

**SUSTAINABILITY
REPORT
2013**



CONI

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2013



CONI



CONI
SERVIZI

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER



Giovanni Malagò
President of Italian National Olympic Committee

CONI is presenting its first Sustainability Report to confirm its commitment to consistently, effectively and transparently managing administration and implementing its strategic objectives.

This Sustainability Report has been prepared with the contribution of all Coni Servizi's areas and divisions and reports on the results of social, environmental, governance and financial activities.

This document, which has been prepared in accordance with the current international guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and complements the financial information published in the Annual Report, gives all stakeholders access to complete disclosure of CONI's strategies, actions and results in the pursuit of its mission. Indeed, its mission is highly focused on generating shared value with significant social and cultural aims to, as established in the statute, govern, regulate and manage sports activities throughout the Country as a crucial element in shaping individuals physically and morally and as an integral part of the national culture.

In particular, given the specific nature of our mission, I am even more convinced that effectiveness and transparency should be closely associated with the values and ethics of our sports culture.

The Code of Ethics of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) - which CONI has adopted and promotes - defines and presents a framework of ethical principles based on the values and principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter. CONI's governance is based on the

aforementioned principles and all employees and people working on CONI's behalf are required to comply with such principles.

Indeed, the governance system that CONI has adopted is aimed at ensuring that the values of transparency, responsibility and integrity are upheld, in part due to the special nature of its activities.

The governance system enables CONI to give all its main stakeholders ample opportunity for discussion and control, and is highly attuned to guaranteeing the fair representation of all Italian sports network players.

Also considering the sector in which it operates, CONI practices a management style that necessarily entails constant interaction with all national and international institutional stakeholders, as well as with all sports organisations with which CONI is interdependent in the achievement of its objectives.

In 2013, CONI carried out a series of important activities and achieved the significant results described in this report through its relationships and synergies with the IOC, the Italian Para-Olympic Committee, major national institutions, local bodies and all international sports organisations – including national sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies, meritorious associations, military and state corps sports clubs and sports operators – in addition to volunteer organisations.

To this end, I would like to highlight a few particularly important initiatives, like the Memorandum of Understanding signed with

the Italian Ministry of Equal Opportunities against gender-based violence and the “Sports in Prison” project agreed with the Ministry of Justice to improve conditions in prison and the treatment of detainees through sports activities and training. Again, through memorandum of understanding, we plan to strengthen, jointly with the Ministry of Education, the sports activities offered at schools to the benefit of younger generations.

With this in mind, among other things, we have begun taking the necessary steps to reform the sports justice system and update Law no. 91.

CONI's management is therefore aimed at promoting sports at all levels throughout the Country, contributing to the entire community's social, physical and moral well-being and achieving milestones and exceptional results in competitive sports.

If not for the invaluable, essential contribution of our people, none of this would have been possible, nor will it continue to be. Accordingly, we are aware of the importance of developing extremely competent and highly motivated individuals who, with their skills, can make our organisation increasingly competitive and productive.

In conclusion, I believe that CONI's solidity and dynamism, its tradition and pride in our glorious 100 years, along with our activities, as described in this Sustainability Report, will spur us on towards the challenges and milestones that lie ahead.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The following table indicates the strategic objectives and consequent actions that CONI

intends to pursue in the medium and long-term for its various stakeholders.

1. DEVELOPMENT AND EFFICIENCY

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	BENEFICIARIES
Encourage efficiency and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared four-year strategic and financial planning. 	All sports institutions
Generate social benefits, encourage the recovery of disadvantaged areas, achieve automatic sports funding, increase financial returns on investments in sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement specific projects with the involvement of sports promotion bodies; Properly and constantly promote the sports movement with government institutions. 	All sports institutions
Encourage and reward the initiatives of national sports federations and associated sports disciplines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a specific fund in the CONI Financial Statement; Seek sponsorships and private investments. 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies and meritorious associations
Attract private investments for the development of new projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt new specific policies. 	All sports institutions
Find new financial resources and improve the inclusion of Italian sports in the greater European context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a highly specialised structure within CONI specifically for participation in European tenders. 	All sports institutions
Implement synergies and encourage coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce tools to coordinate state projects concerning high levels of specialisation, youth sections and sports promotion. 	National sports federations and associated sports disciplines
Encourage the financing of sports movement initiatives, synergies and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement CONI's role in the Credit Institution of Sports. 	All sports institutions
Improve the complementary nature of CONI and Coni Servizi, transform Coni Servizi into a modern structure that tangibly serves sports institutions, reduce costs and strengthen Coni Servizi's role locally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reorganise Coni Servizi; Clearly segregate roles and the respective management functions; Coni Servizi's provision of free and well-priced services to sports institutions that request them. 	All sports institutions
Reduce costs and make the most of CONI and Coni Servizi's ability to generate economies of scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reach agreements, through public tenders, to supply goods and services to sports institutions that request them 	All sports institutions
Seek new financial resources to finance the Italian sports movement far beyond the Olympic years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support CONI in the search for additional sponsorships for national sports federations and sports bodies; Support CONI in marketing, branding, licensing and merchandising. 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies
Seek new financial resources to finance the Italian sports movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create and share a true CONI brand. 	CONI, national sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies, meritorious associations and sports clubs

Increase participation in the sports movement, augment the ability to attract investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a specific structure to promote the spread of sports through the media and new media (online TV, web sites and social networks). 	All sports institutions
Promote the construction of suitable facilities and the updating of existing ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forge partnerships with national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies and implement the use of project financing; • Promote a reform of the law on sports facilities (i.e. the Sports stadium law). 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies, meritorious associations
Encourage local bodies to assign sports facilities, encourage management efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt an ad hoc CONI plan with national sports federations and associated sports disciplines for sports clubs that request it. 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports clubs and, consequently the entire sports movement

2. THE COMMUNITY AND ENGAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	BENEFICIARIES
Reshape the role of sports in schools and universities, encourage new generations to participate in sports, lower the rate of very young children quitting sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a coordinated programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for the construction of shared facilities, including with private capital; - to open or reopen gathering places; - to educate legislators on the importance of adopting support tools for families to access sports; - to promote athletic scholarships; - for the use of active and retired national athletes and state coaches in sports promotion and training; • Technical/operational contribution of CONI, national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies in the organisation of competitions and school events. 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies, athletes, coaches and, consequently, the entire sports movement
Make management more efficient, best use of expertise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt a truly shared governance system for CONI; • Have the Chairman assign duties to the board. 	National board and council members
Encourage good governance, fairness and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboratively define eligibility criteria for national sports federations or associated sports disciplines; • Adopt a fair and transparent criterion for the remuneration of sports institutions' presidents. 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines and their presidents
Encourage good governance, transparency and the fair allocation of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt fair and shared criteria for the allocation of grants to national sports federations and associated sports disciplines. 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies
Encourage a targeted and coordinated international sports policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a council for all Italian members of international sports organisations. 	Italian members of international sports organisations
Create solutions for critical issues and propose reforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a commission for analysis and specific workgroups for the most important issues in the sports movement open to the contribution of management and volunteers. 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies, meritorious associations, coaches and volunteers
Encourage easy access to CONI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an ad hoc structure to maintain relationships with the various Italian sports institutions. 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies, meritorious associations
Encourage collective cooperation and fairness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representation of associated sports disciplines in the national board. 	Associated sports disciplines

Boost the social inclusion function of sports, reduce social disadvantage and crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake projects for the most disadvantaged areas. 	CONI, national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies
Encourage collective cooperation and dialogue with government institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a permanent round table for discussion and coordination with government institutions (Prime Minister, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Universities and Research, Ministry of the Economy and Finance, Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Infrastructure). 	CONI, national sports federations and associated sports disciplines
Encourage collective cooperation and engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a CONI sports research centre; Adopt new ways of participating: consultations, sharing strategies and other ways of involving stakeholders in decision processes. 	Members of the board, national council, national sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies and meritorious associations

3. VALUING PEOPLE AND A MERIT-BASED SYSTEM

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	BENEFICIARIES
Promote career training and merit-based advancement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make the School of Sports a centre for excellence; Promote the growth and emergence of internal expertise; Define a training, assistance and consultancy project coordinated between CONI and the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines/sports promotion bodies; Promote high-level training courses for General Secretaries, National Coaches and Assistant Coaches through the School of Sports in collaboration with the Rome universities and, foremost Università del Foro Italico, with the potential contribution of private sponsors. 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies, coaches, CONI's resources and those of the national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies and the School of Sports
Protect and make the most of elite and other athletes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redefine the eligibility criteria for the Olympic Club and exceptional circumstances; Tools to protect injured athletes, including financial assistance and the identification of the best therapy facilities; Adopt guidelines to protect performing athletes' maternity rights; With the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research, identify appropriate tools to safeguard the schooling of young athletes, promote sports high schools and how national and international sports results are recognised by universities; Design and present projects to obtain European funds for athletes' training; Create projects to make the most of retired athletes and get them started on a new career track; Reform the Athletes Commission functions. 	Athletes
Involve coaches and encourage the resolution of critical issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a national coaches' forum. 	Coaches
Promote and protect athletes, including minors, who are not Italian citizens but have been trained in Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propose a reform of current legislation on citizenship and sports. 	Athletes, including minors, who are not Italian citizens but have been trained in Italy

Make the most of sports clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a round table among CONI, national sports federations and associated sports disciplines. 	Sports clubs
Make the most of military and state corps sports clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the range of accessible disciplines, where possible. 	Military and state corps sports clubs
Support and make the most of sports promotion bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of new policies to support and make the most of social projects/increase participation in them. 	Sports promotion bodies
Support and make the most of meritorious associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support measures to provide tools to meritorious associations that request them. 	Meritorious associations
Support the presidents of federations and associated sports disciplines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support international activities with a specific structure and targeted tools. 	Presidents of federations and associated sports disciplines, all sports institutions
Implement a sports justice system and adopt a consistent model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a shared sports justice system project; Establish a single judge with jurisdiction to replace the high court and the national sports arbitration tribunal. 	All sports institutions
Make the most of and transform the Institute of Sports Medicine and Science into a self-sufficient centre of excellence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make the most of in-house professional expertise; Expand the workforce; Form synergies with training activities to obtain new financial resources; Implement scientific research activities; Provide high-quality services on the market. 	All sports institutions
Support and make the most of national sports federations and associated sports disciplines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish new headquarters for federations to give them and associated sports disciplines – with the need for it – representative and functional headquarters. 	National sports federations and associated sports disciplines
Leverage Italian communities abroad in terms of opportunities for Italian sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define suitable regulations for accreditation; Discuss activity programmes; Appoint a coordinator; 	All sports institutions
Implement expertise vetting and the use of new generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and create a database serving the national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies. 	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies, athletes, coaches

4. REPRESENTATION AND TERRITORY

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	BENEFICIARIES
Make the most of the headquarters and support local bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt a policy to support local bodies for the pursuit of the purposes assigned to them; Create a local CONI Point (for the provinces); Coordinate and promote sports activities through local marketing. 	Headquarters and local bodies
Support the work of sports promotion bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a structure to support sports promotion bodies locally. 	Sports promotion bodies

5. TRANSPARENCY AND COMMUNICATION

OBJECTIVES

Encourage a new access and transparency policy for CONI, make representation of the board and national council members a tangible factor

Ensure consistency, effectiveness and transparency in CONI management

Encourage CONI's transparency and communications

ACTIONS

- Enable timely access to information and relevant documentation;
- Actual availability of CONI space for board and national council members.

- Adopt and prepare the Sustainability Report each year.

- Adopt a tangible, functional CONI communications format;
- Establish a structure devoted to creating high-quality audiovisual products and forming synergies with the media;
- Transform the CONI website into a true portal for Italian sports;
- Publish an online magazine for all sports disciplines.

BENEFICIARIES

Members of the board and national council

All sports institutions, athletes and coaches

All sports institutions, athletes and coaches



APPROACH TO SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As part of an approach that is increasingly focused on the creation of shared value¹ and the sustainable growth of the Italian sports network, CONI is progressively developing a social responsibility policy based on five pillars: transparent governance, stakeholder inclusion and engagement, focus on people, transparent reporting and focus on the social impact of sports.



TRANSPARENT GOVERNANCE

The governance system that CONI and Coni Servizi have adopted is aimed at ensuring that values of transparency, responsibility and integrity are upheld, in part due to the special nature of their activities. The governance system enables CONI to give all its main stakeholders ample opportunity for discussion and control, guaranteeing the fair representation of all Italian

sports network actors.

The Code of Ethics of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), developed by the IOC's Ethics Committee – which CONI has adopted and promotes – defines and presents a framework of ethical principles based on the values and principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter. CONI and Coni Servizi's governance system

(1) Creating Shared Value "How to Reinvent Capitalism and Unleash a Wave of Innovation and Growth" by Michael Porter and Mark R. Kramer - Harvard Business Review.

is based on these international principles and all employees and people working on CONI's behalf are required to comply with such principles. On the other hand, the risk management and control system consists of all the rules, procedures and organisational units that make it possible – through the adequate measurement, management and monitoring of main risks – to conduct sound and ethical operations, with the aim of providing all stakeholders with the guarantee that the available resources will be respected and used correctly. The governance model is detailed in the section titled “About CONI”.

TRANSPARENT REPORTING

CONI and Coni Servizi have decided to publish their first Sustainability Report in line with the most stringent international standards currently in effect, demonstrating their willingness to report their social, economic and environmental performance in the most transparent and complete way possible. The decision to report their commitment to support the Italian sports network transparently, including in the Sustainability Report, is the result of the path they chose to take several years ago with the Annual Report and the Energy Report, and they will continue in the direction taken this year with the annual publication of the Sustainability Report in the years to come. This report illustrates the commitments taken and activities performed for each stakeholder. Furthermore, it reflects the sustainability model that CONI has adopted and describes its commitments for each objective and improvement area.

In order to guarantee transparency, completeness and the quality of information, this Report has been prepared in accordance with the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines defined in 2013 (version G4) by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), at the Comprehensive application level (the maximum level of compliance with GRI guidelines). Furthermore, as part of the continuous improvement process, the Sustainability Report has been reviewed by independent auditors (limited assurance).

STAKEHOLDER INCLUSION AND ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder involvement and dialogue with stakeholders are top priorities and cardinal principles in the CONI and Coni Servizi governance system. Their management style, also considering the sector in which CONI operates and its mission, necessarily entails constant interaction with all national and international institutional stakeholders, as well as with all sports organisations with which CONI is interdependent in the achievement of its objectives. Management is therefore based on the proper fulfilment of all stakeholders' needs and interests in order to achieve the common objective of promotion sports at all levels.

FOCUS ON PEOPLE

CONI focuses on people because it is aware of the crucial importance of developing extremely competent and highly motivated individuals who, with their skills, can make the organisation increasingly competitive and productive, achieving the development objectives that have been established. Accordingly, Coni Servizi has adopted an approach oriented on the development and growth of its people, to create the ideal conditions for a cooperative, motivating work environment that fully leverage the different professional profiles. Coni Servizi is also very attentive to gender equality among its employees and managers. To this end, the company has established an equal opportunities committee to ensure that the treatment of men and women is genuinely fair. All information on CONI's workforce, the projects rolled out in 2013 and those planned for 2014 to achieve these objectives are described in the paragraph titled “Our People” in the “Relationships with stakeholders” section.

FOCUS ON THE SOCIAL IMPACT OF SPORTS: LINES OF ACTION

- **Sports and youth:** using sports – including success stories and good examples in the sports community – to inspire and educate younger generations and increase their self-esteem, ability to socialise and interact; promote sports at schools at all levels; encourage an active lifestyle beginning in childhood to prevent sedentary habits and obesity in adolescents.
- **Sports and education:** promote sports culture and, accordingly, the upholding of the principles of a close-knit team, integration and fair play underlying sports to ensure the development of tomorrow’s community and an inclusive society in all respects; the power of sports to foster positive change – its ability to encourage intercultural dialogue, individual liberty and development – is now widely recognised.
- **Sports and community:** sports is the perfect answer to improving mental and physical well-being. Sports should therefore be considered an investment, because it generates individual and collective benefits to the community and economic benefits to the Country. Public health is society’s

present challenge and lifestyle is closely correlated to individual well-being. The Promoting sports for everyone and regular exercise at all ages leads to physical benefits and, consequently, economic benefits, for all members of the community.

- **Sports and the environment:** although it operates in a sector whose direct environmental impact is moderate, one of CONI’s objectives – in line with the recommendations and guidelines issued by the IOC in the Olympic Movement’s Agenda 21 of 1999 – is to promote a sustainable environmental model for sports in the performance of its activities. In 2014, in conjunction with the publication of its first Sustainability Report, significant efforts were made to measure the environmental impact of CONI’s structures and facilities.

The improvement areas and tangible projects performed in the year in each field are reported in the section titled “CONI’s contribution to sports” with respect to social initiatives and the section titled “CONI and the environment” with respect to environmental sustainability initiatives.

ART. 5 OF THE OLYMPIC CHARTER:
“ANY FORM OF DISCRIMINATION WITH REGARD TO A COUNTRY OR A PERSON ON GROUNDS OF RACE, RELIGION, POLITICS, GENDER OR OTHERWISE IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH BELONGING TO THE OLYMPIC MOVEMENT”.

THE OLYMPIC SPIRIT

- Olympism is a philosophy of life, exalting and combining in a balanced whole the qualities of body, spirit and mind. Blending sports with culture and education, Olympism seeks to create a way of life based on the joy found in effort, the educational value of good example and respect for universal fundamental ethical principles.
- The goal of the Olympic Movement is to contribute to building a peaceful and better world by educating youth through sports practiced without discrimination of any kind and in the Olympic spirit, which requires mutual understanding with a spirit of friendship, solidarity and fair play.

EDUCATIONAL OLYMPIC VALUES

The joy of movement

Young people develop and practice their physical, intellectual and behavioural abilities, pushing themselves and others in physical activities, active play and sports.

Fair play

Fair play is a sports concept, but can be applied to many different areas. Learning fair play in sports can lead to the development, reinforcement and

application of fair play in the community and life in general.

Respect for others

Young people living in a multicultural world learn to accept diversity and practice living together peacefully, which encourages peace and understanding between different groups of people.

Pursuit of excellence

Striving to do their best can help young people make

healthy, positive choices and excel in any area of their lives.

Harmony

Learning takes place throughout the body, not only in one’s head. Motor literacy and learning through movement also contribute to moral and intellectual development. This concept underpins Pierre de Coubertin’s theories in the relaunch of the Olympic Games

METHODOLOGY AND MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

METHODOLOGY

CONI and Coni Servizi have prepared this Sustainability Report at 31 December 2013 in accordance with the G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines defined in 2013 by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). It is the first Sustainability Report that CONI and Coni Servizi have published.

This Report constitutes the first step in the sustainability management reporting improvement process that began in 2013. The level of application of GRI G4 guidelines is Comprehensive. The 2013 Sustainability Report was reviewed by the independent auditors KPMG. As required by the GRI guidelines, the attachment reports the GRI-G4 Index summarising the content of the Sustainability Report with referent to GRI indicators. The Sustainability Report has been prepared on the basis of the objectives of CONI and Coni Servizi, in relation to their sustainability performance and the reporting of the results

they have achieved. The preparation process has entailed the identification of the most material aspects to be reported.

The figures in this Report have been calculated precisely and are based on the general ledgers and other information systems of CONI and Coni Servizi. The estimation methods are indicated for estimates used to determine indicators.

Unless otherwise specified, the Report provides figures for 2012 and 2013 to give a comparative basis for the economic, social, environmental and governance performance. There were no limitations or changes that could materially impact the comparability of the two years.

The data and information provided in this report refer to CONI and Coni Servizi². Only in certain cases, which are expressly noted, is disclosure given on a combined basis.

Coni Servizi's Strategy and Social Responsibility unit managed the data and information gathering process using forms sent to the various functions and regional committees.

MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT

In order to identify potentially material internal and external (from the various stakeholders' perspectives) aspects, CONI has performed a comprehensive materiality assessment for the first time, consisting of three main stages:

- 1) **definition of a list of material issues** by analysing relevant sports matters (the Olympic Charter, IOC documentation, Italian sector-based statistics), a benchmark analysis with the documentation produced by other Olympic committees, media searches, internal documentation analysis (the Mission, Values, Code of Ethics, policies and procedures and the control system);
- 2) **prioritisation of sustainability issues** through interviews with Coni Servizi management. During the interviews, the list of material topics was analysed and each topic was scored using an assessment questionnaire. Management was asked to respond by both rating the topics in the questionnaire according to their relevance for CONI and Coni Servizi, and by standing in for the relevant stakeholders to rate each topic's influence on stakeholders' expectations of the CONI Network;
- 3) **preparation of a materiality matrix, analysis and sharing of results:**
 - each "circle" represents a material topic that was identified;
 - the material topics were positioned according to the importance attributed

(2) In this document, CONI stands for the Italian National Olympic Committee, while Coni Servizi refers to the company Coni Servizi and the CONI System refers to both organisations' data and information.

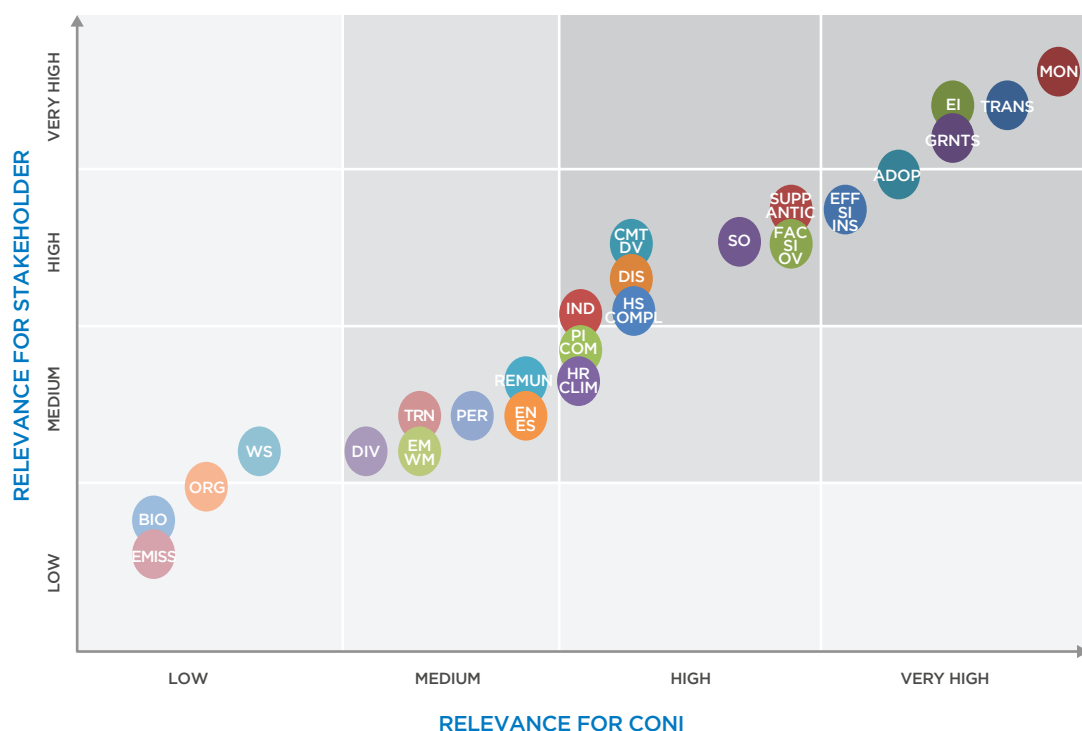
to each on the basis of the analyses from management’s and stakeholders’ perspectives.

The materiality assessment is updated each year following the process described above. Next year, as part of CONI’s continuous improvement process, the main stakeholders

will be directly involved by organising special analysis panels or by filling out surveys.

The results of the analysis are charted in the following matrix. The relevant topics are positioned in the upper right and lead and define the CONI Network’s sustainability strategy and objectives.

MATERIALITY MATRIX



- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| MON Monitoring sports bodies' use of grants | OV Promotion of the Olympic spirit and values | REMUN Transparency in management's fees and remuneration |
| TRANS Transparency and clarity in governance and decision processes | SO Quality of relationships with sports organisations (national sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies and meritorious associations) | EN Investments in energy efficiency |
| SEI The CONI Network's direct economic impact (e.g. grants to support sports) | COM Community initiatives and joint creation of value in the country | SE Management of sustainable events |
| GRNTS Transparency in the distribution of grants to sports organisations | DV Development of sports facilities | PER Performance assessment system and development plans |
| ADOP Anti-doping programmes | DIS Initiatives to benefit the disadvantaged | TRN Employee training |
| SI Involvement of stakeholders in decisions and strategies | HS Health and safety in the workplace for employees and suppliers/contractors | EM Efficient management of energy resources (power, fuel) |
| EFF Efficient financial management | COMPL Compliance with environmental laws and regulations | WM Efficient management of water |
| INS Quality of relationships with institutions and national and international bodies | IND Indirect economic impact (suppliers and personnel) | DIV Diversity and equal opportunities |
| SUPP Transparency in the management of purchases and suppliers | PI Partnerships and synergies with local institutions | WS Management and monitoring of the waste cycle |
| ANTIC Anti-corruption policies and programmes (as per Legislative decree No. 231/2001) and management of conflicts of interest | COM Transparent and comprehensive communications to the media and the community | ORG Equal representation of genders in corporate bodies |
| FAC Efficient management of sports facilities | HR Focus on human resources | BIO Focus on biodiversity |
| SI Effective sports justice system administration | CLIM Internal climate | EMISS Monitoring of emissions in the air and soil |

The following table shows the material topics for the CONI Network and the indicators of those correlated with GRI points.

The topics that were rated low in relevance for both stakeholders and CONI (lower left) in the

materiality matrix are not included in the table. Certain topics are not reported in the GRI Content Index because they are not material, including indicators relating to product liability and certain indicators in the society (SO) and human resources (HR) categories.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES - MATERIAL ASPECTS

Topic	GRI-G4 aspect	GRI-G4 indicators	Impact within the organisation	Impact outside the organisation
MON Monitoring sports bodies' use of grants	Financial performance	EC1, EC4	CONI System	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines and institutions
TRANS Transparency and clarity in governance and decision processes	Governance	General Standard Disclosures	CONI System	-
SEI The CONI Network's direct economic impact (e.g. grants to support sports)	-	-	CONI System	National sports federations and associated sports disciplines
GRNTS Transparency in the distribution of grants to sports organisations	-	-	CONI System	National sports federations and associated sports disciplines
ADOP ADOP Anti-doping programmes	-	-	CONI System	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines and athletes
SI Involvement of stakeholders in decisions and strategies	Stakeholder engagement	General Standard Disclosures	CONI System	Stakeholders
EFF Efficient financial	-	-	CONI System	Institutions
INS Quality of relationships with institutions and national and international bodies	Organisation	General Standard Disclosures	CONI System	National and international institutions and associations
SUPP Transparency in the management of purchases and suppliers	Procurement policies Environmental assessment of suppliers Assessment of suppliers in terms of labour policies Assessment of suppliers in terms of human rights	EC9 EN32, EN33 LA14, LA15 HR10	CONI System	Supply chain
ANTIC Anti-corruption policies and programmes (as per Leg. decree no. 231/2001) and management of conflicts of interest	Anti-corruption	SO3, SO4, SO5, SO7	CONI System	Community and institutions
FAC Efficient management of sports facilities	Materials, Energy, Water, Emissions	EN1, EN2, EN3, EN4, EN5, EN6, EN8, EN9, EN10	CONI System	-

SI	Effective sports justice system administration	-	-	CONI System	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines and athletes
OV	Promotion of the Olympic spirit and values	-	-	CONI System	National sports federations and associated sports disciplines
SO	Quality of relationships with sports org. (nat. sports fed., ass. sports disc., sports prom. bodies and meritorious associations)	-	-	CONI System	National sports federations and associated sports disciplines
COM	Initiatives for the community and joint creation of value in the Country	Financial performance Procurement policies Local communities	EC1 EC9 SO1, SO2	CONI System	Community and suppliers
DV	Development of sports facilities	-	-	CONI System	National sports federations and associated sports disciplines
DIS	Initiatives to benefit the disadvantaged	-	-	-	Community Paralympics athletes
HS	Health and safety in the workplace for employees and suppliers/contractors	Health and safety of workers Supplier assessment in terms of labour policies	LA5, LA6, LA7, LA8, LA14, LA15	CONI Servizi employees	Suppliers
COMPL	Compliance with laws and environmental regulations	Compliance	EN29	CONI System	-
IND	Indirect economic impact (suppliers and personnel)	Indirect economic impact	EC7, EC8	-	Suppliers
PI	Partnerships and synergies with local institutions	Procurement policies Supplier assessment in terms of their impact on the community	EC9 SO9	-	Suppliers (local)
COM	Transparent and comprehensive communications to the media and the community	-	-	CONI System	Community
HR	Focus on HR	Human resources Trade unions	LA1, LA2, LA3, LA4, LA5	Coni Servizi employees	-
CLIM	Internal climate	-	-	Coni Servizi employees	-
REMUN	Transparency in management's fees and remuneration	Remuneration and incentives	General Standard Disclosures	Coni Servizi employees	-
EN	Investments in energy efficiency	Energy	EN6	CONI System	Community
SE	Management of sustainable events	-	-	CONI System	Community
PER	Performance assessment system and development plans	Education and training	LA10, LA11	Coni Servizi employees	-
TRN	Employee training	Education and training	LA9	Coni Servizi employees	-
EM	Efficient management of energy (power, fuel)	Materials	EN1, EN2	CONI System	-
WM	Efficient management of water	Water	EN8, EN9, EN10	CONI System	-
DIV	Diversity and equal	Diversity and equal opportunities Equal remuneration of men and women	LA12 LA13	Coni Servizi employees	-





SPORTS IN ITALY

THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SPORTS

SPORTS REGULATION FRAMEWORK IN ITALY

KEY SPORTS FIGURES

SPORTS IN ITALY

THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SPORTS

Sports play a key social and economic role in Italy.

In Europe, in part due to sports' contribution to the quality of life, sports activity is perceived as the right of every citizen, a right that institutions must guarantee, thereby promoting a qualified and complete offer of activities to encourage the number of participants to grow increasingly.

SPORTS IN EUROPE

The European sports network consists of three main areas:

GOVERNANCE AND NETWORK MANAGEMENT

The series of processes and operating activities that define the sports network's overall functioning and are developed with the involvement of various public and private institutions.

STAKEHOLDERS

Those involved in the management of operating/sports processes, differing on the basis of whether they make up the international, national or local network.

SOURCES OF FINANCING

The economic value of sports from private consumption and public grants directly funding sports activities (membership fees, equipment, etc.) and sports facilities and to remunerate workers. Direct expenditure incurred by individuals and families to practice sports is the main source of financing for sports in nearly all European Countries.

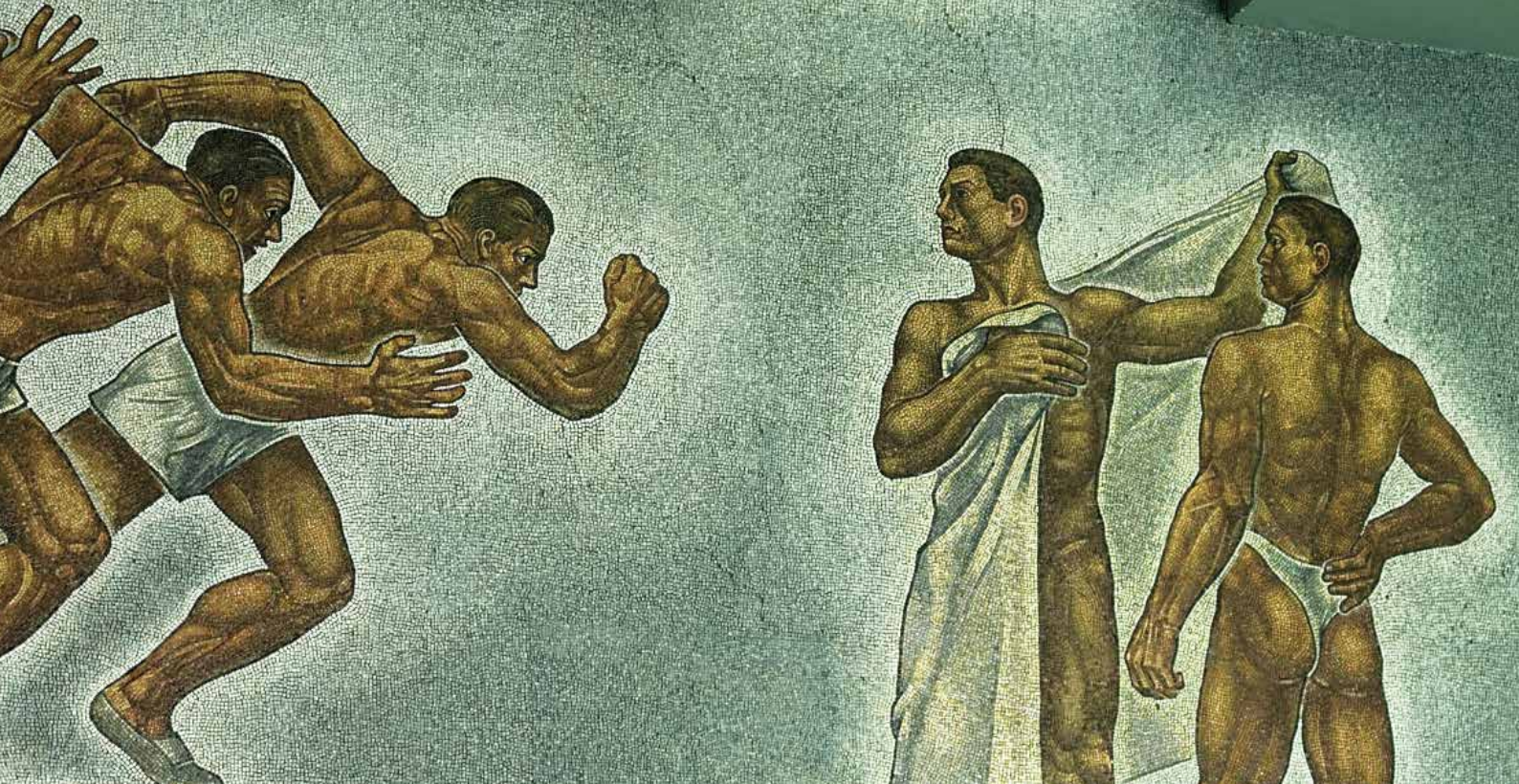
All European states consider sports a strategic activity and it is regulated by national laws whereby each Country governs the sports system and assigns varying roles to similar entities. National legislation governing sports in each Country fully upholds the guidelines of international bodies and, above all, the IOC, international sports federations and other premier bodies.

However, EU member states take different approaches to:

- the ways in which they provide public financing support;
- ordinary regulation;
- the use of available tax levers;

to such a large extent that there is a significant correlation between the widespread practice of sports and budget earmarks for sports and, in a European context in which spending for sports is mainly covered by individuals, it follows that there is a close tie between disposable income and how widespread the practice of sports is.





In addition to bringing people together and boosting collective well-being, sports, invested as a voluntary and free activity, grows significantly in size, including from a financial standpoint, as it begins to attract considerable resources with a substantial impact on GDP.

