



VALIDATED INFORMATION  
REG. N° I - 000228

**TOROC**  
**Organising Committee for the XX Olympic Winter**  
**Games Torino 2006**

**ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT 2004**

(April 2004)





**TOROC**

**Environment Department**

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**Environmental Statement validity and validation**

The accredited environmental auditor RINA S.p.A. (I-V-0002) located in Via Corsica, 12 – 16128 Genova verified and validated this environmental statement according to the Regulation CE 761/2001.

According to Regulation EMAS (CE 761/2001), TOROC commits itself to publish this document and to send the environmental statement revision to the competent body before one year from its validation date.

Validation date: 11<sup>th</sup> May 2004

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Sports Organizations, promotion of sport events

- Activities related to the promotion and organization of sports activities, services associated to the sports activities

The Environmental Management System of TOROC is certified according to the standard UNI EN ISO 14001

RINA certificate N. EMS-600/S of March the 30<sup>th</sup> 2004

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## Message from the Chief Executive Officer

Presenting the first "Environmental Statement" of the Organising Committee of the XX Olympic Winter Games - Torino 2006 is cause for immense pleasure and satisfaction and at the same time an occasion to reflect briefly - less than two years from the start of the exciting Olympics - on the relationship between sporting events and the environment that are becoming more and more inseparable.

The International Olympic Committee considers the environment, just like sports and culture, as one of the three dimensions of the Olympic Movement. We have made this principle ours as well, integrating protection of the environment every moment of the way towards the Games, convinced that the development of sports cannot be but "sustainable".

We had already presented to the IOC, during the candidature phase, an environmental Action Plan along with our application, demonstrating our interest on the subject. This document, which still provides a basis today for the improvement of our activities, was evaluated positively and contributed to having the 2006 Games assigned to us.

Among the first in Europe, we then applied the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process to the entire Olympic Programme, which allowed us to modify some of our choices for facilities with more eco-compatible solutions before initiating any local intervention.

The decision to comply with the 761/01 EMAS Regulation, as the first organisation in the sports field, was a natural step for us along the road to the sustainability of the Games. We also developed, under a mandate from the European Commission, the "Guidance document on the implementation of EMAS in sporting events"; confident that our experience may be taken up in the future in the Olympic world and in sports in general.

EMAS is an innovative instrument that awards organisations excelling in the subject of sustainability. Running such a complex machine like the Olympics as we are doing, we have identified in the Community Regulation the ideal outline for handling and improving our environmental aspects, from the programming of the event to the conduct of the competitions.

EMAS is an instrument promoted by European, national and local institutions. Having to operate in the local environment on a daily basis as we do, we deal with institutions, be they the Piedmont Region, the Province of Torino, the municipalities hosting the competitions, the Agenzia Torino 2006 that is building the facilities and the infrastructure for the competitions, or government ministries. Some of the public administrations of the places that will host the competitions will obtain EMAS registration for the Olympics, thus achieving a modern environmental management of the territory.

However, EMAS is above all an instrument of communication, and the information contained in the Environmental Statement is verified by external organisations, both public and private. This gives them credibility and objectivity. Communications are a fundamental aspect for us and our interlocutors are numerous and varied: TOROC staff, athletes and the Olympic Family, journalists, general public, institutions, NGOs.

They are the ones to whom we are addressing this document, in the hope of receiving suggestions and feedback for improving the next editions, since EMAS will be accompanying us all the way to 2006.

*Torino, April 2004*



**Paolo Rota**, TOROC Chief Executive Officer



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# 1 The Olympic Programme

## 1.1 Facts and Figures of the XX Olympic Winter Games

17 days of fierce competition, from 10 to 26 February 2006, for the Olympic Games; 10 days, from 10 to 19 March 2006 for the Paralympic Games. The Olympic Programme will involve thousands of athletes and will attract spectators, journalists, media operators, sports technicians, etc. to the local environment where the Games will take place.

The Programme will concern seven municipalities hosting the competitions: Torino, Pinerolo, Pragelato, Sestriere, Cesana, Sauze d'Oulx and Bardonecchia, evolving in two local subsystems, one in the plains (Torino, Pinerolo and Torre Pellice) and one in the mountains where the venues for the high altitude disciplines (the Susa and Chisone valleys) and the training centres of Claviere, Prali and Chiomonte are located.

### The Olympic Games

- # 17 days of competition: from 10 to 26 February 2006
- # 15 sports: biathlon, bobsleigh, nordic combined, curling, freestyle, ice hockey, figure skating, speed skating, ski jumping, alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, short track, skeleton, luge, snowboard
- # 7 cities hosting the competitions: Torino, Bardonecchia, Cesana, Pinerolo, Pragelato, Sauze d'Oulx, Sestriere
- # 3 Olympic Villages: Torino, Bardonecchia e Sestriere
- # 84 titles at stake
- # 246 medals to be awarded
- # 80 National Olympic Committees
- # 2,550 athletes
- # 1,400 coaches and team officials
- # 2,300 representatives of the IOC, National Olympic Committees and Federations
- # 650 judges and umpires
- # 9,600 journalists and media operators
- # 6,000 guests of sponsors
- # 1 million spectators expected on the competition venues; 40,000 for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies.

### The Paralympic Games

- # 10 days of competition: from 10 to 19 March 2006
- # 4 sports: alpine skiing, nordic skiing, ice sledge hockey, wheelchair curling
- # 4 cities hosting the competitions: Torino, Sestriere, Pragelato, Pinerolo
- # 1 Paralympic Village: Sestriere
- # 40 National Paralympic Committees
- # 1,000 representatives of the IPC (International Paralympic Committee), National Paralympic Committees and Federations
- # 1,000 journalists and media operators
- # 1,200 guests of sponsors
- # 1,300 athletes, guides, coaches and team officials
- # 6,000 volunteers
- # 250,000 spectators expected on the competition venues

## 1.2 The areas

Hosting Olympic events requires carrying out a series of public works and interventions in the local environment for the purpose of guaranteeing both the suitability of the sports facilities for the Olympic competitions and training, and for managing all the activities linked to the competitions such as, for example, the reception and accessibility to facilities of athletes, the media, the general public, and the suitability of the areas and road network.

Therefore, the territory must have an infrastructure such that the development of sports and tourism amenities can be guaranteed on a long-term basis.

The interventions planned under the Programme are illustrated briefly below.

### Metropolitan Area

The area is one of the major metropolitan agglomerations in Italy and has undergone a new phase of development in recent years, also due to the decline of manufacturing trades. The complex local environment transformation policy now underway essentially regards two strategic actions: The realisation of an articulated transportation infrastructure and the requalification and reuse of important sectors of the city, accompanied by projects linked to the enhancement of cultural and environmental resources.



Figure 1 - Map of the Olympic System in Torino

### ***Olympic Palasport (Torino) – Ice Hockey, Ice Sledge Hockey***

The area designated for the construction of the new Palasport where the hockey competitions will be disputed is located in the south part of Torino, in the Santa Rita District, adjacent to the Olympic District. The adjacent stadium, after refurbishment, will host the Opening and Closing Ceremonies of the Games.

The Palasport will be handed over to TOROC in September 2005.



Figure 2\_ Olympic Palasport

***Torino Esposizioni (Torino) – Ice Hockey***

Torino Esposizioni, in Corso Massimo d'Azeglio in Torino, will host the ice hockey tournaments. The facility will be a temporary structure, set up inside the Giovanni Agnelli Pavilion.

Work is expected to be completed in December 2004.

***Palavela (Torino) – Figure Skating, Short Track***

Palavela is located in the southeast part of Torino, in the area included between Corso Unità d'Italia and Via Ventimiglia, on the left bank of the River Po. The Palavela was built in 1961 on the occasion of the celebrations of the Italian Unification and lies within the Lingotto Olympic District.

Work is expected to be completed in November 2004.

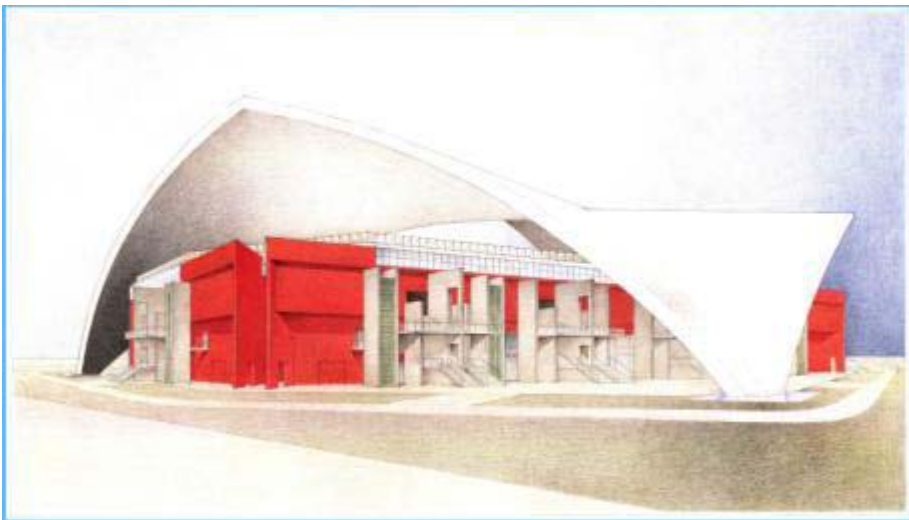


Figure 3\_Palavela

**Oval Lingotto (Torino) – Figure Skating, Short-Track**

The ice speed skating palace (Oval) will be constructed in Torino in the Lingotto area, next to the Olympic Village. The Oval intervention will involve the construction of a large new covered multi-purpose facility

The venue will be handed over to TOROC in April 2005.



Figure 4\_ Oval Lingotto Facility

**Torino Olympic Village**

It will accommodate 2,600 athletes in its 700 housing units with an overall area of 70,000 m . The area concerned, next to Lingotto, is linked by a pedestrian bridge to the headquarters of Torino 2006 and in its centre includes the historical General Markets building that goes back to 1934 and will be restored. The building is designated to become a service area: during the Games the Logistics Centre, Commercial Centre, and a relaxation area reserved for athletes will be housed there along with a vast parking area. The residential buildings for the 2,600 athletes will be built around the central complex.

The Media Village will also rise in the same complex. The Village will be constructed according to the principles of bioarchitecture. It will have solar cells and panels, a remote heating network and solar air systems for ventilation. It is estimated there will be a 60% savings in energy used and pollutant emissions.

The Olympic Village will be ready in October 2005.



Figure 5 - Olympic Village in Torino

**The Media Villages (Torino)**

TOROC will provide various services to the 10,000 journalists and media operators that are expected to be accredited to the Games and to the 1,000 accredited to the Paralympics. These services include accommodation that will be provided in hotels in the mountain areas and in the seven Media Villages in the metropolitan area of Torino: ex-General Markets, BIT, ex-Italgas area, ex-Military Hospital, Spina 2, Spina 3, Villa Claretta in Grugliasco.

*Ex-Italgas area*

The newly constructed Village is located just a few blocks from the old city centre and the Antonelliana Mole in Corso Regina Margherita, and belongs to the University of Torino. TOROC will begin managing the Village in October 2005.

*ILO (International Labour Organisation)*

The Village is located in the Olympic District, near the Palavela. The buildings of the International Labour Organisation Training Centre will accommodate 430 journalists. At the end of the Games the area will again be available to the International Labour Organisation. Reconstruction work will be completed in October 2005.

*Ex Military Hospital*

The Village will accommodate 1,000 journalists thanks to reconstruction of buildings that belong to the Armed Forces. It stands near the Olympic Palasport and the Municipal Stadium not far away from the Lingotto area. Work will be completed in July 2005

*Spina 2*

Near Line 1 of the new underground, the complex is located in the western part of the city. It will be newly built and will have accommodation for 404 people. The Village will be handed over to TOROC in October 2005.

*Spina 3*

The Village is part of a residential complex in the north of the city and will accommodate 1,300 journalists. The Media Village will be ready in October 2005.

*Villa Claretta*

A few kilometres outside the city in the Municipality of Grugliasco, the Village is adjacent to the Faculty of Pharmaceutics and Veterinary Medicine and will provide accommodation for 298 people. At the end of the Games the Village will provide university housing.

The venue will be completed in November 2005.



Figure 6\_Spina 3 Media Village

**Main Press Centre (MPC) and International Broadcasting Centre (Torino)**

The Main Press Centre and International Broadcasting Centre (IBC) will be housed in the same facility. They will share commercial and catering services, each, however, maintaining its own organisation and staff. They will occupy a total area of over 50,000 m .

The unified headquarters of the MPC-IBC will be located in the Lingotto Fair Exhibition Centre, a site that meets the requirements for space and has the advantage of being near the Olympic Venues in the city.



Figure 7\_Main Media Centre (Torino)

**Palaghiaccio (Pinerolo) – Curling**

The "Multipurpose Ice Palace" will be located inside a sports area. The facility will be characterised by maximum flexibility in terms of space to make it easier to adapt some of the premises for other uses after the Games, when the venue will continue to be used to host hockey, curling, short track and figure skating competitions, but will also host theatre performances. Some of the service areas will need to facilitate access to amateur skaters and others may be used by the general public. Renovation and expansion will be completed in December 2004.



Figure 8\_ Palaghiaccio Pinerolo

**Training venues**

The Palaghiaccio of Torino (in Corso Tazzoli) for figure skating and short track, and the Palaghiaccio of Torre Pellice for hockey have been designated as training venues in the metropolitan area.

### **Head Offices**

Since October 2003 the Committee's head offices have been in Corso Novara 96, in the building that was the former Enasarco office and have a total area of 5,600 square metres. As of 31/12/03 it was already accommodating nearly 300 people. TOROC's head offices until 2003 were located near the Lingotto area in Torino where TOBO and part of the Technology Department continue to operate following the move, with a total of around one hundred employees. The offices are earmarked for expansion during 2004, and will also include most of the adjoining building located in Via Bologna owned by the City of Torino, which is currently being renovated.

**Mountain Area**

The area, which includes the Susa and Chisone-Germanasca Valleys, is one of the most representative centres of tourist development in the Piedmont Region, with the Upper Susa Valley specialising in alpine skiing; that has characterised the local economy and use of the environment.

The situation differs in the Middle and Lower Susa Valley and in the Chisone-Germanasca Valley, which suddenly went from an early nineteenth century agricultural and sylvopastoral economy to an industrial economy that went into decline in the 1970s and are still in search of new local development strategies.

The Susa Valley is also one of the most important channels of communication between northern Italy, France and Europe, and it is the gateway to the vast western Alps district for the metropolitan area of Torino.



Figure 9 - Map of the Olympic System of Torino 2006 (out of scale)

***Sestriere Colle, Sestriere Borgata (Sestriere) – Alpine Skiing***

The facilities are located in Sestriere (altitude 2,035 m) in the province of Torino on the hill with the same name that links the Upper Chisone Valley with the Upper Susa Valley. The competitions will take place at altitudes between 2,000 and 2,800 metres. The interventions planned and already completed for the Olympic event include the modernisation of some of the ski lifts and competition tracks, the construction of the "Nuovo Garnel" chair lift and a more functional operation of the snowmaking facility.

**Cesana Pariol (Cesana) – Bobsleigh, Skeleton, Luge**

Cesana is a ski resort at an altitude of 1,350 metres and is about 90 km from Torino. The facilities will rise in the Pariol Greniere district on the road from Cesana to San Sicario. The facility, built in the Pariol Greniere district, will host the bobsleigh, skeleton and luge competitions and will be completed in November 2004. Complementary constructions to complete the facility will be carried out in the spring of 2005.

