



**TORINO**  
**2015**  
**EUROPEAN**  
**CAPITAL**  
**OF SPORT**  
candidate city

**DOSSIER FOR CANDIDATURE**



Turin has always been a leading figure of excellence in the world of Italian sport and its athletes and teams have achieved success and reached important milestones at national and international level in every discipline, just as the Italian medal is worn by numerous champions in our country: Livio Berruti, Pierino Gros, Franco Arese, Stefania Belmondo, the Damilano brothers...

Thanks to outstanding sportsman Primo Nebiolo, Turin is the city where the Universiadi were born, and it will come as no surprise to learn that three editions have been held here.

The 20<sup>th</sup> Turin Winter Olympic Games 2006, which were a great success and met with enthusiasm on the part of the whole of Turin society, demonstrated the city's expertise in hosting and enhancing to the full great sporting events. Indeed Turin boasts an extensive network of sports associations, which involve hundreds of thousands of people in basic sports activities. It is for these two fundamental reasons that Turin's candidature as European Capital of Sport in 2015 holds meaning and credibility.

This is a candidature that highlights the multifaceted nature of a city that has been able to transform itself over the years, to turn from an industrial centre into a university city, and one which invests in research and innovation, tourism, culture and technology. In addition, Turin has always been recognised as a city attentive to welfare and particularly sensitive and committed to policies promoting social integration and inclusion.

By virtue of this important candidature, which we naturally hope will culminate in the award of the title, Turin will succeed once again in confirming its international status, as a city that lends its support to all those elements, sport first and foremost, able to promote the values that form the basis of the EU's policies and its White Paper on Sport, and interpreted within the framework of ACES Europe: social integration, the fight against all forms of suffering and the building of a community which aside from differences in language, nationality, religion, political belief and lifestyle, sees itself in terms of fraternal values and practices for the common good.

Piero Fassino  
Mayor of the City of Turin



Photo Franco Borrelli



In the last fifty years, sport has undergone a considerable transformation worldwide: live TV broadcasts, the Olympic Games and the mass media have in fact all combined to push for increasingly greater coverage of sport.

New sports disciplines have developed and competitive and amateur sports activities have become even more important in our society.

If every sports discipline, whether an individual or team sport, generates undisputed psychological and physical benefits, the role played by society, associations and sports clubs in promoting group activities and opportunities represents a fundamental instrument for encouraging social harmony.

The City of Turin, through policies developed by the Municipal Department for Sport and Leisure, aims to invite a growing number of citizens to take an active part in sport and not only as spectators. This is why we invest considerably in policies designed to promote basic sport and sport for the disabled, to make the principles relating to sports ethics more widely known, to highlight motor activity as a method of integration, social inclusion and prevention and improvement for the health of our citizens. We achieve this by supporting the city's sports network, represented by all the associations present in the area, thus contributing over the years to the direct and indirect promotion and organisation of local, national and international sports events, in collaboration with the **national and regional CONI**, the **CIP**, the **Sports Federations, Promotion Agencies, Clubs and Associations**.

In addition, we are also fully aware of the potential effects that sport may have on the local area, which may also be of an economic nature. Big international competitions and many national events attract large numbers of people, who either come to follow the sportspeople taking part, or simply as public spectators, and may then become visitors, not only discovering the attractions of a City which today forms part of the international tourist circuit but also the high standards of its hospitality sector.

It is for all these reasons that we believe Turin can aspire to the title of European Capital of Sport 2015. This is because Turin is already a "City of Sport", and successfully fulfilled the role of Olympic City for the 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics and the 9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympic Games in 2006. In addition, it boasts a longstanding tradition that makes it the birthplace of Italian sport and a complete network of facilities and infrastructures of international standard.

Aside from once again raising international interest, the title of European Capital of Sport would thus also represent an acknowledgement of the value of the public policies supporting sport which have been introduced over the years.

For the entire Turin sports network this would mean increased visibility for the disciplines and activities they offer, and a positive impact in terms of public interest and new members.

For citizens it would represent a continuation of the virtuous cycle in which they are the main focus for the City's sports policies, and the key players of initiatives and programmes designed to promote healthy living and socialising, and to fight against unfavourable situations and social discomfort.

Stefano Gallo  
Councillor for Sport and Leisure for the City of Turin



**21<sup>st</sup> February 2012**

**Official presentation for Turin's Candidature as European Capital of Sport 2015**

Palavela, Turin



← 21<sup>st</sup> February 2012, presentation of Turin's Candidature as European Capital of Sport 2015. Standing, Councillor for Sport and Leisure for the City of Turin, Stefano Gallo; from left: President of ACES Europe Gianfrancesco Lupattelli, Minister for Sport Piero Gnudi, Mayor of the City of Turin Piero Fassino, Euro MP Silvia Costa.



↑ 21<sup>st</sup> February 2012, the public present during the official presentation of Turin's Candidature as European Capital of Sport 2015.

Photo Andrea Di Marco/Ag. Reporters



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# 0.1 GENERAL INFORMATION





## The population

The area covered by the City is 130,166 sq.km. It is subdivided into 10 decentralised districts and its population density is 6,967 inhabitants per sq.km. Turin is characterised by a marked intra-urban mobility, which involved 53,700 people in 2011.

## Population structure

In our City there are **906,874 residents**, 133,869 of whom are foreigners, which is equal to 14.8% of the total population. The over 65s represent 23% of Turin's inhabitants, whereas 14.5% are minors.

The population of Turin is composed of 52.3% women, whose average age is 47, whereas for men this is 43.5.

Couples with children represent 21% of families, whilst the average number of components per family unit is 2 people.

## Multi-ethnic Turin

The number of Turin inhabitants is not on the increase, but their structure is gradually changing because of the presence of foreigners.

In fact in the 0-14 age group, 23 residents out of 100 are foreign, whereas in the 15-64 age group of the population, this stands at 18 out of 100.

In 2010 births from resident foreigners represented 27.7% of total births, whilst the provisional figure for 2011 stands at 29%. This contribution has become evident in the last few years with a significant number of foreign children present in classes for the 0-4 age group, as they represent 28.3% of the total: a large number of these children were born in Turin – 90.6%.



↑ Birdseye view of the city crossed by the River Po. On its banks a stretch of the Valentino Park.

↓ Turin is famous for its tradition of chocolate production.

Displays at the Turin Museo dell'Automobile. ↓







Tango dancers in Piazza San Carlo,  
Turin's "lounge". ↓

## A 360-degree view of Turin

### Strengths and vocations of a European city

From the end of the 1800s and for almost a century, Turin was Italy's leading factory town and its formidable development was both advanced and driven by the car manufacturing industry. An industry that still today plays a vital role in a City that in the past twenty years in particular has taken on a number of identities and vocations:

**Turin is** a financial city where the main offices of two of the country's largest banks (Intesa San Paolo and Unicredit) are based, as well as some of the most important assets in the insurance sector;

**Turin is** a city with a service industry which has expanded in all directions in recent years;

**Turin is** a large university city with **100,000 students**, **15,000** of whom are **foreigners**, and two excellent higher education facilities, the **University and the Polytechnic**, in addition to prestigious national and international institutions in the education and knowledge sector (the ITC/ILO, the UNICRI, the Staff College of the UN, the European Training Foundation);

**Turin is** a city in favour of solidarity with an extraordinary network of services, people and organisations which believe that welfare and its policies are also factors of development, wealth and work and which operate daily to develop the conditions necessary for ever-increasing social cohesion, supporting those who are most fragile and creating programmes for social harmony between different cultures and generations;

**Turin is** a cultural capital, with one of the widest and most valid cultural programmes in Italy, and is one of the most desirable tourist destinations in Italy, with numbers on the increase and expansion of new activities relating to tourist reception and services;

**Turin is** a city which today boasts a historic centre which has undergone urban and environmental improvement; a vast wealth of works of art with "recovered treasures" (**Palazzo Reale** [Royal palace], the **Reggia di Venaria**), renovated and redesigned historic museums (the **Museo Egizio** [Egyptian Museum], **Palazzo Madama**, the **Museo dell'Automobile** [Automobile Museum]) and new museums (**MAO Museo di Arte Orientale** [Museum of Oriental Art]); a wide range of high quality theatrical and musical events, with festivals of an international standard (**MiTo Settembre Musica**); a rediscovered vocation for cinematography (with the **Film Commission**, with the **Turin Film Festival** and naturally with the **Museo Nazionale del Cinema** [National Cinema Museum]); furthermore, there are other events not to be missed such as the **Salone del Libro** and festivals of the very highest level such as the **Salone del Gusto** and **Terra Madre**, which make Turin a food and wine capital and a showcase for local specialities.

Then there are big events which have significantly contributed to raising Turin's national and international profile in the last seven years. The most recent of these were the **Celebrations for the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Unification of Italy in 2011** and in **2006, the 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympic Games**. Winning this candidature was a great achievement and a particularly inspired guess which enabled the city to speed up the process of transformation and renewal.

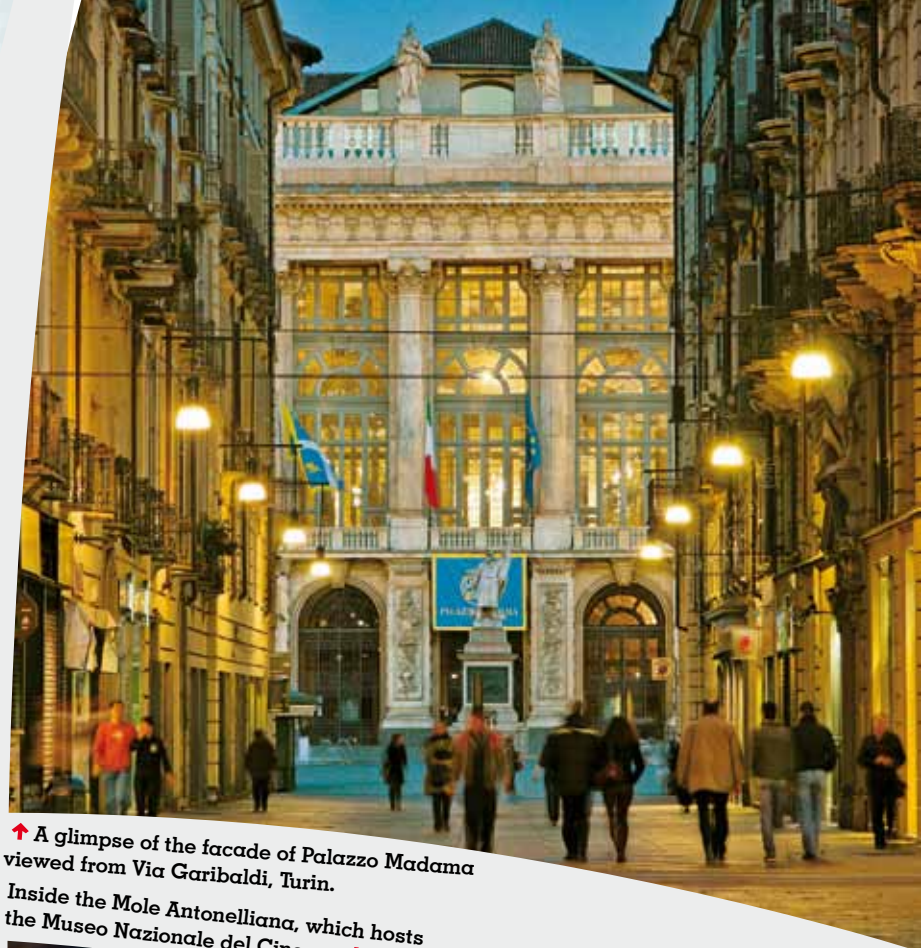
### Turin is a City of Sport

The city in fact boasts a great sporting tradition – the **Club Alpino Italiano** and the **Reale Società Ginnastica** (the first gymnastics association in an Italy that was yet to be united!) were founded here in **1863 and 1844 respectively**. It was here that compulsory physical education was first sanctioned in some schools (and which then became law in the state in 1878) and the **first clubs for numerous sports** were founded (football, fencing, target shooting, cycling, skating, ice hockey and rowing). *(see appendix pgs. 62 - 66 for more detail)*

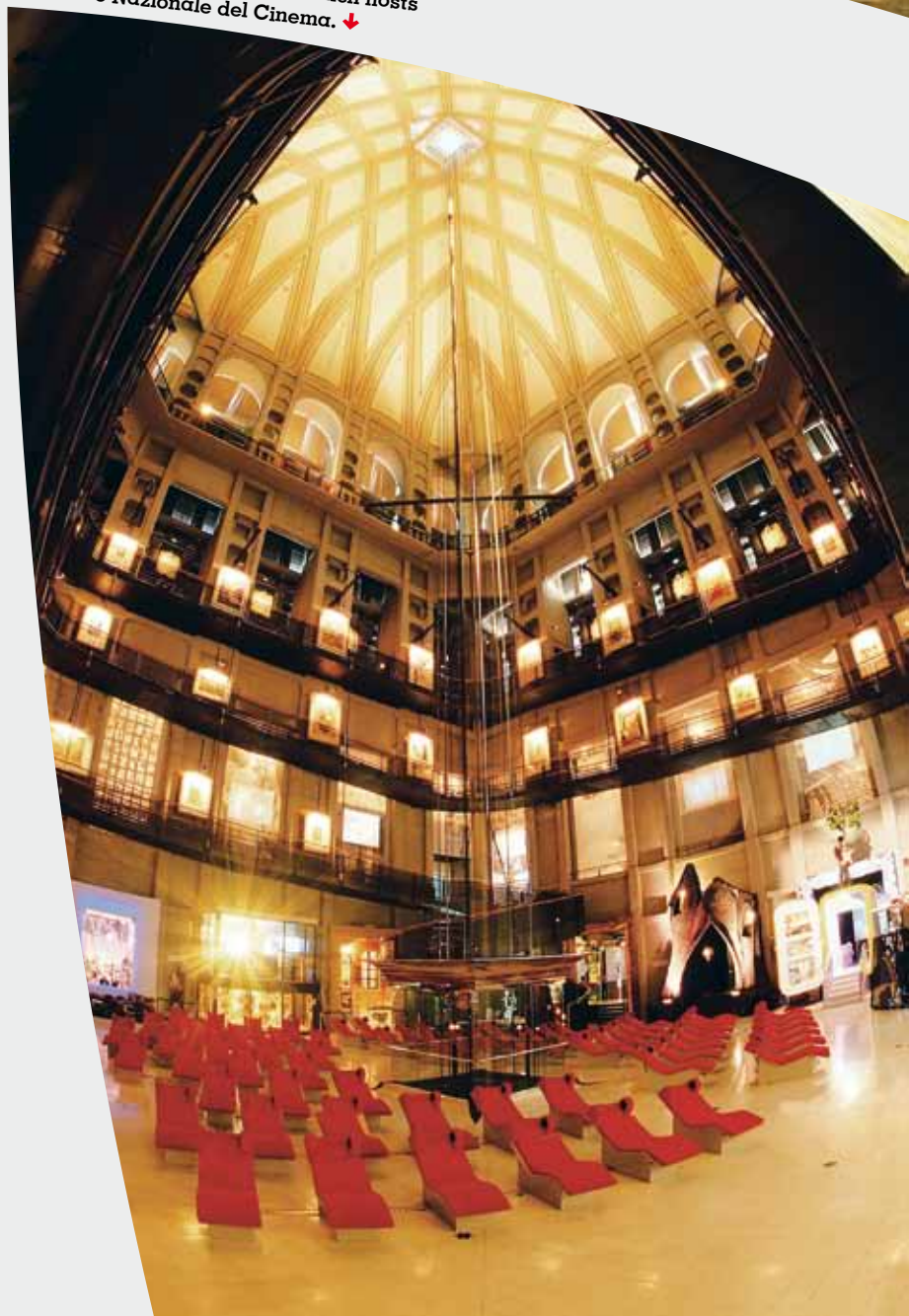




Archaeological Park and Porte Palatine, Turin. ↑  
The dome of the Mole Antonelliana with the Luci d'Artista installation, "Il volo dei numeri", Mario Merz. ↓



↑ A glimpse of the facade of Palazzo Madama viewed from Via Garibaldi, Turin.  
Inside the Mole Antonelliana, which hosts the Museo Nazionale del Cinema. ↓







↑ The wineries of the Quadrilatero, area of Turin's historic centre famous for its "movida".



↓ The public during the Biennale Democrazia, Piazza Carignano, Turin.

## The City's firsts

The Italian sports press was born in Turin and the city hosted the **first national on-road cycling championships in 1888**. In the same year the **first Italian Rowing Club** (today, the Federazione Italiana Canottaggio) was founded, whilst in **1863** the **oldest rowing club in Italy**, the **Canottieri Cerea**, was started; in **1898** the first official Italian Football Championship was held at the Umberto I Velodrome between the teams of the Internazionale Torinese, the Football Club Torinese, the Reale Ginnastica and Genoa.

The history of Italian horseracing also passes through Turin as horse races were organised there, and what went on to become the Società Torinese per le Corse di Cavalli in 1927 was originally founded in **1835**.

Car and motorcycling sports are promoted in Turin (here, at the beginning of the 1900s, the **Motoclub Torino** was born, **subsequently Motoclub d'Italia** and in 1935 the Valentino circuit was made ready for a race in which all-time champion Tazio Nuvolari took part for the first time).

Ever since the first Gymnastics Competition in 1898, there has been a well-established tradition of student competitions in Turin, (the **Universiadi** - World University Games - were inspired by an idea from **Primo Nebiolo**, who was from Turin and a key figure in Italian sport), and likewise of track and field athletics (the 1934 European Championships) and the Marathon, with the **first Italian Foot Race Championship in 1897** over a distance of 35 km.

More recently, Turin experienced an exciting and very successful volleyball and basketball season in the 1970s and '80s, with teams such as the volleyball team **Klippan Cus Turin** ("the record-breaking team"), the **Auxilium Basket** and many others.

It then became one of the birthplaces of Italian rock climbing and the first national experts trained here. In fact in 1980 at the Palavela, an extensive exhibition was mounted entitled "Sport uomo" about the birth and subsequent spread of all those sports relating to man's primordial gestures. Amongst these, rock climbing, which is a movement that humans understood and used for their own survival from the very beginning, prompted Italian Alpine Club academic and architect Andrea Mellano to construct a fixed structure that reproduced the shapes and natural "obstacles" found in the mountains. The city's **first indoor climbing gym** was thus built, which was the largest in Italy.

Exactly twenty years ago the **Italian Hit Ball Federation**, an indoor team sport discipline (5-a-side for over 14s, 6-a-side for under 14s) invented by a physical education teacher from Turin, was founded. The Federation celebrates its twentieth anniversary this year.

Turin also boasts a long and **well-established football tradition** and is home to two of the most important teams at both national and international level, **Juventus** and **Torino**, which this year respectively won the championship and returned to Serie A. (see appendix pgs. 67 – 68 for details)

In particular, the **20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympic Games** and the **9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympic Games** hosted in 2006 contributed to reaffirming the widely acknowledged value of sport and enabled a city which was already committed to sports to equip itself with new facilities of excellence suited to competitive racing, as well as basic sport and big events. (see appendix pgs. 69 – 72 for details)

## Which department within the Municipality of Turin is responsible for sport in the city?

### **Municipal Department for Sport and Leisure**

The city's sports policies are guided and administered by the Sports Councillor and organised and managed by Sport and Leisure Management, which divides its activities between various services: The Sports Management Service, the Marketing, Promotion and Special Projects Service and the Leisure Service. In addition, each of the 10 urban districts has its own sports office which manages facilities directly and organises sports in the area by liaising with the numerous local sports clubs.

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[www.torino2015.it](http://www.torino2015.it)



0.2

SPORT IN THE CITY



3

Paralympicday

SALON ARISTOTORINO - 1991



## How many people (%) are active in sports in your city?

**60%** of Turin's inhabitants take part in sports activities, either individually or as part of a group, using existing municipal and private sports facilities, or using the available public areas.

(data generated by the **S.U.I.S.M.** Motor Sciences Research Centre, University Interfaculty School of Motor Sciences on data relating to the **CONI** survey "I numeri dello Sport 2010" and the multi-purpose Istat survey "La vita quotidiana nel 2009")

Turin is therefore a sports City and its Municipality is actively interested in the practice of sports and its benefits in terms of social cohesion and improvement to the quality of life of its inhabitants.

The 60% figure includes all those who **regularly or occasionally** (less than once a week) **participate in one or more sports** as well as those who devote their time to pastimes that are nonetheless active in complete autonomy (long walks, swimming, cycle rides). However, those who do no physical or sporting activity are excluded and can be identified as the sedentary population.

When examined by age range, sports participation highlights a **high percentage of people practising sport** among those **between the ages of 6 and 17**; of these, more than two thirds practise at least one sport to which they dedicate on average 3-4 hours a week. As age increases commitment to sport decreases (both regular and occasional) and there is also an increase in autonomous physical activity.

A survey looking at the degree of physical efficiency of children in the urban area of Turin reveals that within the group of those who do not take part in sport, over 86% would like to practise a sports activity. Likewise in the adult population there is a group of people who for various reasons are unable to satisfy their need to do sport. One of the Municipality's aims, therefore, is to meet this potential demand and involve an increasingly wider public.

## How many people (%) in your city are members of a sports club, a company sports group, or are organised in sports otherwise?

There are **66,348** members of sports associations in the city of Turin.

There are **52,631** primary and lower secondary (middle) school pupils attending physical education lessons as part of the school curriculum. In other words about **13%** of the population practises organised sport.

(source: **CONI** data)

Alongside **organised sport** practised as a registered member of a sports association or through physical education as part of a school curriculum for young people of school age, there is also a high percentage of people (47%) who do **physical activity in a non-organised way** using public areas and facilities (parks equipped with fitness courses, multi-functional areas and fields available for the city's inhabitants, pools with lanes and times where free swimming is available), as well as using the numerous private facilities in the area.





## How does your city support voluntary work in sports?

For many **Sports Promotion Agencies, Associations, Organising Committees** and **sports groups**, voluntary work represents a fundamental and decisive resource for the existence of sports clubs themselves and the organisation of individual events and initiatives.

**The Municipality provides support** by contributing to the organisation of a growing number of initiatives through considerable help given in the form of: financial contributions, supply of services, some of which are provided through the work done by the employees of the Municipal Sports Department, sourcing award materials, technical support for training sessions for events, granting the use of important facilities within the city with **subsidies applying** to the **tariff system** (free entry or reductions) but above all assistance with administrative procedures for individual centres thus **facilitating and supporting** them in the proper organisation of events promoting communication between the various individual centres, providing suitable means of communication and its own staff in a process which frequently becomes a form of **co-planning of individual events**.

In 2011 the Municipality provided its patronage and financial support for **133 sports events**, many of which met with public success well beyond expectations.

## Is there a development plan for sports in your city?

### What are the objectives of this sports development plan?

Turin is an Olympic City and is proud of the experience gained with the organisation of the 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics in 2006, which not only granted the area and the city international standard sports facilities but also considerable know-how in promoting, organising and facilitating sports events.

The idea forming the basis for the **Sports development plan 2011-2016** is the definition of choices and priorities on the part of the Municipality with the aim of affirming an idea of sport development shared with numerous other individuals and organisations, whether they are bodies or businesses, cultural or sport institutions, or professional associations.

The philosophy behind this is to achieve balanced development, where sports/cultural growth goes hand in hand with that of the quality of social life, the improvement of health, economic impact and the care of the urban environment. This means defining a development perspective for the concept of **"Society on the move"**, which is extensive and firmly rooted in the city area.

Here the "Society on the move" must be able to establish virtuous relations with the civil society, public and private operators in the sports sector, research centres, and the world of voluntary work, businesses, professional associations, the cultural system and that of urban quality.

An unusual feature of the Sports development programme is that it is an extremely versatile tool, which **will allow for new methods and approaches** for governing the area to be introduced with a view to making resources, skills, competences and expertise accessible to everyone, outlining an actual working programme with indications of the aims to be reached and useful actions by which to achieve them. The main aim is not only to **co-ordinate economic resources**, but also ideas, projects and proposals which the various people involved in the development of the programme intend to place at the disposal of the system.

*(see end of dossier pg. 53 – 58 for details)*



## What role do sports play in your city with regard to achieving the five objectives of the ACES Europe manifesto?

Sport, aside from being a right for every citizen, represents an opportunity for the city to improve the quality of social life and also economic development.

This is why the Municipal Sports Department has always shown a strong commitment to the **promotion of participating in sport** by improving the wealth of facilities, supporting big events and relying on policies designed to make sport widely accessible and aimed primarily at **circulating its values and principles**. In this context, the objectives of the ACES Europe manifesto represent guidelines for public policies on sport, which are instituted and promoted by the Municipality through the Sports Department, the work of the central Division and also its local Districts.

In this way, the Municipality's programmes are able to take effect throughout the territory and to pay careful attention to the area's true needs.

### 1<sup>st</sup> ACES Europe objective • Physical exercise as enjoyment

In addition to competitive sport, which aims to achieve excellent results in terms of sports performance, other forms of organised or autonomous activities have become increasingly popular. These aim to restore our relationship with nature, rediscovering the recreational component, creativity and enjoyment, as well as the possibility to socialise and get together by participating in sport.

Making some sports competitions into an attraction is in fact an attempt to regain a ritual aspect, a "need for celebratory social interaction and collective enthusiasm".

Naturally of particular note are the city's various non-competitive marathons, which are held along the city's main squares, streets and parks: **Tuttadritta**, Turin's version of the Paris-Versailles, which follows the entire length of the Corso Unione Sovietica between Piazza San Carlo and Stupinigi; **Vivicittà**, which is run along the tracks in the Parco del Valentino; **Un Po di corsa**, the route within the Parco del Valentino and along the banks of the river Po where participants can test themselves against a half-marathon and a 10km route; the **Giro della collina** which runs across a distance of 11.5km along hilly roads; the **Cus Torino Half marathon**, which includes a section where families can take part; the **Stratorino**, in its 36<sup>th</sup> edition in 2012, and open to everyone in the city, is a very popular event with a large number of participants from Turin. There is also a **Junior Marathon** organised each year for children and covering 1.5km.

Therefore, further reasons for doing sport are physical experimentation, the need to share experiences, emotional recharging and the release of tension that builds up in closed environments such as home, work and school.

### Recreational sports projects

The City of Turin also intends to offer opportunities for participation, enjoyment and friendship through activities designed for primary schools: the main aim is to encourage and support these very young athletes when mistakes are made, explaining that in competition defeat is not a failure and that collaboration and enjoyment are more important than winning.

The well-established projects include the following highlights:

The **Trofeo Giocattolica - Città di Torino**, which has reached its eighth edition, aims to bring young people closer to the world of field and track athletics by offering sports and recreational activities and is intended for the pupils in the second cycle of primary school.

The initiative provides for a **School Phase** which involves test-games being conducted in all the classes that are already taking part in the Municipality's sport education project "**Gioca Per Sport**" and a **City Final**. The initiative, organised by the Municipal Sports







Department for the City of Turin, is run by the Associazione Polisportiva Dilettantistica Safatletica. There are **520 classes** involved in the project, and the 60 finalists compete in the races held on the Stadio Primo Nebiolo ski-slope, one of the city's centrally managed facilities.

**Un Giorno per Sport** (A Day for Sport), however, is aimed at facilitating the promotion of activities involving teaching sessions for pupils in compulsory education, to inform children about all kinds of sport. The event is held at the same time as the final of the "Trofeo Giocattolica" and "Calcio insieme" in Turin. It is attended by around **10,000 people including pupils, teachers and those accompanying the children**, and takes place in the Parco Ruffini, the Stadio Nebiolo and the Palazzetto dello Sport.

Pupils also have the opportunity to try out a programme called "**Prova gli Sport**" (Try out Sports), which allows them to try **various disciplines** under the guidance of federal instructors. Around **4,000 pupils** (160 classes) take part in the "Prova gli sport" programme. These projects are developed by the Municipal Sports Department, in collaboration with the educational management departments of the primary and lower secondary schools, with **sports promotion agencies** and the **sports federations** together with considerable support from the **Regional CONI**. *(see appendix pgs. 73 - 75 for more details)*

### The adult population

As far as adults are concerned, the Municipality favours the use of both indoor and outdoor venues, which not only represent places where people can meet and socialise (bowling greens, clubs and parks) but also a way to release stress and improve physical and mental well-being.

**84** bowling clubs located throughout the area comprising **10** districts with a total of **467** lawns. More than **18** million square metres of parks and gardens and **70** kilometres of park along the River Po: in many of these green areas there are fitness courses equipped for physical activity, which people can do alone or with others, deciding whether or not to follow the instructions provided on special signs. In addition, the river and nearby mountains provide a complete and varied range of outdoor sports disciplines available all year round.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> ACES Europe objective • Take part to compete

One of the principles forming the basis for sport is that of the need for an objective to reach. It is not important how ambitious the goal is, what counts is that it is there and that there is an opportunity of reaching it through perseverance and determination. Sport enables people to try out their skills and discover strengths that they did not otherwise think they had.

The school projects which the Municipal Sports Department promotes and collaborates on are also based on this premise. For example, the **Giochi Sportivi Studenteschi** (Pupil Sports Games) which are held annually and involve **more than 1,000 pupils** from the lower secondary (middle) schools in Turin in races in various disciplines (Alpine Ski and Snowboard racing in January and Track and Field Athletics and Cross country competitions in April). For this initiative, the staff of the Sport and Leisure Division actively take part in the planning of competitions, in setting up the sports facilities needed for them, in providing award material and offering the necessary assistance during races to ensure that the games are a success.

The city traditionally hosts a number of "historic" initiatives, some of which particularly reflect the principles of taking part and of competition, and these include the events organised by the Turin Marathon network, which throughout the year offers various races with different profiles, purposes and targets. The **Turin Marathon – Gran Premio La Stampa** naturally stands out from the rest, as it is one of the city's main foot races with athletes from **over 40**





**countries** taking part from the **five continents**. This year the marathon was granted prestigious recognition as an **IAAF Gold Label Road Race**, which is awarded to the best marathons in the world. (see appendix pgs. 76 - 77 for more details)

In addition, there are the activities run by the **CUS Turin**, the University Sports Centre in Turin, which offers a wide range of **over a hundred sports activities**, including courses, tournaments and events **primarily intended for students, teaching staff and university employees**, but also the **rest of the city**. (see appendix pgs. 78 - 79 for more details)

The Municipality therefore supports the work of sports clubs existing in the area by encouraging people to take up basic sport and also to try out as many different discipline as possible, because it is only by supporting the basis that future athletes and champions able to express their competitiveness to the full can be cultivated.

