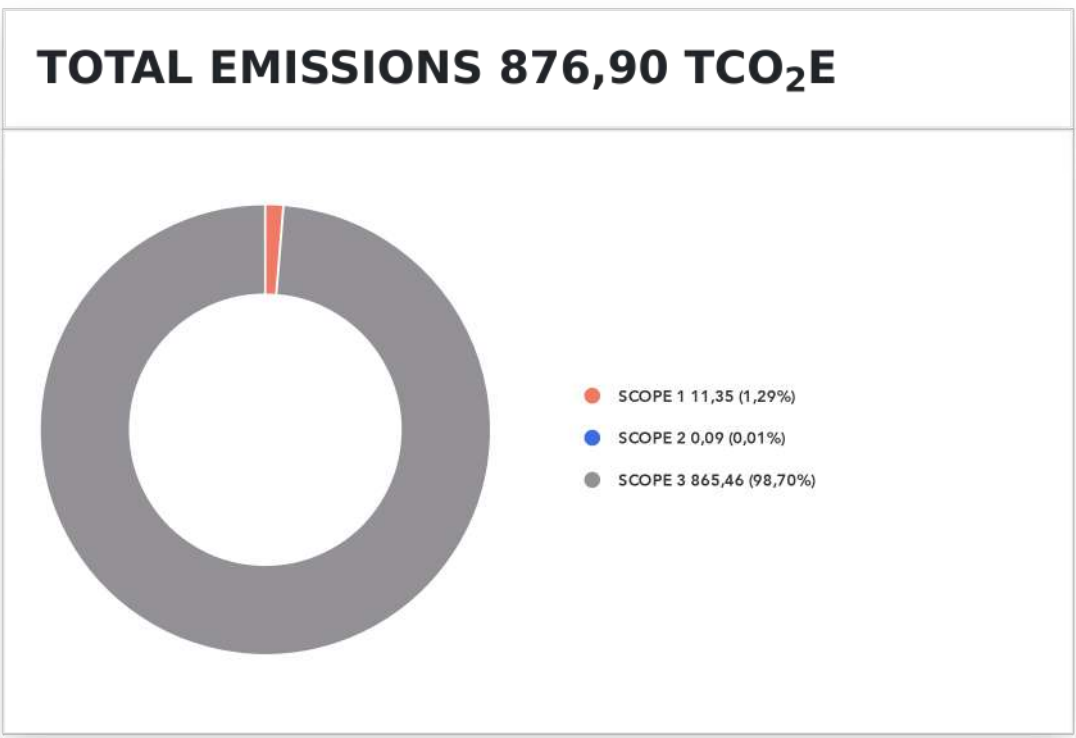

Annual CO_2 Comparison
By Impact
2 500k
2 000k
1 500k
1 000k
500k
0
2.327,52
876,90
2024
2025
Energy
Waste Disposal
Procurement
Water
Other
Transport

RESULTS BY SCOPE

The total emissions in 2025 were 876,90 tCO_2e.

Total emissions were dominated by Scope 3, which contributed **98,70% of the total footprint**. The table below shows emissions distributed across all the available Scopes for reporting. Notes on inclusions and exclusions are reported in the Methodology section.

GHG Protocol Scope	Totals (tCO_2e)	%
Scope 1	11,35	1,29
Scope 2	0,09	0,01
Scope 3	865,46	98,70
total	**876,90**	**100,00**



