



Innovazione e Tecnologia nella regolamentazione sportiva

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Le slide sono strutturate unicamente
a supporto di una lezione frontale.

Il ruolo della regola nello sport



Crea?

Pone limiti?

Offre opportunità?

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Regolamentazione sui materiali definisce lo Sport



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Regolamentazione sui materiali definisce lo Sport



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Regolamentazione sui materiali preserva la sicurezza



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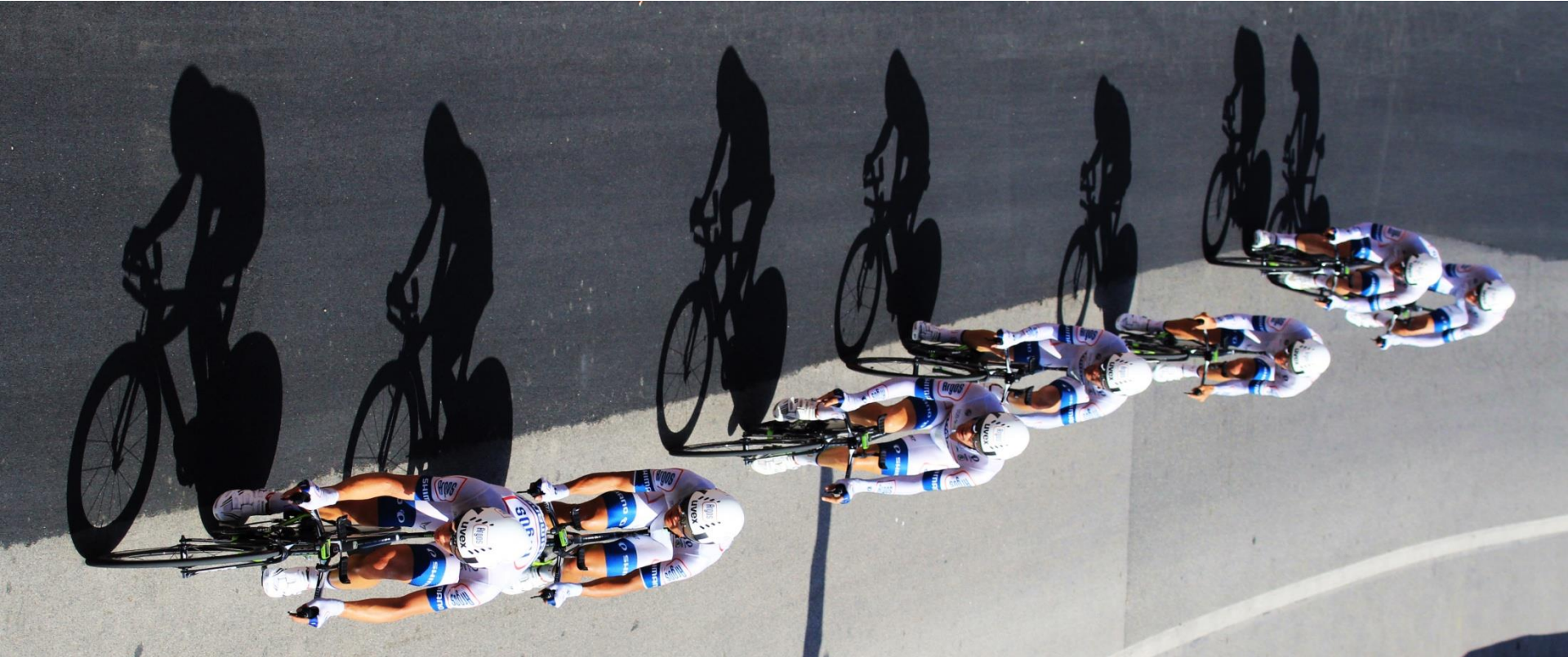
Regolamentazione sui materiali permette lo sviluppo di politiche sportive



Progresso – Promozione – Accessibilità

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Regolamentazione sui materiali garantisce a tutti la possibilità di poter aspirare alla vittoria



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La Policy IPC sulle attrezzature



Principles & Definitions

3.1 The fundamental principles regarding the use of equipment used during IPC Sanctioned Competitions and Events, and at Paralympic Games, are:

3.1.1 Safety

All Equipment in use must protect the health and safety of the user, other competitors, officials, spectators and may not cause damage to the environment (e.g. Field of Play).