Furthermore, hosting numerous important events over the years has brought to the city athletes of worldwide renown, whose performances have undoubtedly contributed to bringing young people closer to sport. Many of these young people are developing and are already well on their way to becoming future talents at international level.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> ACES Europe objective • Group spirit and feeling

**Sport gathers people together and creates social cohesion:** within a team, between the athletes in a marathon or among the public at a sports event, emotions are shared which create a kind of gel that unites and puts social, cultural and economic differences into perspective.

### Integration and social inclusion through sport

The Municipality of Turin has always promoted initiatives which achieve social inclusion through participation and sharing.

One of the many examples of this is the **Balon Mundial Tournament**. Now in its sixth edition, this event aims to bring the city's various immigrant communities closer together and

### Our young champions

Among the young athletes from our area, a mention must be made of **Andrea Cassinelli**, class of 1993, and **Ylenia Tota** from the Turin Ice Team Short Track, who are leading figures in various competitions such as the recent World Cup in Courmayeur.

In field and track athletics, **Marco Fassinotti**, class of 1989, Italian national high jumper and the athletes from the Cus Torino, **Eleonora D'Elicio** in the long jump and **Martina Amidei** in speed races are other high-profile athletes.

Sixteen-year old **Sara Celoria** from Eurogymnica Torino has already been called on to represent Italy in the various stages that the "butterflies" have taken part in over the past few months. The national team and Legnano Softball avail themselves of the talents of Turin's **Irene Barone**, class of 1991, a player who has already gained significant international experience.

Very young athletes **Paolo Ferraris** and **Alessandra Braidà** represent the best talents in junior golf, in the wake of the successes achieved by brothers **Edoardo** and **Francesco Molinari**, classes 1981 and 1982 respectively. Paolo recently won the Roma Match Play while Alessandra is captain of the junior women's team at the Golf Club "I Roveri" in Turin.

**Andrea Vallosio** has already achieved excellent results in fencing. Vallosio, from the class of 1992, has already toured much of Europe with his fencing sword: for the World Cup he has competed in Bratislava, Helsinki (where he came third), Lignano (third once again), Goteborg, where he won the gold medal, Budapest, Chiavari (another gold) and lastly in Anadia, in Portugal, where he won the silver medal. Besides Vallosio, a mention must also be made of swordswoman **Alice Clerici**, the twenty-one year old army sabre fencer **Amedeo Giani** and **Riccardo Nuccio**.

Continuing with the list of young Turin talents there is also professional cyclist **Andrea Fellingine**, class of 1990, who despite his young age has already taken part in the Tour de France and in an on-road World Championship. **Luca Fanti** won the silver medal in the archery compound for the team section at the World Championships in Rzeszow, Poland and silver in the individual event at the European Championships in Porec, Croatia.

Piedmont horseracing avails itself of the talents of **Lorenzo Besana**, whose family has a tradition in this sport, and twenty-three year old professional **Michela Racca**. The Ice Club Torino figure-skater, born in 1997, joined the Italian National Team in the 2009-2010 season, and from 2005 to date has always been Piedmont champion in the various related categories. In swimming we have **Beatrice Fassone** from the Rari Nantes Torino, Italian junior team champion and bronze medal winner in the 2010 European Championships in Helsinki in the 100m butterfly. **Giulia Pairone**, sixteen-year-old tennis player, currently holds the 290<sup>th</sup> position in the ITF Junior circuit and has already made her debut among the professionals. In basketball, **Lorenzo Baldasso**, playmaker in the Nazionale Juniores and player for the PMS Torino, is already in the spotlight.

In **paralympic sport**, **Silvia De Maria**, class of 1973, came fifth in the rowing competitions in Bled, therefore qualifying for the Olympics, and fifth in New Zealand at the world championships; **Elisabetta Mijno**, class of 1986, won a silver medal in the archery individual event at the European championships in 2010 and a gold medal in the European mixed team with a world record; **Francesca Fenocchio**, class of 1978, won the world WHC in the hand bike event in 2007, the bronze in Bologna (Italy) in 2009 and bronze again in the world championships in 2010; in the wheelchair tennis event **Ivan Lion**, class of 1989, won two junior Italian championships in 2007 and had a recent victory at the Italian doubles championship.





help them communicate with one another, thereby facilitating social integration, and this is achieved by organising a football tournament between teams of immigrant players along with a series of cultural events in collaboration with various local associations.

The **Balon Mundial** 2012 formula, for example, is the result of collaboration and a joint project between the City of Turin, the Balon Mundial Committee and Slow Food (*the international non-profit association, founded in Piedmont in 1986, with 100,000 members in 150 countries, which promotes food not only as a pleasure but also as a means of conveying culture, traditions, identity and a lifestyle that is not merely to do with nutrition but is one that respects the local area and its traditions*).

Besides the tournament itself – in which there are over 800 footballers in 50 different formations (male, female, and juniors aged between 13-16 years) – the programme also provides for activities connected with food and ethnic cuisine. For example prior to the beginning of the tournament there is “Aspettando Balon Mundial” with six dates in six venues across the city where different communities take turns to cook (Maghreb, African, Asian, European, South American) under the technical “supervision” of Slow Food. The aim is to let people try ethnic cuisine made with local products, bought where possible from small local producers at 0 km.

A further example of integration restoring the original nature of sport as a time for getting together is the **Newteam**, the first football team made up of Romany and Italian children, which as of this year will play in the UISP championship in the Pulcini category. This initiative was promoted by the **Turin Cultural Association “Terra del Fuoco”**, with the support of the **Compagnia di San Paolo**.

Similarly **Paralympic Day** has for the past five years running given the City a day celebrating sport without limits or barriers, in which both disabled and non-disabled athletes take part together. This event, particularly wanted by the city of Turin and organised by the Regional Committee of the FISD (Italian Federation for Sports for the Disabled), which subsequently became the **CIP** (the **Italian Paralympic Committee**) has become a winning initiative that has since served as a model at both national and international level. (*see appendix pg. 80 for more details*)

### **Sportinsieme, a model created in Turin**

*An initiative designed for anyone aged between 6 and 90, with the aim of establishing a widespread living sports culture.*

The **Sportinsieme** (Sport Together) project, promoted by the Municipality of Turin **since 1974**, reflects these principles perfectly.

The management of the activities provided is entrusted to the **Sports Promotion Agencies** coordinated by the **CEPS** (Coordination of Sports Promotion Agencies). These agencies undertake by mutual consent **to organise courses with costs that are accessible to everyone**, and look for suitable and decentralised sports facilities in every district of the city, which they then request the use of from the competent Districts.

Over the years, **Sportinsieme** has been able **to adapt its range of facilities to social changes**. Today, for example, it offers specific **courses for the elderly and also makes provisions for disabled people to attend its courses**, monitoring them with the help of qualified instructors and carrying out periodical and final checks.

Its purpose is not intended to provide physiotherapy, but **instead to achieve integration and socialising**.

Generally speaking, the courses offered by the organisation are designed to meet countless needs for every age group. Those enrolling can in fact choose the activity on the basis of their



own aptitudes, take part at a sports facility in their own area of the city all year round, in the company of others of the same age with the help of qualified instructors who are attentive to the scientific aspects relating to the sport.

In this way, **Sportinsieme** has always contributed to making sport an element essential for the development of each individual, not merely concerning physical health, but also interpersonal relations.

#### 4<sup>th</sup> ACES Europe objective • Fairness and respect

Respect for ourselves, others and the environment forms the foundation for a healthy and peaceful co-existence, especially in a **multicultural and international social context** such as that of Turin.

Sport thus represents an excellent playing field in which to experiment with and develop this principle. Sports practice is therefore considered a **formative school for citizenship and participation**.

Every year the Municipal Sports Department proposes the project **“Educatamente ... Sport”** in primary and lower secondary (middle) schools. The aim of this initiative is to develop common knowledge by proposing mainly recreational activities, designed not only to develop basic coordination skills and begin physical and sporting activity but also to acquire the concept of self-respect and that for others.

Since 2009, with reference to the contents of the 1975 European Sport Charter in the EU book, the City has taken part in the project entitled **Ethics and Sport**, together with the **Piedmont Region** and the Turin Olympic Park Foundation. The project consists of various initiatives and activities and is intended to promote the right relationship between ethics and sport by circulating an **Ethical Charter for Piedmont Sport** to contribute to making a fair sports culture widespread. The Charter contains and publicises a series of recommendations, advice and instructions on how to behave both on and off the playing field. *(see appendix pg. 81. for details)*

#### Ovale Oltre le Sbarre

The Municipality of Turin offers its patronage for a **project** which is **unique in Italy**, is run at the city's prison “Lorusso e Cotugno” and was set up for the prisoners by the **no-profit association “Ovale Oltre le Sbarre”**. In 2011 the project led to the creation of a rugby team called **La Drola Rugby**, which today is composed of 30 prisoners who are registered members of the Italian Rugby Federation and has begun to play in Serie C of the Piedmont Regional Championship.

Its aim is **to promote the ethical values of the sport** by playing the game: **observing the rules, loyalty, solidarity, the mutual support of team mates and respect for the opponents**. The project immediately raised considerable interest at both national and European level. **The first La Drola Rugby match** was held on **Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 2011**. It was the first match in an official championship between a rugby team composed entirely of inmates and an external team.

The team ‘boards’ at the ‘Arcobaleno’ Pavilion under reduced custody and the Turin prison immediately **made provisions for suitable facilities at which to hold the activities**: as it already had a newly opened **football pitch**, it immediately decided to adapt this for rugby games, adding mobile goals whose posts can be removed at the end of the match to enable the football players using the pitch for their matches in the **“Il Pallone della Speranza”** (The Football of Hope) championship to continue playing as usual.

Inmates at Turin's Lorusso e Cotugno prison can in fact also take part in other sports activities. *(see appendix pgs. 82 – 83 for details)*

↑ The La Drola Rugby team of inmates from the city's prison Lorusso e Cotugno.







## 5<sup>th</sup> ACES Europe objective • Improving health

Sport, but above all physical exercise in general, represents the fundamental premise for maintaining a good level of health and physical and mental wellbeing throughout life. This concept takes on a greater importance in today's world, where life, culture and work habits, also conditioned by technological progress that has gradually substituted muscular activity, have resulted in a sedentary lifestyle becoming such an extremely widespread phenomenon at all ages that it often causes physiological changes.

The Municipal Sports Department promotes various campaigns and initiatives aimed at **sensitising inhabitants** about a correct lifestyle based on a combination of **a balanced and healthy diet and regular physical exercise**.

### Prevention for young people

Italian law requires all those intending to take up a competitive sport as part of a national sports federation or a recognised sports organisation to go for a medical fitness check-up for competitive sports activity and for the medical certificate issued to be presented at the time of enrolment. In Turin there are various Sports Medicine Centres which carry out these check-ups, but the work done by the **Istituto di Medicina dello Sport** (the Institute for Sports Medicine) in collaboration with the Municipality of Turin requires a particular mention.

*A unique event in Italy: free medical check-ups for around 6,000 children every year from the Municipality of Turin.*

The **Istituto di Medicina dello Sport – F.M.S.I.**, thanks to a protocol agreement with the Municipality, **guarantees a free medical check-up for all children attending the first year of secondary school**. This check-up represents the first record of the child's development and fitness and therefore provides a basic reference for all subsequent assessments made throughout their sporting activities (and their working life), allowing Turin's inhabitants to be monitored and controlled, and supplying a significant amount of scientific data.

This initiative is one which requires considerable financial investment from the Municipal Sports Department, but it contributes to satisfying the principles of the White paper on Sport (*Point 2. The societal role of sport and 2.1 Enhancing public health through physical activity*).

To briefly sum up the logistical efforts made by the Institute, over **203,000 children in Turin have been examined in 27 years**. A task which has no comparison in any European screening programmes.

The validity of the work carried out is recognised not only by the Institutions but also by the families who, with the support of their doctor, have maintained a direct link with the Institute for the assessment and in-depth examination of every single disease identified. (*see appendix pgs. 84 – 85 for details*)

With the project **"Diet + sport"**, the Municipality of Turin also **tackles the problem of the risk of obesity and reduced physical efficiency in the young** by sensitising Turin's families through a leaflet containing basic but very important information about adopting a healthy style of life. **Eighty thousand copies were distributed through the city's schools** and information centres.

The project **"La schiena va a scuola"**, which is the result of a collaboration agreement between the Municipality of Turin, the **General Management of the Regional Schools Office for Piedmont and the Italian Association of Physiotherapists (A.I.F.I.) in Piedmont and Valle d'Aosta**, is instead designed to create ways of preventing back pain in a sample of pupils from the first year of the lower secondary (middle) schools in Piedmont. School represents the first environment in which to define strategies and programmes directed at education and promoting a healthy lifestyle. The project involves a series of meetings between physiotherapists, pupils and their parents to inform them about the consequences of bad

posture, the weight of rucksacks and prolonged periods of immobility such as back problems and the ways of preventing them. Subsequently, as part of a special competition, the pupils take an active part in creating an event based on what they have learnt featuring the best strategies for using the back correctly.



# 0.3

## VARIETY OF OFFERS IN SPORTS AND EXERCISES

The variety of sports on offer in the city





## Are there special offers for sports for particular age groups? Who makes these sports offers?

In Turin it is possible to do any kind of sports activity. The range on offer in the city, divided according to age group, is intended for all kinds of people of all ages, who either use areas for their own activities or join a sports organisation. There are currently **12,064** sports clubs registered with the **CONI** in the regional area, and **5,755** in the province of Turin alone (source of data **Regional CONI**).

### An organised sports proposal

The Municipality's range of sports on offer has always intended to **promote inclusion and accessibility** through activities, services and suitably equipped facilities.

Therefore, all of the sports facilities offer a healthy and profitable use of leisure time, and arrange discounts and subsidies for the activities on offer to ensure maximum inclusion for the more disadvantaged groups in the area. In addition, there are also a number of private entities (gyms, dance schools, fitness centres etc.).

### Children and young people

The recreational, educational and developmental element of sport is important for children.

For **very young children**, the Municipality provides smaller and shallower swimming pools to ensure facilities suit the 0 to 6/8 year age range.

For **young people**, there is the opportunity to do team sports and other disciplines organised and assisted by instructors but also make use of free and multifunctional areas in parks as well as skateboard and roller skating parks in various locations across the City where they can practise and enjoy themselves.

In particular, for **pupils attending compulsory school** (6 - 14 years of age), the Municipality has provided specific opportunities for doing sport at their own schools for over a decade, by offering courses run by professional instructors at the gyms and multifunctional areas in schools to help them learn various sports disciplines and in doing so to encourage them to practise during and after school.

These opportunities are made available through specific projects such as **Gioca per sport** and **A scuola per sport**, respectively aimed at state primary schools and lower secondary (middle) schools, and their approved equivalents. The projects include courses for around 20 sports disciplines (from baseball/softball to martial arts; from field and track athletics to hit ball, volleyball and rugby etc.) run by instructors from the **sports Federations**.

For the **youngest pupils** attending state primary schools and their approved equivalents there are **swimming courses**, which consist of 10-hour modules of weekly swimming lessons with qualified instructors provided by the **Sports Promotion Agencies**.

After the compulsory schooling period has finished, pupils can take advantage of the **"Pass 15 Sport"** project, set up in 1998. Every year all the "new fifteen-year olds" in Turin and the council districts surrounding the city can try out an interesting and carefully designed package of more than twenty sports disciplines free of charge, including tennis, rock climbing, archery, artistic and acrobatic gymnastics, American football etc., as well as sessions at the municipal

The sports proposal is provided by various entities able to supply equipment, premises and trained staff to assist. Aside from the **Regional CONI**, the **Provincial CIP**, the **Sports Federations and Clubs**, the **Sports Promotion Agencies** and **no-profit Organisations**, there are also **CRAL** (Company Sports and Recreation Centres), including the **Centro Ricreativo Dipendenti Comunali** (Municipal Employee Recreation Centre) and the **Fitel Piemonte** (Italian Leisure Federation), which operates at the service of various company Cral with the aim of offering sports, culture and tourism and all those activities that can be offered to members at a reasonable price.



swimming pools. It is by trying things out that young adolescents can test themselves through a process of development and at the same time take part and socialise.

### Adults

Adults have the possibility to do organised sport and thus join one of the numerous associations in the area or do it on their own. To encourage this activity, some sports centres have introduced new complementary commercial services (catering, baby parking, etc.) and have reinvented their range of activities and adapted them to new forms of sport and needs: for example, pools and gyms offer a multitude of disciplines at different times of day, which range from aquagym to spinning, from body-building to aerobics, from dance to oriental disciplines, etc.

The Municipality also aims to increasingly **promote outdoor activities**, transforming the wealth of city and riverside parks into open air gyms to encourage people whose life, cultural and work habits create a sedentary lifestyle to do more physical exercise.

### Sport and the third age

There is also a wider range of activities on offer for the over-sixties, who benefit from discounts and recreational and health improvement courses.

In order to prevent isolation, which all too often affects older people, and encourage people to make new social contacts through physical exercise, the Municipality offers **Pass60**, a programme of sporting and cultural initiatives reserved for those turning sixty during the current year.

The sports offers available include:

- **free tickets to sports events;**
- participation at **cycling Matinée in the parks and riverside areas** in Turin;
- **introductory classes to some sports disciplines** (aquagym, group dancing, Latin-American dancing, biodancing, self-defence, fitness, gymnastics, swimming, ice skating, tai chi, tennis, archery, yoga) organised in **5 free lessons for each discipline** run by qualified instructors and offered by the sports promotion agencies of the **Sportinsieme** committee;
- **free tickets** all year round for free swimming at **public swimming pools**.

This project complements the numerous other activities provided by the individual Districts, which increasingly cater for the **over-sixties**.

In particular, over the year the city's 10 districts offer **aquagym courses, low-impact fitness courses, swimming and physical activity**, which can take place in the **open air**, in addition to the numerous local bowling clubs which offer sports competitions (bowls tournaments) and leisure activities suited to the over-sixties.

Among the leisure activities dedicated to the third age, those worth mentioning in particular include **"Lo splendore delle età"** (The splendour of the ages), an educational and social theatre training project set up by the **CRUT** (Centre Regionale Universitario per il Teatro) linked to the **Facoltà di Scienze della Formazione at Turin University**. The project involves a series of social theatre workshops run at some of the area's nursing homes. These workshops are organised as open meetings where the elderly, those employed at the homes and young students are the main actors, and culminate in group theatre performances.

### Bowling clubs

It is worth mentioning that there is a well-established and widespread network of bowling clubs in Turin (**84 clubs** with an overall offer of **467 lawns**) and that these facilities in actual fact have an **important social function**, aside from the sports aspect relating to motor activity. These clubs often become **places to meet and socialise**, to exchange ideas and provide



**pass60**  
VIVERE LA CITTÀ





mutual support and commitment to activities conceived and organised for the **over 60s** in particular. Almost all of the bowling clubs within the area **are run on municipal facilities**, which the **City grants the use of**, applying extremely advantageous tariffs precisely **because of the social purpose served by the activities offered by these facilities**.

## Sport and disability

The Municipality's range of sporting activities is also naturally intended for the **differently able**. Turin supports sport without limits and barriers: among the different initiatives aimed at raising awareness in the area about the theme of "sport and disability", the Municipality of Turin has developed a sports promotion policy which on the one hand **aims to economically support the associations of young disabled athletes** and on the other to make **the various sports disciplines on offer more visible**, with the collaboration and support of initiatives promoted by the **Italian Paralympic Committee (CIP)** and the associations operating in this sector. *(see appendix pg. 80 for details)*

All the sports projects for schools jointly proposed by the City with the **Sports Federations** and the **Sports Promotion Agencies** responsible for the courses, have always focussed on **facilitating the participation of young disabled people, by providing them with qualified staff** with experience in teaching sport to the disabled in relation to the degree and type of disability indicated when enrolling for classes in sports activities (an extra instructor per class, for a pupil with slight disability, whereas **for more serious disabilities there is a 1:1 ratio between instructor and pupil**).

Every year the **project PASS 15 SPORT** enables young people turning fifteen, naturally including the differently able, to choose from a wide range of sports disciplines and try them for free. The recent editions in particular have added opportunities to try activities specifically designed for wheelchair users with free trials of 2-lesson mini courses in:

- **Wheelchair minibasketball**, with the Sciankan Boys, run by the **UICEP** association;
- **Rowing on the Po**, run by the **Circolo Canottieri Armida**;
- **Ice sledge hockey** with the **Tori Seduti** team.

Places have also been reserved for disabled young people in specific activities, which the Municipality funds, as well as the expenses of running the courses, travel and accommodation, and of providing each instructor assisting each disabled user: **Mini-courses in horse riding; Programmes in Adventure Parks; Summer excursions in the mountains** in a mountain hut at an altitude of 1000m; **Diving courses** at the Monumentale Pool.

Regarding **mental disability**, football projects have been run for a number of years: the Turin football tournament **Matti per il calcio!** (Mad about football!), which is well-known nationally and organised by the **ASD** (Amateur Sports Association) **"UISP – Sport per tutti"** and **"Nessuno escluso!!!!"** (Nobody left out) presented by the **ASD Terzo tempo**.

The UISP, for example, is jointly involved with the **Mental**

## Sports for the disabled Events

Some of the many events related to sport for the differently able hosted by our city in recent years include: the **International Trophy of the Mole Wheelchair Tennis**, the second most important tournament in the international ranking; the **Italian Table Tennis Championships**; the **International Torball Tournament** organised by the **Polisportiva Unione Italiana Ciechi** (Italian Multisports Union for the Blind); the **International Tournament "Campioni Allo Specchio"** for martial arts organised by the **Pandha** association for martial arts intended for people with mental problems; the **Italian Wheelchair Tennis Championships** and the **3<sup>rd</sup> Regional Mentally Disabled Athletes Championship**; the **Italian Wheelchair Fencing Championships**; the third leg of the **1<sup>st</sup> Italian Wheelchair Curling Championship** and an intense programme – from January to November – for the celebrations of the **80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Turin Deaf-mute Sports Group Foundation**; the **Italian Absolute Paralympic Championships for Track and Field Athletics and Modern Pentathlon**, hosted at the Primo Nebiolo Stadium to gain access to the **London 2012 Paralympics**.







**Health Centres for the Piedmont Region** in social activities which aim to work on the area concerning cultural models, prejudices, what is considered normal according to common belief and what is different, and how we often fear this. Sport can once again make an important contribution to promoting values relating to integration and social relations, which represent a wealth of wellbeing essential for the community.

**"Matti per il calcio!"** is a rather unusual and provocative name for a project for a **5-a-side football tournament where the players are patients and health workers from the Departments of Mental Health in the Piedmont and Valle D'Aosta area**, which is designed to open up a discussion on taboos and prejudices concerning the concept of normality and its boundaries, connected to mental illness and more generally to diversity and the difficulties arising in everyday life.

In this case motor activity is not only conceived to suit the individual who is isolated because of their specific handicap or impairment, but is coordinated and introduced into a situation where they can have relations with others; the **purpose** of this is **to build in a dimension which allows everyone to express their own right to equality**, even though there is differentiation in what is on offer and in reciprocal contribution, so that it does not simply remain the expression of a situation based on an abstract concept of normality, to which the disabled person has to adapt.

This provides for:

1. **even the most seriously affected patients to practise sport**, just like any other citizen, with a view to improving the quality of their life;
2. **greater coherence and continuity in the link between psychiatric assistance and the resources available in the community**, which are essential to the process of integrating psychiatric patients;
3. **raising awareness within the public** (by involving institutions, associations for families, volunteers, secondary school pupils, and degree courses in Nursing, Education Sciences and Motor Sciences) to lessen prejudice and stigma with regard to mental illness;
4. **continuity** with previous editions **in the organisation of 11-a-side and 5-a-side football championships intended for patients from the Departments of Mental Health** in the Piedmont and Valle D'Aosta area;
5. **recognition and incorporation of sports practice** at institutions, bodies and with citizens as "good practice" for **rehabilitation and social inclusion**.

### **"NESSUNO ESCLUSO !!!!!"**

The purpose of this project, which is presented by the **ASD Terzo Tempo** and whose first edition **dates back to 2007**, is to **socially integrate disabled people with slight or moderate mental impairment**.

It is jointly run with secondary schools specialising in commercial graphic design, video promotion and production, etc., and aims to produce **advertising material which documents young able and disabled people** when taking part in specially organised football tournaments.

The Municipal Department for Sport and Leisure is also a member of the city's Working Group on disability issues. A permanent committee on accessibility works on developing the project **Motore di Ricerca Comunità Attiva**, set up in 2001 with the aim of providing opportunities for integration in widely diverse leisure areas, which over the years has involved 150 associations and over 400 proposals for recreational activities in areas relating to normality, type of sports, cultural and artistic sphere. The Working Group also presented Turin's candidature for the third edition of the **Access City Award 2013**, the European recognition granted to accessible cities.



The range of sports offered by the Municipality of Turin not only takes into account the needs arising from disability but also from different statistical, cultural and social conditions.

### Sport and equal opportunities

The Municipality also takes particular care **to exclude any form of discrimination and violation of the principles of equality** in the sphere of sports.

In order to fulfil a **request made by a group of Muslim women**, who needed to find a pool where they could swim in a women-only session, special discounts and subsidies were introduced to include times when only women can access some pools. The initiative has proven highly successful and has created an opportunity for **different cultures to meet**: many Italian women had also felt the need to spend time in a female environment, and their attendance has increased over time.

### The religious sporting tradition

In Turin, an exceptional contribution to sport has long been made by Salesian Religious Institutes, which offer the young a chance to practise various activities at parish youth clubs.

According to the educational methods of the Salesian Society and its founder Don Bosco, sport is a tool which, if practised in a healthy, wholesome and fair manner, can be used to put a stop to juvenile delinquency and alienation.

The principle is therefore to transmit values and rules for peaceful cohabitation within society, through a welcoming approach and the offer of the kind of sports and recreational activities that young people are interested in becoming actively involved in. (see appendix pgs. 86 – 87 for more detail)

### Are there quality criteria for these sports offers?

In 2007, the Municipality of Turin launched a long-term programme to improve the quality of services for end-users through certification of its management system in accordance with the ISO 9001 norm. The goal is to obtain ISO 9001 Certification for all the services supplied to end-users. The administration has therefore defined the **Quality Policy**, which sets out an evolutionary route by which an improvement to the services offered to citizens comes about through a far-reaching change in the organisational and management system involving all staff. With regard to sports facilities in particular, their quality and the services they provide, there is guaranteed availability of competent, specialised staff consisting of **161 persons** who work daily to ensure that the organisations and the activities they offer function as well as possible.

As for internationally recognised quality certification in service management, The **Stadio Monumentale Swimming Pool** has been awarded the ISO9001, valid from 3/04/2011 to 2/04/2014.

### Sport and the Salesian example

Turin's candidature as European Capital of Sports in 2015 gives the opportunity to shine the spotlight on what seems like a happy coincidence. Namely, that **August 16<sup>th</sup> 2015** will also be the **anniversary of the second centenary of the birth of San Giovanni Bosco**, the founder of the Salesian Congregation, the Salesian sisters called the Daughters of Mary Help of Christians and a vast movement of religious and lay persons known as the Salesian Family which, founded in Turin, is now **present in over 130 countries around the world**, with millions of members and beneficiaries.

A happy coincidence since not only do the dates coincide, but also because as far back as the 1800s, Don Bosco himself represented the very paladin of an educational model for young people, deeming games and sports in particular one of the fundamental elements for the growth of what he defined as the *honest citizen*, that is to say, an adult who is mature, socially aware, responsible and upstanding.







### A new approach to users

It is increasingly clear that the demand from those who do sport tends to transform a user into a customer: growth in the average spending capacity of those who do sport is matched by an increase in demand for quality and services.

One way to verify this is to compare data on the number of participants at a sports event with those of a similar activity, since it is believed that attendance figures alone already represent an indicator of quality.

There are also other tools which allow the user to express a qualitative evaluation, e.g. questionnaires, reports and a free-phone complaints service. In addition, there is also the **special channel on Sports and Leisure** set up on the Municipality of Turin website and the sports news **TG Sport** broadcast on the **internet site for Turin 2015**, designed to provide useful information and publicise sports facilities for the general public and any sports events organised.

### Guaranteeing communication and the sharing of information

Innovative targeted communication tools are currently being developed (social network areas and mailing lists). Of these one worth mentioning is the **We-Sport** app, developed by a spin-off of the **S.U.I.S.M.** (University Interfaculty School of Motor Sciences) and also featured on the City of Turin site, which can offer services linked to the world of sport for anyone. In particular, via the platform, the user can:

- **contact** others who do the same sport in any area of the City using the geo-localisation function, and directly contact anyone who practises nearby, at the same times, on the same days of the week and with the same level of technique;
- **organise** meetings to do with team sports, to manage both the venue where these take place, and the number of participants in the match, as well as the creation of sports events visible to all of the platform's members;
- **see** on a map the venues where you can do your sport, with information on opening times, cost, type of facility, the presence of qualified staff and disabled access;
- contact the **social section of we-sport** that allows the disabled to make use of the platform's contents via the "special sport" area.

We-sport is the only platform designed for the world of sport to focus attention on a high number of existing **sports activities (300+)**, thereby making room for minor sports and favouring sports practices rooted in social cohesion.

### Are there educational possibilities, e.g. for trainers and tutors?

It is above all via the Degree Course in Motor and Sporting Activity Sciences - held at the **S.U.I.S.M. Scuola Universitaria Interfacoltà in Scienze Motorie** - that suitable tools are provided for professionals working in motor and sporting activities, who will end up working in public and private organisations, or sporting, recreational and social associations. With around **480 places available**, the **S.U.I.S.M.** is the largest motor science facility in Italy. (*see appendix pgs. 88-89 for more details*)

At the Monumentale Swimming Pool and the Palazzo del Nuoto there are life-saving courses which issue **Life-saving licences** for **Swimming Pool Attendants** at public pools.

