

OLYMPIC PROGRAMME COMMISSION

REPORT TO THE 117TH IOC SESSION



I N T E R N A T I O N A L O L Y M P I C C O M M I T T E E

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In case of divergence between the English and the French version,
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	5
II. METHODOLOGY	9
2.1. REFERENCE GUIDE	11
2.2. PRESS COVERAGE STUDY METHODOLOGY	17
2.3. BROADCAST COVERAGE STUDY METHODOLOGY	19
III. INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC SUMMER SPORTS FEDERATIONS	21
AIBA - INTERNATIONAL BOXING ASSOCIATION	23
FEI - FEDERATION EQUESTRE INTERNATIONALE	29
FIBA - INTERNATIONAL BASKETBALL FEDERATION	35
FIE - FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE D'ESCRIME	41
FIFA - FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION	47
FIG - INTERNATIONAL GYMNASTICS FEDERATION	53
FIH - INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY FEDERATION	61
FILA - INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATED WRESTLING STYLES	67
FINA - FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE DE NATATION	73
FISA - INTERNATIONAL ROWING FEDERATION	81
FITA - INTERNATIONAL ARCHERY FEDERATION	87
FIVB - INTERNATIONAL VOLLEYBALL FEDERATION	93
IAAF - INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATHLETICS FEDERATIONS	99
IBAF - INTERNATIONAL BASEBALL FEDERATION	105
IBF - INTERNATIONAL BADMINTON FEDERATION	111
ICF - INTERNATIONAL CANOE FEDERATION	117
IHF - INTERNATIONAL HANDBALL FEDERATION	123
IJF - INTERNATIONAL JUDO FEDERATION	129
ISAF - INTERNATIONAL SAILING FEDERATION	135
ISF - INTERNATIONAL SOFTBALL FEDERATION	141
ISSF - INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING SPORT FEDERATION	147
ITF - INTERNATIONAL TENNIS FEDERATION	153
ITTF - INTERNATIONAL TABLE TENNIS FEDERATION	159
ITU - INTERNATIONAL TRIATHLON UNION	165
IWF - INTERNATIONAL WEIGHTLIFTING FEDERATION	171
UCI - INTERNATIONAL CYCLING UNION	177
UIPM - UNION INTERNATIONALE DE PENTATHLON MODERNE	185
WTF - WORLD TAEKWONDO FEDERATION	191
IV. RECOGNISED INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS	199
FIRS - INTERNATIONAL ROLLER SPORTS FEDERATION	201
IGF - INTERNATIONAL GOLF FEDERATION	207
IRB - INTERNATIONAL RUGBY BOARD	213
WKF - WORLD KARATE FEDERATION	219
WSF - WORLD SQUASH FEDERATION	225
V. ANNEXES	233
VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	263

I. INTRODUCTION

Background

In November 2002, the IOC Session in Mexico City approved the principle of a systematic review of the Olympic Programme and mandated the Olympic Programme Commission to lead the process. One of the key missions of the Olympic Programme Commission has been to set up a regular and clearly defined process by which the Olympic Programme would be reviewed after each Olympic Games.

Evaluation criteria

In order to fulfill this mission, the Olympic Programme Commission developed a set of criteria to be used in assessing the strengths and weaknesses of each sport and the value that each sport adds to the Olympic Programme. Following consultation with the International Federations (IFs) and other key stakeholders, the final list of 33 criteria was proposed to the IOC Session, which approved it in August 2004 in Athens.

Data collection

In September 2004, a questionnaire reflecting these criteria was sent to the 28 summer Olympic Federations and to the five Recognised Federations selected by the Executive Board for further study. This questionnaire was developed in electronic format, accessible through the Internet. Completed questionnaires were returned to the IOC Sports Department in December 2004, which then had the responsibility to verify all responses and request further information or clarification where necessary. While efforts were made to clarify certain information, the Commission decided that it was not possible to include all of the data gathered through the questionnaire in the reports due to inconsistencies in some information and difficulties in making fair and verifiable comparisons with certain information. Please note that most information provided by the International Federations was accepted as presented.

Data provided by the International Federations were supplemented with information provided by the IOC, IOC experts and partners. The IOC also commissioned studies of the press and television coverage of the Olympic Games 2004, Athens. These studies were conducted by external and independent companies, respectively Observer Group AB (International) and Sports Marketing Surveys Ltd (SMS).

The Olympic Programme Commission reviewed all data and has been able to draw its conclusions from the following sources of information:

- Completed questionnaires from the Federations
- IOC experts' knowledge in areas of Broadcasting, Environment, Venues, Media and Costs
- IOC-commissioned studies on press coverage conducted by Observer Group
- IOC-commissioned studies on broadcast coverage conducted by SMS
- Information gathered through the IOC Documentation Centre
- Information gathered through the World Anti-Doping Agency
- Information gathered through the past Organising Committees of the Olympic Games

Sports Observation Programme

The Olympic Programme Commission also took into account the information gathered through the Sports Observation Programme that was conducted in 2004 and 2005 (including the Athens 2004 Olympic Games), for all the 28 summer Olympic Sports and the five sports governed by Recognised Federations.

Report preparation

A mix of quantitative and qualitative information was then gathered to assess the overall strengths and weaknesses of each sport and discipline. Following this information gathering, the Olympic Programme Commission appointed a small Working Group from amongst its members to undertake a first in-depth analysis of the data collected and prepare the first draft of the individual reports on the sports. The full Commission then met to further develop and refine the content and structure of the complete report. This complete report represents therefore the collective opinion of the members of the Olympic Programme Commission.

Following the meeting of the Olympic Programme Commission, each International Federation was given the opportunity to review and comment on its own section in March/April 2005. The IOC received extensive, constructive feedback from the International Federations, some providing factual corrections and others providing clarification or explanatory comments. In the interest of openness, every effort was made to include as many comments from the International Federations as possible.

Report format:

This report is presented on an IF by IF basis, in alphabetical order of the International Federation acronym; the five Recognised Federations appearing after the 28 summer Olympic Federations. Please find in section II of this report, the template used for the sports report, which presents all the information sources used in each part of the report, as well as the benchmarks established by the Commission for the purpose of assessment.

With regard to the summary found at the end of each report, in most cases, a quantitative assessment was made based on the numbers provided, but in other areas a qualitative assessment was made based on standards established by the Commission. The Commission has intentionally kept any such subjective assessments or opinions on each sport to a minimum and wherever possible used language that is consistent across all reports in order to maintain balance and fairness. For some specific elements (gender equity in the IF governing bodies', 'athlete representation' and 'anti-doping'), the Commission has not made any assessment, but nevertheless chose to include the facts available for the information of the reader. Finance also appears in each of the 33 summaries.

Otherwise, the various report headings are covered in the summary only if the information provided falls above or below the defined benchmarks.

II. METHODOLOGY

2.1. REFERENCE GUIDE

INFORMATION SOURCES AND DEFINED BENCHMARKS

Acronym

International Federation's name

DISCIPLINES AT OLYMPIC GAMES IF ANY

OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Source: IOC

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Source: IOC

Number of IF competition days during the 16-day

Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule

Source: IOC

Description of events

Source: IOC's Documentation Centre, IOC's website and IFs' websites

Recognised IFs - Events proposed for the 2012

Olympic Games

Source: IFs

Recognised IFs - Description of proposed events for the 2012 Olympic Games

Source: IFs

Recognised IFs - Venue requirements

Source: IFs

QUOTAS

Source: IOC

RECOGNISED IFs – PROPOSED NUMBER OF

ATHLETES

Source: IFs

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

Date of establishment of the IF

Source: IFs

Olympic Games

Introduction to the Olympic Programme

Source: IOC and IFs

Number of times on the Olympic Programme

Source: IOC and IFs

Benchmark

"Strong tradition" = 20 participations and more

World Championships

Date of 1st World Championships

Source: IFs

Number of World Championships held to date

Source: IFs

Frequency of World Championships

Source: IFs

Other Multi-sports Games

Sport on the programme of the last All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games or Universiade.

Source: IOC and IFs

Recognised IFs - World Games

Number of times on the World Games programme

Source: IFs

UNI VERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Number of Member National Federations

Source: IFs

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets)

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"Well spread universal membership" = 190 Member National Federations and more as well as 90 % of the NOCs of each continent represented

"Universal membership" = 190 Member National Federations and more

"Low membership" = Less than 110 Member National Federations

"Low membership in continents" = Less than 33% of the NOCs represented in two continents or more

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF)

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"High number of active National Federations" = 75 % or more of the National Federations of the IF organised national championships in 2003-2004

"Low number of active National Federations" = less than 50% of the National Federations of the IF organised national championships in 2003-2004

"Very low number of active National Federations" = less than 25% of the National Federations of the IF organised national championships in 2003-2004

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF)

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"High number of National Federations participating" = 75 % or more of the National Federations of the IF took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

"Low number of National Federations participating" = less than 50% of the National Federations of the IF took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

"Low number of National Federations participating in continents" = less than 50% of the National Federations of the IF took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in two continents or more

UNI VERSALITY

(CONTINUED)

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last IF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF).

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"High number of National Federations participating" = 75 % or more of the National Federations of the IF took part in the last IF Continental Championships

"Low number of National Federations participating" = less than 50% of the National Federations of the IF took part in the last IF Continental Championships

"Low number of National Federations participating in continents" = less than 50% of the National Federations of the IF took part in the last IF Continental Championships in two continents or more

Recognised IFs - Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the World Games 2001 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF)

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"High number of National Federations participating" = 75 % or more of the National Federations of the IF took part in the qualifying events for the World Games 2001

"Low number of National Federations participating" = less than 50% of the National Federations of the IF took part in the qualifying events for the World Games 2001

"Low number of National Federations participating in continents" = less than 50% of the National Federations of the IF took part in the qualifying events for the World Games 2001 in two continents or more

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Source: IOC

Number of NOCs that won medals at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Source: IOC

Continental distribution of medals won at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Source: IOC

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Source: Olympic Programme Commission, based on Olympic knowledge and comments provided by the IFs

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

Average percentage of the total of number tickets available sold at Sydney 2000 Olympic Games and Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Source: IOC, based on figures provided by SOCOG for Sydney 2000 Olympic Games and TicketMaster for Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Benchmark

"High percentage" = more than 80% of the tickets available sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games (average)

"Low percentage" = less than 60% of the tickets available sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games (average)

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"High number" = more than 800 requests at last two World Championships (average)

"Low number" = less than 100 requests at last two World Championships (average)

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Source: IOC, based on a study by SMS, (see 2.3)

The total number of hours of television coverage has been divided by the number of days of competition of the sport at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Benchmark

"Very high number" = more than 60 hours

"High number" = between 50 and 60 hours

"Fairly high number" = between 40 and 50 hours

"Fairly low" = between 15 and 20 hours

"Low number" = between 10 and 15 hours

"Very low number" = less than 10 hours

Average prime time viewers hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Source: IOC, based on a study by SMS, (see 2.3)

The total number of prime time viewers hours has been divided by the number of days of competition of the sport at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

Benchmark

"Very high number" = more than 60,000,000

"High number" = between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000

"Fairly high number" = between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000

"Fairly low" = between 5,000,000 and 10,000,000

"Low number" = between 2,000,000 and 5,000,000

"Very low number" = less than 2,000,000

POPULARITY

(CONTINUED)

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships were broadcast

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"Very high number" = more than 150 countries (average)

"High number" = between 125 and 150 countries (average)

"Fairly high number" = between 100 and 125 countries (average)

"Fairly low number" = between 30 and 50 countries (average)

"Low number" = between 10 and 30 countries (average)

"Very low number" = less than 10 countries (average)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"Very high number" = more than 100 countries (average)

"High number" = between 80 and 100 countries (average)

"Fairly high number" = between 60 and 80 countries (average)

"Low number" = between 10 and 20 countries (average)

"Very low number" = between 1 and 10 countries (average)

"No sales of TV rights"

Income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"Very high income" = more than USD 100,000,000 (average)

"High income" = between USD 10,000,000 and 100,000,000 (average)

"Fairly high income" = between USD 1,000,000 and 10,000,000 (average)

"Low income" = between USD 50,000 and 100,000 (average)

"Very low income" = between USD 1 and 50,000 (average)

"No income"

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004

Source: IOC, based on a study by Observer Group, (see 2.2)

Benchmark

"Very high number" = more than 1,000 articles

"High number" = between 500 and 1,000 articles

"Low number" = between 100 and 200 articles

"Very low number" = less than 100 articles

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004

Source: IOC, based on a study by Observer Group, (see 2.2)

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003

Source: IFs

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships

Source: IFs

Number of visits to the sport page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 - 11 February 2005)

Source: IOC

MAJOR SPONSORS

Five major sponsors of the IF and kind of benefits provided

Source: IFs

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: comparison of female VS male participation

Source: IFs

Recognised IFs - Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the World Games 2001: comparison of female VS male participation

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"Low female participation compared to male participation"= the level of female participation in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games is 20% or more lower than male participation.

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of Executive Board (or equivalent)

Source: IFs

N.B. In order to increase the number of women occupying leadership and administrative positions within the Olympic Movement, the IOC set the following goal: by 31 December 2005, the National Olympic Committees, International Federations and sports bodies belonging to the Olympic Movement should establish a goal that at least 20% of the positions in all their decision-making structures (in particular the executive and legislative bodies) are held by women.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Impact of judging on the result of the sport's competition

Source: Olympic Programme Commission, based on experience, observation and discussion

Judging/refereeing system and steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees

Source: IFs

Benchmark

The Commission looked for a judging system that was fair, consistent, credible and open. The same principles were applied to the process in place for training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, but also included global scope, impartiality in selection and objectivity of evaluation.

Strength= IF is strong across all criteria detailed above

Weakness= IF is weak across several criteria detailed above or has an area of particular concern to the Olympic Programme Commission.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

(CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

Steps taken by the IF with a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner

Source: IFs

Benchmark

The Commission looked for a proactive approach to reform, making multiple, dynamic changes either to rules and/or competition format as well as the way the sport is presented to the public and media.

Strength= IF is strong across all criteria detailed above

Weakness= IF is weak across several criteria detailed above or has an area of particular concern to the Olympic Programme Commission

ENVIRONMENT

Existence of an IF's environmental programme and action plans

Source: IFs

Impact of the sport on the environment

Source: IOC experts, based on knowledge and comments provided by the IFs

Benchmark

Weakness= no specific environment programme or action plans in place

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

Role of athletes in the IF's global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission

Source: IFs

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

2002 and 2003

Source: IFs and WADA

N.B. The Commission included only those out-of-competition tests conducted or financed by the IF or WADA, and not those requested by other organisations.

The section also indicates the percentage of this total conducted or financed solely by the IF.

Total number of tests and results

2004 – total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories

2003 – total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories

2003 – total number of tests reported which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations

Source: IFs, accredited laboratories and WADA

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

Existence of a four-year strategic planning process and details

Source: IFs

Benchmark

The Commission looked for a comprehensive and comprehensible plan with a well-coordinated and centralised mission based on a broad and inclusive process of consultations. In addition to matters of competitions and rules, the Commission looked for well-identified strategies for governance, finance, development and marketing.

Strength= IF is strong across all criteria detailed above

Weakness= IF has no strategic planning process in place

Finance

Share of the Federation's income from Olympic revenues (2000-2003)

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"Very low reliance on Olympic revenues" = less than 10% of income from Olympic revenues

"Low reliance on Olympic revenues" = between 10 % and 20% of income from Olympic revenues

"High reliance on Olympic revenues" = between 50 % and 60% of income from Olympic revenues

"Very high reliance on Olympic revenues" = more than 60% of income from Olympic revenues

Share of the Federation's income generated by marketing and broadcasting (2000-2003)

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"Very high percentage of IF's income coming from marketing and broadcasting" = more than 60% of income coming from marketing and broadcasting

"High percentage of IF's income coming from marketing and broadcasting" = between 50 % and 60% of income coming from marketing and broadcasting

"Low percentage of IF's income coming from marketing and broadcasting" = between 10 % and 20% of income coming from marketing and broadcasting

"Very low percentage of IF's income coming from marketing and broadcasting" = less than 10% of income coming from marketing and broadcasting

Income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003

Source: IFs

Benchmark

"Very high income" = more than USD 100,000,000 on average

"High income" = between USD 10,000,000 and 100,000,000 on average

"Fairly high income" = between USD 1,000,000 and 10,000,000 on average

"Low income" = between USD 50,000 and 100,000 on average

"Very low income" = between USD 1 and 50,000 on average

"No income"

DEVELOPMENT

(CONTINUED)

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IF between 2001 and 2004

Source: IFs

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the IF to support its national federations and continental associations

Source: IFs

Benchmark (combined)

The Commission looked for clearly-defined programmes which were global, IF-led and administered, oriented towards youth, training of officials and administration support. In addition, the Commission noted not only the level of financial assistance, but the conditions for activation by the NFs.

"IF spends considerable funds on a worldwide development programme" = IF is strong across all criteria detailed above

COSTS

VENUES COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Source: IOC experts, based on Olympic knowledge and comments provided by the IFs

Benchmark

Assessment based on costs

"Very high costs" = more than USD 300,000,000

"High costs" = between USD 100,000,000 and 300,000,000

"Low costs" = between USD 10,000,000 and 50,000,000

"Very low costs" = less than USD 10,000,000

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Source: IOC experts, based on Olympic knowledge and comments provided by the IFs

Benchmark

Assessment based on two items: costs and complexity, ranked on a scale from low to very high

"Very high cost and/or complexity" = one item assessed as very high

"High cost and/or complexity" = both items assessed as high

"Fairly low cost and/or complexity" = one item assessed as low, the other as medium

"Low cost and/or complexity" = both items assessed as low

Television production cost

Source: IOC experts, based on Olympic knowledge and comments provided by the IFs

Benchmark

"Very high costs" = more than USD 400,000 per day of competition

"High costs" = between USD 300,000 and 400,000 per day of competition

"Fairly high costs" = between USD 200,000 and 300,000 per day of competition

"Low costs" = less than USD 100,000 per day of competition

2.2. PRESS COVERAGE STUDY METHODOLOGY

OBSERVER GROUP AB (INTERNATIONAL)

The objective was to provide a high-level quantitative and qualitative evaluation of global media coverage of sports at the Summer Olympic Games in Athens in 2004.

The Observer Group tracked media coverage related to sports at the Summer Games for a period of two weeks before the Games, during the Games and a further two weeks after. This enabled the report to evaluate: expectations before the Games, the impact of the sports during the Games themselves, and the success and popularity of the sports after the Games ended. Therefore, media monitoring was conducted from 30 July to 12 September 2004 (inclusive).

A representative sample of geographic coverage was defined, based on a combination of the following criteria: socio-economic status, Olympic achievement and regional coverage. This analysis generated the following list of 25 countries: Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, South Africa, China, India, Japan, Korea, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Spain, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, Canada, the United States, Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico.

A representative barometer of the country's media landscape was required, respecting the following limitation: top two or three daily broadsheets by circulation (less in some countries, five in the United States). This resulted in a study of 67 publications.

The brief sent to monitoring suppliers in each country was: *The 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens only in connection with sports*. The following exclusions and restrictions were applied to these monitoring keywords:

Exclusions: passing mentions of sports, results tables, medal tables, pictures, Opening and Closing Ceremonies, general discussion of the Games without specific reference to a sport or discipline (e.g. readiness of facilities / organisation in general).

Restrictions: only articles over 100 words, three paragraphs or three column-inches were included in this study.

2.3. BROADCAST COVERAGE STUDY METHODOLOGY

SPORTS MARKETING SURVEYS Ltd

The objective was to collect broadcast data and monitor and report on levels of broadcast exposure of the Olympic sports, and viewer hours generated.

Sports Marketing Surveys collected coverage and audience information from each of the official broadcast partners for their programming of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games during the period 13 – 29 August 2004. In addition to this, extensive television monitoring of dedicated coverage was undertaken to ascertain the total exposure of each Olympic sport and then matched with audience broadcast data to accurately reflect the viewing of each sport.

The 28 markets in which monitoring and analysis took place were: the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece, Russia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, India, the United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Israel and Pan-Europe (Eurosport).

Athens 2004 Olympic Games broadcast coverage, viewing data and market information was obtained from the following sources: official broadcast partners, official TV audience monitoring agencies – BARB, GfK, Nielsen, EurodataTV, Oracle Airtime Sales, TBI World Television 2004, CIA Factbook 2004, Market and MediaFact 2004, World Advertising Research Center (Mediaedge:cia) and Sports Marketing Surveys' extensive country and broadcaster database.

The following definitions were used:

Total Viewer Hours: the popularity of an event was defined by calculating the total number of hours watched by all viewers (programme duration x programme audience). Total Viewer Hours allows for comparison between sports with different programme duration.

Prime time: broadcast coverage occurring between 7 and 11 p.m in the respective countries.

Prime Time Viewer Hours: the number of hours watched by all viewers (programme duration x programme audience) broadcast between 7 and 11 p.m.

III. INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC SUMMER SPORTS FEDERATIONS

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

11 events:

- Men's light fly weight
- Men's fly weight
- Men's bantam weight
- Men's feather weight
- Men's light weight
- Men's light welter weight
- Men's welter weight
- Men's middle weight
- Men's light heavy weight
- Men's heavy weight
- Men's super heavy weight

Number of AIBA competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 15

Description of events

Boxers qualify for the Olympic Games through regional qualifying tournaments in Europe, Asia, the Americas, Africa and Oceania.

The number of boxers accepted from any region depends upon the strength of boxing in the region and varies according to weight division.

The boxers are paired off at random for the Olympic Games, without regard to ranking. They fight in a single-elimination tournament, but, unlike most other Olympic events, both losing semi-finalists receive bronze medals.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 286 men

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE**Establishment**

1946: AIBA established

Olympic Games

1904: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men (except 1912)

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 22

World Championships

1974: 1st World Championships for Men

Number of World Championships (Men): 28

Frequency: every two years

Other Multi-sports Games

Boxing is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The AIBA has 190 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	47 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	43 (44)
Europe	46 (48)
Oceania	12 (15)
Total	190 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
74%	n/a

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
98%	Africa
98%	America
100%	Asia
100%	Europe
99%	Oceania
	n/a

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last AIBA Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF)

Men	Women
70%	Africa
60%	America
95%	Asia
87%	Europe
75%	Oceania
	n/a

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze per event): 44

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	1	7%
America	2	23%
Asia	7	29%
Europe	10	41%
Oceania	0	0%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The best amateur boxers under the control of the AIBA are eligible to participate in the Olympic Games.

The AIBA does not recognise professional boxers.

TICKETS SALES AND ATTENDANCE

111,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 76.7% of the 145,000 tickets available for boxing
- 1.7% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

55,500 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 43.5% of the 128,000 tickets available for boxing
- 1.9% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 11

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 32

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 6,255,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast: 13 (last WC) - 10 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC): 12 (last WC) - 8 (previous WC)

AIBA received a standard level of income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 300

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	3.67
Asia	3.00
Europe	4.04
North America	11.75
South America	1.33
Oceania	6.67

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 2,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: not available

Number of visits to the boxing page on the IOC website (1 January 2004 - 11 February 2005): 13,920 (1%)

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***MAJOR SPONSORS**

Benefits that the AIBA received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Greenhill		X	X	X	

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
99%	n/a

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the AIBA Executive Committee:

- 31 men
- 1 woman

The AIBA Executive Committee has a female membership of 3%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a high impact on the result of a boxing bout.

Summary of information provided by the AIBA in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

The result of a boxing bout is calculated automatically following valid blows being scored by the boxers and approved by at least three of the five judges around the ring. A computerised scoring system has been in place since the 1992 Games in Barcelona.

Selection

All countries participating in an international tournament may bring one AIBA-qualified referee/judge.

Certification

The AIBA Commission of Refereeing and Judging must, once every four years, ascertain the suitability of an international referee/judge to hold the title. This is done through a practical and oral control test. A referee/judge cannot be assigned to officiate at the World Championships or Olympic Games without passing the test successfully. Failing the control test results in the name of the referee/judge being removed from the international list.

Comment

Senior AIBA officials have had discussions with the IOC regarding possible changes to the judging system, open scoring and selection of referees and judges. To date (March 2005), the AIBA has not provided any concrete information on the possible changes or when they would be implemented.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the AIBA has taken the following steps:

Introduction of computer scoring, which has changed the fighting style as boxers no longer depend on scoring a knockout. Competitors now try to score as many points as possible with correct blows. In this way, the better boxer of the two opponents will win the bout.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT *(CONTINUED)*

ENVIRONMENT

The AIBA has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

The AIBA states that an environmental programme is under consideration for implementation post-AIBA Congress 2006.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The AIBA provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

No Athletes' Commission

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 100, of which 0% conducted or financed by the AIBA
- 2002: 120, of which 0% conducted or financed by the AIBA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 2,194

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 1,904

Total number of the 1,904 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 9 (0.47%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The AIBA states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place but there is no indication as to how the plan is prepared, how often and who is consulted.

The information received indicates that the plan does not cover the marketing, communications and commercial aspects of the sport.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 62.7%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 8.4%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the AIBA between 2001 and 2004

No response given

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the AIBA to support its national federations and continental associations

All AIBA continental bureaus retain their zonal affiliation fees for administrative purposes. The AIBA makes an annual grant to each continental bureau for equipment purchase and other agreed expenses.

COSTS

VENUES COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for boxing (6,000 seats) are reasonable.

However, the venue cannot be shared due to the 15-day competition.

Existing halls as a temporary solution help to reduce costs and ensure a good legacy outcome.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Low

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 68,500 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the 15-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - AIBA

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Boxing enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at the Olympic Games on 22 occasions since 1904.
- The AIBA was established in 1946 and organised the first World Championships in 1974 (Men).
- Boxing is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The AIBA has a universal membership with 190 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- A high number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- A high number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships.

POPULARITY

- Amateur boxers only are eligible to participate in the Olympic Games as the AIBA does not govern professional boxing.
- Fairly low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The AIBA reports a low number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships, a low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and a very low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The AIBA Executive Committee has a female membership of 3%. However, it is noted that boxing is primarily a male-dominated sport.
- Whilst computer scoring has raised the credibility of the sport, the AIBA needs to improve considerably the selection, training and evaluation of referees and judges, especially considering the high level impact of judging on the competition results and the continued lack of transparency in the system.
- The selection process does not guarantee that the best referees and judges will be present at the Olympic Games.
- Senior AIBA officials have had discussions with the IOC regarding possible changes to the judging system, open scoring and selection of referees and judges. To date (March 2005), the AIBA has not provided any concrete information on the possible changes or when they would be implemented.
- The AIBA has acted positively to improve the image & safety of boxing with specific rules to ensure the preservation of the athletes' health e.g. gloves, headgear, knockdowns, etc.
- The AIBA has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The AIBA has no Athletes' Commission.
- Nine (0.47%) of the 1,904 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The AIBA has a very high reliance on Olympic revenues (62.7%) and a very low 8.4% of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting.
- The AIBA provided no information about its development programmes.

COSTS

- The technology requirements at the Olympic boxing venue are fairly low in cost and complexity.
- Television production costs are low.

OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

3 disciplines:

- Dressage
- Jumping
- Eventing

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

6 events:

Dressage

- Individual mixed
- Team mixed

Jumping

- Individual mixed
- Team mixed

Eventing

- Individual mixed
- Team mixed

Number of FEI competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 11

Dressage: 4

Jumping: 3

Eventing: 4

Description of events

- Dressage

The event is conducted over three rounds. In the first two, horse and rider perform a set routine of dressage routines. The third round is freestyle, with routines individually choreographed and performed to music.

- Jumping

Horse and rider are required to complete a course of about 15 obstacles, including triple bars, parallel bars and water jumps. Penalties are incurred if a horse refuses a jump or knocks down a rail, and if time limits are exceeded.

- Eventing

Eventing combines the above two disciplines, and adds a third competition of riding a cross-country course.

Equestrian is one of the few Olympic sports where men and women compete on equal terms.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 200 athletes; Dressage 50, Jumping 75, Eventing 75

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1921: FEI established

Olympic Games

1900: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men (except 1904 and 1908)

1952: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Jumping): 22

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Dressage): 21

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Eventing): 21

World Championships

1953: 1st Jumping World Championships

1966: 1st Dressage and Eventing World Championships

Number of World Championships:

Jumping: 18

Dressage: 10

Eventing: 10

Frequency: Every four years

Other Multi-sports Games

Equestrian is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games (Dressage, Jumping and Eventing) and the Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

FEI has 134 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	19 (53)
America	34 (42)
Asia	32 (44)
Europe	46 (48)
Oceania	3 (15)
Total	134 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Jumping	59%
Dressage	39%
Eventing	35%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Jumping	Dressage	Eventing
Africa	26%	5%	11%
America	38%	21%	21%
Asia	38%	19%	16%
Europe	87%	52%	54%
Oceania	67%	67%	67%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FEI Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Jumping	Dressage	Eventing
Africa	None	None	None
America	38%	38%	18%
Asia	None	None	None
Europe	52%	43%	33%
Oceania	None	None	67%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze per event): 18

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	2	33%
Asia	0	0%
Europe	7	67%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	9	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

286,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 98.1% of the 73,500 tickets available for dressage, 96.8% of the 55,000 tickets available for jumping and 86.2% of the 187,000 tickets available for the three-day event
- 4.9% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

96,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 97.1% of the 99,000 tickets available for equestrian
- 2.6% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 1,000

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 21

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 2,773,400

World Championships

Number of countries where the last World Championships were broadcast:

- Jumping: 155
- Dressage: 155
- Eventing: 155

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last World Championships:

- Jumping: 15
- Dressage: 9
- Eventing: 9

Figures are not available for the previous World Championships
The FEI received a standard level of income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 253

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.33
Asia	0.92
Europe	6.81
North America	2.63
South America	1.22
Oceania	6.00

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 1,400

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 1,000

Number of visits to the equestrian page on the IOC website (1 January 2004 - 11 February 2005): 171,517 (4%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the FEI received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Samsung	X				
PSI	X				
Gandini	X				
UAE	X				

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Equestrian is a mixed sport where men and women compete in the same competition.

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FEI Executive Board:

- 5 men
- 1 woman

The FEI Executive Board has a female membership of 17%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a high impact on the result of the dressage discipline and on the dressage element of the eventing discipline. Judging has an overall medium to low impact on the result of the jumping discipline.

Summary of information provided by the FEI in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

The FEI judging system varies between the three disciplines:

Jumping: purely objective system based on faults for errors and total time, with no element of discretion for the judges.

Dressage: judging is purely subjective. Fairness, transparency and objectivity are maintained by providing a running score for the public, by having a panel of seven judges and making them available to the press to answer questions on their decisions.

Eventing: consists of two objective phases (cross country and jumping) and one subjective phase (dressage). In all disciplines, competitors are entitled to object to the Ground Jury on scoring matters.

Training & certification

The FEI organises training for judges of all levels in cooperation with Member National Federations around the world. Judges are certified at three levels: candidate, international and official.

Selection

The FEI technical committees select judges for all major events and the Olympic Games, based on experience and regional representation.

Evaluation

All judges are subject to continuous evaluation through compulsory refresher courses and through evaluation of their performance at major events by the FEI technical committees.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FEI has taken the following steps:

Development of a Super League in jumping which has a system of promotion and relegation.

Freestyle music has been introduced to dressage events along with a running score.

Eventing World Cup has changed its format to ensure greater public and media appeal.

ENVIRONMENT

The FEI has an environmental programme and action plans in place. It does not conduct environmental assessments for its events. The FEI does, however, encourage Organising Committees to follow the 'FEI Code of Conduct Towards Environment and Sustainable Development'.

The FEI states that the impact of equestrian on the environment is "very small".

It should be noted that sport-specific, purpose-built courses for major events have a potentially significant impact on the local environment, but can also offer major opportunities for rehabilitation of degraded land. There can also be integrated use of land already used for other purposes, with very little environmental impact.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FEI provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members elected by their peers.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the FEI General Assembly, without voting rights.

Each FEI Technical Committee and Competition Series Committee includes a competitor nominated by the relevant riders' association.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 31, of which 0% conducted or financed by the FEI
- 2002: 45, of which 0% conducted or financed by the FEI

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 669

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 605

Total number of the 605 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 2 (0.33%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The FEI states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering the sport, development, marketing and commercial aspects, communications and information technology.

A new strategic plan is currently being developed.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 13.6%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 31.1%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FEI between 2001 and 2004

Worldwide courses for riders and coaches

World Jumping and Dressage Challenge

Training programmes for judges, course designers and technical delegates

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the FEI to support its national federations and continental associations

The FEI has two Continental Associations, the Pan American Equestrian Federation and the Asian Equestrian Federation.

Each discipline has a separate budget and money is distributed directly by the FEI Development Department.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for equestrian (12,000 seats for jumping and dressage, 720 for cross-country) are expensive in order to meet the needs of the three disciplines and essential infrastructure.

The venue can be used by other sports (e.g. mountain bike, modern pentathlon riding).

It can present a legacy challenge, depending on the popularity of the sport in the host city. Temporary solutions can help overcome the legacy issues.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: High

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: High

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is fairly expensive and complex (USD 232,700 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the 11 days of competition, across three disciplines, using large fields of play adds to the costs.

SUMMARY - FEI

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Equestrian events enjoy a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at the Olympic Games on 22 occasions since 1900.
- The FEI was established in 1921 and organised the first World Championships in 1953.
- Equestrian is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The FEI has 134 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The FEI has a low number of active Member National Federations in dressage and eventing, respectively with 39% and 35% organising national championships in 2003-2004. However, many countries organise national events which count toward national rankings and replace national championships, as horse transport makes it difficult to organise national championships in certain regions.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the dressage and eventing qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, particularly in Africa, America and Asia. In jumping, the number was low in Africa, America and Asia.
- There are no jumping and dressage Continental Championships in Africa, Asia and Oceania and no eventing Continental Championships in Africa and Asia. On the other continents, the number of Member National Federations participating in the last Continental Championships was low in America for jumping and low in America and Europe for dressage and eventing.

POPULARITY

- High percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 92.3% of the 414,500 tickets available for equestrian.
- Low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The FEI reports a high number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships and a very high number of countries which broadcast the last World Championships, despite a low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The FEI Executive Board has a female membership of 17%.
- The FEI has introduced a number of initiatives to improve the image, safety and public appeal of the sport, particularly in the eventing discipline.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FEI Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers. Its members have the right to participate in the FEI General Assembly, without voting rights.
- Two (0.33%) of the 605 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The strategic planning process put in place by the FEI appears strong.
- The FEI has a low reliance on Olympic revenues (13.6%) whilst 31.1% of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting.

COSTS

- Venue costs are high given the area of land required, stabling, and equine and veterinary services. Temporary solutions can help overcome the legacy issues where interest in equestrian is low in the host city.
- The technology requirements at the Olympic equestrian venues are high in cost and complexity.
- Television production costs are fairly high due to the three disciplines, large fields of play and eleven days of competition.

OVERVIEW
EVENTS
Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

2 events:

- Men's basketball
- Women's basketball

Number of FIBA competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 15

Description of events

Basketball is played in four periods of 10 minutes each at the Olympic Games. Five-minute overtimes follow if a game is tied.

Both the men's and women's basketball tournaments are played with 12 teams and all teams except the host country and the reigning World Champion must qualify through a Continental Championship a year in advance of the Olympic Games.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 288 athletes; 144 men and 144 women

12-team tournaments

HISTORY AND TRADITION
HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE
Establishment

1932: FIBA established

Olympic Games

1936: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1976: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 16

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 8

World Championships

1950: 1st World Championships for Men

1953: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 14

Number of World Championships (Women): 14

Frequency: every four years

Other Multi-sports Games

Basketball is currently on the programme of the All African Games, the Pan American Games, the Asian Games and the Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

FIBA has 212 Member National Federations, of which 201 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (between brackets):

Africa	53 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	43 (44)
Europe	48 (48)
Oceania	15 (15)
Total	201 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
100%	77%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
64%	Africa	40%
74%	America	62%
77%	Asia	63%
83%	Europe	73%
100%	Oceania	71%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FIBA Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
68%	Africa	38%
81%	America	50%
79%	Asia	53%
85%	Europe	78%
93%	Oceania	50%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	2	50%
Asia	0	0%
Europe	2	33%
Oceania	1	17%
Total	5	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All players are eligible to compete in the Olympic Games.

FIBA is continually encouraging the best athletes to compete in the Olympic Games. However, the best NBA and WNBA players do not always represent their National Olympic Committees.

TICKETS SALES AND ATTENDANCE

404,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 96.5% of the 419,000 tickets available for basketball
- 6.3% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

337,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 66.3% of the 509,000 tickets available for basketball
- 9.2% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships:

- Men's: 1,500
- Women's: 700

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 53

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 90,695,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 47 (last WC) – 124 (previous WC)
- Women's: 32 (last WC) – 81 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 48 (last WC) – 124 (previous WC)
- Women's: 31 (last WC) – 66 (previous WC)

FIBA received a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 584

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	1.56
Asia	7.75
Europe	9.08
North America	18.25
South America	6.33
Oceania	12.67

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 10,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 140,000

Number of visits to the basketball page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 163,954 (3.8%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that FIBA received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Molten	X	X			
Champion	X	X			
Adecco	X			X	
Zepter	X				
Mondo	X			X	

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
76%	59%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FIBA Central Board:

- 16 men

- 5 women

The FIBA Central Board has a female membership of 24%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium level of impact on the result of a basketball game.

Summary of information provided by FIBA in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system & selection

Each international game is officiated by two or three referees, depending on its level. The referees are all of different nationalities to each other and to the competing teams. Referees for major FIBA competitions are selected by FIBA.

Training & certification

Each Member National Federation licenses its referees according to the general guidelines provided by FIBA. The best national referees attend regional zone clinics to qualify for the FIBA Referee Licence. All referees must attend a national refresher clinic twice each year. To be considered active, each FIBA referee must attend and pass the FIBA refresher clinic every four years.

Evaluation

Performances of referees at each game of a FIBA competition are evaluated by the FIBA referee supervisor. The supervisor meets with the referees the morning after a game to review performance. After the competition, the supervisor provides FIBA with a summary of the performance of each referee together with concrete proposals for improvements.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, FIBA has taken the following steps:

Regular reviews of all aspects of the sport take place including competition format, player and court appearance, facilities, venue design, media facilities, TV production, in-game entertainment and so on.

Entertainment was provided before and during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.

ENVIRONMENT

FIBA has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

FIBA provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

No Athletes' Commission

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 76, of which 0% conducted or financed by FIBA
- 2002: 119, of which 0% conducted or financed by FIBA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 3,989

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 3,872

Total number of the 3,872 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 3 (0.08%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

FIBA states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as the sport, the audience, development, internal processes and financial issues.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 16.5%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 53.4%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by FIBA between 2001 and 2004

Member National Federations – site visits to over 70 national federations throughout the five FIBA zones to evaluate and develop strategic plans and long-term development programmes.

Young Coaches' Programme – publications distributed to all Member National Federations.

Basketball without Borders – FIBA/NBA/UN project bringing 50-100 of the best young players to training camps each year.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by FIBA to support its national federations and continental associations

Each FIBA Zone annually receives USD 150,000 from FIBA, which principally covers administration expenses.

In addition, a central development fund of USD 2 million is available over a four-year period for the FIBA Zones to access, on submission of development projects for consideration.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for basketball (8,000 to 10,000 seats during preliminaries, 15,000 seats for finals) are expensive, given the use of a high quality, high ceiling venue over 15 days of competition.

The venue can be shared with gymnastics and handball.

The venue(s) used provide(s) a good legacy to the host city and if two venues are used, they are usually shared with handball.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Considerable

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

This assessment assumes that two venues are used simultaneously.

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is reasonable and not complex (USD 101,700 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the 15-day schedule is offset by the relatively small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - FIBA

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Basketball has been on the Olympic Programme 16 times since 1936.
- FIBA was established in 1932 and organised the first World Championships in 1950 (Men) and 1953 (Women).
- Basketball is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- FIBA has a universal membership, well spread across the five continents, with 212 Member National Federations, of which 201 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- FIBA has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 89% organising national championships in 2003-2004.

POPULARITY

- The best players in the world are eligible to compete in the Olympic Games and FIBA is continually encouraging them to participate. However, the best NBA and WNBA players do not always represent their National Teams at the Olympic Games.
- High number of hours of television coverage and very high number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- High number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- FIBA reports a high number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships and a fairly high number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The FIBA Central Board has a female membership of 24% .
- FIBA has introduced a number of initiatives to improve the appeal of the sport such as venue design, in-game entertainment and event organisation.
- FIBA has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- FIBA has no Athletes' Commission.
- Three (0.08%) of the 3,872 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The strategic planning process put in place by FIBA appears strong.
- FIBA has a low reliance on Olympic revenues (16.5%) and a high percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting and (53.4%).
- FIBA reports a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- Venue costs are high, however the venue is often shared with gymnastics and handball and can provide a good legacy for the host city.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

10 events:

- Men's foil individual
- Men's épée individual
- Men's sabre individual
- Men's foil team
- Men's épée team
- Men's sabre team
- Women's foil individual
- Women's épée individual
- Women's sabre individual
- Women's épée team

Number of FIE competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 9**Description of events**

Two rivals stand opposite each other and feint, lunge, parry and riposte until one scores the required number of hits to win.