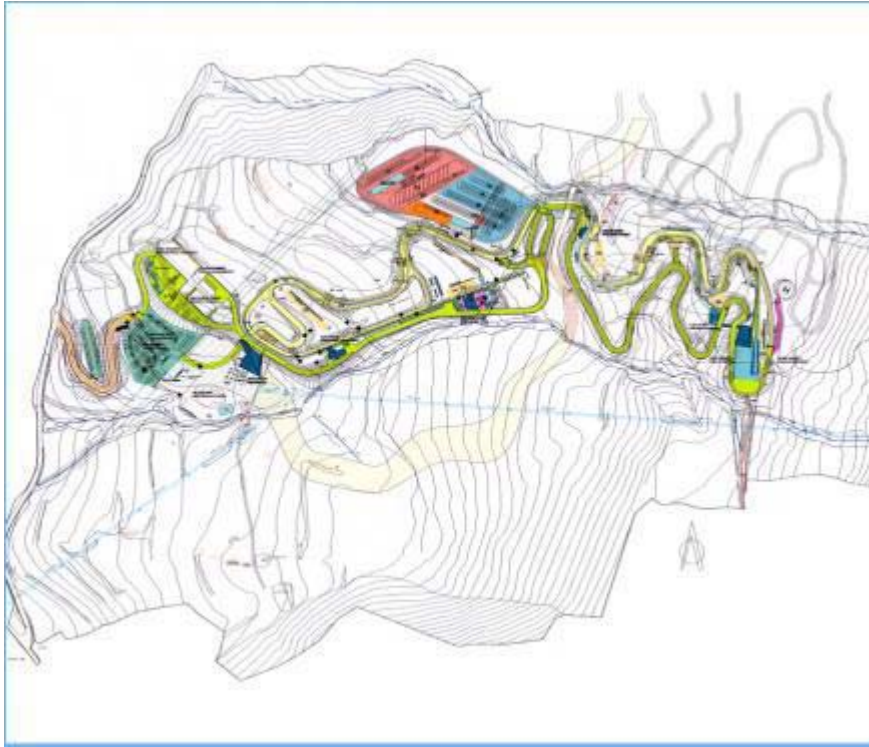


Figure 10\_ Marked course



Figure 11\_Bobsleigh facility

**San Sicario Fraiteve (Cesana) – Alpine Skiing**

The area designated to accommodate the track for several women's alpine skiing competitions is located in Cesana, San Sicario District (1,690 metres), and extends from Mount Fraiteve (at an altitude of 2,702 metres) to Mount Roccia Rotonda (at an altitude of 2,392 metres). The course crosses halfway along the slope of the region called Soleil Boeuf and reaches the Upper San Sicario district next to the ski lift departure station.

**Cesana San Sicario (Cesana) – Biathlon**

The area designated to accommodate the track for biathlon is located in Cesana, in the San Sicario District at an altitude between 1,630 and 1,680 metres.

The newly built competition facility will be organized in loops with different levels of difficulty and length. Work is expected to be completed in December 2004. The existing structure, once the Italsider holiday camp, is designated for renovation and use as a service area for the Olympic Family and journalists.

**Pragelato (Pragelato) – Ski Jumping, Nordic Combined**

The facility is located in the municipality of Pragelato (1,535 m) on the right side of the Chisone stream opposite the hamlet of Rivets. During the Olympics it will extend temporarily to the other side of the stream as well occupying an area of about 14,000 m

The facility will be built with two Olympic ski jumps (K120 and K95) plus three training ski jumps (K15, K30, K60), which are expected to be delivered in November 2004. Facilities are planned for the athletes, the Olympic Family, the media, sponsors and for the general public. A permanent facility will be used during the Olympic Games to house a series of services and their equipment: offices and meeting rooms, administrative and security staff rooms, refreshment areas, press offices and photo labs.

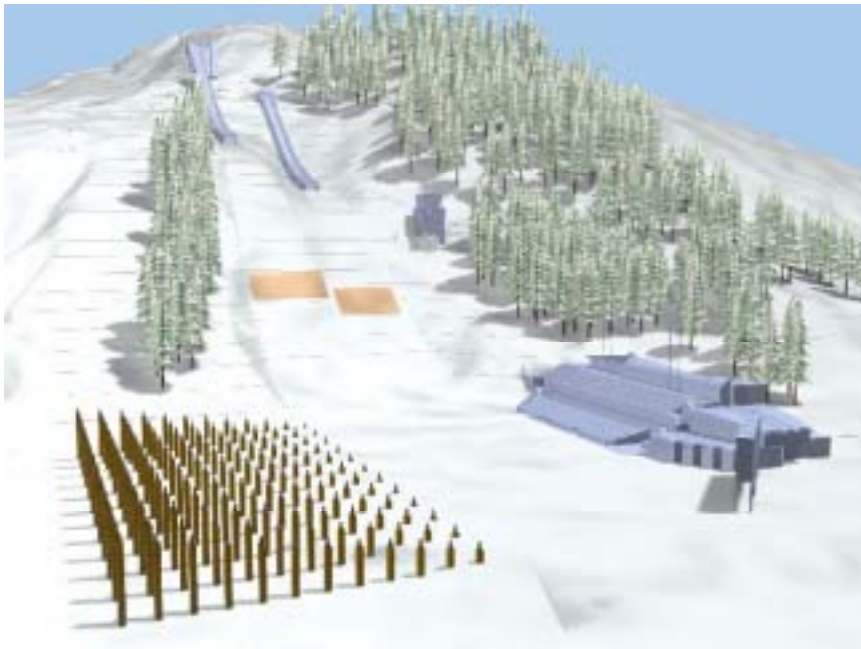


Figure 12\_Ski jumping facility

**Pragelato Plan (Pragelato) – Cross-Country Skiing, Nordic Combined**

The area designated to accommodate the track for cross-country skiing, with two 5 km rings and 1.5 – 2.5 - 5 and 10 km deviations, is located in the municipality of Pragelato at the end of the Chisone Valley between the hamlets of Pattemouche and Granges, at an altitude of between approx. 1,530 and 1,620 metres. Work on the track will be completed in October 2004.

**Bardonecchia (Bardonecchia) – Snowboard**

The area designated for the execution of the snowboard competitions is located in Bardonecchia in the Melezet skiing district.

There are two competition facilities. Track 23 and track 24 in Melezet. Track 23 will be modified by enlarging the end section of the track to be used as the finishing line and the course will be adapted to comply with FIS standards. Track 24 will be newly built and is designated for halfpipe competitions. Work will be completed in November 2004.

**Sauze d’Oulx-Jovenceaux (Sauze d’Oulx) – Freestyle**

Sauze d’Oulx is a municipality of around 1,000 inhabitants, at an altitude of 1,509 metres and is 83 km from Torino. It will host the freestyle competitions.

There are two competition facilities. One is dedicated to jumps and the other to moguls. A new ski lift facility is in service for the tracks. It will be completed in October 2004.



Figure 13\_Freestyle

**Sestriere Olympic Village (Sestriere)**

It will rise in the Valtur Village to accommodate 1,500 people and will complete the existing facilities already used on the occasion of the Alpine Skiing World Championships in 1997. It will be handed over to TOROC in August 2005.



Figure 14 -Sestriere Olympic Village

### ***Bardonecchia Olympic Village (Bardonecchia)***

It will be housed in the former Medail holiday camp thanks to an extensive renovation project that will terminate in August of 2005, and will bring life back to this historical building of the alpine resort. The complex was used as a summer holiday camp during the Fascist Period, and later as accommodation facilities. After the Olympics the town will have a facility capable of meeting turnover accommodation needs and will provide services to its inhabitants.

### ***Programmed snowmaking system***

The making or expansion of reservoirs is planned for artificial snowmaking in the following localities: Sestriere, Bardonecchia, Cesana, Claviere, Pragelato and Sauze d'Oulx. The snow-making system was designed on the basis of the provisions of the Water Plan Torino 2006 of the Province of Torino, a plan whose purpose is to protect overall water resources.

### ***Road network interventions***

The objective of the Olympic Programme is to improve the accessibility to Olympic venues by contributing, on a long-term basis, to a comprehensive modification of the network and improved internal connections in the skiing district, its surrounding area and between it and the national and international infrastructure network.

All the interventions planned for the Torino area, on the other hand, are part of a consolidation and development strategy to strengthen the urban infrastructural framework, to integrate it into more general urban policies and to carry out interventions to improve urban accessibility in the medium to long-term period.

For the Mountain area the purpose of the projects for the infrastructural network, provided for by Law 285/2000 is to improve several of the internal connections of the network, through functional modifications or the construction of new roads, and to improve the connection between the road and rail networks. In particular, the planned interventions will concern:

- €# the motorway network: the Torino-Bardonecchia-Frejus motorway, the Torino-Pinerolo motorway, the Torino ring road;
- €# the national road network: SS 23, SS 24, and SS 589
- €# the provincial road network: SP 215 Cesana/Sestriere, SP 236 Sauze d'Oulx, SP 214 Oulx/Sauze d'Oulx, SP 254 Susa-Meana, SP 216 Bardonecchia-Melezet, SP 156 Bibiana – Luserna, SP 169 Val Germanasca, SP 157 Bibiana, SP 161 Pinerolo-Torre Pellice;
- €# the modal exchange system: Oulx (rail-road), Cesana (cableway-road), Pinerolo (rail-road).

**The Paralympic System**

The IX edition of the Paralympic Winter Games will be held from 10 to 19 March 2006. The Paralympic System of Torino 2006 is concentrated around two main centres: the city of Torino and the mountains of the Upper Susa Valley and the Chisone Valley. The alpine skiing, cross-country skiing and biathlon competitions will take place on the tracks of Sestriere and Cesana San Sicario. Ice sports - ice sledge hockey and curling - will be disputed in Torino and Pinerolo.

The Opening Ceremony will be held in Torino. The athletes will be accommodated in Sestriere Village. All the new facilities will be free of architectural barriers, both for the athletes and for the general public, while those existing will be adapted to the most up-to-date standards on the matter. In this way, at the end of the Games, the Paralympic System of Torino 2006 will remain a centre of excellence for disabled sports.



Figure 15\_The Paralympic System (out of scale)

### **1.3 The parties involved**

Planning and realisation of the Olympic works is governed by Law n. 285 of 9 October 2000 "Interventions for the Olympic Winter Games - Torino 2006", which lays down all the provision for financing and realisation of the Plan of Interventions necessary to ensure conduct of the events.

Law 285/2000 defines the competences and responsibilities of the parties involved in implementing the plan: TOROC, responsible for drawing up the intervention plans and related feasibility studies, Agenzia Torino 2006, responsible for carrying out the work, the Control Room an institutional body for Games policy and coordination, and the institutional authorities in charge of local government: Piedmont Region, Province of Torino, City of Torino, Consortium of Mountain Communities and the Municipalities of the Olympic area.

#### ***Agenzia Torino 2006***

Agenzia Torino 2006 is a legal entity governed by public law and is provided with organisational, administrative and accounting autonomy. It is led by an Executive Committee made up of representatives of local organisations and CONI (Italian National Olympic Committee).

Control of the agency's activities is entrusted to a Monitoring Committee that refers directly to the Government.

The Agency has the twofold function of being responsible for carrying out the Plan of Interventions and contract awarder for the planned interventions. On the basis of the feasibility studies done by TOROC, it sees to the drafting of the preliminary plan, both final and executive, and to entrusting the work through open competitive bidding, in accordance with the provisions of the Merloni Law.

#### ***The Public Institutions***

The public institutions closely monitor Olympic plans and activities. The City, Province and Region have designated a councillor to the Olympics and in addition to the presence of the Board of Directors, support TOROC and its operations on a daily basis.

The jurisdiction of local government bodies in matters concerning the environment, city planning, water management and the planning of road works, tourism and sports policy are decisive for the success of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

Collaboration may vary in accordance with the jurisdiction and obviously also includes other municipalities hosting competitions, the Consortium of Mountain Communities and Local Tourism Boards.

Beyond the Region's borders, the Government is following the Games with close attention. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has a special authority over the Games and regularly meets with TOROC's management, local authorities and Agenzia Torino 2006.

#### ***Control Room***

The Control Room is a body composed of the President of the Piedmont Region, the Mayor of Torino, the President of the Province of Torino, the President of CONI, presided over by the President of the Region. Those participating in it are a representative of the Council of Ministers, the President of TOROC and the President of Agenzia Torino 2006 or their delegates and all public and private parties interested in the execution of the interventions provided for by Law 285/00.

The Control room directs and coordinates activities pertaining to the purpose of Law 285/2000 and verifies the advancement of the execution of the works: scheduling, procedures and financial backing.

## 2 The Organising Committee

### 2.1 Mission and activities

TOROC is a "non-profit private law foundation" that receives its financing from private investments by sponsors and television rights.

It is administered by members drawn from different areas that carry out a significant role in the organisation of the Games (City of Torino, Province of Torino, Piedmont Region, Consortium of Mountain Communities, CONI and the Sports Federations). Its purpose is to handle the organisation and execution of the XX Olympic Winter Games and IX Paralympic Games, carrying them out in full respect of the provisions contained in the Olympic Charter and Host City Contract.

#### **The Host City Contract**

This is the contract committing the Host City and the National Olympic Committee to respect the rules laid down by the IOC for the organisation and conduct of the Games. The City of Torino and CONI, by signing this document, undertake to organise the Games in full respect of the Olympic Charter and in accordance with its provisions.

Being responsible for the conduct of the sports competitions, Opening and Closing Ceremonies, management of the Olympic Villages that will accommodate the athletes and technicians, the Media Villages, the Main Press Centre and the International Broadcasting Centre, the Committee must also coordinate transportation, medical services, organise the temporary facilities necessary for the athletes and spectators, plan and promote the cultural programme, organise accommodation and transportation for athletes, technicians, sports fans, media and personnel involved in the event. And finally the Committee must also set up a marketing programme in collaboration with the IOC and CONI.

### 2.2 Organisational structure

The Foundation is governed by the rules and regulations contained in the Statutes, approved by the Municipal Council of Torino on 23 December 1999.

TOROC is composed of the following organs:

- Board of Directors
- Executive Committee
- The President

#### **Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors coordinates the work of the entire Committee. It has all the necessary powers for ordinary and extraordinary administration of the Committee.

It is composed of 27 members that represent the world of sport (Italian members of the IOC, National Federations, two Olympic champions), local government (City, Province and Region) and the municipalities hosting competitions, the Consortium of Mountain Communities and the business world.

The Board of Directors appoints the **Chief Executive Officer** whose job is to define and ensure overall policies, coordination and control of the planning, organisation and management of the Games.

#### **Executive Committee**

The Executive Committee is the executive organ of TOROC. It is composed of the President, four permanent Vice Presidents, and a permanent representative of the nine Municipalities and of the three Consortiums of Mountain Communities involved with the Olympic Games and a permanent representative of CONI. The Executive

Committee coordinates the activities of the Organising Committee within the scope of the deliberations of the Board of Directors.

### ***The President***

The Committee's signature and legal representation rests with the President. In accordance with provisions in the articles of incorporation:

- he is in charge of internal relations among Organising Committee organs.
- he convenes and presides over the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.
- he executes the deliberations of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and assures the administration of the Organising Committee.

The Articles also call for setting up several consulting organs on a local level in order to ensure maximum involvement of the other local players in the activities of TOROC.

- The **Local Advisory Assembly**, made up of representatives of the nine municipalities and three Consortiums of Mountain Communities concerned with the Games, with a consulting role for the Board of Directors;
- the **Environmental Advisory Assembly**, made up of the Environment Councillors of the City of Torino, Province of Torino, Piedmont Region, Consortiums of Mountain Communities, representatives of environmental organisations having jurisdiction over the local environment and representatives of environmental associations, in order to fulfil the objectives of the Committee applying methods that are consistent with the principle of sustainable development so as to further the defence of the environment.

### ***The Organisational aspect***

The organisational structure, based on functional competences that characterise Olympic know-how, is composed of Coordination Clusters, two controlled directly by the Chief Executive Officer (Support Services and Marketing, Communications and External Relations), which bring together the areas of service and support for the activities being carried out in preparation for the event, and three (Venue Coordination, Venue Services Coordination and Client Services Coordination) reporting to the Chief Operating Officer, who is also entrusted with the responsibility for Deputy CEO, where the areas of activity geared to the actual management of the competitions are concentrated.

The organisational structure of TOROC also includes:

- ☞ The Torino Broadcasting Organisation (TOBO) Division, the Technology Department and the Human Resources Department under the direct control of the CEO.
- ☞ The Sports Department, Operations Integration & Development Department and Paralympic Games Department under the direct control of the Deputy CEO.