3.1.2 Fairness

Equipment needs to be regulated in sports rules in sufficient detail.

3.1.3 Universality

The cost and large scale availability of (principal components of) equipment should be considered to guarantee access to a sufficiently large number of athletes in the sport.

3.1.4 Physical Prowess

Human performance is the critical endeavor to the sport performance, not the impact of technology and equipment.

Fairness

Oliveira vs Pistorius



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Universality



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Universality



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Safety



triathlon
Delly Carr / ITU Media

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Safety



triathlon
Delly Carr / ITU Media

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DOPING TECNOLOGICO ?



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Eliud Kipchoge, Campione Olimpico a Rio de Janeiro, Monza 6 maggio 2017



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Vaporfly technology

Material breakdown



Source: Nike



IAAF

Moratorium 5.13

Until further notice, unless specifically agreed by World Athletics in writing, any shoe used in competition:

5.13.1 (save for where Rule 5.13.2 applies) must not contain more than one rigid plate or blade made from carbon fibre or another material with similar properties or producing similar effects, whether that plate runs the full length of the shoe or only part of the length of the shoe; and

5.13.2 may contain one additional rigid plate or other mechanism only where used solely to attach spikes to the outer underside of the shoe; and

5.13.3 must have a sole with a maximum thickness of no more than 40mm (save that any shoe that contains spikes must have a sole with a maximum thickness of no more than 30mm).

Note (i): See the notes to Rule 5.5 for information about measurement of the shoe sole thickness. Note (ii): The one rigid plate or blade referred to in Rule 5.13.1 may be in more than one part but those parts must be located sequentially, in one plane, not in parallel (i.e., not stacked above each other), and must not overlap.

TECHNOLOGICAL FRAUD



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UCI

Sezione 2: Biciclette

Preambolo Le biciclette devono rispondere allo spirito ed al progetto dello sport ciclistico. Lo spirito suggerisce che i corridori si affronteranno in gara su di un piano di parità. Il progetto afferma il primato dell'uomo sulla macchina.

Propulsione 1.3.010

La propulsione della bicicletta è assicurata unicamente dalle gambe (catena muscolare inferiore) con un movimento circolare aiutato da una pedaliera senza assistenza elettrica o di altro genere. Possono esistere eccezioni a questo articolo per alcune discipline; in questo caso il regolamento è precisato nella relativa disciplina.

Nel paraciclismo, le ortesi/protesi meccaniche degli arti inferiori o superiori non possono essere utilizzati che da atleti valutati secondo le procedure di classificazione UCI e che sono stati rivisti (R) o confermati (C). In ogni caso, nessuna ortesi/protesi meccanica degli arti inferiori può essere utilizzata al di fuori delle prove di paraciclismo.

HOLD FAST



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UCI Technological fraud

12.4.003 Technological fraud is an infringement of article 1.3.010 that is subject to a disciplinary sanction. Technological fraud occurs in the following circumstances:

- a) the presence, within the scope or fringes of a cycling event, of a bicycle that does not comply with the provisions of article 1.3.010;
- b) b) the use by a rider, within the scope or fringes of a cycling event, of a bicycle that does not comply with the provisions of article 1.3.010.

All riders and teams, or other entities that a rider may represent (in particular National Federations at races contested by national teams), are responsible for ensuring that all their bicycles comply with the provisions of article 1.3.010 at all times.

The presence of a bicycle that does not comply with the provisions of article 1.3.010, within the scope or fringes of a cycling event, shall constitute technological fraud by the rider and the team, UCI CYCLING REGULATIONS E0219 DISCIPLINE AND PROCEDURES 11 or other entity the rider represents, irrespective of whether or not the bicycle has been used during the event. Technological fraud is subject to a statute of limitation of 10 years from the date of the offence.

CHEATING



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2. Cheating

2.1. General

All forms of cheating in ESL matches are forbidden and will be penalized by the Electronic Sports League.

Players found cheating outside of the ESL may be barraged on the ESL depending on the evidence available. Note, we do not accept publicly submitted demo or screenshot evidence in these cases.

Should it become known to the ESL administrators that any form of cheating was used to the advantage of a player or a team during an ESL match, the ESL reserves the right to punish them to the full extent of the rules available (see [7.8. Cheating](#)). By breaking any rule a player risks being barred or completely excluded from a specific league or from all leagues. This also includes his or her team.