Three types of fencing weapon – the foil, épée and sabre – are used at the Olympic Games.

Bouts are held on a 14-metre by 1.5-metre piste, or playing area.

Through wires and special dothing, fencers are connected to an electronic scoring system that indicates if a hit has occurred.

Each competition has a single-elimination format.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 200 athletes; 108 men, 84 women and 8 men or women from the host country.

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1913: FIE established

Olympic Games

1896: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1924: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 25

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 19

World Championships

1906: 1st World Championships for Men

1906: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 77

Number of World Championships (Women): 59

Frequency: Annually

Other Multi-sports Games

Fencing is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games, the Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIE has 115 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to the maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	14 (53)
America	27 (42)
Asia	28 (44)
Europe	44 (48)
Oceania	2 (15)
Total	115 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
95%	95%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
50%	Africa	43%
73%	America	58%
89%	Asia	57%
86%	Europe	84%
0%	Oceania	0%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FIE Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
43%	Africa	43%
50%	America	42%
71%	Asia	61%
77%	Europe	59%
None	Oceania	None

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 30

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	1	7%
Asia	1	10%
Europe	8	83%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	10	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All the athletes are eligible and the best ones do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKETS SALES AND ATTENDANCE

37,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 86.9% of the 42,500 tickets available for fencing
- 0.6% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

36,500 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 62.2% of the 59,000 tickets available for fencing
- 1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 180

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 15

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 8,680,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 58 (last WC) – 58 (previous WC)
- Women's: 54 (last WC) – 54 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 11 (last WC) – 10 (previous WC)
- Women's: 11 (last WC) – 10 (previous WC)

The FIE received a standard level of income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 198

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.78
Asia	1.08
Europe	4.92
North America	5.25
South America	0.33
Oceania	1.67

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 1,358

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 2,007

Number of visits to the fencing page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 105,659 (2.5%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the FIE received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Tissot	X				
Alistair Uhlmann			X		
France Lames	X		X		

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
78%	65%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FIE Executive Committee:

- 10 men

- 2 women

The FIE Executive Committee has a female membership of 17%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a high impact on the result of a fencing bout.

Summary of information provided by the FIE in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Judging is assisted by a signalling system indicating when a valid hit has been made.

In épée bouts the judge's role is to control the bout and award points based on the light signal system. The judge does not interpret the actions of the fencers or accord priority to simultaneous hits. Judging in épée bouts is described as being 90% objective, as most decisions are made by the signalling system.

In foil and sabre bouts the judge takes on a more significant role, controlling the bout and deciding on the convention of priority when two hits occur simultaneously. The judge is assisted by two assessors who follow the bout and intervene in cases of fault, but not in interpreting the convention of priority. Judging in foil and sabre bouts is described as being 50% objective, as the priority of a hit is decided by the judge, not by the signalling system.

Training

The FIE Judging Commission has organised annual seminars since 1998 involving all judges available for official FIE competitions. Seminars also take place the day before all official competitions to ensure uniform application of the rules.

Certification

Two categories of international referee: A and B.

A category B licence is obtained following a theoretical and practical exam.

A category A licence is awarded after two years of observation by members of the FIE Judging Commission, and only in cases when a judge has demonstrated ongoing neutrality and excellence in major international competitions. The examination procedure is currently under review to incorporate the use of videotaped bouts.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

Selection

Only one judge per country may be selected for the World Championships and Olympic Games to ensure fairness. Names are proposed by the FIE Judging Commission and approved by the Executive Committee.

Evaluation

With the exception of a small number of cases, the FIE indicates that there has been considerable improvement in the quality of judging as a result of the above measures.

All judges are scored on a scale of one to 10 at official FIE events. Those judges with weaker scores can be removed from the judges' list for a given period of time.

Comment

The FIE has as one of its goals to achieve a major improvement in refereeing standards and objectivity. Improvements in the standards of training and evaluation of the referees as well as the use of video evidence are two areas that will be the focus in 2005.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FIE has taken the following steps:

Electronic scoreboards, standardised clothing clearly indicating the nationality of the fencer, introduction of transparent masks and cordless weapons, piste design, relay-style team events and rule changes to reduce levels of passivity in *epee* bouts.

ENVIRONMENT

The FIE states that it is committed to the protection of the environment. Action includes the standardisation of equipment and materials and strict adherence to local regulations governing the use of sporting facilities, particularly with respect to waste management. The FIE uses pre-existing facilities for the staging of its events and understands the impact of its sport on the environment to be minimal.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FIE provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by the FIE and members elected by their peers. There are two representatives for each of the six weapons used in FIE competitions.

Athletes' Commission has a consultative role, providing suggestions and recommendations. The Commission can present proposals to other Commissions but not to the FIE Congress.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 40, of which 0% conducted or financed by the FIE
- 2002: Not available

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 1,580

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 1,494

Total number of the 1,494 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 2 (0.13%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The FIE states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, established in consultation with countries across all member confederations. Plans at confederation level are developed with the confederation presidents and national federations. Within each confederation, countries are classified according to levels of development and financial resources, to ensure that FIE resources and assistance are targeted most effectively.

The information received indicates that the plan covers how to increase the number of national federations and how to develop and improve understanding of the sport but does not cover governance or communications issues.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 55.6%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 32.3%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FIE between 2001 and 2004

Support for coach training schools in developing Member National Federations.

Assistance with equipment purchase, including athlete equipment and scoring systems.

High-level training courses for athletes from less-privileged National Federations.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the FIE to support its national federations and continental associations

Funding is allocated to Continental Confederations taking into account the Member National Federations of each.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Cost of the fencing venue (4,000/2,000 seats) is reasonable given the use now of one half only.

Fencing can share the venue with another indoor sport if necessary.

The venue can provide a good legacy to the city.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Considerable

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 93,700 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the 9-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - FIE

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Fencing enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at every Olympic Games (25 times) since 1896.
- The FIE was established in 1913, although the first World Championships were organised in 1906 (Men and Women).
- Fencing is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games, Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- The FIE has 115 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs. Membership is low in Africa and Oceania.
- The FIE has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 95% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in Africa and Oceania.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa and America. There are no Continental Championships in Oceania.

POPULARITY

- Low number of hours of television coverage and fairly low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- Low number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The FIE reports a low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The FIE Executive Committee has a female membership of 17%.
- Judging has a high level impact on the result of a fencing bout. While the FIE's efforts to improve the quality and credibility of the overall judging system are noted, the fact that different criteria are applied in the judgement of scores across the three weapons raises concerns and makes the results between the different weapons harder to understand.
- The FIE has as one of its goals to achieve a major improvement in refereeing standards and objectivity. Improvements in the standards of training and evaluation of the referees as well as the use of video evidence are two areas that will be the focus in 2005.
- The FIE has acted to improve the public image of the sport through a number of initiatives, e.g. transparent mask, piste design and team "relay" competition formats.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FIE Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by the FIE and members elected by their peers. The Commission has a consultative role, without participation or voting rights.
- Two (0.13%) of the 1,494 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The FIE has a high reliance on Olympic revenues (55.6%) whilst 32.3% of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting.

COSTS

- Television production costs are low.

OVERVIEW
EVENTS
Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

2 events:

- Football Men
- Football Women

Number of FIFA competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 11 + 2 in advance of the Opening Ceremony.

Description of events

While professionals are allowed in the men's tournament, rules restrict teams to players under 23 years old with the exception of three over-age players.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 468 athletes; 288 men and 180 women

16 team-tournament for men

10 team-tournament for women

HISTORY AND TRADITION
HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE
Establishment

1904: FIFA established

Olympic Games

1900: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1996: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 23

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 3

World Championships

1930: 1st World Championships for Men

1991: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 17

Number of World Championships (Women): 4

Frequency: every four years

Other Multi-sports Games

Football is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

FIFA has 205 Member National Federations, of which 196 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	52 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	43 (44)
Europe	48 (48)
Oceania	11 (15)
Total	196 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
100%	64%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
73%	Africa	13%
83%	America	36%
77%	Asia	26%
100%	Europe	96%
91%	Oceania	27%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FIFA Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
100%	Africa	48%
100%	America	40%
100%	Asia	65%
100%	Europe	89%
91%	Oceania	49%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	4	67%
Asia	0	0%
Europe	2	33%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	6	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All the best male players do not participate in the Olympic Games as FIFA restricts the competition to an Under-23 classification with the provision of three players aged over 23 at the Olympic Games (but not in the Olympic Games Qualifying Events).

All female athletes are eligible and the best ones do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKETS SALES AND ATTENDANCE

973,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 70.5% of the 1,381,500 tickets available for football
 - 15.2% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports
- 377,500 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:
- 39% of the 968,000 tickets available for football
 - 10.3% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships:

- Men's: 6,000
- Women's: 1,950

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 57

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 15,275,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 213 (last WC) – 196 (previous WC)
- Women's: 144 (last WC) – 67 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 213 (last WC) – 196 (previous WC)
- Women's: 144 (last WC) – 67 (previous WC)

FIFA received a very high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 57

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 15,275,500

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 633

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	3.56
Asia	17.58
Europe	6.12
North America	15.63
South America	7.89
Oceania	11.67

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 150,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 1,000,000

Number of visits to the football page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 178,418 (4.2%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that FIFA received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Adidas	X	X	X	X	X
JVC	X	X	X	X	X
Budweiser	X	X	X	X	X
Fuji film	X	X	X	X	X
Hyundai	X	X	X	X	X

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
84%	42%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FIFA Executive Committee:

- 26 men
- 0 women

None of the members of the FIFA Executive Committee are women.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging/refereeing has a medium to high impact on the result of a football match.

Summary of information provided by FIFA in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Training

FIFA conducts courses for Referees and Assistant Referees each year. FIFA implements training and instruction during all of its tournaments to ensure consistency of interpretation of the Laws of the Game.

Selection

FIFA's panel of international referees is appointed every year, based on recommendations from Member National Associations and Confederations. The final list is approved by the FIFA Referee Committee.

Evaluation

A referee assessor is appointed for every international match, and completes an appraisal for consideration by FIFA.

The FIFA Referee Committee analyses and reviews the performance of referees and assistant referees during each FIFA tournament and the Olympic tournament to determine which referees should officiate in subsequent rounds.

No official may officiate a match involving their own national team, nor a group opponent of their national team.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, FIFA has taken the following steps:

Continuous reviews of the Laws of the Game and recent modifications to encourage more offensive play. FIFA states that it makes fair play its top priority on the field as part of its efforts to make the world a better place.

ENVIRONMENT

FIFA has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

FIFA provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by FIFA.

Athletes' Commission recommendations are forwarded to the FIFA Executive Committee for approval.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in, and vote at, the FIFA Executive Committee.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: Not available
- 2002: Not available

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 22,332

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 20,104

Total number of the 20,104 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: Not available

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

FIFA states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as governance, finance, commercial, development, communication and competitions.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 0.3%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 87.9%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by FIFA between 2001 and 2004

Goal Programme – tailor-made infrastructure programme to help Member National Federations to partner local government in building their own "house of football". Any National Federation not owning its own headquarters and technical centre shall receive a Goal grant to build one. Annual budget of CHF 25 million. 207 projects awarded to over 172 Member National Federations.

Financial Assistance Programme – offers direct financial assistance to Member National Federations to develop football and strengthen capability and capacity.

Education Programmes – 120 courses provided annually on a variety of issues, affecting 170 Member National Federations. CHF 9 million budget.

The total annual budget amounts to CHF 145 million.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by FIFA to support its national federations and continental associations

The Financial Assistance Programme provides USD 250,000 per year to each FIFA Member National Federation. Payments are made pending approval of the intended use of the funds.

All federations must perform an annual local audit on the use of these funds, 20 are also selected for a central audit by KPMG.

Confederations receive USD 2,500,000 for development purposes.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for football (20,000 seats for preliminaries and 50,000 for finals) are very expensive due to the use of 1-5 stadia.

The stadia used usually represent a good legacy to the cities involved.

The venue can also be shared with athletics.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: High

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

The high level of technology costs is in large part due to the number of venues used for the Olympic football competitions.

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is fairly expensive and complex (USD 276,800 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games), in relation to the 13 days of competition, the five venues and the size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - FIFA

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Football enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at the Olympic Games on 23 occasions since 1900.
- FIFA was established in 1904 and organised the first World Championships (World Cup) in 1930 (Men) and 1991 (Women).
- Football is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- FIFA has a universal membership with 205 Member National Federations, of which 196 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- FIFA has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 82% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A high number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships.

POPULARITY

- All the best male players do not participate in the Olympic Games as FIFA restricts the competition to Under-23, with the provision of three players aged over 23 at the Olympic Games (but not in the Olympic Games Qualifying Events).
- Low percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 57.9% of the 2,349,500 tickets available for football. However it should be noted that a total number of 1,351,000 tickets were sold across both Olympics.
- High number of hours of television coverage during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- High number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- FIFA reports a high number of media accreditation requests for the last two World Championships, a very high number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and a very high number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The level of female participation in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games was significantly lower than male (42% vs. 84%). FIFA reports however that women's participation has shown significant growth since 2000.
- There are no women on the FIFA Executive Committee.
- FIFA has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FIFA Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by FIFA. Its members have the right to participate in, and vote at, the FIFA Executive Committee.
- The number of the 20,104 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 that resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations is not available.

DEVELOPMENT

- The strategic planning process put in place by FIFA appears strong.
- FIFA has no reliance on Olympic revenues (0.3%) and a very high percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (87.9%).
- FIFA reports a very high income for the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.
- FIFA spends considerable funds on a worldwide development programme.

COSTS

- Venue costs are very high; however, primarily existing stadia are used, hence the playing of Olympic football in cities outside the host city.
- Television production costs are fairly high, partly due to the use of five stadia.

OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

3 disciplines:

- Artistic
- Rhythmic
- Trampoline

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

18 events:

Artistic gymnastics	Artistic gymnastics
- Men's team	- Women's team
- Men's individual all-round	- Women's individual all-round
- Men's floor	- Women's vault
- Men's pommel horse	- Women's uneven bars
- Men's rings	- Women's balance beam
- Men's vault	- Women's floor
- Men's parallel bars	
- Men's horizontal bar	
	Rhythmic gymnastics
	- Women's individual
	- Women's group
Trampoline	Trampoline
- Men's individual	- Women's individual

Number of FIG competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 14

Artistic: 8

Rhythmic: 4

Trampoline: 2

Description of events

- Artistic

Artistic events are performed on various pieces of apparatus. The competition includes all-round events and team events also scored over each apparatus.

- Rhythmic

Rhythmic gymnastics is a women's competition. The gymnasts, accompanied by music, perform on a 13-metre-square floor area with rope, hoop, ball, clubs and ribbon.

In the individual event they perform different routines with four of the five apparatus.

In the team competition, teams of five perform together once using clubs and once with two using hoops and three using ribbons.

- Trampoline

Multiple somersaults and twists at a height of about eight metres require a fine technique, perfect body control and aesthetic movements.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Artistic: 196 athletes; 98 men and 98 women

Rhythmic: 84 women

Trampoline: 32 athletes; 16 men and 16 women

Total: 312 athletes

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1881: FIG established

Olympic Games

1896: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1928: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme:

Artistic (Men): 25

Artistic (Women): 17

Rhythmic (Women): 6

Trampoline (Men): 2

Trampoline (Women): 2

World Championships

1903: 1st Artistic World Championships for Men

1934: 1st Artistic World Championships for Women

1963: 1st Rhythmic World Championships for Women

1964: 1st Trampoline World Championships for Men & Women

Number of World Championships:

Artistic (Men): 37

Artistic (Women): 27

Rhythmic (Women): 26

Trampoline (Men): 23

Trampoline (Women): 23

Frequency:

Artistic – Rhythmic – Trampoline: every year except year of Olympic Games

Other Multi-sports Games

Gymnastics is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, World Games, Commonwealth Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

FIG has 130 Member National Federations, of which 129 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	21 (53)
America	26 (42)
Asia	32 (44)
Europe	47 (48)
Oceania	3 (15)
Total	129 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Men	Women
Artistic	60%	60%
Rhythmic	n/a	41%
Trampoline	25%	25%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Artistic Men	Artistic Women	Rhythmic Women	Trampoline Men	Trampoline Women
Africa	30%	9%	13%	9%	0%
America	41%	31%	17%	14%	10%
Asia	26%	23%	23%	6%	6%
Europe	75%	71%	65%	42%	38%
Oceania	67%	67%	67%	33%	33%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FIG Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Artistic Men	Artistic Women	Rhythmic Women	Trampoline Men	Trampoline Women
Africa	52%	35%	22%	22%	0%
America	52%	52%	28%	14%	14%
Asia	40%	29%	23%	14%	14%
Europe	71%	70%	61%	52%	54%
Oceania	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%

UNIVERSALITY

(CONTINUED)

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 54

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	2	20%
Asia	3	19%
Europe	10	61%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	15	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

202,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 97.2% of the 158,500 tickets available for artistic
 - 100% of the 23,000 tickets available for rhythmic
 - 98.9% of the 25,500 tickets available for trampoline
- This represented 3.2% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports.

193,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 62.9% of the 203,000 tickets available for artistic
 - 95.8% of the 44,500 tickets available for rhythmic
 - 83.6% of the 27,000 tickets available for trampoline
- This represented 5.2% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships:

- Artistic gymnastics: 215
- Rhythmic gymnastics: 70
- Trampoline: 37

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

- Artistic gymnastics: 52
- Rhythmic gymnastics: 27
- Trampoline: 15

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

- Artistic gymnastics: 51,932,500
- Rhythmic gymnastics: 13,421,000
- Trampoline: 4,391,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Artistic gymnastics:
 - Men's: 35 (last WC) – 35 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 35 (last WC) – 35 (previous WC)
- Rhythmic gymnastics: 35 (last WC) – 35 (previous WC)
- Trampoline:
 - Men's: 35 (last WC) – 12 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 35 (last WC) – 12 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships: 46 approximately (including EBU)

FIG provided incomplete information as to the income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

POPULARITY

(CONTINUED)

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 681

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.89
Asia	12.08
Europe	10.35
North America	24.00
South America	4.00
Oceania	7.00

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 3,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 10,000

Number of visits to the gymnastics page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 - 11 February 2005): 323,581 (7.6%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that FIG received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Swiss Timing / Longines		X			

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

	Men	Women
Artistic	48%	40%
Rhythmic	n/a	36%
Trampoline	21%	17%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FIG Executive Committee:

- 12 men
- 7 women

The FIG Executive Committee has a female membership of 37% .

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a high impact on the result of gymnastic competitions.

Summary of information provided by FIG in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Each discipline has its own evaluation criteria.

Artistic gymnastics has used a simple judging system comprising Panel A (awarding a start value for the exercise, were it to be completed perfectly) and Panel B (awarding a final mark following deductions for execution errors). The limits of the code underpinning this system were underlined in the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. FIG has taken measures to resolve this problem by suspending the entire judging process for artistic gymnastics. A new process is currently being developed.

Rhythmic gymnastics introduced a new judging system in 2001, comprising a pool made up exclusively of FIG judges. FIG reports a spectacular increase in the quality of judging.

Trampoline uses a scoring system based on difficulty and execution.

Certification

Judges must sit exams before receiving a diploma at national, international or intercontinental level.

The evaluation system is due for reform shortly with a list of top judges being put together based on both examination results and performance at World Championships and Olympic Games.

Selection

Judges are allocated to national, continental and international competitions by their National Federations.

Evaluation

Judges are evaluated after each FIG event using a system developed in conjunction with Swiss Timing.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

(CONTINUED)

Comment

FIG has announced major changes to its scoring system and appointment of officials, and has sanctioned a number of officials following the incidents which occurred at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. Reforms are in progress, notably in the editing of a new Code of Points and the introduction of an open difficulty mark, all the while maintaining the idea of a "Perfect 10" in execution evaluation.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, FIG has taken the following steps:

Working together with the media to evaluate how best to present the sport, which has led to changes in the content and the format of competitions – increased age limits, withdrawal of compulsory exercises, less gymnasts, team format, finals taking place each day of the competition.

ENVIRONMENT

FIG has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

FIG provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members elected by their peers.

Athletes' Commission President is a member of the FIG Council and participates in the decision-making process.

FIG has introduced a 'No Go Zone' inside the competition perimeter, where gymnasts are out of view from television cameras and photographers.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 115, of which 0% conducted or financed by FIG
- 2002: 140, of which 0% conducted or financed by FIG

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 1,789

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 1,527

Total number of the 1,527 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 2 (0.13%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

FIG states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering basic aspects such as the sporting calendar and marketing of television rights.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 49.6%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 38.3%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by FIG between 2001 and 2004

Supports for concrete projects developed by Member National Federations, such as financial assistance for purchase of equipment, training of coaches and judges.

Academies – financed throughout the world, improving standard and competence of trainers.

Age groups – aims to protect the health of young gymnasts by abandoning junior competitions and introducing age group competitions, allowing more control over the difficulty of exercises required.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by FIG to support its national federations and continental associations

Continental unions request funding and manage the distribution process within their regions.

FIG does not have a direct relationship with its Member National Federations.

Continental unions submit development projects to FIG for evaluation. Finances are allocated to those projects which are approved.

COSTS

VENUES COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venues costs for gymnastics (15,000 seats for artistic/trampoline, 5,000 seats for rhythmic gymnastics) are expensive given the use of a high quality, high ceiling venue over the 14 days of competition.

The major venue is usually shared with basketball whilst the rhythmic venue can be ideally shared with badminton. Ultimately, it is possible to stage the three disciplines in one hall.

The venues used usually provide a good legacy to the city.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues:

- Artistic: Considerable
- Rhythmic: Medium
- Trampoline: Low

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues

- Artistic: High
- Rhythmic: Medium
- Trampoline: Low

This assessment assumes that the trampoline venue is shared with the artistic venue.

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is expensive and complex (USD 423,600 per day of artistic/trampoline competition, and USD 209,300 per day of rhythmic competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games), in relation to the 14 days of competition, the two venues and the nature of the competition.

SUMMARY - FIG

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Gymnastics enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at every Olympic Games (25 times) since 1896.
- FIG was established in 1881 and organised the first World Championships in 1903 (Artistic Men), 1934 (Artistic Women) 1963 (Rhythmic) and 1964 (Trampoline Men and Women).
- Gymnastics is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, World Games, Commonwealth Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- FIG has 130 Member National Federations, of which 129 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- FIG has a low number of active Member National Federations in rhythmic and trampoline, respectively with 41% and 25% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. In artistic and rhythmic, the number was particularly low in Africa, Asia and America. In trampoline, the number was low across all continents.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last rhythmic and trampoline Continental Championships. Participation was particularly low in Africa, America and Asia. In artistic, the number was low in Africa and Asia.

POPULARITY

- High percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 82% of the 481,500 tickets available across all disciplines.
- High number of hours of television coverage and high number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition for artistic gymnastics during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- Fairly low number of hours of television coverage and low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition for trampoline during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- High number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- FIG reports a low number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships for rhythmic gymnastics and trampoline and a fairly low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships across all disciplines.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The FIG Executive Committee has a female membership of 37%.
- Judging has a high level impact on the result of gymnastics competitions. The current judging system, particularly for artistic gymnastics, revealed major flaws at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. The selection process in place does not guarantee that the best judges will be present at the Olympic Games. FIG has acknowledged these weaknesses and has therefore made a priority of improving the overall system, as well as the selection, training and appointment of judges.
- As a result, FIG has announced major changes to its scoring system and appointment of officials, and has sanctioned a number of officials following the incidents which occurred at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. Reforms are in progress, notably in the editing of a new Code of Points and the introduction of an open difficulty mark, all the while maintaining the idea of a "Perfect 10" in execution evaluation.
- FIG has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FIG Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers. The Commission President is a member of the FIG Council and participates in the decision-making process.
- Two (0.13%) of the 1,527 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- 49.6% of FIG's total income comes from Olympic revenues whilst 38.3% of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting.

COSTS

- Venue costs are high; however, the venue is usually shared with basketball and can represent a good legacy for the host city.
- The technology requirements at the Olympic trampoline venue are low in cost and complexity.
- Television production costs are very high due to the format of the competition, three disciplines and 14 days competition.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

2 events:

- Men's hockey
- Women's hockey

Number of FIH competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 14

Description of events

Teams are placed in two pools for the preliminary rounds and each team plays the other teams in that pool.

The top two teams in each pool proceed to the semi-finals. Semi-final winners play for the gold and silver medals. Semi-final losers play for the bronze. The remaining teams play classification matches for the other places.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

352 athletes; 192 men and 160 women

12-team tournament for men

10-team tournament for women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1924: FIH established

Olympic Games

1908: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1980: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 20

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 7

World Championships

1971: 1st World Championships for Men

1972: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 11

Number of World Championships (Women): 12

Frequency: every four years

Multi-sports Games

Hockey is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIH has 117 Member National Federations, of which 111 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	16 (53)
America	22 (42)
Asia	27 (44)
Europe	39 (48)
Oceania	7 (15)
Total	111 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
93%	87%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
38%	Africa	38%
82%	America	73%
56%	Asia	33%
62%	Europe	51%
29%	Oceania	29%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FIH Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
38%	Africa	38%
82%	America	73%
56%	Asia	33%
62%	Europe	43%
29%	Oceania	29%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	1	17%
Asia	0	0%
Europe	2	66%
Oceania	1	17%
Total	4	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

497,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 93% of the 534,500 tickets available for hockey
- 7.8% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

107,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 64.6% of the 165,000 tickets available for hockey
 - 2.9% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports
- It should be noted that, due to a problem with competition schedules, the sale of tickets for hockey may have been affected during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships:

- Men's: 359
- Women's: 254

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 22

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 11,822,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 96 (last WC) – 82 (previous WC)
- Women's: 87 (last WC) – 82 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 96 (last WC) – 82 (previous WC)
- Women's: 89 (last WC) – 82 (previous WC)

The FIH received a standard level of income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 303

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	1.44
Asia	9.92
Europe	4.35
North America	1.38
South America	0.89
Oceania	13.00

POPULARITY

(CONTINUED)

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 1,362

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 5,627

Number of visits to the hockey page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 87,395 (2.1%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the FIH received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
BDO International	X	X		X	X
Rabobank	X				
Samsung	X				
Saharinda/Pariwa	X				
TK		X			

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
59%	48%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FIH Executive Board:

- 16 men
- 7 women

The FIH Executive Board has a female membership of 30%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium to high impact on the result of a hockey game.

Summary of information provided by the FIH in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging /refereeing system

Each game is officiated by two umpires, with a reserve umpire in attendance. Three 'off-field' technical officials are also appointed to control timing, replacements and match reports.

Training

Umpire development seminars and technical seminars are held on a regular basis.

Certification & selection

Three-grade accreditation system in place for international umpires. The Appointments Committee selects umpires of an appropriate standard for all world-level events.

Evaluation

At each tournament each umpire's performance is evaluated in terms of pre-tournament preparation and fitness work, rules knowledge, decision-making, game management, flow and timing, presentation and overall impression. In consultation with the tournament umpire manager, the tournament director awards a mark based on overall performance and makes recommendations for upgrading where appropriate. Umpires receive an Umpire Performance Feedback form evaluating their performance and providing them with a personal development plan.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT
(CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FIH has taken the following steps:

Creation of a number of 'fit-for-purpose' variations of hockey, for example, minis, 7-a-side, parents.

Assisting host organisers through its 'transfer of knowledge' programme in relation to marketing, media and television requirements.

Television presentation has been improved through the hiring of specialist production teams at international events.

Preparation of a special programme to assist new National Associations.

ENVIRONMENT

The FIH has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

Nevertheless, the FIH states that one of its strategic objectives is to find acceptable alternatives for playing on water-based synthetic pitches, in order to save water.

Venue inspections are made prior to major world level events and environmental aspects are considered, but the FIH does not require a bidding National Association to provide an environmental impact assessment. However, the FIH has created new criteria regarding environmental issues in bid documents for major hockey events. It is working on the use of multi-sport synthetic pitches to share facilities and use less space and resources.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FIH provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by the FIH following nominations from Member National Associations.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the FIH General Assembly and Executive Board.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to vote at the Executive Board.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 65, of which 0% conducted or financed by the FIH
- 2002: 73, of which 0% conducted or financed by the FIH

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 1,357

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 1,186

Total number of the 1,186 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 0 (0%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The FIH states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as mission, objectives, key performance indicators and organisational structure.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 41.1%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 35.1%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FIH between 2001 and 2004

The International Year of the Youth – significant portion of the FIH's 2001 budget used for this project to improve the quality and quantity of youth hockey in member countries.

Hockey Development – significant focus on coaching. Umpire and technical courses and seminars held regularly.

Organisation and administration development within Member National Federations – continental workshops for national hockey development officers. Administration courses and seminars held regularly.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the FIH to support its national federations and continental associations

The FIH Development and Coaching Committee recommends the allocation of FIH funding to national and continental federations and the FIH Executive Board decides upon the allocation of those funds.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for hockey (two playing fields, one of 8,000 seats and the second one of 5,000 seats) are reasonable.

The legacy value is determined by the popularity of the sport in the host city country.

No other sport can use the venue.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

This assessment assumes that the two hockey pitches are situated at the same venue.

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is reasonable and not complex (USD 106,700 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the 14-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - FIH

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Hockey enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at the Olympic Games on 20 occasions since 1908.
- The FIH was established in 1924 and organised the first World Championships in 1971 (Men) and 1972 (Women).
- Hockey is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The FIH has 117 Member National Federations, of which 111 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The FIH has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 90% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in Africa, Asia and Oceania.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa, Asia and Oceania.

POPULARITY

- The FIH reports a high number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The FIH Executive Board has a female membership of 30%.
- The FIH system of umpiring (refereeing) in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of umpires (referees), is strong overall.
- The FIH has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place. However, the FIH does have a strategic objective to find acceptable alternatives for playing on water-based synthetic pitches.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FIH Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by the FIH. Its members have the right to participate in both the FIH General Assembly and Executive Board, and the right to vote at the Executive Board.
- None (0%) of the 1,186 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The strategic planning process put in place by the FIH appears strong.
- 41.1% of the FIH's income comes from Olympic revenues whilst 35.1% of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting.
- Development plans reported by the FIH have been well planned with financial support to National and Continental Federations; however, this has not led to any major increase in the number of active National Federations.

OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

- 2 disciplines:
 - Freestyle
 - Greco-Roman

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

18 events:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Freestyle | Freestyle |
| - Men's –55 kg | - Women's –48 kg |
| - Men's 55-60 kg | - Women's 48-55 kg |
| - Men's 60-66 kg | - Women's 55-63 kg |
| - Men's 66-74 kg | - Women's 63-72 kg |
| - Men's 74-84 kg | |
| - Men's 84-96 kg | |
| - Men's 96-120 kg | |
| Greco-Roman | |
| - Men's –55 kg | |
| - Men's 55-60 kg | |
| - Men's 60-66 kg | |
| - Men's 66-74 kg | |
| - Men's 74-84 kg | |
| - Men's 84-96 kg | |
| - Men's 96-120 kg | |

Number of FILA competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 8

Freestyle: 5
 Greco-Roman: 3

Description of events

- Freestyle
- As well as using their arms and upper bodies, wrestlers can use their legs for pushing, lifting and tripping and they can hold opponents above or below the waist.
- Greco-Roman
- Wrestlers use only their arms and upper bodies to attack and can hold only those same parts of their opponents.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games:
 Freestyle: 188 athletes; 140 men and 48 women
 Greco-Roman: 140 men
 16 men or women in addition
 Total: 344 athletes

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1912: FILA established

Olympic Games

1896: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men
 2004: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women (freestyle)

Number of times on the Olympic Programme:
 Greco-Roman (Men): 23
 Freestyle (Men): 22
 Freestyle (Women): 1

World Championships

1904: 1st Greco-Roman World Championships for Men
 1951: 1st freestyle World Championships for Men
 1986: 1st freestyle World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (freestyle Men): 47
 Number of World Championships (freestyle Women): 27
 Number of World Championships (Greco-Roman): 48

Other Multi-sports Games

Wrestling is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

FILA has 153 Member National Federations, of which 151 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	35 (53)
America	27 (42)
Asia	33 (44)
Europe	45 (48)
Oceania	11 (15)
Total	151 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Men	Women
Freestyle	99%	64%
Greco-Roman	99%	n/a

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Freestyle Men	Freestyle Women	Greco-Roman Men
Africa	26%	11%	23%
America	52%	33%	56%
Asia	67%	39%	64%
Europe	87%	51%	87%
Oceania	90%	20%	90%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FILA Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Freestyle Men	Freestyle Women	Greco-Roman Men
Africa	40%	26%	34%
America	63%	52%	52%
Asia	42%	33%	30%
Europe	84%	52%	78%
Oceania	60%	40%	50%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 54

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	1	2 %
America	3	19 %
Asia	6	33 %
Europe	12	46 %
Oceania	0	0 %
Total	22	100 %

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

71,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 68.7% of the 104,000 tickets available for wrestling
- 1.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

64,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 66.1% of the 97,000 tickets available for wrestling
- 1.7% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships:

- Freestyle:
 - Men's: 367
 - Women's: 322
- Greco-Roman: 397

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 20

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 8,317,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Freestyle:
 - Men's: 41 (last WC) – 39 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 41 (last WC) – 26 (previous WC)
- Greco-Roman: 38 (last WC) – 38 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Freestyle:
 - Men's: 41 (last WC) – 39 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 41 (last WC) – 26 (previous WC)
- Greco-Roman: 38 (last WC) – 25 (previous WC)

FILA received a standard level of income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 234

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	1.56
Asia	8.50
Europe	1.77
North America	8.88
South America	0.33
Oceania	0.33

POPULARITY

(CONTINUED)

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 2,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 4,700

Number of visits to the wrestling page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 128,027 (3%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that FILA received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Tissot				X	
Asics	X				
Feddeak	X				
Delta Elektronik	X				
Samsung		X			

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

	Men	Women
Freestyle	62%	34%
Greco-Roman	61%	n/a

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FILA Bureau:

- 16 men
- 2 women

The FILA Bureau has a female membership of 11% .

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a high impact on the result of a wrestling bout.

Summary of information provided by FILA in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging /refereeing system

Wrestling matches officiated by three people: one referee, one judge and one mat chairman, using majority decision-making. Referees are chosen at random for each match to ensure objectivity and transparency.

All matches are videotaped. In case of a disagreement between the three officials, the mat chairman will look at a replay before a majority decision is made.

Training & certification

Officials regularly attend training courses before Continental or World Championships. Officials are classified in three categories - III, II and I – and can change category by sitting an exam during an international competition.

Selection

Officials for the World Championships are selected by FILA instructors from the highest category during the Continental Championships.

FILA also employs a continental quota system to ensure a spread of nationalities during the World Championships.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, FILA has taken the following steps:

Direct elimination competition and a new process for winning a match which have greatly increased the intensity of wrestling bouts.

FILA has, since 1 January 2005, made a number of modifications to the rules, with the objective of fundamentally modifying the image and the content of wrestling.

ENVIRONMENT

FILA has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

FILA states that the impact on the environment, pollution, etc. is non-existent and comparable to any other human activity.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

FILA provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by FILA.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in, and vote at, both the FILA General Assembly and Executive Board.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 100, of which 0% conducted or financed by FILA
- 2002: 111, of which 0% conducted or financed by FILA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 2,570

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 2,311

Total number of the 2,311 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 9 (0.39%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

FILA states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place but there is no indication as to how the plan is prepared, how often and who is consulted.

The information received indicates that the plan focuses on development of the sport in terms of its rules and increasing female participation and does not cover wider, long-term aspects.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 43.5%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 35.7%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by FILA between 2001 and 2004

60 competition mats sent out free-of-charge to developing National Federations.

Clothing and protective equipment sent out to 90 National Federations.

Coaches sent to 22 developing countries to provide long-term training courses.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by FILA to support its national federations and continental associations

Continental Federations receive a fixed subsidy for travel costs and accommodation.

National Federations receive a fixed subsidy for travel costs for athletes participating in championships.

Costs of instructors for training courses covered by FILA.

COSTS

VENUES COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for wrestling (one hall, 8,000 seats) are reasonable.

The venue can be shared with judo and taekwondo.

The sports hall used can usually represent a good legacy for the city.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is reasonable and not complex (USD 143,000 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the 8-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - FILA

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Wrestling enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been on the programme of the 1896 Olympic Games and 23 times since.
- FILA was established in 1912, although the first World Championships were organised in 1904 (Men) and 1986 (Women).
- Wrestling is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- FILA has 153 Member National Federations, of which 151 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- FILA has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 99% organising Greco-Roman national championships and 81% organising freestyle national championships respectively in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the freestyle qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. Participation was particularly low in Africa and America.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last greco-roman and freestyle Continental Championships in Africa and Asia.

POPULARITY

- Fairly low number of hours of television coverage and fairly low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- FILA reports a fairly low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships for both freestyle and Greco-Roman.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The level of female participation in the freestyle qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games was significantly lower than male (34% vs. 62%).
- The FILA Bureau has a female membership of 11%.
- Refereeing and judging have a high level impact on the result of a wrestling bout. While the system in place has not created controversy nor given reason for athletes and officials to protest, FILA needs to give priority to ensuring the overall system is well planned, transparent and well understood by the media and the public.
- FILA has continued to seek ways of improving the image of the sport and, since 1 January 2005, has made a number of modifications to the rules, with the objective of fundamentally modifying the image and the content of wrestling.
- FILA has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FILA Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by FILA. Its members have the right to participate in, and vote at, both the FILA General Assembly and Executive Board.
- Nine (0.39%) of the 2,311 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- 43.5% of FILA's income comes from Olympic revenues whilst 35.7% of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting.

OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

4 disciplines:

- Diving
- Swimming
- Synchronised swimming
- Water polo

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

44 events:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Diving - Men | Diving - Women |
| - Platform | - Platform |
| - Springboard | - Springboard |
| - Synchronised platform | - Synchronised platform |
| - Synchronised springboard | - Synchronised springboard |
| Swimming - Men | Swimming - Women |
| - 50m freestyle | - 50m freestyle |
| - 100m freestyle | - 100m freestyle |
| - 200m freestyle | - 200m freestyle |
| - 400m freestyle | - 400m freestyle |
| - 1500m freestyle | - 800m freestyle |
| - 100m backstroke | - 100m backstroke |
| - 200m backstroke | - 200m backstroke |
| - 100m breaststroke | - 100m breaststroke |
| - 200m breaststroke | - 200m breaststroke |
| - 100m butterfly | - 100m butterfly |
| - 200m butterfly | - 200m butterfly |
| - 200m individual medley | - 200m individual medley |
| - 400m individual medley | - 400m individual medley |
| - 4x100m freestyle relay | - 4x100m freestyle relay |
| - 4x200m freestyle relay | - 4x200m freestyle relay |
| - 4x100m medley relay | - 4x100m medley relay |
| | Synchronised swimming |
| | - Duet competition |
| | - Team competition |
| Water polo - Men | Water polo - Women |
| - 12-team tournament | - 8-team tournament |

Number of FINA competition days during the 16-day

Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 15

- Diving: 11
 Swimming: 8
 Synchronised swimming: 5
 Water polo: 14

OVERVIEW

(CONTINUED)

Description of events

- Diving

Competitors perform a series of dives and are awarded points up to 10, depending on their elegance and skill. The points are then adjusted for the degree of difficulty, based on the number and types of manoeuvres attempted.

A panel of seven judges traditionally scores a dive, judging such elements as approach, take-off, execution and entry into the water. Nine judges assess synchronised diving.

Four judge the execution of individual dives, and five assess synchronisation – how the pairs mirror height, distance from the springboard or platform, speed of rotation and entry into the water.

- Swimming

The swimming programme involves four different strokes across a range of distances. Each race has a maximum of eight swimmers.

- Synchronised swimming

Competition for both the duet and team events consists of a technical routine and a free routine, each performed to music within a time limit.

In the technical routine, swimmers perform specific moves in a set order.

In the free routine there are no restrictions on music or choreography. Judges of each routine look for a high degree of difficulty and risk, flawless execution, innovative choreography and seemingly effortless performance.

