



ROMA

CANDIDATE CITY  
OLYMPIC GAMES 2024



Candidature File – Stage 1:  
Vision, Games Concept and Strategy



## CONTENTS

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### CANDIDATURE FILE – STAGE 1: VISION, GAMES CONCEPT AND STRATEGY

<b>1.1</b>	<b>VISION AND GAMES CONCEPT</b>	
1.1.1	Vision	1
1.1.2	Games Features and Operational Concepts	4
1.1.3	Venue Concept	10
1.1.4	Olympic Village	15
1.1.5	IBC/MPC	16
1.1.6	Dates of the Games	16
1.1.7	Meteorology	16
<b>1.2</b>	<b>LEGACY AND LONG-TERM PLAN INTEGRATION AND ALIGNMENT</b>	
1.2.1	Existing City/Region Long-Term Plan Alignment	17
1.2.2	Benefits for the Olympic/Paralympic Movement	19
1.2.3	Legacy	20
<b>1.3</b>	<b>GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPACITY ANALYSIS</b>	
1.3.1	Population statistics	30
1.3.2	Accommodation	30
1.3.3	Airport	31
1.3.4	Transport	32
1.3.5	Energy	37
1.3.6	Telecommunications	40
1.3.7	Medical services and emergency response	43
<b>1.4</b>	<b>COUNTRY ANALYSIS</b>	
1.4.1	Political and Governance Framework	47
1.4.2	Economic Analysis	51
1.4.3	Safety and Security	52
1.4.4	Support for the Olympic Games	53
1.4.5	Legal Framework	54
<b>1.5</b>	<b>FINANCING ANALYSIS</b>	
1.5.1	Financing Strategy	56

### GUARANTEES (under separate cover)



## 1.1 Vision and Games Concept



## 1.1.1 Vision

### Q1. Olympic Games Vision

Our vision for hosting the Olympic Games is based on using **the art of the Italian welcome to unite the world through sport**. This vision is founded on the family values that Italians hold dear and the warm welcome and high quality experience that we offer to all visitors that come to enjoy the beauty and traditional heritage of Rome and Italy. We believe in the power of sport to unite people, places, families, cultures and faiths and want to use the Olympic and Paralympic Games (the Games) as a catalyst to achieve these goals, providing long lasting memories of shared experiences for all.

Our Games Concept (described in Q3) is led by this vision, as we strive to recreate the sense of pride generated by hosting the Rome 1960 Games and the key milestone that this represented in Rome's development. We want to create a new milestone in Rome's history in 2024, **a turning point in the city's development**, to **build confidence for the future** and use the Games as **a catalyst to improve the quality of life for all Rome citizens**. We have the chance to show the world that Italy can achieve its goals by hosting highly successful major events, just like the Rome 1960 Olympic Games and the Milan World Expo 2015. These aspirations are also in line with our long term plans for the development of Rome and fit well with the Olympic Agenda 2020.

To guide our plans in bidding for, planning and hosting the Olympic Games, our vision has three pillars, as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – Our Vision



1. **Culture, Lifestyle & Landscapes** – Uniting the different communities and cultures of Rome, encouraging all visitors, be they athletes, spectators, officials or the media, to **'live life the Italian way'**, through a **high quality celebration of sport**, in a **unique outdoor setting**. This will include promoting social interaction, using Rome's urban green spaces and piazzas, as a tool to develop community spirit across the whole of Rome and its local communities.

We will also use the Games as a catalyst for our plans **to transform the city's infrastructure** and **enhance the quality of life for Rome's citizens**, as the next milestone in Rome's development. These developments, which **fit perfectly with the Olympic Agenda 2020 principles**, will benefit both citizens and visitors, making Rome more accessible, more enjoyable, more sustainable and even more spectacular – a legacy for future generations.

2. **Families** – Using family values and family-friendly concepts to create a truly celebratory atmosphere and deliver wider social opportunities to unite, not only the people of Rome and Italy, but athletes, visitors and the Olympic Family. Athletes will have the opportunity to celebrate with their loved ones and to meet and explore Rome/Italy together (see Q6).

Our Games-related programmes will help to embed these cultural values within the fabric of a more inclusive society, **promoting interaction across generations** and **giving young people, in particular, strong foundations on which to build their lives**.

3. **Tradition & Innovation/Technology** – Uniting Rome's tradition, beauty and heritage with new ideas and innovation to deliver a forward thinking Games concept, in our ever evolving technological world. Rome's Games will **showcase the history and heritage of sport, in a modern and inclusive way**. We will incorporate innovative ideas and use Italy's high quality technological expertise, just as Rome 1960 did, as the first Olympic Games to be broadcast internationally and use technology such as slow motion replays.

Our proposal for a celebratory parade of medal winners at Games-time, for the very first time, in the spectacular night-time setting of the Coliseum (the site of many historical contests and public spectacles) is a unique example of how we will unite tradition and innovation (see Q7).

Our vision and its three pillars are guiding everything that we do. They will help us maximise the benefits to be delivered from bidding for, planning and hosting the Games, as well as the legacies that will endure for many years to come. The main goals and benefits to be delivered through our vision, driven by Olympic Agenda 2020, are summarised on pages 2 and 3.

## Q1. (continued)

### Goal 1: To deliver a memorable experience for athletes and a unique Games-time atmosphere for all

Our goal is to create long lasting memories for athletes, visitors, citizens and the whole of the Olympic Family. We want to **unite people in a celebration of sport**, not only at a city level, but at a national and international level. This will result in deeper and more meaningful legacies, including the re-kindling of the enormous sense of pride that all Romans felt, and still feel, at the honour and excitement of hosting the first globally broadcast Games in 1960. All of the Rome 2024 legacy programmes – sporting, social, educational, environmental, economic, cultural – will be boosted by this goal; for the city, region, country and the long term benefit of the Olympic Movement.

### Goal 2: To celebrate and inspire participation in sport and deliver more sporting opportunities and achievements

We will deliver the Games with **typical Italian passion, style and high quality**, using iconic venues with a deep rooted history of hosting memorable sporting contests, to inspire and encourage engagement with sport. We want to build on the legacies of Rome 1960, as well as Rome and Italy's tradition and heritage in sport, **to inspire new generations of talent** and **use sport to strengthen the fabric of society**. These benefits to Italian sport include:

- Refurbished and new sporting venues, including school sports facilities
- More people of all ages taking part in sport and feeling the health and personal benefits of an active healthy lifestyle
- More people involved in sport – as teachers, officials, coaches, mentors and administrators
- More effective talent identification to help more young people achieve their sporting goals
- More elite athletes achieving success on the world stage and acting as role models for young people.



### Goal 3: To unite communities, families and society and improve the quality of life for Rome/Italy's citizens

We want to use the Olympic Games as a tool **to promote greater social inclusion and to celebrate and respect the coming together of different cultures, faiths and religions**, for the long term benefit of society. Some of the initiatives and main benefits include:

- Family friendly programmes and concepts re-establishing the importance of family values within Italian society and the resultant community cohesion and sustainability
- Extensive Olympic and Paralympic education programmes, before, during and after the Games, providing a legacy to Rome/Italian sport, education and society, as well as the Olympic Movement
- Greater promotion and awareness of the benefits of active healthy lifestyles to enhance health and wellbeing
- A reinvigorated volunteer culture, encouraging people of all ages to engage with the Games and delivering an enhanced sense of pride and community spirit
- More sustainable communities and society, with the potential to help the IOC achieve its commitment to use sport as a tool to contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

### Goal 4: To improve city infrastructure and living environment to create a more accessible, sustainable city

We will champion a sustainable Games, underpinned by the **core principles of transparency, environmental protection, inclusion and ethics**. By completing new and improved city infrastructure projects, such as the expansion of Rome in the Tor Vergata area, we will transform the city, enhancing the urban environment, connectivity and improve the quality of life for citizens, with total respect for Rome's historic environment. Some of the benefits to result from our plans include:

- Improved connectivity between Rome's districts, with enhanced transport connections, most notably the connection from the Tor Vergata area to the city centre
- The adoption of new sustainability standards and transparent best practice construction processes
- A more accessible, inclusive city, including accessibility projects that not only provide improvements for those with disabilities, but for everyone – making it easier to get around and enjoy the city.

## Q1. (continued)

### Goal 5: To incorporate creativity, innovation and technology into all Games-related planning and programmes to deliver outcomes of the highest quality

Rome 2024 will embrace creative thought, innovation and technology, building on its position as the second largest manufacturing country in Europe. This approach, working with some of Italy's 'hi-tech clusters', is not only shaping our bid but will be used to fully explore the opportunities that bidding for and hosting the Games can bring and the resultant benefits to be delivered.

We will **promote new ideas and innovation, enhancing Rome's position as a hub for creativity**, through close connections with educational establishments, universities and new businesses, as well as sports related research projects in the technology sector. This will include:

- Greater promotion and use of Rome's position as the annual host of the European Maker Faire, a family-friendly showcase of invention, creativity and resourcefulness; and Rome's status as a UNESCO 'Creative City of Film' which, amongst other initiatives, seeks to promote the inclusion of arts communities, including underprivileged groups, into Rome's vibrant cultural life



- Continuation of the #LabRoma2024 (innovation ecosystem network) initiative (see Q5), introduced in the Candidature phase, to build on Rome's position as an incubator hub for new business
- Developing the research capabilities at Tor Vergata University as part of the Games legacy plans through additional infrastructure and research programmes, involving more young people and students.

## Q2. Paralympic Games Vision

Our overarching vision for the Paralympic Games is the same as the Olympic Games – **to unite the world through sport using the art of the Italian welcome**, based on the three pillars described in Q1. We will celebrate the power of para-sport and the Paralympic Games to unite and excite existing and future generations, and create a more inclusive and equal society in Rome and across Italy. We also want the Paralympic Games **to positively impact on young people from all over the world and influence global attitudes towards people with an impairment**, marking a new era of accessibility and inclusion.

Rome 1960 was the first occasion where the Paralympic Games was combined with the Olympic Games. We will be delighted and proud to warmly welcome Paralympic athletes back to Rome in 2024. Our focus on delivering **an exceptional athlete experience on Rome's 'unique stage' will help to magnify the achievements of para-athletes** and maximise their ability to change perceptions in society.

The Paralympic Games will build on the excitement generated by the Olympic Games and will use many of the same venues, filled with passionate supporters. Young people in particular will be inspired by the sporting performances and personal stories of their 'bionic superheroes', **communicated through inspirational media coverage**, that show how these para-athletes have overcome their limitations to reach ever higher levels of achievement.

Para-sport athletes, Paralympic Family members, the media and spectators will all have the opportunity to experience and embrace the incomparable Italian lifestyle and to share the places, well known all over the world, where Romans love to spend their time. As a country where tradition combines harmoniously with creativity and technology, **we will use the Paralympic Games to facilitate innovative solutions to life's challenges, to enhance the quality of life of people with impairments.**

Our main goal, inspired by this vision and exceptional Games-time experience, is to help change perceptions of people with impairments to deliver a wide range of benefits including **a more inclusive society, improved quality of life and greatly enhanced accessibility for all**. We will also promote and capitalise on all of the Games-time achievements so that the Paralympic values of Courage, Determination, Inspiration and Equality are transferred from generation to generation, **inspiring the para-athletes of tomorrow.**

Improvements to the **general accessibility of Rome**, including public spaces and transportation, as well as spaces where social life takes place, such as museums, restaurants and theatres, will generate a strong legacy for Rome's citizens and visitors of the future. In addition, promotional programmes related to education and health, building on those being delivered throughout the Candidature process, will enhance the quality of life of people with impairments, by creating **more opportunities to enhance physical activity, health and wellbeing.**

The beauty of the city, the temperate climate and the great attitude of the people of Rome will allow all stakeholders to live an unforgettable Games-time experience and to return home with a piece of the 'Eternal City' in their hearts.

## 1.1.2 Games Features and Operational Concepts

### Q3. Olympic Games concept

#### Rationale for the selection of Rome as the Host City

The Rome 2024 Games concept has been informed by our overarching vision for hosting the Games, as described in Q1, underpinned by the themes of Culture, Lifestyle and Landscapes; Families and Family Values; and Tradition and Innovation/Technology. In defining this Games Concept, we have explored the many opportunities to showcase Rome, particularly for the athletes, visitors and the media, as well as for the overall benefit of the Olympic Movement, including **full consideration of the Olympic Agenda 2020**.

#### Memorable festival of sport

The rationale, opportunities and key differentiators presented by Rome's selection as the Host City are based around our commitment to deliver a memorable Olympic and Paralympic Games – **a festival of sport for future generations** – using Rome and Italy's iconic landscapes and passion for sport to deliver an inspirational backdrop and providing a warm Italian welcome for athletes, the Olympic Family, sponsors, the media, spectators and other stakeholders.

#### Inspirational athlete experience

We offer an athlete-centred plan in a sport-rich, open air environment – a concept that combines the unrivalled historical setting of the ancient city, ideal environmental conditions and the unceasing celebration of life for which Italy and Rome are so well known. Our commitment is to provide a **'once in a lifetime' experience for athletes** – when living in the Olympic Village, when training or competing, as well as enjoying Rome and Italy with their loved ones.

#### Unique iconic settings for sport

We have incorporated Rome's iconic ancient landmarks into our venue planning to provide an **inspirational setting and unique backdrop for modern day sport**, whilst delivering spectacular images of Rome and its heritage across the world. For example, Beach Volleyball will be hosted in the ancient footprint of the Circo Massimo; Road Cycling will finish and the Marathon will start in front of the Coliseum and run beside the Fori Imperiali (Roman Forum) where the Archery Finals will take place. Our concept also seeks to retain as many venues as possible within Rome's existing urban areas, to reduce travel times and generate a special Games-time atmosphere.

#### Sustainable venue concept

We will showcase the legacy of the Rome 1960 Olympic and Paralympic Games by using these venues again in 2024, avoiding the need for significant construction projects. For example, the Foro Italico has been in use since 1932 and will provide an exceptional backdrop for the Aquatics events. Together with the use of other existing venues, this provides a much **more sustainable and more fiscally responsible approach**, with the added benefit of less impact on the environment.

#### Exceptional Games-time experience for all

Rome and Italy's well developed tourism offer will allow all visitors, including athletes, to fully immerse themselves into the Italian culture. Opportunities to enjoy the Italian lifestyle will be woven into our operational concepts and Games-time experiences, using Rome's beautiful parks and heritage sites. In particular, our focus on families and family values will provide opportunities **for athletes, visitors and citizens to celebrate with their loved ones**, through concepts such as family areas in Live Sites, family focused city activities, ticketing/tourism offers (see Q4) and the innovative Athlete's Parade (see Q7).

#### Enhancing Rome's long term development plans

Finally and most importantly, Rome's plans for hosting the Games are based on a concept of responsible, feasible strategic investment and growth, for the economy of Rome and Italy, **in line with the Olympic Agenda 2020**. Our motivation is to harness the existing investment and growth strategy for Rome, accelerating and transforming the city to enhance the quality of life for future citizens and visitors. This investment is paving the way for Rome's preparations for the 2025 Jubilee, when thousands of pilgrims will travel to Rome to celebrate the Holy Year.

#### Venue selection and overall master plan

The selection of our venues is based on:

- **Fit with long term development plans and legacy needs** – The Games are a catalyst for projects such as the significant development at Tor Vergata, to enhance the University Campus and provide a University sport complex, as well as the planned relocation of offices for RAI, the Italian broadcaster, to a spacious site that can be used for the IBC/MPC. Our venue selection also fits with long term strategic plans for sport, for example, two much needed high performance training centres for the sports of Cycling and water sports will provide long term benefits to Italian sport.
- **Maximising the use of existing venues and showcasing Rome 1960 legacy** – We will not build new venues unless there is a proven and well established need, using temporary venues for some sports to take advantage of a particular location, or where there is no long term demand. We will showcase the legacy of Rome 1960 using venues such as the Palazzo dello Sport, Tre Fontane and the Stadio Flaminio, amongst others.
- **Use of iconic venues that showcase Rome's heritage** – Venues such as Piazza di Siena, Fori Imperiali, Caracalla and Circo Massimo provide iconic locations in which to celebrate the Games, whilst enjoying Rome's outdoor lifestyle, culture and welcoming environment. The use of these locations will help to boost the promotion and development of sport at all levels.

### Q3. (continued)

- **Venue selection to guarantee full stadia** – By considering the popularity of specific sporting disciplines in Italy, alongside venue capacities and revenue generating opportunities, we will ensure that every session has full stadia, with passionate fans, to inspire the best sporting performances.
- **Enhancing accessibility for future generations**
  - Hosting the Games will result in welcome improvements to the accessibility of Rome's historical city centre and transport network, both at Games-time, and as a significant legacy for Rome's citizens and visitors.
- **Compact, scaled and sustainable concept** – Our venue concept, contained as far as possible within the city, and in strategic alignment with Rome's public infrastructure and long term plans, will provide clustered locations to help minimise travel times and promote operational efficiency for the benefit of athletes, the Olympic Family, the media and spectators.
- **New and refurbished competition and training venues**
  - This programme of sports facility construction/refurbishment will provide a significant boost to sports development. Our training venue plans have taken into account the priority needs of schools and clubs.
- **Deliver a fantastic Games-time experience for athletes** – Our primary driver in keeping our venues within, or close to, the city of Rome is to create a highly convenient and efficient concept for the athletes. This will provide the best living, training and competition environment for athletes to achieve their best performances ever.

Other factors that have influenced our venue selection include the general venue location and environment, transport connections and previous event hosting experience, as well as planned completion dates.

### Games concept masterplan

The Rome 2024 venue masterplan (see Q10 and Map A) comprises 35 competition venues, including 16 venues concentrated within five clusters and 19 standalone venues (including 11 football stadia). Non competition venues include the Olympic Village and IBC/MPC (see Q13 and Q15 respectively). The five venue clusters, described in more detail below, are:

- Foro Italico
- Fiera di Roma
- Tor Vergata, including Olympic Village
- EUR
- City centre.

### Foro Italico cluster

The Foro Italico cluster/precinct comprises several Rome 1960 venues, with the Stadio Olimpico as the centrepiece, renovated for the UEFA Champions League Final in 2009 and recently selected to host UEFA EURO 2020 football matches. It will host Athletics and the Opening and Closing Ceremonies. It is also being considered, along with the planned AS Roma stadium, as a venue for the Football (Final).

The Stadio del Nuoto will host the swimming competition, whilst the adjacent Centrale del Tennis/Stadio Pietrangeli will be transformed temporarily into venues for Water Polo and Diving, using a similar configuration to that used for the 2009 FINA Aquatics World Championships.

This cluster will provide a unique experience for athletes and spectators, highlighting the open air lifestyle of Rome and within walking distance of the city centre and the Vatican. The adjacent Tiber River will house floating islands for catering, merchandising and sponsor activities to enhance the Games-time show and extend the 'heartbeat', from early morning to late at night.



### Q3. (continued)

#### Fiera di Roma cluster

The Fiera di Roma cluster includes the spacious Rome Exhibition Centre (Fiera di Roma) inaugurated in 2006 and a new Natural Water Sports Park. The venues at Fiera di Roma were selected for ease of access by major transport modes and the flexibility to configure the exhibition halls to provide the highest quality field of play, with spectator capacities to meet demand. Fiera di Roma will host eight sports (Badminton, Taekwondo, Boxing, Fencing, Judo, Wrestling, Table Tennis, Weightlifting). Post Games, one exhibition hall will be retained for hosting sporting competitions and sport training for the long term benefit of sport.

The new Natural Water Sports Park will be developed on a site, adjacent to the Fiera di Roma site, to host Rowing, Canoe/Kayak and Open Water Swimming. This new venue will deliver an important legacy for Rome and Italy, providing elite training facilities for Italy's rowers and canoeists, as well as an important natural legacy for the people of Rome (see Q12).

#### Tor Vergata cluster

The Tor Vergata cluster includes venues selected for their location and proximity to the new Olympic Village. The Tor Vergata Sports Complex (Basketball and Handball) and the planned Tor Vergata Cycling Arena (Cycling – Track/BMX) (see Q12) meet The Tor Vergata University's long-standing need for multi-functional indoor sports facilities. The Sports Complex, designed by Santiago Calatrava, will provide an inspirational setting and generate iconic images at Games-time, as well as a valuable legacy boost to youth and student sports development across the city and nation. The new Cycling Arena will also provide an important legacy for Italian athletes, as there are currently no Olympic standard training facilities in central/southern Italy.

Two temporary venues in this cluster include:

- Tor Vergata Relocatable Arena (Gymnastics, Volleyball (Final)) – a 15,000-seat modular venue, specifically designed to be relocated post Games. We have established a dedicated working group to research the technology, innovative design and business case, as part of the bidding process.

- The Tennis Centre – providing easy access for spectators, whilst reducing operational costs by sharing compound spaces and services with other venues. This selection is based on the fact that Rome already has a high quality tennis venue at the Foro Italico, the location of the Aquatics events, which will revert to tennis use post-Games.

#### EUR cluster

The iconic architectural neighbourhood of EUR, built in 1939 for the 1942 EXPO, is considered, along with the Foro Italico, to be one of the best world references for modern rationalism by architectural schools. The EUR cluster includes two of the historic venues from Rome 1960: the Palazzo dello Sport (Volleyball – prelim, Rhythmic Gymnastics) and the Tre Fontane (Hockey). The area around the EUR lake will provide a spectacular urban setting for the Triathlon, with the post-Games goal of becoming a regular host on the International Triathlon Union (ITU) event calendar.

#### City centre cluster

Temporary venues will transform iconic and ancient landmarks in the city of Rome into stunning 'theatres of sport'. The road races will be staged along temporary courses around these ancient landmarks. Circo Massimo, the ancient arena used for Roman chariot racing, completed by Julius Caesar in 46 BC, will provide a spectacular, temporary venue for Beach Volleyball. The Via dei Fori Imperiali, that intersects Rome's ancient public squares, will host the Road Cycling, the Race Walk, the start of the Marathon and the Archery Finals.

#### Standalone venues

Other competition venues include Villa Ada (Mountain Biking), one of Rome's largest and most centrally located parks; the Marco Simone Golf and Country Club (Golf), recently appointed the host venue for the 2022 Ryder Cup; Stadio delle Terme di Caracalla (Archery – prelim); Pratoni del Vivaro (Equestrian – Cross Country); Piazza di Siena (Equestrian – Dressage/ Showjumping); Palazzetto dello Sport (Volleyball – prelim) and Stadio Flaminio (Rugby 7s and Modern Pentathlon) (see Q11).

These will be supplemented by a temporary venue for Shooting at Tor di Quinto as there is no need for a permanent venue. The planned AS Roma Stadium could be an alternative venue for the Football (Final). All of these venues provide opportunities for the Olympic Family to enjoy sport in a pleasant outdoor setting and to showcase the outdoor lifestyle that Italy is so famous for.

In developing this venue concept, we have sought to minimise the changes needed between the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, whilst also providing the optimum environment for the Paralympic Games. Further details on the Paralympic sports to be hosted by these venues are provided in Table 10.

#### Sub site selection

Rome's venue concept has focused on the selection of venues located in or around Rome, to maximise the athlete experience and minimise travel times. However, the Football and Sailing competitions will be hosted in venues from across Italy.

The preliminary rounds of the Football tournament will be played across 10 Serie A football club stadia including: Juventus Stadium in Turin; Meazza Stadium in Milan; Bentegodi Stadium in Verona; Friuli Stadium in Udine; Ferraris Stadium in Genova; Dall'Ara Stadium in Bologna; Franchi Stadium in Florence; San Paolo Stadium in Naples; San Nicola Stadium in Bari; and Renzo Barbera Stadium in Palermo. The selection of these venues was based on the quality, size and location of existing stadia, the ability of the city to attract visitors in its own right and the city's level of engagement and involvement in Rome's bid.

The Sailing competition will be hosted in Cagliari, Sardinia. Following a shortlisting process, Cagliari was selected due to factors such as meteorological, sea and environmental conditions, accommodation facilities, the quality of its crystal-clear water and transport connections to Rome.

All sub sites provide great opportunities to spread the Games-time atmosphere across Italy and to connect Rome with other Italian cities through coordinated planning, delivery and Games-time celebrations.

## Q4. A city wide festival in Rome

If given the honour of hosting the Games, Rome will deliver a festival atmosphere at Games-time. We will unite people from different communities, cultures and faiths in a celebration of sport within Rome's historic landscape, underpinned by an effective communication programme. The key objectives of our city engagement strategy, to be delivered through a range of activities, are:

- To provide and promote a **celebratory atmosphere for all visitors and citizens**, inspired by our vision to unite people in sharing their Games-time experiences
- To involve and communicate with **citizens from all parts of the city and its districts**, inviting them to shape and plan the celebratory events to be delivered in their communities
- To maximise the use of Rome's heritage by **using iconic settings that inspire and delight** all visitors.

Our **City dressing programme** will ensure that the venues, other key city locations and main transport routes are branded and dressed to the highest quality, to reflect this important moment in the city's history and **maximise the broadcast and visual impact for worldwide TV and other media audiences**.

We also propose a **Fun Trail** at Games-time connecting a number of Rome's heritage sites and iconic locations, such as the Stadio di Domiziano; the ancient home of sport on Piazza Navona. Many of these sites will be decorated with banners, flags, lighting, projection imagery and special effects.

We will use **Live Sites** to give non ticket holders the opportunity **to enjoy and be united in celebration**, with big screens in iconic locations such as Circo Massimo and Piazza del Popolo, creating memorable Games-time experiences.

The city elements of the **Olympic Torch Relay (OTR)** will bring together district teams from Rome's diverse communities in parallel activities (sporting, cultural and social) **to develop a united sense of pride** in hosting the world's greatest sporting event.

Our spectacular and inspiring **Cultural programme** will celebrate the multi-cultural nature of Rome, Italy and the Games. Appealing to all ages, it will be used **to further unite families, communities, cultures and faiths**, with emphasis on the inspirational beauty and heritage of Rome. Vatican City will form part of the programme, with its cultural heritage such as the Sistine Chapel, generating even more local, national and international interest. These programmes will further strengthen the 'blending of sport and culture' at the Olympic Games and in-between, in line with **Olympic Agenda 2020**.

We want to turn every visit to Rome and Lazio into an unforgettable experience where visitors can enjoy not only Rome's culture and touristic highlights, but experience the Italian cuisine, style and traditional warm welcome.

Subject to the approval of the IOC, the city of Rome will host an **Athletes Parade** on each day of the Olympic and Paralympic Programme in the historic Coliseum, to unite the whole Olympic Family in celebration (see Q7).



## Q5. Regional and National engagement

In line with our vision for Rome 2024, we want to use the memorable occasion of hosting the Games to unite the people of Rome with the rest of Italy. **The 2024 Games will be for the whole of Italy not just for Rome.** Building on the Candidature phase activities, the Rome 2024 Organising Committee will continue to build relationships with the Region of Lazio and other Italian regions, including the sub cities, to shape their Games-time plans. Regional Stakeholder Groups, multi-agency groups of regional stakeholders, will help plan and promote these regional activities. These groups will drive further regional engagement and support, as well as coordinating the delivery of legacy plans and programmes, tailored to their local communities.

A clear communication strategy and action plan will ensure the effective communication of all key Games-related messages to all stakeholders. This strategy will deliver targeted messages to the various stakeholder groups from all sectors including business, tourism, media/marketing, education, social, culture, arts, health and sport, as well as the general public. It will also focus on the development of relationships with the national media and broadcasters to help raise awareness and promote the Games and the Rome story, through various media channels.