SPORTS IN ITALY

In Italy, a sound sports system connects and organises, enabling millions of residents to practice sports at reasonable prices.

The crucial part played by Italian sports is also due to an organisational model founded on the cooperation of the public and private sectors, i.e., between CONI and the various sports bodies that CONI recognises. This model is mainly based on free association and the ability of sports institutions to self-govern, making it possible to develop standard practices while reaching important milestones in elite competitions.

CONI was established in 1914 as a confederation of sports federations, through the willingness of representatives of pre-existing sports federations and organisations, with the consent of public authorities, as a private, permanent entity. Its structure remained unchanged until Law no. 426 of 16 February 1942 transformed CONI into a public entity responsible for

controlling, coordinating and steering Italy's entire sports movement.

CONI is the entity responsible for interacting with the IOC. As such, it:

- ensures compliance with the Olympic Charter and the IOC's principles in Italy;
- prepares and manages the means necessary for participation in the Olympic Games and other sports events.

Furthermore, CONI is the entity responsible **for promoting the most widespread practice of sports and governing them in Italy**, with the following duties:

- organising sports activities;
- safeguarding health;
- promoting the widespread practice of sports at all ages and throughout the entire population;
- combating alienation, discrimination, racism, xenophobia and all forms of violence;
- preventing doping;
- educational training alongside sports training for all athletes.

As a confederation of national sports federations and associated sports disciplines, CONI is also responsible for coordinating, steering and controlling the entire competitive sports movement.

CONI IS THE ENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR PROMOTING THE MOST WIDESPREAD PRACTICE OF SPORTS AND GOVERNING THEM IN ITALY.

NATIONAL
SPORTS
FEDERATIONS

45

ASSOCIATED
SPORTS
DISCIPLINES

19

SPORTS
PROMOTION
BODIES

15

MERITORIOUS
ASSOCIATIONS

19

TODAY, CONI
IS PRESENT,
WITH ITS
ORGANISATION,
IN ALL REGIONS
AND 107
PROVINCES
OF ITALY.

CONI currently recognises 45 national sports federations, 19 associated sports disciplines, 15 national sports promotion bodies and a local one and 19 meritorious associations, in addition to 21 regional committees and 107 provincial delegates. In addition, there are military and state corps sports clubs affiliated with CONI and the former include the sports clubs of the General Staff, Defence, Army, Navy, Aviation, Carabinieri, Tax Police and International Council of Military Sports. The state corps sports clubs belong to the state police, the penitentiary police, the Italian forest service and fire brigade.

Amateur sports associations and clubs are affiliated with the national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies, constituting a widespread network throughout the Country and ensuring the supply of sports meets demand through:

- **the provision of related services:** training, practices, events, competitions, etc.;
- **the transmission of the cardinal values of sportsmanship:** tolerance, integrity and fair play, respect for opponents, equality (of race, gender, etc.), team spirit and socialising.

CONI has established a national register of amateur sports associations and clubs, a tool for the National Council to recognise amateur sports associations/clubs which are already affiliated with the national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies.

Local bodies

Local bodies have a dual role as managers of sports and public health.

As for central governments, local bodies are responsible for meeting the financial and social needs of residents and developing sports activities in order to generate two types of effects:

- greater training and consolidation of involved entities;
- improvement in general health and well-being.

These results can be achieved by offering services to all residents and allocating funds to national sports federations and other sports organisations on the basis of programmes or success in international competitions.

Local bodies are also responsible for issuing local sports regulations in line with national guidelines to meet the specific needs of residents. These sports activities, and basic sports activities in particular, are also funded by the same local bodies, which provide for the construction – or support the construction – of new sports facilities and the management of assistance to the sports clubs that manage them.

SPORTS REGULATION FRAMEWORK IN ITALY

The purpose of this section is to present the national sports regulatory context and CONI regulations and merits an introductory overview:

in Italy, there is no general law for sports and, in line with the general principle of the autonomy of sports in the Italian legal system, CONI has been given the duty of regulating sports at national level.

Amended article 117 of the Italian Constitution	This article establishes that sports falls under regional legislation, in accordance with the general principles established federally.
On the basis of article 117 of the Italian Constitution, the regulation of sports is one of the aspects governed by different legislation	Regions have legislative jurisdiction and responsibility for planning the promotion of sports (sports facilities and health protection) and recreational activities, whereas local bodies (municipalities and provinces) are responsible for the following for the public administration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the design and construction of sports facilities; • support for the widespread practice of sports through specific contributions to the organisation of local, national and international competitions and events.
Law no. 426/1942 and subsequent Legislative decree no. 242/1999 and Law decree no. 138/2002	This legislation recognises CONI as the national entity for the regulation of sports, governs the duties of national sports federations and other bodies involved in sports promotion.
Law no. 1099/1971	With respect to the well-being of athletes, this law makes the regions responsible for safeguarding health in sports activities, but until the regions take over the duties provided for by articles 117 and 118 of the Italian Constitution concerning health, the safeguarding of athletes' health falls to the Ministry of Health, which relies on CONI's cooperation.
Laws no. 398/1971 and 298/2002	These laws regulate basic sports associations.
Law no. 70/1975	CONI is included in the state-controlled sector and, therefore, considered one of the entities that are instrumental and auxiliary to the state and qualified, by this law, as a necessary public entity and top level body.
Presidential decree no. 616/1977 and Law no. 3/2001	This legislation establishes the transfer of certain sports promotion functions to the regions.
Law no. 91/1981	<p>"Regulations on relationships between sports clubs and professional athletes": for the first time, sports are regulated comprehensively, establishing a series of broad principles, the prevailing principle being that the practice of sports is free within the limits of the law, whether it is individual or collective, professional or amateur. Main regulatory aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishment of the criteria by which amateur and professional sports activities are distinguished and the relationships between professional athletes and sports clubs are regulated; • the essential requirements are established for the creation, control, management and liquidation of sports clubs; • the characteristics and duties of the federations are established; • the tax rules applicable to the transformation of associations into companies are established. <p>There were two significant aspects originally contained in these regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not-for-profit nature of these clubs; • the abolition of sports restrictions. <p>Law no. 91 of 1981, as subsequently amended, exclusively relates to professional sports, i.e., only five organisations that, pursuant to CONI resolution no. 469 of 2 March 1988, are part of the professional sports sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio (the Italian Football Federation) for the A and B Series and professional league divisions; • Federazione Italiana Pallacanestro (the Italian Basketball Federation) for the Men's A1 and A2 Series; • Federazione Ciclistica Italiana (the Italian Cycling Federation) for road and track competitions approved by the Cyclist League; • Federazione Pugilistica Italiana (the Italian Boxing Federation) for I, II and III series boxers in the various weight categories; • Federazione Italiana Golf (the Italian Golf Federation).

Law decree no. 485 of 20 September 1996, converted into Law no. 586 of 18 November 1996	This reform includes sports clubs with for-profit companies. It also changes the accounting treatment of certain residual assets arising from the club's liquidation. Whereas any surpluses were previously allocated to CONI, the new legislation eliminates any limitation to the repayment of quotas or shares.
Legislative decree no. 242/1999, as subsequently amended	This legislation entrusts CONI with responsibility for sports management and administration, particularly with respect to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting the widespread practice of sports [...] through the organisation and strengthening national sports, particularly through the training of athletes and the preparation of suitable means for the Olympics and all other national and international events"; • promoting the widespread practice of sports for able-bodied athletes and, in collaboration with the Italian Paralympic Committee, for disabled athletes" [...]; • undertaking and promoting suitable initiatives to combat any type of discrimination and violence in sports.
Law no. 376/2000	The "Regulations for safeguarding health in sports and the fight against doping" prohibits doping.
Law no. 178 of 8 August 2002	This law transfers all CONI's operating assets to Coni Servizi, a legally established company entirely owned by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.
Prime Minister's Directive of 27 November 2003	This directive establishes the National Sports Day.
Law no. 280 of 17 October 2003	This law recognises the autonomy of the national sports regulations as a means of implementing the IOC's international sports regulations within the regulations of the Italian Republic, except for subjective judicial situations falling under the state's jurisdiction.
Legislative decree no. 15/2004 "Urbani - Pescante decree"	This legislation made CONI a "Confederation of national sports federations and associated sports disciplines" and restored the central role of CONI's association with the bodies representing the individual sports, and strengthened CONI's supervisory powers over the sports organisations.
Law no. 9/2009	This law establishes the channelling of a portion of revenue from television rights to the basis sports associations.
Law no. 2/2009	This law establishes CONI's share of tax and other income from public games (with cash awards) under concession to the government.

There are no general regulations or a consolidated act for amateur sports, but over the years, regulations have been issued mainly to govern tax issues and the allocation of 0.5% of taxes to amateur sports associations.

KEY SPORTS FIGURES

THE PRACTICE OF SPORTS IN ITALY

Accordingly to Istat³ estimates, in 2013, the practice of sports involved over 12.5 million people, who practiced sports on an ongoing basis (21.3% of the population aged three and up) and 5.1 million people who practiced sports from time to time (8.7% of the population), for a total of 17.7 million people.

A large part of the population aged three and up, amounting to 16.3 million people,

exercises in their free time although they do not practice a sport (27.7% of the sample considered). This type of activity consists of swimming, walking, bicycle rides or other forms of exercise.

The remaining 42% of the population is sedentary (24.7 million), or does not practice any type of physical or sports activity. This figure is up on the 39.2% of 2012.

IN 2013, ACCORDING TO AN ISTAT SURVEY, OVER 17.7 MILLION PEOPLE IN ITALY PRACTICED SPORTS FROM TIME TO TIME OR ON AN ONGOING BASIS, EQUAL TO 30% OF THE POPULATION AGED THREE AND UP.

(3) Source: Istat, Multi-purpose survey of families, "Aspects of daily life", 2013.

The chart opposite shows the percentages of active people at various levels in Italy, comparing data for the 2011-2013 three-year period.

PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS IN ITALY BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

This paragraph provides a geographical analyses of the Istat survey data relating to a small sample of people who practice sports from time to time or on an ongoing basis and who, as mentioned above, represent roughly 30% of the surveyed population. This analysis shows a different proclivity to sports practice depending on the geographical area: the North, Centre and South. The North East is the macroregion with the highest percentage of people who practice sports (37.9%).

The geographical area with the second largest number of people who practice sports is the North West, with 33.1%, followed by the Centre 32.1%.

Finally, the South shows the lowest percentage of people who practice sports in their free time: only 22% of the population aged three and up said they were active in sports.

The regions with the lowest percentages of sports participants are Campania (17.6%), Calabria (20.2%) and Sicily (20.9%), while Sardinia and Abruzzo show much higher percentages than the other southern regions (30.2% and 26.9%, respectively).

PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS IN ITALY BY GENDER AND AGE

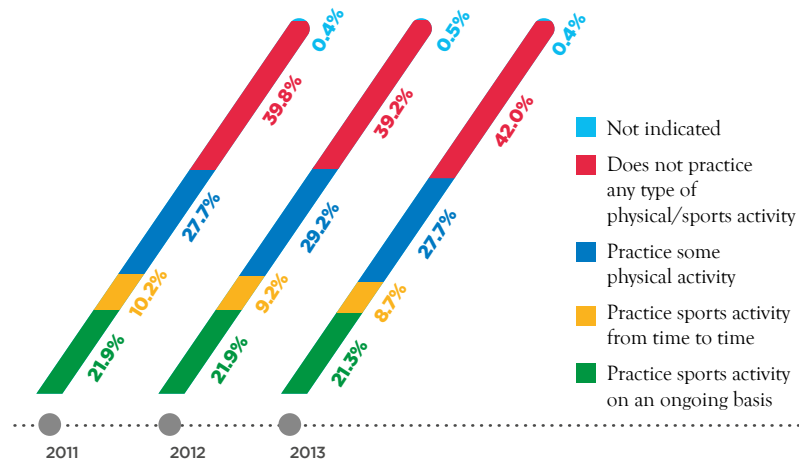
A comparison of the sexes shows that males are more inclined to practice sports than females.

There is some discrepancy between the genders when it comes to both the practice of sports and physical exercise. Indeed, in the case of the former, only 24.4% of women surveyed said they dedicated some of their free time to sports, compared to 36.4% of men. Only 29.1% of women surveyed said they dedicated some of their free time to exercising, versus 26.1% of men. Vice versa, the percentage of women that can be considered sedentary was nearly ten percent higher than sedentary men.

An analysis of only the sample of people who practice sports from time to time and

SPORTS PRACTICE IN ITALY FROM 2011 TO 2013

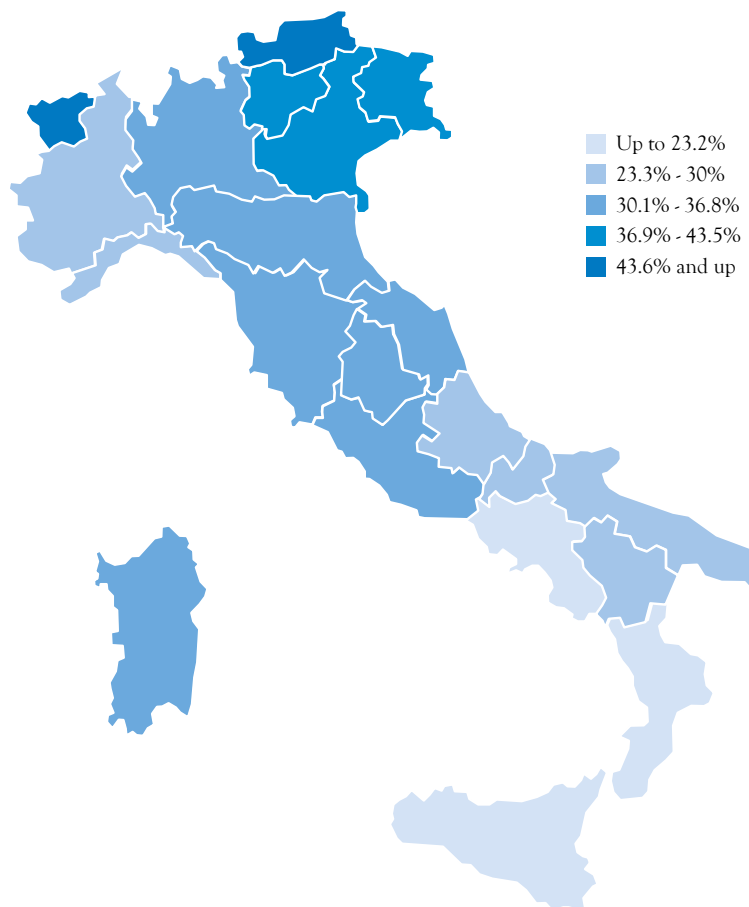
(percentages for residents aged three and up)



Source: Research Centre - Coni Servizi processing of Istat data - Multi-purpose survey of families, "Aspects of daily life", 2013.

PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS IN ITALY BY REGION

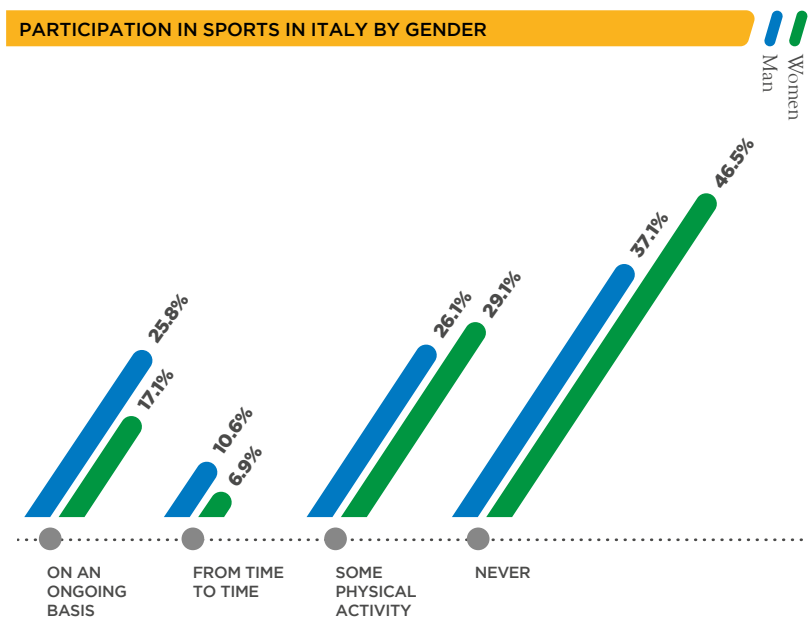
(sample of 100 people with the same characteristics)



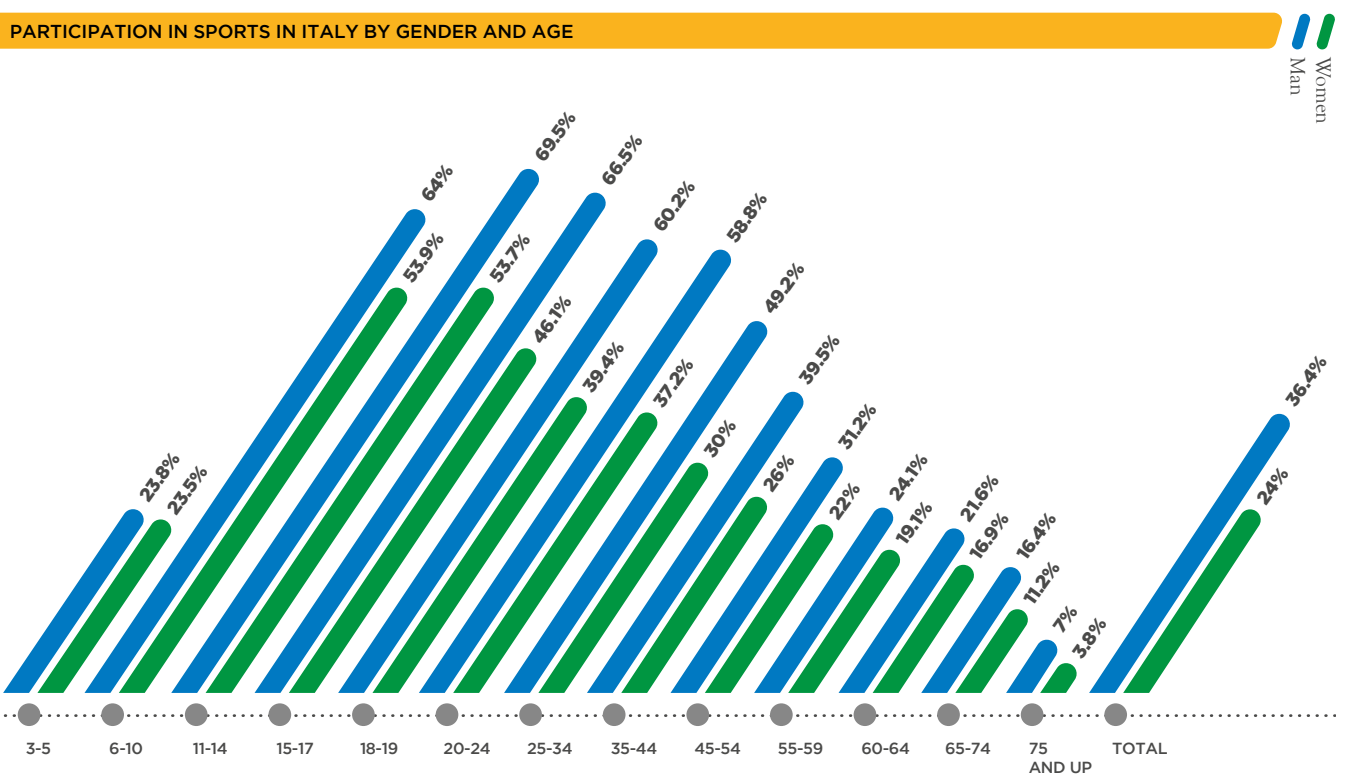
Source: Istat, Multi-purpose survey of families, "Aspects of daily life", 2013.

on an ongoing basis shows a gap between the genders in all age groups, the only exception being three- to five-year olds, in which the percentages of very young sports participants are equal.

In general, the people who practice the most sports in their free time are young people. Those aged six to 34 show percentage of sports practice that is 30% higher than the national average. In particular, the highest percentages of men who practice sports are in the six to 24 age groups (peaking at 70% between 11 and 14 years of age) while the highest percentages of women who practice sports are in the 6 to 14 age groups (peaking at 54% between 10 years).



Source: Research Centre - Coni Servizi processing of Istat data - Multi-purpose survey of families, "Aspects of daily life", 2013.



Source: Research Centre - Coni Servizi processing of Istat data - Multi-purpose survey of families, "Aspects of daily life", 2013. The data refer to people who practice sports on an ongoing basis and from time to time.

REGISTERED ATHLETES

Athletes who practice sports regularly include those who are registered with the national sports federations and associated sports disciplines. In 2013, sports activities promoted by the 45 national sports federations and 19 associated sports disciplines recognised by CONI involved over 4,500,000 registered athletes, showing substantial growth on the 3,400,000 of 2003 (+32%).

As with the general population, there are significant geographical differences in registered athletes. A comparison of the geographical areas shows a highly discrepant concentration of sports in Italy's various macroregions: the North has many more athletes than the rest of Italy, and the closer one gets to the South, the more the gap widens.

The North West tops the ranking of total number of registered athletes with 1,364,020 athletes (30% of the national total), with a gap in this percentage and that for the North East, in which registered athletes total 1,079,158, accounting for 24% of the national total. The number of registered athletes in Italy's central regions is slightly lower, 21%, with 963,797 athletes, while the South and the Islands show much lower figures, accounting for 16% (709,090 registered athletes in the South) and 9% (384,262 in the Islands), respectively.

Nationally, the density rates show that there are 7,625 athletes out of every 100,000 Italians, while Valle d'Aosta, Friuli Venezia Giulia and Trentino Alto Adige are well placed from a regional standpoint.

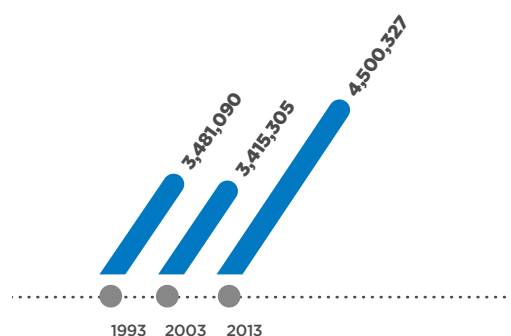
(100.000 residents)

Density rates of athletes registered with nat. sports federations and associated sports disciplines in the 2013

	Athletes
VALLE D'AOSTA	17,798
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	11,638
TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE	11,559
MARCHE	11,430
LIGURY	9,895
SARDINIA	9,619
VENETO	9,543
UMBRIA	9,411
LOMBARDY	8,780
BASILICATA	8,502
EMILIA ROMAGNA	8,463
TUSCANY	8,249
PIEDMONT	7,668
ITALY	7,625
ABRUZZO	7,604
MOLISE	7,525
LAZIO	7,193
PUGLIA	5,102
CALABRIA	5,053
SICILY	4,678
CAMPANIA	4,200

Source: Coni Servizi Research Centre, based on 2013 CONI-national sports federations-associated sports disciplines monitoring.

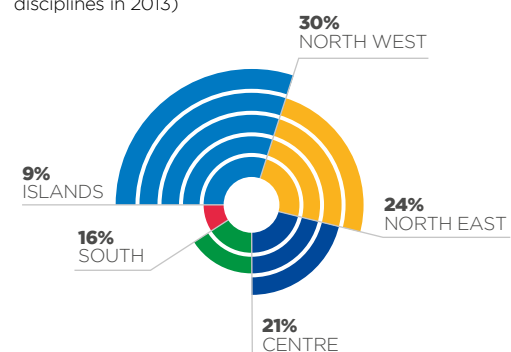
ATHLETES REGISTERED WITH NAT. SPORTS FED. AND ASSOCIATED SPORTS DISCIPLINES IN ITALY



Source: Coni Servizi Research Centre, based on 2013 CONI-national sports federations-associated sports disciplines monitoring.

% BREAKDOWN OF REGISTERED ATHLETES

(national sports federations and associated sports disciplines in 2013)



Source: Coni Servizi Research Centre, based on 2013 CONI-national sports federations-associated sports disciplines monitoring.

With respect to the various types of sports, for several years, the top five rankings of number of registered athletes have been steadily held by football (accounting for 25.9% of total registered athletes), volleyball (8.6%), basketball (7.4%), tennis (6.7%), game fishing and scuba diving (4.5%).

On the other hand, the five associated sports disciplines with the most registered members are draughts, game billiards, equestrian tourism trek ante, bridge and card games and traditional sports.

AFFILIATED SPORTS CLUBS

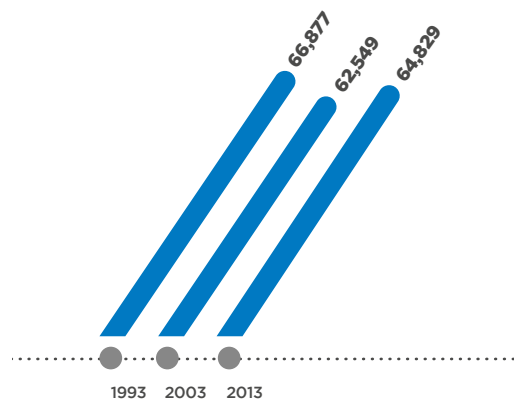
According to CONI figures on national sports federations and associated sports disciplines for 2013, Italy counted 64,829 in 2013.

The various regional contexts present significant historical and socio-cultural differences, as well as gaps in the availability of facilities and the morphological structure of the region. The many differences characterising

Italy's regions can also be seen directly in the terms of the concentration of the sports associations based in each area.

In particular, 26% of sports clubs are based in the North West (16,967 clubs), compared to 22% in the North East (14,471) and the Central regions (14,057). Finally, 19% of sports clubs are located in the South (12,357) and 11% in the Islands (6,977).

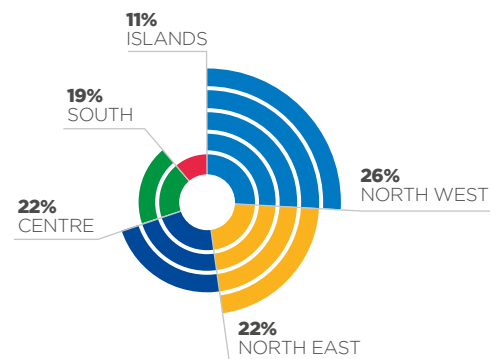
SPORTS CLUBS IN ITALY IN 2013



Source: Coni Servizi Research Centre, based on 2013 CONI-national sports federations-associated sports disciplines monitoring.

% BREAKDOWN OF SPORTS CLUBS

(national sports federations and associated sports disciplines in 2013)



Source: Coni Servizi Research Centre, based on 2013 CONI-national sports federations-associated sports disciplines monitoring.



At national level, relative indices show that there are 110 sports clubs for every 100,000 Italians; Valle d'Aosta, Trentino Alto Adige and Marche are the three regions with the most clubs.

(100.000 residents)

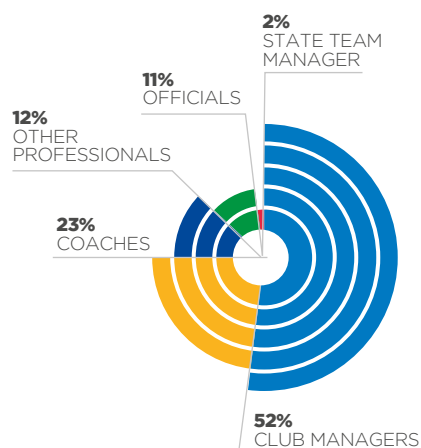
Density rates of sports clubs registered with national sports federations and associated sports disciplines in 2013

	Sports clubs
VALLE D'AOSTA	269
TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE	184
MARCHE	175
MOLISE	167
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	161
UMBRIA	151
BASILICATA	145
SARDINIA	145
ABRUZZO	138
LIGURY	134
VENETO	118
TUSCANY	117
EMILIA ROMAGNA	117
ITALY	110
PIEDMONT	106
LAZIO	103
CALABRIA	103
LOMBARDY	102
SICILY	95
PUGLIA	81
CAMPANIA	71

Source: Coni Servizi Research Centre, based on 2013 CONI-national sports federations-associated sports disciplines monitoring.

Again within the scope of national sports federations and associated sports disciplines, in 2013, 1,016,598 sports operators supported sports practice within club and state organisations, acting as team managers, coaches, officials and any other staff members, with the percentage breakdown indicated in the chart opposite.

SPORTS OPERATORS WITHIN SPORTS FEDERATIONS AND ASSOCIATED DISCIPLINES



Source: Coni Servizi Research Centre, based on 2013 CONI-national sports federations-associated sports disciplines monitoring.





ABOUT CONI

CONI'S HISTORY

CONI TODAY

THE GOVERNANCE MODEL

THE CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

THE CONI AND CONI SERVIZI CODE
OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT

ABOUT CONI

CONI'S HISTORY

1914

On 9 and 10 June 1914, the delegates of the national sports federations meet at the Chamber of Deputies in Rome where they **approve the statute and establish the Italian National Olympic Committee - CONI**, as part of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) as a private association.

1920

The **first Olympic Games post - WWI** are held in Antwerp. For the first time, Italian athletes wear blue jerseys to honour the Ruling Family, and win 13 gold medals, five silver medals and six bronze medals.

1928

The **Sports Charter** is approved, recognising CONI's rule as a guideline setter for the first time.

1942

The **law establishing CONI is approved** (Law no. 426), which definitively establishes CONI's duties and regulations as a confederation of federations, with the power to self-finance. **CONI becomes a public entity.**

1946

On 28 April, the **first sports convention** is held in Rome on "The independent of sports and the future of CONI". It is the first step in the rebuilding of CONI.

1948

A legislative decree makes CONI responsible for managing the **Totocalcio game**. The direct Totocalcio organisation goes on to be the true source of revenue for sports activities for many years.

1948

The **CONI - Bancoper BNL** commission is created to finance sports facilities.

1950

In October, a memorandum of the Ministry of Public Education addressed to the education directors and school heads, lays the basis for the re-establishment of **physical education in schools.**

1953

On 17 May, the Foro Italico Olympic stadium is inaugurated with the **Italy - Hungary** football game.

1954

On 27 February, Chairman Giulio Onesti and Defence Minister Paolo Emilio Taviani sign the **first CONI - Armed Forces convention.**

1956

CONI organises the **7th Winter Olympic Games in Cortina**. The opening ceremony is held on 26 January 1956.

1957

Law no. 1295 of 24 December establishes the **Sports Credit Institute.**

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

CONI organises the **17th Olympic Games in Rome**. The opening ceremony is held in the Olympic stadium on 25 August. With the contribution of the Italian Antonio Maglio, Director of the Paraplegia Centre managed by INAIL (the national labour insurance institution), the first summer Paralympics are held in Rome.

1965

From 30 September to 2 October 1965, Europe's National Olympic Committees meet for the first time. **Giulio Onesti is appointed Chairman of ANOC** (the Association of National Olympic Committees).

1966

The **School of Sports** and the **Sports Medicine Institute** are established.

1969

The Ministry of Public Education issues a memorandum **authorising the granting** of school gyms and sports facilities to be used by sports bodies, associations and clubs.

1969

On 29 June, 118 young people march at the Foro Italico's Stadio dei Marmi for the national championships of the first **Youth Games ("Giochi della Gioventù")**. 600,000 students and 5,744 municipalities participate in the youth sports events.

1974

CONI recognises **sports promotion bodies**, further expanding amateur sports activities.

1974

ANSPI (the national association for paraplegic sports) is established.

1980

FISHA is founded (the Italian Sports Federation for the Disabled).

1984

The IOC officially recognises the **Paralympics**.

1990

Italy hosts the **Football World Cup**.

1990

The FISD (Italian Sports Federation for the Disabled) is founded.

1999

The **Melandri Decree** allows athletes and coaches to join CONI's decision-making bodies. CONI is separated from the federations, remaining a public entity, while the federations become private.

2002

In July, **Coni Servizi SpA** is established to manage all CONI's financial and organisational activities.

2003

The Prime Minister issues a directive declaring the first Sunday in June the **National Sports Day**.

2003

FISD becomes the **Italian Paralympic Committee (IPC)**.

2004

CONI becomes a **Confederation** of sports federations and associate sports disciplines.

2006

CONI organises the **20th winter Olympics in Turin**. On 10 February, the opening ceremony for the 20th winter Olympic Games was held and the opening ceremony for the 9th winter Paralympics was held on 10 March.

2009

CIP (the Italian Paralympic Committee) has recognised a series of paralympic federations. There is now total of 20 paralympic sports federations.

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

OGGI

CONI is present in 107 provinces and 21 regions and recognises 45 national sports fed., 19 ass. sports disciplines, 15 sports promotion bodies and 19 meritorious associations.

ITALIAN OLYMPIC MEDALS

The number of medals won and the three disciplines in which the most medals were won at all Olympic Games are reported below.

SUMMER OLYMPICS



At the 1900 Paris Games, Italy won gold medals and one silver medal in the fencing and equestrian events. Cycling won the first gold medal.



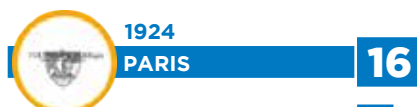
At the 1908 Olympics in London, Italy won two gold medals in gymnastics and wrestling and two silvers in athletics and fencing.



During the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm Italy won the most medals in gymnastics, with two golds and one bronze, followed by fencing (one gold and one bronze) and athletics (one bronze).



At the 1920 Antwerp Olympics, the event in which Italy won the most medals was fencing: the Italian team brought home 5 golds and one silver. Athletics followed with two golds and two bronze, while equestrian events won two silvers and one bronze.



At the 1924 Paris Games, gymnastics and weightlifting were the events with the most medals for Italy: two golds and one bronze in gymnastics and three golds in weightlifting. Italy won three medals in the athletics, rowing and equestrian events each.



At the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics Italy won the most medals in fencing (two golds, one silver and two bronzes) and boxing (three golds and one bronze). In gymnastics, weight lifting and wrestling, Italy won two medals each.



The Italian athletes who collected the most medals at the Los Angeles Olympics in 1932 were gymnasts (four golds, one silver and two bronzes) and fencers (2 golds, four silvers and two bronzes). During this Games, cyclists won three golds, one silver and one bronze.



At the 1936 Berlin Olympics, fencing was the event in which Italy won the most medals, nine in total, including four golds, three silvers and two bronzes. Athletics won five medals, while boxing and rowing won two medals each.



At the 1948 Olympic Games in London, the events with the most medals for Italy were boxing (one gold, two silvers and two bronzes) fencing (one gold, four silvers and one bronze) and athletics (one gold, three silvers and one bronze).



In 1952 in Helsinki, Italian athletes won the most medals in fencing: eight medals, including three golds, four silvers and one bronze. Cyclists brought home five medals (two golds, two silvers and one bronze), while boxers one gold, one silver and one bronze.



At the 1956 Melbourne Olympics Italian fencers won seven medals, while cyclists brought home five medals and equestrian athletes won two silvers and one bronze.



At the 1960 Olympic Games in Rome, Italian athletes competing in the cycling and boxing competitions won seven medals, while fencers won six.



