

FRA

‘Preventing racism, xenophobia and
related intolerance in sport across the
European Union’

COSPE
RAXEN NFP ITALY

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Executive summary

- [1]. Two key pieces of legislation are identified as defining the context in which the situation of racism and ethnic discrimination in Italy can be analysed. This is because both legislations – the law on citizenship and the immigration law – play a very important role in the pace of integration or exclusion of migrants from sports. The immigration law introduced in 2002 provided for an annual maximum quota of non-EU players and athletes to be allowed into the country for professional and paid sports activities. This constitutes a first limitation on access by long-term resident non-EU citizens as they are treated, with regard to the provision above, as if they were not already in the country. Further institutional barriers are added through the internal regulations of the various Federations which set a number of criteria that should be met by any prospective non-EU athlete or player wishing to register with the Federation. These regulations are particularly strict for amateur sport as they are said to be aimed at protecting young Italian athletes and players.
- [2]. Manifestations of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance in sports are still scarcely documented, making it difficult to have a clear picture of the situation in all sports. The national Observatory on Sports Events focuses only on violence but does not address racist violence as such; consequently, it does not collect data on this dimension. Requests for data sent to the Observatory and the National Office against Racial discrimination had not had any reply at the time of closing the report. In the absence of official data, information on racism and ethnic discrimination in sports have been collected from the limited NGO sources that have in recent years tried to monitor the problem, amidst economic difficulties that hinder continuing such work systematically and for long periods. Online media archives have also been used to identify some cases of racism that received media attention.
- [3]. There is public debate on racist manifestations by supporters of clubs and sports associations though such debate is usually reactive and follows serious incidents.. There is lesser debate on racist expressions against Black and other ethnic minority players and athletes by fellow players, referees and other match officials and with the management of sports associations. Some Federation still deny that there is racism in their sector, in spite of long narratives of experiences of racism by many ethnic minority athletes. Even official sanctions for racist manifestations are mostly levelled for racist and monkey chants by supporters and few offenders among players and referees etc. have been sanctioned for wrong doing. Racist and monkey chants are the most common forms of racist expressions by supporters.

- [4]. An aspect that has not been explored yet is the experiences of Black and ethnic minority supporters who try to participate by going to watch their favourite clubs play. Information from the interviews indicate that Black and ethnic minority supporters who attend matches are quite limited in number. It was also pointed out that those of them who manage to go to football matches often face racial profiling by law enforcement agents especially in cases of protests by other fans. This and the racism inside stadia against Black and ethnic minority players or athletes constitute a disincentive to participate for many migrants.
- [5]. Registration of players and athletes are regulated by the various federations within a general framework set by the annual maximum quota of non-EU professional or paid players allowed to enter the country yearly. Amateur categories in football are completely not allowed to register any non-EU foreigners. In basket and athletics, regulations tend to be more liberal than in football but there are in any case limitations, some in the form of additional requirements, such as minimum length of residence in the country, in order to be registered.
- [6]. Regarding regulations preventing racism and xenophobia in sports, the Football Federation has one of the most comprehensive which includes provisions and recommendations on same issues by the National Olympic Committee (CONI), UEFA and FIFA. The regulatory system in the other federations is less specific and in the case of the Athletics Federation, racism is not punished as a violation on its own but only as an aggravating circumstance accompanying, for example, violence. The institutional organisation that governs sports includes a sports judicial organ (*Organi di Giustizia Sportiva*) which has the mandate to decide on disputes and violations in sports that do not constitute object of action by other arms of the judiciary. First level decisions are normally taken, for all three federations, by the *Giudice sportivo* (sports judge) while appeals against first level decisions are handled by judicial bodies made up of more than one person.
- [7]. There is lack of systematic data and very limited research on positive measures against racism in sports and to promote participation of migrants and other minorities. Most of the initiatives identified are one-off measures, with few one exceptions. Almost all the initiatives identified relate to the focus sports and to football in particular and are predominantly in amateur and youth sport. The few events that involve professional sports and football in particular, are usually reactive. The majority of the positive initiatives found raise awareness about racism and xenophobia or aim at social integration of migrants and other minorities, at different levels. A few initiatives promote the participation of minorities in sports either as players and athletes or as

spectators: very few are directed at Roma populations, some favour the participation and inclusion of asylum seekers and refugees while no initiatives targeting Muslim minorities were identified. The main promoters of positive initiatives combating racism, xenophobia and related intolerance in all sports are associations and NGOs. Two positive initiatives worth mentioning are UISP's Project *Ultrà* and the Antiracist World Cup. The Project *Ultrà* works with football supporters to reduce violence, racism and intolerance in football manifestations through social work including the management of a website and the dissemination of sport related information. The Antiracist World Cup is a non-competitive football tournament, open to teams or individuals from different ethnic background and nationalities. The 2008 edition also featured basketball, volleyball and cricket exhibition tournaments.

1. Political and social context

- [8]. In order to understand the present state of affairs regarding migrants and some ethnic minorities in the country, it is necessary to bear in mind that public policies relevant to the conditions of these groups have been largely defined and implemented by a centre-right coalition government which includes the explicitly anti-immigrant Northern League Party¹. A regionalist and autonomist party, the Northern League advocates not only for national preference to the exclusion of immigrants but also for regional preference in favour of residents in its territorial base, the northern regions of Italy. It declares being against globalisation, multiculturalism, multi-ethnic society and Islam and it strongly opposes the building of places of worship for Muslims as well as setting up Roma, Sinti and Traveller camps.
- [9]. This coalition has been in power since June 2001, except for a brief spell of twenty months between 2006 and 2008. In policy terms, this has meant the introduction of new legislation that provides for very strict conditions for migrants in different spheres of public life. Relevant for the position of migrants and ethnic minorities in sports is the legislation on immigration enacted in 2002 and popularly known by the name of the Minister of Reforms and leader of the Northern League Party and the then minister of Foreign Affairs and leader of the right-wing National Alliance Party. The Bossi – Fini Law introduced the annual maximum quota of non-EU players and athletes to be allowed into the country for professional and paid sports activities.
- [10]. As we shall see later in the report, this provision is the legal basis for the current indirect discrimination of long-term resident migrants in access to sports activities in both the professional and amateur sectors. Before it was introduced, exclusion and / or limitation of access of non-EU migrants to sports activities occurred mainly on the basis of the rules set down by the National Olympic Committee which, as discussed later, have often been over-ruled by court decisions that consider them to be unlawfully discriminatory. Thanks to the above immigration law, exclusion of migrants from registration with a sport federation based on the exhaustion of the annual quota can no longer be effectively challenged in court as it now based on a law and not a regulation.
- [11]. Another law that affects adversely the participation of migrants in sports is the law on acquisition of citizenship by a foreigner.

¹ ECRI (2006): Third Country Report Italy, p. 27, paragraph 89.

Particularly relevant are the provisions concerning children born in Italy by foreign parents. Transmission of citizenship at birth is predominantly guarded by the jus sanguinis principle. According to the current law, children in the above condition do not acquire Italian citizenship at birth but can do so only after they have turned eighteen and if they declare their intention to acquire it before they become nineteen. Failure to make such declaration in time (before turning nineteen) means that in order to acquire Italian citizenship, they will have to follow the same procedures and under the same conditions applicable to their parents, people who arrived the country as adults.

- [12]. One of the implications of this law is that children of migrants born in Italy do pass a period of their lives in a sort of legal limbo whereby they are not allowed free access to things like registration with a sport federation. The impact of the above mechanism can be better appreciated when one considers that a very high proportion of the first generation of migrants' children born in Italy are in their teens and early twenties. While other laws state that legally resident migrants and their families have the same social rights as Italians, the use of possession of Italian citizenship as a criteria for determining access to goods and services is still quite common, including in sports.
- [13]. Public debate on racism in sports has always been incident-related and reactive and usually focuses on violent manifestations (physical or psychological) of racism. This means that it usually lasts for a day or two before other news-worthy events take its place in the media and in public discourse. In football in particular, public discourse of racism can hardly be detached from discourse on violence at football matches and such discourse often ends up concluding that manifestations of racism in football are usually the handiwork of "a few rotten apples" in a substantially healthy world of football. While those responsible for racist and monkey chants or display of racist and anti-Semitic banners in football stadia are very likely few in number, the experiences of many ethnic minority players suggest that the problems are not just with the supporters but also with referees and other match officials, fellow players from same teams and more often, those from different clubs.
- [14]. A consequence of the little attention paid to racism among players and athletes is that in recent years, a number of popular players / athletes have been reported to have expressed racist opinions about migrants and such minorities as the Roma. Some have even made public during major sports events their sympathies for neo-Fascist and neo-Nazi groups that are often responsible for racist chants and insults against Black and other ethnic minority players. Some have shown sympathy by displaying the Fascist salute (the right hand stretched forwards and raised slightly above shoulder level) or by displaying a T-shirt with a

symbol used by xenophobic organisations or same symbols tattooed on a part of their body. A number of players on the national selection that won the last World Cup have been involved in similar public expressions. It is not uncommon that such players are, at times, chosen because of their popularity with young people, as testimonials and meant to pose for photographs to be used in awareness raising initiatives against racism in sports.

- [15]. There is no evidence so far that migrants are integrating better in the world of sports than they are doing in the wider society. Some sports would seem to hold out better hopes of more inclusiveness for younger generations of migrants. This may be the case of athletics where pupils start practicing at middle school and at an early age when they are not yet subject to limitations on grounds of their nationality. There seem to be very little public awareness of the situation of migrants and minorities in sports but a number of cases that appeared in the newspapers of migrant teenagers refused registration by various sports federations between 2007 and 2008, were treated with sympathy by many journalists who argued that the restrictions on participation of legally resident young non-EU athletes and players should be overcome.
- [16]. Unfortunately, the prevailing view of migrants and ethnic minorities as threats held by prominent members of the governing coalition does not leave much room for hope that it will open up and make sports more inclusive. The present climate of negative portrayal and stigmatisation of migrants in general and Rumanians and the Roma in particular, accused of being responsible not only for urban insecurity but also for decreasing welfare services has fuelled a wave of support for *Italianness* and 'Italians first' policies by many local administrations and in areas ranging from nursery and primary care services to access to public low rent housing. This situation may be worsened by the impending economic crisis and in that case, migrants and minorities are likely to remain on the margins even in sports.

2. Racist incidents

[17]. The problem of racism in sports is a serious one that risks being under-estimated because of lack or paucity of data. As has been highlighted in previous Raxen reports, data collection is crucial to understanding and identifying racism, problem areas as well as the extent of the problem. Yet, no data is collected and made publicly available on the subject by official bodies and the availability of unofficial data is scarce and discontinuous. A National Observatory of Sport Events² was set up about ten years ago following a series of violent and deadly incidents during football matches. However, the Observatory³ does not include racist violence among its scope and thus, does not provide specific data on racist violence, nor has it put in place any positive initiative to counter it. Thus, the main sources of information for this section are two monitoring reports on racism and anti-racism in football published by the association *Panafrica*, media articles on racism in football, semi-structured interviews⁴ with key actors or observers and results from queries in national online media archives.⁵ The information gathered from these sources is not evenly distributed among the three sports because their respective media coverage is quite different, with football⁶ featuring first and quite ahead of the others in media coverage.

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- 2 The main functions of the Observatory are: monitoring violence in sport events; publishing yearly reports and the implementation of regulations on the prevention of violence in sport. It also facilitates dialogues and initiatives among different actors that play a role in sport events and are members of the observatory: representatives of different government institutions, sport federations and public transport authorities. <http://www.osservatoriosport.interno.it>. (10.03.09)
 - 3 A request for reports and any additional data was sent to the Observatory for this research but there had been no reply at the time of closing the report.
 - 4 The NFP conducted 8 semi-structured interviews; three interviews with representatives of the national federation of the three focus sport; three interviews with Black athletes, one for each focus sport and two interviews with representatives of two important associations active in the sector, UISP and Associazione Panafrica. All the interviews have been taped apart from that with representatives of the Athletics Federation. A summary of all the interviews is provided in Annex 6.3.
 - 5 Online media archives were used mainly as sources of information on racist incidents and positive initiatives. The national media provides a rich coverage of professional male football and to a lesser extent of professional male basket. Athletics receives coverage mainly during European and other international competitions such as the Olympic Games, while amateur and youth sport is covered in the local press. Academic and practice-oriented publications were also collected and used when relevant, fully referenced in the single sections.
 - 6 Football in Italy is a very popular sport and for this reason is the focus of more studies, publications and newspaper articles. Information on racist incidents in football is available, through the monitoring work of the Observatory on Racism in Football - Panafrica. The search of online media archives focused on racism in basket and athletics and the number of articles found was very small: three articles have been found for male professional sport, two

- [18]. Information from the above sources indicates that the most common targets of racist acts by supporters and athletes or players during sports events are Black athletes while indirect discrimination deriving from regulatory provisions affect non-EU citizens as a whole. Manifestations of anti-Semitism by elements of the political extreme right and neo-Nazi groups are not completely absent and in line with current upsurge in xenophobic attitudes and hostility towards the Roma, Sinti and Traveller populations and Rumanians, athletes and players identified as being of any one of these origins have come under severe stigmatisation during football matches. There is no publicly available information concerning the participation of Italian Roma and Sinti groups and foreign Roma resident in the country, in sports of any kind and at all levels. The vast literature on the living conditions of Roma populations and the integration of their children into the educational system does not contain any thing on their involvement in sports of any kind.
- [19]. As for the classification of sport as amateur and professional, this report will apply the official categories used by the Federations and government bodies in Italy. The law n.81 of 1981 defines as professional athletes those who practice sport activities covered by a salary in football (A, B, C1 and C2 League for Male) and basketball (A1 and A2 for male). Thus, athletics is considered amateur sport at all levels and for both male and female groupings. The category amateur also includes the lower divisions of male basketball and football, and all the categories of female basketball and football.

2.1. Racist incidents in organised men's amateur adult sport

- [20]. As has been highlighted above, men's amateur categories in the three focus sport include the lower divisions of basketball, football and all athletics at all levels. Regarding basketball, popular imagery of the game seems to be associated with Black players and this seems to have a positive impact as it limits manifestations of racism in the sector. Moreover, amateur basket is said not to have a large public following and wide visibility, thus reducing some of the chances of racist incidents. Yet, some media reports testify to the existence of direct and indirect racist episodes in basketball, committed by players, match officials, as well as supporters. For instance, a player of the C2 League, Sylvester Gray, wrote an official letter to the National Basket

for male amateur and two for female amateur sports, reflecting also the lower visibility of female sport.

Federation, FIP, denouncing that he had been a target of racist insults on two occasions and providing the names of the two players who offended him.⁷ Another example is the case of a Division D referee who is reported to have publicly rebuffed a Black player inviting him to 'go and pick bananas in the Belgian Congo'.⁸ Available indirect evidence in the form of sanctions by the Federation for racist chants and insults during matches⁹, suggest that manifestations of racism by supporters against Black and other ethnic minority players occur as well.

- [21]. Commenting on the increase in racist incidents in amateur football, the Director of the association *Panafrika* said that the implementation of criminal law provisions against racist and anti-Semitic manifestations in the professional football championships may be pushing organised right-wing and neo-Fascist supporters banned from attending Divisions A and B football matches, to sports events in other lower categories in the same sector as well to other sports previously not targeted for their xenophobic campaigns.
- [22]. A young football player of Italian - Nigerian descent interviewed for this report highlighted the racist tensions felt by Black and other ethnic minority professional and amateur players who are victims of racist and monkey chants. He mentioned instances when he had run the risk of being physically attacked by football fans after a match. Another example of a common manifestation of racism in amateur football was reported by the major economic and business daily, *il Sole 24 Ore*¹⁰. According to this paper, a Nigerian player with a club in the town of Gela, *Sicilia*, in Division C2 League, was insulted by both supporters and fellow players calling him 'stinking Black'. He reacted to the offence and this led to a brawl and he got expelled. The article said the player had expressed frustration for the continuous and overwhelming presence of racism in the field and the lack of protection of his right by the Federation.
- [23]. Racism in amateur football is not limited to the attacks and racist offences by players against their Black and ethnic minority colleagues or by supporters against certain players. A striking example is that of a referee of Moroccan origin who, after being offended by supporters

⁷ <http://pollicino.blogosfere.it/2007/02/il-calcio-e-catania-il-basket-e-il-razzismo.html> (10.03.2009)

⁸ 'Arbitro razzista insulta un giocatore nero: vai a cogliere le banane in Africa' 19.10.2008; <http://www.fianzaonline.com/forum/showthread.php?t=978380> (10.03.09).

⁹ See Annex 6.4.

¹⁰ G.Ferretti (2008) "Razzismo allo stadio: dopo i proclami il silenzio colpevole" *Ilsole24ore* 07.03.2008. http://www.ilsole24ore.com/art/SoleOnLine4/Sport/vigilia-campionato/vigilia-campionato-razzismo_2.shtml (10.03.09).

with racist insults, narrated the case in his end-of-match standard report to the Federation. According to a newspaper report¹¹, the sports judge failed to sanction the offence and following an investigation of the case, it turned out that the report had subsequently been modified, deleting reference to the racist episodes. The referee, who has experienced other cases of discrimination by the Federation, wrote the Ministry of Equal Opportunity protesting for the serious negligence and abuse of power by the Federation.