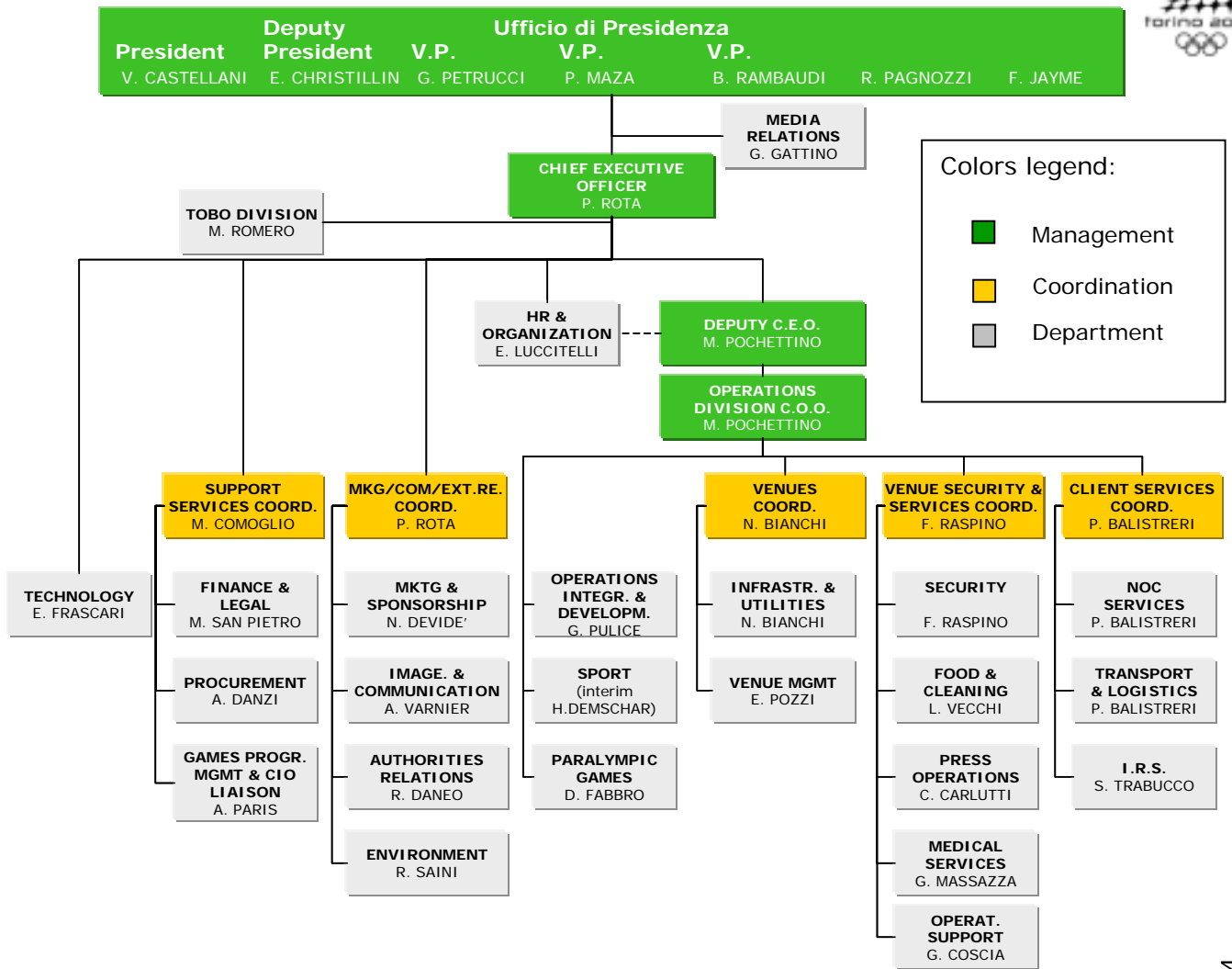


Figure 16\_ TOROC organisational chart

### The Prevention and Protection Service

The Security Department of TOROC, among other activities, assures the application of the provisions of the law concerning workers' health and safety in the workplace (legislative decree 626/94) and on worksites (legislative decree 494/96), and protection of the confidentiality of personal data, in collaboration with the TOROC departments concerned.

The Prevention and Protection Service operates within the unit and carries out fire risk assessments in TOROC workplaces.

At the end of the assessment the same Service also handles assignment of the fire prevention and fire-fighting operators and management of emergencies within the service of prevention and protection.

The Service also programmes the execution and control of the security measures applied, with particular attention for:

- Measures to prevent fires from breaking out and spreading;
- Control and maintenance of fire protection devices;
- Procedures to be followed in the event of fire;
- Information and staff training.

The Service publishes the "Emergency and Evacuation Plan" where operating instructions for planning measures and interventions for the control of emergencies with particular reference to fire risk are given. Included among the objectives of the Plan is the protection of the environment.

The Prevention and Protection Service also issues the "Operating procedures for management of emergency interventions" that provides operating instructions to safely handle initial interventions that are easily manageable.

### 2.3 Resources for the environment

#### The Environment Department

The role of the Environment Department is to assure, through interaction with all the Departments/Functional Areas, the environmental sustainability of the Olympic Programme, in the phase of planning and project identification for the Games, in the implementation phase of the Olympic venues and during the conduct of the Games. Among the Environment Department's other responsibilities within its competence is also that of implementing and maintaining the environmental management system of TOROC active.

As can be deduced from the current organisational chart attached below, the Environment Department has two functions: Sustainability Assessment and Environmental Programmes.

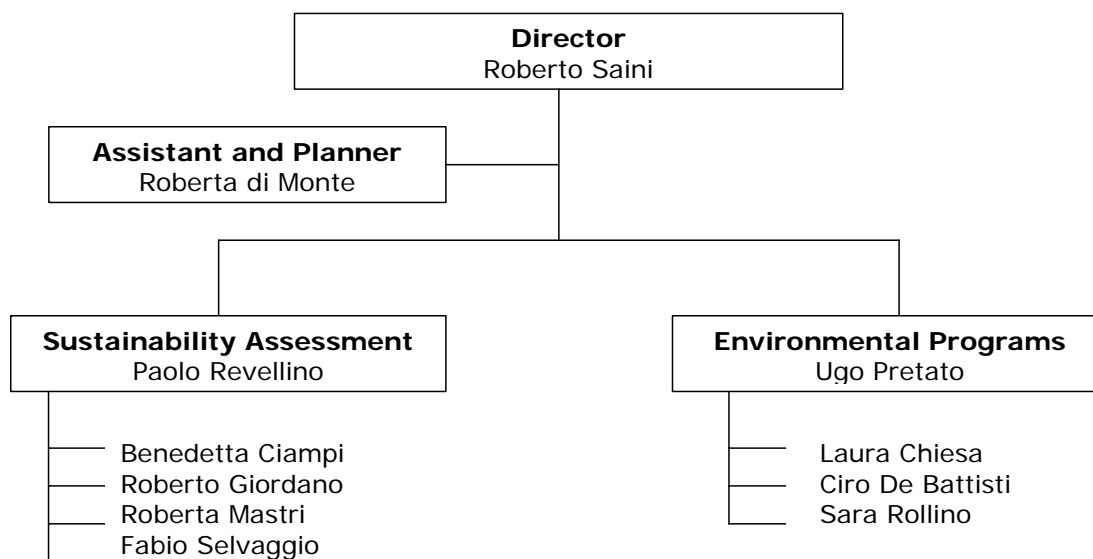


Figure 17\_ Environment Department Organisational chart

Therefore, the Committee invests human and financial resources in the sustainability of the Olympic Games, as shown in brief in the following table.

Assigned resources	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Budget (€)	241,826	216,040	924,640	1,696,894	1,763,494	1,810,932	541,014
Personnel (No.)	0	4	9	10	11	11	11

With regard to the total budget of € 7,194,840, the following considerations can be made:

- The values given include all costs of activities carried out by the Environment Department, the main entries concern costs for personnel, external consultants, trips and transfers.
- The data of the years between 2000 and 2002 is assessed from the certified final balance; those of subsequent years refer to the estimated balance and may undergo variations.
- The budget spent in 2000, when the Environment Department of the Committee had not yet been set up, was designated to implementing the Strategic Environmental Assessment process.

As far as staff members assigned to the Environment Department are concerned, both in-house employees and external collaborators under contract have been taken into consideration. As the data shows, almost all resources were acquired many years before the event, insofar as the development of environmental projects was begun from the very start of the Committee's existence.

### 3 The Environmental Management System

#### 3.1 Scope

The environmental management system is applied to the whole structure of the Committee and it includes all the activities having interactions with the environment and over which the Committee has a direct responsibility or may exert a certain influence.

The development of the EMS follows the changes in the Committee tasks, in the perspective of the Olympic event.

At present, the scope is limited to the general planning activities of the event, but during the course of 2004 it will be extended – according to the works delivery by the Agenzia Torino 2006 - to the Games staging phase, including the management of the competition and non-competition venues, the test events execution and the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

In this first release of the environmental statement, the scope of the EMS includes:

- # *The coordination and supervision of the activities concerning the design and building of the permanent works and infrastructures of the Olympic Programme, in charge of the Agenzia Torino 2006 and other subjects ;*
- # *The design and building of the Torino Esposizioni (hockey 2) venue and other temporary works necessary for the Games;*
- # *The management of the Committee offices;*
- # *The purchasing of good and services;*
- # *The acquisition and management of sponsorship and licensing contracts;*
- # *The realisation of promotion and information materials;*
- # *The realisation of communication events on the territory.*

#### 3.2 Environmental Policy

The Committee's Environmental Policy originates from the Olympic Movement's sustainability commitments and guiding principles; the document was signed in May 2003 by the President of TOROC.

During the year 2003, the Environmental Policy was delivered to all TOROC employees and advisors, including new hired people, sponsors and official suppliers. Moreover, the document is available on the Committee's web site.



## ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

We, the organisers of the XX Olympic and IX Paralympic Winter Games - Torino 2006, are conscious that our activities will affect environmental resources and the areas in which the events are held.

At the same time, we acknowledge the environment as the third dimension of the Olympic Movement, convinced that there is no future for sport unless environmental values are central to all intervention policies.

We are therefore committed to organising the Olympic and Paralympic events according to the principles of environmental sustainability, in line with those set forth in the Green Card presented during the candidature stage, in the Olympic Movement's Agenda 21, in our Charter of Intent and in the recommendations issued on the basis of the Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Throughout all stages of the Olympic Games' organisation, we shall take due care to minimize the negative impacts on the environmental components: air, water, land, energy and natural resources, ecosystems. Not only shall we operate in accordance with the relevant environmental laws; whenever possible, we shall also make use of innovative environmental management tools and processes.

If we are to achieve our objectives, we require the assent and co-operation of all the public and private organisations involved. We shall therefore develop projects and initiatives with institutions in the Olympic area, in Italy and throughout the world, to improve the sustainability of the 2006 Games and enhance the image of Torino and Italy in the world.

We shall promote these principles among all those who take part in this Olympic adventure and share the emotions of this event with us: the athletes, sports federations, suppliers, sponsors, the public.

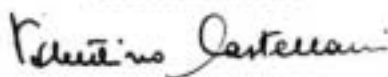
However, our most ambitious goal is to leave an environmental legacy, once the torch has gone out, characterised by best practice and sustainable technical solutions; in short, a new way of conceiving, planning and managing major sports events that will set an example for future organisers.

In order to achieve this, we shall implement an environmental management system certified to ISO 14001 as proof of our commitment to promoting continuous improvements in terms of environmental management.

Our results will be published each year in an "environmental statement" that will be made available to all those concerned, as required by the EMAS (Regulation No. 761/2001/EC).

Torino, may 2003

The President  
Valentino Castellani



### **3.3 Structure and responsibilities**

The main responsibilities to execute and maintain the environmental management system are subdivided as follows:

- The Chief Executive Officer approves the environmental objectives and review of the system by means of internal discussions within the Managing Directors Assembly.
- The Environment Managing Director is the representative of the CEO for the environmental management system.
- The Environment Department coordinates development activities and updates the system.
- The environmental referents, present in all TOROC Departments, spread the information and documents of the environmental management system within their own areas, participate actively in reaching the objectives and in the execution of the projects, thereby ensuring the involvement of employees, a requirement of EMAS Regulations.

The specific responsibilities of the various TOROC functions in maintaining the system are described in the management and operating procedures.

### **3.4 Key elements**

System operation takes place through key elements indicated by the EMAS Regulations, according to the flow described in the following diagram (the diagram shows several examples of direct and indirect environmental aspects and related management instruments)

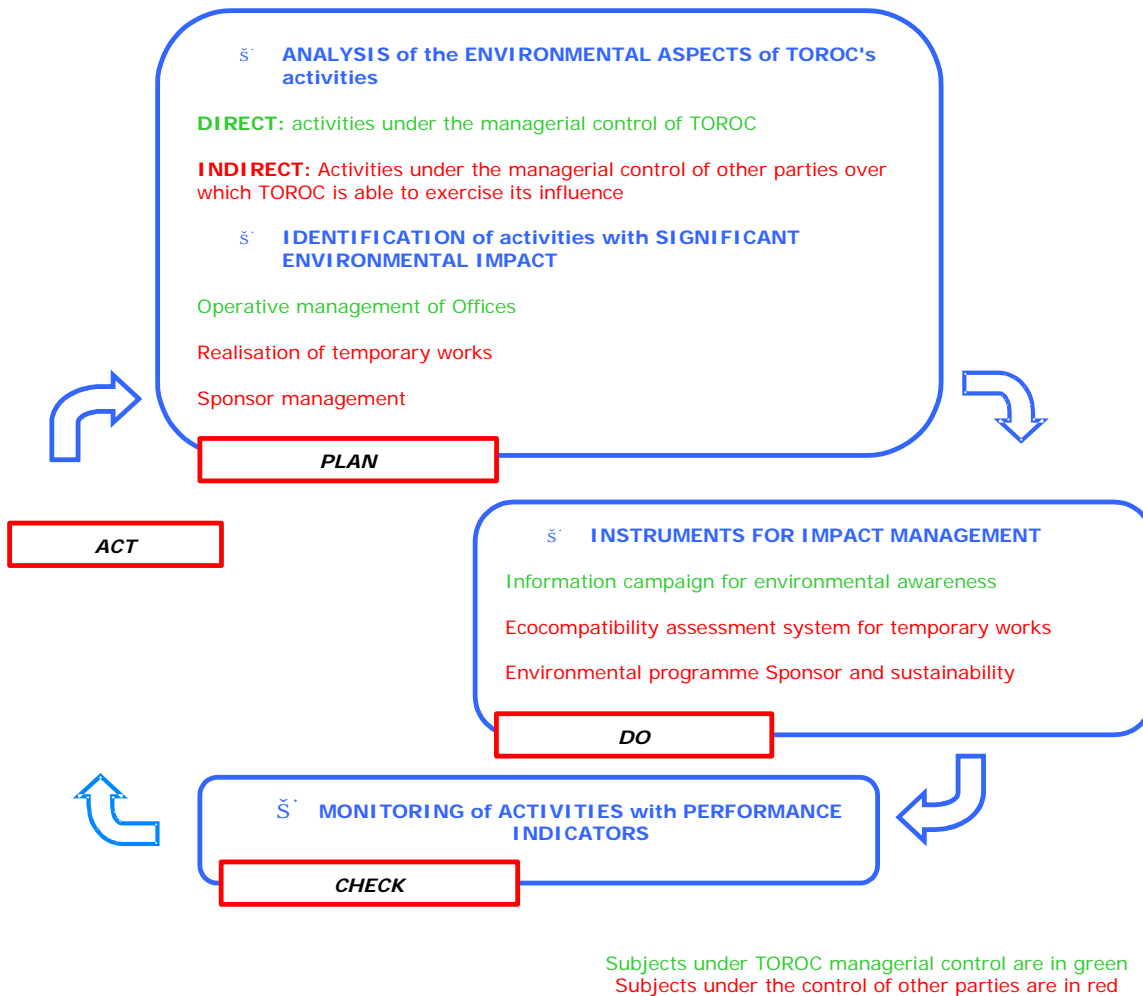


Figure 19\_ Key elements of the TOROC environmental management system

### 3.5 Environmental aspects

TOROC has set up a process of identification, characterisation and assessment of all the environmental aspects connected to its activities, and of the correlated environmental impact.

All activities of the planning phase of the event and activities carried out at the technical and administrative offices of the Committee were considered in this process.

*Direct* environmental aspects, over which TOROC has management control, were considered separately from the *indirect*, over which TOROC can only exercise influence with the parties responsible.

Among the first are included, for example, the consumption of energy and materials at Committee Headquarters; among the second are the environmental aspects of the activities of Agenzia Torino 2006.

The environmental review is done yearly; for the next update venue operating activities progressively under the competence of TOROC will be integrated.

The assessment of environmental aspects was carried out considering, on one hand, normal and abnormal work conditions and on the other those of any emergency situations applying two different methods.