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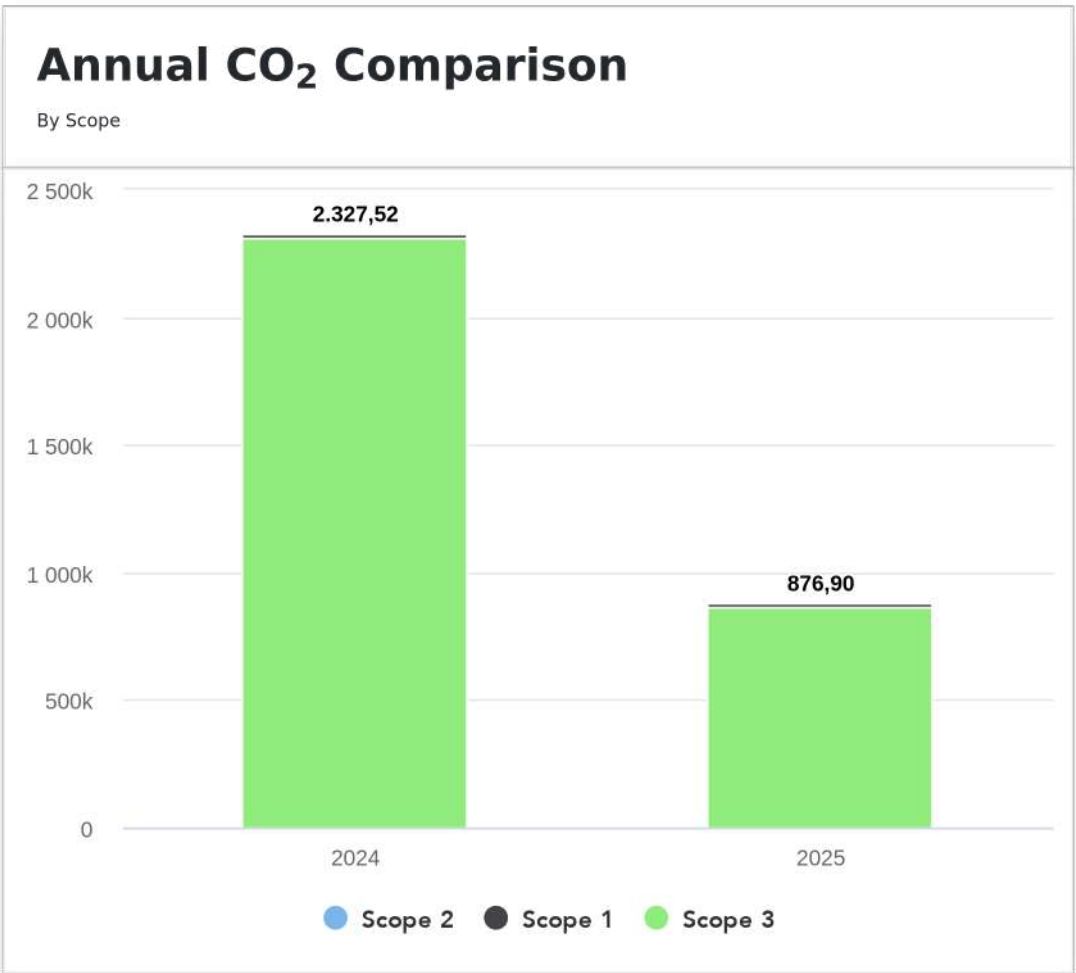


EXPERT INSIGHTS

The significant reduction in total emissions from 2.343,60 tCO2e in 2024 to 876 tCO2e in 2025 (a 62,3% decrease) reflects a material change in WBSC's operational scope rather than an improvement in environmental performance across all activities.

This variation is primarily attributable to the Premier12 tournament, a flagship quadrennial event organized by WBSC. In 2024, WBSC hosted the most recent edition of Premier12, which represented an exceptional operational year for the organization. As the host, WBSC provided comprehensive travel arrangements for all participating teams, resulting in substantial Scope 3 business travel emissions (2.204,47 tCO2e in 2024, representing 94,71% of total Scope 3 emissions).

The next edition of Premier12 is scheduled for 2027, creating a four-year cycle between major hosting responsibilities. Consequently, 2025 represents a baseline operational year with significantly reduced travel-related activities, as WBSC is not organizing a Premier12 tournament during this period.

It is important to note that this year-on-year comparison does not indicate a systematic reduction in WBSC's carbon footprint or the effectiveness of decarbonization initiatives. Rather, it reflects the episodic nature of WBSC's most carbon-intensive activity. A more meaningful assessment of environmental performance trends would require comparison of like-for-like operational years or the establishment of normalized metrics that account for event cycles.

MARKET-BASED VS. LOCATION-BASED EMISSIONS

Greenhouse gas emissions can be measured using two methods: location-based and market-based. By default, we use market-based emissions to reflect business-specific choices.

- **Market-based Emissions:** Reflects emissions from goods or services companies purposefully chosen. It derives emission factors from contractual instruments, which include any type of contract between two parties for the sale and purchase of goods and services bundled with attributes about their specific carbon credentials. For example, by choosing cleaner energy products, such as renewable energy certificates (RECs) or power purchase agreements (PPAs), businesses can report lower emissions even if their local electricity grid relies on fossil fuels.

- **Location-based Emissions:** Reflects the average emissions intensity of the regional grid, goods, or services where consumed, highlighting the environmental impact of the local energy mix, such as coal, gas, or renewables.

If no market-based tariff data is provided for purchased electricity, we apply the **Residual Mix** factor, which adjusts emissions after excluding certificates, contracts, and supplier-specific attributes. This may sometimes make market-based emissions higher than location-based ones. If unavailable, location-based factors are used.

See the Results > Energy chapter for a focus on purchased electricity.

Understanding these methods helps organizations effectively manage and reduce their carbon footprint.

Scope	Location (tCO_2e)	Market (tCO_2e)	% Difference
Total emissions (S1, S2, S3)	876,86	876,90	0.01%

Context

CHAPTER 2

Context

Using the Green Future Project Carbon tool, World Baseball Softball Confederation has calculated its group carbon footprint for 2025 to understand its environmental impacts and identify opportunities for improvement.

REPORTING PERIOD

2025

REPORTING TYPE

Voluntary disclosure based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol methodology.

DATA

World Baseball Softball Confederation available data in the Green Future Project Carbon tool.