- [24]. According to representatives of the National Athletics Federation (FIDAL), there is no racism and / or discrimination in the sector and this can be explained in two different ways¹². The first is that athletics is an individual sport, relying on objective results or performance; the second reason for the absence of racism in this sector is that athletic competition fans tend to be amateur athletes of a specific discipline themselves, rather than supporters of an athlete or a specific team. It follows, according to Federation officials, that the phenomenon of identification with a sports organisation as well as territorial tensions, do not emerge and this, in turn, reduces the incidence of racism in the sector. According to the director of *Panafrica*, the world of athletics in Italy has an open attitude towards athletes of different ethnic or national origin but he added also that some athletes may prefer to portray a 'winner' image and as such, choose not to complain openly about discrimination and racism, making it more difficult to identify the phenomenon in the sector.
- [25]. Some ethnic minority athletes say that in the 1990s, attitudes towards minorities within the Federation were openly racist¹³, while in recent years, the situation has improved. The presence of eight Black athletes in the Italian national team that took part in the Beijing Olympic Games is highlighted as evidence of this improved situation. Yet, the athlete interviewed¹⁴ for this report, who is an Italian citizen of Moroccan origin, and was part of the Italian Olympic team, highlighted subtle forms of racism in athletics by fellow athletes and managers. This seems the most common form of racism in this sport. The athlete reports negative stereotypes of foreign champions based on racist ideas that some human groups have a natural propensity to do better in certain disciplines than others. For instance, a common comment about his performance used to be: 'You are African, it is normal that you run faster' or 'Your record does not really count as ... national record'. According to the athlete, these statements indicate a

¹¹ Francesca Ferri, (2009) "Un avvocato per la dignità dell' arbitro offeso" Il Tirreno 24-02-2009.

¹² See interview in Annex 6.3.

¹³ M.Valeri (2006) "Black Italians Atleti neri in maglia azzurra", Roma, Palombi Editori.

¹⁴ See Annex 7.3

lack of recognition for his personal achievements or records by some of his colleagues and managers. Thus, these subtle forms of racism belittle the performance of ethnic minority athletes and their personal history, disregarding their qualities and efforts.

2.2. Racist incidents in men's professional adult sport

- [26]. Racist abuse and incidents are very common in professional sport where they have a greater visibility due to the bigger audience and greater media attention. In analysing the situation in football, it is useful to bear in mind that the Italian model of football supporters is made up of a limited number of organised groups, the *Ultras*, and large numbers of fans¹⁵ not affiliated to any organised groups. These organised groups tend to control the public at the stadium, supporting them with megaphones, drums and choreographic works. Given this setting, these organised groups play a major role in manifestations of racism, especially during football matches among professional teams.
- [27]. Unlike in previous years, when the display of racist and anti-Semitic banners was wide spread, today, the most common expressions of racism in football seem to be racist chants. The change has been due to new measures put in place to counter violence during football matches¹⁶. According to *Panafrica* there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of cases racist incidents in the professional Divisions A and B championships and an increase in the number of racist incidents in the lower leagues¹⁷. The author of the report explains that the variations are certainly due in part to tighter controls and improved enforcement of anti-violence measures mentioned above, but may also be partly due to a move from the upper Divisions to the lower ones by clubs that have more violent fan groups.
- [28]. The monitoring initiative of the association *Panafrica* recorded, in the professional leagues in 2005 / 2006 season, a total of 51 cases of racist / monkey chants and 24 cases of racist banners displayed¹⁸. In the following season, the figures stood at 43 and nine respectively while a

¹⁵ EUMC (2002). "Racism, Football and the Internet", Vienna

¹⁶ See data in Annex 5.1.2

¹⁷ M.Valeri (2006): *Attacco Antirazzista Rapporto su Razzismo e Antirazzismo nel calcio, Campionato 2005-2006*. Roma, Associazione Culturale Panafrica. M.Valeri (2008): *Attacco Antirazzista Rapporto su Razzismo e Antirazzismo nel calcio, Campionato 2005-2006 e 2006/2007*. Roma, Associazione Culturale Panafrica.

¹⁸ M.Valeri (2008): *Attacco Antirazzista Rapporto su Razzismo e Antirazzismo nel calcio, Campionato 2005-2006 e 2006/2007*. Roma, Associazione Culturale Panafrica.

total of 26 clubs in 2005- 2006 season and 29 in 2006 – 2007 season had had their players racially insulted. The effects of these incidents on Black and ethnic minority players are reported to be adverse. Leaving his own personal experiences apart, the player interviewed for this report drew attention to the enormous pressure continuous racist chants and insults put on an emerging eighteen-year old Black Italian player with the International FC of Milan. This player has been a target of racist offences not only in the stadium but also on the internet¹⁹. As aptly noted in the study by UISP for the EUMC²⁰, 'racism in the Internet mirrors racist activities inside stadiums' and websites of fan clubs such as *Lazio Irriducibili* (diehards) who have a long record of racist offences during football matches, clearly illustrate the point.

- [29]. Supporters are not the only category responsible for racism in professional football and the other focus sports. As has been mentioned earlier, referees and other match officials, members of management of rival clubs and even representatives of the Federations have been responsible for racist incidents in some cases. Another aspect that has not been properly explored yet is the experiences of Black and ethnic minority supporters who try to participate by going to watch their favourite clubs play. Even in the absence of specific data on this dimension, opinions from the interviews indicate that Black and ethnic minority supporters who attend matches are quite limited in number. It was also pointed out that Black and ethnic minority supporters who go to football matches are at risks of racial profiling by law enforcement agents in case of protests.
- [30]. The Director of *Project Ultrà* pointed out during the interview²¹ that basketball became popular in Italy following regular broadcast of Unites States NBA matches on Italian public and private television. This, in his opinion, played a major role in the perception of the game as a game for Blacks and this accounts for a lower incidence of racism in basketball. Yet, the Team Manager of Scavolini Pesaro who played as a professional for over fifteen years in Italy says that racism is common in basketball fields. 'Racist attacks and behaviour of fans towards Black players include chants, personal offences and gorilla-like gestures'. The African American former player said that there are towns where it is more common to witness racist episodes. He confirmed the racist attitudes of supporters of Varese, who, judging from the sanctions levelled against their team, stand out as some of the most racist groups of supporters. Very few basket players have openly

¹⁹ <http://www.ilgiornale.it/a.pic1?ID=336822>; see also www.altrimondi.gazzetta.it/2009/03/balotelli-bravo-e-arrogante.html (10.3.2009)

²⁰ EUMC (2002) *Racism, Football and the Internet*, Vienna.

²¹ See Annex 7.3

come out to denounce racism. Media reports indicate that one of those who have often spoken out against racism in basket is a player called Carlton Myers, who is a member of the National basket team and the flag-bearer at the Sidney Olympic Games. A case that involved him as target of racist insults by Varese supporters in 2003, occurred during a match where the Minister for Reforms from the Northern League Party was present and failed to condemn the episode after the match, leading to a political controversy with the opposition parties²². Other media reports indicate that the player had, on one occasion, been at risk of physical aggression by the neo-Nazi group "Blood and honour"²³ and once again in Varese.

- [31]. Federation officials tend to minimise the problem of racism in basket. Asked to comment on Myers' experiences, they said that he '... is too good as a player, that is why he is attacked. He has been flag-bearer at the 2004 Olympic Games. He is imitated by supporters because he is a good player and ... you know, it is a matter of blaming him for determining the defeat of my team. Instead of insulting him by saying that he is stupid, they insult him on that level.'²⁴
- [32]. Officials of the Italian Federation of Basketball (FIP)²⁵ also pointed out that FIP sanctions clubs for offences committed by their supporters against a rival player, though racist insult is not sanctioned as a violation on its own but rather treated as an aggravating circumstance. The position of the Federation notwithstanding, Black and ethnic minority players experience racism in the sector. The present Team Manager of Scavolini Pesaro is quoted as saying in 2006 ²⁶ that: 'In Italy there is not even a black coach assistant. It is strange! Black people are the best players but never coaches or in the management and this is obviously because of prejudice'. This statement clearly points to another problem area with regard to racism and discrimination in the sector.

22 P. Rossi (2003) "Insulti a Myers, la vergogna di Varese" in: Repubblica, in: <http://ricerca.repubblica.it/repubblica/archivio/repubblica/2003/12/30/insulti-myers-la-vergogna-di-varese.html> (10.03.09)

23 P. Rossi (2003) "Insulti a Myers, la vergogna di Varese" in: Repubblica, in: <http://ricerca.repubblica.it/repubblica/archivio/repubblica/2003/12/30/insulti-myers-la-vergogna-di-varese.html> (10.03.09)

24 Summary of the interview is in Appendix 6.3.

25 The interview was actually scheduled with the Secretary of the Federations and special insurance had been given on the appointment. Yet last minute engagements of the Secretary led to an interview with two his assistants.

26 M. Valeri (2006) "Black Italians Atleti neri in maglia azzurra", Palombi Editori.

2.3. Racist incidents in organised women's amateur adult sport

- [33]. As has been mentioned above, women's basketball, athletics and football are all amateur and usually receives much less media attention than the corresponding men's amateur sport. Information on issues relating to women and racism in amateur sport are all the more scarce. Female athletes of ethnic minority origin in Italy often face multiple discrimination as they receive media attention mainly in relation their personal relations and physical appearance as women and not as athletes. Search of online media archives turned up only two articles for the last five years. Unfortunately the two articles were not useful for the study. One reported the experience of an Italian basketball player of Nigerian origin, who had to moved to the USA to play in the NCAA ²⁷ and who raised the issue of everyday racism in Italy. The other article was even less relevant. One element Black Italian female or ethnic minority athletes share with their male colleagues is the apparently erratic use of their nationalities when writing about them. In case of positive results, the Italian nationality is used to refer to them while in case of poor performance, they get identified by their "other" origin. Olympic medallist Fiona May was referred to as 'Italian athlete' in a case of victory and as 'the athlete of Jamaican origin' when she failed to get a medal..

2.4. Racist incidents in women's professional adult sport

- [34]. There are no female professional categories in all three focus sports.

2.5. Racist incidents in organised children's and youth sport

- [35]. Children's and youth sport receive even lesser attention not only by the media but also by researchers. The only study found on the topic covering the reference period is described in paragraph 4.2.5 below. Besides, we have also highlighted in the overview the problems posed

27 M.Salvini (2005) "Wabara un' italiana nella ncaa" Sport Week, http://archivistorico.gazzetta.it/2005/settembre/03/Wabara_italiana_nella_ncaa_sw_0_05090_31886.shtml (10.03.09).

by the complex mechanism of access to Italian citizenship which impacts negatively on their participation in competitive sports before they turn eighteen.

- [36]. The only new aspect that needs commenting on here is taken from some of the interviews. Recalling his experiences in children's and youth football, Dayo Oshadogan underlined the frustration he and other kids and younger players experienced hearing racist offences by adults. As noted by a representative of FIGC during the interview, support and cheering even at those levels, tends to be characterised by denigration of rival rather than boosting the moral of one's favourite player. Thus, during youth games and races some parents tend to provide support to their sons and daughter by shouting racist insults against the Black and ethnic minority rivals. Dayo described the painful experience of having his father experience such incidents and obviously, a racist insult directed at him also affects his father and all relatives who share the same purported "racial characteristics". Similar experiences are not limited to football as a recent media report shows in the case of a young athlete insulted while he was receiving the medal.

3. Indirect (structural) racial/ethnic discrimination

3.1. Structural discrimination in all sports

- [37]. Indirect discrimination in sports takes many forms in relation to the groups affected and the given sport federation. In most of the sport federations, it takes the form of under-representation or outright exclusion of legally resident migrants, especially those from outside the European Union. In general, EU citizens are not formally excluded from taking part in any sport as professionals or in the various amateur categories. On the contrary, there are various limitations on the participation of legally resident non-EU citizens in almost all sports, except rugby where the “National Team” includes non-citizens. In all popular sports, there are severe restrictions affecting non-EU migrant minorities.
- [38]. Another common form of indirect discrimination that produces exclusion of long-term resident non-nationals is the requirement that in order to stand for a seat in representation of a category of registered members in any of the governing bodies within the different sports federations, one must be a citizen.²⁸ This affects EU citizens as well because it does not interfere with their right to access to employment under same conditions as nationals. A direct consequence of such a measure is that migrants participate in the various sports mainly as athletes, albeit under-represented, while they are absent from the elected governing bodies.
- [39]. The Immigration Law nr.139 of 30th June 2002, in Article 27(5bis) stipulates that the competent ministry for sports, on the proposal of the National Olympic Committee (CONI) determines the annual maximum quota of non-EU foreigners allowed to enter the country for professional or paid sports activities. The National Olympic Committee determines the general criteria for assigning such quota to the various sports federations and for the registration of same athletes in every season, while ensuring the protection of young Italian athletes. The Olympic Committee’s decisions on criteria for assigning athletes to various Federations and conditions for registration of non-EU athletes are subject to approval by the competent minister before

²⁸ Statute of the Basketball Federation (FIP); article 2: Eligibility. Available at: www.fip.it

they can go into force²⁹. This measure was first applied in 2003 and the National Olympic Committee approved for that year a total of 1850 athletes from third countries for all sports federations³⁰, later confirmed by a ministerial decree.

- [40]. The application of the above provision (fixed annual quota of non-EU players/athletes) in football in particular, has led to some cases of discrimination against migrant amateur players: though the provision refers to an entry quota for third country nationals entering the country for professional (or in any case paid) sports activity, young migrants including some who were born in the country, have been refused registration in the amateur category by the football federation under the claim that they too are subject to the limitation on the number of non-EU citizens and as such should be included in the annual quota.

3.2. Structural discrimination in the three focus sports

3.2.1. Organised men's amateur sport

- [41]. The prevailing form of indirect discrimination in this category is the severe under-representation of legally resident non-EU migrants due to limitations by the National Olympic Committee on the number of non-EU citizens allowed to engage in sports activities organised by the different Federations. For all the Federations, the exclusion mechanism is by either permitting the registration of one or two non-EU athletes / players in accordance with the annual maximum quota policy of the Olympic Committee, or by registering higher numbers of non-EU athletes / players and not allowing them to take part in various competitions meant for their categories. In some Federations, indirect discrimination takes the form of total exclusion of non-EU citizens from registration in certain categories other than the professional level where the great majority of prospective non-EU players / athletes from among the resident migrant population belong to.

²⁹ M.Valeri(2005): *La razza in campo. Per una storia della Rivoluzione Nera nel calcio*, p. 629; Edup Roma 2005. See also: D. Puccini (2006): *Fenomenologia del rapporto tra sport professionistico e diritto alla concorrenza*, p. 189 – 190. Graduate thesis; Faculty of Law, Department of Public Law, University of Pisa. Available at: <http://www.rdes.it/newsletter/2006/9/index.html> (10.03.2009) .

³⁰ CONI (2003): “Delibera n.1238 del 5 febbraio 2003”, available at: www.coni.it (23.02.2009).

- [42]. This is the case of the Football Federation which has a relatively liberal policy on registration of categories of professional players and a total exclusion of non-EU players from registration in amateur categories. Clubs that do not play in the professional championships are not allowed to register any non-EU players. As we shall see later, this has been challenged before the courts in a number of cases.
- [43]. Players aged sixteen and above who are non-Italian citizens and who reside in Italy and have never been registered with any foreign federation can apply to be registered with a club belonging to the National Amateur League, on condition that they provide evidence showing that they have been residing in the country for at least twelve months and have a stay permit valid until the end of the season. The outcome of this complex set of regulations is that young non-EU citizens who entered the country as kids or were born in the country and who wish to pursue a career in football encounter enormous difficulties in doing so due to these restrictions on registration with football organisations. These limitations constitute indirect discrimination in two different ways: first as a result of the paucity of the number of registrations allowed which reproduces and perpetuates under-representation; secondly because though the restrictions are based on provisions derived from the national law on immigration, they are in contrast with anti-discrimination clauses contained in the same legislation on immigration, which among other things state that legally resident migrants have the same rights as Italians with regard to social rights. This contrast has been the basis of some of the court decisions on the subject included in the annex and discussed further below. Some observers interviewed for this report blame the legislation on naturalisation, especially with regard to young people born in the country by foreign parents³¹, for the extent of the negative impact of the limited quota system on migrant minorities. People born in the country to foreign parents do not become citizens of the Italy until they turn eighteen and make a declaration to the effect that they wish to take on Italian citizenship. Should they for some reason – lack of information or other – fail to make this declaration before they turn nineteen, they will have to apply for “ordinary naturalisation” and be subjected to the same conditions of income and length of stay as their parents who actually migrated from somewhere.
- [44]. In the athletics federation, the prevailing form of indirect discrimination of non-EU migrants is in the form of exclusion from certain competitions in some categories. FIDAL, the Italian Athletics Federation, produces a yearly regulation on affiliations, registrations and transfers between member organisations and this document

³¹ Interviews with the Director of *Associazione Panafrika* and Rashid Berradi.

defines the conditions and numbers of non-EU citizens who can be registered and allowed to practise a given speciality.

- [45]. Registration of foreigners can be authorised only for athletes resident in Italy and who are not registered with any other foreign federation because the national law does not permit being simultaneously registered with two federations. Besides, in accordance with IAAF provisions, FIDAL may ask for clearance from the federation of the country of origin in order to confirm that the applicant is not registered with any national organisation. Sports organisations affiliated to FIDAL can register EU athletes residing in Italy for more than three months without restrictions on number while for non-EU athletes, the limitations in number of athletes allowed and the authorisation procedures prescribed by the Olympic Committee apply. The effect of this restrictive and complex regulatory mechanism is that all foreign athletes registered with FIDAL accounted for not more than one percent in each of the years included in the reference period for this report (2004 – 2008). See Annex 6.2 Table 8 FIDAL.
- [46]. A statement³² by the Regulations Office of FIDAL issued on April 18, 2008 said that following controls carried out in various “regional” and “regional open” athletic events, it found that foreign athletes were taking part in them without having the right to do so, based on the federations regulations. It encouraged the organisation of “regional open” events where, as exceptions, foreigners can participate following specific authorisation by the national headquarters. The statement concludes underlining that all other competitions should be classified as “regional” and “provincial” and as such reserved for Italians only. This type of policy statement suggests that there is no end in sight of the structural discrimination of long-term resident non-EU migrants and their children in athletics.
- [47]. The situation in the Italian Basketball Federation (FIP) is different from the other two federations examined so far. Firstly, registration of players is regulated in a distinct way for different categories of players. The limitation on the number of players deriving from the national quota policy is applied in the basketball federation only to non-EU players who are not already resident in the country and in particular, to male professional players³³ and female amateur players in Division A/1 of the female championship. Contrary to the situation in the other federations, FIP has a provision specifying that non-EU

³² FIDAL (2008): “Partecipazione degli atleti stranieri alle manifestazioni Regionali e Regionali Open” (*Participation of foreign athletes in Regional and Regional Open events*) www.fidal.it (13.03.2009).