For normal and abnormal work conditions, the method of assessment consists in applying a set of criteria:

- (A) Ecosystem sensitivity and vulnerability
- (B) Relevance of environmental aspects
- (C) Respect of legislative obligations and/or restrictions and commitments made.
- (D) Awareness of the interested parties.

TOROC has calculated a value of overall significance ( $A*B+C+D$ ) for each activity analysed, attributing a growing value to the criteria included between 1 and 3, indicating the most critical points (e.g. environmental aspects having the most impact or the interested parties that pay the most attention/exert the most pressure).

The method of calculation is geared to give the most attention to the safeguard of environmental sections in the strict sense, enabling greater weight to be given to the interactions that directly or indirectly have repercussions on the different environmental matrices

A threshold of significance was not fixed, just a simple classification according to the overall significance that enables identification of the relative importance of the different activities of the Olympic Programme. Besides, significant environmental aspects were identified within each activity.

For emergency conditions, risk was calculated defined as produced between the probability of occurrence and the level of seriousness of the consequences.

In the current state, the emergency situations analysed do not present important risks; the most significant are office fires and spillage of chemical products in worksites.

The results of the identification and characterisation of the environmental aspects, referring to all possible conditions of execution of activities, are shown in the Attachment 1.

The assessment of environmental aspects according to a decreasing order of significance is given in the following table.

Table 1\_Assessment of the environmental aspects (activities under the management control of TOROC are shown in yellow)

ACTIVITIES	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Ecosystem Sensitivity & Vulnerability	Relevance of Environmental Aspects	Legal Obligations and/or Restrictions and Signed Agreements	Parties Involved	Overall SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Cesana</b> Construction of a bobsleigh and skeleton track	3	3	3	3	15
<b>Pragelato</b> Construction of ski jumps	3	3	3	3	15
<b>Bardonecchia</b> Interventions on the Torino-Bardonecchia motorway	3	3	3	2	14
<b>Pragelato</b> Upgrading of the cross-country tracks and marked courses	3	3	3	2	14
<b>Sauze d'Oulx</b> Construction of freestyle facilities	3	3	3	2	14
<b>Organisational structure</b> Realisation of licensing products	3	2	3	2	11
<b>National road network</b> Upgrading of national roads SS Pinerolo/Porte - Perosa/Sestriere - Sestriere/Cesana and SS24 Cesana alternative - Cesana/Claviere section - Claviere alternative	3	2	3	2	11
<b>Sestriere</b> Upgrading of ski lift facilities, alpine skiing tracks and marked courses	3	2	3	2	11
<b>Sestriere</b> Construction of the Anfiteatro Borgata reservoir and snowmaking facility	3	2	3	2	11
<b>Temporary infrastructures</b> Planning and installation of terraces, protection barriers, commentator cabins, containers, storehouses, scaffolding, external pavement, signs, connecting structures, ganeways and ramps, tensostructures, sanitation, small prefabricated buildings	3	2	3	2	11
<b>Pragelato</b> Construction of the Pattemouche reservoir and snowmaking facility	3	2	3	2	11
<b>Temporary infrastructures</b> Planning and installation of temporary areas for waste collection	2	2	3	3	10
<b>Organisational structure</b> Sponsor management	3	2	1	3	10
<b>Motorway network</b> Completion Torino - Pinerolo section	2	3	3	1	10
<b>National road network</b> Upgrading of the national road SS589: Avigliana alternative - Pinerolo/Saluzzo section	3	2	3	1	10
<b>Bardonecchia</b> Construction of the halfpipe facility	2	3	3	1	10
<b>Bardonecchia</b> Construction of the Pian del Sole reservoir and snowmaking facility	3	2	3	1	10
<b>Cesana</b> Improvement of ski lift facilities, alpine skiing tracks and marked courses	3	2	3	1	10
<b>Cesana</b> Construction of the Soleil Boeuf reservoir and snowmaking facility	3	2	3	1	10
<b>Cesana</b> Construction of the Italsider reservoir and snowmaking facility	3	2	3	1	10
<b>Claviere</b> Improvement of ski lift facilities, alpine skiing tracks and marked courses	3	2	3	1	10
<b>Claviere</b> Construction of the Sagnalonga reservoir and snowmaking facility	3	2	3	1	10
<b>Cesana</b> Construction of the biathlon track	3	2	3	1	10
<b>Organisational structure</b> Production of advertising and information material	2	2	3	2	15

ACTIVITIES	SIGNIFICANCE				
	Ecosystem Sensibility & Vulnerability	Relevance of Environmental Aspects	Legal Obligations and/or Restrictions and Signed Agreements	Parties Involved	Overall SIGNIFICANCE
<b>Organisational structure</b>					
Selection of goods and service suppliers	3	2	1	2	9
<b>Temporary infrastructures</b>					
Planning of temporary parking areas	2	2	3	2	9
<b>Sestriere</b>					
Enlargement of the Golf reservoir and snowmaking facility	2	2	3	2	9
<b>Motorway network</b>					
Upgrading of the Torino ring road	2	2	3	1	8
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Palavela facility	2	2	3	1	8
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Corsa Spezia underground passageway	1	3	3	2	8
<b>Sestriere</b>					
Construction of the Olympic Village	2	2	3	1	8
<b>Bardonecchia</b>					
Improvement of the ski lift facilities and marked courses	2	2	3	1	8
<b>Bardonecchia</b>					
Construction of the Melezet reservoir and snowmaking facility	2	2	3	1	8
<b>Bardonecchia</b>					
Construction of the Olympic Village	2	2	3	1	8
<b>Sauze d'Olux</b>					
Improvement of the ski lift facilities and marked courses	2	2	3	1	8
<b>Torre Pellice</b>					
Construction of the Palaghiaccio facility	2	2	3	1	8
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Hockey 2 facility	2	2	3	1	8
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Hockey 1 facility	1	2	3	2	7
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Olympic Village and ex-General Markets Media Village	1	3	3	1	7
<b>Bardonecchia</b>					
Construction of the Pian del Bosco reservoir and improvement snowmaking facility	3	1	3	1	7
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the ITC-ILO Media Village	2	1	3	1	6
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Oval Indoor Stadium	1	2	3	1	6
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Corso Tazzoli Palaghiaccio facility	1	2	3	1	6
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Military Hospital Media Village	1	2	3	1	6
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Spina 2 Polytechnic Media Village	1	2	3	1	6
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Italgas area Media Village	1	2	3	1	6
<b>Torino</b>					
Construction of the Villa Varetta Media Village	1	2	3	1	6
<b>Pinerolo</b>					
Upgrading of the Palaghiaccio for curling and construction of the training field in adjoining area	1	2	3	1	6
<b>Organisational structure</b>					
Operative management TOROC offices	1	2	3	1	6



The environmental aspects correlated with the design and installation of the temporary infrastructures have an overall value of significance that is less than those of the design and execution of permanent works. The same applies for activities connected to the organisational structure of TOROC.

These facts have prompted TOROC to also prepare plans to improve activities over which it only exercises influence, in addition to all of those over which it has management control.

### 3.6 The EMS documents

The realisation and implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS) has called for the development and updating of documents able of defining roles, responsibilities and methods of action that are in keeping with the intents of TOROC environmental policy.

The first type of management documents refers, for example, to the identification of the environmental aspects, training, communications, rules and regulations and all other factors inherent to the system.

The second operational type refers to environmental management, for example, of offices, temporary and permanent works, business partners and to all other factors inherent to the system.

A summary of the relevant documentation of the system divided into 5 general requirements as indicated in the EMAS Regulations is given in the following diagram.

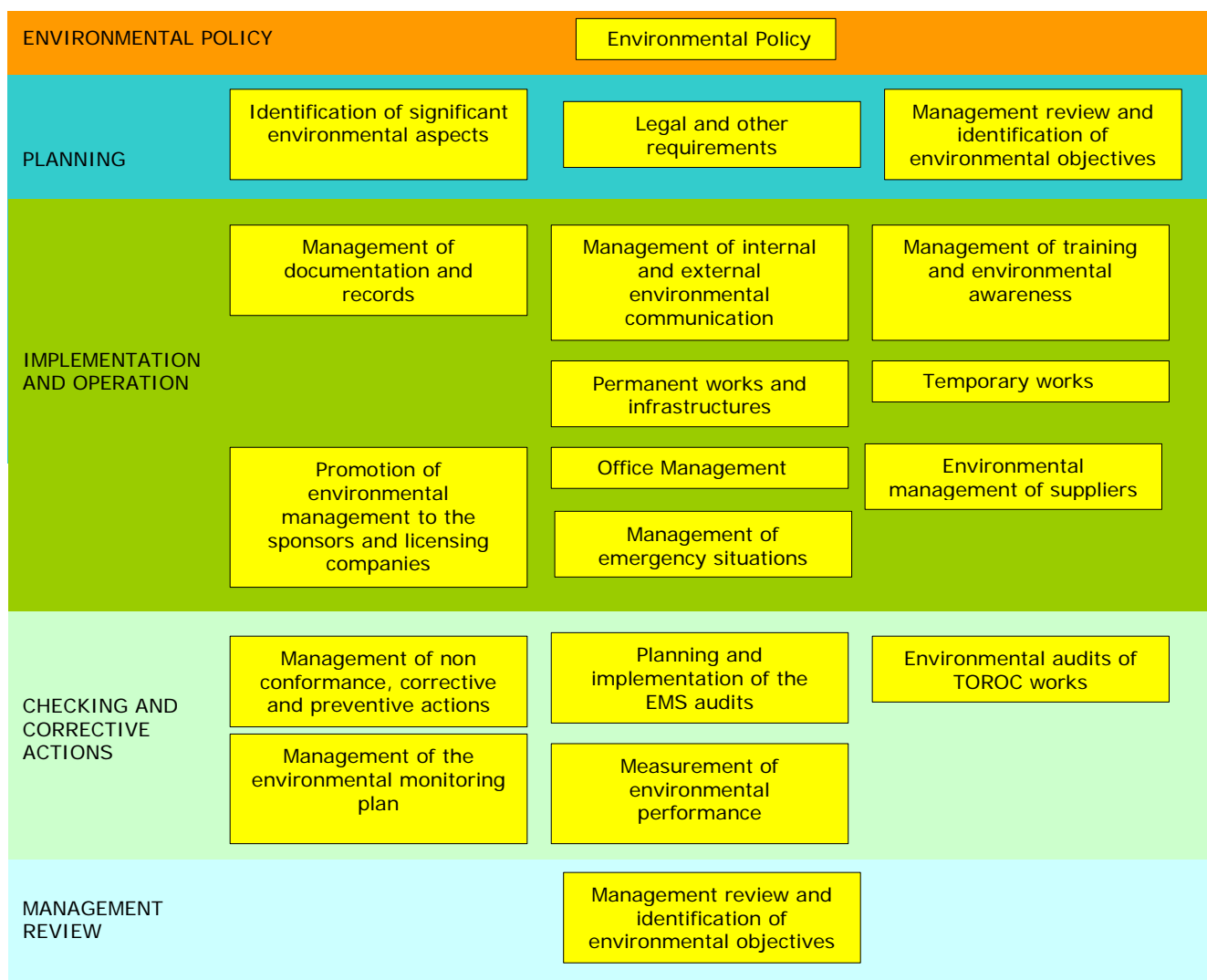


Figure 20\_ Summary of Environmental Management System documentation, TOROC (April 2004)

A document with further analysis of the system's documentation complete with a brief description of its contents is included in Attachment 2.

### 3.7 Training and employees involvement

The aim of training and internal communications activity is to increase the awareness, motivation and competences of all personnel in relation to environmental topics and their correct management within the scope of each person's responsibilities.

For this purpose, TOROC has prepared a set of training activities, which differ according to the level of involvement in the EMS implementation process of those to whom they are addressed.

In particular, during 2003, 552 hours of training were carried out that involved a total of 238 people.

The meetings were divided as follows:

- Environmental referents: two meetings that had as their principal topic the *Environmental Review Report*, the fundamental requirements of the ISO14001 standard and the EMAS Regulations, the general structure of the environmental management system and the relevant organisational diagram.
- TOROC Managing Directors: one meeting during which the two reference standards and the state of advancement of the system's activities were presented.
- New employees: self training by means of the e-learning platform.
- Marketing Department: one meeting during which the contents of the programme, *Sponsors and Sustainability*, and relevant operating procedure were presented, analysing the topics discussed in the document prepared by the Environmental Department and Marketing Department.

In consideration of the complex structure of the TOROC organisation, each month, in addition to the official occasions, short meetings of an operational nature are organised with the environmental referent. The aim of these talks is to maintain a constant level of information and awareness with regard to the system and to create an occasion to share ideas and to table and discuss problems arising within each department.

This activity carried out together with the environmental referents is the mainstay of all the activities of direct and indirect involvement of those who are operating in TOROC.

The referents, representatives of both operating and decision-making sectors, have turned out to be the protagonists and main operators in the diffusion and creation of environmental awareness and competence. This fact justifies and sustains the important commitment of resources that have been and will be designated to their training.

Besides, in 2003, five members of the Environmental Department received 29 days of training on environmental subjects (2 members earned the EMS lead auditor qualification).

#### **TRAINING CARRIED OUT**

	<i>New employees:</i>	<i>Environmental referents</i>	<i>Managers</i>	<i>Marketing Department:</i>
<i>PERSONS</i>	169	38	18	13
<i>HOURS</i>	2	4	2	2

### 3.8 Internal Audit Programme

In order to assess compliance with Environmental Policy and with the requirements of the standard, an audit programme has been prepared taking into account the nature

of the activity, the significance of associated environmental impacts and the importance of the problems already identified.

During 2003 a complete cycle of internal audits was carried out involving all TOROC departments for an overall duration of 20 days.

During the verifications, 14 situations were discovered to be not in conformance with the provisions of the standard. All factors not in conformance were discussed with those involved in order to analyse the potential causes and plan adequate corrective action.

On the average, situations of non-conformance were closed and solved within 20 days. A common problem that emerged following the audits is the fragmentary diffusion of information relating to the environmental activities of TOROC and in particular in relation to the EMS. Therefore, preventive action was taken so that this lack does not generate any more serious problems. This action is still operative and coincides with the bi-monthly talks described in the previous paragraph.

<b>SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>PERIOD OF REFERENCE</b>	<b>VALUE INDICATOR</b>
	<i>No. preventive actions planned</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Audit</i>	<i>No. and seriousness of NC reported</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>Total 14 NC of which 1 major</i>
<i>Non-conformance</i>	<i>Average time for solution of NC</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>20 days</i>
<i>Corrective actions</i>	<i>No. corrective actions planned</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Preventive actions</i>			

### **3.9 Management review**

The purpose of the review, from the viewpoint of constant improvement, is to define new objectives and goals, to verify their achievement and to assess the effectiveness of the system.

The environmental performance of TOROC, the results of the internal audits, the non-conformance and the corrective actions and the preventive actions taken are among the main elements of information for the review of the system by top management.

Along with them, any recommendations presented by external persons and the state of training and communications activity are also assessed.

On the basis of the information given in the report and review and in consideration of the results obtained in the first cycle of audits, the Managing Directors Assembly has declared the system in keeping with the Environmental Policy of TOROC and correctly applied.

During the review the Environmental Programme described in the next chapter was also approved.

## 4 The environmental goals, targets, actions and performance

### 4.1 The Environmental Programme

TOROC has defined the Environmental Programme on the basis of significant environmental aspects and the commitments contained in the policy.

To date, the Programme is focussed on the planning phase of the Olympic event, although some goals and targets are already projected for the period in which the Games will be held. Future updates to the Programme, at least once a year, will take into account the development of the Committee's activities and will progressively set improvement goals that are more closely connected to managing the competition venues.

The following table illustrates the content of the programme, including the main actions, the timelines and the indicators for measuring the achievement of goals and targets.

Each goal is then described in greater detail.

Table 2 - Environmental Programme

GOAL	TARGETS	IN CHARGE	INDICATORS	ACTIONS	TIMELINES	NOTES
<b>1</b> Develop <b>ENVIRONMENTAL</b> <b>COMMUNICATION</b> tools	<b>Environmental Policy</b> <u>DECEMBER 2004:</u> Circulation of the policy to bodies and institutions in the Olympic territory and to the members of the Olympic Family	Environment Department	Progress made on activities <b>[1.1]</b>	A) Identification of recipients B) Sending of document	A) May04-Sept04 B) Jun04-Dec04	
	<u>MARCH 2006:</u> Circulation of the policy to the companies that work with TOROC	Environment Department	Progress made on activities <b>[1.2]</b>	A) Identification of recipients B) Sending of document	A) Depending on the stipulation of contracts B) Depending on the stipulation of contracts	Circulation of the policy to companies will be a continuous process until the Games beginning.