In addition, Turin recently saw the launch of the pilot project of the **First Federal Technical Centre for Female Football**, currently the only one of its kind in Italy. Organised and managed by the Regional Coordination of the F.I.G.C. Juvenile and Scholastic Sector, it was presented on March 21<sup>st</sup> 2012 with an exceptional testimonial; none other than the Chairman of the



F.I.G.C. Juvenile and Scholastic Sector, **Gianni Rivera** (*a former footballer considered one of the best Italian players ever, and one of the greatest number 10s in the history of football*).

The Technical Centre's objective is to involve **young female footballers from 6 to 10 years of age** by means of different activities (according to whether they are card-carrying members of **F.I.G.C.**-affiliated societies or not), giving them the same opportunities as their male peers as happens today in many other countries, and seeking to create a model of excellence. This will be added to a specific training course for technicians and managers but also an assisted programme for teachers and parents involved in the sporting evolution of young female footballers.

One local organisation that has been active for many years is the OASI Association, which organises the course **A Scuola di Sport**. Noted for its commitment and the initiatives it promotes especially in the missionary sphere through the unpaid voluntary service of thousands of youths and adults, the association is directed by Don Aldo Rabino, who has always paid attention to the world of sport and the values which the practice of good healthy sports can transmit.

**A Scuola di Sport** offers a **high level three-year course for sports managers**, approved and promoted by various **federations (F.I.P., F.I.G.C., F.I.P.A.V.** etc.), as well as **CONI**, and is sponsored by the City of Turin, the **Province of Turin** and the **Piedmont Region**.

## **Are these measures subsidised by your city? If so, how, e.g. by making sport locations available, subsidies for sports locations, management of sports facilities or for sports offers?**

The City of Turin supports the work of all the organisations committed to promoting sport through the granting of financial contributions and supporting logistic services, and by making available its own sports centres with the possibility of a reduction in rent to use them.

In this regard, the Municipality has a **Regulation for the concession to manage its own properties** for sports societies and amateur associations who meet pre-determined requisites and which assesses above all the international characteristics of the events, charitable aims, and attention to the under-15 age group, the elderly and the disabled. This practice guarantees **access to fair sports practice for the various age ranges**, by promoting all the disciplines, rationalising the use of facilities, and ensuring they are made use of at a moderate cost.



**0.4**

**SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE**

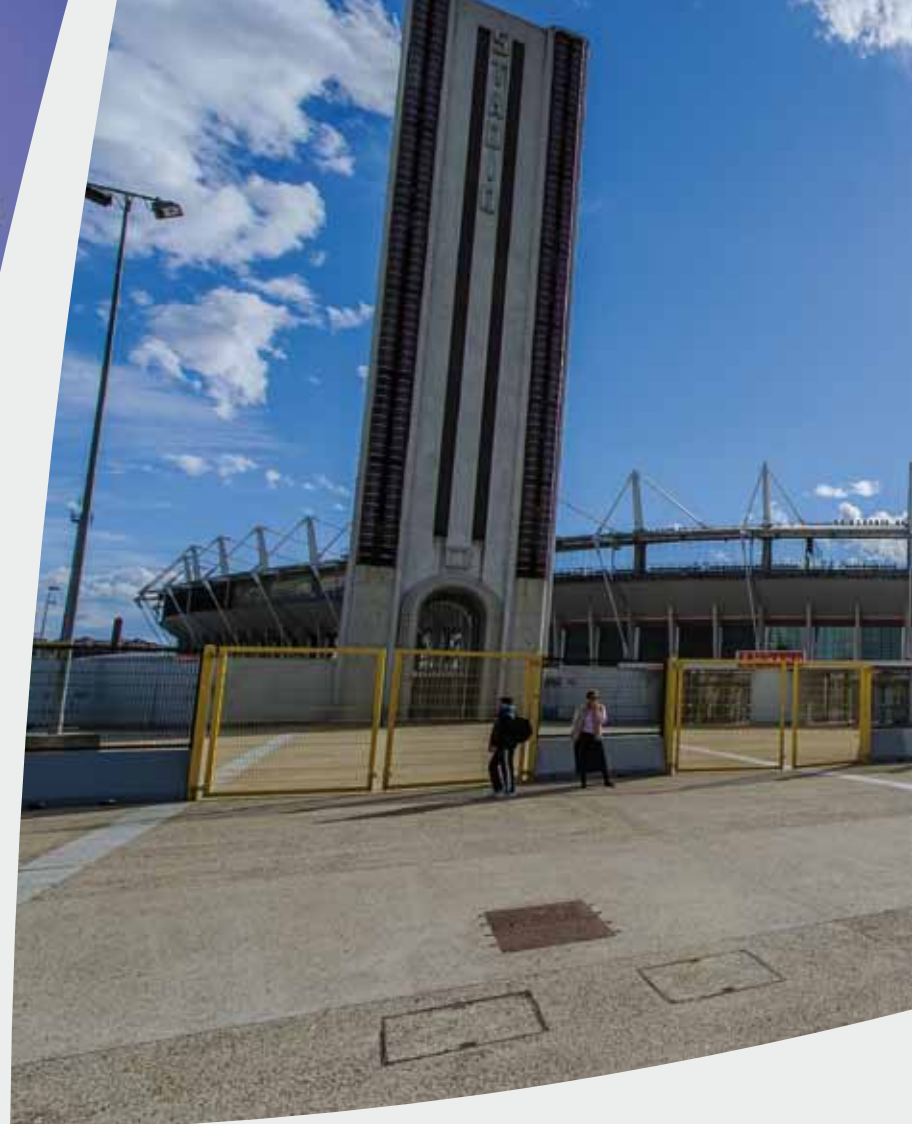
Lots of facilities for lots of sports







Palavela ↑  
Stadio del Ghiaccio ↓



Olympic Stadium ↑  
Monumentale Stadium Swimming Pool ↓





## How many sports locations (sports halls, sports fields, gyms, swimming pools etc.) are there in your city?

Turin boasts a vast selection of municipal sports facilities equipped for both indoor and outdoor activities totalling **954** premises and grounds, large, medium and small: **6** stadiums; **8** sports halls; **7** bowling facilities; **51** public gyms; **64** school gyms; **51** swimming pools; **131** tennis courts; **56** football fields; **75** five-a-side and eight-a-side football pitches; **38** multi-purpose fields; **467** bowling greens.

These cover the entire range of sports disciplines and are both run directly by the City and granted to third parties under licence.

### A little history

The first facility, "Villa Glicini", dates back to 1884 and was home to the first Italian gymnastic association; the beginning of the 20th century saw the opening of the thoroughfare along which rose various stadiums, today no longer visible, such as the 1911 Stadium, the Umberto I Velodrome, and the Campo Stradale Stupinigi.

The Motordrome, opened in 1920 to the east of the City between the hills and the River Po, was designed in the Art Nouveau style. Some structures dating from the Fascist period are still in use today and are run directly by the Municipal Administration. These include the Monumentale Swimming Pool and the Municipal Stadium nowadays called the "Stadio Olimpico". In accordance with a practice developed between the two world wars, the municipal administration's regulatory plan includes a "standard bequest of surface area per inhabitant" to be reserved for recreational/sporting activities.

In the 1960s and '70s, thanks to major government investments it became possible to build various types of facilities, including school gyms, in each area of the city.

Certain buildings are architectural gems which have become important historical monuments: **Villa Glicini** from 1884, the **Monumentale Swimming Pool** from 1920, the **Olympic Stadium** from 1932, while others, more recent, are winning examples of contemporary architecture: the **Palavela** from 1961, the **Oval** from 2005, the **Palaisozaki** from 2006, the **PalaTazzoli** from 2006 and the **Stadio del Nuoto** from 2011.

Others still are examples of the successful and efficient recovery for sporting use of spaces which once had a different purpose, such as the **Palaroccia** (a gym for competitive climbing) considered a genuine "rock-climbers' paradise", built in 2008 from a former 1935 AEM electricity plant: an architecturally innovative project with an open view from the road, fed by solar energy, and designed to reduce energy consumption. The Palaroccia contains 1,000 square metres of climbing walls, with 40 routes, and can host up to 100 persons who can all climb at the same time.

### The top facilities

**Palazzo dello Sport** multifunctional facility for volleyball, basketball, 5-a-side football, gymnastics, martial arts, events and concerts for up to **4,000** persons.

**"Primo Nebiolo" Stadium** a multifunctional facility with indoor and outdoor athletic tracks and a football field with grandstand, can hold up to **5,000** persons.

**Stadio del Ghiaccio** (Ice Stadium) this sports complex is the city's main venue for ice skating, ice hockey, curling and short track events, both for amateurs and professional championships, and can hold up to around **2,000** persons.

**Monumentale Stadium Swimming Pool** home to theoretical/practical swimming courses, synchronised swimming, water polo, life-saving, free diving, synchronised diving, underwater activities (breath-held diving, scuba, underwater life-saving, underwater target shooting, underwater hockey); open for free swimming and home to national and international competitions, it can hold around **1,000** persons.

**Palazzetto Le Cupole** multifunctional facility for competitions and events including volleyball, martial arts, rhythmic gymnastics, boxing, table tennis, dancing and also other non-sporting events. It can hold up to **1,300** persons.



**Palazzo del Nuoto** features two 50-metre pools (one Olympic standard at ground level, which can host competitions, and a second below ground which, during competitions, can be used for training and pre-competition warm-up for competitors) plus a car park with 220 places (170 indoor, 50 outdoor). It can host international events. The facility is currently used for athletic training and competitions and can hold up to **1,200** persons.

**Palavela** the building, whose original architecture characterised by side windows that form the shape of a sail ("vela" in Italian), hence the name, was built in 1961 to commemorate the centenary of Italian Unification. Redesigned and reinterpreted by Gae Aulenti in 2005 initially to host the Olympic figure skating and short track events of **Turin 2006**, it later became home to major international events involving skating (the Gran Galà del Ghiaccio, the Short Track World Cup, the World University Games and the ISU Figure Skating Grand Prix Finals). Nowadays, Turin's historic facility par excellence has a maximum capacity of **9,368 places** and promotes itself as the **"home of active entertainment" for all the family**, a genuine ice paradise for young and old alike.

**Palaolimpico** the design of the building was entrusted to a group overseen by the architect Arata Isozaki from Tokyo, hence the name **PalaIsozaki**. The facility, which was officially opened in 2005 and built for the 2006 Winter Olympics, hosted Olympic ice hockey competitions and boasts **over 12,300 seats**. This is why the building came to be used after the Olympics as a multifunctional facility for a great variety of uses: ice sports, indoor sports, concerts, shows, conventions, congresses, large and small events, and much more besides. It is currently a site of reference in the world of music and entertainment, and aspires to make its name internationally as a place for **all-round quality entertainment**, an **Entertainment Plaza** that includes an exhibition gallery, a shopping centre, a food & beverage area, and is home to exclusive events.

**Olympic Stadium** this building, previously the Vittorio Pozzo Municipal Stadium, was the **site of the opening and closing ceremonies of the 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics**. Afterwards it was reconverted to host

New Juventus Stadium ↑

Palaolimpico ↓

Palazzetto dello Sport ↓





## The Olympic experience

While on the topic, it is important to remember in more recent years the commitment and success of the 2006 20<sup>th</sup> Turin Winter Olympics, when the city's sports facilities were extended and improved. The structures where the games took place – listed below – were radically renovated or built ex novo; the indicative cost, the sports disciplines hosted, and the post-Olympic destinations of use are as follows:

### Tazzoli Ice Rink

designed for figure skating and short track training, this is now a permanent centre for ice sports. The investment amounted to 8,200,000.00 Euros

### Torino Esposizioni Ice Rink

designed for female ice hockey training and matches. Currently home to trade fares, exhibitions and congresses. The investment amounted to 8,000,000.00 Euros

### Palavela

designed for figure skating competitions and short track events. Currently used mostly for ice skating (free access and courses; training) and to host large themed events (Ice Galas, ISU Figure Skating Grand Prix Finals etc...). The investment amounted to 46,997,578.00 Euros

### PalaIsozaki

designed for male ice hockey matches. Currently home to sports events, concerts, other major events and shows in general. The investment amounted to 85,000,000.00 Euros

### Oval

designed for speed ice skating competitions. Currently hosts not only sports events but also international exhibitions and events such as Terra Madre (the international meeting of the Food Community which takes place every two years in Turin to coincide with the Salone del Gusto held in the neighbouring pavilions of the Lingotto Fair). The investment amounted to 59,000,000.00 Euros

### Olympic Stadium

this building, formerly the Vittorio Pozzo Municipal Stadium, underwent refurbishment to be used as the site of the opening and closing ceremonies of the 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics, after which it was reconverted to host football matches, initially those of both the Torino and Juventus football clubs. The overall investment in the work amounted to 45,500,000.00 Euros

football matches, initially those of both the Torino and Juventus football clubs. Nowadays, since the renovation of the Stadio delle Alpi, now the Juventus Stadium and belonging to Juventus, the Stadio Olimpico only hosts Torino's matches. As well as football matches and sports events, many of which are friendlies for charity, the Stadio Olimpico has been a venue for many concerts by **big names in music** including U2, Bruce Springsteen, Cold Play and, in 2011, served as a theatre for the acclaimed opera, "Nabucco Colossale". Its maximum capacity is **28,000 seats, all under cover.**

**New Juventus Stadium** designed with total respect for the environment, reusing the reinforced concrete foundations of the former **Stadio Delle Alpi**, and taking advantage of advanced eco-sustainable technologies. The Stadium was opened officially on 8 September 2011, to coincide with the celebrations for **150 years of Italian Unification**, with a friendly between **Juventus** and **Notts County**, the oldest professional football club in the world whose team colours inspired **Juventus'** black and white kit. **Juventus Stadium** has a capacity of **41,000 seats** and is the first stadium in Italy to have access without architectural barriers, and also the first stadium with the first row of benches inside the grandstand, as in Anglo-Saxon stadiums.

Inside there are 8 restaurants, 20 bars and a museum devoted to the history of **Juventus**. **Juventus Stadium** was designed by two leading Italian celebrities, **Giugiaro** and **Pininfarina**.

All the City's facilities are constantly monitored and encouraged to offer excellence in their services as well as accessibility to all, in accordance with the international standards set by various federations to host competitions at all levels.

The City's building/town-planning design strategy has allowed **appropriate inclusion of sports facilities within the environmental context**, their integration with existing local infrastructure, plus constant, gradual alterations to fulfil the need for accessibility and availability for users, above all the disabled (practicability, areas required by safety regulations, stopping points, public transport links...).

*Map attached showing location of facilities*





In addition to areas for sports, all the **buildings are characterised** by support services, spaces for spectators and correlated spaces for catering and recreational or commercial activities related to the running of the facility.

All the facilities have been created and equipped to allow the practice of sports in line with the **different levels of skill envisaged**, and in the majority of cases to allow them to be used by the disabled.

### Accessibility for individuals and groups

By means of **"ease of access to facilities"** Turin promotes sport and makes it easier to enjoy whether at a professional or amateur/occasional level including various disciplines that are less well-known and practised.

The strategy to make sure the facilities are widely and frequently used is based on:

- **price differentiation** according to use (training, sports activities and events, taking into account the presence or lack of a paying audience);
- possibility of providing **season tickets** for individual disciplines;
- **discounts** for athletic activities, the use of the facilities by the under 15s and the over 60s, for the possibility of the disabled to take part in particular activities, to rehabilitate young people in hardship linked to drug addiction, to promote social and cultural integration for foreigners;
- **no charge** for initiatives promoted by social/therapeutic centres, scholastic institutions, activities to help the mentally disabled, and individual sporting activities carried out by volunteers involved in organising sports events.

"Primo Nebiolo" Stadium ↑

Palazzo del Nuoto ↓

Oval ↓







Considering the wealth of facilities available, over the last three years the city has tended to create specific buildings for certain disciplines (the Climbing Gym Palestra di Arrampicata; the "Pacchiotti" Gym approved for rhythmic and artistic gymnastics; the speed roller skating track and the hockey pitch in the Colletta Park), or has finished restoring and renovating existing facilities. In addition, there is the new football ground, the "Juventus Stadium" built by the Juventus Football Club on an area granted by the City of Turin, which goes towards further improving the civic amenities.

The **average value** of Turin's sporting facilities from new building work and/or renovation over the **last three years** amounts to around 12,800,000.00 Euros.

The value of the facilities built in the past three years	Amount
<b>Sports climbing gym</b> in Via Braccini	€ 3,700,000.00
<b>Multifunctional centre in Via Arbe</b> – One football pitch and one five-a-side field, both with artificial turf plus a building with changing rooms and another similar one with toilets	€ 2,190,000.00
<b>"Artiglieri di Montagna" Facility</b> – A soccer field, one 7-a-side and two 5-a-side fields, all with artificial turf, a changing-room building and covered grandstand	€ 5,460,000.00
<b>Skating rink in Colletta Park</b> – Creation of speed skating tracks (200m) and a hockey pitch inside existing rink	€ 516,456.00
<b>Gym equipped for gymnastics in Via Pacchiotti</b> (400 places)	€ 3,564,228.00
As part of the <b>PR.U. in Via Artom</b> the construction of a <b>gym</b> and changing rooms	€ 1,600,000.00
<b>Treccate Swimming Pool</b> – renovation and bringing up to regulatory standard	€ 12,500,000.00
<b>Palazzo del Nuoto in Via Filadelfia</b>	€ 22,000,000.00
<b>Bowling Club complex in Via Sospello/Via Saorgio</b>	€ 500,000.00
<b>"Orione Vallette" Sports Club</b> – Enlargement – Creation of 8-a-side pitches and changing rooms with toilets	€ 800,000.00
<b>Vallette football fields</b> – Creation of new changing rooms for the two pitches	€ 1,300,000.00
<b>Juventus Stadium</b>	€ 100,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€ 154,130,684.00</b>

The **overall value** of the city's sport facilities currently amounts to 838,600,000.00 Euros subdivided as follows:

Type of facility	Amount
Stadiums	€ 202,000,000.00
Sports Halls	€ 236,000,000.00
Swimming Pools	€ 151,000,000.00
Bowling facilities	€ 8,700,000.00
Gyms	€ 46,800,000.00
Sports Centres	€ 129,000,000.00
Football grounds	€ 39,900,000.00
Bowling clubs	€ 25,200,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€ 838,600,000.00</b>



## What plans are there for expanding sports locations and gyms?

2012 will see the completion of a medium-sized facility in the south of the city, the 2Dvolley, a sports hall chiefly for volleyball; however, in general, the already abundant range of facilities, further enriched in quantity and quality thanks to the Olympic Games, is sufficient not to require any additional development and expansion in the near future.

Ordinary and extraordinary maintenance work will be carried out and work will be done above all to optimise the use of certain facilities (especially the larger ones) via greater diversification in their indoor activities to permit a better cost/profit ratio during day-to-day running. The City continues to work towards effectively reusing large premises for multi-use facilities, as has happened in the case of the facilities left following the Olympics, the Palaolimpico and the Palavela, by creating a public-private company called "Parco Olimpico", which has been granted a licence for their management. This model has successfully optimised the initial investment and avoided the need to meet further management costs.

Moreover, work is being carried out to use the Stadio Olimpico more and more as a music venue, by appealing to the organisers of large international tours, but also to open up some of its rooms to the public with entertainment initiatives that promote motor and leisure activities. In fact, the Stadio Olimpico will soon be home to the first Sports Museum in Italy, where visitors will be able to see certain rooms laid out as a museum in addition to those of the stadium itself.

The city also maintains relations with the financial institute Credito Sportivo as it ensures the necessary guarantees are issued regarding the third parties managing the facilities.

### The Filadelfia pitch

#### The reconstruction of the historic "Grande Torino" team's football ground

One of the City's tasks also involves the reconstruction of the historic football ground used by the Torino Calcio team, better known as the "Grande Torino", a highly successful team which was lost following the tragic plane crash on May 4<sup>th</sup> 1949. To this end, the City has undertaken to set up a foundation known as the "**Fondazione Stadio Filadelfia**", of which it is the major shareholder. The Foundation's other partners include the Piedmont Region, the Turin Football Club and numerous other fan clubs.

Since it began operating in 2011, one of the Foundation's main aims has been to **reconstruct the facility** and ensure that its subsequent management targets the promotion of sports practice as well as cultural and social activities at the ground. It is therefore committed **to restoring to its former glory a sports facility which represents an important piece of history** for the city's football tradition and for the supporters of the current Torino Calcio.



**0.5**

**SPORTING EVENTS**

**A vibrant and dynamic sports city**





## What sporting events (national, international competitions / tournaments) are regularly organised in your city?

### The annual events

For years, the City of Turin, via its Municipal Sports Department, has worked directly and indirectly on organising national and international sports events, in synergy with **Federations, Sports Promotion Agencies, Sports Clubs** and **Associations**.

The city's image as a venue for important international sports events, further consolidated by the **20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympic Games** and the **9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympics in 2006**, is constantly strengthened by the unstinting efforts of the Municipal Administration to guarantee a high level of organisational efficiency and effectiveness when collaborating with individual Organising Committees.

The annual programme includes a conspicuous number of sports events, which are **appointments** that **the public all look forward to**, both for the high level of performance and the sheer spectacle.

The calendar includes matches and athletic competitions at an international level for both able-bodied and disabled athletes, big sports/entertainment events featuring widely known sports events with mass appeal, but also events dedicated to particular, lesser-known but equally important disciplines.

Hence, the city seeks to offer a very wide range of activities that gives visibility to all sports and satisfies many different target audiences.

The number of spectators accommodated by our municipal facilities alone for sports events from **2006 to 2010** was **1,129,102**. To this figure must be added the thousands of spectators who follow other sports events that regularly take place in the city in facilities not belonging to the Municipality or outdoors in the streets and public squares.

*(for the complete calendar, see pgs. 90 – 91 in the appendix)*

### Sports events

Amongst the regular events we might mention: the **Female Fencing World Cup**: Italy is the only country to host a World Cup championship for every kind of weapon in fencing, and every year, Turin has the honour of hosting the Female Fencing World Cup Grand Prix which is held at the "Palazzo dello Sport". The **International Athletics Meeting** which sees the participation of over 200 athletes from 15 Nations representing every discipline. The **Sporting Challenger** (International Male Tennis Tournament, Prize \$100,000), a prestigious tennis competition that attracts players from around the world year after year. The **Silver Skiff** and **Kinder Skiff**: this regatta, fought out on the stretch of the River Po between Moncalieri and the centre of Turin, amidst royal castles and arresting landscapes, was born from a challenge between numerous master rowers who were members of the rowing club, Reale Società Canottieri Cerea and other rowing associations of Turin. Since 2002 this has been a contest on the international FISA calendar, and every year it attracts more and more national and international competitors. The **Turin Marathon**: one of the main foot races in Italy and recognised by the AIMS (Association of International Marathons and Distance Races) that sees the participation of runners from over 40 Nations representing 5 continents. The **International "Campioni allo Specchio" Tournament** for the mentally disabled who practise martial arts or basketball. The **International Mole Wheelchair Tennis Trophy**: the 2<sup>nd</sup> tournament in the world of tennis matches for disabled in wheelchairs, whose last edition welcomed 82 athletes from 15 nations.

## Which sport does your city focus on?

Our attention and efforts have always been directed at **developing all sports**, especially those considered "minor" ones, i.e. not already the object of publicity or media campaigns, and all those that can be practised by disabled athletes, who in Turin are members of teams that play at national and European level, such as the **Tori Seduti** in **Sledge Hockey** and **HB Basket** in **wheelchair basketball**.





## How does your city participate in terms of organisation, finance and by providing facilities?

The City, through its Municipal Sports Department, actively supports the abundance of sports events offered within its territory, providing sponsorship and an **efficient system of contributions** both **economic**, and in terms of **services**, occasionally in collaboration with other municipal departments. The staff of the Sports and Leisure Department support organisers at all levels of the organisational processes, helping them liaise with other relevant sectors of the Public Administration for individual needs.

Moreover, they **help publicise events** by making available their own communication channels and human resources, which often results in the **co-designing** of communications and promotion.

The active collaboration offered by the Municipal Sports and Leisure Department and the optimum relationships developed over the years with the **National and Regional CONI**, various **Federations, Sports Promotion Agencies, Sporting Associations** and **Clubs**, as well as private organisations have encouraged an increase in the requests to host events in Turin. A working group consisting of employees who already work in centrally located facilities provides solid technical and operative support to event organisers, which ranges from installing and dismantling stages, to supervising events, and checks to make sure that events are going to plan.

## What sporting events have taken place in your city in the last 5 years?

Naturally, the ones that stand out are the **20<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games** and the **9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympics** held in **2006**, the year that also saw the **Chess Olympics, World Bowling Championships**, a leg of the **World Volleyball League**, and a **Basketball All Star Game**.

In the following years, the city has hosted numerous national and international events, including the **23<sup>rd</sup> Edition of the Winter World University Games**, a world-class event which featured 12 disciplines involving snow and ice and approximately 2,500 university students from 52 countries around the world, with enthusiastic local audiences for the accompanying events (outdoor concerts, debates etc.); the **Speed Skating World Cup**; the **24<sup>th</sup> Edition of the European Rhythmic Gymnastics Championships**, twenty-two years after the last Italian edition: the top 500 gymnasts of Europe competed to break the continent's records along with technical personnel and team-managers from the 36 nations taking part; the **European Indoor Track and Field Athletics Championships**, which featured 550 athletes from 45 nations, screened by 33 TV companies from 57 countries with 200 hours of live coverage in Europe alone; the **2009 Turin World Air Games**, hosted in Turin and two other regional Municipalities (Avigliana and Mondovì), with over 15 competitions daily in 10 different disciplines and with the participation of pilots from all over the world who competed in all air sports; the **World Figure Skating Championships**, one of the most important events on the world calendar which celebrated its centenary in Turin; a leg of the **World Male Volleyball Championships**, the top volleyball competition in the world.

In **2011** – the year of the celebrations of 150 Years of Italian Unification – Turin hosted, amongst others, the **First Leg of the 94<sup>th</sup> Giro d'Italia**, the most important professional cycling event in Italy, whose first edition took place in 1909. The **"Red Bull F1 Show Run"**: an anomalous "session" of trials where drivers from the prestigious automobile manufacturer (2010 World Champion) competed in the shadows of the Mole Antonelliana, the Monte dei Cappuccini and the Gran Madre Church. The **World Archery Championships** in which, for the first time, the sporting/validation competition as single trial to qualify for the 2012 Olympics and Paralympics in London brought together at the same time over 1,000 able-bodied and disabled athletes from 80 nations. The **World Freestyle Championship** and the **Supercross SX Series**: two





events where top world-class freestyle and motocross riders battled it out in front of over 20,000 spectators.

*(For the complete calendar of sports events over the last few years see the appendix pgs. 92 - 94)*

## What outstanding sporting events will take place or are planned in your city for the next 5 years?

In the coming years, due to its candidature for European Capital of Sport, Turin will be proposing a special calendar with numerous national and international competitions and major sports events which will also result in a significant spin-off for the city's accommodation facilities. Already in 2012, aside from its regular and established events which will also be hosted in 2015 – such as the **Turin Marathon**, the **Rowing Regatta**, the **International Track and Field Athletics Meeting**, the **Male Tennis Sporting Challenger**, the **Silver Skiff**, Turin is hosting major events such as the **Track and Field Athletics and Modern Pentathlon Paralympics "Aiming for London 2012"**; the **Female Fencing World Cup**; the **Italian Short Track Championships**; the 10<sup>th</sup> edition of the **Mole Wheelchair Tennis Tournament**; the eighth **National Meeting of Games Inventors**; the **Basketball Final Eight**, the **Harlem Globetrotters World Tour**, the **Italia-Macedonia Female Football Match** to qualify for the European Championship, the **Milano-Torino**, one of the oldest cycle races in the history of Italian cycling, which returns to the city's streets in the very year in which the city's candidature for European City of Sport 2015 falls.

Afterwards in **2013**, the city will host the **World Master Games** the "master athletes' Olympics", and in **2014** the **European Football League Final**. A major Salesian sports event in **2015** to celebrate the bicentenary of the birth of Don Bosco. In the event the title is awarded to Turin, many more sporting events will of course be added to the calendar.

## To what extent will your city participate in these future events in terms of organisation, finance and by providing facilities?

In line with its Sports Development Plan, the city will mainly be bolstering its capacity to "set up systems", focussing above all on guaranteeing organisers particularly favourable conditions to host events and offering them a set of opportunities that are not only linked to the use of facilities and/or spaces, but that also include advantageous rates for accommodation facilities and tourist services, and where necessary, communication activities linked to the events. All of this will be achieved with the help of the **Piedmont Region** and the **Province of Turin**.



# 0.6

## COOPERATION IN NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL SPORTS; COOPERATION WITH SCIENCE AND RESEARCH





## How does your city cooperate with sports associations and institutions on a national and European level, e. g. National Olympic Committee or international sports associations?

The City of Turin's policy – and not only in the sphere of sports – is heavily **oriented towards internationalisation** and the continuous development of projects that allow us to bring the very best local resources into play.

Because of the historical roles it has played – firstly as **Capital of Unified Italy** and then as **industrial capital**, Turin has always been a city open to the international dimension.

A profile which can be summed up today in significant figures:

Turin is the **third province in Italy** for export volume.

Turin is a **large university city** with a total of **100,000 students**, **15,000 of whom are foreign**, and two **excellent higher education institutions**, **Turin University** and the **Polytechnic**, which cooperate with **over 400 university institutions** across the globe.

Over the years the City has signed **cooperation and partnership agreements** with more than **50 cities** in every continent and **is the seat of leading international agencies**: ITC/ILO, UNICRI, the UN Staff College and the European Training Foundation.