³³ FIP – Regolamento Esecutivo Settore Professionistico, aggiornato al Consiglio Federale del 26 luglio 2008; article 12(1); available at: www.fip.it (26.02.2009).

and EEA citizens resident in the country who wish to become trainers can do so after undergoing training as prescribed by basketball National Committee of Trainers (*Comitato Nazionale Allenatori – CNA*). On the surface, it would seem that there is little indirect discrimination deriving from regulatory policies and practice on registration of non-EU. Data contained in Annex 6.2 Table 9 show that the registration in the amateur categories records an average two percent in the last four seasons for which data is available.

- [48]. In all three focus sports, the Roma are excluded except for a few professional and famous football players almost all foreign, who are identified in the media as being of Roma / Sinti origin. No evidence emerged on their participation as spectators in any of the three sports. Media reports of a one-off initiative taken by a prominent basketball club - Scavolini Pesaro - to promote Roma participation by offering them tickets for a league match, turned out to be inaccurate. The team manager of the club, in an interview³⁴ for this report, said the initiative had to be postponed for some organisational reasons and that the club is trying to reach a new agreement with the Roma group.

3.2.2. Men's professional sport

- [49]. We have seen in the preceding paragraphs that for all three focus sports, indirect discrimination takes the form of restrictions imposed by national legislation on immigration on the number of non-EU players / athletes allowed to register with a federation. Existing regulations of the federations limiting participation focus entirely on non-EU players who live outside the EU and wish to enter Italy as professionals or paid categories of amateur players about to turn professional. The application of these provisions to non-EU citizens who reside permanently in Italy is the root cause of under-representation of migrants in the amateur categories in different sports. Basketball Federation's regulations on registration constitute exceptions to this last aspect because, in accordance with national immigration law that provides for equal treatment for legally resident non-EU citizens in access to social rights, they do not consider and treat non-EU permanent residents in the same way as those residing outside the EU.
- [50]. In the football Federation,³⁵ clubs participating in the championship organised by the professional league (*Lega Nazionale Professionisti –*

³⁴ See interview with Dan Gay, team manager Scavolini Pesaro.

³⁵ FIGC – Norme Organizzative Interne Federali (NOIF), article 40; available at: www.figc.it (09.03.2009).

LNP) can register without restrictions, any number of EU citizens as players. Besides, clubs playing in the Division A championship are allowed to register a maximum of five non-EU players coming directly from overseas football federations. Clubs playing in Division B (*Serie B*) championship are allowed to register only one non-EU player. In cases where clubs have to move to a lower division, say from Division A to B, they are allowed to keep the non-EU players already registered in the previous season but are not allowed to renew their contracts on expiration. Clubs moving from Division B to C can keep the non-EU player for the remaining duration of his contract but are formally prohibited from renewing the contract on expiration or substituting the non-EU player with another from a different club for the duration of the contract. In all cases, registration of non-EU players remains subject to the maximum quota allowed nation-wide for the year.

- [51]. It needs noting that it was not possible to obtain data on participation of foreigners at various levels from the national football federation FIGC, in spite of the kind intervention of the Federation's Research Centre. As a result, it is not possible to quantify the effects of the application of the registration regulation described above. In a similar way, there is no information on the representation of foreigners in management or as coaches. There is no evidence in the very little literature on racism in football, of an analysis of possible discriminatory practices by trainers when deciding roles ethnic minority players should cover in the game. Even a review of specialised media on sports did not provide any clue as to what the situation may be like.
- [52]. As highlighted above, information contained in Annex 6.2 Table 9 on foreign professionals in basketball show that far from being under-represented, foreigners here constantly outnumbered Italians for all but one of the years for which data is available. Participation of foreigners in the professional championship is quite high ranging from 40 percent in the 2008/2009 season to 47 percent in the 2005/2006 season. The Federation's classification of players by nationality includes a category defined as 'foreign-born', without any indication as to why people in this group are not included in one of the other two categories. The presence of registered foreign trainers is quite small in spite of a more liberal policy of access to the profession by FIP than is the case in the other two federations.

3.2.3. Organised women's amateur sport

- [53]. In general, there is very little information about women's participation in sports and with regard to the three focus sports, only in basketball

and athletics do we have disaggregated data on women's participation in each category of these federations. A common feature in all three federations is that women's sport is only at the amateur level, even in basketball where the championship seems to be centred on people who practise it as a "professional", a fulltime occupation. In football, women's football is part of the National Amateur League (*Lega Nazionale Dilettanti - LND*) and it consists of 95 associations, 192 teams and 6,543 players. Its championships are organised at the regional and local levels and women's football clubs playing in division A1 and A2 championships "can register foreign players who have EU citizenship and reside permanently in the EU". In basketball, registration policies seem to be more liberal than in the other federations even though the national quota policy for entry of non-EU players equally applies here too. Women's basket associations playing in Division A/1 can register one non-EU player, within the quota set for the federation by the Olympic Committee. Regarding athletics, the discriminatory mechanisms are the same as those outlined under men's amateur sports paragraph above. The same limitations on registration and exclusion from competition in certain categories apply to men and women athletes.

3.2.4. Women's professional sport

[54]. In the previous paragraph, we pointed out that all women's sports are considered and run at the amateur level. This means lesser public investment both in terms of policy and financial resources and a direct confirmation of the persistence of gender inequality in all spheres of public life.

3.2.5. Organised children's and youth sport

[55]. We have outlined in the preceding chapters various forms of indirect discrimination that affect non-EU foreigners in the different sports and young people aged between 13 and 18 years are the most affected by the structural discrimination deriving from national legislation and policy limiting access to certain sports. Most of the cases of exclusion of long-term resident migrants from participation that have attracted public attention and wide media coverage involved young migrants in the above age class³⁶. Disaggregated data by category from the athletics federation included in Annex 6.2 Table 8 confirm this conclusion. Unfortunately, there are no similar official figures on the

³⁶ F. Volpe (2008): "Burocrazia canaglia" in: *Corriere dello Sport*, 09 ottobre 2008; <http://www.corrieredellosport.it>

participation of children and youth of migrant origin in the football federation.

- [56]. According to the Ministry of Education, children of migrant origin represent 6.8% of the total population of students in Italian schools. This population (574,108 in the 2007 – 2008 school year) is certainly involved in sports activities included in the official curriculum (the subject of teaching on sport is called “Physical Education” from the primary to the secondary levels) though schools are not the main channels of entry into organised sports which is the domain of sports associations. So far ethnic minority pupils appear in the literature on physical education in schools mainly with reference to the issue of some female pupils from practising Muslim families whose parents may object to their participation in physical education lessons in mixed (male and female) classes and the participation in same activities of practising Muslim students during the fasting period (Ramadan).
- [57]. The study conducted by the sport association of the University of Padova³⁷ (CUS Padova), found that about 68 percent of teachers of physical education interviewed said that migrant children practise out of school sports activities lesser than Italian pupils. According to the group, reasons for the perceived low participation in sports out of school ranged from lack of information (12 percent) to cost of registration and equipments (24 percent), from culture (24 percent) to work-related constraints on pupils parents (37 percent). This last element was found to be particularly serious in poor districts without sports facilities of their own, where many migrant families are concentrated due to lower rents.
- [58]. The study concludes that the issue of migrants’ participation in sports has not yet been put on the policy agenda of the competent authorities. It urges that this should be done with the aim of encouraging participation in amateur sports as part of educational activities. It also notes that regulations exclude foreigners from participating in local teams or competing in events that award local and regional titles.

3.2.6. Media (representation of ethnic minorities among sport journalists)

- [59]. There is no information on ethnic minority journalists who report on sports. Officially, such data cannot exist as it is forbidden to collect

³⁷ CUS Padova (2006): *L’attività sportiva degli stranieri come strumento d’integrazione*, pp. 20 – 22; Centro Sportivo Universitario, Padova, 2006.

information on ethnic belonging. All the same, the NFP sent a written request for information to the *Unione Stampa Sportiva Italiana* (Union of Sports Reporters)³⁸ on ethnic minority membership but no reply has been received at the time of closing this report. Actually, there are few ethnic minority journalists in general and fewer are long-term resident non-EU migrants. This is because there is a long-standing dispute with the National Union of Journalists with which any prospective journalist will have to register in order to be allowed to practise. The dispute revolves around the requirements for registration which, until May 2005, included Italian citizenship. According to the Union, it was necessary to be Italian in order to be registered with the rights (welfare benefits) and obligations that derive thereof. This type of requirement was applied to all professions before the immigration law of 1998 abolished it except for professions that imply exercise of public authority (notary). The Union of Journalists argued until 2005 that the liberalisation of access did not apply to it until the Ministry of Justice, under which all professional bodies and their governing structures fall, clarified in a circular that the provision applied to the Union of Journalists as well. Even so, regional branches have successfully managed to frustrate attempts by many ethnic minority and migrant journalists to have their rights respected and be registered.

- [60]. Consequently, media representation of minorities in sports is predominantly, if not exclusively, the work of ethnic majority journalists. An emerging group of young journalists of ethnic minority origin or from migrant backgrounds have so far focused on challenging the dominant narration about migrants and immigration related issues and none amongst them has so far shown particular interest and / or found space in the media to shade a different light on what and how minorities' participation in sports is narrated to the wider public.

³⁸ www.ussi.it.

- 4. Regulations and positive initiatives
- 4.1. Regulations preventing racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance in sport
- 4.1.1. Regulations preventing racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance in all sports

[61]. A number of criminal laws apply to acts of racism, xenophobia and related intolerance committed during sports events. The first such law was the ratification instrument of the “The International Convention of New York on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination” and was enacted in 1975 (Law nr.654/75). It was later amended and completed with the subsequent Law 205/93 (also known as Mancino Law), entitled “Urgent measures on the subject of racial, ethnic and religious discrimination”. While it is not specific on racism in sports events, it has been successfully used against some racist organisations that are active in sports events, following various modifications to the original provisions. It is the main criminal law provision against racism even though it does not recognise crimes against the person or property, as ‘racist’, xenophobic, anti-Semitic or Islamophobic. Rather it applies racial motivation in such acts as an aggravating circumstance.

[62]. The Mancino Law stands out for its marked tendency to broaden the area of punishment for potentially racist behaviour. The law establishes preventive measures by sanctioning instigation to racist acts of violence, and represses such behaviour. It states that those who openly express or show emblems and symbols belonging to associations, organisations, movements or groups whose aims are to incite to discrimination and racist violence, in public meetings, are punishable by detention and payment of a fine. In 1995, it was made more relevant to racist acts during sports events through Law nr.45/95, entitled “Urgent measures to prevent phenomena of violence during sports contests”, which in a more specific way applies to racist acts in contexts where sports events take place, the sanctions established in the Mancino law.

- [63]. In February 2006, Parliament approved Law No.85 on modifications to the penal code regarding opinion crimes³⁹. The new law intervenes on various articles in the criminal code, repealing, replacing or modifying them partially or entirely. In particular, it modifies two sections of Law No.654/1975 which ratified the International convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination. The new provision states that: "any person who disseminates ideas founded on racial or ethnic superiority or hatred, or incites or commits discriminatory acts for racial, ethnic, national or religious motives is punishable by imprisonment for up to one year and six months or a fine of up to 6,000 Euros". The new provision makes the penalty more lenient as the original penalty was three years imprisonment without the option of a pecuniary sanction.
- [64]. Furthermore, another legislative provision against violence was amended to counter violence in sports events, including racist ones, particularly in football. To this effect, a previous provision enacted in 1989 was amended to cover racist acts in sports and made stricter by increasing the penalty (law No.210 of 17 October 2005).⁴⁰
- [65]. The Italian National Olympic Committee's (CONI) Code of Conduct in Sports, provides for a general principle of non-discrimination (article 6) which states that registered members, affiliates and other subjects who are under the sports authority should abstain from all discriminatory behaviour based on grounds of race, ethnic or territorial origin, sex, age, religion, political and philosophical opinions. As a general rule, the Committee provides that every sport organisation is responsible for the behaviour of its members or affiliates as well as its supporters and this is upheld in the statutes of all the federations. This principle forms the basis on which organisations are sanctioned by the appropriate sports judicial body for violations of provisions of the statute of a federation, including racist or discriminatory behaviour by registered members, supporters or management.

³⁹ Italy / Law No. 85 (24.02.2006) "Modifiche al codice penale in materia di reati di opinione", published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* No. 60 (13.03.2006), accessible at:

<http://www.parlamento.it/leggi/060851.htm> (19.02.2009).

⁴⁰ <http://www.parlamento.it/leggi/> (19.02.2009).

4.1.2. Regulations preventing racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance in the three focus sports

- [66]. The Code of Justice in Sports of the National Football Federation (FIGC)⁴¹ provides, in accordance with CONI e FIFA disciplinary regulations, that clubs are responsible for the behaviour of their players, officials, members, supporters and any person carrying out a function on their behalf during matches. More important is that it defines responsibility for discriminatory behaviour. The Code defines discrimination in the context as: “any unlawful behaviour or conduct, punishable under disciplinary regulations, which directly or indirectly constitutes offence, denigration or insult for reasons of race, colour, religion, language, sex, nationality, territorial or ethnic origin, or constitutes ideological propaganda forbidden by law or which incites to discriminatory behaviour”.
- [67]. Sanction for any player who commits an act of discrimination as defined above ranges from “disqualification for at least five matches” to, in more serious cases, “disqualification for a fixed period and a ban on entering sports venues where football matches, including friendly ones, organised by FIGC, UEFA and FIFA are taking place”, in addition to a “pecuniary sanction of between €10.000,00 to €20.000,00 in the professional sector”. Club officials, members and supporters who commit a discriminatory act are punishable by either “a ban or disqualification for a period not less than two months or, in more serious cases, ban from entering venues where events organised under the auspices of FIGC, UEFA and FIFA, besides a pecuniary sanction of between €15.000,00 to €30.000,00 in the professional sector”.
- [68]. It further states that clubs are responsible for the introduction or display in sports venues by its supporters, of drawings, banners, symbols, emblems etc. which constitute manifestations of discrimination. In equal manner, they are responsible for racist chants, yell or any other manifestation of discrimination. It also prescribes that clubs inform the general public, before matches begin, of the sanctions which will be levelled against clubs for discriminatory behaviour by their supporters.
- [69]. The Football Federation’s Code of Justice provides also for mitigating circumstances for which a club may not be held responsible for discriminatory acts by its supporters, if three of the following conditions are met: the club has adopted and effectively implemented,

⁴¹ FIGC (2007): “Nuovo Codice di Giustizia Sportiva”, Articles 11(1-5), 13(1-2) and 19 in: *Rivista di Diritto e Economia dello Sport*; Vol. III, Fasc. 1, 2007. ISSN 1825-6678.

before the discriminatory act, organisational and management models that are appropriate to prevent such acts and can show to have invested adequate human and financial resources to meet the objective; the club has cooperated with law enforcement agencies and other competent authorities in adopting appropriate measures to prevent discriminatory acts and to identify among its supporters those responsible for such violations; the club acted promptly to remove the drawings, placards, symbols, emblems etc. or to stop racist chants; expression of dissent or disapproval by other supporters following a racist conduct by some fans; and lastly, there is no evidence of negligence in prevention measures and vigilance on the part of the club. In contrast to the mitigating circumstances, reiteration of same violations, for example racist chants and / or display of racist banners is considered an aggravating circumstance and carries with it, a hardening of the corresponding sanction.

- [70]. Available evidence covering the last three football seasons shows that manifestations of racism by groups of supporters during matches have been quite frequent. According to a report⁴² by a Rome-based association –*Associazione Panafrica* - there were 78 cases of racism of various forms and by different actors during football events in the 2005–2006 season and 56 such cases in the 2006-2007 season. The report says that the difference in the number of cases between the two seasons may be due to the number of matches played without spectators due to sanctions for previous violations, a lesser number of Black players and supporters' strikes, all in the latter season. A representative of this NGO interviewed for this report pointed out that there is serious under-reporting of cases of racism by match authorities (referees and assistants) as well as clear denial of the existence of a problem.
- [71]. Drawing from numerous cases reported in the press of manifestations of racism by some players, trainers and supporters against Black and other ethnic minority players and which did not lead to any sanctions, he argues that key actors in the sector often show a half-hearted attitude towards the problem. He also cites various examples where some coaches have criticised their Black players for complaining after they had been racially insulted by other players. In a number of cases, some players have been made to publicly declare that they misunderstood the insulting expression used and that they gladly accepted the apologies of the offender. Put different, these observers argue that denial of racism in football is widespread and that this

⁴² M. Valeri (2006): *Attacco Antirazzista Rapporto su Razzismo e Antirazzismo nel calcio, Campionato 2005-2006*. Associazione Culturale Panafrica, Roma. M.Valeri (2008): *Attacco Antirazzista Rapporto su Razzismo e Antirazzismo nel calcio, Campionato 2005-2006 e 2006/2007*. Associazione Culturale “Panafrica, Roma.

limits the effectiveness of measures that have so far been put in place to counter it. Besides, it discourages the victims from speaking out openly against it for fear of being marginalised. Our interviews with sports organisations for this report partly confirm this view of denial of the existence of racism in football, as a common claim in these interviews was that there were “no problems here” as regards racism. At the best, some admitted to the existence of “a few rotten apples” in a social body that is substantially healthy and somewhat immunised against racism.