GOAL	TARGETS	IN CHARGE	INDICATORS	ACTIONS	TIMELINES	NOTES
<b>1</b> Develop ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION tools	<b>Sustainability Report</b> SEPTEMBER 2004: Drafting and circulation of the Sustainability Report 2003	Environment Department (Sustainability Assessment)	Progress made on activities [1.3]	A) Definition of the "social mission" and formulation of the project B) Gathering of data and drafting the document C) Final editing and printing D) Presentation and circulation	Completed in Dec03  Jan04-May04 Jun04-Aug04 Sept04	Activities conducted with the support of the Image and Communication Dept (Editorial Services)
	JUNE 2005: Drafting and circulation of the Sustainability Report 2004	Environment Department (Sustainability Assessment)	Progress made on activities [1.3]	A) Gathering of data and drafting the document B) Final editing and printing C) Presentation and circulation	Dec04-Mar05 Apr05-May05 Jun05	
	FEBRUARY 2006: Drafting and circulation of the Sustainability Report for the XX Olympic Winter Games	Environment Department (Sustainability Assessment)	Progress made on activities [1.3]	A) Gathering of data and drafting the document B) Final editing and printing C) Presentation and circulation	July05-Nov05 Dec05-Jan06 During the Olympic and Paralympic Games	
<b>1</b> Develop ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION tools	<b>TOROC staff</b> JUNE 2004: Drafting and distribution of an environmental awareness document for TOROC staff	Environment Department (Environmental Programmes)	Progress made on activities [1.4]	A) Conception and drafting of text B) Graphic design and printing C) Distribution	Feb04-Mar04 Apr04 By Jun04	Activities conducted with the support of the Image and Communication Dept (Image & Look)  The document will be distributed until the end of the Games

GOAL	TARGETS	IN CHARGE	INDICATORS	ACTIONS	TIMELINES	NOTES
<b>1</b> Develop ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION tools	<b>Info-points</b> FEBRUARY 2006: Creation of 15 environmental information points at the main venues	Environment Department (Environmental Programmes)	Progress report on activities <b>[1.5]</b>	A) Location of info-points B) Inclusion in venue operational plans C) Selection and training of info-point volunteer staff D) Preparation of info-points E) Info-points operation	A) Completed in 2003 Apr04-Apr05 B) Summer-Autumn 2005 C) Summer-Autumn 2005 D) During 2005, depending on venue delivery E) During the Olympic and Paralympic Games	Activities conducted with the support of "Venues Coordination" Departments
	<b>Sponsors</b> DECEMBER 2005: Request for the Environment 2006 Logo by 30% of the sponsors and/or licence holders	Environment Department (Environmental Programmes)	No. of sponsors that have requested the logo/ No. of sponsors acquired <b>[2.1]</b>	A) Distribution of document "Sponsors and Sustainability" and promotion of logo with commercial partners B) Receipt of requests and assignment of logo	A) Started in Sept 03 B) Depending on requests received	Activities conducted with the support of the Marketing and Sponsorship Department
<b>2</b> Improve the ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF THE GAMES AND SPONSORS AND SUPPLIERS						

GOAL	TARGETS	IN CHARGE	INDICATORS	ACTIONS	TIMELINES	NOTES
<b>2</b> Improve the ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE OF THE GAMES SPONSORS AND SUPPLIERS	<b>Suppliers</b> DECEMBER 2005: Annually apply environmental preferability criteria to 20% of the purchases belonging to the supply categories included in the "green procurement" programme	Environment Department (Environmental programmes)	No. of categories involved in supply contracts compliant with the environmental preferability criteria/ No. of categories included in the "green purchases" programme that are <u>applicable</u> during the year <b>[2.2]</b>	A) Development of criteria for environmental preferability B) Drafting of evaluations on environmental preferability	A) Completed in Dec03 B) Depending on the purchases made	Activities conducted with the support of the Procurement Dept. <u>Applicable</u> categories are those for which purchases are made during the year.
	DECEMBER 2005: Carry out 4 annual environmental audits on the suppliers of goods and services	Environment Department (Environmental programmes)	No. of annual audits conducted <b>[2.3]</b>	A) Annual planning of audits B) Selection of suppliers, notification and completion of audits	A) By March B) By December	
<b>3</b> Verify the correct environmental management of the PERMANENT WORKS	JUNE 2005: Conduct 10 environmental audits every six months on the building sites managed by the Agenzia Torino 2006	Environment Department (Sustainability Assessment)	No. of audits carried out per six-month period <b>[3.1]</b>	A) Semi-annual planning of audits, in agreement with the Agenzia Torino 2006 B) Completion of audits	A) Beginning of each six-month period B) By the end of each six-month period	Activities conducted with the support of "Venues Coordination" Departments

GOAL	TARGETS	IN CHARGE	INDICATORS	ACTIONS	TIMELINES	NOTES
<b>4</b> Introduce the environmental requirements to the building of the <b>TEMPORARY WORKS</b>	<b>DECEMBER 2005:</b> Annually apply the "eco-compatibility of temporary works assessment system" requirements to 10% of related supplies	Environment Department (Sustainability Assessment)  Infrastructures and Utilities Department (Temporary works and overlay)	No. of categories of supply contracts compliant with the requirements/ total number of applicable categories <b>[4.1]</b>	A) Development of the assessment system B) Application of the eco-compatibility requirements for potential suppliers of works C) Application of eco-compatibility requirements to the final plans for these works	A) Completed in Dec03 B) Depending on the preparation time for the works C) Depending on the preparation time for the works	Activities conducted with the support of the Procurement Department
	<b>MARCH 2006:</b> Conduct 6 environmental audits per year on the building sites for temporary works or sites managed by the Committee	Environment Department (Sustainability Assessment)	No. of audits carried out annually <b>[4.2]</b>	A) Annual planning of audits B) Selection of building sites, notification and completion of audits	A) By June B) By December (depending on the preparation time for the works)	Activities conducted with the support of the "Venues Coordination" Departments
<b>5</b> <b>REDUCE</b> the environmental <b>IMPACTS</b> of the activities carried out in the Committee's <b>OFFICES</b>	<b>JUNE 2004:</b> Purchase electricity produced by renewable sources for power supply to the offices in Corso Novara and Via Bologna	Procurement Department	Progress made on activities <b>[5.1]</b>	A) Market research and identification of potential suppliers B) Selection of supplier and stipulation of contract	A) Jan04-Apr04 B) May04-Jun04	Activities conducted with the support of the Environment Department (Sustainability Assessment)

GOAL	TARGETS	IN CHARGE	INDICATORS	ACTIONS	TIMELINES	NOTES
<p><b>6</b></p> <p>Make the XX Olympic Winter Games a <b>NEUTRAL IMPACT ON THE CLIMATE</b></p>	<p><b>MARCH 2006:</b> Offset 100% of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions produced during the Games by adopting energy efficiency projects and renewable sources</p>	<p>Environment Department (Environmental Programmes)</p>	<p>€ collected for the financing of projects <b>[6.1]</b></p> <p>tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.eq. offset/total tonnes produced <b>[6.2]</b></p>	<p>A) Evaluation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</p> <p>B) Identification of neutralisation projects</p> <p>C) Assessment of neutralisation costs</p> <p>D) Marketing and collection of contributions</p> <p>E) Communication of results</p> <p>F) Monitoring of financed projects</p>	<p>A) Mar04-May04</p> <p>B) Apr04-Nov04</p> <p>C) Jun04-Nov04</p> <p>D) Mar04-Dec05</p> <p>E) Jul04-Mar06</p> <p>F) Dec04-Mar06</p>	<p>Activities conducted with the support of Marketing and Sponsorship, Image and Communications, Media Relations</p>
<p><b>7</b></p> <p><b>MINIMIZE</b> the <b>IMPACT</b> due to the management of the <b>WASTE</b> produced during the Games</p>	<p><b>MARCH 2006:</b> Limit the overall production of waste at Olympic venues to less than 1,600 tonnes, recycle 68%, and send 30% to energy recovery</p>	<p>Food &amp; Cleaning Department (Waste &amp; Cleaning)</p>	<p>Tonnes of waste produced on sites <b>[7.1]</b></p> <p>% of recovery from separated waste collection <b>[7.2]</b></p> <p>% of waste recovered as RDF <b>[7.3]</b></p>	<p>A) Definition of a preliminary waste management plan</p> <p>B) Stipulation of agreements with the territorial collection consortiums</p> <p>C) Definition of the operational waste management plan</p> <p>D) Implementation of plan</p>	<p>A) Completed in Dec03</p> <p>B) Jan04-Dec04</p> <p>C) Jan05-Dec05</p> <p>D) During the Olympic and Paralympic Games</p>	<p>Activities conducted with the support of the Environment Department (Environmental programmes)</p>

## **OB1 – Environmental Communication tools**

With the goal of developing environmental communications, targets and specific actions have been defined regarding distribution of the Environmental Policy and Sustainability Report, the environmental conduct of staff and environmental information during the Games.

From 2004 until the Games take place, the *Environmental Policy* will be distributed to all the bodies and institutions in the territory that play an important role in promoting the event, to the IOC and the other members of the Olympic Family, and to all suppliers and contractors involved in the Games Programme.

Each year the Committee will prepare the *Sustainability Report*, a document that sums up the actions taken on environmental and social matters during the organisational period of the Games. The sustainability report will be set out according to GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) requirements.

With a view to spreading *good environmental practices* within the Committee, all TOROC employees and collaborators will be provided with a document or a short manual that contains suggestions on reducing the environmental impact caused by daily activity in the workplace.

During the Games, at least 15 *environmental information points* will be set up at the most important mountain and city venues where there will be the greatest number of spectators. Documents and brochures about the sustainability of the Olympic Programme will be distributed by volunteers at the info-points. The programme will be conducted in collaboration with UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme).

## **OB2 – Sponsors and suppliers**

TOROC has set environmental goals that involve the activities and relations with business partners of the Olympic Games, i.e. the companies sponsoring the Games and the suppliers of goods and services.

The Committee has created the *Environment 2006 Logo*, with the dual purpose of promoting the Olympic Movement's principles of sustainability and enhancing the value of the actions of those partners already involved. The companies that intend to join TOROC in using this tool undertake to:

- # develop policies and programmes aimed at environmental protection, social responsibility, education and environmental communications;
- # provide goods and services that correspond to the environmental criteria set out by TOROC based on requirements for the most common international eco-labels.

The *Environment 2006 Logo* may be requested voluntarily by all sponsors and licence holders of the Olympic Games, regardless of the type of sponsorship, and until the end of the event.

In order to facilitate the circulation of the programme, in September 2003 a document entitled *Sponsors and Sustainability* was prepared that explains how to participate and acquire the logo.

The ultimate goal of the programme is to receive logo requests from 30% of the Games' sponsors.



Figure 21\_ The *Environment 2006* logo

TOROC has established environmental goals linked to both the “selection” and the “conduct” of the suppliers of goods and services employed in organising the event. The *Green Procurement project* has been operational since the beginning of 2003. As part of this project, the Committee has defined environmental preferability criteria for the 23 product categories that cover most organisational needs, including stationery, furnishings and office equipment. The criteria are largely based on the requirements of the most common international eco-labels, such as the European eco-label, the German Blauer Angel or the Scandinavian Nordic Swan. Possession of ISO 14001 certifications or EMAS registrations by the suppliers constitutes additional elements of preferability, even if they are not directly connected to the environmental performance of product.

For product categories covered by environmental criteria, potential suppliers are also assessed on the basis of the correspondence of the goods or services proposed with environmental criteria defined for each specific type. The environmental parameter therefore constitutes one of the elements for assessing and choosing the supplier.

Where market characteristics permit, one or more of the environmental quality criteria have been included directly in the performance specifications for the specific supply, and in these cases must be met by all candidates.

The Committee's goal is to apply environmental requirements to at least 20% of the supplies for the product categories analysed in the *Green Procurement* programme.

Even if the environmental criteria do not apply, all suppliers chosen by the Committee are obliged to sign the *TOROC technical requirements for quality and environmental protection*, or they will be excluded from supply contracts. This document commits the companies to comply with the Committee's environmental management system and policy, and authorises TOROC to carry out *environmental audits* on their production sites or at the Committee's premises where the suppliers provide their services.

The Committee's goal is to conduct at least 4 audits per year to the most environmentally significant suppliers.

### ***OB3 - Environmental management of permanent works***

The planning and execution of the permanent works for the Olympic Programme, financed by the Italian Government by means of Law 285/2000, is under the responsibility of Agenzia Torino 2006. Construction works, and specifically the management of related building sites, are indirect environmental aspects for TOROC. TOROC and the Agency have signed an agreement that assigns to the Committee the task of conducting *environmental audits* at the building sites of the facilities currently under construction.

The Committee's goal is to conduct at least 10 audits in each six-month period until completion of the facilities, scheduled for mid-2005.

### ***OB4 – Environmental requirements for temporary works***

Temporary works and facilities are designed to make the competition and non-competition venues of the Olympic Programme suitable for welcoming athletes, journalists, spectators and others who will come to the venues during the Games. The

planning and construction of these works—which will include stands, tents, containers, chemical WCs, and signage, and which will be removed at the end of the event—is under the direct responsibility of TOROC.

The Committee has drawn up an *Eco-compatibility of the temporary works assessment system*, consisting of forms for each type of work that identify the main materials used and establish the environmental characteristics via a numerical index.

The system will be applied starting from 2004 for the selection of suppliers for temporary works, using procedures similar to those described above for Green Procurement.

In this case, the Committee aims to apply the environmental requirements in at least 10% of the categories of contracted temporary works.

Another goal concerns the execution of at least 6 annual *environmental audits* on the building sites of the temporary works or those generally managed by TOROC, based on a document entitled “guidelines for the environmental management of building sites”, drawn up by the Committee and distributed to all the contracting companies that perform the work.

### ***OB5 – Environmental Impact in the offices***

Regarding the environmental improvement of the work done in the Committee’s offices, a search is planned for an electricity supplier that uses renewable sources. This goal is connected to both the Green Procurement programme and to the offset of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

### ***OB6 - CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions during the Games***

This goal already affects the management phase of the event and was sparked by an awareness of the close link between practising winter sports and the stability of weather conditions.

Therefore, at the beginning of 2004, TOROC launched the HECTOR programme (HEritage Climate TORino) in order to offset and/or neutralise the greenhouse gas load that will be produced during the Olympic Games, by means of collecting financial contributions that will be allocated to fund reforestation and energy efficiency projects and the use of renewable sources.

The main actions planned include:

- § Quantification of emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gases that are released during the games and are mainly due to energy consumption and transport;
- § Identification of plans, both locally and internationally, for absorbing the emissions and relative costs;
- § Collection of funds and their allocation to identified projects.

### ***OB7 – Waste management during the Games***

In anticipation of the event, the Committee has already set environmental goals linked to managing waste that will be produced on competition and non-competition venues.

The basic criteria guiding this aspect will mainly be minimising production and then recycling and recovering the flows generated. In short, the steps planned concern:

- § Preparation of a preliminary management plan containing the quantification, typology and allocation of the waste produced during the event and procedures for reducing production at the source;
- § Preparation of the final plan and sharing of responsibility and collection methods with the territorial management consortiums (AMIAT for the City of Torino, ACEA for Pinerolo area, ACSEL for the Upper Valley of Susa=).

A first target is to limit the amount produced to less than 1,600 tonnes. This threshold has been set with the goal of improving upon the results achieved at the last Winter

Olympics in Salt Lake City 2002, where a quantity of more than 2,000 tonnes was estimated.

Other targets concern achieving 68% recycling from separate waste collection and 30% recovery in the form of Refuse Derived Fuel.

The disposal of waste "as is" in landfill will be reduced as close to zero as possible, and that portion will consist of materials that cannot otherwise be recovered.

#### 4.2 Environmental performance

The environmental performance of the Committee is presented using two types of data:

- Data characterising the *environmental programme indicators* previously mentioned that therefore express the degree of fulfilment of goals and targets;
- Data *not connected* to the indicators of the environmental programme, but representative of the Committee's performance regarding the environmental aspects of the activities carried out on the operational site.