Climate change

We are facing a climate emergency. Our planet is changing as a result of our reliance on fossil fuels like oil, gas, and coal as our primary energy sources. These fossil fuels emit greenhouse gases (GHG) (most notably, carbon dioxide (CO_2)) into our atmosphere and lead to warmer global temperatures. As a result, we are witnessing an increase in natural disasters like droughts, flooding, and fires, all of which threaten human livelihoods. The international scientific community has warned us that we need to take significant action to halt and reverse climate change by 2030 in order to prevent severe and irreversible impacts. In response, global initiatives including the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement aim to catalyse collaborative action to limit global warming to 1,5°C above pre-industrial levels while improving nature and social equity. With 2030 on the horizon, we are in the decade of action to tackle climate change. Sports Organisations such as World Baseball Softball Confederation have the opportunity to be on the forefront of catalysing a transformation to sustainable and equitable economy.

Energy transition

Achieving net zero emissions is vital for combating climate change. "Net zero" means reducing greenhouse gas emissions as close to zero as possible and offsetting any remaining emissions through CO_2 absorption projects. The key is decarbonising the energy sector, as most greenhouse gas emissions come from fossil fuels. Transitioning to renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydropower is essential, and many countries are increasing their use of renewables to reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainability.

Sports Organisations like World Baseball Softball Confederation can contribute to the achievement of a net zero ambition through switching to renewable energy or going on a green tariff in order to increase demand for renewable energy. This is the most effective way to reduce organisational GHG emissions while contributing to a wider change.

Scope 3 and green supply chains

This carbon footprint follows the GHG Protocol, the international standard for carbon accounting. The protocol categorises emissions into scopes.

Many businesses have the largest impact on Scope 3 supply chain emissions, which are beyond their direct control. Effective reductions often come from engaging with suppliers.

Very often a business's greatest impact is within its Scope 3 supply chain emissions. As these do not fall under the direct control of a business, the most effective way to make reductions is through engagement with suppliers.

For World Baseball Softball Confederation this could include sharing this carbon footprint with suppliers to encourage them to measure their impacts, or developing sustainability criteria by which new suppliers are chosen.

Methodology

CHAPTER 3

Methodology

The World Baseball Softball Confederation prepared its carbon footprint for 2025 using the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, an international standard for measuring and reporting GHG emissions. This protocol was developed **over 20 years in partnership** between the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD).

UNDER THE PROTOCOL, GHG EMISSIONS ARE ORGANISED UNDER THREE SCOPES:

SCOPE 1	SCOPE 2	SCOPE 3
Direct emissions (e.g. natural gas, transport fuels and more)	Indirect energy-related emissions (e.g. electricity, heat and steam or cooling)	All other indirect emissions (e.g. business travel, procurement, staff commuting, homeworking, waste, water, and more)

UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM EMISSIONS

Until recently, most companies have focused on measuring emissions from their own operations and electricity consumption. But what about all of the emissions a company is responsible for outside of its own walls — from the goods it purchases to the disposal of the products it sells? These fall within the Scope 3 category. The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard divides Scope 3 GHG emissions into Upstream and Downstream emissions. The distinction is based on the financial transactions of the reporting company.

1. *Upstream emissions are indirect GHG emissions related to purchased or acquired goods and services.*
2. *Downstream emissions are indirect GHG emissions related to sold goods and services*

The table below reports the Scope 3 categories that World Baseball Softball Confederation has included in this report.

Upstream and downstream	Scope 3 categories	Included
Upstream SCOPE 3 emissions	1. Purchased goods & services	✓
	2. Capital goods	
	3. Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2)	
	4. Upstream transportation and distribution	
	5. Waste generated in operations	✓
	6. Business travel	✓
	7. Employee commuting & home working	✓
	8. Upstream leased assets	
Downstream SCOPE 3 emissions	9. Downstream transportation and distribution	✓
	10. Processing of sold products	
	11. Use of sold products	
	12. End-of-life treatment of sold products	
	13. Downstream leased assets	
	14. Franchises	
	15. Investments	

EMISSION CONVERSION FACTORS

Input data has been converted into GHG emissions (measured as metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent) using the below databases:

- UK Government, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero and
- Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy.
- EXIOBASE v3.8.2
- Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) 2023. Production & residual mix factor.

Regarding Scope 3 emissions, categories 2 to 4, 8, and 10 to 15 were not included for two main reasons: either due to the unavailability of reliable data—particularly for category 4—or because the categories were not applicable to the organisation's operations, such as those related to products, franchises, or investments.