In 1964 in Tokyo, Italian cyclists won eight medals (three golds and five silvers), while boxers won five medals (two golds and three bronzes) and gymnast, equestrian competitors and fencers won three medals each.



At the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City, Italian cyclists brought home four medals (one gold, one silver and two bronzes), rowers and swimmers won two golds each and fencers bring home one silver and one bronze.



During the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Italian swimmers won 6 medals. The Country also won three medals in the equestrian events, and two in fencing, athletics and wrestling.



1976
MONTREAL **13**

In 1986 in Montreal, Italian fencers won four medals (one gold and three silvers), swimmers won one gold and one silver, while cycling, water polo and judo teams won one silver each.



1980
MOSCOW **15**

At the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980, Italian athletics athletes collected three golds and one bronze, equestrian competitors won one gold and one bronze and the Country won one gold in judo, wrestling, boxing and shooting each.



1984
LOS ANGELES **32**

During the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics Italian athletics athletes won seven medals (three golds, one silver and three bronzes), as well as fencers (three golds, one silver and three bronzes). Italian boxers also collected one gold, two silvers and two bronzes.



1988
SEOUL **14**

At the 1988 Seoul Games, Italy won four Olympic medals in fencing (one gold, one silver and two bronzes), followed by athletics with three medals and rowing and pentathlon with two medals each.



1992
BARCELONA **19**

In 1992 in Barcelona, Italian fencers and cyclists won two gold medals and one silver, while the rowing - kayaking team won one gold and one bronze.



1996
ATLANTA **35**

At the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, Italian fencers collected seven Olympic medals (three golds, two silvers and two bronzes). Next, the rowing and kayaking team won five medals (two golds, two silvers and one bronze), followed by the cycling team (four golds and one silver).



2000
SYDNEY **34**

At the 2000 Games in Sydney, the Italian swim team won six Olympic medals (three golds, one silver and two bronzes), followed by fencers with five (including three golds) and cyclists with three medals.



2004
ATHENS **32**

In Athens in 2004, fencers won seven Olympic medals (three golds, three silver and one bronze), while the athletics and rowing teams won three medals each: two golds and one bronze for athletics and three bronzes for rowing.



2008
BEIJING **27**

At the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, Italian fencers won seven medals (two golds and five bronzes), while the shooting and boxing teams won three medals each.



2012
LONDON **28**

At the London Olympics, Italians won seven medals in fencing (three golds, two silvers and two bronzes), while both boxing and shooting won three medals.



WINTER OLYMPICS

1924
CHAMONIX **0**

1928
ST. MORITZ **0**

1932
LAKE PLACID **0**

1936
GARMISCH PARTENKIRCHEN **0**

1948
ST. MORITZ **1**

At the Winter Olympics in St. Moritz in 1948, Nino Bibbia won the first olympic gold for the Italian team in the skeleton event.



1952
OSLO **2**

The Winter Olympic Games in Oslo in 1952 brought one gold and one bronze for Italy in downhill skiing.



1956
CORTINA D'AMPEZZO **3**

In Cortina d'Ampezzo in 1956, Italy won one gold and two silvers in the bobsled event.



1960
SQUAW VALLEY **1**

At the winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, Italian downhill skiers won a bronze medal.



1964
INNSBRUCK **4**

At the Winter Olympic Games in Innsbruck in 1964, Italy won one Silver and two bronzes in the bobsleigh event, while the sledding team brought home one bronze.



1968
GRENOBLE **4**

In Grenoble in 1968, the Italian team won four golds: one in cross country skiing, one in sledding and two in the bobsleigh events.



1972
SAPPORO **5**

At the Winter Olympic Games in Sapporo, Italy won two golds in downhill skiing and sledding.



1976
INNSBRUCK **4**

At the Winter Olympics in Innsbruck, the Italians won medals in downhill skiing, with one gold, two silvers and one bronze.



1980
LAKE PLACID **2**

At the Winter Olympics in Lake Placid in 1980, the Italian sled team won two silver medals.

0	▼
2	▼
0	▼

1984
SARAJEVO **2**

The 1984 Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo brought in one gold in downhill skiing and one gold in sledding to Italy.

2	▼
0	▼
0	▼

1988
CALGARY **5**

At the Winter Olympics in Calgary in 1988, the Italian downhill skiers won two golds and the cross country skiers collected one silver and two bronzes.

2	▼
1	▼
2	▼

1992
ALBERTVILLE **14**

During the 1992 Winter Olympic Games in Albertville the Italian cross country skiing team won eight medals (one gold, four silvers and three bronzes). During the same Games, Italy won five medals in downhill skiing (three golds and two bronzes) and one bronze in sledding.

4	▼
6	▼
4	▼

1994
LILLEHAMMER **20**

At the Winter Olympics in Lillehammer, the top ten events for Italian medals were cross country skiing (nine medals, including three golds, two silvers and four bronzes), downhill skiing (four medals, including one gold, one silver and two bronzes) and sledding (four medals, including two golds, one silver and one bronze).

7	▼
5	▼
8	▼

1998
NAGANO **10**

During the 1998 Winter Olympic Games in Nagano, Italy won in cross country skiing with five medals (three silvers and two bronzes), and in two in downhill skiing (one gold and one silver), while sledding, bobsleigh and snowboard collected one medal each.

2	▼
6	▼
2	▼

2002
SALT LAKE CITY **13**

At the Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City in 2002, the top events for Italian medals were cross country skiing (three medals, including two golds, two silvers and two bronzes), downhill skiing (three medals, including one gold, one silver and one bronze). During the same Games, sled, snowboard, short track and ice skating teams won one medal each.

4	▼
4	▼
5	▼

2006
TURIN **11**

At the 2006 winter Olympic Games in Turin, Italy won four medals in cross country skiing (two golds and two bronzes), while the sled team won two medals (one gold and one bronze) and the ice skating team won two golds and one bronze.

5	▼
0	▼
6	▼

2010
VANCOUVER **5**

In Vancouver in 2010, Italy won one gold and one silver medal in cross country skiing, and one silver in downhill skiing, while the sled team and short track team won one bronze each.

1	▼
1	▼
3	▼

2014
SOCHI **8**

During the Winter Olympic Games in Sochi in 2014, the Italian downhill ski team won three medals (one silver and two bronzes), while the short track team won three medals (one silver and two bronzes) and the sled team, biathletes and ice skaters won one bronze each.

0	▼
2	▼
6	▼



CONI'S FIRST 100 YEARS



In June 2014, CONI celebrated its 100th anniversary with a number of initiatives from May to September organised with all the national and international sports organisations that have contributed significantly to its development.

The anniversary was officially celebrated on 8, 9 and 10 June with the highest institutional and other authorities in the Foro Italico:

- **Game Opening on 8 June** was a day dedicated to sports for everyone in partnership with the national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and meritorious associations, in Viale delle Olimpiadi, by opening the CONI facilities to the public. This event was held in conjunction with the National Sports Day celebrated in 569 towns in Italy;
- The President of the Republic of Italy and the President of the IOC presided at the **official ceremony on 9 June**, with the Italian aeronautics team performing the tricolour arrows in the sky above;
- **Reception on 10 June at the Campidoglio, with the attendance of Olympic and Paralympic gold medal winners** and many international guests;
- **RAI's "Sports Entertainment" live evening** broadcast on 10 June, with the participation of the champions of yesterday and today and celebrities at the picturesque Pietrangeli Stadium in the Foro Italico, with approximately 3,200,000 viewers and an audience share of 14.2%.

Cultural initiatives

100X100 PROJECT

Laying of a path from the Farnesina headquarters to the CONI headquarters lined with 100 flags designed by 100 Italian and international artists.

"TITINA MASELLI" ART EXHIBITION

Organisation of the "Essere in movimento" art exhibition in the Sala delle Armi.

PONTE DELLA MUSICA "SOUNDTRACK"

Seven days of sound scape music by Donato Dozzy.

"100 YEARS OF ITALIAN SPORTS"

Curated by Farshad Shahabadi - Censis Arts Division.

"GIULIO ONESTI" AWARD TO ATHLETES ON THE HUNDREDDH ANNIVERSARY

The Fondazione G. Onesti award was given to Sara Simeoni and Alberto Tomba, winners by popular vote.

CONI REITERATES AND EXPOUNDS UPON ITS MISSION IN ITS STATUTE, WHICH CAN BE DOWNLOADED ON THE CONI WEBSITE AT THE FOLLOWING LINK:



THE OLYMPIC CHARTER REITERATES AND EXPOUNDS UPON CONI'S MISSION AND DUTIES AND, IN GENERAL, THOSE OF THE NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEES. THE OLYMPIC CHARTER CAN BE DOWNLOADED AT THE FOLLOWING LINK:



CONI TODAY

CONI'S MISSION

As stated in its statute, CONI's mission entails governing, regulating and managing sports activities in Italy, wherein sports is considered an essential part of an individual's physical and moral training and an integral part of the Country's education and culture.

CONI pursues its mission in the following ways:

- **promoting the widespread practice of sports** at all ages and throughout the population for able-bodied athletes and, in collaboration with the Italian Paralympic Committee, for disabled athletes in order to ensure the social and cultural integration of people and communities residing in Italy.
- **dictating the fundamental principles of regulations** of sports activities for the

training of athletes and the protection of their health, discouraging any possible form of discrimination and violence in sports.

- **preventing and repressing the use of substances or methods** that alter the natural physical performance of athletes in competition, in cooperation with the doping supervisory and control authorities and ensuring the proper procedures to resolve sports disputes.
- **organising training and refresher courses** for coaches and team managers in partnership with the national sports federations and associated sports disciplines, along with sports applied research activities, and **managing the activities related** to the organisation and funding of sports.

CONI'S MISSION

ENSHRINED IN THE OLYMPIC CHARTER

The Olympic Charter identifies the fundamental principles of Olympism and the rules and regulations adopted by the IOC.

In particular, the Olympic Charter:

- serves as the constitution establishing and referencing the fundamental principles and essential values of Olympism;
- acts as the statute for the IOC;
- defines the main reciprocal rights and obligations of the main members of the Olympic movement: the IOC, the international federations and the National Olympic Committees, as well as the committees that organise the Olympic Games.

As defined by the Olympic Charter, the National Olympic Committees' mission and, therefore, CONI's mission, is to develop, promote and protect the Olympic Movement, in accordance with the Olympic Charter. In line with this mission, CONI's aim is to:

- **promote** the fundamental principles and values of Olympism, particularly in the field of sports and education, promoting Olympic training programmes at all levels of schooling and sports, at physical educational institutions and universities;
- **enforce** compliance with the Olympic Charter;
- **encourage** the development of top level sports and sports for everyone;
- **assist** in the training of sports managers, organising courses and guaranteeing that they contribute to the widespread application of the fundamental principles of Olympism;
- **combat** any form of discrimination and violence in sports;
- **adopt** and implement the World Anti-Doping Code;
- **support** measures for the health and medical care of athletes.

CONI SERVIZI'S MISSION

Coni Servizi's mission is to create value for Italian sports:

- through the efficient management of the mandate that CONI has given it;
- enabling CONI to allocate more funds to the national sports federations;
- providing the national sports federations with high value added services;
- developing its know-how, which is unique in Italy, in the field of sports and the related disciplines;
- making the most of its professional and material assets.

CONI'S NEW BRAND IDENTITY



A new brand tells a new story



CONI's new logo, inspired by the classic logo but with a modern design, is an expression of its desire to update the committee in keeping with Italy's best sports tradition. It puts a modern spin on the historic logo, a return to the future that promises new scenarios and new challenges for CONI, which it will overcome with excellence.

The distinctive elements of the new logo draw on class iconography: a shield, the symbol of victory, courage, awards and recognition; gold to stand for prestige and value; the tri-colour, a cardinal element of Italy's national identity, which is placed at the bottom of the shield, with "ITALIA" written on top of on a blue background.

The new logo therefore embraces the entire institution under CONI and pays homage to the past, while looking towards the future of sports.

CONI SERVIZI'S MISSION IS REITERATED AND EXPOUNDED IN ITS STATUTE WHICH CAN BE DOWNLOADED ON THE FOLLOWING LINK:



THE GOVERNANCE MODEL

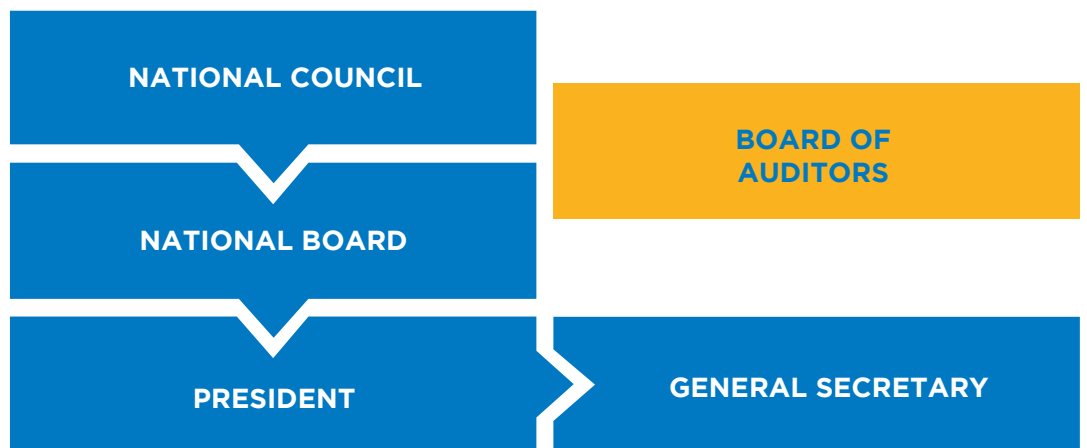
CONI'S GOVERNANCE AND CONTROL BODIES⁴

CONI is a public entity whose functions are regulated by Legislative decree no. 242 of 23 July 1999 and the Olympic Charter. It is subject to the Prime Minister's supervision. CONI performs its functions and duties autonomously as it sees fit, in line with the

IOC's guidelines.

CONI is almost entirely funded by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

Total funds disbursed to CONI in 2013 amounted to €419,251,000.



CONI's statute provide for a term of office of four years for the governance bodies which matches the Olympic four-year period. The members of the various bodies may be re-elected for more than one term, except for the following:

- President;
- Representatives of the national sports federations and the associated sports disciplines;
- National representative of the sports promotion bodies and representatives of CONI's peripheral structures that are members of the National Board;

which may remain in office for not longer than two consecutive terms.

To protect the integrity of its members and demonstrate CONI's focus on sports values, no one who has been sanctioned following the assessment of a violation of CONI's anti-doping in sports regulations or the provisions of the WADA World Anti-Doping Code is eligible to serve on a CONI body.

(4) CONI's Governance and Control Bodies as of 31/12/2013

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Automatic members

- CONI's President, who chairs the council;
- 45 Presidents of the recognised national sports federations;
- Italian members of the IOC.

The National Board is the highest body representing Italian sports.

Elected members

- 9 athletes representing the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines;
- 4 coaches representing the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines;
- 3 regional structure representatives;
- 3 provincial structure representatives;
- 3 representatives of the associated sports disciplines;
- 5 representatives of the sports promotion bodies;
- 1 representative of the meritorious associations.

The members of the board of statutory auditors attend the meetings of the National Council.

Responsibilities

- Adopting the statute;
- Electing the President and members of the National Board;
- Establishing the fundamental principles at the basis of the statute of the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines/sports promotion bodies/meritorious associations;
- Approving the accreditation of national sports federations/associated sports disciplines/sports promotion bodies/meritorious associations for sports purposes;
- Establishing the criteria and methods for controlling the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines/sports promotion bodies;
- Approving the general guidelines for CONI's activities for the preparation of the budget and financial statements;
- Approving the National Board's proposals for the compulsory administration of the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines in the event of serious irregularities in their management or serious violations of sports regulations;
- Expressing its opinion on issues brought to its attention by the National Board;
- Performing the other duties provided for statute and the statute.

The National Council is made up of 77 members, including: 73 men and 4 women (5%).

1% of the members are less than 30 years old, while 17% is between the ages of 30 and 50 and 82% is over 50.

NATIONAL BOARD

Automatic members

- CONI's President, who chairs the council;
- Italian members of the IOC.

Elected members

- 7 representatives of the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines (of which no more than 5 presidents of the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines);
- 2 athletes' representatives;
- 1 coaches' representative;
- 1 national representative of the sports promotion bodies;
- 1 regional structure representative;
- 1 provincial structure representative.

In addition, the National Board has the following members:

with the right to vote, a representative of the International Paralympic Committee for resolutions concerning issues specifically related to the practice of sports by the disabled;

without the right to vote, the General Secretary and the honorary Italian members of the IOC.

The members of the board of statutory auditors attend the meetings of the National Board.

Responsibilities

- Formulating proposals and submitting them to the National Council for the adoption of: revisions or amendments to the by-laws, budget, changes to the budget, financial statements, the compulsory administration of the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines, the revocation of accreditation to the sports promotion bodies and the appointment of the body responsible for enforcing the code of sports conduct and the Code of Ethics;
- Power to control the accredited associated sports disciplines/ sports promotion bodies including their use of annual grants;
- Appointing the General Secretary;
- Approving the budget and the related programmes and the financial statements of the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines/sports promotion bodies;
- Naming the members of Coni Servizi's Board of Directors;
- Appointing the statutory auditors representing CONI with the sports federations/associated sports disciplines/regional committees;
- Approving the sports statute, regulations for the implementation of the statute, sports justice regulations and anti-doping rules of the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines/sports promotion bodies/meritorious associations, evaluating their compliance with the law, CONI's statute, fundamental principles, guidelines and criteria approved by the National Council;
- Ruling on appeals against resolutions of the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines on the revocation or denial of sports club accreditation;
- Annually defining the key criteria and parameters of the service contract;
- Approving the regulation of the body responsible for enforcing the code of sports conduct.

The National Board consists of 17 members, including 14 men and three women (17.6%);

21% of the members are aged 30 to 50, while 79% is over 50.

CONI PRESIDENT

Giovanni Malagò

Named President of CONI's National Council on 19 February 2013 and appointed by Decree of the President of the Republic on 5 March 2013.

CONI's President is the only institutional figure with independent executive powers.

Responsibilities

- Legal representation of CONI within the scope of national and international sports regulations;
- Performing duties pursuant to national and international sports regulations;
- Calling and chairing over the meetings of the National Council and the National Board and ensuring their resolutions are implemented;
- Calling the elected National Council by 31 December of the year in which the summer Olympic Games are held;
- Proposing relevant measures to the National Board;
- In necessary and emergency circumstances, adopting the measures normally intended for the National Board, with the requirement that he must then submit them to the National Board for ratification;
- The other duties provided for statute and these statute;
- Upon the proposal of the Attorney General for Sports, the national attorney for sports, pursuant to article 12-ter. 7 of the statute.

GENERAL SECRETARY

Roberto Fabbricini

Named General Secretary of CONI's National Board on 19 February 2013.

Responsibilities

- CONI's administrative management in accordance with the guidelines of the National Board;
- Heading CONI's services and offices and coordinating their general organisation, including the implementation and control of the provision of the service contract on the basis of the National Board's directives;
- Preparing CONI's budget and financial statements and the related requirements;
- Attending, without the right to vote, the meetings of the National Council and the National Board, acting as Secretary and keeping the minutes;
- For as far as he is concerned, implementing the resolutions of the National Council and the National Board;
- Performing duties pursuant to national and international sports regulations.

The office of General Secretary may not be held by a member of the National Council or a member of the bodies of the national sports federations/associated sports disciplines/sports promotion bodies.

DEPUTY SECRETARY

Carlo Mornati

Named General Deputy Secretary of CONI by resolution no. 33 of the National Board on 14 March 2013.

The Board assigns the General Deputy Secretary duties as an alternate for the General Secretary.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

Chairman

- Alberto De Nigro

Members

- Biagio Mazzotta
- Enrico Laghi

The board of statutory auditors is appointed by decree of the supervisory authority and is composed of three members, one named by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, one by the Prime Minister and one by CONI. The board elects its own Chairman from among its members.

Responsibilities

- Controlling CONI's management and the regular keeping of its books and accounting records;
- Monitoring compliance with laws and regulations concerning administration and accounting;
- Examining the budgets and financial statements and preparing the related accompanying reports;
- Checking cash, cash equivalents and securities.

THE CONI NETWORK

The regional committees: functions and duties

In line with the principles and guidelines set by CONI's central bodies, the regional committees represent CONI directly and via the provincial delegates in their territories. In particular, the regional committees:

- **cooperate** with the central bodies on the work that they perform throughout Italy;
- **promote** and manage, for as far as they are concerned, relationships with the local structures of the national sports federations, the associated sports disciplines, the sports promotion bodies, public, state and local administrations and any other relevant sports body, and they propose ways for the local bodies' representatives to participate in the planning of sports programmes;
- **organise** and reinforce sports, with respect to their duties, and promote the widespread practice of sports;
- **collaborate** with the local administration in the pursuit of CONI's institutional aims.

The Committee also promotes and implements initiatives at regional level to pursue institutional aims, coordinates and monitors the general performance of the respective activities. To this end, it promotes the preparation of programmes in cooperation with the same delegates, checks financial feasibility and submits them to the National Board for approval and the allocation of funds. It monitors the execution of the programmes.

Members of the regional committees

The regional committees have the following members:

- **Chairman**, elected by the absolute majority of members of the regional council;
- **Regional Council**, with the following members:
 - Chairman of the regional committee, who chairs it;
 - 3 representatives of the national sports federations;
 - 1 athletes' representative;
 - 1 coaches' representative;
 - 1 representative of the associated sports disciplines;
- **Regional Council**, with the following automatic members:
 - Chairman, who chairs it;
 - Chairmen or chairing delegates of the local regional structures of the national sports federations accredited by CONI and located in the region.

The following are elected members of the Regional Council:

- 2 athletes' representatives and 1 coaches' representative in the region;
- 5 representatives of the sports promotion bodies in the region;
- 3 representatives of the associated sports disciplines in the region;
- 1 representative of the meritorious associations accredited by CONI;
- CONI's provincial delegates attend meetings without the right to vote.

- **Statutory auditors**, with three members appointed by the National Board. The Chairman of the board of statutory auditors is appointed by the National Board.

PROVINCIAL DELEGATES

The provincial delegates represent CONI's Regional Committee with provincial and municipal institutions. The delegates receive petitions and proposals for their region, which might merit specific projects. They are also responsible for implementing initiatives to pursue institutional purposes, within the scope of the Regional Committee's strategic guidelines, and for coordinating local trustee activities and those of the provincial sports contractors.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CONI AND CONI SERVIZI

Coni Servizi is a company limited by shares established pursuant to article 8 of Law decree no. 138 of 8 July 2002. Its purpose is to carry out activities instrumental to the pursuit and implementation of the institutional duties of CONI, a public entity.

Transactions between CONI and Coni Servizi are governed by an annual service contract signed by the two parties, whereby CONI identifies the objectives to be achieved and forecasts the results of the services provided to promote sports in Italy.

Coni Servizi's mission is to create value for Italian sports, supporting CONI in the pursuit of its institutional objectives and supporting the activities of the national sports federations, pursuing its aims as efficiently as possible and putting its knowledge to use, while developing its know-how.

Accordingly, CONI, a public entity, establishes Coni Servizi's policy guidelines. This relationship is part of the segregation of CONI's assets from its duties setting guidelines,

promoting, organising and regulating sports, while the new instrumental entity is solely responsible for management.

As it is a private company that pursues aims of public interest, under article 4 of Coni Servizi's statute, its activities focus on preparing the means and structures needed to hold sports events and activities and related events and manage sports facilities.

To perform its duties, the company may also sign agreements with

the regional authorities, autonomous provincial authorities and local bodies. In order to achieve its corporate purpose, but always and mandatorily in compliance with the legislation that restrict certain activities to specific types of operators, the company can carry out all transactions useful or necessary in pursuing these aims, for instance completing real estate, securities, commercial, industrial, financial and service transactions provided that they relate to its corporate purpose.

Pursuant to article 8.11 of Law no. 178/2002, employees of the public entity CONI were transferred to the employment of Coni Servizi on 8 July 2002, and Coni Servizi took over all assets and liabilities, including loans with banks and the ownership of assets owned by the public entity.

Pursuant to article 3 of the statute, Coni Servizi's duration is until 31 December 2100 and may be extended by resolution of the shareholders during the extraordinary meeting.



CONI SERVIZI GOVERNANCE

STRUCTURE⁵

Coni Servizi is a company limited by shares established pursuant to article 8 of Law decree no. 138 of 8 July 2002. Its purpose is to carry out activities instrumental to the pursuit and imple-

mentation of the institutional duties of CONI, a public entity.

Sole shareholder: Ministry of the Economy and Finance; share capital: €1,000,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Franco Chimenti
Alberto Miglietta
Francesco Parlato
Giovanna Boda
Vincenzo Iaconianni

Responsible for:

- Appointed by the shareholders during the ordinary meeting with confirmation by CONI;
- Managing the company and establishing strategic guidelines;
- Calling the ordinary and extraordinary shareholders' meetings;
- Appointing a secretary, not necessarily from within the company;
- Where necessary, assigning operating powers to the Chairman or Managing Director and determining the actual content of such powers;
- Appointing a General Manager, defining the duties and powers of such position, should the Managing Director propose the appointment;
- Appointing the manager responsible for preparing financial reports, with the mandatory prior approval of the board of statutory auditors;
- Approving the draft financial statements and submitting them to the shareholders for approval and proposing the allocation of the profit for the year.

CHAIRMAN

Franco Chimenti

Election procedure:

- Appointed by the shareholders during the ordinary meeting, upon CONI's nomination in line with regulations.

Responsible for:

- General representation of the company before any judicial and administrative authority - Powers and duties assigned by the board of directors.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Alberto Miglietta

Election procedure:

- Appointed by the board of directors.

Responsible for:

- General representation of the company before any judicial and administrative authority - Powers and duties assigned by the board of directors.

GENERAL MANAGER

Michele Uva

Election procedure:

- Appointed by the board of directors.

Responsible for:

- Powers and duties assigned by the board of directors.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Vincenzo Iaconianni (Chairman)
Giovanna Boda
Francesco Parlato

Election procedure:

- Appointed by the board of directors.

Responsible for:

- The board of directors voluntarily approved the establishment of a remuneration committee, giving it the power to propose to the board a fair calculation of the annual gross fees to be paid to the Chairman of the board of directors and the Managing Director, broken down as follows:
 - a fixed portion (duties and powers)
 - a performance-based portion
 identifying the objectives to be reached in order to receive the fee, pursuant to article 2389, 3 of the Italian Civil Code.

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

Domenico Mastroianni (Chairman)
Graziano Poppi
Antonio Mastrapasqua

Election procedure:

- Appointed by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

Responsible for:

- Monitoring compliance with the law and the statute, the principles of correct administration and, in particular, the adequacy of the company's organisational, administrative and accounting structure and that it effectively functions.

(5) CONI Servizi Governance structure as of 31/12/2013

The Board of Directors consists of four men and one woman (20%), as required by the statute, which define the composition of the Board of Directors in article 11. One member of the Board of Directors is between the ages of 30 and 50, while the remaining four members are over 50.

A judge from the Italian Court of Auditors attends the meetings of the Board of Directors and the board of statutory auditors, appointed by the president of the Italian Court of Auditors. Furthermore, within the scope of its controls, each year, the Court of Auditors prepares a report on the results of its controls on Coni Servizi's finances.

CONI'S AND CONI SERVIZI'S ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE⁶

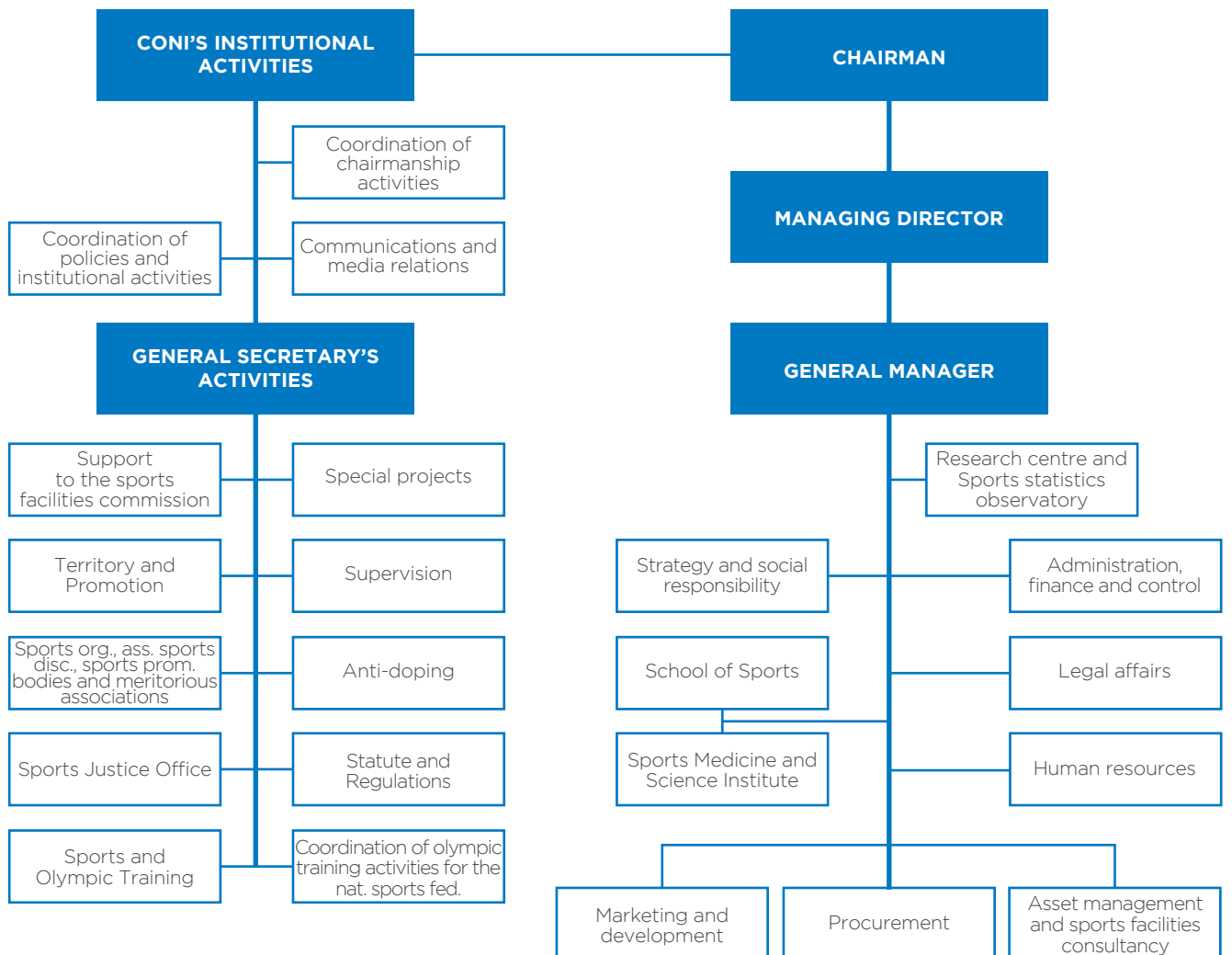
Historically, the company's organisation has been divided into two, one part dedicated to the institutional activities for CONI and another for the

CONI SERVIZI'S EQUITY INVESTMENTS

In the performance of its duties, Coni Servizi, has acquired the following equity investments:

- **Coninet:** 55% owned by Coni Servizi, offers support in the development of high-tech IT services for Coni Servizi.
- **Circolo del Tennis Foro Italico:** wholly owned by Coni Servizi, provides an integrated offer of sports, recreational and commercial services.

operating and staff activities that are more specifically related to the functioning and development of the services for which it is responsible.



(6) CONI and Coni Servizi Organisational Structure as of 30/06/2014

THE CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ORGANISATIONAL, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL MODEL

The criteria for identifying and managing corruption risk are complementary to the criteria provided for by Coni Servizi's organisational, management and control model pursuant to Legislative decree no. 231/2001. Furthermore, the supervisory body receives and evaluates reports of violations of the Code of Ethics of Coni Servizi and the organisational model. The activities that present a potential risk of corruption have been identified under the provisions of the model. Reports may be sent to the supervisory body by people inside the organisation (employees or directors) and outside the organisation (suppliers, residents, etc.). The supervisory body guarantees that those sending the report will remain anonymous and relies on Coni Servizi's offices to carry out any preliminary paperwork and take the necessary action. In 2013, Coni Servizi's supervisory body received two reports, and although they were judged to be outside the body's jurisdiction, they were examined and sent to the appropriate offices, and the necessary corrective action was taken to resolve the issue raised.

No report of a violation of the Code of Ethics or organisational, management and control model was received from Coni Servizi personnel or contractors.

Both Coni Servizi's Code of Ethics and its organisational model have been published on its website and each year, the company holds training and refresher courses.

CORRUPTION

CONI complies with Law no. 190/12 (provisions to prevent and repress corruption and illegality in the public administration) by appointing a Transparency Manager who defines and implements the three-year plan and related annual anti-corruption plans. The three-year prevention plan contains a valuation of the various offices' different levels of risk exposure and is sent by 31 January each year to the National Anti-Corruption Authority.

As part of its corruption risk management process and in line with the provisions of the national anti-corruption plan, CONI sets specific strategic targets to reduce the probability of corruption occurring, leveraging its ability to identify risks in advance and, at the same time, creating a context of non-tolerance for corruption.

In addition to the customary internal control systems, a sophisticated management application has been installed for whistleblowing. This mechanism receives reports on an institutional website set up specifically for this purpose, creating a direct link with the corruption manager and ensuring, insofar as possible, that the whistleblower remains anonymous.

In the past year, no reports were received in relation to corruption and no legal action was undertaken with respect to corruption practices that involved the organisation or its employees during the reporting period.

TRANSPARENCY

In accordance with the provisions of Legislative decree no. 33/2012, CONI adopts the three-year plan for Transparency and Integrity, which defines a series of specific, detailed objectives, which the Transparency Manager proposes and CONI's National Board validates each year.

In order to meet the requirements of the aforementioned Legislative decree, CONI has implemented a transparency management system (gathering of data and related documentation from the federations) which also provides for the publication of such information and documents on CONI's website.

CONI has set up a certified e-mail system to communicate with residents, making its documents and information accessible. The e-mail address "responsabiletrasparenza@cert.coni.it" is exclusively dedicated to transparency and is accessible to everyone at no cost. Once thirty days have passed from a request for access to this e-mail address, applicants may use "pubblicazionitrasparenza@coni.it", to make another request.