- [72]. The Statute of Basketball Federation contains a general provision that states that it operates in full “respect of the principle of democracy, equality and equal opportunity and excludes all forms of racial, religious and political discrimination while protecting health in sports activities”. In its Regulations on justice, specific reference is made to preventing racial hatred. Article 26(2) states that “in case of display of offensive banners, frequent insults and threats directed at a particular member or in case of manifestations of racial hatred or discrimination, the sanctions shall be doubled”. The sanctions referred to here are those provided for under the clause that punishes violence and disruption of matches. Analysis of sanctions and decisions by the Federation’s judicial bodies shows that racist insults and chants are frequent and are regularly punished as violations of the above mentioned article of the statute. See Annex 6.4.2 for further details.
- [73]. The Italian Athletics Federation has no specific provisions to prevent racism, anti-Semitism and ethnic discrimination in its activities. As in the case of the Basketball Federation above, its statute declares that its activities are conducted in “respect of the principles of democracy and participation by all in conditions of equality and equal opportunity”. No other document of the federation makes mention of problems of racism and how to prevent and/or combat it.

4.1.3. Decisions by national courts, specialised bodies or tribunals regarding all sports

- [74]. The institutional organisation that governs sports includes *Organi di Giustizia Sportiva* (sports judicial organs) which has the mandate to decide on disputes and violations in sports that do not constitute object of action by other arms of the judiciary. First level decisions are normally taken, for all three federations, by the *Giudice sportivo* (sports judge) while appeals against first level decisions are handled by judicial bodies made up of more than one person.

- [75]. The decisions by national courts, sports judicial bodies and tribunals included in Annex 6.4 of this report are of two types. The first type comprises decisions or rulings by sports judicial bodies on instances of racism and incitement to racial hatred that occur during sports events while the second type of rulings includes those by national courts and tribunals all of which revolve around the lawfulness of certain regulations by the sports federations on registration of athletes / players and their effects on certain groups of citizens / residents. A major difference between the two types of decisions is that while those by national courts and tribunals are based on provisions of national legislation, valid for all and throughout the country, those by sports judicial bodies on manifestations of racism during sports events are based on the internal regulations of the various federations and are applicable only to registered members of each Federation.
- [76]. On the whole, we have included in Annex 6.4, 22 cases drawn from football and five cases from basketball. No example was found for athletics and only one of the cases from basket occurred in women's league. On the basis of this short review, it can be said that racism and racial discrimination, direct and indirect, in the three focus sports, are predominantly evident in men's sports though one can not exclude that women are among the individuals directly responsible for various manifestations of the phenomenon in men's sports.
- [77]. One of the cases described in Annex 6.4.1 - Ekong vs FIGC - dates back to the year 2000 but we have chosen to present it even though it clearly falls outside the reference period for this study because it was a major, precisely the first, ruling by an ordinary Court on the limitations on the registration of non-EU players in certain categories. It is to national jurisprudence on the subject what the Bosman ruling is to the jurisprudence of the ECJ on same issue.
- [78]. We have seen previously that only the code of conduct of the Football Federation offers a definition of what constitutes discrimination in its activities while the other federations use very general formulations to prohibit racial discrimination, racism and incitement to racial hatred. An analysis of the sanctions in Annex 6.4 shows that all the decisions regarding manifestations of racism during events refer to cases involving supporters of a club and there is no case of a decision regarding racism and racial discrimination by a player or trainer against another player. Yet direct testimony by players from ethnic minority background, be them nationals or foreigners, shows that perpetrators of racist acts – slants, chants, insults etc. – range from trainers to fellow players, referees and supporters. The discrepancy between their experiences and the visible and officially acknowledged forms of racism and discrimination in sports points to the lack of commitment to disclose the phenomenon in all its forms and at all

levels and seek solutions that can effectively counter it, making sports accessible, enjoyable, educative and rewarding for all.

- [79]. Another characteristics of the decisions described in the annex is that the sanctions do not seem to be consistent with the provisions of the regulations on which they are based. This is most evident in football where pecuniary sanctions range from a minimum of €20,000.00 to maximum of €50,000.00 and repetition of the same violation is considered an aggravating circumstance that should lead to higher punishment within the above range. Yet, mitigating circumstances would seem to be applied more consistently than aggravating circumstances which, at times, are not mentioned even when the conditions are said to have been met.

4.2. Models of good practice

4.2.1. Overview of positive initiatives combating racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance in all sports

- [80]. There is lack of systematic data and very limited research on positive measures against racism in sports and to promote participation of migrants. This is the underlying reason for which the overview below need not be seen as exhaustive or comprehensive. Interviews of key experts, query in national online media archives and web-based research have been the main sources of information for the section. The main result of the analysis of the information available is the lack of structural interventions and initiatives combating racism, xenophobia and related intolerance in all sports. Most initiatives in this field are one-off, not sustainable and do not involve beneficiaries in the planning and assessment of the impact. None of the initiatives identified seem to have provided for an impact assessment or evaluation and almost all of them relate to the focus sports and to football in particular. Most positive initiatives are in amateur and youth sport. The significant participation of people of ethnic minority origin in sports such as boxing, or rugby and cricket particularly linked to certain national groups (mainly migrants from India Pakistan and Sri Lanka), results in a concentration of positive initiatives aimed at promoting participation within these sports.

- [81]. The majority of the positive initiatives found tackle racism and xenophobia or aim at social integration, at different levels.⁴³ A few initiatives promote the participation of minorities in sports: very few are directed at Roma populations, some favour the participation and inclusion of asylum seekers and refugees while no initiatives targeting Muslim minorities have been identified. The main organisers of positive initiatives combating racism, xenophobia and related intolerance in all sports are associations and NGOs.
- [82]. One of the main actors is the national association *Unione Italiana Sport per Tutti* - UISP. The organisation, which has a national and regional coordination and local branches throughout the country, has developed a series of programmes on communication and dialogue between migrants and the host society. The aim of these programmes is to support migrant communities in organising sports activities and to promote, in collaboration with local authorities, sporting projects that aim at intercultural dialogue and international cooperation⁴⁴ involving also Roma people. Apart from a significant number of initiatives in the focus sports, UISP promotes activities related to other sports and with different targets. UISP runs projects facilitating access to such sport as body-building, martial arts, volleyball, boxing and football, and training courses in sport professions (e.g. football referees); it also promotes some of these initiatives for people in detention, including major prisons like the one in Rome where, the project has among its beneficiaries a significant number of non-Italians.

⁴³ On how sports can foster social integration, DG Education and Culture warned in August 2004 that: “[...] claims about the use of sport are rarely made with the support of evidence or detailed analysis of how such goals might be achieved. Thus there is a need to evaluate the ways in which sport has been used to reduce intercultural tensions and to map out the methods used and benefits claimed for such policy goals.” Studies on Education and Sport. Sport and Multiculturalism (Lot 3).. Final Report available at: <http://isca-web.org/filer/Sport%20and%20Multiculturalism%20EU%202004.pdf>

⁴⁴ UISP could not provide detailed and exhaustive information on all their projects and programmes, partly due to a lack of systematic records of such work; in this setting, cooperation of the organisation’ staff proved very helpful in acquiring information needed to close the gaps. Documents provided by the staff, interviews with its representatives and information available on their website indicate that the initiatives run by UISP can be divided in five areas of work: 1) recreational, cultural and sport activities that aim at supporting specific cultures and identities of immigrant communities in Italy; 2) activities promoting intercultural dialogue; 3) public events such as the anti-racist world cup, involving teams from a wide range of national, ethnic and cultural backgrounds; 4) initiatives to combat racism, ethnic and social prejudices in sports such as the “Ultrà Project” targeting football fans at national and international levels; 5) and at the international level, the Peace Games (<http://www.peacegamesuisp.org>) which aim at promoting peace through sport and other recreational activities in areas where there are conflicts in Africa, Middle East and the Balkans.

- [83]. In the city of Ancona UISP has facilitated a partnership between the supporters of a cricket team, mainly composed of Bangladeshi players, and football fans of a local club. The two groups of supporters participate in the other team's matches, although UISP underlined that it is especially football fans who are getting more interested in cricket and not the other way round.
- [84]. Other actors in the field include government authorities such as the National Office Against Racial Discrimination (UNAR) and the Ministry of Youth and Culture (POGAS) at the national level, while at the local level, some positive initiatives have been organised or are under the patronage of regions, provinces and municipalities. On occasion of the International Day against Racial Discrimination, UNAR organised, beginning from 2006, a Week of Action Against Racism, which mainly aim to raise awareness of the problems of racism in sports and the need to make all sports events more inclusive. During the last edition of the Action Week against racism in 2008, initiatives promoted or sponsored by UNAR, including the Rome Marathon, touched 15 cities, attracting both students and the general public at large⁴⁵. The Department of Equal Opportunities, together with the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Federation of Table Tennis, Badminton and Cricket organised the second edition of "Sports without Frontiers", promoting games and cultural exchanges on the sport more popular in some Asian communities in Italy, cricket, table tennis and badminton.⁴⁶
- [85]. As highlighted by the president of the Association *Panafrica* during the interview,⁴⁷ not many sport federations are sensitive to ethnic discrimination issues. Also in the light of discriminatory regulations and restricted access of foreign athletes to national championships, the Italian Boxing Federation (FPI), organised last year a National Tournament open to non-Italian boxers, with the aim of promoting the sport and also to allow non-Italians, excluded from the national championship, to measure their performance at competitive levels⁴⁸. It should be noted though that a more positive initiative on the part of the FPI would be to do what is in its powers to eliminate the barriers

⁴⁵ The week also presented more general initiatives on anti racism: exhibitions and presentations of documentaries, essays competitions for young people and students on issues of anti-racism and cultural integration.

⁴⁶ Further Information on the event are available on the Ministry of Equal Opportunity website on:
http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/Pari_Opportunita/UserFiles/PrimoPiano/programma_iv_settimana_razzismo.pdf (10/11/2009).

⁴⁷ See summary of interviews in annex 6.3

⁴⁸ The trophy has been organised by the municipality of Colferro and the regional committee of boxing federation FPI, in collaboration with a sport association ASD Polisportiva Gymnasium, Pugilato from Colferro, and under the patronage of the Province of Rome.

that keep non-EU prospective boxers out of the main national tournaments so that they can compete and make a career in boxing if they so desire.

- [86]. Formal and informal migrants' associations design and implement small projects and initiatives aiming to create spaces and opportunities for their participation in sport activities, which are all the more essential in the light of the direct and indirect discrimination they face in sports activities. Commenting on some of these experiences during the interview, the director of the Association *Panafrica* pointed out that confining certain groups to "their ethnic sport" is a controversial issue, because it can lead to marginalisation, unless federations can effectively encourage the participation of people from other ethnic backgrounds – Italians and foreigners - in these sports.
- [87]. Many migrant groups try to organise informal football, basket and cricket tournaments amongst themselves and in different venues, often improvised, in cities such as Rome. Some public parks and main squares such as *Colle Oppio* and *Piazza Vittorio* in Rome are usual meeting places used at times for improvised football or cricket matches, which clearly suggests that the sports-related needs of these segments of the resident population are not being met by official public policy on the subject. *Piazza Vittorio* also hosts morning Thai Chi lessons that has, for over ten years, seen the daily participation of men and women of all ages, mainly of Asian origin but also from other European countries.
- [88]. As for some community-based sport among groups of same nationality, an initiative worth highlighting is the Pakistan Games - organised by the Municipality of *Pioltello* in collaboration with the Federation of Pakistanis in Italy. The games included a national cricket tournament and one of the first national tournaments of Kabbadi, a sport of Indian origin popular in South East Asia and Punjab.⁴⁹

4.2.2. National initiatives and projects combating racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance in the focus sports

- [89]. In line with the situation described above, also in the focus sports there is a lack of structured and coordinated interventions and the

⁴⁹ M. Caselli, M. Conte (2009): "Un approfondimento sulle attività sportive promosse delle associazioni di migranti"; available on http://www.ismu.org/associazionismo/assmigr-articoli.php?id_articolo=6 (10/03/2009)

main actors are civil society organisations. Government authorities and sports federations tend to offer sponsorship for activities organised by other actors. Municipalities, Provinces, Regions tend to sponsor sport tournaments and education activities targeting students and young people, especially with the aim of preventing violence and intolerance among football fans. Municipalities and regional authorities organise or offer sponsorship for seminars and conferences on racism and sports or on related issues.

- [90]. Information on the role of National Federations in the organisation of projects combating racism, anti-Semitism and racial discrimination has been gathered through interviews of Federations' representatives. Representatives of the Athletics Federation - FIDAL - said that there is no racism in athletics and for that reason, does not consider positive initiatives necessary in the sector. As a matter of fact, no evidence of anti racist initiatives in athletics has been found during the research. The representatives of the Italian Basketball Federation (FIP) interviewed said that their Federation offers sponsorship to many social initiatives organised by basket organisations, some of which may be projects combating racism, anti-Semitism and ethnic discrimination. No more precise information was available as FIP does not keep a record of the projects it sponsors.
- [91]. The representative of the Football Federation (FIGC) said that they had activities targeting schools though he did not have precise information about them. He believes that the federation participates in seminars and events in schools aiming to raise awareness among students and prevent violent and racist behaviour at the stadium. Regional branches of the Federations tend to have a more pro-active role in organising events open to non-EU migrants and ethnic minorities. In Lazio for instance, a team made up of refugees and asylum seekers, *Liberi Nantes*, was allowed to participate in a competition at the Provincial level.
- [92]. Associations and especially UISP play a paramount role in the prevention of racism in the focus sports, especially in football, both at a national and local levels. Actually some of UISP's initiatives such as the *Project Ultrà and the Antiracist World Cup*, are important models of positive initiatives that aim to counter racism in sport. The Project Ultrà, created by UISP Emilia Romagna, works with football supporters to reduce violence, racism and intolerance in football manifestations through social work including the management of a website and the dissemination of sport related information. For over ten years, Project Ultrà has organised in collaboration with Istoreco and UISP Emilia-Romagna, the Anti Racist World Cup.

- [93]. A presentation on the website of the project,⁵⁰ strongly urges participants and sympathisers to stand up “against racial hatred, prejudice and fear!”, and in the manifesto of the 2008 edition, the organisers further clarifies where the Cup stands saying: '[...] with the Antiracist World Cup we want to live our response, which is one of the respect, knowledge and coexistence that we need! Our formula is a cultural background without boundaries! And we want to confirm a very simple concept: everyone has the same self-respect! We want to celebrate the fact that our countries are full of people coming from around the world and that there are differences between these people!'
- [94]. The main activity of the Antiracist World Cup is a non-competitive football tournament, open to teams or individuals from different ethnic background and nationalities. The number of teams participating in the 2008 edition was two hundred and four⁵¹. Furthermore, the last edition of the Antiracist World Cup had basketball, volleyball and cricket exhibition tournaments as well as debates, conferences, video screenings, workshops. The organizers set up an Antiracist Square where information about the groups participating in the event and their activities could be exchanged. The event is a positive initiative because many participants return in successive editions and new teams of different national and ethnic origin, join in increasing numbers year after year; besides, it is sustainable and can be replicated in other countries.
- [95]. UISP organises activities at the local and regional levels, such as a multi-ethnic tournament. For instance, *Arcobaleni in Campo* (rainbow in the field) started as a tournament for mixed teams at a local level but has since developed into a national level initiative. It also promotes the participation of migrants and ethnic minorities through the creation of mixed teams, providing sport facilities (football fields) and mentorship. For instance, the “Genoa Olympic Maghreb” is a football team made up of players of Moroccan origin, created in the framework of a UISP project. UISP is also very active in schools, organising training activities on sports’ fans and racism. In the interview for this report, the director of the Ulrà Project pointed out that a number of lectures are regularly conducted every year in some schools in Toscana and Emilia Romagna. The lessons started in Bologna in 2004 and the director said that their 'idea is to make this cycle of lessons to become structural.... We would like them to have a national dimension within UISP'.

⁵⁰ Information presented in: <http://www.mondialiantirazzisti.org> (page in English).

⁵¹ In 2008, a fixed quota was assigned to Italian and German teams because as specified in the website, they are usually numerous. This measure was introduced to create space for more teams from other countries to participate. Also the participation of women is encouraged and teams are mixed.

- [96]. Some of the initiatives against racism and ethnic discrimination carried out in the country originated in European or international contexts. For instance UISP is the national focal point of Football against Racism in Europe (FARE) and the Director of Project Ultrà is its contact personal in the network. The network is presented in its website thus: 'FARE is a network of organisations from several European countries, dedicated to fight racism and xenophobia in football across Europe, through co-ordinated actions and common efforts, at local and national level (...) Today the network has active partners in more than thirty-seven countries and is working across the game with fans, players, migrant and ethnic minority organisations, and governing bodies, including UEFA and FIFA. It also includes members from within football such as professional clubs and players unions. (...)Thanks to the FARE, network concerted campaigning for change is becoming evident'.⁵²
- [97]. In the interview, the FARE Italy contact person said that there is a positive trend in the participation of national football clubs in the FARE network. In the previous five months some professional teams had contacted FARE Italy showing interest in anti-racist initiatives. Under the new director, Bologna club launched the campaign "A round of applause against racism" accompanied by an anti-racist video and the club is among the organisers of the conference "*DiverCity* – European cities against racism". As for professional football the director of Project Ultrà highlighted a positive trend towards a more active role by clubs in the fight against racism, which is all the more needed in the light of the limited institutional efforts. From his privileged observation point, he foresees growing efforts by football organisations in response to UEFA's invitation to them to get involved in social issues, especially since in the near future UEFA will allocate a budget to organisations for social campaigns. In his words: 'Let us hope that this initiative (by UEFA) makes teams more aware. Let's hope that they can take the road that in other countries has attracted new sponsors to organisations that have taken a stand against racism'.
- [98]. Research of online media archives did not yield many positive initiatives organised by sport associations. This may be due to a low number of initiatives organised by professional sport organisations but it cannot be considered as an indicative measure of the absence of initiatives in youth and amateur sports as these tend not to get reported on the national media. Even the interviews did not yield much information in this respect, with the exception of that with UISP, as

⁵² www.farenet.org (10/03/2009).

the interviewees were more familiar with professional sports than with amateur categories.