Results

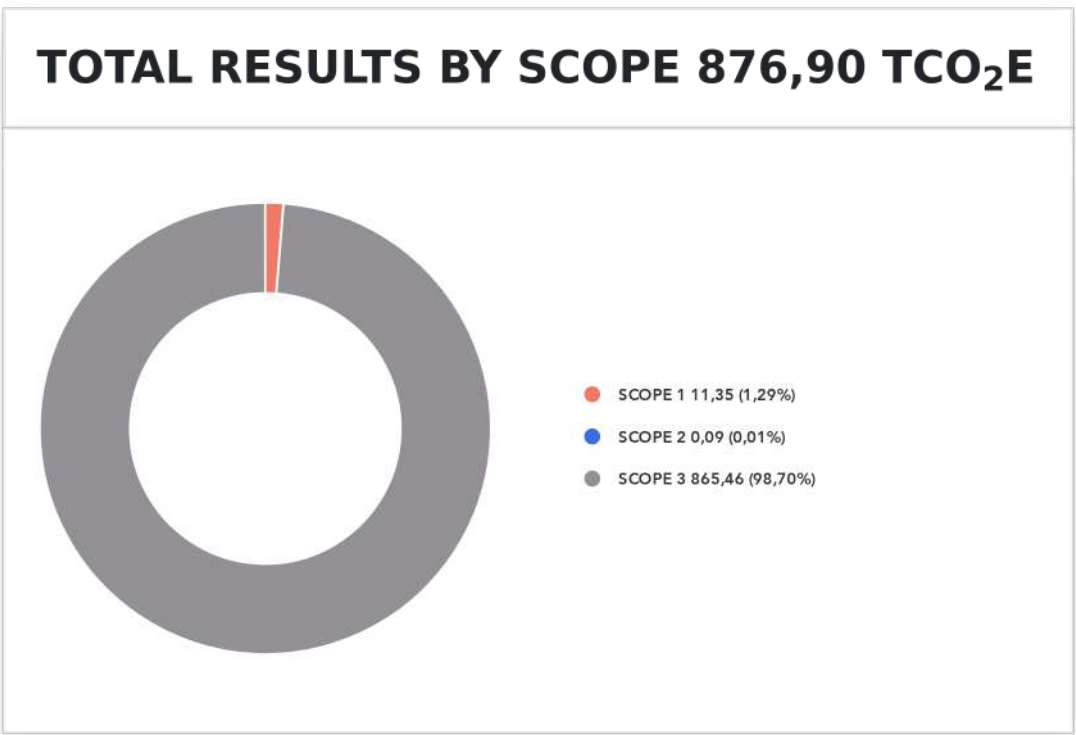
CHAPTER 4

Total results

The total emissions in 2025 were 876,90 tCO_2e.

Total emissions by scope are shown below.

Scope	Emissions (tCO_2e)	%
Scope 1	11,35	1,29
Scope 2	0,09	0,01
Scope 3	865,46	98,70
total	**876,90**	**100,00**



Emissions were dominated by **Scope 3**, which accounted for 98,70% of the total footprint. Scope 3 includes all other indirect emissions (e.g. business travel, procurement, staff commuting, homeworking, waste, water, and more).

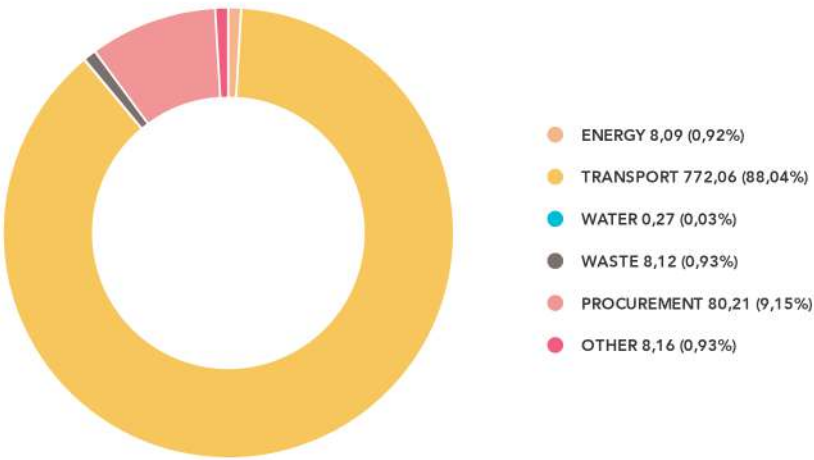
Scopes Scope 1 and Scope 2 were a relatively small portion of the total footprint and are concerned with direct emissions (e.g. natural gas, transport fuels and more) and indirect energy-related emissions (e.g. electricity, heat and steam or cooling).

Total emissions by impact area are shown below.

Impact Area	Scope	Totals (tCO_2e)	%
Energy	1,2	8,09	0,92
Transport	1,3	772,06	88,04
Water	3	0,27	0,03
Waste	3	8,12	0,93
Procurement	3	80,21	9,15
Other	3	8,16	0,93
Total		876,90	100,00

Emissions are dominated by transports which contribute **88,04% of the total**.