CONI's transparency and integrity programme is described at the following link:
To send requests or reports to CONI in relation to corruption and transparency,
write to: responsabiletrasparenza@cert.coni.it



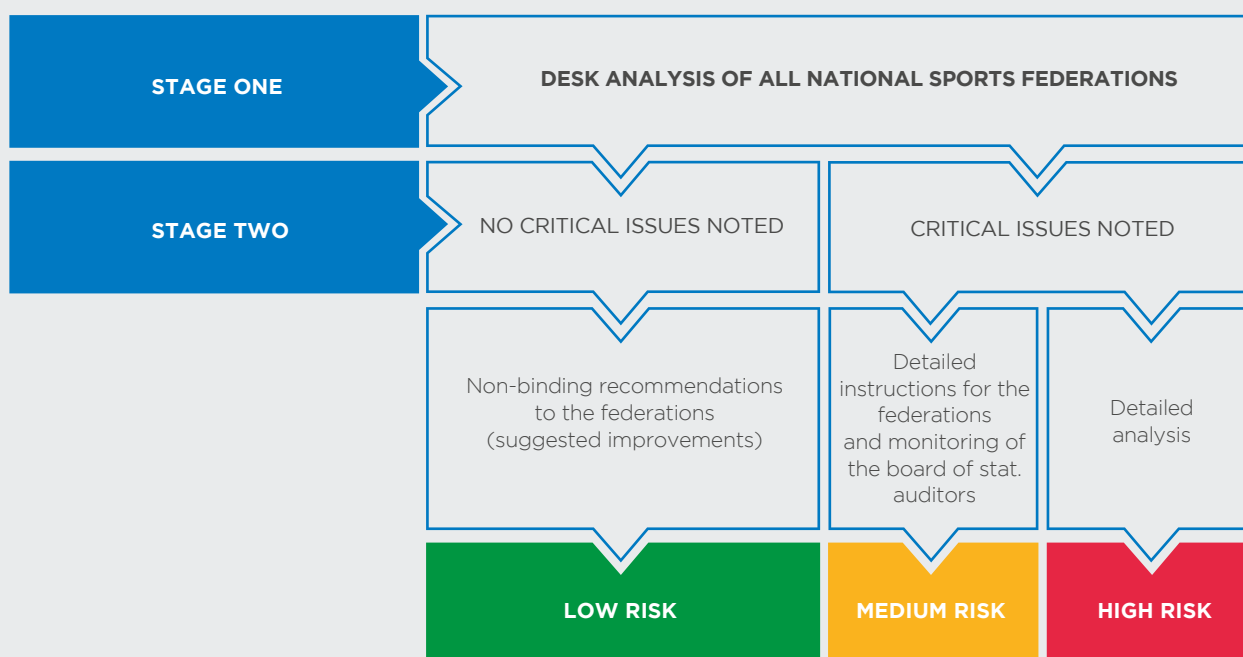
CONTROLS ON FEDERATIONS

Each year, CONI conducts administrative/accounting controls on all the national sports federations. In 2013, the National Council issued resolution no. 1,495, changing the nature of the controls conducted. They are now no longer “ex post”, i.e., controls performed only after notice of the damage has been given in order to remedy the issue, but are “ex ante”, which is to say preventive.

The new control procedure entails two separate stages. The first stage is aimed at assessing the adequacy of the internal control system of all national sports federations. It is performed on the basis of defined control targets and specific indicators, without any on-site inspections or detailed analyses.

Federations that, during this first “desk” analysis, present critical control system issues, are subject to the second stage of analysis, which entails specific investigations of the financial statements areas where the issues arose.

CONTROL PROCESS ON THE NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS



THE CONI AND CONI SERVIZI CODE OF ETHICS AND CONDUCT

“THERE SHALL BE NO DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN THE PARTICIPANTS ON THE BASIS OF RACE, GENDER, ETHNIC ORIGIN, RELIGION, PHILOSOPHICAL OR POLITICAL OPINION, MARITAL STATUS OR OTHER GROUNDS.”
IOC CODE OF ETHICS, “DIGNITY” SECTION, 2ND POINT.

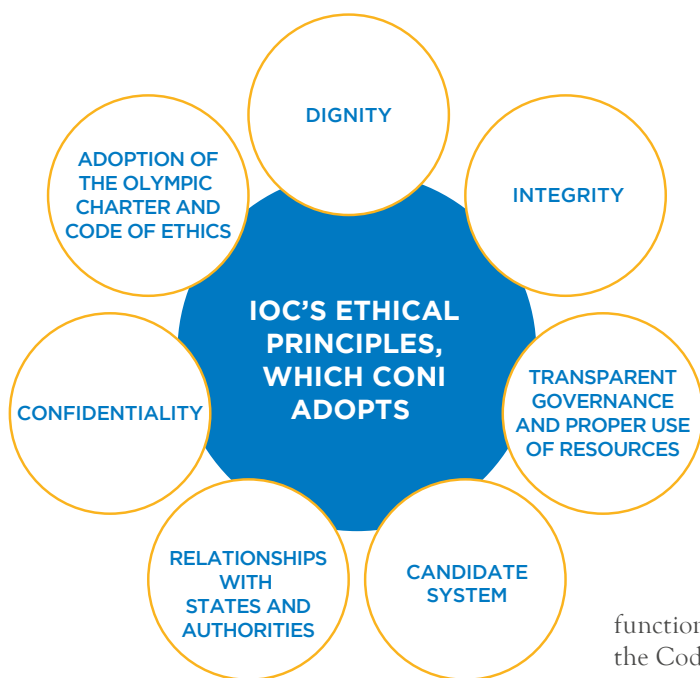
CONI COMPLIES WITH AND UPHOLDS THE IOC’S CODE OF ETHICS

The Code of Ethics of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), developed by the IOC’s Ethics Committee, defines and presents a framework of ethical principles based on the values of the Olympic Charter, of which it is an integral part.

Not only does the Ethics Commission define the principles of conduct based on values, but it also investigates reports of non-compliance with such principles, including violations

of the Code of Ethics and, if necessary, it proposes sanctions to the IOC’s Executive Commission.

As a national Olympic committee, CONI, the members of the IOC, the cities that would like to host Olympic Games are required to adopt the same system of fundamental values and principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter and enforce compliance with the IOC’s Code of Ethics. The key points, for which the Code



THE COMPANY BASES ITS MANAGEMENT ON TRANSPARENCY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN ORDER TO PROTECT AND DEVELOP ITS ASSETS AND ENSURE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ITS OBJECTIVES

of Ethics has established a series of principles to uphold, which CONI follows, are indicated in the chart above.


functions, is adequate and complies with the Code of Ethics and the organisational, management and control model.

Coni Servizi's Code of Ethics reflects the values that all people operating within the company or on its behalf must uphold. They are:

- legality;
- integrity;
- transparency;
- honesty;
- fairness;
- decency;
- loyalty.

Moreover, within the information principles of the personnel policy, inspired by the European Directive (2000/78/EC) and the implementing Decree (July 9, 2003, n. 216), Coni Servizi condemns any form of discrimination based on age, gender, sexual orientation, state of health, race, nationality, political opinions or religious beliefs of its employees, contractors and suppliers, aiming at ensuring a work environment in which personal characteristics and beliefs can not give rise to any discrimination.

The IOC's Code of Ethics is the basis for CONI's code of conduct with stakeholders.



Reference should be made to the IOC's full Code of Ethics

CONI SERVIZI'S CODE OF ETHICS

The purpose of Coni Servizi's Code of Ethics is to clearly define the values and ethical conduct that all people operating within the company or on its behalf in various roles, areas and fields of expertise must uphold. Furthermore, the Code of Ethics also establishes principles for the company's correct and transparent functioning in the pursuit of its mission and objectives. Approved by the Board of Directors in November 2012, it is binding for everyone operating within the company or on its behalf and is an integral part of employment.

In relation to the internal control system, the Code of Ethics is also an integral part of the organisational, management and control model adopted by the company. A specific supervisory body appointed by Coni Servizi is responsible for monitoring that its effectively

The Code of Ethics establishes Coni Servizi's ethical values and provides a series of substantial rules of conduct to be followed by everyone operating at the company.



See CONI's full Code of Ethics





CONI'S CONTRIBUTION TO SPORTS

CONI'S ACTIVITIES

CONI'S SOCIAL ROLE

CONI'S CONTRIBUTION TO SPORTS

AN INTEGRATED AND SYNERGETIC SERIES OF ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT, ORGANISE AND PROMOTE SPORTS CULTURE FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS.

CONI'S ACTIVITIES

In the pursuit of its mission and objectives of supporting, organising and promotion sports, CONI carries out many activities in partnership through Coni Servizi. The activities are described below.

TRAINING FOR THE OLYMPICS

Olympic training is one of CONI's main activities, in keeping with the principles set forth in its statute, which make CONI the main entity responsible for supporting Italian athletes' participation in the national and international Olympic Games in order to create the best conditions for their preparation by offering top quality training. This is why CONI is constantly investing financial and human resources into the Olympic sports training area in close collaboration with the national sports federations concerned for the planning, training and preparation of teams. CONI is also highly involved in training coaches to encourage the sharing of knowledge between the various disciplines. It organises workshops with the collaboration of Italian and foreign experts and national coaches of the sports federations.

Olympic sports training areas

- CONI/national sports federations administrative coordination for Olympic/ elite training contributions;
- Management of a database of international results in view of the Olympics in order to project rankings/medals;
- Olympic team organisation (accreditation, registration and logistics);
- Pre-Olympic campus organisation;
- Support for participation in test events;
- Coordination and updating of national and youth sports team directors;
- International activities (coordination of athlete training opportunities offered by the IOC);
- Funding agreed for state technical projects;
- Cooperation agreements with other Olympic Committees for the development sports of particular mutual interest;
- Funding training and specialisation activities for coaches and athletes (organisation/participation in courses and seminars);
- Special projects with high-tech companies;
- Grants for the organisation of international championships to train athletes.

THE OLYMPIC CLUB

The Olympic Club is promoted by CONI to give cash prizes to athletes who have distinguished themselves in Olympic disciplines, and to enable them to devote their best efforts to their sports. The list of athletes in the Olympic Club is prepared considering:

a) the criteria of the National Board, which are:

- Gold category = these athletes are gold medal winners at the Olympic Games, and they receive €30,000 which is paid each in of recognised status the three years after the Olympic Games;
- Medal category = these are athletes who have

won silver and bronze medals at the Olympic Games and the award given is €20,000. It is paid again in the year after the Games in which they are called by the Federation to represent Italy in at least one of the events in which the Federation is engaged;

- Elite = this category

is for athletes who placed fourth at the Olympic Games and athletes who meet the specific parameters of their discipline. They are awarded a prize of €16,000 only in the year of their win.

b) sports awards received by athletes in the year of the sports season.

Through targeted projects, the Olympic sports training area supports specific athletic activities of the national sports federations to encourage the development of athletes and coaches.

Olympic training centres

In order to guarantee athletes' training, CONI offers them with three Olympic training centres in Italy:

- Formia Olympic training centre;
- Tirrenia Olympic training centre;
- G. Onesti Olympic training centre in Rome.

The main activities carried out at the training centres are:

- Organisation of camps and permanent centres for the national sports federations;

- Check-ups and assessment of athletes' training;
- International cooperation with foreign federations and committees.

Sports events

In 2013, the main international sports events were:

- the 11th European Youth Olympic Winter Festival in Brasov (Romania) from 17 to 22 February;
- the 17th Mediterranean Games in Mersin (Turkey) from 20 to 30 June;
- the 12th European Youth Olympic Festival in Utrecht (the Netherlands) from 14 to 19 July.

Below is a summary of Italian athletes' wins at the events listed above:

EVENTS	COMPETING ITALIAN ATHLETES	ITALIAN MEDALS
European Youth Olympic Winter Festival in Brasov	42 athletes including: • 19 women • 13 men	8 medals including: • 2 golds • 4 silvers • 2 bronzes
Mediterranean Games in Mersin	404 athletes including: • 156 women • 248 men	186 medals including: • 70 golds • 52 silvers • 64 bronzes
European Youth Olympic Festival in Utrecht	116 athletes including: • 58 women • 58 men	22 medals including: • 7 golds • 3 silvers • 12 bronzes

In the first few months of 2014, the main international sports events included the 22nd

winter Olympic Games in Sochi (Russia) from 6 to 23 February.

EVENTS	COMPETING ITALIAN ATHLETES	ITALIAN MEDALS
Winter Olympic Games in Sochi	110 athletes including: • 43 women • 67 men	8 medals including: • 2 silvers • 6 bronzes

SUPERVISORY ACTIVITIES OVER THE NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS AND SPORTS ORGANISATIONS

As part of its supervision of the national sports federations and sports organisations, CONI is responsible for:

- monitoring the analysis of meeting minutes and documentation that the statutory auditors send during the year;
- defining the control methodologies to check up on the national sports federations (for additional details reference should be made to “Risk control and risk system”);
- performing administrative/accounting controls on the national sports federations and CONI’s local committees.

ANTI-DOPING

CONI adopts anti-doping measures within the scope of the sports regulations through the National Anti-Doping Organisation (NADO).

As a NADO, CONI (CONI-NADO) is the national body with the highest authority and ultimate responsibility for implementing and adopting the World Anti-doping Agency (WADA) guidelines, including planning and organising controls, the management of test findings and investigations and debates.

In order to implement the WADA guidelines, CONI-NADO organises its actions through the following structures:

- the **Anti-doping Control Committee** is an independent body that plans and organises anti-doping tests for competitions and outside competitions. It also processes, updates and manages the registered testing pool (RTP) and establishes the criteria for athlete inclusion;
- the **Therapy Exemption Committee** is another independent body that handles procedures for the exemption of athletes for therapeutic reasons;
- the **Anti-doping Prosecution Office** is an

independent body that manages the results of testing and exclusively handles all the necessary measures in the assessment of violations of anti-doping regulations by people under CONI-NADO’s jurisdiction. It also manages relationships with the judicial authorities and informs the relevant public prosecutor of alleged violations of anti-doping regulations, pursuant to the current applicable legislation;

- the **National Anti-doping Court** is an independent court body divided into two sections. It exclusively rules on violations of anti-doping regulations. The two sections are independent and consist of separate panels of judges.

SPORTS JUSTICE BODIES

With the reform of the sports justice system, which CONI’s National Council approved on 19 December 2013⁷, the entire system was revised. It was completely redesigned with the rationalisation and reorganisation of regulations, the reformulation of activities, improvements in organisation and efficiency and the streamlining of bureaucratic processes. In particular, the aims of the reform are to:

- guarantee and preserve the federations’ autonomy in the administration of justice;
- empower the state justice bodies, reiterating and affirming CONI’s powers of supervision and coordination over the federations by law;
- enforce compliance with the principle of legality enshrined in sports regulations.

The main changes under the reform, which began in 2013 with the amendment of CONI’s statute (specifically, articles 12, 12-bis and 12-ter) and was formally completed with the approval of the Sports Justice Code in 2014⁸, include the abolition of the High Court of Sports Justice and the National Sports Arbitration Tribunal, with the concurrent establishment of the Sports Authority Panel and the Sports General Attorney within

(7) With resolution no. 1499 of 19 December 2013.

(8) The Sports Justice Code was approved by CONI’s National Council with resolutions no. 1512 of 11 June 2014 and no. 1518 of 15 July 2014.

CONI, which are fully autonomous and independent within the scope of sports regulations. Appeals may be lodged with the Sports Authority Panel against decisions which cannot be otherwise appealed under the sports regulations issued by the State Justice Bodies exclusively for violations of legal regulations and for a lack of or insufficient motivation in a ruling for disputes between parties. Accordingly, unlike in the past, it performs duties similar to those that, under government regulations, fall to the Court of Cassation. Divided into sections with different jurisdictions for the various aspects, the panel – consisting of a Chairman and panel members – also advises CONI and, upon request filed via CONI, the individual sports federations.

The Sports General Attorney – consisting of the general attorney for sports and the national public prosecutors for sports – was established to protect the legality of the sports regulations and is responsible for coordinating and supervising investigation and requisition activities on behalf of the state public prosecutors' offices. In other words, it is responsible for cooperating with state public prosecutors to ensure the complete and timely performance of the respective investigations. In addition, it adopts guidelines to prevent hindrances or difficulties in investigation activities. To this end, an information flow from the state public prosecutors' offices to the new body has been set up. Furthermore, where the deadline for the completion of investigations has passed or a deadline extension has been requested, the Sports General Attorney can take over the incomplete investigation with a justified measure. It may also exercise the power to take over investigations if there are omissions in the investigation that would jeopardise the disciplinary action or if it believes that the decision to dismiss allegations is unreasonable.

The new justice bodies will be fully operational beginning in the 2014-2015 sports season and will perform their functions not only in terms of repressing sports violations but also with respect to prevention.



SPORTS MEDICINE INSTITUTE

The Sports Medicine and Science Institute is Coni Servizi's health and science institute for the prevention and early diagnosis of medical/sport-related injuries and disorders and the promotion of psychological/physical well-being of athletes and others.

Founded on 6 November 1963 by decision of the Olympic Committee's executive council, the Sports Medicine Institute has evolved over the years, fine-tuning and expanding its activities.

The Sports Medicine and Science Institute is currently divided into operating units and mainly consists of three types of structure:

- **Sports Medicine:** guaranteeing the prevention and diagnosis of medical and sports-related problems;
- **Sport Science:** collaborating with the State Coaches' Network of the national sports federations and Italian Paralympic Committee (coaches, doctors and trainers) and integrating their activities, providing information on factors that limit performance (of both athletes and the ways in which competitions are held) and athletes' performance characteristics (functional, technical and psychological);

- **Clinic** (municipal authorisation of 7 November 1991): provides patients with diagnosis and therapy services via specialised clinics.

Since its inception over five decades ago, the department has seen more than 50,000 athletes, and their assessment has led to the publication of several clinical/epidemiological studies of significant scientific import, enabling the institute to stand as the single cultural centre around the world for Sports Medicine and the benchmark of excellence forth both the expertise of its individual specialists and the most modern equipment used.

More specifically, the Sports Medicine Institute performs the following activities:

- **It ensures medical, rehabilitation, functional, biomechanical and psychological assistance** to safeguard elite athletes' health and provide the national sports federations and the Italian Paralympic Committee with scientific knowledge to improve athletic performance for the Olympics, Paralympics and major competitions. In particular:
 - it guarantees the prevention and diagnosis of medical and sports-related problems;

SPORTS MEDICINE INSTITUTE SERVICES

SPORTS MEDICINE CLINIC

- integrated internal medicine
- orthopaedics
- gastroenterology
- respiratory medicine and allergy consultation
- forensic medicine
- gynaecology
- urology
- dermatology

CLINICAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CARDIOLOGY CLINIC

- cardiology
- angiology
- sport therapy
- prevention of cardiovascular disorders and promotion of good health

NEURO-PSYCHIATRY CLINIC

- psychiatry
- clinical psychology
- sport psychology
- neurology
- assessment of the neuro-vegetative system and stress-assessment

DIETICIAN CLINIC

- assessment of diet
- diet therapy
- eating disorders

OPHTHALMOLOGY CLINIC

- colour sight assessment
- tonometry
- visual field testing
- ocular fundus test
- visus measurement

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

- hearing test
- fibroscopy
- balance testing

RADIOLOGY CLINIC

- x-ray diagnostics
- ultrasound of the locomotor system
- ultrasound

CLINICAL ANALYSIS LABORATORY

- blood and chemical
- metabolic and biochemical nutrition assessment
- salivary cortisol measurement and immunological testing

PHYSIOKINETIC THERAPY CLINIC

- muscle training
- hydro-kinetic therapy
- chryotherapy
- prevention and treatment of injuries affecting muscles/bonds
- muscle/bone with growth factors (PRP)

SPORT SCIENCE

- physiology and functional assessment
- strength analysis
- biomechanical
- kinematic analysis

- coordinates specialised cardiology, internal medicine, diet and sports medicine activities;
 - guarantees certification services for athletes' eligibility to practice sports and processes physical rehabilitation protocols for athletes;
 - develops technical/rehabilitation support for the national sports federations and the Italian Paralympic Committee, ensuring that specific training programmes are organised;
 - supports and sends its doctors and physical therapists to the summer and winter Youth Olympic Games, the Mediterranean games and the Internazionali BNL d'Italia tennis tournament.
- **Provides updating, training, research and prevention services**, frequently in partnership with universities and major Italian and foreign research centres;
 - **Provides National Sports Medicine Institute services to third parties** to assess and maintain the health conditions, to optimise athletic performance even when funding is depleted and to share knowledge as much as possible throughout the entire workforce.

SCHOOL OF SPORTS

For over forty years, the School of Sports ("SoS") has handled institutional sports training. As stated in CONI's statute under article 3.4-bis: "CONI manages training and refresher courses for coaches and team managers, in addition to applied sports research, including in collaboration with the national sports federations and associated sports disciplines".

Founded by Giulio Onesti in December 1965 to develop Italian sports, the School of Sports has become the benchmark for the team managers and research centres of the national sports federations. Implementing this knowledge enables Italian sports to study the international context, competitors and their programmes to achieve excellence in sports. Specifically, the School of Sports develops the following activities:

MAIN RESEARCH, TRAINING AND SOCIAL INITIATIVES IN 2013 AND THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 2014

- European cardiovascular rehabilitation project: "TAKE HEART" - Physical activity in patients with CHD;
 - Scientific "FIDE PROJECT";
 - "HUMAN TECAR" refresher course for physical therapy staff;
 - "SHOCKWAVE THERAPY" refresher course for physical therapy staff;
 - Refresher courses in partnership with the IOC on imaging techniques in cardiovascular screening;
 - First aid course PPS-D (December 2013 - June 2014);
 - Young athletes' health promotion days in partnership with the 2nd Rome municipal authorities (16-17 November 2013);
 - "SAFE SPORTS PROJECT" conference in partnership with CONI's LAZIO regional committee and President Riccardo Viola (25 June 2014);
 - Young athletes' health promotion days in partnership with the 2nd Rome municipal authorities (8 June 2014);
 - Agreement with the 2nd Rome municipal authorities and Coni Servizi's Sports Medicine and Science Institute for medical/competitive sports eligibility certification for athletes who are members of sports clubs in such municipality;
 - "Sports hypertension prevention and healthy diet" day concurrently with the Internazionali tennis tournament on 17 May 2014.
- **training, updating and specialisation** of coaches, managers, athletes and other staff members in sports. The objectives and methods are set forth in a framework referred to as the national coach qualification system);
 - **promotion of a "two-track career" for young athletes**, in line with the guidelines of the European Commission so elite athletes can rejoin the work force upon retirement as athletes;
 - **organisation, updating and qualification** of experts and teachers responsible for training and teaching at the School of Sports, national sports federations and associated sports disciplines, as well as other institutional partners;
 - **the study and monitoring of trainees**, sports training programmes and issues that arise in relation to professional qualification and employment in the field of sports;
 - **scientific research applied to sports**, including with the collaboration of the sports professionals and operators observatory;
 - **CONI's national sports library**, which since 1933 has catalogued the publications of each national sports federation and made them available to historians.

The School of Sports' training is organised in the following ways:

- a) standard courses;
- b) on-demand courses. These mainly focus on topics essential to running and organising a sports clubs (coaches and managers). This type of course has been adapted to the general objectives of the national coach qualification system to be consistent with the organisational approach for more effective training within the framework of national sports federations;
- c) local courses held through activities developed by the Regional Schools of Sports.

- training for company managers using sports as a metaphor (goal setting, team building, selective focus, coaching, etc.);
- CONI/federation employee training on motivation, time management, team building, etc.;
- seminar on social responsibility in sports.

Regional schools of sports and local courses

Training is offered throughout the regions, and is scheduled and organised by the regional schools of sports, which are structures run by the regional sports committees.

More specifically, the regional schools are responsible for:

- improving the qualification, updating and training of trainers, instructors of all types and levels, coaches, managers and sports operators;
- relaunching and strengthening relationships with the regional and provincial sports federations, including through technical partnerships as well as training partnerships;
- seeking partnerships with local entities and other local institutions to create a system and jointly and adequately meet the technical, sports and organisational requirements in the area.

SCHOOL OF SPORTS CERTIFICATION

Understanding the importance of quality, particularly when it comes to training and research, the School of Sports has obtained two important types of certification: National coach qualification system: the SoS has created this national system for the training, updating and certification of coaches working in the Italian sports system.

Quality management system: the SoS applies a quality management system to all training planning and provision processes in relation to CONI's institutional activities, which involve both specific sports training and complementary training, professional certification and refresher courses for team managers, coaches, athletes and officials. The quality management

system also makes it possible to efficiently carry out sports applied research projects.

The quality policy and management's commitment to quality are published at the following link:



Coaches

The various activities for coaches are based on standard courses, with specialisation programmes and permanent, ongoing training offered through seminars.

The School of Sports' specialisation programmes include, in particular, the National CONI course for European Level IV Coaches. This is now the 14th year that it has been offered, programme participants earn CONI-national sports federation European Level IV Coach certification.

Management

Educational programmes for the management include a series of standard courses and seminars for permanent training for sports operators, in order to provide expertise and in-depth information on specific aspects, such as:

FACILITIES CONSULTANCY

Coni Servizi offers consultancy services for facilities with a staff of highly qualified experts in this field. Coni Servizi has a wide range of consultancy services to meet the market's new needs. Its services make it possible to best manage sports facilities through the redevelopment and updating of old facilities and the design of new facilities in line with efficiency, safety and environmental standards.

Coni Servizi offers these services through its sports facilities consultancy office, staffed by highly qualified experts in this field. Their main clients are mainly:

- public administration;
- managers of sports facilities;
- design firms;
- professionals (engineers, architects, agronomists and agrarian experts, surveyors);
- national sports federations;
- sports clubs.

More specifically, with respect to the construction and/or redevelopment of stadiums, sports complexes, swimming pools and recreational centres, Coni Servizi offers assistance, support and consultancy services for:

- design and construction;
- technological management;
- creation and management of safety and emergency plans (application of the Pisanu decree and safety standards; safe stadium project);
- CONI regulations for sports facilities;
- design and management of natural turf (Turf Team Consultant);
- urban planning and environmental impact assessment;
- project financing;
- support and consultancy when applying for financing from the Istituto di Credito Sportivo;
- design and construction of sports surface flooring (indoor - outdoor);
- roofs and lighting systems;
- energy savings;
- preparation of contract specifications for tenders;
- surveys and creation of databases for sports facilities.

Boasting experience in the design and construction of sports facilities, in addition to in-depth knowledge of the sports system and its dynamics, Coni Servizi offers a series of complete and constantly updated training packages.

The training courses target various types of trainees, from designers and professionals, sports facility owners and managers, sports clubs, national sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies and local bodies. The Level II University Master Degree in the Architectural Design of Sports Facilities is a particularly important programme. Created in 2009, it is offered in partnership with the Architecture and Design Department of the Sapienza University in Rome and the Istituto di Credito Sportivo, which offers student loans and/or scholarships. The Master is designed for Architecture or Engineering graduates from all over Italy and is aimed at educating highly specialised professionals and engineers in the various fields of planning, designing, building and managing sports facilities.

SPAZIO SPORT: THE PUBLICATION FOR SPORTS FACILITIES

First published in 1982, Spazio Sport is CONI's official journal. After being suspended briefly, since 2007, it is Coni Servizi official publication.

It covers and explores the various stages of sports construction, from planning to design, construction and management of sports facilities, with the following objectives:

- constituting a technical and cultural frame of reference for operators in this sector;
- offering professional

support in the various stages of sports construction;

- providing updates on regulations;
- illustrating new technologies in partnership with companies in the sector;
- publishing successful stories and good management practices;
- forging effective partnerships with the national sports federations and committees that organise major sports events.

In line with current environmental principles and to provide a more flexible, dynamic and interactive technical and cultural resource, which can be consulted online, the magazine is now digital and is offered in print solely upon request.

In this way, readers can search for all the articles relating to a given topic using key words. Registered website users can also download individual articles or entire editions as pdf files and print them.



THE FORO ITALICO PARK

The history of Foro Italico park

Creation and motivations

Originally Foro Mussolini, the Foro Italico complex was designed by the rationalist architect Enrico Del Debbio in the late 1920s when sports were gaining substantial social significance and becoming a model for physical and mental growth and development for both men and women. The complex was built in the area between the Tevere River and Mount Mario, near Rome's major thoroughfares because it could be easily adapted for use as a park and was accessible to all residents.

Artists and works of art

On 5 February 1928, construction began. The architecture clearly referenced the Classical style with contemporary, linear and geometrical elements, and the complex would later host international Olympic events in Italy.

The Academy of Men's Physical Education

(CONI's current headquarters) was created in order to head the training of physical education teachers in schools and gymnastics/sports instructors.

The Stadio dei Marmi (1940), a sports stadium consisting of ten rows of seating arranged in square sections, is surrounded by colossal statues of athletes sculpted in Carrara marble that was donated by Italian provinces. The sculptors include Libero Andreotti, Eugenio Baroni, Silvio Canevari (who also sculpted other works of art in the Foro), Nicola d'Antino and Francesco Messina.

The building that houses the thermal baths and **Music Academy** stands at the left of the Academy of Men's Physical Education. It is the current headquarters of the Motor Sciences University Institute and houses two indoor swimming pools, the larger of which is used for visitors and the smaller for the Swimming School. The bottom of the larger pool is covered with two-tone marble mosaics. A spiral staircase leads to the Duce's Gym on the building's first floor. Designed by Luigi Moretti, it is decorated with Gino Severini's mosaics and two bronze statues by Silvio Canevari. The complex will be expanded for the Rome Olympic Games with the construction of the **Olympic swimming stadium**. The **Piazzale dell'Impero** is the name of the square between the two buildings. It was designed by Luigi Moretti in 1937. The square is decorated with two-tone mosaics depicting scenes from the Ethiopian wars and sports by the artists A. Canevaro and A. Capizzano.

The Foro Italico also includes:

The Stadio dei Cipressi (now known as the Olympic stadium): designed by Enrico Del Debbio and erected in 1932. Built in complete harmony with the landscape, the public seating was dug directly into the hillside on which the stadium stands, to avoid erecting walls that would have disturbed its natural landscape. Over the years, the stadium underwent changes and, in 1990, was entirely rebuilt, designed by the architects A. Vitellozzi, M. Clerici, P. Teresi and A. Michetti;

The Accademia della Scherma: one of the most stunning works of art by Luigi Moretti (Director of the Balilla National Opera since 1933) and constructed between 1933 and 1936, is considered the Foro Italico's masterpiece. Situated at the southern entrance to the Foro, it is simple and austere with its geometric shapes (two parallelepipeds forming an "L"). Its two wings house the library and the Sala delle Armi, where students of the two-year fencing programme practice.



The Foro Italico park today

When the US troops occupied the Foro Italico, they preserved all its buildings from the foreseeable devastation of the fall of the Fascist regime. Consequently, the Foro Italico only needed marginal restoration, repair and cleaning work. It is currently granted to Coni Servizi for use under a long-term concession, and Coni Servizi manages the sports facilities and buildings in Foro Italico pursuing the following key objectives, which it has partly achieved: redeveloping and making the most of the existing assets; creation of new structures and services to consolidate the Foro's role as the largest sports, cultural and entertainment hub in the capital, capable of generating economic and social value and the full integration of the surrounding environment with the life of the city. New development projects to improve the Foro Italico park complex are based on the following guidelines:

History: respect for the original design and symbolic features;

Redevelopment: coordination with the overall urban redevelopment plan for the Flaminio area and architectural restoration of invaluable artefacts;

Improvements: expanding the sports offer and consequent creation of cultural and entertainment events, improving the commercial and service structures, making the most of outdoor areas, boulevards and gardens;

Access: increased attractiveness through better accessibility and usability, diversification of users and the opening of closed structures to the public;

Sports: keeping the original mission to offer sports activities, preserving the complex's institutional functions and progressively enriching its offer with new structures;

Culture: enhancing the complex's intrinsic cultural value.

Events and visitors

The Foro Italico park offers high quality standards, prestige and a large variety of events. It is also an innovative promotional vehicle for Italy's capital. In 2013, the park was used for more than 60 days, with an average of one event every two to three days and a total of roughly two million visitors. Sports and other events are offered at the Foro Italico park as part of schedule of the Olympic stadium sports events, the sports events that Coni Servizi organises in partnership with the national sports federations

and other concerts and events.

The following international sports events are organised at the Foro Italico park and Olympic stadium through current partnership agreements with national sports federations:

RBS SIX Nations (Italian Rugby Federation)

- Olympic stadium. In 2013, three rugby games were played (February, March and November) with an average of some 70,000 spectators (for a total of over 200,000 spectators).



Golden Gala-Pietro Mennea (Italian Athletics Federation)

- Olympic stadium. As part of the IAAF's Diamond League, the 2013 championship was held on 6 June, with over 52,000 spectators.





Internazionali BNL d'Italia (Italian Tennis Federation) - Tennis complex. The tennis tournament, which is part of the international ATP Masters 1000 circuit, is the largest tennis event in Italy and one of the most important around the world. From 10 to 19 May 2013, 170,000 tickets were sold and there were over 270,000 spectators (45% more than in 2010).

Swatch FIVB World Tour (Italian Volleyball Federation) - Tennis complex. Held in June 2013, this is one of the five events organised in partnership with FIPAV and it is part of the International Volleyball Federation's international beach volleyball circuit. 50,000 people attended this event.

International Swimming Championships - Settecolli (Italian Swimming Federation) - Foro Italico Swimming Complex. This sports event was organised in partnership with CONI for the first time in 2013. During the three days of competition, approximately 15,000 people attended the event. The agreement with the Italian Swimming Federation entails the joint organisation of this event in the next three years as well.

Furthermore, each year in the summer, the **Olympic stadium** hosts prestigious national and international musical performances. From June to July 2013, it hosted no fewer than six concerts (Eros Ramazzotti, Jovanotti, Muse, Negramaro, Depeche Mode and The Wall), for a total of over 300,000 spectators.

Summer programming included **Centrale Live**, a line-up of 17 concerts and other events held at the tennis complex from June to September 2013 (including the Wind Music Awards, Ian Anderson, Maurizio Battista, Massimo Ranieri,

Sting, Pino Daniele, Alan Parson Project, Nek, Alessandro Siani and Cesare Cremonini) who attracted more than 85,000 spectators.

The **Stadio dei Marmi**, dedicated to Pietro Mennea in 2013 on "Mennea Day", is used for ordinary institutional activities (organised by CONI, IUSM and FIDAL) and in 2013 was also used for sports and entertainment activities, often in conjunction with larger events (e.g., Junior Tim Cup, Golden Gala, Messaggero School Cup, Parashow, Military Aeronautics events, Cox and Carola concert and Vodafone Red Night).

In early 2013, after being used as a bunker room for the large cases held in Rome, full use of the **Sala delle Armi** was returned to Coni Servizi. In May of the same year, redevelopment and renovation work on the structure began (removal of enclosures, restoration of the lawn, etc.), making it possible to hold corporate, institutional, charity, sports and entertainment events (e.g.: the Tennis & Friends charity event, Italy vs. Argentina fencing festival and a Council of Europe banquet).



CONI'S SOCIAL ROLE

As provided for by its statute, one of CONI's main duties is to promote motor skills, physical activity and the practice of sports, while instilling a greater awareness and culture of exercise in all Italians and youth in particular, beginning with schools and extending to the sports world and the entire Country.

It does this by offering sports programmes and specific, targeted training courses. To achieve these objectives, CONI carries out many different local and national initiatives.

ALFABETIZZAZIONE MOTORIA (MOTOR LITERACY)

Motor literacy is a national project implemented by CONI in partnership with the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research and with the Prime Minister's office, targeting primary school students and teachers. Its objective is to promote and instil the value of sports participation as a factor in each individual's well-being and in cultural unity and development. 2013 marks the motor literacy project's fourth year and the project has enjoyed a consistently positive trend in the number of participants. The following chart shows the project's main figures for 2013.