- Water polo

Prohibited from touching the bottom or side of the pool through four seven-minute quarters, water polo players swim up to five kilometres in a game. Players must have endurance, passing, dribbling and shooting ability and the strength to battle for the ball.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Diving: 136 athletes; 68 men and 68 women

Swimming: 800 athletes (target)

Synchronised swimming: 104 women

Water polo: 260 athletes; 156 men and 104 women

Total: 1300 athletes (target)

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1908: FINA established

Olympic Games

1896: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men
1912: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme:

Swimming (Men): 25

Swimming (Women): 21

Diving (Men): 23

Diving (Women): 21

Synchronised swimming (Women): 6

Water polo (Men): 23

Water polo (Women): 2

World Championships

1973: 1st swimming, diving, synchronised swimming and Men's water polo World Championships

1986: 1st Women's water polo World Championships

Number of World Championships:

Swimming (Men): 10

Swimming (Women): 10

Diving (Men): 10

Diving (Women): 10

Synchronised swimming (Women): 10

Water polo (Men): 10

Water polo (Women): 6

Frequency: every two years since 1999

Other Multi-sports Games

Aquatics is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Universiade.

UNI VERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

FINA has 190 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	50 (53)
America	40 (42)
Asia	42 (44)
Europe	47 (48)
Oceania	11 (15)
Total	190 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Men	Women
Swimming	70%	70%
Diving	31%	31%
Synchronised S.	n/a	26%
Water Polo	37%	18%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Swimming		Diving	
Men	Women	Men	Women
66%	66%	Africa	6%
90%	90%	America	45%
93%	93%	Asia	21%
100%	100%	Europe	38%
100%	100%	Oceania	10%
		Women	4%
			20%
			17%
			34%
			20%

Synchronised		Water polo	
Men	Women	Men	Women
	2%	Africa	4%
	20%	America	20%
n/a	19%	Asia	17%
	43%	Europe	26%
	10%	Oceania	20%
		Women	0%
			13%
			10%
			17%
			20%

UNIVERSALITY*(CONTINUED)*

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FINA Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Swimming			Diving	
Men	Women		Men	Women
32%	28%	Africa	None	None
90%	73%	America	18%	18%
60%	38%	Asia	24%	24%
85%	78%	Europe	32%	33%
70%	80%	Oceania	None	None

Synchronised			Water polo	
Men	Women		Men	Women
	None	Africa	None	None
	25%	America	20%	13%
n/a	21%	Asia	17%	None
	43%	Europe	26%	17%
	20%	Oceania	None	None

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 132

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	2	5%
America	5	26%
Asia	2	16%
Europe	18	37%
Oceania	1	16%
Total	28	100%

POPULARITY**PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES**

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

451,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 99.4% of the 197,500 tickets available for swimming
- 94.8% of the 106,500 tickets available for diving
- 51.1% of the 66,000 tickets available for synchronised swimming

- 93.3% of the 129,000 tickets available for water polo

This represented 7.2% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports.

339,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 98.3% of the 113,000 tickets available for swimming
- 94.1% of the 60,000 tickets available for diving
- 99% of the 21,500 tickets available for synchronised swimming

- 88.4% of the 170,500 tickets available for water polo

This represented 9.2% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 1,360

TELEVISION COVERAGE**Olympic Games**

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

- 78 for swimming
- 28 for diving
- 13 for water polo
- 15 for synchronised swimming

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

- 45,447,000 for swimming
- 32,960,500 for diving
- 5,810,000 for water polo
- 6,011,500 for synchronised swimming

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 138 (last WC) – 136 (previous WC)
- Women's: 138 (last WC) – 136 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 78 (last WC) – 76 (previous WC)
- Women's: 78 (last WC) – 76 (previous WC)

FINA received a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***PRESS COVERAGE**

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 1,650

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	6.44
Asia	25.65
Europe	24.58
North America	44.00
South America	7.44
Oceania	56.00

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official in 2003: 7,350

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 37,156

Number of visits to the aquatics page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 431,378 (10.1%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that FINA received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Adidas	X	X			
Swiss Timing	X	X			
Omega					
Arena	X	X			
Fukuoka City	X				
Damm	X	X			

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

	Men	Women
Swimming	89%	89%
Diving	26%	18%
Synchronised swimming	n/a	20%
Water polo	15%	10%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FINA Bureau:

- 24 men
- 0 women

None of the members of the FINA Bureau are women.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of swimming competitions. However, the impact is medium to high on water polo results and high on diving and synchronised swimming results.

Summary of information provided by FINA in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Swimming: athlete times are recorded by automatic equipment. A number of officials are appointed to ensure that the race is in accordance with the FINA rules, for example, stroke judges, inspectors of turn, false start rope personnel.

Water polo: FINA technical committee delegates supervise the work of two referees, two goal judges, two secretaries and two time keepers. Decisions of the two referees are final.

Diving: seven judges are used for individual events and nine for synchronised diving events (five judging synchronisation, two judging the execution of one diver, two judging the other). Highest and lowest marks are not considered.

Synchronised swimming: two panels formed by five or seven judges, one scoring technical merit and one scoring artistic impression, under the supervision of the referee.

Training

FINA training courses are conducted every year by the technical committees of each discipline to ensure uniform application of the rules and to improve and test the quality of the judges and referees through an oral and written examination.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

Selection

A judge or referee is selected for inclusion in the FINA Officials lists following a nomination from the relevant Member National Federation in accordance with the evaluation system established by the relevant FINA technical committee. Only judges and referees on this list can be nominated by their National Federation to officiate at the Olympic Games or World Championships. Recommendations are then made by the technical committees for approval by the FINA Bureau.

Evaluation

In all FINA disciplines, except swimming, a computer programme has been developed to produce a judging analysis. The work of the judges is considered after each day of competition so that appropriate measures can be taken if a problem is highlighted.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, FINA has taken the following steps:

- Swimming: B finals eliminated.
- Diving: introduction of synchronised diving has been attractive for media and spectators.
- Water polo: competition format changed to give athletes more time to recuperate, which has led to improved matches.
- Synchronised swimming: less popular events replaced with those more attractive to spectators.

Seminars organised with television production partners to ensure the best possible coverage of FINA events.

For the past 10 years, FINA has recommended that the World Championships be held in temporary pools in multifunction halls that can hold more spectators and provide better facilities.

ENVIRONMENT

FINA has no specific environmental programmes, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

FINA states that organisation of the World Championships has no impact on the environment. Using temporary pools in more appropriate venues avoids the construction of new facilities. Respect for the environment is stated as being vital for aquatic sports, as the location in water implies respect and responsibility for protection of nature.

FINA states that swimmers, athletes and officials are aware and follow this issue through.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

FINA provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

- Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by FINA following nominations from Member National Federations.
- Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the FINA General Assembly and Executive Board, without voting rights. The Commission presents proposals to the FINA Bureau via its meeting minutes.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 1,486, of which 80% conducted or financed by FINA
- 2002: 1,196, of which 77% conducted or financed by FINA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 9,508

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 9,270

Total number of the 9,270 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 19 (0.2%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

FINA states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place. The information received indicates that the plan focuses on competitions and Member National Federations and does not cover governance and administration issues.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 16.2%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 44.1%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by FINA between 2001 and 2004

Training programme for training course leaders.

Financial support for travel, accommodation and meals to all Member National Federations during the World Championships.

Production of publications and documents.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by FINA to support its national federations and continental associations

Financial support to Member National Federations is largely related to expenses due to participation at the World Championships.

National affiliation fees are returned to each respective continental organisation to cover administration costs.

FINA also provides the Continental Associations with direct financial support for their development programmes.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for the four aquatics disciplines are expensive given the need for a minimum of four pools and the significant infrastructure:

- Swimming: 12,000 seats
- Diving: 5,000 seats
- Synchronised swimming: 5,000 seats
- Water polo 5,000 seats

Less costly temporary solutions can offset costs and overcome legacy problems.

The swimming venue is also used by modern pentathlon for the swimming discipline.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues:

- Swimming: Considerable
- Diving: Medium
- Synchronised Swimming: Medium
- Water polo: Low

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues:

- Swimming: Medium
- Diving: Medium
- Synchronised Swimming: Medium
- Water polo: Medium

This assessment assumes that some of the venues are shared by the aquatics disciplines.

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is expensive and complex (USD 309,300 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games), in relation to the 15 days of competition and the four fields of play.

SUMMARY - FINA

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Aquatic sports enjoy a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at every Olympic Games (25 times) since 1896.
- FINA was established in 1908 and organised the first World Championships in 1973 (swimming, diving, synchronised swimming and water polo Men) and 1986 (water polo Women).
- Aquatic sports are currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- FINA has a universal membership with 190 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- FINA has a low number of active Member National Federations in diving, water polo and synchronised swimming, respectively with 31%, 28% and 26% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A high number of Member National Federations took part in the swimming qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. In diving, synchronised and water polo, the number was low across all continents.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last diving Continental Championships in America, Asia and Europe, whilst there are no Continental Championships in Africa and Oceania. In synchronised swimming, the number was low across all continents, except Africa where there are no Continental Championships. In water polo, the number was low in America, Asia and Europe and there are no Continental Championships in Africa and Oceania. In Swimming, the number was low in Africa and Asia.

POPULARITY

- High percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 91.5% of the 734,500 tickets available across all four aquatics disciplines.
- Very high number of hours of television coverage and high number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition for swimming during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. Fairly high number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition for diving.
- Fairly low number of hours of television coverage for synchronised swimming and low number of hours of television coverage for water polo during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. Fairly low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition for synchronised swimming and water polo.
- Very high number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- FINA reports a high number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships, as well as a high number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and a fairly high number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- There are no women on the FINA Bureau.
- Despite the medium to high level impact of judging on water polo results and the high impact of judging on diving and synchronised swimming results, the FINA system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges, is strong overall.
- FINA has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FINA Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by FINA. Its members have the right to participate in both the FINA General Assembly and Executive Board, without voting rights.
- 19 (0.2%) of the 9,270 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- FINA has a low reliance on Olympic revenues (16.2%) whilst 44.1% of its total income comes from marketing and broadcasting.
- FINA reports a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- Venue costs for aquatics are high. However, it should be noted that the 3-4 pools are used by the four disciplines and modern pentathlon. FINA's introduction and promotion of the use of temporary pools has lessened the burden on cities to build permanent facilities where the legacy need does not exist.
- Television production costs for aquatics are high due to the 15 days programme and four disciplines.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

14 events:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Men's events | Women's events |
| - Single sculls (1x) | - Single sculls (1x) |
| - Coxless pairs (2-) | - Coxless pairs (2-) |
| - Double sculls (2x) | - Double sculls (2x) |
| - Coxless fours (4-) | - Coxless quadruple sculls (4x) |
| - Coxless quadruple sculls (4x) | - Eights with cox (8+) |
| - Eights with cox (8+) | - Lightweight double sculls (2x) |
| - Lightweight double sculls (2x) | |
| - Lightweight coxless fours (4-) | |

Number of FISA competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 8

Description of events

Races are divided into sculling and sweepoar, with open and lightweight divisions.

A rower has one oar in sweep rowing, an oar in each hand in sculling. Boats have one, two, four or eight rowers.

The eights have a cox, who steers the boat and directs the crew, but, in all other boats, one rower steers by controlling a small rudder with a foot pedal.

All boats race in heats, with the top finishers advancing directly into the semi-finals or the six-boat final.

The other boats get a second chance, with the top boats again qualifying.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 550 athletes; 358 men and 192 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1892: FISA established

Olympic Programme

1896: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1976: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 25

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 8

World Championships

1962: 1st World Championships for Men

1974: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 31

Number of World Championships (Women): 28

Frequency: Annually for Men and Women

Other Multi-sports Games

Rowing is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

FISA has 118 Member National Federations, of which 116 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	19 (53)
America	23 (42)
Asia	29 (44)
Europe	42 (48)
Oceania	3 (15)
Total	116 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
66%	52%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
47%	Africa	32%
70%	America	52%
48%	Asia	48%
81%	Europe	69%
67%	Oceania	67%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FISA Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
42%	Africa	21%
70%	America	70%
48%	Asia	48%
None	Europe	None
None	Oceania	None

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 42

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	1	2%
America	2	7%
Asia	0	0%
Europe	18	79%
Oceania	2	12%
Total	23	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

129,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 86.9% of the 148,500 tickets available for rowing
- 2% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

62,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 62.6% of the 99,500 tickets available for rowing
- 1.7% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 475

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 21

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 1,883,500

FISA states that the competition schedule (morning sessions in order to benefit from the best weather conditions) does not allow rowing to obtain good prime time coverage as it is usually broadcast live (mornings) and not re-broadcast during prime time hours.

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 54 (last WC) – 87 (previous WC)
- Women's: 54 (last WC) – 87 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 57, including sales to EBU (last WC) – 57, including sales to EBU (previous WC)
- Women's: 57, including sales to EBU (last WC) – 57, including sales to EBU (previous WC) (including sales to EBU)

FISA received fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 299

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	1.11
Asia	1.50
Europe	5.58
North America	8.88
South America	0.67
Oceania	16.33

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 1,213

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 7,802

Number of visits to the rowing page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 82,834 (1.9%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that FISA received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Zürich Financial	X	X		X	X
Bearing Point	X			X	
Flying Eagles Boats	X	X	X	X	X
New Wave Sportswear	X	X	X	X	X
Stampfli Boats		X		X	

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
65%	54%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FISA Executive Committee:

- 4 men
- 2 women

The FISA Executive Committee has a female membership of 33%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of a rowing race.

Summary of information provided by FISA in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

As competition is decided by the order of arrival at the finish line, the role of the judges is to monitor safety, respect for the rules and a 'level playing field'.

Training & certification

The FISA Umpiring Commission provides seminars and exams throughout the year. Any umpire holding a national licence for at least three years may become an international umpire on successful completion of the exam. The international umpiring licence is valid for four years and can be extended on attendance at a FISA seminar.

Selection

Umpires are selected for the jury at FISA events on the basis of experience, universality and gender equality. No umpire will be selected to the jury twice in succession for the same event.

Evaluation

Members of the FISA Umpiring Commission observe the work of jury members during the main FISA events. At World Championships and Olympic Games, the chairman of the Umpiring Commission is also president of the jury. Evaluation meetings take place after each session.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, FISA has taken the following steps:

Introduction of big screen televisions, live commentators, live race trackers, video streaming and internet race archives. Nationality of boats, blades and athletes is now more easily identifiable.

FISA works closely with media and television directors to ensure the best possible event coverage.

ENVIRONMENT

FISA has an environmental programme and action plans in place, and conducts environmental assessments for its events.

It has an environmental working group, and environmental guidelines for rowing.

As rowing courses are often on drinking water reservoirs, FISA works with local authorities to protect the resource, enacting specific policies such as four stroke engines and encouragement of bike paths for coaches. Installations are often temporary and are constructed after environmental consultation.

In following sustainable development principles, FISA has also worked with organising committees and local authorities and environmental groups when determining, and in the construction of, Olympic sites on such matters as course shores, protection of vegetation, specific disembarking locations, and rehabilitation of degraded areas into environmentally enhanced sites.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

FISA provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members nominated by Member National Federations, having initially been elected by their national peers.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in, and vote at, the FISA Executive Board. The Commission Chairman has a seat on the FISA Council and is currently an elected member of the FISA Executive.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 296, of which 0% conducted or financed by FISA
- 2002: 360, of which 0% conducted or financed by FISA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 2,657

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 2,750

Total number of the 2,750 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 4 (0.15%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

FISA states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place covering mission, vision, core values and development, promotion, presentation and governance of the sport.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 44.6%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 44%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by FISA between 2001 and 2004

Introduce rowing in countries where it does not yet exist and where conditions are favourable for its adoption.

Improve the standard of rowing in existing developing rowing nations.

Increase participation and standards in international events.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by FISA to support its national federations and continental associations

A ranking is allocated to Member National Federations based on their activity level within regional and international events.

Those federations with lower levels of participation are eligible to access assistance based on request and their ability to meet the needs of the agreement.

Financial distribution is dealt with on a project-by-project basis and attempts are made to direct the most resources towards Africa, Latin America, Asia and Eastern Europe.

COSTS

VENUES COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for rowing (12,000 seats) are expensive due to the 2.2 km long channel needed and the infrastructure required.

Where possible, FISA prefers to use natural lakes as the rowing venue (as in 1992, 1984 and many times before).

The rowing venue is usually shared with canoe-kayak flatwater. It can be a legacy challenge for the host cities with low interest in these sports.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

This assessment assumes that the rowing venue is shared with canoe-kayak flatwater.

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is reasonable and not complex (USD 131,200 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the 8-day schedule is offset by the field of play.

SUMMARY - FISA

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Rowing enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at every Olympic Games since 1896 (the competition was however cancelled in 1896 due to the wind conditions).
- FISA was established in 1892 and organised the first World Championships in 1962 (Men) and 1974 (Women).
- Rowing is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- FISA has 118 Member National Federations, of which 116 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in Africa and Asia.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa and Asia. There are no Continental Championships in Europe and Oceania.

POPULARITY

- Very low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The FISA Executive Committee has a female membership of 33% .
- The FISA system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges, is strong overall.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FISA Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers. Its members have the right to participate in, and vote at, the FISA Executive Committee.
- Four (0.19%) of the 2,750 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The strategic planning process put in place by FISA appears strong targeting, in particular, expansion of the sport into new countries, with financial support on a project basis.
- 44.6% of FISA's income comes from Olympic revenues, whilst 44% of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting.
- FISA reports a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- Venue costs are high, however the venues are usually shared with canoe-kayak flatwater. The venue can be a legacy issue for host cities with low interest in these two sports.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

4 events:

- Men's individual 70m
- Women's individual 70m
- Men's team 70m
- Women's team 70m

Number of FITA competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 7

Description of events

Archers shoot at targets 70 metres away. The target is 1.22 metres in diameter and marked with 10 concentric rings.

The centre ring, or bullseye, measures 12.2 centimetres in diameter, and is worth 10 points. The outer ring is worth one point, and the rings in between increase by one point in value as they near the centre.

Archers, or teams, compete in head-to-head matches in single elimination after being ranked from one to 64. The semi-finals winners decide the gold and silver medals in the final, and the semi-finals losers shoot for the bronze.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 128 athletes; 64 men and 64 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1931: FITA established

Olympic Games

1900: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1904: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 13

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 11

World Championships

1931: 1st World Championships for Men

1931: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 42

Number of World Championships (Women): 42

Frequency: every two years

Other Multi-sports Games

Archery is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games, Asian Games, World Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

FITA has 137 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	18 (53)
America	26 (42)
Asia	34 (44)
Europe	46 (48)
Oceania	13 (15)
Total	137 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
73%	73%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
28%	Africa	39%
58%	America	50%
73%	Asia	52%
84%	Europe	64%
63%	Oceania	38%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FITA Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
17%	Africa	11%
58%	America	50%
73%	Asia	52%
84%	Europe	63%
63%	Oceania	38%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 12

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0 %
America	0	0 %
Asia	4	67 %
Europe	3	25 %
Oceania	1	8 %
Total	8	100 %

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

27,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 64.1% of the 43,000 tickets available for archery
- 0.4% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

31,500 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 39.6% of the 79,500 tickets available for archery
- 0.9% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 125

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 10

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 18,838,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last World Championships were broadcast:

- Men's: 88
- Women's: 88

Figures not available for previous World Championships

FITA states that it distributes a 26min tape of its World Championships through the EBU, which then distributes this tape to its partners in Europe and other continents.

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships: 0 countries, no sales

FITA's television policy is to pay for television slots (last Indoor World Championships covered by EuroSport News).

FITA received no income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 150

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	1.11
Asia	6.00
Europe	1.31
North America	3.38
South America	0.00
Oceania	2.33

POPULARITY

(CONTINUED)

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 795

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 37,000

FITA states that the website had 3 million hits at the recent Indoor World Championships in Aalborg.

Number of visits to the archery page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 127,830 (3%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that FITA received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Jet Set	X				
Associate Members	X	X	X		
St Paul	X			X	
Leica		X			

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
67%	53%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FITA Council:

- 9 men
- 3 women

The FITA Council has a female membership of 25%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of an archery competition.

Summary of information provided by FITA in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

The main task of judges is to ensure that FITA rules are complied with during the competition. Archers themselves (or their "agent") call the score of each arrow. Judges make rulings only when there is disagreement over whether or not an arrow is touching a line.

Training & certification

A new standardised certification process is due to be implemented in 2005.

National judges are certified as continental judges by the relevant continental association. Continental judges applying for international judge status attend training sessions and are required to pass written and practical examinations. Successful applicants are certified as FITA-accredited continental judges and must serve two years under the supervision of a mentor with positive feedback reports before being accredited as an international judge.

International judges must pass re-accreditation tests every two years and undergo continuous evaluation.

Selection

A pool of judges is nominated for the Olympic Games by the FITA Judges Committee, and selection is made by the FITA Council.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, FITA has taken the following steps:

Match Play events used since 1992 at World Championships and Olympic Games.

Reduction in number of simultaneous matches to allow spectators to follow the competition, and team matches with reduced time limits to increase excitement.

Efforts made to select interesting venues such as Central Park in New York, the Panathinaiko Stadium in Athens and the Royal Palace in Madrid, and to design the venue so that spectators are as close to the action as possible.

Working closely with host broadcasters to ensure innovative camera shots, such as placing a camera in the centre of the target and super slow motion views of the arrow flight.

Touch Archery programme encouraging clubs to hold open days to give the archery experience to as many people as possible of all age groups.

ENVIRONMENT

FITA has an environmental programme and action plans in place, and conducts environmental assessments for its events.

FITA states that its sport has a low environmental impact, but has a "leave it as we found it, better if possible" policy, using temporary facilities and ensuring strong waste management at sites.

A Sports & Environment Task Force has been created and environmental protection is included in the FITA Goals and the Code of Ethics.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

FITA provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members elected by the FITA Congress.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the FITA General Assembly and Council, without voting rights.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 40, of which 0% conducted or financed by FITA
- 2002: 58, of which 0% conducted or financed by FITA

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 720

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 685

Total number of the 685 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 6 (0.88%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

FITA states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place. The information received indicates that the plan has become more centralised over time and covers key aspects such as development, partnerships, standards, governance, finance, perception, inclusion and competitions.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 83.8%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 5.8%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by FITA between 2001 and 2004

Train Level 1 Coach Course Conductors – increasing the number of level 1 coaches will increase the number of beginners' classes that can be run, thus introducing more people to the sport. An equipment donation programme has also provided 27 Member National Federations with equipment kits to assist development.

Develop archery in Greece – FITA appointed and funded an external coach to develop elite level archery in Greece. It was thought important for the host country to perform well at the Olympic Games if the sport was to receive high levels of exposure.

Oceania Development Programme – FITA has placed a development officer in the region to develop and support the sport in the smaller Pacific countries.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by FITA to support its national federations and continental associations

Fees to FITA from Member National Federations are returned to each Continental Association in the form of grants.

Continental Associations also receive funding for special projects, which contribute to the FITA aims.

Most funding is directed through the Continental Associations but FITA will fund Member National Federations directly in some cases, such as for coaching development courses and specific start-up projects.

FITA has an active development programme, working closely with Olympic Solidarity.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for archery (4,000 seats) can be considered inexpensive.

Archery can use any kind of venue and share venues with several sports.

Temporary solutions can offset legacy concerns if there is low interest in the sport.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is reasonable and not complex (USD 119,100 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the seven-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - FITA

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Archery has been on the Olympic Programme 13 times since 1900.
- FITA was established in 1931 and organised the first World Championships the same year (Men and Women).
- Archery is currently on the programme of the Asian Games, Pan American Games, World Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- FITA has 137 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

POPULARITY

- Low percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 48.2% of the 122,000 tickets available for archery.
- Very low number of hours of television coverage during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- Low number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- FITA reports no countries paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The FITA Council has a female membership of 25%.
- Judging has a low level impact on the result of an archery competition. The FITA system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall.
- FITA has introduced a number of new initiatives to improve public and media interest, most notably the use of match play, time limits and a reduced number of simultaneous matches.
- FITA has also used high profile city venues for recent World Championships in order to help promote the sport.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FITA Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by the FITA Congress. Its members have the right to participate in both the FITA Congress and Council, without voting rights.
- Six (0.88%) of the 685 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- FITA has a very high reliance on Olympic revenues (83.8%) and a very low percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (5.8%).
- FITA reports no income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- Venue costs are very low with temporary facilities in public parks often used, or a mix of temporary/permanent facilities to provide a legacy for the sport.

OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

- 2 disciplines:
 - Volleyball
 - Beach volleyball

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

- 4 events:
 - Men's volleyball - Women's volleyball
 - Men's beach volleyball - Women's beach volleyball

Number of FIVB competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 16

Volleyball: 16
 Beach: 12

Description of events

- Volleyball

Matches are played to the best of five sets using the rally point system where a point is scored in every rally regardless of which team is serving. The first four sets are played to 25 points, with the final set being played to 15 points. A team must win a set by two points. There is no ceiling, so a set continues until one of the teams gains a two-point advantage. The match is won by the first team to win three sets.

There are six players on court in a volleyball team, who must each rotate position every time their team wins back service from the opposition.

- Beach volleyball

A team is composed of two players. Matches are played to the best of three sets using the rally point system. The first two sets are played to 21 points, with the final tie-breaker set being played to 15 points.

A team must win a set by two points. A set continues until one of the teams gains a two-point advantage.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Volleyball: 288 athletes; 144 men and 144 women

12 team-tournament for men

12 team-tournament for women

Beach volleyball: 96 athletes; 48 men and 48 women

24 pairs for men

24 pairs for women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1947: FIVB established

Olympic Games

1964: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men and Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme:

Volleyball (Men): 11
 Volleyball (Women): 11
 Beach (Men): 3
 Beach (Women): 3

World Championships

1949: 1st World Championships for Men
 1952: 1st World Championships for Women
 1987: 1st World Championships for Men and Women beach volleyball

- Volleyball

Number of World Championships (Men): 15
 Number of World Championships (Women): 14
 Frequency: every four years

- Beach

Number of World Championships (Men): 12
 Number of World Championships (Women): 12
 Frequency: every two years

Other Multi-sports Games

Volleyball is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIVB has 218 Member National Federations, of which 201 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	53 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	44 (44)
Europe	47 (48)
Oceania	15 (15)
Total	201 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Men	Women
Volleyball	100%	100%
Beach	75%	75%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Indoor Men	Indoor Women	Beach Men	Beach Women
Africa	70%	30%	30%	10%
America	85%	85%	76%	76%
Asia	40%	20%	66%	61%
Europe	87%	80%	81%	79%
Oceania	See note below			

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FIVB Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Indoor Men	Indoor Women	Beach Men	Beach Women
Africa	70%	30%	30%	10%
America	85%	85%	76%	76%
Asia	40%	20%	66%	61%
Europe	87%	80%	81%	79%
Oceania	See note below			

Note: FIVB Confederations are different from the IOC with Asia and Oceania together in the Asian Confederation.

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 12

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	3	50%
Asia	1	8%
Europe	4	42%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	8	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKETS SALES AND ATTENDANCE

424,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 93.4% of the 295,000 tickets available in volleyball
 - 95.7% of the 155,500 tickets available in beach volleyball
- This represented 6.7% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports.

392,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 64.4% of the 370,500 tickets available in volleyball
 - 75.6% of the 202,500 tickets available in beach volleyball
- This represented 10.6% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships:

- Beach:
 - Men's: 400
 - Women's: 300
- Volleyball: 450

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

- Beach: 27
- Volleyball: 42

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

- Beach: 7,880,000
- Volleyball: 76,926,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last World Championships were broadcast:

- Beach:
 - Men's: 150
 - Women's: 150
- Volleyball:
 - Men's: 165
 - Women's: 80

Figures not available for previous World Championships

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Beach:
 - Men's: 180 (last WC) – 180 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 180 (last WC) – 180 (previous WC)
- Volleyball:
 - Men's: 180 (last WC) – 180 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 180 (last WC) – 180 (previous WC)

The FIVB provided no information as to the income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***PRESS COVERAGE**

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 434

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.56
Asia	5.42
Europe	5.81
North America	13.50
South America	10.22
Oceania	4.33

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 15,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 50,000

Number of visits to the volleyball page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 176,042 (4.1%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the FIVB received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Swatch	Information not provided				
Mikasa					
Mondo					
Credit Suisse					
Nike					

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

	Men	Women
Volleyball	71%	54%
Beach	63%	57%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FIVB Board of Administration:

- 29 men
- 2 women

The FIVB Board of Administration has a female membership of 6%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium to low impact on the result of a volleyball or beach volleyball game.

Summary of information provided by the FIVB in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Certification

Four referee levels in volleyball and beach volleyball: national referees - registered with Member National Federations and the FIVB; international referee candidates - who have passed one international refereeing course; international referees - candidates who have acted as first referee in at least seven international matches, are nominated by their national federation, proposed by the FIVB Refereeing Commission and agreed by the Board of Administration; FIVB Referees - international referees who have acted as first referee in at least eight matches from the Swatch FIVB World Tour, World Championships, World Cups, World League or Olympic Games, are nominated by the FIVB Refereeing Commission and agreed by the FIVB Board of Administration.

Training

Referees must attend two-day dinics on practical and theoretical issues before every competition.

Evaluation

Referees are monitored and evaluated during all FIVB world competitions, receiving feedback at the end of each day of competition. An overall referee evaluation is made on a yearly basis by the FIVB Refereeing Commission.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FIVB has taken the following steps:

Using professional event organisers to promote the sport in a spectacular and effective way and to look after all aspects of its competitions, including entertainment (DJ and music) which integrate the spectators into the games and events, as well as presentation, media and marketing. The FIVB states that the corporate image and identity it has developed are at the forefront of this field.

The introduction of the rally point scoring system has led to the game being more dynamic, keeping spectators and television audiences involved in the game.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT
(CONTINUED)

ENVIRONMENT

The FIVB has an environmental programme and action plans in place, and conducts environmental assessments for its events.

The FIVB states that it is helping to raise awareness through beach volleyball. The Ecoflag flying at each event is linked to the United Nations Environment Programme.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FIVB provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

No Athletes' Commission

Both current and former athletes participate in various FIVB commissions, councils, executive committees, board of administration and congress meetings, a system which the FIVB finds to be more efficient.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 0
- 2002: 91, of which 0% conducted or financed by the FIVB

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 3,024

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 2,732

Total number of the 2,732 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 2 (0.07%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The FIVB states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place (Volleyball World Vision 2012), which aims to increase the professionalism of the Member National Federations, raise the level of competitions and awareness of the sport.

The FIVB states that the 2002-2008 Beach Volleyball Growth Plan has the goal to establish the discipline as one of the most popular and to maintain it as a strong brand for national and international television and commercial opportunities. The plan gives opportunities to organise events at any level in a well-structured system.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: Not communicated by the FIVB

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: Not communicated by the FIVB

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FIVB between 2001 and 2004

Sports Aid Programme – global development initiative. FIVB development programme including Park Volleyball, Volleyball at School and Mini Volleyball. The FIVB states that it also works with various UN and international agencies.

Annual coaching, referee management, medical, communication and technical courses.

Development centres - courses provided for administrators, referees and coaches.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the FIVB to support its national federations and continental associations

According to the FIVB, 84% of its income is invested back into the sport, for example travel and accommodation costs, prize money, officials' costs, coaching seminars and development.

The FIVB financial principle is to allocate 10% of the capital to those Member National Federations which negotiate a sponsorship/television agreement. The FIVB states that this has been tremendously successful and is the best way to guarantee that money from the sport goes back into the sport. The FIVB states that this principle was confirmed unanimously by the 2004 FIVB Congress in Porto and confirmed as legally valid by the Swiss courts.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for volleyball are expensive (one venue, 12,000 seats) given the use of a high quality, high ceiling venue over the 16 days of competition.

No sharing of the venue is possible due to the 16 days of competition. Volleyball usually uses existing venues for the Olympic Games. The venue used provides a good legacy to the host city.

Venue costs for beach volleyball (one venue, 12,000 seats) are less costly, with temporary solutions being a good option where the legacy use is not guaranteed.

The FIVB states that, despite the two stadia requirements for both disciplines, it decided to lower its requirements to be in line with the IOC plan for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games and has always been ready to accept a temporary solution (e.g. in Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games) to lower the costs and the environmental impact.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues:

- Beach: Medium
- Volleyball: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues:

- Beach: Medium
- Volleyball: Medium

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Beach: television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 63,300 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the 12-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

Volleyball: television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 97,900 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the 16-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - FIVB

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Volleyball has been on the Olympic Programme 11 times since 1964.
- The FIVB was established in 1947 and organised the first World Championships in 1949 (Men), 1952 (Women) and 1987 (Men and Women's beach volleyball).
- Volleyball is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- The FIVB has a universal membership, well spread across the five continents, with 218 Member National Federations, of which 201 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The FIVB has a high number of active Member National Federations in volleyball and beach volleyball, respectively with 100% and 75% organising national championships in 2003-2004.

POPULARITY

- Fairly high number of hours of television coverage and very high number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games for volleyball.
- Fairly low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games for beach volleyball.
- The FIVB reports a high number of countries which broadcast the last beach volleyball World Championships, a fairly high number of countries which broadcast the last volleyball World Championships and a very high number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The FIVB Board of Administration has a female membership of 6% .
- Judging has a medium to low level impact on the result of a volleyball or beach volleyball game. The FIVB system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall.
- The FIVB has introduced a number of initiatives to improve the appeal of the sport and media and public interest, including the rally point scoring system.
- It is felt that the style of presentation of beach volleyball, as an Olympic sport, should be discussed further.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FIVB has no Athletes' Commission. The FIVB states that both current and former athletes participate in various FIVB commissions, councils, executive committees, board of administration and congress meetings.
- Two (0.07%) of the 2,732 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- Insufficient information regarding the FIVB's finances made the evaluation incomplete.

COSTS

- Venue costs for volleyball are high, however existing venues are often used for the Olympic Games and the stadia/sports halls used offer a good legacy in most cities. Temporary solutions are often provided for beach volleyball.
- Television production costs are low.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

46 events:

Track - Men	Track - Women
- 100m	- 100m
- 200m	- 200m
- 400m	- 400m
- 800m	- 800m
- 1500m	- 1500m
- 5000m	- 5000m
- 10,000m	- 10,000m
- 110m hurdles	- 100m hurdles
- 400m hurdles	- 400m hurdles
- 3000m steeplechase	- 4 x 100m relay
- 4 x 100m relay	- 4 x 400m relay
- 4 x 400m relay	
Field - Men	Field - Women
- High jump	- High jump
- Pole vault	- Pole vault
- Long jump	- Long jump
- Triple jump	- Triple jump
- Shot put	- Shot put
- Discus throw	- Discus throw
- Hammer throw	- Hammer throw
- Javelin throw	- Javelin throw
Combined events - Men	Combined events - Women
- Decathlon	- Heptathlon
(100m, long jump, shot put, high jump, 400m, 110m hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin, 1500m)	(100m hurdles, high jump, shot put, 200m, long jump, javelin, 800m)
Road - Men	Road - Women
- 20km race walk	- 20km race walk
- 50km race walk	- Marathon
- Marathon	

Number of IAAF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 11

Description of events

Athletics is about walking or running faster, jumping higher or further, and throwing further than your competitors.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 2000 athletes; 1200 men and 800 women (target)

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1912: IAAF established

Olympic Games

1896: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1928: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 25

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 18

World Championships

1983: 1st World Championships for Men

1983: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 8

Number of World Championships (Women): 8

Frequency: every two years

Other Multi-sports Games

Athletics is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IAAF has 211 Member National Federations, of which 202 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	53 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	44 (44)
Europe	48 (48)
Oceania	15 (15)
Total	202 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
98%	97%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
100%	Africa	100%
100%	America	100%
100%	Asia	100%
100%	Europe	100%
100%	Oceania	100%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last IAAF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
75%	Africa	64%
83%	America	67%
91%	Asia	55%
98%	Europe	83%
100%	Oceania	100%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 138

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	7	17%
America	7	29%
Asia	3	4%
Europe	22	48%
Oceania	1	2%
Total	40	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

1,527,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 100% of the 1,527,000 tickets available for athletics
- 23.9% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

830,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 87.9% of the 944,000 tickets available for athletics
- 22.6% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: not available

Average number of media accreditations *granted* at the last two World Championships: 3,162

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 113

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 88,835,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 180 (last WC) – 142 (previous WC)
- Women's: 180 (last WC) – 142 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 180 (last WC) – 142 (previous WC)
- Women's: 180 (last WC) – 142 (previous WC)

The IAAF received very high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 2,440

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	15.78
Asia	33.42
Europe	41.08
North America	50.88
South America	11.11
Oceania	55.33

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 30,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: not available, due to a technical hitch during the IAAF World Championships 2003. Estimation based on the global number of hits: between 170,000 and 250,000 hits per day.

Number of visits to the athletics page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 308,596 (7.2%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the IAAF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Adidas	X	X			
Coca-Cola	X	X			
Epson	X	X			
Seiko	X	X			
TDK	X				

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
100%	100%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the IAAF Council:

- 26 men
- 2 women

The IAAF Council has a female membership of 7%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of track and field events but a high impact on the result of race walking races.

Summary of information provided by the IAAF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Training & certification

Two parallel structures for technical officials and walking judges, both consisting of three levels: national, continental and international.

For technical officials, the 'Technical Officials Education and Certification System' working group manages the syllabus, course content and examinations for all three levels, with the IAAF Council approving the syllabus and nominating technical officials at the continental and international levels.

A similar system (Race Walking Judges Educational and Certification System) operates for race walking judges under the guidance of the IAAF Race Walking Committee.

International level judges must be given at least two opportunities to officiate at this level over a four-year period.

Evaluation

The IAAF nominates a chief technical official and a chief race walking judge for all its competitions. They will complete an evaluation sheet for consideration by the relevant committee or working group.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IAAF has taken the following steps:

Permanent monitoring of how events are received by spectators and media and organisation of consultation seminars with stakeholders. Event presentation guidelines have been prepared for use by all event organisers.

ENVIRONMENT

The IAAF states that it has agreed on various activities to address the environmental impact of athletics competitions. An Eco-Efficient Mass Event Model has been produced for the IAAF World Championships in Athletics in Helsinki 2005 which will result in a manual for distribution to future World Championship Organisers and other mass sporting events. The IAAF is also considering specific action to promote environmental awareness through its athletics stars and its Official Partners.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IAAF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising 12 members elected by their peers during the World Championships and six members and the Chairman appointed by the IAAF Council.

Athletes' Commission has the right and duty to make recommendations to the IAAF Council but has no right of participation or vote.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 2,150, of which 88% conducted or financed by the IAAF
- 2002: 2,050, of which 88% conducted or financed by the IAAF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 19,980

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 18,876

Total number of the 18,876 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 120 (0.64%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The IAAF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as governance, appeal and universality.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 10%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 83.5%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IAAF between 2001 and 2004

Regional Development Centres and High Performance Training Centres – training opportunities for members of the Athletics Family

Coach education and certification system

Kids' Athletics – to encourage participation of school children in athletics

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the IAAF to support its national federations and continental associations

Eligible Member National Federations may apply for grants to cover the costs of agreed projects.

The IAAF also assists with travel and accommodation costs for a certain number of athletes to participate in competitions.

Continental associations receive financial support contributing to administration costs as well as the organisational costs of their competitions.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for athletics (Olympic Stadium, minimum 65,000 seats) are very expensive, particularly if a new stadium is constructed as was the case in Sydney and Atlanta).

Athletics usually shares the venue with ceremonies and football finals.

The Olympic Stadium, if designed appropriately, can represent a good legacy to the host city.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Very high

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Very high

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is very expensive and complex (approximately USD 580,000 per day of competition for track, race walking and marathon at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games).

SUMMARY - IAAF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Athletics enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at every Olympic Games (25 times) since 1896.
- The IAAF was established in 1912 and organised the first World Championships in 1983 (Men and Women).
- Athletics is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- The IAAF has a universal membership, well spread across the five continents, with 211 Member National Federations, of which 202 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The IAAF has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 98% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- All the IAAF Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- A high number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships.

POPULARITY

- High percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 95.4% of the 2,471,000 tickets available for athletics.
- Very high number of hours of television coverage and prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- Very high number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The IAAF reports a high number of media accreditations granted at the last two World Championships, a very high number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and a very high number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The IAAF Council has a female membership of 7%.
- The IAAF system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall for track and field.
- The IAAF has improved the overall system of judging for the walk events with positive results in Athens. Nevertheless, judging still has a high impact on the walk events, the image of which remains a concern.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The IAAF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers and members appointed by the IAAF Council. The Commission makes recommendations to the Council, without participation or voting rights.
- 120 (0.64%) of the 18,876 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The IAAF has a very low reliance on Olympic revenues (10%) and a very high percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (83.5%).
- The IAAF reports a very high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.
- The IAAF spends considerable funds on a worldwide development programme including Regional Development Centres and High Performance Training Centres.