TOTAL RESULTS BY IMPACT AREA 876,90 TCO_2E



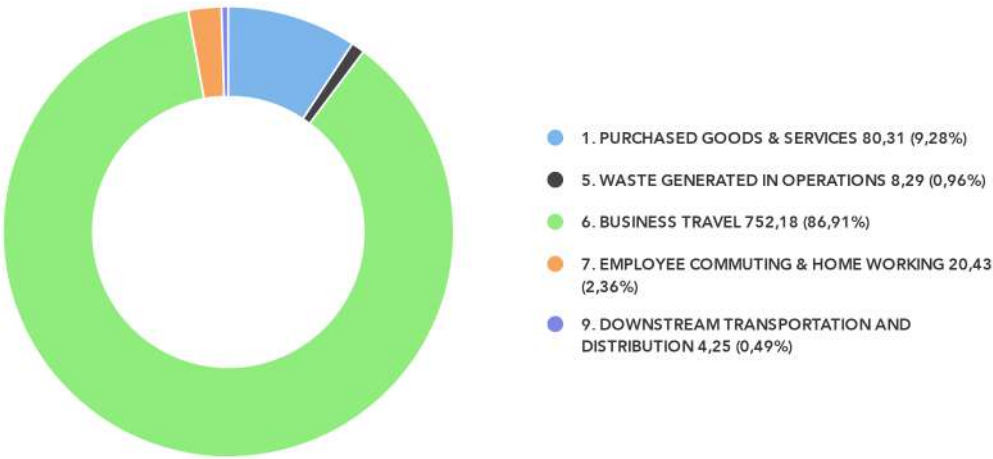
Scope 3 by GHG Protocol categories

6. Business travel accounted for the greatest impact on total Scope 3 emissions at 86,91%. This was followed by 1. Purchased goods & services (9,28%) and 7. Employee commuting & home working (2,36%).

The total emissions from Scope 3 in 2025 were 865,46 tCO_2e.

Scope 3 GHGP category	Emissions (tCO_2e)	%
1. Purchased goods & services	80,31	9,28
5. Waste generated in operations	8,29	0,96
6. Business travel	752,18	86,91
7. Employee commuting & home working	20,43	2,36
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	4,25	0,49
Total	**865,46**	**100,00**

TOTAL SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS 865,46 TCO_2E



Energy

Total emissions from energy in year 2025 were 8,09 tCO_2e.

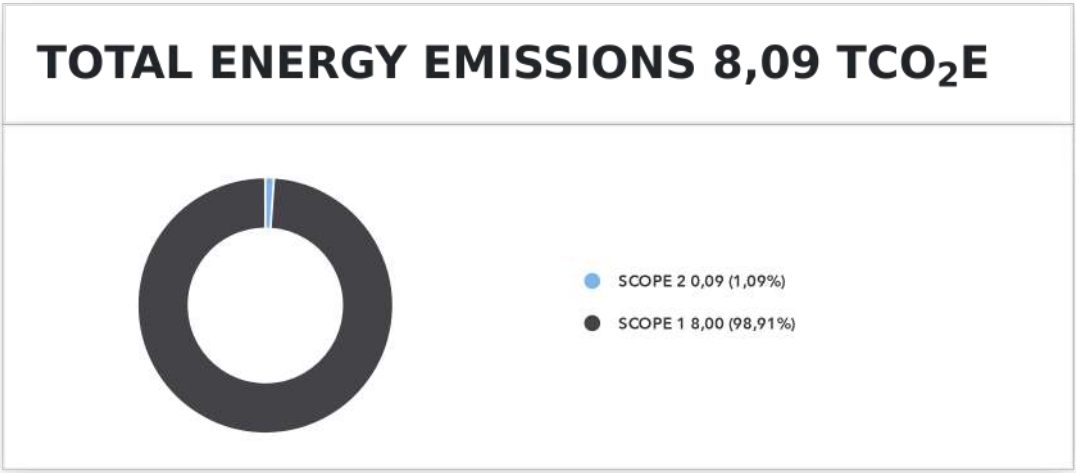
These emissions refer to GHG Protocol:

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

Emissions from energy accounted for 0,92% of World Baseball Softball Confederation's total carbon footprint.

RESULTS

Scope	Emissions (tCO_2e)	%
Scope 2	0,09	1,09
Scope 1	8,00	98,91
total	**8,09**	**100,00**