The **20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympic Games** and the **9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympics in 2006** were the occasion for a further leap in quality as the city opened its doors to the world, giving it the opportunity to present itself in a new guise at a global level. In 2011, the **150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Italian Unification** represented another occasion for the city's international exposure, seeing visits from **more than 100 overseas delegations** and hundreds of thousands of foreigners. The sports events on the "Esperienza Italia 150" programme were many and all of the highest level. The City's international activities are summarised from year to year in an Annual Report. *(International Activities of the city, contained in DVD format attached to the dossier)*

In a more strictly sporting environment, for the 20<sup>th</sup> Turin Winter Olympics and the 9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympics 2006, the City worked with the **CIO**, and currently cooperates regularly with the **national and regional CONI**, with single **Federations** and their local institutions (both regional and provincial offices), and likewise with the **CIP**, in developing specific projects but also in promoting the City as a venue for international competitions.

Recently, thanks to the experience gained over the years in European projects mostly involving some degree of cooperation, the City joined "**Cities for Sport**", a **European Network** of cities which cooperates in promoting physical activity for children and young people, and exchanges ideas and shares best practices in this area.

It also partners the Terra del Fuoco Association in the European project, "**SAVE: Sports As a Vehicle to Empowerment**".

## How does your city cooperate with universities, high schools and research organisations on a local, national and European level?


Recognising the primary role of motor, physical and sports education for the harmonious development of a population in its developmental age, the City has been involved for years in educational projects for sport and motor activity dedicated to school classes in Turin of every order and level in close collaboration with the Regional Schools Office for the Piedmont Region.



Representatives from the S.U.I.S.M. at the Eurogym, Ghent, Belgium. ↓







Through a **protocol agreement for the development of motor, physical and sports education** made with **Primary and Lower Secondary (Middle) Schools** and **Comprehensive Institutes in Turin** the City proposes projects aimed at increasing motor activity among pupils, in collaboration with the **University of Turin**, national **Federations**, and **Associations** and **Bodies** operating locally in the field of sport. It also favours the promotion and knowledge of those sports that are practised less, with cycles of lessons given by technical instructors made available by various sports federations.

The City is also working with the **university system** and above all with the **University of Turin** on a **protocol agreement** for the development and organisation of sports education projects for the citizens of Turin to be set up with the **S.U.I.S.M.**. Through this it intends to consolidate relations with the academic world regarding mutual objectives by underscoring the support, development and promotion of motor, physical and sports educational initiatives in order to increase the number of the city's inhabitants in every age range that do sport, and promote a healthier lifestyle.

In addition, Turin is home to a unique initiative in the national university panorama, the **"Permanent School for Orthopaedics, Rehabilitation, Traumatology, Research and Medicine in Sport"**, founded in 2011 by the **University of Turin's Faculty of Medicine and Surgery**.

This School, of the very highest level, collaborates with the Postgraduate Schools of Sports Medicine, Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Physical and Rehabilitative Medicine, the Physiotherapy Degree course and the **S.U.I.S.M.**

The School's primary **mission** is continual inter-specialist training, mainly for undergraduates and graduates in physiotherapy and motor and sports science, doctors in the three Postgraduate Schools, as well as specialist doctors of various kinds.

The training offer has now been firmly consolidated and is divided into different teaching modules which are described in more detail in the file in the appendix. (see pg. 95)

Meanwhile, the agreement between the City of Turin and the Italian Sports Medicine Federation dates back to 1962, to create a Sports Medicine Centre called **"Istituto di Medicina dello Sport"**, housed in some rooms in the Olympic Stadium, and specially equipped to perform therapy on traumas originating from sports activity, for scientific research, for preventive examination of athletes to exams required by Law and in general for anyone who intends to take up athletics. Then there is the 1986 protocol agreement signed with the Superintendence for Studies of the Province of Turin with which the City undertook, through the work of the Istituto di Medicina Sportiva, to give eleven-year-olds in Turin a specialist check-up to see whether they can safely practise sports.

The **"Alessandro Bertinaria" Regional Antidoping Centre** is also active in Turin. This regional toxicology laboratory was set up in 2004 to respond to the needs arising from the 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics and the 9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympics, as a consortium of four public bodies (*the Piedmont Region, Turin University, the Istituto di Medicina dello Sport and the University Hospital San Luigi Gonzaga*).

There is undoubtedly a **high level of social interest** invested in a facility such as this, which both safeguards sporting competitions and protects the health of athletes. Once the 2006 Turin Olympic Games were over, the centre became a reference point at regional, national and international level for chemical-clinical, toxicological and forensic analysis, and is establishing itself as **a centre of excellence in research and training** in the fight against the use of drugs and illicit substances for doping for use in humans and animal.

Its training and research activities cover topics in epidemiology, pharmacology and chemical analysis, but also deal with bioethics and human sciences, and are achieved by:

- the planning, updating and application of analytical methods aimed at establishing the





presence of drugs and/or metabolites in biological samples, in order to diagnose whether illicit substances have been taken or administered for the purpose of abuse in sport, the field of toxicology and the livestock sector,

- establishing physiopathological parameters in biological samples (urine, blood, etc.) taken in accordance with special programmes or statutes and in compliance with the current medical and legal criteria allowed.

For Turin's **UNESCO Centre**, founded in 1983 in agreement and in collaboration with local Piedmont bodies, which represents UNESCO in Piedmont and is a National Training Body, sport is the backbone of the community and the practice of sport obliges people to work together, fostering the development of a sense of belonging to a community and mutual respect.

Since 2009, the **Centre**, in collaboration with Juventus Football Club S.p.A., has offered a series of scholarships: **Premio un Calcio al Razzismo** (a Football Against Racism prize) reserved for upper secondary schools in the Piedmont Region, and young people from 18 to 25 years of age whether Italian or not, but resident in Italy.

The aim is to reward an upper secondary school in the Piedmont Region, which during the school year has provided proof of good practice in the struggle against racism and has presented budgets for the following school year of an amount at least equal to the prize awarded, to be specifically used to eliminate racial discrimination and foster integration. At the same time it will reward a young man or woman between the ages of 18 and 25 who has carried out significant actions to foster integration and stop racism, and who has presented a project that includes concrete actions designed to foster integration and eliminate racial discrimination.



# 0.7

## PROFILE AND POSSIBLE ACTIVITIES AS "EUROPEAN CAPITAL OF SPORTS"





**How does your city see – also in comparison to other cities – its special quality, its particular strong point and outstanding profile as the Capital of Sport?  
 How will your city, as the "European Capital of Sports", realise the five main objectives of ACES Europe with regard to the sports development in your city?  
 Which initiatives and activities will your city want to contribute to the work of ACES Europe?**

The City of Turin, which has a strong tradition in sport, a wealth of facilities, a wide and varied range of sporting activities on offer and the ability to create development opportunities, has put itself forward as European Capital of Sport 2015. Its working programme for 2015 is mainly based on the **principle** that sports activity represents a **benefit for the city** as a whole and that the award of this title must be interpreted as a great opportunity to significantly increase the number of people doing sport in the area.

The Municipality will therefore work to **continue improving the range of available sports** and facilities by working in accordance with the ACES Europe objectives on areas such as: accessibility, cultural crossover, participation and inclusion, research and innovation, communication and sharing experiences with the other European capitals of sport.

### Accessibility

The City must be able to guarantee the accessibility of its range of sports (programmes and facilities) for an increasing number of people, and in particular for the socially disadvantaged – **immigrants, the elderly and the disabled** - who would not otherwise manage to benefit from constant practice.

### Cultural crossover

The City must also be able to combine the sports it offers with a varied range of cultural, recreational and leisure activities, of a high level of quality and international flavour. Its particular aim is to reinforce **the link between sport and cultural activities** (which represents one of our City's areas of expertise) which can rely on an **extensive network of internationally renowned institutions**, such as the **Palazzo Madama**, the **MAO**, the **Museo Egizio**, the **Museo del Cinema**, the **Museo dell'Automobile**, the **Reggia di Venaria**, the palazzina di **Stupinigi**, the **Galleria d'Arte Moderna** (City Gallery of Modern and Contemporary Art), the **Fondazione Sandretto Re Rebaudengo**, the **Fondazione per il Libro, la Musica e la Cultura**, (Foundation for Books, Music and Culture) the **Fondazione Merz**, the **Fondazione Luigi Einaudi** etc.

Over the course of 2015, each institution will be able to offer its own programme of exhibitions and events alongside the initiatives organised for Turin European Capital of Sport.

Aside from the activities run by the individual museums, a programme will be developed to focus on the theme of **PERFORMANCE**, a concept common to art and sport which encompasses performance, exhibition, immediacy and presence.

Putting oneself to the test and challenging one's limits before the public are in fact recurring elements in Sport but also of Performance art, a branch of contemporary creativity which combines visual art, theatre, music, dance, literature and cinema.

The **Fondazione Sandretto Re Rebaudengo**, for example, is to host a big exhibition on the theme of Performance art, tracing its history through the evolution of this form of expression within contemporary art. The event will be attended by some important international artists,







and will bring us up to modern times with contributions from young emerging artists  
In addition, the Foundation intends to develop educational projects for the public, such as the **Maratona Contemporanea**, with a walk which takes in all the main institutions dedicated to contemporary art in the city: the Fondazione Sandretto Re Rebaudengo, the Fondazione Merz, the OGR, the Galleria d'Arte Moderna, Pav - Parco d'Arte Vivente.

**The Bicycle Diaries:** a bicycle ride which sets off from a meeting place in the city centre (e.g. Piazza Castello, Piazza Vittorio, Giardini Reali...) to arrive at the Fondazione Sandretto Re Rebaudengo, where the "The Bicycle Diaries" activity will be set up, a group exhibition dedicated to drawing: the activities are free and take place throughout the Foundation - from the bookshop and teaching room, where you can draw with the help of young artists and students from the Academy, to the cafeteria where you can have a snack while you draw. The idea is to create diaries which tell the story of the relationship with the City seen and experienced whilst cycling through it: landscapes which are taken apart and put back together again, the sense of freedom and of belonging felt when passing through streets that are known and unknown, speed and slowness... The diaries might contain photos, drawings, notes, cartoons, etc. and could potentially be included in a publication/notebook describing the experience. **"Sette pezzi facili. Un percorso di avvicinamento alla performance art":** this is an educational project intended for lower and upper secondary school pupils which presents the historic performances of artists such as Marina Abramovic, Vito Acconci, Joseph Beuys and Bruce Nauman Fluxus.





A historic and theoretical programme, followed by a practical session, either individual or as a group, where the pupils are invited to create, produce and put on a performance directly inspired by the work of the artists listed above.

The **Turin National Cinema Festival** could dedicate a special section to the **Sports Cinema**.

At a more general level, the city is already working on a cultural programme involving events and initiatives, which will be presented as an **integrated part of the 2015 Expo Internazionale in Milan**. In 2015 Turin will also have other important reasons to celebrate its international values.

One of these will be the official opening of the **new National Egyptian Museum** on January the 1<sup>st</sup>, which is already considered the second most important museum in the world after the one in Cairo.

2015 will also see the **two hundredth anniversary of the birth of San Giovanni Bosco**, one of the most important figures among the many Saints devoting themselves to social good which the city has had the honour of hosting. A number of initiatives are currently being studied for this important occasion. Meetings between the Salesian bishops from all over the world are being organised, as well as those between pupils attending Salesian schools. A visit from the **Pope** has also been arranged in our city for the occasion.

In addition to these extremely important events, there will also be a series of very interesting initiatives: a special edition of the **Salone Internazionale del Gusto e Terra Madre** (Slow Food Fair), in view of the fact that the theme of nutrition is scheduled for the Milano Expo; il **Salone Internazionale del Libro** (International Book Fair); the **Torino Film Festival**; the **Biennale Democrazia**; **Torino Spiritualità**.

These are important and well-established events which attract many tourists.

There are also the big programmes offered by the Museo Nazionale del Cinema, the renewed Museo dell'Automobile, other important museums (Galleria d'Arte Moderna, Palazzo Madama, the Museo di Arte Orientale, the renewed Polo Reale, with its royal palace and the new Sabauda gallery, the splendid Reggia di Venaria Reale, the Palazzina di Stupinigi etc.). In 2015 Turin will therefore be able offer a range of cultural initiatives which will enrich each month with events of great value and appeal.

This framework can be offered as an element of strong integration in the hope that Turin is awarded the title of European Capital of Sport 2015.

## Participation, social inclusion and integration

The City of Turin represents a national point of reference for integration policies and receiving new citizens. In future years, it could therefore become an innovative hub for planning events for widespread consumption that will ensure the effective development of the principle that sport promotes integration and social inclusion.

### Balon Mundial 2015

Since 2007, the city of Turin has run Balon Mundial, a project which involves organising a world 11-a-side football tournament for immigrant communities and a festival of musical, artistic and cultural events. The number of people taking part in the tournament increases year by year and it has become a national and international example. This is the **biggest football and integration event in Europe** (overtaking Madrid where 30 teams take part). The 2012 edition expects to see at least 44 teams (32 men's and 12 women's), **over 900 direct participants** and several thousand spectators.

For **2015** there are plans to organise a European tournament and related seminar involving the following initiatives and groups: "Streetfootballworld" (*international network based in Berlin*), "Sport dans la Ville de Lion", "Sport Against Racism Ireland" from Dublin, "Red Deporte y Cooperacion" from Madrid, in addition to the UEFA's social projects; Italy's similar projects ("Altro Pallone" in Milan, "Mundialido" in Rome, "Mediterraneo Antirazzista"



Moments from a game during the Balon Mundial. ↓







in Palermo and the "Mondiali Antirazzisti" organised by the UIISP) to export the idea for Balon Mundial in other cities and strengthen the European partnerships by organising mini tournaments and the exchange of good practices. Representatives from the cities which were former European Capitals of Sport are also to be invited to this European tournament. Such an event would have a strong symbolic and concrete value and would attract the attention of the international media, serve to present the EU's guidelines on sport to a wider public and link up with the themes featuring at the Expo Universale in Milan.

### "Democracy in Sport"

A conference could be organised for the 2015 edition of the **Biennale Democrazia**, a big cultural event in which the scientific community, the general public and young people from the Piedmont Region take part. A permanent public workshop serves as a tool for the development and spread of a democratic culture, with a programme of events open to everyone including lessons, debates, lectures, international forums, investigative seminars and various opportunities for active involvement on the part of the public.

### Paralympic Day 2015

The representatives of disabled athletes from the other European Capitals of Sport meet our city's disabled athletes for a special edition

### Terra Madre 2015 Special Edition

As part of the events for Expo 2015, special editions of the Salone del Gusto and Terra Madre will be held in Turin. For the latter event in particular, an agreement could be reached with the Terra Madre Foundation to include a theme dedicated to "Il racconto delle comunità del cibo di tutto il mondo su come vivono e praticano lo sport" (food communities from all over the world discussing their experience and practice of sport) as part of the programme.

### Research and innovation

The level of sports practice in the Turin and Piedmont area is increasing thanks to the growing phenomenon of women taking up sports and that of adults in the so-called "less young" age group; the **health aspect is increasing** with an impact on the **times in which the facilities are used and greater continuity throughout the year**, and average spending per user is growing and subsequently the demand for high quality services.

Indicators concerning both the aspect of sports planning and facility management. The demand system is in fact increasingly turning the user into a client and the service provided must be of a high level of quality.

The City's aim is therefore to achieve economic and social management of the facilities, developing new sports and leisure activities able to reach a much wider section of the public, and **focussing on sports services which have a direct effect on wellbeing and health** and complementary services in order to facilitate more flexible opening times for facilities (music, catering, babysitting, etc.).

With a view to achieving this the Municipality is to set up a **Sports Observatory**, as part of a joint initiative with the academic world, the health sector and the **Regional CONI** and **Provincial CIP** to monitor the frequency, variety, quality and habits relating to sports practice to gather data which will enable it to direct the city's sports policies over the next few years.

With regard to the areas dedicated to the city's sports activities, services and range of facilities, an international meeting at which architects, designers and town planners will be invited to reflect on new, future perspectives for interpreting public and private urban and natural areas as potential multi-purpose, sustainable sports facilities from an environmental and economic point of view. Spaces conceived or reworked on the basis of the changing needs for movement in a changing society as a result of new tendencies.

### Communication and sharing experiences

A programme of meetings between European Capitals of Sport and the European cities twinned with Turin designed to illustrate their respective "best practices".



## INFORMING PEOPLE ABOUT THE CANDIDATURE

When its candidature for European Capital of Sport 2015 was accepted by ACES Europe in December 2011, the city of Turin immediately began working towards the award of the title with both the city's sports system and other bodies.

The first important step was to organise the official presentation of the candidature, which took place on February 21<sup>st</sup> 2012, a high profile media event held at the Palavela Olympic centre and attended by **Minister for Sport Piero Gnudi**. At the presentation, **Turin's Mayor Piero Fassino** and **Sports Councillor Stefano Gallo** spoke about the candidature and explained the principles behind it and what it means for the city and the entire sports system, but also from an economic and productive point of view, encouraging all those attending to support the process. The message that the speakers wished to convey was that this candidature must be perceived and experienced as a "shared project".

**Euro MP and Vice President of the E.G.F.A.** (Europarliamentary Group Friends of ACES) **Silvia Costa** and **ACES Europe President Professor Gianfrancesco Lupattelli** were also present at the meeting. **Honorary President for ACES Europe Mario Mauro** and **Acting Vice President of the European Parliament Gianni Pittella** sent their regards, expressing their support. Around **2,500 people** took part in the event, including key representatives from the national sports arena, the federations, other institutions, the academic sphere, the world of culture, the business sector and professional associations. In addition, there were representatives and members of the numerous sports promotion agencies and companies from the Turin area, as well as the media. The event also provided an opportunity to launch the **official logo** for the candidature and was concluded with a spectacular display: a performance by skaters and artists from the Flic Circus School on the ice rink set up for the occasion.

### Raising the logo's profile

Since the official launch, the City of Turin has been working to increase the visibility of the candidature logo, authorising its use so that it features on documentation relating to as many Turin sports initiatives as possible and also represents Turin's sporting organisations when taking part in events and races at national and European level.

The first event to use the logo this year was the Women's Foil World Cup.

#### Sport + nutrition (translation for images on right)

- 1 - A balanced diet and regular physical exercise are two principles fundamental to safeguarding our health.
- 2 - Dedicating one hour a day to physical exercise helps prevent metabolic and cardiovascular diseases.
- 3 - Walking, cycling and climbing the stairs are daily forms of movement that promote calorie consumption in those who suffer from obesity or are overweight.
- 4 - A well-trained heart deals better with daily stress and is less likely to be affected by disease over the years.
- 5 - A healthy diet should be balanced and varied. There are no right or wrong foods, but there is optimum quantity, quality and frequency of consumption.
- 6 - Eating too much or too little is a real danger for our health. Breakfast, lunch and dinner are appointments with our food that should not be missed.
- 7 - Sport is both a physical and mental stimulus. The brain's degenerative processes are minor in those who practise motor activities on a regular basis compared to those who lead a sedentary lifestyle.
- 8 - Changing our lifestyle can mean living better and for longer.





# The City of Turin's Sports Development Plan 2011-2016



**TORINO**  
**2015**  
EUROPEAN  
CAPITAL  
OF SPORT  
candidate city





## The City of Turin's Sports Development Plan 2011-2016

### Structure

The Plan, which is developed by the Municipal Sports Department and based on the guidelines identified by the **EU** in its **White Paper on Sport**, is subdivided into four thematic macro areas:

**Territory** (enhancement of open areas and facilities/link between the city and mountain areas)

**Values** (the social quality of sport)

**An all-round view of sport** (capacity to interrelate with other areas of excellence in Turin)

**Economic Development** (capacity to attract events and create spin-offs for the city's economy)

The main tool for the Development Plan is the organisation of an **annual discussion Forum: "Citizens' Sport Forum"** – a model already successfully tried out in past years, particularly in the run-up to the 20th Winter Olympics, which allows the immediate involvement of various interested parties (sports federations, promotion agencies, associations and clubs, but also tourist operators, traders, and training and research bodies) in a process to explore the Plan's guidelines and the proposed interventions.

The Forum is accompanied by a calendar of **"city operations"** i.e. meetings that concentrate on individual topics dedicated, as the need arises, to more precise reference targets.

### Structure of the Plan

The Plan's general platform is organised in **four thematic macro areas**, which provide the basis for the **intervention directions** on the major themes for the development of local sport. Each direction is split into objectives which focus on different aspects of the intervention proposed by the Plan in a particular setting or sector. While created within a specific thematic area, each objective produces effects, exercises an influence, or is in turn influenced by other objectives referring to adjoining thematic areas, weaving virtuous relationships that are an essential condition for the achievement of the final objective. The entire set consisting of the thematic macro areas, intervention directions, objectives and correlated actions points towards a range of opportunities and projects that the territory can take advantage of.

## Macro Area 1 • "Territory"

### Intervention Direction A: creation of the "Sports Compartment"

#### Objective 1

Development of the "Sports Compartment".

#### Actions

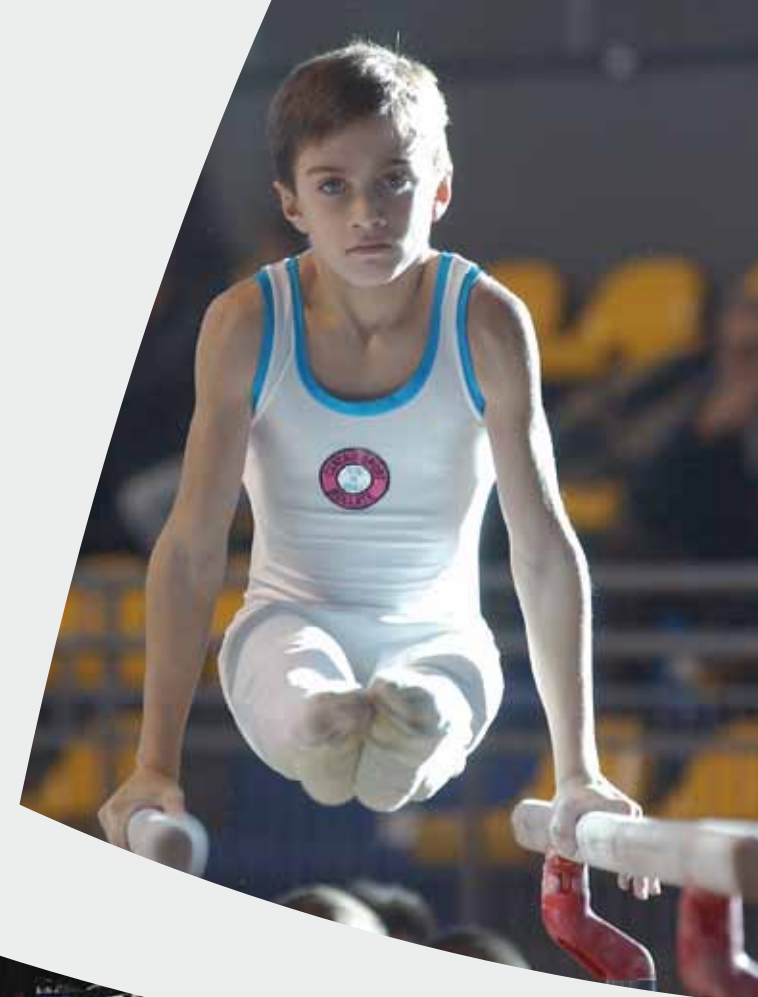
- analyse the existing sports offer already present in the City in all its various guises and for each sports discipline, with particular attention to recent trends and developments in the sector;
- put together a Regulatory Plan whose final goal is to systematise and synchronise the City's range of sports venues and opportunities so that the whole becomes a recognisable sports compartment, accessible and "spendable", with an eye to both the metropolitan area and the mountain territories, especially the Olympic Valleys.

#### Objective 2

Promotion of the "Sports Compartment".

#### Actions

- develop an integrated communication plan;
- schedule promotional activities.







### Intervention Direction B: environmental sustainability in sport

Sports activities, facilities and events have a significant impact on the environment. The City intends to increase its efforts to promote the principle of management of environmental sustainability, both for sports events (therefore giving greater support to those organisers who demonstrate their capacity to put on events with “low environmental impact”), and the facilities which the city manages directly or licenses to other users.

#### Objective 1

Analysis of the use of alternative energy at facilities.

#### Actions

- set up a feasibility study on the use of alternative energy at medium-sized and large sports facilities;
- launch a pilot project, based on the results of the feasibility study, to intervene at one of the main facilities directly managed by the city to make it sustainable from an energy point of view;
- introduce measures to encourage new licensees of the facilities to arrange for interventions designed to save energy and introduce sustainable management at environmental level.

#### Objective 2

Sports organised with low environmental impact.

#### Actions

- promote the principle that sports activities and events must increasingly be organised with low environmental impact by drawing up an **“Ecological Sports Charter”** which the main local sports bodies will undertake to adhere to and, with the collaboration of other local institutions, work together with the City to raise awareness amongst those who organise events in Turin to make their own activities ecologically sustainable;
- set up a procedure that allows, in the event of granting contributions, to encourage and “reward” those who present projects and initiatives with low environmental impact;
- extend the use of materials and products which bear the **European Ecolabel** (symbol of ecological quality) at sports facilities.

## Macro Area 2 • “Values”

### Intervention Direction A: maximum diffusion of sport and its values plus motor activities in general

Given that the Administration’s priority is to see that increasing numbers of citizens become involved in practising motor activities and, as a result, approach the world of sport and begin practising constantly, the city’s commitment to developing **programmes dedicated to different segments of the population** will be increased.

#### Objective

Raising awareness of the need for movement and correct sports practice among citizens.

#### Actions

- **organise a series of meetings at schools** during which children have the opportunity to periodically become acquainted with sports champions;
- **introduce an annual award** for anyone particularly distinguished in promoting, organising and practising non-competitive sports activities and making the ethical principles of sport more widely known;
- **develop a project** to encourage all citizens to practise some physical activity outdoors with the aim of a general improvement in quality of life that will allow the transformation of some of our numerous green areas into genuine “outdoor gyms” where it will be possible to practise, free of charge, various types of activity accompanied by qualified instructors;



- **develop an educational project for children and young people** to make them aware of the risks linked to doping and how doping in general is the worst enemy of the intrinsic values of clean sport (the spirit of competition and sacrifice, respect for the rules, loyalty, but also fun).

### Intervention Direction B: the social policies of sport

Thinking of a healthy City means thinking not only of a situation where it is possible to cure pathologies, but also of a community that boasts the conditions to satisfy all the needs that determine physical and psychological state of health, plus improvements in social conditions, by adopting a perspective that **emphasises prevention and the promotion of health**, also through policies to popularise dedicated motor and sports activities.

#### Objective 1

Making the most of the Third Age.

##### Actions

- **organise an awareness campaign** for senior citizens so that an increasing number discover the opportunities and offers which the city and its sports operators make available;
- **involve those on a low income** in free motor activities organised at central venues in the City and supervised by qualified instructors.

#### Objective 2

Supporting and developing sport for the differently able.

##### Actions

- **create a working group** involving representatives from all the sports associations or societies that deal with the theme of disabilities as well as the various Institutional Bodies from the respective competent sectors in order to share initiatives and development projects;
- **schedule a major annual event**, a "sports festival for the differently able", which would also be open to able-bodied athletes, in order to bring together and publicise all the local societies so that they can contact people affected by disabilities more easily and help them take up sport;
- **regularly involve school pupils** at every level as spectators at competitions and matches between local teams throughout the season.

#### Objective 3

Supporting local associations that deal with **social inclusion and integration programmes** through sport.

##### Actions

- **exploit the city's wide experience and competence** with networks and **European projects**, above all in terms of **cooperation in themes of integration, social inclusion**, and the development of urban areas with a heavy concentration of immigrants from outside Europe, in order to launch projects dedicated to sport as a factor of inclusion and integration;
- **network the various associations** who deal locally, in a broad sense, with activities and projects to do with social inclusion, as well as promoting sports programmes.

### Macro Area 3 • "An all-round view of sport "

To increase the number of people who do sport, it is essential that the Administration adapts its policies and interventions to the current social context and the latest tendencies, which already present a greater propensity to combine differing themes. Turin is already accustomed to presenting itself as a **"City System"**, i.e. to making the most of its range of attractions. Consequently, the intention is to work on different aspects of sport, linking it, as the occasion arises, to art, culture, tourism, the environment, etc., by means of projects developed in collaboration with other Administration departments which deal with these sectors, to







enhance visibility and also produce an economic return for the territory.

### **Intervention Direction A: integration of sport with other distinctive elements of Turin's identity**

#### **Objective**

Linking sports activities and initiatives to areas of excellence and strong points of the City.

#### **Actions**

- **develop new ways of promoting sport** by linking it, from time to time, with culture in all its accepted expressions (art, music, cinema, sport, literature, cuisine), with entertainment, commerce, etc... finding venues and new ways of interacting with the city's programmes and initiatives.

### **Intervention Direction B: giving visibility to the city's sports compartment**

It is necessary to give visibility to the city's Sports Compartment through actions and initiatives that promote the idea of **"Turin City of Sport"** with the aim of periodically providing room and visibility for all those organisations (sports promotion agencies, associations, clubs) that represent the quality, quantity and continuity of the city's sports offer.

#### **Objective 1**

Promoting "Turin City of Sport"

#### **Actions**

Creating the first Italian sports museum at a dynamic sports venue such as the Stadio Olimpico.

#### **Objective 2**

Promoting local sports organisations.

#### **Actions**

- **create a "House of Sport"** a physical space within the city, a showcase where the city's sports organisations can promote their activities and where citizens can discover all the available opportunities;
- **contribute to the training of voluntary operators** in the sports network by scheduling series of training encounters on the theme, "Communicating Sport", which will allow them to improve their skills and learn how to use innovative tools to boost their capacity to communicate and present themselves.

## **Macro Area 4 • "Economic development of sport"**

### **Intervention Direction A: refining the capacity to attract major events**

Major events have become one of the most complex yet promising components of the City's development policy. Encouraging a policy of this type means putting to good use the positive effects, whether material (e.g. venues and infrastructure), or immaterial (e.g. international visibility, image, know-how, etc.) resulting from the Olympic Games.