(number)

MOTOR LITERACY

2013

Supervisors	232
Experts	2,491
Structures	3,423
Classes	24,627
Students	511,296
Total hours	726,213

New schools participating for the first time receive a kit of sports materials necessary to carry out the motor skills monitoring.

EDUCAMP - SUMMER CAMPS FOR CHILDREN

"Educamp" is a national project designed by CONI offering motor activities and various different sports during summer camps. The main objective is to provide families with a highly social service, using motor activities to promote the concept of sports as a key tool in personal and collective growth.

The goal of its multi-disciplinary offer is for campers to have fun and socialise. It is based on outdoor motor and recreational activities that differ based on campers' ages. The project is funded by CONI earmarks and

registration fees. It also receives grants from local bodies.

Children aged five to 14 are eligible to participate in the Educamp programme. In the summer, it is a healthy, safe and stimulating place for children run by the excellent professionals that make up its staff.

There are types of Educamp:

- city camp: camps in the city organised within urban sports complexes, held Monday to Friday/Saturday, including different sports activities, entertainment and food services.
- sleep away camps: week-long camps organised in hotels or resorts (e.g., from Sunday to Saturday) with different sports activities, entertainment, food and accommodations and insurance.

(number)	2013
EDUCAMP	
Participants	11,980
Staff including:	888
Supervisors	6
Directors	29
Sports instructors	291
Coaches	336
Counsellors	86
Other types of staff	146
Inspection/training days	73

PROMOTION OF SPORTS THROUGHOUT ITALY

CONI is constantly involved in the promotion of sports with a significant focus on local areas, through projects and initiatives

developed via its regional structures. The main projects organised are listed below.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN ABRUZZO IN 2013

Sports in the Square White Night of Sports

The aim of the Sports in the Square initiative is to promote and publicise sports in the main squares of towns and cities in the Chieti province and let the public know about local amateur sports associations. In 2013, the annual event was held in Chieti Scalo in conjunction with the "Settembre Scalino" (21/09/2013).

Roughly 10,000 people are estimated to have participated in the event, which attracts tourists and instils healthy ethical values.

The Chieti municipal authorities and the Cassa di Risparmio della Provincia di Chieti are partners in this project.

Sports all summer long

2013 marked the 11th year for this summer event, with 813 participants aged six to 13; the offer of activities has been constantly improved over the years and a highly skilled staff has been formed, composed of around 30 professionals. The "Sports all summer long" day camps are designed for primary and

secondary school students. The schedule of activities includes two sports events. The camps are open to federations that would like to collaborate by presenting their activities to the participants. The Pescara municipal authorities and national sports federations are partners in this project.



Sports under the stars

The “Sports under the stars” event is organised to involve residents, and youth in particular, in sports activities. The aim is to inform public opinion of the important social and cultural role that sports play and give everyone the chance to test their abilities for participation in sports. The event was held in the historic city centre of Teramo in September. During the event, informational material on CONI and

promotional material on the national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies were distributed to the approximately 5,000 participants aged six to 16 and 1,500 participating athletes and residents. The municipal administration, national sports federations/associated sports disciplines/sports promotion bodies, sports clubs and gyms were partners in this event.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN BOLZANO IN 2013

Migration and Sports

In 2013, the Bolzano Provincial Committee was mainly involved in implementing the EU’s “MigrAtion and SporTs” project with the leader Land Steiermark, which it partners together with the Croatian Olympic Committee, CVS Broxbourne and East Herts of London and the Associação de Futebol Amador di Lousada in Portugal. The objective of this initiative is to design a project, programme and guidelines for sports clubs, coaches and managers that interact with

immigrants in a sports setting, in order to recommend solutions to encourage sports and social integration. Each partner in the project illustrated its solutions in promoting the integration of very different social milieu. Sports managers, coaches, instructors, teachers and officials operating in sports and social settings and in situations with different foreigners participated in this project. Each partner sent thirty different participants at each meeting.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN CALABRIA IN 2013

Sports and the Mariane festival

On 16 and 17 September 2013, in conjunction with the Mariane festival in Reggio Calabria, the Regional CONI and Reggio Calabria provincial delegation launched the “Sports and the Mariane festival” project with the participation of 800 athletes representing 20 federations, sports promotion bodies and Associated Sports

Disciplines, which provided afternoon activities over the course of the two days. There was a demonstration area for ADSPEM (the association of blood donors for blood disease patients) and ADMO (association of bone marrow donors), with which CONI Calabria has signed understanding memoranda.

Sports without borders

The “Sports without borders” project involving Unicef aims to integrate and promote the socialisation through sports participation. This initiative, which CONI’s Cosenza delegation proposed, put the spotlight on the Filipino community in Cosenza also this year. On the

final day, CONI’s Cosenza delegation raised funds for children in Southeast Asia.

This project, carried out from March to December, involved some 400 young people and was announced in press conference.

Sports in the parish

This initiative targets local groups such as parish young groups and neighbourhood clubs coordinated by the various sports and volunteer associations.

The objectives are to improve social and gathering skills, help young people feel good about themselves and with others.

Through sports activities, thanks to the professionalism of the human resources that make up the associations involved in this project, approximately 1,200 young people were given the chance to try out sports and experience the social/moral values of the sports world.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN CAMPANIA IN 2013

First 50 years of mediterranean games in Naples

To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Mediterranean Games, first held in Naples from 21 to 29 September 1963, CONI Naples organised a commemorative exhibition at its headquarters in which the documents from that time, award medals, representation

medals, photographs, press packets, CONI and federation documentation and correspondence, musical scores of the national hymns, postcards and envelopes commemorating all the sports with the commemorative stamps were on display for the public. At least 1,000 people visited the exhibition.



12th annual Sportdays

“SPORTDAYS 2013” is an initiative organised by the Avellino CONI and a handful of sports clubs to spread and promote sports practice through the province. Over the course of the 20 days there were sports, entertainment, cultural events, conferences and promotions, the events were held at the CONI sports field

in Avellino from 31 May to 16 June 2013, with roughly 100,000 people.

The main objectives were the battle against early specialisation, ethics in sports, solidarity, integration, promoting the lesser known sports disciplines, unity and the link between local associations.

Together in sports

“Together in sports” is a festival for young people with disabilities, who perform in 21 different sports disciplines. Roughly 2,000 young people, 200 volunteers from Italian Paralympic Committee clubs, schools and roughly 80 rehabilitation centres, throughout the region. As in the previous year, CONI gives

participants t-shirts, hats and medals, water, snacks and souvenir gadgets. The Campania regional authorities, Naples municipal authorities and the five provinces, the church, the region, the Province, the regional Ministry of Education, Universities and Research and ACI are partners in this project.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN EMILIA ROMAGNA IN 2013

This partnership agreement between the Emilia Romagna regional authorities and the CONI Regional Committee, the Paralympic Committee and the sports promotion bodies is aimed at spreading sports for health and exercise throughout the local community

The project's general objective is to carry out specific activities to improve health through motor and sports activities and cultural

exchanges between the sports clubs and promoting bodies.

The project is organised into nine training programmes with the end aim of providing theoretical, methodological and application information useful for the creation of projects to promote motor and sports activities for all. The project involved 813 participants.

Family sports:

"Let's play as a team"

The objective of this project was to identify critical areas or important issues for parents of children who practice sports activities, as well as for managers and coaches, in order to combine strengths and roles within clubs or associations, to meet the

common interest of promoting sports at all levels and ages. There were 130 participants at the meetings.

In addition, a slogan was created for the initiative that would convey the idea of inclusion and mutual cooperation.

Giocampus

This project involved the residents of Parma and resulted in the cooperation of public and private entities in the area. It consisted of three stages: School, Snow and Summer. The project was completely free and was an innovative welfare community experiment in which teachers and students worked alongside experts in nutrition

and motor skills, providing training and tools to increase knowledge and healthy habits for a better quality of life for children and their families. The project reached over 30,000 people and is monitored by the "School and Food" Technical and Scientific Committee of the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research.

MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS IN FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA IN 2013

3S exercise project

The purpose of the "3S exercise project" is to educate people about healthy lifestyles. It is divided into different sections directly managed by a task force consisting of a scientific/technical committee, motor skill experts, psychologists/teachers, epidemiologists and nutritionists, working alongside primary school teachers and students and their families, as well as with local businesses. The project involves 101 motor skill experts and 103 schools, with 1,010

classes and a total of 26,000 students.

The bodies proposing this project (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Sports, FVG regional authorities, CONI's Friuli Venezia Giulia regional committee and the Università degli Studi of Udine) have the following partners IRCCS Materno Infantile BURLO GAROFOLO, ANCI - national association of Italian municipalities, UPI - Union of Italian provinces and FEDERSANITÀ, the health federation for the Friuli Venezia Giulia region.

Sports across borders

The 2013 “Tournament of Nations” celebrated its 10th year with 12 participating Countries. The three days of the tournament were held in Italy, throughout the FVG region, in Slovenia and in Austria. Peace, respect, integration and sports were the cardinal values of this project. It was supported by several partners: FIFA; each

participating Country’s football federation, the FVG region, Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Gorizia, Reiffeisen Bank of Carinzia, the region’s municipal authorities, the 12 hotels hosting the teams, APT - the Gorizia transport company and all the volunteers. The organisation of this event involved over 300 athletes and 1,000 volunteers.



Sports and social integration

This project was aimed at providing after-school activities for children aged five to 16 years to give them relief from their disadvantaged situations or to try out new sports or new interests. The idea of changing the sports disciplines and introducing new ones was a success. The Trieste municipal authorities signed an understanding memorandum with CONI’s FVG regional committee, ensuring the annual schedule of activities run by the various amateur sports associations participating in the project. Furthermore, the CONI regional committee forged a strong relationship with institutions by providing experts in sports for the disabled. The projects saw the participation of about 2,000 children and adults aged five to 30.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN LAZIO IN 2013

Sports values

The aim of the CONI Lazio’s “Sports values” project is to teach secondary school students in the region about sports history and famous athletes, in an historical and socio-cultural context. A series of meetings were held with sports champions, and a competition was organised with the awarding of the winning schools. The success of this project entailed the participation of teachers in the preparation

of each session, in order to expand their knowledge of champions and the sports discussed and to prepare the newspaper article that the students wrote for the competition. In all, there were 6,000 participants. The municipal authorities for the participating schools, local trustees, sports federations, associated disciplines and sports promotion bodies were partners in this project.

Olympic excitement

“Olympic excitement” is a CONI Lazio initiative involving a thousand children against the backdrop of the Olympic stadium. The students spent the day doing motor activities and showing good sportsmanship. The purpose of the field day was to enable children to try out

various sports disciplines. Approximately 5,500 people participated in this event, and the sports federations, promotion bodies and associated disciplines were partners in this project, along with military groups and spokespeople for the various sports disciplines.



Sports in prison

“Sports in prison” is a social project made possible by the sensitivity of prison management and the availability of certain sports federations and disciplines.

The project enabled many detainees to practice sports in tournaments, including mental sports, competitions within the prison

and a sports party in which detainees could spend time with their families. The aim was to present sports as a means of integration and socialisation, an opportunity to do ordinary activities and as a means of recovery. Furthermore, for the National Day of Sports, the event was extended to the Rebibbia prison and involved 300 people there.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN LIGURY IN 2013

Promoting mental and precision sports

In 2013, for the second year in a row, the “Mind and precision sports promotion” project was carried out with the involvement of all sports federations concerned. It was held in November at the ABG bocce ball stadium, enabling participants to try out all the activities offered. The aim of the initiative was to give young people the chance to begin the long-term practice of one or more sports. Directors and

teachers at 20 schools were contacted and the students who participated, grouped together by class (under the supervision of a state instructor with the assistance of teachers), were tested to assess their talent for the various sports. The project saw 300 participants, including teachers, assistants and instructors. The Fondazione Carige and Progetto Giovani are partners in this initiative.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN LOMBARDY IN 2013

Sport Exhibition

“Sports Exhibition” was designed to familiarise the public with the various sports disciplines and encourage young people to practice sports through interaction and fun activities. The event, now in its 15th year, is held the last weekend of September at the Castello Sforzesco

in Vigevano, over the course of four days. Approximately 150 organisations participated in the Sports Exhibition. The Pavia provincial authorities, the Vigevano municipal authorities and the various municipal authorities in the province participated.

E.L.Y.S. - Educational

Lab for European Young Supporters - Project

The project, which is largely funded (80%) by the EU, is aimed at supporting and spreading initiatives to resolve issues relating to violence and intolerance in sports, particularly among youth. E.L.Y.S. was completed in Milan on 21

and 22 March 2013, with the celebration of the International End Racism Day (21 March), with the attendance of the National CONI President, Giovanni Malagò and football players Kevin Prince Boateng (A.C. Milan) and Ivan Ramiro Cordoba (Inter F.C.).

Sport time

This project is an initiative organised by AMMIROY2K in collaboration with CONI's regional committees, designed to bring sports to I.G.D. shopping centres throughout Italy.

A display of sports images was set up at each centre, conveying the Olympic spirit. At the first event, held in Crema on 24, 25 and 26 May, a programme was prepared with the involvement of the following disciplines: chess,

mini-tennis, football, martial arts, mini-basketball, mini-golf, competitive dancing and gymnastics. For the 2nd event, organised in Milan from 18 to 20 October, the following initiatives were organised: exhibition of over 300 drawings of sports “Sports in the summer holidays”, chess game with live pieces, indoor rowing demonstration, women's mini-volleyball, martial arts, fencing, mini-basketball, rhythmic gymnastics and competitive dancing.



THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN MARCHE IN 2013

Motor activities in prison

The “Motor activities in prison” project is aimed at pursuing an initiative to benefit detainees, on the assumption that sports practice in prison is a form of entertainment and socialisation that can be used especially as a prevention and recovery tool. Sports stimulate

well-being, physical fitness and mental health and cultural development and have a positive influence on personality and behaviour. The number of participants ranges from 100 to 120. The region is a partner in this project with a grant.



Sailing unfurled

CONI's Pesaro-Urbino committee supports the “Sailing unfurled” project to offer sailing courses for disabled men and women aged 16 and up, as a way of unearthing and developing their hidden potential. The project was proposed again in 2013 by the Circolo Velico Ardizio (Pesaro sailing club) in June through August, for 12 weeks, with two sessions each

week for 24/26 disabled or able-bodied youth. In addition to the contribution of the Pesaro municipal authorities and the Pesaro-Urbino provincial administration, other partners are: social cooperatives, Anfass, communities for foster children, Italian Union of Blind People, Pesaro Lions Club, Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio Pesaro and Panathlon Club Pesaro.

The blue night of sport

The Jesi municipal authorities organised the second Night of Sports. The idea was inspired by the triumph of athletes and coaches hailing from Jesi at the London Olympics. Local authorities estimated over 8,000 participants. Companies, federations, associated disciplines

and sports promotion bodies were present with over 40 sports disciplines. The initiative was completely financed by the municipality of Jesi, and other partners included sports clubs, federations, sports promotion bodies and the associated disciplines.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN MOLISE IN 2013

SportHando

The “SportHando” project is for disabled school age children through the Campobasso province is aimed at their social integration through sports and recreational activities at the sports facilities of the companies participating in the initiative. Each participant can choose a sport to do each week for a maximum of 15 hours in total.

The initiative is organised by the local committee in partnership with sports federations and sports clubs. The project was partially funded by the Campobasso provincial body and gave approximately 80 people aged six to 20 the chance to participate.

My friend in sports

The “My friend in sports - Educating through play” is an initiative to promote sports at preschools. Five schools in the Campobasso province were involved for a total of ten groups. The project provides for an exercise education programme through obstacle courses

and games to create the ideal conditions for a child’s psycho-physical development.

The project was carried out with the partnership of the Molise regional authorities and involved approximately 900 participants.



Doping: know it and avoid it

This is an initiative to spread the culture of loyalty and ethics in sports, especially among youth, and to educate and sensitise athletes and, in general, residents on the damage to one’s health caused by doping. The “Doping: know it and avoid it” conference, with five speakers and roughly 70 participants,

was organised in partnership with the Campobasso prefecture, the Università degli Studi of Molise, the Molise regional school office, the order of doctors and pharmacists of the Campobasso province and the anti-adulteration and health unit of the Molise military police.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN PIEDMONT IN 2013

Talent award

This event has been organised since 2001 in partnership with the Piedmont regional authorities - Sports council. The award is a scholarship for young sports talents to motivate them to practice their discipline at amateur clubs or associations

in the region and to award the people who most stand out in terms of their proposals and projects for sports. The event was held on 24 January 2013 with the participation of 69 athletes, 70 coaches and federation presidents and reporters.

Exercise for the elderly

This project promotes initiatives for exercise activities suitable for the elderly, while at the same time giving them a chance to socialise. Given the excellent results seen in previous years, a project for self-sufficient and healthy senior citizens is planned for 2013

as well, with activities like “psycho-physical reawakening”.

The project promoted non-residential sessions totalling 12 hours per month for each group, broken down into four three-hour sessions.

The “19th Astigiano sports festival” awards and honours

With the partnership of the Asti municipal authorities, the Asti provincial authorities, meritorious associations, Azzurri d'Italia, sports veterans league and all federations, the “19th Astigiano sports festival” was held in the prestigious Alfieri theatre in Asti. Local sports champions were awarded

and honours were given during the event to highlight sports in Asti, recognising champions and promoting volunteering coaching and team management.

The ceremony was held on 26 November 2013 with roughly 300 participants.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN PUGLIA IN 2013

SBAM!

The “SBAM!” project for the inter-council healthy lifestyle education programme is implemented throughout the region over the three 2012-2015 academic years, with the main objectives of supporting proper eating choices, promoting the quality, healthiness

and nutritional value of local food products and promoting and supporting regular physical exercise.

The programme involves roughly 15,260 students in the region in 737 classes, for a total of 140 experts.

1, 2, 3 - Giocosport

The main objectives of “1, 2, 3 - Giocosport” is the introduction of youth to sports to enhance and strengthen physical education in primary schools, spread the idea of sports as a tool for educating and socialising, create a culture that includes the regular use of sports facilities, and

encourage healthy lifestyles. Approximately 686 classes and 13,907 students participated. The Bari, Adelfia and Alberobello municipal authorities were partners in this project, which started with a press conference and ended with a party.

Sports at the expo

For the 77th Levante Expo, CONI's Bari Point organised a series of initiatives on "Sports and health", with the participation of some 2,500 people, entailing the day-long presence of a CONI expert providing information on sports. On 19 September, in partnership with the Puglia regional authorities and the Bari municipal authorities, CONI organised a round table to educate residents on sports and

health, with speeches by the CONI President, Giovanni Malagò, the President of the Puglia Region, Nichi Vendola, the President of CONI Puglia, Elio Sannicandro, the regional councilman for sports and other authorities.

Three champions were spokesmen for the event: Carlo Molfetta, Igor Cassina and Daniele Greco.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN SARDINIA IN 2013



100 years in good health

The scientific project, "100 years in good health" was organised by CONI Sardinia to study the effects of physical activity on the elderly and obtain international scientific results to develop valid training methods for people over 65.

The project involved up to 60 people for the active stages, with a total of 200 participants. The Cagliari provincial authorities were partners in this project, and a special press packet was distributed to the media.

University researchers are responsible for the results and monitoring after the conclusion of the scientific part, conducted in collaboration with the University of Cagliari.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN SICILY IN 2013

Physical efficiency of the elderly

The Enna provincial health unit and CONI Sicily reached an agreement to organise a motor activity project for over 65-year-olds called "Physical efficiency of the elderly". The main objective was to improve their quality of life through physical activities and to prevent sedentary lifestyles and heart disease.

The project provided for two meetings per week over six months, in which instructors taught lessons to participants, who were selected by general practitioners (60 participants over 65).

The Enna provincial health unit funded the initiative.

Evergreen

The purpose of the "Evergreen" project is to promote motor activities for the elderly and encourage socialisation in addition to preserving and acquiring good physical fitness. In synergy with the Sant'Agata Li Battiati and the Nicolosi municipal authorities, Evergreen proposed a series of courses held twice a week,

involving 100 people over 60.

CONI funded Evergreen together with the Sant'Agata Li Battiati and Nicolosi municipal authorities.

All participants were given a medical check-up and electrocardiogram at a sports medical centre.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN TUSCANY IN 2013

Multi-ethnic project: Playing with differences

This is a multi-disciplinary project aimed at integrating immigrant communities through sports, by developing a path to include participants in the local community through both the school and the sports club. This project

saw the participation of some 600 children in the provinces of Lucca and Livorno. The Lucca and Galliciano municipal authorities, Cassa di Risparmio di Livorno and sports clubs were partners in this project.

Giocosport

“Giocosport” is a fund, multi-motor, multi-sport project for primary and preschool students throughout the entire region, funded by local entities. It aims to educate people on new ways of participating in sports, including disadvantaged students and disabled students. This project, now in its 12th year, involved

approximately 70,000 students.

Partners include the Tuscan municipal and provincial authorities, sports federations, associated disciplines, the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research and local health units.

Awards ceremonies

“CONI awards ceremonies” are held in every major Tuscan city to celebrate athletes who have, in the past sports season, reached high levels, and team managers. Furthermore, the ceremonies have been a showcase for

the awarding of prestigious honours by the national CONI delegation: athletic honour medals and sports merit stars. Local institutions and bodies were partners in these ceremonies.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN TRENTO IN 2013

“Sports help desk”

The aim of the “Sports help desk” is to encourage the culture and practice of sports activities at all ages. The helpdesk offers consultancy to sports associations and clubs and assistance to athletes, coaches and managers for difficult situations relating to sports. Thanks to the

SportFamily programme, the help desk offers information sessions for parents on encouraging a more knowledgeable approach to their children's participation in sports. The autonomous province of Trento and Cassa Centrale - Casse Rurali Trentine and Itas Assicurazioni are partners in this project.

School and sports project

The “School and sports” project in the 2012-2013 academic year provided for the strengthening and qualification of motor/sports activities for third and fourth year primary school students. The objectives of this project, which involved 14 schools for a total of 1,649 students and 78 sports clubs, were to improve the students' motor skills and have coaches and teachers exchange methodological and teaching techniques.

The valley community and autonomous province of Trento are partners in this project.



“Pat-CONI physical education in primary schools” project

The “PAT-CONI” project in the 2012-2013 academic year consisted of strengthening motor activities in primary schools through three mandatory training sessions for experts, totalling 10 hours. The aims of project, which involved approximately 6,832 students were

to expand their motor skills and have the sports club experts and teachers exchange methodological and teaching techniques.

Schools and the autonomous province of Trento are partners in this project.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN UMBRIA IN 2013

Sports Expo

The “Sports expo” is held from 29 November to 7 December 2013 at the Umbrian expo centre and unites Central Italy’s entire sports movement. The aim of the event is to create an effective tool to promote visibility for the presentation of the activities and schedules of the various sports disciplines. The expo is also an opportunity to promote the Regional School

of Sports and provide companies that invest in this field with new business opportunities. Roughly 10,000 people visited the expo in Bastia Umbra.

EPTA EVENTI Srl was the organising partner for the entire expo, in which the CONI sports village was erected.

Run for Parkinson’s

“After being diagnosed with Parkinson’s, the lives of the person suffering from the disease and family members becomes a marathon filled with obstacles”. This metaphor is the idea behind the run to raise funds for Parkinson’s patients and their families, the “Run for Parkinson’s” project.

Sports and the marathon are therefore a way of informing public opinion of this disease and raising funds for research. The marathon was held on 21 April 2013 with roughly 500 people of all ages. The Perugia municipal authorities partnered in this event.

100 Classes

The aim of this project is to offer a series of meetings with students from one hundred classes in Umbrian schools in order to share information on healthy lifestyles to improve students’ health. The topics discussed include doping, drug use, smoking, alcohol and proper diet.

The project has involved approximately 2,500 - 3,000 students in the Perugia province. Partners for this project: meritorious associations, the Panathlon Area 10 Umbria, the Ruggero Rossi cultural association, Italy’s national fair play committee.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN VALLE D’AOSTA IN 2013

“In the city without a car” project

This initiative, which aims to promote and encourage sports culture as part of a healthy lifestyle and force for greater social inclusion and unity, was held on 22 September 2013, with the participation of around 400 people. On the day of the event, Aosta’s historic city centre was closed to car traffic, and pedestrians

and cyclists could reclaim their city streets, while the main square was transformed into a giant social space and outdoor gym for sports and recreational activities. The Aosta municipal authorities’ tourism and sports council, national sports federations and sports promotion bodies were partners for this event.

Youth Games

This activity is aimed at offering students of all school classes to experience sports and motor activities.

Each participating class and group was assigned to a team and participated in every activity proposed. The Youth Games are based on the philosophy “everyone in, no one left

out” and were held on two different mornings, with the participation of 605 students and nine schools in Valle d’Aosta for a total of 29 classes. The regional council for education and culture, the regional council for the environment and national sports federations were partners for this event.

“Sports psychology”

conference and course

With this initiative, the regional council offered training/updating sessions for coaches and team managers to promote health and well-being in sports, with a specific focus on the coach’s role in managing athletes’ anxiety handling groups. The project was organised

in a conference with 130 participants and a course divided into four modules with 94 participants.

The regional council person for health and social policies partnered with CONI for this project.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PROJECTS DEVELOPED IN VENETO IN 2013

The role of sports in Veneto in the context of Italy

The aim of this project was to highlight the particular features of sports in Veneto, beginning with the social and cultural value that they create all the way to the outstanding results of Veneto athletes. This is a long-term project that was kicked off in December 2012 with the regional opening conference. The following

forums were held: “SPORTS & TOURISM” FORUM (Caorle, 25/05/2013); “SPORTS & ECONOMICS” FORUM (Treviso, 22/06/2013); “SPORTS & HEALTH” FORUM (Padua, 26/10/2013). There were about 120 participants for each event. The Veneto Region and local administrations were partners in this project.

Sportivamente

The “Sportivamente” project continued in 2013. Designed by CONI’s Padua and Rovigo provincial delegations and sponsored by Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo, a bank foundation, it supports youth sports. The bank foundation’s contribution

entails a substantial sum earmarked to help primary and secondary school students of Padua and Rovigo, through expert attendance and refresher trainings for operators and parents. 600 sports clubs joined the initiative and 1,900 students and 2.800 parents participated to it.

Veneto Games

Now in their third year, the Veneto Games were held in Caorle from 23 to 26 May, with the aim of involving 34 federations and some 3,000 young athletes.

The federations present ranged from those with the most members (football, basketball and volleyball) to emerging spots (ice skating, triathlon and archery), to disciplines with deep local roots, like rugby, cycling and swimming. The Paralympic Committee is also present

with demonstrations of various sports for the disabled.

During the games, the “Blue Jersey” event was also held, organised by the National Olympic Athletes Association and the Azzurri d’Italia. On Saturday 25, alongside the competitions and tournaments, the Caorle Civic Centre hosted the first sports forum in the “Role of Veneto Sports in Italy” project, devoted to “Sports and Tourism”. About 2,300 athletes and staff members participated.





ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND VALUE DISTRIBUTED TO STAKEHOLDERS

THE CONI SYSTEM'S ECONOMIC VALUE

SUPPORTING THE ITALIAN SPORTS SYSTEM

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND VALUE DISTRIBUTED TO STAKEHOLDERS

CONI'S TOP PRIORITY IS TO TRANSPARENTLY INFORM ALL STAKEHOLDERS ABOUT THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FUNDS RECEIVED AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE ITALIAN SYSTEM.

In accordance with GRI guidelines, this chapter presents an added value statement which is based on a reclassification of the profit and loss account included in CONI's financial statements. Informing all stakeholders about the management of the funds received and the related effects in a transparent manner is one of CONI's top priorities. Pursuant to the Decree of the Ministry of Public Administration and Innovation and of the Ministry for Legislative Simplification dated 19 November 2008, CONI was included in the list of non-economic public bodies and, as such, is a non-profit organisation. Based on the above guidelines and considering CONI's and Coni Servizi's goals and mission, the aim of the added value statement is not so much to present the "economic value generated" rather to show the economic value distributed to stakeholders.

Considering CONI's non-profit nature and the fact that its business is not strictly a productive one, the use of the expression "economic value generated" during the year would not be entirely appropriate. Indeed, CONI's operations mainly rely on the grants received from the government to promote and support sports. Based on the above, the more generic "core added value" is used instead of the GRI's "economic value generated".

The economic value distributed to stakeholders is a quali/quantitative indicator of CONI's social impact and reflects the real impact of its social responsibility, while the economic value distributed to CONI is the amount of funds that guarantee the network's financial sustainability and the continuity of the services offered to the Italian sports system.

THE ECONOMIC AND ORGANISATIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONI AND CONI SERVIZI

Coni Servizi is the operating company of the Italian National Olympic Committee's activities. It performs this function through a **service contract** agreed with CONI. Its mission is to create value for Italian sports:

- through the **efficient management** of the mandate assigned to it by CONI;
- enabling CONI to **allocate greater funds** to national sports federations;

- by providing national sports federations **with high added value services**;
- by developing **unique know-how in Italy**, in the field of sports and associated sports disciplines;
- by enhancing its wealth of **professional resources and assets**.

Coni Servizi manages the National Olympic Training Centres, the School of Sports, the Institute of Medicine and Science in Sports.

CONI SYSTEM'S ECONOMIC VALUE

In order to better present the CONI system and its components, CONI and Coni Servizi, the added value statements⁹ of both components is given below, together with the CONI system's combined schedule.

(figures in Euros)

CONI ADDED VALUE	2013	2012
Core added value	438,698,294	440,448,131
Grants from the government, public bodies, the IOC (International Olympic Committee) and other bodies	428,593,773	420,508,719
Revenue from local units	5,308,209	8,443,842
Other revenue	4,796,312	11,495,570
Economic value distributed to stakeholders	434,587,384	434,404,137
Support to the Italian sports system	304,287,520	292,508,627
Italian communities abroad	324,586	398,000
Costs to purchase goods/services	124,773,912	136,294,702
Corporate bodies	1,327,845	1,210,506
PA remuneration	3,852,732	3,987,067
Financial backers	20,789	5,235

(9) CONI's and Coni Servizi's added value statements have been prepared in accordance with the GRI's guidelines. The related amounts were derived from the reclassification of the figures of the profit and loss accounts of CONI's and Coni Servizi's financial statements at 31 December 2013. Conversely, the added value statement of the CONI Network has been prepared by combining the amounts of the above two financial statements, net of the economic values arising from the contractual relationships between CONI and Coni Servizi, specifically, the value of the service contract in place between the two entities.

**CONI SERVIZI'S
MISSION IS TO
CREATE VALUE FOR
SPORTS IN ITALY.**

Economic value distributed to CONI	4,110,910	6,043,994
Amortisation/depreciation, write-downs	1,514,678	1,071,399
Provisions for risks	1,111,754	750,000
Provisions and reserves	1,484,478	4,222,595

(figures in Euros)

CONI SERVIZI ADDED VALUE	2013	2012
Core added value	130,392,780	151,474,280
Revenues from the service contract	101,457,427	108,832,438
Other revenues	28,935,353	42,641,842
Economic value distributed to stakeholders	106,595,891	120,023,809
Costs to purchase goods/services	54,795,611	61,344,016
Corporate bodies	539,000	651,000
Employees' remuneration	40,710,883	46,277,070
PA remuneration	7,814,377	9,298,999
Financial backers	2,736,020	2,452,724
Economic value distributed to CONI	23,796,889	31,450,471
Amortisation/depreciation, write-downs	12,916,916	13,329,218
Provisions for risks	12,996,018	15,029,686
Provisions and reserves	-2,116,045	3,091,567

(figures in Euros)

CONI SYSTEM'S ECONOMIC VALUE	2013	2012
Core added value	467,633,647	483,089,973
Grants from the government, public bodies, the IOC (International Olympic Committee) and other bodies	428,593,773	420,508,719
Other revenues	39,039,874	62,581,254
Economic value distributed to stakeholders	439,725,848	445,595,508
Support to the Italian sports system	304,287,520	292,508,627
Italian communities abroad	324,586	398,000
Costs to purchase goods/services	57,147,771	69,015,527
Corporate bodies	1,866,845	1,861,506
Employees' remuneration	40,710,883	46,277,070
PA remuneration	32,631,434	33,076,819
Financial backers	2,756,809	2,457,959
Economic value distributed to CONI	27,907,799	37,494,465
Amortisation/depreciation and write-downs	14,431,594	14,400,617
Provisions for risks	14,107,772	15,779,686
Provisions and reserves	-631,567	7,314,162



This schedule combines the figures of the two entities and offsets the mutual transactions related to the service contribution that links CONI to Coni Servizi. Specifically, “Other revenues” were offset against “Costs to purchase goods and services”.

The **core added value** is mainly comprised of the following items:

- *Grants from the government, public bodies, the IOC (International Olympic Committee) and other bodies*, which account for 92% of total core added value and relate to government grants (comprising two components: ordinary grants and PREU (the tax on gaming proceeds), public bodies (MIUR [the Ministry of Universities, Education and Research] and the Prime Minister’s office), the CIO and the EOC (European Olympics Committee) and other grants given to CONI by the Fondazione per la mutualità generale negli sport professionistici a squadre (Foundation for general mutuality in professional team sports). This figure is substantially in line with that of the previous year (+2%).
- *Other revenues*, this residual caption includes all other revenues of the CONI Network. Specifically, it includes: “Revenues from local units”, “Other revenues from sales and services” (facility management, property leases, membership fees for courses/services to national sports federations, etc.), “Trade revenues” from the use of the CONI brand, “Other revenues and income” relating, for instance, to national sports federations’ reimbursements of post and telephone services, and “Other financial and extraordinary income”.

Economic value distributed to stakeholders mainly consists of the following captions:

- *Support to the Italian sports system*, which includes the grants directly disbursed by CONI to the various sports federations and bodies. It accounts for 69% of the Economic value distributed to stakeholders and is up 4% on the previous year. It includes: “grants to sports federations” (€251,168 thousand, +9%), “grants to associated sports disciplines” for their operations and for sports competitions (€3,190 thousand, +23%), “grants to sports promotion bodies” (substantially in line with 2012, +1%), “grants to military and state corps s.c. and meritorious associations” (substantially in line with the previous year, +2%) and “other grants for institutional activities”.
- *Italian communities abroad*: this caption of approximately €325 thousand relates to grants given to Italian communities abroad to support sports events for children/teenagers of Italian communities around the world (Argentina, Venezuela, United States, Switzerland, Canada and Brazil).
- *Costs to purchase goods and services*: include the costs incurred by the CONI Network in 2013 to purchase raw materials, consumables and supplies, use of third party assets and other sundry operating costs, such as: journals, magazines, subscriptions and agencies. In 2013, they fell considerably (-17%), with a view to constantly increasing the efficiency of the financial resources used.
- *Corporate bodies*: these include the fees and the amounts reimbursed to the members of corporate bodies, entertainment expenses and social

IN 2013, COSTS FELL CONSIDERABLY (-17%), WITH A VIEW TO INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES USED.

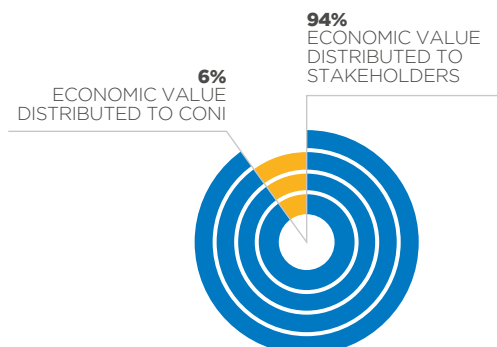
security charges. They are entirely in line with the previous year.