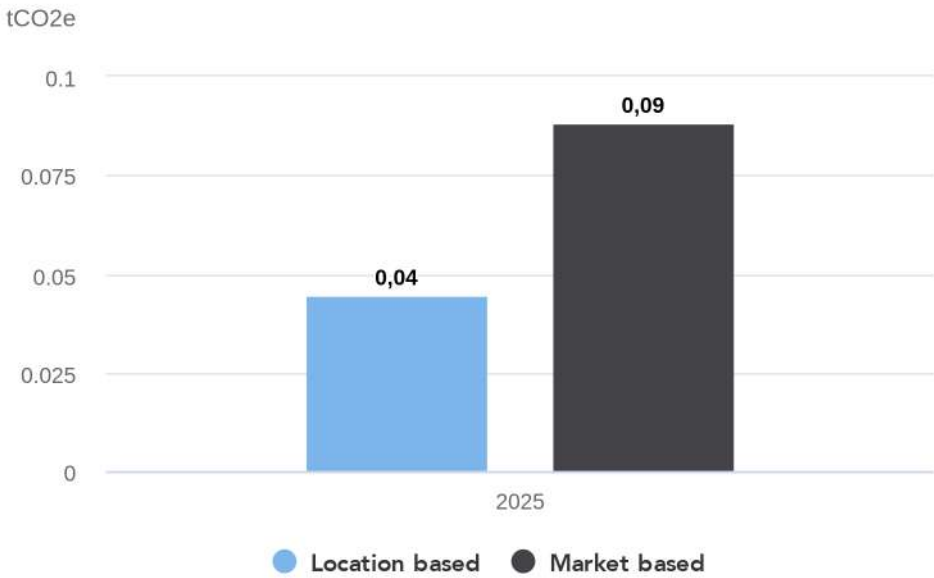


PURCHASED ELECTRICITY LOCATION VS. MARKET BASED

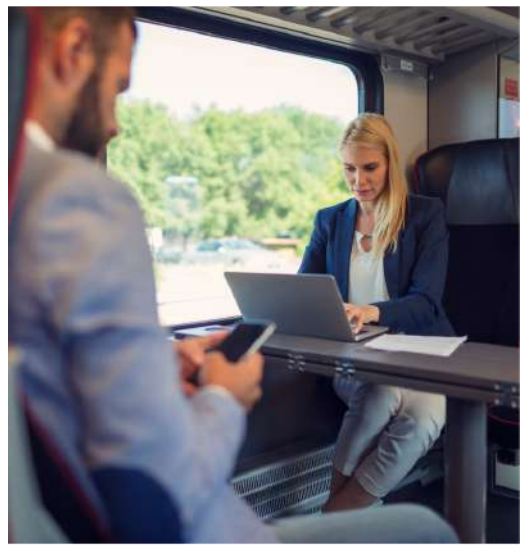
Purchased electricity emissions can be measured using two methods: location-based and market-based. The location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grid in the region where it is consumed, highlighting the environmental impact of the local energy mix, such as coal, gas, or renewables.
The market-based approach, however, focuses on the specific energy products a company buys, like renewable energy certificates (RECs) or power purchase agreements (PPAs). This allows businesses to report lower emissions by supporting cleaner energy, even if their local grid relies on fossil fuels. If you haven't provided any information on your tariffs, we will use the Residual Mix factor where available. This factor accounts for emissions after certificates, contracts, and supplier-specific factors are excluded, which might explain why your market-based emissions are higher than the location-based ones. When the Residual Mix is not available, we use a location-based emission factor.
Comparing both methods helps organisations better understand and manage their carbon impact.

Scope	Location (tCO_2e)	Market (tCO_2e)	% Difference
Scope 2	0,04	0,09	98,68%

PURCHASED ELECTRICITY LOCATION VS. MARKET BASED



Transport



Total emissions from transport in year 2025 were 772,06 tCO_2e.

These emissions refer to GHG Protocol:

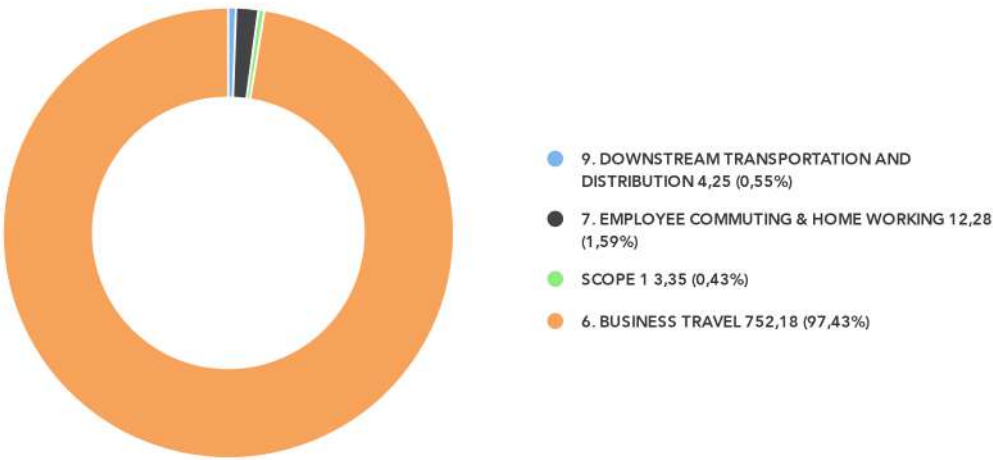
- 9. Downstream transportation and distribution
- 7. Employee commuting & home working
- Scope 1
- 6. Business travel

Emissions from transport accounted for 88,04% of World Baseball Softball Confederation's total carbon footprint.

RESULTS

Category name	Emissions (tCO_2e)	%
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	4,25	0,55
7. Employee commuting & home working	12,28	1,59
Scope 1	3,35	0,43
6. Business travel	752,18	97,43
total	**772,06**	**100,00**

TOTAL TRANSPORT EMISSIONS 772,06 TCO_2E



Water

Total emissions from water in year 2025 were 0,27 tCO_2e.

These emissions refer to GHG Protocol:

- 5. Waste generated in operations
- 1. Purchased goods & services

Emissions from water accounted for 0,00% of World Baseball Softball Confederation's total carbon footprint.