The following table contains the results in relation to the environmental programme indicators, limited to those that have important information as of March 2004.

The note "not yet applied" means that data are not yet available or the activity has to start.

**Table 3\_ Data characterizing the environmental indicators (the letters between the brackets in the "Value" column indicate the actions of the environmental programme, the progress of which is monitored by the corresponding indicator)**

IND.	VALUE	PERIOD	NOTES
1.1	-	-	Not yet applied
1.2	-	-	Not yet applied
1.3	100% (A) 70% (B) n.a. (C) n.a. (D)	July03-Dec03 Jan04-Mar04	The Committee's social mission was defined in 2003. The collection of data for the 2003 sustainability report was completed in January; the document is currently being finalised.  <i>The first edition of the sustainability report, concentrated solely on the environmental aspects of the Committee's activities, was distributed in 2003 under the name of "Environmental Report". In addition to being available on the TOROC web site, the document was also distributed in paper format to 986 recipients on the Environment Department's mailing list. It was also delivered to all the delegates at the 5<sup>th</sup> World Conference on Sport and the Environment held in Torino on 2-3 December 2003.</i>
1.4	100% (A) 100% (B) n.a. (C)	Jan04-Feb04 Mar04	The environmental awareness document was drawn up and printed in both Italian and English versions.
IND.	VALUE	PERIOD	NOTES
1.5	100% (A) n.a. (B) n.a. (C) n.a. (D) n.a. (E)	Jan04-Mar04	The locations of the 15 environmental info-points were identified.

2.1	0	Sept03-Mar04	<p>The document entitled "Sponsors and Sustainability" is an integral part of the sales kit for the sponsorship programme and is therefore distributed to all the companies that TOROC contacts regarding a possible partnership.</p> <p>In 2003, it was presented to 50 potential partners, 35 of which were already sponsors for Torino 2006.</p> <p>As of March 2004, no one has yet requested the Environment 2006 Logo, due to the recent launch of the project.</p> <p><i>With reference to the licensing products, namely those items placed on sale to promote the Olympic event, the Committee has defined environmental criteria for 11 categories, including clothing, leather goods, toys, and sports equipment. These criteria form the basis to award the Environment 2006 Logo to the licensing companies that request it.</i></p>
2.2	18.75%	Jan03-Dec03	<p>During the reference period, goods and services were purchased that can be attributed to 16 product categories out of the 23 analysed. 3 of these supplies complied with environmental criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>š <u>Cleaning services</u>: the contracting company is ISO 14001-certified, it uses detergents produced by an ISO 14001 certified company, and products made of Blauer Angel tissue paper;</li> <li>š <u>Catering services</u>: they also use detergents made by an ISO 14001 certified company and products made of Blauer Angel tissue paper;</li> <li>š <u>Personal computers</u>: the supplying company is ISO 14001 certified and the PCs supplied bear Energy Star and TCO03 labels.</li> </ul>
2.3	-	-	Not yet applied
3.1	11 (I sem.) 14 (II sem.)	Jan03-Dec03	<p>25 audits were conducted on the building sites in the mountain and city areas, in accordance with the Agreement with the Agenzia Torino 2006.</p> <p><i>For previous inspections of permanent works, conducted up to December 2003, TOROC had prepared two more tools:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>š <i>Guidelines for the sustainability of the Olympic and Media Villages: a manual containing instructions on bio-architecture and sustainable building techniques for the planning and building of the villages. The Agenzia Torino 2006 included the guideline requirements in the tender specifications for 7 projects out of a total of 10 executed.</i></li> <li>š <i>Environmental evaluations: TOROC has drawn up technical opinions on the environmental characteristics of 12 preliminary and final plans for sporting venues and villages, out of a total of 24 realised by the Agenzia Torino 2006.</i></li> </ul>
4.1	-	-	Not yet applied
4.2	1	Jan03-Dec03	<p>There were two building sites run by TOROC open in December 2003: one for construction of the new offices in Corso Novara and Via Bologna, where an audit was carried out, and one for building the ice-hockey rink 2 that was visited in January 2004.</p>
<b>IND.</b>	<b>VALUE</b>	<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>NOTES</b>
5.1	100% (A) 80% (B)	Jan04-Mar04	<p>An Italian company that produces electricity from waste recovery plants and wind power plants has been identified as a suitable supplier. The contract will start on 1 June 2004.</p>
6.1	-	-	Not yet applied
6.2	-	-	Not yet applied
7.1	-	-	Not yet applied
7.2	-	-	Not yet applied
7.3	-	-	Not yet applied

Below are the data concerning the second type described above.

**Table 4\_ Data not connected to the environmental indicators**

ASPECT	U.M.	VALUE	PERIOD	NOTES
Use of printing paper	A4 sheets	<b>2,375,000</b>	Jan03-Dec03	4,750 reams of 500 sheets
Consumption of plastic (PET)	kg	<b>875</b>	Jan03-Dec03	35,000 50 cl bottles of mineral water
Consumption of printer toner	units	<b>410</b>	Jan03-Dec03	-
Consumption of printer cartridges	units	<b>720</b>	Jan03-Dec03	-
Consumption of electricity	kWh	<b>875,620</b>	Jan03-Dec03	The data refers to the previous offices at the Lingotto (Jan-Oct) and the new offices in Corso Novara (Nov-Dec)
Consumption of methane gas	m <sup>3</sup>	<b>19,127</b>	Aug03-Dec03	The data only refers to the Corso Novara offices
Cellulose waste for separate collection	kg	<b>5,500</b>	Jan03-Dec03	-
Electronic waste for separate collection	kg	<b>233</b>	Jan03-Dec03	-
Car pool	No.	<b>138</b>	Jan03-Dec03	130 diesel cars, 8 petrol cars

Data was selected on the basis of the importance of flows and the availability of information. The methods of presenting the results are influenced by two main factors:

- š The Committee offices moved from the Lingotto to the building in Corso Novara, a prelude to further moves in the summer-autumn of 2004, when the buildings next to Via Bologna will be available;
- š The increase in staff from 200 to about 380 people in 2003, which will exceed 1,000 people when the Games are held.

These elements make it impossible to apply a performance characterisation method based on the creation of indicators that refer to the surface areas and spaces occupied by offices or the number of staff. Values calculated in this way would not allow reliable comparisons to be made over the next few years, as the parameters will vary in the future too. It was therefore decided to express the data by simply stating their absolute value for the reference period.

## 5 Relations with the involved parties and communication activities

In addition to the activities included in the Environmental Programme, the Committee maintains several relationships with the main parties involved in the next Olympic Winter Games.

These include various Italian and international institutions, organisations belonging to the Olympic Movement, and environmental associations.

A summary of the main initiatives completed to date or in progress is given below.

**Table 5\_ Relations with the parties involved**

INTERNATIONAL Partners	Initiatives
<b>IOC – International Olympic Committee</b>	<p><b>5th World Conference on Sport and Environment</b> The fifth edition of the World Conference on sport and the environment of the Olympic Movement took place in Torino. The IOC organises this event every two years. During the conference, the most important experiences in sustainability as applied to sport and sporting events were presented. TOROC helped organize the event and made various presentations during the conference sessions. 240 delegates from 88 countries, 91 National Olympic Committees, 19 Sports Federations and 20 Organising Committees and Olympic Games candidate cities took part in the event.</p> <p><b>Testing the OGGI (Olympic Games Global Impact) methodology.</b> The IOC has developed a method for assessing the economic, social and environmental impact at the end of an Olympic event using a series of indicators. The OGGI project will be tested during the Athens 2004, Torino 2006 and Beijing 2008 Games.</p>
<p><b>Other Olympic Games Organising Committees</b></p> <p><b>Athens 2004 (ATHOC)</b> <b>Beijing 2008 (BOCOG)</b> <b>Vancouver 2010 (VANOC)</b></p>	<p><b>Bilateral relations.</b> The Committee has established relations with all the existing Organising Committees. In the last two years, meetings have been held with the environment departments of the Athens, Beijing and Vancouver OC in order to present the respective ongoing projects.</p>
<b>UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme</b>	<p><b>Memorandum of Understanding.</b> On June 4<sup>th</sup> 2003, the Committee and UNEP signed a cooperation protocol for the joint development of sustainability programmes connected to the 2006 Games. TOROC has signed the “International Declaration on Cleaner Production” as part of the agreement.</p>
<b>European Commission – Environment Directorate General</b>	<p><b>Guidance document on the implementation of EMAS in sporting events.</b> The European Commission’s Environment head office has appointed TOROC, as the first organisation in the sports sector to adopt the European Community Regulations, with the task of preparing the <i>guidelines for the implementation of EMAS in sporting events</i>. The document, completed in February 2004, will be distributed by the Commission starting next summer.</p>
NATIONAL Partners	Initiatives
<b>MIUR - Ministry of Education, University and Research</b>	<p><b>Olympic Education Programme.</b> TOROC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with MIUR for the distribution of the Olympic Education Programme in Italian schools, which will be divided into 5 main themes corresponding to the 5 Olympic rings. Of these, the green ring will be dedicated to the theme of sport and the environment. The initiatives launched include the creation of a multimedia learning kit and the web site <a href="http://www.kidsvillage.torino2006.org">www.kidsvillage.torino2006.org</a>, where all the details of the Olympic Education Programme can be found. With regards to the green ring, TOROC developed a pilot project during the 2002-2003 academic year, with environmental training courses for primary, junior high and high school teachers from schools in the Games area. A total of 172 teachers, 60 teaching departments and 6,086 students were involved. 46 environmental education projects were set up after the courses by the classes involved, some of which plan to extend their activities until 2006.</p>

<i>Il Sole 24 Ore – The Environment and Safety books</i>	<b>“Le Forniture Verdi in Italia”.</b> This book describes the best Italian experiences on the green procurement, including that developed by TOROC, and also provides an overall view of the implementation progress of purchase policies for “green” products.
<i>WM NORDIC SKI VAL DI FIEMME – World Nordic Ski Championships 2003</i>	<b>Audit of the environmental management system.</b> The Committee worked on the internal audits of the environmental management system of the WM Nordic Ski in Val di Fiemme by sending staff from the Environment Department as auditors for 15 man-days during the World Nordic Ski Championships in February 2003. WM Nordic Ski in Val di Fiemme, which is specialised in the organisation of sporting events, has an environmental management system that is certified according to UNI EN ISO 14001 standards.
<b>LOCAL Partners</b>	<b>Initiatives</b>
<i>Torino Provincial Council, ARPA Piedmont, Cities of Torino, Cesana T.se, Chieri, Collegno, Grugliasco, Poirino, Mountain Community of Bassa Valle Susa, AGESS Val Pellice, Torino Internazionale, Consortium Pracatinat.</i>	<b>Memorandum of Understanding “Progetto APE – Acquisti Pubblici Ecologici – Green Public Procurement”.</b> The Committee is one of the signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding, signed in April 2004, for the diffusion of green purchasing systems in the public administration. TOROC provides the ecological criteria developed in its own green procurement project to all the administrations involved.
<i>Torino Provincial Council, Mountain Community of Alta Valle Susa, Municipalities of Bardonecchia, Cesana T.se, Claviere, Oulx, Sauze di Cesana, Sauze d’Oulx, Sestriere, Pragelato, Forest Consortium Alta Valle Susa, CIPRA Italia, Italian Competent Body for EMAS-Ecolabel</i>	<b>Memorandum of Understanding “EMAS II Registration Project for the municipalities hosting competitions for the Torino 2006 Olympic Games, in Sauze di Cesana and the Mountain Community of Alta Valle Susa”.</b> The project was launched during the second half of 2003 and sees TOROC as the promoter of the initiative, thanks to its ongoing experience. The Committee also provides the administrations concerned with the data collected in the Olympic area during the initial environmental review and the environmental monitoring plan scheduled by the SEA.
<i>City of Torino Energy Agency.</i>	<b>RESHOT Project.</b> The project, which is run by the City of Torino Energy Agency with partners in France, Germany and Spain, aims to spread the best energy saving techniques and the use of renewable sources in the tourism-accommodation sector. The hotel facilities participating in the project undergo energy audits and benefit from a feasibility study on possible energy-environmental improvements. The Italian area involved equates to the Games area, and by December 2003 17 energy audits had already been conducted on a total of 37 facilities contacted. RESHOT is a two-year programme (2003-2004) and enjoys financial support provided by the European Commission, as part of the ALTENER programme. TOROC, together with the Torino Provincial and City Councils, is contributing € 30,000 in joint financing to the project. For more information please see <a href="http://www.resshot.org">www.resshot.org</a> .

The dialogue between the environmental associations and the local institutions is maintained by means of the Environmental Advisory Assembly, a statutory body of the Committee, founded in 2001.

The members of the Assembly that most frequently take part in the meetings are:

- ⌘ the council departments responsible for environmental matters at the Torino City Council, the Torino Provincial Administration and the Piedmont Regional Administration
- ⌘ the Mountain Communities of Val Pellice, Valli Chisone and Germanasca, Alta Valle Susa and Pinerolese Pedemontano
- ⌘ ARPA Piedmont (Regional Environment Protection Agency)
- ⌘ IPLA – Istituto Piante da Legno e Ambiente
- ⌘ Pracatinat Consortium
- ⌘ ACLI Anni Verdi
- ⌘ Club Alpino Italiano
- ⌘ Federazione Nazionale Pro Natura
- ⌘ “Istituto Nazionale di Urbanistica”

- # Italia Nostra
- # KRONOS
- # Legambiente
- # Società geografica Italiana
- # Touring Club Italiano
- # WWF Italia
- # Friends of the Earth

During the Group's meetings, held every two months, TOROC presents a progress report on its own activities and environmental projects, and receives feedback and proposals from the participants.

The Environmental Advisory Assembly met 5 times in 2001, 7 in 2002 and 6 in 2003. The Committee arranges for the recording of minutes at the meetings.

Other important activities for external environmental communications in 2002-2003 concerned:

- § Participation in seminars, conferences and the organisation of press conferences, for a total of 18 events;
- § Periodic updates to the environmental section of the TOROC internet site ([www.torino2006.org](http://www.torino2006.org)), consisting of 13 pages and including various documents available for download;
- § The systematic distribution of information about TOROC's activities in the environmental field in the newsletter "Monitor" and other Committee publications.

At the end of 2003, the e-mail address [environment@torino2006.it](mailto:environment@torino2006.it) was set up in order to collect reports, requests and observations from the public.

This e-mail address, which is used actively, is managed by the Environment Department, and to date it has not received any complaints about TOROC activities. Instead, requests for more information about environmental projects have been received.

TOROC has not received any complaints related to the environment by letter or telephone either.

## **6 The reference legislative framework**

### **6.1 The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

The work of the Olympic Programme is the first case in Italy (and one of the first in Europe) in which the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is used. This tool was created in order to assess the compatibility of important plans and programmes before implementation and therefore to eliminate or reduce the potential environmental impact at the source.

The SEA, provided for by Law no. 285 of October 9<sup>th</sup> 2000, "Works for the Winter Olympic Games in Torino 2006", and defined in procedural terms by the Piedmont Regional Administration in their REG. GOVT. DECREE no. 61/1774 dated 18/12/00, entailed the creation of an "environmental compatibility study" for the Olympic Programme by TOROC.

The study was completed at the beginning of 2001 and was submitted to the Piedmont Regional Administration, which then issued its own judgement on compatibility after hearing the opinion of the Ministry for the Environment and the Protection of the Territory. The Regional Administration acknowledged the "overall sustainability" of the Olympic Programme and introduced a series of technical instructions, procedures and programmes in order to improve the environmental quality of the Programme even further (REG. GOVT. DECREE n. 45-2741, dated 9 April 2001).

These instructions, together with the environmental improvement actions that had already been proposed in the compatibility study, constitute the reference framework that guides the work of all parties involved in the Games, and TOROC in particular, from an environmental point of view.

The Organising Committee has the task, among others, of:

- š drawing up and updating a set of general planning tools to assist the Agenzia Torino 2006 in creating the Interventions Plan
- š defining and implementing an "Environmental Monitoring Plan for the Territory Involved in the Games" that accompanies the Olympic Programme and monitors its interactions with the environment.

The SEA procedure, in its implementation phase, developed through continuous comparison with the Piedmont Regional Administration and the Ministry for the Environment: methods for punctually fulfilling the instructions were defined and formalised in agreements signed by the parties involved.

