11th Annual EAS Conference

Dual Career in Italy

Rome,12/09/14

Who we are

The unique Italian model of sport organization enshrined in CONI – **combining a Public Body, the Federation of Sport Federations and the Olympic Committee** – at the beginning of the century has undergone a structural change with the creation of ***Coni Servizi S.p.A. in 2002***, a state owned company regulated by private law which has absorbed all CONI assets, including all Human Resources.

Coni Servizi S.p.A. has been created with a double mission:

- To implement all strategies and decisions of Coni, reaching all goals set by its Institutional Body
- To gain own revenues increasing the value of company assets.

Dual career in Italy

It is well known that dual career arrangements are relatively recent in the majority of Member States and in Italy as well so it's a common need **to build solid agreements between the sport system, the educational sector and the labor market within a well defined legal framework and a sustainable government policy.**

The most challenging part of the life cycle of an athlete is when he is attending his academic studies for this reason it's a primary goal to set an effective strategy that will help athletes to balance their sport and academic commitments.

To guarantee a better possibility to get into the world of labor it is necessary to give to athletes, the possibility to have an **appropriate academic path.**

Accademic italian framework

Nowadays, according to the guidelines of the Ministry of Education and Research, students must attend at least three-quarters of the total of academic hours in order to get the State Certification.

But athletes **can receive exemptions** to participate to sportive activities set by National Sport Federations approved by CONI.

These exemptions has to be evaluated and decided by each School Committee according to student needs; consequently athletes students can get a customized shedule defined by the school committee.

Sport-oriented high school

In march 2013 the Decree of the Italian President of the Republic n. 52 has introduced the new organization of sport-oriented sections for scientific high-school (Regolamento dei Licei sportivi- DPR 7 marzo 2013 n. 52)

Purposes :

The primary goal of the decree is to give to all students the possibility to consolidate the sport practice and activity, as a factor of education and growth of civil and social life

The new face of scientific school:

The new sport-oriented high schools give to the students the possibility to have ***more hours of sport activity*** and also introduce more specific sport-oriented courses, such as: ***Law and Economics of Sport, Sport Sciences, Sport Disciplines***. The introductions of these new courses means the elimination of others, such as: Latin Language.

Recipients of the sport-oriented high school

Students who play NOT agonistic sports : students who want to get engaged to physical activity with practice and intend it as a factor of personal growth of civil and social life.

Students who play agonistic sports: students who want to access to training courses suited to their needs of training and participation in national and international competitions, exploiting flexible school schedules and special permissions for absences and the possibility to have a mentor for the whole academic path.

Placement*:** The sport-oriented section is not designed for young people who play sports at agonistic level but ***is open to all students particularly interested in the values and culture of sports, for this reason **there aren't any placement tests.**

From the school to the labor

Moving from the academic framework to the labor one, **Coni Servizi represent a best practice in the italian system.**

The company introduced in the National Employment Contract the art. 37 that contains specific permission which safeguard athletes workers, as follows:

- Workers participating in sport events as athletes members of the Italian Teams are entitled up to 45 days of special permissions for training and participating to such competitions.

- These permissions may be used within one-year cycle and do not reduce the annual leave count and not affect the pension scheme. During the days of special permission the employees are entitled to the entire wage.