2.1.1. Bypassing Wire Anti-Cheat

The use of programs (or "hacks") to circumvent, modify or in any way manipulate Wire Anti-Cheat is forbidden.

Any use of such programs will be penalized within the rule [7.8. Cheating](#). Even testing of such programs in a match not happening within the ESL will be prosecuted.



2.2. Game Modifications and Changes

In general, all programs which are not part of the original game, including custom-data and modifications, are not allowed in any ESL game. Exceptions will be outlined in each ladder's own specific rules or below in [2.2.1. Legal programs and configuration modifications](#).

2.2.1. Legal programs and configuration modifications

All external voice programs are allowed (e.g. Battlecom, Gamevoice, Teamspeak, Ventrilo etc.). Script changes and changes to the game's configuration are allowed, unless they are partly or completely forbidden by the game-specific rules.

2.2.2. Illegal programs and configuration modifications

Programs that provide an advantage during game play (e.g. drivers that allow the removing of walls such as ASUS or Wallhack) are forbidden. Any programs that change the game itself are forbidden.

2.2.3. New programs and/or modifications

New programs and/or modifications are forbidden, as long as they are not specifically listed as legal.

2.2.4. Compulsory programs

Additional programs have been developed for some games. These mostly serve the purpose of ensuring fair play. These additional compulsory programs are listed in the game-specific rules.

NUOVE FRONTIERE



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NUOVE FRONTIERE



Formula E driver Daniel Abt was disqualified and ordered to pay £8,900 to charity for getting a professional gamer to compete under his name in an official esports race.

Organisers also took away all points won to date by the 27-year-old German in the Race at Home Challenge series.

Lorenz Horzing, who competed for Abt, finished third in Saturday's race behind Britain's Oliver Rowland and Belgian ex-F1 driver Stoffel Vandoorne.

Abt later apologised.

"I did not take it as seriously as I should have," he said.

"I am especially sorry about this because I know how much work has gone into this project on the part of the Formula E organisation. I am aware that my offence has a bitter aftertaste but it was never meant with any bad intention."

Vandoorne suspected Abt was not driving and French racer Jean-Eric Vergne asked the German to turn his video on in the next race so they could confirm it was him.

•24 may 2020

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NUOVE FRONTIERE



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CRITICITA'

- Necessità di fissare regole uniformi per la creazione di una nuova disciplina
- Calibratura e regolamentazione strumentazione
- Difficoltà di monitoraggio del rispetto delle regole a distanza
- Liability per problematiche software o hardware
- Doping
- Doping tecnologico
- Cheating

CRITICITA'



07:48
TEST 6



HUN

Team Hungary



CRITICITA'



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CRITICITA'

The [British Nationals](#) were hosted in March 2019 by regulatory body, British Cycling, in conjunction with Zwift.

Just a matter of weeks after the event in April 2019, British Cycling obtained an anonymous email complaining of the method by which Mr Jeffers obtained access to the specific virtual bike used by his avatar in the Championship winning races. Mr Jeffers had unlocked the 'Tron Bike' (a higher tier but not necessarily fastest bike characterised by its fluorescent neon-trimmed wheels) by climbing a total of 50,000 metres in the Zwift app.

Upon being presented with the allegation, Mr Jeffers [admitted](#) that an unnamed individual approached him with an offer to use an industry tool known as an ANT+ Simulator (normally used to test products) to complete the required 50,000 metre climb on his behalf. It was found that he hadn't obtained the higher tier bike by his own volition.

Consequently, Mr Jeffers was [stripped of his title](#), fined £250 and banned from competing in all cycling races (virtual or otherwise) for 6 months. British Cycling cited various violations of their code of conduct including unsporting conduct and manipulating pre-race data to gain an advantage. Mr Jeffers has accepted the punishment and congratulated the new champion graciously.



CRITICITA'



UK eRacing

CYCLES AND EQUIPMENT

2.5.1 Cycles used for eRacing shall be bicycles as defined in TR 1.5. 2.5.2 Unless explicitly specified in the event specific regulations for a race, riders must compete using a power meter or smart trainer, paired together with a cadence sensor and heart rate monitor.