- [99]. The representatives of FIP said that some basketball associations are sensitive on social issues and they named Scavolini Pesaro as one such team that tends to take a stand against racism. In the interview with the current team manager who is of African-American origin, further information was gathered on the commitment of the team to social issues. He underlined his organisation's commitment to the fight against racism and to positive relations with the local community. For instance, a delegation of the club participates in events on anti-racism in local schools. Besides, single players from the club have manifested their personal commitment to sports without racism⁵³
- [100]. During the interview, the Team Manager was asked about a media report that his organisation, Scavolini Pesaro, had invited a group of local Roma to a match of the team and that during the match, anti-racist banners saying 'Scavolini Pesaro and the Roma from Pesaro united against racism' had been displayed. The media report further said that for this initiative, the team had received an official letter from the European Parliament commending it. The Team Manager could not confirm the report because while the initiative had been planned months ago, it had been postponed to a date yet to be fixed. He confirmed though that it is still on the agenda.
- [101]. Scavolini Pesaro is said to have a diversity management policy which is overseen by the Team Manager who explained that his role is to provide support to non-Italian players for their social and cultural integration in the wider context of the city and to a lesser extent within the team. Speaking to people at the basket Federation, it was pointed out that in order to facilitate relations between members of a culturally diverse team, basketball organisations were increasingly engaging in diversity management approaches, assigning such a role to people from ethnic minority background in the management of the team.
- [102]. Although there seems to be an alarming situation of racism in amateur football, the research has pointed to a lack of initiatives against racism and ethnic discrimination in non professional football. As indicated above for sports in general, amateur football seems to be characterised

⁵³ This is the case of Carlton Myers, a player of Italian and Jamaican descent. He has played in the Italian National basket team and at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games: he was the flag-bearer for Italy, marking an important symbolic moment in the struggle for recognition by minorities in the national sports world and a boost to anti-racists in the country. Through his personal website and in interactions with the media, Myers has taken a clear stance on racism and ethnic discrimination in sports and in the wider society

by local activities aiming to promote the participation of ethnic minorities in football activities and to a lesser extent, aiming at their integration through teams of mixed membership – Italians and foreigners. Many of the football and basketball teams are formed by migrants and their associations try to organise tournaments amongst themselves. A study by ISMU of migrants associations in Milan⁵⁴, states that migrants' sport associations active in Milano are the results of the organisation of multicultural tournaments and that in order to stabilise their collaboration, many groups of immigrants who used to organise sport events have acquired formal status of associations.⁵⁵

- [103]. As for youth sport, it is worth pointing out that education programmes on anti-racism in sport are scarce and seem to target young people mostly through schools, rather than through sports societies. The president of *Panafrica* highlighted as critical the lack of awareness of racism in sport among sports professionals. In a similar way to the director of Project Ultra, he stressed the need to organise more structural anti-racism education programmes, introducing them as part of the activities of football schools. The president of *Panafrica* also pointed to the need to organise training on antiracism for security personnel working in sports venues as stewards.
- [104]. Some of the positive initiatives taking place in Italy have a transnational origin. This was the case of the Stand-up Speak-up Campaign, a Europe wide campaign that was launched in January 2005 for which the French Football Player Thierry Henry acted as ambassador. In Italy, the initiative was managed by Vita Consulting, a Milan-based NGO contracted by the King Boudouin Foundation in Brussels. Out of the 44 projects presented, the organizers allocated funds to proposals. COSPE was one of the selected organisations with a proposal entitled 'Keep racism off-side'. Project activities included a number of spots on radio against racism in football and monkey chants in particular and awareness raising materials posted on the city's public transport. Furthermore, the project included a final conference, with the participation of the management of the Florence-based *Fiorentina Football Club* organised together with the Municipality of Florence and the Consultative Council of Foreigners of the City of Florence, and led to the drafting of a motion against racism in sports, later discussed and approved by the City Council.

⁵⁴ Marco Caselli e Massimo Conte, ISMU (2009) Un approfondimento sulle attività sportive promosse delle associazioni di migranti. Article available at: http://www.ismu.org/associazionismo/assmigr-articoli.php?id_articolo=6 (10/03/2009)

⁵⁵ A list of migrant sport associations identified in the study is available at: <http://www.ismu.org/default.php?url=http%3A//www.ismu.org/associazionismo>

5. Conclusions

- [105]. The study has confirmed that racism and discrimination based on ethnic and national origin, religion and nationality etc. pervade sports as with every other sphere of public life. The popular belief often recited in television debates which holds that sports unites people against all odds and across all ethnic or racial, religious or cultural divisions is simply false if taken as a description of societal dynamics. As an aspiration, it is legitimate and can inspire many to work to overcome divisions that too often make the lives of many very difficult
- [106]. The main problems of racism and ethnic discrimination seem to be two-fold. On the one hand, there is popular and every day racism which affects old and young athletes and players in the form of being put down and abused during sports events. The second dimension is that of institutional (and indirect discrimination) which operates through the law and regulations on conditions of access and practise of all organised sport.
- [107]. The study identified the national legislation on immigration as a turning point in the institutionalisation of discrimination in access which until the law came into force, had been regulated in different ways and on the basis of different criteria by different federations. The Bossi – Fini Law, through the introduction of the annual maximum quota of non-EU players and athletes allowed to enter the country for professional and paid sports activities, set a standard which all federations are bound to respect until the law is changed. By its nature, this type of institutional discrimination is more difficult to cope with by affected groups as it requires a certain degree of social, political and cultural power and alliance with various segments of the society, which long-term resident non-EU migrants do not have yet.
- [108]. Throughout the report, long-term resident immigrants and ethnic minorities are indicated as target groups of racism and discrimination in sports. The reason for this is partly because Italy does not recognise “ethnic minorities” amongst its population; rather it uses the concept of “linguistic minorities” to identify territorially located minorities most of whom are accorded additional rights as protection for their languages and culture. The second reason is that immigration, though relatively recent (it start as a significant phenomenon less than thirty years ago), is changing the demographic and cultural characteristics of the country in many sectors of public life, including sport. Italian citizens of ethnic minority origin would seem to be lesser in number than new minorities generated by migration from Africa, Asia, the Americas and other parts of Europe. There is no direct

evidence of this supposition as the law does not permit collection of data on ethnic grounds. Yet, it seems reasonable to make this assumption on the basis of the rate at which recently arrived minorities have grown in the last fifteen to twenty years. Italy is a sound democratic society and ethnic or linguistic minorities of all derivation have equal rights as citizens. Even Roma minorities, not officially recognised as such, have formal equality though their concrete conditions constitute a serious challenge to the idea of formal equality of rights. This means that given the prohibition, contained in various EU norms, of discrimination among EU citizens on grounds of nationality, non-EU migrants are the only targets of institutional discrimination in sports as in other areas of public life where there are limitations on access to rights and / or services.

- [109]. It is not possible to identify any evidence-based trend regarding the increase or decrease of racism and racial discrimination in sports, due to total lack of systematically collected data over a long period. People who hold opposite views of the existence and extent of racism in sport speculate in opposite directions without any reliable and consistent data to back-up their claims. What can be said and which emerges from this study is that the existence of racism in the wider society and in sport in particular has become increasingly difficult to deny. Obviously there are diehards for whom the problem is something else, not racism. Yet, many affected people are speaking and challenging it in various forms in spite of all odds. Unfortunately, the awareness on the part of the target groups and their negative experiences are yet to find their way into public policy. Here it is only reasonable to hope that EU-induced changes will awaken national policy makers on the need to act in order to avoid a two-tier society along racial or ethnic lines.
- [110]. Sports can contribute to fighting racism in the wider society if it acknowledges and counters the racism within. We observed at the beginning of this paragraph that it does not have any supernatural qualities that exempts it from being affected by racism in a society replete with racism and racial and ethnic discrimination. It does have some potential to promote positive models of respectful and inclusive interactions between young people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Such potential would need strong institutional support in order to bring about concrete changes.
- [111]. The issue of what data is needed in order to improve our knowledge of racism and be better equipped to tackle it, concerns all spheres of public life. Certainly there is need for monitoring at various levels which can only be satisfied if such data collection is integrated into the national statistical gathering mechanisms used to map various characteristics of the resident population. While we share the

scepticism about ethnic monitoring (heightened by the ethnic census with finger printing of the Roma conducted last year in three major metropolitan areas!), we do acknowledge that such an approach is one of the possible options but requires extreme caution on how and by whom it is managed.

- [112]. To improve the situation of migrants and other minorities described in the preceding pages vis-à-vis the three focus sports, different measures will be required at different levels. An important starting point would be a full implementation, on the part of the country's sports highest governing body, the National Olympic Committee (CONI), of anti-discrimination provisions contained in national legislation. Enforcement of such provisions in all the organisations and bodies affiliated to it will certainly remove some of the barriers to access encountered by migrants and other minorities in sports.
- [113]. Finally, a note about the situation of the Roma. The study confirms that the Roma are still almost completely absent in all sports in Italy. No single evidence of their participation as players or athletes was found. Obviously they have daunting disadvantages in almost all other spheres of public life and it sounds only reasonable that basic needs should first be provided before worrying about helping them organise their leisure. Even so, there is urgent need for policy-induced changes to see at least Roma children go into various sports. The emergence of top footballers among Roma from Eastern Europe shows that they do not, as a group, refuse sports.

6. Annex

6.1. Contact List of National Sport Federations

FIP – Federazione Italiana Pallacanestro (Italian Basketball Federation)

Secretariat: Mr Berteza and Mr Graziano Martinelli

Tel: +39 / 063685 6780

Website: www.fip.it

FIDAL – Federazione Italiana di Atletica Leggera (Italian Federation of Athletics)

Mr Giorgio Conti

giorgio.conti@fidal.it

Tel: +39 / 06 36856154/45

Website: www.fidal.it

CONI – Comitato Olimpico Italiano (Italian Olympic Committee)

Mr Palmieri - Studi e Ricerche

E-mail: pierferdinandopalmieri@coni.it

Ms. Laura Perrotta - Ufficio statistico

Phone: +39 0636851

Website: www.coni.it

Progetto Ultra' / UISP Bologna

Mr Marco Balestri, Director

Via Riva di Reno, 75/3

40121 Bologna, Italy

Phone: +39/ 051236634

Fax: +39/ 051225203

E-mail: progettoultra@progettoultra.it

Website: www.progettoultra.it

UISP Roma

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Phone: +39/ 0643984313

+39/ 3486026025

Website: www.uisproma.it

Osservatorio sulla Violenza nello Sport (Observatory on Violence in Sports)

Ministry of the Interior

Ms. Delicato

Phone: +39/ 0646537647

E-mail: Osservatoriosport.dipps@interno.it

Website: www.osservatoriosport.interno.it

6.2. Statistical data

Table 1: Categories of athletes used by FIDAL

Categories	Men	Women
Beginners	6-11 years (2002-1997)	6-11 years (2002-1997)
Under 14	12-13 years (1996-1995)	12-13 years (1996-1995)
Under 16	14-15 years (1994-1993)	14-15 years (1994-1993)
Under 18	16-17 years (1992-1991)	16-17 years (1992-1991)
Junior	18-19 years (1990-1989)	18-19 years (1990-1989)
Promise	20-22 years (1988-1986)	20-22 years (1988-1986)
Senior	23 and beyond (1985 and before)	23 and beyond (1985 and before)
Amateurs	23-34 years (1985-1974)	23-34 years (1985-1974)
Masters	35 years and beyond (1973 and before)	35 years and beyond (1973 and before)
	MM35 35-39 years (1973-1969)	MF35 35-39 years (1973-1969)
	MM40 40-44 years (1968-1964)	MF40 40-44 years (1968-1964)
	MM45 45-49 years (1963-1959)	MF45 45-49 years (1963-1959)
	MM50 50-54 years (1958-1954)	MF50 50-54 years (1958-1954)
	MM55 55-59 years (1953-1949)	MF55 55-59 years (1953-1949)
	MM60 60-64 years (1948-1944)	MF60 60-64 years (1948-1944)
	MM65 65-69 years (1943-1939)	MF65 65-69 years (1943-1939)
	MM70 70-74 years (1938-1934)	MF70 70-74 years (1938-1934)
	MM75 75-79 years (1933-1929)	MF75 75-79 years (1933-1929)
	MM80 80-84 years (1928-1924)	MF80 80-84 years (1928-1924)
	MM85 85-89 years (1923-1919)	MF85 85-89 years (1923-1919)
MM90 90-94 years (1918-1914)	MF90 90-94 years (1918-1914)	
MM95 95 years and beyond (1913 and before)	MF95 95 years and beyond (1913 and before.)	

Table 2: Abbreviations used in FIDAL Tables (Table 1 to Table 6)

SF	Senior female
SM	Senior male
PF	Promise female
PM	Promise male
JF	Junior female
JM	Junior male
AF	Under 18 female
AM	Under 18 male
CF	Under 16 female
CM	Under 16 male
RF	Girls (under 14)
RM	Boys (under 14)
EF	Beginners female
EM	Beginners male
TF	Amateur female
TM	Amateur male
MF	Masters female
MM	Masters male

Table 3: FIDAL - Foreign athletes 2004

Nations	SF	SM	PF	PM	JF	JM	AF	AM	CF	CM	RF	RM	EF	EM	TF	TM	MF	MM	Total
ALB	2	6	3	2	3	5	7	7	8	10	11	15	6	3		2		3	93
ALG	2	3					1		1	2						2			11
ARG		1		1					1			1		1					5
AUS																	1		1
AUT																		1	1
BAN										3									3
BDI		5		1						1									7
BEL		1															2	6	9
BEN	1	2							1	1		2							7
BIH		1				2		1		1			1	1					7
BLR												1			1		1		3
BRA	1	1		1	1	1		1	1		3		2		3				15
BUL	1			1			1					1	1		1		1		7
BUR									1			1							2
CAN								1							1			4	6
CGO							1	1	1	1									4
CHA		1																	1
CHI										1						1			2
CHN						1		3		4	5	3	1	1					18
CIV		1					1		5	4		3				1			15
CMR	1		1					1			1								4
COD								1											1
COL	1					1				1	1				1				5
CPV															1				1

CRO	1							1	2	3	2							9
CUB	2						1		3			1						7
CZE																1		1
DEN																1		1
DOM						3	1			1			3		1		1	10
ECU		2								1	2			1	1	1	1	9
EGY		1									1		1				1	4
ENG	3												1			4	2	10
ERI		1	1	1									3					6
ESA									1									1
ESP	1	4	1	2		1								3	2	2	3	19
ETH		1												1				2
FIN	1	1				2												4
FRA	2	2								1	1	5	1	3	4	8	10	37
GBR					1				2		1		1	5		12	9	31
GEO							1											1
GER	2						1	1				2	3	4	2	9	4	28
GHA				1		1		3	3	2	1	2	1					14
GRE		3		1				1							1			6
GUA																1		1
GUI							1								2			3
HUN														1				1
INA													1					1
IND		1			1	1		1	2		4	1			1			12
IRI				1			1		1				1					4
IRL														2	3	3		8

ITA													1						1
JAM										1									1
JOR															1				1
JPN																2	2		4
KEN	5	16	4	7															32
KSA										1									1
LAO																		1	1
LAT										1			1						2
LIB									1		1							1	3
MAD	1																		1
MAR	3	67	4	18	2	25	7	27	10	31	24	22	19	11	2	21	1	10	304
MDA							1				1			2	1				5
MEX															1		1	1	3
MKD							1			1	1	1	1			1			6
MOZ	1																		1
MRI		1								1									2
NED											1			1	3	1	3	3	12
NEP		1																	1
NGR	3	2		1					1	1	2			2		1			13
NIG								1											1
NOR	1																2		3
NZL																	1		1
PAK		1		1				2						1				1	6
PER							2		3	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	18
PHI						1		2		1	3	4	2	6		1	1		21
POL		1				2	2	4		2	4	2	1	4	3		2	1	28

POR																	1	1	2
PUR	1																		1
ROM	2	2			1	2	3	6	11	13	7	5	3	8	3	3	3	4	76
RSA		1													1			1	3
RUS	1	1					2		3	2	1	2			2		1		15
RWA	1	2																	3
SEN	2	7							2		2		2	1		1		2	19
SER					1								1	1				1	4
SEY		1							1										2
SLE				1						1									2
SLO	1										1						1		3
SOM										1									1
SRI	1	3			1	1		2	2	1		1	1	1			1		15
STP											1								1
SUI	1	1											1				1	3	7
SVK	1																		1
SWE														1				1	2
SYR												1							1
TAN						1												1	2
TOG													1						1
TUN		7						1		2	1	3		2				2	18
TUR										1	1								2
UGA	2	3	1																6
UKR	4	5		3				2	2	1	2	3	5		2	2	1		32
URU		1															1		2
USA		3	1									2			1	2	13	7	29

YUG								1	1	2		2						1		7
Total	52	164	16	42	10	44	38	70	63	104	87	87	63	65	48	59	83	92	1187	

Table 4: FIDAL - Foreign athletes 2005

Nations	SF	SM	PF	PM	JF	JM	AF	AM	CF	CM	RF	RM	EF	EM	TF	TM	MF	MM	Total
AFG										1									1
ALB	3	5	1	2	2	6	5	9	7	17	11	10	10	14		1		5	108
ALG	1	3					1	1		1	1					1		1	10
ARG		1		1					1				1	1					5
AUT																		1	1
BAN										1		1		1					3
BDI		4		1	1	2		1										1	10
BEL								1					1	1			1	5	9
BEN	1					1			1	2									5
BIH		1				1				1			1						4
BLR										1							1		2
BRA				1						1	4	1	1	1	2	1			12
BUL	1	2		1			1		1			1		2	1		1	1	12
BUR									1			1	1						3
CAN						1											1	2	4
CGO		1		1			1	1											4
CHA		1																	1
CHI								1		1								1	3
CHN						1		2	2	2	2	1	1	1					12