RESULTS

Category name	Emissions (tCO_2e)	%
5. Waste generated in operations	0,18	64,97
1. Purchased goods & services	0,10	35,03
total	**0,27**	**100,00**

TOTAL WATER EMISSIONS 0,27 TCO_2E

Waste

Total emissions from waste in year 2025 were 8,12 tCO_2e.

These emissions refer to GHG Protocol:

- 5. Waste generated in operations

Emissions from waste accounted for 0,91% of World Baseball Softball Confederation's total carbon footprint.

RESULTS

Category name	Emissions (tCO_2e)	%
5. Waste generated in operations	8,12	100,00
total	**8,12**	**100,00**


TOTAL WASTE EMISSIONS 8,12 TCO2E
5. WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS 8,12 (100,00%)

Procurement

Total emissions from procurement in year 2025 were 80,21 tCO_2e.

These emissions refer to GHG Protocol:

- 1. Purchased goods & services

Emissions from Procurement accounted for 9,15% of World Baseball Softball Confederation's total carbon footprint.

RESULTS BY SCOPE 3 GHGP CATEGORY

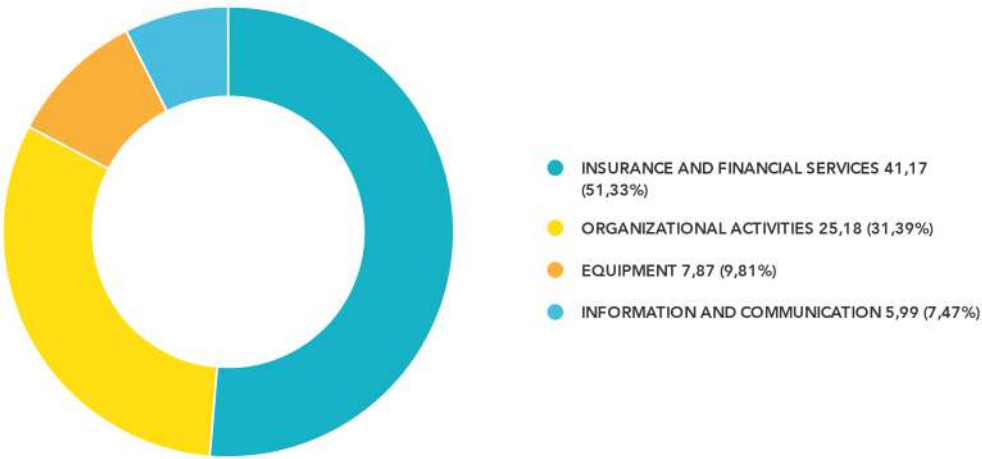
Category name	Emissions (tCO_2e)	%
1. Purchased goods & services	80,21	100,00
total	**80,21**	**100,00**

TOTAL PROCUREMENT EMISSIONS BY SCOPE 3 GHGP CATEGORY 80,21 TCO_2E

RESULTS BY SIMPLIFIED CATEGORY

Category name	Emissions (tCO_2e)	%
Insurance and Financial Services	41,17	51,33
Organizational Activities	25,18	31,39
Equipment	7,87	9,81
Information and communication	5,99	7,47
total	**80,21**	**100,00**

TOTAL PROCUREMENT EMISSIONS BY CATEGORY 80,21 TCO_2E



Other

Total emissions from other in year 2025 were 8,16 tCO_2e.

These emissions refer to GHG Protocol:

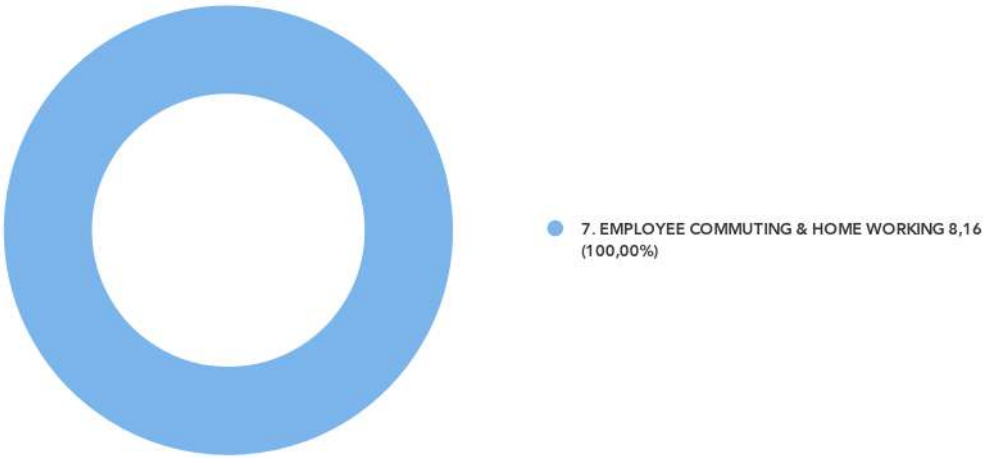
- 7. Employee commuting & home working

Emissions from other accounted for 0,91% of World Baseball Softball Confederation's total carbon footprint.