- *Employees’ remuneration*: this is the portion of economic value distributed to employees and relates entirely to Coni Servizi. The 12% decrease on the previous year is due to the reduction in average workforce (-137 employees) and the corresponding decrease in the number of employees (-2 employees)
- *PA remuneration*: this is the portion of economic value (approximately 7%) distributed to the government, in the form of taxes and duties paid.
- *Financial backers*: it includes the “Other financial interest and charges” paid by the CONI Network to banks for liquidity management purposes.

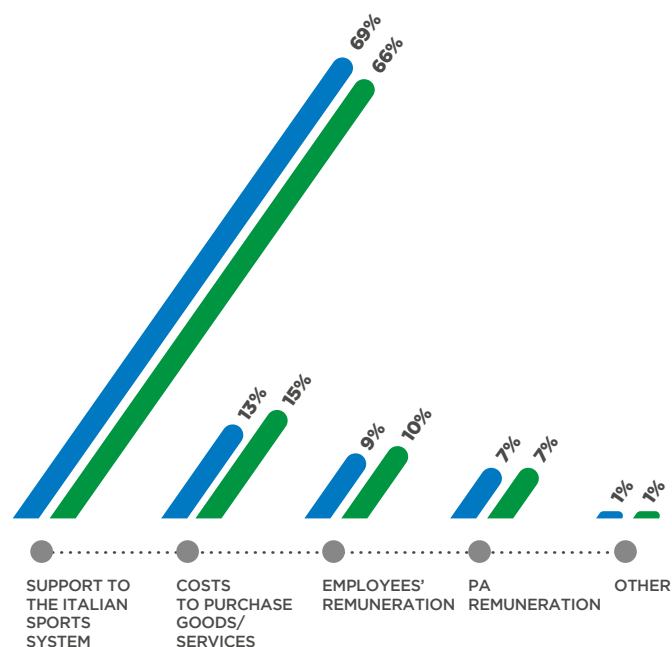
The economic value distributed to CONI: this is the portion of economic value that the CONI Network does not distribute to stakeholders. Indeed, it is entirely maintained as provisions and amortisation/depreciation. The decrease on the previous year is mainly due to the loss incurred by Coni Servizi. However, despite the loss for the year, the company’s net equity, which has grown over the past few years, amounted to €43,130 thousand at 31 December 2013.

The chart below shows that the CONI Network’s core added value is almost entirely re-distributed to external stakeholders.

DISTRIBUTION OF CONI SYSTEM’S ADDED VALUE



DISTRIBUTION OF CONI SYSTEM'S ADDED VALUE



The above chart shows the percentage of core added value distributed to each category of stakeholders.

69% of the core added value is distributed to sports federations and bodies to support the Italian sports system, up 3% on the previous year. The residual 31% is allocated to the other categories of stakeholders.

SUPPORTING THE ITALIAN SPORTS SYSTEM

The criterion used to allocate financial resources to sports bodies (national sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies, meritorious associations and military and state corps s.c.) is based on a grant-allocation model. This model was established by the National Board in 2007 and subsequently updated and, more recently, as per CONI's National Board resolution no. 370 of 14 October 2010. A special CONI Commission has been formed to review the model for the future.

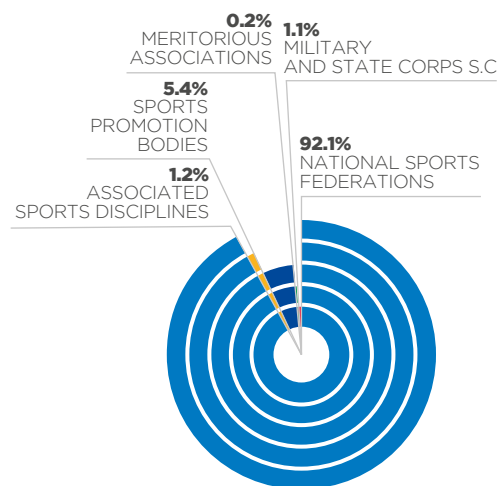
CONI publishes the resolutions for the calculation of the grant-allocation criteria for each beneficiary, together with the tables summarising the grants allocated.

These resolutions are available at this link:



The chart on the top right side gives a breakdown of "grants for institutional activities", i.e., those given to sports bodies in 2013.

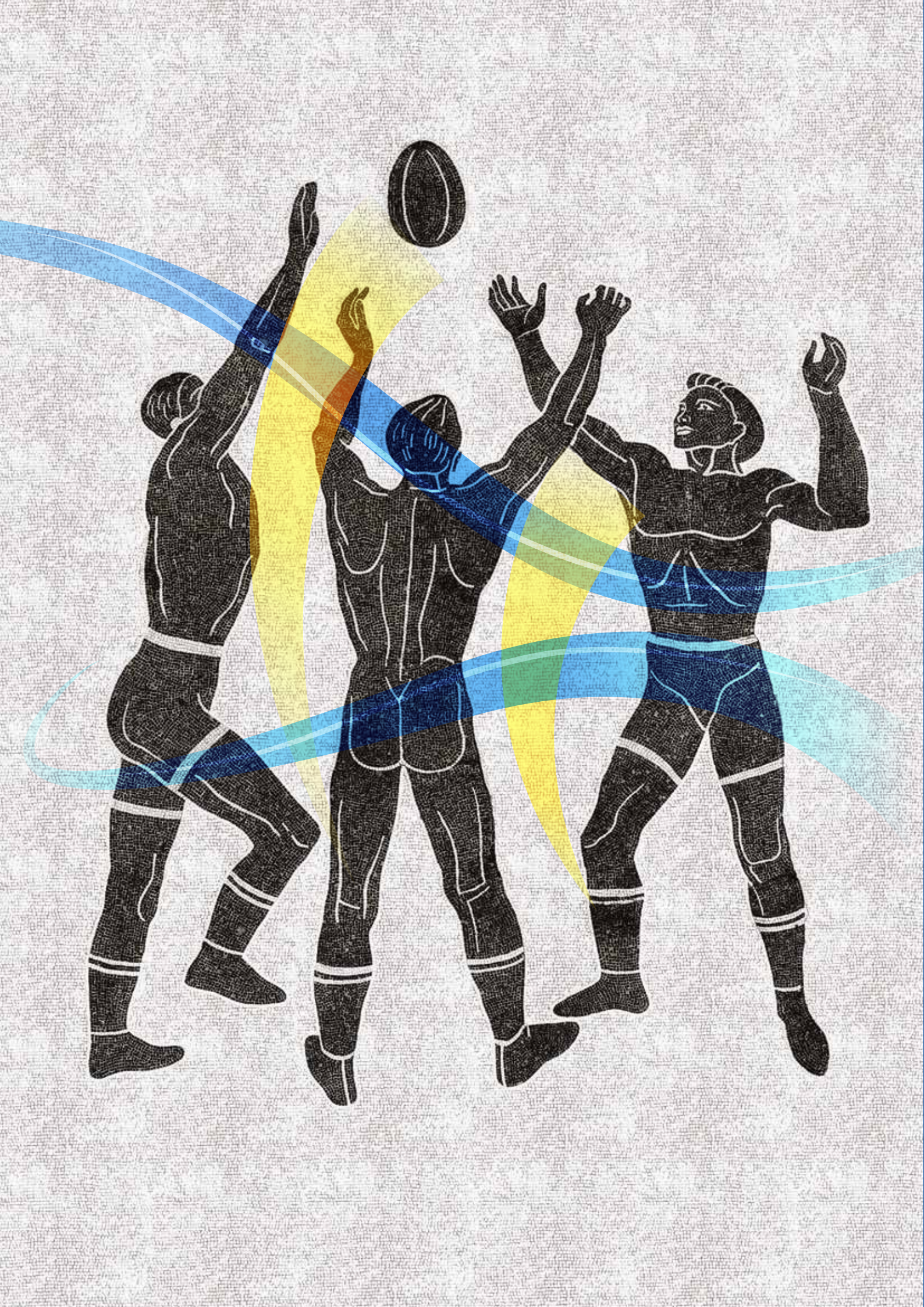
FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO SPORTS BODIES IN 2013



LITIGATION

In 2013, there was no serious litigation with stakeholders. Pending litigation relates to the ordinary activities of CONI and Coni Servizi. With respect to environmental litigation, during the year 2013, no final judgments against CONI or Coni Servizi were issued, nor were significant administrative penalties levied for non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations. During the year, CONI accrued approximately €1,112 thousand to the provision for future charges in relation to liabilities of a certain nature related to human resources grants to be given to national sports federations. Indeed, the definitive amount to be assigned to each federation and the relevant due date was unknown at the reporting date.

CONI and Coni Servizi are the defendants in several civil, administrative and labour disputes. To date, no significant charges are expected from the settlement of these disputes for CONI or Coni Servizi beyond the amounts already accrued at 31 December 2013 and included in the 2013 financial statements. For additional information about the composition of the "Provisions for risks and charges" and changes therein, reference should be made to the relevant sections of the notes to the financial statements of CONI and Coni Servizi at 31 December 2013.





RELATIONSHIPS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDERS AND DIALOGUES CHANNELS

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SPORTS BODIES

OUR PEOPLE

SUPPLIERS

OUR PARTNERS

RELATIONSHIPS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDERS AND DIALOGUE CHANNELS

CONI's stakeholders include those parties which:

- **influence** the company's activities in different manners and to a different extent;
- **are influenced** through the CONI's services and activities.

In order to ensure ongoing and constructive

communication, CONI has created specific communication channels.

Communication with the various stakeholders takes place at least annually and is focused on discussing strategies and objectives, while obtaining feedback and suggestions for improvement from stakeholders.

CONI'S STAKEHOLDERS		DIALOGUE CHANNELS
Internal	Governance and control bodies, Personnel.	Meetings of the national counsel, meetings of the national board, boards of directors, meetings and presentations, intranet and HR portal, trade unions' relationships, training.
External, which belong to the supra-system in which CONI operates	International Olympic Committee and national institutions.	Meetings, work groups, conventions, international forum, protocols and agreements.
External, which benefits from most of CONI's services and activities	National sports federations, associated sports disciplines, sports promotion bodies, meritorious associations, military and state corps s.c., Italian Paralympic Committee, amateur sports associations and other non-profit-making associations which operate in the field of sports, athletes and professional trainees, technicians and volunteers.	Meetings of the national counsel, institutional meetings, work groups, national forum, training courses, events, market analyses, information campaigns, institutional website, social media, conferences and press releases.
External, which belong to the social/territorial context in which CONI operates	Sponsors, suppliers, media, universities and schools, non-profit organizations, future generations affected by environmental protection and the community.	Meetings, conferences and press releases, institutional website and social media, work groups, tenders, briefing, campaigns.

MAP OF STAKEHOLDERS



NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC)

The International Olympic Committee, which is currently based in Lausanne, is the supreme authority of the Olympic Movement. Today, it acts as a catalyst for collaboration between the various National Olympic Committees, International Sports Federations, the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games, athletes and United Nations agencies.

The Olympic Charter defines the IOC as: *an international non-governmental non-profit organisation, of unlimited duration, in the form of an association with the status of a legal person, recognised by the Swiss Federal Council.*

As coordinator, the IOC ensures the smooth running of the Olympic Games, supports all organisations which form part of the Olympic Movement and strongly encourages the promotion of the Olympic values.

The International Olympic Committee is comprised of athletes currently competing and the Presidents who manage the International Federations and National Olympic Committees. The number of its members shall never exceed 115.

HISTORY

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was established on 23 June 1894 in Paris following the Athletic Sports International Congress, which was held at the Sorbonne University.

It is the brainchild of the French pedagogue and sociologist Pierre de Coubertin and stems from his idea to use sports as a tool to promote peace and understanding among people.

The IOC's first task was organising the first modern Olympic Games, which were held in Athens in 1896.

The Olympic Charter defines the IOC's role as follows:

- 1 **to coordinate**, organise and develop sports and sports competitions and, in tandem with national and international sports organisations, to promote and take steps to strengthen the unity of the Olympic Movement;
- 2 **to collaborate** with the competent public or private organisations and authorities to put sports in the service of humanity;
- 3 **to ensure** the regular celebration of the Olympic Games;
- 4 **to participate** in actions which promote peace, the safeguarding of the rights of the members of the Olympic Movement and the fight against any form of discrimination affecting the Olympic Movement;
- 5 **to encourage**, with any possible means, the promotion of women in sports at all levels and in all structures, specifically in the executive bodies of national and international sports organisations, with a view to implement the principle of gender equality;
- 6 **to encourage** and support the promotion of ethics in sports;
- 7 **to promote** the spirit of fair play and ban violence;
- 8 **to lead** the fight against doping in sports and participate in the international fight against drugs;
- 9 **to adopt** measures protecting the health of athletes;
- 10 **to oppose** any political or commercial abuse of sports and athletes;
- 11 **to encourage** sports organisations and public authorities to provide for the social and professional future of athletes;
- 12 **to encourage** the development of sports for all;
- 13 **to monitor** that the Olympic Games are run with a responsible concern for environmental issues and to encourage the Olympic Movement so that it promotes the importance of sustainable development among all people involved;
- 14 **to support** the activities of the International Olympic Academy (IOA);
- 15 **to support** the activities of the other institutions which dedicate themselves to Olympic education.

THE OLYMPIC CHARTER

The **Olympic Charter** is an official document which includes the rules and guidelines for the organisation and celebration of the summer and winter Olympic Games.

The IOC has adopted the Charter as the codification of the fundamental principles, rules and implementing regulations for the world of the Olympic. It periodically reviews the Charter and, where necessary, amends and supplements it.

The aim of the Olympic Charter is to steer the organisation and running of the Olympic Movement, being the grouping, under the IOC's authority, and acknowledging, of sports federations, National Olympic Committees and the Organising Committees of the Olympic Games.

Accordingly, the aim of the Olympic Charter is three-fold:

- **formalising** the Olympic principles and values;
- **reflecting** a formal document which provides the IOC with guidance;
- **setting** the duties of the four organisations which make up the Olympic Movement (IOC, sports federations, National Olympic Committees and the Organising Committees of the Olympic Games).

CONI'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE IOC

CONI is the emanation of the International Olympic Committee and is the authority which governs, regulates and manages sports in Italy. Consequently, CONI is the Italian entity which liaises with the IOC. Accordingly, it:

- ensures compliance with the Olympic Charter and the IOC's principles in its territory;
- prepares and manages the means necessary for the Italian delegation to participate in the Olympic Games and other sports events.

In its role as a National Committee, CONI is a member of the Olympic Movement, together with the IOC, the International Federations and the Organising Committees for the Olympic Games. In accordance with the Olympic Charter, CONI is responsible for promoting the fundamental principles of Olympism within Italy and ensuring national compliance with the Olympic Charter.

Based on the Olympic Charter, CONI, as the National Olympic Committee, has exclusive authority over Italy's representation at the Olympic Games and at regional, continental or world multi-disciplinary competitions, sponsored by the IOC. Furthermore, CONI is required to participate in the Olympic Games with Italian athletes.

ARTICLE 4 OF THE OLYMPIC CHARTER: THE PRACTICE OF SPORT IS A HUMAN RIGHT. EVERY INDIVIDUAL MUST HAVE THE POSSIBILITY OF PRACTISING SPORT, WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION OF ANY KIND AND IN THE OLYMPIC SPIRIT, WHICH REQUIRES MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING WITH A SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP, SOLIDARITY AND FAIR PLAY.

STRUCTURE OF THE OLYMPIC CHARTER

The principles and regulations of the Olympic Charter are comprised of 61 articles. The Olympic Charter consists of the following chapters:

- chapter 1: **The Olympic Movement**
- chapter 2: **The International Olympic Committee**
- chapter 3: **The International Federations**
- chapter 4: **The National Olympic Committees**
- chapter 5: **The Olympic Games**
- chapter 6: **Measures and Sanctions, Disciplinary Procedures and Dispute Resolution**

The complete Olympic Charter is available at the following link: www.olympic.org/documents/olympic_charter_en.pdf



HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

776 b.c. THE OLYMPIC GAMES BEGIN

The first ancient Olympic Games. They were originally games to celebrate Zeus held in Olympia in the month of August. The games were held every four years and the events, which initially consisted only of sprints, gradually grew over time to include five days of competitions, followed by a sixth day for the awards ceremony. Originally, only men athletes were allowed to participate in the Games, provided that they were not slaves and had Greek ancestors.

393 a.d. THE GAMES ARE ABOLISHED

Emperor Theodosius, at the head of an increasingly Christian Roman Empire, **banned all pagan games**, including the Olympic Games which had a strongly religious connotation. In over four centuries, the ancient Olympic Games were held 293 times.

1894 THE REVIVAL OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The IOC (International Olympic Committee) was established on 23 June. This non-governmental organisation was founded to revive ancient Greece's Olympic Games. The IOC is the brainchild of the French pedagogue and sociologist Pierre de Coubertin and stems from his idea of using sports as a tool to promote peace and understanding among people. A revised version of the IOC's mission, stated in the Olympic Charter, is still valid today, and includes the rules and guidelines for the organisation of the winter and summer Olympic Games.

1896 THE OLYMPIC GAMES ARE HELD IN ATHENS

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens with the participation of 250 athletes representing 13 Countries.

1900 SECOND EDITION OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN PARIS

The second modern Olympic Games were held in Paris in conjunction with the World Exhibition.

1912 WOMEN PARTICIPATE IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES FOR THE FIRST TIME

At the Stockholm Games, women were included in the Olympic swimming event for the first time.

1916 WORLD WAR I

The Games were cancelled because of World War I.

1924 THE FIRST WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

The first winter Games were held in Chamonix-Mont-Blanc (France) between 25 January and 5 February.

1940-1944 WORLD WAR II

The Games were cancelled again due to the outbreak of World War II.

1956 THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES IN ITALY

The 7th winter Olympic Games were held in Cortina, with the opening ceremonies taking place on 26 January 1956.

1960 THE OLYMPIC GAMES IN ROME

The 14th Olympic Games were held in Rome and also included the first "International Paralympic Games", which the IOC subsequently recognised as the Paralympics.

1984 THE PARALYMPICS

The IOC officially approved the Paralympics.

2006 THE WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES IN TURIN

Turin hosted the XX Winter Olympic Games. The opening ceremony was held on 10 February, while that of the IV Paralympics took place on 10 March.

TODAY ITALY'S MEDALS

Except for 1904, Italy has participated at all the modern Olympic Games, **winning 550 medals** at the Summer Olympic Games, 19 at the Summer Youth Olympic Games, 114 at the Winter Olympic Games and five at the Winter Youth Olympic Games.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

CONI is responsible for promoting and regulating sports in Italy.

It operates under the **supervision of the Prime Minister's** office pursuant to Law 17 no. 233 of July 2006¹⁰. In accordance with this law, CONI is responsible for providing the Supervisory body (the Prime Minister's office) with the documents and the resolutions passed by its bodies. However, based on the independence granted to CONI, the Prime Minister's office only checks that CONI's decisions comply with the law as it cannot intervene in the decision-making process. Accordingly, all sports decisions are subject to CONI's independence and discretionary power. With respect to financial decisions, CONI is supervised by the Court of Auditors which checks its financial statements ex post. Moreover, CONI has a board of statutory auditors made up of government-appointed experts, who carry out management and accounting tasks, while also checking the legitimacy of CONI's decisions in relation to other bodies.

As part of its duties, CONI fosters and maintains several relationships with national Institutions and cooperates with them in successfully implementing its mission in Italy. CONI'S main institutional partners include:

- **the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research** for projects related to the promotion of sports in schools;
- **the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies** to develop actions which ensure integration and inclusion thorough sports;
- **the Ministry of Health** to promote a healthy lifestyle among youth and the elderly.

The Italian Government is the shareholder of Coni Servizi through the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Coni Servizi is a company limited by shares set up pursuant to article 8 of Law no. 178/2002 with the aim of performing, through service contracts, a series of activities preliminary to the pursuit and attainment of CONI's institutional duties in accordance with the IOC's guidelines and resolutions. Both the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and the Ministry of Economy and Finance play an active role in the selection of several prominent governance figures of Coni Servizi. Specifically, the board of statutory auditors, appointed by Coni Servizi's shareholders, is selected by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (precisely, the Prime Minister's office), except for its chairperson who is named by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Interaction between the Ministry of Economy and Finance and Coni Servizi is part of the ordinary relationships between a company and its shareholders and relates, for example, to the approval of the business plan and the annual financial statements. Coni Servizi is subject to the supervision of the Court of Auditors which checks its financial statements ex post and reports the outcome of those checks to the chairs of both Chambers of Parliament.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Under article 1.19 of this Law, the Prime Minister is entrusted with the government functions pertaining to the Ministry of Cultural Heritage by articles 52.1 and 53 of Legislative decree no. 300 of 30 July 1999, governing sports and, specifically, supervision over CONI and the Istituto per il Credito Sportivo.

SPORTS BODIES

In Italy, sport has always played an important role, both economically and socially. It is based on an organisational model which relies on the collaboration between a public body and parties governed by public law, i.e., CONI and sports associations.

The model is generally based on the principle of free association and the associations' self-management abilities. On the one hand, this implies developing basic sports and, on the other, it entails achieving considerable results in top competitions.

Given the synergies between CONI and sports associations, and in line with CONI's mission, associations are provided with the necessary support and resources. The main actions in

place between CONI and the various categories of sports associations are listed below.

NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS

These are private associations with legal status. They are non-profit federations and their financial statements are subject to the approval of CONI's National Board.

They cover a range of physical/sports activities which require greater efforts in competitions and comprise approximately 72 thousand associations, of which almost 65 thousand are sports clubs and 7 thousand are "other groups" (clubs whose regular membership is pending or organised groups promoting specific types of sports and recreational activities).

NATIONAL SPORTS FEDERATIONS RECOGNISED BY CONI	Registered athletes
AeCI - Italian Aero Club	7,331
ACI - Italian Automobile Club	16,995
FIDAL - Italian Athletics Federation	188,608
FIBa - Italian Badminton Federation	90,136
FIBS - Italian Baseball and Softball Federation	17,179
FIB - Italian Bowling Federation	97,279
FIDS - Italian Federation of Dancesport	112,463
FIDASC - Italian Federation of Hunting and Sporting Weapons	4,310
FIGC - Italian Football Federation	1,098,450
FICK - Italian Canoe Kayak Federation	10,704
FIC - Italian Rowing Federation	37,903
FCI - Italian Cycling Federation	70,426
FICr - Italian Timekeepers Federation	
FGdI - Italian Gymnastics Federation	136,513
FIG - Italian Golf Federation	92,146
FIGH - Italian Handball Federation	24,326
FIGS - Italian Squash Federation	10,131
FIH - Italian Hockey Federation	7,361
FIHP - Italian Hockey and Skating Federation	28,330
FIJLKAM - Italian Judo Wrestling Karate and Martial Arts Federation	93,591
FMSI - Italian Sports Medicine Federation	
FMI - Italian Motorcycling Federation	146,563
FIM - Italian Powerboat Federation	2,380
FIN - Italian Swimming Federation	150,065
FIP - Italian Basketball Federation	313,587
FIPAV - Italian Volleyball Federation	365,732
FIPM - Italian Federation of Modern Pentathlon	1,885

FIPSAS - Italian Federation of Sport Fishing and Underwater Activities	190,430
FIPE - Italian Weightlifting Federation	31,804
FPI - Italian Boxing Federation	14,914
FIR - Italian Rugby Federation	76,875
FIS - Italian Fencing Federation	18,537
FISW - Italian Water Ski and Wakeboarding Federation	9,195
FISG - Italian Ice Sports Federation	17,208
CIP - Italian Paralympic Committee	10,460
FISE - Italian Federation of Equestrian Sports	108,526
FISI - Italian Winter Sports Federation	77,795
FITA - Italian Taekwondo Federation	24,809
FIT - Italian Tennis Federation	285,631
FITET - Italian Table Tennis Federation	12,888
UITS - Italian Union of Rifle Shooting	67,516
FITAV - Italian Target Shooting Federation	20,076
FITARCO - Italian Archery Federation	23,423
FITRI - Italian Triathlon Federation	13,939
FIV - Italian Sailing Federation	111,946

Source: Coni Servizi's centre for studies from the 2013 CONI-FSN-DSA monitoring.

ASSOCIATED SPORTS DISCIPLINES

ASSOCIATED SPORTS DISCIPLINES RECOGNISED BY CONI	Registered athletes
FASI - Italian Rock Climbing Federation	19,170
FIBiS - Italian Federation of Billiard Sports	31,837
FISB - Italian Bowling Federation	3,022
FIGB - Italian Bridge Federation	22,209
FITDS - Italian Dynamic Shooting Federation	3,553
FCrI - Italian Cricket Federation	4,545
FID - Italian Draughts Federation	55,367
FIGEST - Italian Federation of Traditional Sports and Games	19,732
FISO - Italian Federation of Orienteering Sports	16,191
FIPT - Italian Tamburello Federation	12,188
FIPAP - Italian Fistball Federation	2,249
FSI - Italian Chess Federation	14,129
FICSF - Italian Fixed Seat Rowing Federation	2,067
FIWuK - Italian Wushu-Kung Fu Federation	4,507
FIKBMS - Italian Kickboxing Muay Thai Savate Shoot Boxe Federation	16,252
FITw - Italian Twirling Federation	2,357
FITETREC-ANTE - Italian Federation of Trec-Ante Equestrian Tourism	24,748
FIRaft - Italian Rafting Federation	542
FIDAF - Italian Federation of American Football	5,296

Source: Coni Servizi's centre for studies from the 2013 CONI-FSN-DSA monitoring.

During the year, CONI assisted the technical commission appointed within the Associated Sports Disciplines' National Coordination, with the review of the "Regulation for the recognition

of associated sports disciplines", whose new text was approved by CONI's National Council at its meeting of 13 November 2013.

SPORTS PROMOTION BODIES

SPORTS PROMOTION BODIES RECOGNISED BY CONI

AICS - Italian Culture and Sports Association
ASI - Italian Community Sports Associations
CSAIN - Industry Corporate Sports Centres
CSEN - National Education Sports Centre
CSI - Italian Sports Centre
CUSI - Italian University Sports Centre
ENDAS - National Democratic Agency for Social Action
MSP - Italian Popular Sports Movement
PGS - Salesian Youth Sports Clubs
ACSI - Association of Culture, Sport and Leisure Time
UISP - Italian Association of Sport For all
US ACLI - ACLI Sports Association
ASC - Confederated Sports Activities
CNS LIBERTAS - Libertas National Sports Centre
OPES - Organisation for Sports Education

Source: CONI's website.

During the year, in Lombardy, the National Council withdrew Sport Padania's regional recognition as a sports promotion body, which it had granted as per its resolution no.

1292 of 11 November 2004.

Following this withdrawal and as no new recognitions were given, the number of bodies fell from 16 to 15.

MERITORIOUS ASSOCIATIONS

MERITORIOUS ASSOCIATIONS RECOGNISED BY CONI

AMOVA - Association of Gold Medals for Athletic Achievements
ANAOAI - National Association of Olympic Athletes and Italy's Azzurri
ANPSC - National Association for the Promotion of Sports in Communities
AONI - Italian National Olympic Academy
APeC - Association of CONI Retirees
CONAPEFS - National Body of Teachers of Physical Education and Sports
CISCD - Italian Committee for Sports Against Drugs
CNIFP - Italian National Committee for Fair Play
FIEFS - Italian Federation of Physical Education and Sports Teachers
UNVS - National Union of Sports Veterans
USSI - Italian Sports Press Association
UICOS - Italian Union of Olympic Sports Collectors
ANSMES - National Association of Stars for Athletic Achievements
FISIAE - Italian Sports Federation of Institutes of Educational Activity
SCAIS - Companies for Consulting and Support in Sports Facilities
SOI - Special Olympics Italy
UNASCI - National Union of Centenarian Sports Associations of Italy
CESEFAS - Physical Education and Sports Activities Study Centre
PI - Panathlon International - District Italy

Source: CONI's website.

During the year, no new associations were recognised; consequently, the number of associations is unchanged at 19. Moreover, no organisation applied for recognition as meritorious associations.

The economic grants assigned to these associations are based on the assessment of their draft projects set at the beginning of the year and related to CONI's institution mission, and their administrative compliance with ruling legislation.

MILITARY AND STATE CORPS S.C.

These are sections of the various military and police bodies which participate in sports competitions.

In Italy, military sports clubs usually belong to the sports federations recognised by CONI.

MILITARY AND STATE CORPS S.C. RECOGNISED BY CONI

Military S.C.

Defence

Army

Navy

Aviation

Carabinieri

Tax Police

International Council of Military Sports

State Corps S.C.

State Police

Penitentiary Police

Italian Forest Service Fire Brigade

Firefighters

Source: CONI's website.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF AMATEUR SPORTS CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

The register is used by the CONI's National Council to definitively recognise amateur and sports clubs and associations which are already members of national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies.

Membership is granted to national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and/or sports promotion bodies recognised by CONI (list available on CONI's website www.coni.it). Sports clubs and associations must carry out an amateur sports discipline and

their statute must comply with legislation and CONI's regulations as well as the relevant regulations of national sports federations, associated sports disciplines and sports promotion bodies. Each club's name must include the sports aim and that it is amateur.

The clubs and the associations recorded in the register will be included in the list which CONI annually sends to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Tax Authorities to check the parties entitled to the tax relief for sports associations, in accordance with ruling legislation.

OUR PEOPLE

The need to improve and maintain the high quality, efficiency and effectiveness of Coni Servizi's activities and services is undoubtedly related to the quality of work of the people who operate in these facilities.

Consequently, the identification of improvement goals in respect of working conditions and the development of professional skills to increase the availability of skilled labour and services play a fundamental role.

At 31 December 2013, Coni Servizi had 675

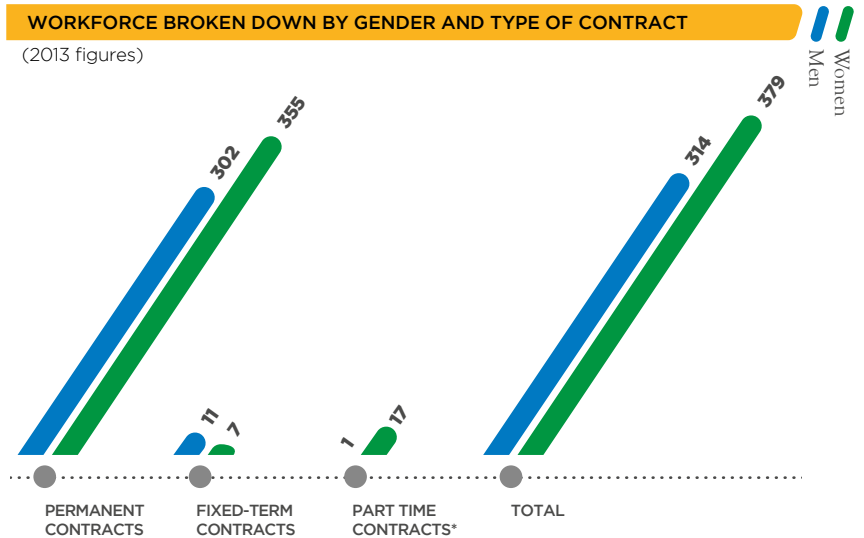
employees, down by two on the previous year. This figure does not include 629 employees who, in accordance with the 2006-2009 National Labour Agreements, were transferred to the national sports federations for which they were already working.

97% of Coni Servizi's employees have permanent employment contracts. Indeed, Coni Servizi believes that a stable relationship with its employees plays an extremely important role in achieving CONI's goals.

AT 2013 YEAR END, CONI SERVIZI HAD 675 EMPLOYEES. NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES OCCURRED WITH RESPECT TO 2012. 97% OF ITS EMPLOYEES HAVE AN PERMANENT CONTRACT.

WORKFORCE BROKEN DOWN BY GENDER AND TYPE OF CONTRACT

(2013 figures)



(*) Less than 30 hours per week.

Despite the small number of part-time contracts, all requests to go part-time have always been met. Moreover, requests for reductions in individual working hours below contractually-agreed limits are also usually met.

Indeed, the company believes that any form of part-time work is a fundamental lever in meeting the need for flexibility and allowing employees to manage their working hours based on their practical and family needs.

The ruling national labour agreement and the supplementary agreements governing part-time work allow several possibilities and combinations (horizontal, vertical, mixed).

As indicated on the next page, Coni Servizi has a widespread presence with offices and employees throughout Italy. Its personnel is mainly based in Lazio (69.3%), specifically in Rome.

WORKFORCE BROKEN DOWN BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

	Lazio		Rest of Italy	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Total offices	225	224	94	89
Men	225	224	94	89
Women	239	244	119	118

WORKFORCE BROKEN DOWN BY REGION

(2013 figures)

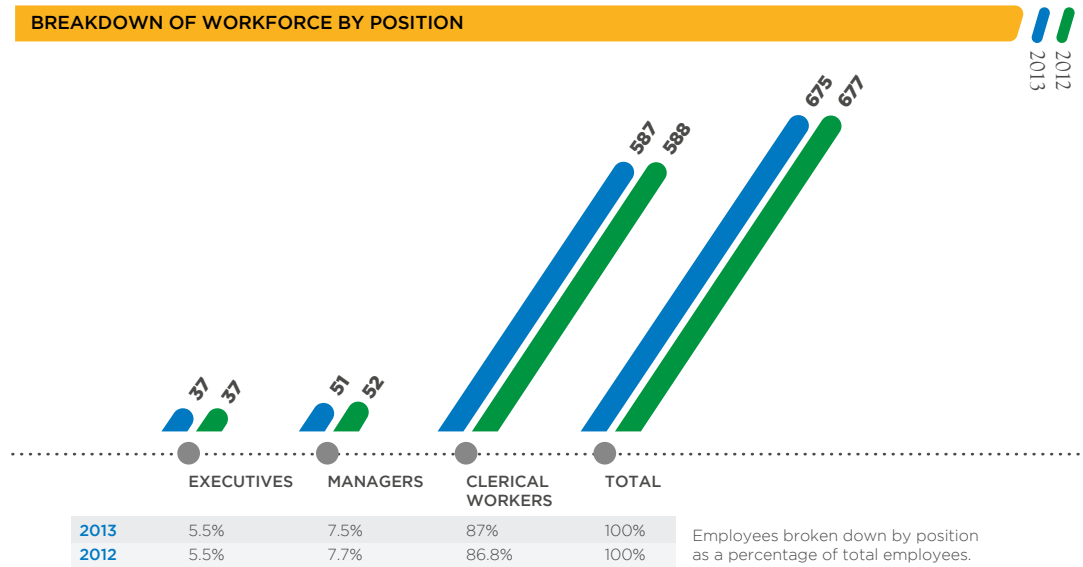


The breakdown of the workforce by position is substantially unchanged compared to 2012. Specifically, in 2013, clerical workers accounted

for 87% of personnel, manager for 7.5% and executive for 5.5%.

BREAKDOWN OF WORKFORCE BY POSITION

60% OF EMPLOYEES FALL WITHIN THE 30-50 AGE BRACKET.