CIV	1	1					3		3	3	1	4	1			1			18
CMR	2					1		1			2								6
COL	1			1						1								1	4
CPV											1								1
CRO	1								2	1			2			1		1	8
CUB	2								2	2	1	1		2					10
CZE		1												1				1	3
DEN												1					1	1	3
DOM							2	1	1	1	2			1			1	1	10
ECU		2		1			1				1			1		2	2	2	12
EGY										1	1	1	1	3				1	8
ENG	3										1			1			5	4	14
ERI		2												2			1		5
ESA																		1	1
ESP		6	1	4	1			1					1		1	2	4	4	25
ETH		1												1	1				3
FIN	1	8					2												11
FRA	4	5	1						2	2	4	1	4	3	5	7	6	14	58
GBR		2								2			1		2	6	10	11	34
GER	3					1							1	5	3		8	6	27
GHA						1	4	2	2	2	6	1		2					20
GRE	1	1					1			1									4
GUA																	1		1
HUN	2						1										1	1	5
IND						1		2		4	2	4	1					1	15
IRI		1					1	1				1							4

IRL		1													2	1	2	1	7
IRQ									1										1
ITA												1							1
JAM	1																		1
JPN														1	1	2	4		8
KEN	7	22	1	3		2											1		36
KSA											1								1
LAT								1			1								2
LBR		1																	1
LIB										2									2
LUX													1						1
MAD	1																		1
MAR	5	82	2	16	2	22	4	30	13	32	27	19	18	17	1	14		10	314
MDA					2						2	1	2	3			1	1	12
MEX																	1	1	2
MKD							1			2	1		1						5
MOZ	1																		1
NED	1								1			1			1		2	3	9
NEP		1												1					2
NGR	3	4					1		1	1	3	2		1	1				17
NOR	1													1			2		4
NZL																	1		1
PAK						1					1	1						1	4
PER					1	1		1	2	1		1	1		1	2		2	13
PHI								2			2	2		1			1	1	9
POL	1	1				2	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	3	1		2		22

POR																		2	2
ROM	2	3			2	2	4	7	7	15	7	8	5	5	3	4	5	5	84
RSA													1		1		1	3	
RUS		2					1	1	3	3	1	1		1	1			14	
RWA	1	2																3	
SEN	2	5	2				1		1	1	1	1	1	2		3	1	21	
SER										1	2	1	1					5	
SEY		1							1									2	
SLE										1								1	
SLO	1						1					1		1			1	5	
SOM													1					1	
SRI	1	2		1		3	1	1					1				1	11	
SUI	1	1										1	1				2	4	10
SVK	1													1			1	3	
SWE	1	1										1	2	2	1	1		9	
TAN			1	1														2	
TUN		7		2		2		3		5	1	2		1			2	25	
TUR											1							1	
UGA	2	2																4	
UKR	2	4	1	1		2	2	1	4	3	2	2	1		3		4	32	
URU																	1	1	
USA	2	3					1			1	1	1			5	1	13	8	36
UZB								1										1	
YUG							2		3	1			1				1	1	9
Total	64	193	10	37	11	53	43	74	65	119	95	77	67	84	36	50	88	115	1281

Table 5: FIDAL - Foreign athletes 2006

SUI	1									1							1	2	5
SVK	1																		1
SWE	1		1				1	1		1	1		1	2					9
TAN			2	1															3
TOG													1						1
TUN	1	6		2		1		1	1	1	2	4	2	1				1	23
TUR									1		1								2
UGA	2	2																	4
UKR	4	6	1		1	2	3	4	3	5	4	4	2	3	2		6	2	52
USA	3								2	3	1		1	1		2	9	6	28
UZB	1																		1
VEN										1									1
YUG							2	1	2		1	1	1				1	1	10
Total	71	178	17	51	14	49	41	103	110	116	90	102	87	105	19	31	72	34	1356

Table 6: FIDAL - Foreign athletes 2007

Nations	SF	SM	PF	PM	JF	JM	AF	AM	CF	CM	RF	RM	EF	EM	TF	TM	MF	MM	Total
ALB	5	8		6	4	10	3	10	8	18	11	20	3	12	2	1	1	2	124
ALG	1	4		1				1	1			1						1	10
ANG										1			1						2
ARG		1										2			1				4
AUS							1										1		2
AUT																		1	1
BAN										1	1	3							5
BDI		4				1												1	6
BEL													1				1	4	6
BEN	1	1					1			1									4
BIH				1				1		4	1	1	1						9
BLR										1		2	1						4
BOL									1										1
BRA					1			2	2	3	1	1		2			3	1	16
BUL		1			1				3		1	1	2	2			1	1	13
BUR		1				1	1			3	2								8
CAN	1										1						1	3	6
CGO		2				1	1		2					1					7
CHI							1			1			1				1	1	5
CHN						2		1	2		1	2		2			1	1	12
CIV	1		1		2		3	4	3	3	1	1	1			1			21
CMR	3	1		1					2		1					1			9
COD				1															1

COL				1				2	1	1								8
CPV	1					1	1		1								2	6
CRO	1						1	1							1	1		7
CUB	1						2		1		1	2	1					9
CZE	2	1							2				1					7
DEN												1				1		3
DMA				1														1
DOM		1		1				1	1	3		1						9
ECU		1			1	2		1	1		2		3	2		2	2	20
EGY											1		1	1				4
ENG							1					1		1			3	8
ERI		2										2						4
ESA						1												2
ESP		4							1	1			1	1		1	2	17
EST	1																	1
ETH	1	1		1		1												5
FIJ										1			1					2
FIN	1											1		1			1	4
FRA	1	2	1				1	3	4	1		2	1	2	4	3	10	49
GBR	4	1	1					2					1			1	9	27
GBS		1																1
GEO																	1	1
GER		1						1		2	3	2	5	6	1		9	38
GHA				2	1	1	1	2	5	4	5	5	3					29
GRE								1										2
GUA										1								1

GUI												1	1						2
HAI								1											1
HON														1					1
HUN	2				1							1							4
IND						1	2	2	1	5	1	2	1	1		1		1	18
IRI																		2	2
IRL	2	1							1								2		6
ISL													1						1
ITA											1	1	1						3
JPN									1								2	1	4
KAZ																1			1
KEN	4	35	1	8		2		3									1		54
KOR								1											1
KSA									1		1								2
KUW								1											1
LAO							1												1
LAT	2	5	1	2		1	1			1									13
LBA									1		1								2
LBR															1				1
LIB								1								1			2
LTU		1																	1
MAD				1			1												2
MAR	10	88	3	16	3	28	7	27	25	35	36	33	14	27	1	10	1	13	377
MAS										1									1
MDA	1		1		1		2	1	3	3	3	4	4	6					29
MEX	1																2		3

MKD								1			3			1				5	
MOZ	1									1								2	
MRI											1		1	1				3	
NCA												1					1	2	
NED							1			1					2		2	3	9
NEP													1	1				2	
NGR	2	6	1			2	3	2	2		1	3	1	3	1	1		28	
NIG	1								1		1	1		1				5	
NOR																	1	1	2
NZL																	1		1
PAK						1		2		1		2		3				9	
PER		1			1			2		1	2	1		1	1	1		3	14
PHI	1						1		2	1	1	1	4	3				14	
PLE																		1	1
POL	1	1					4	2	3	5	3	3	3	3	1	1	7		37
POR	1											1	1		1		1	1	6
ROM	4	3	3	3	3	5	4	17	7	15	11	10	17	13	2	3	4	5	129
RUS	1	3	1		1			2	2	2	2			1	1			1	17
RWA	1	1																	2
SEN		4		1		1	2	2				1		2			1	4	18
SER					1			1	1	1	2		1	1					8
SEY		1					1												2
SLE											1								1
SLO	2	1			1									1				1	6
SOM								1			2								3
SRI		2		4		3		2	2	3		3	12	8			1		40

SUD						1													1
SUI										1			1				2	3	7
SVK	2		1									1							4
SWE	1										1						1		3
TAN	1			1								1							3
THA											1								1
TUN	1	6		2	1	1		2	1	3	1	4		2				2	26
TUR									2										2
UGA	1	2																	3
UKR	4	8	1			3	4	8	8	8	3	3		4	2		7	1	64
USA	2	1				1		2	1	2	2		1		2	2	10	7	33
UZB	2																		2
VEN	1									1									2
YUG					1		1	1			2	1		1			1	1	9
Total	77	208	16	54	24	71	53	117	106	144	115	128	100	120	24	33	93	117	1600

Table 7: FIDAL - Foreign athletes 2008

Nations	SF	SM	PF	PM	JF	JM	AF	AM	CF	CM	RF	RM	EF	EM	TF	TM	MF	MM	TOTAL
AFG	1									1	1	2	5	3		1			14
ALB	2	8	2	6		4	5	9	7	17	7	7	3	7	1	1	1	2	89
ALG		2		1				1	1	2		1	2	1				1	12
ANG											1								1
ARG		2					1						1						4
AUT			1											1				2	4
BAN										2		3						1	6
BDI		1																	1
BEL		1														1	1	3	6
BEN	1	1															1		3
BIH				1					1	2	2		1	2					9
BLR	1							1		2		1							5
BOL														1					1
BRA		2			1	1	1	1	2						1		1	1	11
BUL		2					1		1								1	1	6
BUR		1		1	2					2	1	1							8
CAN	1												1				1	1	4
CGO		1		1			2					1		1					6
CHI																	1	2	3
CHN						1		2	2	1		1		1				1	9
CIV	1	1		1	3	4	1	1	2	2	1		2						19
CMR		1					2				1					1			5
COD				1							1								2
COL		2						1										1	4

CPV	1					1												2	
CRO	1						1				3	1			1			2	9
CUB	3	1		1	2		1					1						1	10
CZE									1								1	1	3
DEN												1					1		2
DMA				1						1									2
DOM							1	2	1	3	2		1	1				1	12
ECU		2		1	1	1		2		2		1				2	1	3	16
EGY									1			1	2	1				1	6
ENG							1			1							3	5	10
ERI										2						1			3
ESA						1						1							2
ESP		3														2	2	7	14
EST	1								1	1									3
ETH	1	2		1									1			1		1	7
FIN			1			1											3		5
FRA	2	1				1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	9	33
GBR	2													1	2	1	9	11	26
GEO																	1		1
GER	1	1	1					1	2	1	4	3					10	9	33
GHA			1	1		4	3	2	2	4	4	2	1						24
GRE							1											1	2
GUA										1									1
GUI								1			2								3
HUN	3							1		1			1	1					7
IND		1				1		1		2		3		3		2		1	14

IRI		1											1	1				2	5
IRL	1														1	3	2		7
ISR														1					1
ITA									1	1	1								3
JPN																3	1		4
KAZ														1					1
KEN	1	25		8				1								1			36
KGZ														1					1
KSA							1				1								2
LAT	1	6	1	2			1	2		2	1								16
LBA									1										1
LIB																1			1
LTU									1							1			2
MAD														1					1
MAR	11	86	4	19	1	23	13	28	21	28	21	25	33	30	1	7	3	23	377
MDA		1	2	1	1		1	1	4	6	3	6		3					29
MEX						1											2		3
MGL														1	1				2
MKD							1		1	2		1	1						6
MOZ										1									1
MRI											1			1					2
NED														1	2	1	3	2	9
NGR	2	4	1	2		2		4	1	2	4	3	2	1		1			29
NIG									1		1	1							3
NOR																	1		1
NZL		1																	1

PAK										1		2	1	2					6
PAR	1																		1
PER					2			1			1			1	1	1		2	9
PHI					1					1	1	2	1						6
PLE																		1	1
POL			1			1	4	1	2	1	3	3		2	3	1	7	1	30
POR																	1	2	3
ROM	3	3	1	3	3	6	4	4	11	10	10	9	6	4	4	2	2	8	93
RUS	2	2			1		3	1	1	4	2			1	1			1	19
RWA	1	1																	2
SEN		3		1		1	1	2			2		1					5	16
SER		1			1	1			1	1	1			2			1		9
SEY					1														1
SLE								1											1
SLO		1	1				1											1	4
SOM								1		1						1			3
SRI		1		3		4		4		4		1					1		18
SUD			1																1
SUI																	1		1
SVK	1																		1
SWE	1								1								1		3
TAN	2	2								1									5
THA									1										1
TKM														1					1
TOG				1															1
TUN		8		2		1		3	1	6	1	4		2					28

UGA	1	1		1		1													4
UKR	3	6		1	2	4	3	5	4	7	3	4		1	1		6	3	53
USA	2				1		1	2	1		1	1	1		2	1	12	8	33
UZB	2																		2
VEN	1										1								2
YUG						1	1				1								3
TOTAL	58	189	18	61	23	66	58	87	78	129	91	95	71	81	24	31	96	131	1387

Table 8: FIDAL - Foreign athletes as percentage of total

Years	Foreigners	Total membership	% Foreigners
2004	1187	126690	0,94
2005	1281	136812	0,94
2006	1356	142154	0,95
2007	1600	154998	1,03
2008	1387	153255	0,91

Table 9: FIP All Athletes

Categories of athletes	Young				Senior					Professionals	
	Foreign-born		Foreigners		Foreign-born		Foreigners			Foreign-born	Foreigners
Season	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	M
2008 / 2009	1430	284	2049	336	834	136	1127	324		56	167
2007 / 2008	1443	282	2011	350	847	119	1084	249		63	200
2006 / 2007	1397	284	1805	358	873	112	950	189		72	203
2005 / 2006	1423	280	1610	317	871	113	865	175		82	203
2004 / 2005	1419	269	1321	276	860	115	826	145	Information n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Table 10 FIP : Athletes and trainers in the last five seasons by category and gender

All Athletes by category	Young						Senior						Professionals		
	Italians		Foreign-born		Foreigners		Italians		Foreign-born		Foreigners		Italians	Foreign-born	Foreigners
Season	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	M
2008 / 2009	100264	16100	1430	284	2049	336	46828	6521	834	136	1127	324	190	56	167
2007 / 2008	100439	16531	1443	282	2011	350	46579	6501	847	119	1084	249	188	63	200
2006 / 2007	98285	16815	1397	284	1805	358	46252	6263	873	112	950	189	182	72	203
2005 / 2006	96319	16968	1423	280	1610	317	46487	6284	871	113	865	175	147	82	203
2004 / 2005	95350	17034	1419	269	1321	276	45553	6087	860	115	826	145	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table 11 FIP: Foreign Trainers with membership card per sport year

Season	Foreign Trainers
2008 / 2009	11
2007 / 2008	13
2006 / 2007	16
2005 / 2006	10
2004 / 2005	10

6.3. Interviews

List of interviewees

Federations

FIP: Marco Trepiccioni (Ufficio Iscritti) and Graziano Martinelli (Assistente del Segretario generale)

FIGC: Paolo Piani - Director of Technical Sector, Italian Football Federation; Vanni Sartini – researcher Centro Studi, Ufficio Tecnico.

FIDAL: two employees who were interviewed refused to be taped (Elio Olevano and Giorgio Conti)

Athletes of ethnic minority origin

Dan Gay, US-born former professional basketball player; now Team Manager of Scavolini Pesaro, a Division A basketball club.

Rachid Berradi, Moroccan-born athlete; participated in the Sydney Olympic in 2000. He is employed by the “Guardia Forestale” and has founded an athletics association (www.atleticaberradi.it).

Joseph Dayo Oshanogan, footballer from ethnic minority backgrounds. Currently playing in a Division ‘A’ club.

Ngo – Associations

Marco Balestri, Director of Progetto Ultra and representative of UISP

Mauro Valeri, Director of Associazione Panafrica and of the Observatory on Racism in Sports. Has published several books on sport, racism and multicultural issues.

Summary of Answers

What are the main problems and issues of racism and xenophobia affecting the particular sport in your country? Could you provide some examples of cases of racism and xenophobia within your sport?

Representatives of the Associations

The changing nature of football fans and the disappearance of “ultra” resulting from regulations and norms aimed to control violence - One impact of the stricter regulation is as the interviewer suggested a movement of the more violent and racist fans to other sports and lower leagues.

In football a strong correspondence between the colours of the town and the colours of the football team. While A league has certain visibility. It is hard to know about the situation in lower and amateur sport. Main manifestation of racism in football are banners and chants. In athletics there is not a racist public as there is a limited public. In basket it is limited to the supporters of some fans, It is not a racist sport.

Balestri: “Episodes of racism in basket and athletics as far as I know are not many” for different reasons.

In general the local dimension of football, the process of identification with the team, the strong links between the identity of the city and of the team are missing in the other sports, especially in athletics. Athletics is not part of the popular culture in the same way as football. Fans of athletics tend to be just people who really appreciate a specialty of the sport, who wants to see a special record”

Athletes

The Moroccan athlete interviewed during the research, who has acquired Italian citizenship and has been part of the Italian team, brought to light subtle forms of racism in athletics by fellow sportsman and managers. This seems the most common form racism in this sport.

In basket a xenophobic group has been seen with the team of Varese. (In a match against Fortitudo Bologna whose captain was Carlton Myers, Varese used the slogan “ the are no Black Nigger).

In football racist chants are the most common and disturbing expression of racism by supporters. Racism is also strong in youth sport, especially by parents.

Federations

There is no racism in basket and athletics.

Racism in football exist, yet in many occasions it is just a way of offending the adversary as support to one's team is provided by going against the other team.