In effect, the **attraction of major events** can be seen as strategic for a great number of reasons: on the one hand, the reuse of the infrastructure of the Olympic venues; on the other, the fact that major events can also bolster the attractiveness of the area and disseminate a positive image of the City. Through its involvement of all the players operating locally, a major event can also become a tool that favours social inclusion, in addition to concentrating skills, relations, and professionalism, as well as **encourage young people to take up sport** by inspiring them through sports celebrities. The realisations (material and immaterial) linked to the event can also contribute to creating economic value.

#### **Objective**

Fostering a policy to attract sports events of national and international level.

#### **Actions**

- **create a "Sports Commission"** whose main objective is the promotion of Turin as a



venue for major sports events, while cultivating a system of international candidature;

- **create the conditions** to facilitate the establishment of events by setting up a working group, in accordance with the Tourist Board – involving ATL Turismo Torino e Provincia (a body that deals with accommodation and the promotion of the city's tourism offer) as well as sector representatives from the city's accommodation system.

### **Intervention Direction B: the link with the 2015 Milan Universale Expo**

After the Olympics, Universal Expos are conceivably the most ambitious event for any host city in view of the fact that they can attract huge numbers of visitors due to their duration (from a minimum of six weeks to a maximum of six months). Since Milan is nearby, if Turin was awarded the title of "European Capital of Sport" in the same year, it would appear useful to conceive a link with the Expo 2015 programme.

#### **Objective**

Integrating initiatives that promote sport as part of the programme the city is developing for the occasion.

#### **Actions**

- **organise a major sports event**, which would also attract extensive media coverage, to be presented as part of the Expo programme with "privileged" access for visitors to Expo;
- **organise a major sports/cultural event** (e.g. an exhibition of the history of sport in Turin including a section on the history of sport in Milan) open for the duration of Expo;
- **host a special 2015 edition of the "Milan-Turin" classic cycle race**, the oldest of its kind in Italy (founded in 1876).



# APPENDIX





# ROWING-CLUB-ITALIANO

SOTTO LA PRESIDENZA ONORARIA DI S. M. IL RE

*Sede Centrale*

**PROGRAMMA UFFICIALE**  
**REGATE INTERNAZIONALI**  
 DI STABILITÀ  
 SECONDO GIORNO  
 Domenica 28 Luglio 1933  
 ORE PREPARATE  
 Ore 8,30 esat.  
 NAVE DISPERTIVE  
 Ore 9,30 esat.

# LA DOMENICA DEL CORRIERE

Di pubblica e libera opinione  
 Direzione: Via Alghisoli 10 - Torino  
 Anno LV - N. 5

**I guerrieri sul ghiaccio - Il salvaggio era in gran parte quasi da per sé**

# R. ROWING CLUB ITALIANO

PRESIDENTE ONORARIO S. M. IL RE D'ITALIA  
 FEDERAZIONE NAZIONALE DELLE SOCIETÀ DI CANOTTAGGIO  
 SEZIONE ERIDANEA TORINO

# ILLUSTRAZIONE DEL POPOLO

Supplemento della Gazzetta del Popolo  
 Anno LV - N. 57 - 7 luglio 1933

**La grande aerea italiana per la Coppa Duce - La guerra del futuro dal campo di Sturup**

# ILLUSTRAZIONE DEL POPOLO

Supplemento della Gazzetta del Popolo  
 Anno LV - N. 57 - 7 luglio 1933

**Il grande momento di S. S. L. della sezione torinese del Club Alpino Italiano ha organizzato un'importante spedizione di alpinisti e alpinisti nel gruppo delle Alpi del Monte Rosa (Monte Cervino) con l'intento di raggiungere il Monte Bianco. Una gran quantità di ghiaccio, ghiaccio e neve sono stati trovati nel gruppo di montagne e nella valle della distensione delle valli e dei ghiacciai.**

# ILLUSTRAZIONE DEL POPOLO

Supplemento della Gazzetta del Popolo  
 Anno LV - N. 57 - 7 luglio 1933

**La partita di calcio tra le squadre nazionali di Italia e di Francia, del campo della "Jennonia" a Torino. Le due squadre hanno disputato un'ottima partita, con la vittoria degli italiani per 2-1.**

C I E G U F

TORINO  
 1-10 SETTEMBRE  
 1933

V. JEUX UNIVERSITAIRES INTERNATIONAUX

**CONCORSO IPPICO INTERNAZIONALE**  
 26 MAGGIO - 2 GIUGNO 1937. XV  
 VALENTINO - TORINO  
 BIBLIOTECA FERROVIARIA

**RACI - SEDE PROVINCIALE DI TORINO**

**II CIRCUITO DI TORINO**  
**GARA INTERNAZIONALE DI VELOCITÀ**  
 18 APRILE 1937 - XV  
 COMITATO MANIFESTAZIONI TORINESI

15 Settembre 1946  
 ore 15

**GRAN PREMIO MOTOCICLISTICO DEL "VALENTINO" TORINO**

BARDONECCHIA  
 CESANA SALICE D'ULZIO  
 PRAGELATO SPORTINIA  
 CLAVIERE SESTRJERE  
 BALME

**TORINO**  
 SPORT INVERNALI

**SESTAIERE**  
**RALLYE INTERNAZIONALE**  
 19 FEBBRAIO 1950



## APPENDIX SUMMARY

**Important:** the topics covered in the appendix follow the detailed sections and therefore the order in which the related subjects of the respective topics are cited in the Dossier.

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Pictures from the opposite page, from left to right: Italian Rowing Club, headquarters, *Programma ufficiale delle Regate internazionali di Torino*, 1<sup>st</sup> June 1891; *Pattinatori* (Skaters), drawing by A. Beltrame, *La Domenica del Corriere* IX 1907, n. 4; Italian Regio Rowing Club, Federazione nazionale delle Società di Canottaggio, Eridanea section *programma delle regate internazionali di Torino* 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> June 1911; *Coppa Baracca*, drawing by A. Ortelli, *Illustrazione del Popolo*, 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1922; *USSI Alpine encampment at Pian del Re, at the foot of the Monviso*, *Illustrazione del Popolo*, IV 1924, n. 33; *Italia Francia*, drawing by A. Ortelli, *Illustrazione del Popolo*, 5<sup>th</sup> April 1925; *V Jeux universitaires internationaux*, Turin 1<sup>st</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> September 1933, manifesto; international horse riding competition, Valentino- Turin 26/5 -2/6 1937, *programma delle gare*; Carlo Biscaretti di Ruffia, *the Turin Circuit, international speed race*, 18<sup>th</sup> April 1937, manifesto; *the Valentino Torino Motorcycle Grand Prix*, 15<sup>th</sup> September 1946, manifesto; Carlino Reni, *Turin Winter Sports*, manifesto, 1950; Chiarello, *Sestriere, International Rally*, manifesto, 19<sup>th</sup> February 1950. Courtesy of the City of Turin's Historic Archives.



## At the origins of Italian sport

As in many other sectors, Turin has always played a pioneering role in the world of sport. Not only did it introduce a number of previously unknown disciplines to Italy, but also showed a tendency to regulate and organise the practice of sports extremely early on, thus also placing itself at the origins of national sports organisation.

**Gymnastics came first.** It was 1833 and renowned maestro and athlete **Rudolf Obermann** came to Turin at the invitation of Cesare Saluzzo, commander of the Military Academy, to teach the artillery corps gymnastics according to the method conceived by German Adolf Spiess. This involved group floor exercises and gymnastics apparatus designed to train the city's soldiers, and was quite different from the individualistic and competitive spirit of the open-air sport originating in Protestant times practised in England. Viewed by the intellectual illuminati as useful for the physical, moral and civil development of citizens, gymnastics rapidly gained approval: at the beginning of the eighteen forties it had begun to spread beyond the military field and primary schools and on **March 17<sup>th</sup> 1844** the first official Italian sports club was created: the **Royal Gymnastics Society**, still in existence today, erected a facility at the Valentino park – the second gym in Europe. Under the guidance of Obermann it quickly became extremely active, and soon began providing training courses for teachers at the city's schools, attracting the attention and curiosity of many other cities both abroad and in an Italy that had not yet been united. The number of disciplines taught quickly grew: target shooting, horse riding, fencing, rowing and swimming were soon added, while women's sports practice also started to become more common. When united Italy's education minister Francesco de Sanctis introduced two hours of physical education in schools across the country in 1878, he acknowledged the fact that Turin society had played a decisive role in paving the way for this step.

Due to its organisational and educational aptitude, Turin was also at the forefront of **mountain climbing**: in fact the **Italian Alpine Club (CAI)** was founded there on **October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1863** – preceded only by similar associations in London and Vienna –, which immediately attracted numerous members and set up a series of activities relating to alpine, scientific, hiking and cultural aspects, thus achieving undisputed international prestige from the outset. In general all winter sports made their debut in Turin: since 1872, if not before, the **Circolo Pattinatori Valentino**, still in existence, managed a very popular skating rink located in the park of the same name opposite the fencing club. Skating was initially considered an elegant social activity practised equally by both sexes, and enjoyed by aristocrats and the bourgeois, only later developing into a competitive sport. Yet from 1914 on, numerous competitions were held here and the celebrated couple Dina Mancio and Gino Voli repeatedly won the national title on this rink, which remained in use until the nineteen thirties. Turin's passion for skating grew, and the sport was also practised on the Robiola glacier, at the Barriera di Milano and at the Vasario, in today's sporting area. Even earlier in 1911, there are records of a pioneering hockey match, between Turin and il Leone, the result of which is unknown. Turin is the second city in Italy after Milan to install an **ice rink**, also located at the Valentino park in the Torino Esposizioni complex; its most recent moment of glory came with the 2006 Olympics when several hockey matches were held there.

**Skiing** made its **national debut in 1896** at the house of Swiss engineer Adolf Kind on the carpets in his living room: it was here that he entertained some of his friends by explaining how «turns» were made using equipment recently imported from Norway. Then as a group, they tested it out on the park's gentle slopes and on the more difficult hillsides in the area; in January of the following year skiing began on the mountains above Giaveno; in **December 1901** Kind himself, with 29 members of the CAI, created the **Ski Club Torino, the first of its kind in Italy**. In March 1902 the first race was held once again on the slopes of the Giaveno mountains.

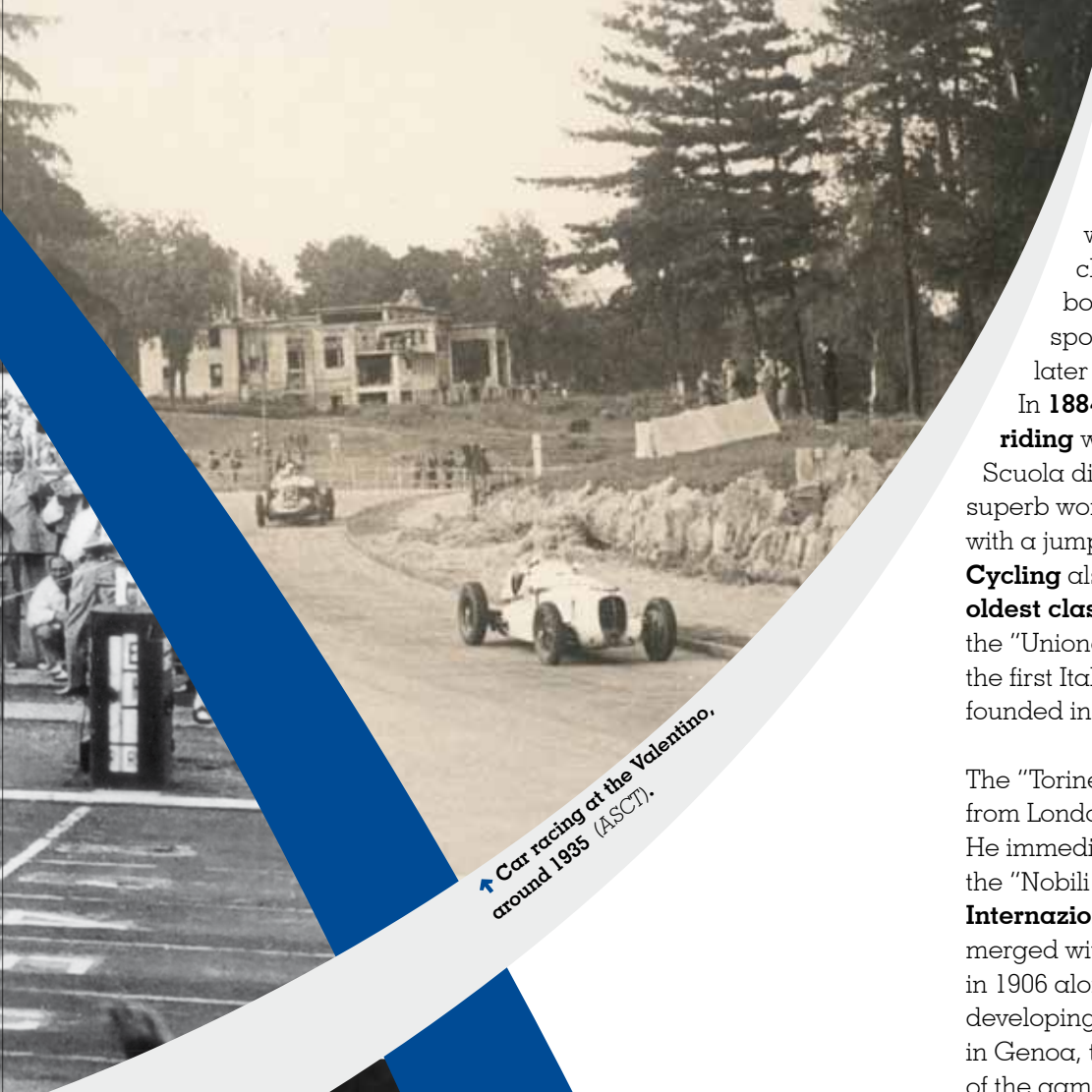
The Valentino park almost always provided a stage and a natural gym where new sports were practised and became more widely known. This was the case for **rowing**: as early as **1863**,

↑ Turin's Livio Berruti, gold medal winner in the 200m at the Rome Olympics in 1960 (ASCT)

One of the Caprera's eights, around 1930 – Società Canottieri Caprera – (ASCT). ↓







with the founding of the **oldest Italian rowing club, the Canottieri Cerea**, numerous clubs sprang up along the park's river banks and were soon involved in competitive boat races. The City once again showed its aptitude for regulating and disciplining sports activities: in **1888** the **Italian Rowing Club** was created there and four years later the Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Aviron (FISA) was founded there. In **1884** in the same park the **first horse competition in the history of Italian horse riding** was held; in 1902 captain Federico Caprilli, in service at the renowned Pinerolo Scuola di Cavalleria and revolutionary innovator of the way horses are mounted, set a superb world record during the first international competition held as part of the Exhibition with a jump of over 2.08 m.

**Cycling** also confirms Turin's pioneering role: not only is it here that the **Milan-Turin, the oldest classic cycle race in the world** dating back to 1876, crosses the finishing line, but also the "Unione Velocipedistica Italiana" was founded in 1888, which in the same year organised the first Italian championship. The **Italian Federation for Field and Track Athletics** was founded in Turin in **1899**, under the name of "Unione Pedestre Italiana".

The "Torinese" was also the **first Italian football club**: in 1887 Edoardo Bosio came back from London with several photographs of matches he had watched and a leather football. He immediately formed a team with some of his colleagues, challenged two years later by the "Nobili del duca degli Abruzzi" with which the team then merged in 1891 to create the **Internazionale Football Club**. In 1894 the Football Club Torinese was born, which in turn merged with the Internazionale team in 1900. This team then formed the Torino Football Club in 1906 along with some players who had left Juventus, which was founded in 1897. The rapidly developing relations between the Turin teams and those which were created in the meantime in Genoa, together with the need to organise football activities and guarantee the respect of the game's rules, prompted the birth of the Italian Football Federation, whose founding document bears the date March 1898: its headquarters were set up in piazza Castello, at the emporium of Adolfo Jourdan. The newly created federation's first act was to organise the **first national championship**, dedicated to the Duke of the Abruzzi and held at the Velodrome in Turin on May the 8th in the same year.

**Automobile sports** were also born in Turin. The first Italian car races were in fact the **Turin-Asti-Turin** on May the 28<sup>th</sup> **1895**, just a year after the Paris-Rouen – the first in the world – and the **Turin-Asti-Alessandria** and back on July the 25<sup>th</sup> **1898**. In the same year the Club Automobilisti d'Italia was founded in Turin, which went on to become the **Automobile Club d'Italia** in 1905. There were countless Turin successes in those initial pioneering years in the motorcycling, industrial and driving sectors: one victory to be remembered is that of Giovanni Agnelli and Felice Nazzaro, on board a Fiat 12 HP, in the first automobile Giro d'Italia in 1901.

Lastly, several important figures must be remembered for their significant contribution to establishing the Italian sports movement: **the first two presidents of the CONI** – both of whom were also city councillors – **were from Turin**, Carlo Compans di Brichanteau and Carlo Montù. **Primo Nebiolo**, who was also from Turin, had the idea for creating the **Universiadi**, the world university games first held in Turin in **1959**, before becoming president of the World Track and Field Athletics Federation.



↑ Car racing at the Valentino, around 1935 (ASCT).



## Reale Società Ginnastica di Torino (Royal Gymnastics Society) 1844

### A tradition lasting more than 165 years

The story of the Reale Società Ginnastica di Torino began in 1844 when Rodolfo Obermann, gymnastics instructor at the Turin Military Academy, together with some of the most illustrious figures in Turin society, decided to set up the first sports club in the country. Its aim was **to extend the practice of physical activity to the civil sector, including women and children.**

From that moment on, the story of Turin's Royal Gymnastics Society gave birth to the practice of sport in Italy: besides informing people it designed programmes for gymnastic exercises and related school manuals, as well as conceiving the first sports equipment.

During the 1800s various schools were founded, including the Scuola per Allievi Istruttori (1847), the Scuola Magistrale Femminile (1866), and the Scuola di Ginnastica Infantile (1867), the Scuola di Ginnastica Medica (1889) and in 1898 the Special Course for the University Diploma in Physical Education was made available. The most important result was achieved when gymnastics was introduced in schools of all types and at all levels; in fact the undertaking by the Società Ginnastica di Torino to obtain approval of the related legal provisions by Parliament in 1878 was a decisive step. The Istituto Superiore di Educazione Fisica, today the S.U.I.S.M., was created in 1958. This decision to base the Institute in Turin was to benefit the Reale Società Ginnastica di Torino, which housed its lessons from 1959 to 1976, as an ideal trait d'union with the first school for teachers to be set up in the eighteen hundreds.

### Illustrious figures

There were numerous figures of great importance **who became involved in R.S.G.T. initiatives over the years: scholars, political men, sculptors, painters, scientists;** among them were Ernesto Ricardi di Netro, Quintino Sella, Alfonso Ferrero della Marmora, Gabriele D'Annunzio, Vincenzo Vela, Edoardo Agnelli, Vincenzo Lancia, Edmondo De Amicis, who in the pages of his book *Amore e ginnastica* (Love and Gymnastics) mentions the exploits of the R.S.G.T. and the difficulties experienced during the 1800s when attempting to obtain recognition for physical education as an activity essential to the development of the young. Of particular note was the work of **Angelo Mosso**, who was a populariser and forerunner of the study of physiology at high altitudes, professor of Physiology at Turin University from 1879 to 1910, founder of the Meteorological, Physics and Geophysics Observatory in Monte Rosa, esteemed scientist both in Italy and abroad, and President of the Reale Società Ginnastica di Torino from 1896 to 1910.

### Commitment and prestige

The importance of the activities of the Reale Società Ginnastica di Torino has been recognised and rewarded since it was first founded: by the gift of Carlo Alberto's personal coat of arms in 1848, which is still the Society's emblem, and the **granting of the title "Reale"** (Royal) **in 1933.** In addition, it has been recognised as a Gymnastics School by the FGI, the Coni, and received the Stella and the Collare d'Oro for its sports achievements.

### Sports practised

Twenty-nine sports activities have formed part of the Reale Società Ginnastica di Torino's long history; not only gymnastics, which remains one of the most widely practised sports today, but many others were introduced for the first time at the headquarters and later extended to other parts of the country. A mention must be made of the game of football, which saw the Gymnastics Society take part in the 1st Championship in 1898 hosting it at the headquarters of the then newly-founded Federation in via Magenta.

### Sports achievements

These are numerous and of a very high level: **4 Olympic golds** and twelve athletes have taken part in the various Olympic competitions, a total of **14 gold medals** won in the European Championships, the Universiadi and the Mediterranean Games. More than **100 national championships**, including that won for Rugby, the only one in the history of Piedmont sport.



↑ "Ginnasticanti",  
Reale Società di Ginnastica, (ASCT).





Giusy Leone lights the fire which will burn throughout the entire games in the University's entrance hall, Turin, Universiadi, 1970 (ASCT). ↓



### The Reale Società Ginnastica di Torino today

Every year around 2,500 people participate in its activities.

- Gymnastics: Male Artistic, Female Artistic, Rhythmic Gymnastics and Trampoline.
- Basketball and Mini basketball.
- Martial Arts: Judo, Karate, Aikido, Yoseikanbudo, Ju Jitsu, Iaido.
- Basic motor activities intended for pupils of all ages.
- FLIC Circus School.

### Art and innovation at international level – The FLIC Circus School

The FLIC Circus School was set up in 2002 as a result of the Reale Società Ginnastica di Torino's ability to gather suggestions and ideas from all over the world and combine them to create innovative proposals. An example of this was the desire to develop a project that would contribute to making le Nouveau Cirque more widely known in Italy too, a **more modern conception of the Circus** born in the seventies in France, in which theatre and classical, contemporary and modern dance are combined with acrobatic disciplines and technical circus arts. An original blend which has enhanced the suppleness of the body in harmony with music and innovative scenography, introducing new and fascinating elements to the modern circus that are able to appeal to an increasingly wider public.

The Reale Società Ginnastica di Torino thus created the internationally renowned FLIC Circus School, managing to **combine** its **great experience in teaching gymnastics with the arts of the circus**, viewed not only as acrobatics practice but also as the expression of a world which represents a true sphere of culture, tradition and customs in its own right.

At the same time this school was also set up with the belief that increasing its exposure, and enhancing and promoting this new kind of show, as well as training tomorrow's artists, means offering a professional job opportunity to many talented young people.

Athletes from the Reale Società di Ginnastica, around 1890 (ASCT). ↓





## Museo Nazionale della Montagna (National Mountain Museum)

The **Museum was set up in 1874**, just a few years after the Italian Alpine Club was founded in Turin in 1863. The idea was to create a place to preserve the memory of the time when the Alps were “discovered”. Following the first exploratory expeditions, which were aimed at truly conquering the summit, there were then pleasure excursions including ski trips in winter.

The **Vedetta Alpina** tower was also inaugurated at the same time at the piazzale del Monte dei Cappuccini, the beginnings of today’s institution, which provides a magnificent and panoramic view of the 450 km mountain range, as well as of the city of Turin.

The first exhibitions and early collections of specimens were organised three years later, in the rooms of what was formerly a convent provided by the Municipality.

It was only in **1942**, following the complete restoration and reorganisation of the exhibition that the **Museum became a national attraction** and was officially named the Museo Nazionale della Montagna; the structure was dedicated to Luigi Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of the Abruzzi, a great innovator of exploration between the end of the 1800s and the first decade of the 1900s. From this moment, in spite of the war, the exhibition was extended to include documentation from others mountains from the rest of the world.

During and after the war many collections were damaged and lost, and the Museum was forced to close.

Once it was reopened in 1978, there was a closer collaboration with the city of Turin.

Thanks to joint projects aimed at improving the museum, the wealth of material was expanded and the Museum’s exhibition area was modernised, making its wider range of displays increasingly international. After **1995** the Museum’s contents became so extensive that they had to be subdivided: **one part was moved to the Forte di Exilles**, in the Susa Valley.

However, the biggest and most important change, involving its complete overhaul, began in **2003** and it is this which has launched the Museum towards a new future. The **building restoration work** was carried out entirely by the Municipality, whilst part of the exhibition was managed by the Museum through financial support provided by the area’s public bodies. The official opening of the new building took place on December 11<sup>th</sup> 2005, International Mountain day, shortly before the 2006 Turin Olympics.

Inside, the Museum is currently divided into three sections each of which can be accessed through an independent entrance. The **Exhibition Area** unites the rooms for permanent and temporary displays and for presentations of rotating collections as well as a video room.

The **Meeting Area** is located in the oldest part of the museum: the Room of the Coats of Arms, which today provides a venue for conferences, was decorated with frescoes and opened in 1893; the room serving as a restaurant dates back to 1891.

The **Documentation Area** is a place of study and research. The two rooms set aside for this area contain extremely rare books and magazines from the National CAI Library; the photo gallery, and the unique iconographic collections from the **Museomontagna Documentation Centre**; the collections of films, with the first documentaries and films about specific topics, to the most modern video recordings, from the Cineteca Storica and Videoteca Museomontagna; lastly, the **CISDAE, Italian Centre for the Study and Documentation of Non-European Mountaineering**, for those who wish to venture into the mountains after studying the area.

On December 11<sup>th</sup> 2007, the Municipality of Turin changed the name of the access road to the Monte dei Cappuccini to *Salita al CAI Torino*, in memory of and as a tribute to a joint collaboration lasting more than a hundred years between the Museum and the Municipality.

Lastly, in **October 2011**, the Municipality and the Piedmont Region decided to entrust the **Turin 2006 Olympic Museum to the Museomontagna**, subdividing the displays in two locations: the Cortile Olimpico in Turin at the Monte dei Cappuccini and the Olympic Exhibition at Forte di Exilles.

↑ One of the exhibition rooms at the Museo Nazionale della Montagna

The champions tournament in S. Paolo. The Juventus team. Photograph published on 24th July 1951. (ASCT) ↓







## The city's football clubs

### Juventus Football Club

Juventus is the **highest-achieving football club in Italy**, as well as one of the most prestigious and important clubs in the world. Its sports club ranks first in Italy and second in Europe according to the International Institute for Football History and Statistics, an organisation recognised by the FIFA. In 1988 it was awarded a special title as it was the first team in the history of continental football to have won all three of the biggest competitions managed by the EU: the Champion's League or European Cup, the Cup Winner's Cup and the UEFA Cup. Lastly, with the Intercontinental Cup victory in **1985**, Juve became the **first** – and remains the only – **club in the world** to have won **all the official international trophies** at least once. Its story began in **1897**, when a group of pupils from the "Massimo d'Azeglio" secondary school in Turin decided to found the *Juventus Sport Club*. The first trophy dates way back to 1905.

**Among the team's records** there are 9 Coppe Italia and 4 Supercoppe, for a total of 40 victories in national competitions.

Eleven successes have been achieved overall in international tournaments, and this is why Juventus is currently the second best Italian club in terms of victories, making it fourth in Europe and **seventh in the world**.

It is important to underline the outstanding contribution made by the team to the Italian National team over the years: 132 players have worn its blue football shirt whilst playing for Juventus, compared to 105 from Internazionale and 91 from Milan. The team's numerous and important successes have made it one of the most popular and famous formations in the world. In fact Juventus has the highest number of fans in Italy, of which there are around 11,000.

Its fans are traditionally heterogeneous from a sociological point of view and evenly spread geographically throughout the country. Over the years, aside from establishing itself as an international sporting name, Juventus has also become an important element of the country's culture. It is one of the first teams whose matches were recorded and broadcast live for radio and television and it has today become the subject and backdrop for several films, songs and literary texts. In addition, the story of its history, its successes and its relationship with the city of Turin has been told and illustrated by means of an artistic and cultural analysis of football in the exhibition entitled **Juventus. 110 anni a opera di arte** (Juventus. 110 years' work of art), organised for the 110th anniversary of the founding of the club.

Juventus is also the first club in Italy to have built its own stadium (the Juventus Stadium, officially opened on September 8<sup>th</sup> 2011) making it one of the top clubs at European level, and has recently inaugurated the Juventus Museum. This attraction is situated on the east side of the Juventus Stadium and is the result of the club's desire to celebrate 115 years of history and triumphs.

Juventus is also active in the social and humanitarian field with projects aimed at integration, health and solidarity.

In light of all this, the Juventus name and colours have today clearly become a legend, after more than a century of history: hundreds of thousands of fans identify with the story of a team which has never stopped winning and collecting wonderfully exciting trophies over the years.

It is to these triumphs and the long history of the Juventus Club that the recently opened museum, the **Juventus Museum** has been dedicated: 115 years of history and black-and-white triumphs in an exhibition of trophies and memorabilia featuring a multimedia approach and creating a big emotional impact.



## The Torino Football Club

The Torino Football Club **was founded in 1906** as the result of a merger between Internazionale Torino, the first football team in Italy, whose origins date back to 1890, and a breakaway group of players from Juventus. In the long history of Torino Calcio there have been prestigious victories but also great defeats, which have created a visceral and indestructible bond between the team and its public. To reward this affection Torino recently and symbolically handed over the number 12 football shirt to the "Curva Maratona" (Maratona Terrace) and its supporters, who are among the most fervent and colourful football fans in Italy, essentially offering them the position of 12<sup>th</sup> man on the pitch.

This short presentation sums up this exciting pendulum of joy and sorrow, which has always characterised the life of the Toro team, fascinating and exciting its public.

It already had early successes and excellent results in the first championships and an unusual overseas tournament in South America, which in 1914 saw Torino win all the matches played against various Brazilian and Argentinian teams.

**Beginning with the thirties**, teams began playing in a single group (which up until that time had been divided into regional groups) and the **first Italian Cup** was won by Torino for the first time in 1936. The team everyone remembers as **il Grande Torino** (the Great Torino) can be traced back to that victory, "able to beat every record, to win five straight titles in a row, to win both the Italian Championship and the Coppa Italia in the same year (1943) and to take 10 players to the national team". Yet this triumphal period was to end tragically: on **May 4<sup>th</sup> 1949**, the plane that was bringing the granata (the team plays in claret-coloured shirts) home from a friendly match in Lisbon against Benfica crashed into the Superga basilica. Suddenly il Grande Torino was no more: there were thirty-one victims, including athletes, managers, journalists and crew members.