Further initiatives to engage the wider host region and country in the lead up to the Games and at Games-time include:

- The creation of **Regional Business Forums**, as sub groups to the Regional Stakeholder Groups, to promote regional involvement in Games-related plans and to maximise the regional benefits to businesses and the economy

- Continuation of the **'#LabRoma2024' legacy programme**, encouraging new ideas and innovation to spread the Games celebration across the regions and Italy
- The roll out of the **Rome 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Education programme** (see Q36) across Italy, involving more schools, more cross regional and national activities, fully supported by Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR). A refreshed **'One School-One Country' programme** will enhance these educational programmes, including international educational exchanges and cooperation projects.
- A **National Volunteer Recruitment Strategy** will identify volunteers from all age groups, cultures and communities, with representation from across Italy, building on the six million volunteers who already dedicate their time to good causes. Innovative accommodation options, such as 'Home Stay' programmes, where volunteers are invited to stay with a family in Rome, will ensure they are fully immersed in Rome's Olympic experience.
- Our **Olympic Torch Relay (OTR) Strategy** will ensure that all parts of Italy have the opportunity to feel the Olympic spirit and share in the celebrations, through parallel regional activities/celebrations. The route will include **a symbolic entrance to Italy in Lampedusa**, where thousands of migrants, forced to leave their homes, have been welcomed by its citizens and for which it has been considered as a candidate for the Nobel Prize for Peace. The Olympic Torch shall provide hope of a new beginning.
- **Social development projects**, initiated during the Candidature phase, will be developed and enhanced, such as the existing partnership with ActionAid
- An Italy wide **Rome 2024 Cultural programme**, with input from the Regional Stakeholder Groups, will focus on using the Games as a tool to unite people as they celebrate the regional diversity of the arts and culture across the whole of Italy

- A programme of **regional sports initiation activities**, in agreement with CONI's National Council, will encourage people of all ages to try something new and become more physically active. Activities will include Olympic themed sports festivals, schools competitions and 'Come and try' sessions for both adults and juniors. Italy's national athletes and local sports heroes will be sporting ambassadors to promote participation.
- We will also explore an **affiliation programme** where communities, charities and other groups can apply for affiliated status by presenting ideas for projects that match the Rome 2024 Vision of 'uniting people through sport' such as volunteer development, sports participation or cross cultural projects.

At Games-time, these promotional activities will continue, with unique celebrations in iconic settings that include:

- Live sites in key cities across Italy to celebrate the Games
- Opening and Closing Ceremonies in the Stadio Olimpico that reflect Italian culture as well as Rome's culture
- Continuation of the Italy-wide Cultural programme – uniting sport, culture and the arts.

These activities will not only help to deliver a fantastic Games-time experience but will also enhance the legacy benefits to the wider region and the Italian nation.

## Q6. An exceptional Games-time experience

The Rome 2024 Games Concept is underpinned by our vision **to use the art of the Italian welcome and lifestyle to unite the world through sport**. This Italian welcome and the importance of family and family values will drive our strategies to make the Games a unique experience for all. We will introduce a new electronic tourist card to promote easy access to tourist attractions. Everyone will have the opportunity to experience the Italian way of life, given the many well-known tourist attractions in easy reach, less than two hours away by high speed train – from the cultural delights of Florence and Pisa, the heritage of Pompeii and the spectacular Amalfi Coast, including Capri. The Olympic Family will be able to enjoy the Roman hospitality in the exclusive sports clubs along the Tiber River.

### Athlete experience

We recognise that competing at the Olympic and Paralympic Games is, for most athletes, a ‘once in a lifetime’ event that deserves a ‘once in a lifetime’ experience. **Delivering an exceptional experience for athletes is our main goal**, in line with Olympic Agenda 2020. From the very first greeting at the airport, athletes will experience the warm welcome of Rome – a warm Italian welcome that goes beyond words, giving a sense of pleasure, just like a caring family.

We want to create an environment where athletes are inspired to achieve their personal best, including a high quality training environment; comfortable and well equipped accommodation; quick and efficient transport services; and post-competition opportunities for leisure/relaxation/family time. **Rome’s iconic heritage will provide a unique and inspirational backdrop to many competition venues**. Our venue and ticketing strategy will encourage full stadia and the latest sports presentation will create an environment that inspires the very best performances.

We have established a **Rome 2024 Athletes Commission** to inform our bid. This Commission will act as an advisory board for all athlete related services including the design of the Olympic Village. Our goal will be to exceed athlete expectations.

Finally, we fully acknowledge the role and importance of loved ones, families and supporters in the lives of the athletes. Athletes will have the opportunity to share their achievements as Olympians with these important people at the Athletes Parade (see Q7). We are also planning dedicated areas for family interaction, cultural opportunities and ‘athletes as VIPs’ offers. These offers will provide athletes with **priority access to Rome’s diverse cultural offering**, as well as the opportunity to explore and embrace Italian culture with their loved ones.

There will also be **ticket packages/offers reserved for athletes’ families** covering tickets, transport and accommodation, as well as access to Rome’s historic sites, to encourage them to fully embrace the art of living, Italian style.

### Spectator and visitor appeal

An Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rome will attract many local, national and international spectators/visitors. Many tourists visit Rome and Italy every year for its rich art, cuisine, history, fashion, culture and ancient monuments.

Our strategy to maximise the enjoyment of spectators and visitors will include:

- Providing all visitors with a warm welcome, from the point of arrival and for the duration of their stay. We will incorporate the **‘art of the Italian welcome’** in all that we do, including themed ticket/ visitor packages that provide access to Rome’s cultural heritage sites.
- Raising awareness of the **wide tourism opportunities** that can be combined with a visit to Rome, with easy access to cities such as Florence, Naples and Venice by high speed train. Themed cruises from the port of Civitavecchia, just 50km north of Rome, will provide the opportunity to explore the wider Mediterranean area.
- Ensuring a strong focus on the **enhancement of Rome’s infrastructure**, particularly accessibility, to provide quick and easy access to venues, city activity sites and tourist attractions
- Providing the highest standards of customer care throughout the service sector including customer care/language training for key groups

- Ensuring that volunteer recruitment and training respects and reflects the diversity of people visiting the city at Games-time, with skills/knowledge to include the city/country, the Olympic/Paralympic sports and the Games
- Promoting **Rome/Italy’s broad tourism offer**, including the use of digital media/CRM solutions, to assist visitors and spectators in planning their visit to Rome/ Italy, through Games related information and wider tourism offers, tailored to personal interests
- Providing **sports presentation of the highest quality** – informative, innovative, entertaining and inspiring, including innovative ideas for spectator engagement to enhance the overall quality of spectator experience
- Allocating family areas and organising activities across the city and at Live Sites – in recognition of our vision that highlights the importance of family and cross generation interaction
- Encouraging all visitors **to embrace the outdoor culture of Rome**, to gather in celebration by promoting social interaction in Rome’s squares and parks
- Promoting **life the Italian way** and inviting all visitors to indulge in this Italian way of life as part of their visit, through unique offers and tailored packages relating to food, culture and tourism, both in Rome, or combined with other areas of Italy
- Providing a broad range of accommodation offers, including the opportunity to fully embrace the Italian way of living through ‘Home Stay’ programmes with Italian families.

### Broadcast and press experience

The Rome 2024 goal is to provide the very best working environment for broadcasters and the media, including easy access to the venues, the athletes and the city. We will help the media to communicate Rome’s spectacular Games-time experience to the world, so that viewers from around the world will experience the Games as if they are in the city, feeling part of something special.

## Q6. (continued)

To help achieve this, we will promote **early cooperation with the media** to develop plans for operational efficiency and excellence. Broadcasters and the Press will be invited to **'live life the Italian way'** by fully immersing themselves in Rome's unique offering. Special access passes and information will be provided to the media, allowing them **to enjoy the city and be inspired for their work**. For example, a walk on the ancient Via Appia at sunset will provide a great personal experience, to inspire thoughts on the images that could be used to promote the Games worldwide.

## Q7. Unique Athlete Parade

Subject to the approval of the IOC, Rome is proposing to host, for the very first time, an **Athlete Parade** in the historic Coliseum on each day of the Olympic and Paralympic Programme. This event will allow spectators, visitors and citizens to unite in celebration of their heroes' success. The athletes will also be able to share their achievements in designated areas with their loved ones, families and supporters, in recognition of the part they play in any athlete's journey, from young child to Olympic medal winner.

This Athlete Parade is a great example of how Rome's bid is uniting the traditional heritage of the city, with new and innovative ideas, to deliver a spectacular Games-time experience.



## 1.1.3 Venue Concept

### Q8. Concept Map (Map A)

See Map A on page 11.

### Q9. Concept Map – Paralympic Games (Map B)

See Map B on page 12.

### Q10. Table 10 – Competition and Non competition venues

Further details on the status of the competition and non competition venues to host the Games are shown in Table 10 on page 13/14. A summary of this venue status is as follows:

- Existing venues – no permanent works required (17 venues, 46% of total)
- Existing venues – permanent works required (7 venues, 19% of total)
- Planned venues – to be built independently of the Games (2 venues, 5% of total)
- Additional venues – to be built specifically for the Games (4 venues, 11% of total)
- Temporary venues – to be built temporarily (7 venues, 19% of total).

### Q11. Photographic file

A photographic file including all existing venues is provided under separate cover.

## Q12. New venues

Of the 35 competition venues, there are just two venues (5%) that will be constructed for the Rome 2024 Games:

The **Natural Water Sports Park**, a natural water sports venue, will be located in the Fiera di Roma cluster, just 11km from the Fiumicino Airport, in a fantastic location on the Tiber River. Using appropriate environmental compensation measures, the area will be transformed into **a new park, enhancing the natural environment for the benefit of the local population**, including running/cycling trails.

This new venue will also provide the first high-performance training and competition centre for water based sports which, due to Rome's favourable climate, will be used all year round. The high performance access will be managed and funded by CONI in accordance with their existing elite sport model, including use as a training camp facility for other national teams from Europe.

The **Tor Vergata Cycling Arena**, located in the Tor Vergata cluster, will be a new world-class cycling facility. Post-Games, it will become a national high performance training centre and competition venue for cycling, as well as a multi sport facility. Given that cycling is such a popular sport in Italy, it will provide a much needed legacy as there are **no other similar facilities in central or southern Italy**.

As a high performance training centre, the venue will be funded by CONI in accordance with their existing elite sport model. It will also host future cycling events, both national and international. Given its location, it will provide a much needed multi sport facility for the students of the Tor Vergata University, with the flexibility for other uses such as entertainment.

## Map A - Concept Map

## Venue Names

## FORO ITALICO CLUSTER

- 01 Centrale del Tennis
- 02 Stadio del Nuoto
- 03 Stadio Olimpico
- 04 Stadio Pietrangeli

## FIERA DI ROMA CLUSTER

- 05 Fiera di Roma
- 06 Natural Water Sports Park

## TOR VERGATA CLUSTER

- 07 Tor Vergata Cycling Arena
- 08 Tor Vergata Relocatable Arena
- 09 Tor Vergata Sports Complex
- 10 Tor Vergata Tennis Centre

## EUR CLUSTER

- 11 EUR Lake
- 12 Palazzo dello Sport
- 13 Tre Fontane

## CITY CENTRE CLUSTER

- 14 Circo Massimo
- 15 Stadio delle Terme di Caracalla
- 16 Fori Imperiali

## STANDALONE VENUES

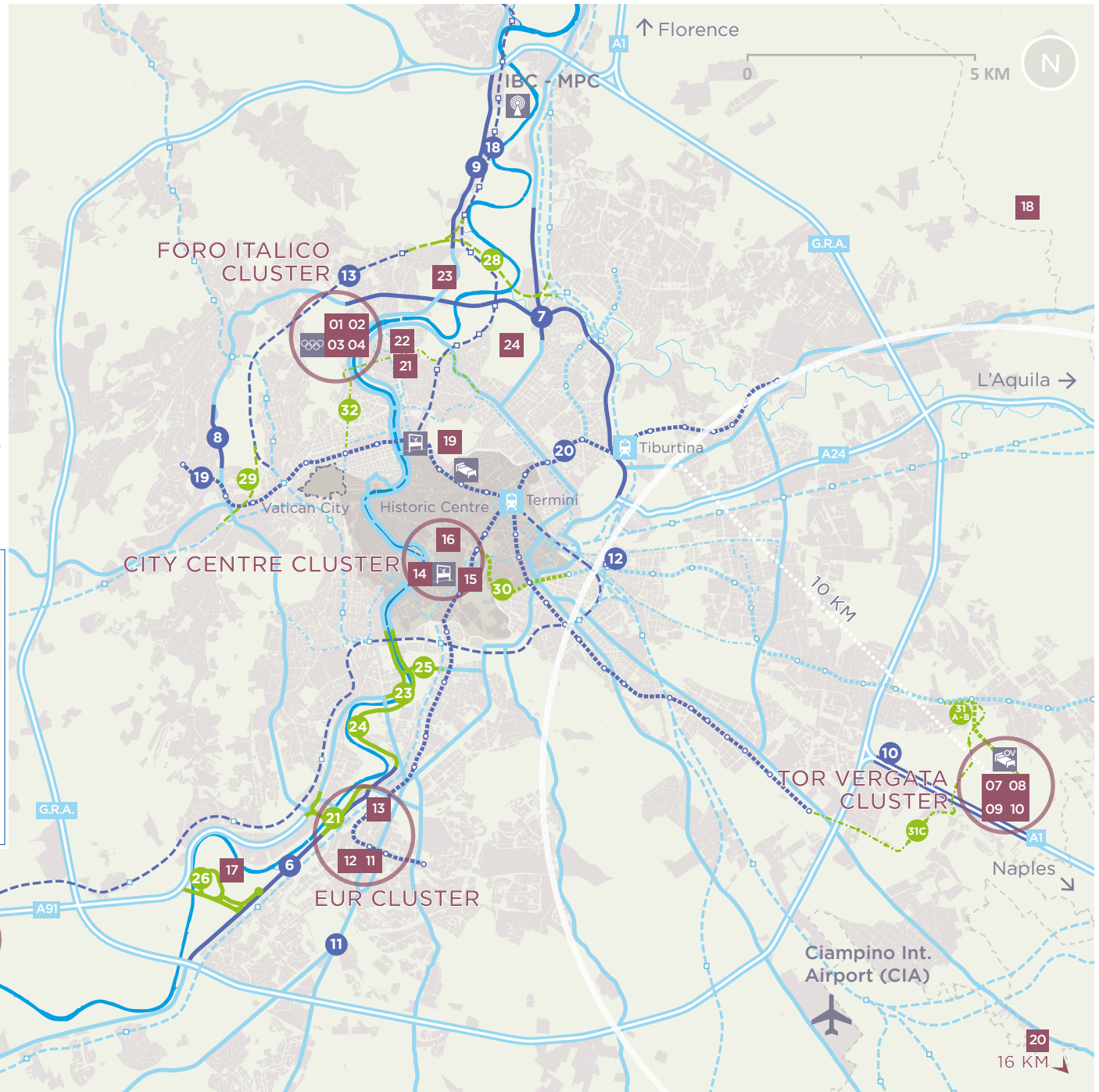
- 17 AS Roma Stadium
- 18 Marco Simone Golf & Country Club
- 19 Piazza di Siena
- 20 Pratoni del Vivaro
- 21 Stadio Flaminio
- 22 Palazzetto dello Sport
- 23 Tor di Quinto
- 24 Villa Ada

- Existing
- Existing, permanent work required
- Planned
- Additional
- Temporary

- Motorway
- Major Road
- Railway and station
- Metro and station
- Tram and station

- National Railway Station
- International Airport
- IOC Hotels - Via Veneto
- International Broadcast Centre & Main Press Centre
- Olympic Village
- Opening/Closing Ceremony
- Live Site

Note: 6-20 shows Existing Transport Infrastructure - Permanent Works Required - see Table 50b, and 21-30 shows Planned Transport Infrastructure - see Table 50c



## Map B - Paralympic Concept Map

## Venue Names

## FORO ITALICO CLUSTER

- 02 Stadio del Nuoto  
03 Stadio Olimpico

## FIERA DI ROMA CLUSTER

- 05 Fiera di Roma  
06 Natural Water Sports Park

## TOR VERGATA CLUSTER

- 07 Tor Vergata Cycling Arena  
08 Tor Vergata Relocatable Arena  
09 Tor Vergata Sports Complex  
10 Tor Vergata Tennis Centre

## EUR CLUSTER

- 11 EUR Lake  
12 Palazzo dello Sport  
13 Tre Fontane

## CITY CENTRE CLUSTER

- 15 Stadio delle Terme di Caracalla  
16 Fori Imperiali

## STANDALONE VENUES

- 19 Piazza di Siena  
23 Tor di Quinto

- Existing  
Existing, permanent work required  
Planned  
Additional  
Temporary
- A91 Motorway  
Major Road  
Railway and station  
Metro and station  
Tram and station
- National Railway Station  
International Airport  
IPC Hotels - Via Veneto  
International Broadcast Centre & Main Press Centre  
Paralympic Village  
Opening/Closing Ceremony  
Live Site

Note: 6-20 shows Existing Transport Infrastructure - Permanent Works Required - see Table 50b, and 21-30 shows Planned Transport Infrastructure - see Table 50c

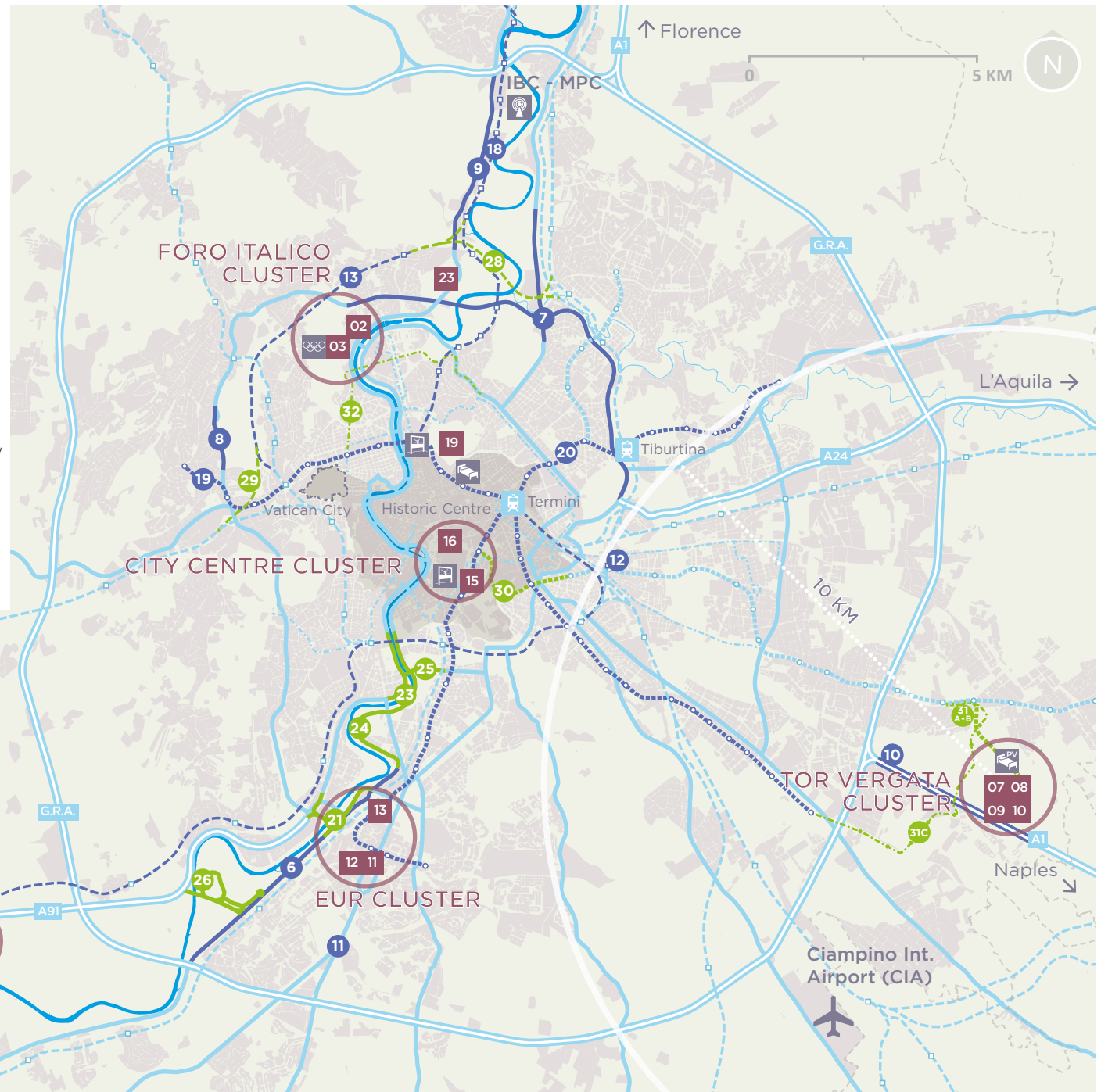


Table 10 - Competition and Non-Competition Venues

Olympic sport/discipline (for competition venues)	Paralympic sport/discipline (for competition venues)	Name of competition or non-competition venue	Venue construction status (existing, existing with permanent works, required, planned, additional, temporary)	Gross seating capacity (for competition venues in 2024)	Ownership (public/ private/ joint)	Permanent works				Post-Olympic use
						Original date of construction	Date of upgrade (if completed)	Dates of permanent works (if required)		
								Start date	Finish date	
Aquatics-Diving	-	Stadio Pietrangeli	Existing	6,000	Public	1928	2009	-	-	Tennis court
Aquatics-Swimming	Aquatics- Swimming	Stadio del Nuoto	Existing	15,000	Public	1958	2009	-	-	Public use sport complex
Aquatics-Swimming open water	-	Natural Water Sports Park	Additional	25,000	Public	-	-	2018	2023	Natural water sports park
Aquatics-Synchro	-	Stadio del Nuoto	Existing	15,000	Public	1958	2009	-	-	Public use sport complex
Aquatics-Waterpolo	-	Centrale del Tennis	Existing	9,000	Public	2009	-	-	-	Public use sport complex
Archery (Finals)	Archery (Finals)	Fori Imperiali	Temporary	7,000	Public	-	-	-	-	Archaeological park
Archery (Preliminary)	Archery (Preliminary)	Stadio delle Terme di Caracalla	Existing	3,000	Public	1970	2015	-	-	Public use sport complex
Athletics	Athletics	Stadio Olimpico	Existing with permanent works required	72,000	Public	1932/1953	2009	2018	2023	Stadium
Badminton	Badminton	Fiera di Roma- Pavilion 7	Existing	7,000	Public	2006	-	-	-	Exhibition hall
Basketball	Wheelchair Basketball	Tor Vergata Sports Complex (Hall A)	Planned	18,000	Public	-	-	2018	2023	Arena for sport and musical events Public use multi sport complex
Beach Volleyball	-	Circo Massimo	Temporary	15,000	Public	-	-	-	-	Archaeological park
Boxing	Boccia	Fiera di Roma - Pavilion 3	Existing	10,000	Public	2006	-	-	-	Exhibition hall
Canoe/Kayak-flatwater	Canoe	Natural Water Sports Park	Additional	25,000	Public	-	-	2018	2023	Natural water sports park
Canoe/Kayak-slalom	-	Natural Water Sports Park	Additional	8,000	Public	-	-	2018	2023	Natural water sports park
Cycling-BMX	-	Tor Vergata Cycling Arena	Additional	6,000	Public	-	-	2018	2023	Olympic training centre
Cycling-Mountain bike	-	Villa Ada	Existing	25,000 (standing) + 2,000 seated	Public	1995	-	-	-	Public park
Cycling-Road/time trial	Cycling-Road	Fori imperiali	Temporary	6,000	Public	-	-	-	-	Archaeological park
Cycling-Track	Cycling-Track	Tor Vergata Cycling Arena	Additional	6,000	Public	-	-	2018	2023	Olympic training centre
Equestrian-Cross country	-	Pratoni del Vivaro	Existing	25,000	Public	1959	-	-	-	Olympic training centre
Equestrian-Dressage	Equestrian	Piazza di Siena	Existing	15,000	Public	-	-	-	-	City park
Equestrian-Jumping	-	Piazza di Siena	Existing	15,000	Public	-	-	-	-	City park
Fencing	Wheelchair Fencing	Fiera di Roma- Pavilion 1	Existing	9,500	Public	2006	-	-	-	Exhibition hall
Football (Final)	-	Stadio Olimpico	Existing with permanent works required	72,000	Public	1932/1953	2009	2018	2023	Stadium
Football (Final) (alternative venue)	-	AS Roma Stadium	Planned	50,000	Private	-	-	2017	2020	Private Stadium AS Roma
Football (Preliminary)	-	Bentegodi Stadium - Verona	Existing	42,000	Public	1963	2009	-	-	Stadium
Football (Preliminary)	-	Dall'Ara Stadium - Bologna	Existing	38,279	Public	1925	1990	-	-	Stadium
Football (Preliminary)	-	Ferraris Stadium - Genova	Existing	36,599	Public	1909	2015	-	-	Stadium
Football (Preliminary)	-	Franchi Stadium - Florence	Existing	37,366	Public	1930	2009	-	-	Stadium
Football (Preliminary)	-	Friuli Stadium - Udine	Existing	35,000	Private	1971	2015	-	-	Stadium
Football (Preliminary)	-	Juventus Stadium - Turin	Existing	41,254	Private	2009	2011	-	-	Stadium
Football (Preliminary)	-	Meazza Stadium - Milan	Existing	80,000	Public	1926	2011	-	-	Stadium
Football (Preliminary)	-	Renzo Barbera Stadium - Palermo	Existing	36,349	Public	1931	2010	-	-	Stadium
Football (Preliminary)	-	San Nicola Stadium - Bari	Existing	58,270	Public	1989	-	-	-	Stadium
Football (Preliminary)	-	San Paolo Stadium - Naples	Existing	75,240	Public	1948	2013	-	-	Stadium
Golf	-	Marco Simone Golf & Country Club	Existing with permanent works required	25000 standing + 3,000 seated	Private	1980	-	2016	2018	Golf course

Table 10 - Competition and Non-Competition Venues

Olympic sport/discipline (for competition venues)	Paralympic sport/discipline (for competition venues)	Name of competition or non-competition venue	Venue construction status (existing, existing with permanent works, required, planned, additional, temporary)	Gross seating capacity (for competition venues in 2024)	Ownership (public/ private/ joint)	Permanent works				Post-Olympic use
						Original date of construction	Date of upgrade (if completed)	Dates of permanent works (if required)		
								Start date	Finish date	
Gymnastics-Artistic	-	Tor Vergata Relocatable Arena	Temporary	15,000	Public	-	-	-	-	Relocatable arena
Gymnastics-Trampoline	-	Tor Vergata Relocatable Arena	Temporary	15,000	Public	-	-	-	-	Relocatable arena
Handball	Goalball	Tor Vergata Sports Complex (Hall B)	Planned	15,000	Public	-	-	2018	2023	Arena for sport and musical events - Public use multi sport complex
Hockey	Football 5 a side	Tre Fontane	Existing with permanent works required	10,000	Public	1960	2011	2018	2023	Public use multi sport complex
Judo	Judo	Fiera di Roma- Pavilion 2	Existing	9,300	Public	2006	-	-	-	Exhibition hall
Marathon/Race Walk	Marathon / Race Walk	Fori Imperiali	Temporary	6,000	Public	-	-	-	-	Archaeological park
Modern Pentathlon (All 5 disciplines)	-	Stadio Flaminio	Existing with permanent works required	24,000	Public	1958	2011	2018	2023	Stadium and public use multi sport complex
Rowing	Rowing	Natural Water Sports Park	Additional	25,000	Public	-	-	2018	2023	Natural water sports park
Rugby sevens	-	Stadio Flaminio	Existing with permanent works required	24,000	Public	1958	2011	2018	2023	Stadium and public use multi sport complex
Sailing	Sailing	Cagliari Port	Temporary	500	Public	-	-	-	-	None
Shooting	Shooting	Tor di Quinto	Temporary	12,000	Public	-	-	2018	2023	None
Table Tennis	Table Tennis	Fiera di Roma- Pavilion 4	Existing	7,000	Public	2006	-	-	-	Exhibition hall
Taekwondo	Taekwondo	Fiera di Roma- Pavilion 7	Existing	7,000	Public	2006	-	-	-	Exhibition hall
Tennis	Wheelchair Tennis	Tor Vergata Tennis Centre	Temporary	15,000 (Centre Court) 8,000 (Show Court 1) 5,000 (Show Court 2) 500 (7 Courts)	Public	-	-	-	-	None
Triathlon	Triathlon	EUR Lake	Temporary	2,500 seated + 25,000 standing	Public	-	-	-	-	Public park used for watersport
Volleyball (Preliminary 1)	-	Palazzetto dello Sport	Existing with permanent works required	4,000	Public	1960	2011	2018	2023	Arena for sport and musical events
Volleyball (Preliminary 2) /Gymnastic Rhythmic	Volleyball sitting	Palazzo dello Sport	Existing with permanent works required	11,500	Public	1958	2003	2018	2023	Arena for sport and musical events
Volleyball Final	Wheelchair rugby	Tor Vergata Relocatable Arena	Temporary	15,000	Public	-	-	-	-	Relocatable arena
Weightlifting	Powerlifting	Fiera di Roma- Pavilion 5	Existing	7,000	Public	2006	-	-	-	Exhibition hall
Wrestling	-	Fiera di Roma- Pavilion 2	Existing	9,300	Public	2006	-	-	-	Exhibition hall
Opening/Closing Ceremonies		Stadio Olimpico	Existing with permanent works required	72,000	Public	1932/1953	2009	2018	2023	Stadium
Olympic Village		Tor Vergata	Additional	-	Public	-	-	2018	2023	University use
IBC/MPC		Saxa Rubra	Additional	-	Public	-	-	2018	2023	RAI Offices

## Q12. (continued)

There are a further two planned venues that will be completed regardless of the outcome of the bid:

- The new **AS Roma Stadium** is a privately funded project, due for completion by 2022 to provide a new home ground for the Serie A team
- The **Tor Vergata Sports Complex** will address the long-standing need for a multi-functional indoor sports facility in the east of Rome, to provide sports facilities for the University's 43,000 students and to boost youth sport development across the city and region. The selection of a management operator will be made through a formal tender process.