2013 WORKFORCE BROKEN DOWN BY AGE BRACKET

Employees	< 30	< 30 (%)	30-50	30-50 (%)	>50	>50 (%)	Totale	% sul totale
Executives	0	0.0%	13	35%	24	65%	37	5.5%
Managers	0	0.0%	28	55%	23	45%	51	7.5%
Clerical workers	7	1.0%	349	59%	231	39%	587	87%
Total	7	1.0%	390	58%	278	41%	675	100%

THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

Historically, the company's organisation has been divided into two, one part dedicated to the institutional activities for CONI and another for the operating and staff activities that are more specifically related to the functioning and development of the services for which it is responsible.

As part of the institutional activities for CONI, a function for the "Activities for the General Secretary" was formed to cover the responsibilities for the Supervisory, Anti-doping, Statute and Regulations and Secretarial Offices for the Sports Justice Bodies departments, previously reporting to Legal Affairs. Moreover, the Local Area and Promotion structure was reorganised, eliminating it as its own department and introducing three areas: Local area, Promotion

and Recognition of Sports Bodies.

The more specifically corporate line includes new functions such as: Marketing and Development, Strategy and Social Responsibility, Study Centre and Statistical Observatories for Sports.

As is often case, the reorganisation entailed the inclusion of new resources, both managers and clerical workers, to strengthen the strategically important corporate functions and, specifically, to pursue CONI's institutional activities and fill the new positions and/or replace mandatory management positions left vacant.

Employees are hired in accordance with universal and merit-based principles, banning all discrimination and in compliance with the laws and ruling collective agreements.

DIVERSITY AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

In line with the spirit and the values of sports, described in the Olympic Charter and implemented in Coni Servizi's Statute, the company believes that inclusion, participation and equal opportunities are fundamental elements of its governance model and its management and organisational system.

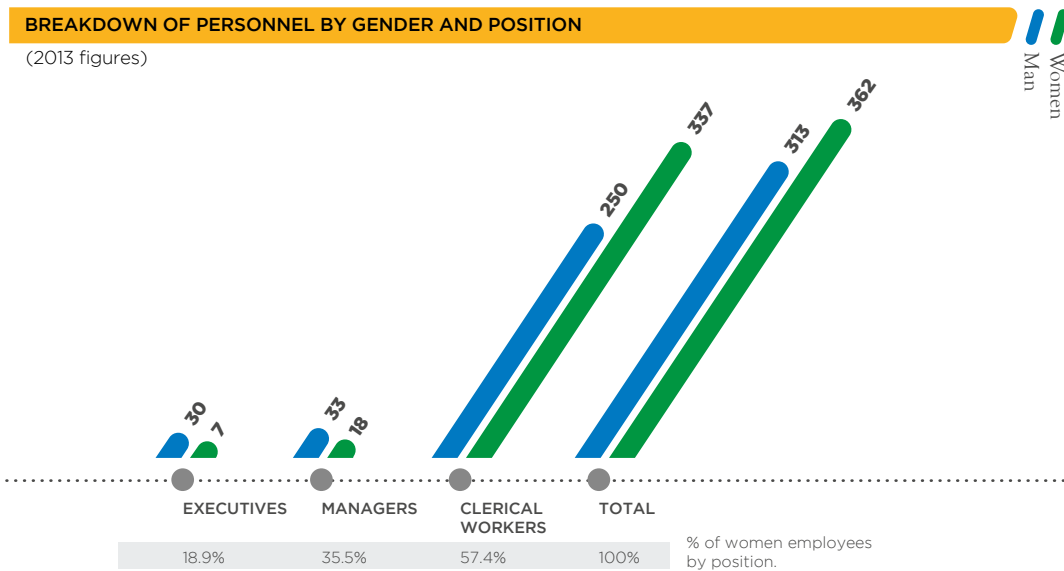
Accordingly, it focuses significantly on diversity and equal opportunities issues, also considering the aspects that are specific to sports and the characteristics of employees (involving

individuals with disabilities, valuing women who make up the majority of the company's employees). Also in this respect, several measures have been taken to implement, at sector level, equal opportunities contractual provisions, with the involvement of the trade unions.

Indeed, as required by the national labour agreement, a Committee for Equal Opportunities has been set up to promote real equality between women and men, through a specific regulation and by appointing relevant members.

BREAKDOWN OF PERSONNEL BY GENDER AND POSITION

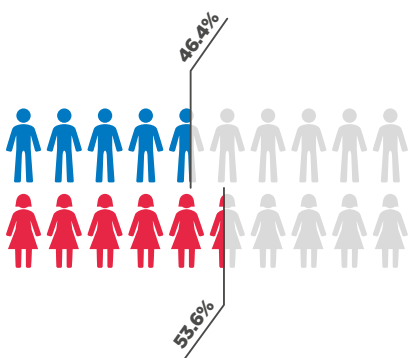
(2013 figures)



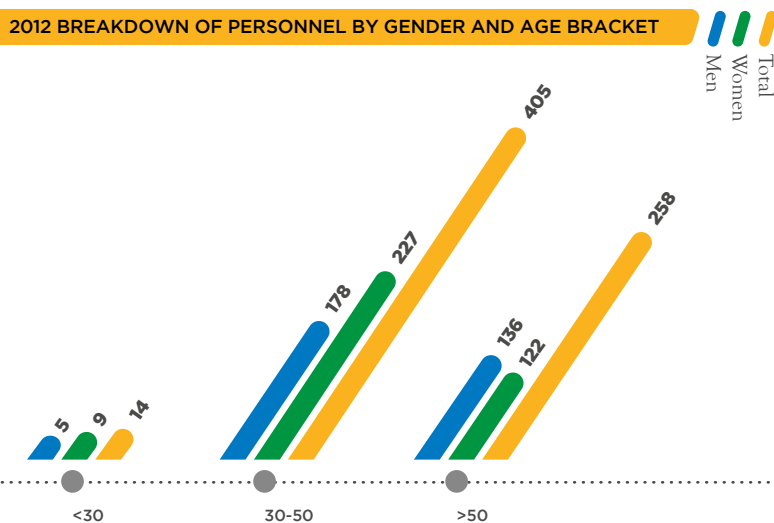
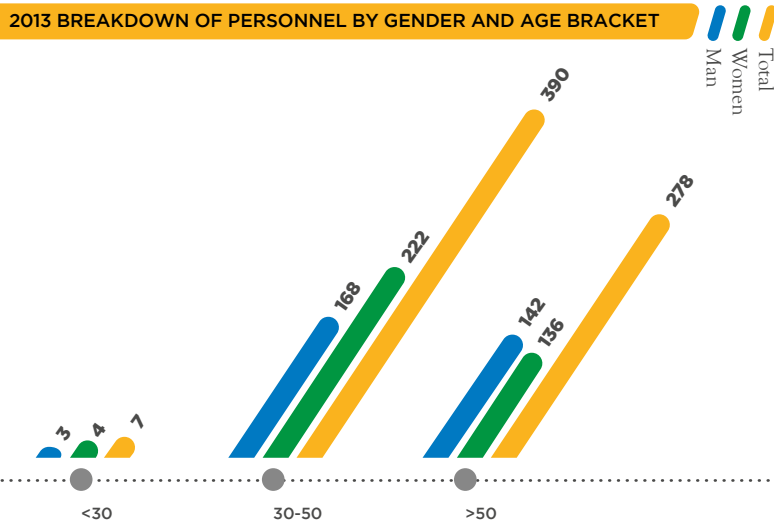
Women account for 57.4% of clerical workers, exceeding men, while the percentages of

women managers and executives are stable at 35.3% and 18.9%, respectively.

BREAKDOWN OF PERSONNEL BY GENDER



WOMEN ACCOUNT FOR THE MAJORITY OF PERSONNEL (53.6%), UP ON 2012 (52.9%).



REMUNERATION*

	Man	Women	Ratio between men and women remuneration
Executives	145,461.10	93,032.90	64%
Managers	66,426.69	60,594.75	91%
Clerical workers	36,017.14	32,976.75	92%

(* Basic remuneration increased by additional amounts based on years of service, stock options, benefits, overtime or any other reimbursement (e.g., travelling expenses).

The above table shows the ratio of men’s and women’s remuneration by position. The main difference relates to managers and

is affected by the low percentage of women holding top positions.

INITIATIVES FOR EMPLOYEES WITH LEGALLY-PROTECTED STATUS AND MOTHERS

The company is fully compliant with the laws governing employees with legally-protected status. In this respect, it ensures that these employees are offered the most suitable positions for their access to the workplace and ability to perform the tasks assigned. The company also considers the environment in which they work, being aware of the fact that a favourable working, welcoming and, where necessary, supportive environment, is also fundamental for these employees to perform more effectively.

The company acknowledges the constitutional value of family and the importance of fulfilling the relevant duties. In this respect, the remuneration for working mothers set by the law during maternity leave and for the first month of parental leave is supplemented up to the full amount of remuneration, including payment of the accessory amounts they are originally entitled to.

Support for parenthood is also ensured by social security benefits which cover the costs incurred

by employees in respect of day nurseries, nursery and primary schools. Furthermore, Cral CONI collaborates in the organisation of summer camps for the children of Coni Servizi employees, by making available to them facilities entirely dedicated to children aged 4 to 16.

RETURN TO WORK AND RETENTION RATE AFTER PARENTAL LEAVE, BY GENDER

Pursuant to article 32 of Legislative decree no. 151 of 26 March 2001 on the protection and support of maternity and paternity, parents have the right to parental leave for each child, until eight years, by not more than twelve months. During 2013, 27 employees (one man and 26 women) took parental leave. All white collars who opted to take parental leave returned to work within 12 months, hence the rate of return is 100%.

EMPLOYEES' TURNOVER RATE, BROKEN DOWN BY AGE, GENDER AND GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

NUMBER AND RATE OF HIRED EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYEES WHO LEFT THE COMPANY

LAZIO 2013

Age	Hiring		Resignations		Turnover rate (%)*		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
<30	1	1			/	/	
30 - 50	12	9	3	3	0.44	0.44	0.89
>50			11	6	1.63	0.89	2.52
Total	13	10	14	9	2.07	1.33	3.41

REST OF ITALY 2013

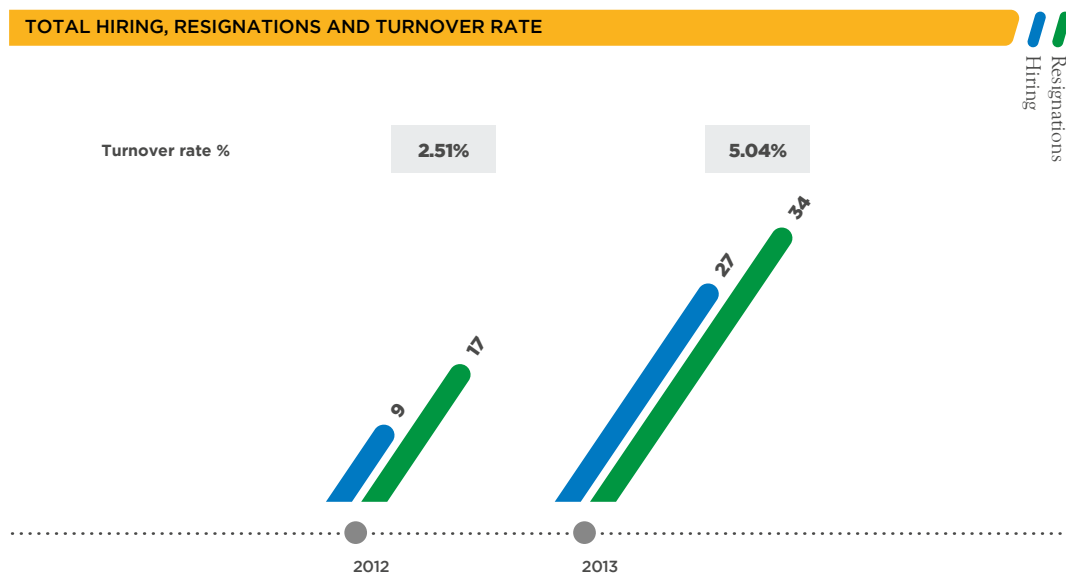
Age	Hiring		Resignations		Turnover rate (%)*		Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
<30		1	1	1	0.15	0.15	0.30
30 - 50	1	2	3	2	0.44	0.30	0.74
>50			2	2	0.30	0.30	0.59
Total	1	3	6	5	0.89	0.74	1.63

NUMBER AND RATE OF HIRED EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYEES WHO LEFT THE COMPANY

Age	2012			2013		
	Lazio	Rest of Italy	Total	Lazio	Rest of Italy	Total
Hiring	8	1	9	23	4	27
Resignations	8	9	17	23	11	34
Hiring rate*	1.18%	0.15%	1.31%	3.41%	0.59%	4.0%
Turnover rate**	1.18%	1.33%	2.51%	3.41%	1.63%	5.04%
Total	464	213	677	468	207	675

IN 2013, MOST EMPLOYMENT RELATIONSHIPS ENDED AS PART OF THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR VOLUNTARY RESIGNATIONS.

TOTAL HIRING, RESIGNATIONS AND TURNOVER RATE



The turnover rate for 2013 has slightly increased. However, it remains below the national average.

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND INCENTIVE SYSTEM

The performance assessment system is a pillar of the personnel management and development policy, which increases the convergence between the company’s projects and the skills of its resources.

A new performance assessment system based on the organisational skills model was introduced in 2011 to increase the efficiency of this tool and achieve performance levels which are more in line with the new qualitative standards required.

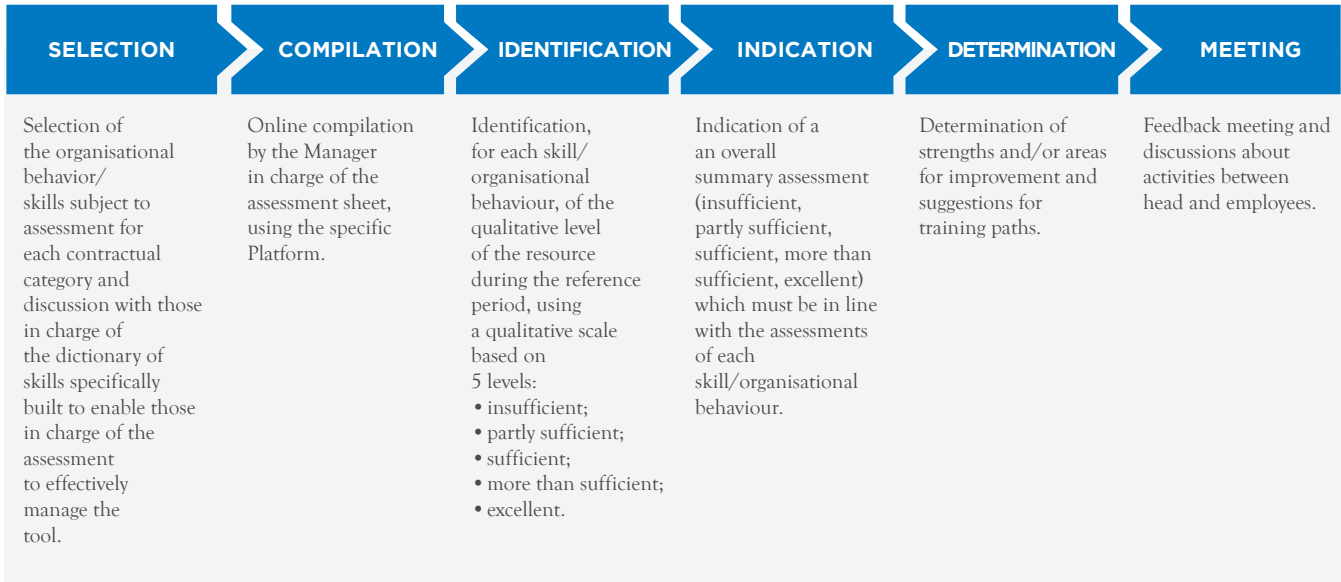
The aim of the current performance assessment system is to provide an effective tool to duly assess, through discussions among heads and employees, the skills necessary to achieve the expected performance and to identify strong areas, areas for improvement, and to contribute to providing information about the analysis of training needs in order to define collective and individual training paths.

The Human Resources department constantly supports management in its assessment activities, in both identifying reference tools and methodologies, and structuring specific development paths which increase individual performance.

(*) Hiring rate = $\frac{\text{no. of hired employees}}{\text{no. of employees at year end}} \times 100$

(**) Turnover rate = $\frac{\text{no. of employees who left the company}}{\text{no. of employees at year end}} \times 100$

Specifically, the assessment process is based on the following steps:



In line with that set out in the summary assessment, the manager in charge sets an individual bonus equal to not more than one month's salary.

All employees are assessed annually based on parameters and methodologies which are in line with the principles of merit, comparability and fairness.

BENEFITS

Coni Servizi provides all its employees with full coverage for a number of benefits, such as: health care and invalidity or disability. Employees under the national labour agreement, managers and doctors are also entitled to a life insurance policy.

These are direct benefits granted as monetary contributions, medical treatments paid by the company or reimbursement of the expenses incurred by employees. Non-monetary benefits, such as sports or for children, free meals during working hours and similar welfare schemes are excluded.

NATIONAL LABOUR AGREEMENT AND TRADE UNIONS

Since 21 June 2004, the company has applied a labour agreement for private companies. On its renewal date on 26 May 2008, this agreement became the national labour agreement for the specific sector, applied by CONI Servizi to all national sports federations, which signed it on a de facto basis.

TRADE UNION RELATIONSHIPS

The trade unions include the federations which are members of the main national trade unions confederations, most of which also assist non-economic public bodies that have signed the ruling national labour agreements, application of which has been extended to national sports federations since 2008.

During 2013, trade union relations were focused on monitoring and checking the effects of the national labour agreement of 17 December 2012 on employees. This agreement relates to the different position of human resources throughout Italy following the reform of CONI's geographical reorganisation. Specifically, discussions also continued following the changes to CONI's organisational model for periphery areas, fully in line with the trade unions' role.

Moreover, on 28 May 2013, a specific agreement was signed, defining the amount of time necessary between two fixed-term contracts with the same employee. This time interval was contractually reduced to less than that allowed by law in order to guarantee an increased stability of the existing employment relationships and an increased efficiency of the company the trade unions that have signed the national labour agreement. With respect to issues that must be reported to the trade unions, the company provides additional information, within 15 days of the request, should the trade

IN 2013, 100% OF THE COMPANY'S EMPLOYEES WAS SUBJECT TO FORMAL ASSESSEMENT.

unions request an integration for subsequent amendments to previously communicated plans.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

With respect to health and safety in the workplace, Coni Servizi creates and manages the work environment in line with relevant legislation and standards, ensuring full compliance with the provisions of the Consolidated Act pursuant to Legislative decree no. 81/2008 and subsequent amendments and integrations. Checking the conditions and the suitability of the work environment is necessary before starting any activity under any model for the beginning or transformation of an employment relationship. The company uses a specific Prevention and Protection System which is comprised of the various roles and positions specifically set by the law.

The Formal Committees for Health and Safety, made up of management and employees' representatives, contribute to monitoring and advising on the safety in the workplace programmes for each operating office or at a higher level. "Formal Committees" mean those committees whose existence and functions are included in the company's organisational and hierarchical structure and which operate in accordance with agreed written rules.

Coni Servizi does not have a percentage of workforce representation in Formal Committees for Health and Safety, nor has it entered into formal agreements with the trade unions on these issues. However, the company has a specific Prevention and Protection Service, comprised of the various roles and positions specifically set by the law. No prevention campaign was held in 2013.

**NO
OCCUPATIONAL
ILLNESS
WAS REPORTED
IN 2013.**

TOTAL INJURIES AND DAYS OF ABSENCE FROM WORK

LAZIO		
Reason	Men	Women
No. of injuries		
On the way to and from work	3	3
In the workplace	-	-
Days missed due to injuries on the way to and from work	194	207
Days missed due to strikes	0	0
Days missed due to illnesses (other than occupational)	2,008	2,325
No. of employees affected by occupational illnesses (reference year)	-	-
No. of fatal accidents (death)	-	-
No. of hours worked	422,771	498,088
REST OF ITALY		
Reason	Men	Women
No. of injuries		
On the way to and from work	2	-
In the workplace	-	-
Days missed due to injuries		
Days missed due to injuries on the way to and from work	45	-
Days missed due to strikes	-	2
Days missed due to illnesses (other than occupational)	609	972
No. of employees affected by occupational illnesses (reference year)	-	-
No. of fatal accidents (death)	-	-
No. of hours worked	126,282	193,701

INJURY AND ABSENTEEISM RATIOS

LAZIO

KPI	Men	Women	Total
Frequency rate *	1.4	1.2	1.3
Seriousness rate **	91.8	83.1	87.1
Absenteeism rate ***	983.0	1,037.7	1,011.5

REST OF ITALY

KPI	Men	Women	Total
Frequency rate *	3.2	-	1.3
Seriousness rate *	71.3	-	71.3
Absenteeism rate ***	734.8	825.4	786.5

(*) No. of injuries out of total hours worked x 200,000.

(**) No. of total missed working days out of total hours worked x 200,000.

(***) No. of total missed working days out of total working days x 200,000.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Coni Servizi acknowledges the strategic function of professional training, qualification and refresher courses in enhancing resources and the ability to provide the sports sector with adequately effective and quality services. Training is a fundamental management tool, also in order to ensure enriching processes and opportunities for the professional growth of employees, facilitating their career and the opportunity to forge more fruitful relationships with national sports federations through specific transfer mechanisms to said federations.

Professional training and refresher courses are also considered as:

- a form of **support** for change processes;
- a permanent **method** to enhance employees' skills and inclinations. Indeed, their aim is to enable employees to achieve a higher level of performance and independence and to promote and support their professional growth.

Training initiatives, except for those relating to highly qualified employees, those covering issues which pertain to specific duties and those of an organisational and/or production nature, are addressed to all employees and can generate specific training credits, useful for career advancements and, more in general, in the labour market.

TRAINING COMMITMENT

Training	No. of participants		Total hours of training		Average no. of hours of training	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Executives	2	0	100	0	3.3	0
Managers	22	11	436	394	13.2	22
Clerical workers	5	4	178	130	0.7	0.4
Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	29	15	714	524	2.28	1.45

IN 2013, CONI SERVIZI EMPLOYEES RECEIVED 1,238 HOURS OF TRAINING.

2013 initiatives involved 44 employees for a total of approximately 1,238 hours of training, equal to 100% of the total hours of training received.

Specifically, pursuant to Laws no. 231/2007

and 196/2009 and following the definition of the state-region agreement, training initiatives were mainly focused on legislative issues. In accordance with the above laws, the company decided to hold courses using internal resources.

At the same time, in order to strengthen specific technical skills, the participation in technical refresher administrative, legal and language courses was facilitated. These initiatives involved 21 resources. Furthermore, again with the support of internal professionals, the focus on the development of resources led to the launch of a project which promotes the culture of merit and rewarding. The programme, which will be based on several implementation stages, began in 2013 and involved a first cluster of resources (approximately ¼ of the company's population) identified using the following objective criteria:

- university degree;
- good knowledge of at least one foreign language;
- performance assessment at least above the average.

With respect to methodology, several tools will be used to identify strengths, areas for improvement and the potential skills still to be developed, as well as participants' motivational drivers. In fact, although they are part of each participant's personal features, not all these elements are necessarily fully used when performing the tasks assigned.

Subsequently, based on the output, the resources will be included in a job rotation scheme, alternating their work in different

organisational units of the company, identified by cluster of consistent technical/specialist skills. The aim of this development measure is to enable the resources to expand and strengthen their professional skills and knowledge across several functions.

Furthermore, Coni Servizi offers the following specific programmes:

- to manage skills and promote progressive training/updating to support long-term employment such as:
 - company training courses;
 - financial support for external training and education courses;
 - granting sabbatical leave, while ensuring the employee's position.
- to manage skills at the end of employees' career, such as:
 - a pre-retirement scheme for employees who intend to retire;
 - requalification for those employees who intend to continue to work;
 - post-employment benefits;
 - placement service;
 - assistance (for instance, training, orientation) with the transition to retirement.

ADVANCED TRAINING

Furthermore, in 2013, two initiatives were designed and will be implemented in 2014.

A management development initiative which targets first line managers, dealing with

“Transformational Change Management”.

This training path provides for a series of monthly meetings and will see the participation of an internationally-recognised entrepreneur,

international manager and consultant, followed by discussion among participants and the lecturer.

Conversely, with respect to traditional training, in order to improve the

language skills of its employees in view of the Olympic Games of Rio, in 2014, the company will launch several e-learning initiatives to improve their knowledge of English and Portuguese.

COMPANY CLIMATE ANALYSIS

In the past, the company carried out specific company climate surveys. Although no such survey was carried out in 2013, a series of evidence of the degree of satisfaction of personnel was obtained through the first step of the project to assess the potential of internal resources, as described in detail later on, which covered a significant sample (25%) of employees.

Specifically, the tools used in the first stage of the project include a general motivational interview based on a specific questionnaire, asking each employee to rate their satisfaction (on a scale of 0% - 25% - 50% - 75% - 100%) of their current role and activity.

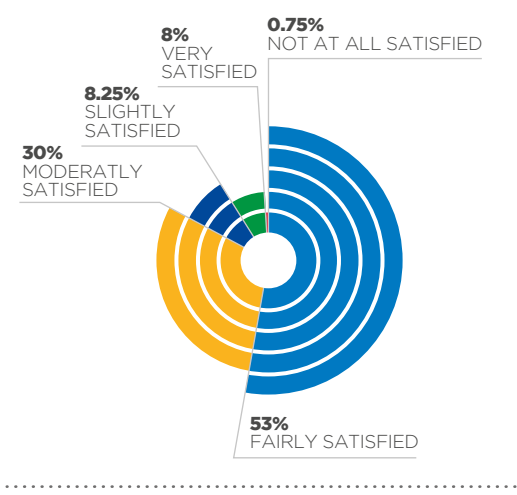
The outcome of the survey conducted on a sample of 135 employees, all based in Rome, is shown in the graph on the right.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

In Coni Servizi, internal communications play a strategic role in ensuring the coordination, efficiency and effectiveness of the company's objectives. They are also important for top management and employees at all levels.

The company's intranet ensures prompt communication, both horizontal, among functions, and vertical, among several levels of responsibility.

DEGREE OF SATISFACTION



SUPPLIERS

MANAGEMENT OF PROCUREMENT POLICIES

Coni Servizi is the entirely state-owned operating company of CONI to which it is linked by a specific service contract whereby it undertakes to procure all supplies of goods, work and services, in accordance with ruling legislation (specifically, Legislative decree no. 163/06 and subsequent amendments and integrations, the so-called “the Procurement Code”, the principles of efficiency, effectiveness, fairness and transparency). To this end, Coni Servizi:

- promotes competitive comparison among potential suppliers;
- ensures suppliers:
 - equal terms to access contract awarding procedures;
 - equal treatment and transparency for each stage of the contractor selection procedure.
- trains the employees involved in the procedures to purchase goods, work and services to comply with:
 - internal procedures;
 - the 231 Organisational Model;
 - the Code of Ethics;
 - national and international laws and regulations, such as Regulation (EC) no.

1422/2007 on the application thresholds for contract awarding procedures.

Contractors are selected using a comparative procedure among potential suppliers. Based on the amount of the supply, the following awarding procedures will be applied:

- **Public invitation to tender:** it provides for the publication of a specific contract notice which includes all technical, organisational and procedural details which suppliers must comply with to prepare and submit their bids.
- **Negotiated procedure:** this procedure, which can only be applied where permitted by ruling legislation, provides for the identification of at least five suppliers which meet the pre-requisites for bid presentation, as set out in the purchase request, which will be subsequently assessed and selected.
- **Direct procurement:** this is of an extraordinary nature and provides for the identification of one supplier only, within the spending limits set by ruling legislation, to which the work, the supply or the service to be offered will be assigned.

E-PROCUREMENT

2013 saw the launch of the e-procurement trial project which will become fully operative in 2014 with the implementation of an IT platform dedicated exclusively to Coni Servizi purchases.

The related benefits can be summarised as follows:

- increased transparency and rapid procurement;
- easy exchange of communications with suppliers;
- reduction to elimination of paper use (for example, contracts/commercial letters will also be signed electronically), generating savings with respect to paper purchases and filing of tender documents;
- integration of the purchasing portal with the other information systems used by the company (for example, SAP) or external systems (for instance, ANAC - the National Anti-corruption Authority);
- increased competition and savings, thanks to easier procedures, to involve a high number of enterprises and to the adoption (for some commodities) of the ON LINE AUCTIONS system instead of the so-called RDOs (requests for quotations in a digital sealed envelope).

The following procurement procedures are applied based on the estimated value of the work, supply and/or services and whether it exceeds or does not exceed specific thresholds.

AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE*	MANAGEMENT AND SUPPLIER SELECTION
Up to €40,000.00 (work, supplies and services)	Direct procurement allowed, even with the request of one quotation only
From €40,000.00 to the EU threshold (for 2013: €200,000.00 - goods and services)	Procurement allowed after at least five bids have been obtained
From €40,000.00 to €1,000,000.00 (work)	Procurement allowed after at least ten bids have been obtained
From the EU threshold (for 2013 work from €5,000,000.00 and supplies and services from €200,000.00)	Notice publication, including the minimum technical and economic requirements for tender participation and the technical specifications to prepare the bid

(*) All the above amounts are net of VAT.

Awarding procedures will follow different regulations based on whether the relevant amount exceeds or does not exceed the EU threshold. This threshold is subject to periodic changes: in 2013, it is equal to €200,000.

Although compliance with the agreements entered into by CONSIP SpA fixing the prices to purchase goods and services for the Public Administration is not required, Coni Servizi voluntarily uses the latter's published data to compare the prices offered by its suppliers with respect to specific commodities.

In 2013, Coni Servizi called and awarded 46 tenders worth more than €40,000, eight more than in 2012, broken down as follows: services (60%), work (32%) and supplies (8%).

SUPPLIER VETTING AND QUALIFICATION

Coni Servizi vets its suppliers using the lowest bid criterion or, alternatively, the most economically advantageous bid, in relation not only to the amount, but also to the project quality of the bid submitted. Vetting is based on the type and the characteristics of the object of the contract to be awarded.

Furthermore, all contracts include a provision which sets out that Coni Servizi's Code of Ethics is published on the institutional website and that commercial partners are required to report any violations they may become aware of. Coni Servizi vets its suppliers also based on their meeting environmental (existence of environmental management or qualification systems) and social (existence of management or qualification systems with respect to health and safety in the workplace, legislative compliance with employees' rights and human rights) requirements, specific to those categories of suppliers which are exposed to significant environmental or social risks.

In addition to the certifications required by the procurement regulation, such as registration with the Chamber of commerce and the SOA certification (the mandatory certification for submitting tenders for work contracts), some types of tenders require suppliers to provide specific certifications, such as the ISO 9001 quality certification, the ISO 14001 environmental certification and the OHSAS 18001 safety certification.

With respect to environmental criteria for vetting, Coni Servizi refers to the Italian legislation which requires an environmental

impact assessment certification or an environmental management system for waste management companies only. Indeed, these companies must have an ISO 14001:2004 environmental management system.

With respect to the vetting criteria related to the supplier's social impact and, specifically, health and safety in the workplace, Coni Servizi applies the ruling legislation which requires the certification of a management system for health and safety in the workplace only from companies which carry out work under tension on electrical installations with a 50 HZ power frequency exceeding 1,000 Volt.

They must be OH-SAS 18001 certified by law (Decree of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies dated 2 April 2011).

With respect to the social vetting criteria related to labour rights, in its tender documents, Coni Servizi makes reference to article 36 of Law no. 300/1970, requiring compliance with national labour agreements and that suppliers, participating in tenders, grant their employees the right to exercise the freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Furthermore, in relation to human rights, in its tender documents, Coni Servizi refers to article 44 of Legislative decree no. 286/1998 (consolidated law on immigration) which provides for a two-year ban from tenders for those suppliers which discriminated against their employees for racial, ethnic, national or religious reasons.

In 2013, Coni Servizi suppliers' vetting and assessment included:

- environmental criteria, (for example the ISO14001 certification), for three tenders: one for the cleaning service of the Olympic Stadium, one for the maintenance of the field of the Olympic Stadium and one for the surveillance and porter service at the Rome and Milan main offices;
- social criteria (for example the OHSAS 18001 certification), related to health and safety in the workplace for one tender: that for the surveillance and porter service at the Rome and Milan main offices.

Almost all suppliers of CONI and Coni Servizi have their registered offices in Italy

and, consequently, are subject to Italian and European legislation on:

- labour law;
- human rights;
- health and safety in the workplace;
- national labour agreement.

OVER 99% OF CONI AND CONI SERVIZI SUPPLIERS ARE BASED IN ITALY.

CONI'S PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

In 2013, CONI purchased goods and services worth €124,456,000 of which:

- €122,422,000 related to the **service contract** with Coni Servizi. In this case, CONI purchased goods and services

- through Coni Servizi;
- €2,034,000 related to other costs for goods and services.

“Other costs for goods and services” are analysed below.

OTHER COSTS FOR GOODS AND SERVICES	2013	2012
Supplies of goods and services in return for activities carried out for commercial partners	1,413,000	7,021,000
Suppliers and goods and services for Coni's institutional activities	/	58,000
Suppliers and goods and services for the motor literacy project	621,000	117,000
Total:	2,034,000	7,196,000

With respect to the service contract, the total amount disbursed by CONI to Coni Servizi fell from €108.8 million in 2012 to €101.5 million in 2013, down by

approximately 7%. The following paragraph includes graphs and detailed information about the procurement of goods and services by Coni Servizi.



ORIGIN OF CONI SERVIZI'S SUPPLIERS

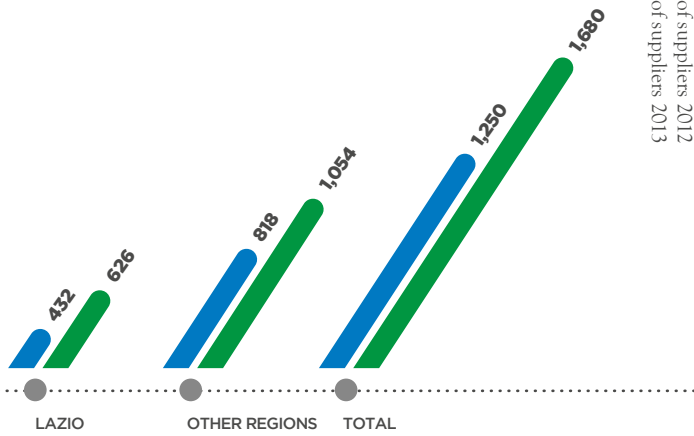
99.9% of Coni Servizi's suppliers are Italian, underlining Coni Servizi's commitment to a quality relationship with suppliers which generates an economic return for the Country. Goods and services are purchased from foreign suppliers only in case of business travels or the unavailability of similar goods/services in Italy. This criterion also enables tighter controls over the supply chain which must necessarily comply with Italy's social and environmental legislation. The analysis of suppliers' location throughout

Italy shows that, despite the significant predominance of suppliers based in Lazio, Coni Servizi also procures goods and services from "other regions". This caption includes all Italian regions. In 2013, the number of suppliers rose by 420 on 2012.