Nevertheless, the following championships saw a competitive Toro, which maintained a respectable league position until 1959, when it was relegated to serie B for the first time, even if just for a year. In addition, the fate of the granata team was victim to yet another harsh blow. In October 1967 the "farfalla granata" (claret butterfly) **Gigi Meroni**, a talented player who was able to arouse the same "prima Superga" emotions in the team's supporters, died in a car accident. The team went on to win two Coppe Italia, the seventh championship and achieved a series of important championship positions in the sixties and seventies.

The Uefa cup final, which was lost in the match against Ajax, and the fourth victory in the Coppa Italia in 1993 are in fact the only rays of sunshine in a period which continued a downward trend, despite continued and tangible support combined with the dogged passion of the public: **an event unique to the history of supporters** is the people's march (50,000 people according to the organisers), which flooded the streets of the city on **May 4<sup>th</sup> 2003**, following another relegation to serie B, setting off from the remains of the Filadelfia stadium, passing the Gigi Meroni commemorative stone to arrive in Superga.

Two years later in a packed stadium, il Torino celebrated its return to Serie A.

However, the considerable economic problems due to previous managements prevent the team from taking part in the Championship. Il Torino Calcio was declared unsuitable, and so after 99 years of historic memories came the inevitable bankruptcy of the claret club, which was subsequently eliminated from the world of football.

Fortunately a group of businessmen became involved and thanks also to sponsoring from the municipalised company SMAT (Società Metropolitana Acque Torino, Metropolitan Waters Company Turin), the new club "Civile Campo Torino" was allowed to participate in the serie B Championship. It was later taken over by the current owner Urbano Cairo, publisher and publicity agent.

Following the recent seasons played in serie B, the Torino Football Club this year moved up to serie A again, at the end of a series of successes achieved at the top of the Championship. One of the values learnt from the history of the Toro is certainly to never give up in sport or in life, but to keep on believing, that commitment and enthusiasm are the key to success and that it is even more exciting to achieve it despite the losses made along the way.



↑ The Grande Torino training at the Stadio Filadelfia, in the foreground Captain Valentino Mazzola, shortly before the accident on 4<sup>th</sup> May 1949. (ASCT)





## The Turin 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympic Games 2006 Turin 10<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> February 2006



For the **first time in the history of the Olympic Games, Turin proposed a “metropolitan” Snow Olympics**, developing an unusual format which married the emotions of the mountains and the advantages of a large urban centre, in an operation whose precise objective was to shine the world spotlight on the City **making the most of a unique occasion in which media attention was at a peak** to reveal itself to the world in a new guise, as well as offering everyone a fantastic, unforgettable sports occasion.

The **spotlight had already been turned on Turin** on the 19<sup>th</sup> of June 1999, when the International Olympic Committee (IOC) shortlisted it as one of the cities to host the 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics. From that moment on, a complex coordination effort got underway between the various entities involved in realizing the event: the **Municipality of Turin**, the **Province of Turin**, the **Piedmont Region**, the **Mountain Communities**, **CONI**, **Sports Federations**, **Health Authorities**, municipalised public companies, the Prefecture, Police Headquarters, Civil Defence, etc.

Representatives of all these bodies met as part of the **TOROC** (an acronym meaning Turin Organising Committee), whose task was to: organise the sports competitions and the opening and closing ceremonies; run the Olympic villages which housed athletes and technicians, the media villages, the main press office, and the International Broadcasting Centre to make television and radio services available.

The other organisations involved in organising the Games were: The Agenzia Torino 2006, a public body which dealt with realising the major works; the Comitato di Alta Sorveglianza e Garanzia and the **CONI**, which provided technical and organizational support to realise the Games.

The Turin 2006 Flag Handover, during the closing ceremony of the **19<sup>th</sup> Salt Lake City Winter Olympics**, was the first great success, which allowed the city to present spectacular previews of the sites of the Games and Italy and Turin's best qualities. Subsequently, the city also became busy before the actual Olympics hosting sports events of major national and international significance, namely, **Test Events** in order to check out the competition sites and the efficiency of the organisational machine.

The important events that **took place during 2005** produced an interesting spin-off from promotional, sporting and tourist points of view; yet another great occasion to promote the City's image a full year before the actual Games. To this end, the city founded the TOROC and the FISG Turin Ice Committee 2005 with the precise task of organising the Test Events on ice.

To put on the Games in Turin and another eight locations in **Piedmont**, sixty-five buildings were renovated or built from scratch, including sports centres, various infrastructures and villages for athletes and the media.

The **main works included**: restoration of Turin's Stadio Olimpico, the building of the 57-metre-high Olympic brazier designed by Pininfarina as well as the surrounding area; five civic sports halls (three built ex novo); the Olympic Village and the Olympic Arch which links the Olympic Village to the Lingotto.

In addition, the **main infrastructures built** to accompany the Games were: the first stretch of the Turin Underground and works to modernise and widen eleven trunk and provincial roads connecting Turin to other Olympic sites in the mountains, as well as completing the branch of the A55 towards Pinerolo.

All of these architectural interventions were later standardised by means of striking communication tools as part of the urban styling project **Look of the City**, a coordinated, special image tailor-made for Turin, which the Administration wanted to adopt to present a unique, unforgettable image for visitors and TV viewers, distinguishing it from the *Look of the*





Games which traditionally characterises cities hosting the Olympics, overrunning them and in one way or another homogenising them.

The Look of the City project went on to win the “Compasso D’Oro” prize, the oldest and most distinguished design prize in the world.

Certain sites in the city centre were “redesigned” for the occasion: for example, Piazzetta Reale, in front of the Palazzo Reale, was used as a Home of the Flags for the nations taking part; Piazza Solferino was home to the **two pavilions of ATRIUM Turin** (Atrium Città and Atrium 2006) as well as the Sponsor Village while the Olympics were on, a **completely innovative medium** designed to inform the city about changes in the territory and the approach of the Games for **365 days of the year**, which from their opening to their closure attracted 2 million visitors, with 150 events organised in Piazza Solferino for a total of 45,000 participants, while 80,000 people visited the outdoor skating rink created in front of the pavilions.

But it was Piazza Castello which – transformed into **Medals Plaza** – caught the collective imagination. For the first time in the history of the winter games the Medals Plaza was built on a site of historical/architectural importance, to form an unusual blend of art and sport. The idea of having a colossal futuristic stage in the Baroque heart of the City to host the majority of the medal ceremonies as well as large-scale musical events proved to be a decidedly winning choice. A project which was particularly desired and realised with great enthusiasm by the Municipal Administration which, from the start, **had intended to create a site that would become the symbol of the Olympics** for citizens and guests alike and which would present an extraordinary image of Turin to an audience of around three billion viewers from two hundred countries.

The award ceremonies were accompanied by a series of shows starring internationally famous artists which citizens were able to attend completely free of charge. **One hundred and sixty thousand Turin residents** attended the events in the Medals Plaza confirming that the goal of making the Olympic prize-giving a moment of major participation by the city’s inhabitants had been fulfilled.

The Stadio Comunale, now the **Stadio Olimpico**, was where the opening and closing ceremonies took place.

Moreover, in addition to the sports competitions, a cultural programme called, Italyart was developed, whose goal was to recount the values and emotions of sport through such art forms as theatre, dance, literature and cinema. Meanwhile, the Olympic Education programme focussed mainly on school-age children disseminating the values of sport in general and the Olympic spirit in particular, and elevating sports culture amongst students while generating a sense of belonging and involvement in the Olympic and Paralympic events. Amongst the 18,000 volunteers who took part with great enthusiasm in the organisation of the event, 47% were between 18 to 35 years of age.

### The figures

The people who worked as employees or consultants as part of the staff for Turin 2006 numbered around 2,744. As for their nationalities, as well as Italians, there were British, Dutch, German, Australian, Chinese and Greek personnel. In addition we cannot forget the fundamental and essential participation of all those involved in health services, tourism, safety, transport, and so forth.

The Games included **15 disciplines**: short track events, ice hockey, figure skating, speed skating, curling, biathlon, bob and sleigh races, Alpine, free-style, and cross-country skiing, ski-jumping, Nordic combined, snowboarding and skeleton.

The events that awarded a prize numbered 84 with a total of 1,026 medals awarded; there were 2,573 competitors and 650 judges and referees. Last but not least, documenting the event







were over 9,400 journalists from the press, radio and TV.

The **Opening Ceremony took place on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2006** and the **Closing Ceremony on 26<sup>th</sup> February**. The Games were opened officially by the then President of the Republic, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, while the competitors were sworn in by Giorgio Rocca. The last torch-bearer to carry the Olympic Flame to the brazier was the multi-award-winning Olympic cross-country skiing champion, Stefania Belmondo.

Amongst the successes and unforgettable moments of these Olympics, we cannot forget the two official ceremonies held at the Stadio Olimpico. The former, with **1.8 billion spectators**, was the **most viewed TV programme in the world in 2006**, and winner of no less than 2 Emmy Awards. The show, which lasted around two hours, combined episodes celebrating Italian identity with moving official moments such as **the arrival of the flame and the entrance of the Olympic flag**, for the first time in history carried by women only.

Instead, for the **Closing Ceremony**, the theme chosen was the **Italian Carnival**, which, in 2006, was being celebrated during the last days of the Olympic Games. Thus, together with the pyrotechnic spectacle and the performances by famous singers, the various choreographed shows used costumes **inspired by the films of Federico Fellini**, floats from the **Viareggio Carnival**, and typical masks such as those of **Harlequin** and **Pulcinella** on board **Vespa scooters** and **Fiat 500s**. Naturally, the evening also included traditional and official elements: The parade of the Flags of Nations of those countries taking part which preceded the informal entrance of the competitors, the concluding speeches and official thanks and lastly, before extinguishing the Olympic brazier, the handover from Turin to **Vancouver**, the Canadian city which hosted the **21<sup>st</sup> Winter Olympics**.

Concerning the Olympic brazier, the journey of the Olympic Flame began in Rome on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2005, continuing along a route of 11,300km, passing through 61 Italian municipalities right across the "boot" and ending in Turin on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2006.

The journey of the Olympic Flame, whose shape simultaneously recalls a ski and the Mole Antonelliana, was followed on television by around 25 and a half million Italians.

In general, the 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics represented a high point for the future of the City of Turin and its mountains: The Olympic system, as described, was able to manage the interconnection between many different local organisations and the protagonists involved in the event, to achieve an unforgettable success as well as receiving a legacy that includes not only infrastructures, but also opportunities, skills and values that remain evident today.

The City's latest direct commitment via the TOROC, in date order and not that of importance, given the nature of the event and the values expressed by it, was to ensure the success of the **9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympics**.





## The Turin 9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympic Games 2006 10<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> March 2006



The Turin 9<sup>th</sup> Paralympic Games 2006, which constitute the biggest sports event dedicated to disabled athletes, formed an integral part of the Olympic event as a whole and shared in its spirit. Nine days of events, five sports disciplines (Curling, Ice Hockey, Alpine skiing, Cross-country skiing, Biathlon) and the two Opening and Closing ceremonies.

The body responsible for organising the event was the **ComParTo**, Comitato Paralimpico Torino (Turin Paralympic Committee), which was able to avail itself of the full cooperation of the TOROC functions for the provision of services. For the competitions, for example, the same facilities which hosted the 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympic Games were used.

The races were therefore held in the following locations: Torino Esposizioni for Sledge Hockey, the Palaghiaccio di Pinerolo for Curling, the Prigelato ski facilities for Cross-country skiing and the Biathlon, and those at Sestriere for Alpine skiing.

Thirty-nine countries took part in the 9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympic Games, with their respective National Paralympic Committees, making a total of 486 athletes (36 countries with 430 athletes took part at the previous Salt Lake City Games in 2002). Mongolia and Mexico took part in the Turin inter Paralympics for the first time. A total of 1,300 people took part, including athletes, guides, technicians and supervisors, along with over a thousand journalists. A significant contribution to the event was also made by the team of volunteers, whose passion and enthusiasm guaranteed the success of the Games.

The Opening ceremony took place at Turin's Olympic Stadium, where the official presentations alternated with those from numerous artistic teams related to the topic of overcoming obstacles and barriers, with a show entitled "Oltre ogni limite e ogni barriera" (Beyond all limits and barriers), combining performances from both able and disabled professional and amateur dancers. The broadcasting rights for the programme were bought in all the continents, including South America, with the result that this edition was the third sporting event in 2006 in terms of media coverage after the Olympics and the World Football Championships.

The Closing ceremony was instead celebrated in another equally fascinating location, that of Piazza Castello. The Games concluded with music, singing, dancing and processions with the athletes and volunteers, who were also of great importance to this season of world sporting events. The celebrations wound up when the paralympic flag was handed over to the Mayor of Vancouver, for the next edition of the 2010 Paralympics, amid a firework display, a sound and light show performed on the buildings in the centre of Turin, with the public blowing on the Paralympic brazier to extinguish the flame, kicking off a superb concert by Patti Smith. The nine days of the Paralympics highlighted the courage, integration and hope shown by the athletes, at an event which was both moving and exciting for all. Turin and its mountains thus became not only the centre of the sports world, and the atmosphere felt by everyone throughout the Games was redolent of celebration and union, leaving its mark in the city's history and memory.







↑ Olympic Torch from the 9<sup>th</sup> Winter Paralympic Games, Turin 2006



Medal Plaza, 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympic Games, Turin 2006 ↓

## National CONI

Today's CONI was created in 1914 as a body designed to coordinate the sports practised at that time in Italy, and its current president is **Giovanni Petrucci**. Although somewhat later than other countries, Italy had already discovered sport in 1844, the year in which the Turin Reale Società di Ginnastica was founded. From 1906 to 1912 an Olympic Committee only operated for the months needed to prepare for the Games. On February 16<sup>th</sup> 1942 law no. 426 set down the rules for the organisation of sport within the Italian legal and social order. This law, which is remembered as the "**Costituzione dello Sport**" (Sports Constitution), forms the basis for the legislation still in force today.

On June 28<sup>th</sup> 1944, the CLN (Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale or National Liberation Committee) appointed a liquidator for the Coni, but on July 20<sup>th</sup> of the same year a lawyer called Onesti called together all of Rome's sports journalists and asked for their help to prevent the CONI from being dissolved, and instead ensure that it survived given that it was already in existence prior to fascism.

In **June 1946** a **national CONI board** met for the first time in Rome, where it discussed the Committee's financial problems and its legal standing. From this moment on, there followed a period in which the CONI was completely reorganised along with Italian sport, a phase that happily concluded with the **1960 Rome Olympics**.

## Regional CONI

Sport in Piedmont developed to reach a certain level after the Second World War. At competition level, the clubs in Piedmont have recently come to the fore particularly in football, with the Juventus and Torino teams, in volleyball with the Piemonte Volley team from Cuneo and in roller hockey with Hockey Novara. The Cus Torino volleyball team was also very successful at European level at the beginning of the eighties.

The **Regional Piedmont CONI** was set up in **1974**. The CONI presidents since that time have been:

**from 1974 to 1992 Vittorio Catella**, who since 1952 had already held the post of provincial president of CONI Turin. He was a very charismatic figure for Piedmont sport, and is also remembered as president of the F.C. Juventus from '62 to '71, president of the Federazione Motonautica from '74 to '77 and MP for the PLI (Italian Liberal Party) during the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> term of office.

**from 1992 to 1999 Alberto Ferrero**, accountant and president of the Italian golf players' association.

**from 1999 to 2001** after Ferrero's resignation, the Committee was temporarily managed firstly by Vice president **Matildio Pacotti** and later up to the 2001 elections by acting Commissioner **Enzo Oliva**.

**from 2001 to date Gianfranco Porqueddu**, already president of the Provincial Coni since '98. He also currently holds the post of Vice President for the Province of Turin and is Sports and post-Olympic Councillor.

## Sports Federations and Promotion Agencies

### Regional and Provincial Sports Federation Committees

- A.C.I. (Italian Automobile Club)
- Ae.C.I. (Italian Flying Club)
- F.A.S.I. (Italian Climbing Federation)
- F.C.I. (Italian Cycling Federation)
- F.G.I. (Italian Gymnastics Federation)
- FI.B. (Italian Bowling Federation)
- FIBa (Italian Badminton Federation)
- FI.B.S. (Italian Baseball -Softball Federation)
- FI.C. (Italian Rowing Federation)

(continues on next page)



### Regional and Provincial Sports Federation Committees

FI.CAP. (Italian Capoeira Federation)  
 FI.C.B. (Italian Table Football Federation)  
 FI.C.K. (Italian Canoe-Kayak Federation)  
 FI.Cr. (Italian Timekeepers Federation)  
 FI.D.A.L. (Italian Federation for Field and Track Disciplines)  
 FI.D.A.S.C. (Italian Federation for Hunting Weapon Disciplines)  
 FI.D.S. (Italian Dancesport Federation)  
 FI.G. (Italian Golf Federation)  
 FI.G.C. (Italian Football Federation)  
 FI.G.H. (Italian Handball Federation)  
 FI.G.S. (Italian Squash Federation)  
 FI.H. (Italian Hockey Federation)  
 FI.H.B. (Italian Hit Ball Federation)  
 FI.H.P. (Italian Hockey and Skating Federation)  
 FI.J.L.K.A.M. (Italian Judo Fighting Karate and Martial Arts Federation)  
 FI.M. (Italian Motor boating Federation)  
 FI.N. (Italian Swimming Federation)  
 FI.P. (Italian Basketball Federation)  
 FIPAP (Italian Pallapugno Federation)  
 FI.PA.V. (Italian Volleyball Federation)  
 FI.PC.F. (Italian Weightlifting and Physical Culture Federation)  
 FI.PM. (Italian Modern Pentathlon Federation)  
 FI.PS.A.S. (Italian Federation for Fishing Sports and Underwater Activities)  
 FI.R. (Italian Rugby Federation)  
 FI.S. (Italian Fencing Federation)  
 FI.S.E. (Italian Equestrian Sports Federation)  
 FI.S.G. (Italian Ice Sports Federation)  
 FI.S.I. (Italian Winter Sports Federation)  
 FI.S.N. (Italian Water skiing Federation)  
 FI.S.O. (Italian Orienteering Sports Federation)  
 FI.T. (Italian Tennis Federation)  
 FITA (Italian Taekwondo Federation)  
 FI.T.A.V. (Italian Clay Pigeon Shooting Federation)  
 FI.T. ARCO (Italian Archery Federation)  
 FITw (Italian Twirling Federation)  
 FI.Te.T. (Italian Table Tennis Federation)  
 FITri (Italian Triathlon Federation)  
 FI.V. (Italian Sailing Federation)  
 FI.VL. (Italian Gliding Federation)  
 FM.I. (Italian Motorcycling Federation)  
 FMSI (Italian Sports Medicine Federation)  
 FPI. (Italian Boxing Federation)  
 U.I.T.S. (Italian Shooting Union)

### Associated Disciplines

FI.Bi.S. (Italian Billiard Sports Federation)  
 FI.D. (Italian Draughts Federation)  
 FI.G.B. (Italian Bridge Federation)  
 FI.S.B. (Italian Bowling Sports Federation)  
 FI.Wu.K (Italian Wushu Kung Fu Federation)  
 F.S.I (Italian Chess Federation)  
 FIGeST (Italian Traditional Games and Sports Federation)







### Sports Promotion Agencies

- A.I.C.S. (Italian Culture and Sports Association)
- A.N.C.O.S. (National Association for Social and Sports Communities)
- A.S.I. (Italian Sports Alliance)
- C.S.A.IN. (Industrial Company Sports Centre)
- C.S.E.N. (National Educational Sports Centre)
- C.S.I. (Italian Sports Centre)
- C.S.N. Libertas (Libertas National Sports Centre)
- C.U.S Torino (Turin University Sports Centre)
- E.N.D.A.S. (National Democratic Social Action Body)
- M.S.P Italia (Italian Popular Sports Movement)
- PG.S. (Salesian Multisports for Youth)
- U.I.S.P (Italian Union Sport for Everyone)
- U.S. ACLI (ACLI Sports Union)





## Turin Marathon: much more than a race

**Turin Marathon** is a Turin company which operates in the following sectors: sport, tourism, communications, environment, culture.

Its main activities include managing and organising events and setting up numerous sports initiatives throughout the year. In particular:

- **Racchettinvale** in February
- **Tutta Dritta** in April
- **Supergara** in June
- **Tutta Dritta Sanremo** in June
- **Kappa Marathon** in July
- **Turin Half Marathon** in September
- **Turin Marathon – Stratorino – Junior Marathon** in November

Turin Marathon is therefore much more than a traditional running event. It is a complex organisation managed by professionals which centres on the world of endurance and provides a range of services designed around the user.

9 top races

11 months of activity

1 "Endurance schools"

1 Partnering and media network

## Turin Marathon's activities

**RUNNING:** the streets of the city of Turin and its surrounding municipalities, its parks and cross-country areas. Marathons, half-marathons, 10 km, super trails, races and training sessions; but also running and fitwalking courses. The running activities organised by Turin Marathon cover eleven months of the year.

**BIKE:** bicycle and mountain bike races for children and adults. From amateur routes to mountain bike trails for professionals and enthusiasts.

**Snow shoes:** a new way to interpret endurance is walking in the mountains in the snow, dedicated to winter sport enthusiasts.

**The activities are designed for both professionals and enthusiasts** taking part in endurance, running, mountain bike and snow shoe sports, and **children and families** thanks to a series of "events within events" intended for young children, but also events and activities organised exclusively for them.

Social responsibility is firmly rooted in the area: all children's activities are aimed at promoting active involvement among families and encouraging wider sports practice among young people.

## The European Marathon network

**Turin Marathon** is an integral part of a network involving big endurance events held all over Europe. It is at the centre of the Old Continent, where tradition, tourism, passion for running and multiculturalism blend together.

The network represents a unique opportunity for:

- **those taking part in sports and enthusiasts** to test their abilities on routes of great importance steeped in history;
- **partner companies**, which can get in contact with the network and the individual districts.







### Endurance services centre

The Turin Marathon organisation offers a wide range of endurance-related services. It is a technical centre of excellence, where enthusiasts can find tailor-made training solutions and programmes. The expertise gained through years of work and contact with many participants in our activities enables us to provide our users with a complete and **integrated services system**.

We combine the **"passion"** of those who love to run with the **"efficiency"** of the services guaranteed for the people taking part in our activities, from the starting to the finishing line.

### The Cascina Marchesa – Health Centre

This is the head office of Turin Marathon, which is situated in the Pellerina park, one of the City of Turin's green areas.

It is a centre of excellence where all the endurance-related activities are planned and coordinated.

Following renovation work to make it into a multi-functional technical centre, the **Cascina Marchesa** has become a **technical centre of excellence for endurance**, a place where people can fine-tune their performance, and a meeting place where they can do sport and improve their quality of life and physical wellbeing.





## University Sport (Turin University and Polytechnic)

### The CUS Turin (University Sports Centre)

Turin's University Sports Centre **was created in 1946** as an operative branch of Turin University and Turin Polytechnic. Its mission has always been that of **promoting and supporting university sport**, by organising international, national and local events which enable students/athletes from countries across the world to meet periodically – such as the Universiadi – and also by supporting its own athletes when participating in various university championships. Some big events held recently and **organised by CUS Turin** include:

- since 1994:** International Field and Track Athletics Meeting, later the Primo Nebiolo Memorial
- 2002:** Race walking world cup– IAAF (International Association of Athletics Federations)
- 2004:** The university world cross-country championships
- 2006:** The university world golf championships
- 2007:** The winter Universiadi (World University Games)
- 2010:** The university world wrestling championships
- 2011:** The national university championships

Today the wide range of over **a hundred sporting activities**, which include courses, tournaments and other events, is intended **mainly for students**, and **teaching and university staff**, but also **everyone in the city**.

The aims of the Turin CUS are to promote the merits of the university system and those of the city of Turin (such as the youth centre for local and national university students, as well as the fact that it is an Erasmus city for foreign students) and also to provide a sports service as a highly effective training tool able to further improve the quality of life of students. In addition, it aims to promote the practice, the diffusion and optimisation of physical education and sporting activity (both for able and differently able people), and also enhance sport in collaboration with families, institutions and educational establishments.







The CUS Turin does not only develop sport but also its social commitment. In recent years there has been considerable development of programmes and events designed to raise money and contribute to projects such as *Tante Mani per Santa Cruz*, to build a sports facility on the island of Cape Verde.

One fundamental group which is constantly involved in the initiatives and events organised by the CUS Turin is the **Primo Nebiolo Voluntary Sports Association**. This no-profit organisation, which was set up on August the 29th 2006, promotes sport through its own volunteers and with the assistance of local bodies, main sports centres and all those able to contribute to making sports values more widely known.

The Association was inspired by **Primo Nebiolo**, who was an important figure in the promotion of sports practice at all levels.

### Primo Nebiolo

His life was entirely devoted to sport and field and track athletics in particular, first as an athlete, then as a businessman and journalist, to finally become **Italy's most popular and most respected sports executive** even at international level.

At the age of just 25 he began his executive career as President of the CUS Turin and later of the CUSI. In 1961 he was elected President of the FISU - International University Sports Federation; he subsequently became President of the FIDAL - International Field and Track Athletics Federation in 1969; lastly, in 1972, he joined the Board of the IAAF - International Association of the Field and Track Athletics Federations, before becoming its President in 1981. As a result of his work **several important changes** brought athletics into the spotlight, thus making it a spectator sport. From an institutional point of view, the "one country one vote" system was introduced within the General Assembly to guarantee greater fairness. Before then, any deliberation had to pass through a voting system where the differences between large, medium and small countries (in political weight) were underlined by the number of preferences attributed to them: four, two and one respectively. In addition, two-yearly deadlines were established at the World Championships, prize money was officialised and athletics events were organised in the warmest places across the world (as testimony to the social commitment that must make up part of sport).

Primo Nebiolo was a key figure for Turin, also for the creation of a series of important events beginning with the first **Summer University Games in 1959**.

The **entire university movement** was gathered for the first time at the - ex Mussolini - **Municipal Stadium in Turin** under the flag of the FISU, which had previously been divided into the federations of the east and west. It was a resounding success: an event of average importance became a sporting event that is **still today second only to the Olympics** in number of participants, countries involved and sports practised.

The last gift from this great man was to have made it possible for the city to organise the World Race Walking Cup, which took place in Turin on October 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> 2002.





## Sport for the disabled and the regional CIP (Italian Paralympic Committee)

### The Paralympic Committee

In Italy, the CIP (Italian Paralympic Committee), whose current President is **Luca Pancalli**, is the body which under Italian law aims to regulate and **promote sports activities for disabled people**.

Its institutional duties include preparing national teams for the Summer and Winter Paralympic Games, ensuring equal rights for paralympic athletes, as well as promoting sports practice for disabled people at all levels and age groups.

Like every other sports federation, the CIP is **organised into Regional Committees**, which promote activities in the area by organising events such as the National Paralympic Sports Day (each year in mid-October) and liaising with local bodies, which include School Offices.

**The committee's objective is to facilitate access to sports practice** for disabled people, also by means of close collaboration with rehabilitation centres and social security bodies such as the INAIL, with which it has a national protocol agreement to facilitate access to sport for those injured in the workplace.

In Italy the CIP recognises **20 Paralympic Sports Federations (FSP)** and **11 Paralympic Sports Disciplines (DSP)**, for a total of **31 available sports**.

A number of these organisations are set up as affiliate federations of the Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano (CONI – Italian National Olympic Committee) and in the past two years have also taken on the management of the related discipline practised by disabled people, whilst other federations have been specially created for particular Paralympic sports that are particularly widespread in Italy. All of them operate at area level with a Committee or a Provincial or Regional Delegate, working closely alongside the **Piedmont CIP**.

The sports clubs with disabled athletes currently operating in Turin and its province belong to the following bodies:

FSP (Paralympic Sports Federations)	DSP (Paralympic Sports Disciplines)
FISDIR (Italian Sports Federation for Intellectual and Relational Disability)	FIWH (Italian Wheelchair Hockey Federation)
FISIP (Italian Winter Paralympics Sports Federation)	FIFD (Italian Disabled Golf Federation)
FISPIC (Italian Paralympic Sports Federation for the Partially Sighted and the Blind)	FISO (Italian Orienteering Sports Federation)
FISPES (Italian Paralympic and Experimental Sports Federation)	FISW (Italian Water skiing and Wakeboarding Federation)
FINP (Italian Paralympic Swimming Federation)	FIDS (Italian Dancesports Federation)
FIPIC (Italian Wheelchair Basketball Federation)	
FIB (Italian Bowling Federation)	
FIS (Italian Fencing Federation)	
FSSI (Deaf Sports Federation Italy)	
FTTAV (Italian Clay Pigeon Shooting Federation)	
FISE (Italian Equestrian Sports Federation)	
FTTeT (Italian Table Tennis Federation)	
FTTARCO (Italian Archery Federation)	
FIC (Italian Rowing Federation)	
FCI (Italian Cycling Federation)	
FIT (Italian Tennis Federation)	
FIV (Italian Sailing Federation)	
FISG (Italian Ice Sports Federation)	
FICK (Italian Canoe and Kayak Federation)	



Photo Fabrizio Strobino. ↓







## Lo sport mi riguarda lo ho aderito alla carta etica per lo sport piemontese

### principi della carta

#### Art. 1 - Sport e Spazi delle Città

I sottoscrittori si impegnano a far sì che gli interventi di politiche pubbliche scatenano le buone pratiche attraverso l'impiego di sinergie tra Enti Pubblici e Privati in rete con il territorio. A tal fine è importante che si praticino una attenta e corretta pianificazione urbanistica che garantisca una dotazione minima di infrastrutture per lo sport e una progettazione visionaria che garantisca la piena fruibilità e il mantenimento in costante efficienza del patrimonio di impianti sportivi.

#### Art. 2 - Sport e Legalità

I sottoscrittori si impegnano a diffondere il valore della regola e del rispetto delle stesse quale fondamento della convivenza e del vivere positivamente nella collettività. Si impegnano inoltre a contrastare qualsiasi comportamento che possa produrre violenza in occasione di manifestazioni sportive. La partecipazione e la pratica sportiva sono un mezzo per promuovere i principi dell'osservanza delle regole del gioco, del rispetto degli altri e della diversità, della lealtà, della solidarietà, dell'integrazione sociale, dei valori di responsabilità individuale e del rigore nel perseguire un risultato.