Although considered to be a temporary venue, the **Tor Vergata Relocatable Arena** will be of modular construction, designed with the ability to be relocated as an event venue for future events to be held across Italy. The feasibility of this solution will be explored throughout the Candidature process.

## 1.1.4 Olympic Village

### Q13. Olympic Village

The Rome 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Villages will be designed and built to provide athletes and team officials with a secure and comfortable home, in a beautiful Italian setting, to maximise their performance and Olympic experience. Our selected site provides space for all the required services, in close proximity to training and competition venues, with excellent connections to transport networks to minimise transport times. Most importantly, the Olympic Village plan **aligns with the city's long term development plan, delivered in conjunction with the Tor Vergata University**, to deliver a meaningful, sustainable legacy.

### Location, ownership and site allocation

The Olympic Village will be located in Tor Vergata, in the south east of Rome, comprising a new development on a 600 hectare site, owned by the Tor Vergata University. The University is one of Rome's most notable public research universities, which moved to the area over 30 years ago. According to the long-term plans of the City of Rome, the area is already **dedicated to the development of an urban metropolitan University and sports centre**. It also hosts a recently refurbished teaching hospital (Tor Vergata Hospital). The site, with an average altitude of 50 metres, is located at the intersection of two motorways, is directly accessible from the A90 and A1 and SS Casilina, and is 26 minutes, by road, from Fiumicino Airport. The site is also centrally located between the two underground lines A and C. In 2024, the district will be served by a further planned rail line.

At Games-time, the Tor Vergata cluster will host four competition venues as well as training facilities to enhance the athlete experience. On average, the other venue clusters (Foro Italico, Fiera di Roma, EUR, City Centre) are less than a 30 minute drive on the dedicated Olympic Route Network.

A dedicated resolution of the University Board has already **confirmed and secured the land allocation** for the purposes of hosting the Games, highlighting the important catalyst that the event will provide to develop the University and its campus (see supporting documents).

### Design

The design of the Olympic Village will take full account of the Games requirements, constructed to the **highest standards of environmental design and universal accessibility**. The preliminary designs incorporate the following elements:

- An area of about 80 hectares, including 20 hectares reserved for overlays
- Apartments, with lifts, distributed across 10-15 blocks, no higher than 8-storeys

- 17,000 beds, 8,000 of which will be used for the Paralympic Village, in spacious, high-quality apartments, fully compliant with accessibility requirements
- Construction in strict compliance with the most advanced environmental regulations and will be self-sufficient in terms of energy e.g. Near Zero Energy Buildings (NZEB).

### Paralympic considerations

For the Paralympic Games, the design (circulation, lifts, slopes) will take full account of the increased accessibility requirements of these athletes and officials. Separate zones for the officials will be provided.

### Post-Olympic use

The Tor Vergata Olympic Village will provide a valuable legacy, both to the Tor Vergata University and for Rome. Post Games, the development strategy for the urban metropolitan University and sports centre will be implemented. The buildings will be converted to provide University services and student houses, as well as rooms to accommodate the families of University Hospital patients.

### Cagliari Olympic Village

To accommodate the Sailing competition, another Village will be built in Cagliari, Sardinia. The Cagliari Olympic Village will be located in a pre-existing military barracks, on a public site, just a 10 minute drive from the competition venue. It will provide up to 800 beds for Olympic athletes and team officials, to meet all IOC requirements. Post Games, the Olympic Village will be converted into a tourist facility, as already approved by the Region.

## Q14. Olympic Village financing strategy

The construction of the Olympic Villages in Tor Vergata and Cagliari will be financed by public funds. To fit with the University's long term plans, the Olympic Village will meet the shortfall in University accommodation. This will include student housing for both Tor Vergata students and students from Rome's other public universities. It will provide additional Tor Vergata University services such as classrooms and laboratories, as well as the additional University Hospital related accommodation that is needed in this part of the city, as highlighted in the University's long term development plans. The area will also accommodate new social projects to meet community needs. A phased programme for conversion to University and University Hospital use will be put in place.

## 1.1.5 IBC/MPC

### Q15. IBC/MPC

#### Location and construction

The Rome 2024 IBC/MPC will be a **newly constructed venue, combining permanent and temporary provision**, located in Saxa Rubra Park, 8km north of the Foro Italico cluster. The venue will be sited next to the current Italian National Broadcaster (RAI) headquarters. RAI is a leading supporter of the Rome 2024 bid and the permanent construction will be managed by RAI, with the temporary element provided for occupancy by 2023, in line with the IOC requirements. The construction of the MPC will be fully financed by public funds, whilst the temporary IBC will form part of the OCOG budget.

#### Size and land allocation

The project **aligns perfectly with the long-term development of RAI**, who purchased a 530,000m<sup>2</sup> area of land in the Saxa Rubra Park in 2003, to enlarge its existing Broadcast Centre. RAI has already **confirmed the allocation of 44 hectares of land** for the purposes of hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games, including sufficient land for overlays (see supporting letters). The IBC will be a temporary building of 75,000m<sup>2</sup>, providing a high quality, temporary structure, with single-level, customisable facilities.

The MPC will be a permanent building of 35,000m<sup>2</sup>, providing a high quality working environment for journalists, across three levels.

The IBC/MPC will also include 10,000m<sup>2</sup> of space for shared services, **serving both media and broadcasters effectively**, with 24-hour restaurants, shops, a travel agency, bank and medical services. It also includes a transport mall, adequate onsite parking, space for satellite uplink equipment and production vehicles, as well as easy access to the rail network and Games-time shuttle service.

#### Post-Olympic use

Post Games, the MPC will provide relocated office accommodation for RAI, as part of its long term plans to minimise facility management and operational costs and improve service provision through a more effective working environment. The Games will provide **the catalyst to activate these plans** on land secured by RAI several years ago. The temporary IBC building will be recycled responsibly.

## 1.1.6 Dates of the Games

### Q16. Games Dates

Our commitment is to provide the best possible conditions for athletes and all other visitors to Rome, by hosting the Olympic Games from 2 to 18 August 2024 and the Paralympic Games from 4 to 15 September 2024. The sunny and mild conditions will provide the ideal environment to show off the city, the athletes and the Games to the world. These dates coincide with the traditional holiday period in Italy which means that:

- Ticket sales and interest in the Games can be maximised
- There will be less baseline traffic on the roads, ensuring quicker and easier journeys for all
- There are excellent opportunities to promote volunteerism and promotional activities during these school and University holiday periods.

No other major event will be hosted in Rome or Italy during these dates.

## 1.1.7 Meterology

### Q17. Meteorological data

Meteorological data is shown in Table 17a and 17b. These figures show the favourable climate provided by Rome, with westerly winds in summer due to Rome's proximity to the sea, making the August temperatures very pleasant.

**Table 17a – Temperature, Humidity and Wind**

City	Time	Temperature (°C)			Humidity (%)			Wind (general tendencies)	
		Min.	Max.	Avg.	Min.	Max.	Avg.	Dir.	Strg. (kmh)
Rome <sup>1,2</sup>	09:00	24.6	31.3	28.2	36.0	67.0	49.0	S	2.5
	12:00	27.7	37.2	33.0	26.2	62.0	38.1	SW	3.2
	15:00	27.9	36.8	32.9	25.5	61.0	41.4	WSW	3.6
	18:00	25.5	32.2	29.2	38.5	76.0	55.0	WSW	2.5
	21:00	23.4	28.9	26.2	50.5	90.4	75.3	S	1.4
Cagliari <sup>3</sup>	09:00	18.9	26.0	22.5	37.0	80.9	59.0	NW	16.5
	12:00	23.8	32.1	27.3	20.0	66.4	40.7	SSW	18.9
	15:00	24.0	33.1	27.4	18.3	66.6	42.9	SSE	24.0
	18:00	23.0	30.8	26.4	20.4	71.2	48.1	SE	22.2
	21:00	20.4	26.6	23.4	30.9	80.8	58.3	NNW	17.0

Source of information:

<sup>1</sup> Temperature - Meteorological Station Collegio Romano - Lat. 41°53' 54" N; Long. 12° 28' 50" E; Altitude: 49m

<sup>2</sup> Humidity and Wind - Meteorological Station Tor Vergata - Lat. 41°51'04" N; Long. 12°37'52"E; Altitude 80m

<sup>3</sup> Italian Air Force Weather Service

**Table 17b – Precipitation and Altitude**

City	Precipitation			Altitude
	Annually (number of days)	Annually (number of days)	Fog	
Rome <sup>1</sup>	78.0	2	-	49
Cagliari <sup>2</sup>	53.8	1	-	7

Source of information:

<sup>1</sup> Meteorological Station Collegio Romano - Lat. 41°53' 54" N; Long. 12° 28' 50" E; Altitude: 49m

<sup>2</sup> ARPA Sardinia

## 1.2 Legacy and long-term plan integration and alignment



## 1.2.1 Existing City/Region long term plan alignment

### Q18. City/region long term development strategy

Unlike many European countries, Italian cities are not required to provide a long term development strategy. However, Rome has completed long term planning exercises over the past ten years, including the development of the Roma Capitale Strategic Development Plan (SDP) in 2011 and most recently, the 2025 Urban Agenda for the City of Rome, the 'Agenda Urbana' in 2014.

In October 2008, the City of Rome set up a Special Commission for the Future of the City, to outline Rome's strategic direction. A series of proposals were set out, comprising five 'ambitions' and 14 'objectives':

- Ambition I: Rome as a polycentric city
- Ambition II: Rome as a city of knowledge and learning
- Ambition III: Rome as a city of tourism, entertainment and leisure economy
- Ambition IV: Rome as a cohesive and united city
- Ambition V: Rome as a competitive, international city.

The strategic vision identified by the Commission ('Rome the Gateway to History') formed the basis of the SDP's development. The ambitions and objectives were re-shaped and the plan was finally approved in 2011, with four main 'images' of the City and 12 underlying 'objectives' as shown in Figure 18A.

**Figure 18A – The Strategic Development Plan for the City of Rome**

Rome, city of environment sustainability			Rome, a city polycentric and united		Rome, a globally competitive city			Rome, city of culture and entertainment	
Development of sustainable mobility	Rehabilitation of the Tiber as a vital artery for the city	Action plan for sustainable energy	New model of social inclusion	New urban centres	Urban renewal in the suburbs	Centres of excellence for health	Mixed-mode accessibility	Cooperation between universities and businesses	Improvement of abandoned areas
									Second tourist hub
									Protection and enhancement of Ancient Rome

Source: Strategic Development Plan for the City of Rome, 2011

The SDP gave special attention to sport, including organisational proposals for the Olympic and Paralympic Games of 2020. The development of an Olympic Candidature for Rome was considered to be an **'accelerator'** for the SDP's implementation, to improve the image of both the city and the country, and make a strong contribution to local and national economic growth.

In spite of the national government decision to withdraw the Olympic Candidature in 2012 due to the economic crisis, the SDP clearly identified that hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games would be *"an accelerator for the development processes and projects already defined in the SDP, in order to anticipate new infrastructure and services investments already planned and partially financed"*.

In 2013, a new strategic planning exercise aimed at defining 'The 2025 Urban Agenda for the City of Rome' was launched. The primary goals of this 'Agenda Urbana' are summarised as follows:

- To facilitate the integrated planning of available economic and financial resources
- To promote integrated projects for Urban Regeneration, using the European Structural Funds of the 2014/2020 programming phase

- To target the local, national and international financial and business sector, in order to attract capital investment for innovative projects to strengthen the city's competitiveness
- To provide the citizens with clear and continuous information on the outcomes of the transformative projects of the city and encourage participation.

The four main pillars to support the overall urban development strategy are shown in Figure 18B. A number of projects, promoted as 'enabling conditions', were also identified to implement the plan.

**Figure 18B – The Urban Agenda for the City of Rome**

1	2	3	4
<b>Redesign and modernise urban services</b>	<b>Encourage social inclusion and develop rundown areas</b>	<b>Strengthen the city as a node of the global manufacturing sectors</b>	<b>Increase urban quality and enhance attractiveness</b>
1. Sustainable mobility 2. Efficient municipal agencies 3. Safety and protection	1. Local welfare 2. Diverse city 3. Equal opportunities 4. Upgraded suburbs	1. Innovation districts 2. Stronger service sector 3. Agriculture and food/dining	1. Tourism 2. Culture 3. Environment
Enabling conditions			
1. Urban maintenance 2. Rights of citizenship 3. Institutional and administrative capacity-building 4. Transparency and accountability			

Source: Urban Agenda 2025 for the City of Rome, 2014

The Agenda Urbana has not been formally approved by the City Council, due to governance changes. However, despite differences between the two strategic planning phases, there are several elements of similarity and continuity, which have been used to inform the development of the Rome 2024 vision and rationale, most notably:

- A strong focus on sustainable development, to promote an effective balance between economic development, environmental and cultural heritage protection, social cohesion and innovation

## Q18. (continued)

- The use of sport and culture as a priority for the city development
- The role of the Olympic and Paralympic Games as a unique promotional opportunity for the city, to accelerate the strategic plan implementation, attract investments, mobilise local economic and social resources, and strengthen cohesion.

In terms of spatial planning, Rome has always had plans to develop the Tor Vergata area of the city as a major university and research hub, supported by leisure and sport facilities to form a world-class campus. The strategic planning process continues to evolve and more details on the evolution of strategic planning for the period through to 2028/2030 will be available when the new City Council is elected in spring 2016.

## Q19. Strategic rationale for hosting the Games

As described in Q1 and Q3, the Rome 2024 Games concept has been developed in accordance with Olympic Agenda 2020, based on detailed consideration of the city's long term development strategy, to ensure that it responds to the identified needs and resources of the city. The Games will act as a catalyst for growth, to improve the quality of life for all citizens, as well as future visitors.

In particular, our Games masterplan takes account of the sustainability drivers that are informing Rome's development through planning controls and alignment with the environmental objectives of the Rome Urban Planning General Regulations (PRG). The anticipated interventions will contribute significantly to the city's ecological network, by regenerating large areas of the city and re-connecting the urban environment with its green areas, using appropriate planning solutions. This includes a specific focus on the regeneration/enhancement of the Tiber River and its surrounding areas.

### Urban planning

Our Games masterplan has adopted several key principles in relation to urban planning. These include a strong emphasis on the use and refurbishment of existing sports venues and the completion of those that are already planned in key locations. These urban planning principles are also reflected in the use of temporary solutions where there is no identified need. Over 85% of competition venues within our Games concept comprise of existing or temporary venues.

As described in Q18, the development of Tor Vergata fits perfectly with the long term development strategy for both the city and the Tor Vergata University.

### Mobility

In terms of mobility, the Games Concept is based wholly on transport infrastructure that is either existing, or already planned as part of the wider sustainable development of the city. No new additional transport infrastructure is required purely to serve the Games.

Hosting the Games will help to accelerate investment in a range of transportation projects. These investments will provide a valuable legacy, not only for those living and working in the city, but for the many thousands of visitors to Rome every year. These improvements (detailed in Q50) include sustainable transport schemes such as bike mobility programmes.

### Economic parameters

According to the Economic Outlook Database of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Italy has a strong Structural Balance Rate, which has been higher than the average of all OECD countries since 2008 and higher than the average of EU countries since 2009. The expected Structural Balance Rate for 2016 is also higher than Germany, whose bonds are usually assumed to be the benchmark for a risk-free investment. The long term average annual growth rate, as shown in Table 74, with year on year growth from 2015 onwards shows the stability of the Italian economy. This perspective of Italy's economic situation, along with the economic impact assessment described in Q74, fully justifies the investment in hosting the Games, reinforcing the significant opportunity that this represents to further boost the economy.

### Social parameters

Hosting both the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games will act as a significant catalyst for the enhancement of an overall strategy to promote both sport and healthy living, not just for the city/region, but across the whole of Italy.

In 2007, the Ministry of Health launched a national programme, called 'Gaining Health', which aims to **promote healthy lifestyles through dedicated campaigns and educational activities**. Working in close cooperation with the Ministry of Education, there are now many school projects covering topics such as the dangers of smoking, alcohol abuse, nutritional habits and the fight against sedentary lifestyles. These programmes will undoubtedly be enhanced by hosting the Games.

This strategic rationale also relates to CONI and the Italian Paralympic Committee's (CIP) long term sports strategy (see Q35), which sets out the key objectives to be delivered through a range of existing and new sports development programmes, including the promotion of para-sport. A range of other social initiatives including the early implementation of the **Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme** will also be boosted, as well as social inclusion projects, such as those related to enhancing Rome's accessibility for people with impairments.

### Financial

The strategic rationale for hosting the Games from a financial perspective is based on the significant potential boost that this could give to the Italian economy. The Government commitment, evidenced by the Guarantee letters, as well as the financial strategy described in Q84 and 85, demonstrate how delivery of the Games will be based around a realistic and achievable funding strategy that generates many positive benefits for Italian society.

## 1.2.2 Benefits for the Olympic/ Paralympic Movement

### Q20. Contribution to the Olympic Movement

Italy has hosted the Olympic Games three times: Rome 1960; Turin 2006; and Cortina 1956. On each of these occasions, it embraced the opportunity to help strengthen the unique and universal message of 'unity' generating a strong sense of pride amongst Italian citizens. With many venues dating from the Rome 1960 Olympic Games, Rome 2024 offers the Olympic Movement **a story of sustainability and legacy in line with Olympic Agenda 2020** – and an opportunity to show the world that it is possible to host the Olympic Games in a fiscally-responsible, socially-sustainable and environmentally-friendly manner, in a leading world city.

In Rome in 2024, the Olympic Games will enjoy **a new dimension of unrivalled impact, with a heightened cultural and social experience**, not only for athletes as they compete within a spectacular and historic setting, but also for spectators and the Olympic Family as together, they enjoy the cultural and social pleasures that draw millions of visitors to Rome every year for a taste of 'la dolce vita'. This enhanced focus on inclusion, within an inspirational setting, will draw the best performances from athletes, with images of personal achievements transmitted around the world, creating long lasting memories.

Rome's position as a **hub within the Mediterranean** and **as a global event city** will be enhanced by hosting the Games. Athletes from Mediterranean countries (and others) with less well developed sporting infrastructure, will be able to enjoy enhanced training and competitive opportunities in Rome's temperate climate, particularly where their country's climate prevents all year round training without significant travel.

The Games also will enhance and reinforce Rome's position as a global event city, attractive to the International Federations (IFs) of both well established and less well developed sports. Rome's potential to attract many spectators, through its cultural and tourism offer, will provide benefits to sport and the Olympic Movement, with **more people playing, watching and engaging with sport, from all over the world**.

Renowned as a meeting point of cultures, nations and continents, Rome's values mirror those of the Olympic Movement; the recent management of immigrants escaping war and poverty, confirms the welcoming attitude of the Italian nation to integrate people in the name of peace. Since 1986, the city of Assisi, near Rome, has welcomed representatives to a day of prayer for peace every year, involving more than 50 of the world's main religions.

Roma 2024 **will embrace inclusivity**, with extensive Olympic and Paralympic Education Programmes promoting the values of both the Olympic and Paralympic Movements to transform society. These programmes will be the cornerstones upon which Rome 2024 will build its education initiatives to promote a cultural transformation. Through sport, we will educate younger generations in these values, inspiring the practice of sporting disciplines that have not been rooted in Italian sports tradition so far, as well as contributing to the fight against sedentary lifestyles and anti-social behaviour. The Games will also connect with and provide a source of inspiration and pride for all of the 4 million Italians living abroad and the further 80 million people of Italian origin around the world.

### Q21. Strengthening the Olympic brand

Rome 1960 was the first edition of the Games to be broadcast globally: the unique appeal of the Games was enhanced by telling the stories of the athletes through television for the first time. The Rome 2024 city dressing programme, whilst fully respecting any commercial constraints, will extend the 'Look of the Games' beyond the venues, to **create a festival atmosphere for all visitors and maximise the visual impact for sponsors and media audiences**.

Just as the strength of the Olympic Brand is inspirational all over the world, we want Rome's Games to be equally inspirational for Italy and its people. Our **inspirational and innovative 'Look of the Games' programmes**, will promote the Games and use them as a catalyst to provide a 'burst of energy' for Italy.

We will use Rome's iconic buildings such as the Coliseum and Trevi Fountain to provide images that will remain in the memory for many years (just like the giant Olympic rings above Tower Bridge at London 2012). This will reinforce the connection of Rome and Italy with the Olympic Movement after the event. Using our artistic and design skills, **Rome will create spectacular installations, set against its historic landmarks, to be photographed by everyone** – the Olympic Family, tourists and citizens – and to be communicated globally, setting new benchmarks for the future.

We will work closely with the TOP partners and with Italy's most innovative companies to provide the **very best showcasing opportunities for sponsors**, including the Live Sites where non ticket holders will enjoy the Games-times experience in Rome's iconic locations. The Games are a unique opportunity to showcase Italy's design style and creative skill that has seen the 'Made in Italy' brand become synonymous with excellence across many sectors all over the world.

## Q22. Contribution to the Paralympic Movement

Rome and Italy provides the very best 'Made in Italy' brand to enhance the celebration and delivery of the 2024 Paralympic Games. Following Rome 1960, the first Paralympic Games ever, the 'Eternal City' will provide **a stunning stage to showcase the outstanding performances of the best Paralympic athletes in the world**. These inspiring images will attract great media coverage and will be communicated all over the world, reaching more people, through television and other media, than ever before. This will contribute significantly to the worldwide promotion, and mark **a new era for the Paralympic Movement**.

Our vision is for a Paralympic Games hosted in Rome, not only to create a more inclusive and equal society in Rome and across Italy, but also **to positively impact on young people from all over the world and influence global attitudes towards people with impairments**. Rome's Paralympic Games and communication plans will place great emphasis on the many compelling examples and personal stories of triumph over adversity to promote the value of para-sport.



Our development programmes to promote para-sport, particularly team sports and Boccia will add value to the Paralympic Movement by **emphasising the social and inclusive benefits of sport**, as well as demonstrating how sport can play a role in the lives of people with severe disabilities, to make a difference to their lives. Innovative technologies, such as mobile podiums, will be introduced to enhance the legacy of the Paralympic Games. We are also using Paralympians as Ambassadors within our Olympic and Paralympic education programmes as their qualities are often even more inspirational, particularly to socially excluded young people.

Italy's first Paralympic high performance training centre, currently under construction in the EUR area, will act as the main Paralympic training centre at Games-time. It will become **a point of reference and potential training base for NPCs from across the Mediterranean**.

The beauty of Rome, its climate, the quality of its food, the great attitude of its people, combined with the Italian organisational skill, will generate an unforgettable Games-time experience for athletes, for Paralympic Games Family members, for sponsors and the media, as well as for all spectators. In this way, a Paralympic Games hosted in Rome 2024 will **consolidate the Paralympic Games' position as the most influential and socially impactful sporting event, improving the quality of life for so many people with impairments, both throughout Italian society and across the world**.

## 1.2.3 Legacy

### Generating Value

## Q23. Sustainability strategies, standards and projects

### Sustainability at the heart of Rome's public policies and strategies

Rome's talent for sustainability, through technical innovation, has been evident since historic times, when the city's water supply and wastewater systems were admired as engineering masterpieces to serve community needs. Over the years, Rome has built on this reputation through proactive implementation of the sustainability agenda. Following the 1992 World Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Rome adopted the Local Agenda 21 and has increasingly embedded sustainability considerations into all public policies and urban development plans.

Sustainability underpins Rome's integrated planning tools, since the PRG was approved in 2008, with **three fully integrated pillars of sustainable development** – environmental, social and economic, covering the following key objectives:

#### Improving the transportation system

The overall aim is to provide **a more efficient and environmentally friendly system that embraces all forms of transportation**, whilst ensuring the provision of healthy, safe and efficient services to citizens. The city's 'Sustainable Mobility Plan' provides guidelines for the sustainable development of transportation in Rome, including key objectives to improve accessibility; increase the use of public transport; reduce reliance on private cars and pollution due to road congestion; improve road safety using traffic control and information technologies; and strengthen connections with ports and airports. There are also plans to progressively increase pedestrian areas in the city centre and increase cycle use through a number of projects included on the Framework programme for bike mobility, approved in April 2012. Further development of car and bike sharing systems are expected over the next few years.

## Q23. (continued)

### The Tiber River reclamation

This comprehensive project aims to restore the whole river course, thereby reducing the flood risk and improving the nearby environment and landscape. The removal of waste and invasive species from the river banks and planting of new species, using natural engineering techniques, **will greatly enhance the urban landscape and its appeal to tourists.**

### Reducing Rome's energy footprint

The Sustainable Energy Action Plan has set ambitious targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (see Q33) to be achieved through an improved transportation system, increased energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources. Projects include the use of LED lighting for the city's main monuments and landmarks, such as Trajan's Column, the Coliseum and the Roman Forum which have already been illuminated using this system.

### Improving waste management

Waste management operations across the city are managed by the Azienda Municipale Ambiente (AMA) utility. In recent years, separated household waste collections have increased considerably, from 25% in 2011 to 37% in 2013, reaching 43% in 2014. New door-to-door collection systems have also been introduced in several urban districts, enabling the collection of five separate waste streams: organic, paper, glass, plastics and residual waste. Further improvements are planned for the near future, to bring Rome up to the most advanced benchmarks.

### Conserving natural resources and biodiversity

Rome is unique in comparison to many major metropolitan cities, as two-thirds of its municipal area (around 87,000 hectares) comprises of green spaces. More than 30,000 hectares are subject to environmental protection. There are 19 terrestrial and one natural marine reserve, that provide a home to an impressive diversity of 1,300 plants (20% of the Italian flora) and 6,000 animal species. These figures make Rome one of the richest world cities in terms of biodiversity. The area surrounding Rome also has more than 2,600 working farms which provide outstanding potential for 'zero-km' food chains. The conservation and further expansion of these ecosystem services is a high priority. Rome is committed to follow the "Guidelines for Sustainable Urban Forestry" released in December 2015.

**The Games will act as a catalyst for these extensive sustainability plans, by accessing additional resources and expertise, to deliver a long-term legacy of infrastructure and best practice.**

## Q24. Long term benefits for city/region/country

### Benefits of bidding for the Olympic Games (irrespective of outcome)

The Rome 2024 bid is already serving as a catalyst for change, by **promoting consideration and prioritisation of a number of urban infrastructure and environmental projects** that will enhance the quality of life for all citizens. Bidding for the Games marks a turning point in the Italian economy that will help to foster and unite support across Italy, through the effective engagement of all regions.

Some of the other benefits to be delivered from bidding for the Games include:

- Significant educational/social benefits from the **Olympic Education Programme** which has already commenced, providing a 'digital kit' to national schools to promote the Olympic values

- Enhancing the **communication and partnership working** between agencies, government departments and other organisations both within the city, between city and region, and nationally
- Connections with **non government organisations**, for example, a two year bid programme has been established with ActionAid to use sport as a tool to integrate young people from different cultures, beliefs and backgrounds
- Promoting and renewing **interest in sport, particularly by young people, students and target groups**, specifically engaged during the bidding process as part of the #wewantroma campaign
- Building on the Government's commitment to promote sport through the refurbishment of school sports facilities (see Q35)
- Promoting innovation and interest through the **'#LabRoma2024' campaign** which is encouraging 'young innovators' through a 'call for ideas/proposals' to address modern day challenges
- Promoting **active participation/involvement of local communities** in the planning and redevelopment of local areas surrounding Games venues
- Improved **accessibility and awareness of para sport** through infrastructure projects and education programmes
- Raising Rome and Italy's **profile on the world stage**, particularly after February 2017, when information on Rome's candidature can be communicated internationally.