2.5.3 Riders shall be responsible for following any manufacturer's specifications on maintaining the accuracy of their equipment including but not limited to conducting a spindown, zeroing or other calibration or offset procedure for power meters or smart trainers immediately prior to a race.

2.5.4 Riders shall not attempt to tamper with equipment, modify any data recorded, or otherwise use any mechanical, electronic or other device which provides an unfair advantage or false result. This includes, but is not limited to, providing false calibration information, the modification of data files, and the use of third-party applications to control equipment, provide information not readily available to other riders or otherwise interfere with the running of an event.

Legge delega 8 agosto 2019 n. 86

Il consiglio dei ministri in data 24 novembre 2020 ha approvato, in esame preliminare, cinque decreti legislativi di riforma dell'ordinamento sportivo, in attuazione di altrettanti articoli della legge delega. I decreti dovranno essere esaminati dalla Conferenza Stato/Regioni per essere trasmessi alle Camere per l'espressione del parere da parte delle Commissioni parlamentari competenti per materia e per i profili finanziari. Le Commissioni hanno 45 giorni per pronunciarsi.

- attuazione art. 5 L. 86/2019 → **riordino e riforma delle disposizioni in materia di enti sportivi professionistici e dilettantistici nonché di lavoro sportivo**
- attuazione art. 6 L. 86/2019 → misure in materia di rapporti di rappresentanza degli atleti e delle società sportive e di accesso ed esercizio della professione di agente sportivo
- attuazione art. 7 L. 86/2019 → misure in materia di riordino e riforma delle norme di sicurezza per la costruzione e l'esercizio degli impianti sportivi e della normativa in materia di ammodernamento o costruzione di impianti
- attuazione art. 8 L. 86/2019, → semplificazione di adempimenti relativi agli organismi sportivi
- attuazione art. 9 L. 86/2019 → misure in materia di sicurezza nelle discipline sportive invernali





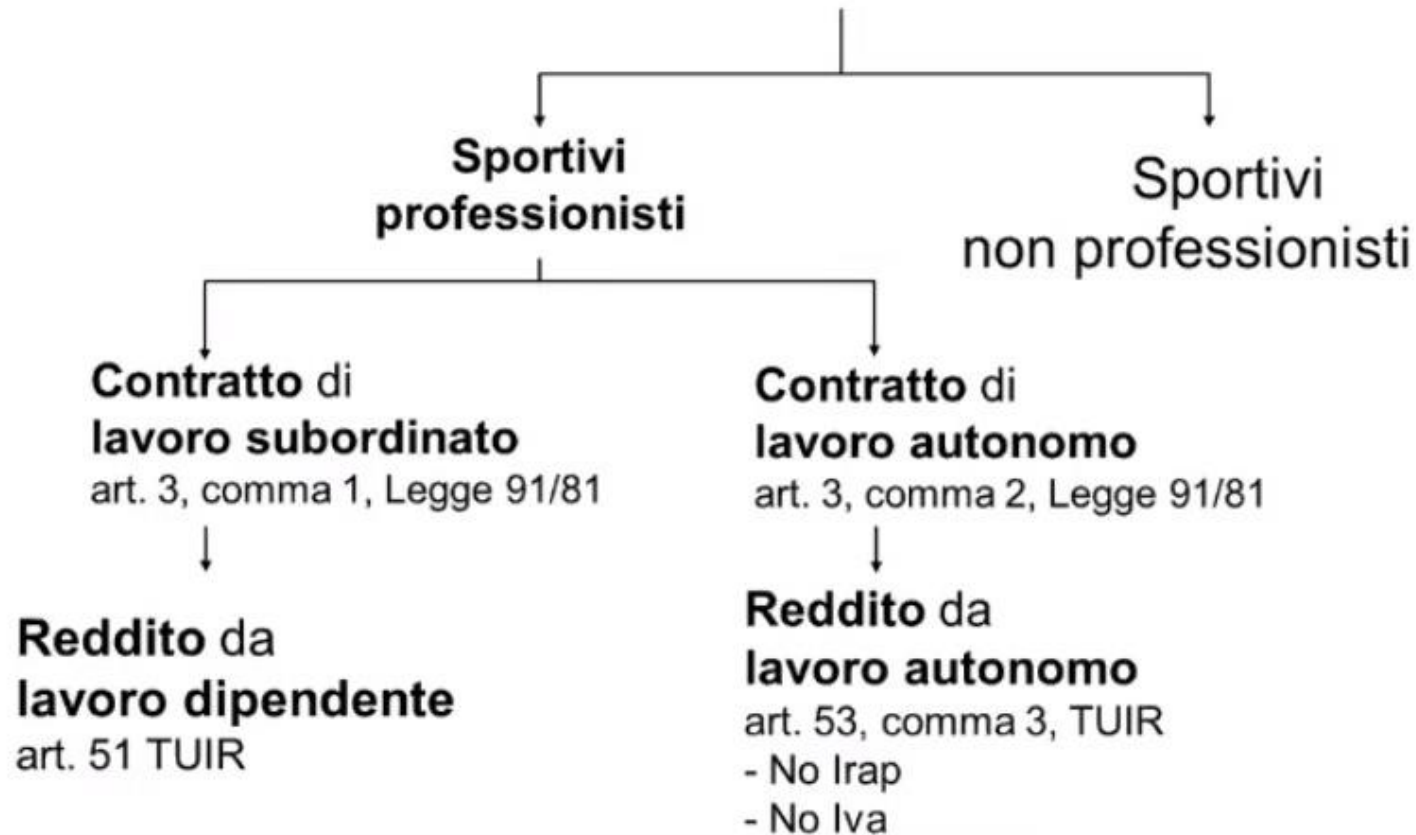
Le somme erogate sono **redditi diversi** (Art. 67, c. 1, lett. m) Tuir