#### Art. 3 - Sport e Minori

La pratica sportiva deve garantire la tutela dei minori per il corretto ed equilibrato sviluppo psicofisico, intellettuale, morale, sociale nelle condizioni di libertà e dignità. Per ottenere questo obiettivo è necessario facilitare l'orientamento delle famiglie, affinché sappiano decifrare i pericoli di specializzazione precoce, doping e altre forme di abuso nello sport.

#### Art. 4 - Sport ed Educazione

Lo sport deve produrre educazione, sviluppare la conoscenza e la motivazione degli individui e dei gruppi, promuovendo modelli positivi e concreti benefici per lo stile di vita e la salute. I talenti nello sport devono essere valorizzati e sostenuti in quanto portatori non solo del risultato agonistico ma anche di un atteggiamento costruttivo, onesto e rigido nell'impegno sportivo, e che consentano sempre il senso del limite nella prestazione sportiva e il valore della sconfitta. Lo sport educa alla gestione costruttiva dei conflitti, e superare le logiche di prevaricazione e permette di indirizzare positivamente e consapevolmente l'aggressività, in contrasto alle forme di bullismo che talvolta minacciano la vita sociale nelle scuole e nelle comunità.

#### Art. 5 - Sport e Salute

I sottoscrittori si impegnano a diffondere una maggiore consapevolezza del valore dello stile di vita attivo, attraverso azioni di informazione e sensibilizzazione sul ruolo dello sport come strumento di benessere psico-fisico in tutte le fasi della vita dei cittadini. Si impegnano inoltre a favorire la diffusione di una maggiore consapevolezza del valore dello stile di vita attivo, offrendo soprattutto alle famiglie e ai cittadini strumenti di informazione e orientamento che permettano di decifrare i rischi di specializzazione precoce e altre distorsioni dello sport, dal culto dissennato della prestazione all'uso di sostanze dopanti.

#### Art. 6 - Sport e Volontariato

I sottoscrittori si impegnano a sostenere il volontariato delle organizzazioni sportive, soggetto riconosciuto come l'asse portante del movimento sportivo italiano: la passione e la dedizione dei tanti consente la diffusione capillare di tantissime discipline sportive, da quelle cosiddette minori a quelle più ricche. Le associazioni rappresentano i contesti in cui si mettono in pratica la dimensione democratica e la partecipazione e si ispirano al concetto di sport come diritto. Sostenere il mondo sportivo significa riconoscere l'importanza del ruolo sociale e civile che esso ricopre.

#### Art. 7 - Sport e Comunicazione

I sottoscrittori, in quanto operatori dell'informazione, si impegnano a divulgare correttamente la conoscenza di tutte le discipline sportive con pari dignità e a valorizzare il gioco leale. Per realizzare tale obiettivo è necessario dotarsi di un nuovo linguaggio dello sport che ne esalti i valori positivi, ne dia una dimensione equilibrata e sottolinei la piacevolezza della pratica sportiva.

#### Art. 8 - Sport e Imprese

I sottoscrittori, in quanto imprese, si impegnano a investire, compatibilmente con le proprie possibilità, in programmi ed attività per la diffusione dei valori dello sport, utilizzando la capacità propria e dei propri dipendenti di creare passione, fidelizzazione, aggregazione e vita sana.

#### Art. 9 - Sport e Sostenibilità

La pratica dello sport deve ispirare infrastrutture innovative aperte al territorio, polifunzionali, volte a minimizzare eventuali impatti negativi di natura ecologica, ambientale e urbanistica. La progettazione e la realizzazione delle opere dovrà esaltare i principi della tutela dell'ambiente e del risparmio energetico.

#### Art. 10 - Diffusione e Partecipazione

I sottoscrittori si impegnano a diffondere i contenuti della presente Carta e a sostanziarli in azioni concrete.

[www.eticasport.it](http://www.eticasport.it)



## Sport concerns me I have signed up to the Ethical Charter for Sport in Piedmont

### The principles of the Charter

#### Art. 1 - Sport and Spaces in the Cities

The undersigned undertake to ensure that intervention based on public policies supports good practices by employing synergy between Public and Private Bodies linked to the area. To this end it is important that careful and proper urban planning is carried out to ensure a minimum provision of sports facilities and urban development that will guarantee maximum use and constantly maintain the efficiency of the wealth of sports facilities.

#### Art. 2 - Sport and Legality

The undersigned undertake to disseminate the value of rules and their respect as a foundation for co-habitation and positive living in society. They also undertake to curb any behaviour that may generate violence at sporting events. Participation and sports practice are a means of promoting the principles of observing the rules of the game, respect for others and of diversity, loyalty, solidarity, social integration, the values of individual responsibility and determination when pursuing a goal.

#### Art. 3 - Sport and Minors

Sports practice must guarantee that minors are protected to ensure proper and balanced mental, physical, intellectual, moral and social development in conditions of freedom and dignity. To achieve this objective family guidance must be facilitated, so as to ensure that the family can recognise the dangers of early specialisation, doping and other forms of abuse in sport.

#### Art. 4 - Sport and Education

Sport must generate education, develop the knowledge and

motivation of individuals and groups, promoting positive models and tangible benefits for their lifestyle and health. Talent in sport must be fully developed and supported as it not only achieves results in competition but also creates a constructive, honest and determined attitude to sports commitment, and should always consider the concept of limits in sports performance and the value of defeat. Sport teaches people to manage conflict constructively, to overcome a culture of abuse and allows them to direct their aggression positively and knowingly, in contrast to the forms of bullying that sometimes threaten social life in schools and communities.

#### Art. 5 - Sport and Health

The undersigned undertake to raise a greater awareness of the value of an active lifestyle, by informing and sensitising people about the role of sport as an instrument of mental and physical wellbeing at all stages in life. They also undertake to promote a greater awareness of the value of an active lifestyle by offering families and individuals in particular sources of information and guidance that will enable them to recognise the risks of early specialisation and other misinterpretations of sport, from the senseless obsession with performance to the use of substances for doping.

#### Art. 6 - Sport and Volunteering

The undersigned undertake to support volunteer work in sports organisations, an aspect which has been recognised as the mainstay of the Italian sports movement: the passion and dedication of the many people involved allows for the widespread diffusion of numerous sports disciplines, from those considered

minor to those better known. The associations represent the context in which the democracy and participation are put into practice and these elements base themselves on the concept of sport as a right. Supporting the sporting world means recognising the importance of the social and civil role it plays.

#### Art. 7 - Sport and Communication

The undersigned, insofar as they operate by using information, undertake to properly disclose knowledge concerning all sports disciplines with equal dignity and enhance fair play. To achieve this objective it is necessary to adopt a new language for sport, which highlights its positive values, gives it a balanced dimension and underlines the pleasure gained through sports practice.

#### Art. 8 - Sport and Business

The undersigned, insofar as they are businesses, undertake to invest to the best of their abilities in programmes and activities aimed at making the values of sport more widely known, using their own skills and those of their employees to generate passion, loyalty, socialising and a healthy life.

#### Art. 9 - Sport and Sustainability

Sports practice must base itself upon innovative infrastructures that are open to the area, multifunctional, designed to minimise the potential negative impact of an ecological, environmental and urban development nature. The planning and realisation of work must bring out the principles of environmental protection and energy saving.

#### Art. 10 - Diffusion and Participation

The undersigned undertake to disseminate the content of this Charter and to transform it into concrete actions.



## “La Drola Rugby” Project

### The Project

La Drola is the **rugby team at the “Le Vallette” prison in Turin**; there are around 30 inmates from many different countries on the team, which has **played for the serie C league Piedmont Regional Championship** since the 2011 – 2012 season.

**The initiative, which is unique in Italy and the rest of Europe**, is the result of a joint project between **Pietro Buffa**, director of the “Lorusso e Cutugno” prison, and the members of the “Ovale oltre le sbarre” Association (“Oval beyond the bars”), a no-profit association under the patronage of the City of Turin, with backing from the **Piedmont Region** and the **Compagnia di San Paolo**, which aims to make the sport, culture and practice of rugby more widely known among prison inmates and young people living in the outskirts of cities at high risk of delinquency. Rugby is universally recognised as a sport able to instil important ethical values such as observing rules, loyalty, solidarity, mutual support for team players and respect for opponents.

### The “La Drola Rugby” Sports Association

The “La Drola Rugby” Sports Association (in Piedmont dialect drola means “strange thing”, “silly thing”) was set up in May 2011 on the basis of a statutory regulation complying with the rules of the FIR Italian Rugby Federation. The inmates on the team, who are chosen via a national selection process, are required to:

- sign an **ethical Code of conduct** which provides for specific penalties in the event this is violated;
- respect the **Rehabilitation programme** closely developed with prison staff. The programme is chiefly aimed at fostering a spirit of union and solidarity, which can facilitate the reintegration process and is a completely opposite approach to that of extreme individualism often taken by inmates as the sole element of self-defence both inside and outside prison.

### The current benefits

Within a strongly multi-ethnic context characterised by potentially conflicting elements, the benefits gained by making rugby culture more widely known – even before it is practised – are evident and extremely satisfying. In the first year of the initiative, the following was noted:

- a **growing level of cohesion** between inmates on the team (from extremely diverse cultures and religions) as a result of sharing the same ethical and sporting values conveyed by the game of rugby and an awareness of the importance of the project for the individual process of social rehabilitation and reintegration;
- an **emerging sense of openness**, support and responsibility towards companions, which from an exclusively sporting moment, aimed at winning a try, is extended to everyday life;
- **inmates on the team opening up to the outside world**, illustrated by their appropriate behaviour when dealing with opponents on the pitch before, during and after the match, including the so-called “third half”;
- **growing involvement in the initiative by prison staff** who provide assistance and monitor the inmates;
- **approval from institutions**, opponent teams, referees and medical staff.

### Future developments

In order to facilitate the inmate rehabilitation and reintegration programme, Drola staff will take part in a course to qualify for the FIR licence to coach beginning in January 2012.

In the meantime, several initiatives designed to involve the project’s participants in work-related activities are being evaluated. These initiatives will be run at the prison, and will generate some degree of earnings for inmates, whilst at the same time teach them a trade which may further facilitate their reintegration at the end of their sentence.

As part of the **future plans and objectives**, there is also the possibility of offering study and/or work grants to the most deserving inmates who particularly stood out during the course of the training season.

With a view to gradually expanding activities, also for the purpose of capitalising on the teaching and methodologies applied which produced positive results and the prison, the Association also proposes to organise educational initiatives and workshops outside the prison, intended for







children attending junior and lower secondary school, and designed to spread the values of the game of rugby in outer city areas as a way of bringing young people together and preventing youth-associated problems.

## Sport and prison

### Sports activities at the "Lorusso e Cotugno" prison in Turin

Aside from Rugby, inmates at the city prison can also do other sports.

**Football** The football tournament entitled "**Un pallone di speranza - il diritto dei deboli di fare sport non deve essere un diritto debole**" (A football of hope - the right of the weak to do sport must not be a weak right) is organised jointly with the Regional Sports Office, under the patronage of the **F.I.G.C.** (Italian Football Federation) – **L.N.D.** (National Amateur League) and the **Ermes Sports Group**, and aims together with other rehabilitation activities to create a less aggressive and stressful environment on the one hand, and stimulate and strengthen positive attitudes towards society and one's own life on the other. In this way tension is reduced and a growing sense of individual responsibility is developed. Those allowed to enrol for and participate in the tournament include young pupils (secondary schools) from external education institutes who join the tournament, Prison Police officers, inmates from all the prison's sections and teachers from participating schools. The entire organisation of the tournament is governed by internal regulations (tournament formula, league table, quarter finals, complaints, responsibility, sanctions...) and if anything is not covered by these regulations, reference is made to the Federal Regulations.

**Boxing** Over the course of 2010/2011, the first edition of a boxing course was held as a result of the efforts of a teacher from the **Iride Sports Association**, the **Centro Territoriale Permanente "Croce-Morelli"** (the Permanent Area Centre "Croce-Morelli") an inmate with athletics experience who has passed on his knowledge and the help of Prison Officer staff working at the Central gym. The project, which was initially met with caution as it was feared that participants would become more aggressive, quickly demonstrated that attendance on the course instead teaches self-control, discipline and sportsmanship. The **2011/2012 edition** kicked off on **February 15<sup>th</sup>**, with an **inauguration attended by the National President of the F.I.P.** (Italian Boxing Federation) and under the guidance of an **F.I.P. coach**; ten inmates were officially signed up and can take part in matches, but around 25-30 inmates take part in training sessions.

**Different activities** The **UISP Sports Promotion Agency**, with financial backing from the **Compagnia di San Paolo**, instead runs the sports project "**Terzo Tempo**" (Third Half) for the Prison. This project not only takes into account the function of motor activity, despite its importance as a valid and useful practice for maintaining a good level of health and "de-stressing" those living in confinement, but it also links in more generally with the project for rehabilitation along with all the other measures. Sport therefore becomes a versatile means of great use to those working in the sector in their educational strategy for the prevention and rehabilitation of inmates. The idea of "Third Half" in sport refers to all practices which aim to strengthen relations between people **with a view to solidarity and fair play**. In sports practice, and to a certain extent in other disciplines, the third half unfortunately means little more than brief ceremonies (e.g. players saying goodbye at the end of a match with a handshake.). Working on strengthening and making the concept of the "third half" more meaningful and substantial. The project is generally designed to develop **initiatives and strategies able to characterise and identify ways of offering sporting activities**.

In the 2012 sports season, sports activities intended for the whole of the prison are organised providing a total of around 1,500 hours per years of activities.

New for this year's sports is an experimental **training programme designed for a group of inmates** whose objective is to implement their skills in motor training techniques. These training activities aim to establish from among the most motivated inmates a group of "**Gym Tutors**" able to assist the physical education instructors during sports activities and at the same time reinforce their skills so they can use them when they are released.



## L'Istituto di Medicina dello Sport - F.M.S.I. (The Institute for Sports Medicine)

The Istituto di Medicina dello Sport F.M.S.I. in Turin has always **monitored the state of health, degree of physical efficiency and fitness for sports practice** of the city's inhabitants. It is committed to facilitating the concept of physical exercise both as a means of prevention and therapy, with the aim of reducing the use of drugs, improving the efficiency of some internal systems and consequently the quality of life of individuals affected by various diseases including obesity, diabetes and hypertension.

The Institute's aims are of extreme social importance as demonstrated by the research and numerous activities carried out on behalf of children and young people of school age, competitive and amateur sportspeople, the elderly and the disabled. There are around **35,000** people who consult the Institute annually for competitive sport fitness check-ups, diagnostic examinations, specialist visits and physiotherapy.

The work carried out at the centre can be subdivided into the following areas:

### Health service

This provides for a competitive sports fitness check-up and issue of related certificates. The centre is also equipped to carry out laboratory tests (on blood and urine), specialist visits (orthopaedic, traumatology, cardiology etc.), image diagnosis (MRI scans, radiology, ultrasound etc.), physiotherapy and functional relearning.

### Research activities

Scientific investigations have been the subject of publications and presentations for national and international conferences. Research activities dealing with young people's problems in particular are currently ongoing. In this area **the study "Bambini a Torino"** is of particular interest, which the Institute has been running for decades **in collaboration with the Sports and Leisure Councillor for the City of Turin and the Direzione Scolastica Regionale**. This is an in-depth research project on the state of health and physical efficiency of children attending the first year of lower secondary school and which **is unparalleled in international medical literature** both in terms of number of **subjects analysed – around 6,500 per year –** and **type of clinical exams** carried out.

This study provides a general and up-to-date picture on young Turin inhabitants useful both for medical doctors evaluating fitness levels and aptitude for sport and for physical trainers and municipal administrators who need to organise activities.

Besides being of undeniable statistical interest, this research also reveals information concerning the incidence of infectious diseases, prevalence of various types of allergies, the continuous trend in increasing stature and weight in young people, the most popular sports with males and females and conclusive data on obesity.

Another important initiative is the **Progetto 1,2,3 Minivolley F.I.P.A.V. e Kinder+ Sport**, which is aimed at educating children between the ages of 6 and 10 about a healthy lifestyle, through motor and nutritional education.

Attention has also been focused recently on the **over-sixties**: scientific results demonstrate that constant and coordinated physical exercise reduces the natural and progressive ageing process in the elderly, with the resulting positive effects on quality of life and moods.

Within the scope of **competitive sport**, the Institute also periodically evaluates the **physical efficiency of disabled athletes in the Olympic Skiing and Ice sledge hockey teams**, supplying useful data and parameters to draw up various personalised training protocols for the Italian national team, in preparation for the next Winter Olympics in Sochi 2014. This study is run in collaboration with the **C.I.P. – Italian Paralympic Committee** – and thanks to financial support from the **CRT Foundation**.

Over the years numerous other issues generally concerning the effects and impact of pollution, diabetes and the use of nutritional supplements on the practice of sport have been the subject of study and publications.







### Teaching activities

The Institute has always been **a point of reference for the sporting world**; this is evident from the conferences, seminars and courses which are periodically organised in collaboration with the sports federations or other bodies.

For example, the Institute offers **keynote lectures** promoted by the **Graduate School for Sports Medicine** at Turin University and the Associazione Dilettantistica Medico Sportiva Torino, intended for doctors, technical staff, students, physiotherapists and trainers.

Refresher seminars and various training sessions are also organised for sports doctors registered with the Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana.

The Institute is also the headquarters **for students completing their traineeship** for the Degree in Nutrition at Turin University and those attending the Course for Masseurs and Physiotherapists at the E.Fermi Institute in Perugia.

Lastly, the Institute is the head office of the **FMSI-CONI** and **WADA Regional Antidoping Inspectorate**, which manages the organisation of the Antidoping Service.

This service was **particularly important during the 20<sup>th</sup> Winter Olympics and the 9<sup>th</sup> Paralympic Games in 2006**, when it was asked to handle the anti-doping checks and organise distribution of the inspectors in the various race centres, through the F.M.S.I. doctors and those from other regions. In addition, the Institute lent its assistance during the Games for the diagnostic and therapeutic aspects, making its premises, services and team of doctors and physiotherapists available to the federations.

The registered centre of the Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana F.M.S.I. is located in Via Filadelfia 88, inside the Olympic Stadium. **It was founded on February 15<sup>th</sup> 1962 as a joint decision of the Municipality of Turin and the Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana.** Over the course of the past 50 years, the progressive expansion of the premises has been matched by a considerable investment in equipment, which in recent years in particular has enabled it to rank among the most highly qualified sports medicine centres both at national and European level. Further testimony of this is the prestigious title **Federal Centre of Excellence for Research into Sports Medicine**, which the Institute was awarded in 2010 by the Federazione Medico Sportiva Italiana.





## The Salesian tradition

### Sport: a key element in Salesian education

#### The origin

The first thing we notice in **Giovannino Bosco's** life is a spontaneous capacity to enjoy and at the same time **express himself through games**, to the extent that they coexist and blend with serious issues, without any of these components losing its connotation. Serious matters are treated in a festive way while games comprise sentiments, attitudes and plans.

This is a natural characteristic of **Don Bosco**. His biographer outlines this in a succinct sentence: "Giovanni was the very soul of enjoyment." The image of him handed down to us is not that of a boy who gazed forlornly at games and felt at ease only among books and prayers, but of someone who took part spontaneously and enthusiastically in games and was excited by them.

This tendency can also be noted in another trait: Giovanni was always a central character in games and in his memoirs enjoys recalling this leading role.

It is interesting to again underline how, as his life continued, games became interwoven with other aspects and became transformed, without ever disappearing, endowing Don Bosco's personality with quite singular features.

When Don Bosco was ordained as a priest in 1841, and in the ensuing years with the **foundation of the Sunday School** as an original environment dedicated to young boys and girls who were poor and abandoned in the Turin of those days, he in one way or another upset the classic canons of clerical education by proposing games as a key element in his educational activities. His first programme was expressed through a trinomial: playing, socialising, catechism.

He himself took part in games with the youths. It was not hard to understand that the playground was more attractive than the church. Many youths who would not have gone to church were attracted by the playground. But not only this; in this initial experience Don Bosco perceived the importance of games within the life experience of a poor child, oppressed by work during the week, forced to dependence and condemned to an absence of gratifying affectionate ties.

#### The Salesians, Turin and sport

The history of Turin and Italy as a whole is full of examples of how the Sunday School playground was a **training ground in the life of sports champions** in all disciplines; that there they took their first steps and learned to blend the professionalism of a career, that of a sportsman, with the depth of personal humanity that supports the champion and makes him or her such.

Today too the Salesians are actively engaged in both amateur and professional sports, and have made the choice to vigorously follow its educational aspects, fighting against commercialisation and the deviations that always await, because they remain convinced that sport is a key tool in the building of future society.

For this reason, for some years now the Salesians have been active in Italy through an association called "**CNOS-Sport**", which starting from Turin's Don Bosco tradition, has disseminated **an all-round sports education programme, PES** - (Educational Sports Offer), across Italy.

Currently, PES is the guiding and operational tool for **Salesian presence in sport**. It consists of a set of values, choices and proposals that an educational community puts forward for the world of sport.

The main objectives of the PES are:

- **the full maturity of a person.** Sport cannot be considered as a totalising reality: it is by no means everything, but needs to be correctly related to a scale of values including respect for others and for life, the observance of family needs; and the





promotion of solidarity. In this sense, sport is not an end in itself. But neither is it a simple means; rather, it is a value of man and culture, a "place" of humanity and civilisation, which can nonetheless turn into a place of personal and social degeneration.

- **Educational and pastoral culture** in sport: proceeding with an educational criterion means having an objective: integral growth. Sport is not just interesting as motor and fun exercises, but as the possibility of a dialogue with others on all the values that concern them.

The **Salesian presence in the field of sport** continues to be important and can prove highly significant, reaching many children and people who would otherwise receive no education.

In this way, the tradition still continues today. The recipients may have changed, but the desire for sport and above all the efficacy of educational sport have certainly not waned, but have actually found brand new values; suffice to think of the aggregating strength of games/sports against the disintegration in the suburbs or of cultural and religious diversity.

The **playground**, the symbolic site of Salesian sport, **becomes home to a thousand different cultures** and countless religions without anyone feeling out of place or anyone staking a claim to the territory to the detriment of others. The playground becomes a **workshop for a new culture and a new community**, where many languages are spoken, but only one word is understood, that of sharing, of friendship, of a future that we will all build together.





## SUISM

The **Scuola Universitaria Interfacoltà di Scienze Motorie** (University Interfaculty School of Motor Sciences) **opened in 2007** as a special teaching facility at **Turin University**.

It provides a teaching area designed to train **motor science graduates**. In addition, the SUISM

has activated a number of **1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> degree Masters**, specialisation courses and has signed agreements with the most important European universities where other Motor Science degree courses are available.

With around **480 available places**, the SUISM represents the biggest Motor Science centre in Italy.

Alongside the teaching area, there are two other centres operating at the school: the Centro di Medicina dello Sport, which combines multi-specialist medicine activities with pure sport medicine and the functional evaluation of the athletes, and the newer Centro Ricerche Scienze Motorie, which conducts research activities applied in Motor Science-related sectors. Through continuous interaction between the three areas, the SUISM sets itself the task of creating specialists able to combine their own specific training with all the scientific knowledge from the disciplines which deal directly or indirectly with the area, beginning with medicine and its specialist branches in orthopaedics, neurology, physiatry, dietetics, diabetology, and other disciplines such as physics, psychology and sociology.

### TRAINING | Of the future workforce

- Management of the human being and his physical and psychological health outside the disease
- Motor education in primary schools
- Training the coaches
- Training those working with disability and disease
- Enhancing the cultural aspect of sport
- Alfabetizzazione Motoria (Basic Motor Education for Children with the MIUR, Ministry for Education University and Research)
- Activation of seminars dedicated to various figures working in the field
- Analysis of professional environments and categories of operators in the said environments
- Identifying professional profiles relating to the needs of the area and the person
- Academic and professional programmes through the creation of research laboratories and the study of problems connected with health, wellbeing and good practice

### RESEARCH | Centro Ricerche Scienze Motorie

- evaluation of movement
- optimisation of training to improve performance
- psychology, social policies, young people, integrating the disabled in schools
- psychological approach to support performance
- ergonomic planning and evaluation
- neuromuscular function (posture, efficacy of physical exercise in clinical diseases, mechanical and myoelectric effort)
- 12 research doctorates
- National Congress for the Italian Motor Sciences Society 2010
- Projects financed by the Piedmont Region, banking and national foundations for around 1 million Euro in four years
- 1 patent
- 1 social network for sport (WeSport.com) + Open Air Gyms
- 1 company incubated by Turin University
- 60 national and international publications







- Planning, implementation and control of efficacy of motor and sports activities in mid-childhood and the elderly age groups
- MAC Project (motor ability certification for healthy people)
- Disease-specific motor activity (Metabolic disorders, Multiple Sclerosis, Parkinson's Disease,...)

#### **MEDICINE | Synergic relations with the School of Medicine**

- Professors at the Faculty of Medicine who provide support for the teaching department and research centre at the SUISM
- Interchange between the SUISM and the University's Faculty of Medicine on shared projects relating to complex systems (people/movement/health/information/analysis of the area)
- Participation at the School for Sport Medicine (Turin-Milan-Genoa)
- Sport3MED project
- Masters

Knowledge programmes: inclusion and the link between the academic-compulsory school world- reference figures for safeguarding health, spreading the culture of movement and sport, rationalising resources in relation to a virtuous public/private collaboration

#### **MANAGEMENT | Organisation and management of sporting events**

Teaching courses aimed at acquiring the skills needed for the management of motor and sports activities, creating events, and carrying out and developing programmes and projects dedicated to sports and recreational activities

- Organisation of the "15th Congress of the European Association of Sport Management", Turin, 2007
- A Ph.D. student under co-direction with the "Eberhard Karl" University in Tubingen who studies the application of directives from the WHO on the sports system within the scope of promoting health on behalf of the political system
- Organisation of an inter-university Master's degree course in Sport Management with Florence University
- in-depth workshops on topics relating to sport management, for national and international level
- themed seminars with talks by experts and leaders
- meetings with figures working in the field and updates with exchanges between companies manufacturing sports goods, consumers, the media, market analysts and reference bodies
- formation of working groups for the analysis of the impact of motor activity on the area and on the characteristics of those practising it (researchers in different areas)



## The calendar of annual sports events

**Monte Carlo Historic Rally:** this is one of the most important and most celebrated European classic car events and involves vehicles setting off at the same time from Monaco, Barcelona, Bad Homburg and Reims, in addition to Turin with the final in Monte Carlo.

**Thayboxe Mania:** the final of the European Thai Boxing Championship is organised every year at the Palazzo dello Sport, which sees professional and semi-professional athletes from different countries challenge one another, as well as champions from Thailand, Great Britain and naturally Italy.

**International winter Regatta on the River Po:** the international Long Distance Regatta "d'Inverno sul Po" is held on the city's main river along a traditional 6,000 metre route from the little Moncalieri island to the Gran Madre bridge.

**Women's Foil World Cup:** Italy is the only country to have a World Cup event for each fencing weapon and each year Turin has the honour of hosting the Grand Prix Women's Foil World Cup, which is held at the Palazzo dello Sport. This prestigious event sees the world's most talented fencers.

**Half Marathon – Memorial Domenico Carpanini:** the Turin Half Marathon is one of the best known and most popular foot races that the city has promoted for a number of years and which each year has more and more participants.

**Costa Brava historic rally departure:** this is the starting point for classic racing cars that meet each year in Spain.

**National and International Kobudo Seminar:** Kobudo began in Okinawa. It is a martial art which uses various combat weapons made from everyday objects. Every year the "Colletta" municipal complex organises a Kobudo Seminar (Bo, Nunchaku, Sai, Tonfa) with the aim of demonstrating and informing people about the ancient Okinawan martial arts.

**Coppa Primavera International Junior Football Tournament:** the event, which is sponsored by the F.I.G.C., is of international level as it involves teams from Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark in the final phase, in addition to local teams from Piedmont and Vicenza.

**"City of Turin" gliding trophy:** there are many Italian flying clubs which take part in the *Italian Gliding Championships* and this demonstrates the national calibre of this spectacular event, which each year attracts more and more spectators and supporters.

**Campioni allo Specchio:** this international tournament is held at several sports centres in the city and involves martial arts and basketball. It is dedicated to the mentally disabled and attended by numerous Italian teams from various regions and has also welcomed foreign teams the Principality of Monaco and Switzerland.

**International Gold Master in Competitive Dancesport:** this Dancesport event is of a high level of competition both nationally and internationally, with Latin American competitions, standard Caribbean dance, Argentinean tango, national traditional competitions, and classical and modern dance.

**Raid Hannibal:** this was set up in 1999 as an initiative of the *Comittè pour la Transalpine*. It is one of the most varied events in terms of the number of sports disciplines it includes: mountain biking, orienteering, roller blading, canyoning, abseiling, rafting, rock climbing, canoeing and running. The raid sets off from the city of Lyon, follows in the footsteps of General Hannibal Barca on his 218 B.C. expedition and includes a leg in Turin.

**International Track and Field Athletics Meeting:** each year this event has over 200 participating athletes from 15 countries in all the athletic disciplines (relay, running, hurdling, long jump, shot put, etc...).





**International Sporting Challenger Men's Tennis tournament STP \$100,000:**

athletes from all over the world take part in this prestigious tennis competition every year.

**International Mole Wheelchair Tennis Trophy:**

tennis competitions for the disabled in wheelchairs, which have welcomed 82 athletes from 15 countries.

**Turin Half Marathon:** foot race included in the AISM (Marathon and Road Race Association) calendar. This is the most important Half Marathon of the year.

**Rowing Regatta:** this regatta represents one of the most prestigious challenges in the world amateur circuit, in which the Oxford crew also takes part.