### **6.2 The General Planning Tools**

On 3 September 2001, TOROC, The Piedmont Regional Administration and the Ministry for the Environment signed an agreement that establishes the nature and methods for preparing sustainability plans on specific environmental matters (in II supplement to the BURP no. 37 dated 12/09/2001).

The tools provided, and updated periodically according to the evolution of the Olympic Programme, are as listed below:

- š Natural risks prevention plan
- š Building sites safety plan
- š Water plan
- š Inert waste plan
- š Sustainable mobility plan
- š Landscape-environmental area plans

In addition, on its own initiative the Committee developed a tool for guiding the planning of the Olympic Village and Media Villages:

§ Guidelines for the sustainability in the designing and building the Olympic and Media Villages.

### **6.3 The environmental monitoring plan**

TOROC is responsible for monitoring any changes to the territory caused by the Olympic Programme.

The Monitoring Plan (in BURP no. 28 dated 11 July 2002) has two aims: on one hand to provide constant updates on the state of the environment in order to guide the planning process of the Olympic Programme, and on the other hand to monitor that the established goals are met in a timely fashion.

The plan is based on a set of indicators that were defined in agreement with the Piedmont Regional Administration and the Ministry for the Environment, for the following areas:

- Water cycle
- Air quality
- Land use
- Energy consumption
- Production of waste
- Eco-systems
- Landscape
- Urban environment

The system of indicators chosen refers to the overall assessment system for the quality of the environment, based on the PSR model that is broken down into the following elements:

- Pressures (P): alter the state of the environment
- State (S): the description of the environment that needs to be protected
- Responses (R): lessen the impacts, improve the state, reduce the pressures and govern the driving forces.

To facilitate environmental data management, TOROC has planned and developed a Geographic Information System (GIS) that allows territorial information to be attributed to the defined geographic areas and assesses them in space-time terms, with the help of maps.

Data return was also organised via the drafting of semi-annual Technical Reports that are structured so as to provide the parties involved with feedback on environmental repercussions in real time.

A method that guarantees a transparent interpretation of information and helps institutions to check that goals set by the SEA have been reached is currently being drawn up and shared by the Piedmont Regional Administration, ARPA and the Ministry for the Environment.

### **6.4 The other legislative regulations**

The TOROC Environment Department has prepared a Legislation register that summarises the requirements of the main legislative provisions that apply to the organisation's activities.

The list of the main legislative provisions in said Register is shown in Attachment 3.

## ATTACHMENT 1\_Environmental Aspects

### Attachment 1: Environmental Aspects

Identification of the environmental aspects (the activities under TOROC management control and the corresponding environmental aspects are highlighted in yellow)

ACTIVITIES	INPUT				OUTPUT										INTERACTIONS						
	Use of materials	Energy Consumption	Water Consumption	Atmospheric Emissions	Water discharges	Waste	Vibrations	Noise	Electro-magnetic radiation	Ionizing radiation	Light Emissions	Leaks into soil and sub-soil	Alteration / occupation of the land	Interaction with the landscape	Interaction of the river capacities	Interaction with vegetation	Interaction with fauna	Interactions with the hydro-geological aspects	Interactions with mobility		
<b>Cesana</b> Construction of a bobsleigh, luge and skeleton track	X	X	X	X	X/A	X	X/A				A	E	X	X	X	X	X/A	X	X		
<b>Pragelato</b> Construction of ski jumps	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X/A				A	E	X	X	X	X	X/A	X	X		
<b>Bardonecchia</b> Interventions on the Torino-Bardonecchia motorway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	E	X	X		X		X	X		
<b>Pragelato</b> Upgrading of the cross-country tracks and marked courses	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X					E	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X		
<b>Sauze d'Oluz</b> Construction of freestyle facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X/A				A	E	X	X		X	X/A	X	X		
<b>Organisational structure</b> Realisation of licensing products	X	X	X	X	X	X															
<b>National road system</b> Upgrading of national roads SS Pinerolo/Porte - Perosa/Sestriere - Sestriere/Cesana and SS24 Cesana alternative - Cesana/Claviere section - Claviere alternative	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X				A	E	X	X	X	X	X/A	X	X		
<b>Sestriere</b> Upgrading of ski lift facilities, Alpine Skiing tracks and marked courses	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X					E	X	X		X/E	X		X		
<b>Sestriere</b> Construction of the Anfiteatro Borgata reservoir and snowmaking facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X					E	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
<b>Pragelato</b> Construction of the Pattermouche reservoir and snowmaking facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X					E	X	X	X	X	X		X		
<b>Organisational structure</b> Sponsors Management	X	X	X	X	X	X															
<b>Motorway network</b> Completion Torino - Pinerolo section	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X				X	E	X	X			X		X		
<b>National road system</b> Upgrading of the national road SS589: Avigliana alternative - Pinerolo/Saluzzo section	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X				A	E	X	X			X	X	X		

ATTACHMENT 1\_Environmental Aspects

ACTIVITIES	INPUT			OUTPUT										INTERACTIONS					
	Use of Materials	Energy Consumption	Water Consumption	Atmospheric Emissions	Water discharges	Waste	Vibrations	Noise	Electro-magnetic Radiations	Ionising Radiations	Light emissions	Leaks into soil and sub-soil	Alteration/occupation of land	Interaction with the landscape	Interaction with the river capacities	Interaction with the vegetation	Interactions with the fauna	Interactions with the hydrogeological aspects	Interactions with mobility
<b>Bardonecchia</b> Construction of halfpipe facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X		X			E	X	X	X		X	X		X
<b>Bardonecchia</b> Construction of Plan del Sole reservoir and snowmaking facility	X	X	X	X	X	X					X/E	X	X	X		X	X		X
<b>Cesana</b> Updating of ski- lifts, Alpine ski slopes and competition routes	X	X	X	X	X/E	X		X			E	X	X	X		X	X		X
<b>Cesana</b> Construction of Soleil Boeuf reservoir and snowmaking facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X		X			E	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<b>Cesana</b> Construction of Italsider reservoir and snowmaking facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X		X			E	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<b>Claviere</b> Improvement of ski lifts, alpine skiing tracks and marked courses	X	X	X	X	X/E	X		X			E	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
<b>Claviere</b> Construction of Sagnalonga reservoir and snowmaking facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X		X			E	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Claviere</b> Construction of La Coche reservoir and snowmaking facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X		X			E	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Cesana</b> Creation of the biathlon track	X	X	X	X	E	X		X			E	X	X	X	X		X		X
<b>Sestriere</b> Enlargement of the Golf reservoir and snowmaking facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X		X			E	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
<b>Motorway road system</b> Improvement of Torino ring road	X	X	X	X	X/E	X		X			E	X							X
<b>Torino</b> Construction of the Palavela facility	X	X	X	X/E	X/E	X		X			E					X			X

ATTACHMENT 1\_Environmental Aspects

ACTIVITIES	INPUT			OUTPUT								INTERACTIONS							
	User of Materials	Energy Consumption	Water Consumption	Atmospheric Emissions	Water Discharges	Waste	Vibrations	Noise	Electro-magnetic Radiations	Ionising Radiations	Light emissions	Leaks into soil and subsurface	Alteration/occupation of land	Interactions with the landscape	Interaction with the river capacities	Interaction with vegetation	Interactions with the fauna	Interactions with hydro-geological aspects	Interactions with mobility
<b>Torino</b> Construction of the Corso Spezia underground passageway	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X	X/A			A	E			X	X			X
<b>Sestriere</b> Construction of the Olympic Village	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X	X				E	X						X
<b>Bardonecchia</b> Upgrading of ski lifts and marked courses	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X	X				E	X	X	X	X	X		X
<b>Bardonecchia</b> Construction of Melezet reservoir and snowmaking facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X	X				E	X	X	X		X		X
<b>Bardonecchia</b> Construction of the Olympic Village	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X	X				E	X						X
<b>Sauze d'Oulx</b> Upgrading of ski lifts and marked courses	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X	X				E	X			X	X		X
<b>Torre Pellice</b> Construction of the Palaghiaccio facility	X	X	X	X/E	X/E	X	X	X				E	X	X		X			X
<b>Torino</b> Construction of the Ice hockey 1 facility	X	X	X	X/E	X/E	X	X	X/A			A	E			X	X			X
<b>Torino</b> Construction of the Olympic Village and the ex-General Markets Media Village	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X	X				E	X						X
<b>Bardonecchia</b> Construction of the Plan del Bosco reservoir and upgrading of snowmaking facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X	X				E	X			X	X		X
<b>Torino</b> Construction of the ITC-ILO Media Village	X	X	X	X/E	X/E	X	X	X				E	X	X		X			X
<b>Torino</b> Construction of the Oval sports complex	X	X	X	X/E	X/E	X	X	X/A			A	E			X				X
<b>Torino</b> Construction of the Corso Tazzoli Palaghiaccio facility	X	X	X	X	X/E	X	X	X/A			A	E							X



ATTACHMENT 1\_Environmental Aspects



ACTIVITIES	INPUT			OUTPUT										INTERAZIONI						
	Use of Materials	Energy Consumption	Water Consumption	Atmospheric Conditions	Water Discharges	Waste	Vibrations	Noise	Electro-magnetic Radiations	Ionising radiations	Light emissions	Leaks into soil and	Alteration / occupation of land	Interactions with the landscape	Interaction with the river capacities	Interaction with the vegetation	Interactions with the fauna	Interactions with the hydrogeological aspects	Interactions with mobility	
<b>Organisational structure</b> Production of advertising and information material	X	X	X	X	X	X														
<b>Organisational structure</b> Production of goods and services by suppliers	X	X	X	X	X	X														
<b>Temporary infrastructures</b> Planning and installation of temporary parking areas	X	X		X		X							X	X						
<b>Torino</b> Construction of Hockey 2 facility	X	X	X	X/E	X/E	X	X	X				E					X		X	
<b>Organisational structure</b> Operational Management of TOROC offices	X/A	X/A	X/A	X/A/E	X/A	X/A	X/A	X/A				E/A		X					X/A	
<b>Temporary infrastructures</b> Planning and installation of electricity generation systems	X	X	X	X	X	X														

<b>X: normal conditions</b>
<b>A: abnormal conditions</b>
<b>E: emergency conditions</b>
<b>Significant environmental aspect</b>

## Attachment 2: EMS Documents

Documents for the TOROC Environmental Management System (the first column contains the references to ISO14001 standards)

SUBJECT		DOCUMENTATION	SUMMARY
4.2	Environmental policy	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	The Environmental Policy contains TOROC's commitments to sustainability. The Policy is regularly reviewed during the Management review.
4.3.1	Environmental Aspects	PGA_01_IDENTIFICATION OF THE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS	The ways to logically and systematically analyse all the environmental aspects concerning TOROC activities, products and services are defined under normal, abnormal and emergency conditions. The information is updated and the significance of each aspect is reviewed on an annual basis.
4.3.2	Legal requirements	PGA_02_MANAGEMENT OF LEGAL REQUIREMENTS  LEGAL REGISTER	Defines methods for ensuring that legal and other environmental requirements are correctly identified that can be applied to the activities under direct TOROC control, and their respective fulfilment.
4.3.3	Objectives and targets	PGA_06_MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND DEFINITION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME	Defines methods with which the environmental Goals and Targets are identified that are part of the Environmental Management Programme. Reviewed periodically during the Management Review.
4.3.4	Env. Programme	ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME	
4.4.1	Structure and responsibility	TOROC ORGANISATIONAL CHART  ORGANISATIONAL MEASURES	Roles and responsibilities are contained in the TOROC organisational chart, in the organisational provisions, and the individual EMS procedures.
4.4.2	Training, awareness and competence	PGA_08_MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES  TRAINING PLAN  ENVIRONMENTAL SKILLS	Defines methods for identifying environmental skills and for drawing up the annual training programme needed to carry out activities that may entail environmental problems, in order to operate in full compliance with the TOROC Environmental Policy.
4.4.3	Communication	PGA_07_INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATION MANAGEMENT	Defines management procedures for: #Communication to and from the outside world (involved parties, control bodies, stakeholders), including methods for drawing up the Sustainability Report and the Environmental Statement #Internal communications concerning the environment #Staff involvement and communications with external parties
4.4.4	EMS Documentation	PGA_03_DRAFTING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE EMS DOCUMENTATION AND CORRESPONDING RECORDS	Defines control methods through adequate identification, approval, distribution and filing of all documentation concerning the EMS (management and operational procedures, registration documents).
4.4.5	Document control	EMS MANUAL GENERAL LIST OF THE EMS DOCUMENTS	
4.4.6	<b>Operational Control</b>		
	TOROC OFFICES	POA_06_MANAGEMENT OF TOROC OFFICES	Defines methods for the management and control of energy and material consumption and waste production.
	TOROC CONTROLLED PLANTS AND WORKS	POA_02_TEMPORARY PLANTS AND WORKS  GUIDELINES FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF BUILDING SITES  ASSESSMENT SYSTEM FOR THE ECO-COMPATIBILITY OF THE TEMPORARY WORKS	Defines methods for planning and creating works that aim to minimise environmental impact. The criteria for choosing goods and services and the control procedures for contractors in the building-site phase are also defined.
	BUSINESS PARTNERS (SPONSORS,	POA_05_PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FOR SPONSORS AND LICENCE	Defines methods for increasing awareness, and for involving and promoting various business partners in TOROC's environmental commitments and actions.

	LICENCE HOLDERS)	HOLDERS AT THE OLYMPIC EVENT  GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING PROGRAMME PARTICIPATION	
	BUSINESS PARTNERS (SUPPLIERS)	POA_08_ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF SUPPLIERS	Develops a system that promotes and certifies suppliers' support of the principles of the "Charter of Intent" and the TOROC Environmental Policy.
	AGENZIA TORINO 2006 CONTROLLED WORKS	POA_01_PERMANENT WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURES  ENVIRONMENTAL EVALUATIONS ON PROJECTS	Defines responsibilities for validating designs for permanent works and for checking that scheduled construction deadlines are met.
4.4.7	<b>Emergency preparedness and response</b>	POA_09_MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCIES	Defines methods for guaranteeing correct management of the environmental emergencies related to TOROC office activities.
4.5.1	<b>Monitoring and measurement</b>		
	AUDITS ON BUILDING SITES	POA_03_ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS OF TOROC WORKS  GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITS OF THE BUILDING SITES SEMI-ANNUAL AUDIT SCHEDULE AT THE TEMPORARY WORKS BUILDING SITES	Defines procedures for planning and carrying out environmental compliance audits at the TOROC works building sites.  The compliance audits at the building sites check the level to which environmental protection goals, legislative compliance and good technique regulations have been fulfilled.
	MONITORING OF THE OLYMPIC PROGRAMME	POA_04_MANAGEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN  ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN OF THE O.P.	Defines the methods, timelines and responsibilities for conducting environmental monitoring on the 16 environmental indicators as required by the REG. GOVT. DECREE no. 61/1774 dated 18/02/2000.
	TOROC ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	POA_07_MEASURING ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE	Defines methods for selecting, defining and managing performance indicators for TOROC activities and projects, in order to monitor the respective performance and the launch of improvement programmes.
4.5.2	<b>Non conformance, Corrective actions and Preventive action</b>	PGA_04_MANAGING NON-CONFORMANCE AND CORRECTIVE AND PREVENTIVE ACTIONS	Defines methods for identifying, analysing and managing non-conformance situations, as well as the corresponding steps required to restore normal conditions, and any corrective action needed to remove the causes. The management methods for Preventive actions are also defined.
4.5.3	<b>Records</b>	See points 4.4.4. and 4.4.5	
4.5.4	<b>EMS Audits</b>	PGA_05_PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AUDITS  ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUDIT SCHEDULE	Defines procedures for planning and conducting periodic EMS internal audits.
4.6	<b>Management review</b>	See points 4.3.3. and 4.3.4	

### Attachment 3: Legal Prescriptions

List of the main legislative prescriptions as of the validation date.