- Fino a € 10.000,00 annui → Non concorrono alla formazione del reddito
- Oltre € 10.000 ,00 e fino a € 28.158,28 (30.658)annui → Ritenuta a titolo d'imposta nella misura del 23,9%
- Oltre € 28.158,28 (30.658) annui → Ritenuta a titolo d'acconto nella misura del 23,9%
→ Tassazione Irpef in modo ordinario in dichiarazione dei redditi

LEGGE 91/81



SPORTIVI





Bonus Collaboratori sportivi

131.077 richieste.

Il 91% arrivano da chi lavora in associazioni dilettantistiche, quasi uno su quattro è laureato e per circa i due terzi sono lavoratori senza qualifiche.

La fascia d'età più esposta è quella tra i 26 e i 40 anni, quella di chi è nel pieno dell'attività lavorativa e magari sta costruendo una famiglia o ha figli piccoli, con oltre il 40%, ma un terzo sono ancora più giovani, sotto i 25 anni.

Meno del 3% invece quelli che hanno già compiuto i 60.

Le donne sono poco meno della metà tra chi ha fatto richiesta del bonus, 62 mila contro 68 mila uomini.



BOZZA D.LGS. 24 Novembre 2020

Art. 25 (Lavoratore sportivo)

« 1. É lavoratore sportivo l'atleta, l'allenatore, l'istruttore, il direttore tecnico, il direttore sportivo, il preparatore atletico e il direttore di gara che, senza alcuna distinzione di genere e indipendentemente dal settore professionistico o dilettantistico, esercita l'attività sportiva verso un corrispettivo al di fuori delle prestazioni amatoriali di cui all'articolo 29 [...] »

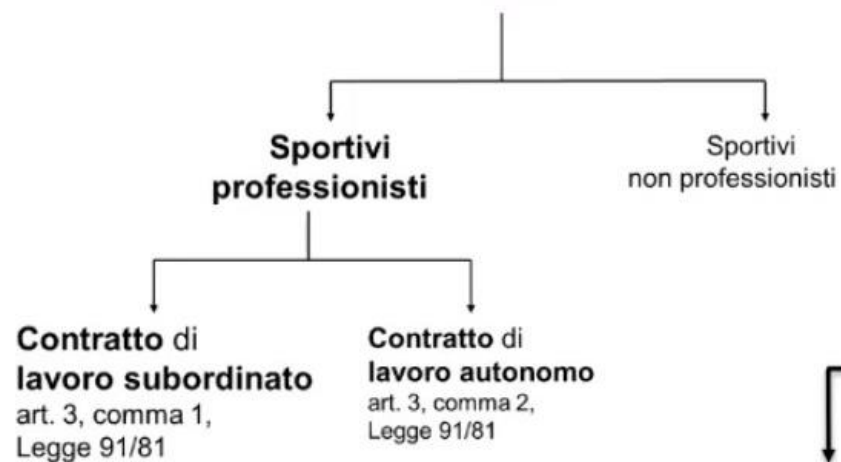
«2. Ricorrendone i presupposti, l'attività di lavoro sportivo può costituire oggetto di un rapporto di lavoro subordinato o di un rapporto di lavoro autonomo, anche nella forma di collaborazioni coordinate e continuative ai sensi dell'articolo 409, comma 1, n. 3 del codice di procedura civile, fatta salva l'applicazione dell'articolo 2, comma 1, del decreto legislativo 15 giugno 2015, n. 81 [...] »