COSTS

- Venue costs are very high; however, the venue is usually also used for Ceremonies and football and can represent a good legacy for the host city.
- The technology requirements at the Olympic athletics venues are very high in cost and complexity.
- The television production costs are also very high, given the 46 events using both road and track venues.

OVERVIEW**EVENTS****Event at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games**

1 event:

- Baseball Men

Number of IBAF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 9

Description of event:

Baseball is played between two teams taking turns batting and fielding. The object is to score the most runs in nine innings.

Each team's turn at bat ends when three of its batters have been ruled out. If the score is tied after nine innings, the teams play another inning at a time until one team leads.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 192 men

8-team tournament

HISTORY AND TRADITION**HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE****Establishment**

1938: IBAF established

Olympic Games

1992: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men
Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 4

World Championships

1938: 1st World Championships for Men

Number of World Championships (Men): 35

Frequency: every two years

Other Multi-sports Games

Men's baseball is currently on the programme of the All African Games, the Pan American Games and the Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IBAF has 112 Member National Federations, of which 110 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	16 (53)
America	27 (42)
Asia	19 (44)
Europe	37 (48)
Oceania	11 (15)
Total	110 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
99%	n/a

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
31%	Africa
59%	America
53%	Asia
73%	Europe
55%	Oceania
	n/a

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last IBAF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
38%	Africa
67%	America
63%	Asia
73%	Europe
55%	Oceania
	n/a

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 3

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	1	33.3%
Asia	1	33.3%
Europe	0	0%
Oceania	1	33.3%
Total	3	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The US Major League's current rules and scheduling do not permit the best athletes to participate in the Olympic Games.

The IBAF is working with MLB and MLBPA to find a solution, which would enable the best players' participation in the Olympic Games from 2012 onwards.

The IBAF states that MLB has committed itself to stop all its games in both dates that coincide with the Olympic baseball competition semi finals and finals in Beijing, so the sole baseball to appear broadcasted in the USA will be Olympic baseball. All the other professional organisations (Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, etc.) have guaranteed to the IBAF their top professional players' participation.

The IBAF has proposed a change to the qualification system for Beijing 2008, so the best teams of the world may participate.

TICKETS SALES AND ATTENDANCE

272,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 97.4% of the 280,000 tickets available for baseball
- 4.3% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

94,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 53.2% of the 176,500 tickets available for baseball
- 2.6% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 379

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 17

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 13,329,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast: 3 (last WC) - 5 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC): 3 (last WC) - 5 (previous WC)

The IBAF provided no information as to the income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

The IBAF states that it doesn't possess this information since the TV rights were transferred to each local organising committee at this period. Since January 2005, the IBAF owns these rights directly and it has already signed a TV rights contract for four qualification competitions, for the amount of USD 3 million with Sports Marketing Japan Co.

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***PRESS COVERAGE**

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 207

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.33
Asia	7.92
Europe	1.12
North America	8.25
South America	0.56
Oceania	3.00

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 1,162

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 10,245

Number of visits to the baseball page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 90,840 (2.1%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the IBAF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Mizuno	X	X	X		
SSK	X	X	X		
Canon				X	X

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
58%	n/a

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the IBAF Executive Committee:

- 15 men
- 0 women

None of the members of the IBAF Executive Committee are women.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium to high impact on the result of a baseball game.

Summary of information provided by the IBAF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

A four-umpire system is used in all official international competitions (the umpire in chief or home plate umpire, and the field umpires, usually at 1st, 2nd and 3rd bases). The home plate umpire decides if an action is good or bad for the respective opponent batter.

Training

Umpires are trained on courses of different levels organised by the national federations. The best umpires from each country are proposed to the IBAF by the national federations to be included on the official list of international umpires. The IBAF assesses each candidate but does not issue certificates.

Seminars are organised before all IBAF international competitions to review umpiring criteria and systems. Attendance is compulsory for all selected umpires.

Selection

The general rule is for the IBAF to select one umpire from each participating country, though this is not always adhered to if a candidate of sufficient experience cannot be found. The remaining umpires selected are those of the greatest quality and experience.

Two umpires of the same nationality may not officiate in the same match, and the home plate umpire may not be the same nationality as either of the teams taking part.

Evaluation

The IBAF evaluates the performance of each umpire taking part in international competitions through the Director of Umpires and the Umpire Sub-Commission, together with the report drawn up by the Technical Commissioner who supervises each match.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IBAF has taken the following steps:

As the duration of a baseball game is unknown, with periods of 'dead' time, it creates a problem for broadcasters. The IBAF has stipulated several game acceleration norms which are strictly applied at every official game.

The IBAF states that the average length of an international game has decreased slightly within the last two years, and the trend continues downward.

Furthermore, the Technical Commission is looking at the issue with a view to proposing new rules to reduce the length of a game.

ENVIRONMENT

The IBAF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events. The IBAF states that the environmental impact of professional baseball facilities is less than in other professional sports as their capacity never exceeds 55,000 spectators and there are no more than 30 facilities of this kind in the world.

The IBAF states that in many countries, baseball facilities produce a low environmental impact as they are of light construction with an average capacity of between 3,000 and 12,000 spectators.

Temporary facilities are often used during competitions.

The IBAF states that the majority of baseball fields used by amateur and youth players do not have stands or lighting, and therefore have the minimum possible negative impact on the environment.

An Environmental Work Group consisting of two architects and one biologist supervises all sporting installations used in international competitions under the IBAF's jurisdiction.

The IBAF states that it strictly follows all environmental legislation in force in those countries where its competitions are held. The organisation of an IBAF competition is only granted to a country that has clear environmental legislation.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IBAF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members elected by their peers.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the IBAF General Assembly and Executive Committee, without voting rights.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 76, of which 0% conducted or financed by the IBAF
- 2002: 73, of which 0% conducted or financed by the IBAF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 8,736

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 1,051

Total number of the 1,051 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 13 (1.24%)

The IBAF states that it has signed an agreement with Major League Baseball and the Major League Baseball Players' Association (USA) which confirms that the IBAF will be in charge of conducting in- and out-of-competition tests in accordance with the IBAF Anti-Doping Rules with respect to the new international competition, the World Baseball Classic, to be held in March 2006 involving 16 national teams and the top professional players.

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IFF

Strategic planning

The IBAF states that it had a four-year strategic planning process in place from 2001 to 2005 covering aspects such as governance, relations with professional baseball, competition systems, development and anti-doping. No details of the strategic plan for 2005 onwards were provided, as it is under development and will be approved at the IBAF Congress in June 2005.

The information received indicates that the strategic planning process met some difficulties when there was a possibility that baseball would be dropped from the Beijing 2008 Olympic Programme.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 56.9%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 29%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IBAF between 2001 and 2004

Three-month training courses for African coaches from 13 countries, led by the Cuban National Federation.

Annual World Children's Baseball Fair involving 250 boys and girls from 25 countries (different every year) aged between 10 and 11 years old.

Annual elite-level umpires and scorers clinics on different continents.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the IBAF to support its national federations and continental associations

Each year, the IBAF distributes a total amount of USD 175,000 to its five continental organisations to assist with their development programmes.

An additional amount of USD 50,000 is also distributed annually to different countries, directly allocated by the continental associations as assistance for concrete development plans in each place.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for baseball (one field, 8,000 seats) are reasonable, however the legacy value is determined by the popularity of the sport in the host city.

The IBAF states that the legacy is important when considering the development of baseball before and after the Olympic Games in countries where the sport was not popular. Being an Olympic sport has allowed baseball to develop in the host countries of the past four Olympic Games.

The venue could be shared with softball although this has not occurred to date. The IBAF states that it agrees to share it.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Considerable

The level of technology costs may be greater if the two fields of play are not situated at the same venue.

The complexity of the statistics that must be gathered during each game is a significant factor.

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is reasonable and not complex (USD 161,800 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games).

SUMMARY - IBAF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Baseball has been on the Olympic Programme four times since 1992.
- The IBAF was established in 1938 and organised the first World Championships in 1938 (Men).
- Baseball is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games and Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The IBAF has 112 Member National Federations, of which 110 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The IBAF has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 99% organising national championships in 2003-2004.

POPULARITY

- The IBAF has not been able to secure from the USA Major League Baseball (MLB) and the Major League Baseball Players' Association (MLBPA) an agreement to allow all the top players (within the 40 man-MLB Rosters) to play for their respective countries in the Olympic Games and Olympic Games Qualifying Events. Currently, only the 15 players from each team included in the 40-man roster but not included in the final active 25-man roster are allowed to participate in the Olympic Games.
- Fairly low number of hours of television coverage during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The IBAF reports a very low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and very low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- There are no women on the IBAF Executive Committee.
- The IBAF system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall.
- More effort could be made to improve the image of the game and public interest and understanding of spectators and viewers outside countries where baseball is already popular.
- The IBAF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The IBAF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers. Its members have the right to participate in both the IBAF General Assembly and Executive Committee, without voting rights.
- 13 (1.24%) of the 1,051 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The IBAF has a high reliance on Olympic revenues (56.9%) whilst 29% of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting.
- The IBAF provided no information as to the income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003: the IBAF states that it does not possess this information since the TV rights were transferred to each local organising committee in this period. Since January 2005, the IBAF directly owns these rights and it has already signed a TV rights contract for four qualification competitions, for the amount of USD 3 million with Sports Marketing Japan Co.

COSTS

- Venue costs can be high, as two competition venues have been used at recent Olympic Games, with a legacy value that could be limited in countries where interest in baseball is low.

OVERVIEW**EVENTS****Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games**

5 events:

- Men's singles
- Men's doubles
- Mixed doubles
- Women's singles
- Women's doubles

Number of IBF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 8

Description of events

A badminton match comprises the best of three games. Only the serving side can score, and the winning team needs 15 points in doubles and men's singles, or 11 in women's singles.

Each Olympic badminton event involves a single-elimination tournament.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 172 athletes; 86 men and 86 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION**HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE****Establishment**

1934: IBF established

Olympic Games

1992: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men and Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men and Women): 4

World Championships

1977: 1st World Championships for Men and Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 13

Number of World Championships (Women): 13

Frequency: every two years but from 2005 on, every year except the Olympic year

Other Multi-sports Games

Badminton is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and the Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IBF has 156 Member National Federations, of which 147 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	30 (53)
America	26 (42)
Asia	41 (44)
Europe	43 (48)
Oceania	7 (15)
Total	147 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF): not available

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
27%	Africa	27%
42%	America	42%
98%	Asia	98%
100%	Europe	100%
43%	Oceania	43%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last IBF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
50%	Africa	50%
50%	America	50%
51%	Asia	51%
65%	Europe	59%
57%	Oceania	57%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 15

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	0	0%
Asia	3	80%
Europe	3	20%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	6	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

56,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 65.6% of the 86,500 tickets available for badminton
- 0.9% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

28,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 53.9% of the 52,000 tickets available for badminton
- 0.8% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 319

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 23

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 35,702,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 82 (last WC) – 23 (previous WC)
- Women's: 82 (last WC) – 23 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 83 (last WC) – 30 (previous WC)
- Women's: 83 (last WC) – 30 (previous WC)

IBF received a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 96

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.11
Asia	3.83
Europe	1.38
North America	1.50
South America	0.00
Oceania	0.33

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 29,165

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 46,104

Number of visits to the badminton page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 92,591 (2.2%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that IBF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Yonex	X	X	X	X	
Bank Mandiri	X				
Gold Bridge	X				
QI	X				
PICC	X				

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
76%	76%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the IBF Council:

- 22 men
- 3 women

The IBF Council has a female membership of 12%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of a badminton match.

Summary of information provided by the IBF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

One referee per competition is in overall charge. Umpires are in charge of each match on court with a service judge and line judges.

Training & certification

The IBF organises referee courses and umpire workshops. Referees and umpires are assessed at international level by an IBF-appointed assessment panel before becoming accredited. They can later be assessed for promotion to certified status.

Selection

Referees are selected for appointments by the IBF Events Committee; umpires are nominated by their continental confederation and then approved by the IBF Events Committee.

Evaluation

The IBF has developed standard assessment and evaluation documents for umpires.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IBF has taken the following steps:

Changes to scoring system and regulations concerning clothing which have enhanced the experience for TV and live spectators. Radical review of the overall presentation of the sport began in Athens and the process will continue over the next four years.

ENVIRONMENT

The IBF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

The IBF states that badminton involves similar energy consumption levels as other sports using multi-sport indoor facilities.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IBF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members elected by their peers.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the IBF General Assembly and Council, without voting rights.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 55, of which 0% conducted or financed by the IBF
- 2002: 85, of which 0% conducted or financed by the IBF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 899

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 697

Total number of the 697 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 1 (0.14%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The IBF states that it does not have a four-year strategic planning process in place.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 40%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 49.5%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IBF between 2001 and 2004

Continental itinerant coach programme – full time development coaches on each continent organising coach education, athlete training and improved administrative structure in Member National Federations.

Accelerated regional development programmes – four-year programmes concentrating on a small number of countries within a continent. Expert teams of coaches operate a structured development plan including an exit strategy to ensure sustainable development.

World academy – short duration annual elite training camp focusing on high-level coaching methods for future Olympic athletes and their coaches from the more disadvantaged NOCs. Due to be replaced in 2005 by full-time IBF training centres.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the IBF to support its national federations and continental associations

The IBF is working towards a development system based on continental responsibility and support.

The IBF Council is proposing a radical new system which will allow all Olympic revenues to be used exclusively for development purposes.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for badminton (one hall, 5,000 seats) are reasonable.

The venue can be shared with other indoor sports such as rhythmic gymnastics, taekwondo.

The hall used can represent a good legacy for community sport and recreation.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 79,600 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the eight-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - IBF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Badminton has been on the Olympic Programme four times since 1992.
- The IBF was established in 1934 and organised the first World Championships in 1977 (Men and Women).
- Badminton is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The IBF has 156 Member National Federations, of which 147 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The IBF provided no information as to the number of Member National Federations organising National Championships.
- A high number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, although the number of Member National Federations was low in Africa, America and Oceania.

POPULARITY

- Fairly high number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- Very low number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The IBF Council has a female membership of 12%.
- The IBF system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall.
- The IBF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The IBF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers. Its members have the right to participate in both the IBF General Assembly and Council, without voting rights.
- One (0.14%) of the 697 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule violation.

DEVELOPMENT

- The IBF does not have a strategic planning process in place.
- 40% of the IBF's income comes from Olympic revenues whilst 49.5% of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting.
- The IBF reports a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- Television production costs are low.

OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS**Disciplines at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games**

2 disciplines:

- Flatwater
- Slalom

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

16 events:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Flatwater | |
| - Men's K1 500m | - Women's K1 500m |
| - Men's K1 1,000m | - Women's K2 500m |
| - Men's K2 500m | - Women's K4 500m |
| - Men's K2 1,000m | |
| - Men's K4 1,000m | |
| - Men's C1 500m | |
| - Men's C1 1,000m | |
| - Men's C2 500m | |
| - Men's C2 1,000m | |

Slalom

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| - Men's K1 | - Women's K1 |
| - Men's C1 | |
| - Men's C2 | |

Number of ICF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 10

Flatwater: 6

Slalom: 4

Description of events

- Flatwater

Races are held on flat water, with competitors assigned to lanes.

Women compete only in kayaks, the closed boats paddled from a sitting position with a double-blade paddle.

Men race in kayaks and canoes, the open boats paddled from a kneeling position with a single-blade paddle.

- Slalom

The slalom events, involving men's K1, C1 and C2 and women's K1, require the paddlers to negotiate 20 to 25 gates in turbulent water over a 300-metre course.

Competitors aim to complete the course in the shortest time, factoring in penalties.

K1, K2 and K4 denote one, two or four paddlers in a kayak.

C1 and C2 denote one or two paddlers in a canoe.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Flatwater: 246 athletes; 174 men and 72 women

Slalom: 82 athletes; 63 men and 19 women

Total: 328 athletes

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE**Establishment**

1924: ICF established

Olympic Games

1936: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1948: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme:

Flatwater (Men): 16

Flatwater (Women): 15

Slalom (Men): 5

Slalom (Women): 5

World Championships

Flatwater

1938: 1st World Championships for Men

1938: 1st World Championships for Women

Slalom

1949: 1st World Championships for Men

1949: 1st World Championships for Women

Flatwater

Number of World Championships (Men): 33

Number of World Championships (Women): 33

Frequency: every year except Olympic years

Slalom

Number of World Championships (Men): 28

Number of World Championships (Women): 28

Frequency: every year except Olympic years

Other Multi-sports Games

Canoeing is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and the Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ICF has 137 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	24 (53)
America	30 (42)
Asia	32 (44)
Europe	43 (48)
Oceania	8 (15)
Total	137 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Men	Women
Flatwater	61%	59%
Slalom	32%	32%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Flatwater		Slalom		
Men	Women		Men	Women
22%	4%	Africa	22%	9%
55%	17%	America	45%	28%
47%	19%	Asia	53%	22%
98%	63%	Europe	81%	42%
29%	29%	Oceania	29%	29%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last ICF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Flatwater		Slalom		
Men	Women		Men	Women
22%	13%	Africa	None	None
52%	21%	America	17%	10%
38%	22%	Asia	38%	19%
88%	48%	Europe	51%	30%
None	None	Oceania	None	None

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 48

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	3	10%
Asia	1	2%
Europe	14	81%
Oceania	2	6%
Total	20	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best ones do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

104,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 89.1% of the 45,500 tickets available for slalom and 74.9% of the 85,500 tickets available for flatwater
- 1.7% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

76,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 98.9% of the 30,000 tickets available for slalom and 71.3% of the 65,000 tickets available for flatwater
- 2.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships:

- Flatwater: 214
- Slalom: 225

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

- Flatwater: 19
- Slalom: 16

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

- Flatwater: 3,160,000
- Slalom: 20,497,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Flatwater:
 - Men's: 59, including the EBU (last WC) – 59, including the EBU (previous WC)
 - Women's: 59, including the EBU (last WC) – 59, including the EBU (previous WC)
- Slalom:
 - Men's: 59, including the EBU (last WC) – 59, including the EBU (previous WC)
 - Women's: 59, including the EBU (last WC) – 59, including the EBU (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Flatwater:
 - Men's: 52, including the EBU (last WC) – 52, including the EBU (previous WC)
 - Women's: 52, including the EBU (last WC) – 52, including the EBU (previous WC)
- Slalom:
 - Men's: 52, including the EBU (last WC) – 52, including the EBU (previous WC)
 - Women's: 52, including the EBU (last WC) – 52, including the EBU (previous WC)

The ICF received a standard level of income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***PRESS COVERAGE**

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 267

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	1.00
Asia	1.50
Europe	5.46
North America	8.75
South America	0.33
Oceania	8.67

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 9,648

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships:

- Flatwater: 14,736
- Slalom: 17,133

Number of visits to the canoeing page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 95,637 (2.2%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the ICF received from its five major sponsors from 2000 to 2003:

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
EBU	X			X	X
Sportec Technology		X		X	X
Consejo Sup. Deportes	X			X	X
Fed. GnmT Germany	X			X	X
City of Duisburg	X			X	X

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

	Men	Women
Flatwater	60%	31%
Slalom	54%	28%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the ICF Board of Directors:

- 22 men
- 4 women

The ICF Board of Directors has a female membership of 19%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of flatwater events but a medium impact on the result of slalom events.

Summary of information provided by the ICF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Flatwater results are dependent on time alone. Slalom results are dependent on time plus penalties awarded by judges for missing or hitting gates. Conflicts of interest are taken into account when appointing judges.

Training

Judges trained at Member National Federation level.

Certification

Member National Federations may nominate judges with experience of five years or more for the International Technical Official Licence, consisting of written, oral and practical tests. The licence is awarded for a period of four years; the ICF maintains a register of all licensed officials.

Selection

Only those holding the International Technical Official Licence may be appointed as judges and referees for World Championships and Olympic Games, qualifications are controlled on three separate occasions before an appointment is made. All appointees are briefed on rule interpretation and modifications in advance of the competition. Technical Committees control and supervise officials during the competition.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ICF has taken the following steps:

Range of modifications being developed including boat design, shorter, media-friendly programme, whitewater stadia construction providing spectators with full-course views, new competition formats, modified scoring systems, PA announcements and music.

ENVIRONMENT

The ICF has an environmental programme and action plans in place and conducts environmental assessments for its events.

The ICF states that although canoeing is a low-impact sport, it actively works in accordance with the IOC Agenda 21, and sustainable development of permanent canoeing venues and protection of the environment.

Often, canoe slalom courses are built as an integral part of the rehabilitation of a degraded area, rather than using a natural and/or protected area with increased risk of environmental damage. Further, recycled water, perhaps treated water, is being used in some courses now, maximising the environmental sustainability of the venue and sport.

Buildings can be temporary and therefore of no permanent environmental concern.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ICF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising athletes nominated by Member National Federations and appointed by the ICF.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the ICF General Assembly and Board of Directors.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to vote in the Board of Directors.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 357, of which 41% conducted or financed by the ICF
- 2002: 237, of which 63% conducted or financed by the ICF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 2,572

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 2,250

Total number of the 2,250 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 8 (0.36%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ICF

Strategic planning

The ICF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place involving all stakeholders.

The information received indicates that the plan covers many key aspects but does not illustrate a wider, coordinated vision for the ICF.

A Structure and Programme Commission has been established, to review the long-term planning process and make proposals to the Board of Directors.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 74.9%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 9.9%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ICF between 2001 and 2004

Slalom racing – to widen participation and increase venues, particularly in those national federations where the discipline is not yet practised.

Africa – support for Continental Championships and donation of equipment and training.

General – including key projects, such as technical and administrative training for developing Member National Federations and equipment donations to new Member National Federations.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the ICF to support its national federations and continental associations

Funds and financial support allocated to Member National Federations on the basis of project applications; continental representatives provide comments on the relevant applications submitted.

Member National Federations hosting Continental Championships receive direct financial support covering operational costs.

Continental associations allocated a fixed amount per year to support administrative and operational costs.

Development Programme Commission also distributes funds from the slalom racing and general development programmes.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for canoe-kayak flatwater (one venue-10,000 seats) are high and are usually shared with rowing.

The venue can be a legacy challenge for a host city with low interest in the sport.

Venue costs for canoe-kayak slalom (one venue- 8,000 seats) can be high but can provide strong legacy value if utilised for a variety of activities.

The ICF states that the costs for the canoe-kayak slalom venue are not high if the standard requested by the Federation is followed (3.27 million Euros for the course in 1992, 4 million Euros for the course in 2000 and 7.78 Million Euros for the course in 2004.

The venue cannot be shared with another sport.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues (Flatwater): Medium

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues (Slalom): Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues (Flatwater): Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues (Slalom): Considerable

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Slalom: Television production for this sport is fairly expensive and complex (USD 247,600 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the four-day schedule is offset by the field of play.

The ICF underlines that the production arranged by AOB at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games was extraordinarily good and complex, but was not requested by the ICF and proposed by AOB itself in order to promote the fantastic venue in Hellinikon.

Flatwater: Television production for this sport is reasonable and not complex (USD 175,000 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the six-day schedule is offset by the field of play.

SUMMARY - ICF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Canoe-kayak has been on the Olympic Programme 16 times since 1936.
- The ICF was established in 1924 and organised the first World Championships in 1938 (flatwater) and 1949 (slalom).
- Canoeing is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The ICF has 137 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The ICF has a low number of active Member National Federations in slalom, with 32% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the flatwater and slalom qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games across all continents, except Europe.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last slalom Continental Championships in America, Asia and Europe, whilst there are no Continental Championships in Africa and Oceania. In flatwater, the number was low in Asia and America, whilst there are no Continental Championships in Oceania.

POPULARITY

- Fairly low number of hours of television coverage for both flatwater and slalom during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games and low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition for flatwater.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The level of female participation in the flatwater qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games was significantly lower than male (31% vs. 60%). In slalom, the gap was also significant (28% vs. 54%). The ICF states that this gap is due to the imbalance between Men's and Women's ICF events on the Olympic Programme.
- The ICF Board of Directors has a female membership of 19%.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The ICF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by the ICF. Its members have the right to participate in both the ICF General Assembly and Board of Directors, and the right to vote in the Board of Directors.
- Eight (0.36%) of the 2,250 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The ICF has a very high reliance on Olympic revenues (74.9%) and a very low percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (9.9%).

COSTS

- Venue costs for flatwater are high; however, construction costs are usually shared with rowing.
- Venue costs for slalom can be high; however, the ICF has been proactive in encouraging less expensive design options and post-Games sustainability.
- Slalom venues can provide a very good legacy in terms of community use, including commercial opportunities.
- Television production costs for slalom are fairly high.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS**Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games**

2 events:

- Men's handball
- Women's handball

Number of IHF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 15

Description of events

Handball is a fast-paced game involving two teams of seven players who pass, throw, catch and dribble a small ball with their hands while trying to score goals. The team with the most goals wins the game.

A game consists of two 30-minute halves with a 10-minute half-time break.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 330 athletes; 180 men and 150 women

12-team tournament for men

10-team tournament for women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE**Establishment**

1928: IHF established

Olympic Games

1936: First and only time Field Handball for Men included in the Olympic Programme

1972: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1976: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 10

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 8

World Championships

1938: 1st World Championships for Men

1957: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 19

Number of World Championships (Women): 16

Frequency: every two years

Other Multi-sports Games

Handball is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games and the Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IHF has 155 Member National Federations, of which 147 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (between brackets):

Africa	47 (53)
America	18 (42)
Asia	32 (44)
Europe	45 (48)
Oceania	5 (15)
Total	147 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
100%	86%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
13%	Africa	11%
50%	America	50%
22%	Asia	22%
67%	Europe	67%
20%	Oceania	20%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last IHF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
40%	Africa	26%
56%	America	33%
56%	Asia	38%
89%	Europe	87%
60%	Oceania	60%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0 %
America	0	0 %
Asia	1	17 %
Europe	5	83 %
Oceania	0	0 %
Total	6	100 %

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

198,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 99.3% of the 199,500 tickets available for handball
- 3.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

151,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 55.1% of the 274,000 tickets available for handball
- 4.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships:

- Men's: 800
- Women's: 700

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 24

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 11,274,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 52 (last WC) – 44 (previous WC)
- Women's: 32 (last WC) – 18 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 33 (last WC) – 38 (previous WC)
- Women's: 13 (last WC) – 22 (previous WC)

The IHF received a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 176

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.67
Asia	1.08
Europe	5.27
North America	0.25
South America	1.78
Oceania	0.67

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 1,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 1,800

Number of visits to the handball page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 91,071 (2.1%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the IHF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Sport Five	X				
Adidas	X			X	
Gerflor	X			X	

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
36%	35%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the IHF Council:

- 17 men
- 1 woman

The IHF Council has a female membership of 6%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium impact on the result of a handball match.

Summary of information provided by the IHF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

The IHF has passed referee regulations including detailed criteria for training, classification, certification and selection.

Training & certification

The IHF Playing Rules and Referees Commission establishes three official referees lists annually – elite, prospect group and IHF-approved.

Nominations of pairs for the IHF elite screening courses are made by the Playing Rules and Referees Commission based on national rankings and observed performances. Potential candidates for the elite course are nominated for the prospect group. Members of both the elite referees and prospect group pairs must have sufficient knowledge of one of the three official IHF languages. The IHF list referee pairs must complete the official IHF examination course following nomination by their continental federation.

Selection

Referee system due for further improvements with the help of an international referee pool to be set up in 2005 comprising 50-80 of the world's best referees. The system aims to ensure highest levels of neutrality and fair play in the performances of the designated referees.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IHF has taken the following steps:

Creation of additional competitions, rule changes to increase the speed and attractiveness of the game, various publications and an upgraded website.

ENVIRONMENT

The IHF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IHF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by the IHF.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the IHF General Assembly and Executive Board.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to vote in the General Assembly.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 60, of which 0% conducted or financed by the IHF
- 2002: 65, of which 0% conducted or financed by the IHF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 2,459

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 1,980

Total number of the 1,980 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 2 (0.1%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The IHF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering basic aspects such as development, communications and marketing.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 23.2%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 62.5%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IHF between 2001 and 2004

Development Aid Project – providing direct support for approximately 30 Member National Federations each year, as nominated by their Continental Association. The IHF states that a sum of CHF 800,000 is allocated to development projects each year.

Introduction of Challenge Trophies – CHF 50,000 is allocated to each continent annually to stage tournaments for the weaker nations.

Annual lump sum payments to Continental Associations to ease administrative running costs. Seminars for executives are also held in each continent.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the IHF to support its national federations and continental associations

Funds are split among the continents and Member National Federations to cover the above-mentioned projects.

COSTS

VENUES COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for handball (one hall, 10,000 seats) are reasonable.

The sports hall can offer a good legacy for most indoor sports.

The venue cannot be shared due to the 15 days of competition.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 79,000 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games).

SUMMARY - IHF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Handball has been on the Olympic Programme 10 times since 1936.
- The IHF was established in 1928 and organised the first World Championships in 1938 (Men) and 1957 (Women).
- Handball is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games and Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The IHF has 155 Member National Federations, of which 147 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The IHF has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 93% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. Participation was particularly low in Africa, Asia and Oceania.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa, America and Asia.

POPULARITY

- Low number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The IHF reports a fairly low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The IHF Council has a female membership of 6% .
- The IHF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The IHF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by the IHF. Its members have the right to participate in both the IHF General Assembly and Executive Board, and the right to vote at the General Assembly.
- Two (0.1%) of the 1,980 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- 23.2% of the IHF's income comes from Olympic revenues whilst a very high percentage of the IHF's income comes from marketing and broadcasting (62.5%).
- The IHF reports a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- Television production costs are low.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

14 events:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| - Men's -60 kg | - Women's -48 kg |
| - Men's 60-66 kg | - Women's 48-52 kg |
| - Men's 66-73 kg | - Women's 52-57 kg |
| - Men's 73-81 kg | - Women's 57-63 kg |
| - Men's 81-90 kg | - Women's 63-70 kg |
| - Men's 90-100 kg | - Women's 70-78 kg |
| - Men's +100 kg | - Women's +78 kg |

Number of IJF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 7

Description of events

Judoka (judo competitors) compete in an elimination system with double repechage, with contestants being divided into two pools by means of a draw. The elimination system produces the two finalists.

Men's and women's contests last five minutes.

Two bronze medals are awarded.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 386 athletes; 217 men, 147 women and 22 men or women in addition

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE**Establishment**

1951: IJF established

Olympic Games

1964: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men (except 1968)

1992: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 10

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 4

World Championships

1956: 1st World Championships for Men

1980: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 22

Number of World Championships (Women): 13

Frequency: every two years

Other Multi-sports Games

Judo is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IF has 187 Member National Federations, of which 183 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	45 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	38 (44)
Europe	46 (48)
Oceania	12 (15)
Total	183 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
67%	62%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
69%	44%
62%	45%
68%	53%
91%	93%
75%	42%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last IF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
49%	38%
48%	38%
58%	32%
78%	65%
58%	42%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 2 bronze per event): 56

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	3	16%
Asia	5	36%
Europe	16	48%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	24	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

73,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games representing:

- 82.2% of the 89,500 tickets available for judo
- 1.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

52,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 63% of the 82,500 tickets available for judo
- 1.4% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: not available

Average number of media accreditations *granted* at the last two World Championships: 425

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 35

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 37,353,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 14 (last WC) - 12 (previous WC)
- Women's: 14 (last WC) - 12 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 14 (last WC) - 12 (previous WC)
- Women's: 14 (last WC) - 12 (previous WC)

The IF received a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 436

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	2.56
Asia	13.33
Europe	6.08
North America	7.50
South America	2.78
Oceania	3.33

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 5,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 8,000

Number of visits to the judo page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 103,671 (2.4%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the IJF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Mizuno					X
Hyundai					X

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
73%	58%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the IJF Executive Committee:

- 10 men
- 1 woman

The IJF Executive Committee has a female membership of 9%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium to high impact on the result of a judo bout.

Summary of information provided by the IJF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging /refereeing system

Judo contests are always officiated by three referees, who are drawn at random by computer.

Certification

National referees may sit the examination for the continental referee licence from the age of 25 years, with a minimum of seven years judo experience and holding a 2nd Dan black belt. After four years, continental referees may sit the exam for the international referee licence between the ages of 29 and 55 years old, with a minimum of 15 years judo experience, a 3rd Dan black belt and the ability to communicate in one of the three IJF official languages.

Training

Top ranked international referees are chosen and trained at an annual worldwide Refereeing and Sports Organisation seminar bringing together the five continents. Seminars also take place to update officials before each World Championships.

Selection

Only holders of the international referee licence may referee at the World Championships or the Olympic Games. Referees for the Olympic Games are selected from those officiating at the last World Championships, according to an established continental quota.

Evaluation

Referees are evaluated by the IJF Refereeing Commission.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IJF has taken the following steps:

Introduction of coloured uniforms, rule simplification, adaptation of scoring system and scoreboards to improve spectator and media understanding.

ENVIRONMENT

The IJF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IJF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

No Athletes' Commission

The IJF organises competitor surveys on various issues when the opinion of athletes is required.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 78, of which 0% conducted or financed by the IJF
- 2002: 118, of which 0% conducted or financed by the IJF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 2,827

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 2,476

Total number of the 2,476 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 6 (0.24%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IJF

Strategic planning

The IJF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place. The information received indicates that the plan is limited to the development of the sport and does not cover key aspects such as governance, marketing and communications.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 46.6%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 47.3%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IJF between 2001 and 2004

Seminars are held each year for Women Referees, Referees, Education and Coaching, and on organisational issues. All costs, expenses and travel for the 100+ participants are covered by the IJF.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the IJF to support its national federations and continental associations

Each continental union organises a financial distribution system to support the Member National Federations, following the global distribution of dividends by the IJF.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for judo (one hall, 8,000 seats) are reasonable.

The hall is usually shared with wrestling.

The venue could also be shared with other indoor sports such as taekwondo.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 163,400 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the seven-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - IJF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Judo has been on the Olympic Programme 10 times since 1964.
- The IJF was established in 1951 and organised the first World Championships in 1956 (Men) and 1980 (Women).
- Judo is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- The IJF has 187 Member National Federations, of which 183 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa, America and Asia.

POPULARITY

- Fairly high number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The IJF reports a low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and a low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The IJF Executive Committee has a female membership of 9%.
- The IJF system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall.
- The IJF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The IJF has no Athletes' Commission.
- Six (0.24%) of the 2,476 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- 46.6% of the IJF's income comes from Olympic revenues, whilst 47.3% of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting.
- The IJF reports a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events in the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

11 events:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Men's events | Women's events |
| - Windsurfer (Mistral One) | - Windsurfer (Mistral One) |
| - Double-handed dinghy (470) | - Double-handed dinghy (470) |
| - Single-handed dinghy (Finn) | - Single-handed dinghy (Europe) |
| - Keelboat (Star) | - Keelboat (Yngling) |

Mixed/Open events

- Multihull (Tornado)
- Double-handed dinghy (49er)
- Single-handed dinghy (Laser)

Number of ISAF competition days during the 16-day

Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 14

Description of events

Olympic regatta races at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games were in the fleet racing category.

Fleet racing involves all competing boats racing against each other at the same time.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 400 athletes; 153 men, 137 women and 110 men or women in addition for the mixed/open events

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1907: ISAF established

Olympic Games

1900: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men and Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 24

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 24

World Championships

1900: 1st World Championships for Men

1950: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): Not available

Number of World Championships (Women): Not available

Frequency:

Every four years, but in the other years, the classes of events on the Olympic Programme stage their own World Championships.

Other Multi-sports Games

Sailing is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and the Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ISAF has 116 Member National Federations, of which 114 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	13 (53)
America	28 (42)
Asia	21 (44)
Europe	43 (48)
Oceania	9 (15)
Total	114 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

not available

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
8%	Africa	8%
18%	America	14%
15%	Asia	10%
51%	Europe	47%
22%	Oceania	22%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last ISAF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

ISAF does not organise Continental Championships, however the Olympic classes do.

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 33

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	4	18%
Asia	2	6%
Europe	14	76%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	20	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All the athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

8,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 36.7% of the 21,500 tickets available for sailing
- 0.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

11,500 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 100% of the 11,500 tickets available for sailing
- 0.3% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last World Championships: 250

Figures not available for previous World Championships

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 6

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 1,356,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships were broadcast: not available

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships: 0 countries – no sales

ISAF received no income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 307

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.11
Asia	2.58
Europe	6.58
North America	4.38
South America	5.22
Oceania	7.33

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 15,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 30,000

Number of visits to the sailing page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 79,716 (1.9%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the ISAF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Volvo	X				
Rolex	X				
San Pellegrino		X			
Schenker		X			

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
29%	25%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the ISAF Executive Committee:

- 5 men
- 3 women

The ISAF Executive Committee has a female membership of 38%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of a sailing regatta.

Summary of information provided by the ISAF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging /refereeing system

A basic principle of sailing is that there are no referees. In case of a conflict involving a collision, the infringing boat must take a penalty or leave the course, otherwise the other competitor has the right to protest. A jury will hear all parties, establish the facts and make a decision.

Training & certification

ISAF organises seminars throughout the world for officials, and manuals are updated regularly. Seminar attendance is obligatory for those officials seeking certification, as are written examinations and assessment during the apprentice period.

Selection & evaluation

Judges for high profile events are selected by a specially appointed commission, based on recommendations from specialised members of the ISAF staff. A system of event reports is in place to evaluate performance.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ISAF has taken the following steps:

Equipment innovation introducing faster and more spectacular boats, on-board cameras and sound and GPS responders displaying boat positions.

Boat nationality easier to identify following introduction of coloured flag in the sail.

Races take place closer to shore and spectators; shorter races have been introduced with more understandable courses.

ENVIRONMENT

The ISAF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

The ISAF states that sailing is a very environmentally friendly sport, using the wind and waves to propel the boats.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ISAF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members elected by their peers.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to vote in the ISAF Council.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 170, of which 47% conducted or financed by the ISAF
- 2002: 123, of which 0% conducted or financed by the ISAF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 909

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 835

Total number of the 835 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 1 (0.12%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The ISAF states that it had a four-year strategic planning process in place for 2001-2004.

The information received indicates that the plan has a limited focus. No details of the strategic plan for 2005 onwards were provided, as it is under development and will be presented in May 2005.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 65%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 10%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ISAF between 2001 and 2004

Race Officials' Training – GBP 70,000 invested annually.

Athlete Participation Programme – funding to assist athletes from developing sailing nations, GBP 22,000 shared between the developing nations each year.

Learn to Sail Training Programme – sailors in countries without a national sailing programme are trained to become sailing instructors at 'learn-to-sail' level.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the ISAF to support its national federations and continental associations

Not communicated

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for the sailing venue (250 accredited seats only) are reasonable, given the essential costs related to the marina infrastructure, as there are no field of play construction costs.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: High

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is fairly expensive and complex (USD 215,000 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games), in relation to the 14 days of competition the four courses within the venues and size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - ISAF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Sailing enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at the Olympic Games on 24 occasions since 1900.
- The ISAF was established in 1907 and organised the first World Championships in 1900 (Men) and 1950 (Women).
- Sailing is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The ISAF has 116 Member National Federations, of which 114 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. Participation was low across all continents.
- The ISAF provided no information as to the number of Member National Federations participating in the last Continental Championships.

POPULARITY

- Low percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 58.9% of the 33,000 tickets available for sailing.
- Very low number of hours of television coverage and very low prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The ISAF provided no information as to the number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships. No countries paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The ISAF Executive Committee has a female membership of 38%.
- The ISAF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The ISAF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers. Its members have the right to vote at the ISAF Council.
- One (0.12%) of the 835 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule violation.

DEVELOPMENT

- The ISAF has a very high reliance on Olympic revenues (65%) and a low percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (10%).
- The ISAF reports no income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- Television production costs are fairly high, given the four courses used over a wide area of water and the often adverse impact of weather causing race delays or postponements.

OVERVIEW

EVENT

Event at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

1 event:

- Fast pitch softball Women

Number of ISF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 9**Description of event:**

Softball is played between two teams taking turns batting and fielding. The object is to score the most runs in seven innings.

Each team's turn at bat ends when three of its batters have been ruled out. If the score is tied after seven innings, the teams play another inning at a time until one team leads.