Are there any statistics on the representation of migrants and ethnic minorities in the particular sport? If yes, could you describe and quantify the extent of the involvement of migrants and ethnic minorities as (a) athletes, (b) coaches, (c) officials and (d) fans in the particular sport? If there is no statistical data available, could you please provide a general description of the involvement of migrants and ethnic minorities as (a) athletes, (b) coaches, (c) officials and (d) fans in the particular sport?

Federations

Representatives of FIP and FIDAL provided contacts with the statistics office FIGC said that they would try to get the data from the central office and advised that this would be the most efficient way to get the data. The technical office provided studies on the movement of football in Europe.

Associations

Uisp has started a project to quantify the involvement of migrants in sport in one Region, Emilia Romagna. The data gathered by UISP has not been received yet.

Are there any regulations on federation level affecting the participation of EU- and third-country-national athletes / players in amateur sport and professional sport? If yes, do these regulations create any obstacle to athletes from other EU- or non-EU countries in being treated equally?

Federations

The official regulation was shown, underlining that the regulation provides big opportunities of participation to non Italian athlete. The regulation includes mechanism to protect the trafficking of young athletes.

Athletes and NGO-Associations

The Italian law on citizenship has a negative impact on participation to sport activities.

Are there any regulations by the sports federation on anti-discrimination issues and/or equality measures? If yes, could you give a brief description of the regulations and their implementation? Could you give examples of their effect? If no, what is in your opinion the reason for the absence of regulations?

Federations

Racism is sanctioned by sport justice Representatives of federations do not see a need for such regulations and consider the use of sport justice sufficient to contrast racism.

Are there any initiatives against racism and xenophobia in the particular sport? If yes, could you give examples and describe the impact of these initiatives? If no, what is in your opinion the reason for the absence of initiatives?

Associations - NGOs

UISP Is very active on this, in football, for instance: Mondiali Antirazzisti-Anti Racist World Cup; Arcobaleni in campo. A football tournament that started at local level and continued to national level for mixed teams. UIS also organizes many other local initiatives of multi-ethnic tournament (ie. Genoa Olympic Maghreb; tournament in Modena with the aim to favour the participation of ethnic origin in sport and not yet among fans) UISP is also very active with schools organising training-activities on sport fan and racism. (ie. Cycles of lessons that have been conducted in some cities of Toscana and Emilia Romagna. M. Balestri : In Bologna since 2004 every year we conduct cycles of lessons. "Our idea is to make it become structural and have within Uisp a national dimension". Then Fare network . Apart from football in the last year we have organised also sensitization activities in basketball and football).

Federations

FIP Provides patronage to initiatives organised by others. FIGC organises initiatives in schools.

Athletes

Athletics Berradi uses sport as a tool of social inclusion at all level.

Scavolini Pesaro is active in the promotion of social initiatives with and for the local community, especially with anti racism at school.

Are there any good practice models for promoting integration and diversity in the particular sport? If yes, could you give examples and describe the impact of these models? If no, what is in your opinion the reason for the absence of such models?

Association-Federation

There are example of good practice in other sports such as cricket and rugby. The participation of Italians in these sports is promoted and facilitated.

In Basketball the involvement of athletes of ethnic minority origin in the management of the team favours integration.

In your opinion, is there a rather positive or a negative trend regarding racism and discrimination in sport in general and in your particular sport?

Association-NGOs

There is a negative trend in racism in the amateur football sector. There is a positive tendency for anti racist initiatives with the involvement and support of UEFA. UEFA will provide financial support to societies for antiracist initiatives . This could start a positive spiral if sponsors are attracted by teams who take a stand against racism.

What are the main obstacles for the implementation of positive measures and good practice models regarding equality and non-discrimination?

NGO Associations

The lack of support groups.

What would you propose that addresses the problems you describe and helps to improve the situation?

Associations- NGOs

Changes to the law on citizenship. Monitoring of racism. Capacity building and support to black lobbying groups. Economic sanctions to and economic support to teams that are active in anti racism.

Athletes

A representation of migrants in the media that is less superficial and racist.

6.4. Annex Court, specialised body or tribunal decisions

6.4.1. Court, specialised body or tribunal decisions in Football

Case title	Lazio – Livorno (Division A football match)
Decision date	6th May 2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	At the 35th minute of the first half, Lazio supporters displayed, for a short time, a flag with a Celtic cross, a neo-Nazi and racist symbol.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The display of this symbol is defined by the judge as “inciting to violence, in violation of article 10(2)(5) of the Code of Conduct in Sports (CGS).
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The club had been previously sanctioned for same offense and so aggravating circumstance was applied in determining the sanction
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €11,500.00

Case title	Fiorentina – Palermo (Division A match)
Decision date	29th October 2006
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice sportivo (no official translation)

Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Supporters of Fiorentina club struck up a racist chant against a Palermo player who tried to delay re-starting the game after a brief interruption. According to the referee's report to the judicial body, the chant lasted for about fifteen seconds.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The chant had a racist content and as such, violated article 9bis(1)(3) of the Code of Conduct (<i>Codice Giustizia Sportiva – CGS</i>) of the Football Federation FIGC.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanctions: €25,000.00

Case title	Roma – Lazio (Division A match)
Decision date	29th April 2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Lazio supporters repeatedly struck up racist chants against a player from the rival club.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The racist insults repeated throughout the match constituted a violation of article 9 (3) of the code of Conduct.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The club had been previously sanctioned for same offense and so aggravating circumstance was applied in determining the sanction.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €21,000.00

Case title	Lazio – Parma (Division A match)
Decision date	22nd May 2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Lazio supporters at the 3rd minute of the first half and at the 13th and 37th of the second half,

	struck up racist chants against a player from the rival club.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The racist chants against a player from the rival club constituted a violation of the Code of Conduct
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The club had previously been sanctioned for same offense and so repeating constituted an aggravating circumstance
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €25,000.00 and formal warning

Case title	Ascoli – Cagliari (Division B match)
Decision date	27th May 2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	At the 16th and 20th minute of the second half, Ascoli supporters started racist chants against a player from Cagliari. The violation was reported by the fourth official.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The racist chants by supporters of Ascoli against a player from the rival club constituted a violation of the Code of Conduct
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Violations are considered for sanctions when reported by the referee. In this case, the decision was based on the report of the fourth official at the match.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €25,000.00

Case title	Cesena – Triestina (Division B match)
Decision date	1st November 2006
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	During the second half, Triestina supporters repeatedly struck up racist chants against a player from Cesena.

Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The racist chants constituted a violation of article9bis(1)(3) of the Code of Conduct.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Affirmed responsibility of the club unlawful behaviour of its supporters.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €15,000.00

Case title	Cesena – Rimini (Division B football match)
Decision date	27th November 2006
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Racist chants by Rimini supporters against a player from Cesena not only during the first half but also during his substitution.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The racist chants constituted a violation of article9bis(3) of the Code of Conduct.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Affirmed responsibility of the club for the unlawful behaviour of its supporters.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €16,000.00

Case title	Pescara – Cesena (Division B football match)
Decision date	24th February 2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Pescara supporters directed racist chants at a player from Cesena.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The racist chants by supporters of Pescara against a player from Cesena constituted a violation of the disciplinary code, in particular, article 9bis(3) of CGS.

Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Affirmed responsibility of the club for the unlawful behaviour of its supporters.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €15,000,00 The following comment was later posted on the website of the club by the management. "This is a decision (sanctions) without precedent in the history of the club, testimony to the fact that the city of Pescara and the fans of our club have always been distinguished by maximum tolerance and respect for ethnic, religious, racial and cultural differences. Unfortunately the deed of a thoughtless few last Saturday has tarnished the image of and offended the community and Pescara Football Club regrets the contents of the report of the ' <i>Giudice Sportivo</i> '. This represented an unusual show of concern, without any attempt to minimise the responsibility of supporters.

Case title	Venezia – Padova (Division B match)
Decision date	10th September 2006
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice Sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Padova supporters display a banner with a racist content accompanied by frequent fascist salute” on various occasions during the match.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The contents of the banner constituted a violation of the Sports Code of conduct
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Affirmed responsibility of the club for the violation committed by its supporters.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €2,500.00

Case title	Pro Sesto – Monza (Division C match)
Decision date	19th March 2007

Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice Sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Supporters of Monza repeatedly struck up racist chants against a Pro Sesto player.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The racist chants by supporters of Monza against a player from Pro Sesto constituted a violation of the disciplinary code
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Affirmed responsibility of the club for the violation committed by its supporters.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: 3.500 euro Monza Club appealed against the ruling but the ruling was confirmed.

Case title	Gallipoli – Juve Stabia (Division C football match)
Decision date	7th April 2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice Sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Gallipoli supporters start monkey chants each time a Black player from the rival team touched the ball, without any manifestation of disapproval by part of the supporters.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The offensive chants went on unchallenged in spite of invitation to stop such manifestations. No aggravating circumstance was applied.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €5,000.00

Case title	Legnano – Varese
Decision date	18th December 2006
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice Sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	A Black player from Legnano Club is repeatedly offended with racist expressions by Varese supporters.

Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Racist phrases directed at a Black player from the rival team constitute violation of the Code of Conduct.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Affirmed responsibility of the club for the violation committed by its supporters.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €3,250.00

Case title	Arezzo – Udinese
Decision date	27th August 2006
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice Sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Arezzo supporters struck up monkey chants at a Black player from Udinese Club while he was about to kick a penalty.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The racist chants by Arezzo supporters constituted a breach of the Code of Conduct.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Affirmed responsibility of the club for the violation committed by its supporters. Sanction reduced due to concrete preventive measures adopted by the club before the match.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €5,000.00

Case title	Ravenna – Piacenza (Cup of Italy)
Decision date	18th August 2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice Sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	At the end of the match, Piacenza supporters targeted a player from the rival club with racist chants
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Racist chants by supporters of Piacenza against a player from the rival team, in violation of article 11(3) of the new Code of Conduct.

Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Affirmed responsibility of the club for the violation committed by its supporters.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €15,000.00

Case title	VERONA – CITTADELLA (Division C1/A football match)
Decision date	26th August 2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice Sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Verona supporters struck up racist chants against a Black player in Cittadella team.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Racist chants against a Black player from the rival team
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Supporters' behaviour violated the Code of Conduct
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €5.500

Case title	VERONA – PRO SESTO (Division C1/A football match)
Decision date	9th September 2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice Sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Verona supporters struck up racist chants against three Black players in the rival team
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The racist chants by supporters of Verona against the three Black players from PrO Sesto constituted a violation of the disciplinary code, in particular, article 9bis(3) of CGS.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	No mention of aggravating circumstances even though the condition (reiteration of same offense) for its application existed. Racist chants violate the CGS.

Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €5,000.00 The President of Pro Sesto commented the ruling saying she felt a huge surprise and a bit of bitterness to read that the sanction for those who, throughout the match humiliated three Black players, is simply symbolic. She said the chants had lasted throughout the match.
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Case title	Juventus – Internazionale (Division A match)
Decision date	19th November 2007
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice Sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Display by Juventus supporters of a banner about 10 metres long with the words: ‘Ibrahimovic wicked Gypsy.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The content of the banner constituted a an offense on grounds of ethnic origin and as such a violation of the Code of Conduct.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Mitigating circumstances applied because the club had no precedent of such offense in the season and had concretely cooperated with law enforcement agencies to prevent and monitor the venue (article 13(1)(b) and (e); 13(2) of the Code of Conduct.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €20,000.00

Case title	ROMA – BOLOGNA Tim Cup
Decision date	12th Nov.; 3th – 17th Dec. 2008; 13th – 14th January 2009
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Giudice Sportivo (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Racist chants by Roma supporters against the trainer of the rival club constituted incitement to ethnic hatred and violation of the Code of Conduct.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Supporters of Roma repeatedly struck up racist chants against the trainer of Bologna, on grounds of his ethnic origin.

Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Mitigating circumstances applied because the club concretely cooperated with law enforcement agencies to prevent and monitor the venue (article 13(1)(b) and (e); 13(2) of the Code of Conduct.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €6,000.00

Case title	Ordinance of the Tribunal of Reggio Emilia 2nd November 2000 Ekong vs FIGC
Decision date	27th September 2000
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Tribunale di Reggio Emilia – (Tribunal of Reggio Emilia)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The football federation FIGC refused to register a Nigerian player for a Division C club – AC. Reggiana S.p.a. - with which he was already under contract while the club was in Division B. The refusal was based on Article 40(7) of the Federation’s Internal Organisation Provisions (NOIF) which at the time, permitted the registration of five non-EU players for Division A clubs, only one for Division B clubs and none for other categories including Division C because they fall under amateur sports. In September the player sued for unlawful discrimination because the decision of the Federation made it impossible for him to exercise the right to work and as such violated the prohibition to discriminate on grounds of racial and ethnic origin, nationality and religion in access to or conditions of work.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The autonomy of the Sports Code can not mean complete neglect of other provisions of the State like those prohibiting discrimination on grounds of nationality, ethnic or racial origin and religion.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	On the need for the foreign player to produce an authorisation from the sports federation of the country of origin in order to be registered, a provision that derives from FIFA regulations, the Judge wrote: While there is, and it is even advisable that there should be a close link between International sports federations and national ones, and the regulations of the former can be a model for the latter, such regulations

	of international federations do not constitute sources of directly applicable laws, as national federations can adapt only within the limits in which they are compatible with the national judicial order.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Judge declared that Article 40(7) of NOIF was unlawful because it contrasted with Article 43 of Legislative Decree nr.286/98 which prohibits discrimination in access to employment or conditions of work, on grounds of racial or ethnic origin, nationality and religion.

Case title	Amine Khazari vs FIGC
Decision date	24th February 2004
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Tribunale di Bolzano (Tribunal of Bozen)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Football Federation (FIGC) and the League of Professionals Division C (LNP) refused to register a young non-EU player (Official Communication nr. 133/A of 4th March 2003) because the football association that had contracted him was in the amateur category not allowed by the Federation's internal organisational provisions (NOIF) to register non-EU players in their ranks. The player had been legally resident in the country for family reasons and not for sports activities. Being a minor, his parents sued the Federation on his behalf for unlawful discrimination.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	In the ruling, the Judge wrote "... the refusal to register the minor had as its only real basis, as in the case decided on by the Tribunal of Reggio Emilia (Ord. 2/11/00), the provision of Article 40(7) of NOIF, which does not permit clubs playing in professional championships in Division C, such as the association involved in this case, to register non-EU citizens (irrespective of whether the non-EU player is coming directly from outside or is already legally resident in Italy for whatever other reason). The refusal was certainly not based on the provisions of Article 27(V) of the immigration law – Legislative Decree nr. 286/98 - which only stipulates that the Olympic Committee will propose to the competent Minister an annual maximum quota of non-EU players allowed to enter the country.

Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The minor A. K. was refused registration solely on grounds of his non-EU nationality (Moroccan) and as such, the refusal constituted a discriminatory behaviour prohibited by law (Article 43 Legislative Decree 286/98). Besides, it had the effect of limiting his freedom to undertake a legitimate economic activity.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Tribunal of Bolzano ruled in his favour and ordered the Federation to stop the discrimination and register him, granting also pecuniary redress for damages caused by the refusal.
Case title	M.G. vs FIGC
Decision date	14th July 2006
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Tribunale di Verona (Tribunal of Verona)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Football Federation (FIGC) and the League of Professionals (LNP) refused to register an eighteen-year old non-EU player who had never registered with any Federation, Italian or foreign, because he did not meet one of the requirements set by the Federation: being resident in Italy for at least twelve months (Comunicato Ufficiale FIGC n. 225/A of 13 June 2005; later confirmed in: Comunicato Ufficiale FIGC n. 7 dell'8 giugno 2006).
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	With Ordinance of 14th July 2006, the Tribunal of Verona ordered the FIGC and LNP to stop the discrimination against the player and register him because the limitations on registration of non-EU players imposed by FIGC were unlawful. The only regulatory function, limited in scope to determining “a maximum annual quota of non-EU players allowed to enter the country for professional (or in any case paid) sports activity” [Article 27(V) of Legislative Decree nr. 286/98], is given by law to the National Olympic Committee. In any case, the above mentioned law makes reference to only “professionals” and/or “paid sports activity”. This definition can not be applied to the category of “young players” as this status is exclusively a non-paid training one.

Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The Judge concluded that on the basis of the provisions of the FIGC's Official Communication nr.225/A of 2005, (later O.C. nr.7/2006), registration as a "young player" of non-EU players is subjected to conditions and limitations which do not apply to Italian and EU citizens and this constituted a barrier to entry of non-EU minors into professional football careers.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Tribunal ordered the Federation to register him as a "young player" for the 2006 – 2007 season. The FIGC is still in search of an appropriate formulation of a general rule that will favour "Italian young players" without being vulnerable to challenge on grounds that it violates anti-discrimination legislation and as well stand scrutiny by the EU in terms of violating economic competition norms.

6.4.2. Court, specialised body or tribunal decisions in Basketball

Case title	U.S. Palestrina - Italgreen Energy Ostuni (Division A amateur qualifying round group B)
Decision date	11th January 2009
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Organo giusitizia sportiva FIP (no official translation) – (Fip – Italian Basketball Federation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Supporters of U.S. Palestrina collectively and repeatedly offend with racist insults the referees and a player from the rival team. Article 26 of the Justice Regulation of the FIP (code of conduct) provides that when this type of violation is committed by supporters, special aggravating circumstances should be applied.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	In cases of incitement to racial hatred or racist insults against a registered member of the Federation, the sanctions applicable are doubled. the referees.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Special aggravating circumstances applied.

Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €667.00
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Case title	La Fortezza Bologna - Scavolini- Spar Pesaro (men's championship: qualifying rounds)
Decision date	14/ 02/ 2009
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Organo giusitizia sportiva FIP (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Frequent group insults against the referees and racist chants against a given player from the rival player.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Racist chants constitute a violation of Article 26(2) of Justice Regulation (RG).
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Special aggravating circumstances applied.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €1,800.00

Case title	Umana Venezia Mestre/ Cimberio Varese (men's championship: League Two qualifying rounds)
Decision date	09th November 2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Organo giusitizia sportiva FIP (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Manifestations of racial discrimination against a player of the rival team. Violation of article 26(2) of the Federation's code of conduct.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Manifestations of racial discrimination by Cimberio Varese supporters in violation of article 26(2) of RG. Affirmed responsibility of team for violation committed by supporters.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Special aggravating circumstances applied in accordance with RG.

Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction:€1,333.00
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Case title	Cimberio Varese - Vanoli Soresina (men's championship: League Two qualifying rounds)
Decision date	4th January 2009
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Organo giusitizia sportiva FIP (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Manifestations incitement to racial hatred and discrimination against two players from the rival team. Violation of article 26(2) of the Federation's code of conduct.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Manifestations of incitement to racial hatred by Cimberio Varese supporters in violation of article 26(2) of RG. Affirmed responsibility of team for violation committed by supporters.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Special aggravating circumstances applied in accordance with RG and sanction doubled.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €1,333.00

Case title	Cimberio Varese - Harem Scafati (men's championship: League Two qualifying rounds)
Decision date	8th February 2009
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Organo giusitizia sportiva FIP (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Supporters of Cimberio Varese collectively and repeatedly offended the referees and incited to racial hatred and discrimination against two players from the rival team. Violation of article 26(2) of the Federation's code of conduct.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Manifestations incitement to racial hatred and discrimination against two players from the rival team.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Special aggravating circumstances applied in accordance with RG and sanction doubled.

Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €1,333.00
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Case title	Magazzini Gea Alcamo - CUS Chieti (Division A2 Women – Qualifying rounds group B)
Decision date	21st December 2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Organo giusitizia sportiva FIP (no official translation)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	Collective and frequent racist insults and threats by Magazzini GEA Alcamo supporters against a player from the rival team in violation of article 26(2) of code of conduct (RG).
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Racist insults and threats.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Special aggravating circumstances applied
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	Sanction: €600.00

Case title	Sokolov vs Federbasket (FIP)
Decision date	16th December 2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Tribunale Amministrativo del Lazio (Regional Administrative Tribunal (TAR) – Lazio)
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	The basketball Federation FIP refused to register a Bulgarian under-23 player on the grounds that its regulations did not allow registration of foreigners in this category.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Regional Administrative Tribunal ruled that the player's legitimate interests were paramount in the case. It argues that the decision not to register the player limits the freedom of movement of fan EU citizens. It states that sports is a profession and that the player cannot be deprived of the right to move in the sports market in order to find the best offer for his technical and competitive skills. Similarly, the sports association that applied to

	employ him cannot be deprived of the right to engage the services of a player deemed to add value to the team's performance and rating.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The refusal to register the player, an EU citizens, constitutes a violation of EU laws on free movement of its citizens in the member states as well as unlawfully limits the freedom to undertake a legitimate economic activity by the player who has valued competence and compresses the right of the investor – the sports association -, to improve his enterprise by acquire the technical skills of the player.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	On the basis of the above, the Federation's decision not to register the player was upturned.

6.5. Positive initiatives

Title (original language)	La settimana di azione contro il razzismo
Title (EN)	Action Week Against Racism - AWAR
Organisation (original language)	Dipartimento per i Diritti e le Pari Opportunità e UNAR – Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali
Organisation (EN)	Department for Rights and Equal Opportunities and UNAR –National Office Against Racial Discrimination
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Government and sports organisation
Internet link	http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia
Type of initiative	Intercultural dialogue
Area of project	Professional sport
Main target group	Athletes and general public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	A week of events against discrimination, including a Marathon in the city of Rome entitled «Vinciamo ogni discriminazione» (“Winning every discrimination”), games and awareness raising initiatives

Title (original language)	'Il pallone non è solo rotondo'
Title (EN)	«The ball is not only rounded»
Organisation (original language)	Ministero della Solidarietà Sociale, il Comune, la Provincia di Genova ed altri enti pubblici e privati, tra cui Fondazione Carige, Università di Genova e La Sapienza di Roma e C.O.N.I. Genova.
Organisation (EN)	The Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Municipality, the Province of Genova and other public and private bodies (Carige Foundation, University of Genova, University of Rome 'La Sapienza' and C.O.N.I. Genova).
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Government and sports organisation
Internet link	www.comune.genova.it
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia

Type of initiative	Community cohesion- social integration
Area of project	Youth sport
Main target group	Youth- young people
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The project launched in occasion of the Youth Project 2007, the Festival of the Youth” aiming to support the social integration of the Second Generations of ethnic origin through sport

Title (original language)	“Bando per la presentazione di progetti di azioni in favore dei giovani per la promozione della legalità e la crescita della cultura sportiva”
Title (EN)	«Public Call for the presentation of projects dealing with actions in favour of young people for the promotion of legality and sportive culture »
Organisation (original language)	Dipartimento Per le Politiche Giovanili e le Attività Sportive
Organisation (EN)	Department for Youth Policies and Sport Activities
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Government organisation
Internet link	www.politichegiovaniliesport.it
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia
Type of initiative	Training, education; social integration; codes of ethics , codes of conduct
Area of project	Youth sport
Main target group	Migrants; students, young people
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The call promoted a healthy sport culture, in particular between teenagers and involved schools as well. It also encouraged the promotion of a culture aimed at contrasting every form of racism, homophobia and xenophobia; emphasizing the culture of non-violence, of tolerance and respect for people and collective heritage.

Title (original language)	'Action Week' la settimana Europea di Azione Antirazzista
Title (EN)	«Action Week», the European Week of Organised Anti-Racism Action
Organisation (original language)	FARE (Football Against Racism in

	Europe)
Organisation (EN)	
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Sports organisation
Internet link	www.farenet.org
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia
Type of initiative	Codes of ethics, code of conduct
Area of project	Organized amateur sport and professional sport
Main target group	Ethnic minorities, women; general public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The initiative was organized in different Italian cities, Sport Societies, Associations and fun-clubs are invited to organize manifestations having as central theme the battle against racism in football and in sport in general.

Title (original language)	«Calcio al razzismo»
Title (EN)	“A kick against racism”
Organisation (original language)	FARE, “Progetto Ulrà” di Bologna e la “UISP”
Organisation (EN)	
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Sports organisation
Internet link	www.daiuncalcioalrazzismo.org
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia
Type of initiative	Cultural activity, encouraging political participation
Area of project	Organized amateur sport
Main target group	Administrative sport club, fans
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The organization and promotion of anti racist campaigns in several anti-racist organizations and fan-clubs through choreography in the stadium, involving local immigrants and promoting activities in schools. The project throughout the years has aimed encouraging the active participation of clubs and federations.

Title (original language)	“Antiracist Football World Cup”
Title (EN)	“Antiracist Football World Cup”
Organisation (original language)	Istoreco Reggio Emilia and Progetto Ulrà UISP Emilia Romagna
Organisation (EN)	Istoreco Reggio Emilia and Progetto Ulrà UISP Emilia Romagna
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://d-a-s-h.org/dossier/02/08_antirassistische_wm-en.html
Addressed problem	Racism and Discrimination
Type of initiative	Workshop, dialogues
Area of project	
Main target group	Civil Society
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The initiative offers participants of different cultures, religions, skin colors and both sexes the opportunity for personal and political growth by getting to know each other, engaging in dialog and discussing the dignity of women and men. It's a 4-day event, in which 1,000 people from all over the world participated, a total of 96 teams (men's, women's and mixed teams), including people from Italian and European football fan groups, anti-racist organizations, youth clubs, immigrant groups, etc.

Title (original language)	'Antiracist Football World Cup'
Title (EN)	'Antiracist Football World Cup'
Organisation (original language)	Istoreco Reggio Emilia and Progetto Ulrà UISP Emilia Romagna
Organisation (EN)	Istoreco Reggio Emilia and Progetto Ulrà UISP Emilia Romagna
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://d-a-s-h.org/dossier/02/08_antirassistische_wm-en.html
Addressed problem	Racism and Discrimination

Type of initiative	Workshop, dialogues
Area of project	
Main target group	Civil Society
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The initiative offers participants of different cultures, religions, skin colour and both sexes the opportunity for personal and political growth by getting to know each other, engaging in dialog and discussing the dignity of women and men. It's a 4-day event, in which 1,000 people from all over the world participated, a total of 96 teams (men's, women's and mixed teams), including people from Italian and European football fan groups, anti-racist organizations, youth clubs, immigrant groups, etc.

Title (original language)	'Arcobaleni in campo – Calcio per tutti Calcio solidale'
Title (EN)	'Rainbows in the pitch – Football for all Football in agreement'
Organisation (original language)	UISP and AAMS – Amministrazione Autonoma dei Monopoli di Stato
Organisation (EN)	UISP and AAMS
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Government and Sport Organisation
Internet link	http://www.uisp.it/arcobaleniincampo
Addressed problem	Racism and Discrimination
Type of initiative	Dialogue
Area of project	Youth Sport
Main target group	Migrant, civil society
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Tournament with football teams made up of players coming from 13 different countries. It is a concrete occasion to contribute and affirm the culture of dialogue and respect, using the popular language of football. The project started at the local level and then developed at the national level.

Title (original language)	“Peace Games”
Title (EN)	“Peace Games”
Organisation (original language)	ONG Peace Games
Organisation (EN)	NGO Peace Games
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Civil Society
Internet link	http://www.peacegamesuisp.org
Addressed problem	Intercultural and Integration
Type of initiative	Creation of Projects
Area of project	
Main target group	People living in third countries
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The organisation aims to training local personnel from developing countries and restructuring of infrastructures. They also organize in Italy training for social workers in the use of sport methodologies in the promotion of peace.

Title (original language)	“Siamo tutti figli della Terra”
Title (EN)	« We are all sons of the Earth »
Organisation (original language)	CONI Provinciale e Provincia di Genova
Organisation (EN)	Provincial CONI and the Province of Genova
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Sports organisation
Internet link	www.conigenova.it
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia
Type of initiative	Community cohesion- social integration; intercultural dialog
Area of project	Youth sport
Main target group	Youth, students and young people
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	It is an initiative trying to promote the integration between young people of different ethnic groups present on the territory through the physical activity and the planning of targeted sport events.

Title (original language)	«Scuola di tifo»
Title (EN)	«Supporters' school»
Organisation (original language)	La Provincia di Treviso in collaborazione con la società calcistica di Treviso, la Benetton Basket e la Sisley Volley.
Organisation (EN)	Treviso Province, in collaboration with the football society of Treviso, the Benetton Basket and the Sisley Volley.
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Sports organisations with government (provincial authority)
Internet link	http://www.benettonbasket.it/
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia
Type of initiative	Training, education
Area of project	Organised amateur sport and youth sport
Main target group	Children and students
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	They created a “Cheer School” for more correct and responsible fan-clubs. They'll line up during some matches about 100 children ready to support with coloured banner saying «Draghi contro il razzismo» (“Dragons against racism”).

Title (original language)	“Si vince insieme contro il razzismo”
Title (EN)	« Winning together against racism »
Organisation (original language)	Ufficio Scolastico Provinciale di Bergamo
Organisation (EN)	Provincial Scholastic Office of Bergamo
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Scholastic organisation
Internet link	www.consultastudenti.bg.it
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia
Type of initiative	Training, education
Area of project	Youth sport
Main target group	Youth- students
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The Student Union organised tournaments in the upper Institute trying to promote match and games between students, believing that the principles of sportive and healthy competition helps to encourage a mood of reciprocal respect with the slogan “Si vince

	insieme contro il razzismo” (Winning together against racism”).
Title (original language)	“Un applauso contro il razzismo”
Title (EN)	«An applause against racism»
Organisation (original language)	Società calcistica di Bologna
Organisation (EN)	Football Society of Bologna
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Sports organisation
Internet link	www.progettoultra.it
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia
Type of initiative	Awareness raising
Area of project	Professional and youth sport
Main target group	Victims of racist violence and students
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	It's a campaign aimed at promoting a simple act: covering racist chorus and insults with applauses in favor of the player victim. It provides, moreover, some initiatives in the schools and in the cities, trying to raise awareness in the supporters, and not, on the struggle against racism and the role that the sport plays in it.
Title (original language)	“Edizione 2008 dei Pakistan Games”
Title (EN)	« Pakistan Game - 2008 »
Organisation (original language)	Cricket Club di Pioltello e Comune di Pioltello in collaborazione con la Federazione di Pakistani in Italia.
Organization (EN)	Pioltello Cricket Club & the Municipality of Pioltello, in collaboration with the Federation of Pakistanis in Italy
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Sports organisation
Internet link	
Addressed problem	Under- representation of minorities
Type of initiative	Community cohesion
Area of project	Organized amateur sport
Main target group	Migrants
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Cultural initiatives such as shows of films and the reading of Urdu poems and sportive initiative (volleyball, hockey, football) addressed to Pakistan

	communities.
Title (original language)	“Forum Giovani”
Title (EN)	Youth Forum
Organisation (original language)	Coalizione Europea di Città contro il Razzismo (ECCAR)
Organization (EN)	European Coalition of Cities against Racism
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Civil society-Government
Internet link	
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia
Type of initiative	Intercultural dialogue; cultural activity
Area of project	Youth sport
Main target group	Young people
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	During the Youth Forum, young people discussed the specific role of sport in the fight against racism and discrimination, and of ways of promoting tolerance and reciprocal comprehension through sport. At the end of the session, they formulated concrete recommendations in order to present to the City.
Title (original language)	“Cinque minuti di ritardo”
Title (EN)	« Five minutes late »
Organisation (original language)	
Organization (EN)	
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Sports and civil society
Internet link	http://www.matteo-ghione.it/home.htm
Addressed problem	Racism and xenophobia
Type of initiative	Awareness raising
Area of project	Organized amateur sport
Main target group	Victims of racist violence and general

	public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	Matteo Ghione, football player of the Bolzano Bozen, is directly involved in the fight against racism on different levels. In order to raise awareness on racism he used to go in the football pitch five minutes later and he involves the civil society with banners against racism.
Title (original language)	'L'Altropallone'
Title (EN)	
Organisation (original language)	Associazione L'Altropallone Onlus
Organisation (EN)	Association "L'Altropallone" Onlus
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Civil Society
Internet link	www.altropallone.it
Addressed problem	Racism and Xenophobia
Type of initiative	Award
Area of project	Organized amateur sport
Main target group	General Public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	'L'Altropallone' is a 'symbolic' premium given to those who are involved in the world of sport, and take a stand in favour of anti-racism, integration, multiculturalism. In 2006 the premium was won by a French Black player, Liliam Thuram, playing for Juventus at the time, who had always in the forefront in the struggle against racism'.
Title (original language)	'Il mondiale della tolleranza'
Title (EN)	"The world championship of tolerance"
Organisation (original language)	Associazione antirazzista "Assata Shakur" e Comune di Ancona
Organisation (EN)	Antiracist Association "Assata Shakur"& the Municipality of Ancona
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Civil Society
Internet link	http://www.polisportivassatashakur.blogspot.com/
Addressed problem	Racism and Xenophobia
Type of initiative	Intercultural Dialog
Area of project	Organized amateur sport
Main target group	General public

Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The objective of this association is to prevent and contrast the development of every form of racism and intolerance promoting social initiatives, organizing games with citizens of ethnic origin and supporting those who needs assistance and information on integration.
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Title (original language)	“Il mondiale della tolleranza”
Title (EN)	“The world championship of tolerance”
Organisation (original language)	Associazione antirazzista “Assata Shakur” e Comune di Ancona
Organisation (EN)	Antiracist Association “Assata Shakur” & the Municipality of Ancona
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Civil Society
Internet link	http://www.polisportivassatashakur.blogspot.com/
Addressed problem	Racism and Xenophobia
Type of initiative	Intercultural Dialog
Area of project	Organized amateur sport
Main target group	General public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The objective of this association is to prevent and contrast the development of every form of racism and intolerance promoting social initiatives, organizing games with citizens of ethnic origin and supporting those who needs assistance and information on integration.

Title (original language)	“Centro Olympic Maghreb”
Title (EN)	“Olympic Maghreb Centre”
Organisation (original language)	UISP
Organisation (EN)	UISP
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Sport Organisation
Internet link	
Addressed problem	Discrimination and Racism

Type of initiative	
Area of project	Youth sport
Main target group	Young People and minorities
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	The Center, created with the support of UISP in 1993, offers several types of services: primary facilities (like possibility to have a shower) and sport activities. The Centre has created its own football team.

Title (original language)	“Stand up Speak up campaign”
Title (EN)	“Stand up Speak up campaign”
Organisation (original language)	Nike Europe, Vita consulting and Roi Baudouin Foundation
Organisation (EN)	
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Government and Civil Society
Internet link	
Addressed problem	Racism and Discrimination
Type of initiative	
area of project	Youth sport
Main target group	Young people, minorities
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	In Italy, the calls for projects was promoted by Vita consulting. Seventeen projects were chosen across Italy, involving 16 thousand athletes, 12 thousand football fans and almost 7000 pupils. One of the activities with greater visibility was the promotional video directed by Luigi Falorni (a 2005 Oscar nominee) that was shown in various stadiums nation wide.

Title (original language)	“Guanto d'oro”
Title (EN)	“Gold glove”
Organisation (original language)	F.P.I., Comune di ColleFerro, Comitato Regionale Laziale FPI patrocinio Provincia di Roma.

Organisation (EN)	F.P.I., Municipality of ColleFerro, Regional Comitato ol Lazio FPI with the patronage of the Province of Rome.
Government / Sports Organisation / Civil society	Government and Sport Organisation
Internet link	
Addressed problem	Under representation of minorities, racism
Type of initiative	
Area of project	
Main target group	Ethnic minorities, general public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars)	It' s an important event of sport promotion organized by the federation with local bodies and the sport associations. In 2008 10 boxers of ethnic origin participated.

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