**Kinder Skiff e Silver Skiff:** the regatta, which takes place on the stretch of the River Po between Moncalieri and the centre of Turin, taking in royal castles and romantic views, came about as a challenge between the numerous master oarsmen who were members of the Cerea Royal Rowing Club and other Rowing clubs in Turin, later becoming an official Italian Rowing Federation competition. Since 2002 this race forms part of the International FISA calendar of events, gaining a growing number of national and international athletes every year.

**Turin Marathon:** this is one of the city's main foot races included in the Associazione Mondiale Maratone Corse su Strada (AIMS) with athletes participating from over 40 countries from 5 continents.

**International Torball Tournament:** this tournament involves teams from Italy, France and Switzerland. Torball is a normal football specially fitted with small bells designed for the blind.

**World Freestyle Championship:** the Freestyle Motocross is a performance of skill, in an event which balances athleticism and excitement. The athletes perform before a panel of expert judges, ex-riders and international high profile federal judges in a series of individual sessions with jumps, exhibiting technical expertise, courage, style, strength and concentration.

**Corritalia:** established national sporting and cultural event held in the streets of the city centre involving tens of thousands of spectators in the City of Turin alone. The route taken by this foot race is designed to enable people to discover the city's architectonic and environmental assets.

**Vivicittà:** an event on foot usually held in the spring along with tens of other Italian and foreign cities. Each year the initiative is dedicated to social and environmental topics so as to raise awareness and encourage people to enjoy sport and the environment.

**Tutta Dritta:** a 10km international foot race starting in Piazza San Carlo, and finishing at the historic Palazzina di Caccia di Stupinigi. After seven editions, this popular event is accessible to everyone due to the shorter route, and a total of around 4,000 runners usually take part.

**Balon Mundial:** this is a football tournament held in Turin between teams from different communities of immigrants living in the city in June, which involves more than 50 teams (men, women and young people aged between 13-16) for a total of over 800 footballers.

**International Rhythmic Gymnastics Tournament:** an international tournament involving friendly competitions, nonetheless of a very high standard, which are free of charge to the public as they are designed as a way to promote the sport and provide entertainment.

**Venturelli Cup International Rhythmic Gymnastics Tournament:** professional competition in which around 250 young gymnasts take part from some of the most important clubs in serie A, such as Eurogymnica Torino, or serie B from Piedmont and other regions, as well as around 20 foreign athletes.

**International Capoeira Meeting:** superb event involving numerous trainee, beginner and advanced-level dancers and guests from all over the world.



## The sporting events in the past five years

2006	Throughout 2006 Turin also hosted a significant number of national and international initiatives, thus confirming the success achieved with the Olympic Games.
	<b>Monte Carlo Historic Rally:</b> departure from Turin (Turin – Piazza San Carlo – January 30 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Winter Olympic Games</b> (Turin – from February 10 <sup>th</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Women's Volleyball CEV Cup Finals</b> (Turin – PalaRuffini – March 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Ninety-first edition of the Milan - Turin Cycle Race</b> (Turin – March 4 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Winter Paralympic Games</b> (Turin – from March 10 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Turin Marathon</b> (Turin – Palavela – April 16 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Chess Olympics</b> (Turin – Oval Lingotto – from May 20 <sup>th</sup> to June 4 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>"Primo Nebiolo" International Track and Field Athletics Meeting</b> (Turin – "P.Nebiolo" Stadium – June 6 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>World Finswimming Championships</b> (Turin – Usmiani swimming pool– from July 4 <sup>th</sup> to 15 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Italian Field and Track Absolute Championships</b> (Turin – "P.Nebiolo" stadium – July 7 <sup>th</sup> and 8 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Volleyball World League:</b> Italy – Russia (Turin – PalaRuffini – July 30 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Men's Volleyball CEV Cup Finals</b> (Turin – PalaRuffini – from September 1 <sup>st</sup> to 3 <sup>rd</sup> )
	<b>European Kata Championships</b> (Turin – PalaRuffini – October 21 <sup>st</sup> and 22 <sup>nd</sup> )
<b>World Fencing Championship</b> (Turin – Oval Lingotto – from September 30 <sup>th</sup> to October 10 <sup>th</sup> )	
<b>Global Club Short Track Competition</b> (Turin – PalaTazzoli – from November 17 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> )	
<b>All Star Basketball Game</b> (Turin – PalaRuffini – December 23 <sup>rd</sup> )	
<b>Internacional Indoor Trial</b> (Turin – Palasport Olimpico – December 23 <sup>rd</sup> )	
2007	<b>Monte Carlo Historic Rally:</b> departure from Turin (Turin – Piazza San Carlo – January 29 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Winter World University Games</b> (Turin – from January 17 <sup>th</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Leg of the World Speed Skating Cup</b> (Turin – Oval Lingotto – February 3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Leg of the World Snowboarding Cup</b> (Turin – Oval Lingotto – February 4 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Ninety-second edition of the Milan - Turin Cycle Race</b> (Turin – March 10 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Harlem Globe Trotters Tour</b> (Turin – Palasport Olimpico – May 28 <sup>th</sup> )

2007	<b>"Primo Nebiolo" International Track and Field Athletics Meeting</b> (Turin – "P.Nebiolo" stadium – June 8 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Leg of Diving from a height World Cup</b> (Turin – 24 <sup>th</sup> June)
	<b>European Absolute Dressage Championships</b> (Turin – La Mandria park – September)
	<b>Nike Junior Tennis Tour Finals</b> (Turin – Circolo Sporting – from October 21 <sup>st</sup> to 26 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>University World Wrestling Championship</b> (Turin – PalaRuffini – from October 26 <sup>th</sup> to 30 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Leg of Short Track World Cup</b> (Turin – Palavela – from November 30 <sup>th</sup> to December 2 <sup>nd</sup> )
	<b>Italian Men's and Women's Serie A Tennis Championship Finals</b> (Turin – PalaRuffini from December 7 <sup>th</sup> to 9 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Grand Prix Figure Skating Finals</b> (Turin – Palavela – from December 14 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> )	
2008	<b>All Star Women's Volleyball Game:</b> Italy – Rest of the World (Turin – PalaRuffini – January 11 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Indoor European Archery Championship</b> (Turin-Oval Lingotto – from March 4 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> March)
	<b>Final Eight of the ULEB Basketball Cup</b> (Turin – Palavela – from April 10 <sup>th</sup> to 13 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Italian Curling Championship Finals</b> (Turin – Pala Tazzoli – from April 23 <sup>rd</sup> to 27 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Harlem Globe Trotters Tour</b> (Turin – PalaRuffini – May 9 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>European Championships Rhythmic Gymnastics</b> (Turin – Palavela – from June 5 <sup>th</sup> to 7 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Men's Volleyball World League</b> (Turin – PalaRuffini – July 18 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>European Women's under 22 Softball Championship</b> (Turin – Passo Buole stadium – from July 27 <sup>th</sup> to August 2 <sup>nd</sup> )
	<b>Qualifying Match for the European basketball Championships:</b> Italy – Bulgaria (Turin – PalaRuffini – September 17 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Italian Figure Skating Championship</b> (Pinerolo and Palavela Turin – from December 18 <sup>th</sup> to 22 <sup>nd</sup> )
2009	<b>Leg of World Thai boxing Cup</b> (Turin – PalaRuffini – January 31 <sup>st</sup> )
	<b>Caribbean Dancing Grand Prix</b> (Turin – Pala Ruffini – February 15 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>Leg of World disabled Alpine Skiing Cup</b> (Sestriere – from February 20 <sup>th</sup> to 22 <sup>nd</sup> )
	<b>Women's Six Nations Rugby:</b> Italy – France (Turin – "Primo Nebiolo" stadium – March 22 <sup>nd</sup> )
	<b>European Indoor Field and Track Athletics Championship</b> (Turin – Oval Lingotto – from March 6 <sup>th</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> )
	<b>European Diving Championship</b> (Turin – Monumentale Pool – from April 1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> )
<b>Final Eight Basketball Eurocup</b> (Turin – Palavela – from April 2 <sup>nd</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> )	



2009

**Turin Motor Fest** (Turin – Oval Lingotto – April 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>)

**Italy Open Golf Championship** (Turin – Circolo “I Roveri” – from May 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>)

**“Partita del Cuore” Charity Football Match:** National Italian Singers Team – Del Piero Team (Turin – Olympic Stadium – May 18<sup>th</sup>)

**Leg of Giro d’Italia Cycle Race:** Turin – Arenzano (Turin – Piazza Castello)

**National Day of Sport** (Turin – PalaRuffini – May 31<sup>st</sup>)

**“Primo Nebiolo” International Track and Field Athletics Meeting** (Turin – “PNebiolo” Stadium – June 4<sup>th</sup>)

**World Air Games** (Turin – from June 7<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>)

**Italian Climbing Absolute Championships** (Turin – PalaBracciani – June 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>)

**ITF Women’s Tennis** (Turin – Circolo “Nord Tennis” – from June 21<sup>st</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>)

**ATP Tennis Challenger** (Turin – Circolo “Sporting” – from June 29<sup>th</sup> to July 5<sup>th</sup>)

**ITF Mole Wheelchair Tennis Trophy** (Turin – Circolo “Sporting” – from July 7<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>)

**“Topolino” Tennis Trophy Finals** (Turin – Circolo “Ronchi Verdi” – from August 30<sup>th</sup> to September 5<sup>th</sup>)

**Qualifying Match for the European Football Championships:** Italy– Bulgaria (Turin – Olympic Stadium – September 9<sup>th</sup>)

**World Baseball Championship:** elimination round (Turin – Passo Buole Stadium – from September 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>)

**Turin Marathon** (Turin – Piazza Castello – September 19<sup>th</sup>)

**Leg of Speed Skating World Cup** (Turin – Oval Lingotto – September 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup>)

**15<sup>th</sup> Rowing Regatta** (Turin – Murazzi del Po – October 3<sup>rd</sup>)

**Golden Skate Awards** (Turin – Palavela – October 10<sup>th</sup>)

**Italian Women’s Volleyball Supercup** (Turin – Pala Ruffini – October 10<sup>th</sup>)

**“Winter Game” American Football Trophy** (Turin – “Primo Nebiolo” Stadium – December 18<sup>th</sup>)

2010

**Leg of World disabled Alpine Skiing Cup** (Sestiere – from January 18<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup>)

**Italy Cup Fondo Rowing Competition** (Turin – Circolo “Esperia” – February 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>)

**Leg of Women’s Foil World Cup** (Turin – PalaRuffini – from March 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup>)

**World Figure Skating Championship** (Turin – Palavela from March 22<sup>nd</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>)

**Italian Canoeing Championship** (Turin – Circolo “Amici del Fiume” – March 28<sup>th</sup>)

**European Minibike Cup** (Turin – Oval Lingotto – March 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup>)

2010

**“Primo Nebiolo” International Track and Field Athletics Meeting** (Turin – “PNebiolo” Stadium – June 12<sup>th</sup>)

**ATP Tennis Challenger** (Turin – Circolo “Sporting” – from June 27<sup>th</sup> to July 4<sup>th</sup>)

**ITF Women’s Tennis** (Turin – Circolo “Nord Tennis” – from July 5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup>)

**ITF Mole Wheelchair Tennis Trophy** (Turin, Circolo “Sporting”, from July 11<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>)

**Italian Baseball Week** (Turin – Passo Buole Stadium – from July 23<sup>rd</sup> to August 1<sup>st</sup>)

**World Volleyball Championship:** elimination round (Turin – PalaRuffini – from September 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>)

**Turin Half Marathon** (Turin – Borgo Medioevale – September 26<sup>th</sup>)

**16<sup>th</sup> Rowing Regatta** (Turin – Murazzi del Po – October 1<sup>st</sup>)

**Golden Skate Awards** (Turin – Palavela – October 9<sup>th</sup>)

**National Paralympic Sports Day** (Turin – Pala Ruffini – October 14<sup>th</sup>)

**University World Wrestling Championship** (Turin – PalaRuffini – from October 26<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup>)

**Turin Marathon** (Turin – Piazza Castello – November 14<sup>th</sup>)

**Italian Climbing Absolute Championships** (Turin – PalaBracciani – December 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>)

**Italian Men’s Volleyball Supercup** (Turin – Pala Ruffini – December 29<sup>th</sup>)

2011

**Leg of Women’s Alpine Skiing World Cup** (Sestiere – January 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>)

**Leg of Sledging World Cup** (Cesana Pariol – January 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup>)

**Leg of Bobsleigh and Skeleton World Cup** (Cesana Pariol – February 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>)

**Final Eight Basketball Italy Cup** (Turin – Palasport Olimpico – from February 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>)

**Freestyle Motocross World Championship** (Turin – Palasport Olimpico – February 19<sup>th</sup>)

**American Football friendly match:** Italy – Germany (Turin - Primo Nebiolo Stadium – March 5<sup>th</sup>)

**European Diving Championship** (Turin – Monumentale pool – from March 8<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>)

**Leg of Women’s Foil World Cup** (Turin – PalaRuffini – from March 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>)

**Leg of World Snowboarding Cup** (Bardonecchia – from March 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>)

**Charity match Derby del Cuore “SLAncio di Vita”:** Juventus – Turin (Turin – Olympic Stadium – March 23<sup>rd</sup>)

**Leg of Giro d’Italia Cycle race:** Venaria – Turin (Piazza Vittorio – May 7<sup>th</sup>)

**National spring University Championships** (Turin – from May 20<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>)

(continues on next page)



2011

**Italy Open Golf** (Circolo "I Roveri" – from June 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup>)

**"Primo Nebiolo" International Track and Field Athletics Meeting**

(Turin – "P.Nebiolo" Stadium – June 10<sup>th</sup>)

**Italian Absolute Track and Field Athletics Championships** (Turin – "P.Nebiolo" Stadium – June 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup>)

**ATP Tennis Challenger** (Turin – Circolo "Sporting" – from June 27<sup>th</sup> to July 3<sup>rd</sup>)

**World Archery Championship** (Turin – Piazza Castello – from July 3<sup>rd</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>)

**ITF Women's Tennis** (Turin – Circolo "Nord Tennis" – from July 4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>)

**European Twirling Championship** (Turin – PalaRuffini – from July 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>)

**ITF Mole Wheelchair Tennis Trophy** (Turin Circolo "Sporting" from August 22<sup>nd</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>)

**Global Champions Horse riding Tour** (Turin – Piazza Castello – from September 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup>)

**Turin Half Marathon** (Turin – borgo Medioevale – September 25<sup>th</sup>)


**Motocross Supercross Series** (Turin – Palasport Olimpico – October 1<sup>st</sup>)

**17<sup>th</sup> Rowing Regatta** (Turin – Murazzi del Po – October 7<sup>th</sup>)

**Turin Marathon** (Turin – Piazza Castello – November 13<sup>th</sup>)







## Permanent school for orthopaedics, rehabilitation, traumatology, research and sports medicine (Medicine and Surgery Faculty at Turin University)

### The training programme

#### **SPORT3Med Incontra**

Occasional informative seminars on topics of interest for both professionals and the wider public.

#### **Open SPORT3Med**

Monthly workshops with ECM accreditation designed for advanced educational purposes on topics of common interest for the following professional figures: physiotherapists, motor science graduates, sports doctors, orthopaedic surgeons and psychiatrists.

The sessions are free of charge for undergraduates, trainee specialist doctors and doctors registered with the following scientific associations: Società Italiana Medici Manager (SIMM), Società Italiana di Medicina Fisica e Riabilitativa (SIMFER), Società Italiana di Ortopedia e Traumatologia (SIOT), Società Italiana di Endocrinologia (SIE).

#### **Advanced SPORT3Med**

Four-month courses with ECM accreditation designed for theoretical and practical educational purposes on hot topics in rehabilitation and training methods and equipment.


#### **Skills Factory SPORT3Med**

Annual campus event with ECM accreditation for educational purposes of excellence on the latest ideas in sport therapy.

The material in these teaching modules is also used for e-learning courses for long distance learning with ECM accreditation. Professionals taking part in these high level educational programmes will have the opportunity to compare and exchange ideas with others involved in the medical and para-medical world, with obvious professional and social benefits.

The setting for these training sessions is the City of Turin with its advanced expertise in the sports medicine, orthopaedic and rehabilitation fields, in the belief that teamwork is the winning strategy to continue with the approach adopted during the 2006 Olympic and Paralympic event.

To find out more about the initiatives: [www.sport3med.it](http://www.sport3med.it)





## The Turin Museum of Sport

The **Turin Museum of Sport will be the first museum in Italy** dedicated to the sporting achievements that have made Italy great and brought the city to the attention of Europe and the rest of the world. The museum will be based in a lively, dynamic sports venue, namely the **Stadio Olimpico**. The Museum is scheduled to open in 2013.

This "temple" to Sport will become a mouthpiece for the values intrinsic to all sports disciplines. The victories and memories of champions will become synonymous to a goal reached through hard work, commitment and training. Turin's Museum of Sport has been designed as a tribute, but also as an example of one country's sporting greatness, as well as becoming an Agora for sport in the city. As in ancient times, when the Agora was the centre of all the activities of the Polis, the Museum will become the centre, the very heart of what sport has been and will continue to be in the city of Turin.

The **permanent display** will be subdivided into **4 sections** representing a series of champions who have brought prestige to Italy and illuminated the world as a whole in all sports disciplines, but with particular emphasis on champions from Turin and the Piedmont Region. One particular section will be dedicated to the world of football, and above all the two Turin teams par excellence. Another unique and extraordinary journey will concentrate on the world of cycling. In addition, there will be sections dedicated to the **immortals of sport** (Muhammad Ali, Ayrton Senna, and others), while sport will also be experienced as cinema entertainment with all the films on sport beginning with "Escape to Victory", a historic cult sports film from 1981.

**Temporary themed exhibitions** will celebrate the city's athletes as well as places, events and anniversaries of particular significance in the history of Italian sport. Thus the permanent displays and temporary exhibitions will become a journey amongst memories and sports legends, which intertwine to give a detailed comprehensive account of the enormous importance achieved by the city's teams, champions, entrepreneurs and organisers in Italy and the rest of the world.

Another major component of the museum will be the **services** for the city. These will include a library and information centre, where visitors will be able to find all the **information available** on the (amateur and professional), and purchase tickets for all the **city's sports events** or related package deals. There will also be teaching workshops for schools, an internet site dedicated to the museum amongst other features, related commercial activities such as a bookshop and internal refreshment and catering services, and services for companies such as the use of the premises for press conferences, book presentations and official opening ceremonies. All in all, Turin's Museum of Sport will represent more than just a traditional museum and anyone who enters will not just be a tourist, a visitor, but also an explorer, a sportsman, a player, an actor, a spectator, a champion ... and who will enjoy an unforgettable experience.



# Patronage









Presidenza del Consiglio  
dei Ministri

Ministero per gli  
Affari Regionali  
il Turismo e lo Sport

Prime Minister's Office

Ministry for Regional Affairs,  
Tourism and Sport

Dear Mayor,

Turin is a city with a longstanding and important sporting tradition, which in recent years has succeeded in making considerable achievements and has today begun the process of competing for the award of the title "European Capital of Sport 2015", making it the only city in Italy to take part in this competition.

Should Turin be chosen, the initiative will certainly represent an event of national standing and will benefit the entire Italian sports system.

The official presentation event for the candidature, which I had the pleasure of attending on the 21<sup>st</sup> of February this year, was an opportunity to gain an understanding of the potential, expertise and energy that Turin is able to exploit; how much the city believes in sports culture, in making sports practice widely available – at all levels – and above all the importance of sporting values for the healthy development of young people.

I would therefore like to lend you my encouragement, my dear Mayor, for the preparatory work for the proposal, which in my capacity as Minister for regional affairs, I intend to support through tourism and sport, in the hope that matters progress satisfactorily.

With my very best wishes

Piero Gnudi

APR-2012 12:26

UFFICIO PER LO SPORT



Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
Il Ministro  
per gli Affari Regionali  
il Turismo e lo Sport

Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri  
USS\_SPORT 0003673 P-1.1.2  
del 18/04/2012



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*Il suo Sindaco*

Torino è una città con una lunga ed importante tradizione sportiva che, negli ultimi anni, ha saputo compiere sforzi significativi e che oggi ha avviato un percorso che la vede - unica in Italia - competere per l'assegnazione del titolo di "Capitale Europea dello Sport 2015".

L'iniziativa, ove Torino fosse prescelta, avrà certamente dimensione nazionale e potrà offrire benefici all'intero sistema sportivo italiano.

L'evento di presentazione ufficiale della candidatura, cui ho avuto il piacere di partecipare il 21 febbraio scorso, è stata occasione per apprezzare le potenzialità, le capacità e le energie che Torino è in grado di mettere in campo; quanto la Città creda nella cultura dello sport, nella diffusione - a tutti i livelli - della pratica sportiva e soprattutto nell'importanza dei valori dello sport per la crescita sana dei giovani.

Desidero quindi esprimere, illustre Sindaco, il mio incoraggiamento per il lavoro di preparazione della proposta, che, in qualità di Ministro per gli affari regionali, il turismo e lo sport intendo sostenere, auspicando possa utilmente progredire.

*con i miei più cari  
saluti*

Al Sindaco di Torino  
On. Piero Fassino  
Piazza Palazzo di Città, 1  
10122 Torino

TOTALE P.02



## CONI Nazionale

### National CONI (Italian National Olympic Committee)

Dear Mayor,

Turin has demonstrated over the years that it has an important and longstanding sporting tradition. The numerous national and international sports events hosted by the city, which has made an excellent response to the needs involved and generated outstanding added value to each individual event, are testimony to this.

It is with pride and satisfaction that the Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano (Italian National Olympic Committee) intends to lend its full support to the candidature for "Turin as European Capital of Sport 2015", in the knowledge that the city has always had a strong focus on sport not only as a "purely competitive performance" but above all as a means of encouraging social aggregation for the wellbeing and quality of life of individuals.

The Winter Olympic Games 2006 were already a clear demonstration that Turin can represent a centre of excellence able to host international sports events thanks to its highly favourable infrastructure; this important experience showed the city as whole: with all its diverse areas of interest, which are not only of a sporting nature but also in the cultural, economic and social sectors, thus also creating a positive view of Turin and Italy worldwide.



Coni

Il Presidente

Roma, 2 maggio 2012

*Ca. Furbes,*

*Torino ha dimostrato nel corso degli anni di avere una importante e lunga tradizione sportiva. Lo testimoniano i numerosi eventi sportivi nazionali ed internazionali che la Città ha ospitato rispondendo brillantemente ad ogni esigenza e apportando un valore aggiunto di eccellenza ad ogni singolo evento.*

*Il Comitato Olimpico Nazionale Italiano è con orgoglio e soddisfazione che darà il pieno sostegno alla candidatura di "Torino Città Europea dello sport 2015" con la consapevolezza che la Città ha sempre rivolto la massima attenzione allo sport inteso non soltanto come "prestazione agonistica pura" ma soprattutto quale fattore di aggregazione tra benessere e qualità della vita degli individui.*

*Già i Giochi Olimpici Invernali 2006 hanno dimostrato che Torino può essere una sede di eccellenza capace di ospitare Kermesse sportive di livello internazionale, grazie anche alla presenza di un interessante tessuto infrastrutturale; questa importante esperienza ha mostrato la Città nel suo insieme: con tutte le sue diverse vocazioni non soltanto sportive, ma anche culturali, economiche e sociali dando una visione positiva di Torino e dell'Italia al mondo intero.*



*Questo prestigioso riconoscimento andrebbe quindi a coronare l'impegno di questa Amministrazione che ha fatto sempre dello sport un diritto di cittadinanza e quindi strumento di aggregazione della società, di miglioramento della qualità della vita, di benessere psico-fisico degli individui e di piena integrazione delle fasce sociali in condizioni di disagio.*



(Giovanni Petrucci)

This prestigious title would therefore be a crowning achievement for the commitment of this administration, which has always ensured that sport is a citizen's right and therefore a means of meeting people in society, of improving the quality of life and physical and mental wellbeing of individuals, as well as of fully integrating social groups in difficult conditions.

Giovanni Petrucci

~~~~~

*Ill. dott. Piero Fassino  
Sindaco Città di Torino*

*Ill. Dott. Stefano Gallo  
Assessore allo Sport e al Tempo Libero  
Città di Torino*



## CONI Regionale Piemonte

### Regional CONI for Piedmont

The City of Turin, which boasts a great sporting tradition, has over time demonstrated its outstanding ability to organise and host important sports events, from the 2006 Winter Olympics to the World Archery Championships and the European Twirling Championships during the celebrations for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Italian Unity.

The city has been enhanced in recent years as a result of high profile events and the very best sports facilities, and it has focussed in particular on making sports practice more widely available as a facilitator of social cohesion and growth, as well as in the tourism sector, thus demonstrating that constant collaboration between local bodies and the sporting world has extended sports culture throughout the area.

It is for the abovementioned reasons and with extreme pleasure that the Regional Coni for Piedmont lends its support for Turin's Candidature for European Sports Capital 2015, an event which will enable the city once again to host great sporting events.

Bets regards

The President  
Gianfranco Porqueddu



Prot. n. 95 GP/ir

Torino 15 maggio 2012

Preg.mo dott.  
Piero Fassino  
Sindaco Città di Torino

Preg.mo dott.  
Stefano Gallo  
Assessore allo Sport Città di Torino

Loro Sedi

#### OGGETTO: Candidatura Torino a Capitale Europea dello Sport 2015

La città di Torino che vanta una grande tradizione sportiva ha dimostrato nel tempo, grandi capacità organizzative e di accoglienza di importanti eventi sportivi, dalle Olimpiadi Invernali 2006, ai Mondiali di Tiro con l'Arco ed agli Europei di Twirling, nel corso dei festeggiamenti dei 150<sup>^</sup> anni dell'Unità d'Italia.

La Città si è arricchita in questi ultimi anni, grazie ad eventi di straordinaria importanza di impianti sportivi di livello ed ha posto particolare attenzione alla diffusione della pratica sportiva come strumento di coesione e crescita sociale, incremento del turismo, dimostrando che la costante collaborazione tra Enti Locali e mondo sportivo hanno permesso la diffusione di un'ottima cultura sportiva.

Per le ragioni succitate è con estremo piacere che il Coni Regionale del Piemonte sostiene la candidatura di Torino a Capitale Europea dello sport 2015, manifestazione che permetterà ancora una volta alla Città di essere protagonista di grandi eventi sportivi.

Cordiali saluti.

Il Presidente  
Gianfranco Porqueddu  
*Gianfranco Porqueddu*

Comitato Regionale Coni PIEMONTE  
Via G. Bruno, 191 - Palazzina 4 - 10134 Torino  
Telefono 011.544160 - 530627  
Fax 011.537786  
e-mail: piemonte@coni.it

## Regione Piemonte

## Piedmont Region

Dear Mayor Fassino,

I make reference to your kind note dated May 2<sup>nd</sup> 2012 regarding the project "Candidature for the City of Turin as European Capital of Sport for 2015".

I am delighted to inform you that the initiative will be able to take advantage of both our Patronage and the use of the Piedmont Region's Official Logo, in accordance with the indications set out in point 2 of the attached note.

I would like to take this opportunity to send you my best regards

Roberto Cota



Il Presidente

Protocollo n. 07019 -SB0105  
del 11.05.2012  
Class. 001.190.030

Egregio Signor Piero Fassino  
Sindaco della  
Città di Torino  
TORINO  
E-mail: segreteria.sindaco@comune.torino.it  
segreteria.assessoregallo@comune.torino.it

Egregio Sindaco Fassino,

mi riferisco alla Sua cortese nota del 2 maggio scorso relativa al progetto "Candidatura della Città di Torino a Capitale Europea dello Sport per il 2015".

Al riguardo, sono lieto di comunicarLe che l'iniziativa potrà fregiarsi del Patrocinio unitamente all'utilizzo del Logo ufficiale della Regione Piemonte, nel rispetto delle indicazioni del punto 2 della nota allegata.

Mi è gradita l'occasione per porgerLe cordiali saluti.

Roberto Cota

| Visto        |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Il Direttore | Il Funziionario |
| <i>AC</i>    | <i>AP</i>       |

Piazza Castello, 165  
10122 Torino  
Tel. 011 4321660  
Fax 011 4323848

presidenza@regione.piemonte.it



## Provincia di Torino

### Province of Turin

Dear Mayor,  
I am delighted that the presentation of our city's candidature for European Capital of Sport for 2015 has been a great success both with the public and the mass media.

I entirely agree with your objective of re-launching sport within the area, so that it becomes accessible to everyone and at all levels. It remains for me to offer you my wholehearted support for this candidature and wish you every success in winning. I can confirm that the province offers its patronage and await the good news that this international event will be held in Turin.  
Best regards

The President  
Dott. Antonio Saitta



IL PRESIDENTE

[www.provincia.torino.gov.it](http://www.provincia.torino.gov.it)

Prot. N. 0384608/2012  
Class. 01.11

Torino, 15/05/2012

Al Sindaco della Città di Torino  
Piero Fassino  
Piazza Palazzo di Città, 1  
10122 TORINO

All'Assessore allo Sport e Tempo  
Libero della Città di Torino  
Stefano Gallo  
Via Corte d'Appello, 16  
10121 TORINO

p.c. All'Assessore provinciale allo  
Sport e al Post Olimpico  
Gianfranco Porqueddu  
Via Maria Vittoria, 12  
10123 TORINO

**OGGETTO:** Candidatura della Città di Torino a Capitale Europea dello Sport per il 2015.

Caro Sindaco,

sono molto lieto che la presentazione della candidatura della nostra Città a Capitale Europea per lo Sport per il 2015 abbia ottenuto tanto successo presso il pubblico e i mass media.

Condivido pienamente il Vostro obiettivo di rilancio dello sport sul territorio, affinché sia aperto a tutti e per tutti i livelli. Non posso che appoggiarVi in questa candidatura e augurarVi la vittoria. Confermo il patrocinio provinciale e attendo la buona notizia che l'evento internazionale si svolgerà a Torino.

I miei migliori saluti.

Il Presidente  
Dott. Antonio SAIITTA





Candidature dossier developed by the City of Turin's Municipal Sport and Leisure Department with the contribution of Sport and Leisure Management and Central Services for International Activities Management

Editorial coordination: Giuliana Vignale, City of Turin's Municipal Sport and Leisure Department

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ELEMENTAL  
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