### Benefits of hosting the Olympic Games

The benefits of bidding will be further enhanced and developed by hosting the Olympic Games, as highlighted below using the IOC's Legacy framework.

## Q24. (continued)

### Athletes, sport and active healthy lifestyle

The Games will help to **drive and accelerate the renovation of existing and the development of new sports venues** for both grassroots and elite sport. Our venue concept includes new high performance centres for Cycling and water sports (Q12); a new sporting campus on the Tor Vergata University site (Q12,13); and new and refurbished sports facilities for schools and communities, used as Games-time training venues.

The Games will provide a **'kick start' for sports development programmes**, revitalise the public passion for Olympic sport and provide great opportunities to promote the Olympic values of friendship, excellence and respect throughout Italian society.

This investment in venues and sports development will not only help to ensure that Italy maintains its high quality reputation as major international sporting events host, but will serve the athletes of the future, by providing training facilities of the highest quality.

### Social development through sport

Building on progress during the candidature process, our social/education programmes will impact greatly on Italy's young people, **integrating and uniting them through Olympic sport and its values**. The Games volunteering programme, young leaders and education-related projects will also serve as a platform for social and personal development and promote more social interaction for an enhanced quality of life.

### Human talent and innovation

The Games will act as a catalyst to promote significant advances in this area, as described in Q34.

### Economic development and governance

Our economic impact analysis predicts significant economic benefits from hosting the Games (Q74). We will maximise these benefits through **enhanced governance and forward-thinking leadership**, engaging with business communities and tourism bodies across Italy to promote the many opportunities that hosting the Games will bring.

### Culture and identity

Showcasing Rome and Italy's national culture and unique heritage are a fundamental part of Rome's vision for hosting the Games. The Games will act as a catalyst to inspire more cultural and artistic activity. They will also help to position Rome as a city that, **whilst cradled in history, is taking a modern, innovative approach to life's new challenges**, providing new impetus in the areas of art, design and innovation. The Games will have a lasting impact on the people of Rome and Italy, as it generates a great sense of pride and community cohesion.

### Natural environment enhancement

The development of enhanced sustainability and environmental practices will provide significant improvements to Rome's natural environment including the **development of new 'open' spaces to enjoy the city's rich culture**; respect and raise awareness of environmentally sensitive areas; and the creation of a more liveable, enjoyable, outdoor lifestyle, for which Italy is renowned.

### Infrastructure and urban improvement

City infrastructure projects will greatly enhance the quality of life for all residents and visitors. For example, upgrades to Rome's transportation system will **promote public transport and reduce car use**, further benefiting the environment. Upgraded hotel accommodation and areas around historic sites will maintain the city's reputation as an international tourism destination.

## Benefits of hosting the Paralympic Games

In line with our Paralympic Games vision described in Q2, hosting the Paralympic Games will drive the creation of **a more inclusive and equal society in Rome and across Italy**. The most significant and valuable benefit will be achieved by showcasing para-sport and the achievement of Paralympians to help change society's perceptions of people with impairments.

Further benefits will include:

- Significant **improvements to Rome's accessibility** – its transport system, as well as public spaces and entertainment venues such as restaurants, theatres and museums. Reducing these physical barriers will also improve the daily life for all Rome citizens and will enhance the warm, Italian welcome that Rome gives to visitors with different needs.
- Development of the Italian Paralympic Movement from grass roots to high performance, by encouraging many more of the 2.5 million people with an impairment living in Italy, particularly young people, **to take part in sport or develop more active lifestyles**, with the associated social and health benefits
- Promotion of para-sport and its values across Italy, including sports such as Boccia, given the benefit it offers to those with severe disabilities, and team sports (such as wheelchair rugby and sitting volleyball) given their ability **to unite people and engage them with the values of Paralympic sport**.

## Q25. Sustainability stakeholder engagement plan

Since commencing its activities, the Rome 2024 Bid Committee has established **positive relationships with many key stakeholders** who could benefit from, or who have an interest in, hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games. These relationships and initial discussions are informing the development of **a comprehensive sustainability strategy and legacy framework**. Our strategy for stakeholder engagement is based on the principle of effective communication and activities during the candidature process to help develop strong support for Rome's bid.

We have already established a number of **themed working groups** to encourage contributions from all stakeholders, particularly in relation to the prevention of negative environmental or energy-related impacts. This approach will continue throughout the candidature process to maximise sustainability. The main areas of stakeholder engagement are as follows:

### Public bodies and institutions

Relevant public entities and institutions at all levels (city, region, national) have been directly involved in the development of the Games concept and Games related projects. These include the Government and its Ministries, the Region of Lazio, the City of Rome (including its in-house service companies), the venue sub cities, as well as the Chambers of Commerce for business development in these cities.

All of Rome's Universities, in particular the Tor Vergata University, have provided input to ensure that the Games project delivers sustainable legacy benefits, particularly for young people. In addition, primary and secondary schools in Rome and across the country are being progressively engaged through tailored educational programmes.

### Non Government Organisations (NGOs)

A Rome 2024 Consultative Board, including Environmental NGOs, has been created, working closely with the Bid Committee, to assess the potential venues. Our strategy of using existing or temporary venues and limiting the number of new facilities has been unanimously endorsed by all NGOs.

Volunteering and Social NGOs have expressed their support for the creation of a cooperation framework for the Volunteer sector, to enhance the Games-time and legacy benefits. The Rome 2024 Bid Committee and CONI have established a special partnership project with ActionAid, a major international NGO, as described in Q24 and 36. In addition, the main disability associations will be engaged in the forthcoming months to inform initiatives to ensure that both the city areas and Games venues provide a warm welcome to all visitors, including those with impairments or special needs.

### Community groups

Community Groups have been consulted and updated regularly, via meetings and presentations in the 15 Borough Councils (Districts) of the City of Rome. These meetings will continue as the candidature progresses, to obtain ideas and maintain a regular dialogue with representatives from these communities.

### Private sector

Many of Rome and Italy's private sector companies have shown **proactive and keen support** for the Rome 2024 bid. The Business Sector associations (Industry, Commerce, Handicraft, Tourism, Cooperation) at a regional and national level have participated in many meetings to provide support and identify legacy related projects and ideas.

Private businesses have also actively contributed with fundraising and sponsorship/Value in Kind (VIK) through CONI, including internationally renowned companies such as Alitalia, BNL, ENI and UNIPOL-SAI. More sponsors and VIK contributions are also anticipated as the candidature progresses.

## Respecting natural and cultural environments and building sustainably

### Q26. Potential natural risks

A map showing the general geographical features, key biodiversity areas and protected/conservation areas is shown in Figure 26 - Environment Map on page 24.

Overall, the potential natural risks to Rome and its surrounding areas are of **minor overall significance** and are **under the strict control of dedicated public authorities**. These include:

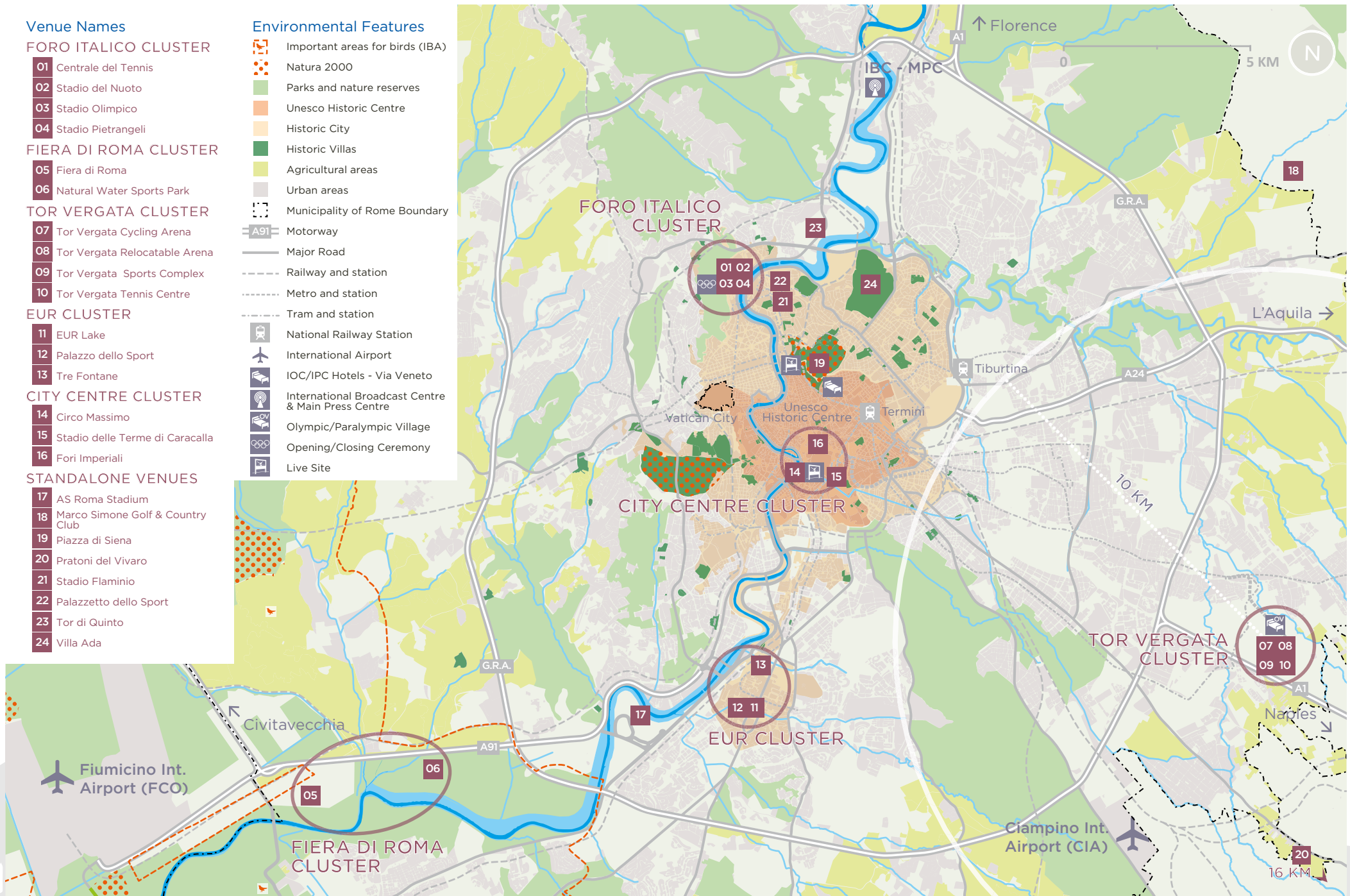
- Minimal risk of flooding – since 1900, no river floods have resulted in damage to the city. In addition, the rainiest periods of the year are in the autumn and early winter, not during the Games hosting period.
- Very limited seismic activity – historic records show some seismic activity in the distant past (1349, 1703, 1806, 1915) but with no incidence of any adverse effects.

### Q27. Sustainable construction practices

The main objective of sustainable construction is to provide buildings that are **energy efficient**, that are **healthy for the people to live or work in them**, and **to reduce pollution and waste**. Rome 2024 proposes comprehensive and coordinated action, based on the implementation of European legislative requirements; the national and regional legislative framework for energy efficiency, such as the Decree 26/6/2015; and voluntary initiatives.

Venue and construction considerations, for both permanent and temporary buildings, throughout the entire life cycle, will be based on criteria such as: consideration of the natural environment and landscape; energy efficiency; choice of materials; accessibility; new planting; sustainable mobility; recovery of rain water; health and quality of life; impact on citizens' daily life; sustainable construction management; and stakeholder engagement. In addition, the venue architecture should also raise awareness of the sustainable practices being used.

Figure 26 - Environment Map



## Q27. (continued)

The voluntary initiatives to be adopted throughout the lifecycle of these Games-related projects include:

- **Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED®) Protocols**, developed by the Green Building Council, for new construction and/or the renovation and restoration of buildings
- The **Envision™ protocol for new infrastructure**, developed by the Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure and Harvard University
- The **Guidelines for Temporary Buildings** developed by Politecnico of Milan, on behalf of the Ministry of Environment, for the Milan World Expo 2015
- Other potential sustainability criteria, to be developed in the lead up to the Games.

The Games-related requirements will also include rules on fire prevention, labour safety, emergency preparations and the need for inspections and environmental/safety audits to prevent risks during construction, in line with the demanding European and Italian standards. These audit programmes were successfully implemented during the **Turin 2006 Olympic Winter Games** and **Milan World Expo 2015**, resulting in a systematic and well documented assessment of safety and environmental management for all contractor construction activity, leading to a reduction of the 'accidents/workers per year' indicator. All calls for tenders and construction contracts will require compliance with these criteria.

## Q28. Displacement of communities/businesses

The Rome 2024 Games Concept anticipates limited displacement of existing communities and/or businesses. If required, the procedure to apply will be:

- Firstly, to engage with the land owner, identify the extent of any displacement required and seek to mitigate this displacement through effective planning
- Secondly, to consult with the parties involved to determine if a solution can be agreed through negotiation.

Should the expropriation of land be required, the procedures to be followed are defined by the national law: Decree of the President of the Republic n°327, 08/06/2001, as published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale on 16 August 2001 and further modified by the D.L. n°98, 06/07/2011 and the D.Lgs, n°150, 01/09/2011.

The principles governing expropriation and protecting individual rights are based on article 42 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic and on article 1 of the Additional Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights, ratified by the Republic of Italy with the Law n°848, 04/08/1955.

## Q29. Strategic sustainability impact assessment

The further development of infrastructure and renewed economic activity that will result from hosting the Games will provide a boost and positive effect in terms of production and employment but, at the same time, could potentially affect environmental resources and the local community.

A preliminary **Strategic sustainability impact assessment** will be carried out by the Rome 2024 Bid Committee during Stage 2 of the Candidature process, to evaluate the impact of the Games at a national and local level. These economic, environmental and social assessments will be used to verify the initial assumptions, assess the feasibility of each project and provide information on how to eliminate or mitigate possible impacts and risks. The findings will also be used to inform and update the masterplan for Stage 3 where necessary.

A **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** will be completed at the end of the Candidature process, in accordance with European, national and regional legislation (European Directive 2001/42/EC, legislative decree n°152/2006 and Regional Government Order n°363 of 15/05/2009).

The SEA procedure provides a valuable tool that can strengthen the commitment to sustainable development, promote efficient resource management and contribute towards a greener economy.

The IOC's Olympic Games Impact (OGI) programme will also provide a frame of reference, together with the experience of hosting the Turin 2006 Olympic Winter Games; the first Italian project (and one of the first projects in Europe) to use the SEA procedure for a major multi-location event.



## Q29. (continued)

To address any unforeseen effects of hosting the Games, **environmental and social monitoring** of the components such as atmosphere, ecosystems, water, noise, public health, employment, accident rate etc., will commence in the initial design stages and continue until the end of the Games. If considered necessary, an **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** procedure could be requested by the local authorities for specific projects, such as new or temporary venues with the potential for significant impacts.

The stakeholder consultation process, for both SEA and EIA, will allow the introduction of technical, procedural and programme requirements, to ensure the sustainability of the Games and enhance environmental quality. Rome 2024 will adopt an **innovative approach to manage and minimise the overall environmental footprint of the Games**, not limited to carbon emissions, but embracing broader global and local issues, such as water and biodiversity conservation and materials cycle. The European Commission's Organisation Environmental Footprint (OEF) methodology, launched in 2013, will be used to monitor environmental performance throughout the event life cycle. This approach, combined with the SEA and EIA procedures will ensure full integration of environmental issues and facilitate actions to minimise and offset the overall Games footprint, generating an innovative legacy of knowhow and experience for future Olympic Games as a key output.

## Managing air and water quality and resources

### Q30. Air quality status

The evaluation of ambient air quality in Rome and Cagliari is conducted by the Regional Agencies for Environmental Protection (ARPA) of Lazio and Sardinia respectively, based on the Legislative Decree n°155 of 2010 which is compliant with European regulations. This involves measurements generated by the Regional System for monitoring air quality and computer modelling extrapolations. Rome has 12 monitoring stations around the city, comprising eight for general measurements and four for traffic monitoring. An air quality forecast system, implemented by ARPA Lazio, uses measurements at intervals of 24, 48, 72, and 120 hours, with daily reports on the City of Rome website. Cagliari has three monitoring stations, comprising two for general measurements and one for traffic monitoring.

Table 30 shows the air quality for Rome and Cagliari over the past five years. The **air quality for Rome has improved since 2012**, with a reduction in particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and NO concentration. The air quality in Rome is therefore considered to be good for most of the monitored parameters. In August, Rome's air quality generally improves due to the reduction in traffic in the city during the summer. Since 2012, the air quality in Cagliari has also improved (PM10, PM2.5 and NO<sub>2</sub>) due to a new 'low emission' public transport system, which has won several international awards. The measurement and testing methods applied for all parameters comply with national and EU legislation as well as the most recent WHO standards. Testing includes gravimetric methods for particulate matters, UV fluorescence for sulphur dioxide, chemiluminescence for nitrogen oxides, UV light absorption for ozone and infra-red absorption for carbon monoxide.

**Table 30 – Air quality for Rome and Cagliari**

Parameter	WHO guideline	August 2011 <sup>a</sup>	August 2012 <sup>a</sup>	August 2013 <sup>a</sup>	August 2014 <sup>a</sup>	August 2015 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Rome</b>						
PM10 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 <sup>a</sup> 20 <sup>b</sup>	27	28	22	21	23
PM2.5 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	25 <sup>a</sup> 10 <sup>b</sup>	16	16	13	11	13
NO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	40 <sup>b</sup>	40	35	34	27	34
O <sub>3</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	100 <sup>c</sup>	65	69	67	63	66
CO (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	10 <sup>d</sup>	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.40	0.40
SO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	20 <sup>a</sup>	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5
<b>Cagliari</b>						
PM10 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	50 <sup>a</sup> 20 <sup>b</sup>	25	26	20	19	21
PM2.5 (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	25 <sup>a</sup> 10 <sup>b</sup>	n.a.	9	7	6	7
NO <sub>2</sub> (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	40 <sup>b</sup>	13	20	17	17	12

<sup>a</sup> 24-hour mean; <sup>b</sup> annual mean; <sup>c</sup> 8-hour mean; <sup>d</sup> 8-hour personal exposure

Source: Figures based on raw data from ARPA Lazio and ARPA Sardinia.

Detailed information available at [www.arpalazio.net/main/aria/](http://www.arpalazio.net/main/aria/) and [www.sardegnaambiente.it/arpas/](http://www.sardegnaambiente.it/arpas/)

\* Data refers to the August monthly average for the respective years. This data provides a general overview of the air quality during the Games period. In some cases the data is not directly comparable with the WHO parameters, which are based on different periods.

### Q31. Water conditions at natural water based venues

The natural water based competition venues include the existing EUR Lake (Triathlon) and Cagliari (Sailing), which will be complemented by the planned Natural Water Sports Park.

The EUR Lake was purified in 2015 through a €1 million investment which made it suitable for swimming and community recreational activities. On 17 October 2015, the lake re-opened for event use, hosting a swimming demonstration event involving international athletes. The water quality continues to be monitored to ensure the optimal environmental and health conditions for users.

### Q31. (continued)

The bay of Cagliari presents very good water conditions, as demonstrated by water analysis carried out regularly by ARPA Sardinia. The water quality is monitored in relation to both chemical and biological parameters of coastal waters (Italian Ministerial Decree 260/10) by three monitoring stations and in relation to bathing conditions (Italian Ministerial Decree 116/08) by 14 monitoring stations. In 2015, all stations showed good conditions for ecological quality and excellent conditions for bathing.

The testing methods and concentration limits for water quality set out in Italian laws comply with the European Union's regulatory framework and are fully in line and even more stringent than WHO standards.

### Q32. Water capacity

The water supply system in Rome and its surrounding areas is managed by Acea Ato 2 S.p.A, one of the main Italian operators in the water sector. In October 2015, the water supply served around 3.8 million people with around 651 million m<sup>3</sup>, of which 482 million m<sup>3</sup> served the network of Rome and Fiumicino.

Rome's water supply system is based on same approach used in ancient times, where aqueducts are supplied by uncontaminated springs in areas away from the city centre. This makes Rome one of the few leading world cities with an abundant drinking water supply, without the need for preliminary treatment. The natural reservoirs are protected by hydrogeological constraints and mainly fall within protected areas. The water supply system is based on eight large aqueducts, with an overall flow rate of 20,000 litres/second which corresponds to availability of more than 450 litres/inhabitant per day.

The water supply is protected and managed through a range of initiatives including:

- An interconnected intake system allowing pressure regulation, as well as water movement across the city, if necessary, to address any unexpected issues
- Remote controls to monitor and manage water quality and quantity

- Supplementary or emergency water sources provided by groundwater wells and the Bracciano Lake, which serves the New Aqueduct of Bracciano
- 24-hour water supply monitoring through the Acea Ato 2 Environmental Operations Room
- Implementation of Acea Ato 2 plans to improve and optimise the water supply system, including the flexibility of aqueducts and water distribution systems
- Initiatives to protect and safeguard the environment, including Legislative Decree 152/2006, Article 94, which protects the geographical areas where surface and underground waters serve the water supply.

## Managing climate change

### Q33. Climate change management

The City of Rome and the Region of Lazio share a **strong commitment to tackling climate change and ensuring sustainable long-term growth**. Following the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, Rome's 2009 'Action Plan for achieving Kyoto targets and greenhouse gas reduction' was acknowledged by the European Commission as one of the best local level climate change projects. In 2010, Rome joined the Covenant of Mayors, an international agreement where major European cities committed **to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by more than 20% by 2020**, in line with the EU's Renewable Energy and Climate Change Package targets. Several measures, implemented in recent years, include:

- Sustainable mobility projects, such as improvements to the underground network, expansion of the cycle route network and the promotion of car sharing/car-pooling
- Energy efficiency projects, such as improved thermal insulation in public buildings and the gradual replacement of traditional city lighting with more efficient LED lamps
- Promotion of renewable energy sources, including the installation of photovoltaic panels in 500 schools and other public companies

- Enhanced conservation of natural green spaces across the city, to increase carbon dioxide uptake from biomass and thereby carbon stock. Rome's reforestation plan has identified more than 2,000 hectares of area suitable for planting new trees.

Similar measures are also being undertaken by the Region of Lazio, within the framework of the Regional Energy Plan, to support the transition towards a low-carbon society, promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy and a circular economy.

Regular environmental emission reports are provided through the city's environmental reporting systems and other voluntary programs such as the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and monitoring of its Sustainable Energy Action Plan. This increases transparency, allows performance to be monitored over time and prompts corrective actions when necessary.

Rome is also embracing several **key international initiatives** such as the 'Cities for Climate Protection (CCP) Campaign of the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and the '100 Resilient Cities' platform (pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation) which helps cities become more resilient to the physical, social and economic challenges of the 21st century.

The Rome 2024 approach to climate change management **fits with the actions and programmes at a city and regional level**. The Games will provide a catalyst and **opportunity to showcase Rome's advanced practices and technologies**. Rome 2024 will implement all measures to minimise, as far as possible, the Games carbon footprint and will disclose carbon performance information throughout the event lifecycle.

## Building human capacity

### Q34. A new generation of talent

#### Maximising opportunities for talent development

Hosting the Games provides Rome, Italy and the Olympic Movement with extensive opportunities to develop talent across future generations, not only for CONI and the National Federations, as they strive to identify and develop the athletes of the future; but for those involved in the planning and delivery; as well as the citizens and young people of Rome and Italy. Our strategy is to maximise these talent generation opportunities across four main areas:

##### 1. Sport and sports performance

The development of talent is one of CONI's key goals (and CIP's for Paralympic sport) and hosting the Games will provide **a 'kick start' to many of these talent development programmes**, building on initiatives such as the 'dual career' initiative and customised education calendar, so that athletes can meet the training and competition demands of their sport. The enhanced competition and training venues will provide **an opportunity for Italian athletes and those from other Mediterranean countries to train all year round** (see Q20).

At a grassroots level, CONI, in partnership with Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR), will build on existing work within primary and secondary schools, to develop sport within the curriculum. The expansion of the Student Championships, together with **initiatives to get more people, particularly young people, practicing sports in organised sports club settings**, will encourage and provide more opportunities for talent identification and development across a range of sports.

##### 2. Sports and event management

Since 1966, the Giulio Onesti School has provided education courses for sports-related technical qualifications and sports management. In addition to the many sports management courses delivered by Universities across Italy, CONI has structured its own Sports Management course, to provide suitably trained candidates for management positions within the sports industry. The Games will provide **a valuable opportunity for work related experience for students** and other individuals, providing experience of the largest sporting event in the world.

##### 3. Volunteering

Our Volunteer recruitment strategy, targeting people from across Italy, will enhance the existing Italian database of volunteers that will provide the 'backbone' of the Games workforce. Volunteers will be trained for their role, providing **opportunities for personal development, team building and social inclusion**.

The volunteer network will provide a legacy to support future events, building on the 'Volo2006' programme, created as part of the Turin 2006 Olympic Winter Games, which already supports both sport and cultural events.

##### 4. Personal development

The Rome 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme will apply the inspirational qualities of sport and hosting the Games to develop young people across a range of different disciplines (see Q35, 36). The Games will also be used to promote the personal development of athletes, by building on CONI's partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies, to help athletes develop their careers when they retire from sport.

##### 5. Innovation

Rome 2024 Bid Committee programmes, such as #LabRoma2024, will continue throughout the candidature and in the lead up to the Games. These programmes provide **an opportunity for people or groups with innovative ideas to develop and implement these plans**, within the context of hosting the Games.

## Promoting sport and the Olympic values in society

### Q35. Long term sporting strategy

CONI, and CIP for Paralympic sport, are the public bodies that lead on the organisation and promotion of both national sport and sport for all programmes in Italy. CONI endorses 45 National Sports Federations and other bodies that promote sport and represent 95,000 sports clubs, with over 11 million members.

CONI's main goals in developing sport in the medium to long term are:

1. To provide **high quality, accessible facilities** for elite training, schools sport and sport for all
2. To **maximise success in elite sport** and **identify/develop talent**, to win more medals in international competitions
3. To provide **Sport for all programmes** that help to promote active healthy lifestyles, including respect for the values of Olympism and the fight against doping
4. To develop **school and grassroots sport**, providing opportunities for young people at each age group, including progression to club sport
5. To develop **high quality coaches, teachers, officials and administrators** in sport.

There is a strong focus on young people, including the promotion of motor skills from a young age and the promotion of a culture of exercise in schools.

### Q35. (continued)

Since 2009, CONI has collaborated with the MIUR to define policies, guidelines and allocate resources for school sports projects including two key programmes:

- The test of ‘motor literacy’ programme in primary schools, within the curriculum, which aims to improve the motor skills of pupils (aged 6-10 years). This programme, known as ‘Sport Class’, became fully operational in 2014/15 involving more than 5,500 schools, 42,000 classes and 850,000 children. This ‘motor literacy’ project facilitated the adoption of law n°107/2015 which introduced specialist physical education and motor skills practice in primary schools.
- The ‘Student Championships’ for secondary schools at two levels (11-13 years and 14-18 years), delivered in collaboration with the National Sports Federations and Associated Sports Disciplines, provide sporting competitions in schools, at municipal, provincial, regional and national levels. Over one million students were involved in 2014/15.

Both programmes also provide inclusive pathways for children and young people with impairments, implemented in partnership with CIP.

In 2015, further sports development action plans were announced to:

- Promote the “Sport Class” project to more primary schools across the country
- Review and update the Student Championships, to increase participation by secondary schools and students
- Promote awareness campaigns on the educational values of sport, including the use of sports ambassadors in both primary and secondary schools
- Encourage parasport practice, building on CIP’s projects such as ‘At School with a Champion’, ‘Paralympic Day’ and ‘Games without Barriers’
- Extend the high school sports network, established in 2014
- Review the curricular guidelines for physical education in schools
- Identify and implement pilot programmes in kindergartens on movement education

- Support students with high-level sporting achievements in secondary schools and universities to promote a dual career
- Identify and promote models of collaboration between schools, sports organisations and sports clubs
- Train physical education teachers and tutors delivering school sport.