A softball is as hard as a baseball. The only difference is the size; a softball is 30.4 cm in circumference. The ball is delivered under-arm by the pitcher.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

120 women

8-team tournament

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE**Establishment**

1952: ISF established

Olympic Games

1996: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women
Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 3

World Championships

1965: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Women): 10

Frequency: every four years

Other Multi-sports Games

Women's Softball is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games and Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ISF has 126 Member National Federations, of which 113 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	14 (53)
America	32 (42)
Asia	19 (44)
Europe	36 (48)
Oceania	12 (15)
Total	113 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
n/a	81%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
n/a	Africa 14%
	America 22%
	Asia 21%
	Europe 31%
	Oceania 18%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in last ISF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
n/a	Africa 43%
	America 25%
	Asia 63%
	Europe 39%
	Oceania None

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 3

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	1	33.3%
Asia	1	33.3%
Europe	0	0%
Oceania	1	33.3%
Total	3	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

108,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 83.7% of the 129,000 tickets available for softball
- 1.7% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

30,500 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 51.7% of the 58,500 tickets available for softball
- 0.8% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 68

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 13

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 15,863,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast: 80 (last WC) – 6 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC): 1 (last WC) - 1 (previous WC)

The ISF states that television rights were dispensed with in order to get television coverage and distribution of the World Championships, with the exception of the 2002 Women's World Championship that brought a minimum of USD 10,000.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 150

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.00
Asia	4.33
Europe	0.19
North America	9.25
South America	0.33
Oceania	5.33

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 16,500

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 28,500

Number of visits to the softball page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 59,570 (1.6%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the ISF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Mizuno	X	X			X
Easton	X	X			
Nike		X			
Wilson		X			
Darfish				X	

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
n/a	23%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the ISF Executive Board:

- 12 men
- 4 women

The ISF Executive Board has a female membership of 25%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium to high impact on the result of a softball game.

Summary of information provided by the ISF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Training

Each country is responsible for training and producing most written materials at the national level.

Certification

1,000 certified umpires at international level from a total of more than 100,000 worldwide.

The ISF certification process is the same worldwide: five days including written examinations and field evaluations. Individuals must achieve a score of 90% or more to be certified and then assigned to the World Championships or Olympic Games.

Selection

Selection for the Olympic Games is made from the written evaluations of numerous umpires from past World Championships. The ISF Executive Council approves the final list of umpires.

Evaluation

Formal evaluation sheets are completed on each umpire following a World Championships or Olympic Games.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ISF has taken the following steps:

Various changes made to the sport at the 2002 women's World Championships (increased pitching and fence distances, tie breakers, intentional walk, and 25-second dock) increased scoring, reduced the number of strikeouts and reduced the average duration of a game. These changes were reviewed with television networks and athletes.

ENVIRONMENT

The ISF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

The ISF states that it has been proactive in developing a sustainable development and resource conservation programme at its headquarters, featuring the creation of an urban forest park with nature trails and fishing ponds, following Environmental Protection Agency guidelines. The ISF will care for and maintain this stadium complex. The ISF states that the environment development work done at its headquarters and training centre is used to gauge and resolve environment issues at venues and other competition sites.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ISF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by the ISF.

Athletes Commission members have the right to participate in the ISF General Assembly and Executive Board.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to vote at the Executive Board.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 53, of which 0% conducted or financed by the ISF
- 2002: 37, of which 0% conducted or financed by the ISF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 505

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 335

Total number of the 335 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 0 (0%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The ISF states that it did not have a four-year strategic planning process in place for 2001-2004, but that a strategic plan for 2005 onwards is under development following the setting up of a Governance and Restructuring Commission.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 86.1%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 1.7%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ISF between 2001 and 2004

Equipment assistance – free equipment shipped to Member National Federations.

Player clinics and coaching courses – conducted annually on each continent. A new coaching college instructor programme has been started using major colleges and universities in training national and elite team coaches.

'Softball in the Schools' programme – package of equipment, documentation, lesson plans and build-up games for teachers to use when introducing the sport.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the ISF to support its national federations and continental associations

Grants of USD 30,000 per year for regional federations are submitted and approved on a case-by-case basis.

The ISF states that over one third of its budget is designated for development. This does not include the value (over USD 700,000) of equipment provided during a two-year period.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for softball (one field – 8,000 seats) are low.

The opportunity exists for softball and baseball to share one venue, which would represent a good saving in cost for the OCOG.

The ISF also states that it could share a venue or use an existing venue with several other sports, including field hockey, football and baseball.

Legacy value depends on the popularity of the sport in the host country.

The ISF states that the three Olympic venues of 1996, 2000 and 2004 will and are continuing to be utilised with events and competitions.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Considerable

The complexity of the statistics that must be gathered during each game is a significant factor.

The ISF states that some technology for softball could be cut back if necessary or adjusted to other forms of technical reporting, especially for statistics.

Television production cost (AOB requirements)

Television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 82,700 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the nine-day schedule is offset by the size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - ISF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Softball has been on the Olympic Programme three times since 1996.
- The ISF was established in 1952 and organised the first World Championships in 1965 (Women).
- Softball is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan-American Games and Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The ISF has 126 Member National Federations, of which 113 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The ISF has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 81% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games across all continents.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa, America and Europe, whilst there are no Continental Championships in Oceania.

POPULARITY

- Low number of hours of television coverage during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- Low number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The ISF reports a low number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships, a fairly low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and a very low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The ISF Executive Board has a female membership of 25%.
- The ISF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The ISF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by the ISF. Its members have the right to participate in both the ISF General Assembly and Executive Board, and the right to vote at the Executive Board.
- None (0%) of the 335 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The ISF has a very high reliance on Olympic revenues (86.1%) with a very low percentage of its income coming from marketing and broadcasting (1.7%).
- The ISF states that television rights were dispensed with in order to get television coverage and distribution of the World Championships, with the exception of the 2002 Women's World Championship that brought a minimum of USD 10,000.

COSTS

- Venue costs are considered low.
- The legacy value will depend very much on the popularity of the sport in the host city. The ISF states that it has not been a problem at the three previous Olympic Games and does not anticipate it being a problem in 2008.
- Television production costs are low.

OVERVIEW**EVENTS****Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games**

17 events:

Rifle

- Men's 50m prone
- Men's 50m 3 positions
- Men's 10m air rifle
- Women's 50m 3 positions
- Women's 10m air rifle

Pistol

- Men's 50m pistol
- Men's 25m rapid fire pistol
- Men's 10m air pistol
- Women's 25m pistol
- Women's 10m air pistol

Running Target

- Men's 10m running target

Shotgun

- Men's trap
- Men's double trap
- Men's skeet
- Shotgun
- Women's trap
- Women's double trap
- Women's skeet

Number of ISSF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 9

Description of events

- Rifle & pistol

Events are held on shooting ranges with competitors aiming at targets from varying distances.

- Running target

Shooters fire at a moving target as it moves across a two-metre opening.

- Shotgun

Competitors shoot at clay targets propelled in different directions.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 390 athletes

HISTORY AND TRADITION**HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE****Establishment**

1907: ISSF established

Olympic Games

1896: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men and Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 23

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 6

World Championships

1897: 1st World Championships for Men

1897: 1st World Championships for Women (separate World Championships for Men and Women since 1958)

Number of World Championships (Men): 48

Number of World Championships (Women): 12

Frequency: every four years

Other Multi-sports Games

Shooting is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ISSF has 154 Member National Federations, of which 141 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	15 (53)
America	34 (42)
Asia	39 (44)
Europe	48 (48)
Oceania	5 (15)
Total	141 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
100%	100%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
33%	Africa	20%
62%	America	56%
87%	Asia	69%
94%	Europe	92%
80%	Oceania	60%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last ISSF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
60%	Africa	33%
79%	America	56%
82%	Asia	28%
96%	Europe	91%
40%	Oceania	20%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 51

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	2	8%
Asia	5	29%
Europe	14	59%
Oceania	1	4%
Total	22	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKETS SALES AND ATTENDANCE

20,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 55.6% of the 37,500 tickets available for shooting
- 0.3% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

15,500 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 80.6% of the 19,000 tickets available for shooting
- 0.4% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 170

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 10

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 47,643,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 20 (last WC) – 4 (previous WC)
- Women's: 20 (last WC) – 4 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last World Championships:

- Men's: 4
- Women's: 4

Figures not available for previous World Championships

The ISSF received a very low income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 267

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.78
Asia	6.50
Europe	4.73
North America	4.50
South America	0.78
Oceania	5.33

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 5,500

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 8,000

Number of visits to the shooting page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 134,099 (3.1%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the ISSF received from its five major sponsors from 2000 to 2003:

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Sius	X	X		X	
Germany	X				
Manufacturers	X	X		X	
Organisers		X		X	

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
77%	68%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the ISSF Executive Committee:

- 12 men
- 1 woman

The ISSF Executive Committee has a female membership of 8%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of a shooting competition.

Summary of information provided by the ISSF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

The ISSF judges and referees have a duty to supervise shooting conditions and to ensure the fair and equal treatment of all competitors, although anomalies can occur that must be resolved rapidly by skilful analysis.

In top-level competitions scores are displayed to competitors and spectators in real time, having been computed electronically, removing the possibility of human error.

Training & certification

Member National Federations are encouraged to run training and selection courses for the accreditation of national judges. Attendance at an official ISSF Judges' Course is then encouraged. Those passing detailed written and verbal tests are awarded a diploma indicating they have sufficient knowledge to be an international judge.

The Member National Federation may then apply for the individual to be awarded a "B" level judges' licence. Once a "B" licence holder has a minimum of four years recent experience and has officiated as a jury member on five occasions in international competition, he or she may be recommended by the Member National Federation for an upgrade to an "A" level licence.

An "A" licence is necessary to officiate as a jury member at the World Championships and the Olympic Games. Licences are valid for a period of four years.

Selection

Jury members for the Olympic Games are selected by the ISSF Executive Committee on the basis of nominations from the Judges' Committee.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ISSF has taken the following steps:

Introduction of a dress code for athletes and its own video production and finals coverage for the ISSF website.

The ISSF states that it is continuously studying how to present its sport, in particular the finals, in the most interesting way, for athletes, spectators and media alike.

ENVIRONMENT

The ISSF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

The ISSF has for four years been conducting regular meetings of experts in lead and noise pollution.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ISSF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising seven members elected by their peers during the World Championships and three members elected by the ISSF Executive Committee. This system is used to ensure a balance of athletes from all disciplines.

The chairman of the Athletes' Commission is a member of the ISSF Executive Committee and has the right to participate with a voice and vote.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 60, of which 0% conducted or financed by the ISSF
- 2002: 85, of which 0% conducted or financed by the ISSF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 1,749

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 1,391

Total number of the 1,391 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 3 (0.22%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The ISSF states that it does not have a four-year strategic planning process in place. Its development is ongoing.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 48.6%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 7.6%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ISSF between 2001 and 2004

Coach education

Judge and referee education

Video production

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the ISSF to support its national federations and continental associations

Financial support granted to Member National Federations and Continental Confederations based on participation at general assemblies and World Championships, as well as payment of fees.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venue costs for shooting (3,000 seats) are reasonable subject to the design elements and mix of permanent and temporary facilities.

Use of some temporary facilities will reduce the costs and enhance the legacy potential.

The shooting venue is essentially a single sport venue apart from possible use for the shooting discipline of the modern pentathlon.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Considerable

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Very high

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is reasonable and not complex (USD 100,100 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the nine-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - ISSF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Shooting enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been on the programme of the 1896 Olympic Games and 23 times since.
- The ISSF was established in 1907, although the first World Championships were organised in 1897 (Men and Women).
- Shooting is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The ISSF has 154 Member National Federations, of which 141 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- Every Member National Federation of the ISSF is active, with all of them organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa and Oceania.

POPULARITY

- Very low numbers of hours of television coverage during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, but high number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition.
- The ISSF reports a low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and a very low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The ISSF Executive Committee has a female membership of 8%.
- Judging has a low level impact on the result of a shooting competition. The ISSF system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall.
- The ISSF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The ISSF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers and members elected by the ISSF Executive Committee. Its Chairman has the right to participate in, and vote at, the ISSF Executive Committee.
- Three (0.22%) of the 1,391 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The ISSF does not have a strategic planning process in place.
- 48.6% of the ISSF's income comes from Olympic revenues whilst a very low percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (7.8%).
- The ISSF reports a very low income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- The technology requirements at the Olympic shooting venue are very high in cost and complexity.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

4 events:

- Men's singles
- Women's singles
- Men's doubles
- Women's doubles

Number of ITF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 8

Description of events

Olympic tennis is a knockout competition.

All matches except the finals are played to the best of three sets except the men's singles and doubles finals, which are played to the best of five.

In all four divisions, the semi-final winners play to decide the gold and silver medals, and the semi-final losers play for the bronze.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 172 athletes; 86 men and 86 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE**Establishment**

1913: ITF established

Olympic Games

1896: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1900: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 12

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 10

World Championships (average of the four Grand Slams, Davis Cup and Fed Cup within this report)

1877: 1st Grand Slam for Men

1884: 1st Grand Slam for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 104

Number of World Championships (Women): 88

Frequency: Annually

Other Multi-sports Games

Tennis is on the programme of the Pan American Games, Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ITF has 203 Member National Federations, of which 199 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	51 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	43 (44)
Europe	48 (48)
Oceania	15 (15)
Total	199 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
100%	100%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
35%	Africa	12%
81%	America	43%
77%	Asia	30%
96%	Europe	77%
71%	Oceania	36%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last ITF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
53%	Africa	33%
100%	America	100%
63%	Asia	56%
100%	Europe	100%
29%	Oceania	29%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 12

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	3	42%
Asia	1	8%
Europe	5	42%
Oceania	1	8%
Total	10	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The best athletes are eligible and the ITF works hard to get the best athletes to participate in the Olympic Games.

Most of the best athletes participate in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

172,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 100% of the 172,500 tickets available for tennis
- 2.7% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

96,500 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 81.4% of the 118,500 tickets available for tennis
- 2.6% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 2,500

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 30

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 20,057,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 89 (last WC) – 81 (previous WC)
- Women's: 89 (last WC) – 81 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 89 (last WC) – 81 (previous WC)
- Women's: 89 (last WC) – 81 (previous WC)

ITF received a very high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 356

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.67
Asia	7.00
Europe	5.65
North America	8.75
South America	3.67
Oceania	5.33

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 10,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 150,000

Number of visits to the tennis page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 106,297 (2.5%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the ITF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
BNP Paribas	X				X
Kia	X	X			X
Adecco	X			X	
Hugo Boss	X	X	X		
NEC	X				

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
71%	40%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the ITF Board of Directors:

- 12 men
- 1 woman

The ITF Board of Directors has a female membership of 8%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium to high impact on the result of a tennis match.

Summary of information provided by the ITF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Training & certification

There are three levels of education for tennis officials with a certification structure, a programme of officiating schools, and evaluations for umpires and referees.

At the end of each year, the ITF (together with representatives from the ATP and WTA Tours) meet to discuss the certification level of each certified official. The review is based upon the schools attended, evaluations and work rate during the year.

Selection

The ITF selects officials for the Davis Cup, Federation Cup and the Olympic Games, as well as advising the four grand slams on official selection.

Selection decisions are based on ability, experience and geographical location.

Evaluation

At every tournament the referee evaluates the performance of the chair umpires and completes a written evaluation form for the ITF. Chair umpires evaluate the performance of line umpires on their court.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ITF has taken the following steps:

ITF has been very active in promoting Olympic tennis and encouraging the best players to participate. The same criteria are used to promote other activities such as the Davis Cup and Federation Cup in order to generate worldwide interest and promote the game.

In order to promote these activities, the ITF and associated organisations produce a number of quality publications and websites about the sport. Magazine-style television shows and highlights programmes are also produced to reinforce the positive values of the game.

Many tournaments provide FanZones and other facilities for the interest of the spectators. A Schools Tennis Initiative has been developed to introduce children to the game.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

ENVIRONMENT

The ITF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

The ITF states that tennis has a low impact on the environment, taking up a relatively small area for a court, and courts are low-tech. Two of the three principal kinds of outdoor court surfaces are natural materials (clay and grass).

ITF events are primarily placed in existing tennis facilities.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ITF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by the ITF.

Athletes' Commission plays an advisory role in the global decision-making process of the ITF.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 81, of which 60% conducted or financed by the ITF
- 2002: 77, of which 100% conducted or financed by the ITF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 2,537

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 2,624

Total number of the 2,624 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 4 (0.15%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The ITF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as marketing, development, administration, regulation and commercial issues.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 6.5%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 77.3%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ITF between 2001 and 2004

Coaches' Education Programme: over 60 national courses held each year.

Establishing junior and entry-level professional events in less-developed tennis regions: 30 Member National Federations organise events each year. The introduction of the International Tennis Number has established a universal rating system for all levels.

Touring Teams Programme/High Level Player Development: aims to facilitate the transition of talented players through regional and international competitions and on to the professional ranks.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the ITF to support its national federations and continental associations

USD 12 million is distributed each year as prize money to nations competing in international team tournaments.

USD 3.5 million is distributed to less-developed nations via development programmes.

Continental Associations receive financial support in the form of administration grants for competitions and development programmes.

The ITF has an active development programme, working closely with Olympic Solidarity.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The tennis venue usually encompasses a total of 16 courts, including:

- One central court of 10,000 seats
- One court of 5,000 seats
- One court of 3,000 seats
- Seven courts of 250 seats

It can be constructed at a reasonable cost.

Use of temporary facilities will help reduce costs and enhance the legacy value post-Games.

The venue cannot be used by another sport.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Considerable

The complexity is increased as a result of the number of courts used and the tough match schedule.

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is reasonable and not complex (USD 173,000 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the eight-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - ITF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Tennis has been on the Olympic Programme 12 times since 1896.
- The ITF was established in 1913, although the first World Championships (average of the four Grand Slams, Davis Cup and Fed Cup within this report) were organised in 1877 (Men) and 1884 (Women).
- Tennis is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games, Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- The ITF has a universal membership, well spread across the five continents, with 203 Member National Federations, of which 199 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- Every Member National Federation of the ITF is active, with all of them organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa and Oceania.

POPULARITY

- High percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 92.4% of the 291,000 tickets available for tennis.
- The ITF reports a high number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships and a high number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The level of female participation in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games was significantly lower than male (40% vs. 71%). The ITF states that it is working with national associations to offer increased opportunity for talented women in their country so that these countries will be able to compete in the Fed Cup and may qualify for the Olympic Games.
- The ITF Board of Directors has a female membership of 8%.
- Despite the fact that judging has a medium to high level impact on the result of a tennis match, the ITF system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall.
- The ITF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The ITF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by the ITF. The Commission has an advisory role, without participation or voting rights.
- Four (0.19%) of the 2,624 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The strategic planning process put in place by the ITF appears strong.
- The ITF has a very low reliance on Olympic revenues (6.5%) and a very high percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (77.3%).
- The ITF reports a very high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.
- The ITF spends considerable funds on worldwide and continental development programmes directed towards youth participation, coaching education and less developed nations, with the aim of growing the sport around the world.

COSTS

- Temporary solutions to provide the 16 courts needed for the Olympic Games have overcome legacy issues in some host cities.

OVERVIEW**EVENTS****Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games**

4 events:

- Men's singles
- Men's doubles
- Women's singles
- Women's doubles

Number of ITTF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 10

Description of events

Matches at the Olympic Games are best-of-seven games.

In singles, the top 16 seeds proceed directly to the main draw, while another 48 players enter a qualification round. The main draw is a single-elimination tournament involving 32 players.

A similar format is used for doubles.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 172 athletes; 86 men and 86 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION**HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE****Establishment**

1926: ITTF established

Olympic Games

1988: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men and Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 5

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 5

World Championships

1926: 1st World Championships for Men

1926: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 47

Number of World Championships (Women): 47

Frequency: every two years

Other Multi-sports Games

Table tennis is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ITTF has 197 Member National Federations, of which 186 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	47 (53)
America	36 (42)
Asia	43 (44)
Europe	47 (48)
Oceania	13 (15)
Total	186 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
90%	90%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
47%	Africa	38%
50%	America	36%
65%	Asia	35%
79%	Europe	62%
25%	Oceania	17%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last ITTF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
32%	Africa	15%
50%	America	36%
58%	Asia	42%
89%	Europe	87%
58%	Oceania	58%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 12

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	0	0%
Asia	4	32%
Europe	1	8%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	5	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

71,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 80.5% of the 88,500 tickets available for table tennis
- 1.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

41,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 57.9% of the 71,000 tickets available for table tennis
- 1.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 765

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 17

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 77,866,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 64 (last WC) including Eurosport International (58 countries) - 89 (previous WC) including Eurosport International (58 countries) and ESPN Asia (18 countries)
- Women's: 64 (last WC) including Eurosport International (58 countries) - 89 (previous WC) including Eurosport International (58 countries) and ESPN Asia (18 countries)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships WC:

- Men's: 15 (last WC) - 15 (previous WC)
- Women's: 15 (last WC) - 15 (previous WC)

The ITTF received a standard level of income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 122

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.56
Asia	5.42
Europe	1.23
North America	1.38
South America	0.78
Oceania	0.67

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 4,029

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 18,298

Number of visits to the table tennis page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 65,159 (1.8%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the ITTF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Volkswagen	X				
Liebherr	X				
DHS	X	X	X	X	
Joda	X	X	X	X	
Gerflor	X	X	X		

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
58%	41%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the ITTF Executive Council:

- 11 men
- 2 women

The ITTF Executive Council has a female membership of 15% .

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium to low impact on the result of a table tennis match.

Summary of information provided by the ITTF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging /refereeing system

An international referee and deputy referees are appointed to each international tournament, with each international match being assigned an international umpire and an assistant umpire.

Training & certification

The ITTF provides training material and support to Member National Federations to facilitate and standardise practices. Information is also provided online for the training of international umpires.

Member National Federations may nominate national officials to sit the ITTF international umpire exam, which takes place every two years. Successful officials can then undertake the advanced umpire training classes, examinations and evaluations, which are held the day before the start of major continental ITTF events and the World Championships. A small number may then advance to the highest level following several years of outstanding performances and peer recommendations.

International referees must also undertake a programme of seminars, exams and interviews to obtain their qualification.

Selection

The nomination and selection process for an event aims to achieve a balance between many factors, including gender diversity, spread of participation across numerous Member National Federations, continental representation, experience and cost.

Evaluation

The new umpire evaluation system introduced in 2002 was designed to capture the performance of the umpire during the conduct of a match.

The umpire is not graded, but rather noted as meeting expectations or needing improvement.

The evaluator from the ITTF Umpires and Referees Committee discusses the performance with the umpire after the match and provides feedback on areas that could be improved.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ITTF has taken the following steps:

Introduction of a number of changes to the game: larger ball that is more visible on TV, shorter games with more dramatic scoring system, new service rule outlawing certain techniques and regulations on clothing colours.

ENVIRONMENT

The ITTF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events. The ITTF states that, as table tennis is an indoor sport using multi-sports venues with only slight modifications, it has "no negative impact on environmental aspects".

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

ITTF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members nominated by their Continental Association.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the ITTF General Assembly and Executive Board, without voting rights. The Commission Chairman has the right to vote at the Board of Directors meeting.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 50, of which 0% conducted or financed by the ITTF
- 2002: 56, of which 0% conducted or financed by the ITTF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 756

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 649

Total number of the 649 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 4 (0.62%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The ITTF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as popularity, participation, financing, planning and administration.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 24.9%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 59.4%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ITTF between 2001 and 2004

Continental Development Officers – now present on four continents

Coach education – 60 courses conducted per year

Junior training camps

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the ITTF to support its national federations and continental associations

50% of the ITTF funding allocated to continental federations must be used for their Development Programmes.

The ITTF also funds a proportion of each continent's Development Plan.

COSTS

VENUES COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The venue for table tennis (one hall, 5,000 seats) can be built at a reasonable cost.

It can be shared with any sports using multi-sports venues.

The venue usually presents no legacy challenges.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Considerable

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 72,700 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the 10-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - ITTF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Table tennis has been on the Olympic Programme five times since 1988.
- The ITTF was established in 1926 and organised the first World Championships the same year (Men and Women).
- Table tennis is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The ITTF has a universal membership with 197 Member National Federations, of which 186 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The ITTF has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 90% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in Africa, America and Oceania.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa and America.

POPULARITY

- Fairly low number of hours of television coverage during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, but very high number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition.
- Low number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The ITTF reports a low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The ITTF Executive Council has a female membership of 19% .
- Judging has a medium to low level impact on the result of a table tennis match. The ITTF system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall.
- The ITTF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The ITTF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members nominated by their Continental Association. Its members have the right to participate in both the ITTF General Assembly and Executive Board, without voting rights. The Commission Chairman has the right to vote at the ITTF Board of Directors meeting.
- Four (0.62%) of the 649 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The strategic planning process put in place by the ITTF appears strong.
- 24.9% of the ITTF's income comes from Olympic revenues whilst a high percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (59.4%).

COSTS

- Television production costs are low.

OVERVIEW
EVENTS
Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

2 events:

- Individual Men
- Individual Women

Number of ITU competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 2
Description of events

The Olympic triathlon comprises a 1.5 km swim, a 40km bike ride, and a 10km run.

After a mass start, the race remains continuous, with no stop between the three legs. Sustained performance across all three disciplines and changeovers are, therefore, vital to race strategy.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 100 athletes; 50 men and 50 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION
HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE
Establishment

1989: ITU established

Olympic Games

2000: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men and Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 2

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 2

World Championships

1989: 1st World Championships for Men and Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 16

Number of World Championships (Women): 16

Frequency: Annually

Other Multi-sports Games

Triathlon is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and the Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The ITU has 106 Member National Federations, of which 97 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	7 (53)
America	31 (42)
Asia	14 (44)
Europe	39 (48)
Oceania	6 (15)
Total	97 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
96%	96%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
14%	Africa	43%
48%	America	39%
43%	Asia	29%
72%	Europe	59%
67%	Oceania	67%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last ITU Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
43%	Africa	43%
26%	America	19%
79%	Asia	43%
69%	Europe	48%
33%	Oceania	33%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	1	17%
Asia	0	0%
Europe	2	33%
Oceania	2	30%
Total	5	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

7,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 100% of the 7,500 tickets available for triathlon
- 0.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

4,900 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 97.5% of the 5,000 tickets available for triathlon
- 0.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

The ITU states that 250,000 people (police estimate) lined the course at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games in the un-ticketed area. It also states that this figure was lower for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, but still significant.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 84

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 48

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 6,162,500

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 150 (last WC) - 145 (previous WC)
- Women's: 150 (last WC) - 145 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 103 (last WC) - 100 (previous WC)
- Women's: 103 (last WC) - 100 (previous WC)

The ITU received a very low income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 87

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.22
Asia	0.83
Europe	1.46
North America	3.13
South America	0.67
Oceania	2.00

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 6,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 20,000

Number of visits to the triathlon page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 68,937 (1.9%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the ITU received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Eugene	X				
Orca	X	X			
TFCN		X			

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
56%	47%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the ITU Executive Board:

- 8 men
- 3 women

The ITU Executive Board has a female membership of 27%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of a triathlon competition.

Summary of information provided by the ITU in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Athlete triathlon performance is judged primarily by the timing and results system. Timing chips are worn by the athletes which record the split times and final times as the athlete crosses a timing position. Technical officials supervise the competition and ensure all rules are complied with.

Training

At national level, there is a three-level training programme for officials. Those at the third level are eligible to be nominated by their National Federation for the ITU International Technical Officials (ITO) Programme. This involves two years of mentoring by an ITO coach from the region, during which time they must attend a seminar and perform a variety of technical official roles at international events.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the ITU has taken the following steps:

Introduction of changes to ensure the competition flows as smoothly as possible, as well as the dramatic 'dive start'. A temporary stadium is created with the transition area situated in front of the grandstands, which also have a view of the swim, bike and run laps. All three stages of the event must be in a multi-lap format to ensure that spectators around the course and in the grandstand see lots of action.

ENVIRONMENT

The ITU has an environmental programme and action plans in place. It does not conduct environmental assessments for its events.

The ITU states that it has created an Event Production Manual outlining the requirements for venue and competition management, and minimising environmental impact is a consideration in all aspects of production. Environmental protection is one issue addressed in regard to the annual audit of financial statements, and it is of the utmost importance to the ITU that events are staged in areas not affected by pollution. Events should be conducted with minimal impact.

In 2004, a World Cup event met ISO 14001 certification and Ecoflag standards, and implemented the strict environmental management standard. The ITU will be encouraging all event producers to implement similar programmes.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The ITU provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members elected by their peers.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in, and vote at, both the ITU General Assembly and Executive Board. Members also have the right to speak at all athlete briefings.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 144, of which 0% conducted or financed by the ITU
- 2002: 80, of which 0% conducted or financed by the ITU

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 1,538

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 1,664

Total number of the 1,664 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 0 (0%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The ITU states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as administration and finance, development of the sport, coaching, event production, media and television and marketing and sponsorship.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 33.4%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 64.8%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the ITU between 2001 and 2004

Sport Development and Olympic Solidarity Camp – training camp for athletes from developing countries.

Event development – subsidies provided for technical official expenses to ensure events are well organised and managed. Media production also subsidised in developing countries.

Youth development – ITU-produced video used to introduce the sport to young people.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the ITU to support its national federations and continental associations

Finances are distributed to Member National Federations through subsidised events and media production and athlete and official travel expenses.

Finances are distributed to Continental Associations through funding travel to ITU meetings, website support and sharing of rights fees for continental events.

COSTS

VENUES COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The venue for triathlon (2,500 seats) is inexpensive to provide, as the field of play is usually public roads, waterways and so on, with minimal infrastructure required for the two-day programme.

The ITU states that it is exploring the possibility of sharing venues with archery, road cycling and / or rowing.

There are no legacy issues.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Low

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is fairly expensive but not complex (about USD 250,000 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games).

SUMMARY - ITU

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Triathlon has been on the Olympic Programme twice since 2000.
- The ITU was established in 1989 and organised the first World Championships the same year (Men and Women).
- Triathlon is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The ITU has a low membership with 106 Member National Federations, of which 97 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs. Membership is particularly low in Africa and Asia.
- The ITU has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 96% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in Africa, America and Asia.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa, America and Oceania.

POPULARITY

- High percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games (98.9%); however, it should be noted that only 12,500 tickets were available for sale across both Olympic Games.
- Fairly high number of hours of television coverage but fairly low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- Very low number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The ITU reports a low number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships. It also reports a high number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and a very high number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The ITU Executive Board has a female membership of 27%.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The ITU Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers. Its members have the right to participate in, and vote at, both the ITU General Assembly and Executive Board.
- None (0%) of the 1,664 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The strategic planning process put in place by the ITU appears strong.
- 33.4% of the ITU's income comes from Olympic revenues whilst a very high percentage of the ITU's income comes from marketing and broadcasting (64.8%).
- The ITU reports a very low income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- Venue costs are very low given the use of existing public infrastructure in most cases.
- The technology requirements at the Olympic triathlon venue are fairly low in cost and complexity.
- Television production costs for this sport are fairly high given the extended field of play areas.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

15 events:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| - Men's -56 kg | - Women's -48 kg |
| - Men's 56-62 kg | - Women's 48-53 kg |
| - Men's 62-69 kg | - Women's 53-58 kg |
| - Men's 69-77 kg | - Women's 58-63 kg |
| - Men's 77-85 kg | - Women's 63-69 kg |
| - Men's 85-94 kg | - Women's 69-75 kg |
| - Men's 94-105 kg | - Women's +75 kg |
| - Men's +105 kg | |

Number of IWF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 10

Description of events

Lifters perform two types of lift – the snatch and the clean and jerk.

In the snatch, they lift the bar to arm's length above their head in one movement.

In the clean and jerk, they lift the bar to their shoulders, stand up straight, then jerk the bar to arm's length above their head.

Lifters are allowed three attempts at each lift, and their best snatch and best clean and jerk figures are added to determine the winners.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 260 athletes; 170 men and 90 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1905: IWF established

Olympic Games

1896: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

2000: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 22

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 2

World Championships

1891: 1st World Championships for Men

1987: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 73

Number of World Championships (Women): 16

Frequency: Annually except in Olympic years

Other Multi-sports Games

Weightlifting is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IWF has 172 Member National Federations, of which 162 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	26 (53)
America	36 (42)
Asia	40 (44)
Europe	45 (48)
Oceania	15 (15)
Total	162 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
99%	78%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
58%	Africa	35%
47%	America	31%
63%	Asia	38%
80%	Europe	51%
86%	Oceania	93%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last IWF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
54%	Africa	27%
44%	America	28%
60%	Asia	33%
76%	Europe	50%
86%	Oceania	93%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 45

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	2	4%
Asia	7	40%
Europe	11	56%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	20	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best ones do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

46,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 77.8% of the 59,500 tickets available for weightlifting
- 0.7% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

51,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 59.5% of the 86,000 tickets available for weightlifting
- 1.4% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: not available

Average number of media accreditation *granted* at the last two World Championships: 140

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 14

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 18,448,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 38 (last WC) – 32 (previous WC)
- Women's: 38 (last WC) – 32 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last World Championships:

- Men's: 38
- Women's: 38

Figures for previous World Championships not available

IWF received a standard level of income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 325

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	2.78
Asia	6.83
Europe	4.12
North America	10.38
South America	1.11
Oceania	6.00

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 24,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 28,000

Number of visits to the weightlifting page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 101,285 (2.4%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the IWF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
UESAKA Barbell	X	X		X	
Eleiko Barbell	X			X	
York Barbell	X	X		X	
Adidas	X				
Greeks National Bank	X				

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
65%	44%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the IWF Executive Board:

- 14 men
- 1 woman

The IWF Executive Board has a female membership of 7%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium level impact on the result of a weightlifting competition.

Summary of information provided by the IWF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Only IWF-licensed international referees can work in any technical capacity in international competitions.

Three referees (of different nationalities in major competitions) have equal influence in adjudicating a lift, with the majority deciding on the validity of the attempt.

An electronic system is used to display referee decision in real-time to ensure transparency.

Decisions are monitored by a five-member jury.

Referees are allocated to a session not more than 24 hours beforehand to exclude any possibility of bribery or bias.

Training

Referee training is organised on a regular basis, particularly before major events.

An IWF refereeing symposium is held every four years.

Certification

Following successful completion of a theoretical and a practical examination, the candidate can become a Category Two international referee. After two years they become eligible for promotion to Category One, which requires a further examination.

Category One and Two licences are issued for each Olympiad. The IWF has placed particular emphasis on the training and promotion of female referees.

Selection

The IWF Technical Committee and Executive Board select referees following proposals from Member National Federations. Only the best international officials serving continuously between Olympic Games will be selected to officiate at the Olympic Games.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IWF has taken the following steps:

Competitions are now faster, equipment and clothing are more colourful, lighting and arena decoration improved, scoreboards, music and new camera positions introduced. Competition and results technology has been upgraded to provide better standards of information for spectators and television viewers.

The IWF states that it is constantly updating its rules to make competitions fairer and more dynamic.

ENVIRONMENT

The IWF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events. The IWF states that it has no direct impact on the environment, either positive or negative.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IWF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by the IWF.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the IWF General Assembly. The Commission Chairman has the right to participate in, and vote at, the Executive Board.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 554, of which 57% conducted or financed by the IWF
- 2002: 503, of which 43% conducted or financed by the IWF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 5,219

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 5,347

Total number of the 5,347 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 27 (0.5%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IWF

Strategic planning

The IWF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place.

The information received indicates that the plan is solely focused on development of the sport.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 53.1%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 21.7%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IWF between 2001 and 2004

Free supply of weightlifting equipment to Member National Federations.

Training centres, training camps and coaching clinics.

Educational courses as part of the anti-doping programme.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the IWF to support its national federations and continental associations

Due to previous negative experiences, assistance is allocated to National and Continental Federations through equipment supply, training courses, literature and professional advice, rather than through providing cash allocations.

Technology services are also provided free of charge to Continental or Regional Championships.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The venue for weightlifting (one hall, 5,000 seats) can be constructed at a reasonable cost.

It presents no legacy challenges.

It can be shared with other sports such as taekwondo, depending on the length of their competition schedule.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Medium

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 57,900 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the 10-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - IWF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Weightlifting enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been on the programme of the 1896 Olympic Games and 22 times since.
- The IWF was established in 1905, although the first World Championships were organised in 1891 (Men) and 1987 (Women).
- Weightlifting is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The IWF has 172 Member National Federations, of which 162 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The IWF has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 89% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in Africa and America.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa, America and Asia.

POPULARITY

- Low number of hours of television coverage during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The IWF reports a fairly low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The level of female participation in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games was significantly lower than male (44% vs. 69%). The IWF states that this gap is due to the short Olympic history of female weightlifting and the low quota.
- The IWF Executive Board has a female membership of 7%.
- Judging has a medium level impact on the result of a weightlifting competition. The IWF system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall.
- The IWF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The IWF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by the IWF. Its members have the right to participate in the IWF General Assembly, without voting rights. The Commission Chairman has the right to participate in, and vote at, the IWF Executive Board.
- 27 (0.5%) of the 5,347 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The IWF has a high reliance on Olympic revenues (53.1%) whilst 21.7% of its total income comes from marketing and broadcasting.

COSTS

- Television production costs are low.

OVERVIEW

DISCIPLINES, EVENTS

Disciplines at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

3 disciplines:

- Track
- Road
- Mountain Bike

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

18 events:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Track - Men | Track - Women |
| - 1km time trial | - 500m time trial |
| - Sprint | - Sprint |
| - Individual pursuit | - Individual pursuit |
| - Points race | - Points race |
| - Keirin | |
| - Team sprint | |
| - Team pursuit | |
| - Madison | |
| Road - Men | Road - Women |
| - Mass start | - Mass start |
| - Time trial | - Time trial |
| Mountain Bike - Men | Mountain Bike - Women |
| - Cross country | - Cross country |

Number of UCI competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 11

Track: 6

Road: 3

Mountain Bike: 2

Description of events

- Track

Track cycling is performed on an oval track banked at 42 degrees.

The Madison is a mass-start event comprising two riders per team. Points are awarded to the top finishers at the intermediate sprints and for the finishing sprint. Only one of the two team-riders is on the track at any one time, riding for a number of laps, and then exchanging with his partner, who is propelled onto the track by a hand sling from the cyclist leaving the track.

The keirin is a 2,000m-paced event. A motorised pacer paces the riders for 1,400m and then pulls off the track, at which time the cyclists begin a furious sprint to the finish.

- Road

In the mass starts, men race over 239km and women over 120km (approximately).

The time-trial races are against the dock, with riders starting at 90-second intervals. Men race over 46.8km and women over 31.2km.

OVERVIEW

(CONTINUED)

- Mountain Bike

Cross country sees the riders riding over what is usually a very hilly, sometimes mountainous course, usually on natural terrain.

Men race between 40 and 50 kilometres, and women cover 30 to 40km. The exact distances are decided the night before the race, when officials ponder the weather conditions and aim for an optimum finishing time of two hours and 15 minutes for the top man, two hours for the top woman.

The course is set so men complete six to seven laps and women race five to six.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Track: 188 athletes; 153 men and 35 women

Road: 212 athletes; 145 men and 67 women

Mountain Bike: 80 athletes; 50 men and 30 women

Total: 480 athletes

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1900: UCI established

Olympic Games

1896: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

1984: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme:

Track (Men): 24

Track (Women): 5

Road (Men): 22

Road (Women): 6

Mountain Bike (Men): 3

Mountain Bike (Women): 3

World Championships

1893: 1st World Championships for Men (Track)

1958: 1st World Championships for Women (Track)

1921: 1st World Championships for Men (Road)

1958: 1st World Championships for Women (Road)

1990: 1st World Championships for Men and Women (Mountain Bike)

Number of World Championships (Track Men): 100

Number of World Championships (Track Women): 46

Number of World Championships (Road Men): 76

Number of World Championships (Road Women): 44

Number of World Championships (Mountain Bike Men): 14

Number of World Championships (Mount. Bike Women): 14

Frequency: Annually

Other Multi-sports Games

Cycling is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNI VERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The UCI has 163 Member National Federations, of which 158 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	32 (53)
America	37 (42)
Asia	37 (44)
Europe	47 (48)
Oceania	5 (15)
Total	158 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Men	Women
Track	31%	30%
Road	35%	21%
Mountain Bike	20%	19%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Track Men	Track Women	Road Men	Road Women	Mountain Bike Men	Mountain Bike Women
Africa	22%	6%	38%	3%	6%	3%
America	46%	27%	57%	35%	38%	11%
Asia	24%	22%	43%	16%	35%	3%
Europe	60%	47%	79%	55%	43%	38%
Oceania	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last UCI Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

	Track Men	Track Women	Road Men	Road Women	Mountain Bike Men	Mountain Bike Women
Africa	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6%	3%
America	27%	22%	46%	24%	32%	22%
Asia	30%	16%	46%	27%	22%	14%
Europe	49%	35%	53%	46%	60%	48%
Oceania	100%	40%	n/a	n/a	40%	40%

UNIVERSALITY*(CONTINUED)***GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE**

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 54

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	3	13%
Asia	2	4%
Europe	12	63%
Oceania	2	20%
Total	19	100%

POPULARITY**PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES**

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

66,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 99.6% of the 28,000 tickets available in track
 - 97.6% of the 40,000 tickets available in mountain bike
- This represented 1.1% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports.