RESULTS

Category name	Emissions (tCO_2e)	%
7. Employee commuting & home working	8,16	100,00
total	**8,16**	**100,00**

TOTAL OTHER EMISSIONS 8,16 TCO_2E



Summary & What's next

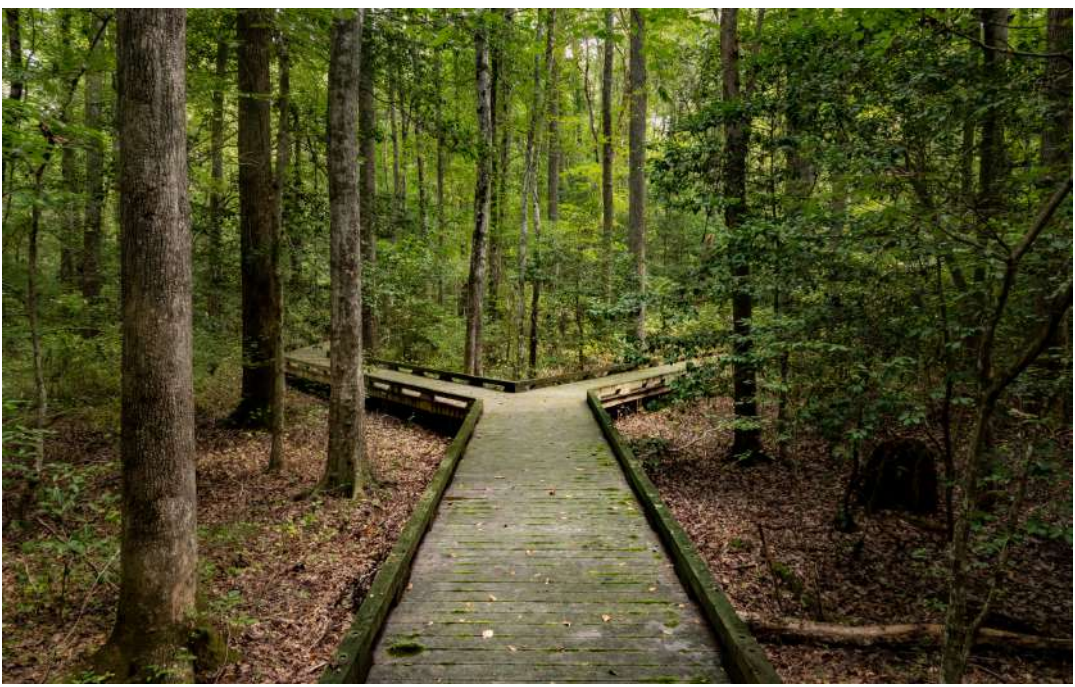
CHAPTER 5

Conclusions

Global records show a troubling rise in greenhouse gas emissions over the last decade, mainly from industrial activities, transportation, and energy production. Current efforts to mitigate this trend are inadequate to meet international **climate targets**, endangering both the environment and human health.

To combat this, we require stronger measures, including greater investment in renewable energy, improved energy efficiency, and sustainable practices. Global cooperation and public engagement are crucial for driving these changes. While the challenge is significant, it also presents an opportunity for transformative action to reduce emissions and secure a sustainable future.

We commend your commitment to sustainability and encourage you to **begin implementing the recommended actions** in the next section.



Recommendations for next steps

This report provides an understanding of the World Baseball Softball Confederation emissions impact for the year 2025, and the progress made from the baseline and previous year measurements where applicable. We provide below insights and recommendations based on the findings.

EXPERT INSIGHTS

Improvement actions should primarily focus on the most impactful category: transportation. While the majority of emissions stem from flights taken for business travel—accurately tracked using kilometers—many other transport-related entries were calculated using a spend-based method. Although this approach is allowed by the standard, it results in greater uncertainty compared to using direct activity data. A similar recommendation applies to Procurement. While less impactful than transportation, improving data quality in this category would also lead to more precise and representative emission calculations.

By enhancing data accuracy in these areas, WBSC will be better positioned to develop and implement effective decarbonization strategies.

GREEN FUTURE PROJECT

About

THE 360° ESG SOLUTION FOR YOUR NET ZERO JOURNEY

Green Future Project (GFP) is a climate tech Benefit company, B Corp, and RINA-certified digital partner aiming to support companies on their decarbonisation journey through a single platform. Businesses can optimise utilities, measure their carbon footprint, offset emissions with carbon credits, and invest in environmental projects via e-commerce and other solutions.

Green Future Project's technology enables companies to monitor their positive climate impact in real time, track projects with geospatial data, and transparently report results. The platform also supports businesses in communicating sustainability efforts and engage with stakeholders. The advisory team also offers ESG consulting.

With headquarters in Milan and Trento and an office in Abu Dhabi, GFP operates globally. In 2023, it partnered with Itochu Fashion System to help Japanese companies to achieve Net Zero.

GREENFUTUREPROJECT.COM