CONI also collaborates regularly with sports clubs to promote sport for young people outside of school including:

- ‘CONI Trophy’ – a competitive sports project for young people conceived as a ‘mini-Olympic Games’
- ‘EduCamp’ – a summer camp programme including physical activity and multi-disciplinary sports for children aged 5-14 years
- Educational anti-doping campaign (with NADO).

In November 2015, the Italian Prime Minister Renzi announced the allocation of €100 million for the renovation of school sports facilities, in recognition of the important role that sport plays in young people’s lives and the benefits that it can deliver.

### Q36. Promoting sport and the Olympic values

Rome 2024, in partnership with CONI, recognises the significant opportunity that hosting the Games can provide to promote sport and the Olympic values in society. The Games will be **a catalyst to enhance existing and develop new sports development programmes**. This strategy, which addresses many of the points in Olympic Agenda 2020, includes:

- Developing an **Olympic Education Programme** with ActionAid, and other partners, that promotes the Olympic values in society and contributes to the overall Games vision to unite people through sport
- Developing **sports initiation activities in Rome and across Italy**, including the refurbishment of public areas in each district as **communal sports facilities**, to encourage people of all ages, but particularly young people, to take up a sport and become more physically active
- Building on the **existing sports programmes** described in Q35, to maximise the opportunities for young people in education

- Using Olympians and Paralympians, to **promote sport and the Olympic values**, acting as role models to inspire young people and change society’s perception towards people with an impairment
- Developing **targeted programmes**, including those focused on **socially excluded people or people with impairments**.

CONI, in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies and MIUR, is already promoting awareness of the Olympic values in society and, in particular, social integration through sport. Since 2014, the **‘Sport and Integration: the greatest victory’** project has used sport as a tool to counter racial discrimination and intolerance and to promote multi-cultural understanding, inside and outside schools, with over 1 million primary school pupils taking part in 2015.

Building on this, the **Rome 2024 Olympic Education Programme**, developed as part of Rome’s candidature, is raising awareness of the Olympic values including the joy of movement, fair play, respect for others, the pursuit of excellence and harmony. Based on three pillars of Education, Participation and Integration, the programme is using sports activation to promote all forms of inclusion.

Phase 1 involves pilot programmes in the city of Rome, whilst Phase 2 will see the programme extended across Italy in primary and secondary schools. This will involve primary school teachers and key personnel from the network of CONI, MIUR, National Paralympic Committee and the National Sports Federations.

Phase 2 will also include the creation of a web portal, in partnership with the MIUR, that will record all CONI/MIUR sponsored projects and the school sport initiatives carried out by sports organisations. It will also be possible to download teaching materials on the values of sport and Olympism and upload best practice examples promoted by schools and sports bodies. To give maximum publicity to the project, CONI and MIUR will host meetings with teachers, school administrators and the network of sports associations and the general public to promote the great work taking place.

## 1.3 General Infrastructure and Capacity Analysis



### 1.3.1 Population statistics

#### Q37. Population

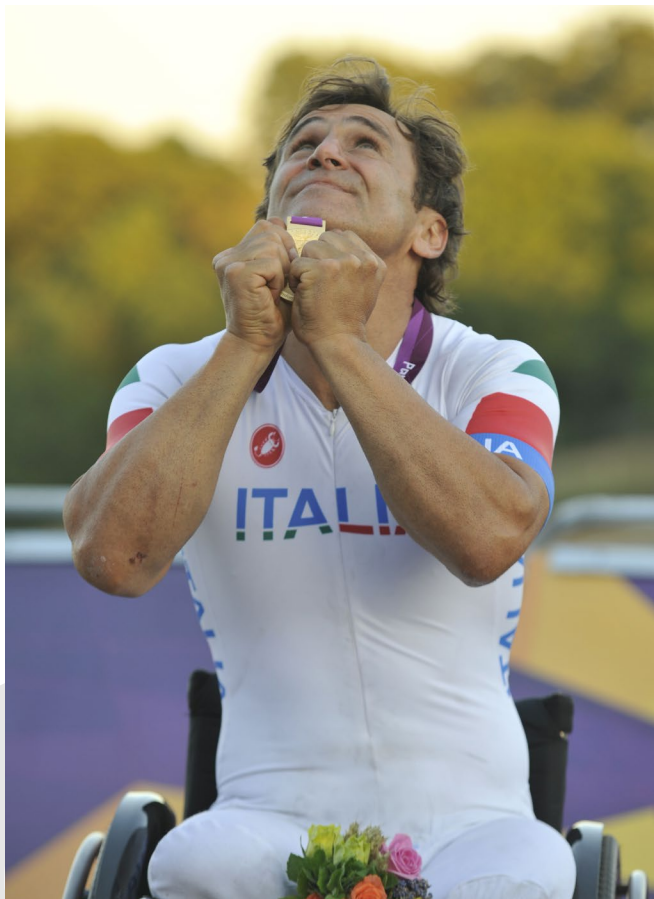
The current and projected population figures for the city, region and country are shown in Table 37.

**Table 37 – Population figures for the city, region and country**

	2015	2024 projections
<b>Rome (metropolitan area)</b>	4,342,046	4,531,793
<b>Region of Lazio</b>	5,892,425	6,150,357
<b>Italy</b>	60,795,612	62,980,769

Source: 2015 population: National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT): <http://demo.istat.it/pop2015/index.html>

2024 projections: ISTAT: <http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/48875>



### 1.3.2 Accommodation

#### Q38. Existing and planned hotel rooms

**Table 38 – Existing Hotel Rooms – Rome**

Hotel Rating	Within a radius of 0-10km of the City Centre		Within a radius of 10-50km of the City Centre		Totals	
	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Total number of hotels	Total number of rooms
5 star	33	4,139	3	71	36	4,210
4 star	266	24,629	88	7,186	354	31,815
3 star	356	13,102	199	6,616	555	19,718
2 star	208	3,927	99	1,981	307	5,908
1 star	118	1,419	36	461	154	1,880
Total	981	47,216	425	16,315	1,406	63,531

**Table 38 – Planned Hotel Rooms – Rome**

Hotel Rating	Within a radius of 0-10km of the City Centre		Within a radius of 10-50km of the City Centre		Totals	
	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Number of hotels	Number of rooms	Total number of hotels	Total number of rooms
5 star	1	200	-	-	1	200
4 star	-	-	2	776	2	776
3 star	1	114	-	-	1	114
2 star	-	-	-	-	0	0
1 star	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total	2	314	2	776	4	1,090

**Table 38 – Existing and Planned Hotel Rooms Outside of the Host City**

Venue/cluster/precinct name	Hotel Rating	Within a radius of 0-10km of the venue/cluster/precinct			
		Existing		Planned	
		Number of hotels	Number of Rooms	Number of hotels	Number of Rooms
Cagliari	5 star	-	-	1	120
	4 star	8	1,370	-	-
	3 star	17	792	-	-
	2 star	4	50	-	-
	1 star	6	104	-	-
	Total	35	2,316	1	120

#### Q39. Alternative accommodation

**Table 39 – Alternative Accommodation**

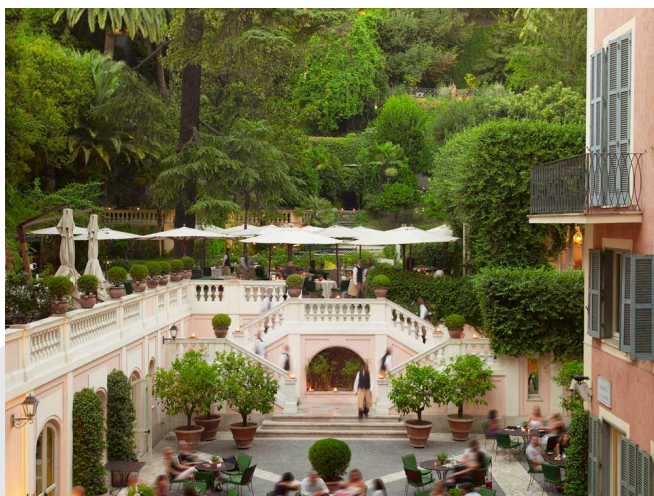
City	Type of Accommodation	Star rating or equivalent	Current Capacity (rooms)	Planned Expansion (rooms)	Distance from City Centre (0-10km or 10-50km)	Anticipated Games client/ workforce use
Rome	Apartments	1 - 3	15,894	N/A	0-10 km	Workforce
	Apartments	1 - 3	2,263	N/A	10-50 km	Workforce
	Bed & Breakfast	N/A	3,720	N/A	0-10 km	Spectators
	Bed & Breakfast	N/A	1,667	N/A	10-50 km	Spectators
	Holiday rental (Religious)	N/A	7,370	N/A	0-10 km	Spectators
	Holiday rental (Religious)	N/A	2,272	N/A	10-50 km	Spectators
	Hostels	N/A	129	N/A	0-10 km	Spectators
	Hostels	N/A	110	N/A	10-50 km	Spectators
	Campings	1 - 4	345	N/A	0-10 km	Spectators
	Campings	1 - 4	6,606	N/A	10-50 km	Spectators
Cagliari	University Campus	N/A	1,122	N/A	10-50 km	Media
	Room rental	N/A	694	N/A	0-10km	Spectators
	Apartments	N/A	110	N/A	0-10km	Workforce
	Residence	N/A	50	N/A	0-10km	Workforce
	Hostels	N/A	125	N/A	0-10km	Workforce
	Holiday rental	N/A	145	N/A	0-10km	Spectators
	B&B	N/A	1,162	N/A	0-10km	Spectators

## Q40. Media Village

Not applicable. We have no plans for a Media Village.

## Q41. Alignment with long term plans

As a leading world city and well known tourist destination, Rome welcomes millions of visitors every year, with a broad and varied range of accommodation on offer, from luxury/five star hotels to one star/two star budget hotels and hostels. The majority of this hotel accommodation is located within Rome's historical centre, a recognised UNESCO World Heritage Site. The current capacity has accommodated many visitors during major events such as the 2000 Jubilee, which attracted around 25 million tourists and pilgrims. The 2016 Jubilee is also expected to attract around 33 million visitors over the year and plans are in place for the 2025 Jubilee. However, due to the extensive existing capacity, very few new hotels or other forms of accommodation are planned. More emphasis will be placed on the continual improvement of the service standards and maintaining the existing range of accommodation offered to visitors. Hosting the Rome 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games (the Games) will provide an important catalyst to help achieve these service related goals.



## 1.3.3 Airport

### Q42. Main airport

Leonardo da Vinci International Airport (IATA: FCO, ICAO: LIRF), also known as Fiumicino Airport, is Italy's primary airport for domestic and international flights. It is the seventh largest airport in Europe (the fifth largest in terms of the airport system which includes Ciampino Airport) and 34th largest in the world, covering over 29,000km<sup>2</sup> and with more than 100 operating airlines providing direct connections to over 200 cities across the world. It provides the main hub for Alitalia, the largest Italian airline which has now become a partner of Etihad Airways. It is also one of the most advanced European airports in terms of sustainability. Since 2009, a 3rd generation natural gas power plant has served the airport's entire energy, heating and cooling systems.

### Q43. Other airports

Rome Ciampino Airport (IATA: CIA, ICAO: LIRA) (also known as the G.B. Pastine International Airport) is the secondary international airport of Rome. It is located just 12km from central Rome and hosts mainly low-cost airlines such as Ryanair and Wizz Air and general aviation traffic.

The city of Cagliari, host of the Sailing competition, is served by the Elmas-G.Mameli Airport (IATA: CAG, ICAO: LIEE). Located just 8km from the city centre, it is the main airport of Sardinia.

## Q44. Airport details

Table 44 provides further details regarding the capacity of Fiumicino Airport and the other airports in 2015.

**Table 44 – Airport information (2015)**

	Fiumicino	Ciampino	Cagliari
<b>No. of runways</b>	3	1	1
<b>No. of gates</b>	83	18	12
<b>Airport capacity</b> (aircraft movements per hour)	90	22	18
<b>Annual passenger terminal capacity</b> (passengers per year)	40.5 million*	5.8* million	6.5 million
<b>Peak passenger capacity over 24 hours</b>	145,074	15,530	20,953
<b>Distance to city centre</b>	29km by road	12km by road	8km by road

\* based on 2015 throughput

Fiumicino Airport is connected to the Rome Termini Railway Station in the city centre **by a non-stop rail service, with a travel time of 32 minutes and departures nearly every 15 minutes.** From the Fiumicino Railway Station, it is also possible to reach intermediate stations in Rome, including Tiburtina and Trastevere, through the local rail service (FL1 line), with departures every 15 minutes (weekdays) or 30 minutes (weekends and bank holidays). There are also shuttle buses and an extensive taxi service. There are plans to further improve these rail and road connections (see Q50). Ciampino Airport, to the south east of Rome, has regular shuttle buses from the airport to the nearby Ciampino Rail Station which provides onward travel to the city centre. In addition, there are taxi services and other bus services, which connect directly to the city centre. Cagliari Elmas Airport is connected to Cagliari city centre by train (five minute journey time), bus and taxi services.

If required, the hours of operation, air traffic control and all other services can be extended at both Fiumicino Airport and Ciampino Airport, as necessary.

## Q45. Airport expansion

Aeroporti di Roma, the company managing Rome's airports, has an ambitious infrastructure plan, which includes traffic growth, the addition of new carriers at Fiumicino Airport and the introduction of new routes. The plans to extend the infrastructure at Fiumicino Airport and improve Ciampino Airport are already approved, as part of **a long term strategy to enhance the airport operations**. These plans include:

- A **terminal improvement programme** to increase the level of service and comfort for passengers in existing terminals
- The **Fiumicino South Completion Plan**, with the addition of a runway, will double the terminal's surface area and upgrade the apron, taxiway systems and all airport subsystems, including loading bridges, baggage systems and technical plants
- Full consideration of the environmental impact of these improvements and offsetting measures.

These expansion plans, alongside new road and rail connections, will provide greatly enhanced services for the forecast increased passenger traffic at Fiumicino Airport. **In December 2016, the Terminal 3 extension and new Boarding Area F will be complete**, adding 14 loading bridges and a further 90,000m<sup>2</sup> of space.

As a result of this major investment plan, **the capacity at Fiumicino Airport will be significantly enhanced by 2024, serving 58 million passengers per year**, with four runways, 125 gates, 114 aircraft movements per hour and a peak capacity over 24 hours of more than 210,000 passengers.

## Q46. Flight network

The number of countries to/from which there are direct weekly international scheduled flights, for Fiumicino Airport and Ciampino Airport, is shown in Table 46. These are expected to increase by 2024 in line with the proposed airport expansion plans.

**Table 46 – Flight Network**

Continent	Countries Served	Number of weekly flights per airport (2015)	
		Fiumicino Airport	Ciampino Airport
Europe (EU) excluding Italy	27 (147 airports)	1,600	352
Europe (non EU)	15 (32 airports)	206	9
North America	2 (23 airports)	147	2*
Central/South America	6 (9 airports)	30	1*
Middle East	10 (15 airports)	137	3*
Far East	13 (19 airports)	63	1*
Africa	12 (21 airports)	106	7
Europe EU (Italy only)	1 (48 airports)	1,196	133

\* General aviation and government flights

## 1.3.4 Transport

### Q47. Overview of Games Transport Strategy

Our Games Transport Strategy is based on the following objectives:

- To provide fast, reliable, secure transport for all accredited stakeholders
- To deliver high capacity public transport for spectators to ensure a positive transport experience
- To minimise the transport impact on the city
- To change travel behaviour, creating a legacy of more sustainable transport usage across the city
- To maximise long term value for money by helping to deliver Rome's long term transport plans.

Rome 2024 will achieve these objectives by harnessing the expertise of all the local transport agencies and operators to plan and deliver a fully integrated transport solution, across all modes, for all Functional Areas and to meet the wider operational needs of the city. Through detailed forecasts and full understanding of the transport requirements, we will ensure that transport delivery meets, and where possible exceeds, the levels of service befitting the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

At the time of the Games during the August holiday period, private transport use in Rome reduces significantly during peak periods and average vehicle speeds across the road network increase dramatically.

There is also a pronounced drop in the use of public transport, with metro usage considerably lower than the busiest months.

Our strategy for the Games is to locate venues along high capacity public transport corridors which are also served by major roads around the city, thereby helping to minimise travel distances and travel times for all stakeholders.

Rome has extensive experience of organising transport for mega events, particularly for sport and religious occasions and events spanning several days. This includes the Jubilee 2000 and the XVI World Youth Day (August 2000) when over 1 million people were successfully transported to and from Tor Vergata – the location for the Olympic Village and key venue cluster for Rome 2024.

The key elements of our Games Transport Strategy are as follows:

#### Efficient transport services to meet stakeholder needs

- Fast-track processes at each airport for accredited stakeholders based on an Arrival and Departure service delivery plan and a streamlined operation providing a warm welcome for all spectators from overseas
- An Olympic Route Network (ORN) with dedicated Olympic lanes linking all the key venue clusters. The ORN will allocate one existing lane in each direction as an Olympic lane, around the whole of the Rome Ring Road, the Grande Raccordo Anulare (GRA). Olympic lanes will also be provided on key arterial roads linking to the venues.
- Dedicated individual bus transport systems for Athletes and Team Officials, Accredited Media and Technical Officials as required by the Host City Agreement
- T1, T2 and T3 car fleet systems for the Olympic Family in line with service level requirements, together with the provision of vehicles for use by each NOC and key stakeholders
- Coordinated planning of accommodation and transport for the Media, to optimise the transport services to each competition and non-competition venue
- Facilitation of Marketing Partner/Sponsor coach operations at all venues.

## Q47. (continued)

### Enhanced public transport capacity

- Additional public transport capacity through enhanced infrastructure and rolling stock for spectators and workforce (see Table 50(a-d))
- Extended and more frequent rail services that start earlier and finish later in the day
- Additional temporary spectator transport services such as shuttle buses and park & ride services to supplement public transport where necessary
- Free access to public transport and temporary spectator transport services for spectators (holding a valid Games ticket for that day), workforce and accredited client groups to help maximise the use of non-car modes
- Accessible transport services to and from all venues to complement existing public transport and ensure a fully inclusive Games.

### Effective coordination and control

- An integrated Transport Coordination Centre will be established to monitor and manage the transport operations for all transport modes, across the whole city. This will provide an important legacy facility for Rome both before and after the Games.
- A powerful Travel Demand Management programme to inform and influence the travel behaviour of spectators and people living/working in Rome, using tried and tested new media where appropriate
- Active traffic management (e.g. traffic signal programmes) and parking restrictions to optimise the use of road space during the Games. The only car parking at venues for spectators will be accessible parking for people with mobility impairments.
- Integration of all road-based transport with Olympic and Paralympic road events to ensure smooth transport operations on all road event days.

### Strong focus on sustainability

- New public transport infrastructure, in line with Rome's long term transport plans, will provide a sustainable transport legacy for the city
- Use of zero-or low-emission vehicles wherever practicable, as well as potential use of sustainable transport such as self-driving electric cars and driver-less metro trains

- The use of 'smart' tools to promote the use of sustainable transport modes at Games-time, including walking and cycling routes around all venues.

## Q48. Alignment with city/regional transport strategies

The Rome 2024 Transport Strategy described in Q47 is **fully aligned with the Rome Urban Planning General Regulations (PRG)**. Both plans take full account of Rome's unique historical and artistic heritage, as well as its irregular urban development over the centuries.

The main objective of the City of Rome's Plan is to provide a high quality transport system, with improved travel times and more regular and reliable services, which will encourage **a substantial shift away from the use of private cars towards public transport and sustainable transport modes**. It includes improvements to the regional railways; the metro system; tramways and public transport corridors, using dedicated lanes for bus modes and taxis; as well as cycling and pedestrian paths. These plans will also enhance the transport infrastructure and services in readiness for the thousands of visitors that will come to Rome during the Jubilee in 2025.

The opportunity to host the Games in 2024, when combined with these 2025 Jubilee plans, provides an outstanding opportunity to accelerate the transformation of the transport system, by creating a sustainable transport legacy that will enhance the quality of life in the city for future generations. **These proposals also fit very well with the principles of Olympic Agenda 2020 that focus on long term sustainability and alignment with the long term development plans of the city.**

Based on the transport investments that are already planned in the city, as opposed to major additional infrastructure works, the Games-time transport strategy will play a major role in driving forward the investment in key transport projects. Examples of particular value to the Games include:

- Creating completely **car-free zones** in the most prestigious areas of the historic centre. The Games will provide the perfect catalyst to reinforce and trial elements of such a scheme.

- Developing an **efficient public transportation system for the south eastern sector of the city**, where the Olympic Village at Tor Vergata will be created. This investment will promote further sustainable development of the area as a legacy of the Games.
- Completing the Anello Ferroviario which will create a 'rail ring' around the city and improve access to the Foro Italico
- Upgrading the Rome-Viterbo urban railway line to **connect the city centre (Piazza del Popolo) to the northern suburbs of Rome**, to serve the International Broadcast Centre/Main Press Centre (IBC/MPC) and Villa Ada competition venue
- Upgrading of the rail service to Fiumicino Airport which will support Arrivals and Departures and provide improved access to the Fiera di Roma Cluster
- Upgrading the non-stop rail services connecting the Fiumicino Airport to the Rome Termini Railway Station, by introducing higher frequency trains (four per hour and six per hour during peak times)
- Improving **accessibility at stations** to make all metro and rail stations wheelchair accessible by 2024
- Implementing dedicated lanes for public transport around the city which will serve spectator transport operations during the Games
- Developing and integrating **urban cycling and walking paths** particularly along the banks of the Tiber River.

## Q49. Motorisation rates

Table 49 – Motorisation Rate and Public Transport Share

Motorisation Rate	City			Region (Lazio)			Country		
	2000	2015	2024	2000	2015	2024	2000	2015	2024
Automobile motorisation rate (cars per thousand people)	722	630	645	651	641	656	572	619	634
Share (%) of public transport journeys in relation to all motorised journeys	24%	27%	30%	22%	23%	25%	9%	10%	11%

## Q50. Transport infrastructure

See Tables 50a, 50b, 50c, 50d (Transport infrastructure)

**Table 50a – Existing Transport Infrastructure**

EXISTING transport infrastructure, NO PERMANENT WORKS REQUIRED					
Ref.	Type of transport infrastructure (Motorways, major urban arterial network, suburban rail, subway, light rail public transport systems)	Length (km) + capacity (number of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/upgrade	
		Within city boundary	From city boundary to outlying venues	Construction date	Date of completed upgrade(s)
1	Motorways	122.6km (4-6 lanes)	-	Varies	2011
2	Major Urban Arterial Network	157.0km (varies, 2-10 lanes)	-	Varies	Varies
3	Suburban Rail	250.0km (2-4 tracks)	-	Varies	Varies
4	Metro	60.0km (2 tracks)	-	Varies	2015
5	Light Rail Transport System	40.0km (2 tracks)	-	Varies	Varies

**Table 50b – Existing Transport Infrastructure – Permanent Works Required**

EXISTING transport infrastructure, NO PERMANENT WORKS REQUIRED									
Ref	Type of transport infrastructure (Motorways, major urban arterial network, suburban rail, subway, light rail public transport systems)	CurrentLength (km) + capacity (number of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/upgrade					
		Within city boundary	From city boundary to outlying venues	Type of work (length in km +capacity)		Body responsible	Construction date	Date of upgrade	Source of financing (public/ private/ joint)
				Within city boundary	From city boundary to outlying venues				
Major Urban Arterial Network									
6	Via del Mare e Via Ostiense (between GRA and Viale Marconi)	6.5km (-)	-	4 lanes	-	Roma Capitale	1928	2018-2022	Public
7	Internal ring road improvement between A24 and Foro Italico	12.0km (4-6 lanes)	-	-	-	Roma Capitale	1952	2017-2023	Public
8	Via Pineta Sacchetti (between Via Forte Braschi and Piazza dei Giureconsulti)	1.5km (2 lanes)	-	4 lanes	-	Roma Capitale	Varies	2018-2020	Public
9	Improvement of the Via Flaminia (between GRA and Tor di Quinto)	7.0km (2-6 lanes)	-	4.1km	-	Roma Capitale	Varies	2019-2022	Public
10	Improvements to road network serving Tor Vergata	20.0km (2-4 lanes)	-	-	-	Roma Capitale	Varies	2018-2021	Public
11	Upgrade of Svincolo degli Oceani junction	2.0km (4 lanes)	-	-	-	Roma Capitale	Varies	2019-2022	Public
Suburban Rail									
12	Nodo Pigneto - Opening of the station, relocating track underground on lines FL1-FL3 and creating a new interchange with Metro line C	-	-	-	-	RFI -Rete Ferroviaria Italiana	Varies	2016-2018	Public
13	Completion of the Northern Rail Ring (Phase 1): Re-opening of the section of rail line between Vigna Clara and Valle Aurelia stations plus renewal works at S. Pietro station	7.5km (2 tracks)	-	-	-	RFI -Rete Ferroviaria Italiana	2015	2016	Public
14	Enhancement of service between Fiumicino Airport and Termini station. (increase in train service frequency from 4 trains per hour to 6 trains per hour during peak time)	-	-	-	-	RFI -Rete Ferroviaria Italiana	1990	2022	Public
15	FL rail lines - Improvements to the management systems of the lines	-	-	-	-	RFI -Rete Ferroviaria Italiana	2014	2020	Public
16	FL Rail lines - New technology introduced to improve rail operating system in the Rome area	-	-	-	-	RFI -Rete Ferroviaria Italiana	-	2023	Public
17	FL Rail lines - Renewal of Rolling stock	-	-	-	-	Regione Lazio	-	2023	Public
18	Roma Nord railway (urban section) - station upgrades including access to stations	12.6km (2 tracks)	-	-	-	Roma Capitale/ Regione Lazio	Varies	2015-2023	Public
Metro									
19	Functional improvements of Metro line A	18.5km (2 tracks)	-	-	-	Roma Capitale	1980	2016-2023	Public
20	Functional improvements of Metro line B	23.5km (2 tracks)	-	-	-	Roma Capitale	1955	2016-2023	Public

Table 50c – Planned Transport Infrastructure

PLANNED Transport Infrastructure							
Ref.	Type of transport infrastructure (Motorways, major urban arterial network, suburban rail, subway, light rail public transport systems)	Length (km) + capacity (number of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/Upgrade			
		Within city boundary	From city boundary to outlying venues	Body responsible	Start	End	Source of financing (public/private/joint)
Major Urban Arterial Network							
21	New bridge - Ponte dei Congressi	7.0km (4 lanes)	-	Roma Capitale	2016	2022	Public
22	New bridge - Ponte di Dragona	2.0km (4 lanes)	-	Roma Capitale	2018	2023	Public
23	New/upgraded road - Lungotevere di Pietra Papa - Lungotevere S. Paolo	3.5km (4 lanes)	-	Roma Capitale	2018	2023	Public
24	New/upgraded road - Lungotevere Dante and connection between Lungotevere S. Paolo and Via dei Mare-Via Ostiense	3.5km (4 lanes)	-	Roma Capitale	2018	2023	Public
25	New bridge over the Tiber river between C.ne Ostiense and Via E. Fermi	0.5km (4 lanes)	-	Roma Capitale	2018	2023	Public
26	New road system of AS Roma Stadium	6.0km (4/6 lanes)	-	Roma Capitale	2017	2020	Joint
27	New bridge - Ponte della Scafa	2.0km (4 lanes)	2.0km (4 lanes)	Roma Capitale	2016	2019	Public
Suburban Rail							
28	Completion of Northern Rail Ring (Phase 3 to Tor di Quinto)	2.5km (2 tracks)	-	RFI - Rete Ferroviaria Italiana	2019	2023	Public
29	Completion of Northern Rail Ring and completion of connection systems with the northern lines	2.5km (2 tracks)	-	RFI - Rete Ferroviaria Italiana	2019	2023	Public
Metro							
30*	Extension of Metro Line C - Lodi-Colosseo section	3.6km (2 tracks)	-	Roma Capitale - Roma Metropolitane	Started	2021	Public
31a	Extension of Line C to Tor Vergata (overground option A) - One of the options 31a-c will be provided	3.5km (2 tracks)	-	Roma Capitale - Roma Metropolitane	2018	2022	Public
31b	Extension of Line C to Tor Vergata (underground option B) - One of the options 31a-c will be provided	3.5km (2 tracks)	-	Roma Capitale - Roma Metropolitane	2018	2022	Public
Light Rail Public Transport System							
31c	Light rail Anagnina-Romanina-Torre Angela - One of the options 31a-c will be provided	6.5km (2 tracks)	-	Roma Capitale - Roma Metropolitane	2018	2022	Joint
32	Tramvia della Musica - new tram serving Foro Italico area	5.9km (2 tracks)	-	Roma Capitale	2018	2022	Public

\*The City of Rome has approved a plan to further extend Metro Line C from Colosseo to Foro Italico. It is not identified in this table as funding is yet to be confirmed.