43,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 98.4% of the 30,500 tickets available in track
- 43.4% of the 29,500 tickets available in mountain bike
- 100% of the 300 tickets available in road

This represented 1.2% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports.

Road cycling attracts large crowds of non-paying spectators.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships:

- Track: 258
- Road: 898
- Mountain bike: 338

TELEVISION COVERAGE**Olympic Games**

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

- 34 for track
- 50 for road
- 37 for mountain bike

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

- 22,883,500 for track
- 3,826,500 for road
- 6,362,500 for mountain bike

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Track:
 - Men's: 113 (last WC) – 58 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 113 (last WC) – 58 (previous WC)
- Road:
 - Men's: 112 (last WC) – 57 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 112 (last WC) – 57 (previous WC)
- Mountain bike:
 - Men's: 109 (last WC) – 55 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 109 (last WC) – 55 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Track:
 - Men's: 113 (last WC) – 58 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 113 (last WC) – 58 (previous WC)
- Road:
 - Men's: 112 (last WC) – 57 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 112 (last WC) – 57 (previous WC)
- Mountain bike:
 - Men's: 109 (last WC) – 55 (previous WC)
 - Women's: 109 (last WC) – 55 (previous WC)

The UCI received a high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***PRESS COVERAGE**

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 546

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	1.00
Asia	3.00
Europe	11.73
North America	10.00
South America	2.44
Oceania	21.00

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 8,300

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 11,000

Number of visits to the cycling page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 143,388 (3.4%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the UCI received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Tissot	X	X	X	X	
Shimano	X	X	X	X	
Santini	X	X	X		
Fiat	X	X	X		
EDS		X		X	

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

	Men	Women
Track	40%	28%
Road	56%	30%
Mountain Bike	32%	16%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the UCI Management Board:

- 14 men
- 1 woman

The UCI Management Board has a female membership of 7%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the results of road and mountain bike events and a medium to low impact on the result of track events.

Summary of information provided by the UCI in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Commissioners ensure that disciplines are conducted correctly and that equipment conforms with UCI regulations.

Training & certification

Member National Federations are responsible for training commissioners at national level, using UCI training materials. National Federations may propose candidates for international commissioner training (practical and theoretical), which is followed by an examination. On receipt of this diploma, the commissioner will be allocated an event from the international calendar as part of an ongoing training programme which also includes further seminars.

Selection

For international events, the president of the commissioners' jury will be of a different nationality to the country where the competition takes place to ensure neutrality.

For the most important international events, including the Olympic Games, a 'top 30' list of the most experienced commissioners is drawn up.

Evaluation

Evaluations are received from a variety of different parties present at a particular event.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the UCI has taken the following steps:

Micro cameras in the track and motorised cameras introduced in track events.

ENVIRONMENT

The UCI has an environmental programme and action plans in place, and conducts environmental assessments for its events.

The UCI states that, as an environmentally-friendly sport, cycling promotes protection of the environment and the use of cycles as clean transport. It has a certificate system and a set of guidelines for the organisation of mountain bike events to ensure ecological protection and sustainable development.

The development of the World Cycling Centre in Aigle has been certified by the Swiss Foundation for Nature and Economy.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The UCI provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

No Athletes' Commission. Athletes participate and represent their peers in various UCI sporting commissions.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 242, of which 0% conducted or financed by the UCI
- 2002: 167, of which 0% conducted or financed by the UCI

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 13,198

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 12,352

Total number of the 12,352 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 61 (0.49%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The UCI states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place. Each discipline has a four-year strategic development plan, covering sporting aspects such as cyclist status, teams, the international calendar, rules, major events and technology evolution. A number of these disciplines have undergone major structural reform in 2004, and into 2005. A four-year financial plan is developed alongside these programmes.

In more general terms, the UCI states that it has developed the professionalism of the organisation and realised the construction of its new headquarters within the World Cycling Centre.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 16.9%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 63.6%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the UCI between 2001 and 2004

Training of promising athletes at the World Cycling Centre.

Training of coaches at the World Cycling Centre.

Development of continental and national technical centres – six and five respectively introduced thus far.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the UCI to support its national federations and continental associations

The UCI supports its Member National Federations and Continental Associations both directly and indirectly.

The five Continental Associations receive direct payments (CHF 200,000 in total) for administration costs, in proportion to the fees paid to the UCI by their Member National Federations.

Indirect support is provided in three ways:

World Cycling Centre – available free of charge to selected athletes and coaches from around the world invited for a period of eight months at the expense of the UCI.

Continental Centres – based in six cities, coaches are financed by the UCI to follow the progress of athletes returning from a stay at the World Cycling Centre.

National Technical Centres – created by the UCI to train young athletes in those National Federations lacking appropriate structures. Centres are part-financed by the UCI until they achieve financial autonomy within the National Federation.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The venues for cycling can be provided at a reasonable cost with roads and parks being used for road and mountain bike disciplines.

The velodrome (5,000 seats) can be a legacy issue where the sport is not popular in the host city.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues:

- Track: Medium
- Road: Medium
- Mountain Bike: Low

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues:

- Track: Considerable
- Road: Medium
- Mountain Bike: Low

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production is very expensive and complex for road and mountain bike (approximately USD 500,000 per day of competition for road and USD 460,000 for mountain bike at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games).

SUMMARY - UCI

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Cycling enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged at every Olympic Games (25 times) since 1896.
- The UCI was established in 1900, although the first World Championships were organised in 1893 (Men Track). Other first World Championships were organised in 1921 (Men Road), 1958 (Track and Road Women) and 1990 (Mountain bike Men and Women).
- Cycling is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The UCI has 163 Member National Federations, of which 158 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The UCI has a low number of active Member National Federations in track and road, respectively with 30% and 28% organising national championships in 2003-2004. In mountain bike, the number is very low, with 19% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the track and road qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. Participation was low across all continents, except Europe. In mountain bike, participation was low across all continents.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last track Continental Championships in America, Asia and Europe, whilst there are no Continental Championships in Africa. In road cycling, the number was low in America, Asia and Europe, whilst there are no Continental Championships in Africa and Oceania. In mountain bike, the number was low across all continents except Europe.

POPULARITY

- High percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 85.7% of the 128,500 tickets available across all UCI disciplines.
- Fairly high number of hours of television coverage during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games for road, but a fairly low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition for mountain bike and a low number for road during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- High number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The UCI reports a high number of media accreditation requests at the last two road World Championships and a very high number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships in all three disciplines.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The level of female participation in the road qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games was significantly lower than male (30% vs. 56%).
- The UCI Management Board has a female membership of 7%.
- Judging has a low level impact on the results of road and mountain bike events, and a medium to low level impact on the result of track events. The UCI system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges, is strong overall.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The UCI has no Athletes' Commission. Athletes participate and represent their peers in various UCI sporting commissions.
- 61 (0.49%) of the 12,352 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The UCI has a low reliance on Olympic revenues (16.9%) and very high percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (63.6%).
- The UCI reports a high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.
- The UCI has developed the World Cycling Centre in Aigle, Switzerland, which provides strong support to developing cycling nations.

COSTS

- A velodrome can be expensive and can be a legacy issue where track cycling is not popular in the host city. However, the venue lends itself to shared use for a number of sports, both in Olympic Games mode and in legacy mode.
- The technology requirements at the Olympic mountain bike venue are low in cost and complexity.
- Television production costs are very high for the road cycling and mountain bike disciplines.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

2 events:

- Men's individual modern pentathlon
- Women's individual modern pentathlon

Number of UIPM competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 2

Description of events

The modern pentathlon is a one-day event consisting of shooting, fencing, swimming, riding and running.

The pentathletes have 40 seconds to fire 20 shots from an air pistol at a 17cm-square target from 10 metres.

Fencing follows, with a round robin competition between each participant.

Swimming is third, a freestyle race over 200 metres.

The pentathletes head then to the show jumping ring, where they have 20 minutes to get to know the horse before riding.

The final event is the 3,000m run, with the pentathletes setting off at intervals corresponding to their points so that the first person across the line wins the gold medal.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 64 athletes; 32 men and 32 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1948: UIPM established

Olympic Games

1912: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men

2000: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 21

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 2

World Championships

1949: 1st World Championships for Men

1981: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 44

Number of World Championships (Women): 24

Frequency: Annually

Other Multi-sports Games

Modern pentathlon is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and the Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The UIPM has 102 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	13 (53)
America	23 (42)
Asia	27 (44)
Europe	36 (48)
Oceania	3 (15)
Total	102 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
87%	87%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
15%	Africa	15%
39%	America	30%
15%	Asia	15%
75%	Europe	44%
33%	Oceania	33%

Note: The UIPM states that the low participation is due to the small Olympic quota and therefore the lack of funding from the NOCs.

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last UIPM Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
15%	Africa	15%
43%	America	35%
30%	Asia	26%
58%	Europe	30%
33%	Oceania	33%

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 6

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	0	0%
America	0	0%
Asia	0	0%
Europe	6	100%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	6	100%

The UIPM states that at their World Championships, medals are won by four continents.

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

26,500 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 96.6% of the 27,500 tickets available for modern pentathlon
- 0.4% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

13,500 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 99.1% of the 14,000 tickets available for modern pentathlon
- 0.4% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

The UIPM states that modern pentathlon could sell more tickets if the venue seating capacity was higher, following independent studies made by the University of Mainz at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 65

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 12

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 1,211,000

The UIPM states that this low figure is due to the competition format (considered as entertaining for the spectators but long for television viewers), its limited number of NOCs and consequently a limited number of countries developing an interest for live viewers.

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 150 (last WC) - 150 (previous WC)
- Women's: 150 (last WC) - 150 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 4 (last WC) - 4 (previous WC)
- Women's: 4 (last WC) - 4 (previous WC)

The UIPM received a standard level of income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 54

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.11
Asia	0.58
Europe	1.27
North America	0.75
South America	0.44
Oceania	1.00

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 3,912

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 12,150

Number of visits to the modern pentathlon page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 106,858 (2.5%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the UIPM received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
New Balance	X	X	X		
Lufthansa		X	X	X	
Focus	X				
Kingfisher	X				
Zanzur	X	X			

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
42%	29%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the UIPM Executive Board:

- 17 men
- 1 woman

The UIPM Executive Board has a female membership of 6%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium impact on the outcome of a modern pentathlon competition.

Summary of information provided by the UIPM in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

A points system is used to determine modern pentathlon results, based on performance and recorded time.

Training & certification

The UIPM has developed seminars and courses overseen by lecturers appointed by the UIPM. Judges are qualified and licensed following examinations in practice and theory, and overseen by UIPM technical delegates. Licences are obtained per discipline and can only be renewed following re-examination.

The UIPM works with the five IFs governing the individual sports that make up modern pentathlon to ensure that judges are up to date on all rule changes.

Selection

Four international judges of different nationalities are appointed by the UIPM Technical Committee to oversee the World Championships.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the UIPM has taken the following steps:

Introduction of a number of measures including a one-day format, combined shooting and fencing locations, combined riding and running locations, handicap start for running competition, a new promotional format consisting of a head-to-head competition of five events in 20 minutes in a single venue, and Biathlon events - run-swim-run for all ages. The UIPM states that this format is inexpensive to organise and practise.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

ENVIRONMENT

The UIPM has an environmental programme and action plans in place. It does not conduct environmental assessments.

The UIPM states that changes have been made to reduce environmental impacts: changing to air pistol (no noise, no powder), with further change being prepared; riding changed in 1980 from cross-country to show jumping; and a similar change from cross-country to road was made for running.

As modern pentathlon consists of disciplines already conducted individually, its 'added' impact is negligible.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The UIPM provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members elected by their peers.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in, and vote at, both the UIPM General Assembly and Executive Board.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 31, of which 0% conducted or financed by the UIPM
- 2002: 21, of which 0% conducted or financed by the UIPM

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 543

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 359

Total number of the 359 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 0 (0%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The UIPM states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place.

The principal focus seems to be on improving the elite level.

The UIPM states that it has created the Biathle format for the purpose of development. The run-swim-run concept is used by the UIPM to start low-cost programmes in new federations with the aim of progressively developing the practice of the five disciplines after having first started with the two basic ones.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 72%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 16.5%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the UIPM between 2001 and 2004

Youth projects – training and competitions.

Development through links with schools and universities and re-establishing links with military organisations.

Equipment grants to Member National Federations through the Continental Confederations.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the UIPM to support its national federations and continental associations

Finances are distributed through Continental Confederations and political development projects.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Venues for modern pentathlon usually rely on the use of venues provided for other sports. Venue costs, therefore, are low with no legacy issues involved.

The UIPM states that a legacy exists when the present, renovated, or new venues for other individual sports are in a compact site: there is then a possibility for a legacy for modern pentathlon without specific investment.

Temporary facilities can further assist in reducing costs (e.g. stables, shooting range, parkland for run) or shared use with baseball or football venues is practical.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: High

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production costs for this sport are high and complex (USD 318,200 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games).

The UIPM states that sharing venues with individual sports (e.g. during the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games) lowers the costs, the television cameras already being in place for the other sport. The UIPM states that the costs of television production for the venue shared with badminton during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games appear rather high.

SUMMARY - UIPM

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Modern pentathlon, introduced by Pierre de Coubertin, enjoys a strong tradition on the Olympic Programme, having been staged without interruption at the Olympic Games on 21 occasions since 1912.
- The UIPM was established in 1948 and organised the first World Championships in 1949 (Men) and 1981 (Women).
- Modern pentathlon is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The UIPM has a low membership with 102 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs. Membership is particularly low in Africa and Oceania.
- The UIPM has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 87% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. Participation was low across all continents, except Europe.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships. Participation was low across all continents.

POPULARITY

- High percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games (97.4%), however it should be noted that only 41,500 tickets were available for sale across both Olympic Games.
- Low number of hours of television coverage and very low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- Very low number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. The UIPM comments that this figure should be balanced against the short competition length and the low number of athletes.
- The UIPM reports a low number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships. It also reports a high number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships, despite a very low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The UIPM Executive Board has a female membership of 6%.
- The draw system for horses during the Olympic competitions could be reviewed in terms of fairness to all competitors. The UIPM comments that the draw system is fair to all competitors in relation to the average standard of the horses presented. The UIPM states that, in Sydney and Athens, it selected and trained the horses with the input of technical delegates and athletes' representatives.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The UIPM Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers. Its members have the right to participate in, and vote at, both the UIPM General Assembly and Executive Board.
- None (0%) of the 359 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The UIPM has a very high reliance on Olympic revenues (72%) and a low percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (16.5%).

COSTS

- Venue costs are low if the venues as provided for the five Olympic sports are used.
- Television production costs are high due to the five events and 3-5 separate venues.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games

8 events:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| - -58 kg Men | - -49 kg Women |
| - 58-68 kg Men | - 49-57 kg Women |
| - 68-80 kg Men | - 57-67 kg Women |
| - +80 kg Men | - +67 kg Women |

Number of WTF competition days during the 16-day Athens 2004 Olympic Games schedule: 4

Description of events

The Olympic competition format includes four weight classes each for men and women.

Hands and feet are used to overcome an opponent, but the trademark of the sport is its combination of kick movements.

Contests are scored by awarding a point for each legitimate blow, and deducting a point for each penalty.

Gold and silver medals are decided through a single-elimination tournament, with all competitors defeated by the two finalists getting another chance to compete for the bronze.

QUOTAS

Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 124 athletes; 64 men and 60 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1973: WTF established

Olympic Games

2000: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men and Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 2

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 2

World Championships

1973: 1st World Championships for Men

1987: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 16

Number of World Championships (Women): 9

Frequency: every two years

Other Multi-sports Games

Taekwondo is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The WTF has 179 Member National Federations, of which 175 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	37 (53)
America	42 (42)
Asia	40 (44)
Europe	47 (48)
Oceania	9 (15)
Total	175 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
93%	93%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
54%	Africa	38%
64%	America	50%
80%	Asia	48%
83%	Europe	70%
33%	Oceania	22%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last WTF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
30%	Africa	30%
48%	America	38%
65%	Asia	40%
77%	Europe	70%
None	Oceania	None

Note: Currently the Oceanian National Federations are categorised under the Asian Taekwondo Union, but the WTF Reform Committee has recommended establishing the Oceania Taekwondo Union.

GLOBAL SPREAD OF EXCELLENCE

Number of medals awarded at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games (1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze per event): 24

	Number of NOCs that won medals	Continental distribution of medals won
Africa	1	4%
America	4	25%
Asia	5	50%
Europe	3	21%
Oceania	0	0%
Total	13	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes are eligible and the best athletes do compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

41,000 tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games, representing:

- 100% of the 41,000 tickets available for taekwondo
- 0.0% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

50,000 tickets sold at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games, representing:

- 97.2% of the 51,000 tickets available for taekwondo
- 1.4% of the total number of tickets sold for all sports

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 243

TELEVISION COVERAGE

Olympic Games

Average number of hours of television coverage per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 32

Average prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 9,981,000

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 4 (last WC) – 1 (previous WC)
- Women's: 4 (last WC) – 1 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships: 0 countries – no sales

The WTF received no income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles from 30 July to 12 September 2004: 80

Average number of articles per publication from 30 July to 12 September 2004:

Africa	0.78
Asia	2.25
Europe	0.77
North America	1.88
South America	0.67
Oceania	1.67

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 1,760

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: not available

Number of visits to the taekwondo page of the IOC website (1 January 2004 – 11 February 2005): 119,570 (2.8%)

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the WTF received from its five major sponsors from 2000 to 2003:

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Samsung Card	X				
Adidas Korea	X				
Avis Korea		X			
Korea Telecom		X			
LGF reinsurance				X	

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games:

Men	Women
69%	51%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the WTF Executive Council:

- 38 men
- 2 women

The WTF Executive Council has a female membership of 5%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a high impact on the result of a taekwondo bout.

Summary of information provided by the WTF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

One referee and three judges oversee each match. The referee has control over the match and the right to make decisions independently in accordance with the rules. However, the judges, not the referee, award points for attacks. The nationality of the referee and judges must be different to those of the competitors. Reform Committee set up to look at improvements to the refereeing system. A body protector with an automatic scoring function is also under consideration to minimise errors.

Training & certification

The International Referee Qualification is awarded to holders of the national referee certificate attending the WTF seminar and passing the examination. The WTF also holds refresher courses for qualified international referees. Special training courses are also held before major competitions for all referees and judges involved.

Selection

Referees for major events such as the Olympic Games are selected from those accredited international referees who have attended recent refresher courses. Other selection criteria include regional distribution, ethnic distribution, the proportion of men and women, religion and language.

Evaluation

WTF Referee Committee officials evaluate judges and referees during events.

Comment

The Executive Council of the WTF has approved in principle a series of policy recommendations developed by the Reform Committee. A temporary task force has been appointed that will develop detailed action plans for reform recommendations, which require changes to taekwondo competition rules and other WTF regulations.

Among the recommendations to be applied starting at the 2005 World Taekwondo Championships in Madrid, Spain, are changes to the competition format such as a shortened duration for the men's contest, and a new sudden death overtime round which replaces the superiority decision.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the WTF has taken the following steps:

Following the Sydney Games in 2000, introduction of a new points system which awards different points depending where the hit is made.

Following the Athens Games in 2004, the WTF decided that further modifications in the competition rules were required to make the sport more interesting and TV-friendly. A Reform Committee was set up to look at these issues and has made a series of recommendations.

ENVIRONMENT

The WTF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events. The WTF states that taekwondo is environmentally-friendly, causing no pollution. It requires very little equipment. Some of the materials for making the equipment are not biodegradable, so the WTF plans to ask the equipment manufacturers to use environmentally-friendly materials in the future.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The WTF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by the WTF.

Members of the Athletes' Commission may be represented in the WTF General Assembly or Executive Council only when it is deemed necessary. Members have the right to talk directly to the WTF President to present their opinions.

The WTF states that its Reform Committee recommends including two athletes (one male and one female) on the WTF Executive Council.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 62, of which 0% conducted or financed by the WTF
- 2002: 54, of which 0% conducted or financed by the WTF

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 1,226

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 989

Total number of the 989 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 1 (0.1%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The WTF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place for 2005 onwards, covering key aspects such as mission, values, goals, development, communications and media and finance and administration. The WTF indicates that the plan has been revised to reflect the recommendations of its Reform Committee.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: 19.1%

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 5%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the WTF between 2001 and 2004

Provision of equipment and uniforms to Member National Federations.

Provision of financial support to Member National Federations.

Provision of technical support, in the form of instructor visits, to Member National Federations.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the WTF to support its national federations and continental associations

For the period 2005-2008, USD 20,000 to be distributed to each Member National Federation and USD 50,000 to be distributed to each of the four regional unions. These sums will be increased if WTF revenue increases.

A distribution system for IOC funding and other income in the future is under development.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The venue costs for taekwondo (one hall, 5,000 seats) can be provided at a reasonable cost.

It can be shared with other sports such as table tennis or badminton.

It presents no legacy issues.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AT THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Technology requirements at competition venues

Level of technology costs at Olympic venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at Olympic venues: Low

Television production cost (AOB standards)

Television production for this sport is neither expensive nor complex (USD 117,000 per day of competition at the Athens 2004 Olympic Games): the cost of the four-day schedule is offset by the small size of the field of play.

SUMMARY - WTF

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- Taekwondo has been on the Olympic Programme twice since 2000.
- The WTF was established in 1973 and organised the first World Championships in 1973 (Men) and 1987 (Women).
- Taekwondo is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Universiade.

UNIVERSALITY

- The WTF has 179 Member National Federations, of which 175 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The WTF has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 93% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Athens 2004 Olympic Games in Africa and Oceania.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships in Africa and America, whilst there are no Continental Championships in Oceania.

POPULARITY

- High percentage of tickets sold at the Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 Olympic Games: 98.4% of the 92,000 tickets available for taekwondo.
- Fairly low number of prime time viewer hours per day of competition during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- Very low number of press articles published during the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.
- The WTF reports a very low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and no countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The WTF Executive Council has a female membership of 5%.
- With judging having a high impact on the result of a taekwondo bout, it is essential for the WTF to ensure that the scoring system is well understood by the public and that both the selection and impartiality of referees are unquestionable.
- The Executive Council of the World Taekwondo Federation has approved in principle a series of policy recommendations developed by its Reform Committee. A temporary task force has been appointed that will develop detailed action plans for reform recommendations, which require changes to taekwondo competition rules and other WTF regulations.
- The WTF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The WTF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by the WTF. Its members have no participation or voting rights.
- One (0.1%) of the 989 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule violation.

DEVELOPMENT

- The WTF has a low reliance on Olympic revenues (19.1%) and a very low percentage of its income comes from marketing and broadcasting (5% of total income).
- The WTF reports no income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- The technology requirements at the Olympic taekwondo venue are fairly low in cost and complexity.

IV. RECOGNISED INTERNATIONAL FEDERATIONS

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events proposed for the 2012 Olympic Games

8 events:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Speed Skating (Track) | Speed Skating (Track) |
| - Men's 300m time trial | - Women's 300m time trial |
| - Men's 500m sprint | - Women's 500m sprint |
| - Men's 5000m in line | - Women's 5000m in line |
| - Men's 20,000m elimination race | - Women's 20,000m elimination race |

Alternative events proposed for the 2012 Olympic Games

8 events:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Speed Skating (Road circuit) | Speed Skating (Road circuit) |
| - Men's 200m time trial | - Women's 200m time trial |
| - Men's 500m sprint | - Women's 500m sprint |
| - Men's 20,000m elimination race | - Women's 20,000m elimination race |
| - Men's Marathon | - Women's Marathon |

Description of proposed events

Were speed skating to be included in the Olympic Programme, the FIRS proposes a competition of four men's events and four women's events.

Depending on the preference of the Organising Committee, the FIRS offers the flexibility of a track programme or a road circuit programme.

A total of 11 Technical Officials would be required to run the proposed programme of speed skating events.

Venue requirements

The venue would be required for three days in total; one day of training and two days of competition.

Either a track of 200 metres can be used or a road circuit of at least 400 metres length and six metres wide.

A speed skating track can be constructed inside the velodrome cycling track and thus use the same venue as track cycling. In the case of a road circuit, any urban roads and the athletics marathon course can be used.

PROPOSED NUMBER OF ATHLETES

72 athletes; 36 men and 36 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE

Establishment

1924: FIRS established

World Championships

1937: 1st Speed World Championships for Men

Number of World Championships (Men): 31

Number of World Championships (Women): 28

Frequency: Annually

World Games

Number of times on the World Games programme (Men): 6

Number of times on the World Games programme (Women): 6

Other Multi-sports Games

Roller sports are currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and the World Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The FIRS has 85 Member National Federations, of which 80 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	9 (53)
America	21 (42)
Asia	14 (44)
Europe	34 (48)
Oceania	2 (15)
Total	80 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
72%	41%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the World Games 2001 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
44%	Africa	22%
71%	America	62%
50%	Asia	50%
62%	Europe	53%
100%	Oceania	100%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last FIRS Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
44%	Africa	22%
76%	America	62%
57%	Asia	43%
65%	Europe	35%
100%	Oceania	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes would be eligible and the IF is confident that the best athletes would compete in the Olympic Games.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

100% of the 50,000 tickets available were sold at the 2003 World Championships.

100% of the 24,000 tickets available were sold at the 2002 World Championships.

100% of the 18,000 tickets available were sold at the 2001 World Championships.

100% of the 50,000 tickets available were sold at the 2000 World Championships.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 43

TELEVISION COVERAGE

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 31 (last WC) – 18 (previous WC)
- Women's: 31 (last WC) – 18 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last World Championships:

- Men's: 1
- Women's: 1

Figures not available for previous World Championships.

The FIRS received low income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published during last two World Championships: 1,300

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 2,500

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 18,000

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the FIRS received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Roller Blade					X
Saab Salomon					X
Kia Verducci					X
Roces					X
Fila					X

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the 2001 World Games:

Men	Women
61%	53%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the FIRS Executive Board (or equivalent):

- 4 men
- 1 woman

The FIRS Executive Board has a female membership of 20% .

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of a speed roller skating event.

Summary of information provided by the FIRS in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging /refereeing system

Results of speed roller skating events are determined by timekeeping devices (time trials) and photo finish/video scanner equipment (mass start). Competitions are controlled by a jury of six judges, who will be positioned around the track. The jury is required to make decisions in the case of a violation of the rules which may require sanction or disqualification.

Certification

Judges must be supported by their National Federation, have a minimum of five years experience as a national judge and pass admission exams (written, oral and practical), before being admitted to the official list of international judges.

Training

The FIRS International Speed Committee organises annual training courses for international judges to ensure they are up to date with rule interpretation.

Selection

The FIRS International Speed Committee President selects the panel of judges for the World Championships and World Games on the basis of qualifications, technical preparation and continental balance.

Evaluation

Members of the International Speed Committee observe all events and the performance of the judges.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

(CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the FIRS has taken the following steps:

Modification of its competitions to make them more spectacular, in particular, eliminating long distance races in favour of sprint races which are more interesting for television and spectators.

ENVIRONMENT

The FIRS has an environmental programme and action plans in place, and conducts environmental assessments for its events.

The FIRS states that its sport "favours the improvement of the environment, and given that it is played on pre-existing tracks or paved areas, no damage to the environment is done". FIRS also states that "roller skating is used by many public administrations to promote a higher quality of life and limit the use of motor means of transport".

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The FIRS provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members elected by their peers.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the FIRS General Assembly, without voting rights.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 0
- 2002: 0

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 495

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 428

Total number of the 428 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 3 (0.7%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The FIRS states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place for 2005 onwards.

The information received indicates that the plan focuses largely on the development of the sport of speed roller skating and not wider commercial or governance aspects.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: not applicable

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 31.1%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the FIRS between 2001 and 2004

Sending of technical equipment and coaches and judges to new National Federations.

Seminars for judges and organisation of annual training updates.

Seminars for coaches and creation of a website and forums for discussion of techniques and training methods.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the FIRS to support its national federations and continental associations

The FIRS states that the financial resources available do not allow an extensive distribution of financial support.

Some countries that have recently joined the FIRS do not have significant finances for developing roller sports. The FIRS contributes to their development by cancelling the initial affiliation fees and helping with materials, trainers and coaches.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS

Venue costs for the proposed speed roller skating would be low.

Speed roller skating competitions can be organised either on a 200-metre cycling track, or on any road course measuring at least 400 metres.

Public roads and the velodrome are low cost options, thereby presenting no legacy issues for the host city.

OPERATIONAL COSTS

Estimated technology requirements at competition venues if included on the Olympic Programme

Level of technology costs at venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at venues: Medium

SUMMARY - FIRS

PROPOSED EVENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE OLYMPIC PROGRAMME

- The FIRS has proposed eight speed skating events for inclusion on the Olympic Programme: four events for men and four events for women (72 athletes in total), on either track or road.

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- The FIRS was established in 1924 and organised the first World Championships in 1937.
- Roller sport is currently on the programme of the Pan American Games and World Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The FIRS has a very low membership with 85 Member National Federations, of which 80 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs. Membership is particularly low in Africa, Asia and Oceania.

POPULARITY

- The FIRS reports a low number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships.
- The FIRS reports a low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships, and a very low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The FIRS Executive Board has a female membership of 20%.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The FIRS Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers. Its members have the right to participate in the FIRS General Assembly, without voting rights.
- Three (0.7%) of the 428 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- Although a strategic plan exists, it appears to lack integration across the different disciplines controlled by the FIRS.
- The TV-friendly "teenage skating activities" are outside the control of the FIRS. This would provide the FIRS with good promotional and development options for the future.
- The FIRS generates 31% of its income through marketing and broadcasting.
- The FIRS reports a low income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- Venue costs for roller sports would be low, based on using the velodrome or public/private roads or car parking areas.

OVERVIEW**EVENTS****Events proposed for the 2012 Olympic Games**

2 events:

- Men's individual stroke play competition
- Women's individual stroke play competition

Description of proposed events

Were golf to be included in the Olympic Programme, the IGF proposes men's and women's individual competitions using the stroke play scoring system.

The competition would take place over four rounds of 18 holes of golf.

A total of 12 Technical Officials would be required to run each of the proposed golf competitions.

Venue requirements

The venue would be required for twelve days in total; two competitions of six days each (one round of 18 holes per day) including two practice rounds and four competition rounds.

As competitions are held one after the other, only one golf course is needed. Building a new course is not required.

It is unlikely that a golf competition venue could be shared with other sports.

PROPOSED NUMBER OF ATHLETES

100 athletes; 50 men and 50 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION**HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE****Establishment**

1958: IGF established

Olympic Games

1900: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men and Women

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Men): 2

Number of times on the Olympic Programme (Women): 1

World Championships (Majors)

1895: 1st US Open for Men

1946: 1st US Open for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 104

Number of World Championships (Women): 59

Frequency: Annually

World Games

Golf is currently not on the programme of the World Games.

Other Multi-sports Games

Golf is currently on the programme of the Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IGF has 101 Member National Federations, of which 97 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	13 (53)
América	28 (42)
Asia	20 (44)
Europe	31 (48)
Oceania	5 (15)
Total	97 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
100%	70%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the World Games 2001 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Golf is currently not on the programme of the World Games.

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last IGF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
85%	Africa	100%
68%	América	39%
75%	Asia	65%
65%	Europe	30%
100%	Oceania	100%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The IGF does not have the support of all professional players' organisations and therefore, doubts remains as to whether the best players would participate in the Olympic Games 2012.

The IGF states however that it has the support of many of the professional players' organisations, of the women's tours and its players.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

87% of the 245,000 tickets available for men's events and 35% of the 100,000 tickets available for women's events were sold at the 2003 World Championships.

77% of the 297,500 tickets available for men's events and 46% of the 100,000 tickets available for women's events were sold at the 2002 World Championships.

88% of the 245,000 tickets available for men's events and 51% of the 100,000 tickets available for women's events were sold at the 2001 World Championships.

100% of the 227,000 tickets available for men's events and 38% of the 100,000 tickets available for women's events were sold at the 2000 World Championships.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships:

- Men's: 1,307
- Women's: 650

TELEVISION COVERAGE

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 182 (last WC) – 168 (previous WC)
- Women's: 63 (last WC) – 63 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 33 (last WC) – 31 (previous WC)
- Women's: 10 (last WC) – 10 (previous WC)

The IGF provided no information as to the income for sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003. The IGF states that existing confidentiality agreements with broadcast partners prevent it from providing this information.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published during last two World Championships: 25,664

POPULARITY*(CONTINUED)***NEW MEDIA PENETRATION**

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 2,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 12,900

MAJOR SPONSORS

The IGF states that it does not have sponsors.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT**GENDER EQUITY****In the sport**

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the 2001 World Games:

Golf is currently not on the programme of the World Games.

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the IGF Executive Board (or equivalent):

- 14 men
- 4 women

The IGF Executive Board has a female membership of 22%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of a golf tournament.

Summary of information provided by the IGF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Golf is scored on an objective basis. Rules officials are present around the course and can be consulted if there are questions, or may intervene in a situation if necessary. Golf is described as an honourable sport, in that players often call rules infractions on themselves.

Training

The Royal & Ancient (R&A) and United States Golf Association (USGA) conduct many referee training workshops and schools each year. These offer optional certificated exams.

Selection

Referees are selected based on merit, experience and the desire to achieve a national and international balance and representation.

Evaluation

Referee performance at major championships is reviewed regularly. Referees are required to complete rules incidents card for every round they officiate.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IGF has taken the following steps:

Promoting golf as a game for a lifetime and a game which is conducted to the highest standards of sporting behaviour.

Development of interactive materials explaining the rules of golf to engage the user. The sport is also committed to developing publicly accessible museums to maintain the traditions on which the game is based.

Amending the rules of golf to utilise more 'modern language'. In addition, some penalties were made less severe and some removed altogether. The game is played under one code at every level and locale.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT (CONTINUED)

ENVIRONMENT

The IGF has an environmental programme and action plans in place, and environmental assessments are conducted for its events.

The IGF states that the golf industry supports scientific research on environmental impacts of golf courses. Critical areas of research include new strains of grass which use less water and fertilisers; environmental construction practices; minimising chemical inputs; alternatives to pesticides; use of native grasses, and providing waste management toolkits. Several research partners are involved, especially in education.

The IGF says properly managed golf courses provide a number of positive effects to the environment and the community including habitat for wildlife; protection of soil; absorption of rainwater and dirty runoff water; improvement of community aesthetics; outdoor recreational opportunities; and reduced pollution through absorption of carbon dioxide.

It should also be noted that improperly placed or managed golf courses can have a significant adverse impact on the environment, so there should be careful consideration of these elements in course development and management.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IGF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

No Athletes' Commission

The IGF states that the professional tours have a number of player representatives on their Executive Boards.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 0

- 2002: 0

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 384

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 240

Total number of the 240 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 4 (1.67%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The IGF states that it does not have a four-year strategic planning process in place.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: n/a

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: n/a

The IGF states that it has no sponsors and that income generated by broadcasting cannot be revealed due to confidentiality agreements with the broadcasters.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IGF between 2001 and 2004

Promotion of junior golf – through development of junior programmes, often for disadvantaged youngsters. Equipment, transportation and refreshments are provided. Development of public golf course facilities – promoting affordable access for all through constructing new courses and restoring those in a state of disrepair. Development of short courses and practice facilities also encouraged, particularly in urban areas. Course maintenance machinery also provided.

Support for continental amateur golf championships – contributions ensure high quality competition by securing venues and providing financial stability, in order to attract the best amateur golfers from countries within the region who will compete as members of their national team.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the IGF to support its national federations and continental associations

In general, Member National Federations are supported directly while continental associations are not funded, although some Continental Championships do receive financial support. Grants are awarded to those Member National Federations making requests if Development Committee criteria are met.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS

Venue costs for golf should be reasonable based on the principle that every major city usually has an existing golf course.

Costs would relate to upgrading temporary infrastructure with no legacy issues likely.

Should a new golf course be required, the costs would be significant.

OPERATIONAL COSTS

Estimated technology requirements at competition venues if included on the Olympic Programme

Level of technology costs at venues: Considerable

Level of technology complexity at venues: Considerable

This assessment assumes demanding requirements in terms of information and statistics.

SUMMARY - IGF

PROPOSED EVENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE OLYMPIC PROGRAMME

- The IGF has proposed a men's and a women's individual stroke play event (100 athletes in total) for inclusion on the Olympic Programme.

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- The IGF was established in 1958 and organised the first World Championships (Major) in 1895 (Men) and 1946 (Women).
- Golf is currently on the programme of the Asian Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The IGF has a low membership with 101 Member National Federations, of which 97 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The IGF has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 85% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A high number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships.

POPULARITY

- All players are eligible to participate; however, there remains no certainty that the best players would participate in the Olympic Games. The current established season schedule for professional players could clash with the Olympic Games.
- The IGF reports a high number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships.
- The IGF reports a fairly high number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The IGF Executive Board has a female membership of 22%.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The IGF has no Athletes' Commission. It states that the professional tours have a number of player representatives on their Executive Boards.
- Four (1.67%) of the 240 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The IGF does not have a strategic planning process in place.
- The IGF states that it has no sponsors and that income generated by broadcasting cannot be revealed due to confidentiality agreements with the broadcasters.

COSTS

- Should a host city be required to build an 18-hole championship golf course, it would be very costly; however, it would represent a legacy to the city/region and most major cities of the world already have a golf course in place.
- Cost of television production could be high.

OVERVIEW
EVENT
Event proposed for the 2012 Olympic Games

1 event:

- Rugby Sevens, Men's tournament

Description of proposed event

Were rugby sevens to be included in the Olympic Programme, the IRB proposes a 12-team men's competition, providing a mix of universality and the strongest teams.

Each squad consists of the seven players on the field and five replacements, of which a maximum of three may be used in a match.

The IRB wants to discuss the possible inclusion of a women's sevens competition in the Olympic Programme beyond 2012.

A sevens match lasts 16 minutes – two halves of seven minutes each and a half-time break of two minutes. There is generally a gap of six minutes between matches.

A total of 28 Technical Officials would be required to run the proposed rugby sevens competition.

Venue requirements

The venue would be required for three days in total; one day for familiarisation and two days of competition.

A football or rugby-style venue can be used to host the rugby sevens events.

A rugby sevens venue can be shared with other sports such as football or athletics.

PROPOSED NUMBER OF ATHLETES

144 men

12 team-tournament

HISTORY AND TRADITION
HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE
Establishment

1886: IRB established

Olympic Games

1900: Introduction to the Olympic Programme for Men (Rugby 15s also present in 1908, 1920 and 1924)

World Games

Number of times on the World Games programme (Men): 2

World Championships

1993: 1st World Championships for Men

Number of World Championships (Men): 3

Frequency: every four years

Other Multi-sports Games

Rugby sevens is currently on the programme of the Asian Games, World Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The IRB has 110 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	23 (53)
America	21 (42)
Asia	19 (44)
Europe	36 (48)
Oceania	11 (15)
Total	110 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
82%	n/a

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the World Games 2001 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
22% Africa	n/a
14% America	
47% Asia	
19% Europe	
80% Oceania	

The IRB states that 85 countries from 5 continents took part in the qualifying events for the RWC Sevens 2005.

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last IRB Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
61% Africa	n/a
81% America	
58% Asia	
89% Europe	
80% Oceania	

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes would be eligible and the IRB is confident that the best athletes would compete in the Olympic Games.

The IRB states that the best athletes have committed to playing in the Olympic Games, including the best-known athletes from both 15s and Sevens.

TICKETS SALES AND ATTENDANCE

62% of the 600,000 tickets available were sold at the 2003 World Championships.

53% of the 830,000 tickets available were sold at the 2002 World Championships.

100% of the 120,000 tickets available were sold at the 2001 World Championships.

74% of the 580,000 tickets available were sold at the 2000 World Championships.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 450

TELEVISION COVERAGE

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast: 153 (last WC) - 146 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC): 13 (last WC) - 18 (previous WC)

The IRB received a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

PRESS COVERAGE

Not available

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 65,000

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 12,000

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the IRB received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Visa	X			X	
Coca-Cola	X	X	X		
British Airways/Qantas	X	X	X	X	
Telstra	X	X	X	X	
Heineken	X	X	X		

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the 2001 World Games:

Men	Women
29%	n/a

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the IRB Executive Board (or equivalent):

- 22 men
- 0 women

None of the members of the IRB Executive Board are women.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a medium impact on the result of a rugby match.