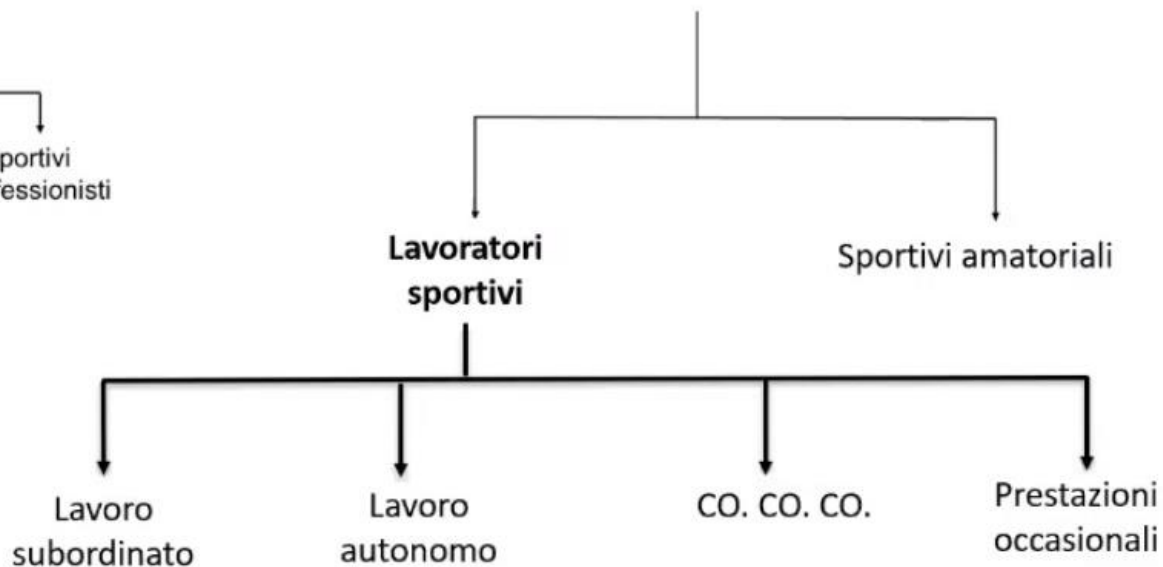
LEGGE 91/81

BOZZA D.LGS. 24 Novembre 2020

SPORTIVI



SPORTIVI





Trattamento fiscale sportivi non professionisti v. amatoriali

LEGGE 91/81

Bozza D.LGS. 24 Novembre 2020

Sportivi non professionisti

Sportivi amatoriali

Le somme erogate sono **redditi diversi** (Art. 67, c. 1, lett. m) Tuir

Fino a € 10.000,00 annui → Non concorrono alla formazione del
Art. 69 D.P.R. 917/86 reddito

Oltre € 10.000 ,00 e fino a € 28.158,28 (30.658) annui → Ritenuta a titolo d'imposta
nella misura del 23,9%

Oltre € 28.158,28 (30.658) annui → Ritenuta a titolo d'acconto nella misura
del 23,9% Tassazione Irpef in modo
ordinario in dichiarazione dei redditi

Fino a € 10.000,00 annui
Indennità, rimborsi, premi e compensi →
Art. 29 c. 2 e 36 c. 6 D.Lgs. 24/11/2020
Art. 69 D.P.R. 917/86

**«non concorrono a
formare il reddito»**

↓
Esenti da tassazione

Oltre € 10.000,00 annui
Art. 29 c. 2 D.lgs. 24/11/2020
Art. 36 c. 6 D.Lgs. 24/11/2020

→ **«le prestazioni sportive
sono considerate di
natura professionale ai
sensi dell'articolo 25,
comma 1, per l'intero
importo.**





Grazie per l'attenzione

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