Table 50d – Additional Transport Infrastructure

ADDITIONAL Transport Infrastructure (no additional transport infrastructure is required)							
Ref.	Type of transport infrastructure (Motorways, major urban arterial network, suburban rail, subway, light rail public transport systems)	Length (km) + capacity (number of traffic lanes or tracks)		Construction/Upgrade			
		Within city boundary	From city boundary to outlying venues	Body responsible	Start	End	Source of financing (public/private/joint)
	N/A						

## Q51. Transport legacy

The City of Rome and Region of Lazio will benefit greatly from the planned investment in transport infrastructure. The improvements to Rome's existing road and rail/metro networks will benefit those living and working in the city on a daily basis, as well as the many thousands of tourists who visit the city every year.

The **planned improvements to the radial roads into Rome** (eg Via Flaminia and Via Ostiense-Via del Mare-Lungotevere) will help relieve existing constraints in the major road network, improving safety and journey times for car drivers and bus passengers.

**Four new bridges over the River Tiber** are planned that will provide legacy benefits to users of cars, buses and cycles, as well as enhancing connectivity for pedestrians, in line with the overall goal to promote **more sustainable transport modes**. These new bridges will help relieve pressure on the existing bridges. In particular, the new Ponte dei Congressi will greatly improve movements on the Rome-Fiumicino corridor.

The **completion of the Anello Ferroviario 'rail ring' around the city** will bring huge legacy benefit to commuters and leisure travellers living in Rome and the Region of Lazio. The rail ring will allow faster rail travel around the outer areas of the city, linking the urban rail network with the northern areas of the city. By minimising the need to travel into the city centre and out again, it will relieve congestion in the city centre, particularly Rome Termini Railway Station and will significantly improve the potential use of rail as a transport mode, helping to reduce car use, in line with Rome's sustainable transport goals.

The **new interchanges and service improvements on all three Metro lines (A, B and C)** will enhance the connectivity of the city centre and make the rail and Metro networks even more integrated. This will help encourage greater use of public transport, and help reduce the reliance on the private car, for the benefit of everyone in the city.

Whichever rail scheme is chosen to link to Tor Vergata, it will open up the development potential for a wide area and greatly improve access for existing users of the hospital, university and residential areas. The scheme will provide **a step-change in the public transport accessibility of the Tor Vergata area**, leaving a hugely valuable legacy from the Games.



## Q52. Games-time public transport systems and road network

Rome's public transport system will play a fundamental role at Games-time, based on the Transport Strategy described in Q47. The public transport systems that will serve each of the main venue clusters are described below, with reference to specific projects in Table 50(a-d) and shown on Map A.

The **Foro Italico cluster** will be served by Metro Line A, with Ottaviano station as the main venue station, supported by Lepanto station. At Games-time, Metro Line A will provide a capacity of 48,000 passengers per hour per direction. Ottaviano station is located within walking distance of the front-of-house spectator entrance. In addition, Foro Italico will be served by the existing Tram 2 which links to the city centre and the proposed new Tram della Musica. This will link the urban railway Roma Nord (at Euclide station), Metro line B (at Policlinico station) and Metro line A (at Ottaviano station). In addition, the new Anello Ferroviario 'rail ring' will provide extra rail capacity. A shuttle bus from Vigna Clara station will link the 'rail ring' to the eastern spectator entrance. In addition, these venues will also be served by walking and cycling paths. There will be a further improvement to connectivity if further extension of the Metro C line is confirmed.

The **Tor Vergata cluster** will be directly served by a new rail-based service. Feasibility studies for three alternative options are currently under consideration. Options include an extension of Metro line C (with either an underground or overground alignment) or a light rail service linking Tor Vergata to Metro lines A and C. Further capacity will be provided by spectator shuttle buses between the venue and Metro Line A at Anagnina terminal station.

The **Fiera di Roma cluster** will be served by the regional FL1 railway that connects Fiumicino Airport and the city centre. The main cluster of venues will be served by Fiera di Roma station whilst those venues at the new Natural Water Sports Park will be served by Ponte Galeria station. Both of these existing stations will be enhanced prior to the Games. In addition, the cluster will be linked to Metro line B at EUR Magliana station, from which a shuttle bus system will be put in place to transfer spectators

to and from the venues. In addition, the separate Roma Lido urban rail line will be used to provide additional rail capacity. Spectator shuttle buses will operate between the new Acilia Sud station and the venue, utilising the new link road and bridge across the River Tiber.

The **EUR cluster** will be served primarily by Metro Line B, with an increased capacity up to 48,000 passengers per hour per direction. The **City Centre cluster** venues will be served by Metro lines A, B and C, using various stations and rail services at Ostiense and Termini stations, supplemented by the city's extensive bus and tramways network, as well as walking and cycling paths. The upgraded Roma Nord rail service will provide access to the Villa Ada venue and the IBC/MPC.

For the venues not directly connected to the rail system, such as the Marco Simone Golf & Country Club and Pratoni del Vivaro, a dedicated shuttle bus system will be implemented connecting with the nearest railway/metro lines, and complemented by temporary Park & Ride operations. These shuttle bus systems will be operated using Rome's extensive bus fleet that will be renewed prior to 2024.

The main motorway and road network to be used at Games-time will be designated as an Olympic Route Network (ORN). The ORN will be developed around the main Rome Ring Road (GRA)(see Q47). One of the three existing lanes in each direction will be allocated as Olympic lanes, guaranteeing fast and reliable travel times, at all times of day throughout the Games period, for accredited stakeholder vehicles. The ORN will also incorporate the following key radial routes:

- Via Flaminia Nuova-Viale di Tor di Quinto for Foro Italico cluster and the IBC/MBC
- A1 Motorway for the Tor Vergata cluster
- A91 Motorway for the Fiumicino Airport, Fiera di Roma cluster and AS Stadium venues
- A route through the city centre to serve the IOC and Media hotels and city centre venues.

## Q53. Distances and travel times

See Table 53 (Distances and Travel times)

## 1.3.5 Energy

### Q54. National energy market

The Italian power market was reformed in March 1999, establishing open competition, having previously been managed by a unique public operator, ENEL. It has the following components:

- Main operators (1,874) supporting power generation
- High-voltage power transmission (owned and operated by Terna). The Terna Group (whose major shareholder is Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, owned by the Ministry of Economy and Finance) operates over 72,000km of high voltage electricity lines. It is the largest independent transmission operator in Europe and the sixth largest in the world. Terna's activities involve the transmission of electricity on the high and ultra-high voltage grid.
- The distribution of middle and low voltage to final customers is operated by 138 distribution companies (Enel Distribuzione holds a market share of 85%)
- Retail market involving several companies across the country, of which Enel maintains 34% of the domestic client base i.e. residential and non residential customers (Source: AEEGSI).

The development of the transmission grid is based on a 10-year development plan, drafted by Terna and approved by the Minister of Economic Development. Terna is required to ensure the safety, reliability, efficiency and cost efficient operation of the grid and energy supply.

#### Efficiency of the system

At a European level, Italy has one of the highest quality service levels in terms of number of interruptions (Source: Ceer). In 2014, service continuity in Italy, based on the 'energy not supplied' (ENS) indicator, showed a clear improvement during 2010-2013 (Source: AEEGSI). The average number of interruptions lasting more than a second for users directly connected to the national transmission grid is 0.61 (for Italy) and 0.45 (for Rome).

Table 53 - Distances and Travel Times

All distances in km and travel times in minutes by bus in 2015	Main international airport		Main hotel area		Athlete accommodation				Olympic Stadium		Media accommodation* (City centre)		IBC/MPC	
					Olympic Village		Any other village/ accommodation for athletes							
	km	min	km	min	km	min	km	min	km	min	km	min	km	min
Main International Airport			32.7	36 (32)	37.6	26			32.1	38	32.7	36 (32)	41.9	29
Main Hotel Area	32.7	36 (32)			23.9	26			5.3	9	0.0	0	11.6	18
Olympic Village	37.6	26	23.9	26					28.5	26	23.9	26	26.7	21
Olympic Stadium	32.1	38	5.3	9	28.5	26					5.3	9	9.1	12
Media Accommodation	32.7	36 (32)	0.0	0	23.9	26			5.3	9			11.6	18
IBC/MPC	41.9	29	11.6	18	26.7	21			9.1	12	11.6	18		
Archery (Preliminary)	28.2	25	4.3	11	24.0	26			7.1	17	4.3	11	18.9	29
Archery (Final)	29.6	29	3.1	8	23.3	26			5.9	16	3.1	8	18.2	26
Aquatics - Swimming/Synchro	32.1	38	5.3	9	28.5	26			0.5	1	5.3	9	9.1	12
Aquatics - Water Polo	32.1	38	5.3	9	28.5	26			0.5	1	5.3	9	9.1	12
Aquatics - Diving	32.1	38	5.3	9	28.5	26			0.5	1	5.3	9	9.1	12
Aquatics - Open Water Swimming	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25
Athletics	32.1	38	5.3	9	28.5	26			0.0	0	5.3	9	9.1	12
Athletics - Marathon	29.6	29	3.1	8	23.3	26			5.9	16	3.1	8	18.2	26
Basketball	37.6	26	23.9	26	0.5	1			28.5	26	23.9	26	26.7	21
Badminton	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25
Boxing	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25
Canoe/Kayak	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25
Cycling - Road	29.6	29	3.1	8	23.3	26			5.9	16	3.1	8	18.2	26
Cycling - BMX/Track	37.6	26	23.9	26	0.5	1			28.5	26	23.9	26	26.7	21
Cycling - MTB	49.3	41	2.9	7	23.8	29			6.8	16	2.9	7	10.2	19
Equestrian (Cross Country)	54.0	49	48.0	50	24.0	24			55.0	50	48.0	50	49.0	42
Equestrian (Jumping and Dressage)	33.2	38	0.9	4	24.0	26			5.4	11	0.9	4	10.5	16
Fencing	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25
Football - Final	32.1	38	5.3	9	28.5	26			0.0	0	5.3	9	9.1	12
Football - Final (alternative)	18.8	14	13.8	27	25.0	20			23.5	35	13.8	27	34.1	24
Golf	50.6	38	21.2	28	19.1	18			27.4	27	21.2	28	20.5	19
Gymnastic - Artistic/Trampoline	37.6	26	23.9	26	0.5	1			28.5	26	23.9	26	26.7	21
Gymnastic - Rhythmic	24.1	17	12.0	22	21.9	17			16.6	28	12.0	22	36.2	26
Handball	37.6	26	23.9	26	0.5	1			28.5	26	23.9	26	26.7	21
Hockey	22.1	15	10.8	21	24.7	21			14.6	25	10.8	21	37.3	26
Judo	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25
Modern Pentathlon	47.3	33	4.5	9	28.1	25			3.1	9	4.5	9	8.2	10
Rowing	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25
Rugby 7	47.3	33	4.5	9	28.1	25			3.1	9	4.5	9	8.2	10
Sailing**	7.8	12	7.8	12	-	-	5.0	12	-	-	0.5/2.0	1/6	-	-
Shooting	46.5	31	4.3	10	25.1	22			4.9	6	4.3	10	7.4	9
Table Tennis	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25
Taekwondo	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25
Tennis	37.6	26	23.9	26	0.5	1			28.5	26	23.9	26	26.7	21
Triathlon	23.7	17	11.6	21	22.6	19			16.2	27	11.6	21	38.5	28
Volleyball - Beach	29.3	27	4.8	13	24.4	27			7.6	19	4.8	13	14.9	29
Volleyball - Semi-finals/Finals	37.6	26	23.9	26	0.5	1			28.5	26	23.9	26	26.7	21
Volleyball (Preliminary 1)	47.3	33	4.5	9	28.1	25			3.1	9	4.5	9	8.2	10
Volleyball (Preliminary 2)	24.1	17	12.0	22	21.9	17			16.6	28	12.0	22	36.2	26
Weightlifting	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25
Wrestling	11.1	9	25.1	32	30.6	23			24.7	33	25.1	32	34.5	25

Figures in brackets represent the rail journey time between Fiumicino Airport and Termini Station in the city centre

\*Media hotels will be provided in a number of locations to best serve different venue clusters and the IBC/MPC. The journey distances and times between these hotels and clusters will therefore be lower, in most cases, than those quoted here.

\*\*Travel distances and times are based on journey between Cagliari Airport and the venue.

## Q55. Sustainable/green energy sources

The development of renewable energy sources (RES) and the technologies for energy efficiency are a strategic priority and a key pillar in relation to Italy's future growth. In the electricity sector, Italy is **driving change towards a mix of renewable energy and gas** and a significant reduction in energy imports (due to the forecast reduction in the spread between the Italian and the European gas price). The strategic objectives contained in the **National Energy Strategy (NES)** are centred on four main objectives:

1. To reduce the energy cost gap for consumers and businesses significantly, in alignment with European energy prices and costs
2. To achieve, and seek to exceed, the EU Climate Change Energy Package targets set for 2020 (the 20-20-20 policy)
3. To further secure the national energy supply, particularly in the gas sector, and to reduce dependence on foreign suppliers
4. To promote sustainable economic growth through the development of the energy sector.

In the short term (up to 2020), the NES implementation will result in a **24% reduction in primary consumption**, exceeding the European objective of 20%. It is anticipated that **RES will account for 19-20% of gross final consumption** (compared to approximately 10% in 2010). A minimum quota for the increase in energy to be produced from RES has been identified for each region, in order to reach the national objective for 2020. The seven NES priorities to achieve these short term goals are:

- The promotion of energy efficiency
- The promotion of a competitive gas market
- The sustainable development of renewable forms of energy
- The development of an electricity market that is fully integrated with the European market and characterised by the gradual integration of renewable energy production

- The restructuring of the refining and of the fuel distribution network
- The sustainable development of the national production of hydro-carbons
- The modernisation of the governing system in the energy sector.

In the medium term (by 2030) and long term (by 2050), the NES reflects the European Commission's roadmap which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% to 95% compared to 1990 levels, with a reduction of over 95% for the electricity sector, by 2050. In particular, the EU Climate Change Energy Package for 2030 is positioned, as an intermediate stage, towards achieving the long term objectives of the European 2050 roadmap, accounting for:

- A 40% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to the 1990 level
- An increase in the percentage quota of renewables in the energy mix to 27% of gross final consumption
- An increase in energy efficiency (+27%), to be achieved also through the use of energy-saving technologies.

The long term plans for decarbonisation are in line with the European 2050 roadmap which identifies:

- A 74% reduction in consumption compared to 2010 levels
- An increase in the percentage quota of renewables in the energy mix to 60% of gross final consumption.

## Q56. Energy regulation

There are three regulatory bodies for the Italian energy market:

1. **Authority for Electricity, Gas and Water (AEEGSI).** An independent body which promotes the development of competitive markets in the electricity, natural gas and drinking water sectors by regulating (i) tariffs; (ii) access to networks; (iii) operation of markets; and (iv) end user protection. AEEGSI was established in November 1995, following the European Union's decision to reform the energy market.

2. **Gestore dei Servizi Energetici (GSE).** A public company, controlled by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which promotes energy production from renewable sources through the provision of economic incentives and stimulates the culture of sustainable energy.
3. **National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA).** A public research institution that operates in the energy, environment and new technology sectors to support policies for competitiveness and sustainable development, overseen by the Ministry of Economic Development.

The Ministry of Economic Development provides authorisation for the construction/operation of thermo-electric plants (over 300 MW thermal), subject to an environmental impact assessment carried out by the Ministry of the Environment. The regions or provinces provide permits for smaller power plants. For plants powered by renewable energy sources, the procedures are proportionate to the size and location of these plants.

AEEGSI ensures and supervises service continuity through initiatives such as:

- Quality objectives for voltage and frequency stability of the grid
- Distributors' obligations to record and communicate disruptions
- A clear regulatory mechanism and indicators, including time limits for restoring services following disruption.

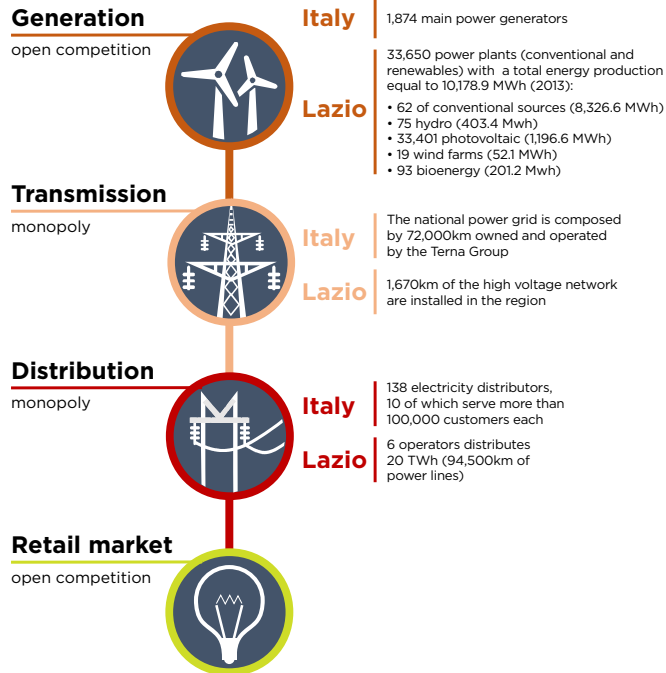
An AEEGSI energy consumer desk provides information, assistance and protection to end customers, to support the service provided by the energy operators.

## Q57. Energy supply system

Figure 57 shows the Italian energy system, at a national and regional level, that will supply power to the Games venues.

## Q57. (continued)

Figure 57 – Italian energy system



Source: Terna, Aegsi, Acea Distribuzione, Enel Distribuzione

## Electricity generation in Lazio

In the Region of Lazio, there are three main electricity generation plants located in:

- Civitavecchia: Enel Produzione coal-fired power plant (1,980 MW) and a Tirreno Power gas-fired plant (1,200 MW)
- Aprilia, in the province of Latina: 800 MW gas plant operated by Sorgenia.

Other energy plants of significance, powered by conventional sources, located in the City of Rome include:

- Tor di Valle (Acea Produzione): a co-generation gas power plant of 19 MW and a gas combined cycle of 134 MW
- Montemartini (Acea Produzione): a thermal generator of 78 MW and according to Terna, a strategic generation facility, ensuring safety of the energy system in the area of Rome.

Renewable energy source plants, with significant power, include several smaller hydro-electric plants:

- Tivoli and San'Elia Fiumerapido (Enel): 48 MW each
- Cittaducale (Eon Italia): 48 MW
- Salisano (Acea Produzione): 25 MW.

Terna and the local distributors have a legal obligation to connect any consumer or producer of energy who requires a connection line.

Almost all of the approximately 20 TWh consumed in Lazio (approximately 7.4% of national consumption) travels through the Enel Distribuzione and Acea Distribuzione grids (source: Terna Group). According to Italian law, there is only one distribution licence for each municipal area: Enel Distribuzione distributes electricity to most of the municipalities in the Region of Lazio. Rome is served by Enel Distribuzione and Acea Distribuzione (Source: Acea Distribuzione). The current distribution licences will expire in 2030.

## National grid transmission

The Italian energy system as a whole ensures the security of energy supply at a national level, regardless of any deficit or surplus of power required to satisfy the local and regional demand. The development plan for the national grid, drafted by Terna in 2015, sets out targets for improved service standards.

At a national level, Italy has an overcapacity of energy generation. Given that there are 120,000 MW installed and the maximum peak power demand, recorded in June 2015, was 56,883 MW, it is therefore anticipated that no additional capacity will be required in the next ten years (Source: Terna Group).

## 1.3.6 Telecommunications

## Q58. Information and Communications Technology (ICT) market overview

## Telecommunication market size and structure

The privatisation of telecommunications in Italy began in 1997, with the establishment of an independent authority for the sector (telecommunications, television and print). The new regulatory framework became fully operational with the publication of the 'Electronic Communications Code' that established the main rules for the implementation and provision of telecommunications networks licences and services.

The Italian telecommunications market comprises **mobile** and **fixed line operators**, offering the traditional **voice services** and **data related services**. The mobile network market comprises operators that own infrastructure (TIM, Vodafone, Wind and H3G) and Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNOs), of which Poste Mobile represents the biggest player. The mobile and fixed line telecommunications market is governed by European Union directives and regulations, which ensure competitiveness and guarantee equal and non-discriminatory conditions for all operators.





## Q58. (continued)

Table 58 shows the market share (June 2015) across the main areas of activity.

**Table 58 – Market share of telecommunications providers**

Type of services	Players	Market share	Geographic coverage	Market size
<b>Mobile (including MVNO)</b>	TIM	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>National</b>	93.1 million customers
	Vodafone Italia	<b>26.5%</b>		
	Wind	<b>22.9%</b>		
	H3G Italia	<b>11.0%</b>		
	MVNO operators	<b>7.3%*</b>		
<b>Fixed line</b>	TIM	<b>58.7%</b>	<b>National</b>	20.3 million lines/ accesses
	Wind/ Infostrada	<b>13.4%</b>		
	Fastweb	<b>10.9%</b>		
	Vodafone Italia	<b>10.4%</b>		
	Tiscali	<b>2.0%</b>		
	BT Italia	<b>0.4%</b>		
	Other	<b>4.2%</b>		
<b>Broadband</b>	TIM	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>National</b>	14.7 million lines/ accesses
	Wind/ Infostrada	<b>15.4%</b>		
	Fastweb	<b>14.7%</b>		
	Vodafone Italia	<b>12.8%</b>		
	Tiscali	<b>3.1%</b>		
	Other	<b>6.8%</b>		

\* Poste Mobile 3.8%, Fastweb 1.01%, CoopItalia 0.69%, Lycamobile 0.63%, ERG 0.42%, Other 0.77%

Source: Authority for Communications Guarantees (AGCOM) September 2015

A merger between the third and fourth ranked mobile operators, Wind and H3G, is expected for August 2016, generating a combined mobile market share of around 35%, similar to TIM, thereby creating a larger and stronger fixed and mobile operator.

## Main agencies driving ICT initiatives

In Italy, there are two main public sector agencies driving ICT initiatives. These agencies also have a regulatory role:

- The Ministry for Economic Development** is responsible for regulating electronic, radio and television broadcasting communications and those of the postal sector; the allocation of frequencies for radio and television broadcasting services, mobile phones and emergency services; monitoring and control of the national radio spectrum including the allocation of trunk radio frequencies; as well as the development of the infrastructure programme for broadband services.
- The Authority for Communications Guarantees (AGCOM)** ensures competition and guarantees equal and non discriminatory conditions for all operators (via specific regulations) and performs monitoring and surveillance activities.

The Ministry for Economic Development is also responsible for allocating radio frequency bands in order to optimise the use of the radio spectrum whilst avoiding interference between services. The Ministry establishes and publishes the **National Frequency Plan**, which represents the “*master plan*” for use of the spectrum in Italy, based on the requirements issued by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

The telecommunications services covered are: radio broadcasts; television, digital television, satellite television; mobile telephony; satellite telecommunications; transport including naval and aircraft transport, radio navigation; radar; armed forces and military uses; public order and public safety, police force communications; emergency services such as fire and medical emergencies, civil protection; private security services; and private or collective civil use.

## Q59. Telecommunications and technology infrastructure

A diagram showing the telecommunications and technology infrastructure in Italy, including the private entities that own the infrastructure and operate the networks is shown in Figure 59.

## Q60. ICT initiatives

The European Digital Agenda sets out the framework for developing a digital single market to promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in Europe, identifying seven priorities:

- Achieving the digital single market
- Enhancing interoperability and standards
- Strengthening online trust and security
- Promoting fast and ultra-fast Internet access for all
- Investing in research and innovation
- Promoting digital literacy, skills and inclusion
- ICT-enabled benefits for EU society.

To cope with the increased use of ICT networks and services in Italy, the Italian Government has developed its own long term ICT strategy, the Italian Digital Agenda. This framework identifies the priorities, interventions, actions and performance indicators, in line with these European Digital Agenda priorities, to support the development of high speed broadband networks and ensure consistency and time-saving use of public funds.

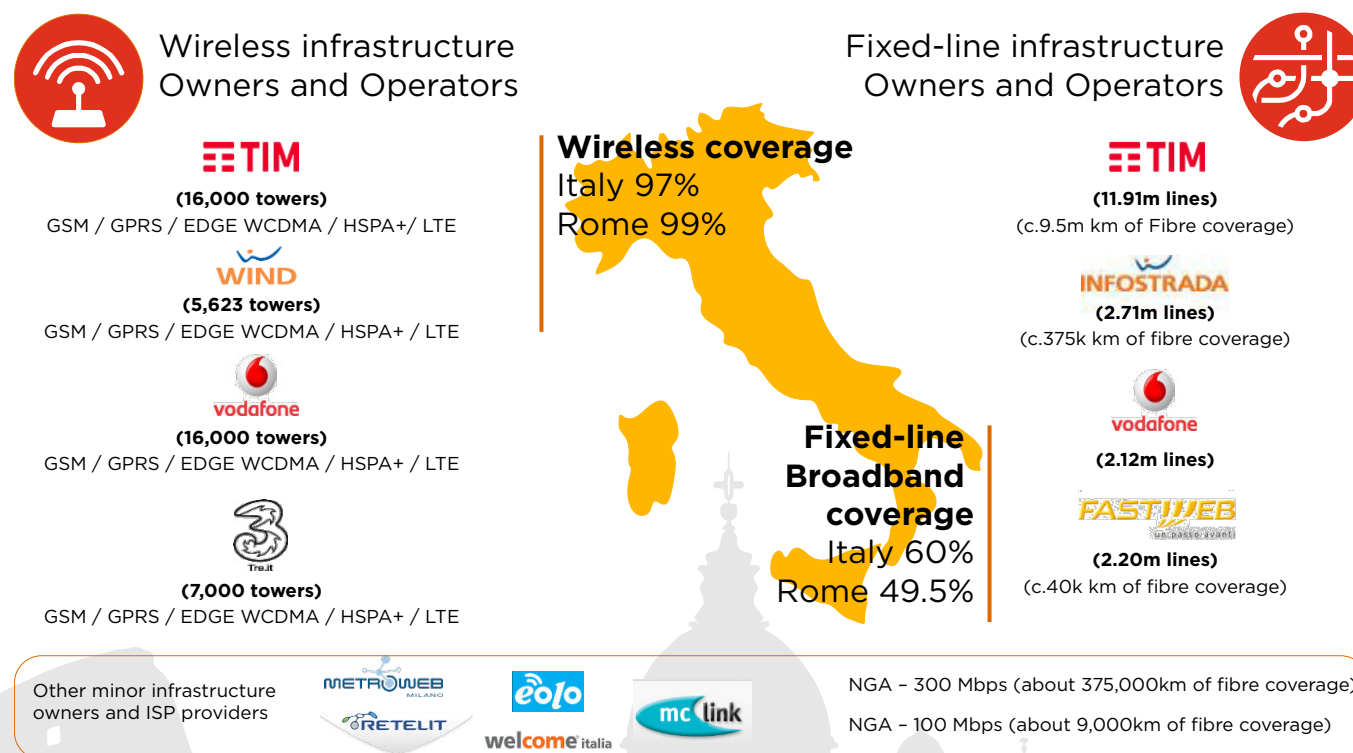
The Italian Digital Agenda's 'ultra-broadband strategy' aims to develop a high speed optical access network throughout the country to create a future-proof telecommunication infrastructure. This will be achieved by: ensuring services with fast broadband download speeds (at least 30 Mbps) for all citizens; providing 85% of the population with ultra-fast broadband Internet connections (above 100 Mbps) by 2020; and ensuring that all public administration, local schools, health care facilities, industrial parks and high demographic density areas have access to a broadband connection of at least 100 Mbps.

The implementation of the strategy is coordinated and monitored by the Committee for the spread of ultra-fast broadband (COBUL), comprising representation from Government, Ministry of Economic Development (MISE), Digital Agency for Italy (AGID), Infratel and the Agency for Cohesion, as well as the National Regulatory Agency, as an independent authority.