Summary of information provided by the IRB in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Match officials act to ensure that the teams comply with the Laws of the Game. If Laws are contravened, sanctions are applied unless the non-offending team receives an advantage from the contravention. Elite-level sevens matches are officiated by a referee, two touch judges (responsible for adjudicating when the ball is out of play), two in-goal judges (responsible for advising the referee if he or she is unable to decide if a try score has been successfully completed, and for adjudicating kicks at goal), a timekeeper and three officials responsible for substitutions.

Selection

The IRB Referee Manager manages the elite referee selection process and the performance of the IRB panel of referees through the servicing of the IRB Referee Selection Committee. Selection is based on assessments, club reports and video footage. The Referee Manager liaises with Member National Federations to ensure that the most appropriate referees are released for sevens tournaments.

Training & certification

A referee training manager produces various resources for match officials and coaches. Particular attention is given to the development of female match officials in both men's and women's rugby. All Member National Federations use some form of the IRB accreditation system for officials, which has recently been updated. A certificate of accreditation is awarded to those completing the full course and examinations.

Evaluation

The IRB uses a competence-based evaluation scheme to provide a consistent assessment process for international referees. The set of criteria is used to assess referees at all international matches and major club competitions and the feedback assists the selection process. Assessors have completed an accredited IRB course on assessment and will be of a different nationality to that of the referee.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

(CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the IRB has taken the following steps:

Efforts made to preserve the unique ethos of the sport that appeals to spectators and the media, which balances intense physical competition and respect for officials, opposition and the sport itself.

Natural link between rugby sevens and the youth market enhanced by the way sevens is presented, including the use of music, video screens and interaction between players and spectators before and after matches.

Law changes constantly under review to ensure the game can be understood by media and spectators and that it is an open game providing increased levels of visual spectacle.

The IRB produces a weekly television programme 'Total Rugby' which highlights rugby all over the world and is shown in all continents.

The IRB states that it has invested heavily in its Internet communications and has seen a resulting increase in traffic through the official IRB sites.

ENVIRONMENT

The IRB has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place. However, environmental assessments are conducted for its events.

The IRB states that rugby has a very low impact on the environment. At an elite level it is played in modern stadia which are increasingly being built along environmental lines. A focus on such guidelines and environmental studies of a wider focus have now been introduced into the tender process for IRB events. As part of the environmental assessment process, the Tender manual for IRB/RWC events includes questions on sustainable development plans, environmental impact assessments, 'impact mitigation measures' and guarantees that construction work will comply with regulations, acts and protocols.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The IRB provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

No Athletes' Commission

Players' representatives attend the IRB General Assembly and the IRB Council meetings on invitation. The IRB states that athletes currently have direct representation on the four committees reporting to the IRB Council.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 564, of which 66% conducted or financed by the IRB
- 2002: 130, of which 100% conducted or financed by the IRB

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 5,215

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 4,978

Total number of the 4,978 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 29 (0.58%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The IRB states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as governance, participation and marketing. The plan is available on the IRB website.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: not applicable

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 99.6%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the IRB between 2001 and 2004

Sevens – major investment programme and development of tournament structure.

Women's rugby – development of a Women's Rugby World Cup Sevens and women's competitions in all regions.

Less-developed federations – meaningful national competitions growing in nearly all Member National Federations, rugby developing in a number of countries not yet affiliated to the IRB. Appointment of eight Regional Development Managers has facilitated this process.

The IRB states that a special fund of USD 55.2 million has been set aside for the period 2005-2007 in addition to normal levels of expenditure on development and promotion.

The IRB states that it also has a humanitarian partnership with the United Nations World Food Programme.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the IRB to support its national federations and continental associations

Net profits from the Rugby World Cup and Rugby World Cup Sevens and other revenue sources allow significant amounts of money to be passed to the IRB Trust.

Regional associations and Member National Federations may apply to the Trust for funding for specific schemes.

Applications are reviewed by the IRB in liaison with the regional association to ensure the funding meets the long-term investment and strategic plans of the IRB.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS

Venue costs for rugby (one field – 20,000 seats) would be reasonable depending on the need to construct a new football stadium.

Sevens rugby can utilise existing venues such as football venues or the Olympic Stadium, with no legacy issues likely.

OPERATIONAL COSTS

Estimated technology requirements at competition venues if included on the Olympic Programme

Level of technology costs at venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at venues: Medium

The level of complexity may be increased if a significant amount of statistics is required.

SUMMARY - IRB

PROPOSED EVENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE OLYMPIC PROGRAMME

- The IRB has proposed one men's rugby sevens event (144 athletes in total) for inclusion on the Olympic Programme.

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- The IRB was established in 1886 and organised the first Sevens World Championships (World Cup) in 1993.
- Rugby sevens is currently on the programme of the Asian Games, World Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The IRB has 110 Member National Federations, all of which correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the qualifying events for the Akita 2001 World Games. Participation was low across all continents, except Oceania.

POPULARITY

- The IRB reports a high number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships, despite a low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- There are no women on the IRB Executive Board.
- Judging has a medium level impact on the result of a rugby match. The IRB system of judging in place, as well as the training, selection and evaluation of judges/referees, is strong overall.
- The IRB has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place, although environmental assessments are conducted for its events.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The IRB has no Athletes' Commission.
- 29 (0.58%) of the 4,978 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The strategic planning process put in place by the IRB appears strong.
- The IRB generates a very high percentage of its income (99.6%) through marketing and broadcasting.
- The IRB reports a fairly high income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events proposed for the 2012 Olympic Games

9 events:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| Kumite karate | Kumite karate |
| - Men's -60 kg | - Women's -53 kg |
| - Men's -65 kg | - Women's -60 kg |
| - Men's -70 kg | - Women's +60 kg |
| - Men's -75 kg | |
| - Men's -80 kg | |
| - Men's +80 kg | |

Description of proposed events

Were karate to be included in the Olympic Programme, the WKF proposes a competition of nine weight categories with 12 athletes participating in each.

Were it required, the WKF could restructure the competition to include five weight categories for men and five weight categories for women. A total of 45 Technical Officials would be required to run the proposed karate competition.

Venue requirements

The venue would be required for three days in total: one day of preparation and two days of competition.

Any indoor sports hall of at least 40 metres by 30 metres in size can be used to host the karate events. Two competition areas of 12 metres by 12 metres in size would be required.

The WKF recommends a spectator seating capacity of 4,000.

The WKF states that a karate competition venue can be shared with other indoor sports such as taekwondo, judo, wrestling, boxing, basketball, handball and volleyball.

PROPOSED NUMBER OF ATHLETES

108 athletes; 72 men and 36 women

or

120 athletes; 60 men and 60 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE**Establishment**

1970: WKF established

World Championships

1970: 1st World Championships for Men

1980: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 16

Number of World Championships (Women): 12

Frequency: every two years

World Games

Number of times on the World Games programme (Men): 6

Number of times on the World Games programme (Women): 6

Other Multi-sports Games

Karate is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and World Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The WKF has 173 Member National Federations, of which 169 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	40 (53)
America	37 (42)
Asia	37 (44)
Europe	46 (48)
Oceania	9 (15)
Total	169 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
100%	100%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the World Games 2001 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women	
78%	Africa	78%	
49%	America	49%	
59%	Asia	57%	
80%	Europe	80%	
67%	Oceania	67%	

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last WKF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women	
55%	Africa	55%	
54%	America	54%	
62%	Asia	59%	
83%	Europe	83%	
67%	Oceania	67%	

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes would be eligible and the WKF is confident that the best athletes would compete in the Olympic Games.

WKF states that it is certain that the best karate athletes would compete in the Olympic Games, because the qualification events are the World and Continental Championships, and as there is no or very little professionalism, being in the Olympic Games will be the ultimate goal and dream of every top athlete.

TICKET SALES AND ATTENDANCE

100% of the 24,000 tickets available were sold at the 2002 World Championships.

85% of the 36,000 tickets available were sold at the 2000 World Championships.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 250 from the national press of the host country

TELEVISION COVERAGE

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 7 (last WC) - 8 (previous WC)
- Women's: 7 (last WC) - 8 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships (WC):

- Men's: 8 (last WC) - 9 (previous WC)
- Women's: 8 (last WC) - 9 (previous WC)

The WKF received a standard level of income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003. This income was given to the host National Federation.

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published during last two World Championships: 395

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 600

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 1,000

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the WKF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Adidas	X				
Tokaido	X				
Sport Master	X				
Egealine	X				
Kwon	X				

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the 2001 World Games:

Men	Women
67%	66%

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the WKF Executive Board (or equivalent):

- 22 men
- 2 women

The WKF Executive Board has a female membership of 8%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a high impact on the result of a karate bout. Summary of information provided by the WKF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging/refereeing system

Karate matches are judged by a five-person panel, overseen by a match area controller. A central, mobile referee conducts the bout, assisted by three seated judges who indicate their opinions to the referee by means of coloured flags. The referee has the casting vote in the event of a split decision.

The arbitrator assists the match area controller by overseeing the match in progress.

Should decisions of the referee or judges not be in accordance with the rules of the competition, the match area controller is alerted, who will instruct the referee to halt the match and correct the irregularity.

Training and certification

The WKF Referee Commission provides training for referees and judges each year during the World Championships. Examination and certification take place annually just prior to the World Championships. Officials first qualify at national or continental level before attempting the WKF examination. Candidates must first qualify as seated judges and progress through two levels before becoming central referees.

Central referees with 'A' qualifications are eligible to become match area controllers after five years of experience.

Selection and evaluation

The WKF is currently in the process of producing a ranking system for international officials based on reports from the Referees Commission and daily reports from match area controllers. This should ensure that the most suitably qualified officials are selected for the major championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

(CONTINUED)

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the WKF has taken the following steps:

New competition rules agreed in 2000 including colour identification of competitors and judges, increased scores awarded to more spectacular techniques thus encouraging a more dynamic form of karate, and more understandable scoring systems.

ENVIRONMENT

The WKF has no specific environmental programme, action plans or environmental assessments in place for its events.

The WKF states that karate is like similar indoor sports and does not immediately affect the environment like outdoor sports do.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The WKF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members appointed by the WKF Executive Committee.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in the WKF General Assembly, without voting rights.

The Athletes' Commission meets once a year with the WKF President and General Secretary.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 15, of which 0% conducted or financed by the WKF
- 2002: 0

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 571

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 517

Total number of the 517 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 5 (0.97%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The WKF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place.

The information received indicates that the plan focuses largely on the sport's development.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: not applicable

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 25.8%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the WKF between 2001 and 2004

Priority given to bringing services and technology up to date to better serve Member National Federations. Accreditation system updated.

On-line registration system created for confirming participation at championships.

Referee and technical officer seminars held around the world.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the WKF to support its national federations and continental associations

The WKF policy gives priority to the principle of 'Intercontinental Compensation Funding', funding the development of four of the five continents directly. Europe, as the most developed and wealthy continent in the WKF, is funded directly by the European Karate Federation.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS

Venue costs for karate (one hall – 4,000 to 5,000 seats) would be reasonable.

The sport can share venues with several other indoor sports with no legacy issues likely.

OPERATIONAL COSTS

Estimated technology requirements at competition venues if included on the Olympic Programme

Level of technology costs at venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at venues: Medium

SUMMARY - WKF

PROPOSED EVENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE OLYMPIC PROGRAMME

- The WKF has proposed nine karate events (weight categories) for inclusion on the Olympic Programme: six events for men and three events for women (108 athletes in total).
- The WKF has also made an alternative proposal of ten events (weight categories): five events for men and five events for women (120 athletes in total).

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- The WKF was established in 1970 and organised the first World Championships in 1970 (Men) and 1980 (Women).
- Karate is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and World Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The WKF has 173 Member National Federations, of which 169 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- Every Member National Federation of the WKF is active, with all of them organising national championships in 2003-2004.

POPULARITY

- The WKF reports a very low number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships and a low number of countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The WKF Executive Committee has a female membership of 8%.
- The WKF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The WKF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members appointed by the WKF. Its members have the right to participate in the WKF General Assembly, without voting rights.
- Five (0.97%) of the 517 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations.

DEVELOPMENT

- The WKF generates 25.8% of its income through marketing and broadcasting.

OVERVIEW

EVENTS

Events proposed for the 2012 Olympic Games

2 events:

- Men's singles
- Women's singles

Description of proposed events

Were squash to be included in the Olympic Programme, the WSF proposes a men's competition and a women's competition, both of five knockout rounds, with 32 competitors in each tournament.

A total of 13 Technical Officials would be required to run the proposed squash competitions.

Venue requirements

The venue would be required for seven days in total (six days of competition and one day for setting up and demounting).

Location requirements for squash are flexible, as the event could be held outdoors or indoors.

An outdoor venue can be shared or stand-alone and would enable the host city to place the court in an iconic location which would generate publicity and interest.

Any air-conditioned sports hall large enough to hold two glass squash courts and spectator seating can be used to host an indoor squash event. An area of 35 metres by 20 metres in size would be required for each court. A squash competition venue can be shared with other indoor sports such as table tennis or badminton.

The WSF recommends a spectator seating capacity of 3,000-4,000.

PROPOSED NUMBER OF ATHLETES

64 athletes; 32 men and 32 women

HISTORY AND TRADITION

HISTORY OF THE SPORT'S STRUCTURE**Establishment**

1967: WSF established

World Championships

1967: 1st World Championships for Men

1976: 1st World Championships for Women

Number of World Championships (Men): 38

Number of World Championships (Women): 29

Frequency: Annually

World Games

Number of times on the World Games programme (Men): 1

Number of times on the World Games programme (Women): 1

Other Multi-sports Games

Squash is currently on the programme of the All African Games, the Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

The WSF has 125 Member National Federations, of which 118 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.

Number of Member National Federations compared to maximum number of NOCs (brackets):

Africa	17 (53)
America	28 (42)
Asia	28 (44)
Europe	38 (48)
Oceania	7 (15)
Total	118 (202)

ACTIVE MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Percentage of National Federations that organised national championships in 2003-2004 (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men	Women
94%	86%

Percentage of National Federations that took part in qualifying events for the 2001 World Games (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Squash was not played in the 2001 World Games as no squash facilities were available in the city, but squash is on the programme of the 2005 World Games.

Percentage of National Federations that took part in the last WSF Continental Championships (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF):

Men		Women
35%	Africa	35%
36%	America	29%
43%	Asia	29%
71%	Europe	42%
86%	Oceania	86%

POPULARITY

PARTICIPATION OF BEST ATHLETES IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

All athletes would be eligible and the WSF is confident that the best athletes would compete in the Olympic Games.

The WSF states that it "guarantees" that the best athletes would compete in the Olympic Games, which would be seen as the pinnacle event in a squash athlete's career.

TICKETS SALES AND ATTENDANCE

82% of the 45,600 tickets available were sold at the 2003 World Championships.

84% of the 33,500 tickets available were sold at the 2002 World Championships.

80% of the 48,800 tickets available were sold at the 2001 World Championships.

81% of the 35,100 tickets available were sold at the 2000 World Championships.

MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS

Average number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships: 44

TELEVISION COVERAGE

World Championships

Number of countries where the last two World Championships (WC) were broadcast:

- Men's: 150 (last WC) – 150 (previous WC)
- Women's: 130 (last WC) – 130 (previous WC)

Number of countries that paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships: 0 countries – no sales

The WSF received no income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003

PRESS COVERAGE

Total number of articles published during last two World Championships: not available

NEW MEDIA PENETRATION

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website in 2003: 3,150

Average daily number of visits to IF's official website during the last World Championships: 4,820

MAJOR SPONSORS

Benefits that the WSF received from its major sponsors from 2000 to 2003 (maximum five sponsors):

	Cash	VIK	Discounts	Services	Other
Dunlop	X				
Court Partners	X				
Crédit Suisse		X		X	
DSN		X		X	
Cathay Pacific	X			X	

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

GENDER EQUITY

In the sport

Percentage of Member National Federations (corresponding to the number of National Federations affiliated to the IF) that took part in qualifying events for the 2001 World Games:

Not applicable

In the IF governing bodies

Composition of the WSF Executive Board (or equivalent):

- 3 men
- 2 women

The WSF Executive Board has a female membership of 40%.

TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS ON THE FIELD OF PLAY

Judging has a low impact on the result of a squash match.

Summary of information provided by the WSF in respect of its judging/refereeing system and the steps taken to train, certificate, select and evaluate judges and referees:

Judging /refereeing system

A referee, assisted by a marker, controls each squash match. The referee rules on all appeals and announces the decision to the court and audience. The referee is responsible for the control of the behaviour of players, spectators and others. The marker calls the play, followed by the score, indicates faults and decisions and repeats the referee's ruling after an appeal.

Training

All Member National Federations train referees to club, regional and national level using a standard competency-based training and assessment procedure available from the WSF. National level referees may be nominated by their National Federation to be a WSF international referee. WSF assessors evaluate the performance of those nominated.

Selection

Referees for all major international events are appointed through the WSF International Referee Coordinator.

INCREASING APPEAL OF THE SPORT

With a view to presenting its sport in the most interesting and attractive manner, the WSF has taken the following steps:

All-glass courts with Contra-vision (spectators can see in, but players cannot see out) introduced in 1984 to increase spectator numbers and enhance playing, coaching and viewing (live and television).

Competition courts taken outside to spectacular settings such as under the Great Pyramids of Giza, the Kowloon harbour shore in Hong Kong, Trafalgar Square in London, Boston Symphony Hall and Grand Central Station in New York.

Improved television techniques and equipment changes are constantly incorporated to improve the viewing experience.

Experimentation with rules and scoring to speed up matches and enhance viewing.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

(CONTINUED)

ENVIRONMENT

The WSF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place. However, environmental assessments are conducted in preparation for its events.

The WSF states that squash has no adverse impact on the environment as the all-glass courts are complete units including floor and lighting which are installed and then demounted. No artificial lighting is required when the court is placed in an outdoor setting.

ATHLETE WELFARE

ATHLETE REPRESENTATION

The WSF provided the following information about the role of athletes in its global decision-making process, in particular with respect to its Athletes' Commission:

Athletes' Commission formed, comprising members elected by their peers.

Athletes' Commission members have the right to participate in, and vote at, the WSF General Assembly.

The two professional players' associations are affiliate members of the WSF and have the right to attend the General Assembly and speak on any matter.

ANTI-DOPING

Number of out-of-competition tests

- 2003: 0

- 2002: 0

Total number of tests and results

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2004: 374

Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories in 2003: 331

Total number of the 331 tests reported in 2003 which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations: 1 (0.3%)

DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IF

Strategic planning

The WSF states that it has a four-year strategic planning process in place, covering key aspects such as mission, objectives, participation, finance, infrastructure, marketing and promotion, competitions, development and communications.

Finance

Share of the Federation's total income from Olympic revenues: not applicable

Share of the Federation's total income generated by marketing and broadcasting: 49.8%

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SPORT

Summary of the three main development programmes run by the WSF between 2001 and 2004

Development and coaching conferences – organised at least once a year.

Development grants – 2000/2001 surplus allocated to various development schemes in Member National Federations covering grass roots, raising public awareness of the sport, introducing new players to the sport, increasing club membership or usage of public courts, and increasing female participation at all levels.

Squash Squad – development programme for new squash playing nations. Squad usually consists of two players and a motivator, who organise specialist promotions and exhibitions to generate interest in the game that will lead to the development of facilities and the growth of an infrastructure for the sport.

Summary of the financial distribution system used by the WSF to support its national federations and continental associations

The WSF sets aside a percentage of its surplus each year, which is accrued into a development fund.

Regional Federations and Member National Federations make specific applications for funding which are studied and approved by the Coaching and Development Committee and endorsed by the Management Committee.

COSTS

VENUE COSTS

Venue costs for squash can be provided at a low cost and a normal size sports hall could easily accommodate two glass courts and spectator seating.

Squash could share an indoor venue with most indoor sports like fencing, badminton or table tennis. It could also share an outdoor venue with most outdoor sports like archery or beach volleyball.

The WSF states that it could deliver a legacy to the city by way of:

- Leaving behind the high technology and super portable all-glass courts for national tournaments, exhibitions and so on.
- Working with the national federation to develop the game in the host city/country via various programmes.
- Developing tourism by virtue of an iconic setting around the courts (e.g. pyramids in Giza).

OPERATIONAL COSTS

Estimated technology requirements at competition venues if included on the Olympic Programme

Level of technology costs at venues: Medium

Level of technology complexity at venues: Medium

SUMMARY - WSF

PROPOSED EVENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE OLYMPIC PROGRAMME

- The WSF has proposed a men's and a women's singles event (64 athletes in total) for inclusion on the Olympic Programme.

HISTORY AND TRADITION

- The WSF was established in 1967 and organised the first World Championships in 1967 (Men) and 1976 (Women).
- Squash is currently on the programme of the All African Games, Pan American Games, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games.

UNIVERSALITY

- The WSF has 125 Member National Federations, of which 118 correspond to one of the 202 NOCs.
- The WSF has a high number of active Member National Federations, with 90% organising national championships in 2003-2004.
- A low number of Member National Federations took part in the last Continental Championships. Participation was particularly low in Africa, America and Asia.

POPULARITY

- The WSF reports a low number of media accreditation requests at the last two World Championships.
- The WSF reports a high number of countries which broadcast the last two World Championships but no countries which paid for TV rights for the last two World Championships.

IMAGE AND ENVIRONMENT

- The WSF Executive Board has a female membership of 40%.
- The WSF has no specific environmental programme or action plans in place, although environmental assessments are conducted for its events.

ATHLETE WELFARE

- The WSF Athletes' Commission has been formed, comprising members elected by their peers. Its members have the right to participate in, and vote at, the WSF General Assembly.
- One (0.3%) of the 331 total number of anti-doping tests reported in 2003 resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule violation.

DEVELOPMENT

- The strategic planning process put in place by the WSF appears strong.
- The WSF generates 49.8% of its income through marketing and broadcasting.
- The WSF reports no income from the sale of TV rights for the World Championships 2000-2003.

COSTS

- Venue costs are low.

V. ANNEXES

LIST OF ANNEXES

A. NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE OLYMPIC PROGRAMME	237
B. YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	238
C. NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD	239
D. NUMBER OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AFFILIATED TO EACH IF	240
E. NUMBER OF MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS THAT ORGANISE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS	241
F. NUMBER OF MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS THAT TOOK PART IN QUALIFYING EVENTS FOR THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES.....	242
G. NUMBER OF MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS THAT TOOK PART IN QUALIFYING EVENTS FOR THE WORLD GAMES 2001.....	243
H. NUMBER OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS THAT TOOK PART IN THE LAST CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE FEDERATION	244
I. NUMBER OF NOCS WITH A MEDAL AT THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES	245
J. NUMBER OF MEDALS PER NOC AT THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES.....	246
K. TICKET SALES AT THE SYDNEY 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES	247
L. TICKET SALES AT THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES.....	248
M. NUMBER OF MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS AND NUMBER OF MEDIA ACCREDITATIONS GRANTED AT THE LAST TWO WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS.....	249
N. GLOBAL SUMMARY OF TV COVERAGE PER SPORT AT THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES	250
O. TELEVISION COVERAGE (NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WHERE EACH SPORT WAS BROADCAST) OF THE LAST TWO WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	251
P. NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT HAVE PAID FOR TV RIGHTS FOR LAST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS	252
Q. NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT HAVE PAID FOR TV RIGHTS FOR PREVIOUS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS.....	253
R. PRESS COVERAGE - TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED DURING THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES	254
S. DAILY NUMBER OF VISITS TO THE IF WEBSITE	255
T. BENEFITS RECEIVED FROM THE FIVE MAJOR SPONSORS OF THE FEDERATION	256
U. COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF WOMEN AND THE NUMBER OF MEN IN THE ELECTED GOVERNING BODIES OF EACH IF.....	257
V. ANTI-DOPING	258
W. PERCENTAGES OF IF INCOME FROM OLYMPIC REVENUES AND GENERATED BY MARKETING AND BROADCASTING (2000-2003)	259
X. TELEVISION PRODUCTION COSTS PER DAY OF COMPETITION.....	260

A. NUMBER OF TIMES ON THE OLYMPIC PROGRAMME

	Number of times on OP	
	Men	Women
AIBA	22	n/a
FEI - Dressage	21	21
FEI - Eventing	21	21
FEI - Jumping	22	21
FIBA	16	8
FIE	25	19
FIFA	23	3
FIG - Artistic	25	17
FIG - Rhythmic	n/a	6
FIG - Trampoline	2	2
FIG	20	7
FILA - Freestyle	22	1
FILA - Greco-Roman	23	n/a
FINA - Diving	23	21
FINA - Swimming	25	21
FINA - Synchro	0	6
FINA - Waterpolo	23	2
FIRS	n/a	n/a
FISA	25	8
FITA	13	11
FIVB - Beach	3	3
FIVB - Indoor	11	11
IAAF	25	18
IBAF	4	n/a
IBF	4	4
ICF - Flatwater	16	15
ICF - Slalom	5	5
IGF	n/a	n/a
IHF	10	8
IJF	10	4
IRB	n/a	n/a
ISAF	24	5
ISF	n/a	3
ISSF	23	6
ITF	12	10
ITTF	5	5
ITU	2	2
IWF	22	2
UCI - Mountain Bike	3	3
UCI - Road	22	6
UCI - Track	24	5
UIPM	21	2
WKF	n/a	n/a
WSF	n/a	n/a
WTF	2	2
Average	15.8	8.5

B. YEAR OF FIRST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

	Year of first World Championships	
	Men	Women
AIBA	1974	n/a
FEL - Dressage	1966	1953
FEL - Eventing	1966	1966
FEL - Jumping	1953	1966
FIBA	1950	1953
FIE	1906	1906
FIFA	1930	1991
FIG - Artistic	1903	1934
FIG - Rhythmic	n/a	1963
FIG - Trampoline	1964	1964
FIH	1971	1972
FILA - Freestyle	1951	1986
FILA - Greco-Roman	1904	n/a
FINA - Diving	1973	1973
FINA - Swimming	1973	1973
FINA - Synchro	n/a	1973
FINA - Water polo	1973	1986
FIRS	1937	NC
FISA	1962	1974
FITA	1931	1931
FIVB - Beach	1987	1987
FIVB - Indoor	1949	1952
IAAF	1983	1983
IBAF	1938	n/a
IBF	1977	1977
ICF - Flatwater	1938	1938
ICF - Slalom	1949	1949
IGF	1893	1946
IHF	1938	1957
IJF	1956	1980
IRB	1993	n/a
ISAF	1900	1950
ISF	n/a	1965
ISSF	1897	1897
ITF	1877	1884
ITTF	1926	1926
ITU	1989	1989
IWF	1891	1987
UCI - Mountain Bike	1990	1990
UCI - Road	1921	1958
UCI - Track	1893	1958
UIPM	1949	1981
WKF	1970	1980
WSF	1967	1976
WTF	1973	1987
Average	1946	1962

C. NUMBER OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS HELD

	Number of World Championships held		
	Men	Women	Total
AIBA	28	2	30
FEI - Dressage	10	10	20
FEI - Eventing	10	10	20
FEI - Jumping	18	18	36
FIBA	14	14	28
FIE	77	59	136
FIFA	17	4	21
FIG - Artistic	37	27	64
FIG - Rhythmic	n/a	26	26
FIG - Trampoline	23	23	46
FIH	11	12	23
FILA - Freestyle	47	27	74
FILA - Greco-Roman	48	n/a	48
FINA - Diving	10	10	20
FINA - Swimming	10	10	20
FINA - Synchro	n/a	10	10
FINA - Waterpolo	10	6	16
FIRS	31	28	59
FISA	31	28	59
FITA	42	42	84
FIVB - Beach	12	12	24
FIVB - Indoor	15	14	29
IAAF	8	8	16
IBAF	35	n/a	35
IBF	13	13	26
ICF - Flatwater	33	33	66
ICF - Slalom	28	28	56
IGF	104	89	193
IHF	19	16	35
IJF	22	13	35
IRB	3	0	3
ISAF	n/a	n/a	n/a
ISF	n/a	10	10
ISSF	48	12	60
ITF	104	88	96
ITTF	47	47	94
ITU	16	16	32
IWF	73	16	89
UCI - Mountain Bike	14	14	28
UCI - Road	76	44	120
UCI - Track	100	46	146
UIPM	44	24	68
WKF	16	11	27
WSF	38	29	67
WTF	16	9	25
Average	33	23	50

D. NUMBER OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AFFILIATED TO EACH IF

	Africa		America		Asia		Europe		Oceania		Number of National Federations	% of all NOCs
	Number	% of all NOCs	Number	% of all NOCs	Number	% of all NOCs	Number	% of all NOCs	Number	% of all NOCs		
AIBA	47	88.7	42	100.0	43	97.7	46	95.8	12	80.0	190	94.1
FEI - Dressage	19	35.8	34	81.0	32	72.7	46	95.8	3	20.0	134	66.3
FEI - Eventing	19	35.8	34	81.0	32	72.7	46	95.8	3	20.0	134	66.3
FEI - Jumping	19	35.8	34	81.0	32	72.7	46	95.8	3	20.0	134	66.3
FIBA	53	100.0	42	100.0	43	97.7	48	100.0	15	100.0	201	99.5
FIE	14	26.4	27	64.3	28	63.6	44	91.7	2	13.3	115	56.9
FIFA	52	98.1	42	100.0	43	97.7	48	100.0	11	73.3	196	97.0
FIG - Artistic	21	39.6	26	61.9	32	72.7	47	97.9	3	20.0	129	63.9
FIG - Rhythmic	21	39.6	26	61.9	32	72.7	47	97.9	3	20.0	129	63.9
FIG - Trampoline	21	39.6	26	61.9	32	72.7	47	97.9	3	20.0	129	63.9
FIH	16	30.2	22	52.4	27	61.4	39	81.3	7	46.7	111	55.0
FILA - Freestyle	35	66.0	27	64.3	33	75.0	45	93.8	11	73.3	151	74.8
FILA - Greco-Roman	35	66.0	27	64.3	33	75.0	45	93.8	11	73.3	151	74.8
FINA - Diving	50	94.3	40	95.2	42	95.5	47	97.9	11	73.3	190	94.1
FINA - Swimming	50	94.3	40	95.2	42	95.5	47	97.9	11	73.3	190	94.1
FINA - Synchro	50	94.3	40	95.2	42	95.5	47	97.9	11	73.3	190	94.1
FINA - Waterpolo	50	94.3	40	95.2	42	95.5	47	97.9	11	73.3	190	94.1
FIRS	9	17.0	21	50.0	14	31.8	34	70.8	2	13.3	80	39.6
FISA	19	35.8	23	54.8	29	65.9	42	87.5	3	20.0	116	57.4
FITA	18	34.0	26	61.9	34	77.3	46	95.8	13	86.7	137	67.8
FIVB - Beach	53	100.0	42	100.0	44	100.0	47	97.9	15	100.0	201	99.5
FIVB - Indoor	53	100.0	42	100.0	44	100.0	47	97.9	15	100.0	201	99.5
IAAF	53	100.0	42	100.0	44	100.0	48	100.0	15	100.0	202	100.0
IBAF	16	30.2	27	64.3	19	43.2	37	77.1	11	73.3	110	54.5
IBF	30	56.6	26	61.9	41	93.2	43	89.6	7	46.7	147	72.8
ICF - Flatwater	24	45.3	30	71.4	32	72.7	43	89.6	8	53.3	137	67.8
ICF - Slalom	24	45.3	30	71.4	32	72.7	43	89.6	8	53.3	137	67.8
IGF	13	24.5	28	66.7	20	45.5	31	64.6	5	33.3	97	48.0
IHF	47	88.7	18	42.9	32	72.7	45	93.8	5	33.3	147	72.8
IJF	45	84.9	42	100.0	38	86.4	46	95.8	12	80.0	183	90.6
IRB	23	43.4	21	50.0	19	43.2	36	75.0	11	73.3	110	54.5
ISAF	13	24.5	28	66.7	20	45.5	43	89.6	10	66.7	114	56.4
ISF	14	26.4	32	76.2	19	43.2	36	75.0	12	80.0	113	55.9
ISSF	15	28.3	34	81.0	39	88.6	48	100.0	5	33.3	141	69.8
ITF	51	96.2	42	100.0	43	97.7	48	100.0	15	100.0	199	98.5
ITTF	47	88.7	36	85.7	43	97.7	47	97.9	13	86.7	186	92.1
ITU	7	13.2	31	73.8	14	31.8	39	81.3	6	40.0	97	48.0
IWF	26	49.1	36	85.7	40	90.9	45	93.8	15	100.0	162	80.2
UCI - Mountain Bike	32	60.4	37	88.1	37	84.1	47	97.9	5	33.3	158	78.2
UCI - Road	32	60.4	37	88.1	37	84.1	47	97.9	5	33.3	158	78.2
UCI - Track	32	60.4	37	88.1	37	84.1	47	97.9	5	33.3	158	78.2
UIPM	13	24.5	23	54.8	27	61.4	36	75.0	3	20.0	102	50.5
WKF	40	75.5	37	88.1	37	84.1	46	95.8	9	60.0	169	83.7
WSF	17	32.1	28	66.7	28	63.6	38	79.2	7	46.7	118	58.4
WTF	37	69.8	42	100.0	40	90.9	47	97.9	9	60.0	175	86.6
Average	31	58	33	78	34	76	44	92	8	56	149	74

E. NUMBER OF MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS THAT ORGANISE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Average percentage of active NF (2003-04)		
Men	Women	Average

AIBA	74	n/a	74
FEI - Dressage	39	39	39
FEI - Eventing	35	35	35
FEI - Jumping	59	59	59
FIBA	100	77	89
FIE	95	95	95
FIFA	100	64	82
FIG - Artistic	60	60	60
FIG - Rhythmic	n/a	41	41
FIG - Trampoline	25	25	25
FIH	93	87	90
FILA - Freestyle	99	64	81
FILA - Greco-Roman	99	n/a	99
FINA - Diving	31	31	31
FINA - Swimming	70	70	70
FINA - Synchro	n/a	26	26
FINA - Waterpolo	37	18	28
FIRS	72	41	57
FISA	66	52	59
FITA	73	73	73
FIVB - Beach	75	75	75
FIVB - Indoor	100	100	100
IAAF	98	97	98
IBAF	99	n/a	99
IBF	n/a	n/a	n/a
ICF - Flatwater	61	59	60
ICF - Slalom	32	32	32
IGF	100	70	85
IHF	100	86	93
IJF	67	62	65
IRB	82	43	62
ISAF	n/a	n/a	n/a
ISF	n/a	81	81
ISSF	100	100	100
ITF	100	100	100
ITTF	90	90	90
ITU	96	96	96
IWF	99	78	89
UCI - Mountain Bike	20	19	19
UCI - Road	35	21	28
UCI - Track	31	30	30
UIPM	87	87	87
WKF	100	100	100
WSF	94	86	90
WTF	93	93	93
Average	75	64	69

F. NUMBER OF MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS THAT TOOK PART IN QUALIFYING EVENTS FOR THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES

	Africa			America			Asia			Europe			Oceania			% of participating NFs within the IF		
	% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent		
	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.
AIBA	98	n/a	98	98	n/a	98	100	n/a	100	100	n/a	100	99	n/a	99	99	n/a	99
FEI - Dressage	5	5	5	21	21	21	19	19	19	52	52	52	67	67	67	30	30	30
FEI - Eventing	11	11	11	21	21	21	16	16	16	54	54	54	67	67	67	31	31	31
FEI - Jumping	26	26	26	38	38	38	38	38	38	87	87	87	67	67	67	54	54	54
FIBA	64	40	52	74	62	68	77	63	70	83	73	78	100	71	86	76	59	67
FIE	50	43	46	73	58	65	89	57	73	86	84	85	0	0	0	78	65	71
FIFA	73	13	43	83	36	60	77	26	51	100	96	98	91	27	59	84	42	63
FIG - Artistic	30	9	20	41	31	36	26	23	24	75	71	73	67	67	67	48	40	44
FIG - Rhythmic	n/a	13	13	n/a	17	17	n/a	23	23	n/a	65	65	n/a	67	67	n/a	36	36
FIG - Trampoline	9	0	4	14	10	12	6	6	6	42	38	40	33	33	33	21	17	19
FIH	38	38	38	82	73	77	56	33	44	62	51	56	29	29	29	59	48	53
FILA - Freestyle	26	11	19	52	33	43	67	39	53	87	51	69	90	20	55	62	34	48
FILA - Greco-Roman	23	n/a	23	56	n/a	56	64	n/a	64	87	n/a	87	90	n/a	90	61	n/a	61
FINA - Diving	6	4	5	45	20	33	21	17	19	38	34	36	10	20	15	26	18	22
FINA - Swimming	66	66	66	90	90	90	93	93	93	100	100	100	100	100	100	89	89	89
FINA - Synchro	n/a	2	2	n/a	20	20	n/a	19	19	n/a	43	43	n/a	10	10	n/a	20	20
FINA - Waterpolo	4	0	2	20	13	16	17	10	13	26	17	21	20	20	20	16	10	13
FISA	47	32	39	70	52	61	48	48	48	81	69	75	67	67	67	65	54	59
FITA	28	39	33	58	50	54	73	52	62	84	64	74	63	38	50	67	53	60
FIVB - Beach	30	10	20	76	76	76	66	61	64	81	79	80	n/a	n/a	n/a	63	57	60
FIVB - Indoor	70	30	50	85	85	85	40	20	30	87	80	84	n/a	n/a	n/a	71	54	62
IAAF	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
IBAF	31	n/a	31	59	n/a	59	53	n/a	53	73	n/a	73	55	n/a	55	58	n/a	58
IBF	27	27	27	42	42	42	98	98	98	100	100	100	43	43	43	76	76	76
ICF - Flatwater	22	4	13	55	17	36	47	19	33	98	63	80	29	29	29	60	31	45
ICF - Slalom	22	9	15	45	28	36	53	22	38	81	42	62	29	29	29	54	28	41
IHF	13	11	12	50	50	50	22	22	22	67	67	67	20	20	20	36	35	36
IJF	69	44	57	62	45	54	68	53	61	91	93	92	75	42	58	73	58	66
ISAF	8	8	8	18	14	16	15	10	13	51	47	49	22	22	22	29	25	27
ISF	n/a	14	14	n/a	22	22	n/a	21	21	n/a	31	31	n/a	18	18	n/a	23	23
ISSF	33	20	27	62	56	59	87	69	78	94	92	93	80	60	70	77	68	73
ITF	35	12	24	81	43	62	77	30	53	96	77	86	71	36	54	71	40	55
ITTF	47	38	43	50	36	43	65	35	50	79	62	70	25	17	21	58	41	50
ITU	14	43	29	48	39	44	43	29	36	72	59	65	67	67	67	56	47	52
IWF	58	35	46	47	31	39	63	38	50	80	51	66	86	93	89	65	44	54
UCI - Mountain Bike	6	3	5	38	11	24	35	3	19	43	38	40	40	40	40	32	16	24
UCI - Road	38	3	20	57	35	46	43	16	30	79	55	67	40	40	40	56	30	43
UCI - Track	22	6	14	46	27	36	24	22	23	60	47	53	40	40	40	40	28	34
UIPM	15	15	15	39	30	35	15	15	15	75	44	60	33	33	33	42	29	36
WTF	54	38	46	64	50	57	80	48	64	83	70	77	33	22	28	69	51	60
Average	36	22	29	56	40	48	53	35	45	77	63	70	56	43	50	58	43	50

G. NUMBER OF MEMBER NATIONAL FEDERATIONS THAT TOOK PART IN QUALIFYING EVENTS FOR THE WORLD GAMES 2001

	Africa			America			Asia			Europe			Oceania			% of participating NFs within the IF		
	% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent					
	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.
FIRS	44	22	33	71	62	67	50	50	50	62	53	57	100	100	100	61	53	57
IGF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
IRB	22	n/a	22	14	n/a	14	47	n/a	47	19	n/a	19	80	n/a	80	29	n/a	29
WKF	78	78	78	49	49	49	59	57	58	80	80	80	67	67	67	67	65	66
WSF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	48	50	44	45	55	43	52	53	52	54	67	52	82	83	82	53	59	51