<b>SEA</b>
<b>REG. GOVT. DECREE no. 45-2741 dated 9 April 2001</b> Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Action Plan for the Torino 2006 Winter Olympic Games".
<b>Announcement by the President of the Regional Council 12 September 2001.</b>
<b>Announcement by the President of the Regional Council 8 May 2002</b> Programme of activities regarding the fulfilment of environmental obligations concerning the implementation of the Olympic Programme – Environmental Monitoring Plan for the Olympic Programme.
<b>REG. GOVT. DECREE no. 106-9186 dated 28 April 2003</b> Winter Olympic Games – Turin 2006 – Plan for inert materials pursuant to Regional Law 30/1999 and the resolution GR no. 45-2741 dated 9 April 2001.
<b>AIR</b>
<b>Ministerial Decree 27 March 1998</b> Sustainable mobility in urban areas.
<b>Presidential Decree no. 203 dated 24 May 1988</b> Implementation of CEE Directives 80/779, 82/884, 84/360 and 85/203 on laws concerning air quality, with reference to specific pollutants and pollution produced by industrial plants.
<b>Presidential Decree 25 July 1991</b> Amendments to guidelines and coordination on emissions of minor significance and limited air pollution activity, issued under DPCM dated 21 July 1989.
<b>REG. GOVT. DECREE no. 71-16738 dated 17 February 1997</b> <b>Presidential Decree 24 May 1988, no. 203 articles 6, 15, 7 and 8; July 1991 and DCR no. 946-17595 dated 13 December 1994 –</b> General authorisations for the atmospheric emissions originating from concrete batch factories, central-mix concrete production and bituminous concrete plants, new or, to be modified or transferred.
<b>DD no. 347 dated 3 July 2000</b> Amendment to REG. GOVT. DECREE no. 71-16738 dated 17 February 1997 "Presidential Decree 24 May 1988, no. 203 articles 6, 15, 7 and 8; Presidential Decree 25 July 1991 and DCR no. 946-17595 dated 13 December 1994.
<b>REG. GOVT. DECREE no. 71-18113 dated 7 April 1997</b> <b>Presidential Decree 24 May 1988, no. 20 articles 6, 7 and 8 and DCR no. 946-17595 dated 13 December 1999</b> General authorisations for atmospheric emissions originating from building sites for the demolition and removal of asbestos or materials containing asbestos from buildings, structures, equipment and plants.
<b>NOISE</b>
<b>Law no 447 dated 26/10/1995;</b> Framework law on noise pollution
<b>Legislative Decree no. 262 dated 4 September 2002</b> Implementation of the directive 2000/14/CE concerning the environmental noise emissions from machines and equipment intended for outdoor operations.
<b>ENERGY</b>
<b>Presidential Decree no. 412 dated 26 August 1993</b> Regulations concerning rules for planning, installing, operating and maintaining heating plants in buildings for the purpose of limiting energy consumption, implementing article 4, paragraph 4, of the law 9 January 1991, no. 10.
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>
<b>RD no. 1775 dated 11 December 1933</b> Consolidation Act concerning legal provisions relative to water and electrical systems
<b>Legislative Decree no. 152 dated 11 May 1999, Legislative Decree no. 258 dated 18 August 2000</b> Provision regarding protecting water against pollution and the assimilation of directive 91/271/CEE concerning the treatment of urban wastewater and directive 91/676/CEE concerning the protecting water against pollution caused by nitrates originating from agricultural sources. Legislative Decree 11 May 1999, no. 152 Legislative Decree 18 August 2000, no. 258 Provisions correcting and supplementing legislative decree 11 May 1999, no. 152, on concerning the protecting water against

pollution, according to article 1, paragraph 4, of the law 24 April 1998, no. 128; Assimilation of directives 91/271/CEE and 91/676/CEE.
<b>Law no. 36 dated 5 January 1994,</b> "Galli" Law. Provisions regarding water resources.
<b>Regional Law no. 22 dated 30 April 1996</b> The exploration, use and protection of underground water.
<b>WATER DISCHARGES</b>
<b>L no. 36 dated 5 January 1994</b> Galli" Law. Provisions regarding water resources
<b>Legislative Decree no. 152 dated 11 May 1999, Legislative Decree no. 258 dated 18 August 2000</b> Provisions regarding the protection of water against pollution and the assimilation of directive 91/271/CEE concerning the treatment of urban wastewater and directive 91/676/CEE relative to the protection of water against pollution caused by nitrates originating from agricultural sources.
<b>WASTE</b>
<b>Law no. 475 dated 9 November 1988</b> Urgent provisions regarding industrial waste disposal.
<b>Legislative Decree no. 95 dated 27 January 1992, Presidential Decree no. 691 dated 23 August 1982</b> Implementation of Directives 75/439/CEE concerning the elimination of used oil.
<b>Law no. 70 dated 25 January 1994</b> Standards for simplifying environmental, health and public safety obligations and for the implementation of the eco-management and environmental audit system.
<b>Legislative Decree no. 22 dated 5 February 1997</b> Implementation of directives 91/156/CEE on waste, 91/689/CEE on hazardous waste and 94/62/CE on packaging and packaging waste.
<b>Ministerial Decree 5 February 1998</b> Identification of non-hazardous waste subjected to the simplified recovery procedure pursuant to articles 31 and 33 of the legislative decree 5 February 1997, no. 22.
<b>Ministerial Decree no. 161 dated 12 June 2002</b> Technical standards for subsidised recovery of hazardous waste as in Leg. Decree 22/97.
<b>CHEMICALS</b>
<b>Ministerial Decree 31 July 1934</b> Approval of the safety standards for the processing, storage, use and sale of mineral oils and for the transportation of such oils.
<b>Ministerial Decree 19 March 1990</b> Standards for refuelling with mobile containers-distributors for machinery used on farms, in quarries and at construction sites.
<b>Presidential Decree no. 547 dated 27 April 1955</b> Workplace accident prevention standards.
<b>Legislative Decree no. 52 dated 3 February 1997</b> Implementation of directive 92/32/CEE concerning the classification, packaging and labelling of hazardous substances.
<b>Ministerial Decree 4 April 1997</b> Implementation of article 25, paragraphs 1 and 2, of legislative decree 3 February 1997, no. 52, concerning the classification, packaging and labelling of hazardous substances, referring to Material Safety Data sheets.
<b>Ministerial Decree 14 June 2002</b> Assimilation of directive 2001/59/CE bringing into effect XXVIII adaptation to technical progress in directive 67/548/CEE, on the classification, packaging, and labelling of hazardous substances.
<b>Legislative Decree no. 65 dated 14 March 2003</b> Implementation of the directives 1997/45/CE and 2001/60/CE relative to the classification, packaging, and labelling of hazardous substances.
<b>EMERGENCIES</b>
<b>Leg. Decree no. 626 dated 19 September 1994</b> Implementation of directives 89/391/CEE, 89/654/CEE, 89/655/CEE, 89/656/CEE, 90/269/CEE, 90/270/CEE, 90/394/CEE, 90/679/CEE, 93/88/CEE, 95/63/CE, 97/42/CE, 98/24/CE, 99/38/CE and 99/92/CE concerning the improvement of workplace safety and health for workers.

<p><b>Legislative Decree n. 494 dated 14 August 1996</b> Implementation of directive 92/57/CEE concerning the minimum safety and health provision to be implemented in temporary and mobile construction sites.</p>
<p><b>Ministerial Decree 10 March 1998</b> General criteria for fire safety and for the management of emergencies in workplaces.</p>
<p><b>PCB-PCT</b></p>
<p><b>Presidential Decree n. 216 dated 24 May 1988</b> Implementation of directive CEE 83/477 containing the sixth amendment (PCB/PCT) to CEE Directive 76/769 concerning the harmonization of legal, regulatory and administrative provisions of the Member States on the restrictions for the introduction of certain hazardous substances and mixtures in the market pursuant to article 15 of Law 183/1987.</p>
<p><b>Legislative Decree n. 209 dated 22 May 1999</b> Implementation of directive 96/59/CE concerning the disposal of polychloro-dyphenyls and polychloro-tryphenyls.</p>
<p><b>Ministerial Decree 11 October 2001</b> Conditions for using transformers containing PCBs in anticipation of decontamination and disposal.</p>
<p><b>HARMFUL SUBSTANCE FOR THE OZONE</b></p>
<p><b>Law n. 549 dated 28 December 1993, Law n. 179 dated 16 June 1997</b> Provisions to protect the stratospheric ozone and the environment.</p>
<p><b>Reg. CE n. 2037 dated 29 June 2000</b> New regulations on substances hazardous for the ozone hole.</p>
<p><b>Ministerial Decree 20 September 2002</b> Implementation of article 5 of law 28 December 1993, n. 549, bringing into effect provisions to protect stratospheric ozone.</p>
<p><b>CONTAMINATION OF SOIL AND SUBSOIL LAYERS</b></p>
<p><b>Legislative Decree n. 22 dated 5 February 1997</b> Implementation of directives 91/156/CEE on waste, 91/689/CEE on hazardous waste and 94/62/CE on packaging and packaging waste.</p>
<p><b>Ministerial Decree no. 471 dated 25 October 1999</b> Regulations containing criteria, procedures and methods for securing, reclaiming and the environmental recovery of polluted sites, pursuant to article 17 of the legislative decree 5 February 1997, n. 22, and subsequent amendments and supplements</p>
<p><b>RADON</b></p>
<p><b>Legislative Decree n. 230 dated 17 March 1995</b> Implementation of directives 89/618/Euratom, 90/641/Euratom, 92/3/Euratom and 96/29/Euratom on ionizing radiation.</p>
<p><b>Legislative Decree n. 241 dated 20 May 2000</b> Implementation of directive 96/29/Euratom regarding protecting the health of the general population and workers against the risks deriving from ionising radiation.</p>
<p><b>ASBESTOS</b></p>
<p><b>Leg. Decree n. 277 dated 15 August 1991</b> Implementation of directives n° 80/1107/CEE, n° 82/605/CEE, n° 83/477/CEE, n° 86/188/CEE and n° 88/642/CEE, on the subject of protecting workers from the risks deriving from exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work.</p>
<p><b>Ministerial Decree 6 September 1994</b> Regulations and engineering techniques for applying article 6, paragraph 3, and article 12, of the Law 257/1992, concerning the cease of using of asbestos.</p>
<p><b>Ministerial Decree 14 May 1996</b> Regulations and engineering techniques for remediation activities, including remediation provided for in article 5, paragraph 1, letter f of law 27 March 1992, n° 257 banning the use of asbestos.</p>
<p><b>Ministerial Decree 1 September 1998</b> Provisions concerning the classification, packaging and labelling of hazardous substances assimilating directive 97/69/CE.</p>
<p><b>Circular n. 4 dated 15 March 2000</b> Explanatory notes regarding Ministerial Decree 01/09/2000.</p>

## GLOSSARY

**ACCOMMODATION:** Hotel accommodation

**ATHOC:** Athens Organising Committee for the 2004 Olympic Games

**BOCOG:** Beijing Organising Committee for the 2008 Olympic Games

**IOC:** International Olympic Committee

**CONI:** Italian National Olympic Committee

**OLYMPIC FAMILY:** The term indicates those members of the IOC and International Sports Federations that possess the necessary qualifications for accreditation to the Olympic Games according to the statutes of the Olympics.

**GREEN CARD:** Environmental Action Plan - TOROC

**HOST CITY CONTRACT:** Host city contract

**IBC:** International Broadcasting Centre

**IFs:** International Federations

**IPC:** International Paralympic Committee

**MPC:** Main Press Centre

**NOCs:** National Olympic Committees

**PERMANENT WORKS:** Permanent works are all the state-financed interventions that are necessary to adapt the territory and facilities insofar as suitability and accessibility are concerned: road network, competition and training venues, logistics and operations centres and facilities to accommodate athletes, sports delegations, the media, etc.

**TEMPORARY WORKS:** Facilities and installations of a temporary nature designed to accommodate activities and services connected to the execution of the Games in the areas and on the venues of the events, and that will be dismantled at the end of the competitions (pavilions, tribunes, prefabricated structures, equipment and furnishings for each venue, etc.).

**SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT:** sustainability assessment

**TOROC:** Torino Organising Committee, XX Olympic Winter Games Torino 2006.

**VANOC:** Vancouver Organising Committee for the 2010 Olympic Games

**SEA:** Strategic Environmental Assessment.

**VENUE:** Olympic site/facility for competitions and events.

**TOROC MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENTS**

**AUTHORITIES RELATIONS DEPT.**

**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

**CLIENT SERVICES COORDINATION DEPT.**

**DEPUTY CEO**

**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**

**ENVIRONMENT DEPT.**

**FINANCE & LEGAL DEPT.**

**FOOD & CLEANING DEPT**

**GAMES PROGRAMME MGMT (Management) & CIO LIAISON**

**HR (Human Resources) & ORGANIZATIONS**

**IMAGE & COMMUNICATION DEPT.**

**INFRASTRUCTURE & UTILITIES DEPT.**

**IRS (International Relations Services)**

**MEDIA RELATIONS DEPT..**

**MEDICAL SERVICES DEPT.**

**MKG/COM/EXT. COORDINATION:** Marketing, Communications and External Relations Coordination

**MKTG & SPONSORSHIP DEPT.**

**NOC SERVICES DEPT.**

**OPERATIONS SUPPORT DEPT.**

**C.O.O.:** Chief Operating Officer.

**OPERATIONS INTEGRATIONS & DEVELOPMENT DEPT.**

**PARALYMPIC GAMES**

**PRESS OPERATIONS**

**PROCUREMENT DEPT.**

**SECURITY DEPT.**

**SPORTS DEPT.**

**SUPPORT SERVICES COORDINATION DEPT.**

**TECHNOLOGY DEPT.**

**TOBO:** Torino Olympic Broadcasting Organisation

**TRANSPORT & LOGISTICS DEPT.**

**VENUE MGMT DEPT.**

**VENUE SECURITY & SERVICES COORDINATION DEPT.**

**VENUES COORDINATION DEPT.**

**SPORTS**

**BIATHLON:** This sport combines freestyle cross-country skiing and rifle shooting.



**NORDIC COMBINED:** This sport is made up of two different disciplines: ski jumping and cross-country skiing.



**BOBSLEIGH:** It includes two events: the two-man bob and the four-man bob. At the start, all team members push the bob for about 50 m along the frozen track, then get in and try to reach the finishing line in the least time possible.



**CURLING:** A team game that is played on ice. It consists of pushing a stone until it comes to rest as near as possible to the centre of a circle traced on the ice.



**FREESTYLE SKIING:** This sport consists of performing aerial manoeuvres and acrobatics while descending a steep track with very short skis. There are two events: moguls and aerials:



**ICE HOCKEY:** Two teams equipped with skates and curved sticks, face each other on ice and try to score points by hitting a puck into the adversary's goal.



**ICE SLEDGE HOCKEY** (Paralympic discipline): Ice hockey played by athletes seated on a sledge with skates.



**FIGURE SKATING:** Figure skating is done on a 60 x 30 m ice rink. There are four figure skating events: men's individual, women's individual, pairs, and dance. The athletes practice the discipline wearing ice skates and perform the required figure skating movements during competition on the rink.



**SPEED SKATING:** The ice skating rink consists of an oval course 400 m long and 13 m wide divided into three lanes by lines. The winner is the one who covers the entire distance in the shortest time.



**SKI JUMPING:** The athlete descends along ramp of the ski-jump and takes an emotional leap into the void. Two jumps are done in the competition (plus one trial) and the athlete that obtains the highest score wins the title. Overall rating is given by the distance (parameter transformed into points) and style points given by 5 jumping judges.



**ALPINE SKIING:** The alpine skiing events done on snow-covered slopes are:

- # Downhill (dh)
- # Slalom (sl)
- # Giant slalom (gs)

- # SuperG (sg)
- # Combined event (k) (downhill and slalom)

For each event the competitor to win is the one that does not miss a single gate in the descent during the competition and marks the shortest time for the distance covered.



**CROSS COUNTRY SKIING:** There are two skiing techniques: the classic and the free style. In the classic technique athletes compete moving with the skis parallel to each other, without ever abandoning or deviating from the tracks laid down on the track. Freestyle allows the skier to choose the movements to carry out and posture.



**SHORT TRACK:** Unlike speed skating, events are disputed over shorter tracks similar to the size of a hockey field. Competitions are disputed with at least four skaters, for the short distances of 500 m and 1,000 m, and with six athletes for the 1,500 m.



**SKELETON:** The competition consists of descending along an ice track. The athlete lies prone on the sled facing downhill.



**LUGE:** The competition consists of descending along an ice track. The athlete lies on the sled face upwards with feet pointing downhill.



**SNOWBOARDING:** The Olympic snowboard events are:

- # Parallel Giant Slalom, men & women
- # Halfpipe, men & women
- # Snowboard Cross, men & women