### Allocation of additional frequencies

By 2024, further spectrum allocations are planned in addition to the mobile service. In 2015, Italy assigned the band 1452-1492 MHz for supplemental downlinks to mobile operators and by 2016, part of the band 3600-3800 MHz will be used to overcome the digital divide, by promoting broadband access with a speed of at least 30 Mbps, as requested by the European Commission for all EU citizens by 2020. By 2022 at the latest, the 700 MHz bandwidth will change its use from television services to mobile services, providing further improvement.

Figure 59 – Telecommunications infrastructure



## Q61. Wireless technology services

The mobile network market is shared between the four main 3G/4G operators and the MVNOs, which own 7.3% of the Italian market share, as described in Q58. Italy's vibrant mobile market has one of the highest penetration rates in Europe (134% as at Q4 2015). Table 61 shows the penetration of wireless technology services in Rome.

**Table 61 – Penetration of wireless technology services**

Wireless technology	Penetration rate -2015
GSM/GPRS/EDGE (2G)	36%
UMTS/HSPA (3G)	45%
LTE (4G)	19%

Source: Ministry of Economic Development

The 4G technology was launched in 2012, allowing download/upload speeds five times higher than 3G technology and a 50% reduction in latency. The main provider, in terms of coverage for the 3G/4G technologies, is Vodafone. TIM is the market leader, in terms of subscribers, followed by H3G and Wind. By 2019, it is anticipated that 76.5% of Italy's mobile customers will have 4G subscriptions, with an accelerating growth in coverage from 2015. Rome currently has coverage that is 3% higher than the Italian average.

## Plans for growth in wireless services

Over the next decade, the mobile wireless sector in Italy will continue to grow very rapidly, in line with the Italian Digital Agenda, including fifth generation (5G) provision to provide new services for a fully connected society. The expected development of long term evolution (LTE) technology, towards the LTE-Advanced standard, provides aggregations of bandwidth for up to five carriers. By the end of 2016, the 4G/LTE technology is expected to reach 90% of the population. The requirements for 5G provision are already being considered, with technology providers announcing experimental 5G coverage for upcoming world events.

This new 5G will transform society by providing:

- Significantly higher bit rate (capacity up to 10 Gbit/s, a hundred times greater than 4G), to ensure greater efficiency and performance quality, such as video downloads and live streaming
- The possibility of simultaneously connecting hundreds of thousands of objects
- Low latency, i.e. a high data transmission speed of around one millisecond
- The possibility of connecting on high speed transportation, even beyond 500 km per hour
- Full Duplex: receiving and transmitting at the same time and on the same frequency (potentially doubling of capacity).

## No need for additional Games-time infrastructure

It is anticipated that the Italian wireless technology infrastructure will meet the requirements of hosting the Games in 2024. However, in case of specific needs or requests from the IOC, the Rome 2024 Organising Committee could engage the main ICT providers to enhance the network infrastructure for Games-time purposes.

## 1.3.7 Medical services and emergency response

### Q62. Hospital beds

Rome has a comprehensive network of high quality clinical services, including 22 hospitals in the national health care system. There are 9,848 hospital beds in Rome (an average of 3.4 beds per thousand inhabitants) across all university, public and accredited facilities, including the Tor Vergata University Hospital, located adjacent to the Olympic Village site. Rome is also the home of the Institute of Medicine and Science in Sport, one of the leading sports medicine facilities in Europe, established during the Rome 1960 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which provides comprehensive medical and diagnostic procedures to all national athletes.

The Cagliari healthcare system is regarded as one of the best in Italy. There are eight hospitals and a total of 2,481 beds.



## Q63. Games-time hospitals

**Table 63 – Hospitals**

Hospital name	Hospital type (main, teaching, specialist)	Distance from the Olympic Village (in km)	Public or private	Number of beds	Departments by speciality
Policlinico A. Gemelli E C.I.C	Teaching	31	Private	1,498	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16 / 17 / 18 / 19 / 20 / 21
Ospedale Universitario Policlinico Tor Vergata	Teaching	3	Public	524	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16 / 17 / 18 / 19 / 20 / 21
Ospedale SP. S. Eugenio - Ospedale C.T.O. A. Alesini	Main	21	Public	460	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 21
Policlinico Umberto I	Teaching	21	Public	1,209	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16 / 17 / 18 / 19 / 20 / 21
Ospedale Santo Spirito	Main	26	Public	259	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 21
Ospedale San Giovanni Addolorata	Main	21	Public	724	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16 / 17 / 18 / 19 / 21
Ospedale San G. Evangelista (Tivoli)	Main	40	Public	258	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 21
Presidio Ospedaliero San Giuseppe (Albano)	Main	20	Public	205	2 / 3 / 5 / 10 / 11 / 15 / 21
Azienda Ospedaliera Sant'Andrea	Teaching	27	Public	447	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 18 / 19 / 20 / 21
Ospedale Grassi	Main	38	Public	266	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 21
Ospedale San Camillo Forlanini	Main	29	Public	974	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16 / 17 / 18 / 19 / 21
Policlinico Universitario Campus Biomedico	Teaching	19	Private	293	1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 6 / 7 / 8 / 9 / 10 / 11 / 12 / 13 / 14 / 15 / 16 / 17 / 18 / 19 / 20 / 21
Ospedale Binaghi (Cagliari)	Main	3	Public	180	3 / 5 / 7 / 15 / 21
Ospedale Marino (Cagliari)	Specialist	5	Public	136	2 / 3 / 4 / 5 / 14 / 15 / 21
Ospedale San Giovanni di Dio (Cagliari)	Main	7	Public	360	5 / 7 / 15 / 21
Total number of Hospitals	15				
Total Number of Beds				7,793	

Key:  
 1 General Medicine 2 General Surgery 3 Cardiology 4 Orthopaedics and traumatology 5 Recovery and rehabilitation 6 Intensive care 7 Ophthalmology 8 Pediatrics 9 Otorhinolaryngology 10 Urology 11 Nephrology and hemodialysis 12 Psychiatry 13 Neonatology and neonatal intensive care 14 Cardiac surgery/ neurosurgery/ vascular surgery/ Cardiothoracic surgery 15 Diagnostic imaging / Radiology 16 Intensive rehabilitation 17 Stroke unit 18 Sports-medicine 19 Physiology 20 Biomechanical research laboratories 21 Other

## Q64. Public health programmes

The Italian Constitution states that “*The Republic protects health as a fundamental right of the individual and collective interest, and guarantees free medical care for the indigent*”. At both national and local level, health services are considered as “*essential levels of assistance*” for all. Foreign citizens who are temporarily present in Italy can benefit from urgent healthcare services with preferential rates.

The Health Service comprises two main levels of responsibility and governance. The State guarantees all citizens the right to health through a series of guarantees and Minimum Levels of Assistance. The Italian National Health Service provides health care to all citizens regardless of factors like race, residence, age, income or work. As part of this service, the Regional Health Authorities are directly responsible for organising health services and hospitals, to meet the country's health objectives.

The Regional Health Authorities also promote specific health programmes for all citizens to safeguard and foster public health. The main public health programmes include screening and vaccinations programmes focused on the prevention and early detection of health issues. These include free cancer (cervical, breast and colorectal) screening, with referrals to follow up specialist centres as required. There is a programme dedicated to the prevention, detection and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and an AIDS prevention programme includes the provision of information and free tests.

### Q64. (continued)

A number of public or private organisations, recognised by the Region, also design and implement proactive health programmes. These cover areas such as youth anti-obesity, exercise and nutrition and smoking cessation, amongst others. The Region provides venues and promotes the programmes through connections to educational projects and other partners, for example, an exercise and nutrition programme is recognised and supported by CONI.

Due to the extremely well-structured epidemiological risk management system in Italy (see Q65), there have been no public health issues in Italy over the last ten years.

### Q65. Epidemiological risk management

The management of epidemiological risks in Italy is primarily achieved through the Italian Health Service national early warning system. This very effective system, managed by the Ministry of Health through the National Institute of Health ('Istituto Superiore di Sanità' (ISS)) and the Disease Control Centre, detects and reports suspected cases of disease that could present a public health threat.

In particular, the Ministry is responsible for developing measures and policies to improve the prevention, detection and control of infectious diseases, as well as managing relationships with the relevant international bodies.

The task of preventing the spread of infectious diseases is the responsibility of the regional public health departments, general practitioners, hospitals and border controls. To provide further protection from epidemiological risks, the Region of Lazio has also established the Regional Service for Epidemiology, Surveillance and Control of Infectious Diseases (SERESMI).

Rome also proudly hosts the National Institute for Infectious Diseases (INMI), Lazzaro Spallanzani. This institute is considered to be a world-class, cutting-edge facility; one of the best in Europe for the detection and treatment of all forms of infectious disease. Each medical case that meets the criteria for attention will be immediately transferred to INMI. INMI also provides 24-hour consultation for all regional and national hospitals and provides specific training activities dedicated to health workers who work in first aid where infectious diseases are suspected.



## Q66. Emergency response capability

Italy has an **integrated system of emergency response services**, including comprehensive disaster and emergency plans that provide **a prompt and coordinated response to major emergencies**. This emergency response capability is based around three services: the Emergency Services, the Major Emergency System and the Civil Defence Services.

### Emergency Services

The Italian emergency services comprise a comprehensive network of public hospitals, ambulance services, voluntary associations and institutional bodies, including the Fire and Police Services and the Department of Civil Protection.

Currently, the four main telephone numbers used to access the emergency services are Carabinieri (121), Police (113), Fire Brigade (115) and First Aid Medical Rescue (118). Emergency medical services in Italy are always free of charge and first aid is provided by all the public hospitals. The emergency services can also be accessed by a single 112 number.

The **Rome Emergency and Urgent Care Service** (Em. UHS) is part of the Region of Lazio Territorial Emergency and Urgent Healthcare network. This service, similar to other regional services, comprises:

- A centralised co-ordination system, through Operation Headquarters (OH)
- Local ambulance network, including standard vehicles and advanced vehicles (with specialist anaesthesia and emergency medical staff on board)
- A network of 21 hospitals.

The OH provides technological equipment, operated by personnel with suitable skills and functions (physicians, nurse practitioners, technical staff). The emergency healthcare process is managed through a computerised system that records service and cartographic data, as well as live, telephone and radio communications.

### Major Emergency System

Major emergency situations require special equipment, resources, organisation and training. The Rome 118 Em.UHS is organised to deal with major conventional, chemical, bacteriological, nuclear and radiological (NBCR) emergencies. Within the Major Emergency Special Unit (MESU), there is also a department dedicated to logistics which includes communications (radio and telephone) and computer links with the OH and, if necessary, the Military Forces Command Post. Based on the updated procedures adopted for the Turin 2006 Olympic Winter Games, a specific major emergency system will be planned and coordinated for hosting the Games in Rome.

### Civil Defence Services

The Civil Defence (Protezione Civile) department, comprised of eight offices and 43 units, is the national body in charge of predicting (whenever possible), preventing and managing major emergencies or disasters. Civil Defence is a government-managed organisation staffed by volunteers, who are highly trained in emergency management. Emergency plans and procedures, developed at a national and local level, are continuously updated with a regular exchange of information across levels and training activities for staff and volunteers.

The system is based on the principle of 'subsidiarity'; the Mayor is responsible for local Civil Defence Plans, however, if required, the support of the Region and of other Government administrations is guaranteed and coordinated by the Prefects, the representatives of the Ministry of Interior at the local level.



## 1.4 Country Analysis



## 1.4.1 Political and Governance Framework

### Q67. Government structure

The Italian Republic is a parliamentary democracy with three main branches of government: Executive, Legislative and Judiciary power. Executive power is assigned to the Council of Ministers; Legislative power to the Parliament; and Judiciary power to the Magistracy. This structure is based on the Italian Constitution, ratified in 1947.

#### National level

The President of the Republic is the Head of State and the Commander in Chief of the Army. The President of the Republic appoints the Prime Minister and, following the proposal of the Prime Minister, all the Ministers of the Government. The Government has to receive a vote of trust from the Parliament. The President of the Republic is elected every seven years by the Parliament and 58 regional representatives.

The **Council of Ministers** comprises the Prime Minister and nominated Ministers. In accordance with the 2008 Finance Act, the Council of Ministers is limited to 12 Ministers and the Executive Branch (including Deputy Ministries) may not exceed 60 members in total.

The **Parliament** is divided into two chambers: the Chamber of the Deputies and the Senate. The elections for the Parliament take place every five years. Every law approved by the Parliament is promulgated by the President of the Republic who may return a law to Parliament if it is deemed to be contrary to the Constitution. Parliament can also delegate its powers to the government on specific issues, but such delegated powers are limited by definition and expire within strict time frames.

Finally, the **Magistracy** is a power of the State independent from others.

#### Regional and local level

The regional and local government administrations comprise 20 regions and 8,103 City Councils. Each regional government is headed by a President and a Regional Council, both with a five-year term of office. Each city is governed by a Mayor and a Municipal Council, also with a term of five years.

The **main areas of responsibility of regional government** are: Civil Defence (prevention and management of exceptional events); Local Police; Family and Social Services; Healthcare; Education, Training and Employment; Youth, Sport, Tourism Promotion; Agriculture; Crafts and Services; Industry, Small- and Medium-sized Companies and Co-operation; Culture, Identity and Local Autonomy; Commerce, Trade Fairs and Markets; Infrastructure and Transport; Environmental Quality; Town and Country Planning; Housing and Public Works; and Utility Service Networks and Sustainable Development.

At a **local government level**, the City Councils are responsible for providing social services for citizens; promoting balanced, harmonious growth in the local economy; managing local public services; and performing other specific functions as delegated by the State. The Mayor, as local administrator and government officer, may take special measures in relation to: Local emergencies; Public order surveillance; Local road system regulation, transport and mobility; and the Environment.

### Q68. Political parties

The political parties involved at the national, regional and local government levels are shown in Table 68.

**Table 68 – Governing coalition structures**

#### National level: Italy

President of the Republic	Period of office	Coalition structure
Carlo Azeglio Ciampi	13/05/99-09/05/06	n/a
Giorgio Napolitano	10/05/06-30/01/15	n/a
Sergio Mattarella	31/01/15- present	n/a
Prime Minister	Period of office	Political party/ Coalition
Romano Prodi	17/05/06-06/05/08	Centre-left coalition
Silvio Berlusconi	07/05/08-15/11/11	Centre-right coalition
Mario Monti	16/11/11-27/04/13	Technical government
Enrico Letta	28/04/13-21/02/14	National coalition
Matteo Renzi	22/02/14- present	Centre-left coalition

#### Regional level: Region of Lazio

President, Region of Lazio	Period of office	Region Council Political party/ Coalition
Piero Marrazzo	02/05/05-26/10/09	Centre-left coalition
Esterino Montino	27/10/09-15/04/10	Centre-left coalition
Renata Polverini	16/04/10-11/03/13	Centre-right coalition
Nicola Zingaretti	12/03/13-present	Centre-left coalition

#### City level: City of Rome

Mayor of Rome	Period of office	City Council Political party/ Coalition
Walter Veltroni	May 2001 to February 2008 (2 mandates)	Centre-left coalition
Mario Morcone City Commissioner nominated by the Government	14/02/08-28/04/08	Technical administration
Gianni Alemanno	29/04/08-11/06/13	Centre-right coalition
Ignazio Marino	12/06/13-31/10/15	Centre-left coalition
Francesco Paolo Tronca, City Commissioner nominated by the Government	01/11/15-present	Technical administration

## Q69. Political parties – strengths and support

Details of the position of the main political parties regarding the staging of the Olympic Games in Italy in 2024 are provided in Table 69.

**Table 69 – Political Parties**

Political Party <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of National Level Seats held <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of Regional Level Seats held <sup>3</sup>	Percentage of Local Level Seats held <sup>4</sup>	Position on the Staging of the Games in 2024 (support/opposition/neutral) <sup>5</sup>	Principle reasons for support/opposition
Partito Democratico (Government Majority Party)	47.6%	43.2%	41.6%	Support	"The Games are a great chance for Rome and Italy, as a catalyst for the long-term development strategies of the city and the country. We believe that honouring our history means getting to the finish line rather than refraining from even trying."
Area Popolare (Ncd-Udc) (Government Majority Party)	4.9%	7.8%	2.0%	Support	"It is possible to organise the Games in a financially sustainable manner, especially by using the city's pre-existing sports venues. The Games will act as a great educational focus, instilling the Olympic values in our society."
Democrazia Solidale - Centro Democratico (Government Majority Party)	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	Support	"It's a hard but stimulating challenge to act as a catalyst for planned and existing infrastructure."
Scelta Civica Per L'Italia (Government Majority Party)	3.7%	-	-	Support	"Sport is education, health, discipline and sacrifice: an instrument of integration and peace. The Games could represent a unique opportunity for the country's economic development, the promotion of sport and the Olympic values."
Forza Italia - Il Popolo Della Libertà - Berlusconi Presidente (Opposition Party)	8.7%	7.8%	12.5%	Support	"We believe that the Olympic and Paralympic Games represent an incredible opportunity to redefine the image of the city and of the country, building on its history, its great potential and professionalism to give new life to the city's urban areas."
Fratelli D'Italia-Alleanza Nazionale (Opposition Party)	1.3%	2.0%	4.0%	Support	"We are in favour of celebrating the Olympic Games in Rome and we are ready to do our part in ensuring the lowest economic and environmental impact, while promoting sports activities and accessibility in the country."
Sinistra Italiana - Sinistra Ecologia Libertà (Opposition Party)	4.9%	3.9%	8.3%	Opposition (but voted in favour at City Council level)	"We are certain that Rome and the country would be capable of hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games, and we also believe in the power of sport to strengthen the human spirit. Our motion is not against the Games, but in favor of consulting the Roman citizens."
Lega Nord e Autonomie - Lega Dei Popoli - Noi Con Salvini (Opposition Party)	2.5%	-	2.0%	Opposition	"No one denies the great impact that such event could have. However we believe that we should let the citizens decide."
Movimento 5 Stelle (Opposition Party)	14.4%	13.7%	8.3%	Opposition	"We believe that sport can act as a formidable social catalyst but we oppose the concept of spending large sums that could be aimed at renovating sports venues or strengthening the transport network."
Gruppo Misto (Other parties)	9.8%	19.6%	18.6%	At City Council level: 4 votes in favour; 4 abstentions; 1 vote against	-

<sup>1</sup> Based on the composition of the Party groups officially recognised in the Chamber of Deputies on the 2 February 2016 as indicated on the official website [www.parlamento.it](http://www.parlamento.it)

<sup>2</sup> Based on the Chamber of Deputies (last elections in February 2013)

<sup>3</sup> Based on the Regional Assembly (last elections in February 2013)

<sup>4</sup> Based on the City Council (last elections in May 2013) and as of 31 October 2015, when the Mayor of the City resigned

<sup>5</sup> As defined during the Parliamentary vote on Rome's Bid held on February 2nd 2016.

## Q70. Election schedule

Table 70 shows the elections taking place over the next 10 years at a national, regional and city level. Elections for the National Parliament, Regional Council (Law n°108, 17th February 1968) and the City of Rome (article 51 of Legislative Decree n°267/2000) take place every five years. The President of the Republic has a seven year mandate.

**Table 70 – Election schedule**

Government Institution	In office	Term / Renewal	
National Parliament	Feb 2013	2018	2023
City Council - City of Rome	Jun 2013	2016	2021
Regional Council - Region of Lazio	Feb 2013	2018	2023
European Parliament	Jun 2014	2019	2024

The strength of cross party support for Rome's bid to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games is demonstrated in Table 69.



## Q71. Games planning and delivery

Rome is well aware that the success of the Games is determined by a fully integrated plan of services and responsibilities to be delivered by different national and local public entities, agencies, as well as companies managing utilities and essential services.

In line with previous major event hosting experience, a close working relationship will be established between the IOC, the Organising Committee, the City of Rome, the Region of Lazio, the Government and the agency responsible for the delivery of construction works for the Games, with clear lines of communication and agreed roles and responsibilities.

Each level of Government (see Q67) will play a primary role in delivering a world-class Olympic and Paralympic Games:

- The Parliament will delegate to the Government as required, to implement all the required legislation to be adopted for the organisation of the Games
- The National Government will be actively involved from the Foundation phase, with the following Ministries, amongst others, involved:
  - Ministry of Economy and Finance: financing the infrastructure, fiscal matters and customs exemption
  - Ministry of Foreign Affairs: fast-track procedures for Immigration and Customs services
  - Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Defence: security
  - Ministry of Health: health programmes and medical services
  - Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport: monitoring of venue construction and transport infrastructure to support the Games Transport Strategy
  - Ministry of Labour (in cooperation with the Ministry for Interior): issuing of work permits
  - Ministry of Economic Development: energy and telecommunications

- Ministry of Environment: support sustainability programmes to minimise the Games carbon footprint
- Ministry of Education: Olympic and Paralympic education programmes
- Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism: Cultural Programme, use of Rome and Italy's heritage sites and tourism promotion
- The Judicial system and the Anti-Corruption National Authority (ANAC) will advise and oversee the Organising Committee's activities through prior approval of all procurement processes and the establishment of an ex-ante control mechanism to ensure efficient tender procedures.

Rome will plan and deliver, as part of its City Operations, all the services related to permits/legislation; cleaning/waste; city dressing; infrastructure/overlay; visitor services; local security and public safety; workforce management; emergency services; community services; parking and transport-related services (including public transport, Olympic lanes and fleet services); city billboard control programme; anti-counterfeiting policies; city volunteers; and cultural and educational programmes.

The Regional Government of Lazio will provide support on security and traffic planning, and will also assist with the organisation of the medical services including management of hospitals and clinics.

A solid and rigorous risk assessment will be also conducted to establish common policies and procedures for the prompt and coordinated emergency response, in case of major incidents. A responsibility matrix will be developed to include all stakeholders in order to clearly define the owners of each project and process.

## Q72. Planning and delivery of legacy programmes

To ensure effective planning and implementation of the Rome 2024 legacy programmes, **a Legacy Department will be created** within the Organising Committee (OCOG) during the Foundation phase.

Specific Commissions with responsibility for 'Sport Legacy', 'Olympic Village Legacy' and 'City Legacy' will be set up to coordinate delivery across all of the legacy stakeholders, with responsible bodies ensuring delivery of the key infrastructure projects, such as transport infrastructure.

This work will pave the way for the creation of a **new legal entity**, to be established around two years prior to the Games, to coordinate and support the various public and private bodies involved. This new entity will include representation from, amongst others: Italian Government; Region of Lazio; City of Rome; CONI; Italian Paralympic Committee (CIP); Tor Vergata University; other Rome Universities; RAI; and the Rome Chamber of Commerce. It will be based on best practice from previous Games editions, such as the London Legacy Development Corporation.

The Natural Water Sports Park will be a park for the citizens of Rome. It will also host a high performance training and competition centre that will be managed and funded by CONI. The management authorities for the Tor Vergata Cycling Arena will be selected through an open tender process.

## Q73. Recent major event examples

Over the past 10 years, Italy has hosted many international sporting competitions at world or continental level including the Mediterranean Games and FINA World Championships, both in 2009.

### Turin 2006 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games

In 2006, Italy hosted the 20th Olympic Winter Games and the 9th Paralympic Winter Games in Turin. Record numbers took part in this event, which involved 80 National Olympic Committees (NOCs) and 2,573 athletes.

The governance structure was based on two main entities:

- The Torino Organising Committee of the Olympic Winter Games (TOROC) was a non-profit private foundation, whose sources of revenues came from sponsor investments, ticketing revenues and television rights
- Agenzia Torino 2006 was the Government Agency in charge of delivering the Olympic venues and related infrastructure. It was financed with public funds and followed the regulations and controls of public procurement.

A clear separation of responsibilities allowed TOROC to focus, in the Foundation phase, on design requirements and then on Event Operations. The Agenzia Torino 2006 was responsible for the design, tendering, construction of all venues, including integration of legacy requirements. The same scheme applied to the IX Paralympic Games with the creation of COMPARTO. This clear separation of responsibilities is a key lesson learnt that would also apply to hosting the Games in 2024.

### 2010 Men's Volleyball World Championships

In 2010, Italy hosted the FIVB Volleyball Men's World Championships in ten venues across Italy, with the final held in Rome in the Palazzo dello Sport, which is also a proposed Rome 2024 venue.

The tournament involved 32 nationalities and attracted 339,324 spectators; with the highest television audience, for the Italy v Brazil match, of 3.5 million viewers (a 14.8% market share). The Organising Committee was responsible for the planning and delivery of the event and mainly comprised technical experts, with the support of external companies for programmes such as marketing or security. The Organising Committee received the ISO 14001 certification by Det Norske Veritas (DNV) and joined the Sustainable Energy Europe Campaign, in line with the objective to host an event with the lowest environmental impact. The event was very successful, with excellent feedback from sports fans. On the back of this success, Italy was awarded the Women's World Championships in 2014 and has also been given the honour of hosting the Men's World Championships again in 2018, in partnership with Bulgaria. The lessons learnt, particularly the commitment to sustainability principles to achieve the lowest environmental impact, will be applied to hosting the Games in 2024.

### Milano 2015 Universal Expo

Italy recently hosted the Expo Milano 2015, a Universal Exhibition whose theme was "Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life". 120 countries and international organisations participated over 1.1 million m<sup>2</sup>. During the six-month period of the event, Milan and the Expo welcomed over 21 million visitors, including many influential opinion leaders, celebrities and dignitaries, and more than 60 Heads of State.

The Organising Committee, Expo 2015 S.p.A., was a publicly owned company. Unlike TOROC, Expo 2015 S.p.A. handled both the infrastructure investment and operational delivery of the event. There were transparent, but complex, procurement procedures; although they did not affect the high quality delivery of the event. The procedures to ensure fairness and transparency were certified by the Italian ANAC, including the implementation of an innovative and effective ex-ante control mechanism. As a direct lesson learned from Expo 2015, ANAC has developed detailed checklists and control mechanisms that are applied to all tender documents and awarding procedures to ensure complete transparency.

The Government Authority responsible for venues and infrastructure will benefit from ANAC's help and certification, to guide the public procurement procedures and construction timeframes.

The use of these ex-ante control mechanisms will also provide additional integrity measures for the Games in 2024, in compliance **with the Olympic Agenda 2020 principles**.



## 1.4.2 Economic analysis

### Q74. Economic data

#### Economic growth

Table 74, based on IMF data, demonstrates how the Italian economy is now experiencing steady economic growth to support the hosting of the Games.

**Table 74 – Italian Economic Data**

Year	Nominal GDP <sup>1</sup> (billion Euro)	Nominal GDP per capita <sup>2</sup> (Euro)	Annual inflation rate <sup>3</sup>	Annual GDP growth rate <sup>4</sup>	Source of Data
2006	1,549.19	26,680.68	-	-	1, 2, 3, 4
2007	1,610.31	27,657.08	2.44%	1.91%	1, 2, 3, 4
2008	1,632.93	27,840.59	2.48%	-2.09%	1, 2, 3, 4
2009	1,573.65	26,671.65	1.96%	-4.39%	1, 2, 3, 4
2010	1,605.69	27,127.79	0.32%	0.40%	1, 2, 3, 4
2011	1,638.86	27,606.42	1.47%	-0.84%	1, 2, 3, 4
2012	1,615.13	27,193.50	1.36%	-4.75%	1, 2, 3, 4
2013	1,609.46	26,965.92	1.37%	-1.63%	1, 2, 3, 4
2014	1,616.25	26,590.54	0.85%	0.20%	1, 2, 3, 4
2015	1,634.98	26,827.16	0.35%	0.96%	1, 2, 3, 4 based on preliminary data
2016*	1,670.64	27,319.83	0.89%	1.51%	1, 2, 3, 4
2017*	1,710.14	27,873.81	1.20%	1.37%	1, 2, 3, 4
2018*	1,749.70	28,425.02	1.20%	1.19%	1, 2, 3, 4
2019*	1,791.77	29,013.16	1.34%	1.16%	1, 2, 3, 4
2020*	1,835.74	29,627.39	1.44%	1.11%	1, 2, 3, 4

\*Forecast

<sup>1</sup> Nominal GDP based on IMF data

<sup>2</sup> Nominal GDP per capita

<sup>3</sup> Annual inflation rate

<sup>4</sup> Annual GDP growth rate provided from calculations based on IMF data  
Source: National Statistics Office; Latest actual data: 2014; National accounts manual used: ESA2010; GDP valuation: Gross domestic product, chained; Start/end months of reporting year: Jan/Dec; Base year: 2010; Chain-weighted: Yes, from 1980; Primary domestic currency: Euro Data last updated: 09/2015

#### Economic impact study

An initial Games economic impact study has also been completed by the Centre for Economic and International Studies (CEIS) at Tor Vergata University and the think tank, Open Economics. The analysis takes account of the expected Games-related expenditures regarding both the operational management and capital works, to identify:

- Direct and indirect impacts, influenced by the candidature and organisation of the Games and of all events connected to the Games
- Induced impacts, due not only to the organisation of the Games and the relevant events linked to it, but also to the promotion and development of both tourism and sport.