H. NUMBER OF NATIONAL FEDERATIONS THAT TOOK PART IN THE LAST CONTINENTAL CHAMPIONSHIPS OF THE FEDERATION

	Africa			America			Asia			Europe			Oceania			Total		
	% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs of the continent			% of the IF's NFs		
	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.	Men	Wom.	Aver.
AIBA	70	n/a	70	60	n/a	60	95	n/a	95	87	n/a	87	75	n/a	75	77	n/a	78
FEI - Dressage	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	38	38	n/a	n/a	n/a	43	43	43	n/a	n/a	n/a	41	41	41
FEI - Eventing	n/a	n/a	n/a	18	18	18	n/a	n/a	n/a	33	33	33	67	67	67	39	39	28
FEI - Jumping	n/a	n/a	n/a	38	38	38	n/a	n/a	n/a	52	52	52	n/a	n/a	n/a	45	45	46
FIBA	68	38	53	81	50	65	79	53	66	85	78	82	93	50	71	81	54	66
FIE	43	43	43	50	42	46	71	61	66	77	59	68	0	0	0	48	41	60
FIFA	100	48	74	100	40	70	100	65	83	100	89	95	91	45	68	98	58	93
FIG - Artistic	52	35	43	52	52	52	40	29	34	71	70	70	67	67	67	56	50	52
FIG - Rhythmic	n/a	22	22	n/a	28	28	n/a	23	23	n/a	61	61	n/a	67	67	n/a	40	37
FIG - Trampoline	22	0	11	14	14	14	14	14	14	52	54	53	67	67	67	34	30	28
FIH	38	38	38	82	73	77	56	33	44	62	43	53	29	29	29	53	43	53
FILA - Freestyle	40	26	33	63	52	57	42	33	38	84	52	68	60	40	50	58	41	50
FILA - Greco-Roman	34	n/a	34	52	n/a	52	30	n/a	30	78	n/a	78	50	n/a	50	49	n/a	50
FINA - Diving	n/a	n/a	n/a	18	18	18	24	24	24	32	33	32	0	0	0	18	18	25
FINA - Swimming	32	28	30	90	73	81	60	38	49	85	78	82	70	80	75	67	59	60
FINA - Synchro	n/a	0	0	n/a	25	25	n/a	21	21	n/a	43	43	n/a	20	20	n/a	22	29
FINA - Waterpolo	n/a	n/a	n/a	20	13	16	17	0	8	26	17	21	0	0	0	16	7	16
FIRS	44	22	33	76	62	69	57	43	50	65	35	50	100	100	100	68	52	57
FISA	42	21	32	70	70	70	48	48	48	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	53	46	51
FITA	17	11	14	58	50	54	73	52	62	84	63	74	63	38	50	59	43	57
FIVB - Beach	30	10	20	76	76	76	66	61	64	81	79	80	n/a	n/a	n/a	63	57	60
FIVB - Indoor	70	30	50	85	85	85	40	20	30	87	80	84	n/a	n/a	n/a	71	54	62
IAAF	75	64	70	93	67	80	91	55	73	98	83	90	100	100	100	91	74	80
IBAF	38	n/a	38	67	n/a	67	63	n/a	63	73	n/a	73	55	n/a	55	59	n/a	62
IBF	50	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	65	59	62	57	57	57	55	53	55
ICF - Flatwater	22	13	17	52	21	36	38	22	30	88	48	68	n/a	n/a	n/a	50	26	43
ICF - Slalom	n/a	n/a	n/a	17	10	14	38	19	28	51	30	41	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	20	30
IGF	85	100	92	68	39	54	75	65	70	65	30	47	100	100	100	78	67	76
IHF	40	26	33	56	33	44	56	38	47	89	87	88	60	60	60	60	49	55
IJF	49	38	43	48	38	43	58	32	45	78	65	72	58	42	50	58	43	51
IRB	61	70	65	81	52	67	58	68	63	89	30	60	80	100	90	74	64	68
ISAF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ISF	n/a	43	43	n/a	25	25	n/a	63	63	n/a	39	39	n/a	0	0	n/a	34	44
ISSF	60	33	47	79	56	68	82	26	54	96	91	94	40	20	30	71	45	68
ITF	53	33	43	100	100	100	63	56	59	100	100	100	29	29	29	69	64	75
ITTF	32	15	23	50	36	43	58	42	50	89	87	88	58	58	58	58	48	52
ITU	43	43	43	26	19	23	79	43	61	69	48	59	33	33	33	50	37	46
IWF	54	27	40	44	28	36	60	33	46	76	50	63	86	93	89	64	46	51
UCI - Mountain Bike	6	3	5	32	22	27	22	14	18	60	48	54	40	40	40	32	25	28
UCI - Road	n/a	n/a	n/a	46	24	35	46	27	36	53	46	49	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	32	31
UCI - Track	n/a	n/a	n/a	27	22	24	30	16	23	49	35	42	100	40	70	51	28	26
UIPM	15	15	15	43	35	39	30	26	28	58	30	44	33	33	33	36	28	36
WKF	55	55	55	54	54	54	62	59	61	83	83	83	67	67	67	64	64	64
WSF	35	35	35	36	29	32	43	29	36	71	42	57	86	86	86	54	44	44
WTF	30	30	30	48	38	43	65	40	53	77	70	73	0	0	0	44	35	51
Average	46	32	39	55	42	48	55	38	47	72	57	64	58	49	53	56	43	51

I. NUMBER OF NOCs WITH A MEDAL AT THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES

Continental distribution in absolute numbers

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Basketball	Baseball	Beach volleyball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian	Football	Fencing	Gymnastics	Handball	Hockey	Judo	Modern pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Softball	Tennis	Taekwondo	Triathlon	Table Tennis	Volleyball	Weightlifting	Water polo	Wrestling	TOTAL
Africa	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
America	5	0	7	0	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	4	1	2	0	1	3	0	2	4	2	1	3	4	1	0	2	2	1	3	14
Asia	2	4	3	3	0	1	0	7	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	0	5	0	0	2	5	1	1	5	0	4	1	7	0	6	15
Europe	18	3	22	3	2	0	2	10	14	12	7	2	8	10	5	2	16	6	18	14	14	0	5	3	2	1	2	11	5	12	35
Oceania	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
TOTAL	28	8	40	6	5	3	4	20	20	19	9	6	10	15	6	4	24	6	23	20	22	3	10	13	5	5	5	20	6	22	75

Continental distribution in percentage

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Basketball	Baseball	Beach volleyball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian	Football	Fencing	Gymnastics	Handball	Hockey	Judo	Modern pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Softball	Tennis	Taekwondo	Triathlon	Table Tennis	Volleyball	Weightlifting	Water polo	Wrestling	TOTAL
Africa	7	0	18	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	5	12
America	18	0	18	0	40	33	50	10	15	16	22	67	10	13	0	25	13	0	9	20	9	33	30	31	20	0	40	10	17	14	19
Asia	7	50	8	50	0	33	0	35	5	11	0	0	10	20	17	0	21	0	10	23	33	10	38	0	80	20	35	0	27	20	
Europe	64	38	55	50	40	0	50	50	70	63	78	33	80	67	83	50	67	100	78	70	64	0	50	23	40	20	40	55	83	55	47
Oceania	4	13	3	0	20	33	0	0	10	11	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	9	0	5	33	10	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	3	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

J. NUMBER OF MEDALS PER NOC AT THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES

Continental distribution in absolute numbers

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Basketball	Baseball	Beach volleyball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian	Football	Fencing	Gymnastics	Handball	Hockey	Judo	Modern pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Softball	Tennis	Taekwondo	Triathlon	Table Tennis	Volleyball	Weightlifting	Water polo	Wrestling	TOTAL
Africa	6	0	23	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	35
America	34	0	40	0	3	1	4	10	5	7	6	4	2	11	0	1	9	0	3	6	4	1	5	6	1	0	2	2	1	10	178
Asia	21	8	5	12	0	1	0	13	1	2	0	0	3	10	1	0	20	0	0	2	15	1	1	12	0	11	1	18	0	18	176
Europe	45	3	67	3	2	0	2	18	39	34	12	2	25	33	5	4	27	6	33	25	30	0	5	5	2	1	3	25	5	25	486
Oceania	21	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	54
TOTAL	127	12	138	15	6	3	6	44	48	54	18	6	30	54	6	6	56	6	42	33	51	3	12	24	6	12	6	45	6	54	929

Continental distribution in percentage

	Aquatics	Archery	Athletics	Badminton	Basketball	Baseball	Beach volleyball	Boxing	Canoeing	Cycling	Equestrian	Football	Fencing	Gymnastics	Handball	Hockey	Judo	Modern pentathlon	Rowing	Sailing	Shooting	Softball	Tennis	Taekwondo	Triathlon	Table Tennis	Volleyball	Weightlifting	Water polo	Wrestling	TOTAL
Africa	5	0	17	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
America	26	0	29	0	50	33	67	23	10	13	33	67	7	20	0	17	16	0	7	18	8	33	42	25	17	0	33	4	17	19	19
Asia	16	67	4	80	0	33	0	29	2	4	0	0	10	19	17	0	36	0	0	6	29	33	8	50	0	92	17	40	0	33	19
Europe	37	25	48	20	33	0	33	41	81	63	67	33	83	61	83	66	48	100	79	76	59	0	42	21	33	8	50	56	83	46	52
Oceania	16	8	2	0	17	33	0	0	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	12	0	4	33	8	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

K. TICKET SALES AT THE SYDNEY 2000 OLYMPIC GAMES

	Tickets made available for sale	Tickets sold	Percentage of IFs tickets that were sold	Percentage of total number of tickets that were sold
AIBA	144 795	111 012	76.7	1.7
FEI - Dressage	73 409	72 037	98.1	1.1
FEI - Eventing	187 024	161 282	86.2	2.9
FEI - Jumping	54 996	53 221	96.8	0.8
FIBA	418 928	404 239	96.5	6.3
FIE	42 469	36 923	86.9	0.6
FIFA	1 381 341	973 161	70.5	15.2
FIG - Artistic	158 390	153 967	97.2	2.4
FIG - Trampoline	25 307	25 023	98.9	0.4
FIG - Rhythmic	23 006	23 006	100.0	0.4
FIH	534 628	497 433	93.0	7.8
FILA - Freestyle	52 224	38 564	73.8	0.6
FILA - Greco-Roman	51 979	33 022	63.5	0.5
FINA - Swimming	197 577	196 461	99.4	3.1
FINA - Synchro	65 790	33 631	51.1	0.5
FINA - Waterpolo	129 215	120 588	93.3	1.9
FINA - Diving	106 416	100 831	94.8	1.6
FISA	148 611	129 090	86.9	2.0
FITA	42 803	27 430	64.1	0.4
FIVB - Beach	155 579	148 847	95.7	2.3
FIVB - Indoor	294 900	275 333	93.4	4.3
IAAF	1 527 219	1 526 049	99.9	23.9
IBAF	279 889	272 720	97.4	4.3
IBF	86 355	56 673	65.6	0.9
ICF - Flatwater	85 298	63 866	74.9	1.0
ICF - Slalom	45 557	40 578	89.1	0.6
IHF	199 295	197 964	99.3	3.1
IJF	89 329	73 439	82.2	1.1
ISAF	21 502	7 882	36.7	0.1
ISF	129 199	108 145	83.7	1.7
ISSF	37 315	20 739	55.6	0.3
ITF	172 371	172 364	100.0	2.7
ITTF	88 560	71 258	80.5	1.1
ITU	7 429	7 423	99.9	0.1
IWF	59 532	46 300	77.8	0.7
UCI - Mountain Bike	39 805	38 844	97.6	0.6
UCI - Track	27 967	27 849	99.6	0.4
UIPM	27 547	26 602	96.6	0.4
WTF	40 788	40 745	99.9	0.6
TOTAL	7 109 549	6 303 525	86.0	2.6
FEI	315 429	286 540	90.8	4.5
FIG	206 703	201 996	97.7	3.2
FILA	104 203	71 586	68.7	1.1
FINA	498 998	451 511	90.5	7.2
FIVB	450 479	424 180	94.2	6.7
ICF	130 855	104 444	79.8	1.7
UCI	67 772	66 693	98.4	1.1

L TICKET SALES AT THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES

	Tickets made available for sale	Tickets sold	Percentage of IFs tickets that were sold	Percentage of total number of tickets that were sold
AIBA	127 757	55 610	43.5	1.5
FEI	99 076	96 201	97.1	2.6
FIBA	508 931	337 219	66.3	9.2
FIE	58 929	36 627	62.2	1.0
FIFA	968 013	377 443	39.0	10.3
FIG - Artistic	203 180	127 773	62.9	3.5
FIG - Rhythmic	44 618	42 747	95.8	1.2
FIG - Trampoline	26 863	22 463	83.6	0.6
FIH	165 172	106 754	64.6	2.9
FILA	96 779	63 923	66.1	1.7
FINA - Diving	59 716	56 187	94.1	1.5
FINA - Swimming	113 084	111 170	98.3	3.0
FINA - Synchro	21 403	21 190	99.0	0.6
FINA - Waterpolo	170 462	150 604	88.4	4.1
FISA	99 358	62 204	62.6	1.7
FITA	79 278	31 368	39.6	0.9
FIVB - Beach	202 605	153 098	75.6	4.2
FIVB - Indoor	370 393	238 638	64.4	6.5
IAAF	826 719	781 519	94.5	21.2
IAAF - Race Walking	58 329	6 944	11.9	0.2
IAAF - Marathon	58 654	41 518	70.8	1.1
IBAF	176 437	93 857	53.2	2.6
IBF	51 983	28 008	53.9	0.8
ICF - Flatwater	64 781	46 209	71.3	1.3
ICF - Slalom	29 906	29 590	98.9	0.8
IHF	273 997	150 990	55.1	4.1
IJF	82 298	51 807	63.0	1.4
ISAF	11 612	11 612	100.0	0.3
ISF	58 600	30 279	51.7	0.8
ISSF	19 084	15 387	80.6	0.4
ITF	118 498	96 459	81.4	2.6
ITTF	70 998	41 097	57.9	1.1
ITU	5 028	4 903	97.5	0.1
IWF	86 124	51 228	59.5	1.4
UCI - Mountain Bike	29 649	12 862	43.4	0.3
UCI - Road	316	316	100.0	0.0
UCI - Track	30 553	30 067	98.4	0.8
UIPM	13 757	13 633	99.1	0.4
WTF	51 247	49 813	97.2	1.4
TOTAL	5 534 187	3 679 309	88.2	2.6
FIG	274 661	192 979	70.3	5.2
FINA	364 665	339 151	93.0	9.2
FIVB	572 998	391 736	68.4	10.6
IAAF	943 702	829 981	87.9	22.6
ICF	94 687	75 799	80.1	2.1
UCI	60 518	43 243	71.5	1.2

M. NUMBER OF MEDIA ACCREDITATION REQUESTS AND NUMBER OF MEDIA ACCREDITATIONS GRANTED AT THE LAST TWO WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

	Media accreditation requests at the last WC			Media accreditations granted at the last WC			Media accreditation requests at the previous WC			Media accreditations granted at the previous WC			Average of media accreditation requests at the last two WC		
	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.
AIBA	12	n/a	12	12	n/a	12	10	n/a	10	10	n/a	10	11	n/a	11
FEI - Dressage	1200	1200	1200	900	900	900	800	800	800	700	700	700	1000	1000	1000
FEI - Eventing	1200	1200	1200	900	900	900	800	800	800	700	700	700	1000	1000	1000
FEI - Jumping	1200	1200	1200	900	900	900	800	800	800	700	700	700	1000	1000	1000
FIBA	1400	700	1050	1200	600	900	1600	700	1150	1400	600	1000	1500	700	1100
FIE	150	150	150	145	145	145	210	210	210	180	180	180	180	180	180
FIFA	6000	2400	4200	4500	1825	3163	6000	1500	3750	3750	1200	2475	6000	1950	3975
FIG - Artistic	250	250	250	250	250	250	180	180	180	180	180	180	215	215	215
FIG - Rhythmic	n/a	120	120	n/a	120	120	n/a	20	20	n/a	20	20	n/a	70	70
FIG - Trampoline	35	35	35	35	35	35	39	39	39	39	39	39	37	37	37
FIH	350	140	245	350	110	230	368	368	368	368	368	368	359	254	307
FILA - Freestyle	423	423	423	423	423	423	310	220	265	310	220	265	367	322	344
FILA - Greco-roman	375	n/a	375	375	n/a	375	419	n/a	419	419	n/a	419	397	n/a	397
FINA - Diving	1420	1420	1420	1370	1370	1370	1300	1300	1300	1250	1250	1250	1360	1360	1360
FINA - Swimming	1420	1420	1420	1370	1370	1370	1300	1300	1300	1250	1250	1250	1360	1360	1360
FINA - Synchro	n/a	1420	1420	n/a	1370	1370	n/a	1300	1300	n/a	1250	1250	n/a	1360	1360
FINA - Waterpolo	1420	1420	1420	1370	1370	1370	1300	1300	1300	1250	1250	1250	1360	1360	1360
FIRS	50	50	50	50	50	50	35	35	35	35	35	35	43	43	43
FISA	500	500	500	460	460	460	450	450	450	422	422	422	475	475	475
FITA	200	200	200	150	150	150	50	50	50	20	20	20	125	125	125
FIVB - Beach	400	300	350	400	300	350	400	300	350	400	300	350	400	300	350
FIVB - Indoor	400	400	400	300	300	300	500	500	500	400	400	400	450	450	450
IAAF	n/a	n/a	n/a	3535	3535	3535	n/a	n/a	n/a	2788	2788	2788	n/a	n/a	n/a
IBAF	162	n/a	162	134	n/a	134	596	n/a	596	524	n/a	524	379	n/a	379
IBF	466	466	466	440	440	440	172	172	172	161	161	161	319	319	319
ICF - Flatwater	110	110	110	100	100	100	317	317	317	310	310	310	214	214	214
ICF - Slalom	250	250	250	170	170	170	200	200	200	171	171	171	225	225	225
IGF	1378	800	1089	1331	780	1056	1236	500	868	1188	490	839	1307	650	979
IHF	800	800	800	700	700	700	800	600	700	700	500	600	800	700	750
IJF	n/a	n/a	n/a	500	500	500	n/a	n/a	n/a	350	350	350	n/a	n/a	n/a
IRB	450	n/a	450	400	n/a	400	450	n/a	450	450	n/a	450	450	n/a	450
ISAF	250	250	250	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	250	250	250
ISF	n/a	75	75	n/a	75	75	n/a	60	60	n/a	60	60	n/a	68	68
ISSF	260	260	260	163	163	163	80	80	80	80	80	80	170	170	170
ITF	2500	2500	2500	1250	1250	1250	2500	2500	2500	1250	1250	1250	2500	2500	2500
ITTF	493	493	493	493	493	493	1036	1036	1036	1036	1036	1036	765	765	765
ITU	84	84	84	n/a	n/a	n/a	84	84	84	n/a	n/a	n/a	84	84	84
IWF	n/a	n/a	n/a	160	160	160	n/a	n/a	n/a	120	120	120	n/a	n/a	n/a
UCI - Mountain Bike	298	298	298	242	242	242	378	378	378	308	308	308	338	338	338
UCI - Road	975	975	975	824	824	824	820	820	820	643	643	643	898	898	898
UCI - Track	225	225	225	186	186	186	290	290	290	249	249	249	258	258	258
UIPM	72	72	72	72	72	72	58	58	58	58	58	58	65	65	65
WKF	300	300	300	300	300	300	200	200	200	200	200	200	250	250	250
WSF	32	50	41	32	50	41	56	38	47	56	38	47	44	44	44
WTF	135	135	135	135	135	135	350	350	350	341	341	341	243	243	243

N. GLOBAL SUMMARY OF TV COVERAGE PER SPORT AT THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES

	Coverage (hh:mm)	Viewer Hours	Prime Time Coverage (hh:mm)	Prime Time Viewer Hours	Number of competition days	Coverage divided by the number of days of competition	Prime time viewer hours divided by the number of days of competition
AIBA	477:39	391 304 093	75:19	93 823 844	15	31:50	6 254 923
FEI	232:50	199 319 633	22:13	30 507 212	11	21:10	2 773 383
FIBA	796:30	2 707 061 111	156:44	1 360 433 725	15	53:06	90 695 582
FIE	133:28	259 488 952	18:40	78 125 643	9	14:49	8 680 627
FIFA	746:32	1 282 515 458	76:34	198 578 676	13	57:25	15 275 283
FIG - Artistic	465:04	1 402 553 109	121:07	467 393 117	9	51:40	51 932 569
FIG - Rhythmic	108:31	225 448 387	26:41	53 683 267	4	27:07	13 420 817
FIG - Trampoline	30:34	31 518 332	06:59	8 782 881	2	15:17	4 391 440
FIH	312:20	488 946 966	42:15	165 510 916	14	22:18	11 822 208
FILA	158:32	259 998 606	14:47	66 539 646	8	19:49	8 317 456
FINA - Diving	307:48	1 086 082 289	48:12	362 564 591	11	27:58	32 960 417
FINA - Swimming	626:34	1 210 235 035	113:06	363 577 512	8	78:19	45 447 189
FINA - Synchro	77:14	230 256 174	08:13	30 058 207	5	15:26	6 011 641
FINA - Waterpolo	181:38	197 279 364	34:47	81 339 905	14	12:58	5 809 993
FISA	171:44	183 222 706	09:48	15 067 099	8	21:28	1 883 387
FITA	68:06	213 485 160	21:45	131 864 591	7	09:43	18 837 799
FIVB - Volleyball	678:27	3 055 456 946	126:09	1 230 813 369	16	42:24	76 925 836
FIVB - Beach Volleyball	325:44	522 448 530	45:48	94 556 004	12	27:08	7 879 667
IAAF	1242:43	2 557 925 984	354:43	977 189 913	11	112:58	88 835 447
IBAF	149:42	420 155 323	30:25	119 961 083	9	16:38	13 329 009
IBF	185:47	543 149 793	39:06	285 616 961	8	23:13	35 702 120
ICF - Flatwater	111:25	157 175 397	07:25	18 960 171	6	18:34	3 160 028
ICF - Slalom	65:16	119 490 559	06:22	81 988 817	4	16:19	20 497 204
IHF	366:04	535 242 737	65:46	169 114 450	15	24:24	11 274 297
IJF	243:05	803 803 114	40:30	261 472 033	7	34:43	37 353 148
ISAF	88:13	98 307 725	04:08	18 989 722	14	06:18	1 356 409
ISF	113:22	428 981 601	23:53	142 770 098	9	12:35	15 863 344
ISSF	89:27	780 215 175	15:59	428 793 179	9	09:56	47 643 687
ITF	236:45	462 231 298	27:15	160 461 378	8	29:35	20 057 672
ITTF	170:49	1 385 910 694	29:26	778 660 815	10	17:04	77 866 082
ITU	95:37	159 082 347	03:48	12 324 516	2	47:48	6 162 258
IWF	143:06	430 586 423	25:25	184 480 962	10	14:18	18 448 096
UCI - Mountain Bike	73:01	116 413 956	05:36	12 725 118	2	36:30	6 362 559
UCI - Road	149:30	160 461 941	23:12	11 479 032	3	49:50	3 826 344
UCI - Track	205:33	349 160 991	29:18	137 302 480	6	34:15	22 883 747
UIPM	23:23	49 422 626	01:02	2 422 367	2	11:41	1 211 183
WTF	129:54	184 743 558	21:53	39 923 800	4	32:28	9 980 950

O. TELEVISION COVERAGE (NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WHERE EACH SPORT WAS BROADCAST) OF THE LAST TWO WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

	Number of countries where the last WC were broadcast		Number of countries where the previous WC were broadcast	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
AIBA	13	n/a	10	n/a
FEI - Dressage	155	155	n/a	n/a
FEI - Eventing	155	155	n/a	n/a
FEI - Jumping	155	155	n/a	n/a
FIBA	47	32	124	81
FIE	58	54	58	54
FIFA	213	144	196	67
FIG - Artistic	35	35	35	35
FIG - Rhythmic	n/a	35	n/a	35
FIG - Trampoline	35	35	12	12
FIH	96	87	82	82
FILA - Freestyle	41	41	39	26
FILA - Greco-Roman	38	n/a	38	n/a
FINA	138	138	136	136
FIRS	31	31	18	18
FISA	54	54	87	87
FITA	88	88	n/a	n/a
FIVB - Beach	150	150	n/a	n/a
FIVB - Indoor	165	80	n/a	n/a
IAAF	180	180	142	142
IBAF	3	n/a	5	n/a
IBF	82	82	23	23
ICF - Flatwater	59	59	59	59
ICF - Slalom	59	59	59	59
IGF	182	63	168	63
IHF	52	32	44	18
IJF	14	14	12	12
IRB	153	n/a	146	n/a
ISAF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ISF	n/a	80	n/a	6
ISSF	20	20	4	4
ITF	89	81	89	81
ITTF	64	64	89	89
ITU	150	150	145	145
IWF	38	38	32	32
UCI - Mountain Bike	109	109	55	55
UCI - Road	112	112	57	57
UCI - Track	113	113	58	58
UIPM	150	150	150	150
WKF	7	7	8	8
WSF	150	130	150	130
WTF	4	4	1	1
Average	89	82	71	59

P. NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT HAVE PAID FOR TV RIGHTS FOR LAST WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

	Africa			America			Asia			Europe			Oceania			TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.
AIBA	0	n/a	0	3	n/a	3	2	n/a	2	7	n/a	7	0	n/a	0	12	n/a	12
FEI - Dressage	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	0	0	9	9	9
FEI - Eventing	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	7	7	1	1	1	9	9	9
FEI - Jumping	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	13	13	13	1	1	1	15	15	15
FIBA	7	6	6.5	8	1	4.5	18	16	17	14	8	11	1	0	0.5	48	31	39.5
FIE	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	11	11	11
FIFA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	213	144	178.5
FIG - Artistic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	46
FIG - Rhythmic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FIG - Trampoline	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FIH	55	55	55	4	4	4	30	25	27.5	6	3	4.5	1	2	1.5	96	89	92.5
FILA - Freestyle	5	3	4	14	12	13	10	10	10	10	14	12	2	2	2	41	41	41
FILA - Greco-Roman	5	n/a	5	11	n/a	11	10	n/a	10	10	n/a	10	2	n/a	2	38	n/a	38
FINA - Diving	4	4	4	15	15	15	5	5	5	52	52	52	2	2	2	78	78	78
FINA - Swimming	4	4	4	15	15	15	5	5	5	52	52	52	2	2	2	78	78	78
FINA - Synchro	n/a	4	4	n/a	15	15	n/a	5	5	n/a	52	52	n/a	2	2	n/a	78	78
FINA - Waterpdo	4	4	4	15	15	15	5	5	5	52	52	52	2	2	2	78	78	78
FIRS	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
FISA	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	54	54	54	2	0	1	57	57	57
FITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIVB - Beach	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	180	180	180
FIVB - Indoor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	180	180	180
IAAF	56	56	56	50	50	50	18	18	18	54	54	54	2	2	2	180	180	180
IBAF	0	n/a	0	2	n/a	2	1	n/a	1	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	3	n/a	3
IBF	49	49	49	0	0	0	32	32	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	83	83	83
ICF - Hatwater	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	52	52	52
ICF - Slalom	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	52	52	52
IGF	3	1	2	4	1	2.5	9	3	6	15	3	9	2	2	2	33	10	21.5
IHF	5	0	2.5	2	0	1	5	0	2.5	21	13	17	0	0	0	33	13	23
IJF	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	10	10	10	0	0	0	14	14	14
IRB	2	n/a	2	1	n/a	1	1	n/a	1	7	n/a	7	2	n/a	2	13	n/a	13
ISAF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISF	n/a	0	0	n/a	1	1	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	1	1
ISSF	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	3	0	0	0	4	4	4
ITF	5	5	5	14	14	14	32	32	32	36	36	36	2	2	2	89	89	89
ITTF	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	8	8	6	6	6	0	0	0	15	15	15
ITU	1	1	1	40	40	40	50	50	50	10	10	10	2	2	2	103	103	103
IWF	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	30	30	30	0	0	0	38	38	38
UCI - Mountain Bike	54	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	54	54	1	1	1	109	109	109
UCI - Road	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	112	112	112
UCI - Track	54	54	54	2	2	2	1	1	1	54	54	54	2	2	2	113	113	113
UIPM	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	4	4	4
WKF	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	0	0	0	8	8	8
WSF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WTF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	9	9	8	6	6	6	7	7	7	20	21	20	1	1	1	55	55	53

Q. NUMBER OF COUNTRIES THAT HAVE PAID FOR TV RIGHTS FOR PREVIOUS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

	Africa			America			Asia			Europe			Oceania			TOTAL		
	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.	Men	Women	Aver.
ABA	0	n/a	0	3	n/a	3	0	n/a	0	5	n/a	5	0	n/a	0	8	n/a	8
FEI - Dressage	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FEI - Eventing	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FEI - Jumping	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FIBA	3	8	6	18	2	10	48	48	48	53	6	30	2	2	2	124	66	95
FIE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	10	10	10
IFFA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	196	67	132
FIG - Artistic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	46
FIG - Rhythmic	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FIG - Trampoline	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FIH	55	55	55	4	4	4	18	18	18	3	3	3	2	2	2	82	82	82
FLA - Freestyle	0	0	0	10	8	9	14	9	12	13	7	10	2	2	2	39	26	33
FLA - Greco-roman	0	n/a	0	6	n/a	6	9	n/a	9	8	n/a	8	2	n/a	2	25	n/a	25
FINA - Diving	2	2	2	15	15	15	5	5	5	52	52	52	2	2	2	76	76	76
FINA - Swimming	2	2	2	15	15	15	5	5	5	52	52	52	2	2	2	76	76	76
FINA - Synchro	n/a	2	2	n/a	15	15	n/a	5	5	n/a	52	52	n/a	2	2	n/a	76	76
FINA - Waterpolo	2	2	2	15	15	15	5	5	5	52	52	52	2	2	2	76	76	76
FIRS	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
FISA	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	54	54	54	2	2	2	57	57	57
ITA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FIVB - Beach	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	180	180	180
FIVB - Indoor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	180	180	180
IAAF	37	37	37	35	35	35	18	18	18	51	51	51	1	1	1	142	142	142
IBAF	0	n/a	0	2	n/a	2	3	n/a	3	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	5	n/a	5
IBF	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26	26	4	4	4	0	0	0	30	30	30
ICF - Flatwater	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	52	52	52
ICF - Slalom	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	52	52	52
IGF	3	1	2	3	1	2	9	3	6	14	3	9	2	2	2	31	10	21
IHF	4	0	2	2	1	2	4	2	3	28	19	24	0	0	0	38	22	30
IJF	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	9	9	9	0	0	0	12	12	12
IRB	1	n/a	1	3	n/a	3	6	n/a	6	6	n/a	6	2	n/a	2	18	n/a	18
ISAF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ISF	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	1	1	n/a	0	0	n/a	0	0	n/a	1	1
ISSF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ITF	5	5	5	14	14	14	31	31	31	29	29	29	2	2	2	81	81	81
ITTF	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	8	8	6	6	6	0	0	0	15	15	15
ITU	1	1	1	40	40	40	50	50	50	8	8	8	1	1	1	100	100	100
IWF	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
UCI - Mountain Bike	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	54	54	54	0	0	0	55	55	55
UCI - Road	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	54	54	1	1	1	57	57	57
UCI - Track	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	54	54	54	1	1	1	58	58	58
UIPM	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	4	4	4
WKF	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	8	8	0	0	0	9	9	9
WSF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WTF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average	4	4	4	6	6	6	9	8	8	24	24	23	1	1	1	56	52	51

R. PRESS COVERAGE - TOTAL NUMBER OF ARTICLES PUBLISHED DURING THE ATHENS 2004 OLYMPIC GAMES

	Total number of articles published
AIBA	300
FEI - Dressage	72
FEI - Eventing	117
FEI - Jumping	64
FIBA	584
FIE	198
FIFA	633
FIG- Artistic	598
FIG- Rhythmic	51
FIG- Trampoline	32
FIH	303
FILA - Freestyle	135
FILA - Greco-Roman	99
FINA - Diving	243
FINA - Swimming	1135
FINA - Sync hro	95
FINA - Waterpolo	177
FISA	299
FITA	150
FIVB - Beach	186
FIVB - Indoor	248
IAAF - Marathon	328
IAAF - Race walking	125
IAAF - Track and field	1987
IBAF	207
IBF	96
ICF - Flatwater	195
ICF - Slalom	72
IHF	176
IJF	436
ISAF	307
ISF	150
ISSF	267
ITF	356
ITTF	122
ITU	87
IWF	325
UCI - Mountain Bike	55
UCI - Road	196
UCI - Track	295
UIPM	54
WTF	80
TOTAL	11635

S. DAILY NUMBER OF VISITS TO THE IF WEBSITE

	Average daily number of visits to IF website in 2003	Average daily number of visits to IF website during the last World Championships
AIBA	2 000	n/a
FEI	1 400	1 000
FIBA	10 000	140 000
FIE	1 358	2 007
FIFA	150 000	1 000 000
FIG	3 000	10 000
FIH	1 362	5 627
FILA	2 000	4 700
FINA	7 350	37 156
FIRS	2 500	18 000
FISA	1 213	7 802
FITA	795	37 000
FIVB	15 000	50 000
IAAF	30 000	170 000 to 250 000
IBAF	1 162	10 245
IBF	29 165	46 104
ICF - Flatwater	9 648	14 736
ICF - Slalom	9 648	17 133
IGF	2 000	12 900
IHF	1 000	1 800
IJF	5 000	8 000
IRB	65 000	12 000
ISAF	15 000	30 000
ISF	16 500	28 500
ISSF	5 500	8 000
ITF	10 000	150 000
ITTF	4 029	18 298
ITU	6 000	20 000
IWF	24 000	28 000
UCI	8 300	11 000
UIPM	3 912	12 150
WKF	600	1 000
WSF	3 150	4 820
WTF	1 760	n/a

U. COMPARISON BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF WOMEN AND THE NUMBER OF MEN IN THE ELECTED GOVERNING BODIES OF EACH IF

	Number of men in EB	Number of women in EB	Number of EB members	Percentage of Women in EB
AIBA	31	1	32	3
FEI	5	1	6	17
FIBA	16	5	21	24
FIE	10	2	12	17
FIFA	26	0	26	0
FIG	12	7	19	37
FIH	16	7	23	30
FILA	16	2	18	11
FINA	24	0	24	0
FIRS	4	1	5	20
FISA	4	2	6	33
FITA	9	3	12	25
FIVB	29	2	31	6
IAAF	26	2	28	7
IBAF	15	0	15	0
IBF	22	3	25	12
ICF	22	4	26	15
IGF	14	4	18	22
IHF	17	1	18	6
IJF	10	1	11	9
IRB	22	0	22	0
ISAF	5	3	8	38
ISF	12	4	16	25
ISSF	12	1	13	8
ITF	12	1	13	8
ITTF	11	2	13	15
ITU	8	3	11	27
IWF	14	1	15	7
UCI	14	1	15	7
UIPM	17	1	18	6
WKF	22	2	24	8
WSF	3	2	5	40
WTF	38	2	40	5
Averages	16	2	18	15

V. ANTI-DOPING

	Number of out-of-competition tests		% of out-of-competition tests conducted or financed by the IF		Total number of tests reported by all accredited laboratories		Number of tests reported which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations	% of total number of tests reported which resulted in Anti-Doping Rule violations
	2003	2002	2003	2002	2004	2003	2003	2003
AIBA	100	120	0	0	2194	1904	9	0.47
FEI	31	45	0	0	669	605	2	0.33
FIBA	76	119	0	0	3989	3872	3	0.08
FIE	40	n/a	0	n/a	1580	1494	2	0.13
FIFA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22332	20104	n/a	n/a
FIG	115	140	0	0	1789	1527	2	0.13
FIH	65	73	0	0	1357	1186	0	0.00
FILA	100	111	0	0	2570	2311	9	0.39
FINA	1486	1196	80	77	9508	9270	19	0.20
FIRS	0	0	0	0	495	428	3	0.70
FISA	296	360	0	0	2657	2750	4	0.15
FITA	40	58	0	0	720	685	6	0.88
FIVB	0	91	0	0	3024	2732	2	0.07
IAAF	2150	2050	88	88	19980	18876	120	0.64
IBAF	76	73	0	0	8736	1051	13	1.24
IBF	55	85	0	0	899	697	1	0.14
ICF	357	237	41	63	2572	2250	8	0.36
IGF	0	0	0	0	384	240	4	1.67
IHF	60	65	0	0	2459	1980	2	0.10
IJF	78	118	0	0	2827	2476	6	0.24
IRB	564	130	66	100	5215	4978	29	0.58
ISAF	170	123	47	0	909	835	1	0.12
ISF	53	37	0	0	505	335	0	0.00
ISSF	60	85	0	0	1749	1391	3	0.22
ITF	81	77	60	100	2537	2624	4	0.15
ITTF	50	56	0	0	756	649	4	0.62
ITU	144	80	0	0	1538	1664	0	0.00
IWF	554	503	57	43	5219	5347	27	0.50
UCI	242	167	0	0	13198	12352	61	0.49
UIPM	31	21	0	0	543	359	0	0.00
WKF	15	0	0	0	571	517	5	0.97
WSF	0	0	0	0	374	331	1	0.30
WTF	62	54	0	0	1226	989	1	0.10
Average	223	202	14	15	3790	3297	11	0.37

W. PERCENTAGES OF IF INCOME FROM OLYMPIC REVENUES AND GENERATED BY MARKETING AND BROADCASTING (2000-2003)

	Olympic revenues	% of total income	Marketing & Broadcasting Income	% of total income
AIBA	4 168 000	62.7	556 290	8.4
FEI	5 168 000	13.6	11 798 000	31.1
FIBA	8 168 000	16.5	26 415 000	53.4
FIE	4 168 000	55.6	2 423 049	32.3
FIFA	8 168 000	0.3	2 082 956 514	87.9
FIG	8 168 000	49.6	6 320 000	38.3
FIH	5 168 000	41.1	4 416 959	35.1
FILA	4 168 000	43.5	3 420 049	35.7
FINA	8 168 000	16.2	22 295 652	44.1
FIRS	n/a	n/a	136 182	31.1
FISA	5 168 000	44.6	5 097 714	44.0
FITA	4 168 000	83.8	286 330	5.8
FIVB	8 168 000	n/a	n/a	n/a
IAAF	22 168 000	10.0	194 580 442	83.5
IBAF	4 168 000	56.9	2 126 354	29.0
IBF	4 168 000	40.0	5 159 996	49.5
ICF	4 168 000	74.9	527 000	9.5
IGF	n/a	n/a	0	0.0
IHF	5 168 000	23.2	13 954 166	62.5
IJF	4 168 000	46.6	4 236 000	47.3
IRB	n/a	n/a	183 560 000	99.6
ISAF	4 168 000	65.0	637 000	10.0
ISF	4 168 000	86.1	80 000	1.7
ISSF	4 168 000	48.6	651 100	7.6
ITF	8 168 000	6.5	97 240 000	77.3
ITTF	4 168 000	24.9	9 933 846	59.4
ITU	3 668 000	33.4	7 110 119	64.8
IWF	4 168 000	53.1	1 705 000	21.7
UCI	8 168 000	16.9	30 721 426	63.6
UIPM	4 168 000	72.0	957 779	16.5
WKF	n/a	n/a	287 221	25.8
WSF	n/a	n/a	726 800	49.8
WTF	3 668 000	19.1	961 086	5.0

X. TELEVISION PRODUCTION COSTS PER DAY OF COMPETITION

	Television production costs	Number of days of competition	Cost per day of competition
Outside Races	4 660 278		
AIBA	1 027 394	15	68 492.93
FEI	2 559 614	11	232 692.18
FIBA	1 526 109	15	101 740.60
FIE	843 029	9	93 669.89
FIFA	3 598 247	13	276 788.23
FIG - Rhythmic	837 114	4	209 278.50
FIG - Artistic & Trampoline	4 236 078	10	423 607.80
FIH	1 494 452	14	106 746.57
FILA	1 144 057	8	143 007.13
FINA	4 639 794	15	309 319.60
FISA	1 049 857	8	131 232.13
FITA	833 699	7	119 099.29
FIVB - Beach Volleyball	759 238	12	63 269.83
FIVB - Volleyball	1 565 938	16	97 871.13
IAAF	5 260 951	11	478 268.27
IBAF	1 456 280	9	161 808.89
IBF	636 457	8	79 557.13
ICF - Slalom	990 458	4	247 614.50
ICF - Flatwater	1 049 857	6	174 976.17
IHF	1 184 189	15	78 945.93
IJF	1 144 057	7	163 436.71
ISAF	3 010 347	14	215 024.79
ISF	744 174	9	82 686.00
ISSF	901 093	9	100 121.44
ITF	1 384 257	8	173 032.13
ITTF	726 599	10	72 659.50
IWF	578 981	10	57 898.10
UCI - Mountain Bike	920 220	2	460 110.00
UCI - Track	770 152	6	128 358.67
UIPM	636 457	2	318 228.50
WTF	467 835	4	116 958.75

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This report represents the collective opinion of the Olympic Programme Commission, which is composed of the following members:

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Mr Tom DIELEN, WADA
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Mr Manolo ROMERO, Broadcasting
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IOC Administration

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