The financial resources used by Coni Servizi in 2013 to purchase goods and services refer to suppliers based in Lazio (34.56%) and to suppliers based in other Italian regions (65.44%).

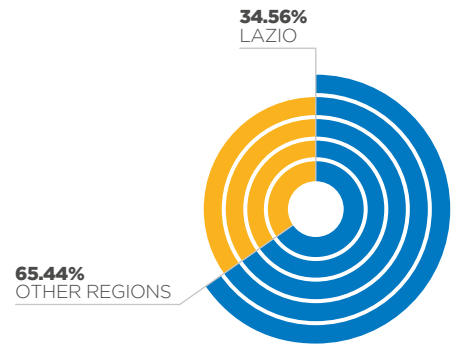
GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF CONI SERVIZI'S SUPPLIERS

(no.)



2013 GEOGRAPHICAL BREAKDOWN OF CONI SERVIZI'S SUPPLIERS

(turnover)





CONI

COMITATO OLIMPICO
NAZIONALE ITALIANO

PARTNERS



SAMSUNG









CONI AND THE ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

CONI'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

CONI AND THE ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

CONI focuses particularly on environmental protection. Since 2008, Coni Servizi's organisational structure which, based on the service contract, manages CONI's properties, has set up an energy management function which manages, monitors, checks and improves the efficiency of energy consumption (electricity, gas, fuels), atmospheric emissions (CO₂) and water consumption.

With respect to other environmental issues, such as paper consumption or waste cycle management, a specific data and information monitoring activity was launched, starting a series of regular measurements which will continue in the next few years in order to create an increasingly precise and structured accountability system.

The reporting scope of environmental data covers all sports facilities, Olympic training centres and administrative offices owned or used by Coni Servizi (300 centres of consumptions of approximately 560,000 square metres of usable area). Data are shown gross of any energy recharges to

third parties which occupy part of the facilities or the services within such facilities. The properties are all located in various Italian regions.

In order to provide more detailed information, this chapter specifically focuses on the Rome administrative offices (comprised of 453 people, or approximately 67% of Coni Servizi's total employees) and its main sports facilities (the Parco del Foro Italico – including the Olympic stadium – and the three Olympic Training Centres (CPO) – based in Rome, Formia and Tirrenia).

ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The **Energy Management** function has implemented a system to manage and monitor environmental data.

This function also prepares an annual Energy Report which summarises Coni Servizi's energy consumption, the energy efficiency measures taken during the year and the savings achieved. Energy uses are mainly related to air conditioning and lighting for premises.



SINCE 2008, CONI SERVIZI HAS SET UP AN ENERGY MANAGEMENT FUNCTION WHICH IMPLEMENTED A SYSTEM TO MANAGE AND MONITOR ENVIRONMENTAL DATA.

RELEVANT STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS

In order to implement an environmental management system and in line with the national and international relevant standards, Coni Servizi has taken the following initiatives:

- **energy monitoring activities**, which also include the identification of corrective measures and proposed steps, as recommended by the UNI CEI EN ISO 50001:2011 standard¹¹;
- **appointing a “manager in charge of energy conservation and rational use (Energy manager)”** in accordance with Law no. 10/1991¹²;
- **obtaining the UNI CEI 11339¹³ standard** as required by the Decree of the Ministry for Economic Development of 28 December 2012¹⁴.



(11) The UNI CEI EN ISO 50001:2011 standard sets out the requirements to design, start, maintain and improve an energy management system. The aim of this system is to ensure that companies systematically improve their energy performance, including energy efficiency and energy consumption and use.

(12) Law no. 10/91, specifically, article 19, regulates the criteria to identify the managers in charge of energy conservation and rational use and of the preparation of the energy report and the related responsibilities.

(13) The UNI CEI 11339 standard identifies the criteria for the qualification as Energy Managers (EGE).

(14) The Decree of the Ministry for Economic Development dated 28 December 2012 sets out the regulations to implement the National Energy Plan on the rational use of energy, energy saving and development of sources of renewable energy. It also sets out the minimum requirements to access the energy efficiency certificates market.



heating purposes (natural gas, diesel oil and LPG). Electricity is mainly used for the lighting and air conditioning of the administrative offices and to manage sports facilities. The figures below were derived from Coni Servizi's 2012 and 2013 Energy Reports, prepared by the energy management department.

As shown by the graphs, in 2013, electricity consumption remained substantially unchanged compared to 2012, as did the consumption of the Rome administrative offices and sports facilities.

The consumption of natural gas and diesel oil mainly relates to the heating systems of the administrative offices and sports facilities.

Natural gas was mainly consumed by the Giulio Onesti Olympic Training Centre which, in 2013, reached approximately 0.87 million cubic metres (up 10% on 2012).

CONI'S ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

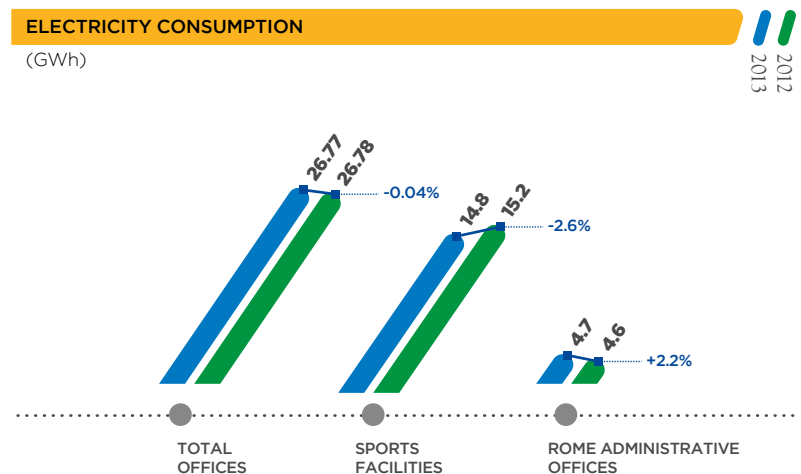
Due to the nature of its activities, Coni Servizi has no a significant direct impact on the surrounding environment. However, it believes in the paramount importance of managing environmental issues and, in this respect, has implemented systems to monitor and improve the efficiency of its impact.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Energy consumption relates to the procurement of electricity and fuels for

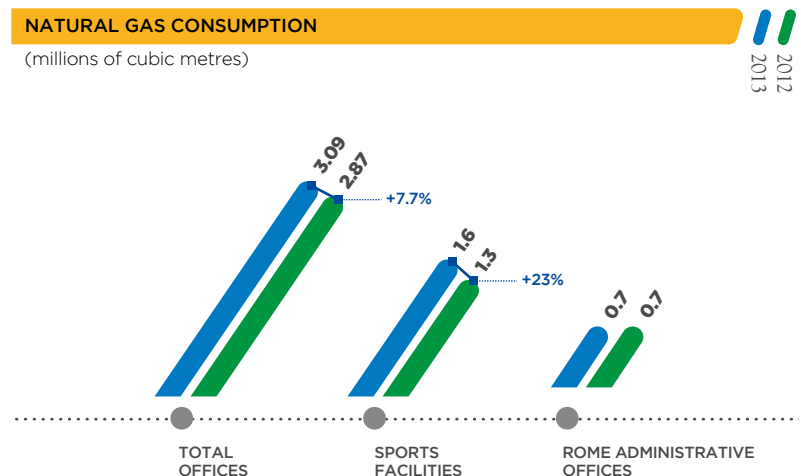
ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

(GWh)



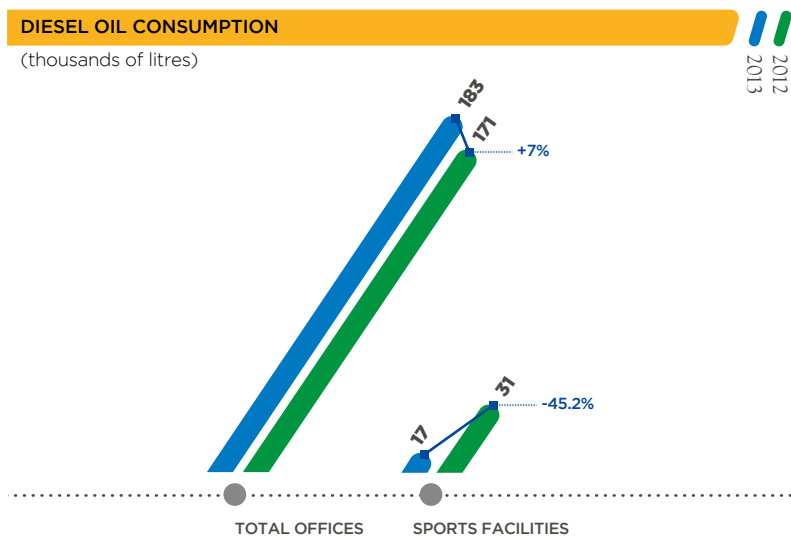
NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION

(millions of cubic metres)



DIESEL OIL CONSUMPTION

(thousands of litres)



The sports facilities included in the reporting scope show a considerable reduction in the consumption of diesel oil mainly due to the replacement of the diesel oil heating system with an electrical heat pump at the Foro Italico Fencing Academy. Total consumption of diesel oil of approximately 183 thousand litres increased slightly (+7%) on the previous year.

DIESEL OIL FOR TRANSPORT

The consumption of diesel oil for transport relates to the car fleet.

Furthermore, in 2013, the total estimated automotive diesel oil consumption (Coni Servizi's car fleet) is equal to approximately 43¹⁵ million litre or a total of €72 thousand.

LPG

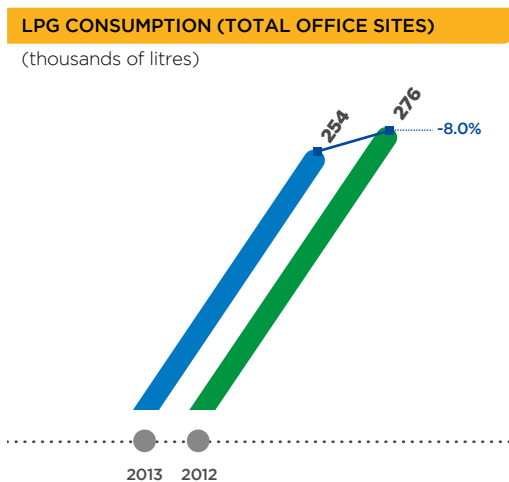
LPG consumption only related to the Tirrenia Olympic Training Centre.

LPG consumption is entirely related to "sports

facilities". The table below shows energy consumption by renewable and non-renewable energy sources.

LPG CONSUMPTION (TOTAL OFFICE SITES)

(thousands of litres)



TOTAL CONSUMPTION IN GJ	2013	2012	Difference (%)
Non-renewable			
Electricity	73,243	73,270	-0.04%
Natural gas	105,822	98,212	+7.8%
Diesel oil for heating	9,439	8,821	+7.02%
LPG	20,724	22,540	-8.0%
TOTAL	209,228	202,843	+3%
Renewable			
Electricity	23,129	23,138	-0.04%
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION	232,357	225,981	+3%

(15) The estimate considers total fuel costs and the national average prices published by the Ministry for Economic Development.

ENERGY INTENSITY

Coni Servizi calculates **energy intensity**¹⁶ based on a total surface area of approximately 560,000 square metres, broken down into sports facilities, Olympic training centres and office sites for a total of about 300 centres of consumption. In 2013, energy intensity was equal to 0.42GJ/m², up by about 5% on 2012 (roughly 0.40 GJ/m²).

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

In 2013, energy efficiency activities mainly involved monitoring energy flows to maintain regular consumption trends, and some ordinary and extraordinary maintenance of the facilities with the greatest environmental impact.

THANKS TO ITS ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS, SINCE 2010, CONI SERVIZI HAS OBTAINED APPROXIMATELY 1,000 ENERGY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES (WHITE CERTIFICATES EQUAL TO SAVINGS OF PRIMARY ENERGY OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 TOE¹⁷).

Coni Servizi also trades energy efficiency certificates on the market managed by the GME¹⁸ (Gestore dei Mercati Energetici). Specifically, in 2013, 779 and approximately 740 certificates were assigned and resold on the market, respectively.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Coni Servizi's core activities generate polluting emissions, mainly due to the direct consumption of energy sources for heating, sports facilities running and automotive purposes.

Emissions intensity

The emissions intensity is equal to 0.03 t CO₂/m³, the same as in the previous year.

(16) Energy intensity = TOTAL electricity, natural gas and LPG/total surface area

(17) Ton of oil equivalent, is the amount of energy released by burning one ton of crude oil. It is approximately 42 gigajoules, although as different crude oils have different calorific values, the exact value is defined by convention; several slightly different definitions exist.

(18) Gestore dei Mercati Energetici SpA (the "GME") is the company set up by the Gestore della Rete di Trasmissione Nazionale SpA (today Gestore dei Servizi Energetici - GSE SpA), in charge of the organisation and financial management of the electricity market, in accordance with the criteria of neutrality, transparency, objectivity and competition between producers. It also ensures the financial management of an adequate availability of the power reserve.

(figures in t CO₂)

DIRECT EMISSIONS	2013	2012	Difference (%)
Total office sites			
Natural gas	6,075	5,638	7.8%
LPG	423	460	-8.0%
Diesel oil	485	453	7.1%
Car fuel	115	115	0.0%
TOTAL	7,098	6,666	6.5%
Sports facilities			
Natural gas	2,744	2,567	+6.8%
LPG	423	460	-8.0%
Diesel oil	45	48	-6.3%
TOTAL	3,212	3,075	+4.4%
Rome administrative offices			
Natural gas	1,451	1,458	-0.5%
LPG	-	-	
Diesel oil	-	-	
Diesel oil	115	115	0.0%
TOTAL	1,566	1,573	-0.5%

INDIRECT EMISSIONS	2013	2012	Difference (%)
Total office sites			
Electricity	11,598	11,602	0.0%
Sports facilities			
Electricity	6,394	6,574	-3.0%
Rome administrative offices			
Electricity	2,056	2,007	2.4%





Emission abatement

The activities aimed at reducing the consumption of natural gas and electricity entail significant reductions in the polluting emissions generated by the use of hydrocarbons.

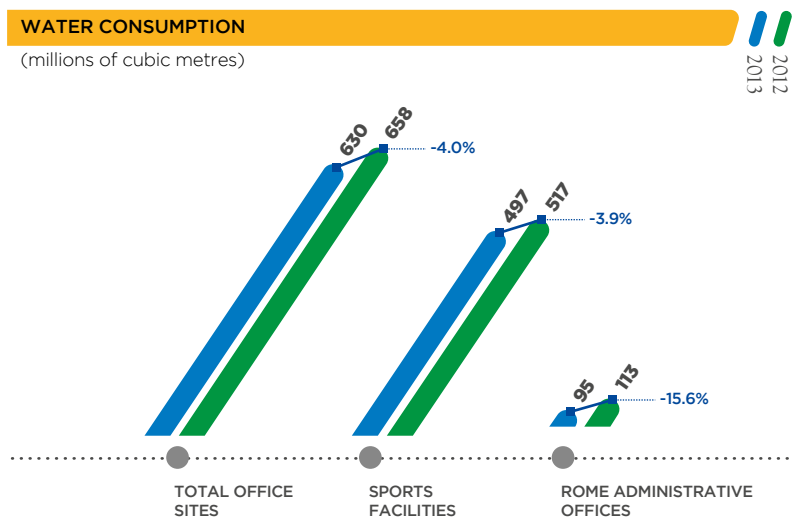
Coni Servizi uses ozone-depleting substances which are present in some particularly obsolete air conditioning systems. The most polluting systems are being replaced with highly efficient ones which use technical gases with little environmental impact. Technical fluids of these systems are checked by specific companies

specialised in the maintenance and operation of such systems.

WATER

Since 2008, Coni Servizi has closely monitored the consumption of drinkable water at its facilities, specifically sports facilities. Monitoring is accompanied by activities to restructure and rationalise its water distribution systems, generating considerable savings in terms of both money and natural resources exploitation.

FROM 2008 TO 2013, EFFICIENCY IMPROVING ACTIVITIES LED TO A REDUCTION IN WATER CONSUMPTION OF APPROXIMATELY 56%.



Water is discharged through the public sewage system in accordance with ruling legislation.

RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

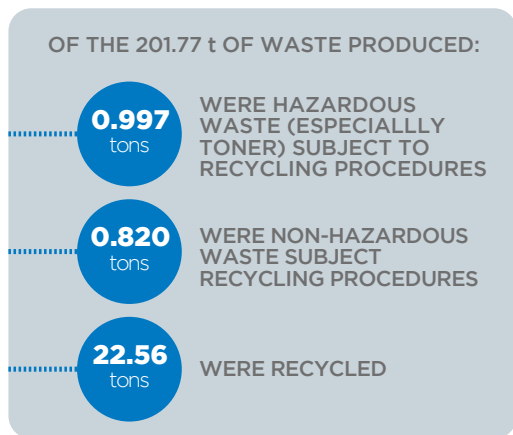
Given the nature of Coni Servizi operations, raw material consumption relates to the above-mentioned energy carriers, and to papers and toner. In 2012 and 2013¹⁹, 7,537 reams of paper were ordered.

RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION	Unit of measurement	2012-2013
Total office sites		
Paper consumption	kg	21,682
Toner	n.	605

WASTE

Coni Servizi’s waste mainly relates to the activities of the Rome offices and management of the sports facilities and the three Training Centres.

WASTE ²⁰	Unit of measurement	2013
Total office sites		
Sports facilities	t	117.986
Rome administrative offices	t	83.78
TOTAL	t	201.77



BIODIVERSITY

Coni Servizi operates in full compliance with (national and international) legislation and the limitations to the use of land. Indeed, during the year, Coni Servizi was never fined for failing to comply with environmental legislation.

Some parts of the Parco del Foro Italico are adjacent to, and others are inside, the Monte Mario natural reserve which comprises a terrestrial ecosystem. The activities carried out in the areas adjacent to the natural reserve mainly relate to administration and sports facilities management.

(19) The company does not keep inventory records. Consequently, the figures in the table are based on an estimate of recorded orders, rather than effective consumption. Accordingly, in order to support these figures, paper and toner consumption for 2013 and 2012 was combined.

(20) Since this is the first edition of CONI Sustainability Report, the 2012 figure related to waste is not shown as it is incomplete and cannot be compared with 2013. Therefore, the analysis of annual trends in waste will commence as of next year.

ANNEXES

GRI CONTENT INDEX

KPMG SpA reviewed the Sustainability Report in accordance with ISAE 3000.

For information on the scope of the review

and the work performed, reference should be made to the Report of the Independent auditors on page 129.

GENERAL STANDARD DISCLOSURES			
General Standard Disclosures	Relevant page number Required by the indicator	Omissions and reasons therefor	External assurance
STRATEGY AND ANALYSIS			
G4-1	Chairman's letter and strategic objectives p. 4-5, 6-10.		✓
G4-2	p. 11-13, 47-48. CONI: financial statements at 31 December 2013 p. 46, 65. Coni Servizi: financial statements at 31 December 2013 p. 19-20, 43-44, 60.		✓
ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE			
G4-3	CONI Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano; Coni Servizi SpA.		✓
G4-4	CONI: p. 38-39. Coni Servizi: p. 39.		✓
G4-5	Cover last page.		✓
G4-6	CONI and Coni Servizi operate in Italy.		✓
G4-7	CONI: p. 40-43. Coni Servizi: p. 45-46.		✓
G4-8	Coni and Coni Servizi mission is to promote sports in Italy.		✓
G4-9	Workforce: p. 96-97. Economic data: p. 80-83. http://www.coni.it/it/bilancio-d-esercizio-2013.html http://coniservizi.coni.it/it/coni-servizi/bilancio-consuntivo-e-bilancio-sociale.html		✓
G4-10	p. 96-106.		✓
G4-11	All employees are covered by the National Labour Agreement.		✓
G4-12	p. 108-111.		✓
G4-13	No organisational changes took place involving the organisational structure, the ownership structure or the supply chain, such to affect the comparability of the two periods.		✓
G4-14	CONI and Coni Servizi assess and manage their business risks using a precautionary approach.		✓

GENERAL STANDARD DISCLOSURES			
General Standard Disclosures	Relevant page number Required by the indicator	Omissions and reasons therefor	External assurance
G4-15	Olympic Charter and principles of the International Olympic Committee (p. 13, 88-89).		✓
G4-16	CONI is a member of the International Olympic Committee (p. 11-13, 88-89).		✓
IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIAL ASPECTS AND THE REPORTING SCOPE			
G4-17	Unless otherwise specified, the figures and the information included in the Sustainability Report relate to CONI and Coni Servizi.		✓
G4-18	p. 14-17.		✓
G4-19	p. 14-17.		✓
G4-20	p. 14-17.		✓
G4-21	p. 14-17.		✓
G4-22	-	As this is the first edition of the Sustainability Report, this indicator cannot be applied.	✓
G4-23	Unless otherwise specified, the figures and the information included in the Sustainability Report relate to CONI and Coni Servizi.		✓
STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT			
G4-24	p. 86-87.		✓
G4-25	p. 86.		✓
G4-26	p. 86.		✓
G4-27	No critical issues/significant observations were reported in respect of stakeholder engagement activities (e.g., management and monitoring of grants to federations, fight to doping, sports justice, etc.).		✓
REPORT PROFILE			
G4-28	The Sustainability Report covers the year ended 31 December 2013.		✓
G4-29	This is the first edition of the Sustainability Report.		✓
G4-30	The Sustainability Report is prepared every year.		✓
G4-31	Strategy and Social Responsibility office csr@coni.it		✓
G4-32	GRI-G4 "In accordance-Comprehensive".		✓
G4-33	p. 129-131. The Sustainability Report was reviewed by KPMG SpA.		✓
GOVERNANCE			
G4-34	CONI: p. 40-43. Coni Servizi: p. 44-46.		✓
G4-35	At present, there is no formal proxy system for financial, social and environmental issues. For information on other proxy mechanisms, reference should be made to the Governance model of CONI and Coni Servizi (p. 40-42, 45-46).		✓

GENERAL STANDARD DISCLOSURES			
General Standard Disclosures	Relevant page number Required by the indicator	Omissions and reasons therefor	External assurance
G4-36	In 2014, a manager in charge of CONI's strategy and social responsibility was named. Environmental responsibilities are assigned to the Energy Manager (p. 116). Both positions report, at least annually, to the governance bodies (Sustainability Report and Energy Report).		✓
G4-37	At present, there is no specific process to involve stakeholders in financial, environmental and social issues. A more general stakeholder engagement plan is in place as described in chapter 5 "Relationships with stakeholders" p. 86-87.		✓
G4-38	CONI's Chairman is the only institutional figure with independent executive powers (p. 40-42).		✓
G4-39	CONI: Its Chairman has an executive role. Coni Servizi: The Chairman of the BoD performs any duties that the Board delegates.		✓
G4-40	CONI: the National Counsel and the National Board are appointed in accordance with the Olympic Charter, the law and the statute. This does not ensures compliance with the criteria of gender equality, independence and financial, environmental and social expertise (p. 41). CONI Servizi: the BoD is appointed in accordance with the law and the statute which, under article 11 confirms compliance with gender equality law and regulations (p. 45).		✓
G4-41	In order to avoid potential conflicts of interest, CONI has implemented a risk management and control system comprised of the 213 Organisational Model, the Anti-Corruption Law, the Three-Year Anti-Corruption Plan and the Three-Year Transparency Plan (p. 47-48).		✓
G4-42	CONI: p. 11-13, 40-42. Coni Servizi: p. 45-46.		✓
G4-43	No specific training schemes are currently underway for the members of CONI and Coni Servizi's governance bodies with respect to financial, environmental and social matters.		✓
G4-44	No process to assess the performance of CONI and Coni Servizi's governance bodies is currently in place with respect to financial, environmental and social matters.		✓
G4-45	Responsibility for checking the effectiveness of the risk management and control system in financial, social and environmental terms rests with governance bodies, specifically, the CFO, the Manager of the Corporate Compliance and Internal Audit Department, CONI's Strategy and Social Responsibility Manager and the Energy Manager. These parties periodically report to the governance bodies on their activities.		✓
G4-46			
G4-47			
G4-48	The Sustainability Report has been approved by the National Counsel.		✓
G4-49	No formal process is currently in place to report any critical financial, environmental or social matters to the governance bodies.		✓
G4-50			✓

GENERAL STANDARD DISCLOSURES			
General Standard Disclosures	Relevant page number Required by the indicator	Omissions and reasons therefor	External assurance
G4-51	CONI: The indemnities paid to the members of CONI's National Council and the National Board are set out in the Federal Council resolution no. 998 of 26 January 1998. The indemnities paid to the Deputy Chairpersons are set out in the National Council resolution no. 129 of 11 March 2003. The indemnity paid to the Chairman is set out in the National Council resolution no. 359 of 20 July 2006. CONI Servizi: the fees paid to BoD members are set by the Shareholders, subject to the non-binding opinion of the Remuneration Committee (p. 45).		✓
G4-52			
G4-53			
G4-54	The highest salary is approximately seven times the average salary.		✓
G4-55	This indicator does not apply since the remuneration of Coni Servizi's employees has not increased since 2010.		✓
ETHICS AND INTEGRITY			
G4-56	p. 48-49.		✓
G4-57	p. 47-48.		✓
G4-58			
CATEGORY: ECONOMIC INDICATORS			
G4-DMA	p. 80.		✓
G4-EC1	p. 80-83.		✓
G4-EC2	Given the nature of the services offered by CONI and Coni Servizi, they have no significant impact on climate change.		✓
G4-EC3	For a description of the Pension Scheme for Coni Servizi's employees reference should be made to pages 44-45 of the 2013 financial statements.		✓
G4-EC4	p. 80-81. For additional information on the grants received by CONI from the Public Administration, reference should be made to pages 29-32 of the financial statements.		✓
DMA Indirect economic impacts	Given CONI's and Coni Servizi's mission, the main economic impacts relate to the Italian sports system. Specifically, support is provided in the form of grants to the Federations and Italian Communities abroad (p. 80-83).		✓
G4-EC7	p. 11, 63-77, 80-83.		✓
G4-EC8	To date, the CONI Network has not mapped the potential indirect economic impacts which may arise from the extension of its institutional activities.		✓
DMA Procurement policies	p. 108-111.		✓
G4-EC9	p. 111. "Local suppliers" are those with registered offices in Italy (Lazio and other regions).		✓

GENERAL STANDARD DISCLOSURES			
General Standard Disclosures	Relevant page number Required by the indicator	Omissions and reasons therefor	External assurance
CATEGORY: ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS			
DMA: Raw materials	p. 116, 121.		✓
G4-EN1	p. 121.		✓
G4-EN2	The services provided did not include recycled materials.		✓
DMA: Energy	p. 116-117.		✓
G4-EN3	p. 117-118.		✓
G4-EN4	Electrical energy consumption is mainly attributable to the internal activities of the company.		✓
G4-EN5	p. 119.		✓
G4-EN6	p. 119.		✓
DMA: Water	p. 120.		✓
G4-EN8	p. 120.		✓
G4-EN9	The main procurement source is the water supply system.		✓
G4-EN10	The entities' activities do not provide for the recycling and re-use of water resources (in accordance with the law and given the nature of the services provided) as part of the services offered by CONI and Coni Servizi.		✓
DMA: Compliance with the laws and regulations	As part of its activities, CONI complies with national and international environmental regulations. p. 116.		✓
G4-EN29	In 2013, no significant fines or non-monetary sanctions were imposed due to non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations.		✓
DMA:	p. 108-110.		✓
G4-EN32	p. 109-110.		✓
G4-EN33	The CONI Network supply chain has no significant current or potential impacts on the environment.		✓
G4-EN34	In 2013, no complaints or reports were received in relation to the environment.		✓
CATEGORY: HUMAN RESOURCES INDICATORS			
DMA: Personnel management	p. 96.		✓
G4-LA1	p. 101-102.		✓
G4-LA2	p. 103.		✓
G4-LA3	p. 101.		✓
DMA: Contracts and agreements	Since 2004, Coni Servizi has applied a national labour agreement for private companies. p. 103-104.		✓
G4-LA4	p. 103-104.		✓
DMA: Health and Safety in the Workplace	p. 104.		✓
G4-LA5	p. 104-105.		✓

GENERAL STANDARD DISCLOSURES			
General Standard Disclosures	Relevant page number Required by the indicator	Omissions and reasons therefor	External assurance
G4-LA6	p. 104-105.		✓
G4- LA7	No employees are involved in activities presenting a high incidence and/or a high risk of occupational illnesses.		✓
G4-LA8	All Coni Servizi employees are covered by the national labour agreement, which also regulates employees' health and safety. Furthermore, CONI ensures compliance with the provisions of Legislative decree no. 81/2008 on safety. p. 104.		✓
DMA: Training and Education	p. 105-106.		✓
G4-LA9	p. 105.		✓
G4-LA10	p. 105-106.		✓
G4-LA11	p. 102-103.		✓
DMA: Diversity and Equal Opportunity	p. 11-12, 14-16, 99-100.		✓
G4-LA12	p. 99-100.		✓
DMA: Remuneration System	p. 102.		✓
G4-LA13	p. 100.		✓
DMA: Suppliers' assessment in relation to the employment policies adopted	p. 108-110.		✓
G4-LA14	Coni Servizi and its main suppliers/partners are required to comply with EU legislation which safeguards employees' rights. Furthermore, as part of its suppliers' assessment procedures, Coni Servizi also adopts environmental and social selection criteria. p. 109-110.		✓
G4-LA15	Almost all suppliers of CONI and Coni Servizi have their registered offices in Italy and, consequently, are subject to Italian and European legislation on employment, employees' health and safety and human rights protection policies.		✓
DMA: Complaints procedures in relation to employment policies	Protection mechanisms for labour policies are governed by the national labour agreement, adopted by Coni Servizi.		✓
CATEGORY: HUMAN RIGHTS INDICATORS			
DMA: Suppliers' assessment in relation to compliance with Human Rights	p. 108-110.		✓
G4-HR10	p. 108-110.		✓
CATEGORY: SOCIAL INDICATORS			
DMA: Local communities	As part of their activities, CONI and Coni Servizi focus specifically on their possible impacts on local communities (regions, provinces, municipalities) and seek to forge partnerships and collaborative agreements with the relevant local bodies.		✓
G4-SO1	To date there is no formal plan to involve local communities nor a systems to measure the possible (direct and indirect) impacts that may arise from the organisation's activities.		✓

GENERAL STANDARD DISCLOSURES			
General Standard Disclosures	Relevant page number Required by the indicator	Omissions and reasons therefor	External assurance
G4-SO2	As part of its mission, CONI does not perform any activities that may have a (real or potential) negative impact on local communities.		✓
DMA: Corruption	p. 47.		✓
G4-SO3	During the year, there were no incidents of corruption involving employees and representatives of Coni Servizi.		✓
G4-SO4	p. 47.		✓
G4-SO5	During the year, there were no incidents of corruption involving employees and representatives of Coni Servizi.		✓
DMA: Anti-collusion Behaviour	CONI is a non-economic public body. The Italian law confirms the general principle of the independence of sports. CONI operates in accordance with the regulations established by the Italian legislator, which entrusts it with exclusive jurisdiction for sports. p. 23-24.		✓
G4-SO7	During the year, no legal action was taken involving allegations of anti-collusive or anti-competitive conduct. There is no pending prior year action in this respect.		✓
DMA: Suppliers' assessment in relation to the impact of their business on the company	p. 108-110.		✓
G4-SO9	p. 108-110.		✓

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS



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(Translation from the Italian original which remains the definitive version)

Limited assurance report on the sustainability report

To the National Board of
Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano and
to the board of directors of
Coni Servizi S.p.A.

- 1 We have reviewed the 2013 sustainability report of Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano ("C.O.N.I.") and Coni Servizi S.p.A. (the "Company"). C.O.N.I.'s and the Company's Directors are responsible for the preparation of the sustainability report in accordance with the updated "G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines" issued in 2013 by GRI - Global Reporting Initiative, as set out in the "Methodology" section of the sustainability report. They are also responsible for determining C.O.N.I.'s and the Company's objectives in respect of sustainable development performance and reporting, including the identification of stakeholders and material issues (as defined in the sustainability report), and for establishing and maintaining appropriate performance management and internal control systems from which the reported performance information is derived. Our responsibility is to issue this report based on our review.
- 2 We carried out our work in accordance with the criteria established for review engagements by "International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 - Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" ("ISAE 3000"), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. That Standard requires that we comply with applicable ethical requirements (the "Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants" issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, "IESBA"), including independence requirements, and that we plan and perform the engagement to obtain limited assurance (and, therefore, less assurance than in a reasonable assurance engagement) about whether the report is free from material misstatement. A limited assurance engagement on a sustainability report consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of information presented in the sustainability report, and applying analytical and other evidence gathering procedures, as appropriate. Indicators which have been reviewed externally (External Assurance) are reported, as required by the G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines, in the "GRI Content Index" table of the sustainability report. These procedures included:
 - comparing the information and data presented in the "C.O.N.I. System's economic value" section of the sustainability report to the corresponding information and data included both in the C.O.N.I.'s financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013, on which C.O.N.I.'s Board of Auditors issued its report dated 6 May 2014, and in the Coni Servizi S.p.A.'s financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013 on which another audit company issued its report pursuant

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*Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano and
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on the sustainability report
31 December 2013*

to articles 14 and 16 of Legislative decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010, dated 14 April 2014;

- analysing, through inquiries, the governance model and the management of the sustainability issues related to C.O.N.I.'s and the Company's strategy and business;
- analysing the definition process of the material issues reported in the sustainability report related to the identification and prioritisation of material issues for each stakeholder category and the internal validation of materiality matrix;
- analysing how the processes underlying the generation, recording and management of quantitative data included in the sustainability report operate. In particular, we have performed the following procedures:
 - interviews and discussions with management personnel of the Company to gather information on the information technology, accounting and reporting systems used in preparing the sustainability report, and on the processes and internal control procedures used to gather, combine, process and transmit data and information to the office that prepares the sustainability report;
 - sample-based analysis of documentation supporting the preparation of the sustainability report to obtain evidence of processes, their adequacy and that the internal control system correctly manages data and information in relation to the objectives described in the sustainability report;
- analysing the compliance of the qualitative information included in the sustainability report with the guidelines referred to in paragraph 1 hereof and its overall consistency, in particular with reference to the sustainability strategy and policies;
- analysing the stakeholder involvement process, in terms of methods used and completeness of persons involved, by reading the minutes of the meetings or any other information available about the salient features identified;
- obtaining the representation letter signed by the legal representative of Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano and Coni Servizi S.p.A. on the compliance of the sustainability report with the guidelines indicated in paragraph 1 and on the reliability and completeness of the information and data contained therein.

A review is less in scope than an audit carried out in accordance with ISAE 3000 and, therefore, it does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters and events that might be identified during an audit.

The sustainability report includes the corresponding information and data of the prior year for comparative purposes, which we have not reviewed. Therefore, the conclusions reported herein do not cover the corresponding data and information.



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- 3 Based on the procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the 2013 sustainability report of Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano and Coni Servizi S.p.A. is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the updated "G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines" issued in 2013 by GRI - Global Reporting Initiative, as set out in the "Methodology" section of the sustainability report.

Rome, 14 October 2014

KPMG S.p.A.

(signed on the original)

Marco Maffei
Director of Audit



Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano

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