The economic impact on local and regional economy for the investments and consumptions directly linked to the Games, as well as those related to the interaction between demand and supply following the investments directly linked to all Games-related events, has been calculated using a method based on the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM). The study, provided as an attachment to the Candidature File, concludes that:

*if the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games were assigned to Rome, the Net Present Economic Value for Italy would correspond to €2,886 million (2017 values with a 5% discount rate).*

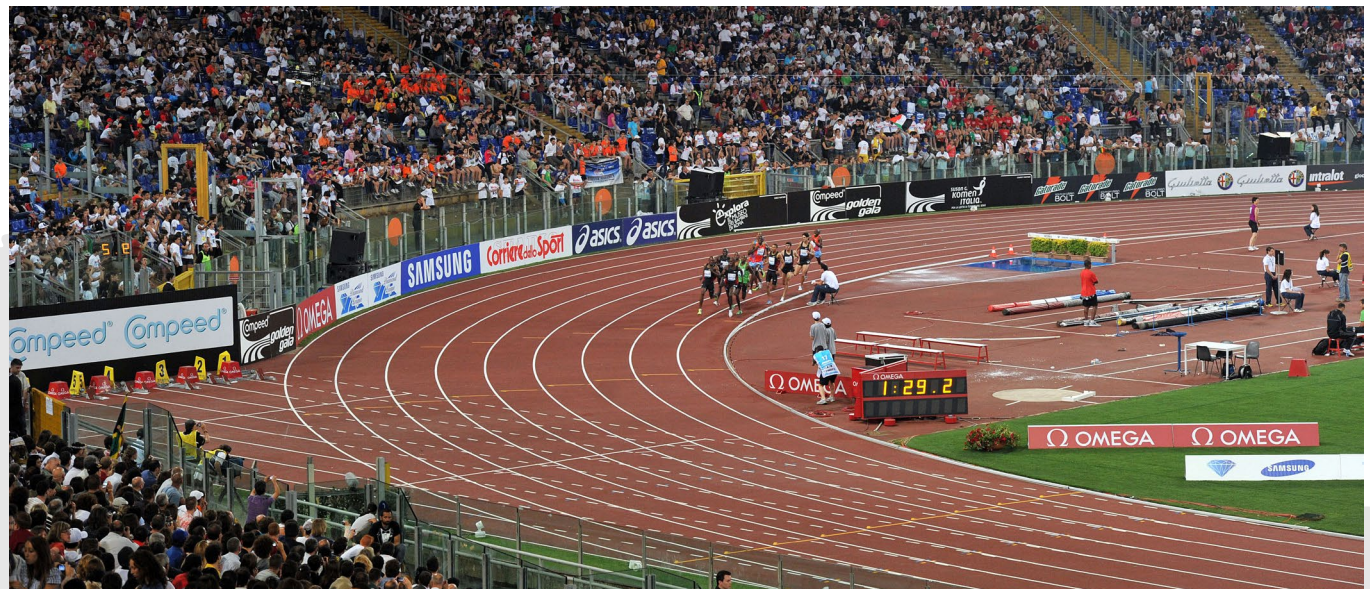
The estimated direct and indirect economic impacts include:

- Net increase on GDP growth per year of 0.4%
- Net increase in value added of €3.9 billion
- Net increase in fiscal revenues for the state of €867 million
- Increase in employment of 48,000 jobs.

Amongst others, the impact study takes into account the benefits deriving from:

- Increase in income at a local and national level
- Increase of media consumption
- Increase of sponsors' activities
- Consumers' habits
- Sales of merchandising and related chain value
- Ticket sales in Italy and abroad
- Net IOC contribution
- Increase in sporting activities
- Legacy of the Games: venues and projects.

A copy of the study is provided separately to the Candidature File.



### 1.4.3 Safety and Security

#### Q75. Risk management

The following risk analysis has been developed by the Ministry of Interior, the authority responsible for public order, security and coordination of the operational tasks and activities of the assigned police forces at a national level.

##### Fire (buildings, industry, forests)

Under the command of the Ministry of Interior, the Italian Fire Brigade (Vigili del Fuoco) is responsible for fire protection, prevention and the management of hazardous materials (HAZMAT). They are highly experienced and are always present during major sports and cultural events, in accordance with Italian law. As a result, the risk of fire during the Games has been assessed as low. During the Games, units will be present at all venues, ensuring that risks are properly monitored and that, if required, an immediate mitigation strategy is put into action.

##### Intrusion into Olympic facilities

The Rome 2024 Organising Committee, together with the Ministry of Interior, will design, plan and implement an integrated Games-time security plan to protect every venue from intrusion, based on the IOC's organisational requirements. The potential risk of intrusion into Olympic facilities will be managed through: security screenings, as part of an integrated security solution directly connected to a security command centre; and appropriate stewarding and patrolling services.

##### Civil disobedience

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for granting the right to demonstrate and for monitoring the organisation of all planned demonstrations. Their public order units are highly trained and well equipped to deal with any civil disturbances. For any known protests, a detailed prevention strategy is prepared by the Chief of Police in cooperation with the city, to minimise any impact on day to day activities. A dedicated policy unit will be tasked to ensure that special interest groups are actively engaged throughout the run up to the Games.

##### Crime

As a major destination for worldwide tourism, Rome safely hosts many millions of visitors a year, and has a relatively low rate of violent crime. It is considered a safe city for both residents and visitors; crimes such as arson, vandalism and robbery have decreased considerably in the last three years (source: Ministry of Interior). As a result, the risk of crime at the Games is considered to be low. To enhance the policing of minor crimes, the "3<sup>rd</sup> Pact for a Safe Rome" was signed in July 2015 by the City of Rome, the Metropolitan city and the Region of Lazio. This plan, with a total budget of €2.7 million, includes actions to enhance security levels. In 2014, a new Law Decree introduced new measures to provide ANAC with more powers to combat organised crime and corruption within the Italian procurement system.

##### Telecommunication/Technological risks

The National Crime Centre for the Protection of Critical Infrastructure (CNAIPIC) is the specialist unit of the Post and Communications Police. In cases of ICT attacks and/or failures/faults, accurate planning, risk assessment and readiness programmes ensure that immediate interventions are implemented, as well as direct links with the police and investigation units. These mitigation strategies are well practiced through the experience gained from hosting the the Turin 2006 Olympic Winter Games and the 2015 Milan World Expo.

##### Terrorism

The Ministry of Interior, in cooperation with the Intelligence Services, is responsible for coordination against terrorism. Given the importance of sharing information amongst European countries and the need to protect European citizens, these programs are developed at both a national and international level. During the Games, a specialist unit of national and local agencies will be set up, coordinated by the Prefecture and the Chief of Police. The need for additional resources will be determined, as well as the most appropriate policies and procedures, to respond to potential crises or incidents. Table-top simulations as well as a comprehensive readiness programme will also be organised to test the system ahead of the Games. The risk of terrorism attack in Italy continues to be mitigated through the Counterterrorism Strategic Analysis Committee's threat prevention strategy, which includes the prevention of radicalisation.

##### Traffic

A General Plan of Urban Traffic (PGTU) for Rome is released on a regular basis to reduce congestion and improve traffic conditions. This plan was integrated into a specific Municipal Plan for Road Safety in December 2014, which acknowledged the European Union policy on road safety. The main measures, which are fully aligned to the Games, include improving the quality of infrastructure to eliminate systematic risk conditions. In terms of urban mobility, the plan promotes the use of collective public transport, for which the accident rates are zero. As a result of this, there is a low chance of traffic issues occurring at the Games.

## Q75. (continued)

### Major traffic accidents, including in tunnels

Between 2001 and 2014, Italy has seen a continuous decline in major traffic accidents (33% decrease) and traffic accident deaths (52% decrease). The motorway system has seen the highest rate of decline (-24%) due to the efforts of the Road Police Corp and state of the art tools to monitor average vehicle speed. It is because of these mitigation strategies that there is a low risk of major traffic accidents in Italy. Within the City of Rome, no major traffic accidents have occurred in recent years. There have also been no major incidents in the city's tunnels, of which there are few, mostly located in the surrounding urban areas.

### Natural catastrophes (earthquake, flood, volcano, hurricane, etc.)

The Italian Civil Protection Department (CPD) is responsible for the prevention, forecasting and monitoring of risks (both natural and industrial) and the response to natural disasters, catastrophes or other events in Italy. The CPD rates Rome, with its position and natural structure, as having 'very low' risks related to natural catastrophes. No active volcanoes are present in the area. For the Games, the CPD will define a Provincial Protection Plan, identifying possible risks and producing an integrated system of emergency management.

### Other catastrophes (chemical, biological, nuclear, plane crash, serious land accident, etc.)

There have been no such catastrophes in Rome. Nuclear power has not been used in Italy since 1990 and no related incidents have occurred. The security system in Italy is regularly tested to ensure it is prepared for non-conventional attacks. Solutions to quickly identify any threat (whether in the air or in the water), raise an alarm and bring the Italian Special Forces into action, are available and will be utilised for the Games.

## Q76. Security resources

Table 76 provides estimates of the available security, police and emergency services human resources in Italy, the Region of Lazio and the City of Rome.

**Table 76 – Security resource estimates**

Police and Corps and Emergency Services	Estimated security resources		
	Italy	Lazio	Rome
State Police Corps	100,728	11,226	7,726
Ministry of Finance Police Corps	59,519	5,965	3,411
Carabinieri	104,935	9,892	5,418
Prison Surveillance Police Corps	38,705	3,565	1,962
State Forestry Corps	6,627	594	62
Local Police	60,959	8,902	6,135
Civil Defence	650	90 staff 6,000 volunteers	70 staff 5,000 volunteers
Fire Brigade	32,000	2,842	1,938
Private security	47,945	12,600	12,000

## 1.4.4 Support for the Olympic Games

### Q77. Support from key stakeholders

The Rome 2024 bid has developed **strong relationships with its key stakeholders at a local, regional and national level**. Throughout the candidature process so far, a wide range of key institutions and organisations from across Italy's political, non-profit and business communities have shown their support.

This support is led by the President of the Italian Republic. The Italian Prime Minister has also consistently declared his dedication to the Olympic Bid, identifying the Games as a **major driver to reinforce Italy's position on the international stage**, whilst contributing to economic and social growth through sport and its values.

At a local and national level, key agencies such as those in charge of **Transport, Health and Security** amongst others, have also demonstrated strong support for the Games during the candidature phase, given their important role in Games planning and delivery.

In addition to the **City Council motion that supported and formally approved Rome as a Candidate City**, the Rome 2024 Bid Committee has strengthened its relationships at meetings with all of the city's boroughs, obtaining unanimous support from the local elected representatives.

Support from the general public is strong, reinforced by the recent opinion poll, conducted by the independent market research agency, IPSOS, which identified that **75% of the Italian population and 71% of the Rome Metropolitan Area expressed support for Rome's bid to host the Games in 2024**. (Source: IPSOS January 2016, based on a representative sample of 2,200). The survey highlighted the significant opportunity that the Games represent in terms of boosting employment, as well as promoting a positive image of Italy across the world and improving the city infrastructure and services for Rome's citizens.

Since the very start of the candidature process, the **major local and national hospitality industry associations**, as well as the **business communities of small, medium and large enterprises** were very keen to be involved and the Rome 2024 Bid Committee has established several initiatives for further engagement (see Q25).

**Key environmental groups** have also expressed their support and commitment to ensure that Rome's bid takes full account of the Olympic Agenda 2020, informing sustainability policies and commitment to deliver a long lasting legacy for future generations.

In the education sector, the Rome 2024 Bid Committee has created **excellent relationships with the city and regional education network**, through early implementation of the Olympic and Paralympic Education Programme and other activities involving primary and secondary school students. There is also significant support and cooperation from all of Rome's major public and private universities, particularly Tor Vergata University whose campus would host the Games. Prestigious universities from other Italian cities such as Milan Bocconi University and Politecnico are also being involved.

A number of letters and documents demonstrating support for hosting the Games are provided as a separate file.

## Q78. Games opposition

At this stage of the candidature process, there is no organised public opposition to Rome's bid to host the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games, although some politicians have campaigned for a referendum to be held. However, on 2 February 2016, the Italian Parliament rejected this referendum request by a large majority, which included the opposition parties (as detailed in Q69).

The Rome 2024 Bid Committee is constantly monitoring the political and public opinion on the bid, in order to promptly respond to any potential criticism and to develop a constructive dialogue with such parties. The catalytic effect of the Games to improve the quality of life and public services for the Roman and Italian population is being communicated as a means to achieving the overall city, region and country long term development plans.

Widespread consensus is being built through the support and involvement of many stakeholders, as indicated in Q25 and Q77. If Rome is selected as the Host City for the Games, this work will continue. Any suggestions and proposals from the interested parties to make the legacy of the Rome Games more effective and sustainable will be carefully evaluated and potentially incorporated into the project.

## Q79. No need for a referendum

According to the Article 75 of the Italian Constitution, "popular referendum" can only be called in order to decide whether to abrogate (i.e. abolish) totally or partially an existing law. Therefore, there is no obligation, nor are there any plans, to carry out a referendum in relation to staging the Games.

## 1.4.5 Legal Framework

### Q80. No legal obstacles

The Italian legislative framework poses no legal obstacles to the organisation of the the Games in the Italian Republic. Italy has previously hosted three editions of the Games in 1960 (Summer) and 1956 and 2006 (Winter). Some of the regulatory framework used for the celebration of the Turin 2006 Olympic Winter Games remains in place and provides the foundation for full legal respect for the Olympic Charter and the IOC's Code of Ethics.

## Q81. Existing laws

### A fully supportive legal framework

The Italian Olympic Committee (CONI) is the Authority that governs, regulates and manages sport activities in Italy. The principal laws that have been issued by the national authorities in relation to sport are as follows:

- Italian Law, 24 July 1985, n°434, ratifying the Nairobi treaty on the protection of the Olympic Logo
- Sports Betting Law, 13 December 1989, n°401, regulating sports betting and protecting sporting events from illegal gambling
- The CONI Law, 23 July 1999, n°242, regulating CONI as a confederation of national sports federations and other associated sports in compliance with the Olympic Charter and the principles of the international sports legal system
- Italian Anti-Doping Law, 14 December 2000, n°376, regulating doping and health care protection within sport, as well as Ministry of Health Decree, dated 14 February 2012 and Ministry of Health Decree, dated 20 May 2015, which detail the organisation and functions of the Ministry of Health Technical Committee in the supervision and control of Anti-Doping in amateur and recreational sport. The efficiency of the Italian Anti-Doping system is internationally recognised by the appointment of its Director as one of four supervisors for the Rio 2016 Anti-Doping laboratory.
- The "CONI Services SPA" Law, 8 August 2002, n°178, establishing a new management and service arm of CONI
- Italian Law 26 November 2007, n°230, ratifying the UNESCO anti-doping Convention
- The CONI Charter, acknowledged by the National Council on 26 February 2008, regulating its organisation and function
- Law 30 September 2015, n°124, recognising the Italian Paralympic Committee as a Public Body
- The 'Norme Sportive Anti-Doping' (NSA 2015), implementing the WADA World Anti-Doping Code in Italy and regulating the operation of the Italian National Anti-Doping Organisation, named NADO Italia.



## Q82. New laws

The Italian legal framework was promptly adapted to specifically respond to the legal requirements for hosting the Turin 2006 Olympic Winter Games. This experience provides a valuable baseline to inform the organisation of the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rome. It is anticipated that the following Laws and Regulations would be introduced specifically for hosting the Games in 2024:

- A Law to enhance the protection of the Olympic brand, which will foresee the instruments to rapidly and effectively solve any potential breach
- A Law to define guidelines for environmental sustainability, as well as an economic and financial framework for venue construction and financing
- A Regulation of the European Parliament and Council to implement the appropriate measures for applying for and issuing visas to members of the Olympic Family.

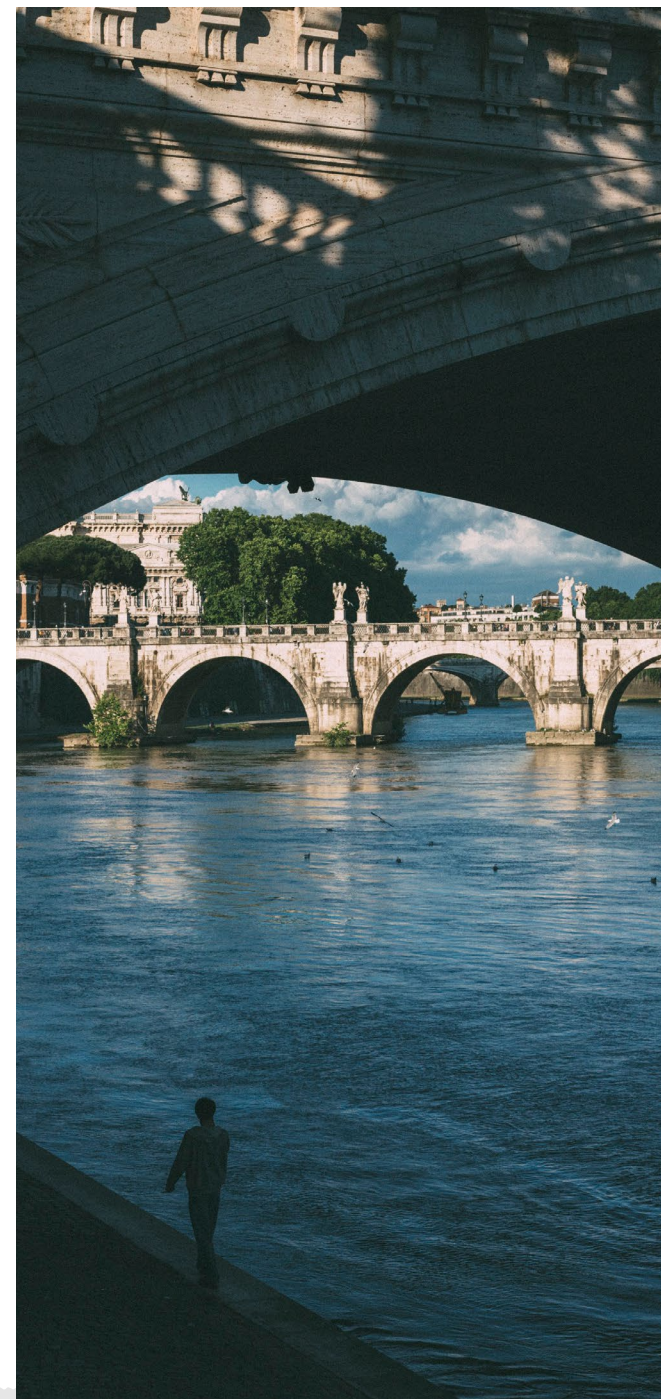
If required, the Organising Committee could also facilitate the adoption of additional measures, orders, decrees and laws by the relevant European, national or local institutions, in order to ensure the successful and efficient organisation of the Games. Such measures may include those relating to: combating ambush marketing; the regulation of traffic and street trade; the emergency use of venue service areas; and the facilitation of activities to create a celebratory atmosphere across the city, such as the Olympic Torch Relay and Live Stes in Rome's most iconic locations.

## Q83. Existing accessibility laws

Article 16 of the Italian Charter states that every citizen is free to travel within Italy. This right also applies to people with impairments, in line with the principle of equality contained in Article 3 of the same Charter.

The UN convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is in force in Italy, with the Law n°18/2009: the right to mobility, defined as the ability to access transport and buildings to ensure full social inclusion. In this respect, the Plan to Eliminate Architectural Barriers (PEBA) has been implemented to ensure access to buildings and public spaces, under Law n°41/1986 and the framework law on disability n°104/1992. Several other Presidential Decrees (DPR) and Laws have also set accessibility standards:

- DPR n°384/78 (architectural barriers and public transport)
- DPR n°236/89 (removal of architectural barriers to guarantee accessibility to private buildings)
- Law n°21/92 (special public bus services for the transportation of people with disabilities)
- DPR n°503/96 (removal of architectural barriers in public spaces and buildings)
- DPR n°151/12 (new rules on traffic circulation to facilitate mobility, regarding both structures and signage).



## 1.5 Financing Analysis



## 1.5.1 Financing Strategy

### Q84. Financing strategy for Games dependent capital works

The Italian Government considers the Olympic and Paralympic Games (the Games) to be a catalyst for positive, sustainable and feasible growth, both for Rome and for Italy.

The Rome 2024 Bid Committee has developed a preliminary financial plan that, according to the IOC requirements, will be detailed further during the third stage of the Candidature process.

Rome 2024 anticipates relatively low costs for the Games dependent capital works, given that approximately 70% of the venues are already available, and many of those require limited or no renovation costs.

The **Games dependent capital investments**, many of which fit within the long term development plans of various public authorities, will be **funded entirely by public funds**.

However, in line with the Olympic Agenda 2020 and in order to reduce the risk of too high public expenditure, the Rome 2024 Bid Committee is already **working with the Government**, the most important firms, **industrial associations** and **financial institutions** on other strategic funding solutions including:

- The use of **private funding sources and innovative financing solutions**, for example, the issue of project bonds. The Bid Committee is collaborating with the major national banks and financial intermediaries to define both the most appropriate solutions and more detailed planning.

- The development of **Public-Private Partnership** as project financing, in particular for high cost investments (i.e. competition venues, Olympic Village, IBC). To this end, we will also benchmark the good practice from Torino 2006, in relation to the construction and management of some Media Villages and the Olympic Village in Sestrière. Considering the strong commitment of every national industrial association to support the Rome 2024 candidature, the Bid Committee is currently dealing with most relevant players to define proper partnerships on specific investments, to ensure a 'win-win' approach.
- The development of 'innovative contracts' for suppliers and contractors, including **incentives for private suppliers in relation to project timings and costs**.
- The Organising Committee will benefit from the input of ANAC, as a direct lesson from the World Expo 2015. As a consequence, working closely with the National Government, the Ministries and ANAC, new regulations, detailed checklists and control mechanisms will be applied to all tender documents and awarding procedures to ensure complete transparency and respect of timing and costs.

The on-schedule completion of these capital projects will be achieved through comprehensive and effective project management, to ensure effective planning, coordination and control of these Games dependent investments.

The Rome 2024 Organising Committee and public authorities will also seek to mitigate the risks for Games dependent capital works by ensuring:

- Expansion of the disclosure requirements for the procuring entities, to include information covering the full project lifecycle
- Enhanced surveillance of contracting parties, with new checks and balances.

These initiatives will help to deliver **competition and non competition venues of the highest quality, on time and on budget**, by achieving cost savings, reducing time overruns, early detection of any financial irregularities and the review or modification of excessively expensive or inappropriately designed project proposals.

### Q85. Games Operational budget

For the operational budget, the Rome 2024 Bid Committee has developed a preliminary financial plan which, according to the IOC requirements, will be further detailed during the third stage of the candidature process.

In order to define the preliminary financial plan, the Rome 2024 Bid Committee has considered the main financial areas of the Organising Committee, taking account of the:

- IOC Contribution
- Rome 2024 Games concept
- Data from past international events hosted in Italy, including the Turin 2006 Olympic Winter Games
- Budget information from an analysis of previous Olympic bids and information from past OCOGs such as Athens 2004, Beijing 2008 and London 2012
- Information available to date on the Rio 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games.

The preliminary OCOG revenue areas are described below, along with estimates of the proportion of revenue to be sourced from these areas, in addition to the IOC contribution (which is forecast to contribute approximately 48% of total revenue).

#### Sponsorship

Sponsorship programme revenues (including Value in Kind) are estimated conservatively, considering: i) the benchmarks of other OCOG and Bid committee budgets; ii) a detailed analysis of the Italian industry and marketplace; iii) the experience of hosting other major events in Italy, iv) the attractiveness of the Italian market and of the city of Rome for foreign players. The programme will define different levels of contributions corresponding to different opportunities. It is estimated that sponsorship revenue will account for approximately 28% of the Games operational budget.

## Q85. (continued)

### Ticketing

Ticket revenue estimates take account of: i) the net capacity of the venues; ii) the number of sessions to be held at each venue; iii) an estimated attendance rate; and iv) the average ticket price according to the different competition stages (preliminary/semi-finals/finals). The ticketing programme will also take into account the Italian passion for sport, as well as the many worldwide transport connections to Rome and accessible ticketing market within the European Union. The Rome 2024 Bid Committee has also evaluated the opportunity to create bundled opportunities to provide competition tickets with other travel and hospitality services offered by tour operators. It is estimated that ticketing revenue will account for approximately 20% of the Games operational budget.

### Licensing, Merchandising and Coins Programmes

This includes the revenues from royalties, based on the sales realised by the official licensees. Rome 2024 will carefully select license holders and control their sub-contractors, in compliance with a set of specifications to include both social and environmental criteria. It is estimated that this revenue will account for approximately 3% of the Games operational budget.

### Asset Disposal

Asset disposal revenue is estimated conservatively, taking into account past OCOG budgets and actual asset disposal revenues. It is estimated that this revenue will account for approximately 0.3% of the Games operational budget.

### Lottery

In this preliminary OCOG budget definition, the opportunity to develop a lottery programme has not yet been considered. However, it is anticipated that a lottery programme will include a special-edition lottery and event scratch cards. In planning this programme with the full support of the Italian Government, Rome 2024 will take special measures to control the gambling market in relation to the Games.

### Other

Additional revenues have not been estimated yet. However, it is anticipated that other revenues will be generated through the following programmes: the Paralympic Games dedicated programme (sponsors, tickets, broadcasting rights and licensing); the donation programme; the Rate Card programme; and other sources of revenue (catering & accommodation commissions, test events tickets and sponsors, the Olympic Torch Relay etc.). Roma 2024 will provide an accurate estimation of these revenues in the OCOG budget to be presented in Stage 3 of the Candidature process.

## Q86. Candidature budget

As an in-house body, the Rome 2024 Bid Committee has forecast its budget for the Candidature process directly through the Italian National Olympic Committee (CONI), including consideration of cost savings arising from the use of CONI's existing assets and resources.

Rome 2024 candidature budget comprises expenditures of USD 27.5 million excluding tax, to be financed by public and private sectors. The main expenditures include:

- Overheads/Human Resources/Advisors (USD 4.7 million)
- Candidature File related costs (USD 4.3 million)
- International Relations, including expenses relating to transportation planning, global stakeholder engagement and other costs concerning presentations to the Olympic Movement (USD 7.1 million)

- Communications and Marketing, including the costs of advertising, promotion, merchandising and events (USD 7.5 million)
- Institutional Relations and contingency for other events and activities (USD 3.3 million).

The total candidature budget revenue is estimated at USD 35.1 million, with 84% granted by the State (USD 29.6 million). The revenues from the sponsorship programme have been estimated at USD 5.5 million, based on a careful analysis of the market and the support from major Italian companies. The estimated fiscal charges (USD 7.6 million) do not impact on the figures – the amount will be financed by the Public Authorities and returned back to the Italian Government.

The budget for the three stages of the Candidature process is shown in Table 86.

**Table 86 – Candidature budget**

Revenue	Stage 1 USD '000s	Stage 2 USD '000s	Stage 3 USD '000s	Total USD '000s
Other public entities	4,818	7,683	17,089	29,590
Sponsorship	362	1,748	3,391	5,501
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>9,431</b>	<b>20,480</b>	<b>35,091</b>

Expenditure				
Overheads, Human Resources and Advisors	1,131	1,182	2,384	4,697
Candidature File	851	1,711	1,727	4,289
International relations	394	1,115	5,589	7,098
Other projects (or social)	42	192	426	660
Marketing and Communications	1,526	2,080	3,848	7,454
Institutional relations / Contingencies	217	1,049	2,034	3,300
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>7,329</b>	<b>16,008</b>	<b>27,498</b>
Fiscal charges (b)	1,018	2,102	4,471	7,591
<b>Total (a) + (b)</b>	<b>5,179</b>	<b>9,431</b>	<b>20,479</b>	<b>35,089</b>

Exchange rate: EUR/USD 1.1 (3 February 2016)